CAPITAL PLAN ANALYSIS
FY 2019

ILLINOIS

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BICENTENNIAL

1818
2018

April 2018

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

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Pictures: Post-restoration of Lincoln's Tomb from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency; Illinois Welcoming the World under the restored State Capitol Dome by Kevin McCreight

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INTRODUCTION

State statute requires the Office of Management and Budget to prepare an assessment of the State's capital needs both current and five years forward and submit it to: the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President and Minority Leader of the Senate and the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability (20 ILCS 3010/1). This is presented as part of the Governor's Budget. The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, in turn, is statutorily required each year to submit a capital plan analysis based on this information and to prepare a consolidated review of the debt of State bonding authorities, and a review of the State's debt and ability to further market bonds (25 ILCS 155/3).

The Capital Plan Analysis is divided into four sections. The first section of the report uses the Governor's capital expenditure plan, which lists projects to be funded from the FY 2019 appropriation request. It is used as a basis for identifying the Governor's project priorities and provides insight into what can be expected to occur if the Governor's budget recommendation is approved. Bond-funded capital projects fall under the following categories: capital facilities (including public museums, library grants, higher education facilities, etc.) school construction (Pre K-12), anti-pollution, coal and energy development, Transportation A (roads and bridges), Transportation B (mass transit, rail and aeronautics), Transportation D (Illinois Jobs Now roads and bridges), and economic development (Build Illinois bonds).

The second section looks at how the Governor's FY 2019 recommended capital plan would affect the State's bonded indebtedness. Illinois issues several forms of formal long-term debt. State Supported bonds include the State's general obligation bonds, State-issued revenue bonds, and locally-issued revenue bonds that are repaid or secured by the State. This section includes available authorization, the level of outstanding debt, future debt issuance, and annual debt service. Although Pension Obligation Bonds and Notes are not a part of the Capital Budget, they will be noted throughout the report due to their impact on the State's debt.

The third section discusses current bond-related topics and legislation that affect either the State's debt or the debt of one of the bonding authorities. It also includes information related to programs and borrowing that the Commission monitors: the State's budget issues as they affect debt, the School Construction Program, and the State's debt responsibility and transparency guidelines set by the Legislature.

The fourth and final section of the report concerns Non-State Supported debt, which consists of those bonds and Certificates of Participation which are issued by State universities and authorities created by the State, but for which the State is said to have only a moral obligation or no obligation to repay.

Information for this report is provided by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, the Office of the Comptroller, bonding authorities and State universities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The Governor's FY 2019 new capital projects proposal totals approximately $7.817 billion in new appropriations and $9.013 billion in reappropriations. These new projects would require $126 million in Federal funds, $4.060 billion in State funds as pay-as-you-go funding, and approximately $3.632 billion in bond funds. Project priorities include the Annual Road Program ($2.2 billion); new rail ($267 million), new transit ($30 million) and new aeronautics investments ($95 million); $50 million investment for the Quincy Veterans Home; $100 million for Higher Education capital projects; $500 million for the Discovery Partners Institute; and $600 million for deferred maintenance and emergencies at State facilities.

- The Governor's Office of Management and Budget indicates it would need additional bond authorization of $2.0 billion for portions of the FY 2018 and FY 2019 capital budgets: The increase of $1.404 billion in General Obligation bonds would include:

• Capital Development – Educational	$86 million
• Capital Development – Childcare/Mental/Public Health	$50 million
• Capital Development – State Agencies	$1.218 billion
• School Construction – School implemented construction	$50 million

  The increase of $569 million in Build IL authorization would be for:

• infrastructure	$545 million
• business development	$15 million
• educational	$4 million
• and environmental projects	$6 million

- Current revenues are not enough to cover all of the transfers required out of the Capital Projects Fund. When the Fund is behind on its transfers from previous fiscal years, completing those carried over transfers becomes a priority. The prior year transfers are to be completed by December of the succeeding year; otherwise permission is required from the Governor to carry the amounts over still to be paid. Even with multiple funding mechanisms in place to cover the debt service if the Capital Projects Fund cannot make all of its transfers, the demands on the Fund are making it difficult to satisfy all of the statutory requirements. As a result, the State is behind on transfers out to-date by $1.4 billion, of that $1.059 billion is for transfers out to GOBRI and $370.5 million is for transfers out to GRF.

- Public Act 100-0023 fixed the statutory language of the School Infrastructure Fund to remove transfers to GOBRI for school construction bonds authorized by 30 ILCS 330/5(f), the $1.6 billion grants to school districts added under the Illinois Jobs Now program. With past transfers posted still including the IJN projects, transfers out are behind to-date by approximately $646 million. It will take several years to transfer what is past due, especially with the issues concerning some of the revenue streams.

- The Governor's capital program proposes $51 million from the Capital Development Fund for Veterans Affairs**. Of this amount $50 million would go to the Quincy Veterans Home for plumbing, water systems and deferred maintenance.**

TABLE 1	ILLINOIS BONDS AT A GLANCE ($ in millions)						
	FY 2017	FY 2018	$ Change	% Change	FY 2019	$ Change	% Change
Bond Sales		estimate*			estimate*		
General Obligation	$480.0	$7,500.0	$7,020.0	1462.5%	$1,000.0	-$6,500.0	-86.7%
Revenue	$210.0	$0.0	-$210.0	-100.0%	$250.0	$250.0	100.0%
Total	**$690.0**	**$7,500.0**	**$6,810.0**	**987.0%**	**$1,250.0**	**-$6,250.0**	**-83.3%**
Outstanding Principal							
General Obligation	$24,686.0	$30,196.0	$5,510.0	22.3%	$28,650.0	-$1,546.0	-5.1%
Revenue	$2,512.0	$2,289.0	-$223.0	-8.9%	$2,330.0	$41.0	1.8%
Total	**$27,198.0**	**$32,485.0**	**$5,287.0**	**19.4%**	**$30,980.0**	**-$1,505.0**	**-4.6%**
Debt Service							
General Obligation	$3,348.4	$3,457.1	$108.7	3.2%	$4,122.1	$665.0	19.2%
Revenue	$343.1	$337.2	-$5.9	-1.7%	$315.4	-$21.8	-6.5%
Total	**$3,691.5**	**$3,794.3**	**$102.8**	**2.8%**	**$4,437.5**	**$643.2**	**17.0%**
General Revenues**	**$29,405.0**	**$37,504.0**	**$8,099.0**	**27.5%**	**$37,265.0**	**-$239.0**	**-0.6%**
G.O. & Revenue Debt Service as % General Revenues	**12.55%**	**10.12%**			**11.91%**		
GO Bond Rating							
Moody's	Baa2	Baa3					
Standard & Poor's	BBB	BBB-					
Fitch	BBB	BBB					

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

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

**FY 2018 and FY 2019 General Revenue amounts are CGFA estimates based on the Governor's FY 2019 Budget. Amounts exclude borrowing and cash flow resources.

In FY 2017, Illinois sold $480 million in new G.O. bonds, $1.3 billion in refunding bonds, $210 million in new Build Illinois bonds and $339 million in Build Illinois refunding bonds.

The Office of Management and Budget plans to sell $7.02 billion of General Obligation Bonds for FY 2018. Of this amount, to date the State has sold $6 billion of Income Tax Proceed bonds and $750 million of G.O. new project bonds.

In FY 2019, the Governor's Budget book estimates $1 billion in General Obligation bond sales and $250 million in Build Illinois bond sales.

G.O. capital projects total authorization is $31.4 billion, with $4.4 billion remaining unissued as of December 31, 2017. Total Build Illinois bond authorization equals $6.2 billion with $695 million remaining unissued as of December 31, 2017.

FY 2019 RECOMMENDED CAPITAL BUDGET

- FY 2019 Capital Plan Appropriations
- Bond Funds Appropriations
- History of Appropriations from All Funds
- History of Appropriations from Bond Funds
- The Capital Projects Fund
- FY 2019 Capital Projects by Agency

FY 2019 Capital Plan Appropriations

The 2009 Illinois Jobs Now (IJN) $31 billion multi-year capital program is nearing completion. The State has sold $12.9 billion in bonds out of $16.3 billion authorized. The remaining funding for the program comes from revenues, including State funds (i.e. State Construction Account Fund, Water Revolving Fund, Park and Conservation Fund), federal sources (i.e. Federal Mass Transit Trust Fund, Flood Control Land Lease Fund) and local matching funds.

A FY 2015 capital program was passed with $1.1 billion of bond-funded new Transportation D projects for roads and bridges. All but $2 million of this amount has already been utilized.

The Governor's FY 2019 new capital projects proposal totals approximately $7.817 billion in new appropriations and $9.013 billion in reappropriations. These new projects would use $126 million in Federal funds, $4.060 billion in State funds as pay-as-you-go funding, and approximately $3.632 billion in bond funds. Project priorities include the Annual Road Program ($2.2 billion); new rail ($267 million), new transit ($30 million) and new aeronautics investments ($95 million); $50 million investment for the Quincy Veterans Home; $100 million for Higher Education capital projects; $500 million for the Discovery Partners Institute; and $600 million for deferred maintenance and emergencies at State facilities.

TABLE 2 FY 2019 CAPITAL PLAN REQUESTED APPROPRIATIONS

FUND TYPE	NEW APPROPRIATIONS	RE-APPROPRIATIONS	TOTAL
Bond	$3,631,659,069	$3,282,559,695	**$6,914,218,764**
State Funds	$4,060,287,289	$5,504,311,892	**$9,564,599,181**
Federal/Trust	$125,500,000	$226,591,646	**$352,091,646**
TOTAL	**$7,817,446,358**	**$9,013,463,233**	**$16,830,909,591**

FY 2018 CAPITAL PLAN APPROPRIATIONS

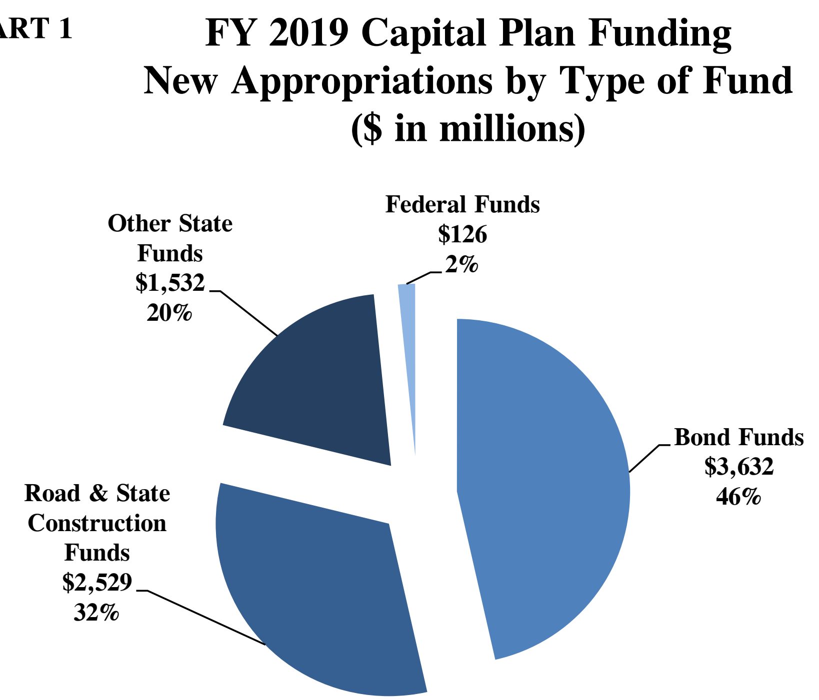
FUND TYPE	NEW APPROPRIATIONS	RE-APPROPRIATIONS	TOTAL
Bond	$874,260,457	$3,583,979,362	**$4,458,239,819**
State Funds	$2,543,889,471	$6,749,052,931	**$9,292,942,402**
Federal/Trust	$155,260,390	$187,831,256	**$343,091,646**
TOTAL	**$3,573,410,318**	**$10,520,863,549**	**$14,094,273,867**

As shown in Table 3 on the following page, capital project appropriations to the Capital Development Board (CDB) and through CDB for other agencies equal $1.768 billion in new appropriations and $854 million in reappropriations, mainly from bond funds. The remainder of the Governor's request of new appropriations would be appropriated to specific agencies outlined on page 13.

TABLE 3 FY 2019 CDB REQUESTED APPROPRIATIONS			
FUND TYPE	NEW APPROPRIATIONS	RE-APPROPRIATIONS	TOTAL
Capital Development	$1,672,794,000	$610,222,183	**$2,283,016,183**
School Construction	$50,000,000	$242,690,195	**$292,690,195**
Build Illinois	$30,301,000	$1,374,902	**$31,675,902**
CDB Contributory Trust	$15,000,000	$0	**$15,000,000**
TOTAL	**$1,768,095,000**	**$854,287,280**	**$2,622,382,280**

Of the new appropriations for the FY 2019 capital plan, Bond Funds would pay 46% and pay-as-you-go funding would pay for 54%. Pay-as-you-go funding is separated out in the chart below; the Road Fund & State Construction Fund used for Transportation projects would pay for 32% of new appropriations, while other State funds would pay for 20% and Federal funds approximately 2%.

CHART 1



Breaking out pay-as-you-go funding, approximately 60% percent for FY 2019 new appropriations would come from the Road Fund and State Construction Fund combined for road, bridges, rail, transit and aeronautics projects under IDOT. Another 27% of State Funds would be for wastewater and drinking water projects from the State's Water Revolving Fund. Approximately 10% comes from various State funds that receive fees for the funding of projects under the departments of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Military Affairs and Transportation (such as the Agricultural Premium Fund, the Park and Conservation Fund, Illinois National Guard Construction Fund, and the Grade Crossing Protection Fund). The remaining 3% is from Federal Trust Funds for grants related to airports, mass transit, abandoned mined lands reclamation, and forests.

The Road Fund and State Construction Fund receive revenues from various sources, but mainly from Motor Vehicle Licenses, Operators Licenses, Motor Fuel Taxes, vehicle-related fees, and the Federal Government. From FY 2008 through FY 2017, approximately 53% - 63% of these combined Funds were used for Transportation-related construction projects on a pay-as-you-go basis, and between 7% to over 11% of the Road Fund has gone to pay debt service on Transportation A Bonds which also fund road and bridge capital projects. The charts below show histories of revenues and expenditures from the combined Road Fund and State Construction Fund.

CHART 2

Road Fund & State Construction Fund Revenues

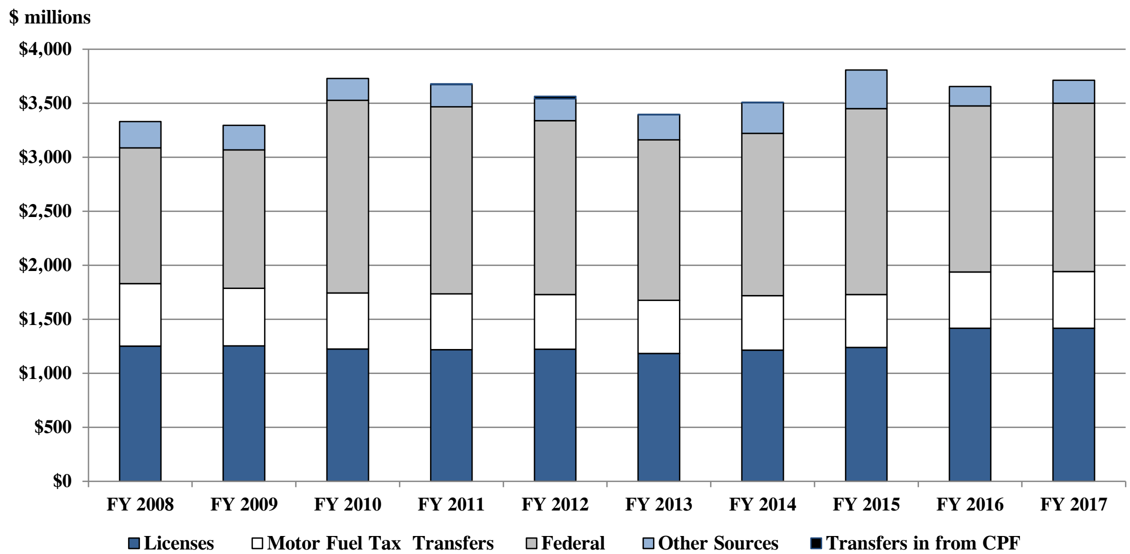
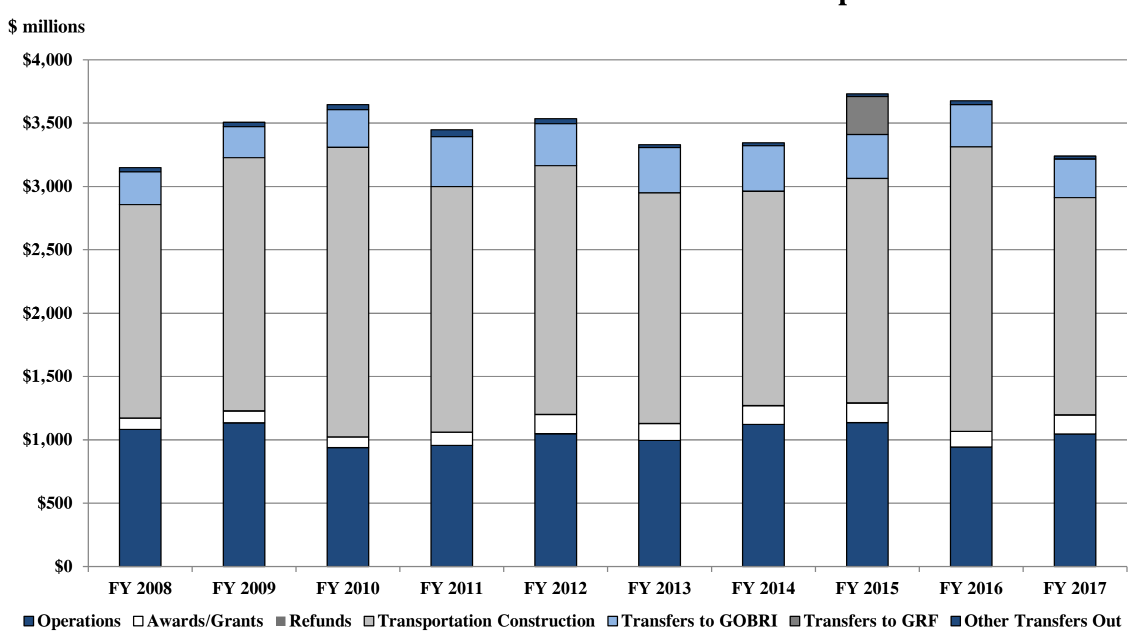


CHART 3

Road Fund and State Construction Fund Expenditures

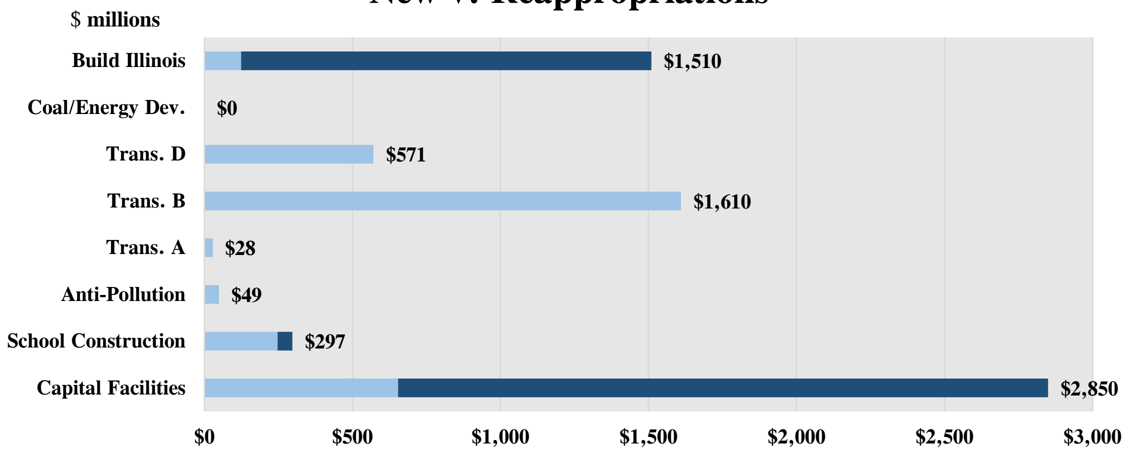


Bond Funds Appropriations

CHART 4

FY 2019 Bond Appropriations
New v. Reappropriations

Source: GOMB



	Capital Facilities	School Construction	Anti-Pollution	Trans. A	Trans. B	Trans. D	Coal/Energy Dev.	Build Illinois
RE	$654	$247	$49	$28	$1,610	$571	$0	$124
New	$2,196	$50	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,386

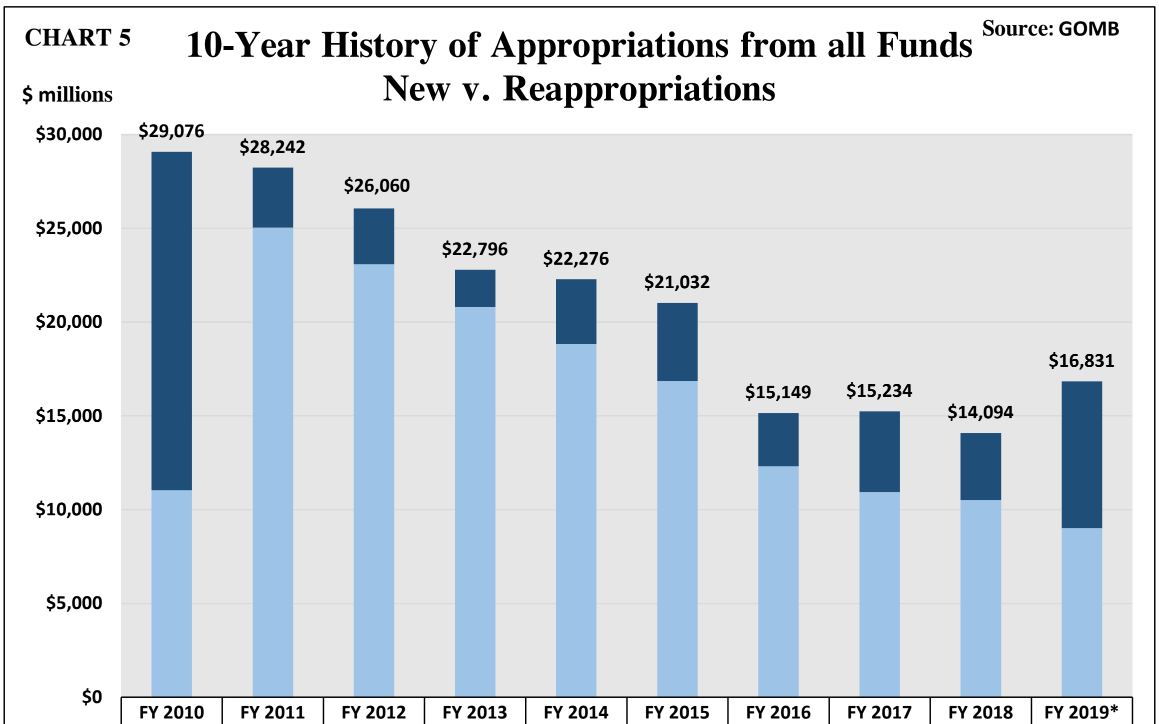
Funds that are not expended in the year they are appropriated and are still needed for the completion of a project are reappropriated in subsequent years. Due to the budget impasse, the chain of reappropriations was broken. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, project funding that would have normally been reappropriations became categorized as new appropriations to allow the completion of projects. Of the new appropriations shown above in Chart 4, the following are actual new programs for FY 2019:

- $547 million from the Build IL Bond Fund
  - $500 million for the Discovery Partner Institute,
  - $15 million for the Office of Minority Economic Development,
  - $15 million for the Statewide Lead Initiative,
  - $16 million for the EPA, and
  - $1 million for the Port of Cairo.
- $680 million from the Capital Development Fund
  - $400 million is for deferred maintenance statewide for facilities,
  - $75 million for deferred maintenance at Higher Education facilities,
  - $100 million statewide for emergency repairs,
  - $25 million for Higher Education emergency repairs,
  - $50 million for Quincy Veterans Home, and
  - $30 million for the Illinois State Fair Coliseum.
- $50 million from the School Construction Fund for Lead Abatement Projects and related construction.

History of Appropriations from All Funds

A ten-year history of all appropriations from pay-as-you-go as well as bond funds from FY 2010 to requested FY 2019 is illustrated in the chart below. New appropriations increased dramatically in FY 2010 to $18 billion due to most of the funding for the IJN Capital Program being appropriated in the first year of the program. Since then, some new appropriations for additional projects have occurred with amounts remaining in the $2 billion - $5 billion range annually. A large proportion of these new appropriations were from various State revenue funds for pay-as-you-go funding.

Due to the budget impasse, a large portion of projects that would normally have been reappropriated were not. As part of the budget agreement for FY 2017, stopgap appropriations were made for safety, health and mental health issues at mental health facilities and prisons through CDB. In FY 2018, those stopgap provisions were reappropriated and some other projects that missed out on reappropriations were appropriated. Nearly 35% of the Capital Program request for FY 2019 new appropriations includes funding to restore the remaining projects, mostly through DCEO, DNR and the EPA, that lost their reappropriations from previous years.



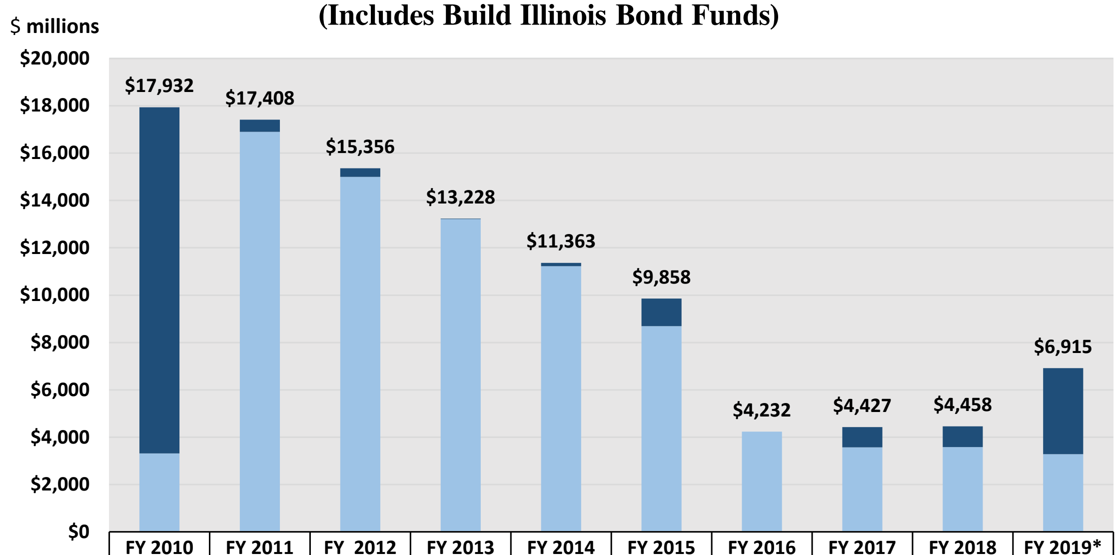
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019*
New	$18,042	$3,205	$2,978	$2,004	$3,434	$4,177	$2,842	$4,287	$3,573	$7,817
RE	$11,034	$25,037	$23,081	$20,792	$18,842	$16,855	$12,307	$10,947	$10,521	$9,013

History of Appropriations from Bond Funds

Chart 6 shows the amount of new appropriations versus reappropriations of all bond funds, including Build Illinois bond funds. Historically, the majority of bond project funding came from general obligation bond funds. In FY 2010, a significant portion of project appropriations came from the Build Illinois Bond Fund. Total bond funds combined for fiscal years 2010 through requested appropriations for 2019 are shown in the chart below.

In FY 2003 combined bond fund new appropriations dipped below the $2 billion level. From FY 2005 through FY 2009, the only years with any real bond funding for capital appropriations were FY 2006 with $1.4 billion and FY 2009 with $1.5 billion. The remaining years in that time period had new appropriations under $200 million, with FY 2008 being $0. Under the IJN program, new bond fund appropriations increased dramatically to $14.6 billion in FY 2010. In FY 2015, the State appropriated almost $1.2 billion in new appropriations, mostly for Transportation projects. In FY 2016, there were no new appropriations from bond funds. FY 2017 and FY 2018 were just under the $900 million mark. The Governor's new bond appropriations request for FY 2019 is $3.6 billion, approximately 2/3 of which is to make up for previous projects that were not reappropriated due to the budget impasse.

CHART 6 **10-Year Appropriations History of Combined Bond Funds** **Source: GOMB**
New v. Reappropriations
(Includes Build Illinois Bond Funds)



	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019*
New	$14,616	$513	$365	$19	$141	$1,166	$0	$851	$874	$3,632
RE	$3,316	$16,895	$14,991	$13,209	$11,222	$8,692	$4,232	$3,576	$3,584	$3,283

The Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund (CPF) was created to help fund the IJN capital program [Public Act 96-0034]. Subject to appropriation, it is to be used for capital projects and the payment of debt service on bonds issued for capital projects. Public Acts 96-0034, 96-0037, and 96-0038 generated the revenues for the Fund. There are five revenue streams that make up the Fund (See following pages for further details).

TABLE 4 — CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND REVENUES, $ in millions

Revenue Source	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Estimated FY 2018	Estimated FY 2019
30% VIDEO TERMINAL TAX	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$24.5	$114.4	$195.7	$251.6	$296.3	$336.0	$367.0
LOTTERY FUND*	$32.9	$54.1	$65.2	$135.0	$145.0	$8.0	$0.0	$15.0	$9.0	$10.0
SALES TAX	$39.0	$52.0	$52.7	$54.0	$55.0	$55.9	$56.9	$58.0	$59.0	$60.0
LIQUOR TAX **	$77.5	$105.2	$114.8	$115.1	$115.0	$116.4	$118.4	$122.9	$124.0	$126.0
TRANSFERS IN	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.3	$0.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
VEHICLE RELATED	$117.7	$294.6	$299.7	$298.4	$304.0	$310.6	$308.1	$316.6	$307.0	$311.0
INVESTMENT INCOME	$0.0	$0.1	$0.1	$0.0	$0.1	$0.2	$0.1	$0.5	$2.0	$2.0
OTHER TAXES	$0.0	-$0.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
TOTAL	$267.1	$505.8	$532.5	$627.3	$733.8	$686.8	$735.1	$809.3	$837.0	$876.0

*The transfer from the Lottery Fund for FY 2010 actually occurred in FY 2011 due to timing issues, but is placed in FY 2010 for the purposes of this discussion.

**The $140.6 million of protested Liquor Tax Revenues from FY 2010 ($60.2 million) and FY 2011 ($80.3 million) was transferred to the Capital Projects Fund in FY 2012 . The transferred amounts have been averaged out for the 9 months of FY 2010 and 12 months of FY 2011 that the tax was in effect and put in those years.

The revenue streams for the Capital Projects Fund have not always performed as expected. When the program began, there were delays in the Gaming Board's implementation of Video Gaming and many local governments banned it. Since the program has gotten underway, numerous local governments have overturned their ban. The Commission calculates that the percentage of the State's population that lives in an area banning video gaming is currently 37.4% of the State's population, including the City of Chicago which makes up 21% of the population. Table 4 shows the increase in revenues over time as more localities opted into Video Gaming.

In addition, the transfers from the Lottery Fund were low at the beginning of the program due to delays in the awarding of a Lottery management agreement with a private firm (Northstar). In the three years at the beginning of that agreement, the State and Northstar went through third party mediation several times, primarily because Northstar was not reaching its predicted net income target levels and didn't want to pay the penalty required in the contract. The Lottery transfer to the CPF didn't exceed $100 million until FY 2013. Amounts from FY 2013 and FY 2014 were higher due to penalty payments from Northstar. The highlighted section above shows that from FY 2015 to FY 2018 Lottery transfers ranged from $0 - $15 million. The State requested the termination of the private management agreement and set up a Request for Proposal for a new manager. Only one vendor, Camelot, replied to the RFP. Northstar is working on a month to month contract until a finalized contract can be signed. In the short-term, it's not likely that the transfers from the Lottery Fund will be very significant.

Moneys in the Capital Projects Fund are to be transferred out to three funds:

- General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund (GOBRI) – for General Obligation Bond debt service from the IJN program,
- Build Illinois Bond Retirement and Interest Fund (BIBRI) – for Build Illinois Bond debt service from the IJN program, and
- $245 million annually to the General Revenue Fund (GRF).

When there is not enough CPF funding for debt service the Build Illinois Fund can be used as a back-up of funds for BIBRI debt service and GRF can be used as a back-up of funds for the remaining needed GOBRI debt service. The Road Fund can be used as a backup for funding but must be paid back the next month before any other priority is met; therefore, the Road Fund backup is not useful in the long-term. The use of GRF to backfill debt service that the CPF is supposed to pay, while the CPF is supposed to also transfer funds to the GRF, becomes a vicious cycle.

Current revenues are not enough to cover all of the transfers required out of the Capital Projects Fund. When the Fund is behind on its transfers from previous fiscal years, completing those carried over transfers becomes a priority. The prior year transfers are to be completed by December of the succeeding year; otherwise permission is required from the Governor to carry the amounts over still to be paid. Even with multiple funding mechanisms in place to cover the debt service if the Capital Projects Fund cannot make all of its transfers, the demands on the Fund are making it difficult to satisfy all of the statutory requirements. As a result, the State is behind on transfers out to-date by $1.4 billion, of that $1.059 billion is for transfers out to GOBRI and $370.5 million is for transfers out to GRF.

Public Act 100-0023 requires that the debt service on $1.1 billion of Transportation D (IJN) authorization be paid for by the Road Fund instead of the Capital Projects Fund, which will give some relief to CPF.

TABLE 5	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND ESTIMATES ($ in millions) [*FY 2018 and FY 2019 are CGFA estimates.]			
VIDEO GAMING:		**FY 17**	**FY 18***	**FY 19***
❖ 5/6 of the 30% tax on the now legal Video Gaming		**$296**	**$338**	**$368**

- Video Gaming in Illinois became operational in September 2012. The number of video gaming terminals in operation across the State has increased from 61 terminals in its opening month (Sept. 2012) to its latest figure of 28,560 terminals (Feb. 2018). In FY 2014, video gaming terminals were being added at a rate of 796 terminals per month. In FY 2015, this rate slowed to 272 new terminals per month. In FY 2016 and FY 2017, this rate remained relatively steady at 263 and 249 new terminals per month. Through the first eight months of FY 2018, the rate has slowed to 211 new terminals per month. While the number of new video gaming machines being added has slowed, the continued growth that is occurring indicates that the State has still not reached "full implementation".
- The growth in video gaming in Illinois is despite the fact that numerous areas across the State have ordinances banning video gaming in their municipalities. The Commission estimates that these "opt-out" areas represent approximately 37.4% of the State's population. Included in the "opt-out" list is the City of Chicago which needed to "opt in" to offer video gaming, but has, so far, chosen not to.
- Video gaming revenues continue to grow from year to year. While this annual incremental increase is expected to shorten due to the smaller number of new terminals being implemented, notable growth is still anticipated in the next couple of fiscal years. This includes amounts distributed to the Capital Projects Fund. Below are the amounts sent and projected for the Capital Projects Fund from video gaming revenue by fiscal year:

Fiscal Year	Terminals	Total Tax Revenues ($ millions)	Amount to CPF ($ millions)
FY 2013	7,920	$29.3	$24.5
FY 2014	17,467	$137.3	$114.4
FY 2015	20,730	$234.8	$195.7
FY 2016	23,891	$301.9	$251.6
FY 2017	26,873	$355.6	$296.3
FY 2018 (est.)	29,400	$405.5	$337.9
FY 2019 (est.)	30,300	$441.9	$368.3

- As shown above, it is projected that the number of video gaming terminals in Illinois will increase to a little over 30,000 by the end of FY 2019. At an estimated net terminal income-per-position-per-day value of around $135, under the 30% tax rate, it is projected that video gaming will generate tax revenues totaling $441.9 million in FY 2019. This would result in approximately **$368.3 million** going to the Capital Projects Fund in FY 2019.

SALES & USE TAX EXPANSION:	FY 17	FY 18*	FY 19*
❖ expanding definition of soft drinks and increasing the tax from 1% to 6.25%	$58	$59	$60
❖ including candy in the definition of food consumed off premises now taxed at 6.25%			
❖ no longer exempting grooming & hygiene products, now taxed at 6.25%			

- In FY 2017, $58 million from the sales tax expansion was deposited into the Fund.

- Annual growth of 1.8% is expected over the next two fiscal years.

LOTTERY:	FY 17	FY 18*	FY 19*
❖ 5 year Online Lottery pilot program-- excess revenues not already going to the Common School Fund	$15	$9	$10
❖ 10 year lease for the private management of the Lottery-- excess revenues not already going to the Common School Fund			

- These transfers were made possible by legislative changes which index lottery transfers to the Common School Fund's actual FY 2009 levels of $625 million. Amounts above inflation are to be made available for capital projects [in FY 2018 revenues would have to be above approximately $719 million to be available for transfer to the Capital Projects Fund].

- The Illinois Lottery has estimated that $9 million would be available to transfer in FY 2018 and $10 million in FY 2019, which is down from the $15 million transferred in FY 2017.

INCREASES TO LIQUOR TAXES:	FY 17	FY 18*	FY 19*
❖ Beer by $0.046 per gallonage	$122	$124	$126
❖ Wine up to 14% by $0.66 per gallonage			
❖ Wine over 14% by $0.66 per gallonage			
❖ Distilled liquor by $4.05 per gallonage			

- In FY 2017, $122 million in Liquor taxes was deposited in the Capital Projects Fund.

- Through February in FY 2018 $76 million was received, and is projected to total $124 million.

INCREASES TO MOTOR VEHICLE FEES:	FY 17	FY 18*	FY 19*
❖ Vehicle Registrations by $20	$317	$307	$311
❖ Transfers of Registrations by $10			
❖ Certificate of Title by $30			
❖ License Fees by $20			
❖ Increases in penalties for violating the increased weight limit of 80,000 pounds			

- The increase in motor vehicle fees brought in $317 million in FY 2017. This equaled growth of 2.7% over FY 2016's revenue of $308 million.

- Motor vehicles transfers are estimated to decline -3% in FY 2018 to $307 million and grow 1.2% to $311 million in FY 2019.

FY 2019 Capital Projects by Agency

The projects listed in this section are only those for which a new appropriation is being sought in FY 2019 (Reappropriations are not listed). Project requests are listed by agency.

Agriculture

The Governor's capital budget request of $32.7 million for the Department of Agriculture consists of $2.6 million from the Agricultural Premium Fund and $30.2 million from the Capital Development Fund.

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2019 (in millions)
• State Fairgrounds, Springfield: upgrades to Coliseum, other improvements	$31.8
• DuQuoin Fairgrounds: capital improvements	0.9

Capital Development Board

The Capital Development Board would receive $913 million under the Governor's capital budget. The Capital Development Fund would provide $818 million, the Build Illinois Bond Fund $30 million, the School Construction Fund $50 million and the Capital Development Board Contributory Trust Fund would fund $15 million.

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2019 (in millions)
• Statewide: deferred maintenance at State facilities	$400.0
• Agencies, Authorities, Boards & Commissions for capital facilities	160.0
• Statewide: Higher Education grants and deferred maintenance	121.0
• Chicago Board of Education: vocational construction & renovation	75.0
• Statewide: grants to School Districts for Lead Abatement	50.0
• Statewide: Higher Education escalation and emergencies	25.0
• Educational, scientific, technical and vocational purposes	20.0
• Open Spaces, recreational, conservation & Water Resource Management	19.7
• Capital improvements at Quincy Veterans Home & other State facilities	15.0
• Statewide: Early Childhood Education, including Metropolitan Family Services	10.3
• eProcurement & ERP, framework and blueprinting	9.5
• Facilities for childcare, mental & public health, disabled veterans	2.6
• Art in Architecture projects	2.1
• State Police technology purchases	1.5
• Grants to local governments	0.4
• Statewide: timekeeping and payroll system	0.3
• Energy Efficiency, ADA upgrades, Hazardous Materials Abatement	0.3

Central Management Services

Central Management Services would use $21 million from the Capital Development Fund through the Capital Development Board.

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2019 (in millions)
• Springfield Computer Facility: replacing emergency generators, other	$16.1
• Bilandic Building: exterior repairs	5.2

Children and Family Services

Children and Family Services would receive $10 million from the Capital Development Fund through the Capital Development Board for capital improvements at Illinois Youth Centers in Harrisburg, St. Charles and Warrenville.

Commerce and Economic Opportunity

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity would use $1.344 billion, comprised of $1.281 billion from the Build Illinois Bond Fund, $62 million from the Capital Development Fund and $1 million from the Port Development Revolving Loan Program.

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2019 (in millions)
• University of Illinois: Discovery Partners Institute	$500.0
• Statewide: Urban Weatherization Initiative Act grants	399.0
• Local projects throughout the State	179.5
• Grants to State agencies: infrastructure purposes	75.3
• Statewide: Prime Sites grants and loans	33.6
• Open Spaces, recreational and conservation purposes	26.7
• Statewide: River Edge – Brownfield Redevelopment Program	25.5
• Statewide: grants to locals for economic development	19.3
• Economic development – private sector expansion & retention	15.1
• Grants/awards through Office of Minority Economic Empowerment	15.0
• Illinois Science & Technology Park: expansion and site redevelopment	12.4
• Charter schools – LEED Green Building Ratings System	9.0
• Grants to local governments for acquisition and construction of facilities	8.8
• Grants to State agencies: educational, scientific, technical, vocational purposes	7.3
• Statewide: economic development for Economically Depressed Areas	5.9
• Statewide: broadband	3.4
• Statewide: economic development – technology	2.6
• Statewide: State match for stimulus or bondable improvements	2.3
• Grants to State agencies: business development	2.2
• Statewide Port Development Loan Program	1.0

Community College Board

The Illinois Community College Board would receive $152 million from the Capital Development Fund through the Capital Development Board for various construction and capital improvement projects throughout the State.

Corrections

The Department of Corrections would use $31 million in Capital Development Funds through the Capital Development Board. Funds would be used for capital improvements to correctional facilities throughout the State.

Emergency Management Agency

The Emergency Management Agency would receive $7 million in Build Illinois Bond Funds statewide for safety and security improvements at various public universities, private colleges, or community colleges.

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency would use a total of $1.158 billion under the Governor's proposed capital program. Of this amount $1.142 billion would come from the Water Revolving Fund and $16 million would come from the Build Illinois Bond Fund.

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2019 (in millions)
• Statewide: Wastewater Loan Program	$710.0
• Statewide: Drinking Water Loan Program	327.0
• Statewide: Storm Water loans	100.0
• Statewide: for hazardous waste programs	10.0
• Conservation of environmental and natural resources	6.0
• Grants and contracts to address Nonpoint Source Water Quality issues	5.0

Higher Education

The FY 2019 capital plan requests $465 million in new capital appropriations to State universities through the Capital Development Board using bond proceeds from the Capital Development Fund. Capital renewal projects are for deferred maintenance.

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY2019 (in millions)
• CSU: grant for construction of Westside campus	$39.0
• CSU: upgrades and renovations	22.7
• CSU: construction of Early Childhood Development Center	14.0
• EIU: capital renewal and upgrades	4.8
• GSU: capital renewal	0.7
• ISU: renovation of the Fine Arts Complex	61.9
• ISU: capital renewal	4.0
• NEIU: construct Education Building	79.0
• NEIU: capital renewal	10.6
• NIU: capital renewal	6.8
• NIU: construct Computer Science & Technology Center	3.1
• SIU, Carbondale: capital renewal	3.8
• SIU, Carbondale: Communications Building	2.8
• SIU, Carbondale: construct Transportation & Education Center	0.3
• SIU, Edwardsville: capital renewal	1.7
• SIU, School of Medicine: infrastructure upgrades	0.5
• U of I, Champaign-Urbana: capital renewal	2.5
• U of I, Champaign-Urbana: construct Computer & Engineering Facility	0.1
• U of I, Chicago: construct/equip Chemical Sciences Building	68.0
• U of I, Chicago: capital renewal	10.1
• U of I, Springfield: renovation & construction of Public Safety Building	5.5
• U of I, Springfield: capital renewal	0.6
• U of I: statewide capital renewal	24.1
• WIU: construct Performing Arts Center	89.0
• WIU: construct and renovate at Quad-City Riverfront Campus	9.0
• WIU: capital renewal	0.7

Historic Preservation

The Governor's capital program request would give $4 million to the Historic Preservation Agency through the Capital Development Board from the Capital Development Fund for capital improvements at the following historical sites:

- Pullman Historic Site,
- Lincoln-Herndon Law Office,
- Cahokia Mounds,
- Dana Thomas House,
- Mount Pulaski,
- Old State Capitol, and
- Lincoln's Tomb.

Human Services

The Department of Human Services would receive $4 million from the Capital Development Fund for capital improvements at:

- the Elgin Mental Health Center,
- the Fox Developmental Center,
- the Rushville Treatment & Detention Facility, and
- the Shapiro Development Center.

Innovation and Technology

The Department of Innovation and Technology would use $290 million from the Capital Development Fund for Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), information technology, and telecommunications projects.

Mathematics and Science Academy

The Academy would receive $3.7 million from the Capital Development Fund for costs associated with correcting the water filtration system.

Military Affairs

The Department of Military Affairs would use $58 million: $51.5 million from the Illinois National Guard Construction Fund and $5 million from the Capital Development Fund for construction of Illinois National Guard facilities, and $2.6 million from the Capital Development Fund through CDB for capital improvements at the Northwest Readiness Center.

Natural Resources

The Department of Natural Resources would receive $408 million in new appropriations from bond funds, various Federal/State trust funds and State revenue funds. This amount includes $148 million in Capital Development Funds, $36 million in Build Illinois Bond Funds, $16 million in Federal/State trust funds, and $209 million from specific natural resource-related funds, such as: the Park & Conservation Fund, the State Boating Act Fund, the Natural Areas Acquisition Fund, the Land & Water Recreation Fund, and the Wildlife & Fish Fund.

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2019 (in millions)
• Construction/maintenance for State-owned, leased and managed Sites	$82.3
• Outdoor recreation (bike, trails, boat, snowmobile, off-highway vehicles)	52.5
• Open Land Trust Program	47.5
• Water Resource Management, flood plains, dams and spillways	41.4
• Illinois River Basin Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	37.5
• Capital grants to parks and recreational units	35.0
• Natural Areas acquisition	32.4
• Grants to public museums for permanent improvements	25.1
• Wildlife conservation and restoration	22.5
• Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation (State and Federal)	16.5
• Forestry programs (State and Federal)	7.0
• Lake County: rehab of facilities at North Point Marina	4.0
• World Shooting and Recreation Center debt service and permanent improvements	3.6
• Statewide: Landowner Grant Program under the Illinois Oil & Gas Act	0.3
• Chain O' Lakes-Fox River Waterway Management System: operating expenses	0.2

Public Health

Public Health would get $16 million from the Build Illinois Bond Fund**,** $15.4 million for the Statewide Lead Initiative named Clear-Win and $645,509 for statewide grants associated with the Hospital Capital Investment Program.

Revenue

The Department of Revenue would receive \$3.7 million from the Capital Development Fund for capital improvements at the Willard Ice Building in Springfield.

Secretary of State

The Governor's capital program would delineate \$65 million from the Capital Development Fund for improvements to the Capital Complex, including upgrades and repairs to the high voltage distribution system and water infrastructure.

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education would get \$68 million in funding, with \$40 million coming from the School Infrastructure Fund and \$28 million from the Capital Development Fund.

PROGRAMS (\$ millions)	FY2019 (in millions)
• School Districts (excluding Chicago Public Schools): maintenance grants	\$40.0
• Statewide: Severely Overcrowded Schools Grant Program	25.0
• Grants to School Districts for energy efficiency projects	3.4

State Police

The Capital Development Fund would fund \$2.3 million in projects through the Capital Development Board for the Department of State Police.

PROGRAMS (\$ millions)	FY2019 (in millions)
• ISP Central Headquarters, Springfield: capital improvements	\$2.2
• Statewide: replace communication towers/buildings	0.1

Transportation (IDOT)

The Governor has requested $2.711 billion in new appropriations in FY 2019 for the Illinois Department of Transportation. The majority of funding would come from current State funds, including $1.631 billion in Road Funds and $898 million from the State Construction Account Fund. Federal funds for airports and transit would make up approximately $110 million of funding and $72 million would come from transportation-related State funds, including such funds as the Grade Crossing Protection Fund, the South Suburban Airport Improvement Fund, the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund, and the Downstate Transit Improvement Fund.

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2019 (in millions)
• Statewide: transportation-related construction	$1,543.0
• Road improvements – local share of Road Fund/Road Program	606.2
• Statewide: rail projects	164.8
• Federal/local: financial assistance to airports	90.0
• Maintenance, Traffic, Physical Research/Formal Contracts A & B	52.1
• Grade crossing protections/separations	39.0
• Apportionments to Counties, Cities and Townships	35.8
• Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Enhancement	30.0
• High Speed Rail maintenance costs	30.0
• Federal grant for capital, operating, consultant and technical services	20.0
• Permanent Improvements to IDOT facilities	20.0
• High Speed Rail (Federal share)	20.0
• Township Bridge Program	15.0
• Chicago Region Environmental & Transportation Efficiency Program (CREATE)	13.0
• Downstate transit capital grants	10.0
• P3 consultant services	10.0
• Motorist damage to highway structures	5.4
• State Airport Plans and assistance to municipalities or other airports	2.7
• Disadvantaged Business Revolving Loan Program	2.0
• South Suburban Airport expenses, including Public Private Partnerships	1.0
• Disposal of hazardous materials	0.6

Veterans Affairs

The Governor's capital program proposes $51 million from the Capital Development Fund for Veterans Affairs**. Of this amount $50 million would go to the Quincy Veterans Home for plumbing and water systems and deferred maintenance.** The remaining $675,000 would go statewide for capital improvements, including Medicare/Medicaid certification inspections and sprinkler systems.

DEBT MANAGEMENT

- **Summary of State-Supported Bond Debt**
- **Bond Authorization**
- **Bond Sales**
- **Outstanding Principal**
- **Debt Service**
- **Recent Illinois Ratings History**
- **Debt Comparisons: Illinois v. Other States**

Summary of State Supported Bond Debt

Bonds are normally sold to provide funds either for projects or to refund previously issued bonds. State Supported bond debt can be divided into three categories:

- General Obligation (G.O.) debt backed by the full faith and credit of the State,
- State-issued revenue debt supported by dedicated tax revenues or lease payments, and
- Locally-issued revenue debt supported by the pledge of State taxes or lease payments.

The State issues General Obligation bonds for its continuing capital program that began in FY 1971. Bond proceeds are distributed under categories for capital facilities, anti-pollution, coal and energy development, school construction, and transportation projects—roads and bridges, mass transit, rail and aviation.

Bonds secured by dedicated tax revenues are issued by the State for the Build Illinois program and for civic centers. The Build Illinois program uses bond proceeds for infrastructure and transportation, educational purposes, environmental protection and economic development. Civic Center bond proceeds were used to pay for construction of civic center related projects or for debt service on construction projects and improvements from bonds issued by local civic center authorities. There have been no new project Civic Center bonds issued since FY 1992.

Certificates of participation (COPs) have been authorized and issued by the State and its agencies to finance the lease/purchase of equipment and the lease/purchase of facilities. Beginning in FY 2005, P.A. 93-0839 eliminated the issuance of COPs unless they were authorized by law. This report does not include State-issued COPs which were paid off at the end of FY 2017. The Non-State Supported Debt section of the report does include State University COPs, which were allowed under statute through December 31, 2014.

Locally-issued revenue bonds supported by State revenue include those issued by the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority (McCormick Place and Navy Pier), the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority (Comiskey Park and Soldier Field), and the Regional Transportation Authority (Strategic Capital Improvement Bonds) for its Service Boards: the Chicago Transit Authority, Metra and Pace.

The following section looks at various debt-related statistics in an attempt to explain what has occurred in this area and what direction the State's bonding programs may take in the future.

Bond Authorization

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation bonds are viewed as the most secure type of bond issuance by any government because they carry the pledge that the government will pay the bondholders first and from any and all revenues. Today, the G.O. pledge is used in new areas to make the sale of certain types of bonds more attractive in the current market. Illinois is no different, having legislated G.O. authorization for Tobacco Securitization Bonds, Pension Obligation Bonds and Income Tax Proceed Bonds. Public Act 100-0023 authorized $6 billion of State Income Tax Proceed Bonds to be used for the payment of unpaid obligations of the State for vouchers incurred prior to July 1, 2017.

Below are changes to G.O. bond authorization levels from FY 2000 to date:

TABLE 6 — GENERAL OBLIGATION AUTHORIZATION LEVELS
($ in billions)

Date	New Projects	Bill^ Backlog	Tobacco* Securitization	Pension Systems	Medicaid† Enhancement	Subtotal	Refunding Increase	Refunding Total
May 2000	$14.198		N/a	N/a	N/a	**$14.198**		$2.839
June 2001	$15.265		N/a	N/a	N/a	**$15.265**		$2.839
June 2002	$16.908		$0.750	N/a	N/a	**$17.658**		$2.839
April 2003	$16.908		$0.750	$10.000	N/a	**$27.658**		$2.839
January 2004	$16.927		N/a	$10.000	N/a	**$26.927**		$2.839
January 2009	$16.962		N/a	$10.000	N/a	**$26.962**		$2.839
April 2009	$19.962		N/a	$10.000	N/a	**$29.962**		$2.839
July 2009	$22.771		N/a	$13.466	N/a	**$36.237**	$2.000	$4.839
March 2010	$22.771		N/a	$13.466	$0.250	**$36.487**		$4.839
January 2011	$22.771		N/a	$17.562	$0.250	**$40.583**		$4.839
March 2011	$26.933		N/a	$17.562	$0.250	**$44.745**		$4.839
July 2012	$28.550		N/a	$17.562	$0.250	**$46.362**		$4.839
July 2013	$30.775		N/a	$17.562	$0.250	**$48.587**		$4.839
July 2014	$31.375		N/a	$17.562	$0.250	**$49.187**		$4.839
July 2017	$31.375	$6.000	N/a	$17.562	$0.250	**$55.187**		$4.839

^ Income Tax Proceed Bond were only allowed to be issued from July 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017.
† The Medicaid Enhancement Funding was allowed only in FY 2010 and had to be repaid within one year.
* Tobacco Securitization Authorization was allowed only for FY 2003, was not used and is not included in this total.

The Governor's Office of Management and Budget indicates it would need additional bond authorization of $2.0 billion for portions of the FY 2018 and FY 2019 capital budgets: The increase of $1.404 billion in General Obligation bonds would include:

- Capital Development – Educational — $86 million
- Capital Development – Childcare/Mental/Public Health — $50 million
- Capital Development – State Agencies — $1.218 billion
- School Construction – School implemented construction — $50 million

The increase of $569 million in Build IL authorization would be for:

- infrastructure — $545 million
- business development — $15 million
- educational — $4 million
- and environmental projects — $6 million

The table below shows the status of authorization levels for each category of G.O. bonds and for State-issued revenue bonds. G.O. capital projects total authorization is $31.4 billion, with $4.4 billion remaining unissued as of December 31, 2017.

TABLE 7 STATUS OF G.O. AND STATE-ISSUED REVENUE BONDS as of December 31, 2017

($ in billions)	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available	Over* Committed
Capital Facilities	$9.754	$1.336	$9.431	$0.323	$0.234
School Construction	$4.750	$0.418	$4.729	$0.021	$0.030
Anti-Pollution	$0.680	$0.121	$0.652	$0.028	
Transportation A	$5.432	$0.175	$5.427	$0.005	
Transportation B	$5.862	$1.762	$5.705	$0.157	
Transportation D	$4.654	$0.516	$4.718		$0.065
Coal & Energy Development	$0.243	$0.089	$0.148	$0.095	
SUBTOTAL	**$31.375**	**$4.417**	**$30.810**	**$0.629**	**$0.329**
Pension bonds	$17.562	$0.396	$17.562	$0.396	
Medicaid Funding Series	$0.250	$0.004	$0.250	$0.004	
Income Tax Bonds	$6.000	$0.000	$6.000	$0.000	
TOTAL	**$55.187**	**$4.817**	**$54.622**	**$1.029**	**$0.329**
	Limit	**Un-Issued**	**Principal Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
G.O. Refunding°	$4.839	$1.780	$3.059	$1.780	
	Authorization	**Un-Issued**	**Appropriated†**	**Available**	**Over* Committed**
Build Illinois	$6.246	$0.695	$5.598	$0.648	$0.004
	Limit	**Un-Issued**	**Principal Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
Build IL Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	$0.943	Unlimited	
	Authorization	**Un-Issued**	**Principal Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
Civic Center	$0.200	$0.183	$0.017	$0.183	
	Limit	**Un-Issued**	**Principal Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
Civic Center Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	$0.000	Unlimited	

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

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

*Over Committed amounts come from specific line items under each Category in Statute that have higher appropriations than authorization.

°Refunding is limited only by how much is outstanding at one time. As principal amounts are paid off, those amounts become available for future refundings.

Excludes bond premiums.

The $2 billion in increased authorization requested by the Governor does not address previous shortfalls in bond authorization. Appropriations through FY 2017 had shortfalls in authorization for Capital Facilities subsection (d) for Child Care, Mental & Public Health purposes of approximately $19 million, and Transportation D for $65 million. This means that these appropriations cannot be expended until authorization is increased in those specific categories of bonds.

State-Issued Revenue Bonds

The Build Illinois program began in 1985 as a $1.3 billion economic development initiative composed of $948 million in bonds and $380 million in current funding. Since that time, the bond program has been expanded and authorization increased several times.

The last time that Build Illinois authorization was increased was in July 2013 in the amount of $542.5 million by Public Act 98-0094. Total Build Illinois bond authorization equals $6.2 billion with $695 million remaining unissued as of December 31, 2017. There is no refunding limit placed on Build Illinois bonds.

TABLE 8

BUILD IL AUTHORIZATION INCREASES

($ in billions)

Date	Projects Increase	Projects Total
July 1985	$0.948	$0.948
September 1988	$0.379	$1.327
July 1989	$0.704	$2.031
December 1990	$0.006	$2.037
June 1999	$0.754	$2.791
May 2000	$0.061	$2.852
June 2001	$0.689	$3.541
June 2002	$0.265	$3.805
July 2009	$0.810	$4.615
March 2011	$1.088	$5.703
July 2013	$0.543	$6.246

*Build Illinois Refunding is unlimited

Authorization for Civic Center bonds is limited to $200 million of new project bonds outstanding at one time. Refunding authorization is unlimited. Since October 1991, no applications have been approved and no new funding has been issued. Civic Center Authorization available, as of December 31, 2017, is $183 million.

Locally-Issued Revenue Bonds

MPEA: In May of 2010, Public Act 96-0898 increased the Authority's authorization by $450 million to the current level of $2.557 billion to expand their Hyatt Regency-McCormick Place Hotel from 800 rooms to 1400, and include a ballroom, meeting space, parking facility and for other improvements to help McCormick Place remain competitive. The Act also allowed the MPEA to restructure and refund their debt and extend the refunding maturities to 2050 (was 2042), past the maturities of the bonds they would be refunding. The MPEA sold $201 million in bonds in October 2010 and $97 million in July 2012. The remaining $153 million was issued in FY 2016. Public Act 100-0023 gave the MPEA a $293 million increase in authorization to restructure existing debt and payback the remaining debt service deficiency amount to the State.

RTA: The RTA has bonds supported by State funding called Strategic Capital Improvement Project (SCIP) bonds. There have been two separate authorizations of SCIP bonds. The first authorization, SCIP I, was set at $100 million a year from 1990-1994, equaling $500 million. The second authorization, SCIP II, was part of the Illinois FIRST program and authorized $260 million a year from 2000-2004, equaling a total of $1.3 billion.

The Authority last sold SCIP bonds in FY 2007 for $250 million, leaving approximately $9.7 million in authorization available under the SCIP II program. The Authority is not requesting an increase in authorization at this time.

ISFA: In FY 2001, the General Assembly increased bonding authorization for the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority (ISFA) Act by $399 million to finance renovations for the Chicago Bears Stadium at Soldier Field and related lakefront improvements. The bonds were issued in October of 2001. In FY 2004 $42.5 million was sold for additional renovations and $10 million was sold in FY 2009. The Authority has approximately $135 million of unissued authorization. There are no capital plans expected and no request for an increase in authorization at this time after the severe decline in bond ratings due to the State's budget impasse.

Bond Sales

In FY 2017, Illinois sold $480 million in new G.O. bonds, $1.3 billion in G.O. refunding bonds, $210 million in new Build Illinois bonds and $339 million in Build Illinois refunding bonds. Refunding bonds in FY 2017 were given exemptions from statutory requirements, allowing for $159 million in savings for G.O. debt service and $70 million for Build Illinois debt service over the life of the bonds.

The Office of Management and Budget plans to sell $7.02 billion of General Obligation Bonds for FY 2018. Of this amount, to date the State has sold $6 billion of Income Tax Proceed bonds and $750 million of G.O. new project bonds.

As part of PA 100-0023, during FY 2018, up to $2 billion of new General Obligation bonds and $2 billion of G.O. Refunding bonds (current authorization) may be sold which would be excluded from the 7% debt cap. All G.O. and Build Illinois refunding bonds issued in FY 2018 are excluded from: level principal payments, the 25% competitive sales minimum, and from the rule that refunding maturities not extend past the maturities of the refunded bonds.

In FY 2019, the Governor's Budget book estimates $1 billion in General Obligation bond sales and $250 million in Build Illinois bond sales.

TABLE 9 STATE-ISSUED BOND SALES

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

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

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

In November 2016, Illinois sold $480 million in competitive General Obligation bonds with a true interest cost of 4.245%. The spread on the 10-year maturity reached 200 basis points over the MMD benchmark with eight bidders.

Also in November, the six Letters of Credit on the October 2003B $600 million Variable Rate G.O. bonds were to terminate (November 27, 2016) and would have been subject to mandatory tender. On November 7, 2016, the State entered into new agreements with four purchasers with new terms and an expiration date of November 7, 2018. Under the old Letters of Credit, the State's interest would have raised from 2.85% to 3.35% if one of its ratings dropped to BBB-, and to 5.35% if the State's rating was lowered to junk status (BB+). In addition, Illinois renegotiated three of the five swap agreements and negotiated two new agreements, while also lowering the ratings levels that would trigger a swap termination. Under the previous agreements if the State went below BBB/Baa2 rating level, it would trigger the swaps to default. Under the new agreements, the State's rating would have to go below BBB-/Baa3 for termination, except for with Deutsche Bank which has agreed to lower the termination rating to below BB+/Ba1, giving the State more leeway.

For the October 2016 bond sale the State sold $1.3 billion in G.O. Refunding bonds. The ten-year maturity was 193 basis points above the Municipal Market's AAA benchmark, soon after a 1-level downgrade by Standard & Poor's. The State insured the final three years of maturities (2030-2032). Present value savings of $106 million came from lowering the average rate of the bonds being refunded from 4.96% to 3.70%, shortening the maturity by two years. The bonds were able to gain additional savings due to Public Act 99-0523, which loosened current restrictions on G.O. and Build Illinois refunding bonds sold in FY 2017, such as on the length of maturities and the annual required redemption amounts.

Illinois competitively sold $549 million of Build Illinois bonds in September 2016. There were four series of bonds sold:

Series A--$150 million of tax-exempt project bonds for IJN;

Series B--$60 million of taxable project bonds for Build Illinois projects;

Series C--$152 million of tax-exempt Refunding bonds for Build Illinois projects;

Series D--$187 million of tax-exempt Refunding bonds for IJN projects.

Present value savings on the refunding portions equaled approximately $56 million. The true interest cost for the overall deal was 2.442%. Build Illinois bonds are backed by the sales tax and receive higher ratings than Illinois' G.O. bonds from S&P (AAA) and Fitch (AA+); Moody's was not asked to rate these bonds. Each series received a minimum of nine bids, and with low interest rates, the State's penalty was minimized, with the 10-year yields at 48 basis points over the Municipal Market Data's AAA benchmark. [*Why Illinois' High-Grade Paper Was an Easier Sale Than GOs*, The Bond Buyer, August 25, 2016; *Illinois Sets Senior Management Pool*, The Bond Buyer, September 23, 2016.]

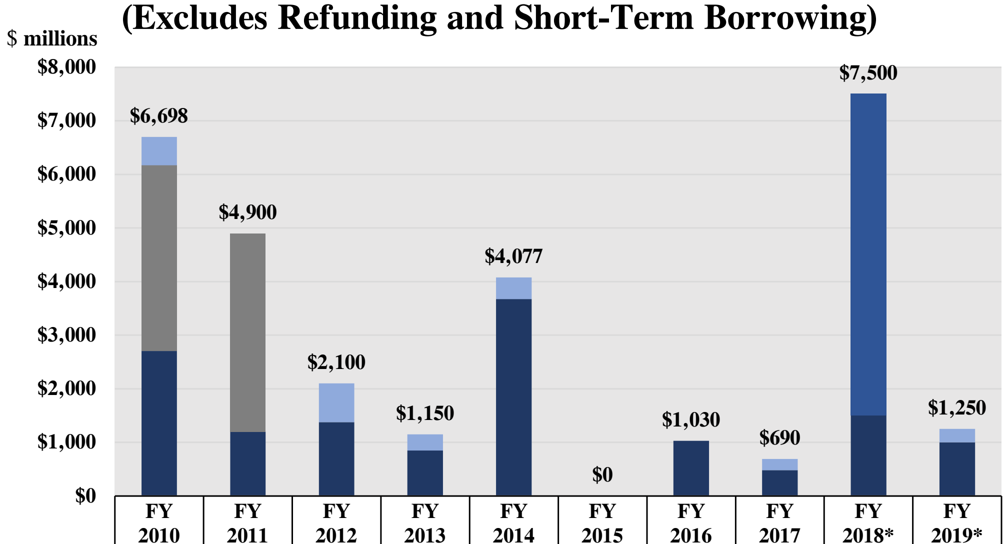
Bond Sale History: In FY 2010, the $31 billion IJN capital plan was approved. Authorization for G.O. bonds was increased in fiscal years 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2014, allowing for the issuance of new project bonds. G.O. bond sales were at a $2.7 billion high in FY 2010 to jump start the IJN program. FY 2011 - FY 2013 hovered around the $1.0 billion level and FY 2014 saw $3.7 billion in sales. Pension Obligation Notes were sold in FY 2010 and FY 2011 at $3.466 billion and $3.7 billion, respectively.

The IJN Program also increased authorization for Build Illinois bonds. BI Bond sales picked up with $530 million sold in FY 2010, $725 million in FY 2012, $300 million in FY 2013, and $402 million in FY 2014.

CHART 7

State-Issued Bond Sales
(Excludes Refunding and Short-Term Borrowing)

Source: GOMB



	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018*	FY 2019*
State-Issued Revenue	$530	$0	$725	$300	$402	$0	$0	$210	$0	$250
Income Tax Proceed									$6,000	
Pension Obligation	$3,466	$3,700								
General Obligation	$2,702	$1,200	$1,375	$850	$3,675	$0	$1,030	$480	$1,500	$1,000

There were no bond sales in FY 2015. Bond sales in FY 2016 equaled $1.03 billion of General Obligation bonds. FY 2017 Bond sales were low with $480 million in G.O. bonds and $210 million in BI bonds.

FY 2018 total bond sales could reach over $7 billion due to the Income Tax Proceed bonds sold to pay down the State's bill backlog. FY 2019 bond sales are expected to be $1.25 billion.

Locally-Issued Revenue Bonds

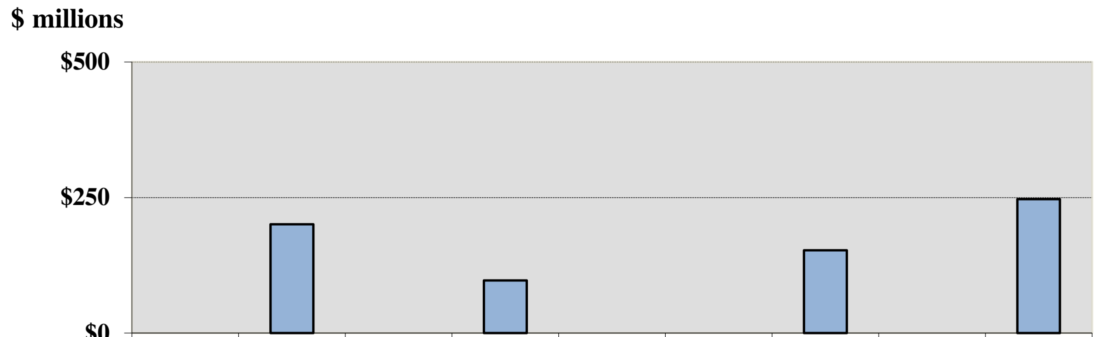
<u>Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority:</u> The MPEA sold $201 million in new project bonds and $918 million in restructuring bonds in FY 2011. For FY 2013, the Authority sold $97 million in new project Expansion bonds and refunded $758 million. The MPEA sold its remaining $153 million in bonding authorization and sold $66 million in refunding bonds in FY 2016 for its planned Event Center and a second hotel. Public Act 100-0023 gave the MPEA a $293 million increase in authorization to restructure existing debt. In November 2017, MPEA issued $226 million of refunding bonds and $247 million in bonds to repay their construction loan with Citibank and to pay project costs for the Marriot Marquis Chicago hotel project.

<u>Regional Transportation Authority:</u> The FY 2007 SCIP bond sale of $250 million basically depleted the last of the RTA's $1.3 billion in authorization granted under the Illinois FIRST program.

<u>Illinois Sports Facilities Authority:</u> The Authority issued project bonds in December 2009 of $10 million to finance the redevelopment of the 35th Street infrastructure. The ISFA sold $293 million in refunding bonds in FY 2015 to refund some of the 2001 series bonds and all of the 2003 and 2008 series bonds. The ISFA has no major capital program planned at this time.

CHART 8

Locally-Issued Revenue New Capital Bond Sales



	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
RTA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
ISFA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
MPEA	$0	$201	$0	$97	$0	$0	$153	$0	$247

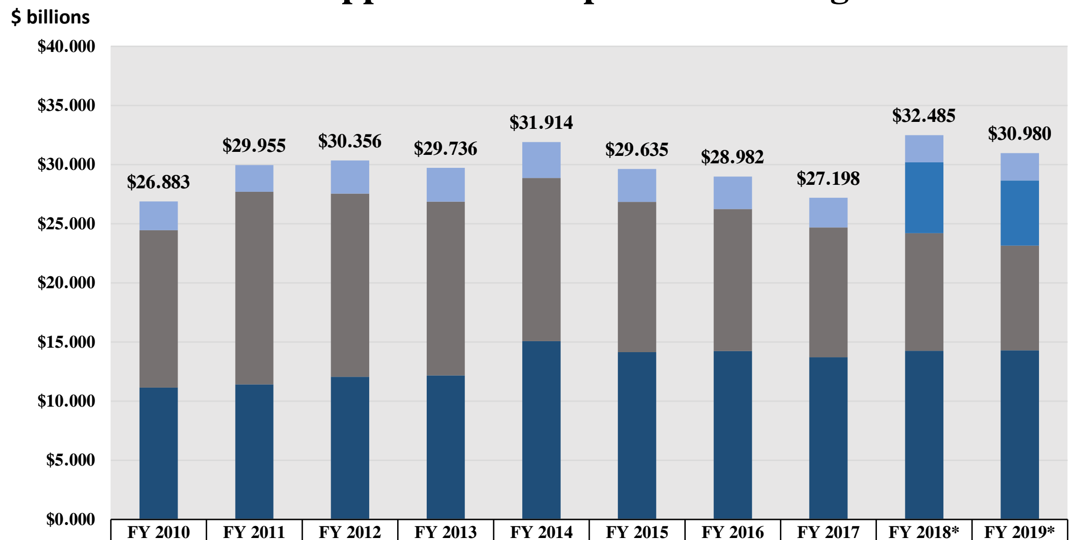
Outstanding Principal

State-Issued Principal Outstanding

CHART 9

Source: GOMB

State-Supported Principal Outstanding



	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018*	FY 2019*
State-Issued Revenue	$2.427	$2.253	$2.805	$2.862	$3.034	$2.790	$2.737	$2.512	$2.289	$2.330
Income Tax Proceed									$6.000	$5.500
Pension Obligation	$13.316	$16.273	$15.480	$14.686	$13.793	$12.700	$12.000	$10.975	$9.925	$8.850
General Obligation	$11.140	$11.429	$12.071	$12.188	$15.087	$14.145	$14.245	$13.711	$14.271	$14.300

G.O. Principal Outstanding in FY 2010 grew due to over $2 billion for the IJN capital program and almost $3.5 billion in Pension Obligation Notes. FY 2011 increased due to $3.7 billion in Pension Obligation Bonds.

The next big increase in principal outstanding was due to the sale of $3.7 billion in bonds for FY 2014. The FY 2014 level of $31.9 billion decreased by over $2 billion in FY 2015 due to the lack of bond sales in all categories.

Bond sales will jump again in FY 2018 with an estimated $7.5 billion in sales, mainly due to the $6 billion in Income Tax Proceed bonds used to pay down the State's backlog of bills. With much lower bond sales estimated for FY 2019, principal outstanding will decline by approximately $1.5 billion.

Locally Issued Revenue Bonds

- The MPEA sold $201 million in bonds and refunded $918 million in FY 2011, to precipitate the rise in principal outstanding.

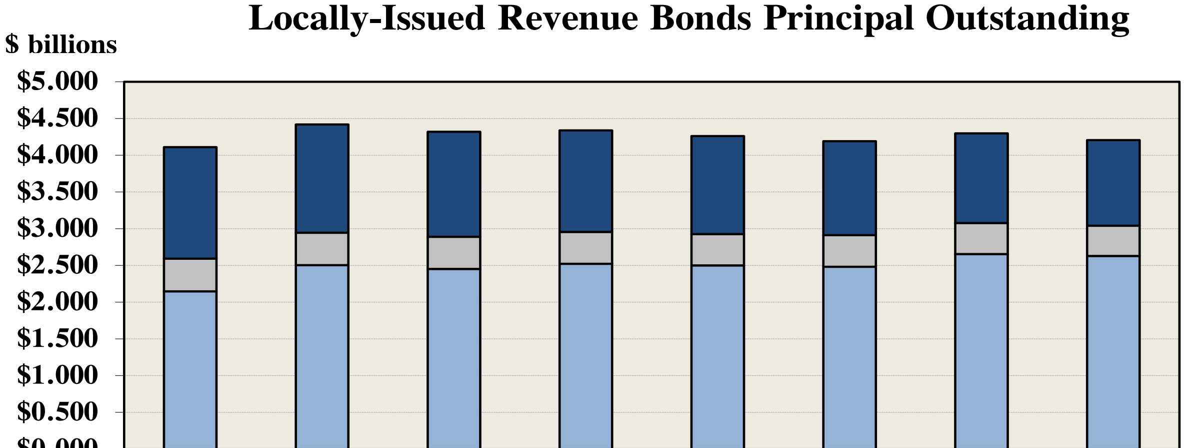
- The MPEA sold $97 million in bonds in FY 2013 keeping combined principal outstanding for the three Authorities level around $4.3 billion in FY 2013.

- Principal outstanding in FY 2016 rose due to a bond sale of $153 million by the MPEA for its continuing Event Center and hotel capital projects.

- Public Act 100-0023 gave the MPEA a $293 million increase in authorization, precipitating the FY 2017 bond sale of that amount to increase principal outstanding for FY 2017.

CHART 10

Locally-Issued Revenue Bonds Principal Outstanding



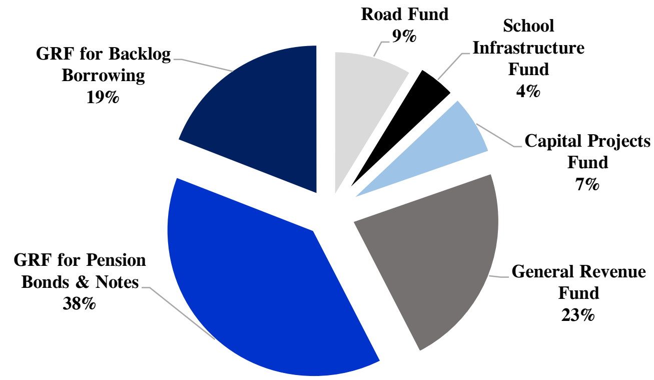
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
RTA	$1.517	$1.474	$1.429	$1.382	$1.332	$1.279	$1.222	$1.162
ISFA	$0.445	$0.442	$0.438	$0.433	$0.427	$0.431	$0.423	$0.414
MPEA	$2.145	$2.502	$2.451	$2.521	$2.499	$2.481	$2.652	$2.627

Debt Service

The following section presents a ten year history of General Obligation, Build Illinois and Civic Center bonds broken out by principal and interest. The General Obligation section includes Pension Obligation bond debt service, Income Tax Proceed Bonds labeled Backlog Borrowing, and a break-out of G.O. debt service by funds that pay for it.

CHART 11

FY 2019
Estimated General Obligation Debt Service
Portion of Payment by Fund



Source: CGFA estimates based on GOMB and Comptroller information

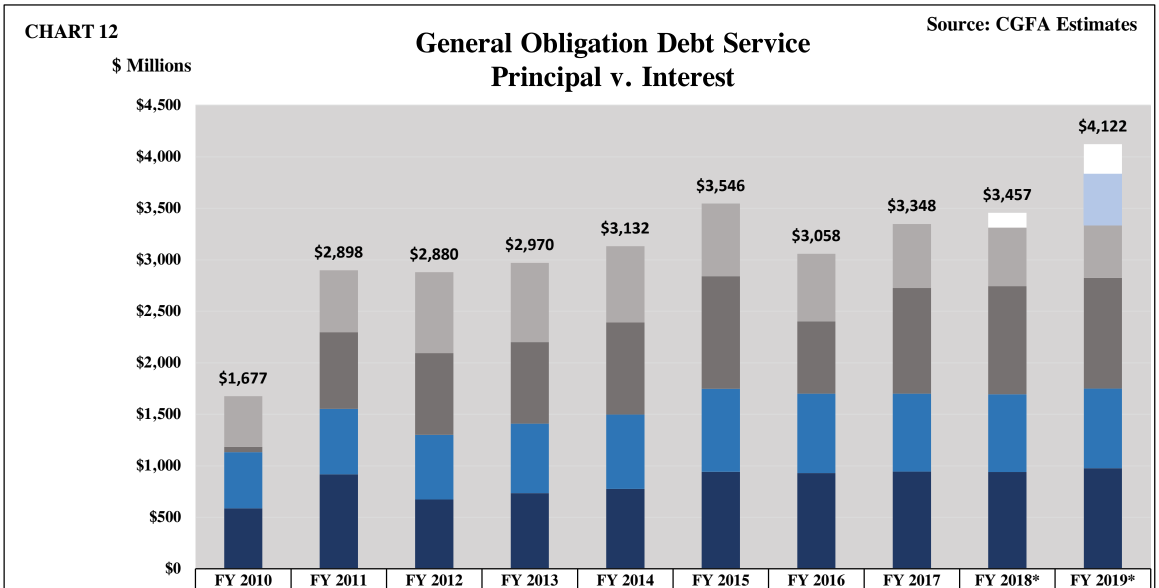
General Obligation

G.O. debt service is paid from the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund (GOBRI), which receives transfers from the Road Fund (for Transportation A & D -highways and bridges), the School Infrastructure Fund, the General Revenue Fund, and since FY 2010, the Capital Projects Fund for the IJN capital program. The increases in G.O. debt attributed to the IJN program will be paid for by increases in Road Fund transfers and transfers from the Capital Projects Fund. If there is not enough funding in the Capital Projects Fund (page 9), the General Revenue Fund will pay for any debt service needs. Public Act 100-0023 requires that the debt service on $1.1 billion of Transportation D (IJN) authorization be paid for by the Road Fund instead of the Capital Projects Fund, which will help give some relief to CPF.

TABLE 10			GENERAL OBLIGATION Debt Service By Fund			
($ Millions)	FY 2017 Amount	FY 2017 % of Total	FY 2018* Amount	FY 2018 % of Total	FY 2019* Amount	FY 2019 % of Total
Road Fund	$316.4	18.6%	$361.2	21.3%	$359.5	20.5%
School Infrastructure Fund	$194.1	11.4%	$188.7	11.1%	$174.4	10.0%
Capital Projects Fund (Trans D)	$308.5	18.1%	$273.8	16.2%	$276.3	15.8%
GRF backfill for CPF	$395.6	23.3%	$442.8	26.1%	$461.5	26.4%
General Revenue Fund	$486.4	28.6%	$428.3	25.3%	$477.8	27.3%
SUBTOTAL	**$1,701.0**	**100.0%**	**$1,694.8**	**100.0%**	**$1,749.5**	**100.0%**
2017 Backlog Borrowing	$0.0	0.0%	$143.7	8.2%	$786.5	33.1%
GRF/SERS for 2003 POBs	$595.2	36.1%	$614.7	34.9%	$633.2	26.7%
GRF for 2010 PONs	$0.0	0.0%	$0.0	0.0%	$0.0	0.0%
GRF for 2011 PONs	$1,052.2	63.9%	$1,003.9	57.0%	$952.9	40.2%
SUBTOTAL	**$1,647.4**	**100.0%**	**$1,762.3**	**100.0%**	**$2,372.6**	**100.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**$3,348.4**		**$3,457.1**		**$4,122.1**	

* CGFA estimates for FY 2018 and FY 2019 are based off of information from the Office of the Comptroller and the FY 2019 Budget Book.

Chart 12 shows debt service payments broken out by principal and interest of the various types of General Obligation bonds – capital projects, Pension Obligation Bonds/Notes and Income Tax Proceed Bonds.



	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018*	FY 2019*
Income Tax Interest									$144	$287
Income Tax Principal										$500
POB Interest	$494	$601	$786	$768	$741	$705	$657	$622	$569	$511
POB Principal	$50	$743	$793	$793	$893	$1,093	$700	$1,025	$1,050	$1,075
Project Interest	$546	$636	$628	$675	$723	$806	$771	$758	$756	$773
Project Principal	$588	$917	$673	$734	$775	$942	$930	$943	$939	$977

Debt service from FY 2010 to FY 2011 jumped 72.8% for several reasons:

- Debt service payments for the first IJN bonds, sold in FY 2010 in the amount of $2.456 billion, began in FY 2011.
- The debt service for the $246 million in Medicaid Bonds sold in FY 2010 was paid in full in FY 2011.
- The FY 2010 Pension Notes began their debt service payments in FY 2011.

G.O. Debt Service stayed in the $2.9 billion to $3.1 billion range from FY 2011 to FY 2014. In FY 2015, debt service jumped with an almost $200 million ramp up in debt service payments for the FY 2011 Pension Obligation Bonds, and for the debt service on the $3.7 billion in capital bonds that were sold in FY 2014. Debt service dropped in FY 2016 due to the FY 2010 Pension Obligation Notes being paid off in FY 2015 and the lack of bond sales.

Debt Service in FY 2019 will jump due to the first full year of debt service on the Income Tax Proceed Bonds sold in FY 2018. FY 2019 will be the last payment for the 2010 Pension Obligation Bond debt service. After FY 2019, the debt service on Pension Bonds remaining will be for the FY 2003 bond sale (See Table 11 on the following page), which will ramp up to over $1 billion in the final years of payment.

Table 11 shows the break out of debt service for all three Pension Obligation Bonds/Notes sales.

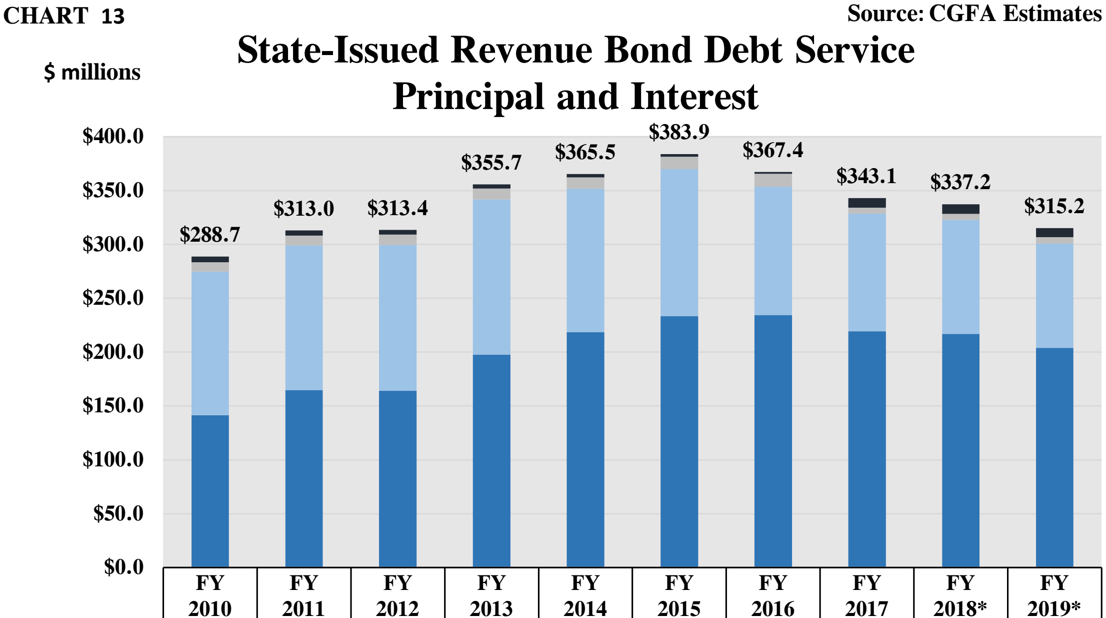
COMBINED DEBT SERVICE OF 2003, 2010 and 2011 PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS AND NOTES												
	FY2003 $10 BILLION PENSION OB BONDS			FY 2010 $3.466 BILLION PENSION OB NOTES			FY 2011 $3.7 BILLION PENSION OB NOTES			COMBINED TOTALS		
Fiscal Year	2003 Principal	2003 Interest	2003 POB Total	2010 Principal	2010 Interest	2010 PON Total	2011 Principal	2011 Interest	2011 POB Total	Total Principal	Total Interest	Grand Total
FY 2004	$0	$481,038,333	**$481,038,333**							$0	$481,038,333	$481,038,333
FY 2005	$0	$496,200,000	**$496,200,000**							$0	$496,200,000	$496,200,000
FY 2006	$0	$496,200,000	**$496,200,000**							$0	$496,200,000	$496,200,000
FY 2007	$0	$496,200,000	**$496,200,000**							$0	$496,200,000	$496,200,000
FY 2008	$50,000,000	$496,200,000	**$546,200,000**							$50,000,000	$496,200,000	$546,200,000
FY 2009	$50,000,000	$494,950,000	**$544,950,000**							$50,000,000	$494,950,000	$544,950,000
FY 2010	$50,000,000	$493,550,000	**$543,550,000**							$50,000,000	$493,550,000	$543,550,000
FY 2011	$50,000,000	$491,900,000	**$541,900,000**	$693,200,000	$109,277,049	**$802,477,049**				$743,200,000	$601,177,049	$1,344,377,049
FY 2012	$100,000,000	$490,125,000	**$590,125,000**	$693,200,000	$101,061,628	**$794,261,628**		$194,500,800	**$194,500,800**	$793,200,000	$785,687,428	$1,578,887,428
FY 2013	$100,000,000	$486,375,000	**$586,375,000**	$693,200,000	$81,887,716	**$775,087,716**		$199,488,000	**$199,488,000**	$793,200,000	$767,750,716	$1,560,950,716
FY 2014	$100,000,000	$482,525,000	**$582,525,000**	$693,200,000	$58,866,544	**$752,066,544**	$100,000,000	$199,488,000	**$299,488,000**	$893,200,000	$740,879,544	$1,634,079,544
FY 2015	$100,000,000	$478,575,000	**$578,575,000**	$693,200,000	$30,646,372	**$723,846,372**	$300,000,000	$195,462,000	**$495,462,000**	$1,093,200,000	$704,683,372	$1,797,883,372
FY 2016	$100,000,000	$474,525,000	**$574,525,000**				$600,000,000	$181,929,000	**$781,929,000**	$700,000,000	$656,454,000	$1,356,454,000
FY 2017	$125,000,000	$470,175,000	**$595,175,000**				$900,000,000	$152,163,000	**$1,052,163,000**	$1,025,000,000	$622,338,000	$1,647,338,000
FY 2018	$150,000,000	$464,737,500	**$614,737,500**				$900,000,000	$103,878,000	**$1,003,878,000**	$1,050,000,000	$568,615,500	$1,618,615,500
FY 2019	$175,000,000	$458,212,500	**$633,212,500**				$900,000,000	$52,893,000	**$952,893,000**	$1,075,000,000	$511,105,500	$1,586,105,500
FY 2020	$225,000,000	$449,550,000	**$674,550,000**							$225,000,000	$449,550,000	$674,550,000
FY 2021	$275,000,000	$438,412,500	**$713,412,500**							$275,000,000	$438,412,500	$713,412,500
FY 2022	$325,000,000	$424,800,000	**$749,800,000**							$325,000,000	$424,800,000	$749,800,000
FY 2023	$375,000,000	$408,712,500	**$783,712,500**							$375,000,000	$408,712,500	$783,712,500
FY 2024	$450,000,000	$390,150,000	**$840,150,000**							$450,000,000	$390,150,000	$840,150,000
FY 2025	$525,000,000	$367,200,000	**$892,200,000**							$525,000,000	$367,200,000	$892,200,000
FY 2026	$575,000,000	$340,425,000	**$915,425,000**							$575,000,000	$340,425,000	$915,425,000
FY 2027	$625,000,000	$311,100,000	**$936,100,000**							$625,000,000	$311,100,000	$936,100,000
FY 2028	$700,000,000	$279,225,000	**$979,225,000**							$700,000,000	$279,225,000	$979,225,000
FY 2029	$775,000,000	$243,525,000	**$1,018,525,000**							$775,000,000	$243,525,000	$1,018,525,000
FY 2030	$875,000,000	$204,000,000	**$1,079,000,000**							$875,000,000	$204,000,000	$1,079,000,000
FY 2031	$975,000,000	$159,375,000	**$1,134,375,000**							$975,000,000	$159,375,000	$1,134,375,000
FY 2032	$1,050,000,000	$109,650,000	**$1,159,650,000**							$1,050,000,000	$109,650,000	$1,159,650,000
FY 2033	$1,100,000,000	$56,100,000	**$1,156,100,000**							$1,100,000,000	$56,100,000	$1,156,100,000
TOTAL	$10,000,000,000	$11,933,713,333	$21,933,713,333	$3,466,000,000	$381,739,309	$3,847,739,309	$3,700,000,000	$1,279,801,800	$4,979,801,800	$17,166,000,000	$13,595,254,442	$30,761,254,442
		PA 93-0002 2003 POB TIC = 5.047% thirty-year maturity			PA 96-0043 2010 POB TIC = 3.854% five-year maturity			PA 96-1497 2011 POB TIC = 5.563% eight-year maturity				

State-Issued Revenue Bonds

State-issued revenue bonds currently outstanding include Build Illinois and Civic Center bonds. Debt service from 2007 through 2010 remained steady at under $290 million annually. The jumps in debt service in FY 2011, FY 2013, FY 2014 and FY 2015 are due to the Build Illinois bonds sold for projects appropriated in the FY 2010 IJN capital plan. There were no Build Illinois Bond sales from FY 2015-FY 2016. Low Build Illinois bond sales of $210 million in FY 2017 and none anticipated in FY 2018 along with the FY 2017 refunding savings will allow debt service to decrease through FY 2019.

CHART 13

Source: CGFA Estimates



	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018*	FY 2019*
CC Interest	$5.3	$4.8	$4.3	$3.7	$3.1	$2.5	$1.8	$8.9	$8.7	$8.5
CC Principal	$8.6	$9.1	$9.6	$10.1	$10.7	$11.4	$12.0	$5.5	$5.7	$5.9
BI Interest	$133.4	$134.3	$135.4	$144.2	$133.0	$136.6	$119.2	$109.3	$105.8	$96.8
BI Principal	$141.4	$164.8	$164.1	$197.7	$218.7	$233.4	$234.4	$219.4	$217.0	$204.0

Build Illinois. These bonds comprise the majority of debt service costs for the State-issued revenue bonds. Debt service for FY 2018 will include $146.8 million from the Capital Projects Fund for IJN projects, and $144.3 million for FY 2019 barring any new Build Illinois bond issues for IJN projects.

Civic Center. The State refunded $48.6 million of Series 1990A and $0.7 million of Series 1990B Civic Center bonds in FY 2001 to lower debt service costs through FY 2016 to $13.8 billion. Debt service will increase to $14.4 million for FY 2017 through FY 2020. The final debt service payment will be $5.6 million in FY 2021, as long as no new issuances in the program are made.

Locally-Issued Revenue Bonds: Budget Impasse and Debt Service Issues

The debt service supported by the State has been appropriated for both MPEA and ISFA bonds for FY 2017 and FY 2018.

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority. "The FY16 Expansion Project debt service appropriation was not enacted in time to allow MPEA to make a required transfer to the trustee in July 2015. This, in conjunction with on-going downgrades of the State's rating, has lowered MPEA's credit rating from AAA/AA-/Baa1 to BB+ (Negative)/BBB- (Negative)/Ba1 (Negative) from S&P/Fitch/Moody's as of June 30, 2017. On July 12, 2017, Standard & Poor's revised the rating outlook on the Authority's Expansion Project Bonds from negative to Stable so as of July 12, 2017, the credit rating from Standard & Poor's on the Authority's Expansion Project Bonds is BB+/Stable. This downgrade broke through credit thresholds in MPEA's construction financing for the hotel and event center projects that were underway and forced MPEA to issue its $153 million of remaining authorized Expansion bond capacity in September [2015], rather than its plan to issue that amount, in conjunction with some remaining debt restructuring, in 2017." [Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority]

Due to the State's failure to appropriate the Authority's sales tax revenue, causing the Authority to miss a required debt service payment in July 2015, S&P changed the designation of the MPEA's debt from "special tax bonds" to an "appropriation obligation of the State". This puts the Authority one level below the State's rating, with Fitch following suit. Moody's has always kept the MPEA's rating one level below the State's G.O. rating. Public Act 99-0409, effective August 20, 2015, allowed for the monthly transfers totaling $167 million and the payment in debt service in FY 2016, but it was too late and the change did not affect the MPEA's downgrades. The Authority's $223 million in bonds, sold in September 2015, paid a penalty in interest rates of approximately 50 basis points because of the downgrades. [*IL MPEA Borrowing Costs Up After Downgrade*, The Bond Buyer, September 17, 2015]

"We presently do not expect any near term shortfalls in tax collections that would require a draw on the State sales tax backup. MPEA's two major capital projects, which include the Wintrust Arena and Marriott Marquis Chicago, both opened in the Fall of 2017 and will be fully funded with 1) funds raised from the 2010, 2012, and 2015 Expansion Project Bond transactions, 2) draws on the $250 million of interim construction financing arranged to construct the hotel, and 3) after issuance, proceeds from the Series 2017A Bonds. While the majority of the Series 2017A Bonds will also be used to repay the outstanding balance on the interim construction financing, MPEA will have a balance on hand in the project fund held by the trustee to pay the remaining project costs. The Authority plans to use surplus Authority Taxes generated during FY18 and on deposit in the Authority Tax Fund at the end of FY18 to repay the $39.3 million balance of pre-2010 draws on the State sales tax. As part of the Series 2017B Bonds, the Authority restructured FY18 debt service to allow for the sufficient accumulation of Authority Taxes in the Authority Tax Fund for the remainder of FY18." [Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority]

The Regional Transportation Authority

"The State pays debt service on RTA Strategic Capital Improvement Project bonds from the Public Transportation Fund. The following are issues with the timing of debt service payment on the bonds.

- SCIP ASA/AFA requisitions are not paid until 15 to 18 months after the beginning of the State fiscal year. In the meantime, the RTA must dip into its reserves to pay the amount and wait for the "reimbursement" from the State.
- Predicting the cash flow from the State debt subsidy (SCIP bonds) and Public Transportation Fund (PTF) match on RTA taxes is impossible. To protect ourselves from cash short-fall RTA has entered two short-term credit agreements. For the first nine calendar months of 2017 these two credit agreements have cost RTA $3.8 million." [Regional Transportation Authority].

Beginning in FY 2018, transfers to the RTA to pay for SCIP debt service will now be paid from the Road Fund rather than GRF. Also beginning FY 2018, the amounts required to be transferred into the Public Transportation Fund from GRF shall instead be directly deposited into that fund as the revenues are realized from their portion of sales taxes, except that the first $100 million that would have been transferred will come from the Road Fund. In FY 2018, the total amount of revenue that would have been transferred shall be reduced by 10%.

Illinois Sports Facilities Authority

"ISFA has a concern relative to the budget implementation law provision that empowers the Governor to withhold not more than 5% of the FY2018 amounts appropriated to a state agency. If implemented, this would be a statutory impairment to ISFA." Problems occur if there is not an enacted State budget – "there is no appropriation of ISFA's $10.0 million in subsidies to pay its contractual obligations related to Guaranteed Rate Field and Soldier Field, etc. Instead ISFA would be required to use existing cash after debt service payments are made to meet its contractual and other obligations. Further, the lack of an appropriation exposes ISFA to hotel tax fluctuations and volatility that can negatively affect cash reserves."

"By statute, non-appropriation triggers an impairment issue relative to ISFA's State Advance safeguard mechanism and is alarming to bondholders. For example, because there was no appropriation of the State Advance during FY2016, the statutory "backstop" mechanism was not enacted whereby the City of Chicago's LGDF is to bear the burden of any ISFA hotel tax revenue shortfall was not enacted...Future Concern – In the instance of any combination of events such as non-enacted budget legislation, insufficient hotel tax receipts and insufficient cash reserves, ISFA could fall into actual debt service default." Fitch rates ISFA one level lower than the State due to appropriation risk. When Fitch lowered the State's ratings they also lowered the Authority to BBB-. S&P has also tied the Authority's rating to the State and has lowered them to BB+. [Illinois Sports Facilities Authority]

TABLE 12	Locally-Issued Revenue Bond Debt Service History									
		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018*
MPEA Dedicated Bonds	PRINCIPAL	$24,015,000	$0	$4,145,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	INTEREST	$7,585,090	$965,619	$965,619	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	**$31,600,090**	**$965,619**	**$5,110,619**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
MPEA Expansion Bonds	PRINCIPAL	$55,340,000	$22,160,000	$64,140,000	$50,490,000	$40,110,000	$59,025,000	$63,385,000	$72,205,000	$76,600,000
	INTEREST	$83,652,267	$58,060,608	$62,548,414	$91,300,541	$98,276,335	$97,903,283	$103,076,873	$105,720,998	$116,227,615
	TOTAL	**$138,992,267**	**$80,220,608**	**$126,688,414**	**$141,790,541**	**$138,386,335**	**$156,928,283**	**$166,461,873**	**$177,925,998**	**$192,827,615**
ISFA	PRINCIPAL	$14,760,316	$3,096,432	$4,117,861	$5,092,354	$6,019,695	$9,317,832	$7,871,736	$8,687,075	$6,918,577
	INTEREST	$13,744,035	$25,578,906	$26,152,061	$26,886,303	$27,759,972	$25,034,828	$28,318,327	$29,655,237	$33,730,735
	TOTAL	**$28,504,351**	**$28,675,338**	**$30,269,922**	**$31,978,657**	**$33,779,667**	**$34,352,660**	**$36,190,063**	**$38,342,313**	**$40,649,312**
RTA SCIP I	PRINCIPAL	$16,650,000	$17,700,000	$18,830,000	$20,035,000	$21,240,000	$22,530,000	$23,880,000	$25,530,000	$27,280,000
	INTEREST	$21,943,000	$20,908,000	$19,806,000	$18,635,000	$17,442,000	$16,182,000	$14,845,000	$13,240,000	$11,520,000
	TOTAL	**$38,593,000**	**$38,608,000**	**$38,636,000**	**$38,670,000**	**$38,682,000**	**$38,712,000**	**$38,725,000**	**$38,770,000**	**$38,800,000**
RTA SCIP II	PRINCIPAL	$23,525,000	$24,760,000	$26,065,000	$27,475,000	$29,005,000	$30,620,000	$32,405,000	$34,260,000	$36,235,000
	INTEREST	$67,105,000	$65,854,000	$64,520,000	$63,079,000	$61,537,000	$59,893,000	$58,093,000	$56,193,000	$44,465,000
	TOTAL	**$90,630,000**	**$90,614,000**	**$90,585,000**	**$90,554,000**	**$90,542,000**	**$90,513,000**	**$90,498,000**	**$90,453,000**	**$80,700,000**
TOTAL	**PRINCIPAL**	**$134,290,316**	**$67,716,432**	**$117,297,861**	**$103,092,354**	**$96,374,695**	**$121,492,832**	**$127,541,736**	**$140,682,075**	**$147,033,577**
	INTEREST	**$194,029,392**	**$171,367,133**	**$173,992,094**	**$199,900,844**	**$205,015,307**	**$199,013,111**	**$204,333,200**	**$204,809,235**	**$205,943,350**
	GRAND TTL	**$328,319,708**	**$239,083,565**	**$291,289,955**	**$302,993,198**	**$301,390,002**	**$320,505,943**	**$331,874,936**	**$345,491,311**	**$352,976,927**

NOTE: FY 2013 MPEA Dedicated Bonds debt service is now $0 due to a FY 2013 sale of Expansion refunding bonds, allowed by Statute to pay them off.
*FY 2018 are estimated by the respective authorities.

Recent Illinois Ratings History

Illinois' General Obligation ratings left AA territory for single A in 2009, and entered BBB territory in October 2015. In June 2017, Moody's Investors Service downgraded Illinois' General Obligation Bonds and Build Illinois Bonds to Baa3, while Standard & Poor's lowered Illinois General Obligation Bonds to BBB-. All three rating agencies threatened downgrades if the State didn't pass a budget for FY 2018. The budget-related bills -- SB 6, SB 9 and SB 42 -- did not become law until July 6, 2017, after the General Assembly overrode the Governor's vetoes. By July 20, all three rating agencies had affirmed their current ratings on the State. Moody's and Fitch left the State's outlook as negative, while S&P has changed the State's outlook to stable. For the sale of the November 2017 $1.5 billion and $4.5 billion bonds and the December 2017 $750 million bonds, the three rating agencies again affirmed their ratings of the State.

FITCH RATINGS BBB

"A budget gap has already emerged due to changes in assumptions for both revenues and spending…The rating will be downgraded if the state returns to a pattern of deferring payments for near-term budget balancing and materially increases the accounts payable balance."

STANDARD & POOR'S BBB-

"Although the state now operates with an enacted spending plan, there is little to suggest that the cloud of dysfunction has lifted from state budget politics…In our view, this underlying fiscal imbalance represents a vulnerability that could fuel additional long-term fiscal deterioration."

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE Baa3

"Factors that could lead to a downgrade: structural imbalance that leads to renewed build-up of unpaid bills following issuance of debt to pay down backlog; efforts to obtain near-term fiscal relief by reducing pension contributions in a way that exacerbates the state's long-term funding burden or indicates a lack of long-term sustainability; and difficulty managing the impacts of adverse exogenous factors, such as a national recession or a reduction in federal Medicaid funding."

TABLE 13	ILLINOIS' GENERAL OBLIGIATION RATINGS HISTORY					
Date of	*Fitch*		*S&P*		*Moody's*	
Rating Action	*Rating*	*up/down*	*Rating*	*up/down*	*Rating*	*up/down*
June 2017			*BBB-*	↓1x	*Baa3*	↓1x
February 2017	*BBB*	↓1x				
September 2016			*BBB*	↓1x		
June 2016			*BBB+*	↓1x	*Baa2*	↓1x
October 2015	*BBB+*	↓1x			*Baa1*	↓1x
June 2013	*A-*	↓1x			*A3*	↓1x
Jan 2013			*A-*	↓1x		
Aug 2012			*A*	↓1x		
Jan 2012					*A2*	↓1x
Jun 2010	*A*	↓1x			*A1*	↓1x
Mar-Apr 2010	*A-/A+ recal*	↓1x/↑2x			*Aa3 recal*	↑2x
Dec 2009			*A+*	↓1x	*A2*	↓1x
Mar-Jul 2009	*A*	↓2x	*AA-*	↓1x	*A1*	↓1x
Dec 2008	*AA-*	↓1x				
May 2003	*AA*	↓1x			*Aa3*	↓1x
Jun 2000	*AA+*	↑1x				
Jun 1998					*Aa2*	↑1x
Jul 1997			*AA*	↑1x		
Feb 1997					*Aa3*	↑1x
Sep 1996	*AA*	*initial rating*				
Feb 1995					*A1*	↓1x
Aug 1992			*AA-*	↓1x	*Aa**	↓1x
Aug-Sep 1991			*AA*	↓1x	*Aa1*	↓1x
Mar 1983			*AA+*	↓1x		
Feb 1979			*AAA*	*initial rating*		
1973					*AAA*	*initial rating*

Note: "recal" means recalibration, when Fitch and Moody's revised their ratings on municipal bonds to match global/corporate ratings. These are not considered upgrades.
***Moody's rating of Aa was before that level had modifiers of Aa2 and Aa3, so it was considered one level in between AA1 and A1**

TABLE 14	BUILD ILLINOIS BOND RATINGS									
Rating Agencies	Apr/July 2009	Oct 2009	Dec 2009	Mar-Apr 2010*	June 2010	Jan 2012	June 2013	Oct 2015	Jun 2016	Jun 2017
Fitch Ratings	AA	AA	AA	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
Standard & Poor's	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AA-
Moody's	Aa3	A1	A2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3

*Fitch and Moody's Recalibration.

State-supported Authorities

Downgrades of the State by the three rating agencies also caused downgrades to entities that receive State funding toward debt service and even funding toward budgets in the case of public universities. Downgrades to the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority's Expansion bonds now occur as the State is downgraded, due to the Authority's reliance on State appropriations of MPEA tax revenue to pay debt service. The Illinois Sports Facility Authority and the Regional Transportation both receive State support on debt service.

<u>Moody's downgrades:</u>

- Metropolitan Pier & Exposition Authority (McCormick Place and Navy Pier) from Baa2 to Ba1
- Regional Transportation Authority from Aa3 to A2

<u>Standard & Poor's downgrades:</u>

- Metropolitan Pier & Exposition Authority (McCormick Place and Navy Pier) from BBB+ to BBB and then to BB+
- Illinois Sports Facility Authority downgraded four levels from A to BB+ due to State appropriation risk

<u>Fitch downgrades:</u>

- Metropolitan Pier & Exposition Authority (McCormick Place and Navy Pier) from BBB to BBB-
- Illinois Sports Facility Authority from BBB to BBB-

Debt Comparisons: Illinois v. Other States

TABLE 15	NET TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT PER CAPITA					
	2014		2015		2016	
RANK	STATE	PER CAPITA DEBT OUTSTANDING	STATE	PER CAPITA DEBT OUTSTANDING	STATE	PER CAPITA DEBT OUTSTANDING
1	Connecticut	$5,491	Connecticut	$6,155	Connecticut	$6,505
2	Massachusetts	$4,887	Massachusetts	$5,592	Massachusetts	$5,983
3	Hawaii	$4,867	Hawaii	$4,557	Hawaii	$5,018
4	New Jersey	$4,138	New Jersey	$4,141	New Jersey	$4,388
5	New York	$3,092	New York	$3,021	New York	$3,070
6	Washington	$2,892	Washington	$2,761	Washington	$2,717
7	**Illinois**	**$2,681**	**Illinois**	**$2,522**	Delaware	$2,544
8	Delaware	$2,438	Delaware	$2,385	**Illinois**	**$2,511**
9	California	$2,407	California	$2,323	California	$2,217
10	Rhode Island	$1,985	Kentucky	$1,954	Rhode Island	$2,131
RANGE	$5,491 to $10 (Nebraska)		$6155 to $8 (Nebraska)		$6,505 to $18 (Nebraska)	
MEAN	$1,419		$1,431		$1,473	
MEDIAN	$1,012		$1,025		$1,006	

SOURCE: Moody's State Debt Medians reports.
This table uses a measure created and calculated by Moody's rating agency.

Table 15 shows Illinois' ranking in comparison with the top ten states for the highest net tax-supported debt (NTSD) per capita as reported in Moody's *State Debt Medians* reports of 2015 through 2017. In 2002, the State's pre-Pension Obligation Bond debt per capita was $1,040, which reflected the 11th highest state in the nation. After the $10 billion sale of the 2003 Pension Obligation bonds, Illinois moved up to be the 6th highest state in debt per capita, where we stayed from 2003 through 2005.

Illinois dropped from 6th to 8th place from 2006 through 2008 because of declining per capita debt in the State. Illinois dropped further down to 11th place in 2009, but that was due to other States increasing their per capita debt while Illinois stayed in the same range as the previous year. Illinois' per capita debt increased 28.4% in 2010 from $1,856 to $2,383 due to bonds sold for the IJN program. Illinois stayed in the $2,500 - $2,700 ranges from 2011 -2016, with only our position in the rankings changing. The State fluctuated between 8th and 9th of the states with the highest debt per capita from 2010 through 2012. From 2013 through 2015 the State remained in 7th place. In 2016 Illinois is again in the 7th highest place with NTSD per capita of $2,511, while the national average is $1,473.

In 2016, the median for net tax supported debt per capita increased to $1,006. "NTSD per capita increased for 22 states. NTSD as a percent of personal income increased for 13 states while 10 states saw virtually no change." [*State Government-US: Medians—Total State Debt Remains Essentially Flat in 2017*, Moody's Investors Service, May 3, 2017]

TABLE 16	10 HIGHEST STATES IN NET TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT								
	2014 National Total = $509.6 billion			2015 National Total = $512.5 billion			2016 National Total = $517.2 billion		
	2014			2015			2016		
RANK	STATE	DEBT	% OF NATION	STATE	DEBT	% OF NATION	STATE	DEBT	% OF NATION
1	California	$93.4	18.3%	California	$90.9	17.7%	California	$87.0	16.8%
2	New York	$61.0	12.0%	New York	$59.8	11.7%	New York	$60.6	11.7%
3	New Jersey	$37.0	7.3%	Massachusetts	$38.0	7.4%	Massachusetts	$40.8	7.9%
4	**Illinois**	$34.5	6.8%	New Jersey	$37.1	7.2%	New Jersey	$39.2	7.6%
5	Massachusetts	$33.0	6.5%	**Illinois**	$32.4	6.3%	**Illinois**	$32.1	6.2%
6	Washington	$20.4	4.0%	Connecticut	$22.1	4.3%	Connecticut	$23.3	4.5%
7	Connecticut	$19.7	3.9%	Florida	$21.0	4.1%	Florida	$19.8	3.8%
8	Florida	$19.4	3.8%	Washington	$19.8	3.9%	Washington	$19.8	3.8%
9	Pennsylvania	$14.3	2.8%	Pennsylvania	$15.0	2.9%	Pennsylvania	$17.1	3.3%
10	Ohio	$12.9	2.5%	Ohio	$12.7	2.5%	Maryland	$12.8	2.5%
RANGE	$93 billion to $18 million			$91 billion to $15.5 million			$87 billion to $24 million		
MEAN	$10.2 billion			$10.3 billion			$10.3 billion		
MEDIAN	$3.8 billion			$4.3 billion			$4.7 billion		

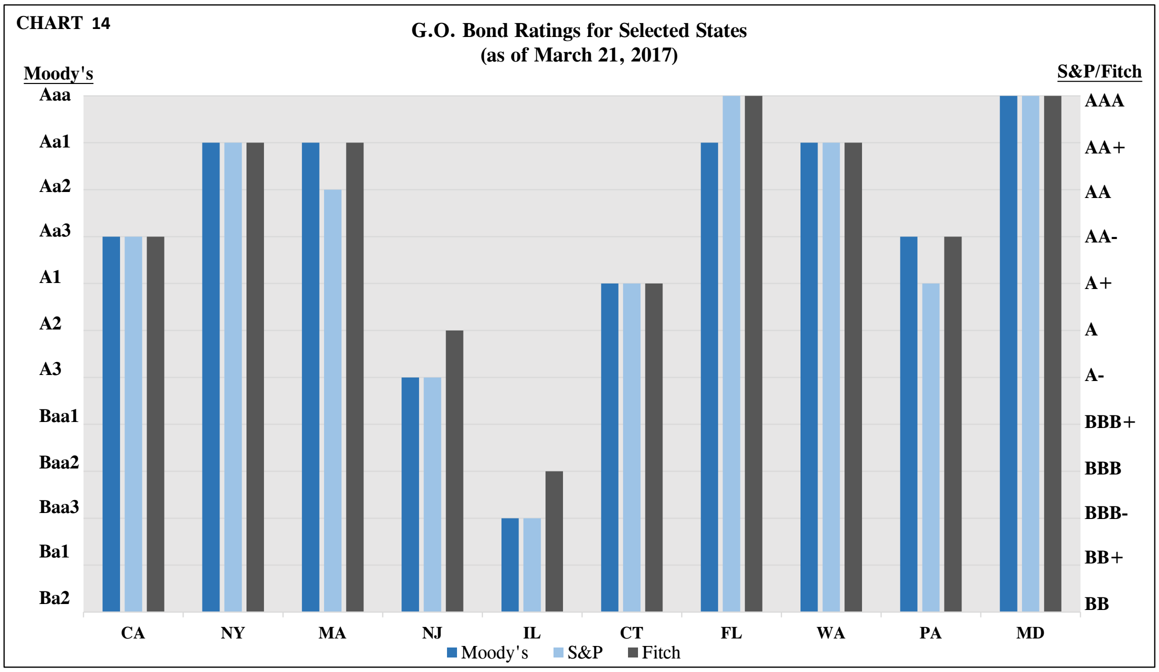
SOURCE: Moody's State Debt Medians reports.
This table uses a measure created and calculated by Moody's rating agency.

Table 16 lists the ten states that have the highest net tax supported debt in the U.S. In 2002 (pre-Pension Obligation Bonds), Illinois was ranked 6th highest in NTSD with $13.1 billion, an estimated 5% of the nation's $261 billion total. In 2004 the national total was $340 billion, and Illinois was ranked 3rd with $25.7 billion in net tax-supported debt, making up approximately 7.5% of the nation's total. From 2004 through 2009, Illinois' debt went down to $24 billion keeping the State in the 5th highest spot for those years.

In 2010 Illinois' net tax-supported debt jumped to $31 billion, but with other state's increasing their debt, Illinois stayed in the 5th place spot. In 2011 Illinois moved up to 4th with $33 billion in debt. Illinois has fluctuated between 4th and 5th place from 2011 to 2016, with debt ranging with a high of $34.5 billion in 2014 down to $32 billion in 2016. During this time, Illinois held between 6.2% to 6.5% of the nation's net tax-supported debt. These years would include the FY 2010 and FY 2011 Pension Obligation Bond sales and the bonds sold for the IJN capital program.

"Total net tax-supported debt (NTSD) for US state governments remains virtually stagnant for a fourth year in a row. The small increase in 2017 reflects a shift towards pay-go capital spending and a reluctance to take on new obligations amid slow revenue growth. Minimal change in NTSD will likely continue over the next year due to continued modest revenue increases, higher interest rates, and uncertainty over federal fiscal policy and Medicaid funding…Though NTSD will grow slowly over the next year, debt levels will likely rise over the next two to three years as states address deferred infrastructure needs." [*State Government-US: Medians—Total State Debt Remains Essentially Flat in 2017*, Moody's Investors Service, May 3, 2017]

The current ratings for the above states are shown in the chart below.



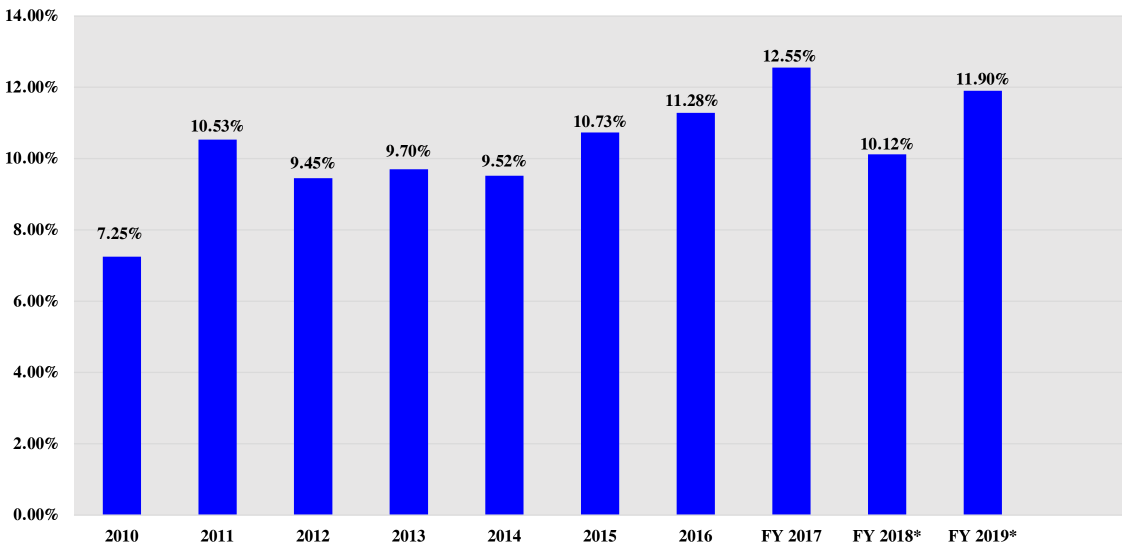
Since last March the following rating actions occurred for these ten states with the highest net tax-supported debt:

- Massachusetts was downgraded by S&P from AA+ to AA.
- New Jersey was downgraded from A2 to A3 by Moody's.
- Illinois was downgraded by Moody's from Baa2 to Baa3 and by S&P from BBB to BBB-.
- Connecticut was downgraded by all three ratings agencies AA-/Aa3 to A+/A1.
- Pennsylvania was downgraded by S&P from AA- to A+.

Chart 15 shows a history of general obligation and State-issued revenue debt service as a percentage of general funds receipts.

CHART 15

G.O. and State-Issued Revenue Bond Debt Service to General Funds Receipts



*Using CGFA's General Revenue Estimates for FY 2018 and FY 2019 from the March 2018 Estimate.

CURRENT BOND TOPICS

- $6 Billion Income Tax Proceed Bond Sale
- Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority Refunding
- Federal Sequestration Effects on Debt Service
- Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Debt Restructuring
- Toll Highway Authority's Move Illinois Capital Program
- School Construction Update
- Debt Responsibility and Transparency

$6 Billion Income Tax Proceed Bond Sale

Public Act 100-0023 amended the General Obligation Bond Act by authorizing $6 billion of Income Tax Proceed Bonds to be issued by December 31, 2017, with a maximum maturity of 12 years. Proceeds of the bonds were to be deposited into the Income Tax Bond Fund and then transferred to the general funds and the Health Insurance Reserve Fund to be used for the payment of unpaid obligations of the State on vouchers incurred prior to July 1, 2017.

Illinois sold $1.5 billion of competitively-bid November 2017 A-C General Obligation Bonds and $4.5 billion of negotiated November 2017 D General Obligation Bonds. The all-in interest cost of the bond sales was 3.5%.

TABLE 17			State of Illinois Debt Service of $6 billion Income Tax Proceed Bonds		
Bond Year Ending	**Series 2017A-Nov**	**Series 2017B-Nov**	**Series 2017C-Nov**	**Series 2017D-Nov**	**Total Debt Service**
06/30/18	$12,013,888.89	$12,013,888.89	$12,013,888.89	$107,662,465.28	**$143,704,131.95**
06/30/19	$512,500,000.00	$25,000,000.00	$25,000,000.00	$224,037,500.00	**$786,537,500.00**
06/30/20		$512,500,000.00	$25,000,000.00	$224,037,500.00	**$761,537,500.00**
06/30/21			$25,000,000.00	$711,537,500.00	**$736,537,500.00**
06/30/22			$25,000,000.00	$686,537,500.00	**$711,537,500.00**
06/30/23			$25,000,000.00	$661,537,500.00	**$686,537,500.00**
06/30/24			$25,000,000.00	$636,537,500.00	**$661,537,500.00**
06/30/25			$25,000,000.00	$611,537,500.00	**$636,537,500.00**
06/30/26			$25,000,000.00	$586,537,500.00	**$611,537,500.00**
06/30/27			$25,000,000.00	$562,018,750.00	**$587,018,750.00**
06/30/28			$25,000,000.00	$537,500,000.00	**$562,500,000.00**
06/30/29			$25,000,000.00	$512,500,000.00	**$537,500,000.00**
06/30/30			$512,500,000.00		**$512,500,000.00**
Total	**$524,513,888.89**	**$549,513,888.89**	**$799,513,888.89**	**$6,061,981,215.28**	**$7,935,522,881.95**

Illinois' unpaid bill backlog stood at a record $16.7 billion. On November 8, 2017, the state received $6.482 billion from bond proceeds. Of the proceeds, $2.5 billion was transferred into the General Revenue Fund and $3.98 billion into the Health Insurance Reserve Fund. These funds were directed primarily to unpaid state health insurance claims and unpaid medical bills, many of which had gone unpaid for two years. The Comptroller's Office prioritized payment of medical bills that would generate additional dollars through federal reimbursements, allowing for additional funding to pay down the backlog further. In just three weeks, the state's unpaid bill backlog was reduced by $8.8 billion:

- More than $4.6 billion in medical bills were paid,
- More than $4 billion in bills related to employee insurance paid,
- More than $2.2 billion in federal reimbursements received for the payment of medical bills, and
- Nearly 73,000 vouchers for payment released

Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority Refunding

Under Public Act 96-0958, the Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority was created to issue up to $1.75 billion in bonds securitized by a portion of Illinois' Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) revenues. The State was allowed to sell its rights to a portion of tobacco settlement proceeds, only in FY 2010 and FY 2011, to the Authority in return for the proceeds of the bonds. Bonds could be sold with a maximum 19-year maturity, and may be refunded within the maturity of the original bonds. The Authority is to be terminated 6 months after all of its liabilities have been met or otherwise discharged. The bond proceeds were to be deposited into the newly created Tobacco Settlement Bond Proceeds Account and used by the State either directly or by reimbursement for the payment of outstanding obligations of the General Revenue Fund or to supplement the newly created Tobacco Settlement Residual Account to pay for appropriated obligations of the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund for State FY 2011-FY 2013. The revenue bonds issued by the Authority are secured only by the MSA payments and the state is not obligated in any way to pay principal and interest on these bonds.

In December 2010, the Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority sold $1.503 billion in tobacco securitization bonds with a maximum 17-year maturity. The bonds received an A rating from Standard & Poor's and a BBB+ from Fitch, ratings slightly higher than the rest of the tobacco bond sector at the time, of which most were considered junk bonds. The tax-exempt bonds offered a yield of up to 6.2% for the longest maturity.

The State sold its rights to roughly 50% of its Tobacco Settlement payments (based on a 5% negative annual growth rate) to the Authority. These payments will pay for the debt service, with up to 2.x coverage of debt service. In return, the State received approximately $1.35 billion in bond proceeds transferred to the General Revenue Fund to pay for unpaid bills from FY 2010.

From the Bond proceeds approximately $146.8 million was placed in the Debt Service Reserve Account to be used when timing issues require. Master Settlement payments must be made to states on or before April 15th annually. Debt service payments on the Railsplitter bonds are required in June and December annually. The MSA payment goes directly to the Authority, which uses it for Debt Service. If the Debt Service Reserve Account is used, the Settlement payments must reimburse the Reserve Account, keeping it at the funding level of $146.8 million. Debt Service from the payment is transferred so that a half year's interest of the next fiscal year is on hand in the Debt Service Account. The remainder is considered residual revenues which the Authority transfers to the State. The Authority has a priority claim on the MSA payments. If those payments decline in future years, the excess amounts paid to the state may be reduced.

In December of 2017, the Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority sold $671 million in refunding bonds, saving the state $71 million or 9% savings in present value terms. Due to Federal Tax Law changes that were expected to go into effect, the Authority decided to do the refunding in November 2017, before advance refundings lost their tax-exempt status. Savings will allow for more of the MSA payments to be transferred to the State after the Authority pays for costs and debt service. The Debt Service Reserve requirement was also lowered from $146.8 million to $140.5 million.

Issues Related to the Decline of Tobacco Settlement payments. Tobacco Settlement payments are dependent on tobacco company revenues which are affected by declines in smoking. New alternative tobacco and cigarette products are not included in the MSA payments and take away from traditional cigarette sales. U.S. Tobacco Companies face limitations on advertising and there are campaigns by non-profit organizations against smoking and the tobacco companies, which also add to the decline in cigarette sales.

There are lawsuits by participating members in the settlement who allege that lax enforcement of non-participating members has hurt their market share; therefore they want to decrease further how much they are paying states. Disputed payment amounts can be set aside and delayed until arbitration or lawsuits are resolved. Some litigation challenges the MSA and laws related to it, that if successful, could suspend or even terminate the Master Settlement Agreement and the payments resulting from it. In addition, class action and individual lawsuits against tobacco companies can have an adverse effect on their revenues, affecting their ability to pay the Master Settlement Payments, or even eventually putting some companies out of business.

If MSA payments are lowered more than predicted or a tobacco company fails to make its payments, then that risk is placed on bond holders, and the State is not obligated to pay for anything further than what is offered in the bond sale's debt service and debt reserve accounts.

TABLE 18 Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority

Debt Service Schedule After November 2017 Refunding Bonds

	Principal	Interest	Total
FY 2018	$89,040,000	$48,727,777	**$137,767,777**
FY 2019	$93,620,000	$46,567,147	**$140,187,147**
FY 2020	$98,565,000	$41,622,256	**$140,187,256**
FY 2021	$103,900,000	$36,291,588	**$140,191,588**
FY 2022	$109,655,000	$30,806,875	**$140,461,875**
FY 2023	$112,260,000	$25,259,000	**$137,519,000**
FY 2024	$109,745,000	$19,708,875	**$129,453,875**
FY 2025	$107,305,000	$14,282,625	**$121,587,625**
FY 2026	$105,370,000	$8,965,750	**$114,335,750**
FY 2027	$103,360,000	$3,747,500	**$107,107,500**
FY 2028	$23,270,000	$581,750	**$23,851,750**
	$1,056,090,000	**$276,561,143**	**$1,332,651,143**

Federal Sequestration Effects on Debt Service

As a part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), the Federal Government created several classes of bonds that would help states and local authorities issue bonds with federal tax-exemption or taxable bonds with federal subsidies for specific purposes. Two types of those bonds were used by Illinois and some of its authorities and state universities.

Build America Bonds were allowed to be sold in 2009 and 2010, and were available for any projects for which states and municipalities could currently issue tax-exempt bonds. The Federal government provided significant financial support to state and local governments through the federal tax exemption for interest on municipal bonds. At the time, the market for tax credits was small due to economic conditions. These bonds allowed state and local governments to elect to receive a direct payment from the Federal government equal to the subsidy that would have otherwise been delivered through the Federal tax credit for bonds. This amount was 35% of the interest cost.

Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds**.** The ARRA authorized an additional $2.4 billion of qualified energy conservation bonds to finance state, municipal and tribal government programs and initiatives designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other qualified conservation purposes. The Act would also clarify that qualified energy conservation bonds may be issued to make loans and grants for capital expenditures to implement green community programs and for programs in which utilities provide ratepayers with energy efficient property and recoup the costs of the property over an extended period of time. First created in 2008, distribution of these bonds to states and municipalities is based on population. QECBs are allocated directly to the states and territories, which then allocate those amounts to local governments to finance environmentally friendly projects. These bonds can either be sold as tax credit bonds for buyers or taxable bonds that allow the issuer to receive a subsidy.

The most popular were Build America Bonds, and most states and local issuers chose the federal subsidy to help them pay for the bonds. This opened municipal issuers to a whole new market of buyers, taxable bond buyers, who don't traditionally buy tax-exempts because they are already exempt from US federal taxes -- like pension funds and foreign investors.

In March 2013, the Federal Government approved budget cuts, labeled sequestration, which cut the subsidies to these types of bonds. The subsidies for Build America Bonds were reduced by the following amounts (the Federal Fiscal Year ends September 30):

3/27/2013 – 9/30/2013	8.7%
10/1/2013 – 9/30/2014	7.2%
10/1/2014 – 9/30/2015	7.3%
10/1/2015 – 9/30/2016	6.8%
10/1/2016 – 9/30/2017	6.9%
10/1/2017 – 9/30/2018	6.6%

Sequestration of mandatory spending was extended through 2024.

The table below shows the State of Illinois as well as issuers under the State's authority who sold these bonds and the cumulative cuts to their subsidies due to the federal sequestration.

TABLE 19 Federal Sequestration Effects on Federal Subsidy Bonds in Illinois

State Entity	Bond Series	Amount Sold	Federal Subsidy Expected	After Reduction	Loss	Information available through
State of Illinois	GO Bonds BABs 2010-1	$1.000 billion	$142,260,603	$136,102,643	$6,157,960	2018
	GO Bonds BABs 2010-2	$356 million	$42,372,604	$40,505,431	$1,867,173	2018
	GO Bonds BABs 2010-3	$700 million	$101,361,751	$97,064,288	$4,297,463	2018
	GO Bonds BABs 2010-4	$300 million	$45,963,750	$43,779,075	$2,184,675	2018
	GO Bonds BABs 2010-5	$900 million	$144,966,500	$138,040,490	$6,926,010	2018
State of Illinois Total			$476,925,208	$455,491,927	**$21,433,281**	
Illinois State Toll Highway Authority	2009A BABs	$500 million	$95,759,144	$91,644,421	$4,114,723	est.
	2009B BABs	$280 million	$48,627,336	$46,382,483	$2,244,853	2018
Tollway Total			$144,386,480	$138,026,904	**$6,359,576**	
Regional Transportation Authority						
(non-SCIP)	Series 2010B BABs	$113 million	$11,585,000	$10,918,000	$667,000	2017
RTA Total					**$667,000**	
Eastern Illinois University						est.
	2009A COP BABs	$85 million	$10,232,570	$9,622,047	$610,523	2018
EIU Total					**$610,523**	
Northern Illinois University						est.
	December 2010 BABs	$126 million	$18,828,302	$18,040,874	$787,428	2018
NIU Total					**$787,428**	
Southern Illinois University	HAFS 2009A BABs	$53.7 million	$8,078,278	$7,768,578	$309,700	est.
	HAFS 2012B QECBs	$5.4 million	$833,345	$776,847	$56,498	2018
SIU Total			$8,911,623	$8,545,425	**$366,198**	
Western Illinois University	Series 2010 BABs	$25.5 million	$2,913,734	$2,700,671	$213,063	est.
	Series 2010 COPs BABs	$11.1 million	$969,070	$897,964	$71,106	2018
WIU Total			$3,882,804	$3,598,635	**$284,169**	

Information provided by GOMB, state universities and bonding authorities.

When subsidies are cut, the bond issuers have to make up the difference to pay the full amount of debt service owed. In addition, with Illinois' budgetary issues over the past several years, State aid to some of the authorities and universities has been delayed. During the FY 2016-FY 2017 budget impasse, funds from taxes the State collects for the RTA had not been appropriated and released. The State had not appropriated operating funds to the universities that they rely on. This exacerbates the universities' and authorities' abilities to pay their debt service, which in turn negatively impacts their credit rating, making it more expensive to sell bonds.

Metropolitan Pier & Exposition Authority (MPEA) Debt Restructuring

There are two categories of bonds sold by the MPEA. The first, "Dedicated State Tax Revenue" bonds, received transfers from the Build Illinois Fund for annual debt service (the Build Illinois Fund receives portions of the State's sales tax, hotel tax and vehicle use tax). These bonds were fully refunded with Expansion Bonds in FY 2013.

TABLE 20 MPEA EXPANSION BONDS		
State Back-up Tax Pledge Maximum		
(in millions)	Original	Current
FY 2011	$146	$146
FY 2012	$153	$153
FY 2013	$161	$161
FY 2014	$170	$170
FY 2015	$179	$179
FY 2016	$189	$189
FY 2017	$199	$199
FY 2018	$210	$210
FY 2019	$221	$221
FY 2020	$233	$233
FY 2021	$246	$246
FY 2022	$260	$260
FY 2023	$275	$275
FY 2024	$275	$275
FY 2025	$275	$275
FY 2026	$275	$279
FY 2027	$275	$292
FY 2028	$275	$307
FY 2029	$275	$322
FY 2030	$275	$338
FY 2031	$275	$350
FY 2032	$275	$350
FY 2030-2042	$275 annually	$350 annually
FY 2043-2060	--------	$350 annually

The second, "Expansion Bonds", are paid for from Chicago-related taxes: the airport departure tax, automobile renting tax, hotel tax, and local restaurant sales tax. In the event that the funds to pay debt service on the Expansion Bonds are not sufficient, the State has a backup pledge of sales tax revenue from the Build Illinois Fund that may be used, up to a maximum amount as stated in the sales tax acts, shown in the table to the left.

State backup funds, in the past, have only been used in a borrowing situation and have been paid back:

$18 million in FY 2004,
$28 million in FY 2005,
$38 million in FY 2006,
$30 million in FY 2007, and
$38 million in FY 2008.

$53.3 million was borrowed in FY 2009, but only $34.5 million was paid back.

In FY 2010, the draw on the State backup pledge that would not be paid back could have ended up equaling $37-$40 million. With lower taxes coming in, the MPEA had to rely on conventions bringing in revenues.

The loss of two major shows in the Spring of 2010 hurt McCormick Place, local businesses, and State and local government revenues, while further aggravating the MPEA's ability to pay for debt service and operations. Fitch downgraded the Authority from AA- to A+ in July 2009, stating, "Without approval from the Illinois General Assembly to restructure its debt or increase revenues, the authority will continue to need state sales tax revenues to meet escalating debt service requirements." Moody's downgraded the Authority in July of 2009 from A1 to A3 when it downgraded the State's credit, because of the MPEA's reliance on the State for Dedicated Bonds debt service and Expansion Bonds backup.

To resolve the aforementioned issues, the Legislature passed Public Act 96-0882 which replaced the thirteen-member MPEA Board with a 7-member Interim Board charged with coming up with ideas of how to solve the budget issues of the Authority. The Interim Board (June 2010 - December 2011) held meetings to work out costs and work rules. This work led to Public Act 96-0898 with the following major components:

- Authorization was increased by $450 million and allowed for the restructuring of MPEA debt at a lower interest rate giving them breathing room, even if local taxes under-performed in the future. Authorization was used to expand their Hyatt Regency-McCormick Place Hotel, parking facility and other improvements for McCormick Place to remain competitive.

- The State's back-up pledge of sales taxes was extended to 2060 (in Table 20, on the previous page) to pay back the new authorization and refunded bonds. The Chicago-related taxes being imposed by the Authority were prolonged for another 8 years within the MPEA area, with an increase on taxi rides of $2.

- The State would contribute $25.8 million over FY 2011–FY 2014 from GRF to the MPEA for bond repayments. MPEA would begin to reimburse the State in FY 2015 until the $57.2 million in backup sales tax payments (post-2010 deficiency amount) are repaid. Any further draws on the State's backup are to be immediately reimbursed out of the next available surplus. The Authority is allowed to use a portion of these taxes for operating shortfalls, up to $10 million in FY 2011 and up to $5 million annually for FY 2012–FY 2014.

The restructuring and other allowances came at the price of an overhaul of the MPEA's governance and operating structure. Costs were lowered and union work rules eased to allow for a more user-friendly and competitive experience for shows and exhibitors. The savings from the restructuring were expected to save the State $800 million in subsidies and give the MPEA short-term relief and long-term stability.

At the end of March 2011, due to union lawsuits, a federal judge ruled that the State was not allowed to revise work rules for union labor that are achieved through collective bargaining. The other provisions of the law were allowed to stand. The MPEA asked for a stay of execution on the order pending their appeal. In October 2011, the Authority reached an agreement with unions on workforce rule reforms which resolved the lawsuit and allowed McCormick Place to be more competitive. The State codified the new agreement in Public Act 97-0629, in November 2011.

In FY 2013, the Authority sold $97 million in new project Expansion bonds and refunded $758 million in bonds, which included paying off the remaining $13.8 million of Dedicated bonds (allowed through Statute). The Authority did not draw on the backup sales tax from FY 2011-FY 2015. There was a cumulative draw through FY 2010 of $57 million that they began to pay back in 2015. The $110 million expansion and renovation of their Hyatt Regency Hotel was completed by June 2013, adding another 460 rooms making it the fourth largest hotel in Chicago, and bringing in $18 million in new revenues.

The Authority sold its remaining $153 million in Expansion bond authorization in FY 2016 to be used for a planned Event Center and second hotel along with funds already raised in previous Expansion Project bond sales and from a 2017 interim construction financing of $250 million of Hotel Revenue Bonds (not Expansion Project Bonds).

MPEA ratings were once considered separate from Illinois' ratings, but this changed when the budget impasse stopped required appropriations of the Authority's sales tax revenue from occurring, causing the Authority to miss a required debt service payment in July 2015. Multiple rating downgrades from the ratings agencies ensued and their bond sales paid a penalty for it:

S&P	AAA	downgraded	BB+
Fitch	AA-	downgraded	BBB-
Moody's	Baa1	downgraded	Ba1

Public Act 100-0023 gave the MPEA a $293 million increase in expansion project authorization to restructure existing debt and pay the remaining post-2010 deficiency amount to the State. The Authority is allowed to use funds to construct a stadium to be leased to or used by professional sports teams. The $15 million transfer from GRF to the MPEA incentive fund used to draw shows to Chicago was eliminated.

MPEA will continue to reimburse the State with all (was half) of each year's surplus in their trust fund going to the State beginning in FY 2018 until the post-2010 deficiency amount is paid. This amount will be transferred to the MPEA Reserve Fund to serve as a back-up to make debt service payments. On July 1 of each fiscal year, transfers will be made from the MPEA Reserve Fund to GRF equal to 100% of any post-2010 deficiency amount in the Fund. After the post-2010 deficiency amount is satisfied, any amounts of the MPEA Reserve Fund may be appropriated by law for any other authorized purpose. Once all notes and bonds are paid off, including refunding bonds, all amounts in the MPEA Reserve Fund shall be deposited in GRF.

"While the majority of the Series 2017A Bonds will also be used to repay the outstanding balance on the interim construction financing, MPEA will have a balance on hand in the project fund held by the trustee to pay the remaining project costs. The Authority plans to use surplus Authority Taxes generated during FY18 and on deposit in the Authority Tax Fund at the end of FY18 to repay the $39.3 million balance of pre-2010 draws on the State sales tax. As part of the Series 2017B Bonds, the Authority restructured FY18 debt service to allow for the sufficient accumulation of Authority Taxes in the Authority Tax Fund for the remainder of FY18." [Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority]

Toll Highway Authority's Move Illinois Capital Program

The Illinois State Toll Highway Authority's 12-year Congestion Relief Program, which began in 2005, is to be complete by 2018 with an estimated cost of $5.7 billion. Approximately $3.5 billion of the program was financed with Tollway revenue bonds. Remaining costs for the completion of the Congestion Relief Program from 2016 through 2018 are expected to be paid from Tollway revenues.

In 2011, the Authority reevaluated its priorities and began a new capital program, called Move Illinois: The Illinois Tollway Driving the Future. In April 2017, the Tollway Board of Directors increased the program costs from $12 billion to $14 billion. The first objective of this 15-year program (2012-2026) will be to complete rebuilding the existing Tollway. This will include the following projects:

- Reconstructing and widening the Jane Addams Memorial Tollway (I-90)
- Reconstructing the central Tri-State Tollway (I-294)
- Preserving the Reagan Memorial Tollway (I-88)
- Preserving the Veterans Memorial Tollway (I-355)
- Repairing roads, bridges and maintenance facilities
- Other capital projects include safety, toll collection, and technology projects.

The second objective is to take the Tollway into the 21st Century, funding new projects to increase mobility, relieve congestion, reduce pollution and link economies across Northern Illinois:

- Constructing a new Tri-State Tollway interchange at I-294/I-57 and 147th Street ramps
- Constructing Elgin O'Hare West Bypass, the first all-electronic roadway; rehabilitation and widening of the existing Elgin O'Hare Expressway
- Emerging projects

The table below shows capital spending from CY 2016 through requested CY 2018. By the end of 2018, the Illinois Tollway will have spent more than 40 percent of its 15-year, $14 billion *Move Illinois* capital program budget.

TABLE 21	**TOLLWAY CAPITAL SPENDING** ($ Millions)		
	2016	**2017 Estimate**	**2018 Request**
Move Illinois Existing Needs	$662	$524	$796
Move Illinois System Expansion	$323	$342	$386
Congestion-Relief Capital Program	$174	$48	$2
Total	**$1,159**	**$914**	**$1,184**

The Authority's total outstanding principal stands at $6.1 billion, as of January 1, 2018. The Authority plans to support the Move Illinois plan with an estimated $4.8 billion in bonding, of which $2.9 billion has been approved by the Board. The Tollway had sold $2.5 billion as of December 2016. The Tollway's Board has approved authorization to issue $400 million for the Move Illinois capital plan and up to $1.5 billion of refunding bonds.

The three rating agencies have affirmed the Tollway's long-term ratings of AA-/Aa3. There is no dollar amount limit on the Authority's bonding, and the bonds are allowed a maximum maturity of 25 years [605 ILCS 10/17]. Tollway bonds are not backed by the State. The Governor must approve the capital plans, but bond sales are approved by the Tollway's Board.

The Tollway's 2018 budget of $1.45 billion will pay for $353 million in maintenance and operating expenses, $413 million for debt service transfers and $684 million for the 2018 Capital Program, according to the Tollway's 2018 approved Budget released in December 2017. Total revenues are estimated to be $1.45 billion in 2018.

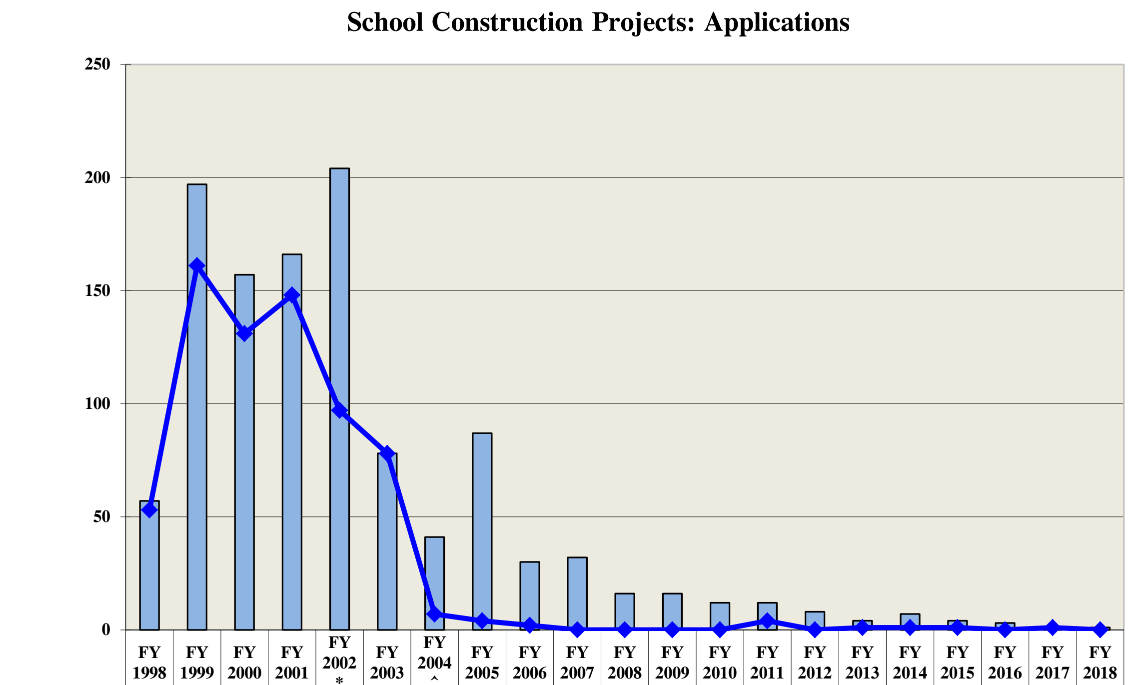
The board approved an increase on passenger vehicle tolls, effective January 1, 2012. The toll increases approved in 2008 for commercial vehicles were phased-in beginning January 1, 2015 over three years. Beginning January 1, 2018, annual commercial vehicle toll increases will be based on the Consumer Price Index.

School Construction Update

The chart below shows the applications received by the State Board of Education from FY 1998 through FY 2018 from schools with requests for funding for construction projects, maintenance and life-safety needs. The blue line shows how many of these requests are "entitled", meaning that those districts are eligible for a grant under the program if the State appropriates funding for it.

Applications slowed in later years due to no action being taken on entitlements. Letters were issued to all FY04 – FY2018 applicants stating that all action toward issuing entitlements has been suspended until direction is received from the General Assembly and Governor. [See Appendix B for pending School Construction Projects].

CHART 16



	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002 *	FY 2003	FY 2004 ^	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Received	57	197	157	166	204	78	41	87	30	32	16	16	12	12	8	4	7	4	3	1	1
Entitled	53	161	131	148	97	78	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0

[1.] *"Entitlement signifies that a district has demonstrated a need and is eligible for a grant should sufficient funds be appropriated." (Source: Illinois State Board of Education)*
[2.] *There were 191 applications entitled in 2002, but approximately ½ were not able to secure their local share and were moved into the 2003/2004 cycles.*

<u>**Need**</u>: The Illinois State Board of Education and the Capital Development Board are required to conduct Capital Needs Assessments every two years. Survey findings show there is more need than the State has funding available for. Of the 406 school districts responding to the 2017 survey, the estimated need is approximately $7.5 billion broken out by the following categories:

- Over $993 million is needed to build 62 new school buildings;
- $5.7 billion is needed for overall general repair and remodeling, of which $3 billion is needed for Health/Life Safety needs;
- Approximately $743 million is needed for 119 building additions;
- To ease overcrowding, districts are using 763 temporary classrooms;
- 61 school districts are considering consolidation;
- 247 Pre-Kindergarten classrooms are needed;
- 186 Kindergarten classrooms are needed; and
- Districts need $116 million for external and internal infrastructure and network devices to meet current technology and Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Career (PARCC) testing.

History: Public Act 92-0598 (signed into law at the end of FY 2002) increased School Construction Bond authorization by $930 million to $3.15 billion. In FY 2003 and FY 2004, appropriations of $500 million each year allowed for the funding of 87% of the entitled FY 2002 projects. Of the 97 entitled applications in FY 2002, 24 entitled projects remained on the list and had not received funding. FY 2003 through FY 2009 entitlements were suspended except for emergency situations.

With the IJN appropriations in FY 2010 and increases in authorization for bonds sales, the 24 entitled programs from FY 2002 were appropriated. This $420 million in bond proceeds also covered 14 programs entitled in FY 2003 and 4 emergencies in FY 2011. The FY 2010 IJN original appropriations for School Construction-related projects equaled $1.73 billion:

TABLE 22 FY 2010 IJN School Construction Appropriations

Amount	Fund	Projects
$1.351 billion	School Construction Fund	Statewide School Construction grants
$149 million	School Construction Fund	24 entitled programs from FY 2002
$100 million	School Construction Fund	School Maintenance grants
$25 million	Capital Development Fund	Severely overcrowded schools
$50 million	Capital Development Fund	Energy efficiency projects
$45 million	Build Illinois Bond Fund	Early childhood construction
$10 million	Build Illinois Bond Fund	Technology Immersion Project

School Construction Bond authorization was increased for grants to school districts for school implemented projects authorized by the School Construction Law:

FY 2010	$420 million
FY 2011	$646 million
FY 2014	$534 million
FY 2018	$50 million requested

With the FY 2011 increase in bond authorization of $646 million, the remaining FY 2003 applications had their grants awarded in August 2013. [See Appendix A for School Construction Projects Completed].

TABLE 23 School Construction History of Appropriations ($ in millions)	
FY 1998	$30
FY 1999	$260
FY 2000	$500
FY 2001	$500
FY 2002	$740
FY 2003	$500
FY 2004	$500
FY 2005	$0
FY 2006	$18
FY 2007	$0
FY 2008	$0
FY 2009	$0
FY 2010	$1,730
FY 2011	$0
FY 2012	$0
FY 2013	$0
FY 2014	$0
FY 2015	$40
FY 2016	$0
FY 2017	$311
FY 2018	$0
FY 2019 est.	$50

There were no new appropriations from FY 2011 through FY 2014 in the Capital Projects Budget for the School Construction grant programs. In FY 2015, $40 million was appropriated for maintenance to school districts other than Chicago Public Schools from the School Infrastructure Fund. Approximately $311 million was appropriated in FY 2017 from the School Construction Fund - $293 million for school construction grants and $18 million for School improvement projects. The FY 2019 capital plan request for $50 million from the School Construction Fund would be for lead abatement.

The Illinois General Assembly passed the School Construction Law (Public Act 90-548) in December 1997. The initial School Construction Grant Program benefited approximately 500 school districts in every region of the state and provided over $3.1 billion in State-funded grants to provide for new facilities, additions and renovations of aging buildings. All funds currently authorized for the program to date have been depleted. Additional appropriations will need to be approved, bond authorization increased and funding found before additional districts can be entitled from 2004 projects through current applications.

There is $418 million in remaining bond authorization for school construction projects, only $21 million of which is available for new appropriations. Of that only $6.4 million is available for the main school construction program, while the School Implemented Construction category is over-committed by $29.6 million. The Governor is requesting $50 million in authorization in FY 2019 for $50 million in appropriations from the School Construction Bond Fund for lead abatement at schools. There is also a request for appropriations from the School Infrastructure Fund of $40 million for grants to school districts (excluding Chicago Public Schools) for maintenance. As seen from the Capital Needs Assessment, the demands on the School Construction program exceed what the State can afford. The slower spending on these programs is due to construction schedules and the time needed for the administrative process required under the School Construction Law, as well as slow issuance from the State based on market conditions for selling bonds and having enough revenues to cover debt service.

Funding: The School Infrastructure Fund is the traditional funding source to pay for school construction projects either as "pay-as-you-go" funding or for debt service on School Construction Bonds. The Fund has been used predominantly for the payment of debt service.

In the earlier years of the program, this fund received transfers from the General Revenue Fund in the amount of $60 million a year (approximately 75% of the additional liquor tax increase from IL FIRST), $60 million a year from the cigarette tax ($5 million a month from the cigarette tax increase enacted in FY 2002 which began April 1, 2003), and 1/7th of the 7% telecommunications excise tax from the School Reform Act. Since FY 2014, $66.4 million in State Gaming Funds have been transferred annually to the School Infrastructure Fund. There was an additional one-time transfer of $92 million in FY 2014.

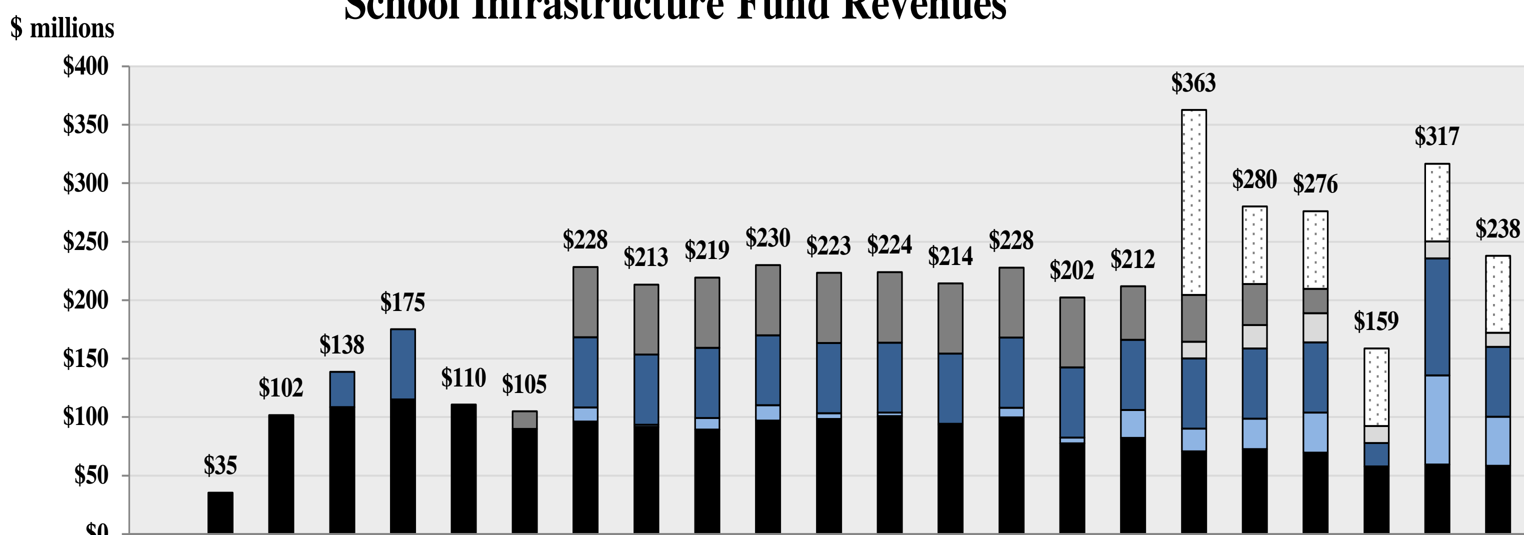
State Gaming Fund. As of June 2013, additional revenues have been diverted to the School Infrastructure Fund. Public Act 98-0018 allowed for a change in the distribution of gaming revenues by diverting $66.36 million annually to the School Infrastructure Fund. (These funds previously were diverted to the Horse Racing Equity Fund.) There was also a one-time transfer of $92 million from the State Gaming Fund to the School Infrastructure Fund in FY 2014.

Of these State Gaming Fund amounts distributed to the School Infrastructure Fund, 20% will be paid from the Capital Development Board to the Board of Education of the City of Chicago. These funds may be used for costs of school construction, debt service on bonds issued for school construction, or lease/installment payments for financing contracts between the school district and a public building commission that has issued bonds to finance qualifying school construction projects.

Telecommunications Excise Tax: The telecommunications tax has been declining about 4% per year recently due to customers getting rid of their land lines and the inability of states to tax data plans due to federal law (Internet Tax Freedom Act which went into effect in 1998 and became permanent in February 2016). The portion that goes into the School Infrastructure Fund has been below $101.5 million (1999 level) each year since FY 2003. Whenever it falls under that amount, the General Revenue Fund transfers the shortfall amount in the next fiscal year, per statute. These GRF transfers have occurred every year since FY 2004. Telecommunications revenues for FY 2016 were $69.3 million with a transfer of $34.5 million from GRF to make up for the shortfall in FY 2015. Revenues for FY 2017 were $57.5, but the GRF backfill for the previous year's shortfall didn't occur. That backfill amount occurred in FY 2018. FY 2018 and FY 2019 revenues are estimated to be $59.2 million and $58 million, respectively (CGFA estimate), requiring transfers from GRF. In the following chart, CGFA estimates that the GRF transfer to backfill for FY 2017 would still occur in FY 2018.

CHART 17

School Infrastructure Fund Revenues



	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	*FY 2018	*FY 2019
State Gaming Fund^																	$158	$66	$66	$66	$66	$66
Cigarette Tax						$15	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$46	$40	$35	$21	$0	$0	$0
Cigarette Tax Catch up																$0	$14	$20	$25	$15	$15	$12
Liquor Tax			$30	$60	$0	$0	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$20	$100	$60
GRF Catchup for Telecom							$12	$2	$10	$13	$5	$3	$1	$8	$5	$24	$20	$26	$35	$0	$76	$42
Telecom Tax	$35	$102	$108	$115	$110	$90	$96	$91	$89	$97	$98	$101	$93	$100	$77	$82	$70	$72	$69	$58	$59	$58

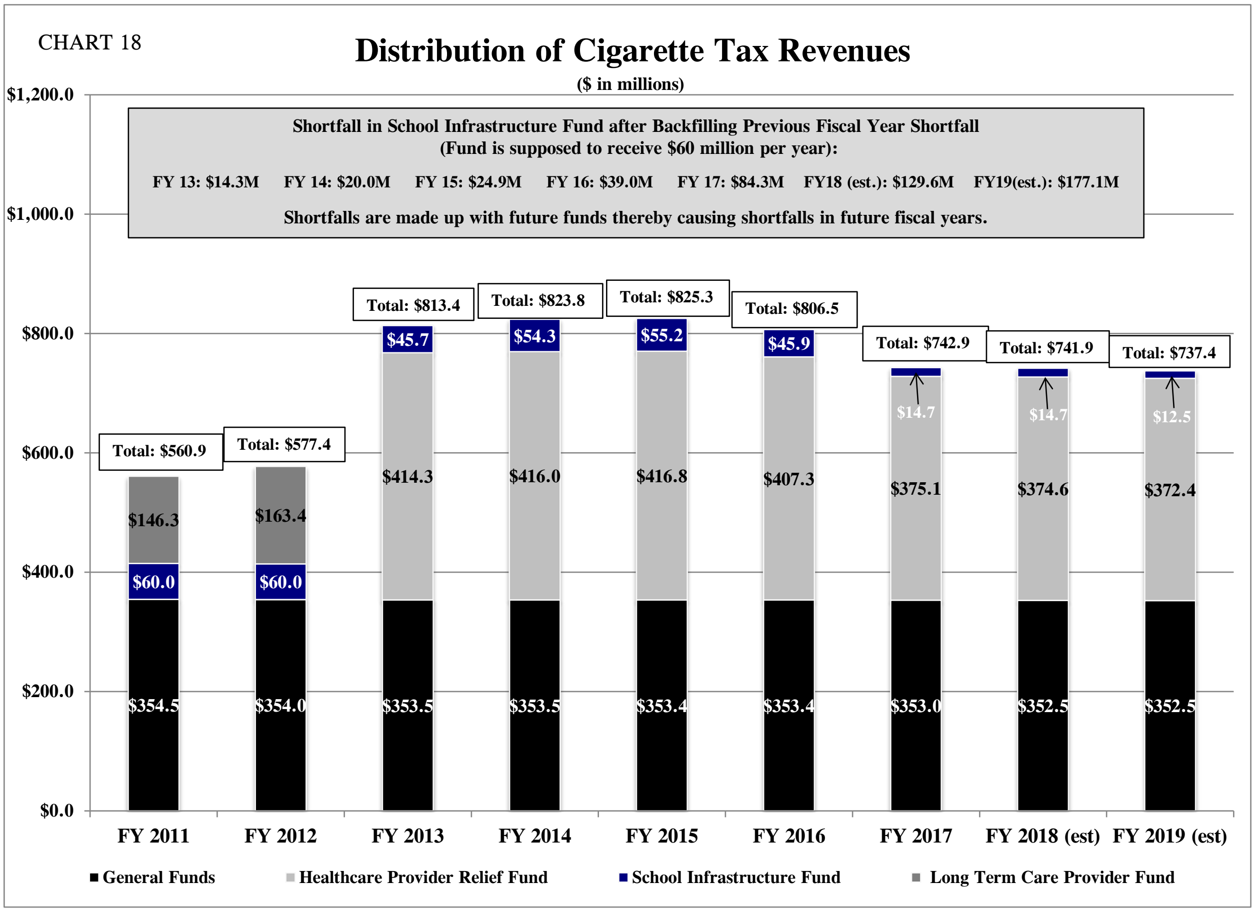
* FY 2018 and FY 2019 numbers are CGFA estimates, and include GRF backfill for Telecom taxes and transfers that should have occurred from liquor tax in FY 2017.

Note: The Liquor Tax transfer was suspended from FY 2002-FY 2003 as part of budget agreements.

Cigarette Tax: In the distribution of cigarette tax revenues in a fiscal year, General Funds receive the first $350-$355 million (depending on packs sold) and the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund receives all revenues from the $1.00 tax increase (which began in FY 2013). After these distributions, the School Infrastructure Fund is to receive the next $60 million, with the Long Term Care Provider Fund receiving the remainder (if any).

The cigarette tax has become a declining revenue source especially in terms of packs sold following a large tax increase. With the changes in distribution in FY 2013 putting the School Infrastructure Fund after the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund, there have not been enough revenues available to put the full $60 million distribution into the School Infrastructure Fund. The cigarette tax is required by statute to make up for the missing distribution amounts from previous years.

CHART 18



As shown in the chart above, since the tax increase went into effect, the amounts the School Infrastructure Fund has received have decreased over time. The lack of available cigarette tax revenues meant that only $45.7 million was paid to the School Infrastructure Fund, resulting in a shortfall of approximately $14.3 million in FY 2013.

In FY 2014, the distribution increased to $54.3 million, but $14.3 million of this amount was used to pay the FY13 shortfall. This created a $20 million shortfall in FY 2014.

By FY 2017, the amounts going to the School Infrastructure Fund no longer even covered the previous year's shortfall, let alone the actual required current year distribution. The $14.7 million in revenue received by the Fund in FY 17 went towards the $39.0 million shortfall from FY16, but a shortfall of $24.3 million in FY16 remained. None of the $60 million allotment in FY17 was able to be paid with these funds, creating a combined shortfall of $84.3 million in FY17.

The Commission estimates that the amount to the School Infrastructure Fund will stagnate at $14.7 million in FY 2018 and $12.5 million in FY 2019. This total would pay for the FY16 remaining shortfall but will create a combined shortage for FY17/FY18/FY19 of $177.1 million.

The bottom line is that the anticipated continued decline in cigarette sales, combined with the current fund allocation formula will result in little to no revenues available for the School Infrastructure Fund in the very near future. Furthermore, it's very likely that the GRF will not receive its full expected annual allotment due to this declining revenue source. This leaves the School Infrastructure Fund short because it will no longer receive cigarette tax revenues towards the annually required amounts nor the previous shortfalls unless changes to statutory distribution language are made.

Debt Service Issues: Moneys in the School Infrastructure Fund and the Capital Projects Fund are transferred to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund to pay for school construction bond debt service. The Capital Projects Fund was introduced to pay for IJN related bonds, including $1.6 billion in bonds for grants to school districts for school implemented projects authorized by the School Construction Law. Due to an oversight in the statutory language related to the School Infrastructure Fund, the calculation for the amount to transfer from the School Infrastructure Fund to GOBRI included the debt service required on the IJN bonds even though they are paid for by transfers from the Capital Projects Fund. As a result, too much money was being transferred out of the School Infrastructure Fund, depleting it.

Public Act 100-0023 fixed the statutory language of the School Infrastructure Fund to remove transfers to GOBRI for school construction bonds authorized by 30 ILCS 330/5(f), the $1.6 billion grants to school districts added under the IJN program. With past transfers posted still including the IJN projects, transfers out are behind to-date by approximately $646 million. It will take several years to transfer what is past due, especially with the issues concerning some of the revenue streams.

At the end of FY 2015, the State borrowed $179 million from the School Infrastructure Fund for the GRF for cash flow purposes. The original legislation required that these funds be paid back to the original fund within 18 months after the date on which they were borrowed, which was June 2015. To cover funding for the FY 2016 budget shortfall, the 18 month pay back date for interfund borrowing of 2015 was eliminated and the funds may never get paid back. The FY 2018 budget allows for interfund borrowing from funds to be paid back in 24 months with interest from the date on which they were borrowed. In October 2017, $101 million was borrowed from the School Infrastructure Fund. These are additional transfers out of the School Infrastructure Fund which hurt the ability of the State to keep up with the requirements to pay to GOBRI funds for School Construction bond debt service.

Conclusion: With declining revenue streams from the Telecommunications Tax and Cigarette Tax, the School Infrastructure Fund is suffering. The newer revenues from the State Gaming Fund are not in addition to the previous revenues because it is basically just replacing the revenues the Fund used to receive from these struggling revenue streams. The State has borrowed a total of $280 million from the School Infrastructure Fund that may never get paid back. The Capital Projects Fund also does not receive enough funding to pay for its required distributions, including debt service on some school construction programs under the IJN Program. [For information on the Capital Projects Fund see page 9.] In addition, the Governor's FY 2019 capital plan requests $50 million in School Construction Bond Funds for lead abatement in schools and $40 million from the School Infrastructure Fund for Grants to School Districts (excluding Chicago Public Schools) for maintenance. The revenue issues and diversion of funds have stalled construction projects and the sale of bonds because there is not enough funding.

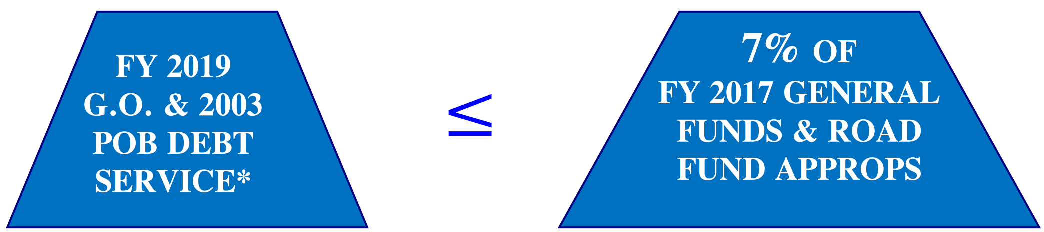
Debt Responsibility and Transparency

P.A. 93-0839 set limits on debt and created greater transparency through disclosure of bond deals from the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. Limitations are put on the following aspects of issuance.

<u>General Obligation Bond sale limit</u>

No bonds may be issued if, in the next fiscal year after the issuance the amount of debt service on all then outstanding bonds would exceed 7% of the aggregate appropriations (excluding transfers out) from the general funds (defined in this section of the G.O. Bond Act as the General Revenue Fund, the Common School Fund, the General Revenue Common School Special Account Fund and the Education Assistance Fund) and the Road Fund for the fiscal year immediately prior to the fiscal year of issuance, unless excluded in statute or consented in writing by the Comptroller and Treasurer. Exclusions include:

- 2010 and 2011 Pension Obligation Bonds and Notes;
- FY 2017 and FY 2018 G.O. refunding bonds up to $2 billion;
- FY 2017 and FY 2018 bonds G.O. project bonds up to $2 billion; and
- FY 2018 Income Tax Proceed Bonds of $6 billion.



*FY 2019 debt service (minus exclusions mentioned above) is based on FY 2018 bond sales.

FY 2018 bond issuance available is based on expected FY 2019 debt service as a percentage of FY 2017 General Funds and Road Fund appropriations. According to the Comptroller as of June 30, 2017, FY 2017 General Funds and Road Fund appropriations (excluding transfers out) equaled $35.599 billion. This puts the 7% cap at a maximum $2.492 billion in debt service for FY 2019 (minus the above exclusions). Current debt service under this calculation for FY 2019 is approximately $2.189 billion, at 6.15%. This would leave room for approximately $303 million in additional debt service available for FY 2019. The State expects to sell only $1.5 billion in G.O. capital project bonds in FY 2018, which would be exempt from the cap.

A future negative factor to this equation will be the increasing debt service to pay off the 2003 Pension Obligation Bonds. Debt service to date has been $500-$650 million, but as the State begins to pay off more of the principal of the bonds, debt service will increase and reach over $1 billion annually for the last six years of payment. *[See the Pension Obligation Bonds and Notes Debt Service schedule on page 37]*

NO Capitalized Interest.

No interest on new project bonds has been capitalized since this Act went into effect.

Cost of issuance limitations.

Both the G.O. and Build Illinois bond acts allow for up to 0.5% cost of issuance, including underwriter's fees and discounts. Bond insurance is excluded, and State office operating expenses or employee salaries are not allowed. Public Act 96-0828 allowed the State to sell Build America Bonds (BABs) under the General Obligation and Build Illinois Acts, and Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) under the General Obligation Bond Act. The cost of issuance allowed under these Acts is increased to 1.0% of the bond sale for these two types of bonds.

Limitations on costs of issuance have been followed by the Office of Management and Budget (see Table 25 on page 72).

Competitive/Negotiated Sales

A minimum of 25% of bond sales must be sold competitively.

TABLE 24 Percentage of Competitive Bond Sales

(in millions)	Competitive GO	Total GO	% GO Competitive	Competitive BI	Total BI	% BI Competitive
FY 2005	$285	$875	**32.6%**	$75	$200	**37.5%**
FY 2006	$300	$1,200	**25.0%**	$65	$215	**30.2%**
FY 2007	$150	$587	**25.6%**	none	none	**n/a**
FY 2008	$125	$125	**100.0%**	$50	$50	**100.0%**
FY 2009	$150	$150	**100.0%**	none	none	**n/a**
FY 2010	$1,002	$2,702	**37.1%**	$155	$530	**29.2%**
FY 2011	$300	$1,200	**25.0%**	none	none	**n/a**
FY 2012	$800	$3,173	**25.2%**	$300	$725	**41.4%**
FY 2013*	$850	$2,150	**39.5%**	$300	$904	**33.2%**
FY 2014	$600	$2,375	**25.3%**	$402	$402	**100.0%**
FY 2016	$480	$480	**100.0%**	$0	$0	**n/a**
FY 2017	$480	$480	**100.0%**	$210	$210	**100.0%**
FY 2018 YTD	$2,250	$6,750	**33.3%**	$0	$0	**n/a**

- *G.O. and Build Illinois Refunding Bonds were exempted from this provision for FY 2009- FY 2011 (P.A. 96-18), FY 2017 (P.A. 99-0523), and FY 2018 (P.A. 100-0023).*
- *Public Acts 96-0043 and 96-1497 excluded the 2010 and 2011 Pension Obligation bonds from the Competitive sale provision.*
- *Prior to the June 2013 bond sale, GOMB consulted with the Attorney General's Office who determined that the 25%/75% test is triggered with the execution of the Bond Sale Order, which was fully executed and delivered to the Attorney General's office on June 14, 2013, therefore the sale is considered to be in FY 2013 for purposes of that test (although it wouldn't be recorded on the Comptroller's books until it's closing date in July, part of FY 2014). During an OAG audit, this conclusion was accepted.*

No Certificates of Participation

No Certificates of Participation can be issued unless otherwise authorized by law.

No Certificates of Participation issued and State COPs were paid off in FY 2017.

Payment and Maturity

- Equal principal or mandatory redemption amounts.
- First maturity occurring within the fiscal year of the offering or within the next succeeding fiscal year, and maturing/subject to mandatory redemption each fiscal year thereafter.
- Maximum 25 year maturities.

The payment and maturity requirements, when applicable, have been followed by the Office of Management and Budget. G.O. and Build Illinois refunding bonds were exempt from these provisions in fiscal years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2017 and 2018.

Refunding bonds

- Net present value of debt service savings must be 3% or more of the principal amount of the refunding bonds to be issued.
- All bonds in an issue that include refunding bonds must mature no later than the final maturity date of the bonds being refunded.
- Refunding principal maturing and redemption amounts due shall be greater than or equal to that of the bonds they are refunding.

- *G.O. and Build Illinois Refunding Bonds were exempted from the last two provisions for FY 2009-FY 2011 (P.A. 96-18), FY 2017 (P.A. 99-0523), and FY 2018 (P.A. 100-0023). The FY 2009-FY 2011 refunding bonds were required to mature or be subject to mandatory redemption each fiscal year thereafter up to 16 years.*

Transparency

The Office of Management and Budget:

- Must not contract with anyone who pays a contingent fee to a third party for promoting their selection.
- Must wait 2 calendar years before contracting with a party who made a false certification of contingent fees.
- Must make detailed cost of issuance summaries available to the public and submit copies of all contracts to Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability.

"Truth in borrowing" disclosures

Truth in borrowing disclosures are required for every bond issuance and must include:

- Principal and interest payments to be paid on the bonds over the full stated term.
- Total principal and interest to be made each fiscal year on all other outstanding bonds issued over the full stated terms of those bonds.

TABLE 25	Debt Responsibility Measures					
FY 2016	**Costs Of Issuance Limit 0.5% [BABs 1%]**	**Capitalized Interest**	**Within Maximum Maturity**	**Negotiated v. Competitive**	**Level principal**	**Annual maturity/ mandatory redemption**
General Obligation January 2016 $480 million	0.50%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
General Obligation June 2016 $550 million	0.33%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
FY 2017						
Build Illinois 2016A tax-exempt September 2016 $150 million	0.47%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
Build Illinois 2016B taxable September 2016 $60 million	0.50%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
Build Illinois 2016C Refunding $152 million	0.50%	No	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded
Build Illinois 2016D Refunding $187 million	0.36%	No	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded
General Obligation Refunding October 2016 $1.3 billion	0.43%	No	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded
General Obligation November 2016 $480 million	0.34%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
FY 2018						
GO Income Tax Proceed Bonds A November 2017 $500 million	0.07%	No	√	Competitive	ABCD Combined	ABCD Combined
GO Income Tax Proceed Bonds B November 2017 $500 million	0.13%	No	√	Competitive	ABCD Combined	ABCD Combined
GO Income Tax Proceed Bonds C November 2017 $500 million	0.14%	No	√	Competitive	ABCD Combined	ABCD Combined
GO Income Tax Proceed Bonds D November 2017 $4.5 billion	0.38%	No	√	Negotiated	ABCD Combined	ABCD Combined
General Obligation December 2017 A $655 million	0.47%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
General Obligation December 2017 B $95 million	0.50%	No	√	Competitive	√	√

NON-STATE SUPPORTED BOND DEBT

- Summary of Non-State Supported Bond Debt
- State Universities' Certificates of Participation
- Moral Obligation Bonds
- Moral Obligation Defaults
- Bonded Indebtedness of Authorities and Universities

Summary of Non-State Supported Bond Debt

Non-State Supported debt can be broken down into two categories based on the degree of State obligation: “no obligation” and “moral obligation”. No obligation bonds, secured solely by project revenue, have no direct State obligation. These include “User charge” supported debt, which is paid for by charges to the user of the service or the constructed building, road, etc., and is issued by such authorities as the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC), the Illinois Housing Development Authority, State universities, and the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority. “Conduit debt” is backed by revenues from the project the bonds are sold for or by the local entity benefiting from the project, and is issued by such authorities as the Illinois Finance Authority.

"Moral obligation debt" is that which the State pledges to back in case the issuing authority has insufficient funds to pay the debt. Bonding authorities issuing moral obligation debt must first receive approval from the Governor before each issue. In the event of default on moral obligation bonds - although the State is not legally obligated - the Governor must notify the General Assembly of any such shortfall and may include the amount in his budget for possible action by the legislature.

State Universities' Certificates of Participation

The State University Certificates of Participation Act [110 ILCS 73], became law June 22, 2009. Under the Act, any State university planning to issue Certificates of Participation (COPs) must appear before the Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability at a public hearing to present the details of the proposal. Upon adoption by a vote of the majority of appointed members, the Commission shall issue a record of findings within 15 days after the hearing. As part of the Commission's consideration and findings the Commission shall consider the effect the issuance of a certificate of participation shall have on the State University's annual debt service and overall fiscal condition. The Commission makes a recommendation of either (i) "favorably recommended", (ii) "recommended with concerns", or (iii) "non-support of issuance". Upon a finding of "non-support of issuance", a State university may not proceed with the issuance of the certificate involved in the finding without the approval of the General Assembly through adoption of a joint resolution.

The Act set limits on each university to a specific amount of debt service outstanding at one time. The table below lists each university's debt service limits and FY 2017 and estimated FY 2018 debt service. Principal outstanding for FY 2017 is included along with FY 2016 and FY 2017 refunding bond issuance, which at this time are the only types of bonds allowed to be issued. Chicago State University and Governors State University did not request a hearing for the issuance of COPs under this Act. Governors State University COPs were issued before the stricter requirements under the Act were created.

TABLE 26 STATE UNIVERSITIES' CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

University	Annual COP Debt Service Limit	FY 2017 COP Debt Service Level	Est. FY 2018 COP Debt Service Level	Principal Outstanding as of 6/30/2017	Refunding Bonds FY 2016	Refunding Bonds FY 2017
Chicago State University	**$5,000,000**	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Eastern Illinois University	**$10,000,000**	$8,715,069	$8,651,119	$82,250,000	$0	$0
Governors State University	**$5,000,000**	$1,698,816	$1,484,525	$11,165,000	$0	$0
Illinois State University	**$10,000,000**	$4,760,242	$4,753,600	$48,355,000	$0	$0
Northeastern Illinois University**	**$5,000,000**	$3,170,200	$3,184,575	$40,830,000	$9,510,000	$0
Northern Illinois University	**$20,000,000**	$2,852,000	$1,506,000	$10,010,000	$0	$0
Southern Illinois University	**$20,000,000**	$3,802,540	$3,800,090	$36,610,000	$0	$0
University of Illinois	**$100,000,000**	$39,896,234	$41,322,168	$212,730,000	$0	$116,845,000
Western Illinois University	**$10,000,000**	$823,884	$823,884	$21,770,000	$15,100,000	$0

Note: Statute ended COP Issuance as of December 31, 2014.
*Only refunding bond sales are currently allowed.

The Act applied until December 31, 2014 and has not been renewed at this time. This implies that universities can no longer sell Certificates of Participation. The Act does allow for the refunding of COPs issued prior to the Act's expiration.

Moral Obligation Bonds

Process: When an authority initially decides to issue bonds for an entity, they must first get the authorization from their Board of Directors. At this time they would also get the approval of the board to request the moral obligation pledge from the State. Once approved by their board, the authority would then submit a request to the Office of the Governor for the moral obligation pledge along with all of the data regarding the bonds and the project. The Governor’s Office would have the request reviewed by different departments including economic development, legal, and the Office of Management and Budget, who would then make a recommendation to the Governor. The Governor’s Office would review all of this information before the Governor makes this decision.

The moral obligation pledge must be allowed by the State before the authority gets their bond rating and goes to market. The moral obligation of the State given as a pledge behind the bonds allows the bond sale to get a higher rating. The authority would request a bond rating from Standard and Poor’s, who, in the past, would usually give bonds with Illinois' moral obligation pledge an A rating. In the event of default on moral obligation bonds, the issuing authority is to send written notice to the Governor. Although the State is not legally obligated, the Governor must notify the General Assembly of any such shortfall and may include the amount in the budget for possible action by the legislature. To date, the State has appropriated funds to Authorities to cover defaulted loans [See Moral Obligation Defaults section on the following pages]. If the State did not pay the moral obligation defaults, then the rating our authorities would receive on the State of Illinois’ moral obligation pledge would be lower.

Current Status: The State has six authorities which are allowed to issue moral obligation debt with the approval of the Governor. Only three authorities actually have moral obligation debt outstanding (as of December 31, 2017):

Illinois Finance Authority/Rural Bond Bank	$ 13.4 million
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	$ 6.5 million
Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	$ 11.3 million
TOTAL	**$ 31.2 million**

Moral Obligation Defaults

Currently, there is one moral obligation default that the Governor is requesting appropriations for in the FY 2019 Budget – LaClede Steel for $1.4 million through Southwestern Illinois Development Authority (SWIDA). SWIDA is still allowed to issue moral obligation bonds with permission of the Governor.

LaClede Steel Company Default History: It is estimated that the State paid close to $5 million from 1999 through 2002 for debt service since Laclede filed for Chapter 11. These bonds were refinanced in FY 2004. Laclede has paid the trustee $3.6 million to cover debt service from December 2001 through February 2006 and also turned over to the State 265,732 shares of stock in the reorganized company.

Laclede Steel went bankrupt and the State began making payments in August of 2006. There are no more assets to be sold, so the State may continue to make the payments under the moral obligation provisions until August 2020 when they will be paid in full. The State appropriated $17.7 million from FY 2007 through FY 2015 to cover debt service, of which $12.4 million was expended.

There were no appropriations made in FY 2016 due to the budget impasse, therefore SWIDA received a loan from the Illinois Finance Authority to pay debt service for FY 2016. FY 2018 enacted appropriations covered the repayment of the IFA loan, the replenishment of the debt service reserve fund backing these bonds and debt service for FY 2017 and FY 2018. As of December 31, 2017, the principal outstanding on these bonds is $3.685 million. The FY 2019 appropriations request is $1.4 million for debt service.

TABLE 27	STATE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO COVER MORAL OBLIGATION DEFAULTS												
Authority	**Bonds in Default**	**in millions**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**FY 2016**	**FY 2017**	**FY 2018**	***TOTAL***
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	Alton Center Business Park	**Approp**	$971,300	$782,705	$681,896	$700,000	$711,700	***making their own payments***					**$7,833,601**
		Expended	$665,000	$782,705	$670,000	$690,000	$670,000						**$6,773,705**
	Spectrulite Consortium	**Approp**	$694,600	***repaid in***									**$4,542,764**
		Expended	$269,484	***April 2009***									**$2,675,511**
	Waste Recovery	**Approp**	$366,200	$365,860	$369,635	$364,765	$367,100	***bonds***					**$4,082,855**
		Expended	$363,162	$365,860	$369,635	$363,695	$326,994	***paid off***					**$3,937,745**
	Laclede Steel	**Approp**	$1,483,200	$1,420,143	$1,460,443	$1,406,958	$1,354,700	$1,403,219	$1,348,767	$0	$2,832,400	$1,362,000	**$21,893,105**
		Expended	$1,469,564	$1,420,142	$1,460,443	$1,407,246	$1,354,528	$1,402,557	$1,348,728	$0	$2,832,400	$1,362,000	**$16,640,624**
	Children's Center for Behavioral Development	**Approp**					$417,500	$234,530	$1,111,600	***bonds***			**$1,763,630**
		Expended				new	$415,870	$227,263	$1,111,600	***paid off***			**$1,754,733**
					SWIDA TOTAL Appropriated								**$40,115,955**
					SWIDA TOTAL Expended								**$31,782,318**
Principal Outstanding as of the end of FY 2012 = $16,297,000													
Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	Waste Recovery	**Approp**	$283,884	$290,000	$292,900	$290,000	$288,300	***bonds***					**$3,347,793**
		Expended	$288,780	$289,000	$291,208	$288,200	$288,300	***paid off***					**$2,838,098**
	Gemini Acres, LP	**Approp**			$1,279,000	$1,963,800							**$3,242,800**
		Expended			$0	$0							**$0**
					UIRVDA TOTAL Appropriated								**$6,590,593**
					UIRVDA TOTAL Expended								**$2,838,098**

Sources: GOMB, Southwestern Illinois Development Authority and the Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority.

Bonded Indebtedness of Authorities and Universities

The following sections show information related to bond sales, principal outstanding and debt service of the State's bonding authorities and universities. Issuers are grouped together based on the type of debt discussed in the beginning of this section: conduit, moral obligation and user-charge debt.

FY 2016-FY 2017 State Budget Impasse Effects: The FY 2016 and FY 2017 State Budget impasses have affected Universities and some Bonding Authorities:

Illinois Finance Authority: The Illinois Finance Authority extended an interest-free loan to the Southwestern Illinois Development Authority to pay for debt service during the budget impasse. The IFA also advanced funds to the Department of Human Services and paid some vendors receiving their rights for payments and interest from the State when the State pays those bills.

The Illinois Housing Development Authority administers several state funded programs on behalf of the State of Illinois. During the budget impasse, the Authority had been unable to access these funds, so the programs supported by these funds have been impacted: Illinois Affordable Housing Trust Fund, Rental Housing Support Program Fund, Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Fund, Foreclosure Prevention Property Fund, and the HOME Investment Partnership Program Fund (federal pass-through program). Since the passing of the FY17 stopgap budget, the programs have had funds appropriated to them by the State legislature. [Illinois Housing Development Authority]

Regional Transportation Authority: "Predicting the cash flow from the State debt subsidy (SCIP bonds) and Public Transportation Fund (PTF) match on RTA taxes is impossible. To protect ourselves from cash short-fall RTA has entered two short-term credit agreements. For the first nine calendar months of 2017 these two credit agreements have cost RTA $3.8 million." [Regional Transportation Authority].

Chicago State University: "The State of Illinois FY2016 - FY2017 budget impasse affected our general University operations and made it necessary to reduce spending relative to personnel and professional services, contractual, and commodities. The facilities relating to our Revenue Bonds are dependent on the continued operations of the University...Our University Community activities are such that the various activities and programs generate sufficient revenues to adequately cover the debt service requirements. If we continue business as usual for the foreseeable future, we don't see any future issues concerning our ability to cover our debt service...The prolonged budget impasse had a negative impact on the University, but through prudent cash management strategies we were able to maintain operations, including timely servicing of our debt obligations."[Chicago State University]

Eastern Illinois University: "The decreases in the FY16 and FY17 appropriations have forced EIU's locally held cash to decline as locally held cash, rather than appropriation, is used to pay EIU's expenses. EIU's bond and certificate ratings have also been downgraded. EIU has not requested specific funds for debt service from the State; however, EIU's Certificates of Participation require that EIU request at least $1.3 million in utilities appropriation." [Eastern Illinois University]

Governors State University: "Implemented internal budget cuts and various cost saving and containment initiatives; elimination of 22 academic programs; elimination of 62 staff positions; 15% tuition increase for all undergraduate, graduate and doctoral programs effective Academic Year 2017-2018." [Governors State University]

Illinois State University: "The University managed by targeted spending cuts and by leaving more than 120 non–faculty positions from retirements and resignations unfilled." [Illinois State University]

Northeastern Illinois University: "The University had finished FY15 with about $42.7 million in financial reserves, having gradually built up financial reserves in response to a 2007 finding by its accrediting agency, the Higher Learning Commission (HLC). By the end of FY17, University reserves had dwindled to about $11.5 million; granted, this amount pends the mostly forthcoming FY17 appropriation that the Illinois Comptroller has noted must be posted as revenues in FY18. Regardless, the damage done to the University's financial position is unprecedented in the past, and frightening for the future. The University eliminated almost 30% of its non-instructional work force via position elimination and layoff processes in summer, 2015, and summer, 2017. It is struggling to maintain University operations in every area from cleaning restrooms, to supporting technology in faculty offices and student computer labs, to assisting students with course selection and scheduling. The University has eliminated from its operational budget the $.5 million budgeted for deferred maintenance requirements, covering everything from broken sidewalks to leaky roofs. The total deferred maintenance backlog is now $246 million – that's right, almost a quarter of a billion dollars." [Northeastern Illinois University]

Northern Illinois University: "Management has responded to State budget reductions and has initiated actions to enhance liquidity and mitigate against additional declines in the University's credit ratings. Those steps include identifying new revenue streams, reducing expenditures, and continued assessment of programmatic offerings to meet student demands and the workforce at large. Additionally, the University has a program prioritization plan which is a robust framework for reengineering operations that will yield efficient and effective activities coupled with the allocating of scarce resources towards mission critical activities. These efforts are expected to grow operations and reduce the University's dependency on State appropriations." [Northern Illinois University]

Southern Illinois University: "Southern Illinois University does not currently have plans to fund any capital projects with Revenue Bonds or COPs. Therefore, the State of Illinois' budget impasse has not directly impacted our capital plans related to debt financed facilities. However, since June 30, 2016, Southern Illinois University was further downgraded by Moody's and Standard & Poor's primarily due to the budget impasse. Our current bond ratings are below investment grade which will impact our ability to borrow and the cost of borrowing should the University need to finance capital projects in the future." [Southern Illinois University]

University of Illinois: "A decrease in net position of approximately $275 million in FY2016 and an expected large decrease in unrestricted net position in FY2017. Credit rating downgrades by Moody's and S & P." [University of Illinois]

Western Illinois University: "In FY2016, we reduced payroll in the following ways; retirement incentive program, layoff of approximately 110 employees, Furloughs for all non-negotiated employees and one bargaining unit.

"For FY2017 we have reduced payroll in the following ways; renegotiated compensation with our faculty union; Reduced contracts for select employees; Furloughs with non-negotiated administrators and professional employees; Limited extra help in some areas. In addition, we reduced operating expenditures by turning off purchasing cards, delaying payments to our vendors, require approval for any purchase over $200, and severely restricted travel. We renegotiated a lower credit limit with our purchasing card provider because they were asking us to collateralize the program with cash that we did not have. We have delayed several construction projects into the future as well as a major technology systems purchase.

"For FY2018 we have reduced payroll in the following ways; continued the second of a two-year reduction in compensation with our faculty union; Continued furloughs with non-negotiated administrators and professional employees; Limited extra help in some areas.

"Our enrollment continues to erode because of the lack of MAP funding, the uncertainty with state funding and the years of financial instability. Lower enrollment has forced us to close low enrolled academic programs. The rating agencies have downgraded our bond rating to just above investment grade and are considering taking further action. Should the…uncertainty continue, we will expect to have to make further personnel decisions and consider reductions to additional units." [Western Illinois University]

Bond Ratings: Rating agencies have downgraded the State's public universities due to the reliance on State appropriations among other problems the universities may be dealing with, such as low enrollment, weak revenue growth and already stretched liquidity:

<u>Moody's</u> downgraded State public universities' bonds multiple levels in the last two years (uninsured ratings):

ISU	from A3	to Baa2
SIU	from A3	to Ba2
NIU	from A3	to Ba2
GSU	from Baa1	to Ba3
NEIU	from Baa1	to B3
EIU	from Baa1	to B2
CSU	from Ba1	to Caa1

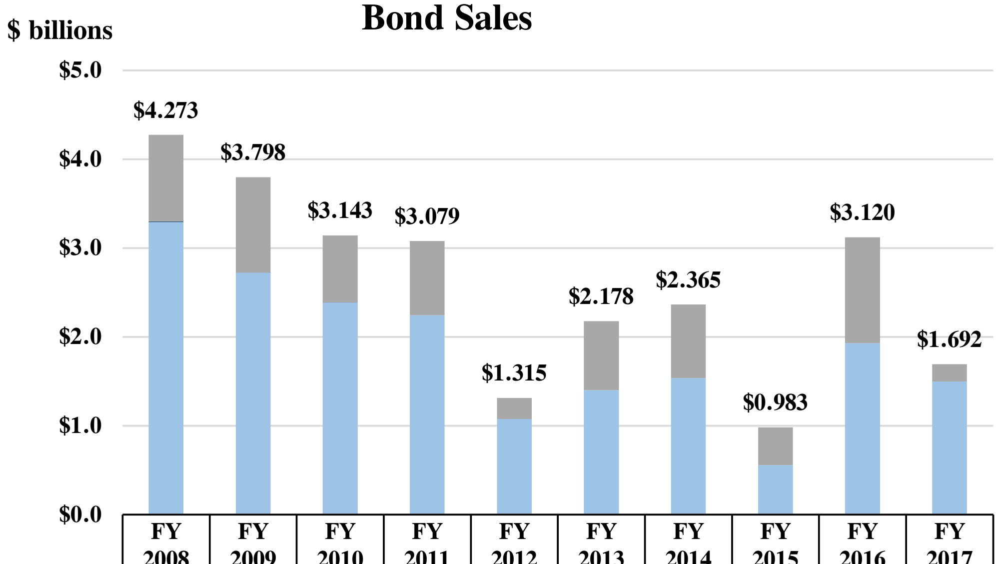
<u>Standard & Poor's</u> has also downgraded Universities over the past two years (uninsured ratings):

U of I	from AA-	to A-
ISU	from A+	to A-
SIU	from A	to BB+
WIU	from A-	to BB-
GSU	from BBB+	to BB+
EIU	from A-	to B+
NEIU	from A-	to B+
CSU	from A-	to BBB

Bond Sales: Chart 19 shows that combined bond sales for authorities and universities were in the $3 billion - $4 billion range from FY 2008 to FY 2011. Bond sales in FY 2012 decreased by 58% from the previous fiscal year to $1.3 billion. Bond sales were back in the $2 billion range in FY 2013 and FY 2014, but dropped again in FY 2015 to just under $1 billion mainly because the IFA annual issuance dropped by over 50%. FY 2016 bond sales were back up to $3.120 billion due to multiple issuers and the IFA making-up for the previous fiscal year's lower issuance. FY 2017 dropped because there were fewer issuers, and the Tollway, which has driven some of the past years larger bond sale amounts due to its capital program, did not sell any bonds in FY 2017.

Chart 19

Non-State Supported Debt Bond Sales



	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
User Charge	$0.973	$1.073	$0.754	$0.837	$0.240	$0.777	$0.828	$0.425	$1.191	$0.193
Moral Obligation	$0.009	$0.002	$0.004	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000
Conduit Debt	$3.291	$2.723	$2.385	$2.242	$1.075	$1.401	$1.537	$0.558	$1.929	$1.499

There were three issuers of conduit debt in FY 2017:

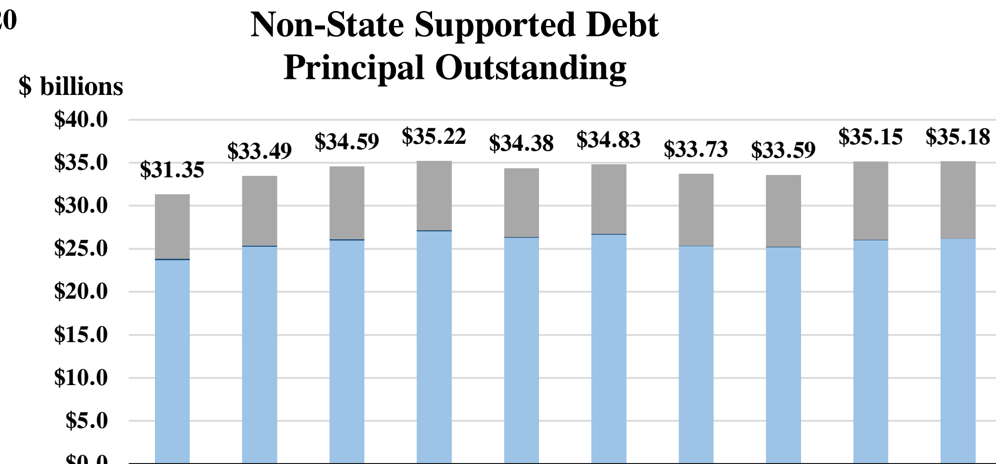
- Illinois Finance Authority with $1.275 billion,
- Beginner Farmer Bonds (under the IFA) of $4 million,
- SWIDA issuance of $220 million,

There were no moral obligation bond issuances.

There was only one issuer of user charge debt—The Illinois Housing Development Authority for $193 million.

Principal Outstanding: Chart 20 shows the level of outstanding principal for non-state supported bonds as reported by the issuing authorities and universities. While combined principal outstanding rose in FY 2009 through FY 2011, principal outstanding slowly decreased from FY 2012 to FY 2015 due to fewer bond sales by authorities. FY 2016 principal outstanding increased to $35.1 billion with higher bond issuance and will stay at basically the same level in FY 2017.

Chart 20



	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
User Charge	$7.51	$8.09	$8.46	$8.04	$7.98	$8.08	$8.34	$8.34	$9.09	$8.99
Moral Obligation	$0.16	$0.16	$0.16	$0.15	$0.13	$0.12	$0.08	$0.07	$0.06	$0.03
Conduit Debt	$23.68	$25.24	$25.97	$27.03	$26.27	$26.63	$25.31	$25.18	$26.00	$26.16

- Conduit principal outstanding declined through FY 2015 due to lower levels of bond sales over the preceding three years. The FY 2016 level bumped up due to increased bond sales from the Illinois Finance Authority. FY 2017 numbers again are mainly based on the over $1 billion in bonds sales from the IFA.

- The principal outstanding in the Moral Obligation category has steadily decreased, due to no new moral obligation bonds being sold.

- User Charge principal outstanding remained in the low $8 billion level from FY 2009 – FY 2015. The FY 2016 increase came from a higher amount of bond sales from the Toll Highway Authority.

The table below gives a more detailed breakout of principal outstanding and bond sales for FY 2017 by each university and bonding authority.

TABLE 28 NON-STATE SUPPORTED DEBT BY AUTHORITY			
Authority	**Type of Debt**	**Outstanding Principal FY 2017**	**Bonds Issued in FY 2017**
Central IL Economic Development Authority	conduit	$13,183,018	$0
Eastern IL Economic Development Authority	conduit	$21,000,000	$0
IL Finance Authority	conduit	$22,631,778,887	$1,278,626,539
IL Development Finance Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$863,145,268	$0
IL Education Facilities Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$417,897,000	$0
IL Farm Development Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$11,158,212	$0
IL Health Facilities Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$259,610,000	$0
IL Rural Bond Bank (predecessor)	conduit	$0	$0
IL Environmental Facilities (under IFA)	conduit	$111,870,000	$0
Quad Cities Regional Economic Development Authority	conduit	$56,480,000	$0
Regional Transportation Authority (non SCIP)	conduit	$666,995,000	$0
Southeastern IL Economic Development Authority	conduit	$4,432,485	$0
Southwestern IL Development Authority	conduit	$970,499,000	$219,918,000
Tri-County River Valley Development Authority	conduit	$0	$0
Upper IL River Valley Development Authority	conduit	$72,825,483	$0
Western IL Economic Development Authority	conduit	$35,325,000	$0
Will-Kankakee Regional Development Authority	conduit	$26,480,000	$0
CONDUIT TOTAL		**$26,162,679,353**	**$1,498,544,539**
IL Housing Development Authority	moral	$100,000	$0
IL Rural Bond Bank (predecessor)	moral	$0	$0
IL Finance Authority	moral	$14,050,000	$0
IL Development Finance Authority (predecessor)	moral	$0	$0
Southwestern IL Development Authority	moral	$7,654,000	$0
Upper IL River Valley Development Authority	moral	$11,300,000	$0
MORAL OBLIGATION TOTAL		**$33,104,000**	**$0**
Chicago State University	usercharge	$10,760,000	$0
Eastern IL University	usercharge	$9,370,000	$0
Governors State University	usercharge	$24,910,000	$0
IL Housing Development Authority	usercharge	$1,078,435,920	$193,281,000
IL State University	usercharge	$74,170,000	$0
IL Student Assistance Commission-IDAPP	usercharge	$192,133,286	$0
IL State Toll Highway Authority	usercharge	$5,896,700,000	$0
Northeastern IL University	usercharge	$14,700,000	$0
Northern IL University	usercharge	$183,880,000	$0
Southern IL University	usercharge	$227,038,033	$0
University of IL	usercharge	$1,221,285,793	$0
Western IL University	usercharge	$59,700,000	$0
USER CHARGE TOTAL		**$8,993,083,032**	**$193,281,000**
TOTAL OF CONDUIT & USER CHARGE		**$35,155,762,385**	**$1,691,825,539**
TOTAL CONDUIT, USER CHARGE, & MORAL		**$35,188,866,385**	**$1,691,825,539**

Source: Information received from the Authorities and Universities.

APPENDICES

- **Appendix A -** **School Construction Projects Completed Since**
- **IL Jobs Now Began**
- **Appendix B -** **School Construction Projects Pending**
- **Appendix C -** **Capital Plans of State Universities**
- **Appendix D -** **Regional Transportation Authority & Service Boards' Capital Plans**
- **Appendix E -** **Authorities and State Universities: Boards of Directors**

APPENDIX A
School Construction Projects Completed Since IL Jobs Now Began

May 10, 2010	State Share	Local Share	Issued
COOK			
Chicago Public School (CPS) District 299	$29,703,661	$55,163,941	May 10
Matteson Elementary School District 162	$1,145,241	$837,589	May 10
Northbrook School District 27	$1,543,711	$2,866,892	May 10
West Northfield School District 31	$1,780,688	$3,306,991	May 10
Westchester School District 92½	$26,237	$48,726	May 10
DEKALB			
Hinckley-Big Rock Community Unit School District 429	$1,939,944	$3,602,752	May 10
DUPAGE			
Community Consolidated School District 93, Carol Stream	$1,912,234	$1,656,148	May 10
Villa Park School District 45	$980,545	$1,821,012	May 10
Westmont Community Unit School District 201	$1,496,756	$2,260,143	May 10
Winfield School District 34	$2,312,480	$4,294,606	May 10
FRANKLIN			
Benton Community Consolidated School District 47	$3,031,380	$821,597	May 10
KANKAKEE			
Bradley School District 61	$2,578,086	$1,088,329	May 10
Manteno Community Unit School District 5	$2,184,621	$3,269,640	May 10
LAKE			
Big Hollow School District 38	$251,812	$467,652	May 10
MADISON			
Bethalto Community School District 8	$5,262,362	$1,956,726	May 10
PERRY			
DuQuoin Community Unit School District 300	$12,811,441	$3,625,667	May 10
ROCK ISLAND			
Silvis School District 34	$15,099,826	$4,092,514	May 10
SANGAMON			
Rochester Community Unit School District 3A	$10,183,033	$8,325,206	May 10
SHELBY			
Stewardson-Strasburg Community Unit District 5A	$2,516,977	$1,127,373	May 10
ST. CLAIR			
Central School District 104	$511,162	$363,953	May 10
East St. Louis School District 189	$35,697,861	$9,675,209	May 10
WAYNE			
Fairfield Public School District 112	$4,795,187	$1,299,642	May 10
WILL			
Joliet Public Schools District 86	$26,774,854	$10,440,563	May 10
WILLIAMSON			
Johnston City Community Unit School District 1	$650,384	$176,274	May 10
MAY 11, 2010			
LASALLE			
Ottawa Elementary School District 141	$10,418,004	$12,458,219	May 10
ST. CLAIR			
Belle Valley School District 119	$4,288,458	$1,617,769	May 10
JUNE 29, 2010			
CLARK			
Martinsville Community Unit School District 3C	$2,336,090	$778,697	June 10
OCTOBER 14, 2010			
MACOUPIN			
Gillespie Community Unit School District 7	$19,224,295	$6,408,098	Oct 10

OCTOBER 20, 2010 (continued)	State Share	Local Share	Issued
COLES			
Oakland Community Unit School District 5	$5,696,658	$2,941,160	Oct 10
COOK			
Chicago Public Schools (CPS) District 299	$54,119,583	$100,507,797	Oct 10
North Palos School District 117	$1,746,169	$3,242,886	Oct 10
South Holland School District 151	$15,268,113	$9,910,548	Oct 10
DEKALB			
DeKalb Community Unit School District 428	$21,156,874	$39,291,338	Oct 10
DUPAGE			
Bensenville Elementary School District 2	$8,258,197	$15,336,652	Oct 10
LAKE			
Waukegan Community Unit School District 60	$28,292,668	$9,430,889	Oct 10
LAWRENCE			
Lawrence County Community Unit School District 20	$18,793,931	$6,264,644	Oct 10
MACON			
Warrensburg-Latham Community Unit School District 11	$10,394,749	$9,471,144	Oct 10
PEORIA			
Peoria School District 150	$17,380,303	$13,448,492	Oct 10
PERRY			
Pinckneyville Community High School District 101	$14,030,186	$4,692,680	Oct 10
WHITESIDE			
Prophetstown-Lyndon-Tampico Community Unit School District 3	$14,014,204	$4,786,865	Oct 10
WILLIAMSON			
Carterville Community Unit School District 5	$22,535,952	$16,495,655	Oct 10
FEBRUARY 16, 2012			
BUREAU			
Spring Valley Elementary 99	$12,237,983	$4,079,328	Feb 12
CASS			
Virginia Community Unit School District 64	$12,264,876	$5,461,023	Feb 12
CLINTON			
Wesclin Community Unit School District 3	$18,870,170	$13,195,889	Feb 12
COOK			
Berwyn North Elementary District 98	$7,592,482	$2,530,827	Feb 12
Brookfield –LaGrange Park School District 95	$3,119,368	$4,069,359	Feb 12
Burbank School District 111	$9,870,618	$18,331,147	Feb 12
Calumet Township School District 132	$12,360,578	$4,120,192	Feb 12
Chicago Public Schools (CPS) District 299	$114,635,906	$212,895,254	Feb 12
Hazel Crest School District 152.5	$32,227,721	$11,759,500	Feb 12
Orland School District 135	$5,330,793	$9,900,043	Feb 12
Skokie School District 69	$1,322,496	$2,456,063	Feb 12
DUPAGE			
Community Unit School District 200 (Wheaton)	$14,462,317	$26,858,588	Feb 12
EDGAR			
Paris Cooperative High School	$24,227,956	$12,989,767	Feb 12
FAYETTE			
Ramsey Community Unit School District 204	$3,929,883	$1,309,961	Feb 12
JEFFERSON			
Mt. Vernon Township High School District 201	$48,095,721	$24,720,758	Feb 12
KANE			
St. Charles Community Unit School District 303	$7,667,754	$14,240,115	Feb 12
KNOX			
Knoxville Community Unit School District 202	$20,294,950	$11,397,884	Feb 12
LAKE			
Warren Township High School District 121	$11,538,154	$21,428,001	Feb 12

FEBRUARY 16, 2012 (continued)	State Share	Local Share	Issued
MCHENRY			
Harvard Community Unit School District 50	$13,814,761	$13,719,530	Feb 12
Huntley Consolidated School District 158	$39,417,589	$34,586,456	Feb 12
MONTGOMERY			
Panhandle Community Unit School District 2	$3,862,854	$1,766,291	Feb 12
OGLE			
Rochelle Community Consolidated School District 231	$12,646,104	$6,188,871	Feb 12
PEORIA			
Peoria School District 150	$34,618,757	$17,480,269	Feb 12
ST. CLAIR			
Millstadt Consolidated School District 160	$4,299,840	$3,806,672	Feb 12
STARK			
Stark County Community Unit School District 100	$3,697,957	$2,412,602	Feb 12
UNION			
Shawnee Community Unit School District 84	$2,044,849	$1,534,373	Feb 12
WILL			
Crete-Monee School District 201-U	$23,627,795	$39,328,152	Feb 12
Homer Community Consolidated School District 33C	$4,546,568	$8,443,627	Feb 12
Manhattan School District 114	$5,848,028	$4,983,720	Feb 12
Wilmington Community Unit School District 209-U	$9,283,266	$16,126,048	Feb 12
WILLIAMSON			
Marion Community Unit School District 2	$50,924,809	$58,107,654	Feb 12
AUGUST 22, 2013			
ADAMS			
Mendon Community Unit School District 4	$1,301,639	$433,879	Aug 13
BOONE			
North Boone Community Unit School District 200	$13,621,051	$12,050,671	Aug 13
CLAY			
Flora Community Unit School District 35	$22,493,512	$7,497,837	Aug 13
COOK			
Board of Education City of Chicago	$59,181,904	$109,909,250	Aug 13
Calumet City School District 155	$3,536,220	$1,337,889	Aug 13
Elementary School District 159, Matteson	$9,300,174	$14,440,022	Aug 13
Maine Township High School District 207	$2,190,994	$4,068,989	Aug 13
Riverside Brookfield High School District 208	$8,907,494	$16,542,490	Aug 13
Thornton School District 154	$444,968	$826,368	Aug 13
DEKALB			
Indian Creek Community Unit School District 425	$3,154,399	$3,560,817	Aug 13
KENDALL			
Yorkville Community Unit School District 115	$7,638,648	$11,927,745	Aug 13
LAKE			
Emmons School District 33	$1,543,703	$2,866,878	Aug 13
Fremont School District 79	$10,992,301	$20,414,274	Aug 13
Mundelein High School District 120	$8,286,402	$15,389,032	Aug 13
Wauconda School District 118	$19,583,008	$36,368,444	Aug 13
LASALLE			
Grand Ridge Community Consolidated School District 95	$2,305,504	$1,436,888	Aug 13
Peru Elementary School District 124	$11,714,229	$8,239,047	Aug 13
MACON			
Meridian Community Unit School District 15	$29,186,955	$15,769,745	Aug 13
MARION			
South Central Community Unit School District 401	$10,200,580	$3,908,288	Aug 13

AUGUST 22, 2013	State Share	Local Share	Issued
MONROE			
Waterloo Community Unit School District 5	$20,123,972	$37,373,091	Aug 13
SANGAMON			
Pleasant Plains Community Unit School District 8	$6,297,057	$8,806,878	Aug 13
Riverton Community Unit School District 14	$7,988,990	$3,700,307	Aug 13
TAZEWELL			
East Peoria School District 86	$17,487,882	$13,168,518	Aug 13
WAYNE			
Wayne City Community Unit School District 100	$19,788,352	$6,596,117	Aug 13
JANUARY 16, 2014			
RANDOLPH			
Chester Community Unit School District 139	$4,372,058	$1,502,942	Jan 14
April 10, 2014			
PULASKI			
Meridian Community Unit School District 101	$6,405,000	$2,135,000	April 14
April 15, 2017			
JEFFERSON			
Bluford Unit School District 318	$4,745,011	$2,240,199	April 17

APPENDIX B

School Construction Projects Pending

FY04 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

FY04 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2003

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	ALDEN-HEBRON SD 19	MCHENRY	063	32
2	BLOOMINGTON PSD 87	MCLEAN	088	44
3	CENTRAL SD 51	TAZEWELL	088	44
4	CHANEY MONGE SD 88	WILL	086	43
5	CHESTER CUSD 139	RANDOLPH	116	58
6	CICERO ELEM SD 99	COOK	024	12
7	COLLINSVILLE CUSD 10	MADISON	112	56
8	COLUMBIA CUSD 4	MONROE	116	58
9	COMMUNITY UNIT SD 300	KANE	043	22
10	CYPRESS ELM SD 64	JOHNSON	118	59
11	DUNLAP CUSD 323	PEORIA	073	37
12	ELVERADO CUSD 196	JACKSON	115	58
13	FRANKFORT CCSD 157-C	WILL	080	40
14	GARDNER CCSD 72-C	GRUNDY	079	40
15	GERMANTOWN HILLS SD 69	WOODFORD'	073	37
16	HAWTHORN CCSD 73	LAKE	059	30
17	HERSCHER CUSD 2	KANKAKEE	079	40
18	HINSDALE CCSD 181	DUPAGE	082	41
19	ILLINI CENTRAL CUSD 189	MASON	093	47
20	IROQUOIS CO. CUSD 9	IROQUOIS	106	53
21	JACKSONVILLE SD 117	MORGAN	100	50
22	LEMONT-BROMBEREK 113A	COOK	082	41
23	LOCKPORT TWP HSD 205	WILL	085	43
24	MARSHALL CUSD C-2	CLARK	110	55
25	MIDLAND CUSD 7	MARSHALL	073	37
26	MILLER TWP CCSD 210	LASALLE	075	38
27	MOLINE SD 40	ROCK ISLAND	072	36
28	MT PROSPECT SD 57	COOK	053	27
29	MT PULASKI CUSD 23	LOGAN	087	44
30	NORTH MAC CUSD 34	MACOUPIN	095	48
31	NEW LENOX SD 122	WILL	037	19
32	NORTHBROOK SD 27	COOK	057	29
33	OAK LAWN-HOMETOWN 123	COOK	036	18
34	O'FALLON TWP HSD 203	ST CLAIR	114	57
35	OPDYKE-BELLRIVE CCSD 5	JEFFERSON	115	58
36	OSWEGO CUSD 308	KENDALL	097	49
37	PINCKNEYVILLE CHSD 101	PERRY	116	58
38	PRAIRIE CENTRAL CUSD 8	LIVINGSTON	105	53
39	PRAIRIE GROVE CSD 46	MCHENRY	052	26
40	PROVISO TWP HSD 209	COOK	007	04
41	ROCKRIDGE CUSD 300	ROCK ISLAND	072	36
42	SANDOVAL CUSD 501	MARION	107	54
43	SHELBYVILLE CUSD 4	SHELBY	102	51
44	SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC SD 186	SANGAMON	099	50
45	TAFT SD 90	WILL	085	43
46	TROY SD 30C	WILL	097	49
47	VALLEY VIEW CUSD 365U	WILL	085	43
48	WEST FRANKFORT CUSD 168	FRANKLIN	117	59
49	WEST PRAIRIE CUSD 103	MCDONOUGH	093	47
50	WILLOW SPRINGS EL SD 108	COOK	031	16
51	WOOD DALE SD 7	DUPAGE	045	23
52	ZION-BENTON TWP HSD 126	LAKE	061	31

Note: Updated applications are underlined.

FY05 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

FY05 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2004

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	AURORA EAST SD 131	KANE	083	42
2	BATAVIA CUSD 101	KANE	049	25
3	BELLE VALLEY SD 119	ST CLAIR	114	57
4	BELVIDERE CUSD 100	BOONE	069	35
5	BERWYN SOUTH SD 100	COOK	024	12
6	BLOOM TWP HSD 206	COOK	080	40
7	BLOOMINGDALE SD 13	DUPAGE	045	23
8	BRADLEY-BOURBONNAIS 307	KANKAKEE	079	40
9	BREMEN CHSD 228	COOK	030	15
10	BROOKWOOD CCSD 167	COOK	029	15
11	CAHOKIA CUSD 187	ST CLAIR	114	57
12	CALHOUN CUSD 40	CALHOUN	097	49
13	CARTHAGE ELEM SD 317	HANCOCK	094	47
14	CASEY WESTFIELD CUSD C-4	CLARK	110	55
15	CENTRAL COMM HSD 71	CLINTON	108	54
16	CENTRAL SD 51	TAZEWELL	088	44
17	CENTRAL SD 104	ST CLAIR	112	56
18	CHICAGO HEIGHTS HSD 170	COOK	080	40
19	COAL CITY CUSD 1	GRUNDY	079	40
20	COMM CSD 46 GRAYSLAKE	LAKE	062	31
21	CCSD 168	COOK	033	17
22	COMMUNITY HSD 218	COOK	036	18
23	COUNTRY CLUB HILLS 160	COOK	038	19
24	DALLAS ELEM SD 327	HANCOCK	094	47
25	DR CRK MCKNW. CUSD 701	TAZEWELL	088	44
26	DOLTON SD 148	COOK	030	15
27	DOLTON SD 149	COOK	034	15
28	EDWARDSVILLE CUSD 7	MADISON	112	56
29	FOX LAKE SD 114	LAKE	064	32
30	FREEBURG CHSD 77	ST CLAIR	114	57
31	FREMONT SD 79	LAKE	051	26
32	GALATIA CUSD 1	SALINE	118	59
33	GAVIN SD 37	LAKE	062	31
34	GENOA-KINGSTON CUSD 424	DEKALB	070	35
35	GERMANTOWN ELEM SD 60	CLINTON	108	54
36	GLEN ELLYN SD 41	DUPAGE	048	24
37	GOLF SD 67	COOK	015	08
38	GOREVILLE CUSD 1	JOHNSON	118	59
39	GRANITE CITY CUSD 9	MADISON	113	57
40	GRIGGSVILLE-PERRY USD 4	PIKE	100	50
41	HAMILTON CCSD 328	HANCOCK	094	47
42	HAMILTON CUSD 10	HAMILTON	118	59
43	HARMONY EMGE SD 175	ST CLAIR	113	57
44	HERRIN CUSD 4	WILLIAMSON	117	59
45	HIAWATHA CUSD 426	DEKALB	070	35
46	HINSDALE CCSD 181	DUPAGE	082	41
47	ILLINI WEST HSD 307	HANCOCK	094	47
48	JS MORTON HSD 201	COOK	024	12
49	LAHARPE CSD 347	HANCOCK	094	47
50	LEBANON CUSD 9	ST CLAIR	114	57
51	MANNHEIM SD 83	COOK	077	39
52	MANTENO CUSD 5	KANKAKEE	034	17
53	MARISSA CUSD 40	ST CLAIR	116	58
54	MASSAC CUSD 1	MASSAC	118	59
55	MATTESON ELEM SD 162	COOK	038	19
56	MCHENRY CCSD 15	MCHENRY	063	32
57	MINOOKA CCSD 201	GRUNDY	075	38
58	MOMENCE CUSD 1	KANKAKEE	034	17
59	NAUVOO-COLUSA CUSD 325	HANCOCK	094	47
60	NORTH CLAY CUSD 25	CLAY	108	54
61	N.PEKIN-MARQTTE HTS 102	TAZEWELL	091	46
62	OAK LAWN CHSD 229	COOK	036	18
63	OTTAWA TWP. HSD 140	LASALLE	076	38
64	PANA CUSD 8	CHRISTIAN	095	48
65	PARIS UNION SD 95	EDGAR	102	51
66	PRK FRST-CHICAGO HTS 163	COOK	080	40
67	PLANO CUSD 88	KENDALL	075	38
68	PRAIRIE GROVE CCSD 46	MCHENRY	052	26
69	RACCOON CUSD 1	MARION	107	54
70	RICH TOWNSHIP HSD 227	COOK	038	19
71	RICHLAND GRADE SD 88A	WILL	098	49
72	RIDGELAND SD 122	COOK	031	16
73	ROUND LAKE CUSD 116	LAKE	062	31
74	ROXANA CUSD 1	MADISON	111	56
75	SAVANNA CUSD 300	CARROLL	071	36
76	SOUTH CENTRAL CUSD 401	MARION	107	54
77	SOUTHWEST COOK COOP	COOK		
78	ST CHARLES CUSD 303	KANE	065	33
79	ST JO-OGDEN CHSD 305	CHAMPAIGN	102	51
80	THOMSON SD 301	CARROLL	071	36
81	TREMONT CUSD 702	TAZEWELL	087	44
82	WASHINGTON GRADE SD 52	TAZEWELL	088	44
83	WATERLOO CUSD 5	MONROE	116	58
84	WEST CHICAGO SD 33	DUPAGE	049	25
85	WEST WASHINGTON CO 10	WASHINGTON	108	54
86	WESTMONT CUSD 201	DUPAGE	047	24
87	WOOD RIVER/HARTFORD 15	MADISON	111	56

FY06 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

FY06 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2005

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	AURORA EAST SD 131	KANE	083	42
2	BENTON CHSD 103	FRANKLIN	117	59
3	CENTRALIA CITY SD 135	MARION	107	54
4	CLINTON CUSD 15	DEWITT	087	44
5	CREVE COEUR SD 76	TAZEWELL	091	46
6	CUSD SD 16 (NEW BERLIN)	SANGAMON	099	50
7	DANVILLE CCSD 118	VERMILION	104	52
8	E. RICHLAND CUSD 1	RICHLAND	109	55
9	HIGHLAND CUSD 5	MADISON	108	54
10	HUNTLEY CONS SD 158	MCHENRY	066	33
11	INDIAN PRAIRIE CUSD 204	DUPAGE	084	42
12	LAKE VILLA CCSD 41	LAKE	064	32
13	LINCOLN-WAY CHSD 210	WILL	037	19
14	MILLBURN CCSD 24	LAKE	061	31
15	MT VERNON CITY SD 80	JEFFERSON	115	58
16	NORTH WAYNE CUSD 200	WAYNE	108	54
17	ODIN SD 122	MARION	107	54
18	PINCKNEYVILLE CHSD 101	PERRY	116	58
19	PLAINFIELD CCSD 202	WILL	097	49
20	POPE CUSD 1	POPE	118	59
21	PRAIRIE CENTRAL CUSD 8	LIVINGSTON	105	53
22	PRINCETON SD 115	BUREAU	074	37
23	SAUNEMIN CCSD 438	LIVINGSTON	106	53
24	SOUTHWESTERN CUSD 9	MACOUPIN	095	48
25	TAYLORVILLE CUSD 3	CHRISTIAN	095	48
26	TRIAD CUSD 2	MADISON	108	54
27	VIENNA SD 55	JOHNSON	118	59
28	WALLACE CCSD 195	LASALLE	076	38
29	WALTHAM CCSD 185	LASALLE	076	38
30	YORKVILLE CUSD 115	KENDALL	050	25

FY07 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY07 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2006

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	ANTIOCH CCSD 34	LAKE	061	31
2	BEECHER CUSD 200U	WILL	034	17
3	BLUE RIDGE CUSD 18	DEWITT	101	51
4	BRADLEY SD 61	KANKAKEE	079	40
5	BRADLEY-BOURB.CHSD 307	KANKAKEE	079	40
6	BYRON CUSD 226	OGLE	090	45
7	CARTERVILLE CUSD 5	WILLIAMSON	117	59
8	CASEY-WESTFIELD CUSD 4C	CLARK	110	55
9	CATLIN CUSD 5	VERMILION	104	52
10	CHAMPAIGN CUSD 4	CHAMPAIGN	103	52
11	CUSD 200	MCHENRY	063	32
12	DUPO CUSD 196	ST CLAIR	116	58
13	ELMHURST CUSD 205	DUPAGE	047	24
14	GARDNER-S.W. THSD 73	GRUNDY	079	40
15	HARRISON ESD 36	MCHENRY	063	32
16	HIGHLAND CUSD 5	MADISON	108	54
17	JAMAICA CUSD 12	VERMILION	102	51
18	KINGS CSD 144	OGLE	090	45
19	LANSING EL. SD 158	COOK	033	17
20	MAROA-FORSYTH CUSD 2	MACON	101	51
21	MILFORD THSD 233	IROQUOIS	106	53
22	NORTHFIELD THSD 225	COOK	017	09
23	OAKWOOD CUSD 76	VERMILION	104	52
24	PONTIAC / W.H. 105	ST CLAIR	113	57
25	ST GEORGE CCSD 258	KANKAKEE	079	40
26	SUMMIT HILL SD 161	WILL	080	40
27	TAYLORVILLE CUSD 3	CHRISTIAN	095	48
28	TOLONO CUSD 7	CHAMPAIGN	102	51
29	TOWNSHIP HSD 211	COOK	054	27
30	TRIAD CUSD 2	MADISON	108	54
31	UNITED CUSD 304	WARREN	094	47
32	WEST CENTRAL CUSD 235	HENDERSON	094	47

FY08 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY08 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDS APRIL 1, 2007

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	BALL-CHATHAM CUSD 5	SANGAMON	099	50
2	BELLEVILLE PUBLIC SD 118	ST CLAIR	113	57
3	BUNKER HILL CUSD 8	MACOUPIN	095	48
4	DEER CREEK-MAC CUSD 701	TAZEWELL	088	44
5	EWING-NORTHERN CCS 115	FRANKLIN	117	59
6	FIELDCREST CUSD 6	WOODFORD	106	53
7	GENEVA CUSD 304	KANE	065	33
8	GRASS LAKE SD 36	LAKE	064	32
9	HILLSBORO CUSD 3	MONTGOMERY	095	48
10	IROQUOIS WEST CUSD 10	IROQUOIS	105	53
11	JAMP SPECIAL EDUCATION	PULASKI	118	59
12	LAKE BLUFF ESD 65	LAKE	058	29
13	MASCOUTAH CUSD 19	ST CLAIR	114	57
14	MILFORD CCSD 280	IROQUOIS	106	53
15	OLYMPIA CUSD 16	MCLEAN	088	44
16	PRAIRIEVIEW-OGDEN CC 197	CHAMPAIGN	104	52

FY09 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY09 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2008

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	BRIMFIELD CUSD 309	PEORIA	073	37
2	CARTERVILLE CUSD 5	WILLIAMSON	117	59
3	CHRISTOPHER USD 99	FRANKLIN	117	59
4	GRANT CHSD 124	LAKE	064	32
5	GURNEE SD 56	LAKE	060	30
6	ILLINI WEST HSD 307	HANCOCK	094	47
7	JERSEY CUSD 100	JERSEY	100	50
8	KINNIKINNICK CCSD 131	WINNEBAGO	069	35
9	MARION CUSD 2	WILLIAMSON	117	59
10	NEW ATHENS CUSD 60	ST CLAIR	116	58
11	RIDGEWOOD HSD 234	COOK	020	10
12	SEDOL (used dist. 121 H & S)	LAKE	061	31
13	SMITHTON CCSD 130	ST CLAIR	114	57
14	SPARTA CUSD 140	RANDOLPH	116	58
15	WATERLOO CUSD 5	MONROE	116	58
16	WHITESIDE SD 115	ST CLAIR	114	57

FY10 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY10 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2009

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	BELLWOOD SD 88	COOK	007	04
2	CCSD 168	COOK	033	17
3	ESWOOD CCGS 269	OGLE	090	45
4	EAST PEORIA CHSD 309	TAZEWELL	091	46
5	KENILWORTH SD 38	COOK	018	09
6	OLYMPIA CUSD 16	MCLEAN	088	44
7	RIVER TRAILS SD 26	COOK	057	29
8	SCHUYLER-INDUSTRY USD 5	SCHUYLER	093	47
9	ST CHARLES CUSD 303	KANE	065	33
10	THORNTON THSD 205	COOK	029	15
11	WILMETTE SD 39	COOK	017	09
12	WINNETKA SD 36	COOK	018	09

FY11 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY11 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2010

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	CRYSTAL LAKE CCSD 47	MCHENRY	064	32
2	DELAVAN CUSD 703	TAZEWELL	087	44
3	ELMWOOD CUSD 322	PEORIA	073	37
4	EVANSTON SKOKIE SD 65	COOK	018	09
5	GALESBURG CUSD 205	KNOX/WARREN	074	37
6	LAGRANGE ESD 102	COOK	007	04
7	MONMOUTH-ROSEVILLE CUSD 238	WARREN	094	47
8	NEW TRIER TWP HSD 203	COOK	018	09
9	PRAIRIE HILLS ESD 144	COOK	038	19
10	TOWNSHIP HSD 214	COOK	053	27
11	URBANA SD 116	CHAMPAIGN	103	52
12	WESTERN SPRINGS PSD 101	COOK	047	24

FY12 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY12 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2011

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	DECATUR SD 61	MACON	096	48
2	DIXON SD 170	LEE	090	45
3	EL PASO-GRIDLEY CUSD 11	WOODFORD	106	53
4	GIBSON CITY-MELVIN-SIBLEY 5	FORD	106	53
5	LASALLE PUBLIC ESD 122	LASALLE	076	38
6	LIBERTY CUSD 2	ADAMS	094	47
7	WASHINGTON CHSD 308	TAZEWELL	088	44
8	WINCHESTER CUSD 1	SCOTT	100	50

FY13 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY13 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2012

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	COUNTY OF WOODFORD SD 122	WOODFORD	073	37
2	MADISON CUSD 12	MADISON	113	57
3	ROANOKE-BENSON CUSD 60	WOODFORD	106	53
4	SANGAMON-VALLEY CUSD 9	MACON	096	48

FY14 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY14 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2013

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	CHESTER CUSD 139	RANDOLPH	116	58
2	HALL HSD 502	BUREAU	076	38
3	LADD CCSD 94	BUREAU	076	38
4	PRINCEVILLE CUSD 326	PEORIA	073	37
5	QUINCY PUBLIC SD 172	ADAMS	094	47
6	ROCKFORD PSD 205	WINNEBAGO	067	34
7	TRI CITY CUSD 1	SANGAMON	087	44

FY15 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY15 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2014

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	ARTHUR CUSD 305	DOUGLAS	102	51
2	HARVEY SD 152	COOK	118	59
3	INDIAN VALLEY VOC CENTER	DEKALB	090	45
4	MERIDIAN CUSD 101	PULASKI	030	15

FY16 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY16 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2015

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	LA SALLE-PERU TWP HSD 120	LA SALLE	76	38
2	LENA WINSLOW CUSD 202	STEPHENSON	89	45
3	GEFF CCSD 14	WAYNE	109	55

FY17 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY17 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2016

SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
NO APPLICANTS			

FY18 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY18 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2017

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	A-C CENTRAL CUSD 262	CASS	93	47
2	CARMI-WHITE COUNTY CUSD 5	WHITE	109	55

APPENDIX C: Capital Plans of State Universities

The following tables list capital projects for the nine State universities as received by the Commission.

CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY								
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost (thousands)**	**FY19 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Master Plan Update	Board (Y)	2017	2018	$530.5			Operating
Nursing Lab (Simulated Hospital in addition to)	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$12,024.0			State Request
Library Exterior Water Infiltration	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$4,306.0			State Request
Campus Perimeter Lighting	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$2,491.4			State Request
Funds to Complete Library Plaza	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$1,474.4			State Request
ChildCare Center (escalation/equipment/play yard)	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2018	2019	$3,582.0			CDB
Robinson University Center (Interior Buildout)	CDB (Y-planning)	2018	2021	$52,536.0			CDB
Construction of a Data Center	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$573.0			State Request
On Campus Track & Field Indoor/Outdoor renovation	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$1,300.0			State Request
Aquaponics	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$6,482.0			State Request
Site Improvements (roadways/entrance/turnaround)	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$4,954.3			Operating
Replacement of Basketball Court	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2018	$257.5			State Request
On-campus Soccer Field	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2018	$360.5			State Request
Remodeling of the Breakey Theater	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$2,000.0			State Request
Remodeling of the Radio and Television Facilities	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$2,000.0			State Request
Expansion of the 2nd Floor O&M for Police	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$771.0			State Request
Science Building Laboratory (Remodel SE Wing)	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2020	$13,112.7			State Request
College of Business Building Planning	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2018	$819.6			State Request
New Science Building Planning	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$1,092.7			Grant
Construction of New Science Building	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2019	2022	$190,962.0			State Request
Residence Hall Expansion Planning	Board (Y)	2017	2018	$848.7			State Request
Student Financial Outreach (escalation/underfunding)	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2019	$5,797.0			State Request
Westside Campus	Board (Y)/ State (Pending)	2017	2020	$61,280.0			State Grant
Capital Renewal	various stages of approval	2013	2021	$33,221.0			State Request
TOTAL				$402,776.3			

EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY								
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost (thousands)**	**FY19 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
New Science Building					$117,027.6		State Funds
Rehabilitate Life Science/Coleman HVAC and Plumbing, Escalation					$2,209.4		State Funds
Repurpose Steam Production Facilities					$49,843.5		State Funds
Fire Alarm Upgrades					$5,531.1		State Funds
Upgrade Utilities Infrastructure					$31,369.0		State Funds
Energy Conservation - upgrade fume hoods					$6,846.8		
Upgrade Electrical					$8,202.4		State Funds
Rehab Klehm Hall HVAC & plumbing					$3,723.7		State Funds
Energy Efficient upgrades HVAC-Physical Sciences/Klehm hall					$1,954.5		State Funds
Replace Campus compresses air distribution piping					$1,567.1		State Funds
Physical Sciences emergency generator					$723.1		State Funds
Technology Enhancements					$2,000.0		
Residence Hall HVAC additions(Pemberton)					$7,500.0		State Funds
Deferred Maintenance					$1,978.4		
TOTAL					$240,476.6		

GOVERNORS STATE UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	Approval Status by Board/Agency	Project Start Date	Est Proj End Date	Total Cost (thousands)	FY19 Budget Request	Final Yr of Funding	Financing
Planning and construction of an Innovation Center				$47,265.0	$4,019.0		
Construction of a new separate University Library				$38,755.0	$3,295.0		
Water Supply/Fire Suppression infrastructure				$7,705.0	$4,600.0		
Roof Replacement/Safety Upgrading				$4,945.0	$4,945.0		
Cafeteria - Equipment/Infrastructure Replacement				$4,000.0	$4,000.0		
Parking Lot Replacement & Service Road Repair				$2,900.0	$1,700.0		
Settlement Pond Renovation				$6,900.0	$2,300.0		
Mechanical Equipment Replacement (Out Buildings)				$3,625.0	$2,125.0		
Vehicular/Pedestrian Circulation Renovations				$4,600.0	$2,300.0		
Planning Building Renovation				$1,495.0	$1,495.0		
Athletic Field Renovation/Reconstruction				$5,060.0	$2,530.0		
Student Housing complex				$20,400.0			
TOTAL				$147,650.0	$33,309.0		

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY Project Type:	Approval Status by Board/Agency	Project Start Date	Est Proj End Date	Total Cost (thousands)	FY19 Budget Request	Final Yr of Funding	Financing
Milner Library Rehabilitation		Oct. 2019	Aug. 2023	$86,944.0	$86,944.0		State Funding
Mennonite College of Nursing Building		Oct. 2019	Aug. 2023	$29,773.0	$29,773.0		State Funding
College of Education Facilities Rehab/Construction		Oct. 2019	Aug. 2023	$89,470.0	$89,470.0		State Funding
University High School Replacement		Oct. 2019	Aug. 2023	$59,539.0	$59,539.0		State Funding
Williams Hall Renovation		Oct. 2019	Aug. 2023	$32,217.0	$32,217.0		State Funding
Capital Renewal Projects				$3,064.0	$3,064.0		State Funding
Fine Arts Complex - Planning	Design	*		$54,300.0			State Funding/CDB
Schroeder Hall Phase II Enhancement	Design	*		$1,900.0			State Funding/CDB
Capen Auditorium Rehab	98% Complete	*		$1,564.0			Capital Renewal
Felmley Hall Steam Conversion	Design	*		$3,000.0			Capital Renewal & University Funds
Watterson Commons Expansion	Construction			$11,000.0			Campus Dining Services Reserves
Bone Student Center Revitalization - Phase 1	Construction			$32,900.0			Bond Revenue Reserves; Institutional
Parking Lot Resurfacing	Construction			$1,400.0			Bond Revenue Reserves
Campus Recreation - Gregory St. Phase I	Construction			$2,150.0			Recreation Facilities Reserves; Student Activity Fees
Academic Facility improvements				$5,000.0			COPs
TOTAL				$414,221.0	$301,007.0		

* CDB suspended all projects, effective July 1, 2015, until further notice

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost (thousands)**	**FY19 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Education Building	Board (yes)/ CDB(yes)	on hold		$72,977.2			State Financing/CDB
Education Building equipment	Board (yes)/ CDB(no)			$9,850.0			State Financing/CDB
Science Building planning, construction, equipment	Board (yes)/ CDB(no)			$104,100.0			State Financing/CDB
Building F Performing Arts remodel and expansion	Board (yes)/ CDB(no)			$24,470.0			State Financing/CDB
Lech Walesa Hall remodeling	Board (yes)/ CDB(no)			$13,640.0			State Financing/CDB
Ronald Williams Library renovation	Board (yes)/ CDB(no)			$31,600.0			State Financing/CDB
Capital Renewal - electric cable replacements, roof replacements, exterior entrances and walkways, Building D & E exterior window wall replacement	Board (yes)/ CDB(no)			$14,460.0			State Financing/CDB
TOTAL				$271,097.2			

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval by Board/ Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost (thousands)**	**FY19 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Computer Science, Health Informatics & Technology Center				$80,810.80	$78,023.40		State Funds
Davis Hall Renovation				$49,476.5	$49,476.5		State Funds
Roadway Configuration and Repair				$8,024.3	$8,024.3		State Funds
Wirtz Hall Renovation				$28,123.4	$28,123.4		State Funds
Adams Hall Renovation				$57,377.2	$57,377.2		
McMurray Hall Renovation				$46,766.2	$46,766.2		
Willston Hall Renovation				$107,017.4	$107,017.4		
Academic Buildings HVAC & window replacement				$24,923.5	$24,923.5		
East Chiller Plant - Chiller capacity expansion				$25,613.5	$25,613.5		
Elevator rehabilitation & renovation				$5,075.9	$5,075.9		
Still Hall Renovation				$52,125.4	$52,125.4		
Still Gym Renovation				$54,264.6	$54,264.6		
Capital Renewal				$625,395.1	$622,607.7		
TOTAL				$1,164,993.8	$1,159,419.0		

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost (thousands)**	**FY19 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Carbondale							
University Housing Master Plan				$88,000.0			
Edwardsville							
Parking Lots				$2,500.0			
subtotal				$90,500.0			

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost (thousands)**	**FY19 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Urbana - Champaign							
Memorial Stadium	request FY 2018			$137,000.0			Revenue Bond 30 yr
Illinois Street Residence Hall	request FY 2017			$69,760.0			Revenue Bond 30 yr
Chicago							
No project at this time							
Springfield							
No project at this time							
TOTAL				$206,760.0			

WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost (thousands)**	**FY19 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
"At this time WIU has made no plans for major capital projects. It is nearly impossible to plan for capital needs given the financial condition of the state. We have projects that are under review, but at this time no funding sources have been identified. We will continue to address deferred maintenance projects as needed on the campuses."							
TOTAL							

APPENDIX D: RTA & Service Boards Capital Plans

Capital projects for the Chicago Transit Authority, METRA and PACE under the Regional Transportation Authority, based on the RTA's 2017-2021 five-year Capital Program (in millions).

CHICAGO TRANSIT AUTHORITY **Projects Remaining from FY 2017-2019:**	**Five Yr Cost**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
BUS				
Rolling Stock - Bus overhauls and new purchases	**$167.3**	$28.3	$37.3	$30.6
RAIL				
Rolling Stock - Rail Car overhaul and purchases	**$344.4**	$50.1	$46.2	$97.5
Rail Line Modernization and Improvements	**$1,829.6**	$415.2	$111.5	$228.4
Track & Structure	**$82.1**	$16.9	$15.0	$15.0
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**$36.7**	$8.5	$8.5	$0.0
Support Facilities and Equipment	**$75.0**	$15.0	$8.4	$33.7
Stations & Passenger Facilities	**$77.5**	$4.9	$2.0	$2.0
Miscellaneous	**$5.8**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
SYSTEMWIDE				
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**$34.9**	$5.0	$7.0	$7.0
Support Facilities and Equipment	**$108.4**	$18.1	$33.8	$17.0
Miscellaneous	**$21.8**	$6.4	$15.5	$0.0
Contingencies & Administration	**$32.9**	$6.7	$6.7	$6.7
TOTAL (in millions)	**$2,816.4**	$575.1	$291.9	$437.9

METRA **Projects Remaining from FY 2017-2019:**	**Five Yr Cost**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Rolling Stuck - Commuter Cars & Electric Cars	**$671.3**	$96.7	$98.8	$158.4
Track & Structure	**$184.8**	$24.8	$28.8	$56.7
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**$135.2**	$42.5	$19.1	$8.5
Support Facilities and Equipment	**$120.2**	$17.6	$29.4	$16.5
Stations & Passenger Facilities	**$79.4**	$8.8	$17.0	$29.3
Miscellaneous - System Security, Engineering, capital	**$9.8**	$2.0	$2.0	$1.7
Contingencies & Administration	**$84.9**	$19.1	$19.7	$12.9
TOTAL (in millions)	**$1,285.6**	$211.5	$214.8	$284.0

PACE **Projects Remaining from FY 2017-2019:**	**Five Yr Cost**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
BUS				
Rolling Stock - Buses, Paratransit, Community Vehicles purchases	**$204.1**	$30.4	$34.8	$38.0
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**$5.2**	$1.7	$1.8	$0.0
Support Facilities and Equipment	**$113.2**	$10.0	$10.4	$15.4
Stations & Passenger Facilities	**$22.1**	$4.8	$4.3	$3.3
Miscellaneous - unanticipated capital	**$1.3**	$0.3	$0.3	$0.3
TOTAL (in millions)	**$345.9**	**$47.2**	**$51.6**	**$57.0**

RTA - System **Projects Remaining from FY 2017-2019:**	**Five Yr Cost**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Miscellaneous	**$0.5**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
TOTAL (in millions)	**$0.5**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**
RTA GRAND TOTAL (in millions)	**$4,448.4**	**$833.8**	**$558.3**	**$778.9**

2017-2021 Funding Available (in million)

	State Bonds - Transportation B	**IDOT**	**Federal**	**RTA/ Service Boards/ Local**	**RTA Bonds**	**CTA Bonds| Pace Bonds**	**TOTAL**
CTA	$0.0	$0.0	$2,358.4	$749.7	$154.0	$287.2	**$3,549.3**
METRA	$0.0	$56.4	$891.5	$198.9	$138.6	$0.0	**$1,285.4**
PACE	$0.0	$78.1	$222.7	$20.6	$15.4	$9.0	**$345.8**
RTA System	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.5	$0.0	$0.0	**$0.5**
TOTAL	**$0.0**	**$134.5**	**$3,472.6**	**$969.7**	**$308.0**	**$296.2**	**$5,181.0**

Appendix E

Authorities and State Universities: Boards of Directors

AUTHORITIES	Terms	City	County
Central Illinois Economic Development Authority			
Jim Hahn, Chair	-2020	Taylorville	Christian
Ruth Stauffer, Vice Chair	-2013	Clinton	DeWitt
Andy Goleman, Treasurer	-2019	Divernon	Sangamon
Jay Dunn, Secretary	-2016	Decatur	Macon
Dale Hagen	-2015	Brussels	Calhoun
Heather Hampton-Knodle	-2020	Fillmore	Montgomery
Edward Heck	2011-2019	Nokomis	Montgomery
Rachel Joy	2011-2015	Decatur	Macon
Everett Allen Lash	2011-2014	Jerseyville	Jersey
Rhonda Linders		Grafton	Jersey
Shirley McCombs	-2016	Petersburg	Menard
Sandra Schmidt	-2015	Greenfield	Greene
Anthony Wiggins		Carlinville	Macoupin
Benn Denney, DCEO, ex-officio		Springfield	Sangamon
Eastern Illinois Economic Development Authority			
Ken Barragree	2016-2019	Watseka	Iroquois
Ben Denney		Springfield	Sangamon
Jeff Lahr	2009-2015	Charleston	Coles
Todd Lee	2008-2018	Danville	Vermillion
George Levi	2008-2013	Sullivan	Moultrie
David McCabe	2009-2015	Bethany	Moultrie
Jim Mikeworth		Robinson	Douglas
Frank Mullholland		Shelbyville	Shelby
Elynor Stagen	2012-2018	Gibson City	Ford
Mitch Swim	2013-2019	Mahomet	Champaign
Pete Templeton	2010-2016	Paris	Edgar
Donna Dalton, DCEO, ex-officio		Champaign	Champaign
Vacancy			
Vacancy			
Illinois Finance Authority			
Eric Anderberg, Chair	2015-2019	Kirkland	DeKalb
Gila J. Bronner, Vice Chair	2010-2019	Highland Park	Lake
James J. Fuentes	2005-2018	South Barrington	Cook
Michael W. Goetz	2005-2014	Springfield	Sangamon
Robert Home	2015-2018	Winnetka	Cook
Arlene Juracek	2015-2019	Mt. Prospect	Cook
Lerry Knox	2012-2019	Chicago	Cook
Lyle McCoy	2015-2019	Lake Forest	Lake
George Obernagel	2016-2018	Waterloo	Monroe
Terrence M. O'Brien	2004-2017	Glenview	Cook
Roger E. Poole	2009-2017	Smithton	St. Clair
Beth Smoots	2016-2019	River Forest	Cook
Bradley A. Zeller	2005-2015	Alexander	Morgan
Vacancy			
Vacancy			

AUTHORITIES	Terms	City	County
Illinois Housing Development Authority			
King Harris, Chair	2016-2019	Chicago	Cook
Karen A. Davis, Vice Chair	2005-2017	Springfield	Sangamon
Mary Kane, Treasurer	2005-2017	Edwardsville	Madison
Sam Tornatore, Secretary	2013-2019	Roselle	DuPage
Lorraine Hocker	2017-2021	Chicago	DuPage
Luz Ramirez	2017-2021	Rockford	Winnebago
Alyssa Rapp	2015-2019	Winnetka	Cook
Vacancy			
Vacancy			
Illinois Sports Facilities Authority			
Manny Sanchez, Chair	2015-2017	Lisle	DuPage
Rosemarie Andolino	2015-2018	Chicago	Cook
Norman R. Bobins	2011-2019	Chicago	Cook
Richard Price	2012-2017	Chicago	Cook
Timoty Rand	2015-2019	Chicago	Cook
James Reynolds, Jr.	2011-2018	Chicago	Cook
Jeffrey Yordon	2015-2018	Inverness	Cook
Illinois State Toll Highway Authority			
Robert Schillerstrom, Chair	2015-2021		DuPage
James J. Banks	1993-2021	Chicago	Cook
Corey Brooks	2015-2019		Cook
Earl Dotson, Jr.	2013-2021	Roscoe	Winnebago
Joseph Gomez	2015-2019		Cook
David A. Gonzales	2011-2019	Chicago Heights	Cook
Craig Johnson	2015-2019		Cook
Neli Vazquez Rowland	2016-2019		DuPage
Vacancy			
Governor Bruce Rauner, ex officio			
IDOT Secretary Randall S. Blankenhorn, ex officio			
Illinois Student Assistance Commission			
Kevin Huber, Chair	2011-2021	Libertyville	Lake
Miguel del Valle, Vice-Chair	2011-2013	Chicago	Cook
Niketa Brar	2017-2021	Chicago	Cook
Mark Donovan	2011-2013	Chicago	Cook
James Hibbert	2017-2023	Woodridge	
Claudia Quezada	2017-2023	Chicago	Cook
Kim Savage	2011-2019	Darien	DuPage
Dr. Patrick Mark Twomey	2017-2023	Macomb	
Joliet Arsenal Development Authority			
Walter Strawn, Chair	1995-2015	Jackson Township	
Wayne McMillan, Vice Chair	2001-2005		Will
Mattie Becker, Secretary/Treasurer	1995-2015	Manhattan Village	
Chris Adler	2011-2013		
Tim Brophy	2011-2013		
Mayor Alan Darr	1999-2015	Village of Symerton	
Warren Dorris	1997-2007	Joliet	Will
William Koehler	2006-2009	Joliet	Will
Jay Plese	2003-2007	Wilmington	Cook
Roy Strong	2009-2013	Wilmington	Cook

AUTHORITIES	Terms	City	County
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority			
Brett Hart, Chair	2016-2020	Chicago	Cook
David Kahnweiler, Vice-Chair	2015-2019	Winnetka	Cook
Jorge Ramirez, Secretary/Treasurer	2017-2021	Lemont	Cook
Daniel Hynes	2012-2020	Chicago	Cook
Roger J. Kiley	2012-2018	Chicago	Cook
Terrance McGann	2013-2017	Darien	DuPage
Juan Ochoa	2017-2020	Elmwood Park	Cook
Ronald E. Powell	2012-2015	Mundelein	Lake
Quad Cities Regional Economic Development Authority			
James P. Jacobs, Chair	2002-2013	Rock Island	Rock Island
Ann DeSmith, Vice-Chair	2009-2015	Atkinson	Henry
Mark A. Appleton, Treasurer	1997-2003	Aledo	Mercer
Scott Verschoore, Secretary	2000-2008	Moline	Rock Island
Robert Anderson	2002-2004	Moline	Rock Island
Kurt Brunner	2012-2015	Mount Carroll	Carroll
Harry S. Coin	2014-2017	Moline	Rock Island
Salvador Garza		Galesburg	Knox
Jeff McWhorter	2013-2016	Aledo	Mercer
Ken Springer		Galesburg	Knox
Betty Steinert	2014-2016	Morrison	Whiteside
John Thompson	2015-2017	Dixon	Lee
Bill Tonne	2015-2017	Hanover	Jo Daviess
Theresa Wittenauer	2013-2014	Rock Falls	
David Young	2014-2016	Freeport	Stephenson
Bob Westover, DCEO, ex officio		Springfield	Sangamon
Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority			
Scott Harry, Budget Director			DuPage
Bill O'Connell	2017-		Cook
Elizabeth Weber	2017-		Cook
Regional Transportation Authority			
Kirk W. Dillard, Chair	2014-2019	Hinsdale	
Anthony Anderson	2012-2018	Chicago	Cook
Thomas Kotel	2017-	Chicago	Cook
William R. Coulson	2007-2016	Glenview	Cook
Donald P. DeWitte	2013-2017	St. Charles	Kane
Patrick J. Durante	1999-2019	Addison	DuPage
John Frega	2011-2016	Riverside	Cook
Philip Fuentes	2008-2017	Chicago	Cook
Ryan S. Higgins	2016-		Cook
Blake Hobson	2013-2018	Lakewood	McHenry
Michael W. Lewis	2013-2018	Olympia Fields	Cook
Dwight A. Magalis	1999-2019	Libertyville	Lake
Christopher C. Melvin, Jr.	2012-2018	Chicago	Cook
Sarah Pang	2013-2017	Chicago	Cook
J.D. Ross	2008-2018	Joliet	Will
Douglas M. Troiani	1995-2015	Chicago Heights	Cook

AUTHORITIES	Terms	City	County
Southeastern Illinois Economic Development Authority			
D.R. Smith, Chair	2005-2010	Robinson	Crawford
Jeffrey Beckman	2012-	Vandalia	Fayette
Heather Cooper	2012-2014	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Charles A. Crowder	2012-2013	Flora	Clay
John Evans			Wabash
Larry Flach	2012-2014	Montrose	Cumberland
Todd Hull	2012-	Effingham	Effingham
Larry Kramer	2012-2013	Flora	Clay
Todd Kuhn		Marshall	Clark
Eric Seitzinger		Sumner	Lawrence
Gary Stuessel	2012-2014	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Tom Web		Toledo	Cumberland
Bill Weber	2012-	Ingraham	Jasper
Vacancy, ex officio			Lawrence
13 Vacancies			
Southern Illinois Economic Development Authority			
Hervey Davis	2012-2014		Franklin
Willam Dill	2012-2013		Franklin
Kathy Lively	2013-2017		Williamson
Robert Mees	2012-2015		Williamson
Joseph Moore	2012-2016		Williamson
Kelly Stewart	2012-2013		Franklin
J.D. Williams	2012-		Saline
Pete Witkewiz	2013		Franklin
Jim Schultz, DCEO, ex-officio			
12 Vacancies			
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority			
James S. Nations, Chair	2000-2017	Swansea	St. Clair
Reggie Sparks, Vice-Chair	1997-2018	Dorsey	Madison
Erika Kennett, Secretary			
Kevin Kaufhold, Treasurer	2011-2013	Belleville	St. Clair
Kevin Jemison	2017-		
Gregory Kuehnel	2011-2014	Bethalto	Madison
David A. Miller	2006-	Belleville	St. Clair
Mark Rabe	2017-		
Jim Sullivan	2003-2014	Trenton	Clinton
Rickie Thomas	2016-2019	Washington Park	St. Clair
Kennard Tucker	2011-2014	Fairview Heights	St. Clair
Dave Willey	2007-2011	Greenville	Bond
Sean McCarthy, DCEO, ex officio	2016-	O'Fallon	St. Clair
Randall S. Blankenhorn, DOT, ex officio	2016-	Troy	Madison
Tri-County River Valley Development Authority			
Russ Crawford, Chair	2010-2016	East Peoria	Tazewell
Jimmy Dillon, Vice-Chair		West Peoria	Peoria
John Abel		Pekin	Peoria
Laraine Bryson, Secretary	2012-2014	Peoria	Peoria
Michael Everett	2012-2015	Washington	Tazewell
Martin J. Helfers	2013-2016	Normal	McLean
Ty Livingston		East Peoria	Tazewell
Tim Schoon		Washburn	Woodford
Christopher Setti		Peoria	Peoria
Wayne Rosenthal, DNR, ex officio		Springfield	Sangamon
Tony Rolando, DCEO, ex officio		Canton	Fulton

AUTHORITIES	Terms	City	County
Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority			
Kevin Olson, Chair	2000-2013	Morris	Grundy
Dennis Hackett, Treasurer	2003-2004	Morris	Grundy
William Steep, Secretary	2002-2005	Seneca	LaSalle
Robert Bakewell	2009-2017	Wenona	Marshall
Andrez Beltran	2014	Yorkville	Kendall
Kevin Consadine	2018	Lincolnshire	Lake
James Ghiglieri, Jr.	2002-2004	Toluca	Marshall
Michael Guilfoyle	1998-2016	Mendota	LaSalle
Deb Ladgenski	2009-2012	Spring Valley	Putnam
Phillip McCully	2002-2005	Toluca	Marshall
William Meagher	2002-2004	LaSalle	LaSalle
Greg Meyers	2000-2016	Aurora	Kane
Kurt Schneider	2012-2018	Crystal Lake	McHenry
Thomas Setchell	2002-2005	Ottawa	LaSalle
John Shaw	2002-2004	Yorkville	Kendall
Gilbert Tonozzi	2009-2015	Hennepin	Putnam
Jeffrey Wilkins	2002-2014	Aurora	Kendall
Carrie Zethmayr		Chicago	Cook
Vacancy, CMS, ex officio		Springfield	Sangamon
Vacancy, DCEO, ex officio		Evanston	Cook
Western Illinois Economic Development Authority			
H.O. Brownback, Chair	2007-2019	Ashland	Cass
Rober Bucher	-2015	Lewistown	Fulton
Tiffany Cole	-2006	Monmouth	Warren
Terry Denison		Jacksonville	Morgan
Salvador Garza		Galesburg	Knox
Monte Graham	2005-2006	Havana	Fulton
Robin Allen Johnson	2010-2017	Monmouth	Warren
Mike McLaughlin	2006-2016	Quincy	Adams
Travis Pence		Biggsville	Henderson
Terry Pope		Carthage	Hancock
Shawn Rennecker	-2015	Winchester	Pike
Bob Schafer		Murrayville	Scott
Terry Schierholz		Springfield	Sangamon
L. Scott Schwerer	2010-2016	Blandinsville	McDonough
Hubert G. Staff	2005-2009	Quincy	Adams
Ed Teefey	2008-2014	Mount Sterling	Brown
Ken Walker		Havana	Mason
Vacant, CMS, ex officio			
Vacant, DCEO, ex officio			
2 Vacancies			
Will Kankakee Regional Development Authority			
Nelson Collins, Chair	2013-2017	Beecher	Will
Alice Argyelan, Vice-Chair	2009-2015	Bourbonnais	Kankakee
Phillip Williams, Treasurer	2008-2017	Lockport	Will
Debbie Lucas	2014-2017	Bourbonnais	Kankakee
Vic Narusis		Chicago	Cook
Barbara Peterson	1997-2003	Beecher	Will
Vacancy, DCEO, ex officio		Evanston	Cook
3 Vacancies			

STATE UNIVERSITIES	Terms	City	County
Chicago State University			
Rev. Dr. Marshall Hatch, Sr., Chair	2015-2019	Chicago	Cook
Nicholas Gowen, Vice-Chair	2017-2023	Chicago	Cook
Kambium Buckner, Secretary	2017-2023	Chicago	Cook
Tiffany Harper	2017-2023	Chicago	Cook
Dr. Horace Smith	2013-2019	Chicago	Cook
Jay Smith, Student Trustee	2017-2018	Chicago	Cook
Eastern Illinois University			
Joseph R. Dively, Chair	2011-2023	Charleston	Coles
Timothy Burke,Vice-Chair	2015-2019	Evanston	Cook
Carl Mito, Secretary	2016-2019	Arlington Heights	Cook
Barbara A. Baurer	2017-2023	Minier	Tazewell
Daniel P. Caulkins, pro tem	2015-2023	Decatur	Macon
Jan Spivey Gilchrist	2013-2019	Olympia Fields	Cook
Phillip Thompson	2017-2023	Lebanon	St. Clair
Derek Pierce, Student Representative	2017-2018	Mattoon	Coles
Governors State University			
Patrick Ormsby, Chair	2012-2023	Flossmoor	Cook
Lorraine Tyson, Vice Chair	2013-2019	Chicago	Cook
Bruce Friefeld, Secretary	1996-2019	Naperville	DuPage
Carney Barr	2017-2023	Olympia Fields	Cook
Corenelius Griggs	2017-2023	Chicago	Cook
Masah Renwick	2017-2023	Olympia Fields	Cook
Anibal L. Taboas	2013-2019	Woodridge	DuPage
Linda Coleman, Student Trustee	2017-2018		
Illinois State University			
Rocky Donahue, Chair	2011-2019	Orland Park	Cook
Robert Churney	2002-2019	Bartlett	DuPage
Robert Dobski	2015-2023	Bloomington	McLean
Julie A. Jones	2017-2023	Chicago	Cook
Mary Ann Louderback, Secretary	2015-2021	Cary	McHenry
John Rauschenberger	2017-2023	Chicago	Cook
Sharon Rossmark	2017-2023	Northbrook	Cook
Zach Schaab, Student Trustee	2017-2018	Waterloo	Monroe
Northeastern Illinois University			
Carlos Azcoitia, Chair	2006-2023	Chicago	Cook
Jonathan J. Stein, Vice Chair	2011-2023	Wilmette	Cook
Barbara Fumo, Secretary	2011-2019	River Forest	Cook
Wes Becton	2017-2021	Elmhurst	DuPage
Robert A. Biggins	2011-2019	West Chicago	DuPage
Sherry Eagle	2017-2023	Chicago	Cook
Marvin Garcia	2009-2019	Chicago	Cook
Jim Palos	2017-2023	Chicago	Cook
George Vukotich	2016-2021	River Forest	Cook
Trudy Leong, Student Trustee	2017-2018	Chicago	Cook

STATE UNIVERSITIES	Terms	City	County
Northern Illinois University			
Wheeler G. Coleman, Chair	2011-2019	Chicago	Cook
Dennis Barsema, Vice-Chair	2017-2023	Barrington Hills	Cook
John R. Butler, Secretary	2008-2019	Chicago	Cook
Robert T. Boey	1996-2019	Sycamore	DeKalb
Veronica Herrero	2017-2023	Chicago	Cook
Timothy Struthers	2015-2023	DeKalb	DeKalb
Eric Wasowicz	2017-2023	Palatine	Cook
Giuseppe LaGioia, Student Trustee	2017-2018	DeKalb	DeKalb
Southern Illinois University			
Amy Sholar, Chair	2015-2021	Alton	Madison
Phil Gilbert, Vice Chair	2011-2021	Carbondale	Jackson
Joel Sambursky, Secretary	2013-2019	Carbondale	Jackson
Shirley Portwood	2013-2019	Godfrey	Madison
Marsha Ryan	2017-2023	Murphysboro	Jackson
Randal Thomas	2013-2019	Springfield	Sangamon
Sam Beard, Student Trustee, SIUC	2017-2018	Naperville	DuPage
Luke Jansen, Student Trustee, SIUE	2017-2018	Effingham	Effingham
University of Illinois			
Edward L. McMillan, Chair	2009-2021	Greenville	Bond
Ramon Cepeda	2015-2021	Darien	DuPage
Donald J. Edwards	2017-2023	Chicago	Cook
Patrick J. Fitzgerald	2013-2019	Chicago	Cook
Stuart C. King	2017-2023	Champaign	Champaign
Dr. Timothy N. Koritz	2009-2019	Roscoe	Winnebago
James D. Montgomery, Sr.	2007-2019	Chicago	Cook
Jill B. Smart	2015-2021	Downers Grove	DuPage
Trayshawn M. W. Mitchell, UIUC Student Rep.	2017-2018	Harvey	Cook
Karina Reyes, UIC Student Rep.	2017-2018	Chicago	Cook
Edwin Robles, UIS Student Rep.	2017-2018	Cicero	Cook
Bruce Rauner, Governor of Illinois, ex-officio			
Vacancy			
Western Illinois University			
Cathy E. Early, Chair	2012-2023	Macomb	McDonough
Steven Nelson, Vice-Chair	2016-2023	Moline	Rock Island
Roger Clawson, Secretary	2013-2019	Moline	Rock Island
Lyneir R. Cole	2011-2023	Chicago	Cook
Carolyn J. Ehlert Fuller	1998-2019	Milan	Rock Island
Todd Lester	2016-2023	Macomb	McDonough
Yvonne Savala	2013-2019	East Moline	Rock Island
Wil Gradle, Student Trustee	2016-2017	St. Charles	Kane

BACKGROUND

The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability (CGFA) is a not-for-profit, bipartisan, joint legislative research commission that provides the Illinois General Assembly with information relevant to the Illinois economy, taxes and other sources of revenue and debt obligations of the State. The Commission's specific responsibilities include:

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

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

The Commission publishes research reports each year, a sample of which are listed below. In addition to a “Monthly Briefing”, the Commission publishes the "Revenue Estimate and Economic Outlook" which describes and projects economic conditions and their impact on State revenues. The “Capital Plan Analysis” examines the State's capital appropriations plan and debt position. “The Financial Conditions of the Illinois Public Retirement Systems” provides an overview of the funding condition of the State’s retirement systems. Also published are an Annual Fiscal Year “Budget Summary”; “Report on the Liabilities of the State Employees’ Group Insurance Program”; and “Report of the Cost and Savings of the State Employees’ Early Retirement Incentive Program”. The Commission may publish special topic reports that have or could have an impact on the economic well-being of Illinois. For a listing of all reports published, visit the Commission’s website.

These reports are available from:

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability
703 Stratton Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706
(217) 782-5320
(217) 782-3513 (FAX)

http://cgfa.ilga.gov