

# **Illinois State Retirement Systems**

**Financial Condition as of  
June 30, 2024**



**Commission on Government  
Forecasting & Accountability**

**August 2025**

*Commission on Government  
Forecasting and Accountability*

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# Executive Summary

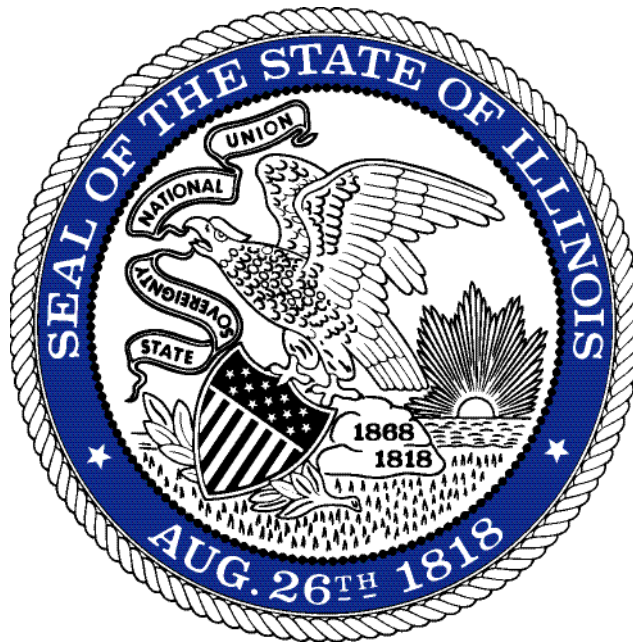
This report examines the financial status of the five State-funded retirement systems. The following is a summary of the findings:

- Public Act 88-0593 requires the State to make contributions to the State retirement systems such that the total assets of the systems will equal 90% of their total actuarial liabilities by Fiscal Year 2045. The contributions are required to be made at a level percent of payroll in Fiscal Years 2011 through 2045, following a phase-in period that began in Fiscal Year 1996.
- From FY 1996 through FY 2024 the combined unfunded liabilities of the systems increased by \$123.6 billion to \$143.7 billion from \$20.0 billion based upon the market value of assets. The main factors for this increase in unfunded liabilities were actuarially insufficient employer contributions, changes in actuarial assumptions and demographics and other miscellaneous actuarial factors, along with lower-than-assumed investment returns.
- The discussion of the financial condition of the State retirement systems centers on the funded ratio, or net assets divided by accrued liabilities. A system with a 100% funded ratio is fully funded because its assets are sufficient to pay all benefits earned by employees. Based upon the market value of assets, the funded ratio of the State retirement systems combined was 46.1% as of June 30, 2024.
- Projections of the future financial condition of the State retirement systems provide valuable information on the effect that past funding has had on the retirement systems' financial positions. The funding projections shown in the appendices A-J of this report were prepared by the systems' actuaries and by CGFA's actuary based on the June 30, 2024 actuarial valuations.
- If the State continues funding according to Public Act 88-0593, the projected accrued liabilities of the State retirement systems will increase from **\$272.4** billion at the end of FY 2025 to **\$342.4** billion at the end of FY 2045. At the same time, the projected actuarial value of assets is projected to increase from **\$129.0** billion to **\$308.1** billion. Consequently, the projected unfunded liabilities are projected to decrease from **\$143.4** billion at the end of FY 2024 to **\$34.2** billion at the end of FY 2045, and the projected funded ratio is expected to increase from **47.4%** in FY 2025 to **90.0%** by the end of FY 2045. All of the projected figures in this paragraph come from the various systems' annual actuarial reports and are predicated upon the State making the necessary contributions as required by law. Please refer to Appendices A-J for more detailed projections.
- Each of the 5 State retirement systems provided a certification of the required State contribution for FY 2026. A certification letter of Chicago Teachers Pension Fund (CTPF) for FY 2026 is also presented in this report. These certification letters are displayed in the appendices AA-KK.

- For FY 2024, all the systems except GARS experienced a net actuarial loss, due to various reasons such as assumption changes, higher-than-assumed salary increases, actuarially insufficient employer contribution, or unfavorable experiences from demographics and other factors. More information on this topic can be found in the “Change in Unfunded Liabilities” charts (Charts 2 and 3) located herein.
- A breakout and comparison of the FY 2025-2026 appropriations by fund are shown in the table below. The General Assembly appropriated the State contributions for FY 2025 and FY 2026 via P.A. 103-0589 and P.A. 104-0003, respectively.

FY 2025 Pension Appropriation by Fund via P.A. 103-0589 (\$ in Millions)			
System	General Funds <sup>1</sup>	Other State Funds	Total
TRS	\$ 6,203.9	\$ -	\$ 6,203.9
SURS	\$ 1,997.8	\$ 215.0	\$ 2,212.8
SERS <sup>2</sup>	\$ 1,843.9	\$ 828.4	\$ 2,672.4
GARS	\$ 26.2	\$ -	\$ 26.2
JRS	\$ 148.9	\$ -	\$ 148.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 10,220.8</b>	<b>\$ 1,043.4</b>	<b>\$ 11,264.2</b>
FY 2026 Pension Appropriation by Fund via P.A. 104-0003 <sup>3</sup> (\$ in Millions)			
System	General Funds <sup>1</sup>	Other State Funds <sup>4</sup>	Total
TRS	\$ 6,495.7	\$ -	\$ 6,495.7
SURS	\$ 2,069.4	\$ 250.0	\$ 2,319.4
SERS <sup>2</sup>	\$ 1,880.3	\$ 844.8	\$ 2,725.1
GARS	\$ 26.5	\$ -	\$ 26.5
JRS	\$ 151.9	\$ -	\$ 151.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 10,623.9</b>	<b>\$ 1,094.8</b>	<b>\$ 11,718.7</b>
<sup>1</sup> The General Funds column includes amounts from the Common School Fund, the Education Assistance Fund, and the General Revenue Fund (GRF).			
<sup>2</sup> SERS' FY 2025 appropriation includes a total of \$124.4 million in 2003 POB debt service. Of this amount, \$85.8 million comes from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) and \$38.6 million comes from the other state funds. For FY 2026, the appropriation includes a total of \$127.6 million in 2003 POB debt service, with \$88.0 million from the GRF and \$39.5 million from the other state funds. The SERS appropriation breakdown for FY 2025 and FY 2026 is based on SERS' assumption that 69% of the SERS appropriation would come from the GRF, while 31% would come from other state funds.			
<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to P.A. 97-0694, the State Actuary Law, the State Actuary has conducted its review of the systems' actuarial assumptions that are used to perform actuarial valuations and to determine the State contributions. In its FY 2024 report, the State Actuary determined that all actuarial assumptions "generally were reasonable" and made no recommendations for changing the assumptions used in the systems' FY 2024 valuations.			
<b>Total FY 2025 Pension Appropriation: \$11.3 Billion</b> <b>Total FY 2026 Pension Appropriation: \$11.7 Billion</b> <b>Total Increase, FY 2026 over FY 2025: \$454.5 Million</b> <b>Total GF Increase, FY 2026 from FY 2025: \$403.1 Million</b>			

# **I. Public Act 96-0889 and Public Act 96-1495 (creation of Tier II)**





**Two-Tier Pension Reform for the State Systems, IMRF, and Chicago Funds**  
**Public Act 96-0889**  
**Senate Bill 1946 – Cullerton (Madigan)**

**I. Overview of Key Provisions of Public Act 96-0889 (SB 1946)**

**Effective Date**

- January 1, 2011

**Systems Impacted**

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

**Retirement Eligibility – Except State Police Officers, Firefighters, and Correctional Guards**

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

**Retirement Eligibility – State Police Officers, Firefighters, and Correctional Guards**

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

**Annual Increases in Annuity**

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

**Survivor Benefits**

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

**“Double Dipping” Prohibited**

- The act prohibits simultaneously collecting a pension and a salary with a public employer.

**Chicago Teachers’ Extension of Funding Plan**

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

**Retirement Eligibility – Judges and General Assembly**

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

**Change in Benefit Formula – Judges and General Assembly**

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

**Annual Increase in Annuity – Judges and General Assembly**

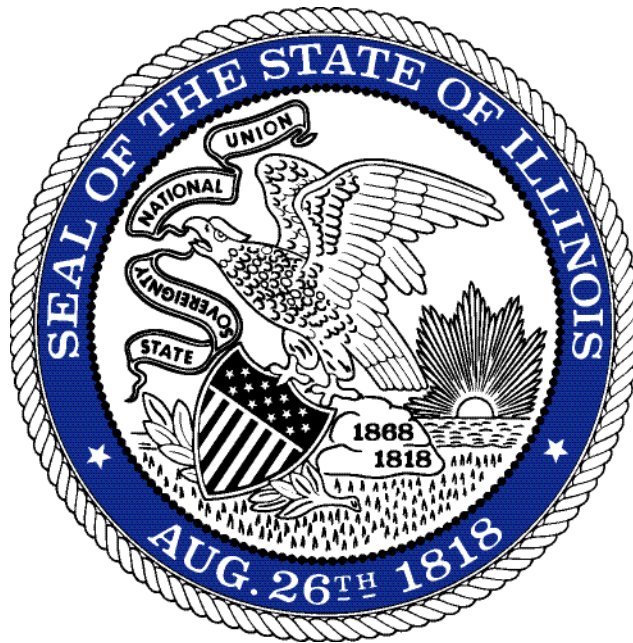
- Increases begin after attainment of age 67
- Increases equal to the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year
- Increases compounded

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

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



## II. Public Act 100-0023 (Creation of Tier III)





**Tier Three Pension Reform via the Budget Implementation Act**  
**Public Act 100-0023**  
**Senate Bill 0042 – Trotter (Harris)**

**I. Overview of Key Provisions of Public Act 100-0023 (SB 42)**

**Effective Date**

- July 6, 2017

**Systems Impacted**

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

**Optional Tier 3 Hybrid Plan**

*Tier 3 Availability*

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

*Tier 3 Benefit Summary*

- Retirement Annuity: 1.25% for each year of service credit multiplied by final average salary
- Normal Retirement: determined by Social Security Administration, but no earlier than 67 years of age with at least 10 years of service
- COLA: Beginning 1 year after annuity start date and equal to 50% of the CPI-W
- Survivor's/Widow's Annuity: 66 2/3% of participant's retirement annuity
- Employee Contribution for the DB component: 6.2% of salary (cannot exceed the retirement system's normal cost)
- Employee Contribution for the DC component: 4% minimum

- Employer Contributions for the DC component: between 2% and 6% of salary
  - Employer contributions vest when they are paid into a participant's account.
  - Employee and employer contributions are transferrable into other qualified plans.
- For SURS and TRS
  - Employer Contribution:  $\text{DB Normal Cost} - \text{Employee Contribution} + 2\%$  (expressed as a % of payroll)

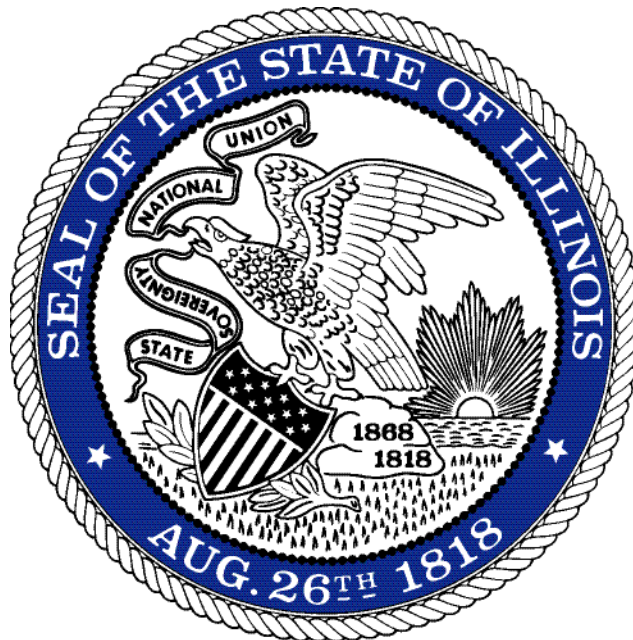
### **Changes in State Contributions**

- For SURS and TRS, in fiscal years 2018 through 2020, the State shall contribute an additional 2% of payroll of each Tier 3 employee.
- For SURS and TRS, if the amount of a participant's salary exceeds the amount of the Governor's salary, the employer shall pay to the System an amount equal to the employer normal cost multiplied by the excess amount of salary.
- State contribution-altering changes in actuarial or investment assumptions shall be implemented and smoothed over a 5-year period beginning in FY 18.

### **Status of Tier 3**

- TRS, SERS, and SURS currently do not have plans in place to implement a Tier 3 plan for members.
- According to the Systems, the Tier 3 plan language is not in compliance with multiple IRS code provisions and does not meet the minimum benefit criteria for a "FICA-Replacement" plan:
  - The variable Defined Contribution employee contribution component violates governmental Defined Contribution requirements as provided under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
  - The employee contributions to the Defined Benefit portion of the Tier 3 plan does not ensure that the contributions will be treated as "employer pick-ups" according to Section 414 of the Internal Revenue Code, which is vital for pre-tax plan purposes.

# III. Public Act 100-0587 (HB 3342)





**Voluntary Accelerated Pension Benefit Programs – SERS, TRS, and SURS**  
**Public Act 100-0587**  
**House Bill 3342 – Harris (Steans)**

**I. Overview of Key Provisions of Public Act 100-0587 (HB 3342)**

**Effective Date**

- June 4, 2018

**Systems Impacted**

- SERS, TRS, and SURS

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

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

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

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

**Voluntary Compounded 3% COLA Buyout for Tier 1 Members**

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

- 1) Is a Tier 1 member in a DB plan;
- 2) Has submitted an application for retirement;
- 3) Meets age and service requirements to receive a retirement annuity;
- 4) Has not received any retirement annuity; and
- 5) Has not elected the inactive vested pension buyout option.

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

Each system made participation assumptions regarding the pension buyout plans in their respective 2024 actuarial valuations. These assumptions are summarized in the table on the following page:

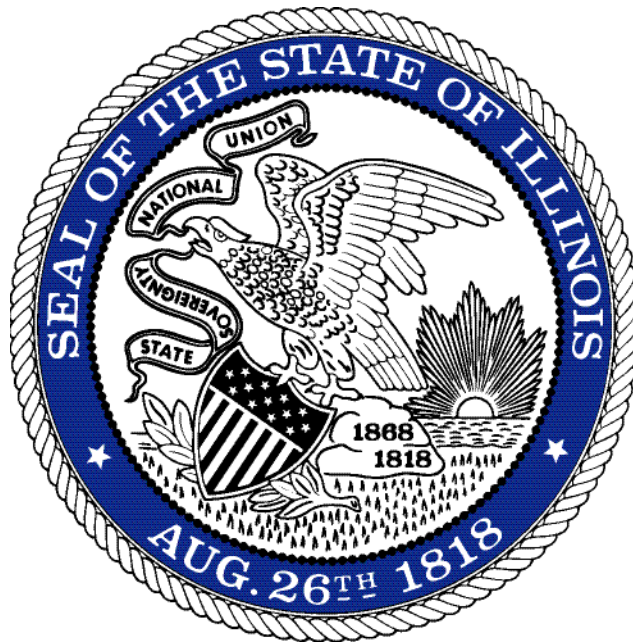
<b>System</b>	<b>Total Pension Buyout Plan</b>	<b>COLA Buyout</b>
<b>TRS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10% of eligible Tier 1 and Tier 2 <u>future</u> inactive members</li> <li>• 1% of all Tier 1 and Tier 2 current inactive members</li> </ul>	25% of eligible Tier 1 members
<b>SURS</b>	0% of eligible inactive members	0% of eligible Tier 1 members
<b>SERS</b>	3% of eligible Tier 1 and Tier 2 inactive members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20% of eligible Tier 1 Regular formula members;</li> <li>• 45% of eligible Tier 1 non-coordinated Alternative formula members; and</li> <li>• 40% of eligible Tier 1 coordinated Alternative formula members</li> </ul>

### **State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds**

The State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds of \$2 billion are authorized to be issued for the accelerated pension benefit payments for SERS, SURS, and TRS.



# **IV. Public Act 101-0010 & 102-0718 (SB 1814 & HB 4292)**





**Extension of the Voluntary Pension Buyout Programs – SERS, TRS, and SURS**  
**Public Act 101-0010**  
**Senate Bill 1814 – Steans (Harris)**

**I. Overview of Key Provisions of Public Act 101-0010 (SB 1814)**

**Effective Date**

- June 5, 2019

**Systems Impacted**

- SERS, TRS and SURS

**Extension of the Two Voluntary Pension Buyout Programs**

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

- **Total pension buyout plan:** If an eligible inactive, vested member irrevocably participates in the total pension buyout plan, the member would receive an accelerated pension benefit payment equal to 60% of the present value of a member's pension benefit in lieu of receiving any pension benefit.
- **3% COLA buyout plan:** If an eligible Tier 1 member irrevocably participates in the COLA buyout plan, the member would receive a lump sum payment equal to 70% of the difference of the present value of the 3% compounded COLA and the present value of a reduced COLA (simple 1.5%) in exchange for receiving a simple 1.5% COLA at the later of January 1 following age 67 or the first anniversary of retirement.

Each system made participation assumptions regarding the pension buyout plans in their respective 2024 valuations as shown in the table below:

<b>System</b>	<b>Total Pension Buyout Plan</b>	<b>COLA Buyout</b>
<b>TRS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10% of eligible Tier 1 and Tier 2 <u>future</u> inactive members</li> <li>• 1% of all Tier 1 and Tier 2 <u>current</u> inactive members</li> </ul>	25% of eligible Tier 1 members
<b>SURS</b>	0% of eligible Tier 1 and Tier 2 inactive members	0% of eligible Tier 1 members
<b>SERS</b>	3% of eligible Tier 1 and Tier 2 inactive members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20% of eligible Tier 1 Regular formula members;</li> <li>• 45% of eligible Tier 1 non-coordinated Alternative formula members; and</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40% of eligible Tier 1 coordinated Alternative formula members</li> </ul>
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### **Reinstatement of Teachers' Final Average Salary (FAS) Cap of 6% for TRS and SURS**

P.A. 94-0004, which took effect on June 1, 2005, implemented an “excess salary increase penalty” for school districts and universities in both TRS and SURS. Under the Act, for purposes of determining the final average salary, if a teacher’s full-time equivalent annual salary increases more than the salary increase cap with the same employer, the (local) employer would have to make a payment to the retirement system equal to the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from the salary increase in excess of the salary increase cap. P.A. 94-0004 established a 6% “excess salary increase penalty.” P.A. 100-0587, which took effect on June 4, 2018, lowered the cap to 3%. Pursuant to P.A. 101-0010, the final salary cap reverted back to 6%.

## **II. Overview of Key Provisions of Public Act 102-0718**

### **Effective Date**

- May 5, 2022.

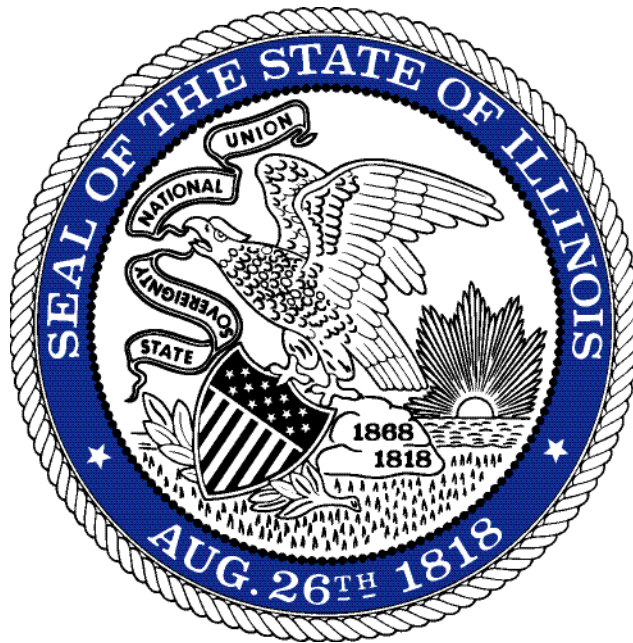
### **Systems Impacted**

- SERS, SURS, and TRS

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

P.A. 102-0718 extended the two pension buyout programs by 2 years to June 30, 2026. In other words, eligible members of SERS, SURS, or TRS are allowed to elect to participate in the pension buyout programs until June 30, 2026. Prior to the Act, the programs were first extended by 3 years by P.A. 101-0010, effective June 5, 2019, such that the buyout programs were scheduled to sunset on June 30, 2024.

# V. Public Act 102-0719 (HB 1568)





**Benefit Changes in the SERS Tier 2 Alternative Formula**  
**Public Act 102-0719**  
**House Bill 1568 – Vella (Martwick)**

**I. Overview of Key Provisions of Public Act 102-0719**

**Effective Date**

- May 6, 2022.

**Systems Impacted**

- SERS

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

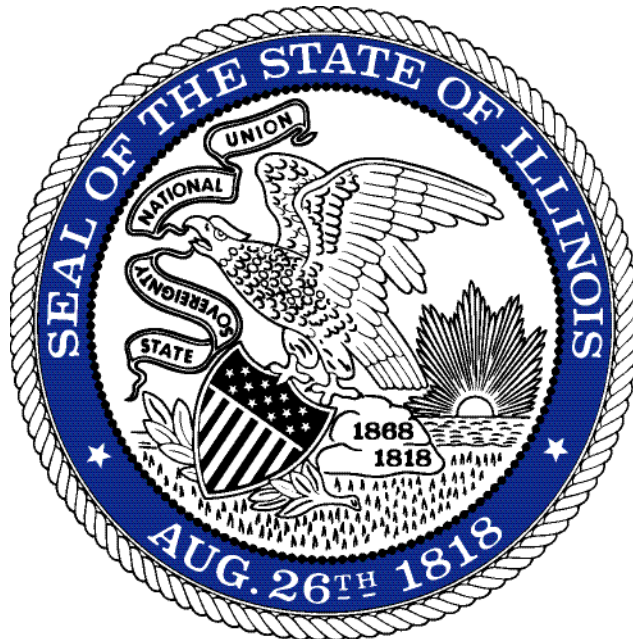
- State Police troopers;
- Investigators for the Secretary of State;
- Conservation police officers;
- Investigators for the Department of Revenue or the Illinois Gaming Board;
- Investigators for the Office of the Attorney General; and
- Commerce Commission police officers or arson investigators

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





# VI. Pension Legislation History





## **86th General Assembly (1989 – 1990)**

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### **Compounded Annual Cost of Living Adjustments (P.A. 86-0273)**

Public Act 86-0273, which took effect on August 23, 1989, provided for compounded 3% annual cost of living adjustments (COLAs) beginning January 1, 1990 for annuitants in all five of the State-funded retirement systems (TRS, SERS, SURS, JRS and GARS). Prior to the enactment of P.A. 86-0273, annual COLAs had been calculated on a simple non-compounded basis.

## **88th General Assembly (1993 – 1994)**

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### **Funding Plan for State-Funded Retirement Systems (P. A. 88-0593)**

Public Act 88-0593 implemented a funding plan for the five State retirement systems that requires the State to make contributions as a level percent of payroll in fiscal years 2011 through 2045, following a phase in which began in fiscal year 1996. The contributions are required to be sufficient, when added to employee contributions, investment income, and other income, to bring the total assets of the systems to 90% of the actuarial liabilities by fiscal year 2045. Each system is required to certify the amount necessary for the next fiscal year by November 15 of the current fiscal year, for inclusion in the Governor's budget.

## **90th General Assembly (1997 – 1998)**

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### **SERS Formula Increase (P.A. 90-0065)**

P.A. 90-0065 (HB 0110) implemented a flat-rate formula for SERS Regular Formula members covered by Social Security of 1.67% for all years of service. Regular Formula members not covered by Social Security moved to a flat-rate formula of 2.2% for all years of service. The Act applied to all members retiring on or after January 1, 1998.

### **TRS Formula Increase (P.A. 90-0582)**

P.A. 90-0582 implemented a retirement formula increase for members of the Teachers' Retirement System. The Act provided that active teachers would earn creditable service on or after July 1, 1998 at a rate of 2.2% of final average salary for each year of service. The Act also allowed teachers to make contributions to TRS in order to upgrade past service earned prior to the implementation of the flat-rate formula.

### **Creation of Self-Managed Plan in SURS (P.A. 90-0448)**

P.A. 90-0448 gave members of the State Universities Retirement System the option to enroll in a Self-Managed Plan (SMP) in which participants are able to choose from a variety of investment options ranging from mutual funds to annuity contracts. Members who choose the SMP become vested after earning 5 years of service credit.

### ***91st General Assembly (1999 – 2000)***

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#### ***“Rule of 85” for SERS (P.A. 91-0927)***

P.A. 91-0927 created a “Rule of 85” for the State Employees’ Retirement System, wherein an employee is eligible to retire when the employee’s age plus service credit equals 85 years.

### ***92nd General Assembly (2001 – 2002)***

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#### ***SERS Alternative Formula Increase (P.A. 92-0014)***

P.A. 92-0014 changed the retirement formula for alternative-formula employees to 2.5% for each year of service for members coordinated with Social Security and 3.0% for each year of service for non-coordinated members. The Act increased the maximum retirement annuity for alternative-formula employees to 80% of final average salary.

#### ***SERS Early Retirement Incentive (Public Act 92-0566)***

Public Act 92-0566 created the 2002 Early Retirement Incentive for certain SERS and TRS members. The ERI allowed members to purchase up to five years of service credit and age enhancement. Eligible members were then required to leave employment between July 1, 2002 and December 31, 2002. Over 11,000 members took advantage of the ERI, and a majority of the participants were eligible to receive benefits immediately following termination.

### ***93rd General Assembly (2003 – 2004)***

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#### ***Pension Obligation Bond (P.A. 93-0002)***

Public Act 93-0002 amended the General Obligation Bond Act to increase bond authorization by \$10 billion. These general obligation bonds were designated as a pension funding series. The State used a portion of the bond proceeds to pay part of the FY 2003 State contribution and all of the FY 2004 State contributions to the retirement systems. Of the \$10 billion, \$7.3 billion was used to reduce the unfunded liabilities of the State-funded retirement systems.

Along with the \$10 billion increase in bond authorization, Public Act 93-0002 included a provision requiring State contributions to the retirement systems to be reduced by the amount of the debt service (the amount of principal and interest payments) on the bonds. The legislation set the maximum annual employer contribution to each system at the amount that would have been contributed without the bond issuance, minus the total debt service payments for the fiscal year. Effectively, the reduction in retirement contributions is used to pay the debt service on the bonds.

## **94th General Assembly (2005 – 2006)**

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### ***FY 2006 – FY 2007 “Pension Holiday” (P.A. 94-0004)***

Public Act 94-0004 temporarily deviated from the funding plan created in 1994 by Public Act 88-0593. The Act set the State contribution levels for FY 2006 and FY 2007, rather than requiring the State to make contributions based on actuarial calculations set forth under P.A. 88-0593. In addition, the separate funding of the liability created by the 2002 SERS Early Retirement Incentive was eliminated. The following table provides a comparison of the FY 2006 certified contributions and FY 2007 contributions with the State contributions that were required by Public Act 94-0004.

**TABLE 1**

Public Act 88-0593 Contributions vs. Public Act 94-0004 Contributions (in Millions \$)						
System	FY 2006			FY 2007		
	PA 88-0593	PA 94-0004	Difference	PA 88-0593	PA 94-0004	Difference
TRS	\$1,058.5	\$534.6	\$523.9	\$1,233.1	\$735.5	\$497.6
SERS	690.3	203.8	486.5	832.0	344.2	487.8
SURS	324.9	166.6	158.3	391.9	252.1	139.8
JRS	38.0	29.2	8.8	44.5	35.2	9.3
GARS	5.5	4.2	1.3	6.3	5.2	1.1

### ***SERS Alternative Formula Changes (P.A. 94-0004)***

Prior to the enactment of P.A. 94-0004, all employees of the Department of Corrections were covered by the SERS alternative formula. Public Act 94-0004 provides that for employees entering service after July 1, 2005, only Department of Corrections employees who are headquartered at a correctional facility, parole officers, members of an apprehension unit, members of an intelligence unit, and DOC investigators will be covered by the alternative formula.

### ***SURS Money Purchase Retirement Option Changes (P.A. 94-0004)***

Public Act 94-0004 eliminated the money purchase formula for employees who became members of SURS after July 1, 2005. Beginning in FY 2006, the Act requires the Comptroller (rather than the SURS Board of Trustees) to determine the interest rate to be used when crediting interest to the accounts of those employees participating in the Money Purchase plan.

*Salary Increase Payments for Teachers and State University Personnel (P.A. 94-0004)*

Public Act 94-0004 provided a mechanism by which the liability associated with salary increases above a certain level may be shifted to the employer (school districts and universities) providing those salary increases. The Act provides that during the years used to determine final average salary, the employer must pay to TRS or SURS an amount equal to the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from salary increases above 6%. The employer contribution required by Public Act 94-0004 must be paid in a lump sum within 30 days of the receipt of the bill from the retirement system. The Act specifies that the retirement system must calculate the contribution amount using the same actuarial assumptions and tables used for the most recent actuarial valuation.

*Teacher Sick Leave Service Credit (P.A. 94-0004)*

Prior to the enactment of P.A. 94-0004, members of TRS could establish up to 2 years of service credit for unused and uncompensated sick leave without making contributions. Public Act 94-0004 provides that if days granted by an employer are in excess of the normal annual sick leave allotment, the employer is required to contribute to TRS the normal cost of the benefits associated with this excess sick leave.

*Retention of "Pipeline" Early Retirement Option in TRS (P.A. 94-0004)*

An Early Retirement Option for members of TRS was created in 1980 and, prior to 2005, had been extended every 5 years since its inception. (Public Act 91-0017 extended the TRS ERO option until June 30, 2005). If an employee exercised the ERO option (i.e. retires before age 60 with less than 34 years of service), employee and employer contributions were required to avoid a reduction in annuity. The employee contribution was 7% of salary for each year less than age 60 or 35 years of service (whichever is less) and the employer contribution was 20% of salary for each year less than age 60. Public Act 92-0582 removed the employee contribution for members with 34 years of service and Public Act 91-0017 removed the employer contribution requirement for employees who retire with 34 years of service.

Public Act 94-0004 allowed TRS members to participate in the "pipeline" ERO if the member retired between June 30, 2005 and July 1, 2007.

*New Early Retirement Option in TRS (P.A. 94-0004)*

Public Act 94-0004 created a new ERO effective July 1, 2005. If an employee exercises the new ERO option (retires before age 60), employee and employer contributions are required to avoid a reduction in annuity. The employee contribution is 11.5% of salary for each year less than age 60 or 35 years of service (whichever is less) and the employer contribution is 23.5% of salary for each year less than age 60. In addition, all active TRS members are required to contribute 0.4% of salary towards the cost of ERO. This contribution would be refunded, without interest, if the member does not utilize the ERO, if the member takes a refund from TRS, if the member dies, or if the ERO is discontinued.

***Note: The TRS ERO was allowed to automatically sunset on July 1, 2016.***

#### Extension of Early Retirement Option for Chicago Teachers (P.A. 94-0004)

Public Act 91-0017 extended the Early Retirement Option in the Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund until June 30, 2005. If an employee exercises that option by retiring before age 60 with less than 34 years of service, employee and employer contributions are required to avoid a reduction in annuity. The employee contribution is 7% of salary for each month less than age 60 or 35 years of service (whichever is less), and the employer contribution is 20% of salary for each year less than age 60. No employee or employer contributions are required for members with 34 years of service. Currently, each employer has the authority to determine whether it should provide an ERO for its employees.

Public Act 94-0004 extended the ERO option to June 30, 2010. The Act also specifies that the employer may not limit the number of ERO participants to less than 200 (rather than 30% of eligible members). The Act also allows the employer and collective bargaining agent to agree to set the limit higher than 200, and to base the allocation for participation on a basis other than seniority. *The Modified ERO program was allowed to sunset on July 1, 2016 because an extension was not approved by the General Assembly. According to CTPF, the effective date of the last ERO contract was September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2008.*

#### Application of New Benefits (P.A. 94-0004)

Public Act 94-0004 requires every new benefit increase to identify and provide for additional funding at least sufficient to fund the resulting annual increase in cost as it accrues to the System. Unless the funding inadequacy is corrected by the General Assembly, the benefit increase would expire at the end of the fiscal year. In addition, Public Act 94-0004 provides that all benefit increases will expire 5 years after the effective date of the increase, unless an earlier date is specified in the legislation that provides the benefit increase.

#### Exemptions to 6% End-of-Career Salary Increase Cap (P.A. 94-1057)

P.A. 94-1057 amended both the Downstate Teachers' and State Universities' Articles of the Pension Code to exempt the employer (the university or the school district) from paying the increased contribution associated with certain salary increases above 6% granted during the employee's final average salary period. The Act applies to specifically enumerated salary increases granted between June 1, 2005 and July 1, 2011 as follows:

- Salary increases paid to teachers or university employees who are ten or more years away from retirement;
- Salary increases that result when a teacher is transferred from one employer to another as a result of school consolidation;
- Salary increases paid to teachers or university employees that are earned as a result of summer school or overload work; (Overload work must be for the sole purpose of academic instruction in excess of the standard number of instruction hours, and the overload pay must be necessary for the educational mission.)
- Salary increases due to promotion for which a teacher is required to hold a certificate or supervisory endorsement issued by the State Teacher Certification Board; the certification must be different than what was required for the teacher's previous position, and the

position must have existed and been filled by a member for no less than one complete academic year;

- Salary increases due to promotions for which a university employee moves to a higher classification under the State Universities Civil Service System, promotion to a tenure-track faculty position, or promotion to a position recommended on a promotional list created by the Illinois Community College Board;
- Payments to a teacher from the State Board of Education or the State of Illinois over which the school district does not have discretion; and
- Salary increases granted to teachers or university employees under the aforementioned conditions after July 1, 2011, but before July 1, 2014, pursuant to a contract or collective bargaining agreement entered into on or after June 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2011.

P.A. 94-1057 also requires both SURS and TRS to file a report with the Governor and General Assembly by January 1, 2007 outlining the number of recalculations performed by school districts or universities, the dollar amount by which each school district or university's contribution was changed due to the recalculation, and the total amount received from each school district or university as a result of P.A. 94-0004. The Act also requires both SURS and TRS to provide an estimate of the increase in state contributions resulting from the aforementioned end-of-career salary increase exemptions.

#### **96th General Assembly (2009 – 2010)**

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##### ***Pension Obligation Notes for FY 2010 / Introduction of Asset Smoothing (P.A. 96-0043)***

P.A. 96-0043 mandated the issuance of new pension bonds totaling \$3.466 billion. The bond sale proceeds, net of sales expenses, were used as a portion of the FY 2010 State contributions to the various State pension systems. Specifically, the Act established the FY 2010 State pension contributions as follows: (1) TRS - \$2,089,268,000, (2) SERS - \$723,703,100, (3) SURS - \$702,514,000, (4) JRS - \$78,832,000, (5) GARS - \$10,454,000.

P.A. 96-0043 also establishes that as of June 30, 2008, the actuarial value of each system's assets will be equal to their market value. In determining the actuarial value of the systems' assets for fiscal years after June 30, 2008, any unexpected gains or losses from investment returns incurred in a fiscal year will be recognized in equal annual amounts over the 5-year period following that fiscal year. An unexpected gain or loss will be defined as any deviation from the forecasted return on invested assets.

P.A. 96-0043 contains a statement of legislative intent that all of the operating funds freed up by the bond sale should be used to fund programs and services provided by community-based human services providers to ensure the State continues assisting the most vulnerable citizens.



Calculation of Final Average Salary for Annuity Purposes - General Assembly Retirement System (P.A. 96-0207)

P.A. 96-0207 provides that for participants who become a member of GARS on or after August 10th, 2009 (the effective date of the Act), retirement annuities will be based on the 48 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service in which the total compensation was the highest, or by dividing the total period of service, if less than 48 months, by the number of months of service in that period.

Calculation of Final Average Salary for Annuity Purposes - Judges Retirement System (P.A. 96-0207)

P.A. 96-0207 provides that for participants who become members of JRS on or after August 10th, 2009 (the effective date of the Act), retirement annuities will be calculated by dividing the total salary of the participant during the period of the 48 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service in which the total compensation was the highest, or the total period of service, if less than 48 months, by the number of months of service in that period.

Illinois Governmental Ethics Act (P.A. 96-0006)

Currently, elected officials and members of certain boards and commissions are required to file verified written statements of economic interests. Public Act 96-0006 amends the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act to add that members of the board of any retirement system, pension fund or investment board established under the Illinois Pension Code will be required to file verified written statements of economic interests only if they are not already required to file such a statement.

Creation of Investment Working Group (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 96-0006 amends the State Treasurer Act to add a new Section titled, “working group; peer cost comparison.” The Treasurer shall convene a working group consisting of representatives from the retirement systems, pension funds, and investment board created under the Illinois Pension Code, persons that provide investment services, and members of the financial industry. The working group shall review the performance of investment managers and consultants providing investment services for the retirement systems, pension funds, and investment board created under the Illinois Pension Code. The group shall develop uniform standards for comparing the costs of investment services and make recommendations to the retirement systems, pension funds, and investment board. The working group shall draft a report, and the Treasurer must submit such report, to the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1, 2011.

Expansion of Fiduciary Duties (P.A. 96-0006)

Currently, the Illinois Pension Code defines a fiduciary as someone who exercises discretionary authority or discretionary control respecting management of the pension fund or retirement system. Those who render investment advice for a fee or other compensation are acting in a fiduciary capacity pursuant to current law. Public Act 96-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to stipulate that rendering advice with respect to the selection of fiduciaries in and of itself constitutes a fiduciary duty.

Requirements for Consultants (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 96-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to add a new Section concerning consultants. The new Section states that “consultant” means any person or entity retained or employed by the board of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board to make

recommendations in developing an investment strategy, assist with finding appropriate investment advisers, or monitoring the board's investments.

*Reporting Requirements for Emerging Investment Managers (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 requires that each retirement system, pension fund, and investment board, except for Downstate Police and Downstate Fire pension funds, shall submit a report to the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1 of each year. The report shall include all of the adopted policies, including the names and addresses of the emerging investment managers used, percentage of the assets under the investment control of emerging investment managers, the actions it has undertaken to increase the use of emerging investment managers, including encouraging other investment managers to use emerging investment managers as subcontractors when the opportunity arises, and also including specific actions undertaken to increase the use of minority broker-dealers.

*Prohibited Transactions (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 amends the Pension Code to require that a board member, employee, or consultant with respect to a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board shall not knowingly cause or advise the system, fund, or board to engage in an investment transaction with an investment adviser when the board member, employee, consultant, or their spouse (i) has any direct interest in the income, gains, or profits of the investment adviser through which the investment transaction is made or (ii) has a relationship with that investment adviser that would result in a financial benefit to the board member, employee, consultant, or spouse of such board member, employee, or consultant as a result of the investment transaction. Public Act 96-0006 clarifies that a consultant includes an employee or agent of a consulting firm who has greater than 7.5% ownership of the consulting firm. Any violation of this provision constitutes a Class 4 felony.

*Selection and Appointment of Investment Advisors and Consultants (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 creates a new section in the Pension Code concerning investment services for all retirement systems, pension funds, and investment boards, except Downstate Police and Fire pension funds. Pursuant to this new Section, all contracts for investment services shall be awarded by the board using a competitive process that is substantially similar to the process required for the procurement of professional and artistic services under Article 35 of the Illinois Procurement Code. The Act states that each board of trustees shall implement this policy by June 2, 2009.

*Limitations on Investment Consulting Contracts (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 states that notwithstanding any other provision of law, a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board shall not enter into a contract with a consultant that exceeds 5 years in duration. The Act provides that no contract to provide consulting services may be renewed or extended. At the end of the term of a contract, however, the consultant is eligible to compete for a new contract. No retirement system, pension fund, or investment board shall attempt to avoid or contravene these restrictions by any means.

*Disclosure of Fees and Commissions by Consultants (P.A. 96-0006)*

P.A. 96-0006 provides that by June 2, 2009, each investment adviser or consultant currently providing services or subject to an existing contract for the provision of services must disclose to the board of trustees all direct and indirect fees, commissions, penalties, and other compensation paid by or on behalf of the investment adviser or consultant in connection with the

provision of those services and shall update that disclosure promptly after a modification of those payments or an additional payment.

*Investment Transparency (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to create an additional section concerning investment transparency. The purpose of this new section is to provide for transparency in the investment of retirement or pension fund assets and require the reporting of full and complete information regarding investments by pension funds, retirement systems, and investment boards. A retirement system, pension fund, or investment board subject to the Pension Code and any committees established by such system, fund, or board must comply with the Open Meetings Act.

*Ethics Training (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to create a new Section concerning ethics training. All board members of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board created under the Pension Code must attend ethics training of at least 8 hours per year. The training shall incorporate the following areas: ethics, fiduciary duty, and investment issues and any other curriculum that the board of the retirement system, pension fund, or investment board establishes as being important.

*Prohibition on Gifts (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to clarify that no trustee or employee of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board created under the Illinois Pension Code shall intentionally solicit or accept any gift from any prohibited source.

*No Monetary Gain on Investments (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to create a new section stating that no member or employee of the board of trustees of any retirement system, pension fund, or investment board or any spouse of such member or employee shall knowingly have any direct interest in the income, gains, or profits of any investments made on behalf of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board for which such person is a member or employee, nor receive any pay or emolument for services in connection with any investment.

*Fraud (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to create a new Section concerning fraud. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement or falsifies or permits to be falsified any record of a retirement system or pension fund created under this Code or the Illinois State Board of Investment in an attempt to defraud the retirement system, pension fund, or the Illinois State Board of Investment is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

*Contingent and Placement Fees Prohibited (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to create a new section prohibiting contingent and placement fees. No person or entity shall retain a person or entity to attempt to influence the outcome of an investment decision or the procurement of investment advice or services of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board for compensation, contingent in whole or in part upon the decision or procurement. Any person who violates this provision is guilty of a business offense and shall be fined not more than \$10,000. In addition, any person convicted of a violation of this provision is prohibited for a period of 3 years from conducting such activities.

Approval of Travel or Educational Mission (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 96-0006 creates a new Section concerning travel and educational missions. The expenses for travel or educational missions of a board member of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board must be approved by a majority of the board prior to the travel or educational mission.

Changes to SERS Board of Directors (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 96-0006 states that notwithstanding any provision of current law, the term of office of each trustee of the board appointed by the Governor who is sitting on the board is terminated on that effective date of the Act (April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2009). Beginning on the 90<sup>th</sup> day after the effective date of this Act (July 2, 2009), the board shall consist of 13 trustees as follows:

- (i) the Comptroller, who shall be the Chairperson;
- (ii) six persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate who may not be members of the system or hold an elective State office and who shall serve for a term of 5 years, except that the terms of the initial appointees under this Act shall be 3 for a term of 3 years and 3 for a term of 5 years;
- (iii) four active participants of the system having at least 8 years of creditable service, to be elected from the contributing members of the system; and
- (iv) two annuitants of the system who have been annuitants for at least one full year, to be elected from and by the annuitants of the system.

Changes to SURS Board of Trustees (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 96-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to add that the terms of all trustees holding office on the effective date of this Act (April 3, 2009) shall terminate on that effective date. The Governor shall make nominations for appointment within 60 days after the effective date of this Act (June 2, 2009). A trustee sitting on the board on April 3, 2009 may not hold over in office for more than 90 days after that effective date. In addition to this, Public Act 96-0006 states that beginning on the 90<sup>th</sup> day after the effective date of this Act (July 2, 2009), the Board of Trustees shall be constituted as follows:

- (i) The Chairperson of the board of Higher Education, who shall act as chairperson of the Board;
- (ii) Four trustees appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate who may not be members of the system or hold an elective State office and who shall serve for a term of 6 years, except that the terms of the initial appointees shall be 2 for a term of 3 years and 2 for a term of 6 years;
- (iii) Four active participants of the system to be elected from the contributing membership of the system by the contributing members, no more than 2 of which may be from any of the University of Illinois campuses, who shall serve for a term of 6 years, except that the terms of the initially elected members shall be 2 for a term of 3 years and 2 for a term of 6 years; and
- (iv) Two annuitants of the system who have been annuitants for at least one full year, to be elected from and by the annuitants of the system, no more than one of which may be from any of the University of Illinois campuses, who shall serve for a term of 6 years, except that the terms of the initially elected members shall be 1 for a term of 3 years and 1 for a term of 6 years.

*Termination of TRS Executive Director (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to add that the secretary and chief executive officer of the Teachers' Retirement System, known as the Executive Director, holding that position on April 1, 2009 is terminated on July 1, 2009, by operation of law, and shall thereafter no longer hold that position or any other employment with the system. The board is directed to take whatever action is necessary to effectuate this termination.

*Changes to the TRS Board of Trustees (P.A. 96-0006)*

Public Act 96-0006 amends the Pension Code to change the composition of the TRS board of trustees. The board shall consist of 13 members, 6 of whom shall be appointed by the governor; 4 active teachers elected by the contributing members, and 2 annuitant members elected by the annuitants of the system. The Superintendent of Education is an ex-officio member who serves as president of the board.

*Two-Tier Pension Reform (P.A. 96-0889)*

Public Act 96-0889, effective January 1, 2011, amends the Pension Code to create a Tier 2 schedule of benefits for IMRF, Chicago Municipal, Cook County, Cook County Forest Preserve, Chicago Laborers, Chicago Park District, Metropolitan Water, SERS, SURS, TRS, and Chicago Teachers. (Judges and GA separate; CTA, Police, and Fire excluded.)

The benefit provisions are slightly different among public safety employees including correctional guards, non-public safety employees, and Judges and General Assembly.

*Except for State police officers, firefighters, and Correctional guards*, the normal retirement age is 67 years old with 10 years of service. Early retirement is available at age 62 with 10 years of service, however, this results in a reduction in benefits by 6% for each year under age 67. The annuity is based on the highest 8 years out of last 10 years of service, and the pensionable salary is capped at \$106,800, as automatically increased by the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year.

*For State Police Officers, Firefighters, and Correctional Guards*, the normal retirement age is 60 years old with 20 years of service. However, State Police officers, Firefighters, and DOC Guards are still eligible for Alternative Formula.

The Tier 2 COLA will be payable at the latter of the first anniversary of retirement or age 67 with an increase rate tied to the CPI-U. The increase rate is the lesser of 3% or one-half the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year; if an increase in CPI is zero or if there is a decrease in CPI, then no COLA is payable. The Tier 2 COLA is not compounded.

Survivor benefits will be payable at 66.7% of the earned retirement benefit at death, and will increase annually at the same rate (the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year). Also, the annual increase will not be compounded.

As mentioned above, retirement benefit provisions for the Judges and General Assembly systems are separate from the rest of the pension systems. The normal retirement age is 67 years of age with 8 years of service, and early retirement is available at age 62 with 8 years of service. Like other pension systems, early retirement will result in a reduction in benefits by 6% for each year under age 67. The retirement annuity is based on the highest 8 out of the final 10 years of service.

For GARS and JRS, the benefit formula is also changed to 3% of Final Average Salary for each year of service, and the maximum annuity is capped at 60% of Final Average Salary. The annual increases in annuity begin after attainment of age 67, and the increase rate equals the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year, which is the same as the aforementioned funds. However, annual increases are compounded.

Survivor benefits are payable at 66.7% of the earned retirement benefit at death, and will increase annually at the rate of the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year. Also, annual increases will be compounded.

P.A. 96-0889 added two non-benefit provisions. One is that “Double Dipping” is prohibited. In some cases, retirees were allowed to simultaneously collect a pension and a salary with a public employer. The other provision is changes in the Chicago Teachers’ funding plan. Contributions for FY 2011 – 2014 are specified in this Act, and the CTPF’s funding plan is extended such that the pension fund must attain a 90% funded ratio by FY 2059.

#### *Two-Tier Pension Reform for Police and Fire Pension Funds (P.A. 96-1495)*

Public Act 96-1495, effective January 1, 2011, amended the Pension Code to create a Tier 2 system for Downstate Police, Downstate Fire, Chicago Police, Chicago Fire, and IMRF (SLEP). The major provisions of the Act are briefly summarized below.

The normal retirement age is 55 years old with 10 years of service. Early retirement is available at age 50 with 10 years of service, however, this results in a reduction in benefits by 6% for each year the retiree is under age 55. The annuity is calculated at the rate of 2.5% of Final Average Salary for a maximum of 75%, and is based on the highest 8 years out of last 10 years of service. The annual final average salary may not exceed \$106,800, as automatically increased by the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year.

Annual increases in retirement annuity, tied to the CPI, will begin at age 60 either on the January 1st after the police officer/firefighter retires or the first anniversary of the commencement of the pension starting date, whichever is later. The annual increase is the lesser of 3% or one-half the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year; if an increase in CPI is zero or if there is a decrease in CPI, then no COLA is payable. The COLA for Tier 2 annuitants is not compounded.

Similar to retirement annuity, survivor benefits are payable at 66.7% of the earned retirement benefit at death, and will increase annually at the same rate (the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year). Also, annual increases will not be compounded.

#### *Police/Fire Municipal Funding Provisions (P.A. 96-1495)*

P.A. 96-1495 changed the funding goal for Article 3 and 4 pension funds such that the funding ratio must reach 90% by FY 2040. Also, annual municipal contributions will be calculated as a level percentage of payroll under the Projected Unit Credit Actuarial Cost Method. The Comptroller is authorized to redirect funds otherwise payable directly to municipalities if municipal contributions are deemed to be actuarially insufficient.

*Issuance of Pension Obligation Bonds for FY 2011 (P.A. 96-1497)*

Public Act 96-1497 mandated the issuance of new pension bonds totaling \$4.096 billion. The bond sale proceeds, net of expenses, were used as a portion of the FY 2011 State contributions to the five State systems. The actual bond sale proceeds, net of expenses, were \$3.7 billion. Public Act 96-1497 also required the Boards of Trustees of the State Systems to recertify to the Governor the amount of required State contributions for FY 2011 using the assumption that the second tier of benefits implemented by P.A. 96-0889 had been in effect on June 30, 2009.

**97th General Assembly (2011 – 2012)**

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*Anti-Fraud Provisions (P.A. 97-0651)*

P.A. 97-0651 provides that any reasonable suspicion of a false statement by any appointed or elected commissioners, trustees, directors, board members, or employees of a retirement system or pension fund governed by the Pension Code or the State Board of Investment shall be immediately referred to the board of trustees of the pension fund or the State Board of Investment. The Act also states that the board shall immediately notify the State's Attorney of the jurisdiction where any alleged fraudulent activity occurred.

*Pension Credit for Employees of Statewide Teacher Organizations – SURS and TRS (P.A. 97-0651)*

Prior to the enactment of P.A. 97-0651, members of SURS and TRS were allowed to earn pensionable service credit while working for a statewide teacher organization or national teacher organization under certain conditions. P.A. 97-0651 specifies that such service credit can only be earned if the individual first became a full-time employee of the teacher organization and becomes a participant before the effective date of the Act (January 5th, 2012). This provision effectively prohibits members of SURS and TRS from earning this type of service credit after January 5th, 2012.

*Repeal of Optional TRS Service Credit Provision of P.A. 94-1111 (P.A. 97-0651)*

P.A. 94-1111, which became effective on February 27th, 2007, allowed certain employees of statewide teacher organizations to establish service credit in TRS for periods of employment prior to becoming certified as a teacher if certain conditions were met before the effective date of the Act. P.A. 97-0651 repeals this provision.

*Payment for Reciprocal Service in GARS (P.A. 97-0967)*

P.A. 97-0967 amends the GARS and the General Provisions Articles of the Illinois Pension Code. In cases where a GARS participant's final average salary in a retirement fund governed under the Retirement Systems Reciprocal Act is used to calculate a GARS pension, and in cases where the final average salary in a reciprocal system is higher than the final salary for annuity purposes in GARS, then the employer of the participant in the reciprocal system must pay to GARS the increased cost that is attributable to the higher level of compensation.

*Creation of the State Actuary (P.A. 97-0694)*

P.A. 97-0694 amends the Illinois State Auditing Act to permit the Auditor General to contract with or hire an actuary to serve as the State Actuary. The Act allows the Auditor General to select the State Actuary without engaging in a competitive procurement process. The State Actuary will have the responsibility for conducting reviews of the actuarial practices of the State

retirement systems and identifying recommended changes in actuarial assumptions that the boards of the systems must consider before finalizing their certifications of the required annual State contributions.

### **98th General Assembly (2013 – 2014)**

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#### *Temporary Extension of the TRS Early Retirement Option (ERO) (P.A. 98-0042)*

P.A. 98-0042 extended the Early Retirement Option in TRS for members who retired on or after July 1, 2013 and before July 1, 2016. P.A. 94-0004 required CGFA to make a recommendation to the General Assembly by February 1, 2013 on any proportional adjustments to member and employer contribution rates. In accordance with TRS' experience study by Buck Consultants, CGFA's actuary, Sandor Goldstein, conducted a review of Buck's recommended revision to member and employer ERO contribution rates. Mr. Goldstein found the revised rates (14.4% for members and 29.3% for employers) to be sufficient to fund 100% of the ERO benefit. CGFA's recommendation was transmitted to the General Assembly on January 10th, 2013.

### **100th General Assembly (2017 – 2018)**

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#### *Creation of Tier 3 (P.A. 100-0023)*

P.A. 100-0023, effective July 6, 2017, created an optional Tier 3 hybrid plan for the following pension funds: Chicago Municipal, Cook County, Cook County Forest Preserve, Chicago Laborers, Chicago Park District, SERS (non-coordinated members), SURS, TRS, and Chicago Teachers. *Please refer to the P.A. 100-0023 section for the summary of the Tier 3 plan.*

For *SERS (only for non-coordinated members), TRS, and SURS*, each system shall endeavor to make participation available "as soon as possible." This requirement is referred to as the "implementation date." Tier 3 benefits are available as soon as the board of that respective system authorizes members to begin participation. Employees hired on or after the "implementation date" and existing Tier 2 members must make the election to participate in Tier 3 within 30 days of becoming a member in the pertinent system.

For *Chicago Municipal, Cook County, Cook County Forest Preserve Employees, LABF, Chicago Park District, and Chicago Teachers*, Tier 3 benefits are available beginning 6 months after the approval of the governing body of the unit of local government. No later than 5 months after the approval of the Tier 3 plan, the affected system shall prepare and implement the defined contribution component of the Tier 3 hybrid plan. Newly hired members must make the election to participate in the Tier 3 hybrid system within 30 days of becoming a member in the pertinent system.

#### *Governor's Salary Cap for SURS and TRS (P.A. 100-0023)*

If the amount of a participant's salary exceeds the amount of the Governor's salary, the employer shall pay to the System an amount equal to the employer normal cost multiplied by the excess amount of salary.



*Assumption Smoothing for the 5 State Systems (P.A. 100-0023)*

State contribution-altering changes in actuarial or investment assumptions shall be implemented and smoothed over a 5-year period beginning in FY 18.

- State contribution-altering changes in actuarial or investment assumptions that first applied in fiscal year 2014, 2015, 2016, or 2017 shall be retroactively smoothed over a 5-year period, beginning with and including the year in which the actuarial change first applied.
- By November 1, 2017, the amount of the State Contribution shall be recertified to include retroactive smoothing.

*Changes in Chicago Fire COLA (P.A. 100-0023)*

P.A. 100-0023 amends the Chicago Fire Article of the Pension Code such that firefighters born after December 31, 1954 but before January 1, 1966 and retired after September 1, 1967 are entitled to a 3% noncompounded annuity increase upon:

- The 1<sup>st</sup> of the month following the 1-year anniversary of retirement, and every 1<sup>st</sup> of January thereafter; or
- Following the attainment of age 55 if they were not 55 after 1 year of retirement

*Two Voluntary Pension Buyout Programs for SERS, TRS, and SURS (P.A. 100-0587)*

P.A. 100-0587, effective June 4, 2018, amends the Pension Code to create two voluntary pension buyout programs for SERS, TRS, and SURS: The total Pension Buyout Program and the 3% COLA Buyout Program. Each program is briefly summarized as follows:

*Total Pension Buyout*

Until June 30, 2021, inactive, vested Tier 1 or Tier 2 members in SERS, SURS, or TRS may irrevocably elect to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment equal to 60% of the present value of a member's pension benefit in lieu of receiving any pension benefit. The accelerated pension payments would be paid from the proceeds of the State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds.

*Voluntary Compounded 3% COLA Buyout*

A vested, retiring Tier 1 defined benefit member in SERS, SURS, or TRS may irrevocably elect to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment equal to 70% of the difference of the present value of 3% compounded COLA and the present value of a reduced COLA (simple 1.5%) in exchange for receiving a simple 1.5% COLA. The accelerated pension benefit payments would be paid from the proceeds of the State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds.

*Teachers' Final salary Spiking Cap of 3% for TRS and SURS (P.A. 100-0587)*

For purposes of determining a teacher's or university employee's pensionable salary, annual salary increases with the same employer under SURS or TRS are effectively capped at a certain rate. (This "Final Average Salary Cap," as it is known, was implemented by P.A. 94-0004.) If a teacher's full-time equivalent annual salary increases by more than the specified FAS cap rate with the same employer, the (local) employer would have to make a payment to TRS or SURS equal to the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from the salary increase in excess of the capped rate. P.A. 100-0587 lowered the cap to 3% from 6% for academic years beginning on or after July 1, 2018 and for salary under a contract or collective bargaining agreement on or after June 4, 2018 (the effective date of P.A. 100-0587). However, please note that P.A. 101-0010, *summarized below*, increased the FAS cap back to 6%.

*Recertification of FY 2019 State Contributions for SERS, SURS, and TRS (P.A. 100-0587)*

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

**101st General Assembly (2019 – 2020)**

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*Extension of the Voluntary Pension Buyout Programs (P.A. 101-0010)*

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

*Reinstatement of Teachers' Final Average Salary (FAS) Cap of 6% for TRS and SURS (P.A. 101-0010)*

For purposes of determining a teacher's or university employee's pensionable salary, annual salary increases with the same employer under SURS or TRS are effectively capped at a certain rate. (This "Final Average Salary Cap," as it is known, was implemented by P.A. 94-0004.) If a teacher's full-time equivalent annual salary increases by more than the specified FAS cap rate with the same employer, the (local) employer would have to make a payment to TRS or SURS equal to the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from the salary increase in excess of the capped rate. P.A. 101-0010 repealed the lower 3% FAS cap implemented by P.A. 100-0587, restoring the cap to 6% for academic years beginning on or after July 1, 2018 and for salary under a contract or collective bargaining agreement on or after June 4, 2018 (the effective date of P.A. 100-0587).

*GRF Lump-sum Appropriation for SERS (P.A. 101-0010)*

When State agencies make employer contributions to SERS, the contributions shall be made for each pay period by warrants by the State Comptroller against their respective funds or appropriations based on vouchers. However, contributions for the GRF payrolls are not required to be processed by the Comptroller. Since 2012 the GRF portion of State contributions has been paid by lump sum, via the Budget Implementation bill for the past several years, according to SERS. P.A. 101-0010 eliminates the need to include the appropriation process for the GRF portion of State contributions in the Budget Implementation bill every year as the process would be made permanent under this Act. SERS stated the percentage of total members who are on the GRF payrolls is approximately 65%.

**102nd General Assembly (2021 – 2022)**

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*2-Year Extension of the Two Voluntary Pension Buyout Programs (P.A. 102-0718)*

P.A. 102-0718 extended the two pension buyout programs by 2 years to June 30, 2026, such that eligible members of SERS, SURS, or TRS are allowed to elect to participate in the pension buyout programs until June 30, 2026. Prior to the Act, the programs were scheduled to sunset on June 30, 2024. This Act also authorized the issuance of an additional \$1 billion of State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds, allowing a total of \$2 billion in bonds to be issued for the buyout programs to reflect the extended window period for the buyout programs. Prior to P.A. 102-0718, the State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds of \$1 billion were authorized for the purpose of making the accelerated pension benefit payments to those who elected to participate in the buyout programs.

### *Benefit Changes in the SERS Tier 2 Alternative Formula (P.A. 102-0719)*

Under current law, Tier 2 members in the SERS Alternative Formula are able to retire at age 60 with 20 years of service. P.A. 102-0719, effective May 6, 2022, allows certain Tier 2 law enforcement personnel to retire at age 55 with 20 years of service under the Alternative Formula. Those who are allowed to retire at a reduced age under this Act are State Police troopers, investigators for the Secretary of State, Conservation police officers, investigators for the Department of Revenue or the Illinois Gaming Board, investigators for the Office of the Attorney General, and Commerce Commission police officers or arson investigators. Members participating in the SERS Alternative Formula contribute 12.5% of salary towards their pensions, regardless of tier status. The Act does not change the member contribution amount.

## **103rd General Assembly (2023 – 2024)**

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### *Creation of the SURS Line-of Duty Disability Benefit (P.A. 103-0080)*

SB 1115 (P.A. 103-0080) establishes a “line of duty” disability annuity that would apply to SURS police officers disabled as a result of the performance of an act of duty, and whose disability leads to the inability to continue his or her duties as a police officer. Disabling conditions include stroke, tuberculosis, and diseases of the lungs and respiratory tract, among others. This bill applies to police officers whose line of duty benefit occurred on or after January 1, 2022 (meaning some members already on disability would be entitled to a re-calculation of benefits).

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

## **104th General Assembly (2025 – 2026)**

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### *Creation of the Tier 2 Social Security Wage Base (SSWB) Reserve Fund (P.A. 104-0002)*

The Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Implementation Act was signed into law as P.A. 104-0002 (HB 1075, as amended by SA 4) on June 16, 2025. The Act includes a reactive mechanism to protect employers and employees participating in Tier 2 pension plans in TRS, SURS, and SERS from potential Social Security Safe Harbor violations, as detailed below.

Illinois’ non-public safety Tier 2 pension benefit plan, created in 2010 via the enactment of P.A. 96-1495, covers public employees hired on or after January 1, 2011. It includes a cap on pensionable earnings equal to \$127,283 in 2025—significantly below the current Social Security Wage Base (SSWB) of \$176,100. The disparity between the Tier 2 pensionable earnings cap and the SSWB has raised concerns that benefits may fall below federal minimums required to avoid Social Security taxes for not meeting IRS Safe Harbor requirements. These requirements generally hold that a defined benefit plan that operates independently of Social Security must offer benefits at least as generous as those offered under Social Security.

A June 5, 2023 report provided by CGFA's consulting actuary, Segal, analyzed a potential Tier 2 benefit change that would satisfy Safe Harbor requirements. The findings include, but are not limited to, those outlined below:

- Increasing the cap on pensionable earnings from the current amount to the SSWB for TRS, SERS, and SURS Tier 2 members under the general formula would eliminate the Safe Harbor adjustment for compensation and would eliminate any compliance issues for impacted employees and employers; and
- Increasing the cap on pensionable earnings from the current amount to the SSWB for SURS Police and Fire Tier 2 employees with less than 20 years of service would eliminate the Safe Harbor adjustment for compensation and would also eliminate any compliance issues for impacted employees and employers.

The FY 2026 BIMP Act includes two provisions in response to the potential Tier 2 Safe Harbor issues.

The first provision creates the Tier 2 SSWB Reserve Fund. Subject to appropriation, the fund would make additional State contributions tied to future legislative adjustments to the Tier 2 earnings limitation (i.e., raising the Tier 2 pensionable salary cap to the SSWB). An initial amount of \$75 million is transferred from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) to the Tier 2 SSWB Reserve Fund. Distributions from the Fund shall be allocated as follows:

- 5.1% to the State Employee's Retirement System of Illinois;
- 83.3% to the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois; and
- 11.6% to the State Universities Retirement System.

According to TRS, this provision does not empower the systems to raise the cap unilaterally; a substantive change to the Tier 2 earnings limit must be enacted by the General Assembly.

The second provision included in the FY 2026 BIMP Act creates a fallback mechanism in the event that a ruling from a federal authority finds an Illinois Tier 2 plan does not satisfy the Safe Harbor requirement and Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) taxes become applicable. The FY 2026 BIMP Act allows the SSWB Reserve Fund to be used to supplement benefits for affected members in the event such a ruling is passed down from a federal authority. The language of this provision focuses on benefit payouts, not system changes such as the accrual rate of service or the salary used to determine benefits. This is framed as a continuing appropriation to make impacted Tier 2 employees' pensions whole if a Safe Harbor failure occurs.

## VII. Current Combined Financial Condition of the State Retirement Systems





## STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, COMBINED

The following section of the report looks at historical information regarding the financial condition of the State funded retirement systems. We will examine the five systems together and then take a snapshot of each system's position and outlook as of June 30, 2024, covering the period from FY 1996 through FY 2024 as well as the pension appropriations to the five systems through FY 2025.

TABLE 2

Summary of Appropriations Authorized State Retirement Systems FY 1996 - FY 2026 (\$ in Millions)						
<u>Fiscal Years</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>SURS</u>	<u>SERS</u>	<u>JRS</u>	<u>GARS</u>	<u>Total</u>
1996	\$330.8	\$123.9	\$144.0	\$13.0	\$2.6	\$614.3
1997	\$386.1	\$159.5	\$159.1	\$14.6	\$3.0	\$722.3
1998	\$467.9	\$201.6	\$168.1	\$16.7	\$3.4	\$857.7
1999	\$573.5	\$215.4	\$305.9	\$20.5	\$4.0	\$1,119.3
2000	\$640.1	\$224.6	\$325.7	\$23.5	\$4.4	\$1,218.3
2001	\$724.9	\$232.6	\$341.9	\$26.4	\$4.8	\$1,330.6
2002	\$815.4	\$240.4	\$364.7	\$29.8	\$5.2	\$1,455.5
2003	\$930.1	\$269.6	\$405.5	\$33.6	\$5.6	\$1,644.4
2004 <sup>1</sup>	\$5,362.0	\$1,743.7	\$1,864.7	\$178.5	\$32.9	\$9,181.8
2005	\$907.0	\$270.0	\$498.6	\$32.0	\$4.7	\$1,712.3
2006	\$534.6	\$166.6	\$203.8	\$29.2	\$4.2	\$938.4
2007	\$738.0	\$252.0	\$344.1	\$35.2	\$5.2	\$1,374.5
2008	\$1,041.3	\$340.3	\$551.6	\$46.9	\$6.8	\$1,986.9
2009	\$1,451.8	\$450.2	\$757.2	\$60.0	\$8.8	\$2,728.0
2010	\$2,080.7	\$700.2	\$1,169.0	\$78.5	\$10.4	\$4,038.8
2011	\$2,170.9	\$776.5	\$1,219.7	\$62.7	\$11.4	\$4,241.2
2012	\$2,406.5	\$980.5	\$1,450.8	\$63.6	\$10.5	\$4,911.9
2013	\$2,703.5	\$1,402.8	\$1,659.6	\$88.2	\$14.2	\$5,868.3
2014	\$3,438.6	\$1,509.8	\$1,743.9	\$126.8	\$13.9	\$6,833.0
2015	\$3,412.9	\$1,544.2	\$1,829.1	\$134.0	\$15.8	\$6,936.0
2016	\$3,742.7	\$1,601.5	\$2,124.9	\$132.1	\$16.1	\$7,617.3
2017	\$3,986.6	\$1,671.4	\$2,097.4	\$131.3	\$21.7	\$7,908.5
2018	\$4,095.3	\$1,629.3	\$2,115.3	\$135.6	\$21.2	\$7,996.7
2019	\$4,466.2	\$1,655.2	\$2,233.9 <sup>2</sup>	\$140.5	\$23.2	\$8,518.9
2020	\$4,813.6	\$1,854.7	\$2,385.3	\$144.2	\$25.8	\$9,223.5
2021	\$5,140.7	\$1,995.8	\$2,447.9	\$148.6	\$27.3	\$9,760.3
2022 <sup>3</sup>	\$5,866.9	\$2,159.4	\$2,639.6	\$156.0	\$28.5	\$10,850.4
2023 <sup>4</sup>	\$6,124.5	\$2,196.1	\$2,680.2	\$147.4	\$28.1	\$11,176.3
2024	\$6,043.5	\$2,133.3	\$2,589.8	\$147.8	\$26.5	\$10,940.9
2025	\$6,203.9	\$2,212.8	\$2,672.4	\$148.9	\$26.2	\$11,264.2
2026	\$6,495.7	\$2,319.4	\$2,725.1	\$151.9	\$26.5	\$11,718.7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$88,096.2</b>	<b>\$33,233.4</b>	<b>\$42,218.8</b>	<b>\$2,698.0</b>	<b>\$442.8</b>	<b>\$166,689.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2004 State appropriations authorized include \$7.3 Billion in proceeds from the sale of pension obligation bonds.

<sup>2</sup> The FY 2019 recertified State contributions for SERS decreased by approximately \$20 million from \$2,254.1 million to \$2,233.9 million after reflecting the provisions of P.A. 100-0587 that created the voluntary pension buyout programs.

<sup>3</sup> The FY 2022 appropriations include an additional \$300 million in State contributions to the five State systems, appropriated from the Pension Stabilization Fund, pursuant to P.A. 102-0696, effective March 25, 2022.

<sup>4</sup> The FY 2023 appropriations include a total of an additional \$400 million in State contributions to the five State systems, appropriated from the Pension Stabilization Fund. The first \$200 million was appropriated, pursuant to P.A. 102-0698, effective April 19, 2022, and the second \$200 million, pursuant to P.A. 103-0006, effective July 1, 2023.

Over the last 31 years, including FY 2026, the State of Illinois has appropriated \$166.7 billion to the five State-funded retirement systems as shown in Table 2 on the previous page. Of that amount, \$7.3 billion was from the sale of \$10 billion in pension obligation bonds. Additional contributions above and beyond the statutorily-required contributions were made for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023: an additional \$300 million was appropriated for FY 2022 via P.A. 102-0696, and, for FY 2023, an additional \$400 million was appropriated via P.A. 102-0698 (first \$200 million) and P.A. 103-0006 (second \$200 million). The Teachers' Retirement System has received by far the largest amount of contributions, totaling \$88.1 billion. The Judges' and General Assembly Retirement Systems have received the smallest amount of contributions, as they have far fewer participants. The effect these appropriations have had on the unfunded liabilities of the five systems is discussed in greater detail in the following section.

Based upon the actuarial value of assets, the total unfunded liabilities of the State systems totaled \$144.3 billion on June 30, 2024, led by the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), whose unfunded liabilities amounted to \$83.6 billion. As the largest of the State systems, TRS accounts for approximately 58.0% of the total assets and liabilities of the five State systems combined. Table 3 below provides a summary of the financial condition of each of the five State retirement systems, showing their respective liabilities and assets as well as their accumulated unfunded liabilities and funded ratios. The figures on this table are calculated using the asset smoothing method required by Public Act 96-0043, a technique that averages the annual fluctuation in investment performance over a period of 5 years.

TABLE 3

<b>Summary of Financial Condition FY 2024</b> <b>State Retirement Systems Combined</b> <b>Assets at Actuarial Value / With Asset Smoothing (P.A. 96-0043)</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>				
<u>System</u>	<u>Accrued Liability</u>	<u>Actuarial Assets</u>	<u>Unfunded Liability</u>	<u>Funded Ratio</u>
TRS	\$154,325.2	\$70,687.6	\$83,637.6	45.8%
SERS	\$55,696.9	\$25,528.8	\$30,168.1	45.8%
SURS	\$52,825.4	\$24,312.6	\$28,512.8	46.0%
JRS	\$3,101.5	\$1,404.9	\$1,696.5	45.3%
GARS	\$366.3	\$90.7	\$275.6	24.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$266,315.2</b>	<b>\$122,024.5</b>	<b>\$144,290.6</b>	<b>45.8%</b>

A more realistic snapshot of the true financial position of the State retirement systems would be based upon the market value of the assets. This is because the market value of assets fully reflects all investment returns—whether better or worse than assumed—while the actuarial value of assets has not yet fully recognized them due to asset smoothing. Table 4 on the following page provides a summary of the financial condition of each of the five State retirement systems, showing their respective liabilities and assets as well as their accumulated unfunded liabilities and funded ratios.



No asset smoothing effects are included in these numbers. Based upon the market value of assets, the combined unfunded liabilities of the State systems totaled \$143.7 billion on June 30, 2024. Since the cumulative remaining amounts to be recognized are gains, the market value of assets is \$631.2 million higher, resulting in the market value unfunded liability that is lower by the same amount. TRS, whose unfunded liabilities amounted to \$82.9 billion, represents approximately 57.7% of the combined total unfunded balance.

TABLE 4

<b>Summary of Financial Condition FY 2024</b> <b>State Retirement Systems Combined</b> <b>Assets at Market Value / Without Asset Smoothing (P.A. 96-0043)</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>				
<u>System</u>	<u>Accrued Liability</u>	<u>Market Assets</u>	<u>Unfunded Liability</u>	<u>Funded Ratio</u>
TRS	\$154,325.2	\$71,424.8	\$82,900.4	46.3 %
SERS	\$55,696.9	\$25,396.8	\$30,300.1	45.6 %
SURS	\$52,825.4	\$24,340.2	\$28,485.2	46.1 %
JRS	\$3,101.5	\$1,403.7	\$1,697.8	45.3 %
GARS	\$366.3	\$90.3	\$276.0	24.6 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$266,315.2</b>	<b>\$122,655.8</b>	<b>\$143,659.4</b>	<b>46.1 %</b>

The funded ratios of the respective systems may be compared to the aggregate funded ratio. The combined funded ratios based on the actuarial and market value of assets for FY 2024 were 45.8% and 46.1%, respectively, as shown in Tables 3 and 4 (the 15-year history of the systems' cumulative funded ratio is shown in Chart 4). While the General Assembly Retirement System (GARS) had the poorest funded ratio, its financial condition is more manageable to improve due to its much smaller size—accounting for far less than 1% of the combined unfunded liability. Nevertheless, the funded ratios of the other four systems have all remained between 45% and 46%.

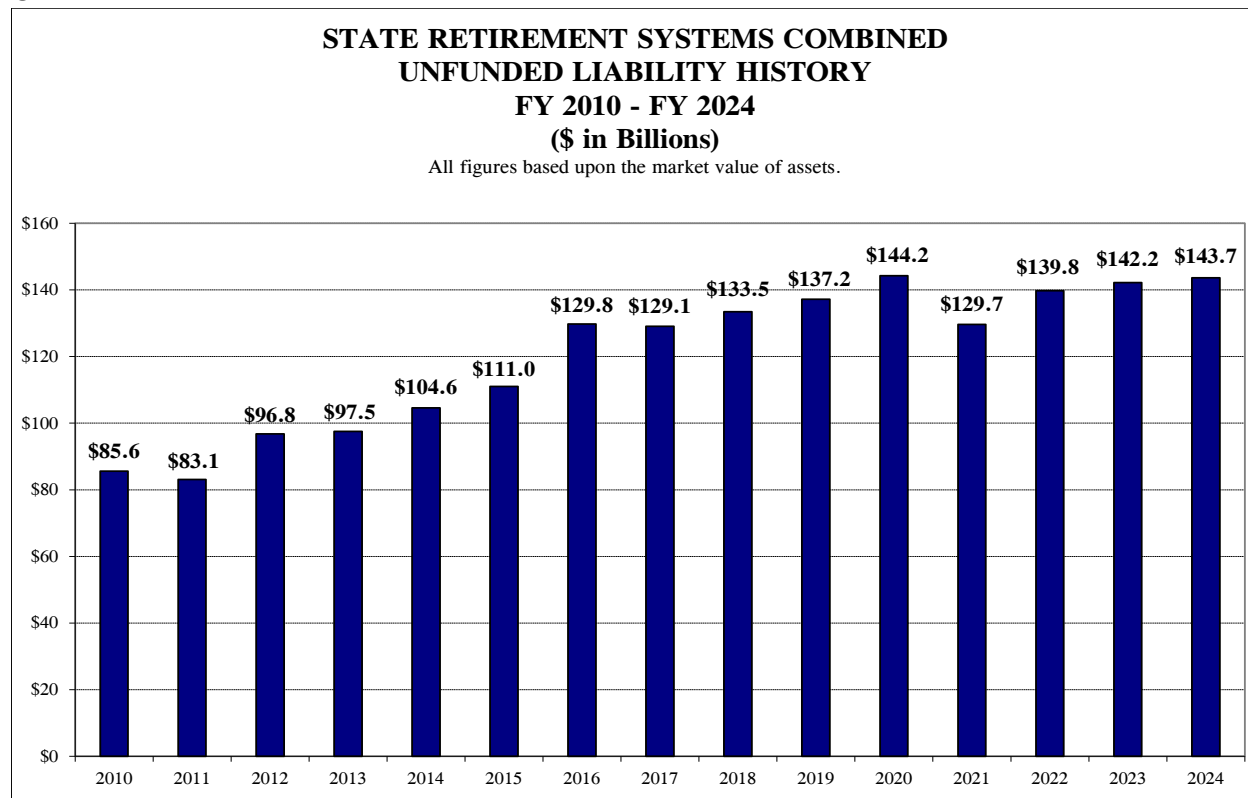
Chart 1 on the following page shows a 15-year history of the cumulative unfunded State pension liability and is based upon calculations performed by the retirement systems' actuaries using the market value of assets for all years, including FY 2024. Again, it may provide a more realistic representation of the retirement systems' true financial condition and actual return on the plan assets for the year as the asset smoothing method was not used.

The aggregate unfunded liability has been growing significantly over the past decade. One of the main drivers is actuarially insufficient State contributions determined by the current pension funding policy under P.A. 88-0593. (More information on P.A. 88-0593 is provided on page 23.) As the actuaries for the State retirement systems have noted in the respective annual actuarial valuation reports, the funding plan under P.A. 88-0593 produces employer (State) contributions that are actuarially insufficient, meaning if all other actuarial assumptions are met, unfunded

liabilities will increase due to the State contributing an amount that is not sufficient to stop the growth in the unfunded liability. Hence, there is a distinction between contributions that are statutorily sufficient and contributions that are considered actuarially sufficient (the annual reports of the State Actuary have noted this distinction as well).

The most common other reasons for an increase in unfunded liability are actuarial losses from changes in actuarial assumptions, such as lowering assumed investment rates, or poor investment performance. Further details on the main factors affecting unfunded liability can be found in Charts 2 and 3.

CHART 1



Over the past 15 years, the unfunded liability based on market value has increased from \$85.6 billion in FY 2010 to \$143.7 billion in FY 2024—a 68% increase. In the more recent five-year period, the unfunded liability slightly decreased by \$500 million, from its peak of \$144.2 billion in FY 2020 to \$143.7 billion in FY 2024. This modest decline is largely attributable to exceptional investment returns of well over 20% across all systems in FY 2021. However, aside from that one-year improvement, the unfunded liability has gradually risen again. While actuarially insufficient State contributions under the current statutory funding plan have been a consistent contributing factor—regardless whether they were the largest in a given fiscal year—other factors have also contributed to the growth of the unfunded liability each year.

For instance, in FY 2020, none of the five systems met their respective actuarially assumed rates of investment return, partially contributing to the record high of \$144.2 billion. As mentioned earlier, this was followed by a significant improvement in FY 2021, when robust investment returns of at least 20% led to a 10% decline, reducing the unfunded liability to \$129.7 billion.

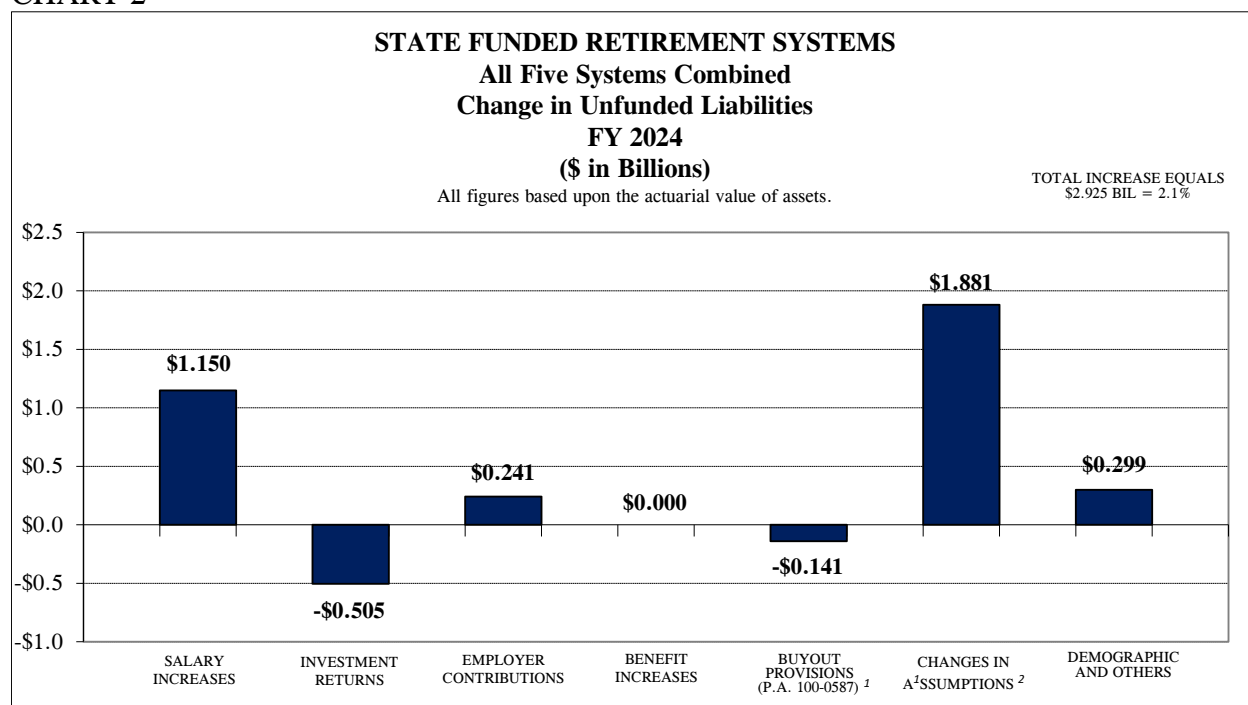
The improvement, however, was short-lived. In FY 2022, market instability stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic reversed much of the progress, raising the unfunded liability to \$139.8 billion. This sharp rise mirrors previous upsurges seen in FY 2009, due to the Great Recession, and in FY 2016, when four of the five State systems lowered their investment return assumptions.

The upward trend continued in FY 2023, partially due to higher-than-assumed salary increases, unfavorable demographic experience and other factors, as well as weaker-than-assumed investment returns, across all systems except TRS.

In FY 2024, the unfunded liability grew again to \$143.7 billion, nearing its FY 2020 peak. Factors contributing to this increase included losses from changes in actuarial assumptions by TRS and SURS, or higher-than-assumed salary increases from all five systems. *(The investment returns of the five systems on a market value basis in FY 2024 is shown in Figure 2.)*

It is worth noting that the significant drop in FY 2021, mainly resulted from the five systems' remarkable investment returns again, is normally an outlier to the general pattern when evaluating unfunded liabilities. Over the last 15 years, there were only three occurrences when the combined unfunded liability decreased from the previous year: in FY 2011 (-2.9%), FY 2017 (-0.5%) and FY 2021 (-10.1%).

CHART 2



<sup>1</sup> P.A. 100-0587, effective June 4, 2018, created the two voluntary Accelerated Pension Benefit Payment Programs (the pension buyout programs) for TRS, SURS, and SERS. P.A. 101-0010, effective June 5, 2019, extended the buyout programs by 3 more years to June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2024. P.A. 102-0718, effective May 5, 2022, extended the programs further, until June 30, 2026. While SERS did not report data from the buyout programs, TRS reported an actuarial gain of \$133.5 million, and SURS reported an actuarial gain of \$7.2 million in FY 2024.

<sup>2</sup> This includes the impact of P.A. 103-0548, effective August 11, 2023, which now values SURS part-time active employees as full-time active employees for valuation purposes. This change would be estimated to increase the unfunded liability by \$3.4 million.

Details on the factors affecting the aggregate unfunded liabilities of the five State systems in FY 2024 can be found in Chart 2 above. All the factors shown as positive amounts represent increases in the unfunded liability and negative amounts represent decreases in the unfunded liability.

At the end of FY 2023, the aggregate unfunded liability based on the actuarial value of assets was \$141.4 billion. A year later, it stood at \$144.3 billion as of FY 2024. This means that the combined unfunded liability rose \$2.925 billion during FY 2024, a 2.1% increase, compared to the previous year.

As shown in Chart 2, the primary contributor to this increase was changes in assumptions, increasing the unfunded liability by \$1.881 billion—64% of the total increase. While the Big 3 systems (TRS, SERS, and SURS) changed their assumptions in FY 2024, the actuarial losses came from the TRS and SURS, with TRS adding \$1.368 billion and SURS adding \$533.8 million. SERS, on the other hand, reduced the unfunded liability by \$20.6 million as the SERS buyout program participation rates were assumed to increase. Examples of assumption changes made by TRS or SURS include updates to assumed salary increase rates, retirement rates, termination rates, etc. to better align with actual experiences.

Higher-than-assumed salary increases were the second largest factor, accounting for 39% of the total increase, which was observed across all five systems, with SERS adding \$674.3 million, SURS adding \$291.2 million and TRS adding \$164.8 million.

Ranking third was the demographic and other factors, resulting in a \$298.5 million actuarial loss across all systems except SERS. This category shows losses or gains from any deviations between actual demographic experience and actuarial assumptions, as well as other miscellaneous factors. In FY 2024, TRS accounted for \$215.0 million (72.0%) of the loss, mainly due to unfavorable termination experience and earlier retirement than assumed, along with other miscellaneous items. SURS added \$103.4 million (34.6%) to the total loss, primarily resulting from unfavorable experience in the “benefit recipient” category—which reflects unexpected changes in benefit amounts and mortality experience.

Actuarially insufficient employer (State) contributions were another factor that raised the unfunded liability by \$241.3 million during FY 2024. Notably, SERS, JRS, and GARS received actual contributions that exceeded the employer normal cost plus interest on unfunded liability, resulting in a combined gain of \$338.8 million. However, this was offset by losses from TRS and SURS in FY 2024.

For two fiscal years in a row, the actuarially insufficient State contributions were not the largest contributing factor to the growth of the combined unfunded liability. *(They ranked third in FY 2023 and fourth in FY 2024).* This contrasts with the previous six years—from FY 2017 through FY 2022—when they were the primary driver of the rise. Since FY 1996, actuarially insufficient State contributions have been the top contributing factor in 17 of 29 years, roughly 60% of the time. Assumption changes were the leading factor five times, followed by lower-than-assumed investment returns, which placed first in 4 years.

On the other hand, a \$505.2 million gain from investment returns helped reduce the unfunded liability during FY 2024, primarily driven by a \$397.3 million gain from TRS and a \$133.1 million gain from SURS. All systems achieved returns of at least 8% on a market value basis, exceeding their assumed rates. However, only three systems—TRS, SURS, and JRS—had investment returns that exceeded their assumed rates on an actuarial value basis, resulting in an actuarial gain. (Please see Figure 2 below.)

The two buyout programs led to a \$140.7 million actuarial gain. TRS reported an actuarial gain of \$133.5 million and SURS reported an actuarial gain of \$7.2 million. SERS reported no gains or losses in FY 2024.

Figure 1

Figure 1

10-Year Historical Change in Investment Rate Assumptions										
System	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TRS	7.50%	7.00%								
SERS	7.25%	7.00%			6.75%					
SURS	7.25%			6.75%			6.50%			
JARS	7.00%	6.75%			6.50%					
GARS	7.00%	6.75%			6.50%					

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

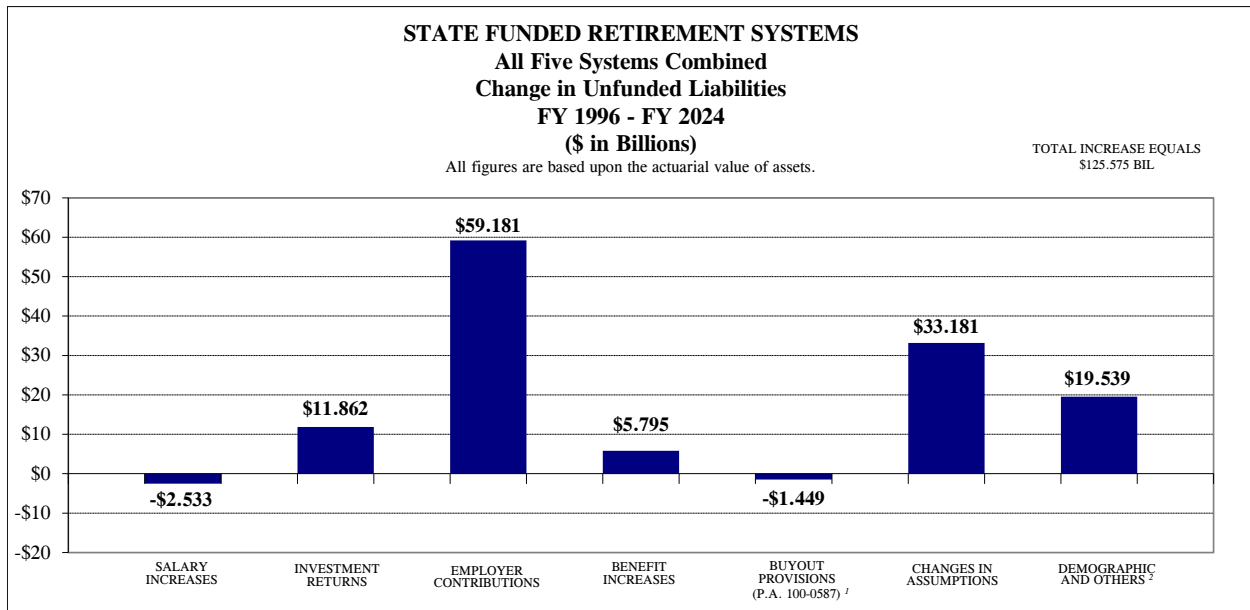
Meanwhile, all five systems left their respective investment return rate assumptions unchanged in FY 2024. Figure 1 above displays the historical changes in the investment return assumptions for each of the five State systems. FY 2021 was the most recent year that SURS lowered its investment rate assumption to 6.50%. The last time SERS, JRS, and GARS changed their investment rate assumptions was FY 2019 while TRS last changed their rate in FY 2016.

Figure 2

System	Return on a Market Value	Return on an Actuarial Value	Assumed Rate of Return
TRS	8.7%	7.6%	7.00%
SERS	9.4%	6.6%	6.75%
SURS	8.3%	7.0%	6.50%
JRS	9.4%	6.7%	6.50%
GARS	9.2%	6.3%	6.50%

Figure 2 above presents the FY 2024 investment returns for the five systems on both a market value basis and an actuarial value basis. As mentioned earlier, all five systems achieved returns of at least 8% on a market value basis in FY 2024, whereas returns on an actuarial value basis ranged from 6% to 7%.

CHART 3



<sup>1</sup> P.A. 100-0587, effective June 4, 2018, created the two voluntary Accelerated Pension Benefit Payment Programs (the pension buyout programs) for TRS, SERS, and SURS. P.A. 101-0010, effective June 5, 2019, extended the buyout programs by 3 more years to June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2024. P.A. 102-0718, effective May 5, 2022, extended the programs further, until June 30, 2026. As of FY 2024 valuation, TRS reported a total gain of \$810.6 million, SERS reported a total gain of \$580.6 million, and SURS reported a total gain of \$58 million.

From FY 1996 through FY 2024, the unfunded liability increased by \$125.6 billion to \$144.3 billion. Actuarially insufficient State contributions have contributed the most to the increase in unfunded liability, accounting for approximately 47.1% of the total increase. Actuarial assumption changes caused a \$33.2 billion increase, accounting for 26.4% of the total increase. Demographic changes and other factors and investment returns that did not meet assumed rates have augmented the increase in unfunded liability over time.

The current status of the two buyout programs of the Big 3 State systems is briefly summarized in Figure 3 on the following page. As of June/July of 2025, the total payout amounts of the three systems were \$1.824 billion.

Figure 3

<b>Status of the Two Buyout Programs as of June/July of 2025</b>						
<b>(\$ in Millions Unless Noted)</b>						
	<b>TRS</b>		<b>SERS</b>		<b>SURS</b>	
	<b>Amount Paid</b>	<b>Members</b>	<b>Amount Paid</b>	<b>Members</b>	<b>Amount Paid</b>	<b>Members</b>
<b>AAI Payouts (COLA Buyout)</b>	\$773.7	5,441	\$610.8	4,832	\$23.1	245
<b>Total Pension Buyout Payouts</b>	\$355.0	2,756	\$31.2	193	\$29.8	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,128.7</b>	<b>8,197</b>	<b>\$642.0</b>	<b>5,025</b>	<b>\$52.9</b>	<b>385</b>
<b>Total Amount Paid</b>	<b>\$1.824 Billion</b>					
<b>Total Members</b>	<b>13,607</b>					

CHART 4

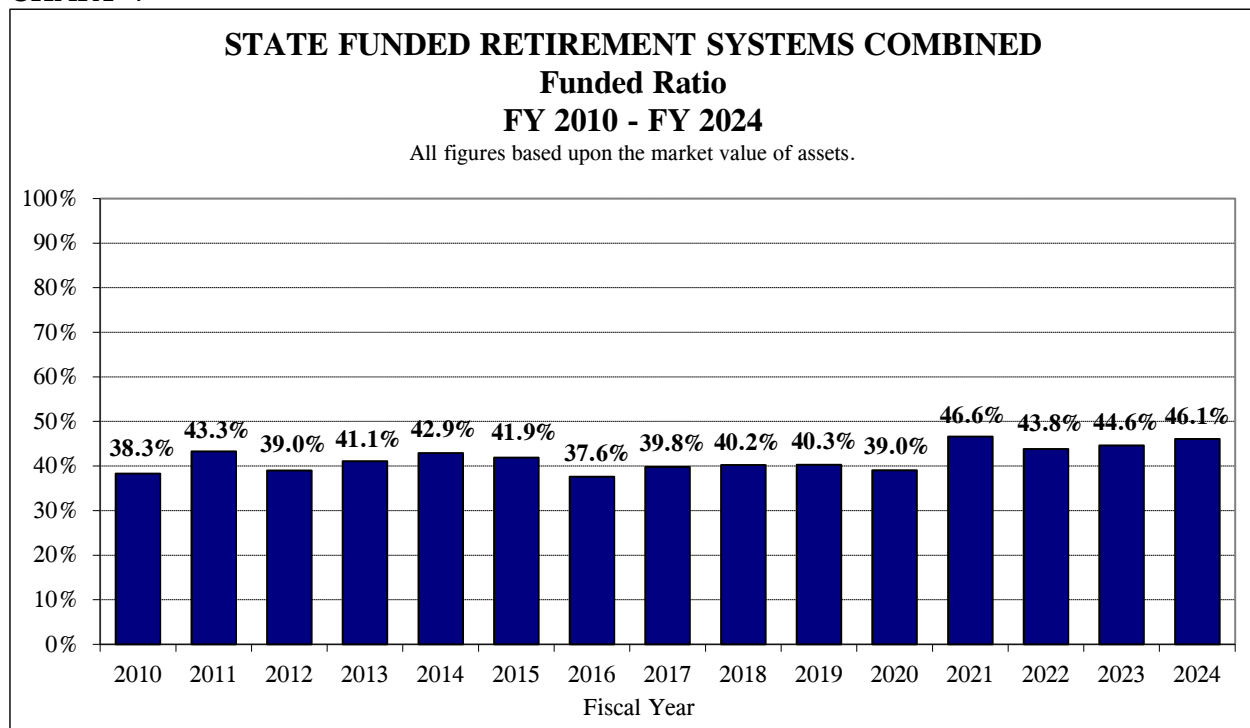


Chart 4 above shows the systems' funded ratio based on the market value of assets, without the asset smoothing method.

CHART 5

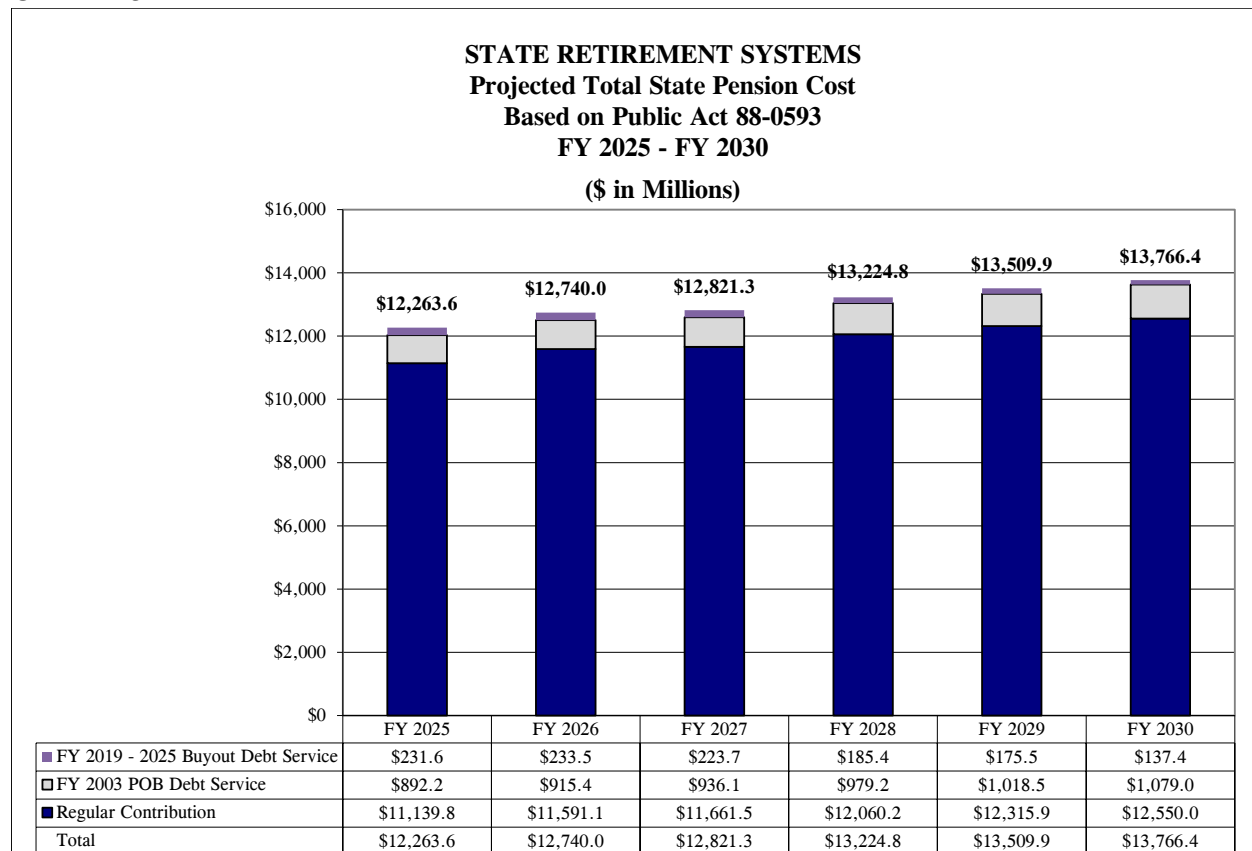


Chart 5 reflects the total pension-related expenditures by showing State contribution projections based on P.A. 88-0593 and all related debt service requirements for the period under review.

Public Act 93-0002 authorized the 2003 issuance of \$10 billion in pension obligation bonds and established the resulting debt service requirements.

Public Act 100-0587 authorized the issuance of \$1 billion in Pension Acceleration Bonds to fund the buyout programs, created by Public Act 100-0587. Public Act 102-0718 subsequently authorized the issuance of an additional \$1 billion of the Pension Acceleration Bonds to reflect the extended window period for the buyout programs, which are now scheduled to sunset on June 30, 2026. As of this writing, there have been 11 issuances of Pension Acceleration Bonds: \$300 million in FY 2019, \$225 million in FY 2020, \$125 million and \$87 million in FY 2021, \$148 million and \$125 million in FY 2022, \$148.5 million and \$200 million in FY 2023, \$175 million and \$145 million in FY 2024 and the most recent \$135 million in FY 2025. All of these issuances are also reflected in Chart 5. Please note that more information regarding the combined debt service of the bonds/notes can be found in Appendix N.



Table 5 below shows the projected normal cost for the all five State systems from FY 2024 through FY 2045. The normal cost is the cost of the benefit accrued in any given year. Employee contributions cover the employees' share of the total normal cost, and the rest will be covered by employer(s) (i.e., employer normal cost).

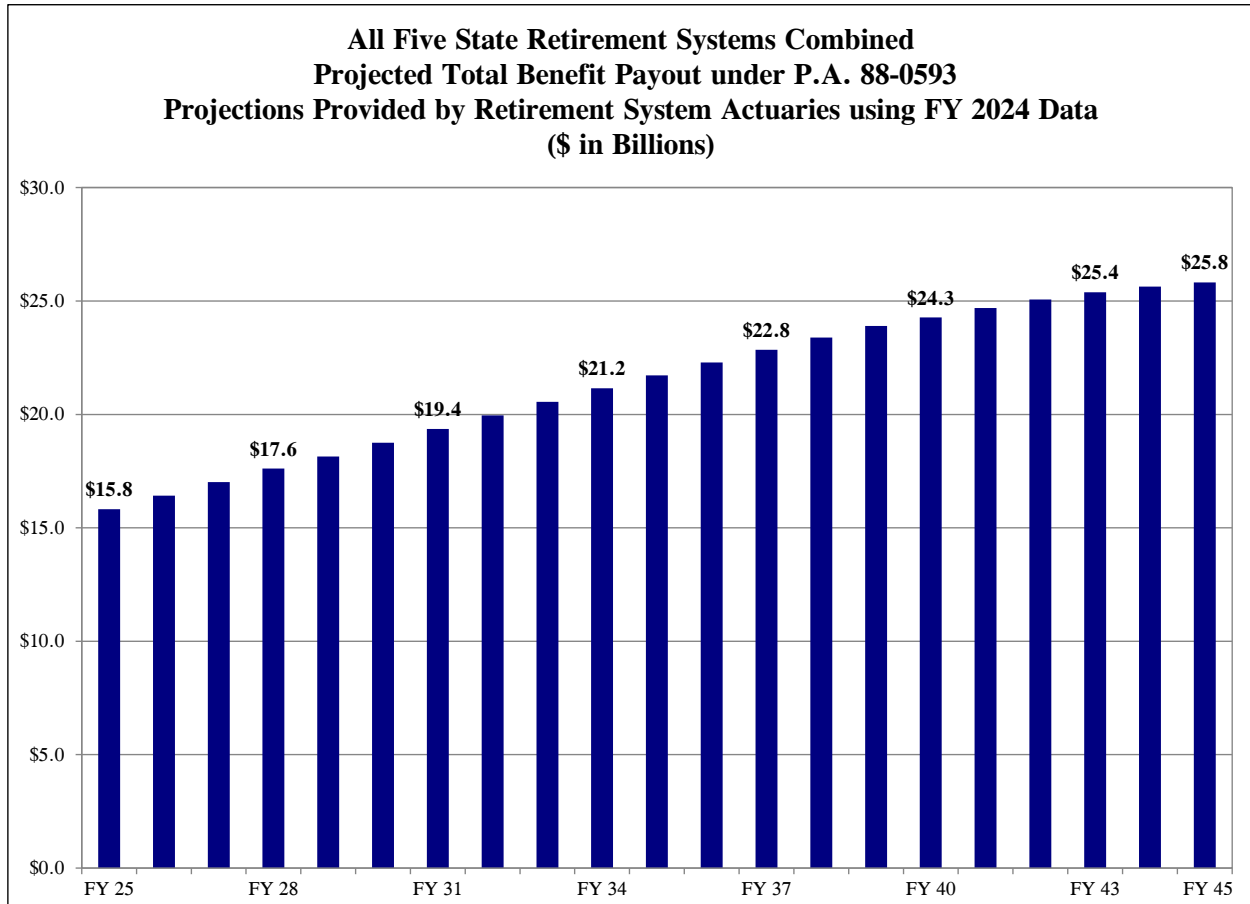
TABLE 5

<b>ALL FIVE STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COMBINED</b> <b>Projected Normal Costs based on Public Act 88-0593</b> <b>Projections Provided by Retirement System Actuaries using FY 2024 Data</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>									
Fiscal Year	Tier 1 Normal Cost	Tier 1 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Tier 2 Normal Cost	Tier 2 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Total Normal Cost	Total Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Employee Contributions	Employer Normal Cost	Employer Normal Cost as a % of Payroll
2025	\$3,389.7	24.4%	\$845.9	9.3%	\$4,287.0	18.6%	\$1,832.5	\$2,454.5	10.7%
2026	\$3,350.5	24.9%	\$952.1	9.3%	\$4,363.6	18.5%	\$1,882.6	\$2,481.0	10.5%
2027	\$3,261.2	25.2%	\$1,054.7	9.4%	\$4,378.4	18.1%	\$1,924.6	\$2,453.9	10.2%
2028	\$3,158.0	25.4%	\$1,161.2	9.5%	\$4,383.4	17.7%	\$1,966.6	\$2,416.8	9.8%
2029	\$3,047.2	25.6%	\$1,269.5	9.5%	\$4,382.7	17.4%	\$2,009.3	\$2,373.4	9.4%
2030	\$2,928.6	25.8%	\$1,383.2	9.6%	\$4,379.4	17.0%	\$2,052.4	\$2,326.9	9.0%
2031	\$2,800.3	26.0%	\$1,501.5	9.6%	\$4,370.9	16.6%	\$2,095.4	\$2,275.5	8.6%
2032	\$2,660.9	26.2%	\$1,624.2	9.7%	\$4,355.8	16.2%	\$2,138.7	\$2,217.1	8.2%
2033	\$2,511.6	26.4%	\$1,750.8	9.7%	\$4,334.6	15.8%	\$2,181.5	\$2,153.1	7.8%
2034	\$2,353.2	26.7%	\$1,881.6	9.8%	\$4,308.4	15.4%	\$2,223.8	\$2,084.6	7.4%
2035	\$2,183.7	26.9%	\$2,016.1	9.9%	\$4,275.0	15.0%	\$2,266.3	\$2,008.7	7.0%
2036	\$2,002.3	27.0%	\$2,155.4	9.9%	\$4,234.3	14.5%	\$2,308.3	\$1,926.0	6.6%
2037	\$1,812.2	27.2%	\$2,298.7	10.0%	\$4,188.9	14.1%	\$2,350.5	\$1,838.4	6.2%
2038	\$1,613.7	27.3%	\$2,444.0	10.0%	\$4,137.2	13.7%	\$2,393.5	\$1,743.7	5.8%
2039	\$1,406.5	27.4%	\$2,593.0	10.1%	\$4,080.5	13.2%	\$2,437.2	\$1,643.3	5.3%
2040	\$1,195.1	27.3%	\$2,744.7	10.1%	\$4,022.3	12.8%	\$2,482.0	\$1,540.3	4.9%
2041	\$986.8	27.2%	\$2,898.6	10.2%	\$3,969.5	12.4%	\$2,529.3	\$1,440.3	4.5%
2042	\$788.6	26.9%	\$3,053.5	10.2%	\$3,927.9	12.0%	\$2,579.3	\$1,348.6	4.1%
2043	\$605.9	26.5%	\$3,207.1	10.3%	\$3,900.8	11.7%	\$2,632.6	\$1,268.2	3.8%
2044	\$445.0	26.0%	\$3,360.0	10.3%	\$3,894.7	11.4%	\$2,689.4	\$1,205.3	3.5%
2045	\$315.0	25.6%	\$3,509.2	10.4%	\$3,916.2	11.2%	\$2,750.4	\$1,165.8	3.3%

NOTE: Tier 1 and Tier 2 normal costs as a percentage of payroll are calculated based on the respective Tier 1 and Tier 2 payrolls.

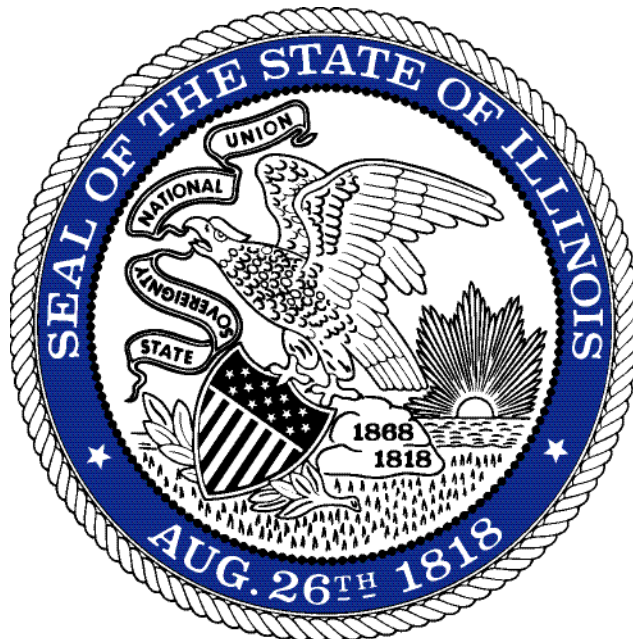
Moving forward, the total benefits paid by the five State Systems are projected to gradually increase from \$15.8 billion in FY 2025 to \$25.8 billion in FY 2045. Chart 6, seen below, shows the projected aggregate total benefit payout of all five of the State Systems combined, based on FY 2024 actuarial data.

**CHART 6**



# VIII. The Teachers' Retirement System

- Plan Summary
- FY 2024 Change in Unfunded Liabilities
- Funded Ratio History
- Active Member Headcount
- Average Active Member Salaries
- Retiree Headcount
- Average Retirement Annuities
- Unfunded History
- Rate of Return on Investments
- Annual Investment Revenue
- Total Payout
- Annual Changes in Unfunded Liabilities
- Changes in Net Assets
- Investment Return History
- Reduction in State Contributions
- Tier 1 & Tier 2 Normal Cost Projections





# Teachers' Retirement System

## Tier 1 Defined Benefit Plan Summary

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### Retirement Age

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- ☐ Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
- ☐ Age 60 with 10 years of service credit
- ☐ Age 55 with 20 years of service credit (discounted annuity or Early Retirement Option\*)
- ☐ Age 55 with 35 years of service credit
- ☐ "Rule of 85" for TRS members who are employees of the State of Illinois

\* Early Retirement Option (ERO) expired on July 1, 2016. The last day ERO was available to a TRS member was June 30, 2016.

### Retirement Formula

---

- ☐ 2.2% of final average salary for each year of service credit earned after June 30, 1998 (prior years under graduated formula can be upgraded)

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ☐ 75% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ☐ Average of the four highest consecutive annual salary rates within the last 10 years of service

### Annual COLA

---

- ☐ 3% compounded

### Employee Contributions

---

- ☐ 9.0% of salary
  - 7.5% for retirement benefit, 0.5% for annual COLA, and 1% for death benefit

# Teachers' Retirement System

## Tier 2 Defined Benefit Plan Summary

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ❑ Age 67 with 10 years of service credit
- ❑ Age 62 with 10 years of service credit (reduced annuity)

### Retirement Formula

---

- ❑ 2.2% of final average salary for each year of service credit

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ❑ 75% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ❑ Average of the eight highest consecutive annual salary rates within the last 10 years of service
- ❑ Pensionable Salary is limited by an amount tied to the 2010 Social Security Wage Base of \$106,800. This amount increases annually by 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less. The salary limits for calendar year 2024 and 2025 are \$125,774 and \$127,283, respectively.

### Annual COLA

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- ❑ Simple 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less

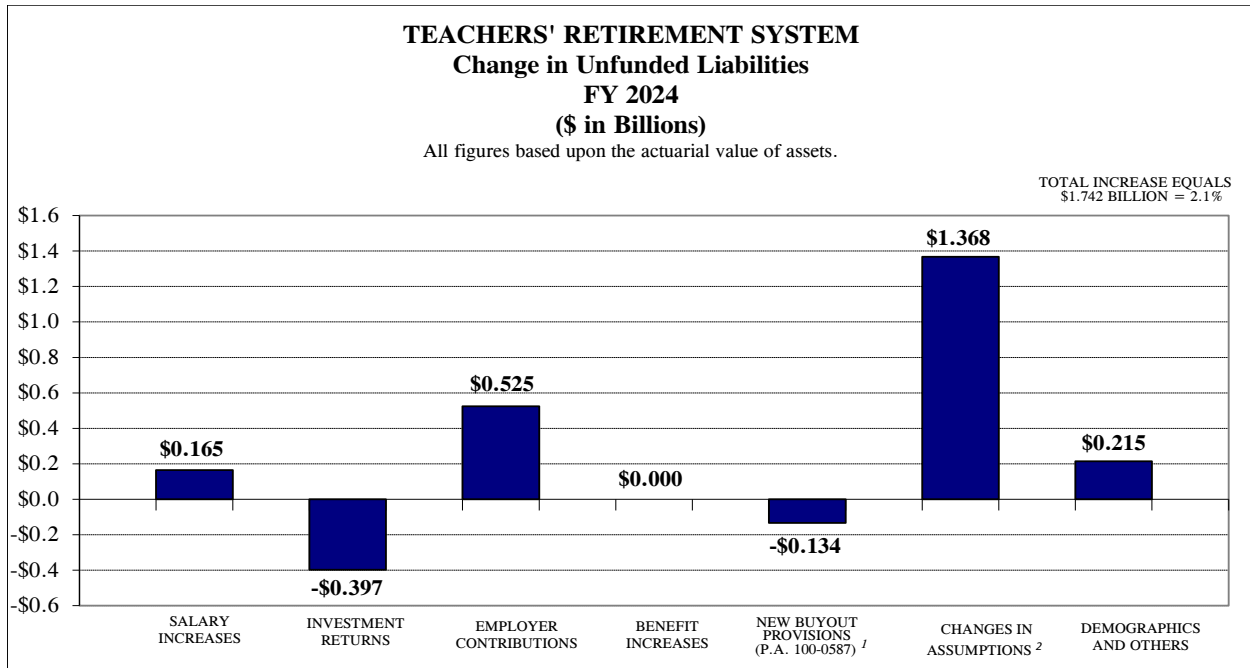
### Employee Contributions

---

- ❑ 9.0% of salary
  - 7.5% for retirement benefit, 0.5% for annual COLA, and 1% for death benefit

The benefits shown reflect P.A. 96-0889 (2 Tier Act of 2011) and are for Tier 2 members who first contribute to the system on or after January 1, 2011. Please refer to Section I earlier in this report for details.

CHART 7



<sup>1</sup> The two voluntary buyout programs were created by P.A. 100-0587 and extended by 3 years to June 30, 2024, by P.A. 101-0010. P.A. 102-0718 extended the programs by 2 more years to June 30, 2026. In the TRS 2024 actuarial valuation, the assumed participation rate for the COLA buyout is increased to 25% from 20%, based on recent actual experience. While the assumed participation rate for the total pension buyout program remains at 10% for future inactive members, a new assumption is added: 1% of all current inactive members are expected to elect the total buyout.

<sup>2</sup> TRS conducted a three-year experience study covering FY 2021 through FY 2023. As a result, various assumptions have been updated and reflected in the TRS FY 2024 actuarial valuation. These updates include retirement rates, termination rates, disability rates, among others. The buyout participation assumption rate for the COLA buyout is increased to reflect actual experience, as noted in footnote 1. Please note that TRS' assumed investment rate of return of 7.00% remains unchanged in the FY 2024 valuation.

CHART 8

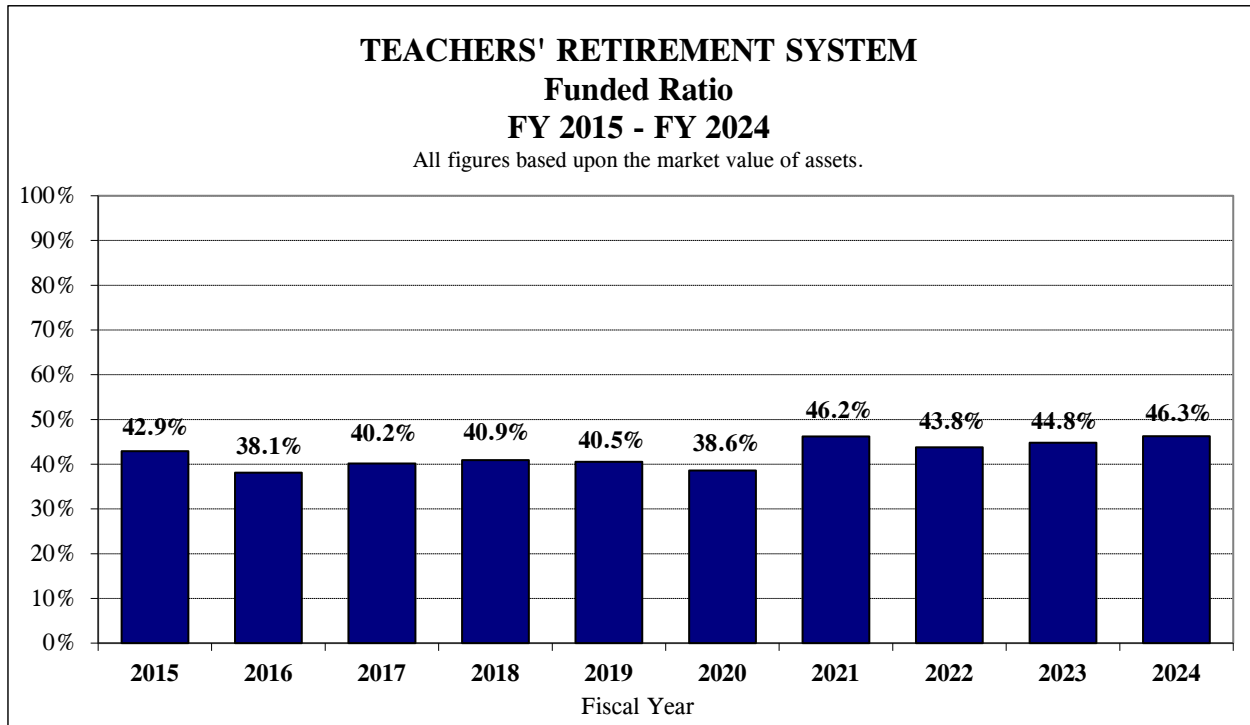


CHART 9

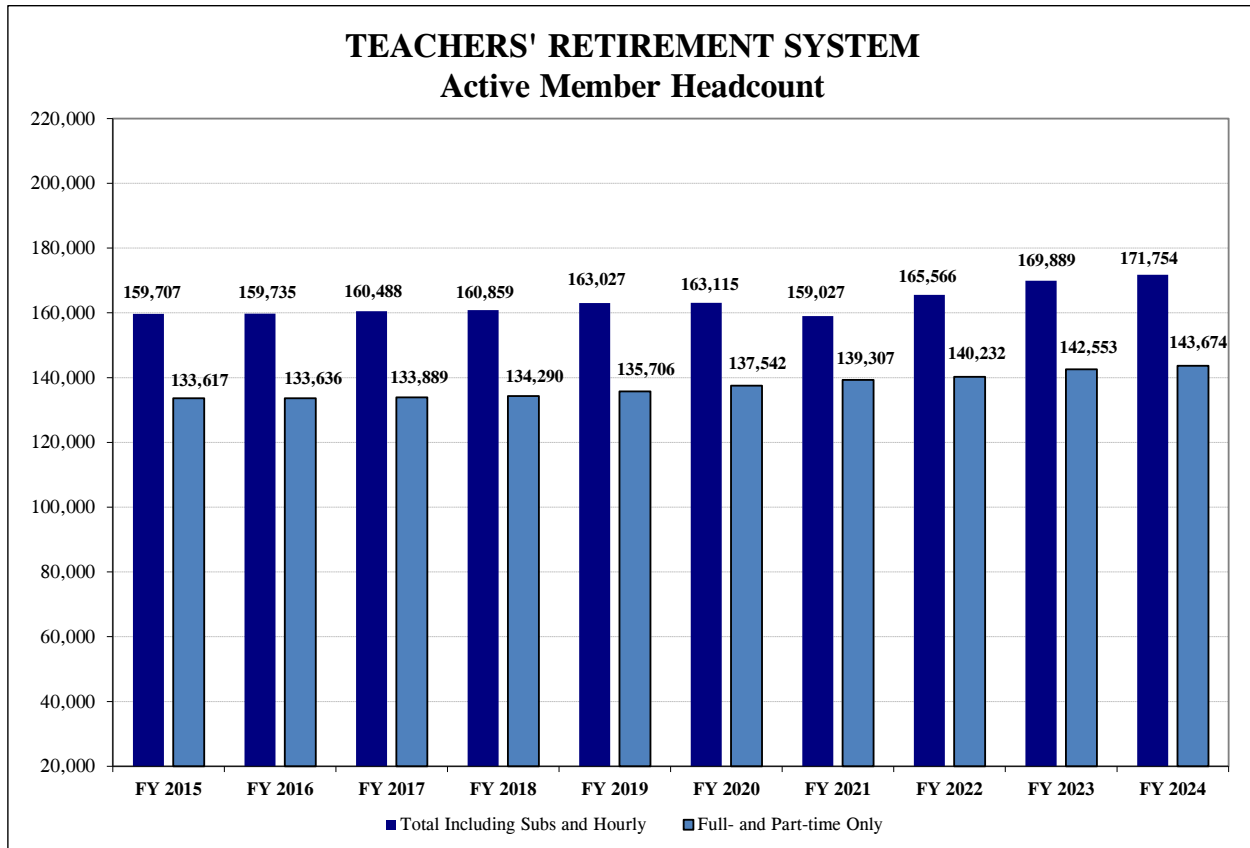
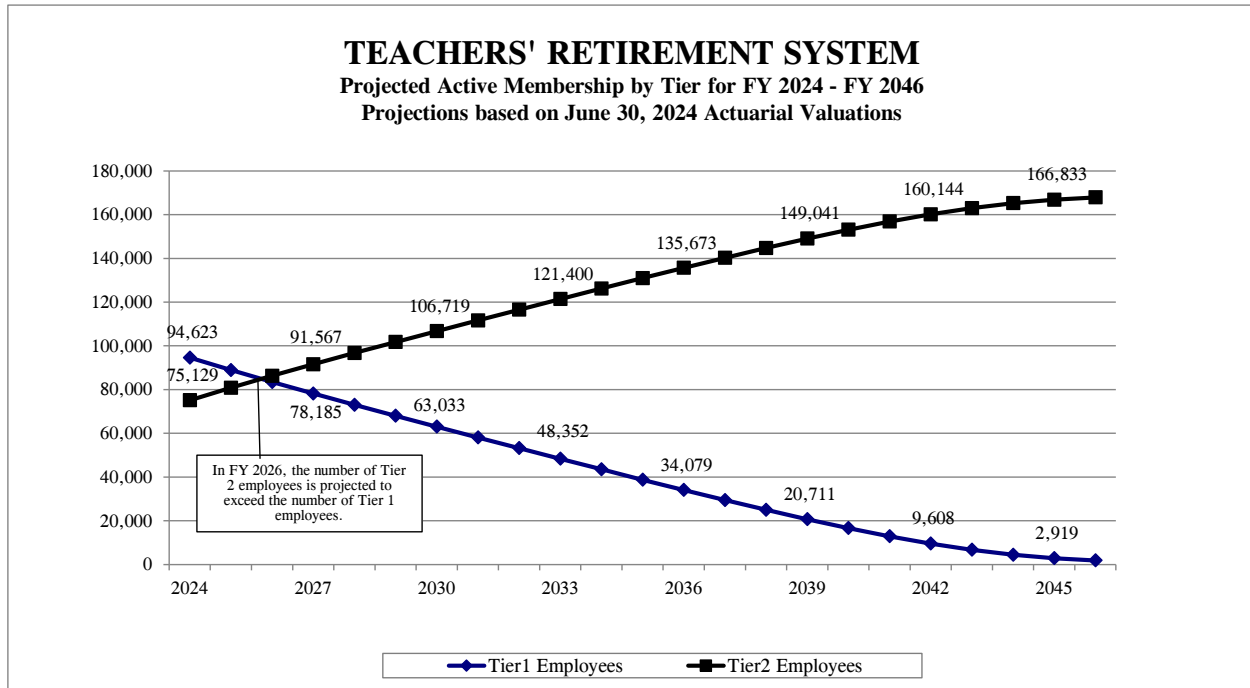


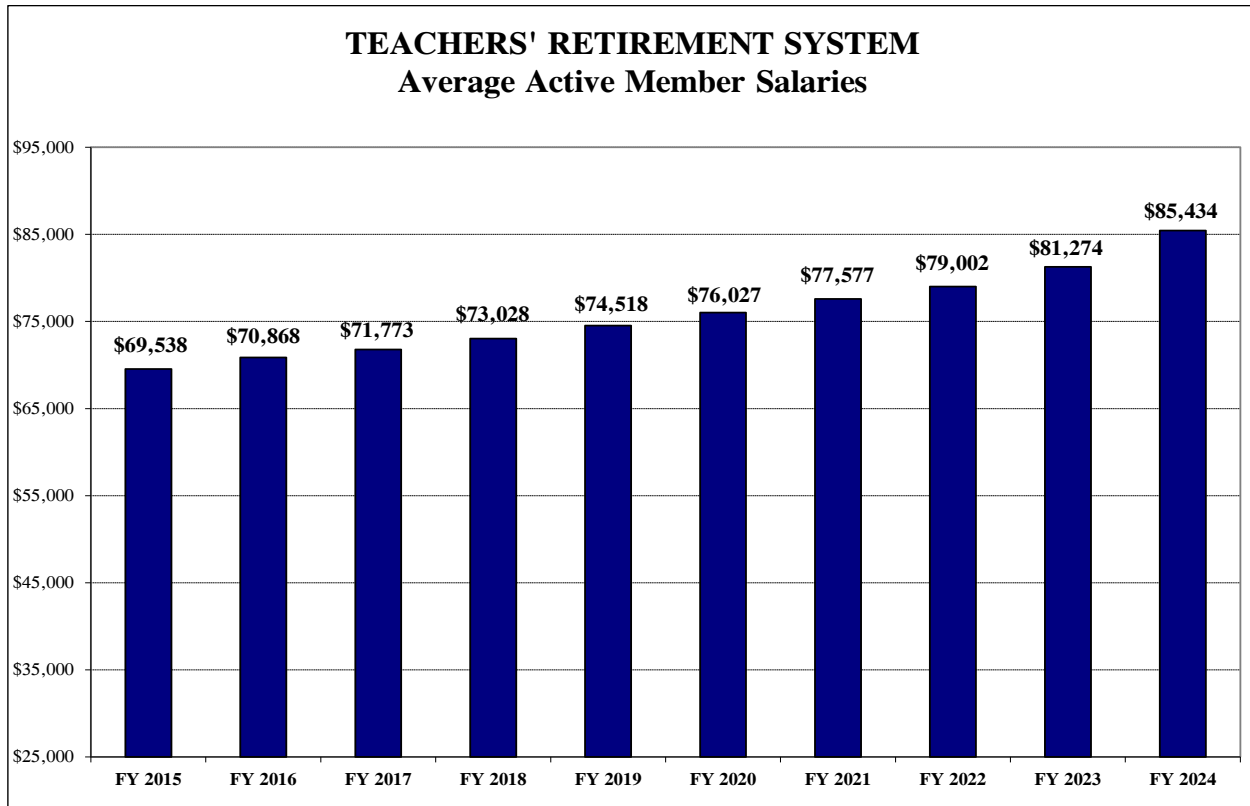
CHART 10



*NOTE: The above membership projections include all active employees such as full-time, part-time, substitute, and hourly employees.*

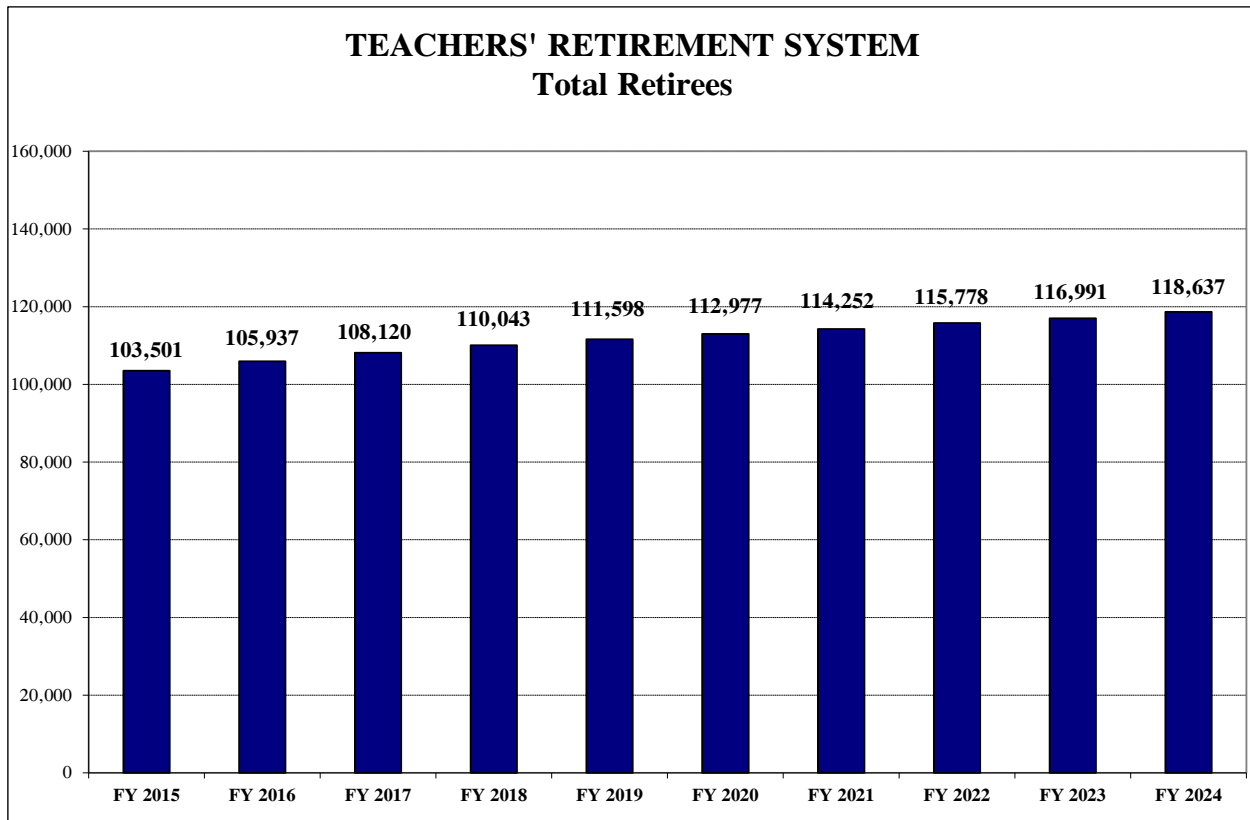


CHART 11



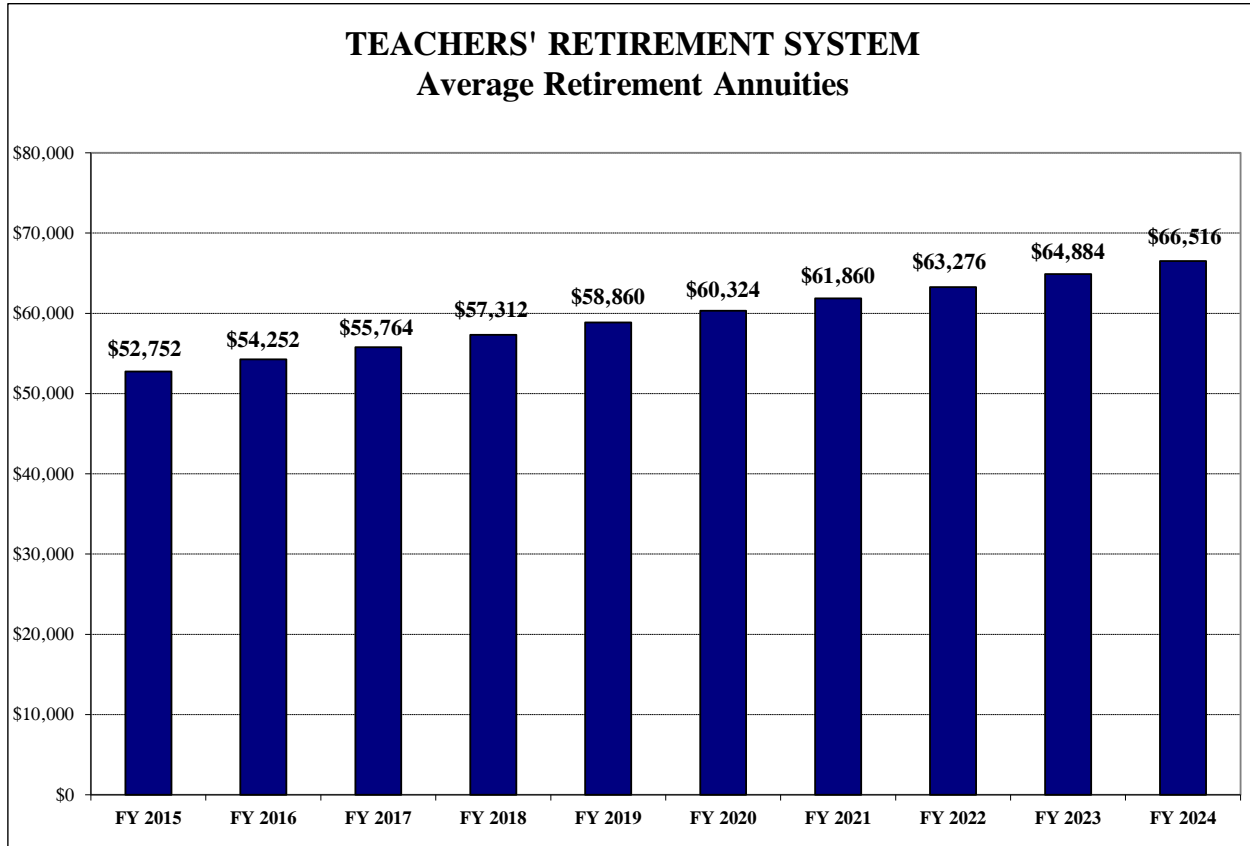
NOTE: All the data is based on TRS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports (ACFRs).

CHART 12



NOTE: All the data is based on TRS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports (ACFRs).

CHART 13



NOTE: All the data is based on TRS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports (ACFRs).

CHART 14

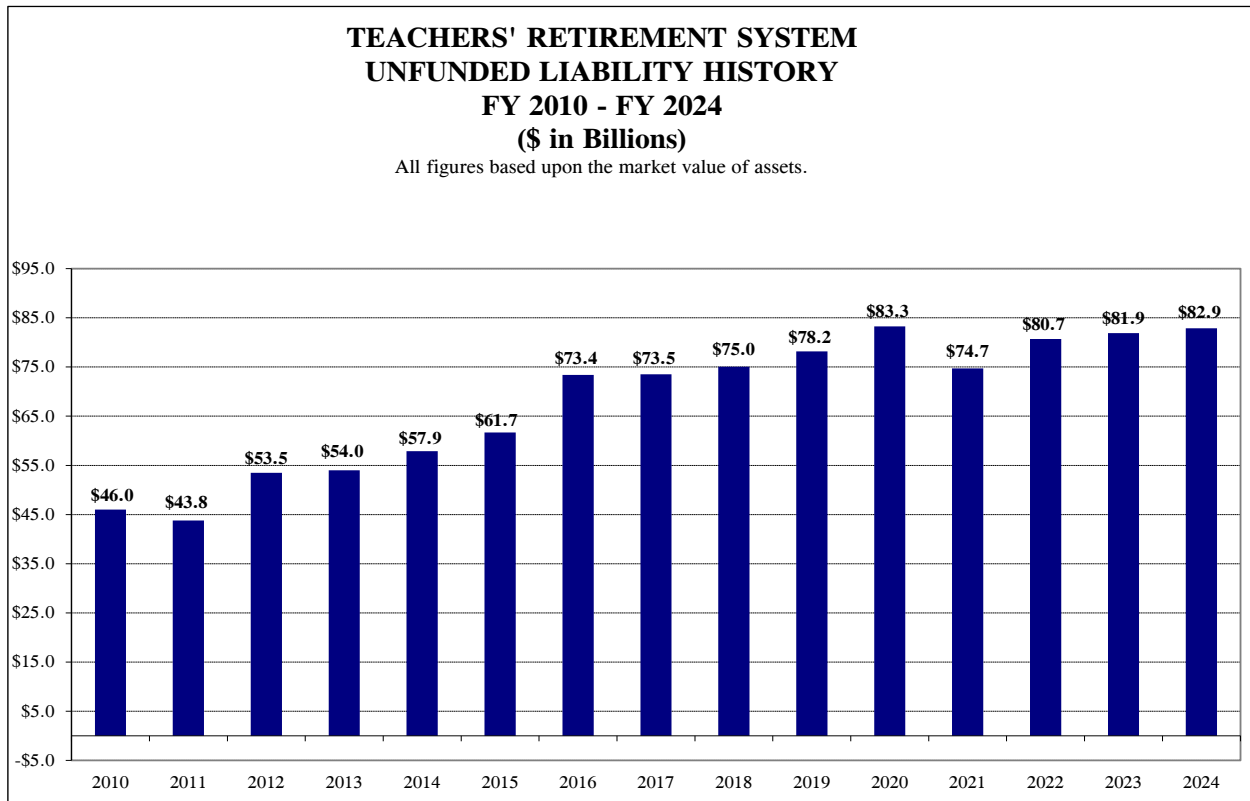


CHART 15

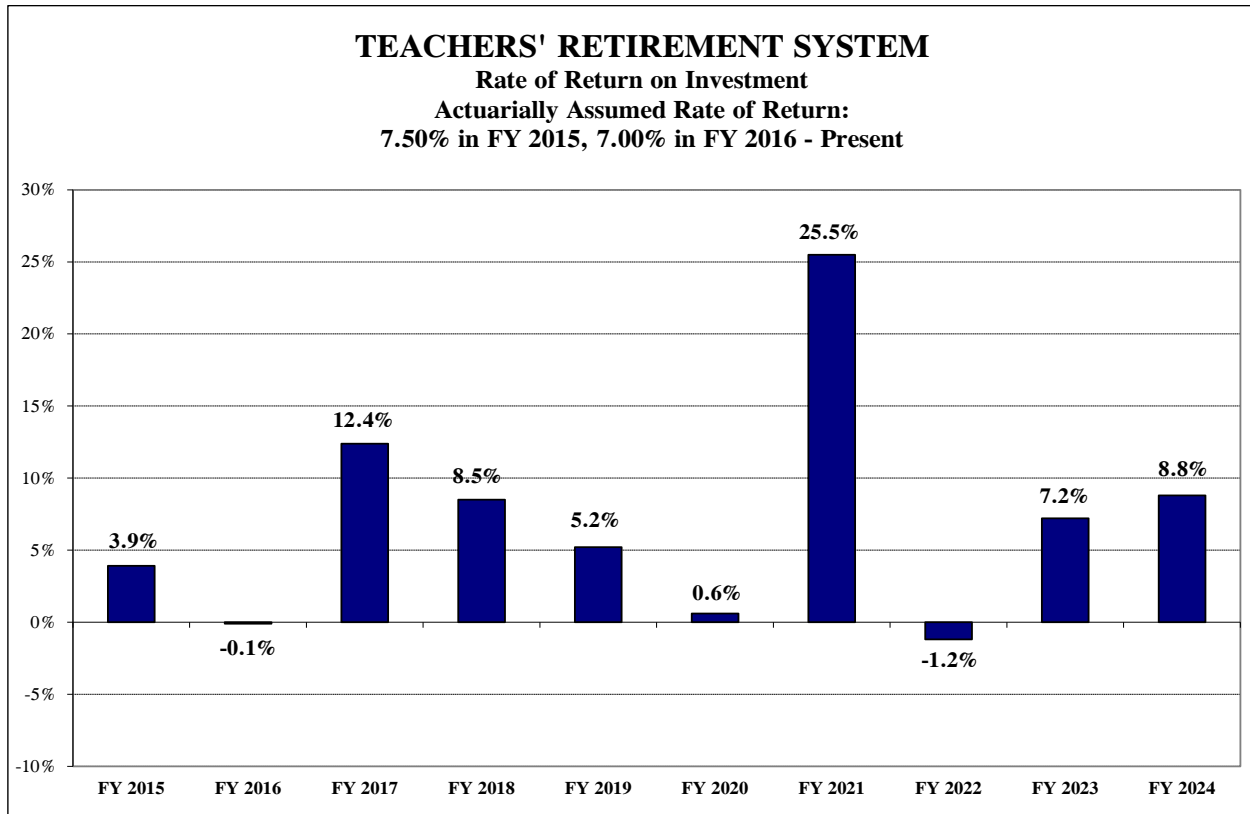


CHART 16

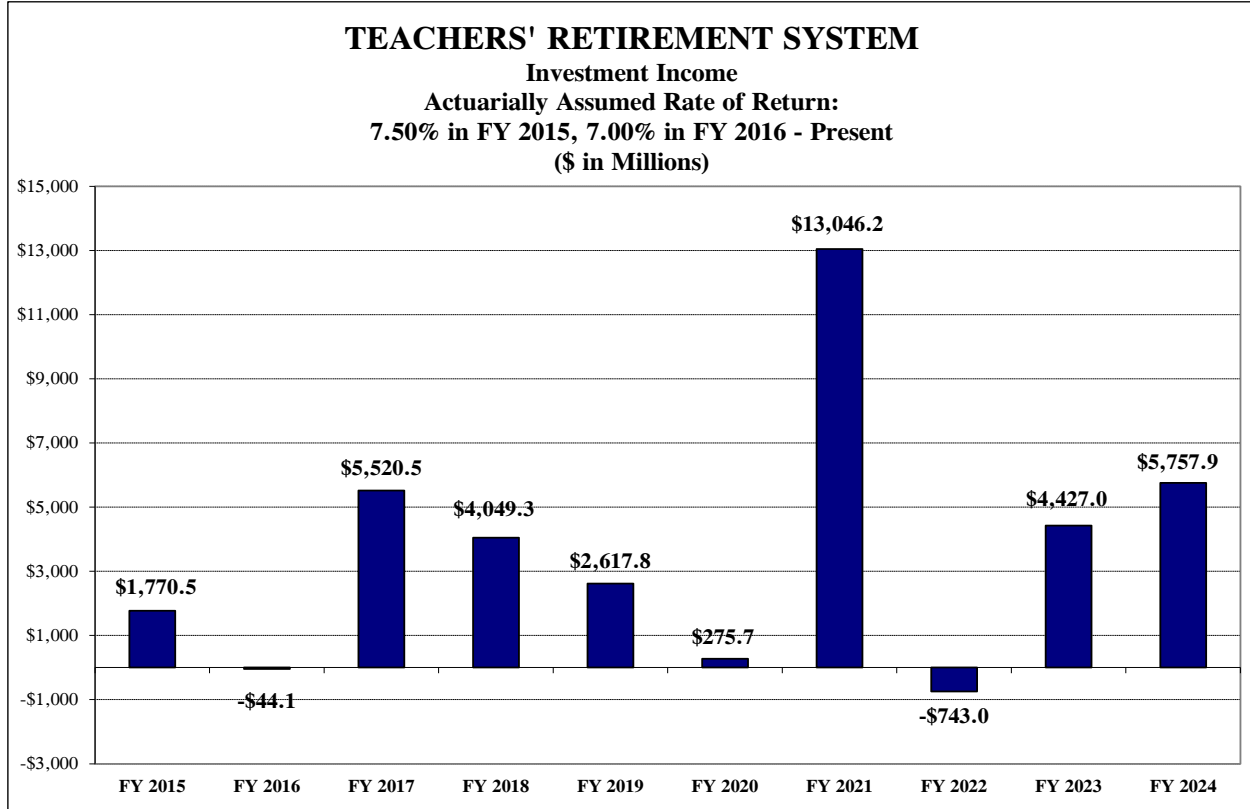


CHART 17

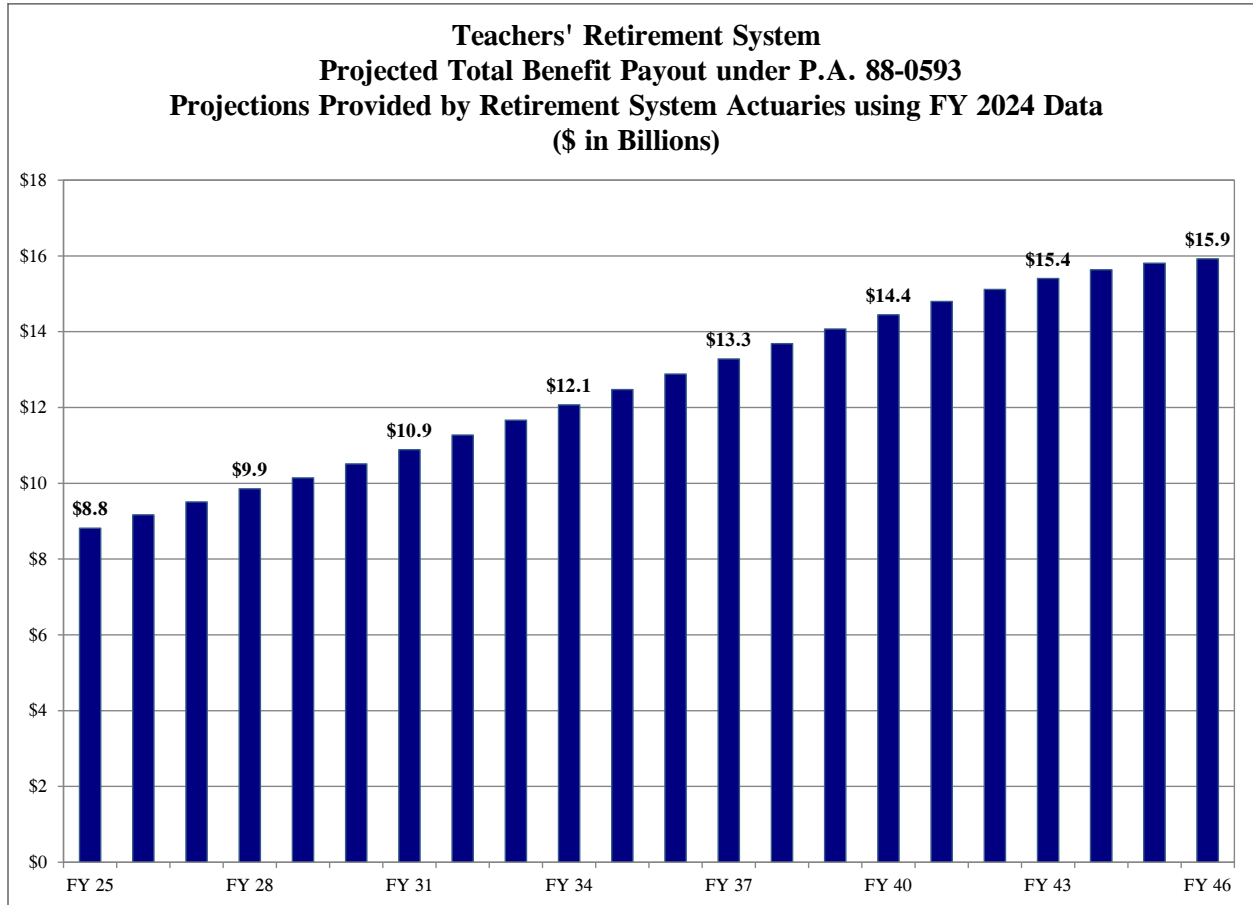


TABLE 6

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM CHANGES IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FY 1996 - FY 2024								
YEAR ENDED	SALARY INCREASES	INVESTMENT RETURNS (HIGHER)/LOWER THAN ASSUMED	EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS N.C. + INTEREST (HIGHER)/LOWER	BENEFIT INCREASES	NEW BUYOUT PROVISIONS (P.A. 100-0587)	CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	OTHER FACTORS MISC.	TOTAL CHANGE IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
6/30/1996	\$400,399,000	(\$577,281,000)	\$965,961,000	\$17,772,000		\$0	\$166,531,000	\$973,382,000
6/30/1997	(59,062,000)	(830,936,000)	992,390,000	0		(2,944,771,000)	88,773,000	(2,753,606,000)
6/30/1998	(46,017,000)	(1,417,747,000)	776,189,000	1,000,300,000		0	71,152,000	383,877,000
6/30/1999	44,030,000	(389,014,000)	677,408,000	33,870,000		125,223,000	533,933,000	1,025,450,000
6/30/2000	(33,403,000)	(450,361,000)	723,606,000	0		0	197,345,000	437,187,000
6/30/2001	(10,310,000)	3,089,765,000	733,877,000	0		0	632,729,000	4,446,061,000
6/30/2002	4,934,000	2,696,199,000	1,074,422,000	0		694,736,000	360,047,000	4,830,338,000
6/30/2003	171,802,000	827,434,000	1,415,610,000	53,850,000		0	658,524,000	3,127,220,000
6/30/2004	217,255,000	(2,168,876,000)	(2,811,516,000)	0		0	357,250,000	(4,405,887,000)
6/30/2005	236,687,000	(682,294,000)	1,299,840,000	0		26,425,000	1,706,431,000	2,587,089,000
6/30/2006	68,398,000	(1,159,525,000)	1,913,368,000	0		0	(400,028,000)	422,213,000
6/30/2007	149,682,000	(3,785,653,000)	1,739,187,000	0		2,410,756,000	813,081,000	1,327,053,000
6/30/2008	(153,987,000)	5,514,988,000	1,529,701,000	0		0	(428,135,000)	6,462,567,000
6/30/2009	(29,162,000)	2,373,683,000	1,782,855,000	0		0	672,134,000	4,799,510,000
6/30/2010	(210,220,000)	2,929,300,000	1,572,250,000	0		0	561,570,000	4,852,900,000
6/30/2011	(545,612,000)	1,718,405,000	1,913,647,000	0		0	589,446,000	3,675,886,000
6/30/2012	(1,211,160,000)	1,806,150,000	2,710,710,000	0		4,624,970,000	618,880,000	8,549,550,000
6/30/2013	(412,776,000)	1,557,219,000	2,125,732,000	0		0	382,074,000	3,652,249,000
6/30/2014	(474,190,195)	(1,791,604,611)	1,648,042,240	0		6,403,256,969	72,310,315	5,857,814,718
6/30/2015	(468,541,235)	(1,354,881,665)	1,992,652,465	0		586,418,960	341,371,995	1,097,020,520
6/30/2016	(65,504,184)	467,184,012	1,635,079,237	0		5,654,841,998	1,029,558,907	8,721,159,970
6/30/2017	29,518,579	(384,476,850)	1,808,876,910	0		0	574,797,924	2,028,716,563
6/30/2018	(40,293,935)	(306,966,173)	1,909,537,067	0	(380,955,376)	(711,686,423)	1,382,295,985	1,851,931,145
6/30/2019	(84,011,865)	589,910,262	1,754,692,033	0	0	80,717,984	436,027,601	2,777,336,015
6/30/2020	(41,780,212)	972,850,068	1,622,083,905	0	0	0	88,641,204	2,641,794,965
6/30/2021	(56,331,439)	(1,436,959,691)	1,414,463,477	0	(195,467,590)	(516,709,885)	17,785,894	(773,219,234)
6/30/2022	32,828,461	(459,975,183)	610,043,719	0	(65,234,112)	403,824,677	157,489,268	678,976,830
6/30/2023	237,171,924	29,433,147	565,237,635	0	(35,490,137)	0	486,327,758	1,282,680,327
6/30/2024	164,767,372	(397,306,665)	524,955,379	0	(133,501,723)	1,367,637,238	214,990,957	1,741,542,558
TOTALS	(\$2,184,888,729)	\$6,978,662,651	\$36,620,901,067	\$1,105,792,000	(\$810,648,938)	\$18,205,640,518	\$12,383,334,808	\$72,298,793,377

NOTE: All the calculations in this table are based upon actuarial value of assets, i.e., WITH Asset Smoothing.

TABLE 7

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM Changes in Net Assets (\$ in Millions)										
Fiscal Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Additions to Assets										
State of Illinois	\$3,377.7	\$3,742.5	\$3,986.4	\$4,095.1	\$4,466.0	\$4,813.5	\$5,140.6	\$5,866.8	\$6,009.2	\$6,158.6
Pension Obligation Bonds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Employees	\$935.5	\$951.8	\$929.1	\$938.0	\$964.0	\$994.4	\$1,023.5	\$1,072.6	\$1,109.5	\$1,168.7
School Districts	\$75.8	\$73.5	\$73.8	\$64.6	\$70.0	\$69.4	\$69.6	\$76.4	\$81.6	\$88.1
Federal	\$69.8	\$74.5	\$75.7	\$20.0	\$18.5	\$23.2	\$28.0	\$44.5	\$43.1	\$44.2
Net Investment Income	\$1,770.6	-\$44.1	\$5,520.5	\$4,049.3	\$2,617.8	\$275.7	\$13,046.2	-\$743.0	\$4,427.0	\$5,757.9
Total Asset Additions (A)	\$6,229.3	\$4,798.2	\$10,585.4	\$9,167.1	\$8,136.3	\$6,176.2	\$19,307.9	\$6,317.3	\$11,670.4	\$13,217.4
Deductions from Assets										
Benefits	\$5,536.4	\$5,848.2	\$6,152.9	\$6,458.7	\$6,745.5	\$7,035.3	\$7,323.9	\$7,607.0	\$7,899.1	\$8,191.4
Refunds	\$88.6	\$83.0	\$285.1	\$92.9	\$73.2	\$64.2	\$64.2	\$62.6	\$68.2	\$69.0
Subsidy Payments	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Administrative Expenses	\$21.7	\$23.0	\$22.7	\$21.6	\$24.3	\$23.0	\$23.8	\$26.6	\$32.0	\$37.0
Other	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Asset Deductions (B)	\$5,646.7	\$5,954.2	\$6,460.7	\$6,573.2	\$6,843.1	\$7,122.5	\$7,411.9	\$7,696.2	\$7,999.4	\$8,297.4
Change in Net Assets (A-B=C)	\$582.5	-\$1,156.0	\$4,124.7	\$2,593.9	\$1,293.2	-\$946.3	\$11,896.0	-\$1,378.9	\$3,671.1	\$4,920.0

TABLE 8

<b>TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Historical Investment Revenues</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>				
Fiscal Year	Market Value of Assets at Year End	Net Investment Revenue	Rate of Return Earned	
2015	\$46,406.9	\$1,770.6	3.9%	
2016	\$45,251.0	-\$44.1	-0.1%	
2017	\$49,375.7	\$5,520.5	12.4%	
2018	\$51,969.5	\$4,049.3	8.5%	
2019	\$53,262.8	\$2,617.8	5.2%	
2020	\$52,316.5	\$275.7	0.6%	
2021	\$64,212.5	\$13,046.2	25.5%	
2022	\$62,833.6	-\$743.0	-1.2%	
2023	\$66,504.7	\$4,427.0	7.2%	
2024	\$71,424.8	\$5,757.9	8.8%	

TABLE 9

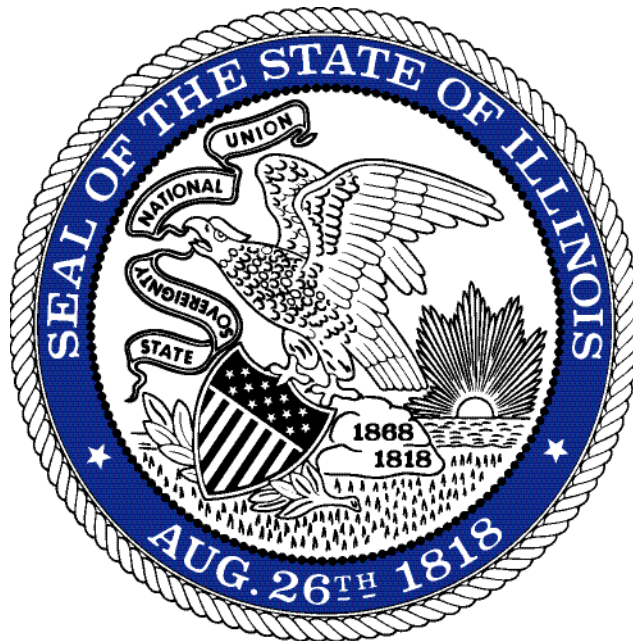
<b>TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Projected Normal Costs based on Public Act 88-0593</b> <b>Projections Provided by Retirement System Actuaries using FY 2024 Data</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>										
Fiscal Year	Tier 1 Normal Cost	Tier 1 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Tier 2 Normal Cost	Tier 2 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Administrative Expenses	Total Normal Cost **	Total Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Employee Contributions	Employer Normal Cost	Employer Normal Cost as a % of Payroll
2025 *	\$2,117.6	24.1%	\$306.2	7.7%	\$51.4	\$2,475.2	19.3%	\$1,151.9	\$1,323.4	10.3%
2026	\$2,146.5	24.6%	\$354.1	7.8%	\$61.0	\$2,561.6	19.3%	\$1,192.3	\$1,369.3	10.3%
2027	\$2,126.7	24.9%	\$399.5	7.9%	\$62.6	\$2,588.9	19.0%	\$1,224.5	\$1,364.3	10.0%
2028	\$2,093.9	25.2%	\$447.9	7.9%	\$64.3	\$2,606.0	18.7%	\$1,256.4	\$1,349.6	9.7%
2029	\$2,052.2	25.4%	\$497.6	8.0%	\$65.9	\$2,615.7	18.3%	\$1,288.1	\$1,327.6	9.3%
2030	\$2,001.9	25.6%	\$551.0	8.0%	\$67.5	\$2,620.4	17.9%	\$1,319.5	\$1,300.9	8.9%
2031	\$1,942.0	25.9%	\$607.5	8.1%	\$69.1	\$2,618.7	17.5%	\$1,350.5	\$1,268.1	8.5%
2032	\$1,872.0	26.1%	\$667.2	8.2%	\$70.6	\$2,609.8	17.0%	\$1,381.1	\$1,228.7	8.0%
2033	\$1,790.1	26.3%	\$730.2	8.2%	\$72.2	\$2,592.5	16.5%	\$1,411.0	\$1,181.5	7.5%
2034	\$1,696.7	26.6%	\$797.0	8.3%	\$73.7	\$2,567.3	16.0%	\$1,440.0	\$1,127.3	7.0%
2035	\$1,592.2	26.9%	\$866.8	8.3%	\$75.1	\$2,534.1	15.5%	\$1,468.9	\$1,065.2	6.5%
2036	\$1,476.5	27.1%	\$940.3	8.4%	\$76.6	\$2,493.4	15.0%	\$1,497.4	\$995.9	6.0%
2037	\$1,350.3	27.4%	\$1,017.3	8.5%	\$78.0	\$2,445.7	14.4%	\$1,526.0	\$919.7	5.4%
2038	\$1,213.0	27.6%	\$1,096.6	8.5%	\$79.5	\$2,389.1	13.8%	\$1,554.9	\$834.2	4.8%
2039	\$1,063.6	27.7%	\$1,179.6	8.6%	\$81.0	\$2,324.2	13.2%	\$1,583.9	\$740.2	4.2%
2040	\$905.4	27.8%	\$1,265.2	8.6%	\$82.5	\$2,253.1	12.6%	\$1,613.7	\$639.4	3.6%
2041	\$744.5	27.7%	\$1,353.2	8.7%	\$84.1	\$2,181.8	11.9%	\$1,645.0	\$536.8	2.9%
2042	\$587.2	27.5%	\$1,443.2	8.7%	\$85.9	\$2,116.3	11.3%	\$1,678.5	\$437.8	2.3%
2043	\$439.5	27.2%	\$1,533.1	8.8%	\$87.7	\$2,060.3	10.8%	\$1,714.7	\$345.6	1.8%
2044	\$308.4	26.7%	\$1,623.4	8.9%	\$89.7	\$2,021.5	10.4%	\$1,754.0	\$267.5	1.4%
2045	\$203.7	26.4%	\$1,711.7	8.9%	\$91.9	\$2,007.4	10.1%	\$1,797.3	\$210.1	1.1%
2046	\$129.8	25.9%	\$1,796.2	9.0%	\$94.4	\$2,020.5	9.9%	\$1,845.5	\$175.0	0.9%
* FY 2025 data is based on the TRS FY 2023 actuarial valuation, which aligns with the TRS FY 2025 State contribution.										
** Total normal cost includes administrative expenses.										





# IX. The State Employees' Retirement System

- Plan Summaries
- FY 2024 Change in Unfunded Liabilities
- Funded Ratio History
- Active Member Headcount
- Average Active Member Salaries
- Retiree Headcount
- Average Retirement Annuities
- Unfunded History
- Rate of Return on Investments
- Annual Investment Revenue
- Total Payout
- Annual Changes in Unfunded Liabilities
- Changes in Net Assets
- Investment Return History
- Reduction in State Contributions
- Tier 1 & Tier 2 Normal Cost Projections





# State Employees' Retirement System

## Tier 1 Regular Formula - Plan Summary

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ☐ "Rule of 85" – retirement when member's age plus years of service equals 85
- ☐ Age 60 with 8 years of service credit
- ☐ Age 55 with at least 25 years of service (reduced one-half of one percent for each month the member is under age 60)

### Retirement Formula

---

- ☐ 1.67% of final average salary for each year of service for members covered by Social Security
- ☐ 2.2% of final average salary for each year of service credit for members not covered by Social Security

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ☐ 75% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ☐ Highest 48 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service

### Annual COLA

---

- ☐ 3% compounded

### Employee Contributions

---

- ☐ 4.0% of salary for members covered by Social Security
  - 3.5% for retirement benefit and 0.5% for survivors' benefit
- ☐ 8.0% of salary for members not covered by Social Security
  - 7.0% for retirement benefit and 1.0% for survivors' benefit

# State Employees' Retirement System

## Tier 1 Alternative Formula - Plan Summary

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ☐ Age 55 with at least 20 years of service
- ☐ Age 50 with at least 25 years of service

### Retirement Formula

---

- ☐ 2.5% of final average salary for each year of service for members covered by Social Security
- ☐ 3.0% of final average salary for each year of service credit for members not covered by Social Security

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ☐ 80% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ☐ Rate of pay on the last day of employment, or the average of the last 48 months of compensation, whichever is greater
- ☐ Salary capped at Tier II cap level. This salary cap rises annually at an increase that is equal to one-half of the annual rate of inflation in the previous year.

### Annual COLA

---

- ☐ 3% compounded

### Employee Contributions

---

- ☐ 8.5% of salary for members covered by Social Security; Applies to Security Employees of the Department of Corrections and Department of Human Services, Air Pilots and State Highway Maintenance Workers
  - 8.0% for retirement benefit and 0.5% for survivors' benefit
- ☐ 12.5% of salary for members not covered by Social Security; Applies to State Police, Special Agents, Firefighters, Secretary of State Investigators, Conservation Police Officers, Department of Revenue Investigators, Central Management Services Police Officers, Mental Health Police Officers, Dangerous Drug Investigators, Attorney General Investigators, Controlled Substance Inspectors, States Attorneys Appellate Prosecutors Investigators, Commerce Commission Police Officers and Arson Investigators
  - 11.5% for retirement benefit and 1.0% for survivors' benefit

# State Employees' Retirement System

## Tier 2 Regular Formula - Plan Summary

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ❑ Age 67 with 10 years of service credit
- ❑ Age 62 with 10 years of service (reduced one-half of one percent for each month the member is under age 67)

### Retirement Formula

---

- ❑ 1.67% of final average salary for each year of service for members covered by Social Security
- ❑ 2.2% of final average salary for each year of service credit for members not covered by Social Security

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ❑ 75% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ❑ Highest 96 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service
- ❑ Pensionable Salary is limited by an amount tied to the 2010 Social Security Wage Base of \$106,800. This amount increases annually by 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less. The salary limits for calendar year 2024 and 2025 are \$125,774 and \$127,283, respectively.

### Annual COLA

---

- ❑ Simple 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less

### Employee Contributions

---

- ❑ 4.0% of salary for members covered by Social Security
  - 3.5% for retirement benefit and 0.5% for survivors' benefit
- ❑ 8.0% of salary for members not covered by Social Security
  - 7.0% for retirement benefit and 1.0% for survivors' benefit

The benefits shown reflect P.A. 96-0889 (2 Tier Act of 2011) and are for Tier 2 members who first contribute to the system on or after January 1, 2011. Please refer to Section I earlier in this report for details.

# State Employees' Retirement System

## Tier 2 Alternative Formula - Plan Summary

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ❑ Age 60 with at least 20 years of service

### Retirement Formula

---

- ❑ 2.5% of final average salary for each year of service for members covered by Social Security
- ❑ 3.0% of final average salary for each year of service credit for members not covered by Social Security

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ❑ 80% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ❑ Highest 96 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service
- ❑ Pensionable Salary is limited by an amount tied to the 2010 Social Security Wage Base of \$106,800. This amount increases annually by 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less. The salary limits for calendar year 2024 and 2025 are \$125,774 and \$127,283, respectively.

### Annual COLA

---

- ❑ Simple 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less

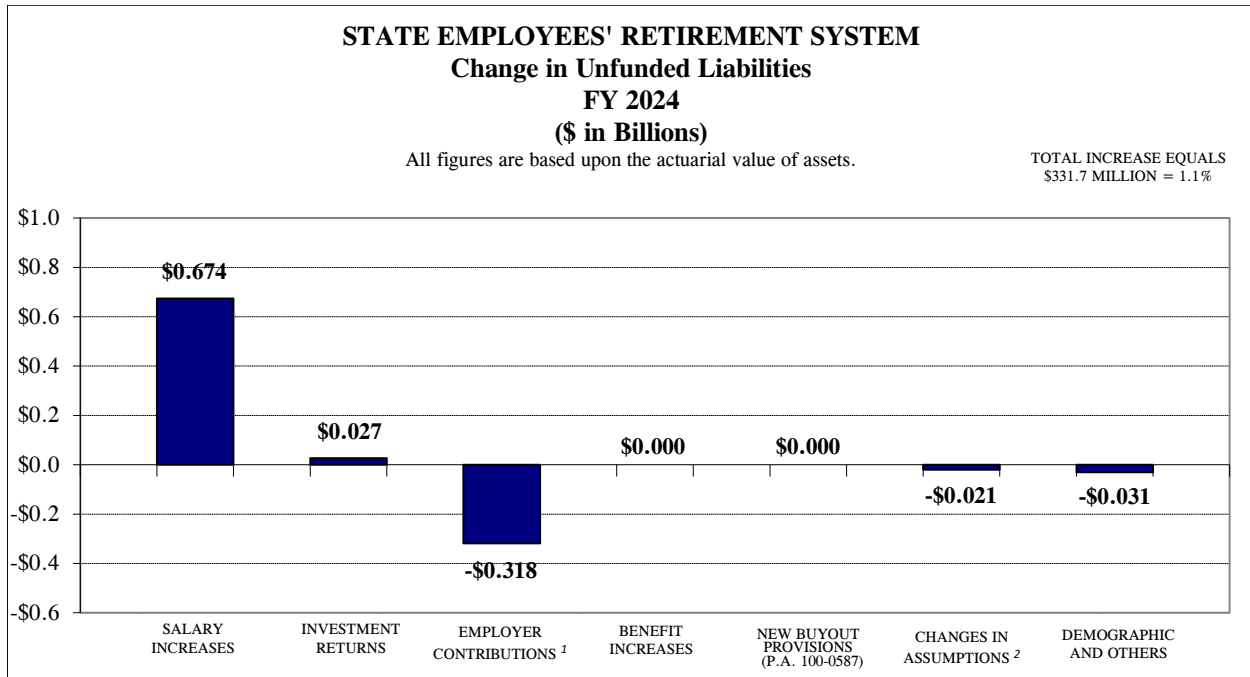
### Employee Contributions

---

- ❑ 8.5% of salary for members covered by Social Security; Applies to Security Employees of the Department of Corrections and Department of Human Services, Air Pilots and State Highway Maintenance Workers
  - 8.0% for retirement benefit and 0.5% for survivors' benefit
- ❑ 12.5% of salary for members not covered by Social Security; Applies to State Police, Special Agents, Firefighters, Secretary of State Investigators, Conservation Police Officers, Department of Revenue Investigators, Central Management Services Police Officers, Mental Health Police Officers, Dangerous Drug Investigators, Attorney General Investigators, Controlled Substance Inspectors, States Attorneys Appellate Prosecutors Investigators, Commerce Commission Police Officers and Arson Investigators
  - 11.5% for retirement benefit and 1.0% for survivors' benefit

The benefits shown reflect P.A. 96-0889 (2 Tier Act of 2011) and are for Tier 2 members who first contribute to the system on or after January 1, 2011. Please refer to Section I earlier in this report for details.

CHART 18



<sup>1</sup> The SERS unfunded liability decreased by \$318 million because contributions exceeded the normal cost, plus interest.

<sup>2</sup> The two voluntary buyout programs were created by P.A. 100-0587 and extended by 3 years to June 30, 2024 by P.A. 101-0010. P.A. 102-0718 extended the programs by 2 more years to June 30, 2026. As of FY 2024 actuarial valuation, the participation assumption for the COLA buyout is 20% for eligible Regular formula members, 45% for eligible Alternative formula members not covered by Social Security, and 40% for eligible Alternative formula members who are covered by Social Security. The assumed participation rate for the total buyout is 3%.

CHART 19

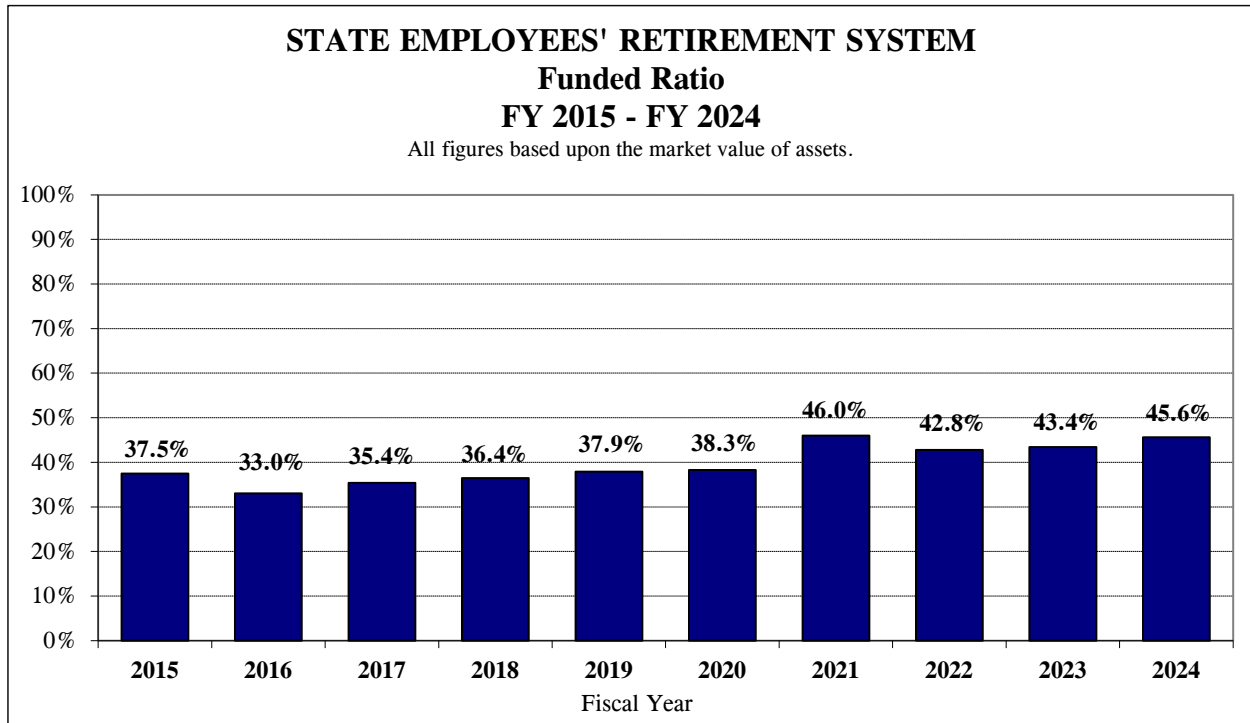


CHART 20

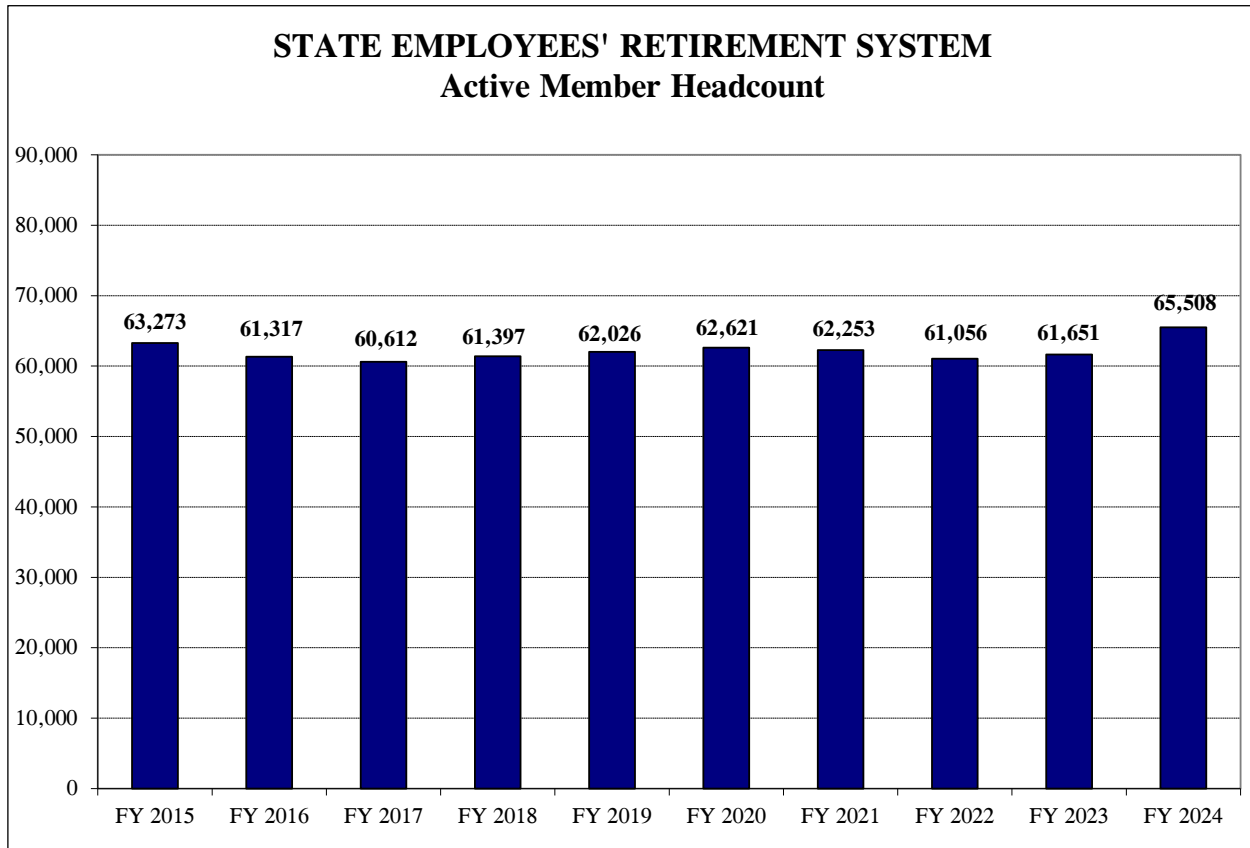


CHART 21

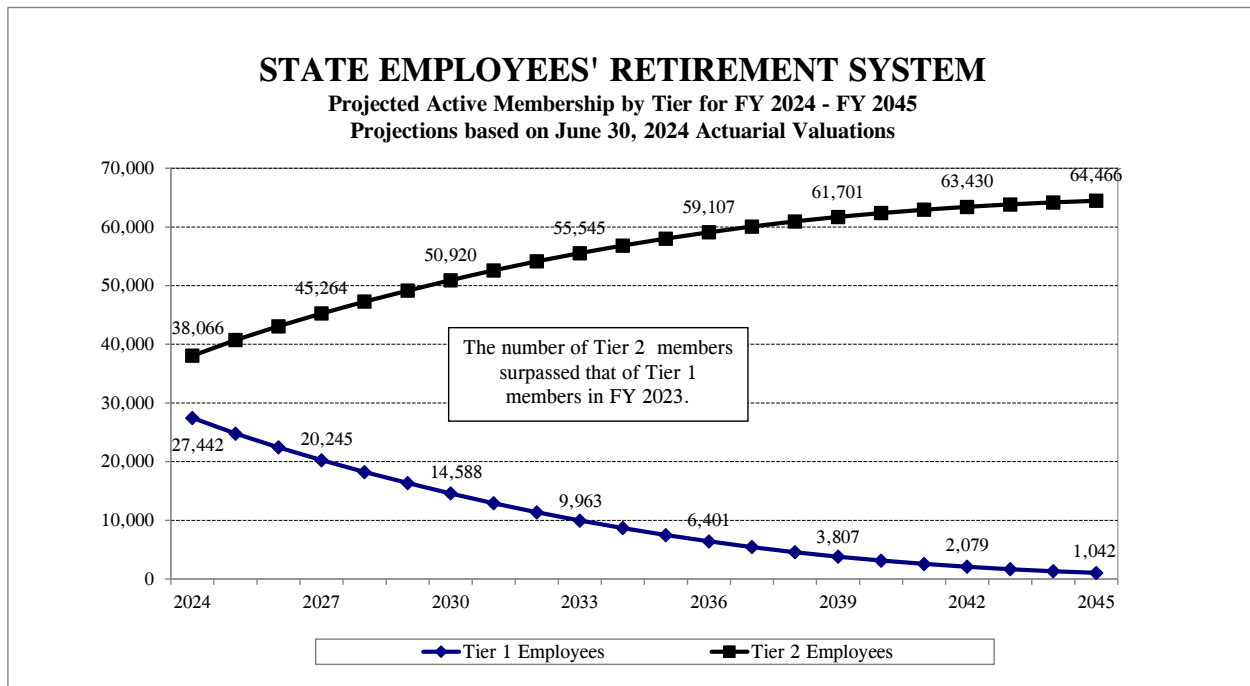




CHART 22

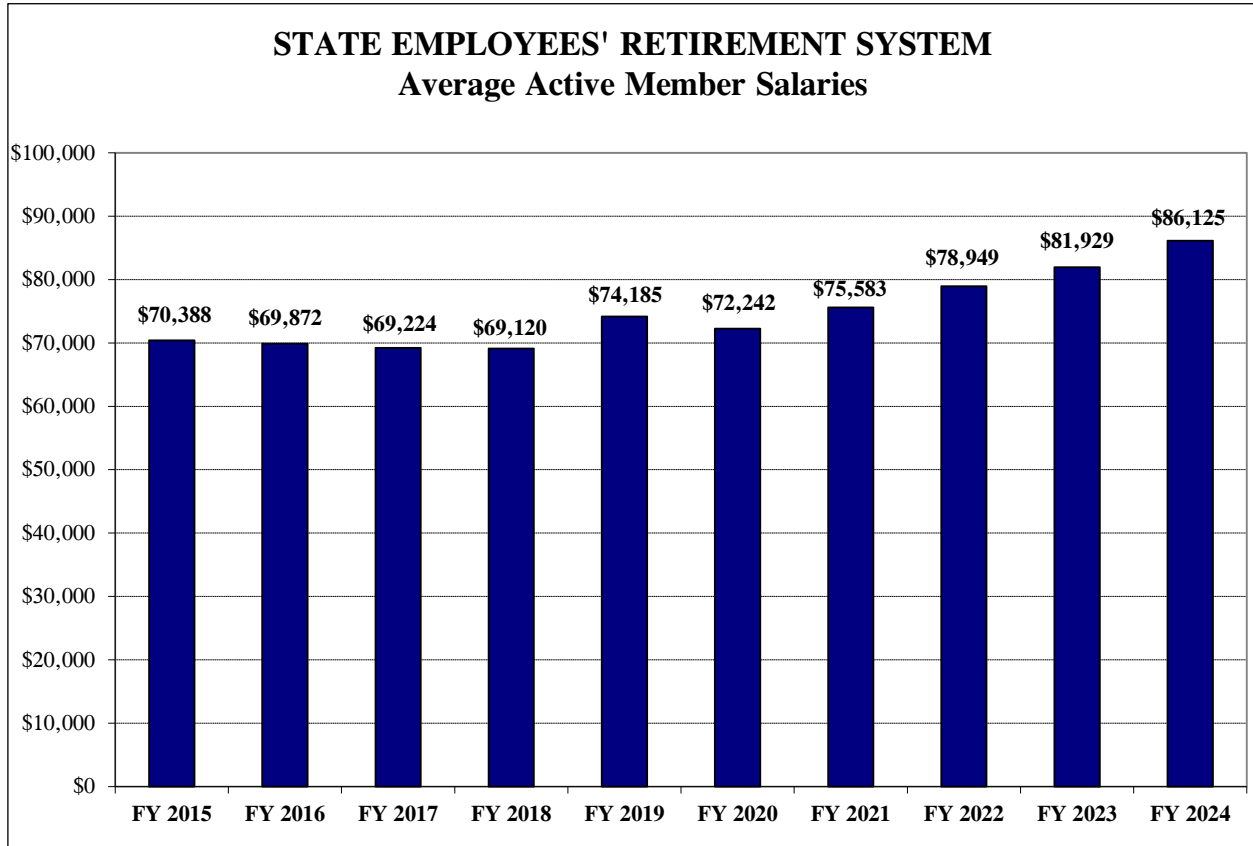


CHART 23

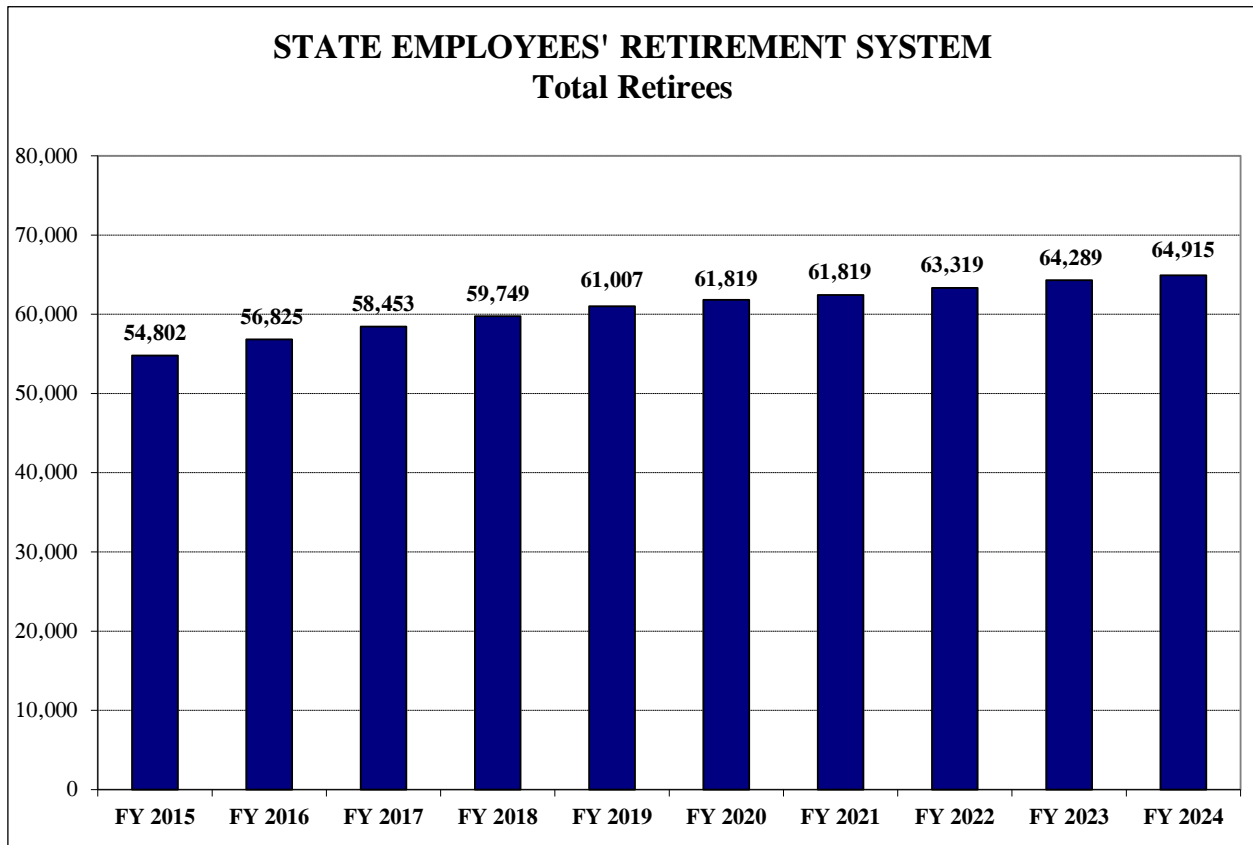


CHART 24

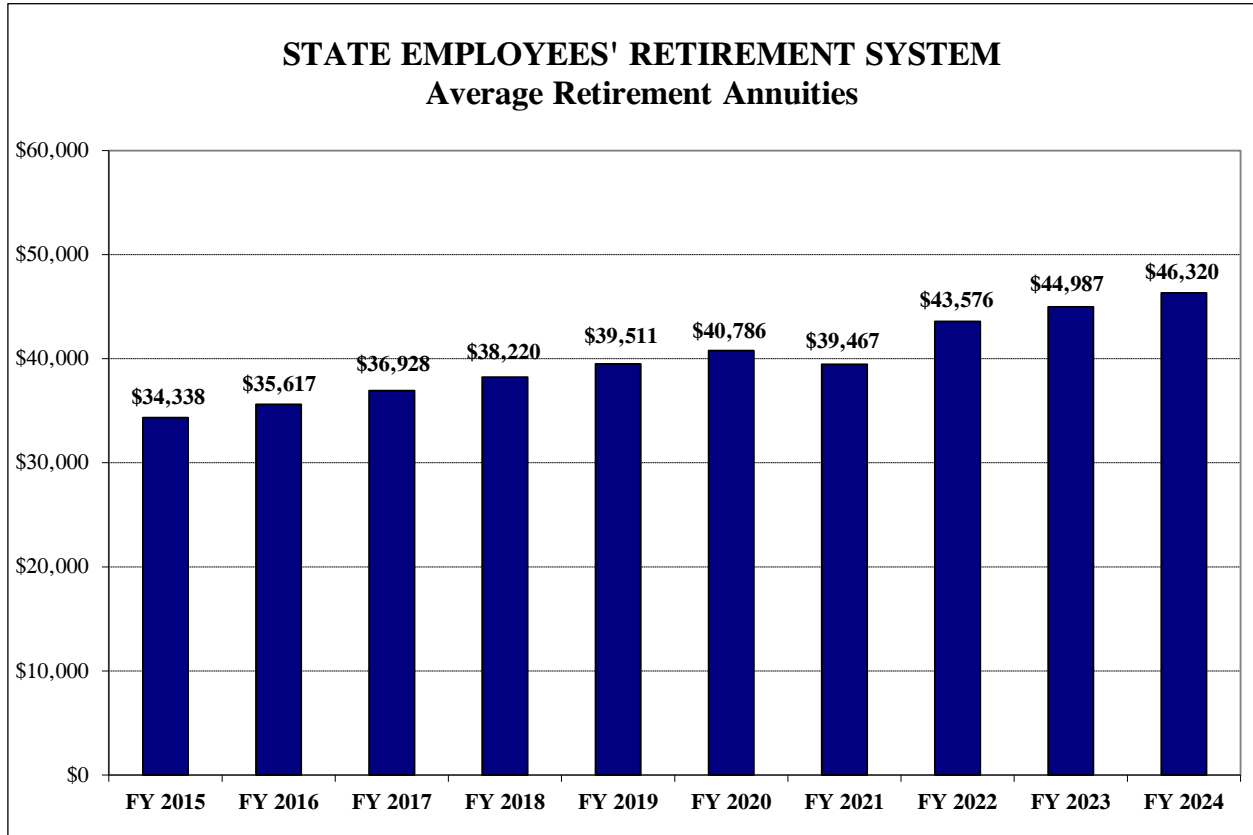


CHART 25

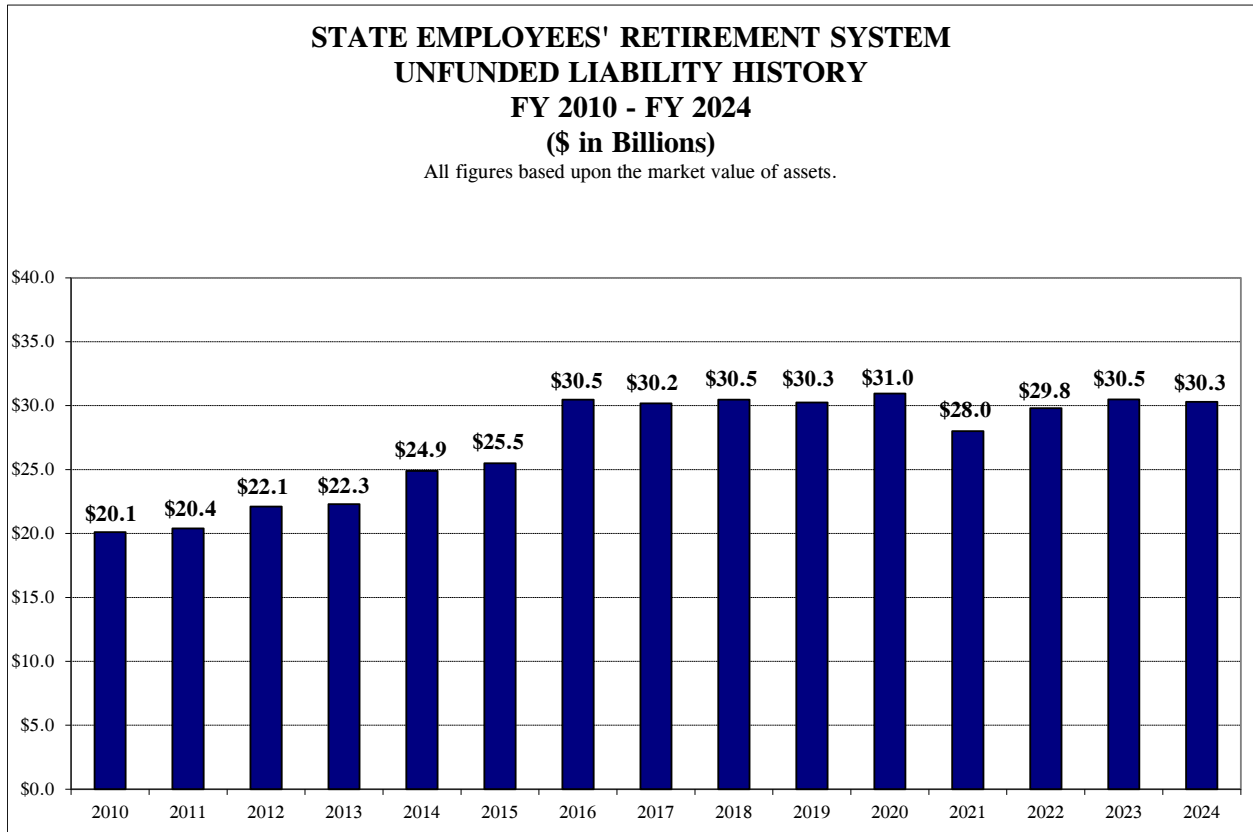


CHART 26

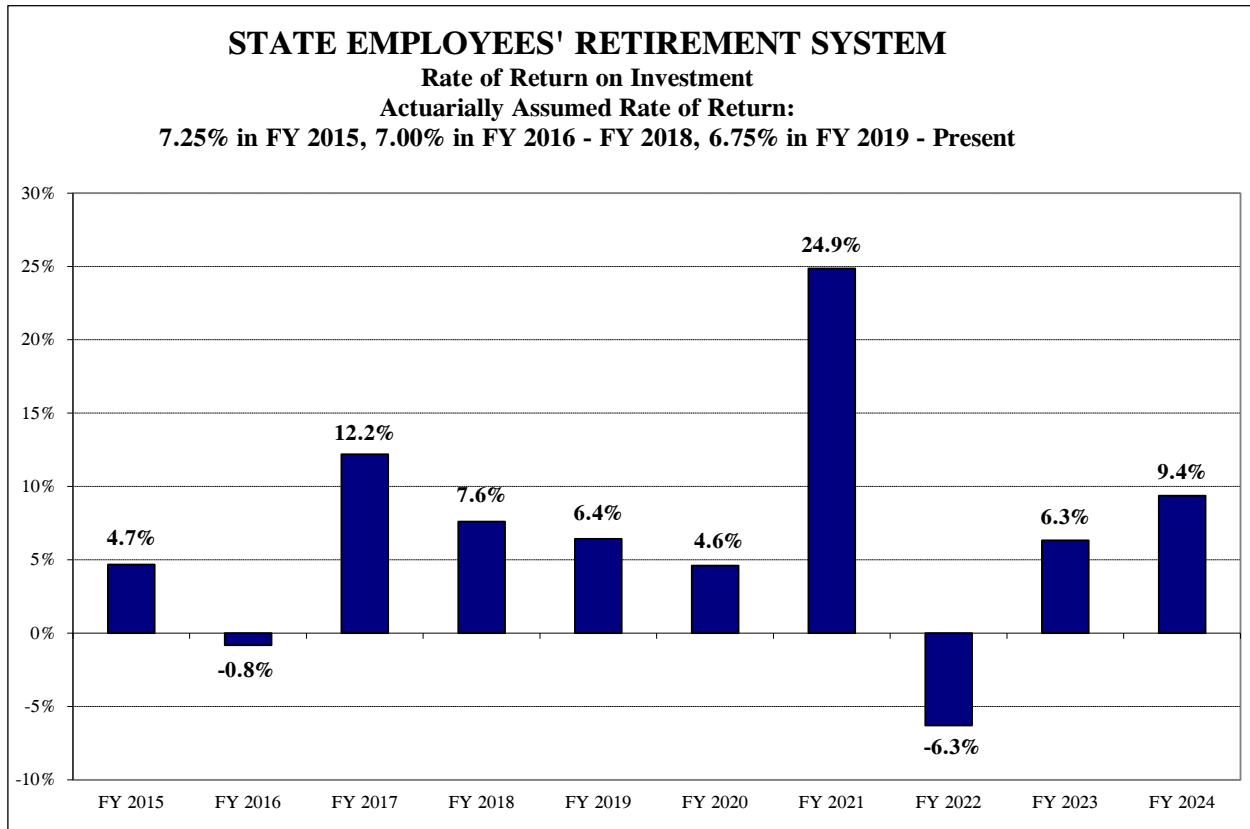


CHART 27

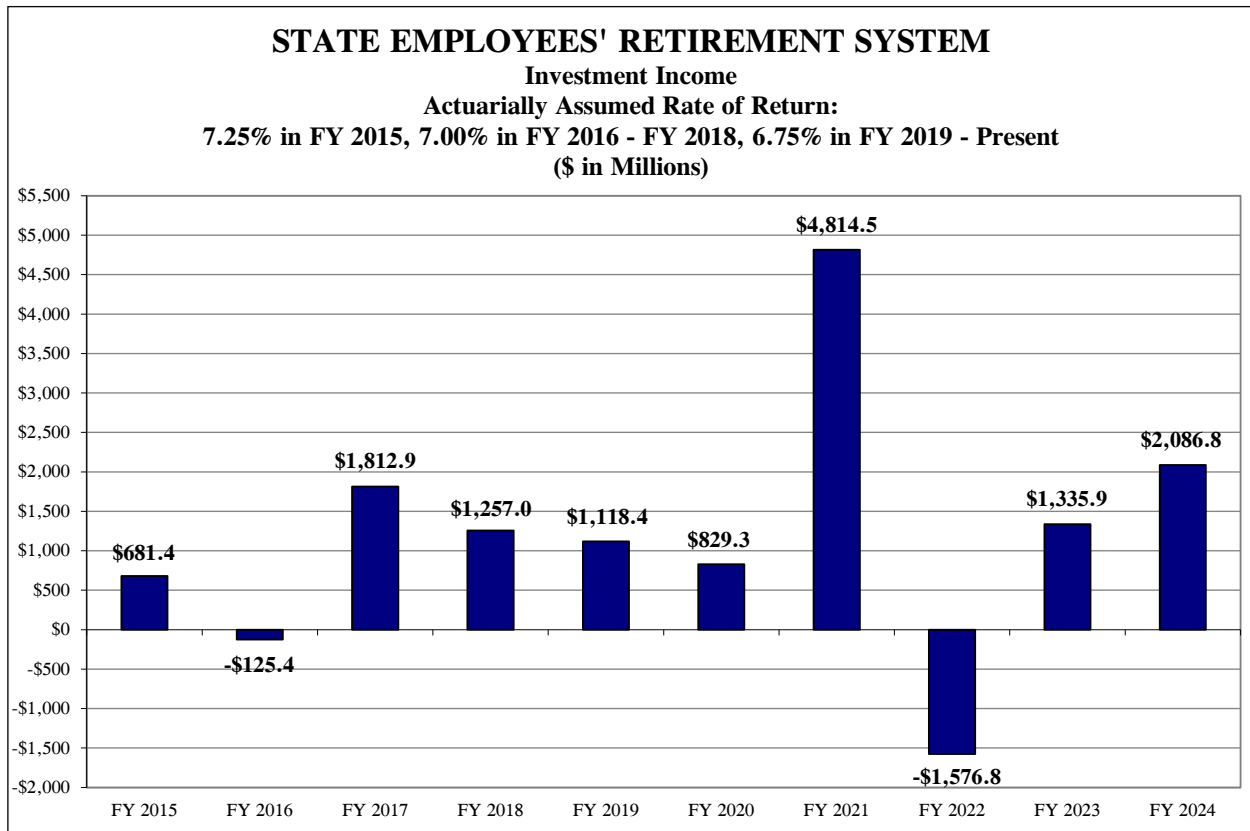


CHART 28

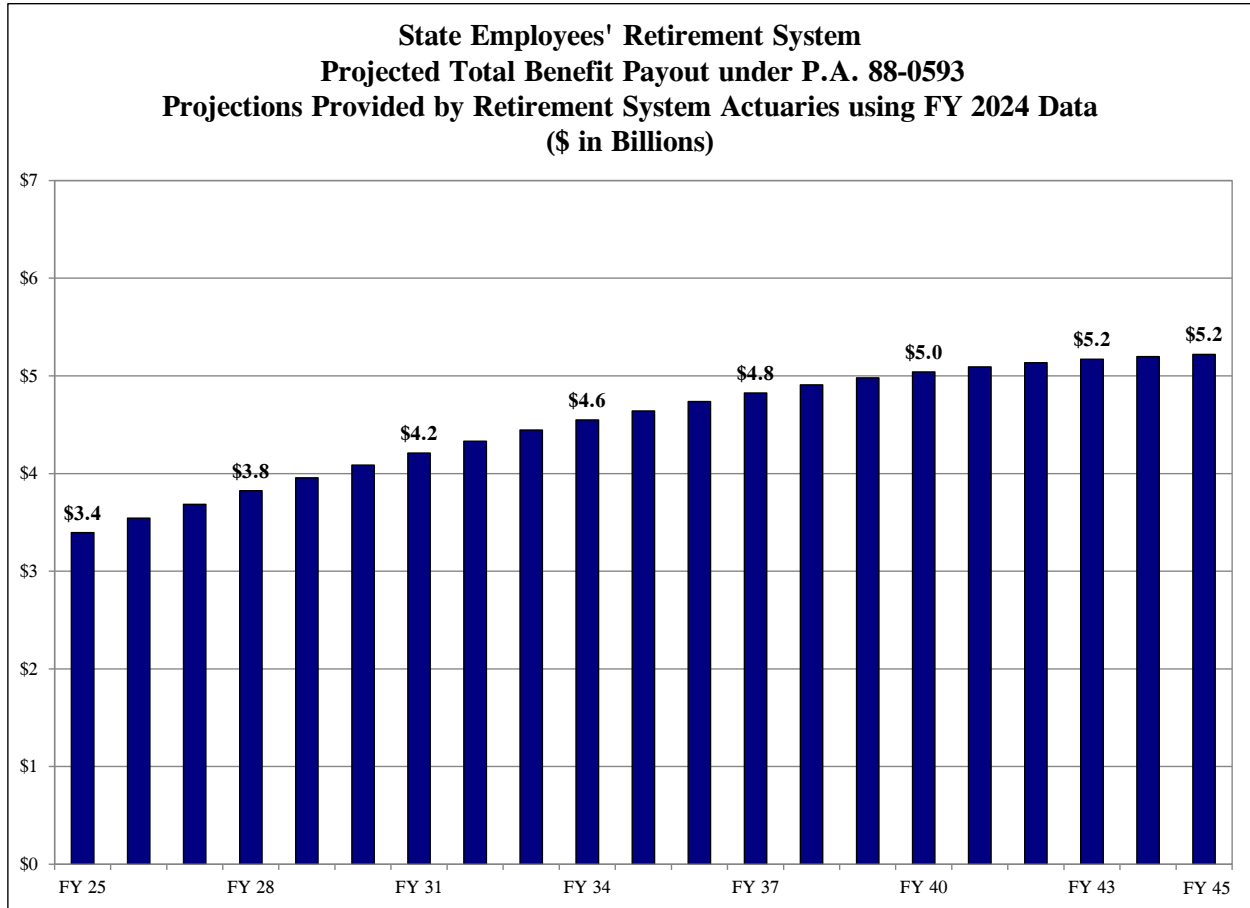


TABLE 10

STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM CHANGES IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FY 1996 - FY 2024								
YEAR ENDED	SALARY INCREASES	INVESTMENT RETURNS (HIGHER)/LOWER THAN ASSUMED	EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS N.C. + INTEREST (HIGHER)/LOWER	BENEFIT INCREASES	NEW BUYOUT PROVISIONS (P.A. 100-0587)	CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	OTHER FACTORS MISC.	TOTAL CHANGE IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
6/30/1996	(63,804,332)	(251,369,719)	196,620,212	0		0	47,104,123	(71,449,716)
6/30/1997	(65,121,542)	(541,583,072)	121,668,957	0		(379,894,379)	152,898,511	(712,031,525)
6/30/1998	(62,013,427)	(568,807,725)	9,431,057	1,249,883,128		0	148,729,225	777,222,258
6/30/1999	(12,536,220)	(307,064,512)	21,020,544	0		0	32,949,396	(265,630,792)
6/30/2000	14,642,937	(252,699,421)	(21,811,201)	0		0	250,182,926	(9,684,759)
6/30/2001	(8,000,000)	1,368,815,911	(29,398,605)	652,110,224		0	309,964,003	2,293,491,533
6/30/2002	52,000,000	1,247,268,792	186,860,538	171,100,000		168,144,000	496,199,643	2,321,572,973
6/30/2003	(28,282,435)	629,483,966	404,526,925	2,371,173,094		0	97,815,307	3,474,716,857
6/30/2004	(22,316,647)	(679,743,495)	(944,135,304)	0		0	6,804,783	(1,639,390,663)
6/30/2005	(166,479,933)	(123,132,472)	503,532,346	0		0	144,142,000	358,061,941
6/30/2006	33,070,000	(250,686,000)	772,374,000	0		710,976,000	(101,544,000)	1,164,190,000
6/30/2007	98,239,312	(878,435,107)	816,648,269	0		0	190,866,392	227,318,866
6/30/2008	207,247,739	1,690,697,791	615,695,516	0		0	130,264,860	2,643,905,906
6/30/2009	(70,364,604)	608,553,603	662,751,770	0		0	251,538,179	1,452,478,948
6/30/2010	(84,033,935)	894,331,428	470,035,082	0		2,606,334,218	162,864,774	4,049,531,567
6/30/2011	(116,457,671)	483,803,315	749,926,844	0		554,815,304	215,159,241	1,887,247,033
6/30/2012	(57,658,148)	530,809,433	715,357,450	0		0	190,241,965	1,378,750,700
6/30/2013	(145,924,336)	425,364,445	660,382,617	0		0	289,600,870	1,229,423,596
6/30/2014	356,142,591	(505,321,103)	578,293,232	0		2,915,263,296	23,508,555	3,367,886,571
6/30/2015	(289,320,641)	(464,963,323)	742,380,222	0		0	(197,654,338)	(209,558,080)
6/30/2016	(744,045,004)	79,632,491	613,771,983	0		3,824,257,624	107,475,059	3,881,092,153
6/30/2017	(475,475,873)	(164,266,681)	933,395,000	0		0	(33,944,016)	259,708,430
6/30/2018	(287,352,188)	(95,232,463)	806,137,890	0	0	(213,956,554)	95,471,795	305,068,480
6/30/2019	(22,147,976)	164,421,442	438,041,644	0	(404,655,016)	(293,913,072)	(27,036,676)	(145,289,654)
6/30/2020	52,104,683	158,910,288	238,552,463	0	0	0	4,508,857	454,076,291
6/30/2021	434,449,541	(771,406,566)	158,284,157	0	0	(26,619,575)	(46,187,724)	(251,480,167)
6/30/2022	98,145,996	(45,641,288)	(43,972,295)	0	(175,985,059)	(876,752,170)	(303,635,665)	(1,347,840,481)
6/30/2023	528,796,408	151,255,614	(183,290,546)	0	0	0	182,619,169	679,380,645
6/30/2024	674,263,499	27,210,479	(318,419,014)	0	0	(20,634,192)	(30,680,631)	331,740,141
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>(172,232,206)</b>	<b>2,560,206,051</b>	<b>9,874,661,753</b>	<b>4,444,266,446</b>	<b>(580,640,075)</b>	<b>8,968,020,500</b>	<b>2,790,226,583</b>	<b>27,884,509,052</b>

TABLE 11

STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM Changes in Net Assets (\$ in Millions)										
Fiscal Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Additions to Assets										
State of Illinois	\$1,804.3	\$1,882.2	\$1,798.3	\$1,929.2	\$2,274.9	\$2,368.9	\$2,478.2	\$2,665.7	\$2,666.7	\$2,840.0
Pension Obligation Bonds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Employees	\$266.1	\$256.2	\$251.6	\$254.4	\$275.7	\$271.7	\$280.6	\$288.8	\$297.4	\$323.2
Net Investment Income	\$681.4	-\$125.4	\$1,812.9	\$1,257.0	\$1,118.4	\$829.3	\$4,814.5	-\$1,576.8	\$1,335.9	\$2,086.8
Total Asset Additions (A)	\$2,751.8	\$2,013.0	\$3,862.8	\$3,440.7	\$3,669.0	\$3,470.0	\$7,573.3	\$1,377.7	\$4,300.0	\$5,250.0
Deductions from Assets										
Benefits	\$2,034.9	\$2,190.5	\$2,328.6	\$2,464.8	\$2,601.3	\$2,727.8	\$2,853.5	\$2,991.8	\$3,128.3	\$3,255.0
Refunds	\$23.1	\$26.7	\$26.6	\$27.5	\$24.1	\$19.4	\$17.1	\$26.6	\$25.0	\$24.3
Subsidy Payments	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Administrative Expenses	\$16.5	\$16.1	\$16.0	\$15.3	\$15.0	\$17.4	\$16.6	\$18.2	\$18.5	\$20.3
Other	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Asset Deductions (B)	\$2,074.5	\$2,233.3	\$2,371.2	\$2,507.6	\$2,640.4	\$2,764.6	\$2,887.2	\$3,036.5	\$3,171.8	\$3,299.7
Change in Net Assets (A-B=C)	\$677.3	-\$220.3	\$1,491.7	\$933.1	\$1,028.6	\$705.4	\$4,686.1	-\$1,658.8	\$1,128.2	\$1,950.3

TABLE 12

<b>STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Historical Investment Revenues</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>				
Fiscal Year	Market Value of Assets at Year End	Net Investment Revenue	Rate of Return Earned	
2015	\$15,258.9	\$681.4	4.7%	
2016	\$15,038.5	-\$125.4	-0.8%	
2017	\$16,530.2	\$1,812.9	12.2%	
2018	\$17,463.3	\$1,257.0	7.6%	
2019	\$18,478.3	\$1,118.4	6.4%	
2020	\$19,191.4	\$829.3	4.6%	
2021	\$23,825.0	\$4,814.5	24.9%	
2022	\$22,272.9	-\$1,576.8	-6.3%	
2023	\$23,415.4	\$1,335.9	6.3%	
2024	\$25,396.8	\$2,086.8	9.4%	

TABLE 13

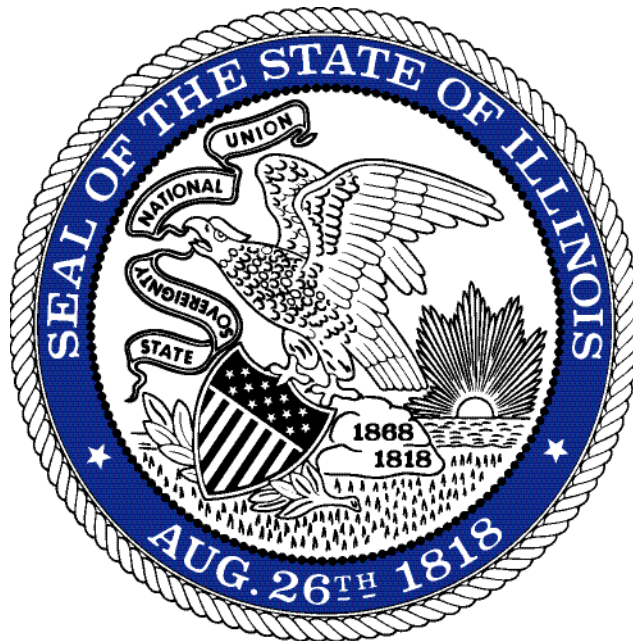
<b>STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Projected Normal Costs based on Public Act 88-0593</b> <b>Projections Provided by Retirement System Actuaries using FY 2024 Data</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>									
Fiscal Year	Tier 1 Normal Cost	Tier 1 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Tier 2 Normal Cost	Tier 2 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Total Normal Cost	Total Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Employee Contributions	Employer Normal Cost	Employer Normal Cost as a % of Payroll
2025	\$655.0	23.1%	\$259.4	8.9%	\$914.5	15.9%	\$316.9	\$597.6	10.4%
2026	\$621.6	23.5%	\$287.7	8.9%	\$909.3	15.5%	\$319.9	\$589.5	10.1%
2027	\$585.2	23.8%	\$316.1	9.0%	\$901.3	15.1%	\$323.1	\$578.2	9.7%
2028	\$546.7	23.9%	\$345.5	9.1%	\$892.1	14.7%	\$326.4	\$565.8	9.3%
2029	\$509.6	24.0%	\$375.3	9.3%	\$884.9	14.3%	\$330.1	\$554.8	9.0%
2030	\$473.3	24.2%	\$406.2	9.4%	\$879.4	14.0%	\$334.3	\$545.1	8.7%
2031	\$437.0	24.3%	\$437.7	9.5%	\$874.6	13.7%	\$338.9	\$535.8	8.4%
2032	\$399.5	24.4%	\$469.9	9.6%	\$869.4	13.3%	\$343.5	\$525.9	8.1%
2033	\$363.0	24.5%	\$502.1	9.7%	\$865.1	13.0%	\$348.1	\$517.0	7.8%
2034	\$328.0	24.5%	\$534.6	9.8%	\$862.6	12.7%	\$353.0	\$509.5	7.5%
2035	\$292.6	24.4%	\$567.4	9.9%	\$860.0	12.4%	\$358.1	\$501.9	7.3%
2036	\$256.6	24.2%	\$601.0	10.0%	\$857.6	12.2%	\$363.0	\$494.5	7.0%
2037	\$222.7	24.0%	\$634.8	10.1%	\$857.4	11.9%	\$368.2	\$489.3	6.8%
2038	\$191.3	23.7%	\$668.1	10.2%	\$859.4	11.7%	\$373.7	\$485.7	6.6%
2039	\$162.1	23.3%	\$701.1	10.3%	\$863.2	11.5%	\$379.3	\$483.9	6.4%
2040	\$135.8	22.9%	\$734.1	10.4%	\$869.9	11.4%	\$385.3	\$484.6	6.3%
2041	\$112.4	22.5%	\$767.2	10.5%	\$879.5	11.2%	\$391.7	\$487.9	6.2%
2042	\$92.2	22.1%	\$799.5	10.5%	\$891.7	11.1%	\$398.4	\$493.3	6.2%
2043	\$75.1	21.6%	\$831.0	10.6%	\$906.1	11.1%	\$405.4	\$500.7	6.1%
2044	\$60.4	21.2%	\$861.9	10.6%	\$922.2	11.0%	\$412.5	\$509.7	6.1%
2045	\$48.2	20.7%	\$891.5	10.7%	\$939.7	11.0%	\$419.8	\$519.9	6.1%





# X. The State Universities Retirement System

- Plan Summary
- FY 2024 Change in Unfunded Liabilities
- Funded Ratio History
- Active Member Headcount
- Average Active Member Salaries
- Retiree Headcount
- Average Retirement Annuities
- Unfunded History
- Rate of Return on Investments
- Annual Investment Revenue
- Total Payout
- Annual Changes in Unfunded Liabilities
- Changes in Net Assets
- Investment Return History
- Reduction in State Contributions
- Tier 1 & Tier 2 Normal Cost Projections





# **State Universities Retirement System**

## **Tier 1 Traditional Defined Benefit Formula Plan**

---

### **Retirement Age**

---

- ☐ Age 62 with at least 5 years of service
- ☐ Age 60 with at least 8 years of service
- ☐ Age 55 with at least 8 years of service (reduced annuity)
- ☐ Any age with 30 years of service

### **Retirement Formula**

---

- ☐ 2.2% of final average salary for each year of service

### **Maximum Annuity**

---

- ☐ 80% of final average salary

### **Salary Used to Calculate Pension**

---

- ☐ For hourly employees and those who receive an annual salary in installments during 12 months of each academic year, the 48 consecutive calendar-month period ending with the last day of final termination of employment or the 4 consecutive academic years of service in which the employee's earnings were the highest, whichever is greater
- ☐ For all other employees, the average annual earnings during the 4 consecutive academic years of service which his or her earnings were the highest

### **Annual COLA**

---

- ☐ 3% compounded

### **Employee Contributions**

---

- ☐ 8.0% of salary
  - 6.5% for retirement benefit, 0.5% for annual COLA, and 1% for survivors' insurance

# State Universities Retirement System

## Tier 1 Portable Defined Benefit Formula Plan

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ☐ Age 62 with at least 5 years of service
- ☐ Age 60 with at least 8 years of service
- ☐ Age 55 with at least 8 years of service (reduced annuity)
- ☐ Any age with 30 years of service

### Retirement Formula

---

- ☐ 2.2% of final average salary for each year of service

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ☐ 80% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ☐ For hourly employees and those who receive an annual salary in installments during 12 months of each academic year, the 48 consecutive calendar-month period ending with the last day of final termination of employment or the 4 consecutive academic years of service in which the employee's earnings were the highest, whichever is greater
- ☐ For all other employees, the average annual earnings during the 4 consecutive academic years of service which his or her earnings were the highest

### Annual COLA

---

- ☐ 3% compounded

### Employee Contributions

---

- ☐ 8.0% of salary
  - 6.5% for retirement benefit, 0.5% for annual COLA, and 1% for portability

While the Traditional Plan and the Portable Plan share many similarities, the Portable Plan offers more flexible separation options since the participants contribute 1.0% for portability unlike the Traditional Plan where 1% would go toward survivor benefits.

# State Universities Retirement System

## Tier 1 Police/Fire Defined Benefit Formula Plan

---

\*This page shows the Police/Fire calculation. For those who do not meet the eligibility for the Police/Fire calculation, the regular benefit calculation would apply.

### Retirement Age

---

- ☐ Age 50 with at least 25 years of service; or
- ☐ Age 55 with at least 20 years of service

### Retirement Formula

---

- ☐ 2.25% for the first 10 years (i.e., 1-10 years)
- ☐ 2.50% for the next 10 years (i.e., 11-20 years)
- ☐ 2.75% for years exceeding 20
- ☐ For those who don't meet the eligibility for the police/fire calculation, the general retirement formula would be applied. (i.e., 2.2% per year)

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ☐ 80% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ☐ For hourly employees and those who receive an annual salary in installments during 12 months of each academic year, the 48 consecutive calendar-month period ending with the last day of final termination of employment or the 4 consecutive academic years of service in which the employee's earnings were the highest, whichever is greater;
- ☐ For all other employees, the average annual earnings during the 4 consecutive academic years of service which his or her earnings were the highest; or
- ☐ Last day (if retiring on Aug. 22, 1997); whichever is greater

### Annual COLA

---

- ☐ 3% compounded

### Employee Contributions

---

- ☐ 9.5% of salary
  - Traditional Plan: 8.0% for retirement benefit, 0.5% for annual COLA, and 1.0% for survivors' insurance
  - Portable Plan: 8.0% for retirement benefit, 0.5% for annual COLA, and 1.0% for portability
- ☐ For those who may elect to contribute only 8.0%, they will not be eligible for the police/fire calculation.

# **State Universities Retirement System**

## **Tier 2 Traditional Defined Benefit Formula Plan**

---

### **Retirement Age**

---

- ☐ Age 67 with at least 10 years of service
- ☐ Age 62 with at least 10 years of service (reduced annuity)

### **Retirement Formula**

---

- ☐ 2.2% of final average salary for each year of service

### **Maximum Annuity**

---

- ☐ 80% of final average salary

### **Salary Used to Calculate Pension**

---

- ☐ Highest 96 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service
- ☐ Pensionable Salary is limited by an amount tied to the 2010 Social Security Wage Base of \$106,800. This amount increases annually by 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less. The salary limits for calendar year 2024 and 2025 are \$125,774 and \$127,283, respectively.

### **Annual COLA**

---

- ☐ Simple 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less

### **Employee Contributions**

---

- ☐ 8.0% of salary
  - 6.5% for retirement benefit, 0.5% for annual COLA, and 1% for survivors' insurance

The benefits shown reflect P.A. 96-0889 (2 Tier Act of 2011) and are for Tier 2 members who first contribute to the system on or after January 1, 2011. Please refer to Section I earlier in this report for details.

# State Universities Retirement System

## Tier 2 Portable Defined Benefit Formula Plan

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ❑ Age 67 with at least 10 years of service
- ❑ Age 62 with at least 10 years of service (reduced annuity)

### Retirement Formula

---

- ❑ 2.2% of final average salary for each year of service

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ❑ 80% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ❑ Highest 96 consecutive months (8 academic years) of service within the last 120 months (10 academic years) of service
- ❑ Pensionable Salary is limited by an amount tied to the 2010 Social Security Wage Base of \$106,800. This amount increases annually by 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less. The salary limits for calendar year 2024 and 2025 are \$125,774 and \$127,283, respectively.

### Annual COLA

---

- ❑ Simple 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less

### Employee Contributions

---

- ❑ 8.0% of salary
  - 6.5% for retirement benefit, 0.5% for annual COLA, and 1.0% for portability

While the Traditional Plan and the Portable Plan share many similarities, the Portable Plan offers more flexible separation options since the participants contribute 1.0% for portability unlike the Traditional Plan where 1% would go toward survivor benefits.

The benefits shown reflect P.A. 96-0889 (2 Tier Act of 2011) and are for Tier 2 members who first contribute to the system on or after January 1, 2011. Please refer to Section I earlier in this report for details.

# State Universities Retirement System

## Tier 2 Police/Fire Defined Benefit Formula Plan

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ☐ Age 60 with at least 20 years of service

### Retirement Formula

---

- ☐ 2.25% for the first 10 years (i.e., 1-10 years)
- ☐ 2.50% for the next 10 years (i.e., 11-20 years)
- ☐ 2.75% for years exceeding 20
- ☐ For those who don't meet the eligibility for the police/fire calculation, the general retirement formula would be applied. (i.e., 2.2% per year)

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ☐ 80% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ☐ Highest 96 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service
- ☐ Pensionable Salary is limited by an amount tied to the 2010 Social Security Wage Base of \$106,800. This amount increases annually by 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less. The salary limits for calendar year 2024 and 2025 are \$125,774 and \$127,283, respectively.

### Annual COLA

---

- ☐ Simple 3% or ½ of the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less

### Employee Contributions

---

- ☐ 9.5% of salary
  - Traditional Plan: 8.0% for retirement benefit, 0.5% for annual COLA, and 1.0% for survivors' insurance
  - Portable Plan: 8.0% for retirement benefit, 0.5% for annual COLA, and 1.0% for portability

For those who may elect to contribute only 8.0%, they will not be eligible for the police/fire calculation.

The benefits shown reflect P.A. 96-0889 (2 Tier Act of 2011) and are for Tier 2 members who first contribute to the system on or after January 1, 2011. Please refer to Section I earlier in this report for details.



# State Universities Retirement System

## Retirement Savings Defined Contribution Formula Plan

### Summary

---

*\* The SURS Self-Managed Plan (SMP) has been renamed the Retirement Savings Plan (RSP), effective September 1, 2020.*

#### Maximum Annuity

---

- ❑ There is no minimum or maximum annuity. The annuity is based solely on the account value at retirement.

#### Key Plan Features

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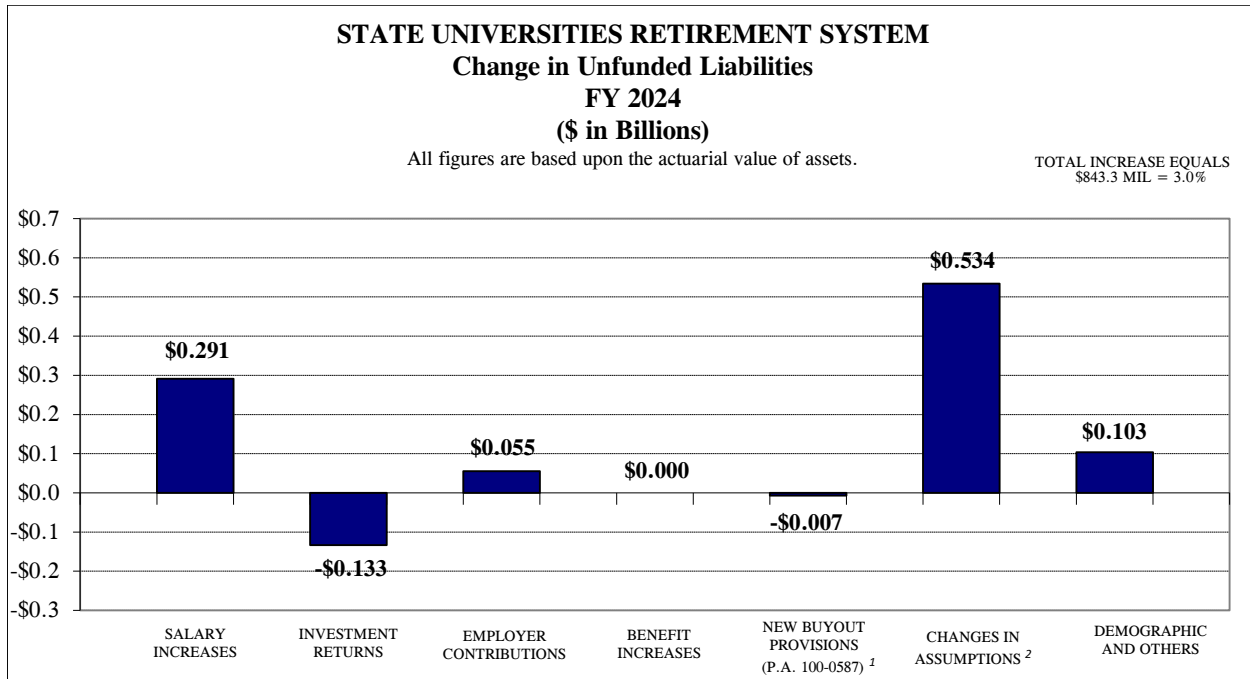
- ❑ All SURS employees have the option to place 8.0% of their earnings into a Self-Managed Plan (SMP) retirement account. The State of Illinois will subsequently add an additional 7.6% of employee earnings into their account. This SMP is a defined contribution plan where the employee decides how their account balance will be invested, selecting from a variety of mutual funds, stable value funds and variable annuities. The employee is solely responsible for the ultimate balance in the account, and the State of Illinois bears no responsibility for the outcome of the employee investment decisions.
- ❑ If SURS-covered employment ends before retirement with less than 5 years of service (Tier 1) or 10 years (Tier 2), an employee is entitled to a lump sum of the value of their employee contributions and the investment return earned.
- ❑ If SURS-covered employment ends before retirement with greater than 5 years of service (Tier 1) or 10 years (Tier 2), an employee is entitled to a lump sum of the value of their employee contributions, matching employer contributions, and the investment return earned.

#### Employee Contributions

---

- ❑ 8.0% of salary

CHART 29



<sup>1</sup> The two voluntary buyout programs were created by P.A. 100-0587 and extended by 3 years to June 30, 2024 by P.A. 101-0010. P.A. 102-0718 extended the programs by 2 more years to June 30, 2026. As of FY 2024 SURS actuarial valuation, SURS used 0% a participation rate assumption for both buyout programs.

<sup>2</sup> SURS conducted a three-year experience study covering FY 2021 through FY 2023. As a result, various assumptions have been updated and reflected in the SURS FY 2024 actuarial valuation. These updates include price inflation rate, salary increase rate, general wage inflation assumption, some mortality assumption, among others. Please note that SURS' assumed investment rate of return remains unchanged at 6.5% in the FY 2024 valuation.

CHART 30

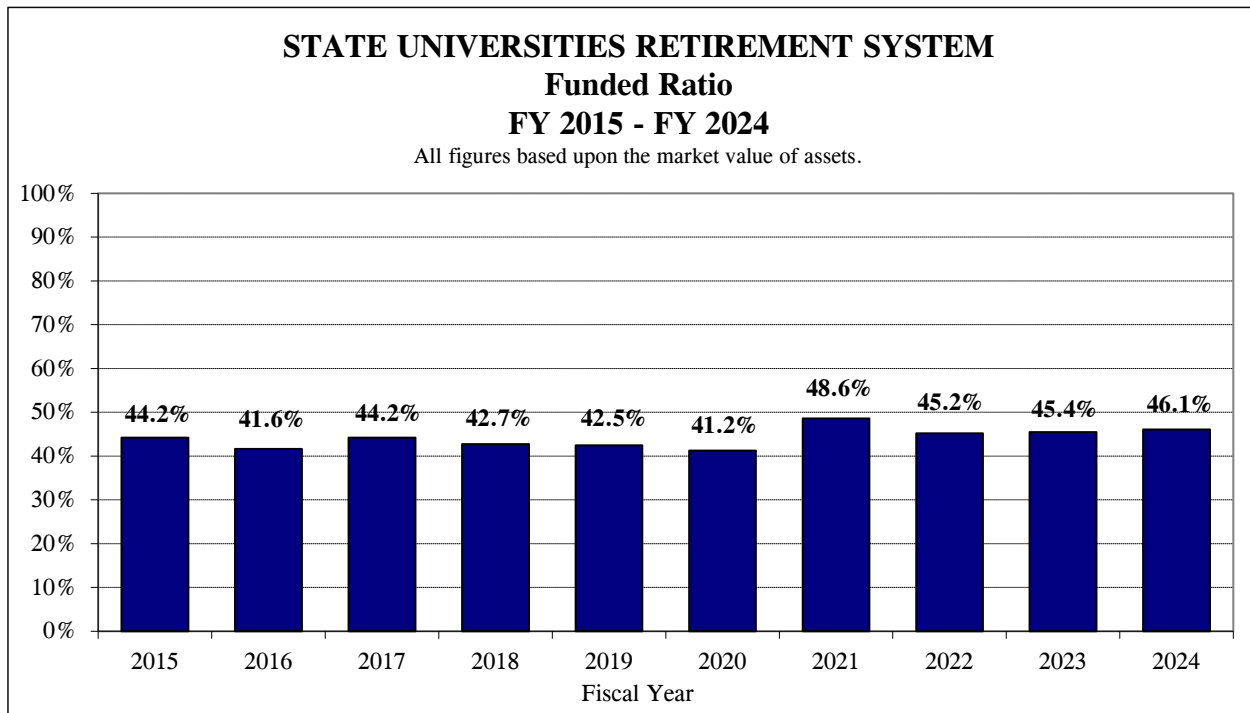


CHART 31

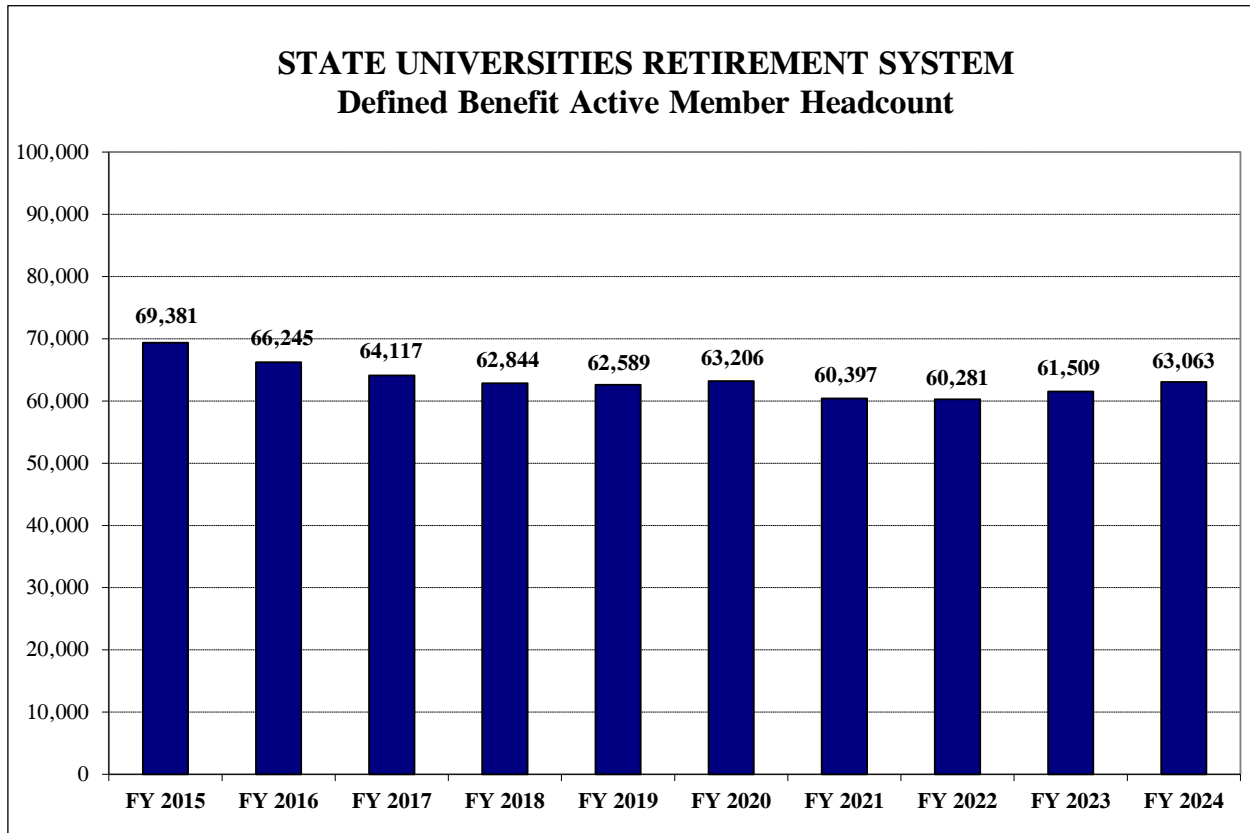


CHART 32

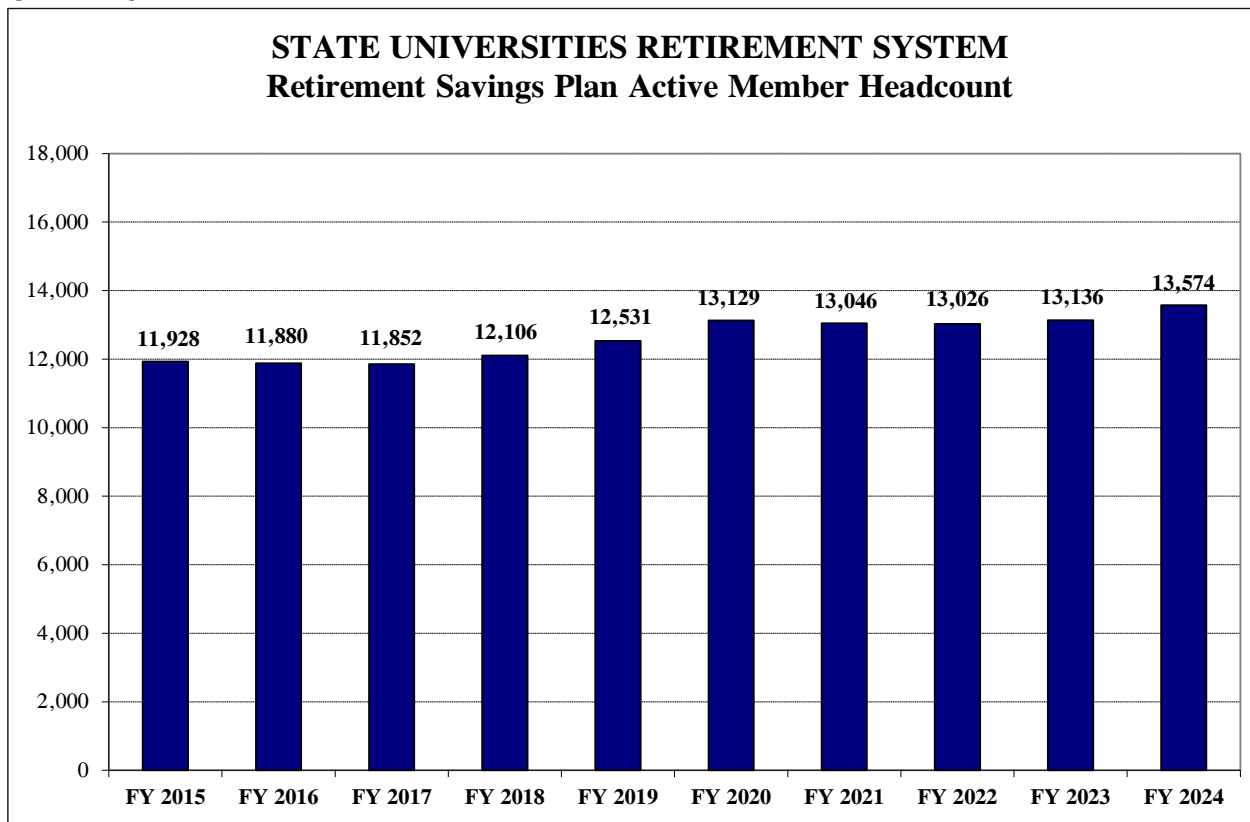


CHART 33

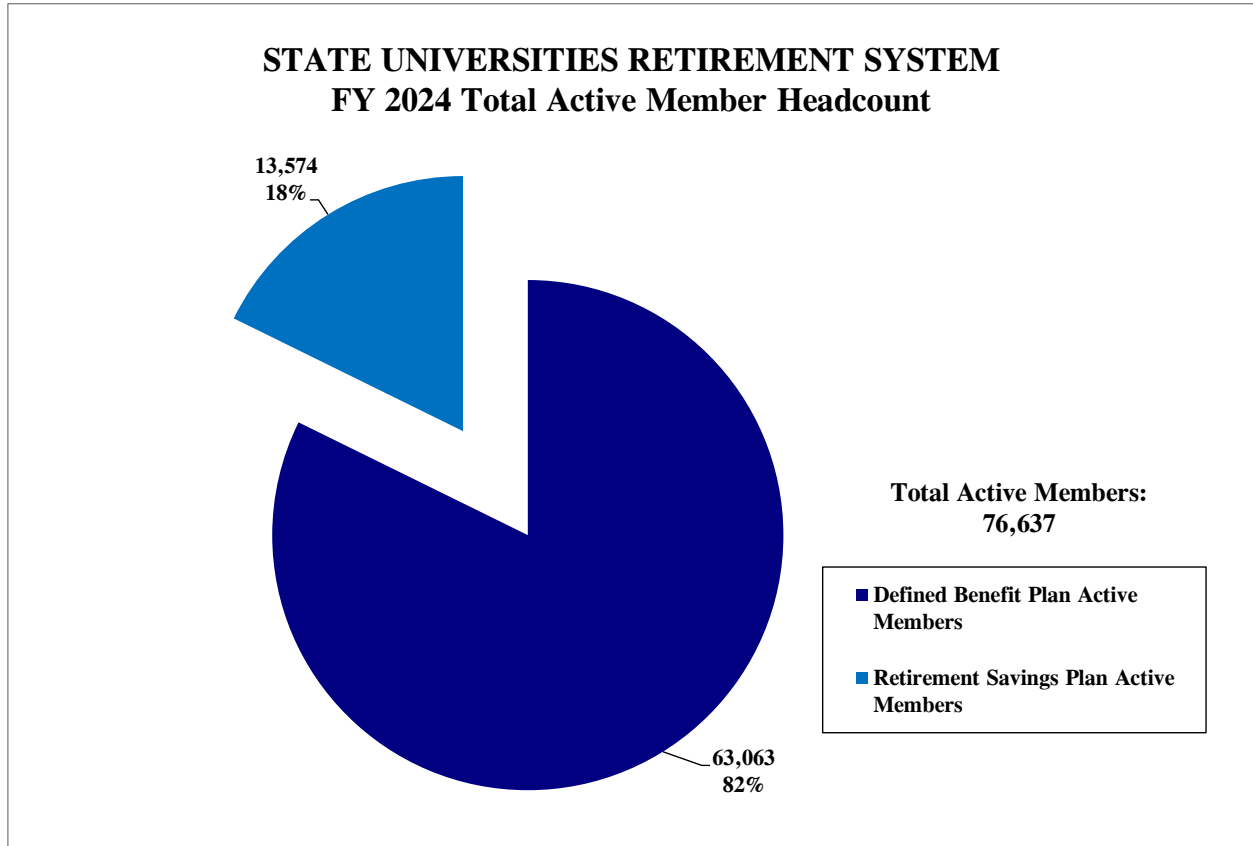


CHART 34

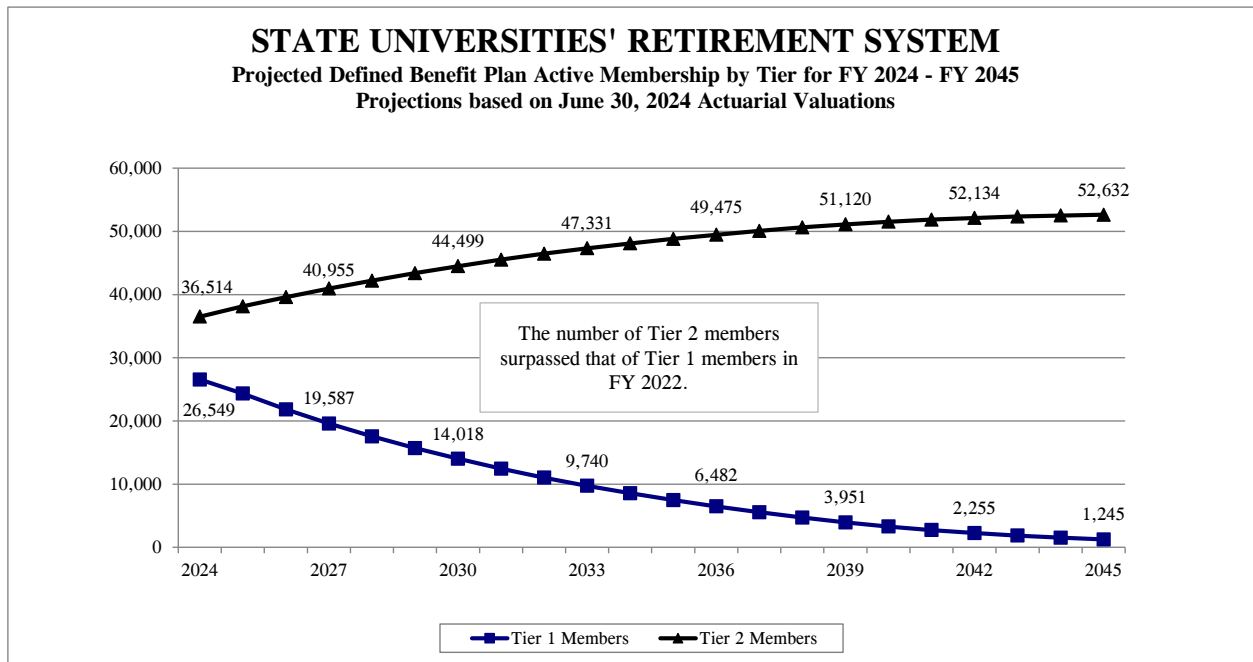


CHART 35

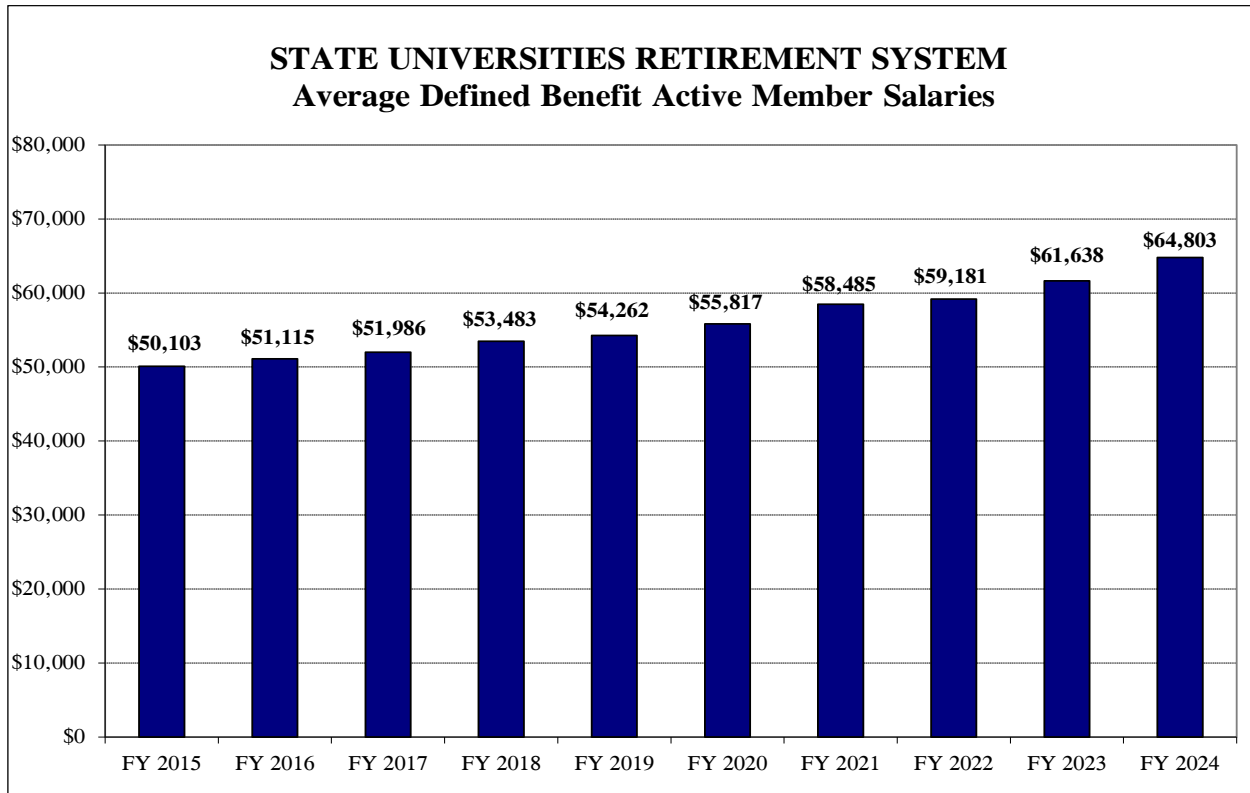


CHART 36

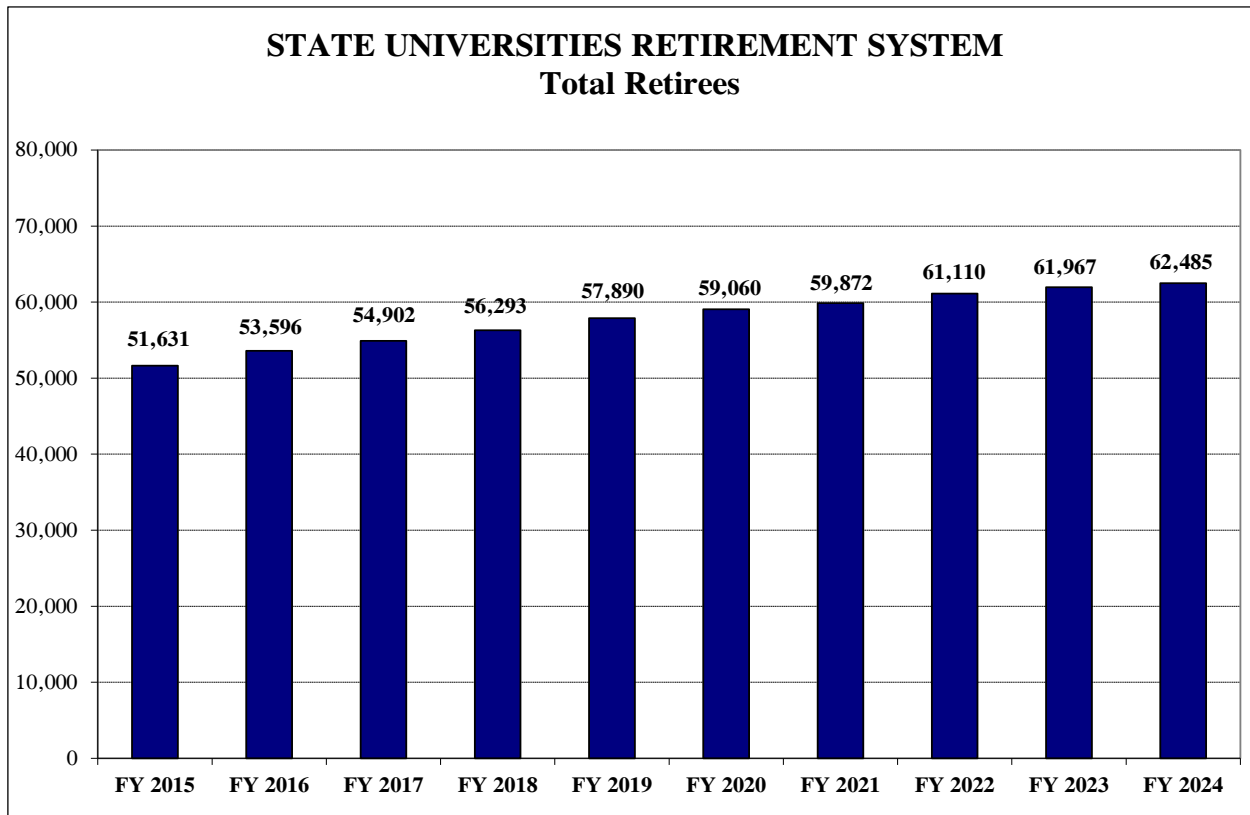


CHART 37

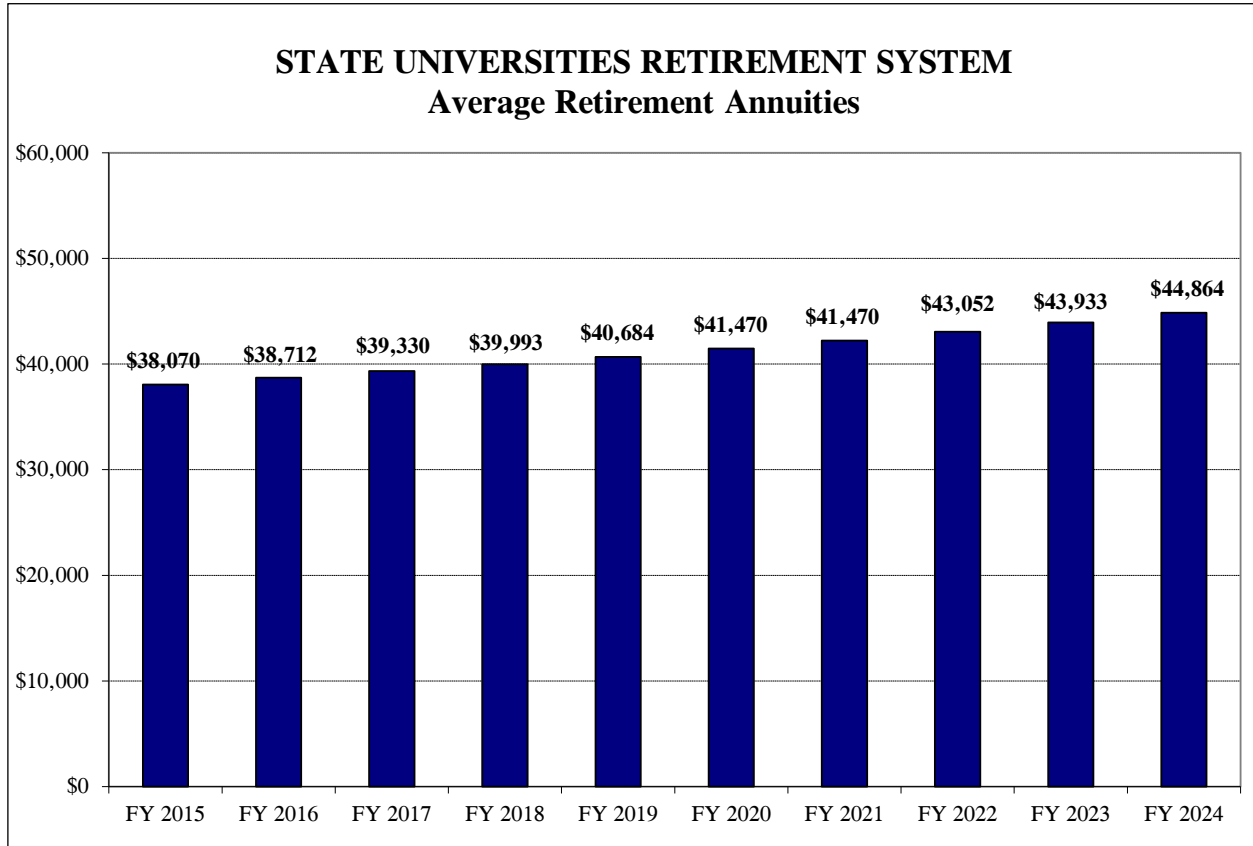


CHART 38

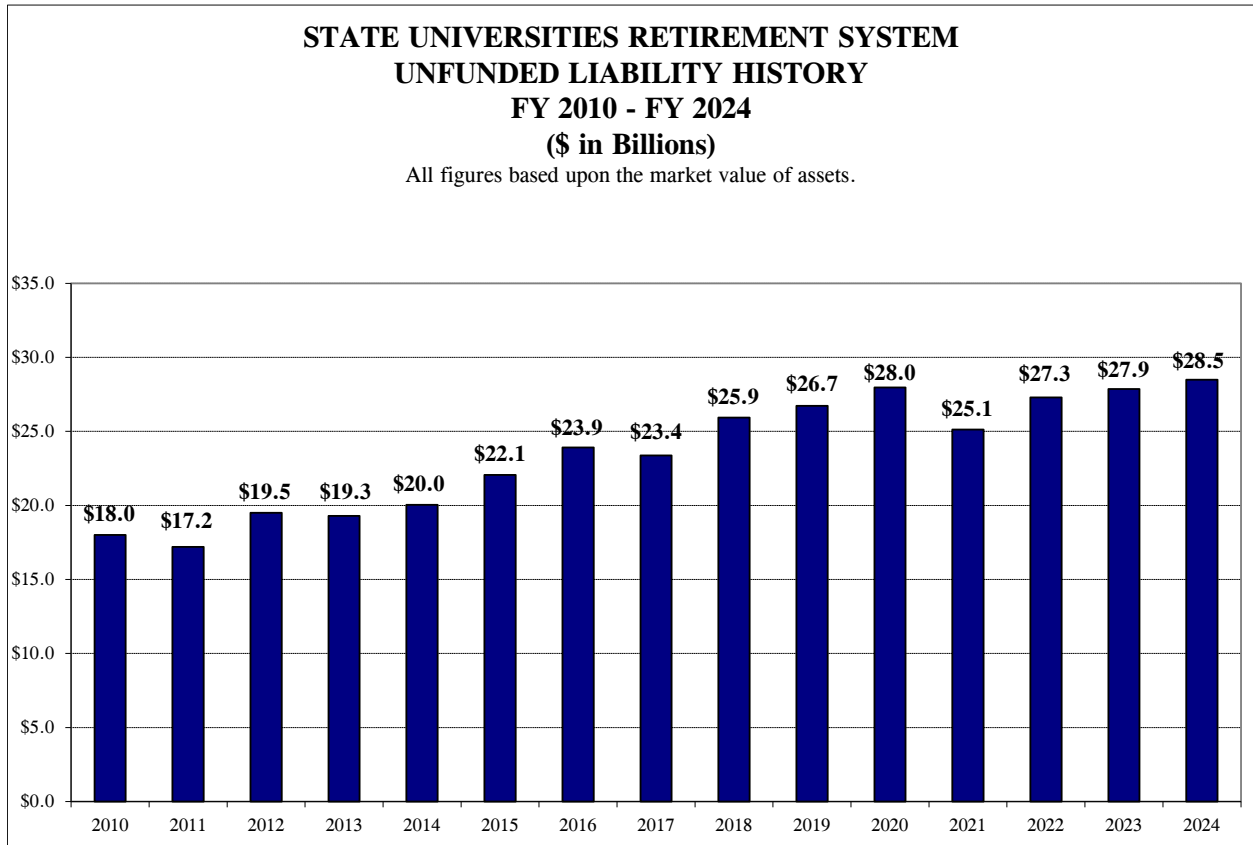


CHART 39

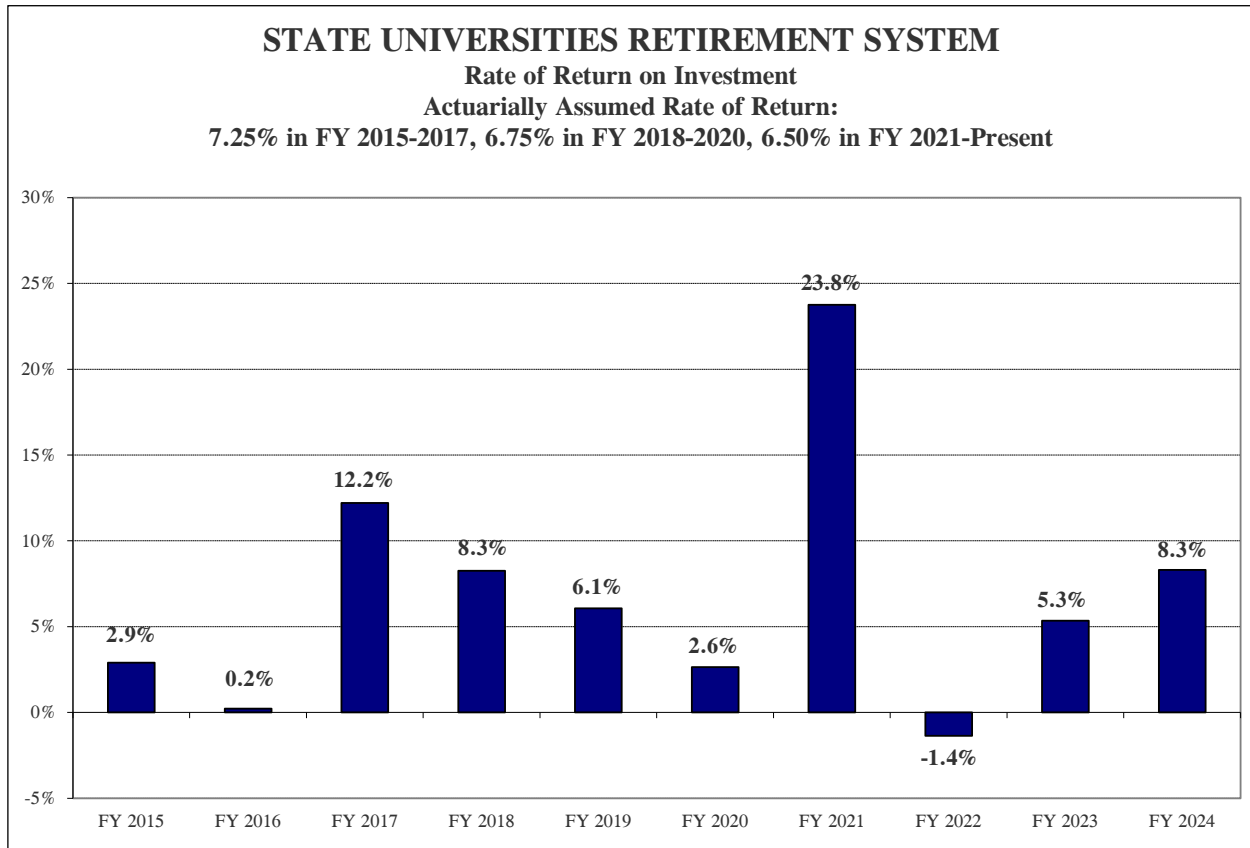


CHART 40

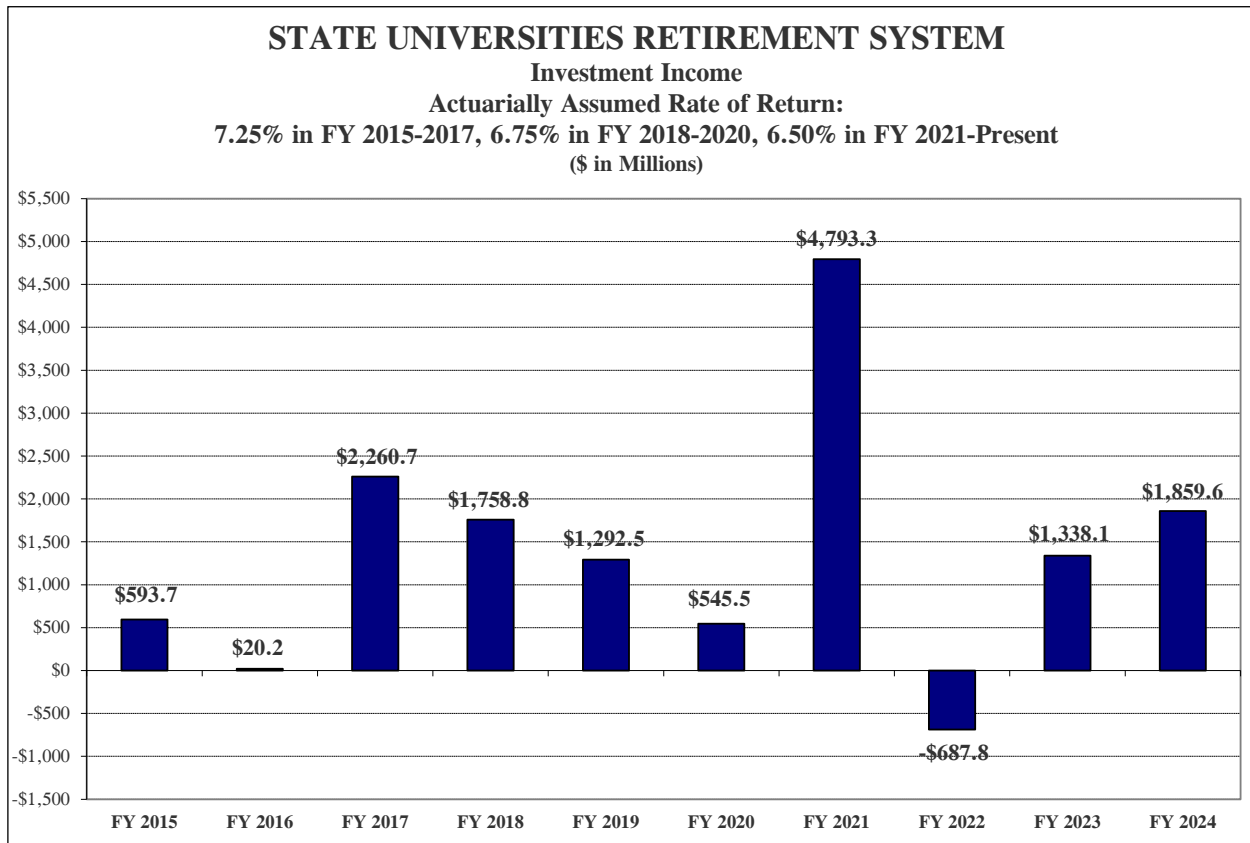


CHART 41

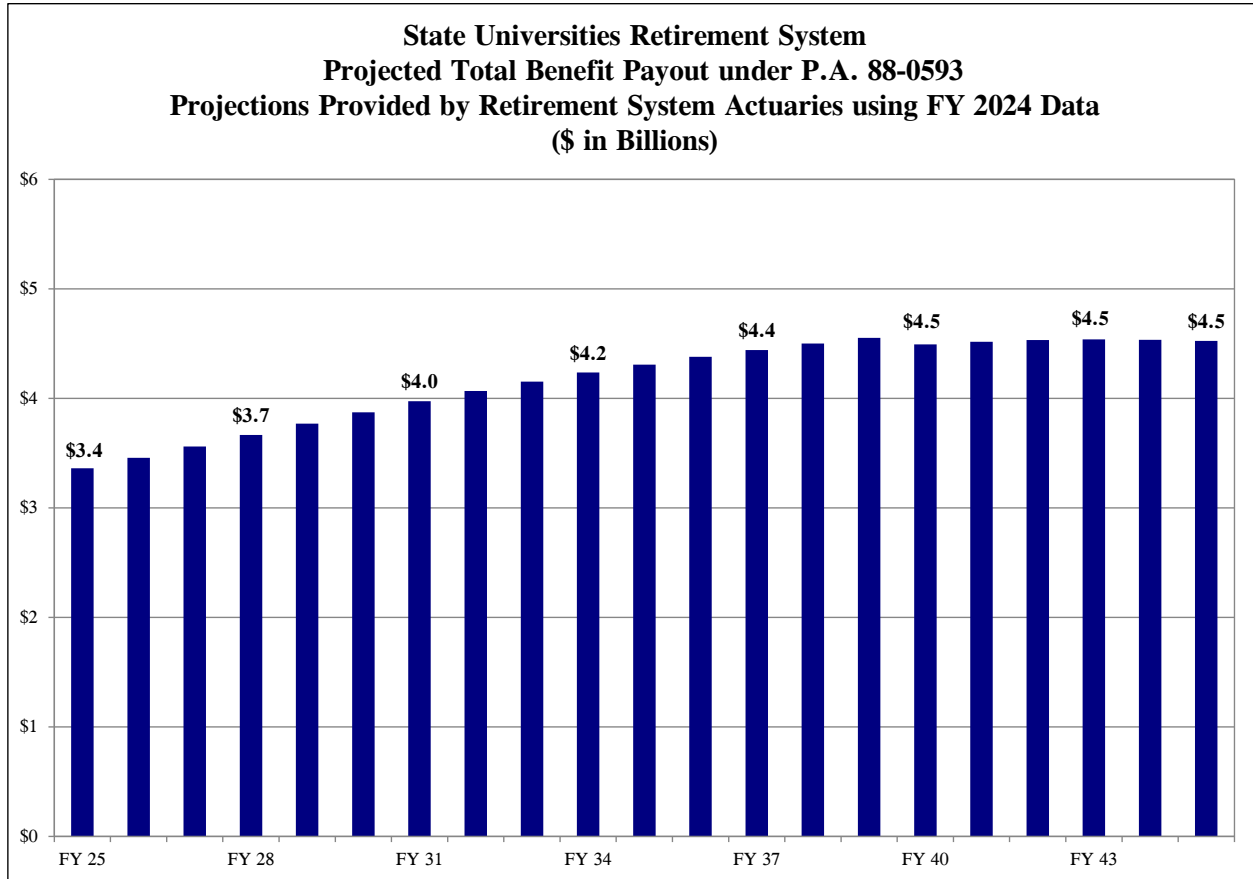




TABLE 14

STATE UNIVERSITIES RETIREMENT SYSTEM CHANGES IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FY 1996 - FY 2024								
YEAR ENDED	SALARY INCREASES	INVESTMENT RETURNS (HIGHER)/LOWER THAN ASSUMED	EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS N.C. + INTEREST (HIGHER)/LOWER	BENEFIT INCREASES	NEW BUYOUT PROVISIONS (P.A. 100-0587)	CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	OTHER FACTORS MISC.	TOTAL CHANGE IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
6/30/1996	(\$70,535,000)	(\$105,383,000)	\$456,044,000	\$0		\$0	\$86,823,000	\$366,949,000
6/30/1997	(44,026,000)	(312,322,000)	424,816,000	179,117,000		(3,342,395,000)	198,529,000	(2,896,281,000)
6/30/1998	5,238,000	(765,736,000)	158,840,000	0		0	48,075,000	(553,583,000)
6/30/1999	44,300,000	(273,300,000)	271,300,000	0		0	190,800,000	233,100,000
6/30/2000	171,500,000	(587,500,000)	306,700,000	0		0	(130,949,000)	(240,249,000)
6/30/2001	70,300,000	2,068,500,000	301,000,000	0		0	107,131,000	2,546,931,000
6/30/2002	90,800,000	1,568,700,000	430,800,000	63,000,000		485,300,000	38,744,000	2,677,344,000
6/30/2003	10,300,000	583,000,000	558,500,000	0		0	319,300,000	1,471,100,000
6/30/2004	(62,900,000)	(950,500,000)	(822,700,000)	0		0	17,893,000	(1,818,207,000)
6/30/2005	(19,400,000)	(218,000,000)	574,300,000	0		0	170,520,000	507,420,000
6/30/2006	28,600,000	(414,100,000)	734,900,000	0		0	164,900,000	514,300,000
6/30/2007	67,000,000	(1,342,000,000)	707,200,000	0		324,400,000	105,900,000	(137,500,000)
6/30/2008	30,600,000	2,004,400,000	590,900,000	0		0	329,100,000	2,955,000,000
6/30/2009	(1,300,000)	812,300,000	738,700,000	0		0	153,200,000	1,702,900,000
6/30/2010	(113,100,000)	940,500,000	667,500,000	0		2,413,900,000	210,800,000	4,119,600,000
6/30/2011	(172,300,000)	430,000,000	930,200,000	0		(24,900,000)	251,800,000	1,414,800,000
6/30/2012	(4,000,000)	476,700,000	797,800,000	0		0	381,200,000	1,651,700,000
6/30/2013	(53,600,000)	391,800,000	506,700,000	0		(157,000,000)	202,300,000	890,200,000
6/30/2014	(94,300,000)	(802,400,000)	429,500,000	0		1,788,500,000	153,000,000	1,474,300,000
6/30/2015	(45,300,000)	(558,100,000)	460,700,000	0		972,900,000	1,100,000	831,300,000
6/30/2016	(135,000,000)	151,800,000	463,600,000	0		0	325,200,000	805,600,000
6/30/2017	(144,700,000)	(142,800,000)	430,500,000	0		0	(105,700,000)	37,300,000
6/30/2018	(8,500,000)	(92,700,000)	455,200,000	0	0	2,181,300,000	116,500,000	2,651,800,000
6/30/2019	(55,200,000)	234,100,000	517,600,000	0	0	0	174,700,000	871,200,000
6/30/2020	5,400,000	233,500,000	369,800,000	0	(6,900,000)	0	105,000,000	706,800,000
6/30/2021	(88,500,000)	(668,900,000)	277,200,000	0	(17,900,000)	363,800,000	59,100,000	(75,100,000)
6/30/2022	22,900,000	(250,900,000)	69,000,000	0	(15,100,000)	0	75,600,000	(98,500,000)
6/30/2023	293,900,000	(41,500,000)	51,200,000	100,000	(10,900,000)	0	61,500,000	354,300,000
6/30/2024	291,200,000	(133,100,000)	55,200,000	0	(7,200,000)	533,800,000	103,400,000	843,300,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 19,377,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,236,059,000</b>	<b>\$ 11,913,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 242,217,000</b>	<b>\$ (58,000,000)</b>	<b>\$ 5,539,605,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,915,466,000</b>	<b>\$ 23,807,824,000</b>

Note: All figures in this table are based upon the actuarial value of assets, i.e., WITH Asset Smoothing.

TABLE 15

STATE UNIVERSITIES RETIREMENT SYSTEM Changes in Net Assets (\$ in Millions)										
Fiscal Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Additions to Assets										
State of Illinois	\$1,544.2	\$1,601.5	\$1,671.4	\$1,629.3	\$1,655.2	\$1,854.7	\$1,995.8	\$2,159.4	\$2,157.3	\$2,172.1
Pension Obligation Bonds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Employees	\$340.0	\$355.3	\$363.9	\$366.9	\$368.6	\$375.4	\$387.0	\$399.3	\$425.9	\$486.2
Federal/trust/other funds	\$46.7	\$46.2	\$46.0	\$48.0	\$58.1	\$62.3	\$67.3	\$69.0	\$76.0	\$80.3
Federal										
Net Investment Income	\$593.7	\$20.2	\$2,260.7	\$1,758.8	\$1,292.5	\$545.5	\$4,793.3	-\$687.8	\$1,338.1	\$1,859.6
Total Asset Additions (A)	\$2,524.5	\$2,023.2	\$4,342.0	\$3,803.1	\$3,374.3	\$2,838.0	\$7,243.3	\$1,939.9	\$3,997.3	\$4,598.2
Deductions from Assets										
Benefits	\$2,160.8	\$2,281.8	\$2,383.8	\$2,497.9	\$2,617.2	\$2,678.0	\$2,782.7	\$2,881.5	\$2,997.9	\$3,084.0
Refunds	\$108.6	\$111.6	\$118.9	\$123.8	\$115.1	\$69.0	\$79.1	\$82.5	\$79.2	\$78.8
Subsidy Payments	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Contributions sent to third-party administrator	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$170.3	\$178.5	\$198.4	\$218.2	\$253.8
Administrative Expenses	\$14.5	\$15.2	\$15.3	\$14.8	\$16.7	\$19.2	\$22.0	\$23.8	\$25.3	\$25.5
Other	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Asset Deductions (B)	\$2,284.0	\$2,408.6	\$2,518.1	\$2,636.6	\$2,748.9	\$2,936.5	\$3,062.4	\$3,186.2	\$3,320.6	\$3,442.1
Change in Net Assets (A-B=C)	\$240.5	-\$385.4	\$1,823.9	\$1,166.5	\$625.4	-\$98.5	\$4,180.9	-\$1,246.3	\$676.6	\$1,156.1

TABLE 16

<b>STATE UNIVERSITIES RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Historical Investment Revenues</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>				
Fiscal Year	Market Value of Assets at Year End	Net Investment Revenue	Rate of Return Earned	
2015	\$17,426.2	\$593.7	2.9%	
2016	\$17,005.6	\$20.2	0.2%	
2017	\$18,484.8	\$2,260.7	12.2%	
2018	\$19,321.1	\$1,758.8	8.3%	
2019	\$19,717.3	\$1,292.5	6.1%	
2020	\$19,617.0	\$545.5	2.6%	
2021	\$23,768.3	\$4,793.3	23.8%	
2022	\$22,523.1	-\$687.8	-1.4%	
2023	\$23,193.2	\$1,338.1	5.3%	
2024	\$24,340.2	\$1,859.6	8.3%	

TABLE 17

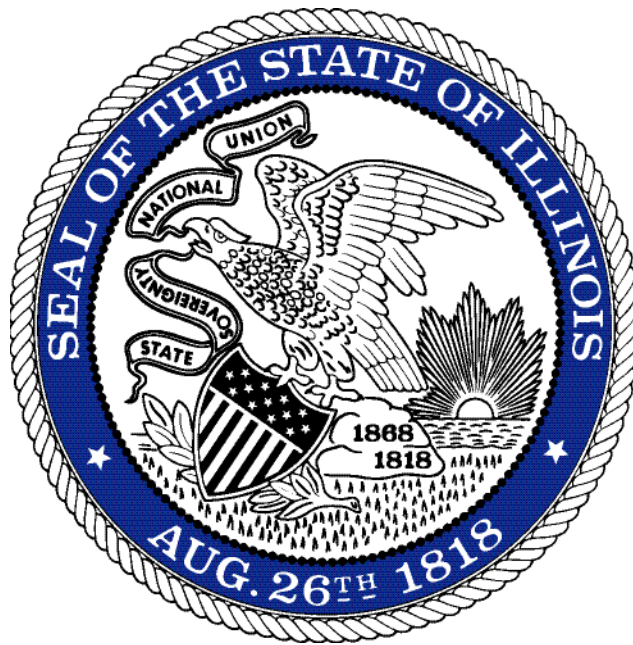
<b>STATE UNIVERSITIES RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Projected Normal Costs based on Public Act 88-0593</b> <b>Projections Provided by Retirement System Actuaries using FY 2024 Data</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>									
Fiscal Year	Tier 1 Normal Cost	Tier 1 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll *	Tier 2 Normal Cost	Tier 2 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll *	Total Normal Cost	Total Normal Cost as a % of Payroll *	Employee Contributions	Employer Normal Cost	Employer Normal Cost as a % of Payroll *
2025	\$593.5	27.40%	\$257.8	12.2%	\$851.2	19.89%	\$347.9	\$503.3	11.88%
2026	\$561.4	27.69%	\$286.4	12.3%	\$847.8	19.49%	\$353.9	\$493.9	11.48%
2027	\$531.0	27.98%	\$314.3	12.4%	\$845.3	19.08%	\$360.6	\$484.7	11.07%
2028	\$501.5	28.27%	\$342.1	12.5%	\$843.5	18.69%	\$367.7	\$475.8	10.68%
2029	\$471.8	28.53%	\$369.8	12.5%	\$841.6	18.29%	\$374.9	\$466.8	10.28%
2030	\$441.7	28.78%	\$398.2	12.6%	\$839.9	17.91%	\$382.2	\$457.7	9.90%
2031	\$411.4	29.01%	\$427.4	12.7%	\$838.8	17.55%	\$389.6	\$449.1	9.54%
2032	\$381.2	29.23%	\$457.0	12.8%	\$838.2	17.21%	\$397.2	\$441.0	9.20%
2033	\$351.6	29.44%	\$487.0	12.9%	\$838.6	16.89%	\$405.0	\$433.6	8.88%
2034	\$322.9	29.65%	\$517.4	13.0%	\$840.3	16.60%	\$412.9	\$427.5	8.59%
2035	\$294.3	29.83%	\$548.2	13.1%	\$842.5	16.33%	\$420.8	\$421.7	8.32%
2036	\$265.3	29.95%	\$579.4	13.3%	\$844.7	16.07%	\$428.8	\$415.9	8.06%
2037	\$236.1	30.00%	\$610.8	13.4%	\$846.9	15.81%	\$436.8	\$410.1	7.80%
2038	\$206.9	29.95%	\$642.5	13.5%	\$849.4	15.57%	\$444.9	\$404.5	7.56%
2039	\$178.7	29.81%	\$674.6	13.6%	\$853.3	15.35%	\$453.2	\$400.0	7.34%
2040	\$152.3	29.57%	\$706.6	13.7%	\$858.9	15.17%	\$461.8	\$397.1	7.16%
2041	\$128.5	29.26%	\$738.5	13.8%	\$867.0	15.02%	\$470.8	\$396.2	7.01%
2042	\$108.0	28.94%	\$770.0	14.0%	\$878.0	14.92%	\$480.1	\$397.9	6.91%
2043	\$90.5	28.62%	\$801.2	14.1%	\$891.7	14.85%	\$489.7	\$402.0	6.84%
2044	\$75.5	28.28%	\$832.0	14.2%	\$907.5	14.82%	\$499.5	\$408.0	6.81%
2045	\$62.6	27.93%	\$862.2	14.3%	\$924.8	14.81%	\$509.3	\$415.5	6.80%
* Payroll excludes RSP payroll.									

*Note: The number of projected takers of the Optional Hybrid Plan (OHP) created by P.A. 100-0023 is not included in the 2024 valuation as the OHP has not been implemented yet.*



# XI. The Judges' Retirement System

- **Plan Summary**
- **FY 2024 Change in Unfunded Liabilities**
- **Funded Ratio History**
- **Active Member Headcount**
- **Average Active Member Salaries**
- **Retiree Headcount**
- **Average Retirement Annuities**
- **Unfunded History**
- **Rate of Return on Investments**
- **Annual Investment Revenue**
- **Total Payout**
- **Annual Changes in Unfunded Liabilities**
- **Changes in Net Assets**
- **Investment Return History**
- **Tier 1 & Tier 2 Normal Cost Projections**





# Judges' Retirement System

## Tier 1 Plan Summary

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ☐ Age 60 with 10 years of service
- ☐ Age 62 with 6 years of service
- ☐ Age 55 with 10 years of service (reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% for each month under 60)

### Retirement Formula

---

- ☐ 3.5% of final salary for each of the first 10 years of service, plus
- ☐ 5% of final salary for each year of service in excess of 10 years

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ☐ 85% of final salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ☐ Salary on last day of service

### Annual COLA

---

- ☐ 3% compounded

### Employee Contributions

---

- ☐ 11.0% of salary
  - 7.5% for retirement benefit, 1.0% for annual COLA, and 2.5% for survivor's benefit

For the details of retirement plans applicable to personnel beginning employment on or after January 1, 2011, please refer to Section I earlier in this report.

# Judges' Retirement System

## Tier 2 Plan Summary

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ❑ Age 67 with 8 years of service
- ❑ Age 62 with 8 years of service (reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% for each month under 67)

### Retirement Formula

---

- ❑ 3% of final average salary for each year of service

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ❑ 60% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ❑ Highest 96 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service
- ❑ Pensionable Salary is limited by an amount tied to the Social Security Wage Base of \$106,800. This amount increases annually by 3% or the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less. The salary limits for calendar year 2024 and 2025 are \$138,093.50 and \$141,407.74, respectively.

### Annual COLA

---

- ❑ Compounded 3% or the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less

### Employee Contributions

---

- ❑ 11.0% of salary
  - 7.5% for retirement benefit, 1.0% for annual COLA, and 2.5% for survivor's benefit

The benefits shown reflect P.A. 96-0889 (Tier 2 Act of 2011) and are for Tier 2 members who first contribute to the system on or after January 1, 2011. Please refer to Section I earlier in this report for more details.



CHART 42

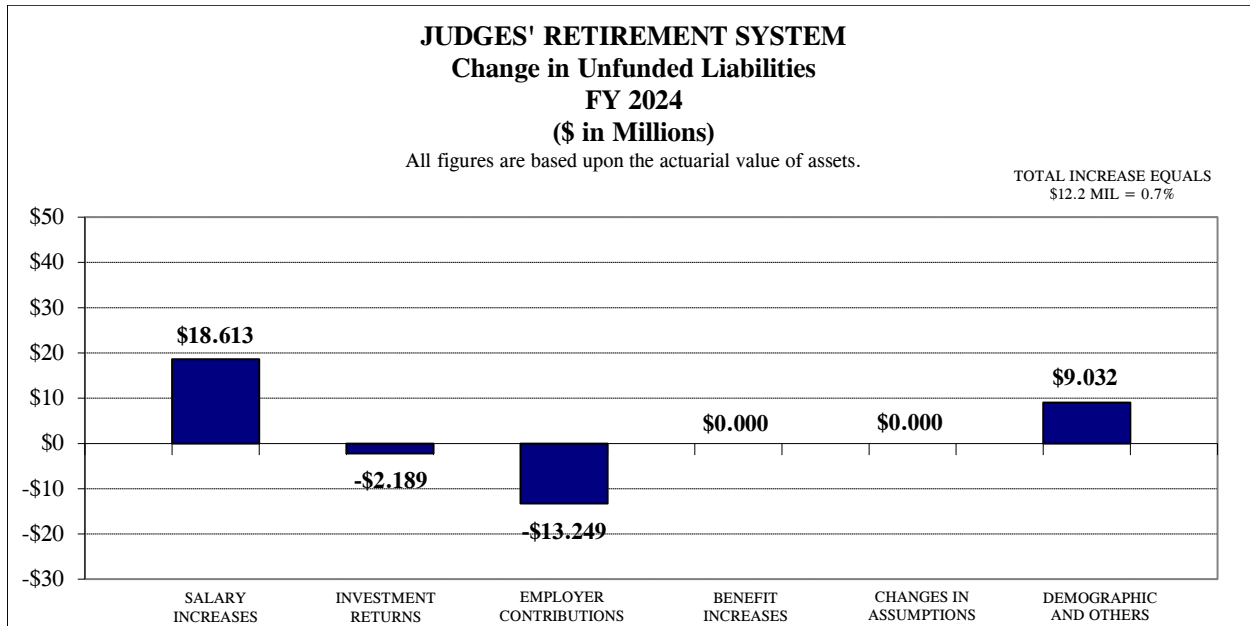


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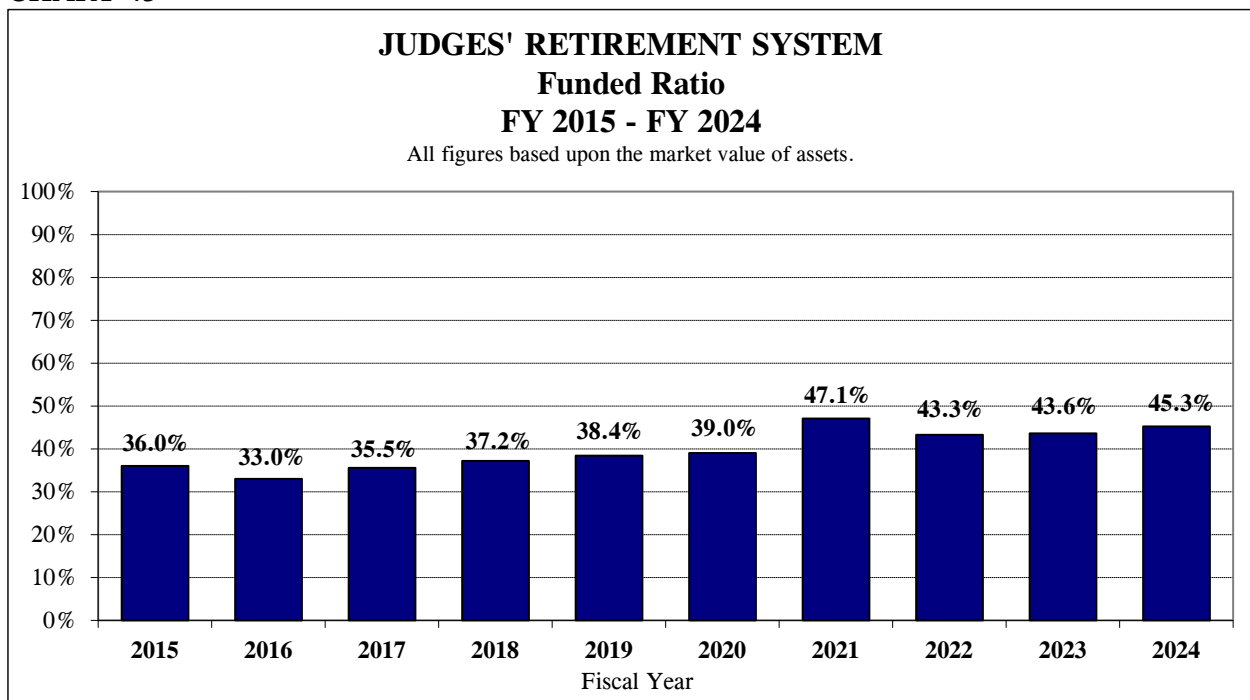


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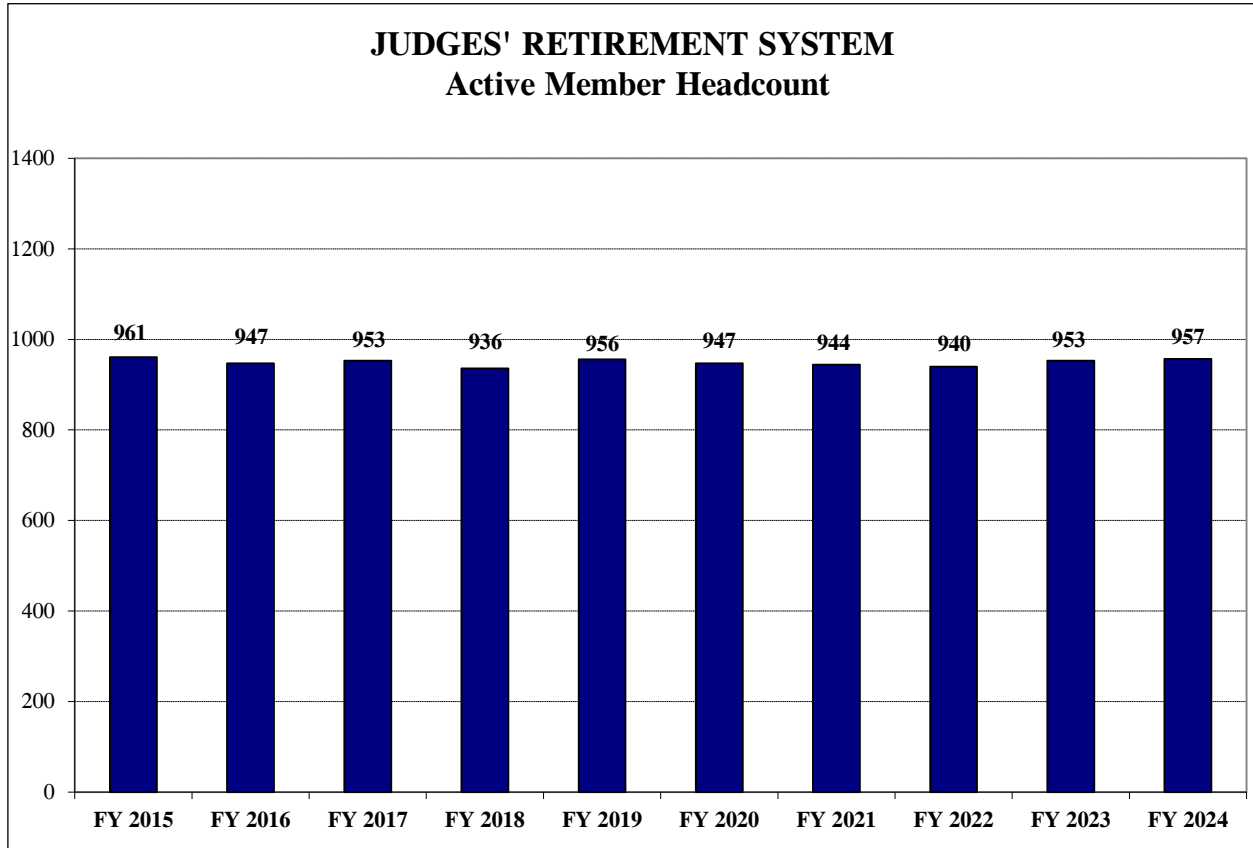


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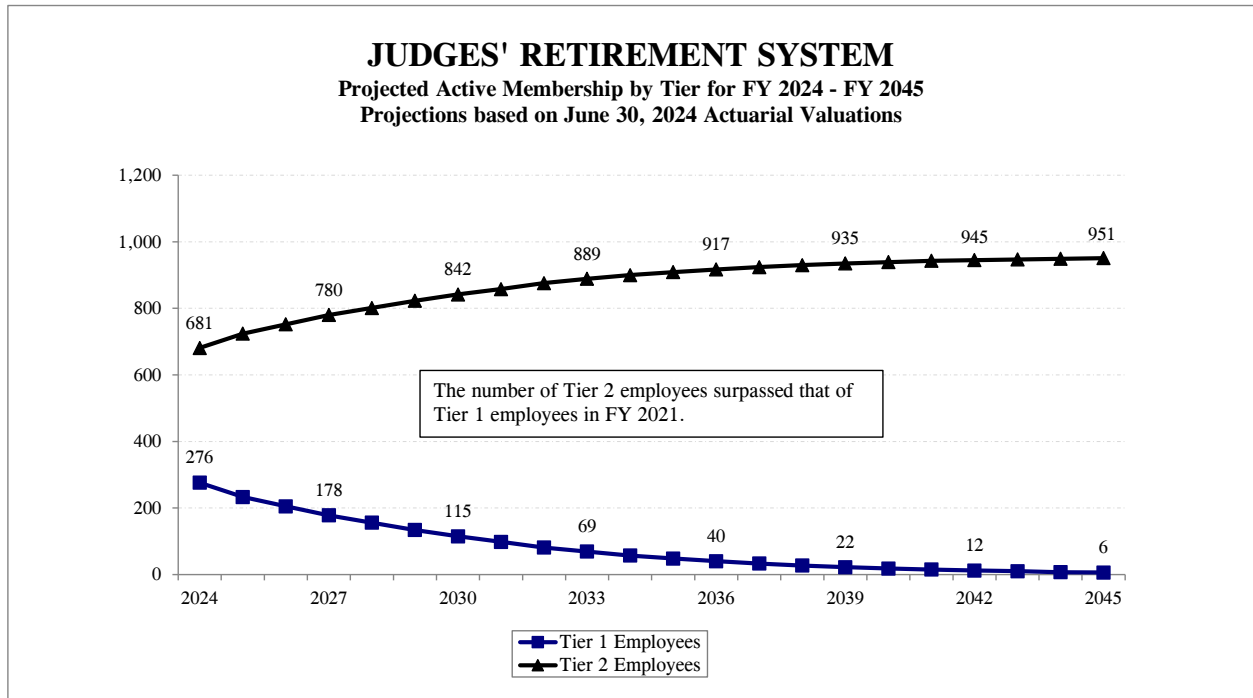


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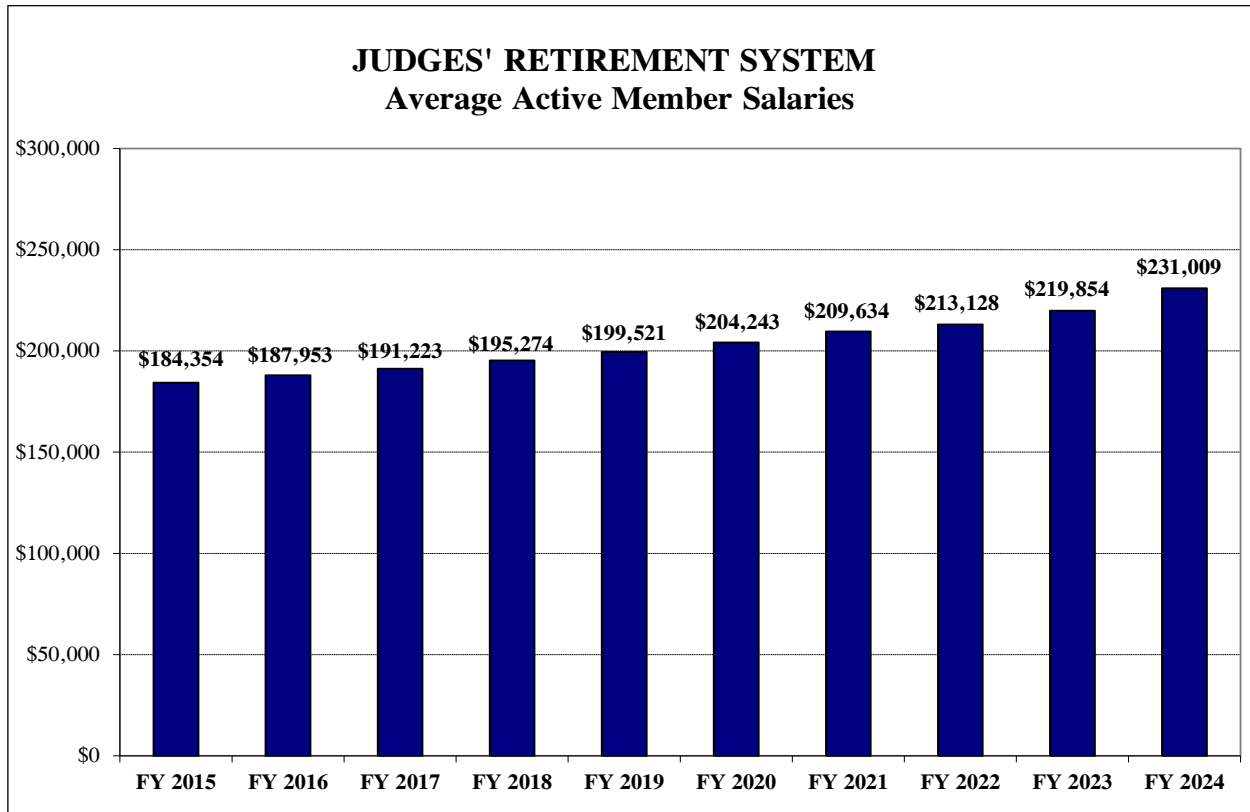


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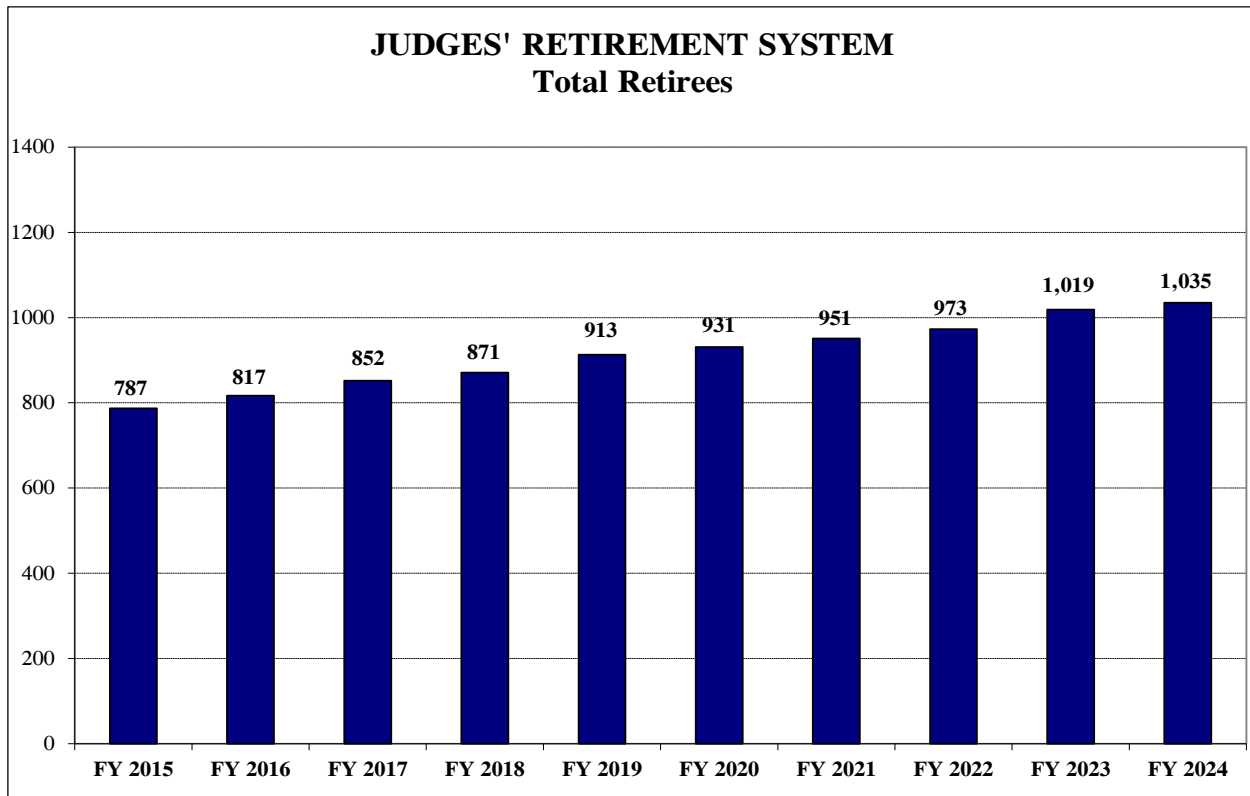


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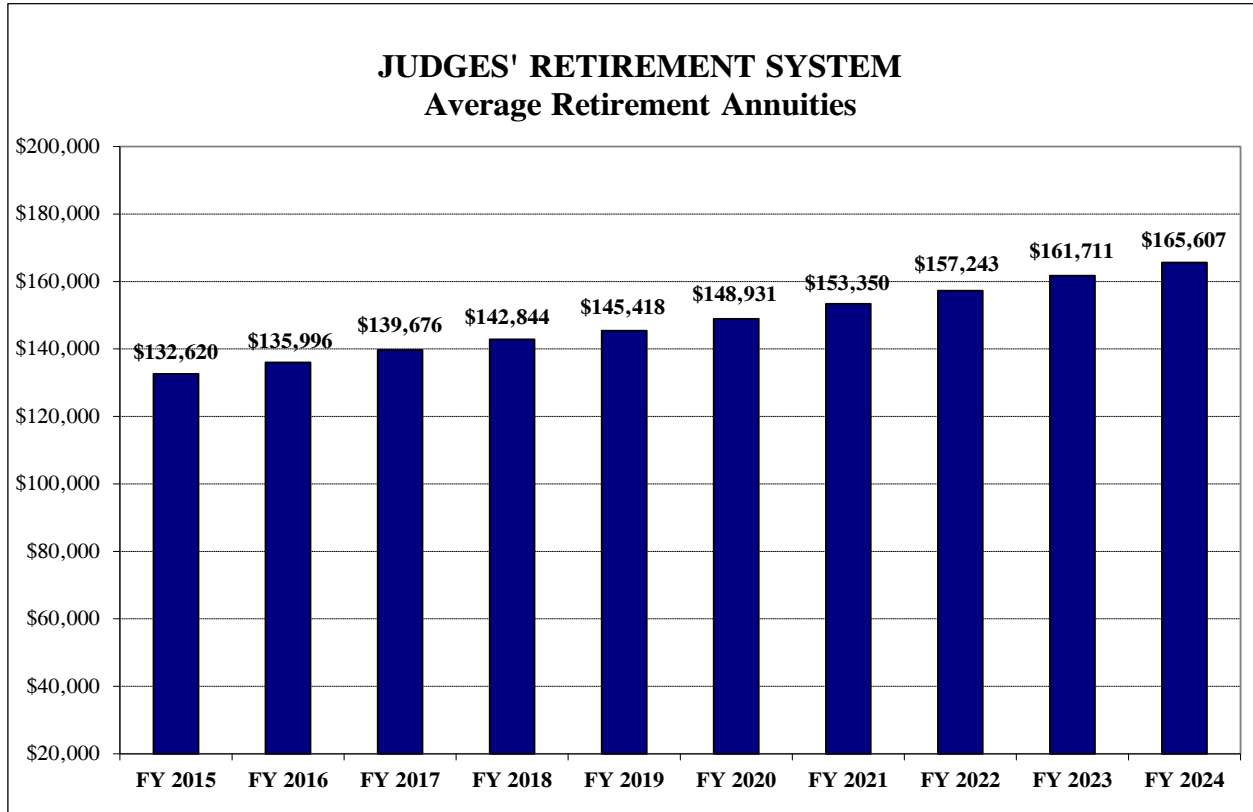


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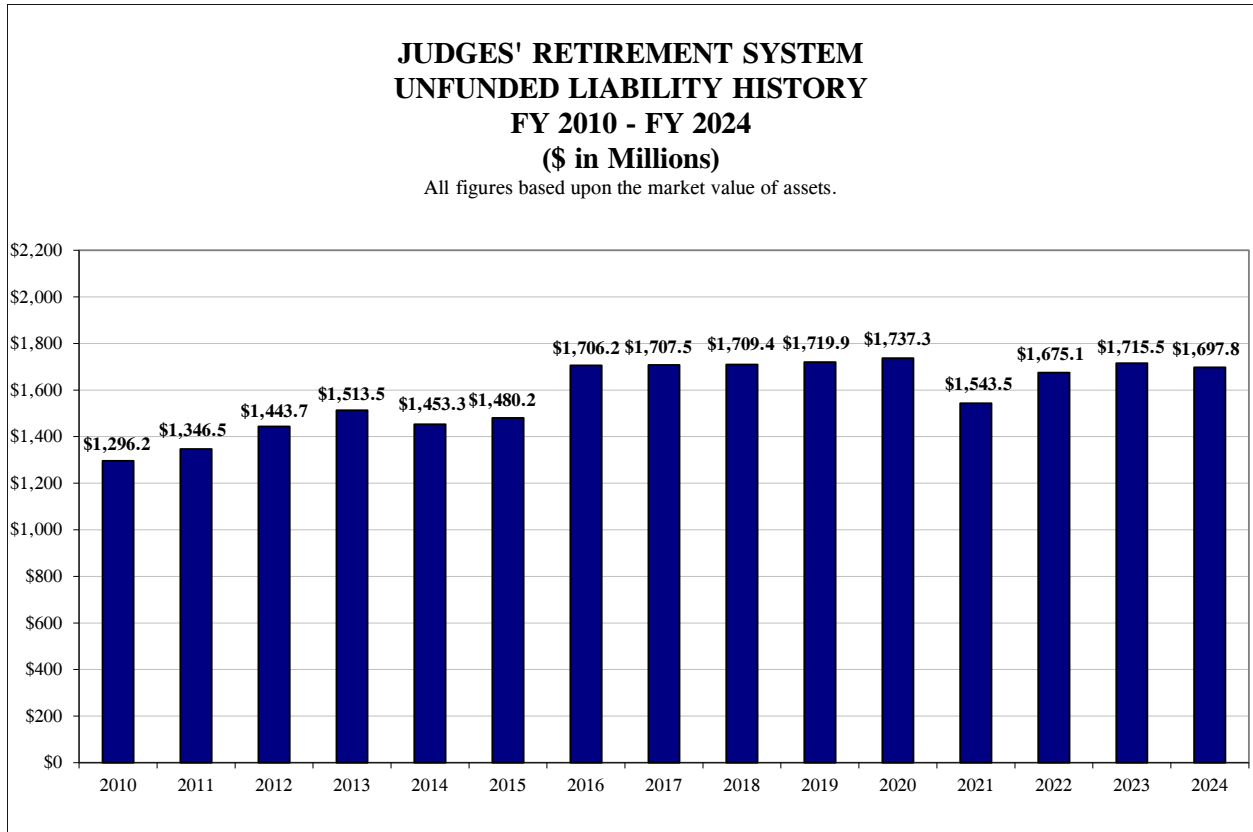


CHART 50

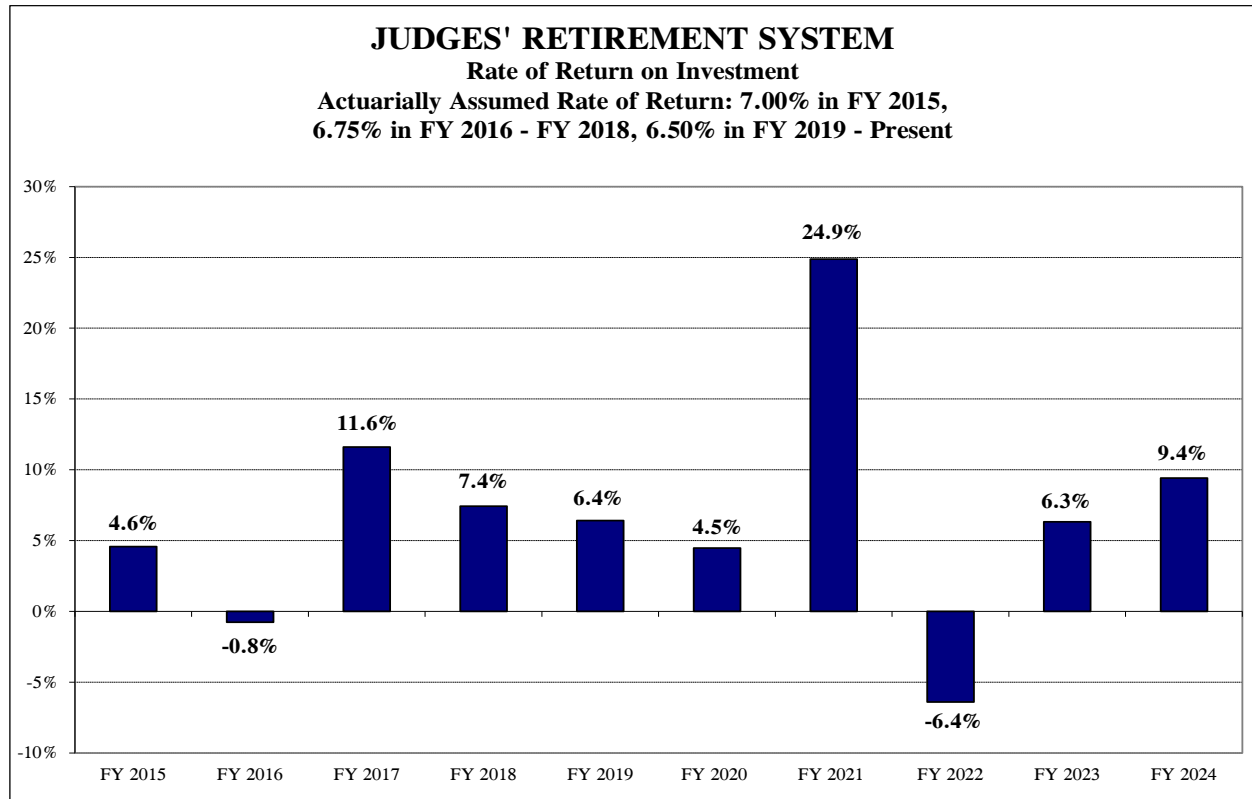


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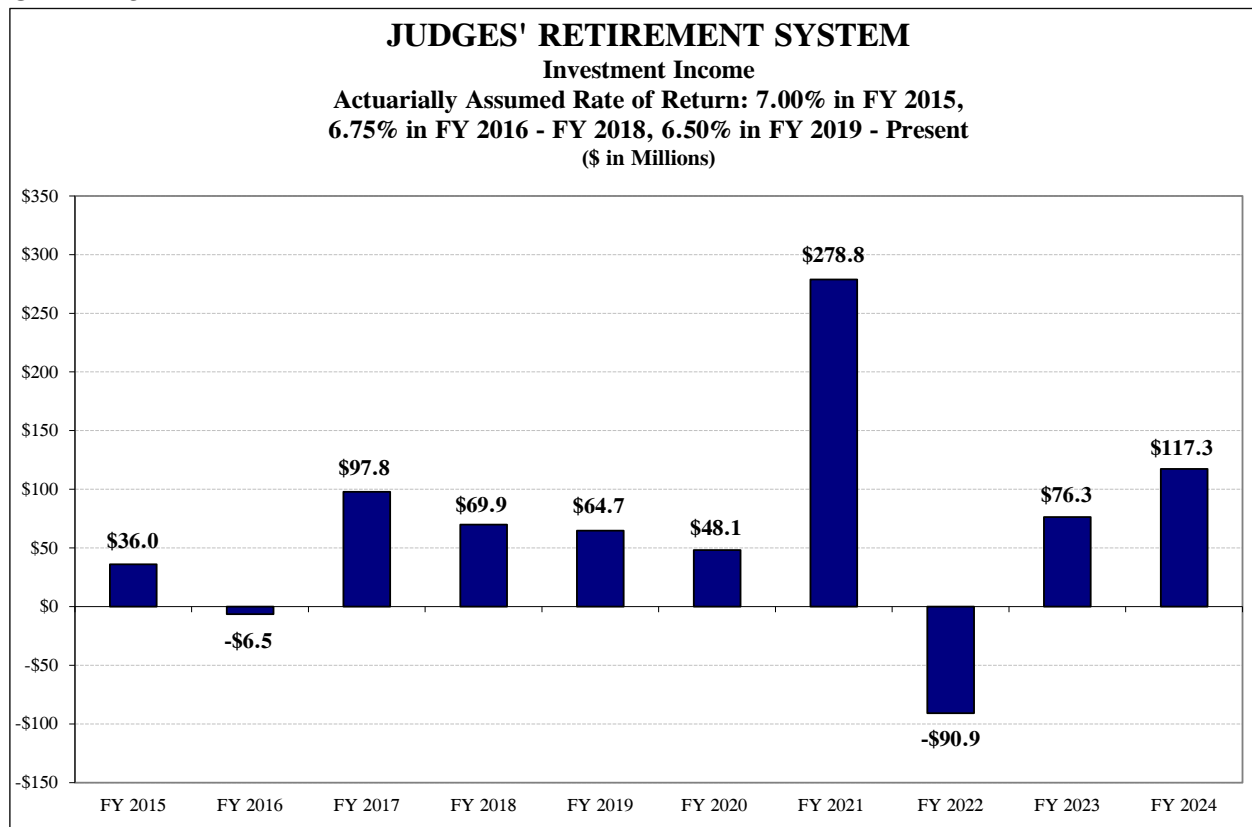


CHART 52

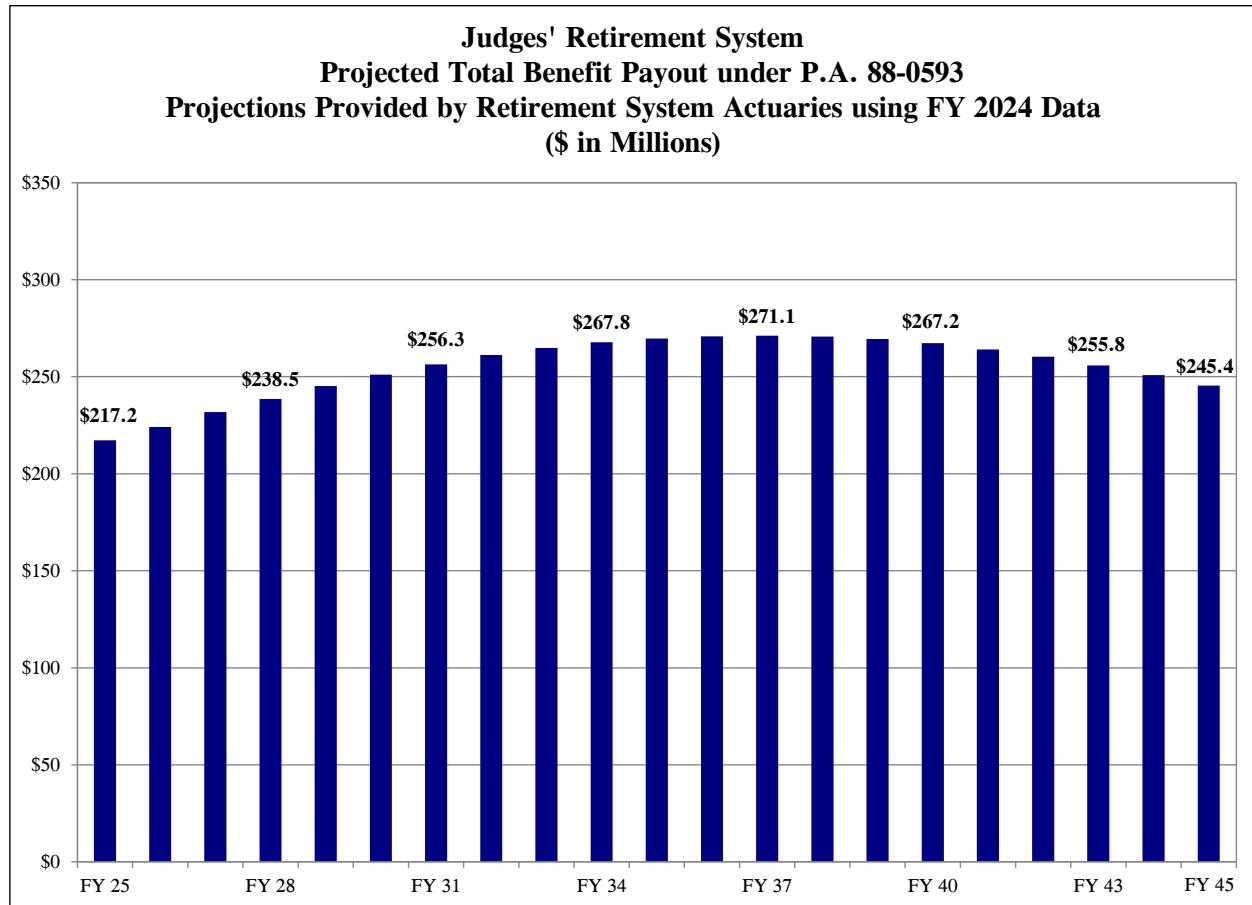


TABLE 18

JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM CHANGES IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FY 1996 - FY 2024								
YEAR ENDED	SALARY INCREASES	INVESTMENT RETURNS (HIGHER)/LOWER THAN ASSUMED	EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS N.C. + INTEREST (HIGHER)/LOWER	BENEFIT INCREASES	NEW BUYOUT PROVISIONS (P.A. 100-0587)	CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	OTHER FACTORS MISC.	TOTAL CHANGE IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
6/30/1996	\$9,999,484	(\$13,671,404)	\$24,518,236	\$0		\$0	\$14,931,343	\$35,777,659
6/30/1997	(7,658,092)	(28,145,182)	27,156,529	0		37,922,093	15,264,216	44,539,564
6/30/1998	(10,160,914)	(30,497,137)	34,123,085	0		0	7,218,733	683,767
6/30/1999	456,439	(16,539,663)	32,504,330	0		0	8,821,168	25,242,274
6/30/2000	2,215,672	(14,134,561)	33,196,266	2,848,501		0	8,268,502	32,394,380
6/30/2001	(7,464,258)	61,790,163	35,767,996	0		0	17,044,333	107,138,234
6/30/2002	(11,821,953)	54,489,350	42,170,792	0		28,381,924	8,609,434	121,829,547
6/30/2003	(26,392,926)	27,183,676	49,293,246	0		0	18,906,930	68,990,926
6/30/2004	6,291,883	(36,709,772)	(92,295,242)	0		0	(1,952,146)	(124,665,277)
6/30/2005	(15,087,614)	(8,899,756)	46,427,305	0		0	27,509,646	49,949,581
6/30/2006	(18,612,759)	(17,213,516)	55,344,402	0		(11,189,825)	12,319,701	20,648,003
6/30/2007	(3,952,822)	(51,310,984)	50,305,409	0		0	28,046,308	23,087,911
6/30/2008	(8,834,671)	90,806,378	42,511,153	0		0	4,924,005	129,406,865
6/30/2009	(6,661,210)	33,322,668	40,870,123	0		0	19,481,669	87,013,250
6/30/2010	(14,285,209)	48,213,678	30,639,057	0		188,889,493	14,404,557	267,861,576
6/30/2011	(17,743,557)	31,451,544	66,647,892	0		15,622,518	42,442,760	138,421,157
6/30/2012	(19,671,785)	27,522,701	75,313,560	0		0	(611,876)	82,552,600
6/30/2013	(18,934,843)	21,180,279	54,355,269	0		62,945,069	6,567,836	126,113,610
6/30/2014	(17,039,560)	(28,938,605)	22,548,920	0		0	846,615	(22,582,630)
6/30/2015	(16,202,872)	(26,929,814)	11,756,584	0		0	17,307,796	(14,068,306)
6/30/2016	(11,845,679)	2,880,479	13,018,248	0		153,176,767	8,368,408	165,598,223
6/30/2017	(8,300,358)	(9,469,124)	20,817,805	0		0	27,664,563	30,712,886
6/30/2018	(4,972,437)	(5,360,651)	16,112,995	0	N/A	(9,641,833)	6,687,881	2,825,955
6/30/2019	(2,071,872)	8,101,850	9,504,274	0	N/A	(37,738,684)	37,385,688	15,181,256
6/30/2020	1,179,778	8,344,155	323,033	0	N/A	0	(5,505,538)	4,341,428
6/30/2021	2,214,896	(44,918,405)	(5,490,114)	0	N/A	0	12,769,173	(35,424,450)
6/30/2022	(1,191,322)	(14,774,211)	(16,835,307)	0	N/A	(32,726,394)	18,161,484	(47,365,750)
6/30/2023	9,826,835	5,142,132	(12,831,526)	0	N/A	0	36,372,959	38,510,400
6/30/2024	18,613,190	(2,188,688)	(13,248,953)	0	N/A	0	9,031,770	12,207,319
TOTALS	\$ (198,108,536)	\$ 70,727,580	\$ 694,525,367	\$ 2,848,501	N/A	\$ 395,641,128	\$ 421,287,918	\$ 1,386,921,958

Note: All figures in this table are based upon the actuarial value of assets, i.e., WITH Asset Smoothing.

TABLE 19

JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM Changes in Net Assets (\$ in Millions)										
Fiscal Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Additions to Assets										
State of Illinois	\$134.0	\$132.1	\$131.3	\$136.0	\$140.5	\$144.2	\$148.6	\$156.0	\$147.4	\$147.8
Pension Obligation Bonds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Employees	\$15.4	\$15.0	\$14.8	\$14.3	\$14.7	\$14.5	\$14.6	\$14.6	\$15.0	\$15.6
Net Investment Income	\$36.0	-\$6.5	\$97.8	\$69.9	\$64.7	\$48.1	\$278.8	-\$90.9	\$76.3	\$117.3
Total Asset Additions (A)	\$185.5	\$140.6	\$243.9	\$220.2	\$219.9	\$206.8	\$442.1	\$79.7	\$238.7	\$280.7
Deductions from Assets										
Benefits	\$125.7	\$132.6	\$140.5	\$148.1	\$157.3	\$165.5	\$172.6	\$180.4	\$192.3	\$202.0
Refunds	\$0.9	\$0.7	\$1.0	\$0.5	\$1.0	\$0.4	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.7	\$1.7
Subsidy Payments	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Administrative Expenses	\$1.0	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$1.0
Other	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Asset Deductions (B)	\$127.6	\$134.2	\$142.4	\$149.5	\$159.3	\$167.0	\$174.5	\$182.4	\$194.1	\$204.7
Change in Net Assets (A-B=C)	\$57.9	\$6.4	\$101.5	\$70.7	\$60.6	\$39.8	\$267.6	-\$102.7	\$44.6	\$76.1

TABLE 20

<b>JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Historical Investment Revenues</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>				
Fiscal Year	Market Value of Assets at Year End	Net Investment Revenue	Rate of Return Earned	
2014	\$776.0	\$110.1	16.8%	
2015	\$833.9	\$36.0	4.6%	
2016	\$840.3	-\$6.5	-0.8%	
2017	\$941.8	\$97.8	11.6%	
2018	\$1,012.5	\$69.9	7.4%	
2019	\$1,073.1	\$64.7	6.4%	
2020	\$1,112.5	\$48.1	4.5%	
2021	\$1,377.1	\$278.8	24.9%	
2022	\$1,280.6	-\$90.9	-6.4%	
2023	\$1,325.9	\$76.3	6.3%	
2024	\$1,403.7	\$117.3	9.4%	



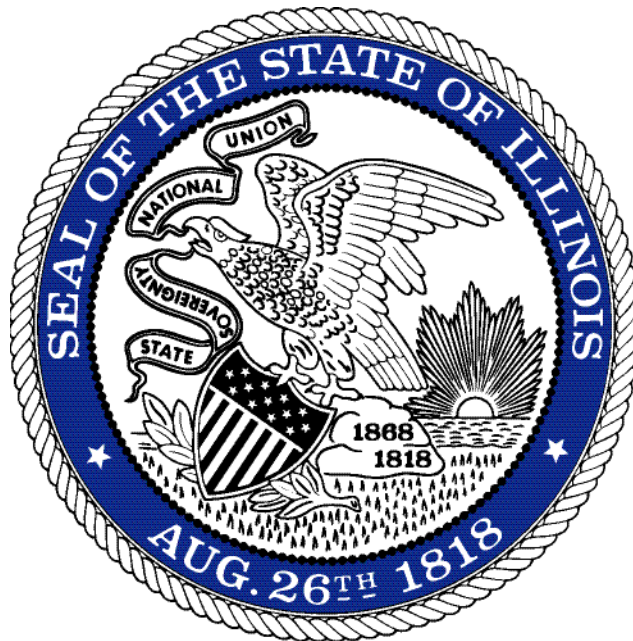
TABLE 21

<b>JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Projected Normal Costs based on Public Act 88-0593</b> <b>Projections Provided by Retirement System Actuaries using FY 2024 Data</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>									
Fiscal Year	Tier 1 Normal Cost	Tier 1 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Tier 2 Normal Cost	Tier 2 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Total Normal Cost	Total Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Employee Contributions	Employer Normal Cost	Employer Normal Cost as a % of Payroll
2025	\$22.1	34.8%	\$20.7	22.5%	\$42.8	27.5%	\$14.5	\$28.3	18.2%
2026	\$19.6	34.9%	\$22.1	21.6%	\$41.7	26.3%	\$15.1	\$26.6	16.8%
2027	\$17.1	33.6%	\$22.9	21.1%	\$40.0	25.1%	\$15.0	\$25.0	15.7%
2028	\$15.0	33.2%	\$23.9	20.8%	\$38.9	24.3%	\$14.8	\$24.1	15.1%
2029	\$12.9	31.8%	\$24.8	20.5%	\$37.7	23.3%	\$14.8	\$22.9	14.2%
2030	\$11.1	31.0%	\$25.9	20.4%	\$36.9	22.7%	\$15.1	\$21.9	13.4%
2031	\$9.3	29.7%	\$26.9	20.3%	\$36.2	22.1%	\$15.0	\$21.2	12.9%
2032	\$7.7	28.0%	\$28.2	20.3%	\$35.8	21.6%	\$15.6	\$20.3	12.2%
2033	\$6.4	27.6%	\$29.5	20.4%	\$35.9	21.4%	\$16.1	\$19.8	11.8%
2034	\$5.3	26.2%	\$30.5	20.4%	\$35.8	21.1%	\$16.6	\$19.2	11.3%
2035	\$4.4	25.5%	\$31.6	20.4%	\$36.0	20.9%	\$17.2	\$18.8	10.9%
2036	\$3.6	24.3%	\$32.7	20.4%	\$36.2	20.7%	\$17.7	\$18.5	10.6%
2037	\$3.0	23.5%	\$33.6	20.3%	\$36.6	20.6%	\$18.3	\$18.3	10.3%
2038	\$2.4	22.3%	\$34.6	20.3%	\$37.0	20.4%	\$18.8	\$18.2	10.1%
2039	\$1.9	21.8%	\$35.6	20.3%	\$37.5	20.4%	\$19.3	\$18.2	9.9%
2040	\$1.6	20.8%	\$36.6	20.3%	\$38.1	20.3%	\$19.9	\$18.3	9.7%
2041	\$1.3	20.6%	\$37.6	20.3%	\$38.9	20.3%	\$20.4	\$18.5	9.7%
2042	\$1.0	19.1%	\$38.5	20.3%	\$39.6	20.3%	\$20.9	\$18.7	9.6%
2043	\$0.8	19.3%	\$39.5	20.3%	\$40.3	20.3%	\$21.4	\$18.9	9.5%
2044	\$0.7	18.1%	\$40.4	20.3%	\$41.1	20.2%	\$22.0	\$19.1	9.4%
2045	\$0.5	17.1%	\$41.4	20.2%	\$41.9	20.2%	\$22.5	\$19.3	9.3%



# **XII. The General Assembly Retirement System**

- **Plan Summary**
- **FY 2024 Change in Unfunded Liabilities**
- **Funded Ratio History**
- **Active Member Headcount**
- **Average Active Member Salaries**
- **Retiree Headcount**
- **Average Retirement Annuities**
- **Unfunded History**
- **Rate of Return on Investments**
- **Annual Investment Revenue**
- **Total Payout**
- **Annual Changes in Unfunded liabilities**
- **Changes in Net Assets**
- **Investment Return History**
- **Reduction in State Contributions**
- **Tier 1 & Tier 2 Normal Cost Projections**





# General Assembly Retirement System

## Tier 1 Plan Summary

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ☐ Age 55 with 8 years of service
- ☐ Age 62 with at least 4 years of service

### Retirement Formula

---

- ☐ 3.0% of final salary for each of the first 4 years of service, plus
- ☐ 3.5% of final salary for each of the next 2 years of service, plus
- ☐ 4.0% of final salary for each of the next 2 years of service, plus
- ☐ 4.5% of final salary for each of the next 4 years of service, plus
- ☐ 5.0% of final salary for each year of service in excess of 12 years

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ☐ 85% of final salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ☐ Salary on last day of service

### Annual COLA

---

- ☐ 3% compounded

### Employee Contributions

---

- ☐ 11.5% of salary
  - 8.5% for retirement benefit, 1.0% for annual COLA, and 2.0% for survivor's benefit

The benefits shown do not reflect P.A. 96-0889 (Tier 2 Act of 2011). Please refer to Section I earlier in this report for details.

# General Assembly Retirement System

## Tier 2 Plan Summary

---

### Retirement Age

---

- ❑ Age 67 with 8 years of service
- ❑ Age 62 with at least 8 years of service (reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% for each month under 67)

### Retirement Formula

---

- ❑ 3% of final average salary for each year of service

### Maximum Annuity

---

- ❑ 60% of final average salary

### Salary Used to Calculate Pension

---

- ❑ Highest 96 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service
- ❑ Pensionable Salary is limited by an amount tied to the Social Security Wage Base of \$106,800. This amount increases annually by 3% or the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less. The salary limits for calendar year 2024 and 2025 are \$138,093.50 and \$141,407.74, respectively.

### Annual COLA

---

- ❑ Compounded 3% or the increase in the Consumer Price Index-U, whichever is less

### Employee Contributions

---

- ❑ 11.5% of salary
  - 8.5% for retirement benefit, 1.0% for annual COLA, and 2.0% for survivor's benefit

The benefits shown reflect P.A. 96-0889 (2 Tier Act of 2011) and are for Tier 2 members who first contribute to the system on or after January 1, 2011. Please refer to Section I earlier in this report for details.

CHART 53

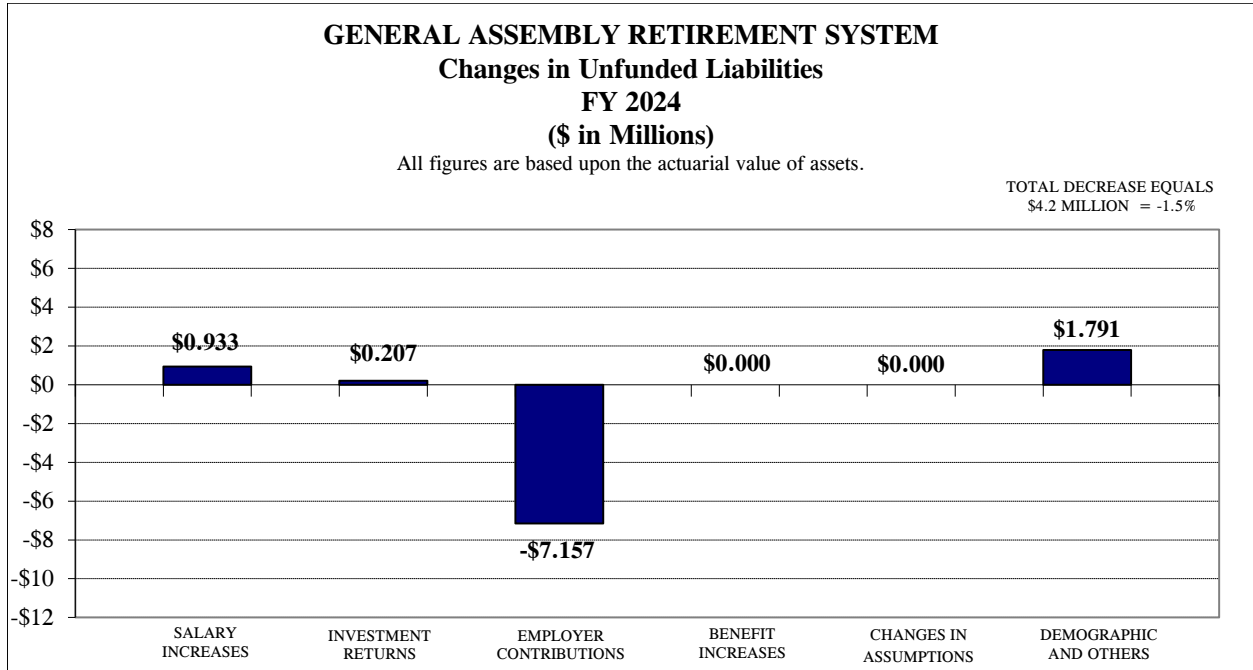


CHART 54

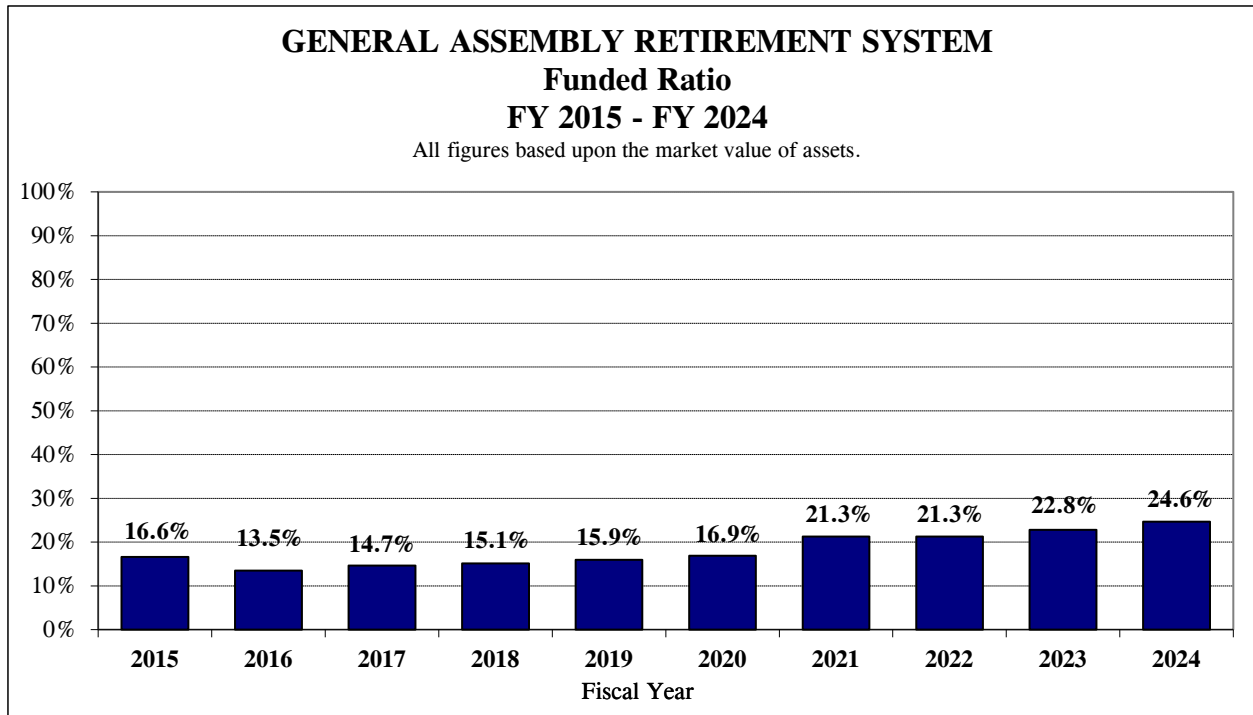


CHART 55

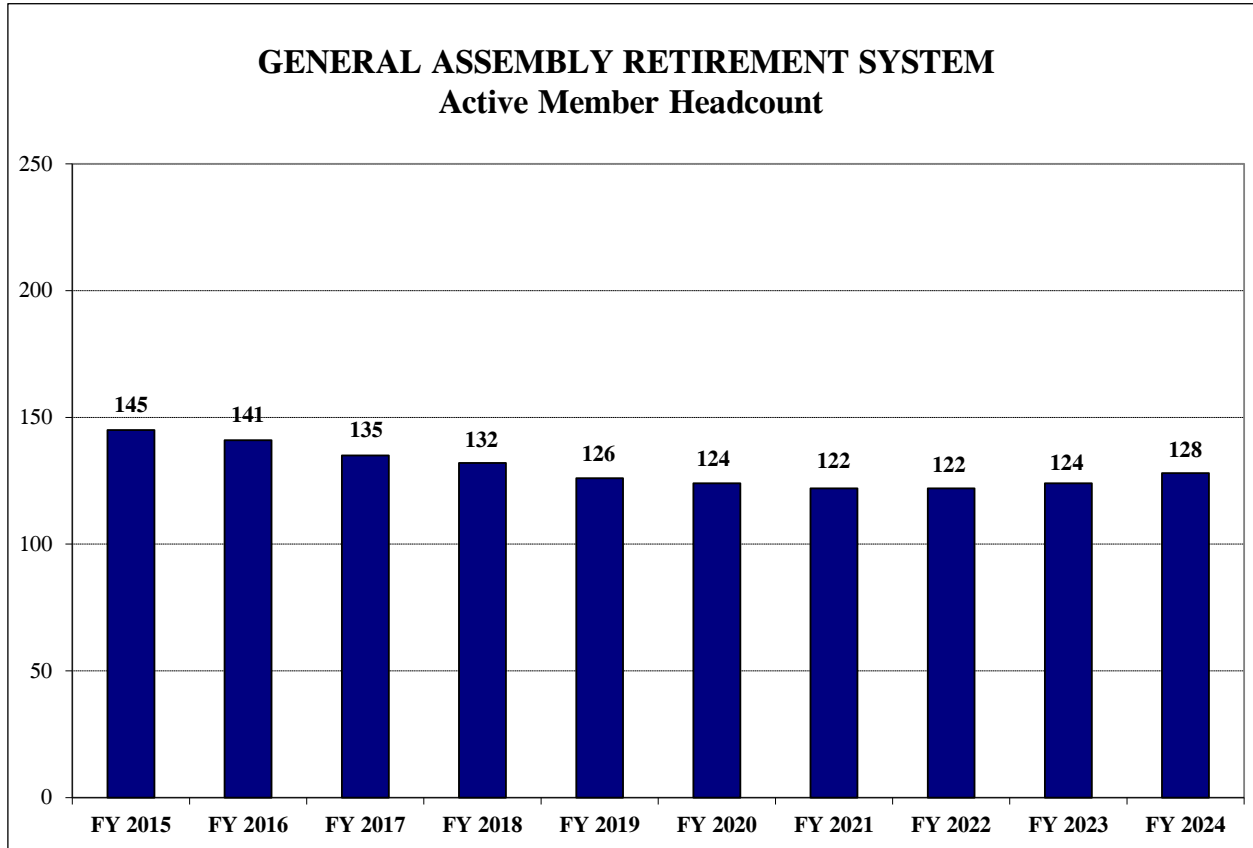


CHART 56

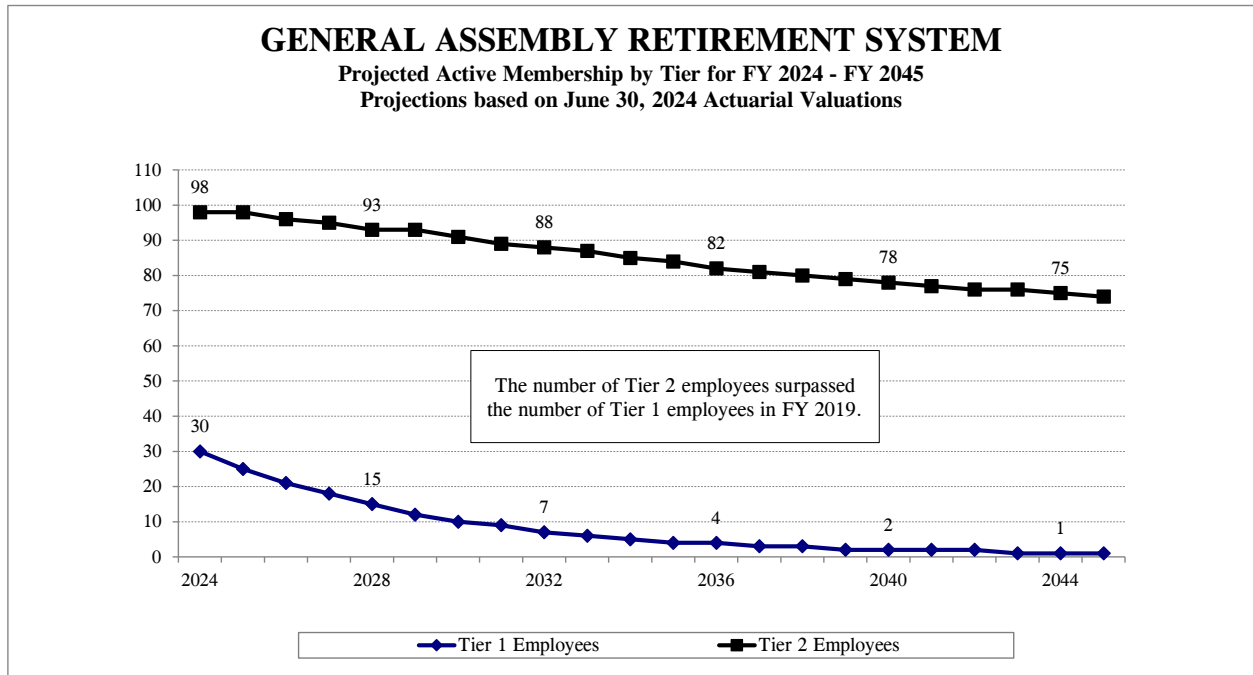
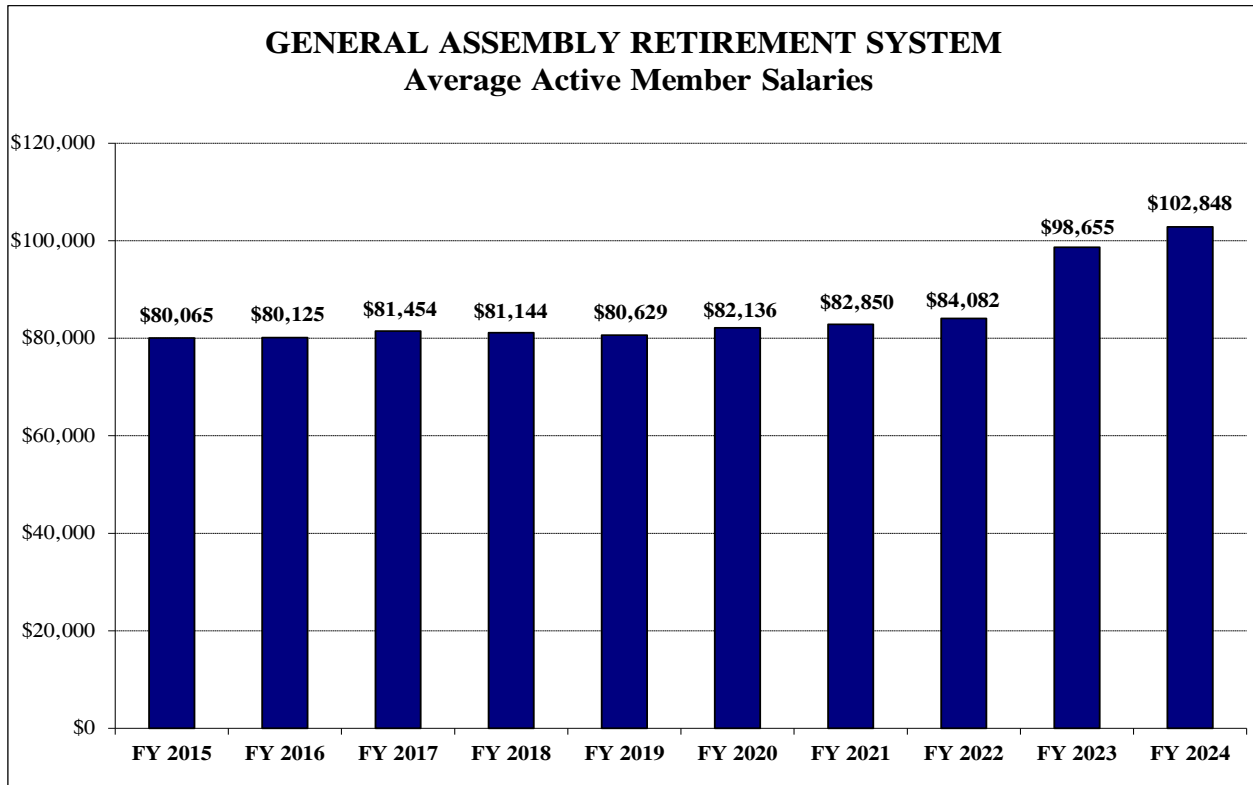




CHART 57



*Note: Pursuant to P.A. 102-1115, effective January 9, 2023, beginning in FY 2023, the annual salary for General Assembly members is set at \$85,000 or an amount determined by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater.*

CHART 58

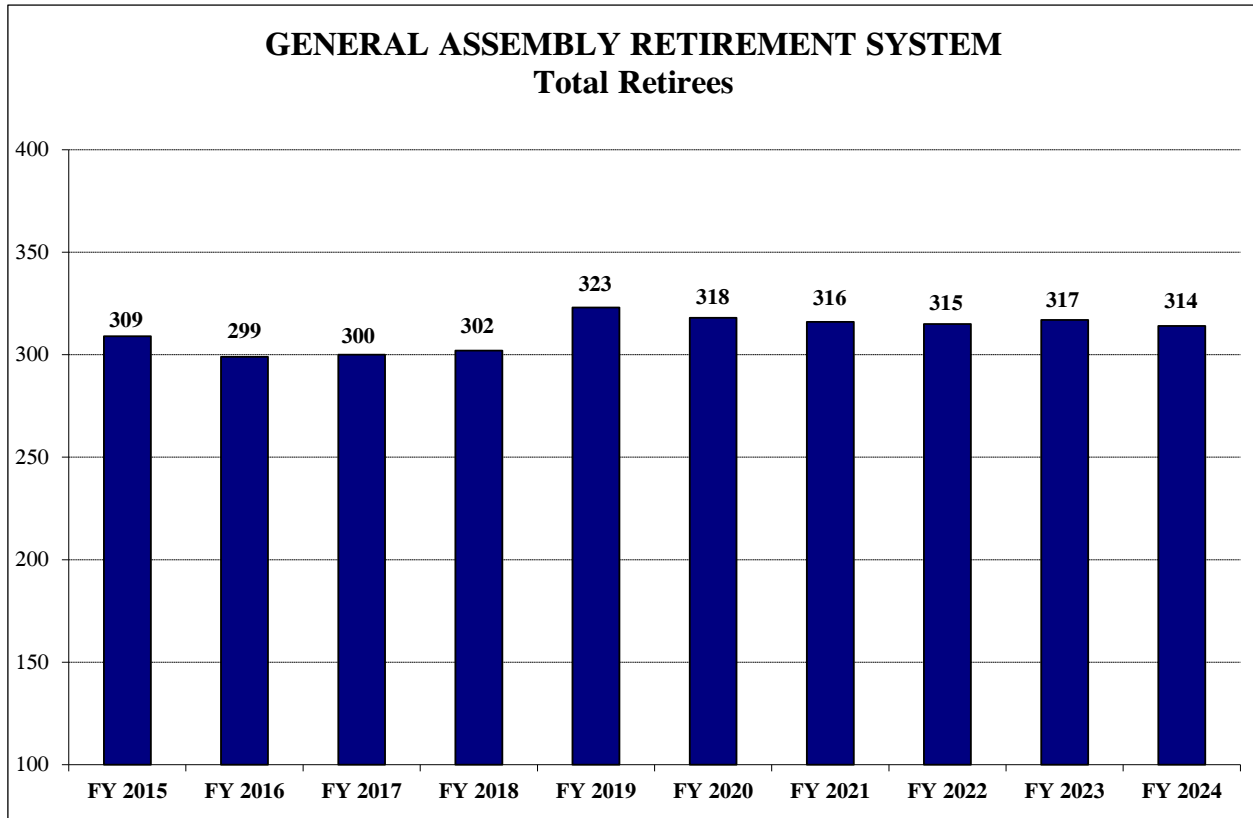


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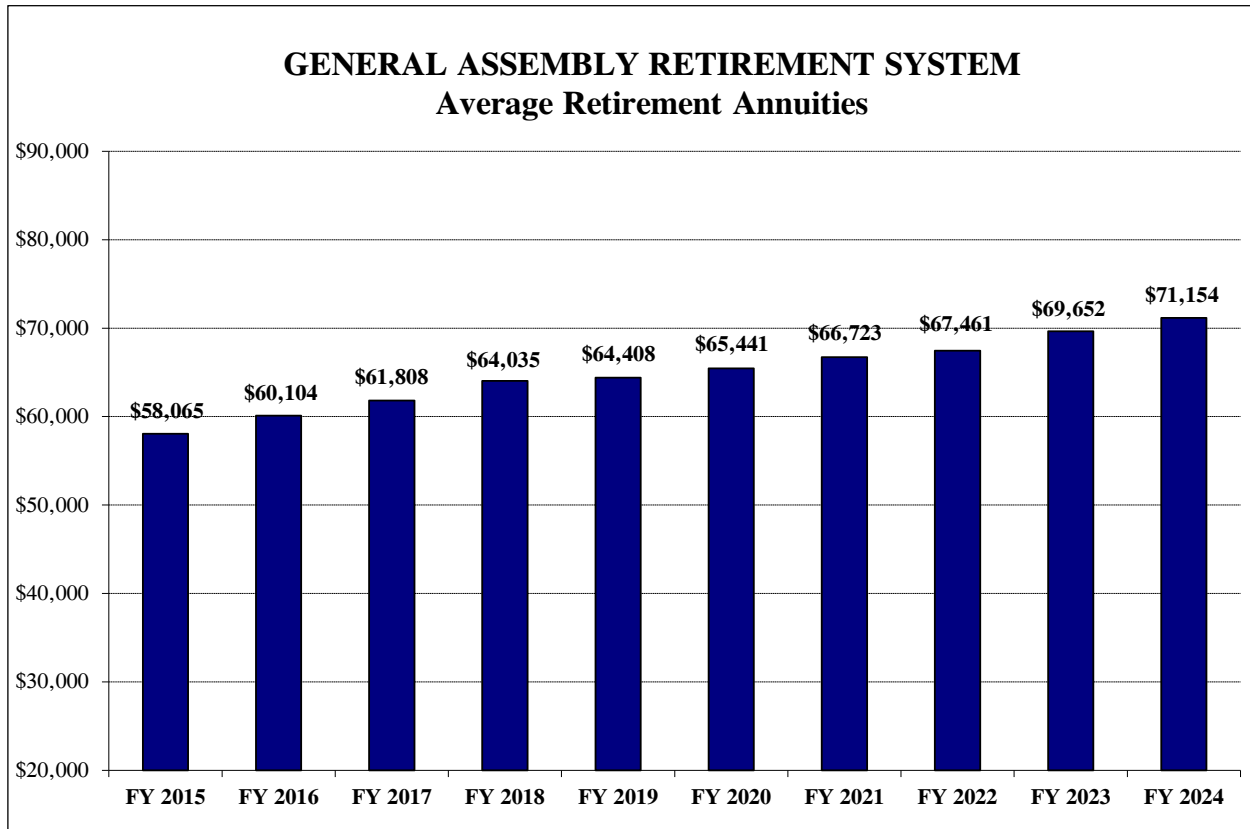


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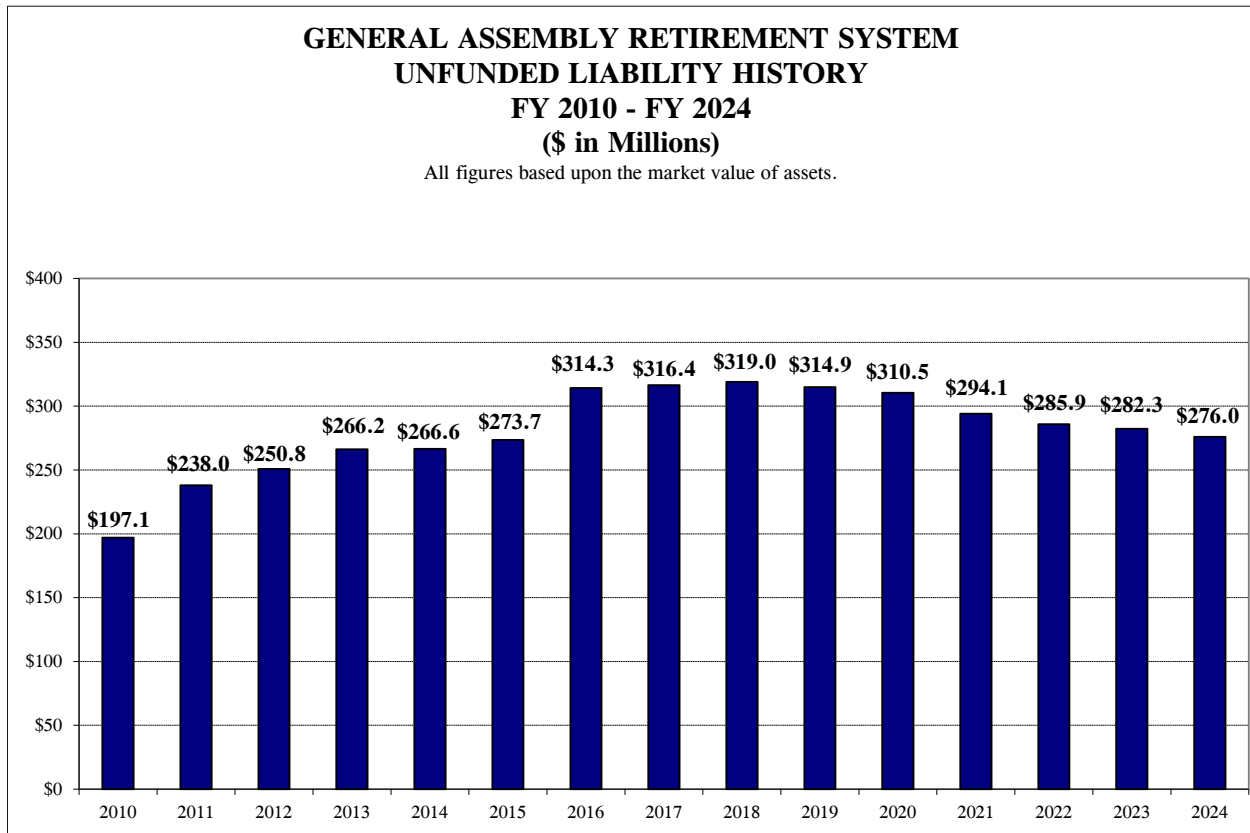


CHART 61

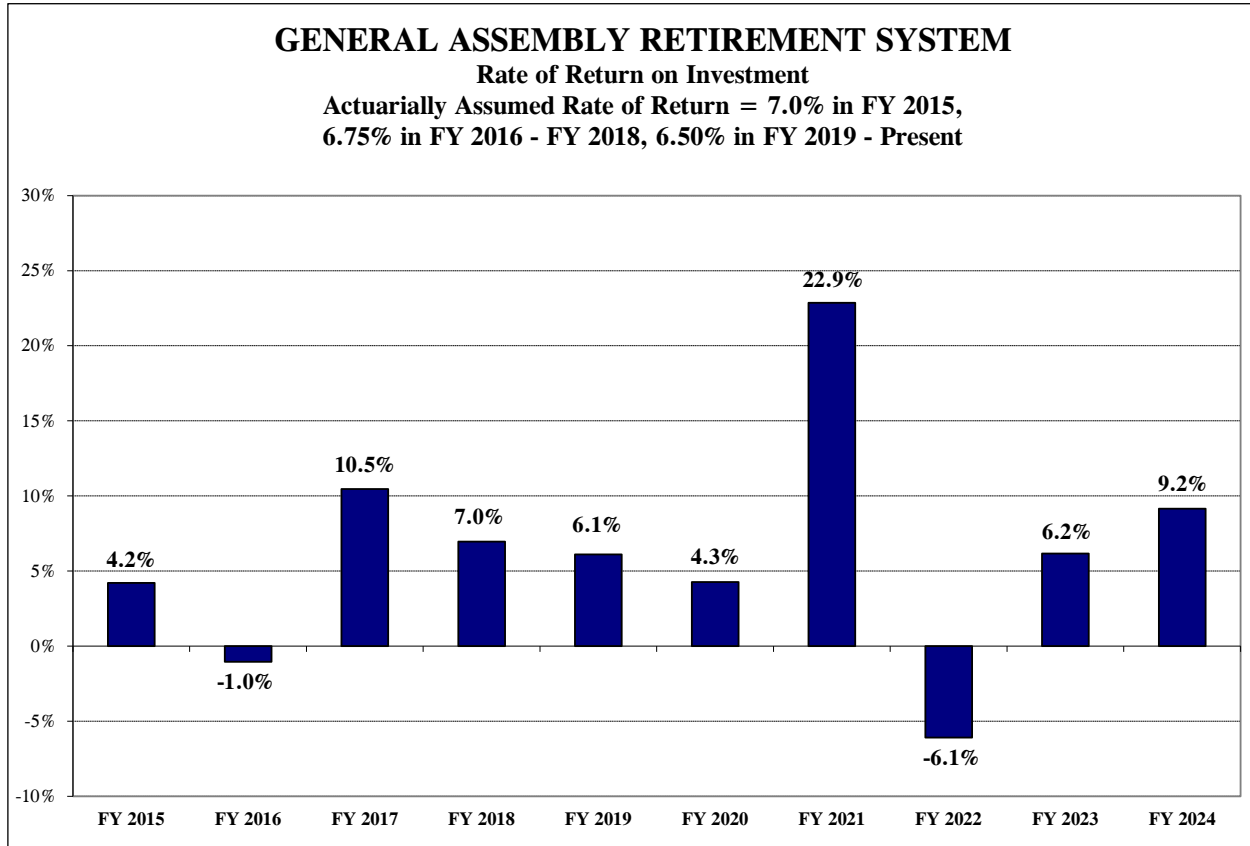


CHART 62

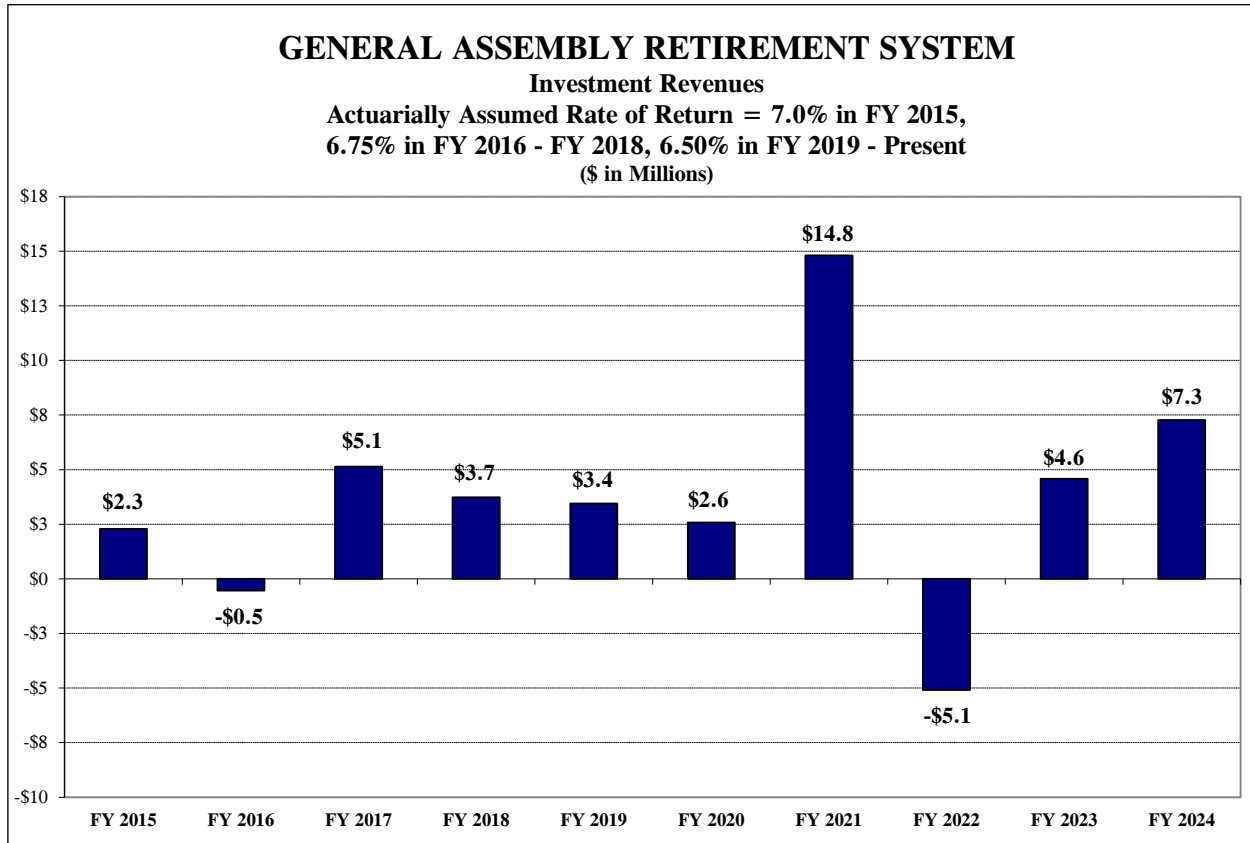


CHART 63

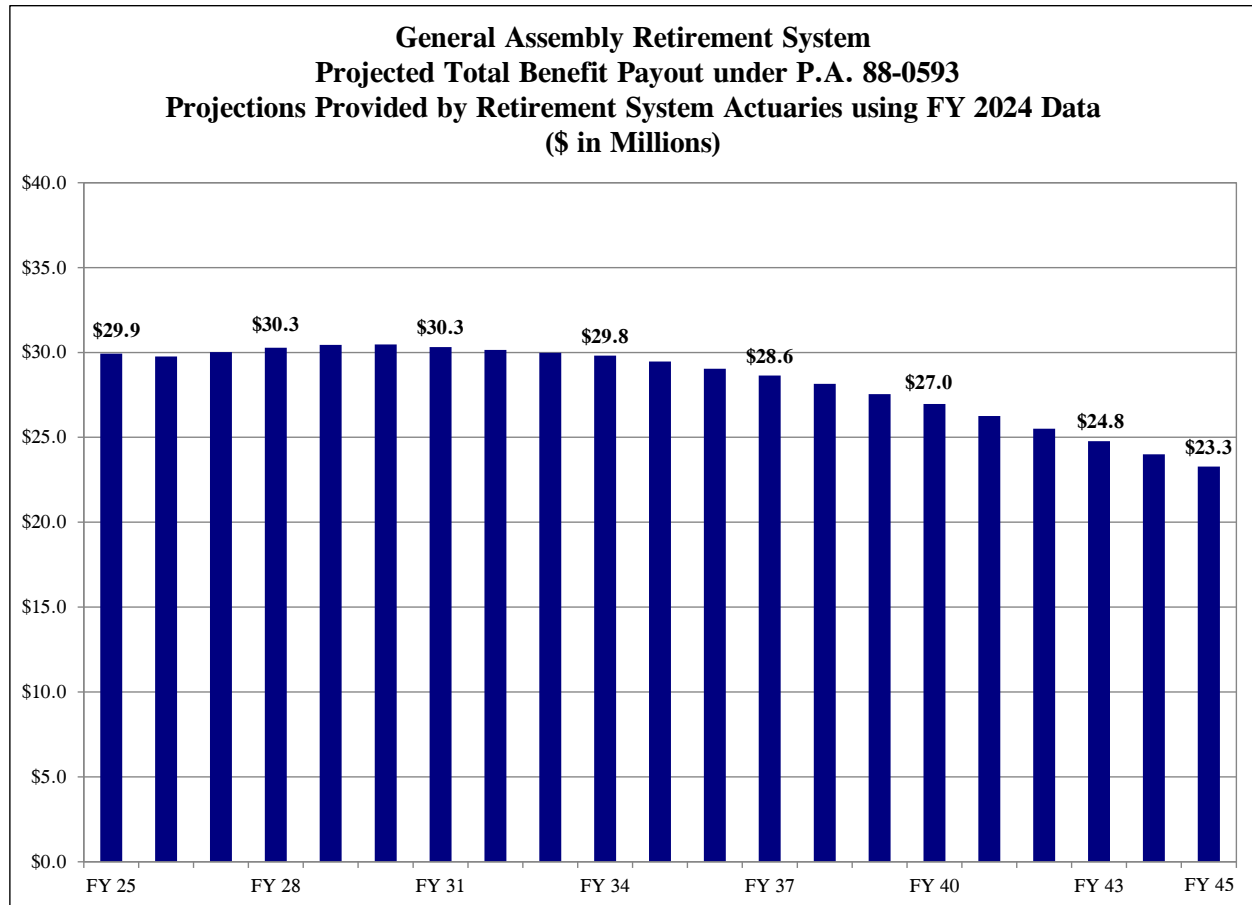


TABLE 22

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RETIREMENT SYSTEM CHANGES IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FY 1996 - FY 2024								
YEAR ENDED	SALARY INCREASES	INVESTMENT RETURNS (HIGHER)/LOWER THAN ASSUMED	EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS N.C. + INTEREST (HIGHER)/LOWER	BENEFIT INCREASES	NEW BUYOUT PROVISIONS (P.A. 100-0587)	CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	OTHER FACTORS MISC.	TOTAL CHANGE IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
GARS								
6/30/1996	\$1,926,843	(\$2,564,790)	\$5,271,809	\$0		\$0	\$1,441,644	\$6,075,506
6/30/1997	1,298,457	(5,057,646)	5,529,869	0		(136,881)	753,138	2,386,937
6/30/1998	(233,098)	(5,394,158)	5,710,203	0		0	460,957	543,904
6/30/1999	846,137	(2,808,175)	5,298,511	0		0	3,030,916	6,367,389
6/30/2000	(431,214)	(2,371,993)	5,576,440	0		0	2,079,991	4,853,224
6/30/2001	(555,323)	10,135,725	5,803,227	0		0	1,273,197	16,656,826
6/30/2002	(1,520,756)	8,713,370	6,741,725	0		1,211,951	(162,610)	14,983,680
6/30/2003	(1,793,094)	4,391,493	7,217,512	0		0	6,485,877	16,301,788
6/30/2004	(2,633,642)	(5,927,446)	(19,174,182)	0		0	5,286,195	(22,449,075)
6/30/2005	(645,631)	(1,288,918)	7,445,358	0		0	(262,887)	5,247,922
6/30/2006	(3,113,674)	(1,566,794)	8,528,558	0		4,786,991	1,190,775	9,825,856
6/30/2007	3,962,835	(6,733,144)	7,670,304	0		0	373,350	5,273,345
6/30/2008	(2,217,940)	11,400,154	7,073,235	0		0	(613,134)	15,642,315
6/30/2009	1,737,809	3,991,729	6,172,942	0		0	1,380,596	13,283,076
6/30/2010	(307,349)	5,709,168	5,666,343	0		0	831,994	11,900,156
6/30/2011	4,796,187	3,577,042	5,621,165	0		35,809,167	(108,827)	49,694,734
6/30/2012	(1,912,815)	3,662,246	8,818,897	0		0	1,563,530	12,131,858
6/30/2013	302,952	3,109,095	5,894,756	0		8,423,005	3,502,950	21,232,758
6/30/2014	402,083	(2,243,841)	7,000,449	0		0	(1,989,310)	3,169,381
6/30/2015	(976,354)	(2,012,721)	5,315,003	0		0	1,571,772	3,897,700
6/30/2016	(1,548,273)	266,861	4,938,834	0		36,729,162	(3,551,840)	36,834,744
6/30/2017	125,546	(647,450)	1,622,673	0		0	2,080,708	3,181,477
6/30/2018	(935,739)	(146,446)	2,167,882	0	N/A	(729,983)	2,109,485	2,465,199
6/30/2019	1,042,570	831,434	74,068	0	N/A	(8,784,207)	3,215,855	(3,620,280)
6/30/2020	207,874	815,183	(4,067,280)	0	N/A	0	(1,882,100)	(4,926,323)
6/30/2021	(590,897)	(2,100,014)	(6,107,644)	0	N/A	0	725,564	(8,072,991)
6/30/2022	(321,384)	(410,291)	(8,012,095)	0	N/A	(5,308,436)	(4,055,732)	(18,107,938)
6/30/2023	4,778,572	671,277	(8,790,825)	0	N/A	0	(235,522)	(3,576,498)
6/30/2024	932,858	206,584	(7,156,915)	0	N/A	0	1,790,618	(4,226,855)
TOTALS	\$ 2,623,540	\$ 16,207,534	\$ 77,850,822	\$ -	N/A	\$ 72,000,769	\$ 28,287,150	\$ 196,969,815

TABLE 23

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RETIREMENT SYSTEM Changes in Net Assets (\$ in Millions)										
Fiscal Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Additions to Assets										
State of Illinois	\$15.9	\$16.1	\$21.7	\$21.2	\$23.2	\$25.8	\$27.3	\$28.5	\$28.1	\$26.5
Pension Obligation Bonds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Employees	\$1.5	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$1.3	\$1.5
Net Investment Income	\$2.3	-\$0.5	\$5.1	\$3.7	\$3.4	\$2.6	\$14.8	-\$5.1	\$4.6	\$7.3
Total Asset Additions (A)	\$19.6	\$16.8	\$28.1	\$26.1	\$28.0	\$29.5	\$43.3	\$24.6	\$34.0	\$35.2
Deductions from Assets										
Benefits	\$21.3	\$21.8	\$22.4	\$23.3	\$24.6	\$25.7	\$26.1	\$26.9	\$27.4	\$28.1
Refunds	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1
Subsidy Payments	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Administrative Expenses	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$0.3
Other	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Asset Deductions (B)	\$21.9	\$22.4	\$22.8	\$23.7	\$25.1	\$26.2	\$26.5	\$27.3	\$27.8	\$28.5
Change in Net Assets (A-B=C)	-\$2.2	-\$5.5	\$5.3	\$2.5	\$2.9	\$3.3	\$16.8	-\$2.7	\$6.1	\$6.8

TABLE 24

<b>GENERAL ASSEMBLY RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Historical Investment Revenues</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>				
Fiscal Year	Market Value of Assets at Year End	Net Investment Revenue		Rate of Return Earned
2014	\$56.8	\$8.4		16.3%
2015	\$54.6	\$2.3		4.2%
2016	\$49.1	-\$0.5		-1.0%
2017	\$54.3	\$5.1		10.5%
2018	\$56.8	\$3.7		7.0%
2019	\$59.7	\$3.4		6.1%
2020	\$63.0	\$2.6		4.3%
2021	\$79.6	\$14.8		22.9%
2022	\$77.2	-\$5.1		-6.1%
2023	\$83.4	\$4.6		6.2%
2024	\$90.3	\$7.3		9.2%

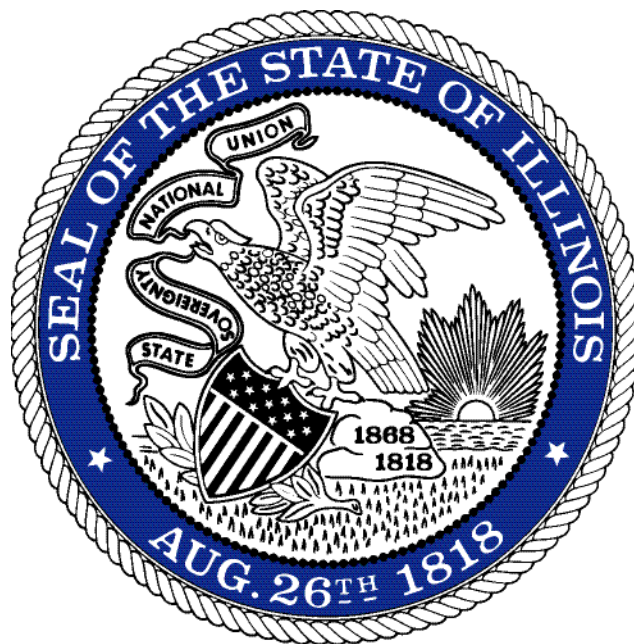
TABLE 25

<b>GENERAL ASSEMBLY RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Projected Normal Costs based on Public Act 88-0593</b> <b>Projections Provided by Retirement System Actuaries using FY 2024 Data</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>									
Fiscal Year	Tier 1 Normal Cost	Tier 1 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Tier 2 Normal Cost	Tier 2 Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Total Normal Cost	Total Normal Cost as a % of Payroll	Employee Contributions	Employer Normal Cost	Employer Normal Cost as a % of Payroll
2025	\$1.5	48.9%	\$1.8	20.0%	\$3.3	27.7%	\$1.4	\$1.9	16.1%
2026	\$1.4	47.0%	\$1.8	18.5%	\$3.2	24.9%	\$1.5	\$1.7	13.4%
2027	\$1.2	46.2%	\$1.9	18.9%	\$3.0	24.4%	\$1.4	\$1.6	12.8%
2028	\$1.0	46.0%	\$1.9	19.0%	\$2.9	23.7%	\$1.4	\$1.5	12.2%
2029	\$0.8	45.7%	\$1.9	19.0%	\$2.8	23.1%	\$1.4	\$1.4	11.6%
2030	\$0.7	45.5%	\$2.0	19.3%	\$2.7	22.7%	\$1.4	\$1.3	11.2%
2031	\$0.6	45.5%	\$2.0	19.4%	\$2.6	22.3%	\$1.4	\$1.3	10.9%
2032	\$0.5	43.5%	\$2.0	19.3%	\$2.5	21.7%	\$1.3	\$1.2	10.2%
2033	\$0.4	43.8%	\$2.1	19.4%	\$2.5	21.4%	\$1.3	\$1.2	9.9%
2034	\$0.4	43.2%	\$2.1	19.4%	\$2.5	21.0%	\$1.3	\$1.1	9.5%
2035	\$0.3	42.6%	\$2.1	19.3%	\$2.4	20.7%	\$1.3	\$1.1	9.2%
2036	\$0.3	43.9%	\$2.1	19.3%	\$2.4	20.5%	\$1.3	\$1.0	9.0%
2037	\$0.2	40.8%	\$2.1	19.3%	\$2.3	20.2%	\$1.3	\$1.0	8.7%
2038	\$0.2	41.0%	\$2.2	19.3%	\$2.3	20.1%	\$1.3	\$1.0	8.6%
2039	\$0.1	39.4%	\$2.2	19.2%	\$2.3	19.8%	\$1.4	\$1.0	8.3%
2040	\$0.1	40.7%	\$2.2	19.2%	\$2.3	19.6%	\$1.4	\$1.0	8.2%
2041	\$0.1	42.9%	\$2.2	19.2%	\$2.3	19.6%	\$1.4	\$1.0	8.2%
2042	\$0.1	41.2%	\$2.3	19.2%	\$2.3	19.5%	\$1.4	\$1.0	7.9%
2043	\$0.1	35.7%	\$2.3	19.2%	\$2.4	19.4%	\$1.4	\$1.0	7.9%
2044	\$0.0	36.4%	\$2.3	19.1%	\$2.4	19.3%	\$1.4	\$1.0	7.8%
2045	\$0.0	33.3%	\$2.4	19.1%	\$2.4	19.2%	\$1.4	\$1.0	7.6%





# Appendices





## APPENDIX A

### FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS All Five Systems Combined Projections Based on the Retirement Systems' FY 2024 Final Actuarial Valuations (\$ in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Annual Payroll	Total State Contribution	State Contribution as a % of Payroll	Total Employee Contribution	Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Liabilities	Funded Ratio
2025	\$24,543.8	\$11,264.2	45.9%	\$1,832.5	\$272,445.3	\$129,041.6	\$143,403.7	47.4%
<b>2026</b>	<b>\$25,252.4</b>	<b>\$11,718.7</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>\$1,882.6</b>	<b>\$278,406.5</b>	<b>\$133,458.5</b>	<b>\$144,947.9</b>	<b>47.9%</b>
2027	\$25,883.7	\$11,661.5	45.1%	\$1,924.6	\$284,361.8	\$139,646.0	\$144,715.8	49.1%
2028	\$26,518.1	\$12,060.2	45.5%	\$1,966.6	\$290,111.0	\$146,046.6	\$144,064.4	50.3%
2029	\$27,160.0	\$12,315.9	45.3%	\$2,009.3	\$295,705.0	\$152,271.6	\$143,433.4	51.5%
2030	\$27,806.0	\$12,550.0	45.1%	\$2,052.4	\$301,055.2	\$158,591.8	\$142,463.3	52.7%
2031	\$28,455.7	\$12,810.7	45.0%	\$2,095.4	\$306,138.7	\$165,037.2	\$141,101.6	53.9%
2032	\$29,108.3	\$13,179.1	45.3%	\$2,138.7	\$310,932.8	\$171,648.4	\$139,284.4	55.2%
2033	\$29,762.4	\$13,500.4	45.4%	\$2,181.5	\$315,418.2	\$178,474.1	\$136,944.1	56.6%
2034	\$30,417.9	\$14,637.0	48.1%	\$2,223.8	\$319,571.8	\$186,374.6	\$133,197.2	58.3%
2035	\$31,081.2	\$14,950.2	48.1%	\$2,266.3	\$323,391.3	\$194,598.4	\$128,792.9	60.2%
2036	\$31,746.1	\$15,263.1	48.1%	\$2,308.3	\$326,838.3	\$203,162.6	\$123,675.7	62.2%
2037	\$32,418.0	\$15,579.9	48.1%	\$2,350.5	\$329,906.6	\$212,114.4	\$117,792.2	64.3%
2038	\$33,105.9	\$15,904.1	48.0%	\$2,393.5	\$332,574.1	\$221,501.8	\$111,072.3	66.6%
2039	\$33,806.4	\$16,233.7	48.0%	\$2,437.2	\$334,842.7	\$231,394.3	\$103,448.4	69.1%
2040	\$34,528.4	\$16,574.3	48.0%	\$2,482.0	\$336,820.3	\$241,974.5	\$94,845.7	71.8%
2041	\$35,281.8	\$16,928.4	48.0%	\$2,529.3	\$338,443.8	\$253,257.8	\$85,186.0	74.8%
2042	\$36,072.1	\$17,301.7	48.0%	\$2,579.3	\$339,748.1	\$265,363.2	\$74,384.9	78.1%
2043	\$36,905.9	\$17,696.6	48.0%	\$2,632.6	\$340,785.7	\$278,432.0	\$62,353.7	81.7%
2044	\$37,785.6	\$18,115.9	47.9%	\$2,689.4	\$341,629.6	\$292,626.2	\$49,003.4	85.7%
2045	\$38,718.1	\$18,560.8	47.9%	\$2,750.4	\$342,366.3	\$308,128.7	\$34,237.6	90.0%

## APPENDIX B

### FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM Projections Based on the Retirement System's FY 2024 final Actuarial Valuation Actuarially Assumed Rate of Return: 7.00% (\$ in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Annual Payroll	Total State Contribution	State Contribution as a % of Payroll	Total Employee Contribution	Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Liabilities	Funded Ratio
2025	\$12,798.5	\$6,203.9 *	48.5%	\$1,151.9	\$158,427.3	\$75,370.1	\$83,057.2	47.6%
<b>2026</b>	<b>\$13,247.9</b>	<b>\$6,495.7 *</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>\$1,192.3</b>	<b>\$162,496.1</b>	<b>\$78,408.4</b>	<b>\$84,087.6</b>	<b>48.3%</b>
2027	\$13,606.1	\$6,651.1	48.9%	\$1,224.5	\$166,707.5	\$82,601.2	\$84,106.3	49.5%
2028	\$13,960.2	\$6,883.2	49.3%	\$1,256.4	\$170,870.5	\$86,974.5	\$83,896.1	50.9%
2029	\$14,312.0	\$7,041.7	49.2%	\$1,288.1	\$175,037.2	\$91,312.7	\$83,724.5	52.2%
2030	\$14,661.2	\$7,185.9	49.0%	\$1,319.5	\$179,120.1	\$95,758.1	\$83,362.0	53.5%
2031	\$15,006.0	\$7,337.2	48.9%	\$1,350.5	\$183,098.5	\$100,316.7	\$82,781.8	54.8%
2032	\$15,345.6	\$7,503.5	48.9%	\$1,381.1	\$186,947.8	\$105,001.2	\$81,946.6	56.2%
2033	\$15,677.5	\$7,682.7	49.0%	\$1,411.0	\$190,638.8	\$109,821.8	\$80,817.0	57.6%
2034	\$15,999.7	\$8,450.0	52.8%	\$1,440.0	\$194,145.2	\$115,388.1	\$78,757.1	59.4%
2035	\$16,320.8	\$8,619.6	52.8%	\$1,468.9	\$197,444.0	\$121,131.7	\$76,312.3	61.3%
2036	\$16,638.2	\$8,787.3	52.8%	\$1,497.4	\$200,511.7	\$127,061.0	\$73,450.7	63.4%
2037	\$16,955.0	\$8,954.6	52.8%	\$1,526.0	\$203,328.6	\$133,192.4	\$70,136.2	65.5%
2038	\$17,276.5	\$9,124.4	52.8%	\$1,554.9	\$205,870.0	\$139,544.8	\$66,325.1	67.8%
2039	\$17,599.0	\$9,294.7	52.8%	\$1,583.9	\$208,120.0	\$146,146.0	\$61,974.0	70.2%
2040	\$17,930.2	\$9,469.6	52.8%	\$1,613.7	\$210,066.1	\$153,032.8	\$57,033.2	72.8%
2041	\$18,278.3	\$9,653.5	52.8%	\$1,645.0	\$211,712.8	\$160,261.7	\$51,451.1	75.7%
2042	\$18,649.9	\$9,849.7	52.8%	\$1,678.5	\$213,074.4	\$167,900.8	\$45,173.6	78.8%
2043	\$19,052.3	\$10,062.3	52.8%	\$1,714.7	\$214,180.4	\$176,038.3	\$38,142.1	82.2%
2044	\$19,489.4	\$10,293.1	52.8%	\$1,754.0	\$215,084.8	\$184,785.2	\$30,299.5	85.9%
2045	\$19,970.2	\$10,547.0	52.8%	\$1,797.3	\$215,857.1	\$194,271.4	\$21,585.7	90.0%
2046	\$20,505.4	\$1,438.6	7.0%	\$1,845.5	\$216,579.1	\$194,921.2	\$21,657.9	90.0%

\* Total State contributions for FY 2025 and FY 2026 include the minimum benefit reimbursement of \$300,000 and \$200,000, respectively.

## APPENDIX C

### FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM Projections Based on the Retirement System's FY 2024 Final Actuarial Valuation Actuarially Assumed Rate of Return: 6.75% (\$ in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Annual Payroll	Total State Contribution*	State Contribution as a % of Payroll	Total Employee Contribution	Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Liabilities	Funded Ratio
2025	\$5,765.6	\$2,672.4	46.3%	\$316.9	56,894.0	\$27,138.0	\$29,756.0	47.7%
<b>2026</b>	<b>\$5,862.2</b>	<b>2,725.1</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>\$319.9</b>	<b>58,013.0</b>	<b>\$27,779.0</b>	<b>\$30,234.0</b>	<b>47.9%</b>
2027	\$5,962.7	2,609.0	43.8%	\$323.1	59,054.0	\$28,994.0	\$30,060.0	49.1%
2028	\$6,064.6	2,673.0	44.1%	\$326.4	60,012.0	\$30,230.0	\$29,782.0	50.4%
2029	\$6,172.9	2,706.0	43.8%	\$330.1	60,888.0	\$31,319.0	\$29,569.0	51.4%
2030	\$6,285.8	2,736.0	43.5%	\$334.3	61,685.0	\$32,383.0	\$29,302.0	52.5%
2031	\$6,403.8	2,780.0	43.4%	\$338.9	62,401.0	\$33,441.0	\$28,960.0	53.6%
2032	\$6,525.4	2,832.0	43.4%	\$343.5	63,035.0	\$34,503.0	\$28,532.0	54.7%
2033	\$6,649.9	2,891.0	43.5%	\$348.1	63,592.0	\$35,587.0	\$28,005.0	56.0%
2034	\$6,780.9	3,168.0	46.7%	\$353.0	64,074.0	\$36,926.0	\$27,148.0	57.6%
2035	\$6,917.3	3,232.0	46.7%	\$358.1	64,494.0	\$38,333.0	\$26,161.0	59.4%
2036	\$7,055.7	3,296.0	46.7%	\$363.0	64,838.0	\$39,807.0	\$25,031.0	61.4%
2037	\$7,198.8	3,363.0	46.7%	\$368.2	65,115.0	\$41,363.0	\$23,752.0	63.5%
2038	\$7,348.2	3,433.0	46.7%	\$373.7	65,328.0	\$43,018.0	\$22,310.0	65.8%
2039	\$7,502.8	3,505.0	46.7%	\$379.3	65,486.0	\$44,792.0	\$20,694.0	68.4%
2040	\$7,664.0	3,581.0	46.7%	\$385.3	65,597.0	\$46,705.0	\$18,892.0	71.2%
2041	\$7,832.7	3,659.0	46.7%	\$391.7	65,672.0	\$48,781.0	\$16,891.0	74.3%
2042	\$8,008.1	3,741.0	46.7%	\$398.4	65,720.0	\$51,045.0	\$14,675.0	77.7%
2043	\$8,190.4	3,826.0	46.7%	\$405.4	65,751.0	\$53,522.0	\$12,229.0	81.4%
2044	\$8,378.9	3,915.0	46.7%	\$412.5	65,772.0	\$56,235.0	\$9,537.0	85.5%
2045	\$8,572.3	4,005.0	46.7%	\$419.8	65,790.0	\$59,210.0	\$6,580.0	90.0%

\* The State contribution amounts for FY 2025 and 2026 are based on SERS' State contribution certification letters for each respective year. Pursuant to P.A. 93-0839, the FY 2025 and 2026 State contributions include the debt service payments, while total State contributions in subsequent years do not include the 2003 debt service.

## APPENDIX D

### FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE STATE UNIVERSITIES RETIREMENT SYSTEM Projections Based on the Retirement System's FY 2024 Final Actuarial Valuation Actuarially Assumed Rate of Return: 6.50% (\$ in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Annual Payroll*	Total State Contribution**	State Contribution as a % of Payroll	Total Employee Contribution	Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Liabilities	Funded Ratio
2025	\$5,812.5	\$2,212.8	38.1%	\$347.9	\$53,638.3	\$24,986.0	\$28,652.3	46.6%
<b>2026</b>	<b>\$5,971.1</b>	<b>\$2,319.4</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>\$353.9</b>	<b>\$54,400.9</b>	<b>\$25,714.8</b>	<b>\$28,686.1</b>	<b>47.3%</b>
2027	\$6,143.2	\$2,224.9	36.2%	\$360.6	\$55,102.4	\$26,456.0	\$28,646.4	48.0%
2028	\$6,320.9	\$2,326.8	36.8%	\$367.7	\$55,737.4	\$27,213.0	\$28,524.4	48.8%
2029	\$6,501.6	\$2,391.2	36.8%	\$374.9	\$56,304.6	\$27,989.9	\$28,314.6	49.7%
2030	\$6,684.5	\$2,451.3	36.7%	\$382.2	\$56,798.7	\$28,784.8	\$28,014.0	50.7%
2031	\$6,869.9	\$2,516.7	36.6%	\$389.6	\$57,219.2	\$29,601.7	\$27,617.5	51.7%
2032	\$7,059.6	\$2,665.8	37.8%	\$397.2	\$57,568.7	\$30,457.0	\$27,111.7	52.9%
2033	\$7,255.6	\$2,747.1	37.9%	\$405.0	\$57,851.0	\$31,369.3	\$26,481.7	54.2%
2034	\$7,455.7	\$2,833.0	38.0%	\$412.9	\$58,066.9	\$32,351.0	\$25,715.9	55.7%
2035	\$7,659.2	\$2,910.6	38.0%	\$420.8	\$58,223.2	\$33,408.7	\$24,814.5	57.4%
2036	\$7,865.5	\$2,989.2	38.0%	\$428.8	\$58,318.1	\$34,550.5	\$23,767.5	59.2%
2037	\$8,074.7	\$3,068.9	38.0%	\$436.8	\$58,355.6	\$35,791.2	\$22,564.3	61.3%
2038	\$8,288.6	\$3,150.5	38.0%	\$444.9	\$58,334.6	\$37,141.5	\$21,193.2	63.7%
2039	\$8,508.6	\$3,234.3	38.0%	\$453.2	\$58,262.8	\$38,621.0	\$19,641.8	66.3%
2040	\$8,734.6	\$3,320.4	38.0%	\$461.8	\$58,251.9	\$40,354.1	\$17,897.8	69.3%
2041	\$8,967.6	\$3,409.2	38.0%	\$470.8	\$58,221.8	\$42,273.9	\$15,948.0	72.6%
2042	\$9,206.8	\$3,500.3	38.0%	\$480.1	\$58,183.8	\$44,404.5	\$13,779.3	76.3%
2043	\$9,451.9	\$3,593.7	38.0%	\$489.7	\$58,149.9	\$46,772.4	\$11,377.5	80.4%
2044	\$9,701.9	\$3,688.8	38.0%	\$499.5	\$58,131.3	\$49,403.5	\$8,727.7	85.0%
2045	\$9,955.7	\$3,785.5	38.0%	\$509.3	\$58,137.6	\$52,323.8	\$5,813.8	90.0%

\* Payroll projections include the Retirement Savings Plan (RSP) payroll. 45% of academic and 25% of non-academic new SURS members are assumed to enter RSP.

\*\* Total State contributions for FY 2025 and FY 2026 include RSP contributions, whereas the remaining projected amounts exclude RSP contributions. Additionally, the FY 2025 and FY 2026 State contributions include Excess Benefit Arrangement (EBA) contributions, which are not included in the remaining projected amounts.

## APPENDIX E

### FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM Projections Based on the Retirement System's FY 2024 Final Actuarial Valuation Actuarially Assumed Rate of Return: 6.50% (\$ in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Annual Payroll	Total State Contribution	State Contribution as a % of Payroll	Total Employee Contribution	Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Liabilities	Funded Ratio
2025	\$155.3	\$148.9	95.9%	\$14.5	\$3,123.0	\$1,452.9	\$1,670.1	46.5%
<b>2026</b>	<b>\$158.4</b>	<b>\$151.9</b>	<b>95.9%</b>	<b>\$15.1</b>	<b>\$3,137.7</b>	<b>\$1,459.1</b>	<b>\$1,678.6</b>	<b>46.5%</b>
2027	\$159.2	\$150.8	94.7%	\$15.0	\$3,143.7	\$1,494.0	\$1,649.8	47.5%
2028	\$160.0	\$152.0	95.0%	\$14.8	\$3,142.0	\$1,525.1	\$1,616.9	48.5%
2029	\$161.4	\$152.7	94.6%	\$14.8	\$3,132.0	\$1,544.0	\$1,588.0	49.3%
2030	\$162.7	\$152.9	94.0%	\$15.1	\$3,114.6	\$1,558.5	\$1,556.1	50.0%
2031	\$164.2	\$153.5	93.4%	\$15.0	\$3,089.9	\$1,569.2	\$1,520.7	50.8%
2032	\$166.0	\$154.8	93.3%	\$15.5	\$3,058.2	\$1,577.4	\$1,480.7	51.6%
2033	\$167.8	\$156.8	93.5%	\$16.1	\$3,020.7	\$1,585.1	\$1,435.6	52.5%
2034	\$170.0	\$162.1	95.4%	\$16.6	\$2,977.6	\$1,596.2	\$1,381.4	53.6%
2035	\$172.4	\$164.4	95.4%	\$17.2	\$2,930.0	\$1,609.1	\$1,320.9	54.9%
2036	\$175.1	\$167.0	95.4%	\$17.7	\$2,878.4	\$1,624.8	\$1,253.6	56.4%
2037	\$178.0	\$169.7	95.4%	\$18.2	\$2,823.5	\$1,644.6	\$1,178.8	58.2%
2038	\$181.0	\$172.7	95.4%	\$18.8	\$2,765.8	\$1,669.7	\$1,096.1	60.4%
2039	\$184.3	\$175.7	95.4%	\$19.3	\$2,706.3	\$1,701.5	\$1,004.8	62.9%
2040	\$187.7	\$179.0	95.4%	\$19.9	\$2,645.7	\$1,741.5	\$904.2	65.8%
2041	\$191.4	\$182.5	95.4%	\$20.4	\$2,585.4	\$1,791.7	\$793.7	69.3%
2042	\$195.2	\$186.2	95.4%	\$20.9	\$2,525.7	\$1,853.2	\$672.4	73.4%
2043	\$199.1	\$189.9	95.4%	\$21.4	\$2,467.5	\$1,927.8	\$539.7	78.1%
2044	\$203.3	\$193.9	95.4%	\$22.0	\$2,411.5	\$2,017.0	\$394.4	83.6%
2045	\$207.5	\$197.9	95.4%	\$22.5	\$2,358.1	\$2,122.3	\$235.8	90.0%

## APPENDIX F

<b>FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Projections Based on the Retirement System's FY 2024 Final Actuarial Valuation</b> <b>Actuarially Assumed Rate of Return: 6.50%</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>								
Fiscal Year	Annual Payroll	Total State Contribution	State Contribution as a % of Payroll	Total Employee Contribution	Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Liabilities	Funded Ratio
2025	\$11.9	\$26.2	220.4%	\$1.4	\$362.6	\$94.6	\$268.1	26.1%
<b>2026</b>	<b>\$12.7</b>	<b>\$26.5</b>	<b>208.4%</b>	<b>\$1.5</b>	<b>\$358.8</b>	<b>\$97.2</b>	<b>\$261.6</b>	<b>27.1%</b>
2027	\$12.5	\$25.6	205.5%	\$1.4	\$354.2	\$100.9	\$253.4	28.5%
2028	\$12.3	\$25.1	203.8%	\$1.4	\$349.0	\$104.1	\$245.0	29.8%
2029	\$12.1	\$24.3	201.9%	\$1.4	\$343.2	\$106.0	\$237.2	30.9%
2030	\$12.0	\$24.0	199.9%	\$1.4	\$336.8	\$107.5	\$229.3	31.9%
2031	\$11.8	\$23.3	197.6%	\$1.4	\$330.1	\$108.7	\$221.5	32.9%
2032	\$11.7	\$23.0	196.5%	\$1.4	\$323.1	\$109.7	\$213.4	34.0%
2033	\$11.6	\$22.8	196.4%	\$1.3	\$315.7	\$110.9	\$204.9	35.1%
2034	\$11.7	\$23.8	204.3%	\$1.3	\$308.0	\$113.3	\$194.8	36.8%
2035	\$11.5	\$23.6	204.3%	\$1.3	\$300.1	\$115.9	\$184.2	38.6%
2036	\$11.6	\$23.6	204.3%	\$1.3	\$292.1	\$119.2	\$172.9	40.8%
2037	\$11.6	\$23.6	204.3%	\$1.3	\$284.0	\$123.1	\$160.8	43.4%
2038	\$11.6	\$23.6	204.3%	\$1.3	\$275.8	\$127.8	\$147.9	46.4%
2039	\$11.7	\$23.9	204.3%	\$1.4	\$267.7	\$133.8	\$133.8	50.0%
2040	\$11.9	\$24.2	204.3%	\$1.4	\$259.6	\$141.1	\$118.5	54.4%
2041	\$11.9	\$24.2	204.3%	\$1.4	\$251.8	\$149.6	\$102.2	59.4%
2042	\$12.0	\$24.5	204.3%	\$1.4	\$244.2	\$159.7	\$84.5	65.4%
2043	\$12.2	\$24.8	204.3%	\$1.4	\$237.0	\$171.6	\$65.4	72.4%
2044	\$12.3	\$25.1	204.3%	\$1.4	\$230.1	\$185.4	\$44.7	80.6%
2045	\$12.5	\$25.4	204.3%	\$1.4	\$223.5	\$201.1	\$22.4	90.0%



## APPENDIX G

### FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS All Five Systems Combined\* CGFA Projections Based on Laws in Effect on June 30, 2024 (\$ in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Annual Payroll	Total State Contribution	State Contribution as a % of Payroll	Total Employee Contribution	Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Liabilities**	Funded Ratio
2025	\$24,287.8	\$11,459.7	47.2%	\$1,832.5	\$272,701.9	\$129,259.8	\$143,442.1	47.4%
<b>2026</b>	<b>\$25,114.7</b>	<b>\$11,636.4</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>\$1,892.7</b>	<b>\$278,654.4</b>	<b>\$133,239.8</b>	<b>\$145,414.3</b>	<b>47.8%</b>
2027	\$25,713.2	\$11,854.8	46.1%	\$1,932.8	\$284,593.9	\$139,421.2	\$145,172.7	49.0%
2028	\$26,326.9	\$12,267.3	46.6%	\$1,973.9	\$290,325.9	\$145,883.0	\$144,443.1	50.2%
2029	\$26,956.8	\$12,502.7	46.4%	\$2,016.3	\$295,904.9	\$152,070.8	\$143,834.2	51.4%
2030	\$27,604.2	\$12,741.4	46.2%	\$2,059.5	\$301,249.6	\$158,358.2	\$142,891.4	52.6%
2031	\$28,240.9	\$13,004.5	46.0%	\$2,102.9	\$306,335.2	\$164,773.8	\$141,561.3	53.8%
2032	\$28,893.3	\$13,304.4	46.0%	\$2,146.8	\$311,140.4	\$171,367.9	\$139,772.5	55.1%
2033	\$29,548.2	\$13,633.0	46.1%	\$2,190.2	\$315,649.1	\$178,191.6	\$137,457.5	56.5%
2034	\$30,209.2	\$14,777.3	48.9%	\$2,233.7	\$319,837.9	\$186,106.0	\$133,732.0	58.2%
2035	\$30,881.9	\$15,101.2	48.9%	\$2,277.4	\$323,693.2	\$194,349.7	\$129,343.5	60.0%
2036	\$31,561.1	\$15,427.9	48.9%	\$2,321.1	\$327,192.3	\$202,955.3	\$124,236.9	62.0%
2037	\$32,245.1	\$15,756.7	48.9%	\$2,365.0	\$330,329.6	\$211,974.6	\$118,355.1	64.2%
2038	\$32,947.1	\$16,094.0	48.8%	\$2,409.8	\$333,088.9	\$221,459.6	\$111,629.2	66.5%
2039	\$33,664.0	\$16,438.2	48.8%	\$2,455.3	\$335,478.7	\$231,489.4	\$103,989.3	69.0%
2040	\$34,404.5	\$16,793.5	48.8%	\$2,502.2	\$337,490.9	\$242,133.9	\$95,356.7	71.7%
2041	\$35,176.1	\$17,164.0	48.8%	\$2,551.3	\$339,159.9	\$253,509.4	\$85,650.4	74.7%
2042	\$35,983.6	\$17,552.9	48.8%	\$2,603.6	\$340,513.8	\$265,726.6	\$74,787.2	78.0%
2043	\$36,834.0	\$17,963.5	48.8%	\$2,658.8	\$341,610.5	\$278,933.9	\$62,676.6	81.7%
2044	\$37,732.0	\$18,398.6	48.8%	\$2,717.8	\$342,512.4	\$293,288.3	\$49,224.0	85.6%
2045	\$38,682.7	\$18,861.0	48.8%	\$2,781.1	\$343,308.8	\$308,977.9	\$34,330.9	90.0%

\* CGFA's actuary, Segal Consulting, only calculates projections for the "Big 3" State systems – TRS, SURS, and SERS. For purposes of arriving at an all combined projection, JRS and GARS projections were inserted using those systems' respective actuarial forecasts.

\*\* May slightly differ due to rounding to one decimal place in the three underlying data sets.

## APPENDIX H

### Funding Projections for the Teachers' Retirement System CGFA Projections Based on Laws in Effect on June 30, 2024 Actuarially Assumed Rate of Return: 7.00% (\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Annual Payroll	Total State Contribution	State Contribution as a % of Payroll	Total Employee Contribution	Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Liabilities	Funded Ratio
2025	\$12,542.5	\$6,203.6	49.5%	\$1,151.9	\$158,427.3	\$75,370.1	\$83,057.2	47.6%
2026	\$12,983.0	\$6,495.5	50.0%	\$1,192.3	\$162,496.1	\$78,408.4	\$84,087.6	48.3%
2027	\$13,334.0	\$6,651.1	49.9%	\$1,224.5	\$166,707.5	\$82,601.2	\$84,106.3	49.5%
2028	\$13,681.0	\$6,883.2	50.3%	\$1,256.4	\$170,870.5	\$86,974.5	\$83,896.1	50.9%
2029	\$14,025.8	\$7,041.7	50.2%	\$1,288.1	\$175,037.2	\$91,312.7	\$83,724.5	52.2%
2030	\$14,367.9	\$7,185.9	50.0%	\$1,319.5	\$179,120.1	\$95,758.1	\$83,362.0	53.5%
2031	\$14,705.9	\$7,337.2	49.9%	\$1,350.5	\$183,098.5	\$100,316.7	\$82,781.8	54.8%
2032	\$15,038.7	\$7,503.5	49.9%	\$1,381.1	\$186,947.8	\$105,001.2	\$81,946.6	56.2%
2033	\$15,364.0	\$7,682.7	50.0%	\$1,411.0	\$190,638.8	\$109,821.8	\$80,817.0	57.6%
2034	\$15,679.7	\$8,450.0	53.9%	\$1,440.0	\$194,145.2	\$115,388.1	\$78,757.1	59.4%
2035	\$15,994.4	\$8,619.6	53.9%	\$1,468.9	\$197,444.0	\$121,131.7	\$76,312.3	61.3%
2036	\$16,305.5	\$8,787.3	53.9%	\$1,497.4	\$200,511.7	\$127,061.0	\$73,450.7	63.4%
2037	\$16,615.9	\$8,954.6	53.9%	\$1,526.0	\$203,328.6	\$133,192.4	\$70,136.2	65.5%
2038	\$16,930.9	\$9,124.4	53.9%	\$1,554.9	\$205,870.0	\$139,544.8	\$66,325.1	67.8%
2039	\$17,247.1	\$9,294.7	53.9%	\$1,583.9	\$208,120.0	\$146,146.0	\$61,974.0	70.2%
2040	\$17,571.6	\$9,469.6	53.9%	\$1,613.7	\$210,066.1	\$153,032.8	\$57,033.2	72.8%
2041	\$17,912.7	\$9,653.5	53.9%	\$1,645.0	\$211,712.8	\$160,261.7	\$51,451.1	75.7%
2042	\$18,276.9	\$9,849.7	53.9%	\$1,678.5	\$213,074.4	\$167,900.8	\$45,173.6	78.8%
2043	\$18,671.3	\$10,062.3	53.9%	\$1,714.7	\$214,180.4	\$176,038.3	\$38,142.1	82.2%
2044	\$19,099.6	\$10,293.1	53.9%	\$1,754.0	\$215,084.8	\$184,785.2	\$30,299.5	85.9%
2045	\$19,570.8	\$10,547.0	53.9%	\$1,797.3	\$215,857.1	\$194,271.4	\$21,585.7	90.0%

## APPENDIX I

### Funding Projections for the State Employees' Retirement System CGFA Projections Based on Laws in Effect on June 30, 2024 Actuarially Assumed Rate of Return: 6.75% (\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Annual Payroll	Total State Contribution	State Contribution as a % of Payroll	Total Employee Contribution	Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Liabilities	Funded Ratio
2025	\$5,765.6	\$2,813.0	48.8%	\$316.9	\$56,677.1	\$27,094.1	\$29,583.0	47.8%
2026	\$5,861.6	\$2,595.3	44.3%	\$319.8	\$57,776.9	\$27,700.9	\$30,075.9	47.9%
2027	\$5,959.0	\$2,622.9	44.0%	\$322.9	\$58,799.4	\$28,905.4	\$29,894.0	49.2%
2028	\$6,055.1	\$2,702.4	44.6%	\$325.8	\$59,743.8	\$30,152.7	\$29,591.1	50.5%
2029	\$6,158.1	\$2,712.6	44.0%	\$329.3	\$60,614.6	\$31,238.6	\$29,376.0	51.5%
2030	\$6,267.0	\$2,740.6	43.7%	\$333.3	\$61,414.3	\$32,305.8	\$29,108.5	52.6%
2031	\$6,380.8	\$2,783.3	43.6%	\$337.7	\$62,143.5	\$33,374.1	\$28,769.4	53.7%
2032	\$6,500.0	\$2,834.6	43.6%	\$342.2	\$62,800.4	\$34,456.0	\$28,344.4	54.9%
2033	\$6,621.0	\$2,892.1	43.7%	\$346.6	\$63,384.5	\$35,563.0	\$27,821.5	56.1%
2034	\$6,748.2	\$3,164.0	46.9%	\$351.3	\$63,898.0	\$36,925.0	\$26,973.0	57.8%
2035	\$6,881.8	\$3,226.6	46.9%	\$356.2	\$64,345.1	\$38,348.6	\$25,996.6	59.6%
2036	\$7,018.9	\$3,290.9	46.9%	\$361.1	\$64,725.4	\$39,843.8	\$24,881.6	61.6%
2037	\$7,157.4	\$3,355.9	46.9%	\$366.0	\$65,042.3	\$41,422.5	\$23,619.8	63.7%
2038	\$7,304.0	\$3,424.6	46.9%	\$371.4	\$65,305.2	\$43,105.8	\$22,199.4	66.0%
2039	\$7,458.0	\$3,496.8	46.9%	\$377.1	\$65,518.9	\$44,911.3	\$20,607.6	68.5%
2040	\$7,618.2	\$3,571.9	46.9%	\$383.0	\$65,689.5	\$46,859.5	\$18,829.9	71.3%
2041	\$7,786.4	\$3,650.7	46.9%	\$389.3	\$65,824.3	\$48,973.1	\$16,851.2	74.4%
2042	\$7,960.9	\$3,732.6	46.9%	\$396.1	\$65,932.8	\$51,274.5	\$14,658.3	77.8%
2043	\$8,142.2	\$3,817.6	46.9%	\$403.0	\$66,022.9	\$53,788.2	\$12,234.7	81.5%
2044	\$8,330.1	\$3,905.7	46.9%	\$410.1	\$66,098.0	\$56,537.0	\$9,561.0	85.5%
2045	\$8,524.1	\$3,996.6	46.9%	\$417.4	\$66,161.9	\$59,545.7	\$6,616.2	90.0%

## APPENDIX J

<b>Funding Projections for the State Universities Retirement System</b> <b>CGFA Projections Based on Laws in Effect on June 30, 2024</b> <b>Actuarially Assumed Rate of Return: 6.50%</b> <b>(\$ in millions)</b>								
Fiscal Year	Annual Payroll	Total State Contribution*	State Contribution as a % of Payroll	Total Employee Contribution	Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Liabilities	Funded Ratio
2025	\$5,812.5	\$2,268.0	39.0%	\$347.9	\$54,111.8	\$25,248.1	\$28,863.7	46.7%
2026	\$6,099.0	\$2,367.2	38.8%	\$364.1	\$54,884.9	\$25,574.2	\$29,310.6	46.6%
2027	\$6,248.5	\$2,404.3	38.5%	\$369.0	\$55,589.1	\$26,319.8	\$29,269.3	47.3%
2028	\$6,418.4	\$2,504.5	39.0%	\$375.5	\$56,220.6	\$27,126.6	\$29,094.0	48.3%
2029	\$6,599.5	\$2,571.4	39.0%	\$382.7	\$56,777.9	\$27,869.6	\$28,908.4	49.1%
2030	\$6,794.7	\$2,638.1	38.8%	\$390.3	\$57,263.8	\$28,628.3	\$28,635.5	50.0%
2031	\$6,978.2	\$2,707.2	38.8%	\$398.3	\$57,673.1	\$29,405.2	\$28,267.9	51.0%
2032	\$7,176.9	\$2,788.4	38.9%	\$406.6	\$58,010.9	\$30,223.5	\$27,787.4	52.1%
2033	\$7,383.8	\$2,878.6	39.0%	\$415.2	\$58,289.4	\$31,110.8	\$27,178.5	53.4%
2034	\$7,599.7	\$2,977.4	39.2%	\$424.4	\$58,509.1	\$32,083.4	\$26,425.7	54.8%
2035	\$7,821.8	\$3,067.0	39.2%	\$433.8	\$58,674.0	\$33,144.4	\$25,529.5	56.5%
2036	\$8,050.1	\$3,159.1	39.2%	\$443.6	\$58,784.7	\$34,306.5	\$24,478.1	58.4%
2037	\$8,282.3	\$3,252.8	39.3%	\$453.4	\$58,851.3	\$35,591.9	\$23,259.4	60.5%
2038	\$8,519.6	\$3,348.7	39.3%	\$463.4	\$58,872.1	\$37,011.4	\$21,860.7	62.9%
2039	\$8,762.9	\$3,447.0	39.3%	\$473.6	\$58,865.9	\$38,596.8	\$20,269.1	65.6%
2040	\$9,015.1	\$3,548.7	39.4%	\$484.3	\$58,829.9	\$40,359.0	\$18,470.9	68.6%
2041	\$9,273.8	\$3,653.1	39.4%	\$495.3	\$58,785.6	\$42,333.4	\$16,452.2	72.0%
2042	\$9,538.6	\$3,759.9	39.4%	\$506.7	\$58,736.7	\$44,538.4	\$14,198.3	75.8%
2043	\$9,809.2	\$3,868.9	39.4%	\$518.3	\$58,702.7	\$47,008.0	\$11,694.7	80.1%
2044	\$10,086.7	\$3,980.8	39.5%	\$530.3	\$58,688.1	\$49,763.7	\$8,924.4	84.8%
2045	\$10,367.9	\$4,094.1	39.5%	\$542.4	\$58,708.2	\$52,837.4	\$5,870.8	90.0%
* Including RSP contributions								

# APPENDIX K

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS CHANGES IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FY 1996 - FY 2024							
	SALARY INCREASES	INVESTMENT RETURNS (HIGHER)/LOWER THAN ASSUMED	EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS N. C. + INTEREST (HIGHER)/LOWER	BENEFIT INCREASES	NEW BUYOUT PROVISIONS (P.A. 100-0587)	CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	TOTAL CHANGE IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FROM PREVIOUS YR
TRS							
6/30/1996	400,399,000	(577,281,000)	965,961,000	17,772,000		0	166,531,000
6/30/1997	(59,062,000)	(830,936,000)	992,390,000	0		(2,944,771,000)	88,773,000
6/30/1998	(46,017,000)	(1,417,747,000)	776,189,000	1,000,300,000		0	71,152,000
6/30/1999	44,030,000	(389,014,000)	677,408,000	33,870,000		125,223,000	533,933,000
6/30/2000	(33,403,000)	(450,361,000)	723,606,000	0		0	197,345,000
6/30/2001	(10,310,000)	3,089,765,000	733,877,000	0		0	632,729,000
6/30/2002	4,934,000	2,696,199,000	1,074,422,000	0		694,736,000	360,047,000
6/30/2003	171,802,000	827,434,000	1,415,610,000	53,850,000		0	658,524,000
6/30/2004	217,255,000	(2,168,876,000)	(2,811,516,000)	0		0	357,250,000
6/30/2005	236,687,000	(682,294,000)	1,299,840,000	0		26,425,000	1,706,431,000
6/30/2006	68,398,000	(1,159,525,000)	1,913,368,000	0		0	(400,028,000)
6/30/2007	149,682,000	(3,785,653,000)	1,739,187,000	0		2,410,756,000	813,081,000
6/30/2008	(153,987,000)	5,514,988,000	1,529,701,000	0		0	(428,135,000)
6/30/2009	(29,162,000)	2,373,683,000	1,782,855,000	0		0	672,134,000
6/30/2010	(210,220,000)	2,929,300,000	1,572,250,000	0		0	561,570,000
6/30/2011	(545,612,000)	1,718,405,000	1,913,647,000	0		0	589,446,000
6/30/2012	(1,211,160,000)	1,806,150,000	2,710,710,000	0		4,624,970,000	618,880,000
6/30/2013	(412,776,000)	1,557,219,000	2,125,732,000	0		0	382,074,000
6/30/2014	(474,190,195)	(1,791,604,611)	1,648,042,240	0		6,403,256,969	72,310,315
6/30/2015	(468,541,235)	(1,354,881,665)	1,992,652,465	0		586,418,960	341,371,995
6/30/2016	(65,504,184)	467,184,012	1,635,079,237	0		5,654,841,998	1,029,558,907
6/30/2017	29,518,579	(384,476,850)	1,808,876,910	0		0	574,797,924
6/30/2018	(40,293,935)	(306,966,173)	1,909,537,067	0	(380,955,376)	(711,686,423)	1,382,295,985
6/30/2019	(84,011,865)	589,910,262	1,754,692,033	0	0	80,717,984	436,027,601
6/30/2020	(41,780,212)	972,850,068	1,622,083,905	0	0	0	88,641,204
6/30/2021	(56,331,439)	(1,436,959,691)	1,414,463,477	0	(195,467,590)	(516,709,885)	17,785,894
6/30/2022	32,828,461	(459,975,183)	610,043,719	0	(65,234,112)	403,824,677	157,489,268
6/30/2023	237,171,924	29,433,147	565,237,635	0	(35,490,137)	0	486,327,758
6/30/2024	164,767,372	(397,306,665)	524,955,379	0	(133,501,723)	1,367,637,238	214,990,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2,184,888,729)</b>	<b>6,978,662,651</b>	<b>36,620,901,067</b>	<b>1,105,792,000</b>	<b>(810,648,938)</b>	<b>18,205,640,518</b>	<b>12,383,334,808</b>
<b>72,298,793,377</b>							
SERS							
6/30/1996	(63,804,332)	(251,369,719)	196,620,212	0		0	47,104,123
6/30/1997	(65,121,542)	(541,583,072)	121,668,957	0		(379,894,379)	152,898,511
6/30/1998	(62,013,427)	(568,807,725)	9,431,057	1,249,883,128		0	148,729,225
6/30/1999	(12,536,220)	(307,064,512)	21,020,544	0		0	32,949,396
6/30/2000	14,642,937	(252,699,421)	(21,811,201)	0		0	250,182,926
6/30/2001	(8,000,000)	1,368,815,911	(29,398,605)	652,110,224		0	309,964,003
6/30/2002	52,000,000	1,247,268,792	186,860,538	171,100,000		168,144,000	496,199,643
6/30/2003	(28,282,435)	629,483,966	404,526,925	2,371,173,094		0	97,815,307
6/30/2004	(22,316,647)	(679,743,495)	(944,135,304)	0		0	6,804,783
6/30/2005	(166,479,933)	(123,132,472)	503,532,346	0		0	144,142,000
6/30/2006	33,070,000	(250,686,000)	772,374,000	0		710,976,000	(101,544,000)
6/30/2007	98,239,312	(878,435,107)	816,648,269	0		0	190,866,392
6/30/2008	207,247,739	1,690,697,791	615,695,516	0		0	130,264,860
6/30/2009	(70,364,604)	608,553,603	662,751,770	0		0	251,538,179
6/30/2010	(84,033,935)	894,331,428	470,035,082	0		2,606,334,218	162,864,774
6/30/2011	(116,457,671)	483,803,315	749,926,844	0		554,815,304	215,159,241
6/30/2012	(57,658,148)	530,809,433	715,357,450	0		0	190,241,965
6/30/2013	(145,924,336)	425,364,445	660,382,617	0		0	289,600,870
6/30/2014	356,142,591	(505,321,103)	578,293,232	0		2,915,263,296	23,508,555
6/30/2015	(289,320,641)	(464,963,323)	742,380,222	0		0	(197,654,338)
6/30/2016	(744,045,004)	79,632,491	613,771,983	0		3,824,257,624	107,475,059
6/30/2017	(475,475,873)	(164,266,681)	933,395,000	0		0	(33,944,016)
6/30/2018	(287,352,188)	(95,232,463)	806,137,890	0	0	(213,956,554)	95,471,795
6/30/2019	(22,147,976)	164,421,442	438,041,644	0	(404,655,016)	(293,913,072)	(27,036,676)
6/30/2020	52,104,683	158,910,288	238,552,463	0	0	0	4,508,857
6/30/2021	434,449,541	(771,406,566)	158,284,157	0	0	(26,619,575)	(46,187,724)
6/30/2022	98,145,996	(45,641,288)	(43,972,295)	0	(175,985,059)	(876,752,170)	(303,635,665)
6/30/2023	528,796,408	151,255,614	(183,290,546)	0	0	0	182,619,169
6/30/2024	674,263,499	27,210,479	(318,419,014)	0	0	(20,634,192)	(30,680,631)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(172,232,206)</b>	<b>2,560,206,051</b>	<b>9,874,661,753</b>	<b>4,444,266,446</b>	<b>(580,640,075)</b>	<b>8,968,020,500</b>	<b>2,790,226,583</b>
<b>27,884,509,052</b>							

NOTE: All figures in this table are based upon actuarial value of assets, i.e., WITH Asset Smoothing.

# APPENDIX K (Continued)

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS CHANGES IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FY 1996 - FY 2024								
	SALARY INCREASES	INVESTMENT RETURNS (HIGHER)/LOWER THAN ASSUMED	EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS N. C. + INTEREST (HIGHER)/LOWER	BENEFIT INCREASES	NEW BUYOUT PROVISIONS (P.A. 100-0587)	CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	OTHER FACTORS MISC.	TOTAL CHANGE IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FROM PREVIOUS YR
<b>SURS</b>								
6/30/1996	(70,535,000)	(105,383,000)	456,044,000	0		0	86,823,000	366,949,000
6/30/1997	(44,026,000)	(312,322,000)	424,816,000	179,117,000		(3,342,395,000)	198,529,000	(2,896,281,000)
6/30/1998	5,238,000	(765,736,000)	158,840,000	0		0	48,075,000	(553,583,000)
6/30/1999	44,300,000	(273,300,000)	271,300,000	0		0	190,800,000	233,100,000
6/30/2000	171,500,000	(587,500,000)	306,700,000	0		0	(130,949,000)	(240,249,000)
6/30/2001	70,300,000	2,068,500,000	301,000,000	0		0	107,131,000	2,546,931,000
6/30/2002	90,800,000	1,568,700,000	430,800,000	63,000,000		485,300,000	38,744,000	2,677,344,000
6/30/2003	10,300,000	583,000,000	558,500,000	0		0	319,300,000	1,471,100,000
6/30/2004	(62,900,000)	(950,500,000)	(822,700,000)	0		0	17,893,000	(1,818,207,000)
6/30/2005	(19,400,000)	(218,000,000)	574,300,000	0		0	170,520,000	507,420,000
6/30/2006	28,600,000	(414,100,000)	734,900,000	0		0	164,900,000	514,300,000
6/30/2007	67,000,000	(1,342,000,000)	707,200,000	0		324,400,000	105,900,000	(137,500,000)
6/30/2008	30,600,000	2,004,400,000	590,900,000	0		0	329,100,000	2,955,000,000
6/30/2009	(1,300,000)	812,300,000	738,700,000	0		0	153,200,000	1,702,900,000
6/30/2010	(113,100,000)	940,500,000	667,500,000	0		2,413,900,000	210,800,000	4,119,600,000
6/30/2011	(172,300,000)	430,000,000	930,200,000	0		(24,900,000)	251,800,000	1,414,800,000
6/30/2012	(4,000,000)	476,700,000	797,800,000	0		0	381,200,000	1,651,700,000
6/30/2013	(53,600,000)	391,800,000	506,700,000	0		(157,000,000)	202,300,000	890,200,000
6/30/2014	(94,300,000)	(802,400,000)	429,500,000	0		1,788,500,000	153,000,000	1,474,300,000
6/30/2015	(45,300,000)	(558,100,000)	460,700,000	0		972,900,000	1,100,000	831,300,000
6/30/2016	(135,000,000)	151,800,000	463,600,000	0		0	325,200,000	805,600,000
6/30/2017	(144,700,000)	(142,800,000)	430,500,000	0		0	(105,700,000)	37,300,000
6/30/2018	(8,500,000)	(92,700,000)	455,200,000	0	0	2,181,300,000	116,500,000	2,651,800,000
6/30/2019	(55,200,000)	234,100,000	517,600,000	0	0	0	174,700,000	871,200,000
6/30/2020	5,400,000	233,500,000	369,800,000	0	(6,900,000)	0	105,000,000	706,800,000
6/30/2021	(88,500,000)	(668,900,000)	277,200,000	0	(17,900,000)	363,800,000	59,100,000	(75,100,000)
6/30/2022	22,900,000	(250,900,000)	69,000,000	0	(15,100,000)	0	75,600,000	(98,500,000)
6/30/2023	293,900,000	(41,500,000)	51,200,000	100,000	(10,900,000)	0	61,500,000	354,300,000
6/30/2024	291,200,000	(133,100,000)	55,200,000	0	(7,200,000)	533,800,000	103,400,000	843,300,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,377,000</b>	<b>2,236,059,000</b>	<b>11,913,000,000</b>	<b>242,217,000</b>	<b>(58,000,000)</b>	<b>5,539,605,000</b>	<b>3,915,466,000</b>	<b>23,807,824,000</b>
<b>JRS</b>								
6/30/1996	9,999,484	(13,671,404)	24,518,236	0		0	14,931,343	35,777,659
6/30/1997	(7,658,092)	(28,145,182)	27,156,529	0		37,922,093	15,264,216	44,539,564
6/30/1998	(10,160,914)	(30,497,137)	34,123,085	0		0	7,218,733	683,767
6/30/1999	456,439	(16,539,663)	32,504,330	0		0	8,821,168	25,242,274
6/30/2000	2,215,672	(14,134,561)	33,196,266	2,848,501		0	8,268,502	32,394,380
6/30/2001	(7,464,258)	61,790,163	35,767,996	0		0	17,044,333	107,138,234
6/30/2002	(11,821,953)	54,489,350	42,170,792	0		28,381,924	8,609,434	121,829,547
6/30/2003	(26,392,926)	27,183,676	49,293,246	0		0	18,906,930	68,990,926
6/30/2004	6,291,883	(36,709,772)	(92,295,242)	0		0	(1,952,146)	(124,665,277)
6/30/2005	(15,087,614)	(8,899,756)	46,427,305	0		0	27,509,646	49,949,581
6/30/2006	(18,612,759)	(17,213,516)	55,344,402	0		(11,189,825)	12,319,701	20,648,003
6/30/2007	(3,952,822)	(51,310,984)	50,305,409	0		0	28,046,308	23,087,911
6/30/2008	(8,834,671)	90,806,378	42,511,153	0		0	4,924,005	129,406,865
6/30/2009	(6,661,210)	33,322,668	40,870,123	0		0	19,481,669	87,013,250
6/30/2010	(14,285,209)	48,213,678	30,639,057	0		188,889,493	14,404,557	267,861,576
6/30/2011	(17,743,557)	31,451,544	66,647,892	0		15,622,518	42,442,760	138,421,157
6/30/2012	(19,671,785)	27,522,701	75,313,560	0		0	(611,876)	82,552,600
6/30/2013	(18,934,843)	21,180,279	54,355,269	0		62,945,069	6,567,836	126,113,610
6/30/2014	(17,039,560)	(28,938,605)	22,548,920	0		0	846,615	(22,582,630)
6/30/2015	(16,202,872)	(26,929,814)	11,756,584	0		0	17,307,796	(14,068,306)
6/30/2016	(11,845,679)	2,880,479	13,018,248	0		153,176,767	8,368,408	165,598,223
6/30/2017	(8,300,358)	(9,469,124)	20,817,805	0		0	27,064,563	30,712,886
6/30/2018	(4,972,437)	(5,360,651)	16,112,995	0	N/A	(9,641,833)	6,687,881	2,825,955
6/30/2019	(2,071,872)	8,101,850	9,504,274	0	N/A	(37,738,684)	37,385,688	15,181,256
6/30/2020	1,179,778	8,344,155	323,033	0	N/A	0	(5,505,538)	4,341,428
6/30/2021	2,214,896	(44,918,405)	(5,490,114)	0	N/A	0	12,769,173	(35,424,450)
6/30/2022	(1,191,322)	(14,774,211)	(16,835,307)	0	N/A	(32,726,394)	18,161,484	(47,365,750)
6/30/2023	9,826,835	5,142,132	(12,831,526)	0	N/A	0	36,372,959	38,510,400
6/30/2024	18,613,190	(2,188,688)	(13,248,953)	0	0	0	9,031,770	12,207,319
<b>Total</b>	<b>(198,108,536)</b>	<b>70,727,580</b>	<b>694,525,367</b>	<b>2,848,501</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>395,641,128</b>	<b>421,287,918</b>	<b>1,386,921,958</b>

NOTE: All figures in this table are based upon actuarial value of assets, i.e., WITH Asset Smoothing.

# APPENDIX K (Continued)

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS CHANGES IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FY 1996 - FY 2024							
	SALARY INCREASES	INVESTMENT RETURNS (HIGHER)/LOWER THAN ASSUMED	EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS N. C. + INTEREST (HIGHER)/LOWER	BENEFIT INCREASES	NEW BUYOUT PROVISIONS (P.A. 100-0587)	CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	TOTAL CHANGE IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY FROM PREVIOUS YR
<b>GARS</b>							
6/30/1996	1,926,843	(2,564,790)	5,271,809	0		0	6,075,506
6/30/1997	1,298,457	(5,057,646)	5,529,869	0		(136,881)	2,386,937
6/30/1998	(233,098)	(5,394,158)	5,710,203	0		0	543,904
6/30/1999	846,137	(2,808,175)	5,298,511	0		0	6,367,389
6/30/2000	(431,214)	(2,371,993)	5,576,440	0		0	4,853,224
6/30/2001	(555,323)	10,135,725	5,803,227	0		0	16,656,826
6/30/2002	(1,520,756)	8,713,370	6,741,725	0		1,211,951	14,983,680
6/30/2003	(1,793,094)	4,391,493	7,217,512	0		0	16,301,788
6/30/2004	(2,633,642)	(5,927,446)	(19,174,182)	0		0	(22,449,075)
6/30/2005	(645,631)	(1,288,918)	7,445,358	0		0	5,247,922
6/30/2006	(3,113,674)	(1,566,794)	8,528,558	0		4,786,991	9,825,856
6/30/2007	3,962,835	(6,733,144)	7,670,304	0		0	373,350
6/30/2008	(2,217,940)	11,400,154	7,073,235	0		0	15,642,315
6/30/2009	1,737,809	3,991,729	6,172,942	0		0	13,283,076
6/30/2010	(307,349)	5,709,168	5,666,343	0		0	11,900,156
6/30/2011	4,796,187	3,577,042	5,621,165	0		35,809,167	49,694,734
6/30/2012	(1,912,815)	3,662,246	8,818,897	0		0	12,131,858
6/30/2013	302,952	3,109,095	5,894,756	0		8,423,005	21,232,758
6/30/2014	402,083	(2,243,841)	7,000,449	0		0	3,169,381
6/30/2015	(976,354)	(2,012,721)	5,315,003	0		0	3,897,700
6/30/2016	(1,548,273)	266,861	4,938,834	0		36,729,162	36,834,744
6/30/2017	125,546	(647,450)	1,622,673	0		0	3,181,477
6/30/2018	(935,739)	(146,446)	2,167,882	0	N/A	(729,983)	2,465,199
6/30/2019	1,042,570	831,434	74,068	0	N/A	(8,784,207)	(3,620,280)
6/30/2020	207,874	815,183	(4,067,280)	0	N/A	0	(4,926,323)
6/30/2021	(590,897)	(2,100,014)	(6,107,644)	0	N/A	0	(8,072,991)
6/30/2022	(321,384)	(410,291)	(8,012,095)	0	N/A	(5,308,436)	(18,107,938)
6/30/2023	4,778,572	671,277	(8,790,825)	0	N/A	0	(3,576,498)
6/30/2024	932,858	206,584	(7,156,915)	0	N/A	0	(4,226,855)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,623,540</b>	<b>16,207,534</b>	<b>77,850,822</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72,000,769</b>	<b>196,969,815</b>
<b>COMBINED</b>							
6/30/1996	277,985,995	(950,269,913)	1,648,415,257	17,772,000		0	1,310,734,449
6/30/1997	(174,569,177)	(1,718,043,900)	1,571,561,355	179,117,000		(6,629,275,167)	(6,314,992,024)
6/30/1998	(113,186,439)	(2,788,182,020)	984,293,345	2,250,183,128		0	608,743,929
6/30/1999	77,096,356	(988,726,350)	1,007,531,385	33,870,000		125,223,000	1,024,528,871
6/30/2000	154,524,395	(1,307,066,975)	1,047,267,505	2,848,501		0	224,500,845
6/30/2001	43,970,419	6,599,006,799	1,047,049,618	652,110,224		0	9,410,278,593
6/30/2002	134,391,291	5,575,370,512	1,740,995,055	234,100,000		1,377,773,875	9,966,068,200
6/30/2003	125,633,545	2,071,493,135	2,435,147,683	2,425,023,094		0	8,158,329,571
6/30/2004	135,696,594	(3,841,756,713)	(4,689,820,728)	0		0	(8,010,599,015)
6/30/2005	35,073,822	(1,033,615,146)	2,431,545,009	0		26,425,000	3,507,768,444
6/30/2006	108,341,567	(1,843,091,310)	3,484,514,960	0		704,573,166	2,131,176,859
6/30/2007	314,931,325	(6,064,132,235)	3,321,010,982	0		2,735,156,000	1,445,233,122
6/30/2008	72,808,128	9,312,292,323	2,785,880,904	0		0	12,206,522,086
6/30/2009	(105,750,005)	3,831,851,000	3,231,349,835	0		0	8,055,185,274
6/30/2010	(421,946,493)	4,818,054,274	2,746,090,482	0		5,209,123,711	13,301,793,299
6/30/2011	(847,317,041)	2,667,236,901	3,666,042,901	0		581,346,989	7,166,048,924
6/30/2012	(1,294,402,748)	2,844,844,380	4,307,999,907	0		4,624,970,000	11,674,685,158
6/30/2013	(630,932,227)	2,398,672,819	3,353,064,642	0		(85,631,926)	5,919,218,964
6/30/2014	(228,985,081)	(3,130,508,160)	2,685,384,841	0		11,107,020,265	10,680,588,040
6/30/2015	(820,341,102)	(2,406,887,523)	3,212,804,274	0		1,559,318,960	1,708,591,834
6/30/2016	(957,943,140)	701,763,843	2,730,408,302	0		9,669,005,551	13,610,285,090
6/30/2017	(598,832,106)	(701,660,105)	3,195,212,388	0		0	2,359,619,356
6/30/2018	(342,054,299)	(500,405,733)	3,189,155,834	0	(380,955,376)	1,245,285,207	4,814,090,779
6/30/2019	(162,389,143)	997,364,988	2,719,912,019	0	(404,655,016)	(259,717,979)	3,514,807,337
6/30/2020	17,112,123	1,374,419,694	2,226,692,121	0	(6,900,000)	0	3,802,086,361
6/30/2021	291,242,101	(2,924,284,676)	1,838,349,876	0	(213,367,590)	(179,529,460)	(1,143,296,842)
6/30/2022	152,361,751	(771,700,973)	610,224,022	0	(256,319,171)	(510,962,323)	(832,837,339)
6/30/2023	1,074,473,739	145,002,170	411,524,738	100,000	(46,390,137)	0	2,351,294,874
6/30/2024	1,149,776,919	(505,178,290)	241,330,497	0	(140,701,723)	1,880,803,046	2,924,563,163
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2,533,228,931)</b>	<b>11,861,862,816</b>	<b>59,180,939,009</b>	<b>5,795,123,947</b>	<b>(1,449,289,013)</b>	<b>33,180,907,915</b>	<b>125,575,018,202</b>

APPENDIX L

<b>PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS</b> <b>Debt Service Schedule &amp; Allocation By Retirement System</b> <b>( \$ in Millions)</b>								
FY	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Allocation By System				
				TRS	SERS	JRS	GARS	SURS
2004	\$0.0	\$481.1	\$481.1	\$284.7	\$91.1	\$9.3	\$1.8	\$94.2
2005	\$0.0	\$496.2	\$496.2	\$293.6	\$94.0	\$9.6	\$1.8	\$97.1
2006	\$0.0	\$496.2	\$496.2	\$293.6	\$94.0	\$9.6	\$1.8	\$97.1
2007	\$0.0	\$496.2	\$496.2	\$293.6	\$94.0	\$9.6	\$1.8	\$97.1
2008	\$50.0	\$496.2	\$546.2	\$323.2	\$103.5	\$10.6	\$2.0	\$106.9
2009	\$50.0	\$495.0	\$545.0	\$322.5	\$103.2	\$10.6	\$2.0	\$106.7
2010	\$50.0	\$493.6	\$543.6	\$321.7	\$103.0	\$10.5	\$2.0	\$106.4
2011	\$50.0	\$491.9	\$541.9	\$320.7	\$102.6	\$10.5	\$2.0	\$106.1
2012	\$100.0	\$490.1	\$590.1	\$349.2	\$111.8	\$11.5	\$2.2	\$115.5
2013	\$100.0	\$486.4	\$586.4	\$347.0	\$111.1	\$11.4	\$2.2	\$114.8
2014	\$100.0	\$482.5	\$582.5	\$344.7	\$110.3	\$11.3	\$2.1	\$114.0
2015	\$100.0	\$478.6	\$578.6	\$342.4	\$109.6	\$11.2	\$2.1	\$113.2
2016	\$100.0	\$474.5	\$574.5	\$340.0	\$108.8	\$11.1	\$2.1	\$112.4
2017	\$125.0	\$470.2	\$595.2	\$352.2	\$112.7	\$11.6	\$2.2	\$116.5
2018	\$150.0	\$464.7	\$614.7	\$363.8	\$116.4	\$11.9	\$2.3	\$120.3
2019	\$175.0	\$458.2	\$633.2	\$374.7	\$119.9	\$12.3	\$2.3	\$123.9
2020	\$225.0	\$449.6	\$674.6	\$399.2	\$127.8	\$13.1	\$2.5	\$132.0
2021	\$275.0	\$438.4	\$713.4	\$422.2	\$135.1	\$13.8	\$2.6	\$139.6
2022	\$325.0	\$424.8	\$749.8	\$443.7	\$142.0	\$14.6	\$2.8	\$146.7
2023	\$375.0	\$408.7	\$783.7	\$463.8	\$148.4	\$15.2	\$2.9	\$153.4
2024	\$450.0	\$390.2	\$840.2	\$497.2	\$159.2	\$16.3	\$3.1	\$164.4
2025	\$525.0	\$367.2	\$892.2	\$528.0	\$169.0	\$17.3	\$3.3	\$174.6
2026	\$575.0	\$340.4	\$915.4	\$541.7	\$173.4	\$17.8	\$3.4	\$179.2
2027	\$625.0	\$311.1	\$936.1	\$554.0	\$177.3	\$18.2	\$3.5	\$183.2
2028	\$700.0	\$279.2	\$979.2	\$579.5	\$185.5	\$19.0	\$3.6	\$191.6
2029	\$775.0	\$243.5	\$1,018.5	\$602.7	\$192.9	\$19.8	\$3.8	\$199.3
2030	\$875.0	\$204.0	\$1,079.0	\$638.5	\$204.4	\$20.9	\$4.0	\$211.2
2031	\$975.0	\$159.4	\$1,134.4	\$671.3	\$214.9	\$22.0	\$4.2	\$222.0
2032	\$1,050.0	\$109.7	\$1,159.7	\$686.3	\$219.7	\$22.5	\$4.3	\$227.0
2033	\$1,100.0	\$56.1	\$1,156.1	\$684.1	\$219.0	\$22.4	\$4.3	\$226.3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$10,000.0</b>	<b>\$11,933.9</b>	<b>\$21,933.9</b>	<b>\$12,979.9</b>	<b>\$4,154.8</b>	<b>\$425.7</b>	<b>\$80.9</b>	<b>\$4,292.7</b>

Pursuant to P.A. 93-0002, \$10 billion in Pension Obligation Bonds (POBs) were issued in FY 2003 to reduce the unfunded liabilities of the five State-funded pension systems. A portion of the FY 2003 State contribution, as well as the full amount of the FY 2004 State contribution, were paid using proceeds from the FY 2003 POBs. Of the \$10 billion issued, \$7.3 billion was used to reduce the unfunded liabilities of the five State systems. P.A. 93-0002 also set the annual maximum State contribution to each system at the amount that would have been contributed without the FY 2003 POB issuance, minus the respective debt service payment for each system for a given fiscal year. The table above shows the principal and interest of the FY 2003 POBs by fiscal year, along with the respective debt service payments for each system until the POBs are retired.



# APPENDIX M

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (\$ in Millions)						
Fiscal Year	TRS	SERS	SURS	JRS	GARS	Total
Assets @ Market Value						
1996	13,829.7	5,178.7	5,082.9	232.4	42.6	24,366.3
1997	17,393.1	6,048.0	8,376.3	314.6	56.7	32,188.7
1998	19,965.9	7,064.5	9,793.8	356.7	62.7	37,243.6
1999	22,237.7	7,986.4	10,762.2	389.8	66.9	41,443.0
2000	24,481.4	8,910.9	12,063.9	422.9	70.5	45,949.6
2001	23,315.6	8,276.7	10,753.3	381.7	62.0	42,789.3
2002	22,366.3	7,673.9	9,814.7	343.7	54.0	40,252.6
2003	23,124.8	7,502.1	9,714.5	330.1	50.0	40,721.5
2004	31,544.7	9,990.2	12,586.3	534.6	83.2	54,739.0
2005	34,085.2	10,494.1	13,350.3	564.9	83.3	58,577.8
2006	36,584.9	10,899.8	14,175.1	599.2	82.2	62,341.2
2007	41,909.3	12,078.9	15,985.7	670.1	87.2	70,731.2
2008	38,430.7	10,995.4	14,586.3	612.7	75.4	64,700.5
2009	28,531.3	8,565.8	11,033.0	483.5	55.6	48,669.2
2010	31,323.8	9,201.8	12,121.5	523.3	54.7	53,225.1
2011	37,471.3	10,970.8	14,274.0	606.0	60.4	63,382.5
2012	36,516.8	10,960.7	13,705.1	578.0	52.7	61,813.3
2013	39,858.8	12,400.3	15,037.1	643.3	54.3	67,993.8
2014	45,824.4	14,581.6	17,391.3	776.0	56.8	78,630.1
2015	46,406.9	15,258.9	17,463.0	833.9	54.6	80,017.3
2016	45,251.0	15,038.5	17,005.6	840.3	49.1	78,184.5
2017	49,375.7	16,530.2	18,484.8	941.8	54.3	85,386.8
2018	51,969.5	17,463.3	19,321.1	1,012.5	56.8	89,823.2
2019	53,262.8	18,478.3	19,717.3	1,073.1	59.7	92,591.3
2020	52,316.5	19,191.4	19,617.0	1,112.5	63.0	92,300.5
2021	64,212.5	23,825.0	23,768.3	1,377.1	79.6	113,262.5
2022	62,833.6	22,272.9	22,523.1	1,280.6	77.2	108,987.4
2023	66,504.7	23,415.4	23,193.2	1,325.9	83.4	114,522.7
2024	71,424.8	25,396.8	24,340.2	1,403.7	90.3	122,655.8
Liabilities						
1996	26,141.8	7,390.9	10,155.0	577.8	127.4	44,392.9
1997	26,951.6	7,548.2	10,552.2	704.5	143.9	45,900.4
1998	29,908.2	9,341.9	11,416.1	747.3	150.4	51,563.9
1999	33,205.5	9,998.2	12,617.5	805.6	160.9	56,787.7
2000	35,886.4	10,912.9	13,679.0	871.2	169.4	61,518.9
2001	39,166.7	12,572.2	14,915.3	937.1	177.5	67,768.8
2002	43,047.7	14,291.0	16,654.0	1,020.8	184.6	75,198.1
2003	46,933.4	17,593.9	18,025.0	1,076.2	196.5	83,825.0
2004	50,947.5	18,442.6	19,078.6	1,156.1	207.6	89,832.4
2005	56,075.0	19,304.6	20,349.9	1,236.5	212.9	97,178.9
2006	58,996.9	20,874.5	21,688.9	1,291.4	221.7	103,073.4
2007	65,648.4	22,280.9	23,362.1	1,385.3	231.9	112,908.6
2008	68,632.4	23,841.3	24,917.7	1,457.3	235.8	119,084.5
2009	73,027.2	25,298.3	26,316.2	1,548.5	245.2	126,435.4
2010	77,293.2	29,309.5	30,120.4	1,819.4	251.8	138,794.3
2011	81,299.7	31,395.0	31,514.3	1,952.5	298.4	146,459.9
2012	90,024.9	33,091.2	33,170.2	2,021.7	303.5	158,611.5
2013	93,887.0	34,720.8	34,373.1	2,156.8	320.5	165,458.2
2014	103,740.4	39,526.8	37,429.5	2,229.3	323.4	183,249.4
2015	108,121.8	40,743.4	39,520.7	2,314.1	328.2	191,028.2
2016	118,629.9	45,515.4	40,923.3	2,546.4	363.3	207,978.3
2017	122,904.0	46,701.3	41,853.3	2,649.3	370.8	214,478.7
2018	127,019.3	47,925.7	45,258.8	2,721.9	375.8	223,301.4
2019	131,457.0	48,731.4	46,443.9	2,793.0	374.6	229,800.0
2020	135,598.5	50,145.8	47,580.5	2,849.9	373.5	236,548.2
2021	138,914.3	51,828.5	48,898.5	2,920.6	373.7	242,935.6
2022	143,523.7	52,049.7	49,869.9	2,955.6	363.2	248,762.2
2023	148,398.3	53,908.5	51,050.8	3,041.4	365.7	256,764.7
2024	154,325.2	55,696.9	52,825.4	3,101.5	366.3	266,315.2

# APPENDIX M (Continued)

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (\$ in Millions)						
Fiscal Year	TRS	SERS	SURS	JRS	GARS	Total
Unfunded @ Market Value						
1996	12,312.1	2,212.2	5,072.1	345.4	84.8	20,026.6
1997	9,558.5	1,500.2	2,175.9	389.9	87.2	13,711.7
1998	9,942.3	2,277.4	1,622.3	390.6	87.7	14,320.3
1999	10,967.8	2,011.8	1,855.3	415.8	94.0	15,344.7
2000	11,405.0	2,002.0	1,615.1	448.3	98.9	15,569.3
2001	15,851.1	4,295.5	4,162.0	555.4	115.5	24,979.5
2002	20,681.4	6,617.1	6,839.3	677.1	130.6	34,945.5
2003	23,808.6	10,091.8	8,310.5	746.1	146.5	43,103.5
2004	19,402.8	8,452.4	6,492.3	621.5	124.4	35,093.4
2005	21,989.8	8,810.5	6,999.6	671.6	129.6	38,601.1
2006	22,412.0	9,974.7	7,513.8	692.2	139.5	40,732.2
2007	23,739.1	10,202.0	7,376.4	715.2	144.7	42,177.4
2008	30,201.7	12,845.9	10,331.4	844.6	160.4	54,384.0
2009	44,495.9	16,732.5	15,283.2	1,065.0	189.6	77,766.2
2010	45,969.4	20,107.7	17,998.9	1,296.1	197.1	85,569.2
2011	43,828.4	20,424.2	17,240.3	1,346.5	238.0	83,077.4
2012	53,508.1	22,130.5	19,465.1	1,443.7	250.8	96,798.2
2013	54,028.2	22,320.5	19,336.0	1,513.5	266.2	97,464.4
2014	57,916.0	24,945.2	20,038.2	1,453.3	266.6	104,619.3
2015	61,714.9	25,484.5	22,057.7	1,480.2	273.6	111,010.9
2016	73,378.9	30,476.8	23,917.7	1,706.2	314.3	129,793.9
2017	73,528.4	30,171.2	23,368.5	1,707.5	316.4	129,091.9
2018	75,049.8	30,462.4	25,937.7	1,709.4	319.0	133,478.2
2019	78,194.2	30,253.1	26,726.6	1,719.9	314.9	137,208.7
2020	83,282.1	30,954.4	27,963.5	1,737.3	310.5	144,247.7
2021	74,701.8	28,003.5	25,130.2	1,543.5	294.1	129,673.1
2022	80,690.1	29,776.9	27,346.8	1,675.1	285.9	139,774.8
2023	81,893.6	30,493.1	27,857.5	1,715.5	282.3	142,242.0
2024	82,900.4	30,300.1	28,485.2	1,697.8	276.0	143,659.4
Funded Ratios @ Market Value						
1996	52.9%	70.1%	50.1%	40.2%	33.4%	54.9%
1997	64.5%	80.1%	79.4%	44.7%	39.4%	70.1%
1998	66.8%	75.6%	85.8%	47.7%	41.7%	72.2%
1999	67.0%	79.9%	85.3%	48.4%	41.6%	73.0%
2000	68.2%	81.7%	88.2%	48.5%	41.6%	74.7%
2001	59.5%	65.8%	72.1%	40.7%	34.9%	63.1%
2002	52.0%	53.7%	58.9%	33.7%	29.3%	53.5%
2003	49.3%	42.6%	53.9%	30.7%	25.4%	48.6%
2004	61.9%	54.2%	66.0%	46.2%	40.1%	60.9%
2005	60.8%	54.4%	65.6%	45.7%	39.1%	60.3%
2006	62.0%	52.2%	65.4%	46.4%	37.1%	60.5%
2007	63.8%	54.2%	68.4%	48.4%	37.6%	62.6%
2008	56.0%	46.1%	58.5%	42.0%	32.0%	54.3%
2009	39.1%	33.9%	41.9%	31.2%	22.7%	38.5%
2010	40.5%	31.4%	40.2%	28.8%	21.7%	38.3%
2011	46.1%	34.9%	45.3%	31.0%	20.2%	43.3%
2012	40.6%	33.1%	41.3%	28.6%	17.4%	39.0%
2013	42.5%	35.7%	43.7%	29.8%	16.9%	41.1%
2014	44.2%	36.9%	46.5%	34.8%	17.6%	42.9%
2015	42.9%	37.5%	44.2%	36.0%	16.6%	41.9%
2016	38.1%	33.0%	41.6%	33.0%	13.5%	37.6%
2017	40.2%	35.4%	44.2%	35.5%	14.7%	39.8%
2018	40.9%	36.4%	42.7%	37.2%	15.1%	40.2%
2019	40.5%	37.9%	42.5%	38.4%	15.9%	40.3%
2020	38.6%	38.3%	41.2%	39.0%	16.9%	39.0%
2021	46.2%	46.0%	48.6%	47.1%	21.3%	46.6%
2022	43.8%	42.8%	45.2%	43.3%	21.3%	43.8%
2023	44.8%	43.4%	45.4%	43.6%	22.8%	44.6%
2024	46.3%	45.6%	46.1%	45.3%	24.6%	46.1%

# **APPENDIX N(a)– 2003, 2010 and 2011 Pension Obligation Bonds**

COMBINED DEBT SERVICE OF 2003, 2010 and 2011 PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS												
FY 2003 \$10 Billion Pension Obligation Bonds		FY 2010 \$3.466 Billion Pension Obligation Notes				FY 2011 \$3.7 Billion Pension Obligation Notes				FY 2003, 2010 and 2011 POB 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	Total
FY 2004	-	\$481,038,333	\$481,038,333							\$0	\$481,038,333	\$481,038,333
FY 2005	-	\$496,200,000	\$496,200,000							\$0	\$496,200,000	\$496,200,000
FY 2006	-	\$496,200,000	\$496,200,000							\$0	\$496,200,000	\$496,200,000
FY 2007	-	\$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						\$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
FY 2034												
FY 2035												
FY 2036												
FY 2037												
FY 2038												
FY 2039												
FY 2040												
FY 2041												
FY 2042												
FY 2043												
FY 2044												
FY 2045												
FY 2046												
FY 2047												
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% 30-year maturity												
PA 96-0043 2010 POB TIC = 3.854% 5-year maturity												
PA 96-1497 2011 POB TIC = 5.563% 8-year maturity												

# **APPENDIX N(b)–Pension Acceleration Bonds (FY2019-FY 2025)**

Fiscal Year	FY 2019 \$300 Million Pension Acceleration Bonds				FY 2020 \$225 Million Pension Acceleration Bonds				FY 2021 \$125 Million Pension Acceleration Bonds				FY 2022 \$148 Million Pension Acceleration Bonds				FY 2022 \$125 Million Pension Acceleration Bonds			
	Apr 2019 Principal	Apr 2019 Interest	Apr 2019 Total	May 2020 Principal	May 2020 Interest	May 2020 Total	Oct 2020 Principal	Oct 2020 Interest	Oct 2020 Total	2021 Total	March 2021 Principal	March 2021 Interest	March 2021 Total	Dec 2021 Principal	Dec 2021 Interest	Dec 2021 Total	June 2022 Principal	June 2022 Interest	June 2022 Total	
FY 2004																				
FY 2005																				
FY 2006																				
FY 2007																				
FY 2008																				
FY 2009																				
FY 2010																				
FY 2011																				
FY 2012																				
FY 2013																				
FY 2014																				
FY 2015																				
FY 2016																				
FY 2017																				
FY 2018																				
FY 2019																				
FY 2020	\$12,000,000	\$15,640,533	\$27,640,533							1,949,769										
FY 2021	\$12,000,000	\$15,546,000	\$27,546,000	9,000,000	11,822,781	20,822,781	-	-	-	1,949,769	3,479,112	3,940,771	7,419,883	7,385,000	3,063,968	10,448,968	5,000,000	4,856,944	9,856,944	
FY 2022	\$12,000,000	\$15,096,000	\$27,096,000	9,000,000	11,970,000	20,970,000	12,000,000	4,443,900	16,443,900	16,443,900	3,479,112	4,055,770	7,514,882	7,385,000	6,440,125	13,845,125	5,000,000	6,250,000	11,250,000	
FY 2023	\$12,000,000	\$14,646,000	\$26,646,000	9,000,000	11,508,750	20,508,750	12,000,000	4,194,900	16,194,900	16,194,900	3,479,112	3,861,814	7,340,926	7,385,000	6,090,875	13,475,875	5,000,000	6,000,000	11,000,000	
FY 2024	\$12,000,000	\$14,166,000	\$26,166,000	9,000,000	11,025,000	20,025,000	12,000,000	3,889,500	15,889,500	15,889,500	3,479,112	3,687,859	7,166,971	7,385,000	5,721,625	13,106,625	5,000,000	5,750,000	10,750,000	
FY 2025	\$12,000,000	\$13,662,000	\$25,662,000	9,000,000	10,530,000	19,530,000	12,000,000	3,530,700	15,530,700	15,530,700	3,479,112	3,513,903	6,993,015	7,385,000	5,332,375	12,717,375	5,000,000	5,350,000	10,350,000	
FY 2026	\$12,000,000	\$13,122,000	\$25,122,000	9,000,000	10,035,000	19,035,000	5,000,000	3,334,900	8,334,900	8,334,900	3,479,112	3,339,948	6,809,060	7,385,000	4,983,125	12,368,125	5,000,000	5,500,000	10,500,000	
FY 2027	\$12,000,000	\$12,552,000	\$24,552,000	9,000,000	9,540,000	18,540,000	3,600,000	3,037,500	6,637,500	6,637,500	3,479,112	3,165,992	6,645,104	7,385,000	4,613,875	11,998,875	5,000,000	5,250,000	10,250,000	
FY 2028	\$12,000,000	\$11,952,000	\$23,952,000	9,000,000	9,045,000	18,045,000	3,600,000	2,857,500	6,457,500	6,457,500	3,479,112	2,992,036	6,471,148	7,385,000	4,244,625	11,625,625	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	
FY 2029	\$12,000,000	\$11,328,000	\$23,328,000	9,000,000	8,550,000	17,550,000	3,600,000	2,677,500	6,277,500	6,277,500	3,479,112	2,818,081	6,297,193	7,385,000	3,875,375	11,260,375	5,000,000	4,750,000	9,750,000	
FY 2030	\$12,000,000	\$10,680,000	\$22,680,000	9,000,000	8,055,000	17,055,000	3,600,000	2,497,500	6,097,500	6,097,500	3,479,112	2,644,125	6,123,237	7,385,000	3,506,125	10,891,125	5,000,000	4,500,000	9,500,000	
FY 2031	\$12,000,000	\$10,008,000	\$22,008,000	9,000,000	7,560,000	16,560,000	3,600,000	2,317,500	5,917,500	5,917,500	3,479,112	2,470,170	5,949,282	7,385,000	3,136,875	10,521,875	5,000,000	4,250,000	9,250,000	
FY 2032	\$12,000,000	\$9,324,000	\$21,324,000	9,000,000	7,065,000	16,065,000	3,600,000	2,137,500	5,737,500	5,737,500	3,479,112	2,296,214	5,776,326	7,385,000	2,767,625	10,153,625	5,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000	
FY 2033	\$12,000,000	\$8,628,000	\$20,628,000	9,000,000	6,570,000	15,570,000	3,600,000	1,975,500	5,575,500	5,575,500	3,479,112	2,122,258	5,601,370	7,380,000	2,398,500	9,778,500	5,000,000	3,750,000	8,750,000	
FY 2034	\$12,000,000	\$7,920,000	\$19,920,000	9,000,000	6,075,000	15,075,000	3,600,000	1,831,500	5,431,500	5,431,500	3,479,112	1,948,303	5,427,415	7,380,000	2,066,400	9,446,400	5,000,000	3,500,000	8,500,000	
FY 2035	\$12,000,000	\$7,200,000	\$19,200,000	9,000,000	5,580,000	14,580,000	3,600,000	1,687,500	5,287,500	5,287,500	3,479,112	1,774,347	5,253,459	7,380,000	1,771,200	9,151,200	5,000,000	3,250,000	8,250,000	
FY 2036	\$12,000,000	\$6,480,000	\$18,480,000	9,000,000	5,085,000	14,085,000	3,600,000	1,543,500	5,143,500	5,143,500	3,479,112	1,600,392	5,079,584	7,380,000	1,476,000	8,856,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000	
FY 2037	\$12,000,000	\$5,760,000	\$17,760,000	9,000,000	4,590,000	13,590,000	3,600,000	1,397,250	4,997,250	4,997,250	3,479,112	1,426,436	4,965,548	7,380,000	1,180,800	8,566,800	5,000,000	2,737,500	7,737,500	
FY 2038	\$12,000,000	\$5,040,000	\$17,040,000	9,000,000	4,095,000	13,095,000	3,600,000	1,251,000	4,851,000	4,851,000	3,479,112	1,287,271	4,766,383	7,380,000	885,600	8,246,600	5,000,000	2,475,000	7,475,000	
FY 2039	\$12,000,000	\$4,320,000	\$16,320,000	9,000,000	3,600,000	12,600,000	3,600,000	1,107,000	4,707,000	4,707,000	3,479,112	1,148,107	4,627,219	7,380,000	590,400	7,970,400	5,000,000	2,200,000	7,200,000	
FY 2040	\$12,000,000	\$3,600,000	\$15,600,000	9,000,000	3,105,000	12,105,000	3,600,000	963,000	4,563,000	4,563,000	3,479,112	1,008,942	4,488,054	7,380,000	332,100	7,712,100	5,000,000	1,925,000	6,925,000	
FY 2041	\$12,000,000	\$2,880,000	\$14,880,000	9,000,000	2,587,500	11,587,500	3,600,000	819,000	4,419,000	4,419,000	3,479,112	869,778	4,348,890	7,380,000	110,700	7,490,700	5,000,000	1,650,000	6,650,000	
FY 2042	\$12,000,000	\$2,160,000	\$14,160,000	9,000,000	2,070,000	11,070,000	3,600,000	675,000	4,275,000	4,275,000	3,479,112	695,822	4,174,934	7,380,000	5,000,000	7,490,700	5,000,000	1,375,000	6,375,000	
FY 2043	\$12,000,000	\$1,440,000	\$13,440,000	9,000,000	1,552,500	10,552,500	3,600,000	531,000	4,131,000	4,131,000	3,479,112	521,867	4,000,979	7,380,000	5,000,000	7,490,700	5,000,000	1,100,000	6,100,000	
FY 2044	\$12,000,000	\$720,000	\$12,720,000	9,000,000	1,035,000	10,035,000	3,600,000	382,500	3,982,500	3,982,500	3,479,112	347,911	3,827,023	7,380,000	5,000,000	7,490,700	5,000,000	825,000	5,825,000	
FY 2045				9,000,000		9,575,000	3,600,000	229,500	3,829,500	3,829,500	3,479,112	173,956	3,653,068				5,000,000	550,000	5,550,000	
FY 2046								76,500	3,676,500	3,676,500	3,479,112						5,000,000	275,000	5,275,000	
FY 2047																				
TOTAL	\$300,000,000	\$223,870,533	\$523,870,533	\$225,000,000	\$163,169,031	\$388,169,031	\$125,000,000	\$51,238,419	\$176,238,419	\$176,238,419	\$86,977,800	\$33,093,073	\$140,609,873	\$147,655,000	\$84,028,293	\$212,283,293	\$125,000,000	\$84,719,444	\$209,719,444	
		PA 100-4587			PA 100-4587			PA 100-4587				PA 100-4587			PA 100-4587		PA 100-4587		PA 100-4587	
		2019 POAB TIC = 5.741%			2020 POAB TIC = 5.817808%			Oct 2020 POAB TIC = aggregated 3.948%				Mar 2021 POAB TIC = 2.904%			Dec 2021 POAB TIC = 2.154%		June 2022 POAB TIC = 4.804%		25-year maturity	

**APPENDIX N(b) (Continued) – Pension Acceleration Bonds (FY 2019-FY 2025)**

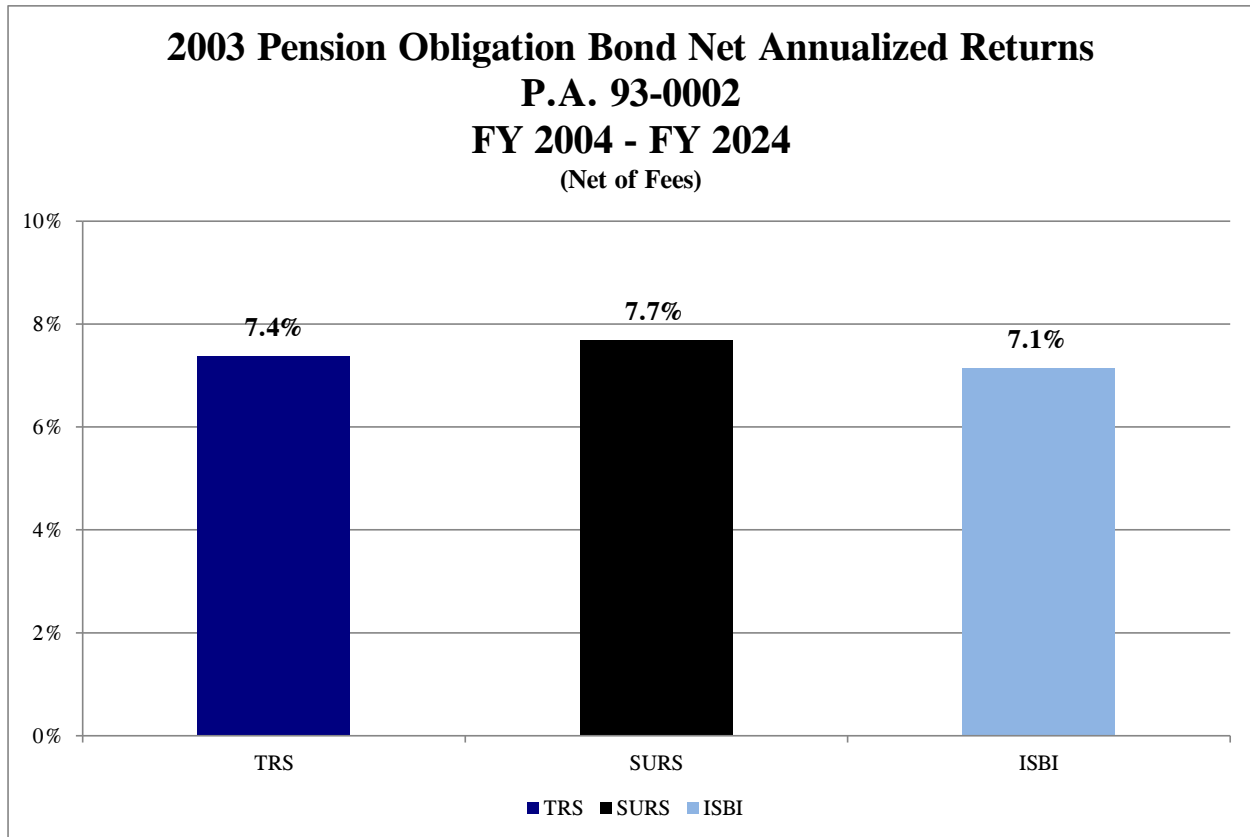
Fiscal Year	FY 2023 \$148.5 Million Pension Acceleration				FY 2024 \$200 Million Pension Acceleration				FY 2024 \$175 Million Pension Acceleration				FY 2024 \$145 Million Pension Acceleration				FY 2025 \$135 Million Pension Acceleration				COMBINED TOTALS			
	Bonds				Bonds				Bonds				Bonds				Bonds				Bonds			
	Oct 2022 Principal	Oct 2022 Interest	Oct 2022 Total	May 2023A Principal	May 2023A Interest	May 2023A Total	Dec 2023A Principal	Dec 2023A Interest	Dec 2023A Total	May 2024A Principal	May 2024A Interest	May 2024A Total	Oct 2024A Principal	Oct 2024A Interest	Oct 2024A Total	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total			
FY 2004																								
FY 2005																								
FY 2006																								
FY 2007																								
FY 2008																								
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FY 2019																								
FY 2020																								
FY 2021																								
FY 2022	-	3,895,393	3,895,393																					
FY 2023	23,825,000	7,721,863	31,546,863	48,000,000																				
FY 2024	23,825,000	6,450,137	30,284,137	48,000,000	-2,800,120	55,890,120	35,000,000	8,575,000	43,575,000	-	-	7,236,936	13,500,000	5,519,475	19,019,475	162,194,112	\$75,551,088	\$338,640,120	\$1,818,161,596	\$15,400,533	\$27,640,533			
FY 2025	23,820,000	5,166,061	28,996,061	48,000,000	5,368,400	53,368,400	35,000,000	6,571,250	41,571,250	-	-	7,652,650	13,500,000	5,519,475	19,019,475	\$160,759,112	\$62,085,030	\$321,479,959	\$1,831,640,120	\$20,318,550	\$50,318,550			
FY 2026	23,820,000	3,834,397	27,664,397	48,000,000	2,866,100	50,866,100	35,000,000	4,037,500	39,037,500	10,000,000	7,652,650	17,652,650	13,500,000	4,942,250	18,442,250	\$17,891,550	\$54,508,827	\$185,362,959	\$1,831,640,120	\$36,479,112	\$74,993,751			
FY 2027	23,830,000	2,962,980	26,792,980	8,000,000	412,580	8,412,580	35,000,000	2,765,000	37,765,000	15,000,000	7,135,350	22,135,350	13,500,000	3,841,425	17,441,425	\$127,941,112	\$47,750,634	\$175,450,766	\$1,831,640,120	\$48,864,112	\$98,461,994			
FY 2028	23,830,000	1,962,968	24,892,968				35,000,000	915,750	35,915,750	35,000,000	6,355,800	41,555,800	13,500,000	3,285,900	16,785,900	\$124,924,112	\$42,060,456	\$137,400,560	\$1,831,640,120	\$49,000,000	\$98,000,000			
FY 2029	5,960,000	178,800	6,138,800							30,000,000	4,515,850	34,515,850	13,500,000	2,717,550	16,217,550	\$78,964,112	\$37,690,150	\$112,733,262	\$1,831,640,120	\$76,254,515	\$127,500,000			
FY 2030										25,000,000	2,932,750	27,932,750	13,500,000	2,136,375	15,416,375	\$78,964,112	\$33,452,670	\$112,416,782	\$1,831,640,120	\$70,000,000	\$110,000,000			
FY 2031										20,000,000	1,606,500	21,606,500	13,500,000	1,541,700	14,432,850	\$70,000,000	\$25,565,608	\$95,565,608	\$1,831,640,120	\$65,000,000	\$100,000,000			
FY 2032										10,000,000	535,500	10,535,500	13,500,000	932,850	14,432,850	\$65,000,000	\$22,295,403	\$87,295,403	\$1,831,640,120	\$60,000,000	\$100,000,000			
FY 2033													13,500,000	313,200	13,813,200	\$60,000,000	\$19,004,047	\$79,004,047	\$1,831,640,120	\$55,000,000	\$90,000,000			
FY 2034																\$40,459,112	\$17,823,642	\$58,282,754	\$1,831,640,120	\$50,000,000	\$80,000,000			
FY 2035																\$40,459,112	\$15,730,736	\$56,189,848	\$1,831,640,120	\$45,000,000	\$75,000,000			
FY 2036																\$40,459,112	\$13,074,871	\$53,533,983	\$1,831,640,120	\$40,000,000	\$70,000,000			
FY 2037																\$40,459,112	\$11,006,307	\$51,465,419	\$1,831,640,120	\$35,000,000	\$65,000,000			
FY 2038																\$40,459,112	\$9,352,542	\$50,011,654	\$1,831,640,120	\$30,000,000	\$60,000,000			
FY 2039																\$40,459,112	\$7,552,478	\$48,001,590	\$1,831,640,120	\$25,000,000	\$55,000,000			
FY 2040																\$40,459,112	\$5,594,322	\$46,043,434	\$1,831,640,120	\$20,000,000	\$50,000,000			
FY 2041																\$33,079,112	\$3,759,367	\$36,838,479	\$1,831,640,120	\$15,000,000	\$45,000,000			
FY 2042																\$33,079,112	\$2,999,023	\$36,078,135	\$1,831,640,120	\$10,000,000	\$40,000,000			
FY 2043																\$33,079,112	\$2,249,000	\$35,328,112	\$1,831,640,120	\$5,000,000	\$35,000,000			
FY 2044																\$21,079,112	\$1,019,911	\$22,099,023	\$1,831,640,120	\$0,000,000	\$21,079,112			
FY 2045																\$21,079,112	\$0,000,000	\$21,079,112	\$1,831,640,120	\$0,000,000	\$21,079,112			
FY 2046																\$5,000,000	\$0,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$1,831,640,120	\$0,000,000	\$5,000,000			
FY 2047																\$5,000,000	\$0,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$1,831,640,120	\$0,000,000	\$5,000,000			
TOTAL	\$148,930,000	\$30,782,032	\$179,712,032	\$26,689,694	\$26,689,694	\$26,689,694	\$175,000,000	\$27,783,000	\$302,783,000	\$145,000,000	\$53,264,836	\$198,264,836	\$135,000,000	\$32,289,806	\$167,289,806	\$1,813,562,800	\$812,127,161	\$2,625,689,961	\$1,813,562,800	\$812,127,161	\$2,625,689,961			
Oct 2022 POAB TIC = 5.782%					May 2023A POAB TIC = 5.320%				Dec 2023A TIC = 5.466%				PA 102-0718 TIC = 5.332				PA 102-0718 TIC = 4.386							



# **APPENDIX N(c)– Combined Debt Service of 2003, 2010 and 2011 Pension Obligation Bonds And FY 2019-FY 2025 Pension Acceleration Bonds**

FY 2003, 2010 and 2011 Pension Obligation Bonds/Notes COMBINED TOTALS				Pension Acceleration Bonds (FY 19-25) COMBINED TOTALS			GRAND TOTALS		
Fiscal Year	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total	Grand Principal	Grand Interest	Grand Total
FY 2004	\$0	\$481,038,333	\$481,038,333	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$481,038,333	\$481,038,333
FY 2005	\$0	\$496,200,000	\$496,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$496,200,000	\$496,200,000
FY 2006	\$0	\$496,200,000	\$496,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$496,200,000	\$496,200,000
FY 2007	\$0	\$496,200,000	\$496,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$496,200,000	\$496,200,000
FY 2008	\$50,000,000	\$496,200,000	\$546,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000,000	\$496,200,000	\$546,200,000
FY 2009	\$50,000,000	\$494,950,000	\$544,950,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000,000	\$494,950,000	\$544,950,000
FY 2010	\$50,000,000	\$493,550,000	\$543,550,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000,000	\$493,550,000	\$543,550,000
FY 2011	\$743,200,000	\$601,177,049	\$1,344,377,049	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$743,200,000	\$601,177,049	\$1,344,377,049
FY 2012	\$793,200,000	\$785,687,428	\$1,578,887,428	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$793,200,000	\$785,687,428	\$1,578,887,428
FY 2013	\$793,200,000	\$767,750,716	\$1,560,950,716	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$793,200,000	\$767,750,716	\$1,560,950,716
FY 2014	\$893,200,000	\$740,879,544	\$1,634,079,544	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$893,200,000	\$740,879,544	\$1,634,079,544
FY 2015	\$1,093,200,000	\$704,683,372	\$1,797,883,372	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,093,200,000	\$704,683,372	\$1,797,883,372
FY 2016	\$700,000,000	\$656,454,000	\$1,356,454,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700,000,000	\$656,454,000	\$1,356,454,000
FY 2017	\$1,025,000,000	\$622,338,000	\$1,647,338,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,025,000,000	\$622,338,000	\$1,647,338,000
FY 2018	\$1,050,000,000	\$568,615,500	\$1,618,615,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,050,000,000	\$568,615,500	\$1,618,615,500
FY 2019	\$1,075,000,000	\$511,105,500	\$1,586,105,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,075,000,000	\$511,105,500	\$1,586,105,500
FY 2020	\$225,000,000	\$449,550,000	\$674,550,000	\$12,000,000	\$15,640,533	\$27,640,533	\$237,000,000	\$465,190,533	\$702,190,533
FY 2021	\$275,000,000	\$438,412,500	\$713,412,500	\$21,000,000	\$29,318,550	\$50,318,550	\$296,000,000	\$467,731,050	\$763,731,050
FY 2022	\$325,000,000	\$424,800,000	\$749,800,000	\$36,479,112	\$38,514,639	\$74,993,751	\$361,479,112	\$463,314,639	\$824,793,751
FY 2023	\$375,000,000	\$408,712,500	\$783,712,500	\$48,864,112	\$49,597,882	\$98,461,994	\$423,864,112	\$458,310,382	\$882,174,494
FY 2024	\$450,000,000	\$390,150,000	\$840,150,000	\$120,689,112	\$67,472,486	\$188,161,598	\$570,689,112	\$457,622,486	\$1,028,311,598
FY 2025	\$525,000,000	\$367,200,000	\$892,200,000	\$155,689,112	\$75,951,008	\$231,640,120	\$680,689,112	\$443,151,008	\$1,123,840,120
FY 2026	\$575,000,000	\$340,425,000	\$915,425,000	\$162,194,112	\$71,285,847	\$233,479,959	\$737,194,112	\$411,710,847	\$1,148,904,959
FY 2027	\$625,000,000	\$311,100,000	\$936,100,000	\$160,794,112	\$62,885,030	\$223,679,142	\$785,794,112	\$373,985,030	\$1,159,779,142
FY 2028	\$700,000,000	\$279,225,000	\$979,225,000	\$130,794,112	\$54,568,827	\$185,362,939	\$830,794,112	\$333,793,827	\$1,164,587,939
FY 2029	\$775,000,000	\$243,525,000	\$1,018,525,000	\$127,794,112	\$47,750,654	\$175,544,766	\$902,794,112	\$291,275,654	\$1,194,069,766
FY 2030	\$875,000,000	\$204,000,000	\$1,079,000,000	\$94,924,112	\$42,496,456	\$137,420,568	\$969,924,112	\$246,496,456	\$1,216,420,568
FY 2031	\$975,000,000	\$159,375,000	\$1,134,375,000	\$83,964,112	\$37,769,150	\$121,733,262	\$1,058,964,112	\$197,144,150	\$1,256,108,262
FY 2032	\$1,050,000,000	\$109,650,000	\$1,159,650,000	\$78,964,112	\$33,452,670	\$112,416,782	\$1,128,964,112	\$143,102,670	\$1,272,066,782
FY 2033	\$1,100,000,000	\$56,100,000	\$1,156,100,000	\$73,964,112	\$29,385,539	\$103,349,651	\$1,173,964,112	\$85,485,539	\$1,259,449,651
FY 2034	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$63,959,112	\$25,565,608	\$89,524,720	\$63,959,112	\$25,565,608	\$89,524,720
FY 2035	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,959,112	\$22,295,403	\$76,254,515	\$53,959,112	\$22,295,403	\$76,254,515
FY 2036	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,459,112	\$19,904,047	\$60,363,159	\$40,459,112	\$19,904,047	\$60,363,159
FY 2037	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,459,112	\$17,823,642	\$58,282,754	\$40,459,112	\$17,823,642	\$58,282,754
FY 2038	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,459,112	\$15,730,736	\$56,189,848	\$40,459,112	\$15,730,736	\$56,189,848
FY 2039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,459,112	\$13,674,871	\$54,133,983	\$40,459,112	\$13,674,871	\$54,133,983
FY 2040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,459,112	\$11,606,507	\$52,065,619	\$40,459,112	\$11,606,507	\$52,065,619
FY 2041	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,459,112	\$9,552,542	\$50,011,654	\$40,459,112	\$9,552,542	\$50,011,654
FY 2042	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,459,112	\$7,535,478	\$47,994,590	\$40,459,112	\$7,535,478	\$47,994,590
FY 2043	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,079,112	\$5,594,322	\$38,673,434	\$33,079,112	\$5,594,322	\$38,673,434
FY 2044	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,079,112	\$3,759,367	\$36,838,479	\$33,079,112	\$3,759,367	\$36,838,479
FY 2045	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,079,112	\$1,919,911	\$22,999,023	\$21,079,112	\$1,919,911	\$22,999,023
FY 2046	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,079,112	\$800,456	\$12,879,568	\$12,079,112	\$800,456	\$12,879,568
FY 2047	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$275,000	\$5,275,000	\$5,000,000	\$275,000	\$5,275,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$17,166,000,000</b>	<b>\$13,595,254,442</b>	<b>\$30,761,254,442</b>	<b>\$1,813,562,800</b>	<b>\$812,127,161</b>	<b>\$2,625,689,961</b>	<b>\$18,979,562,800</b>	<b>\$14,407,381,603</b>	<b>\$33,386,944,403</b>

## APPENDIX O

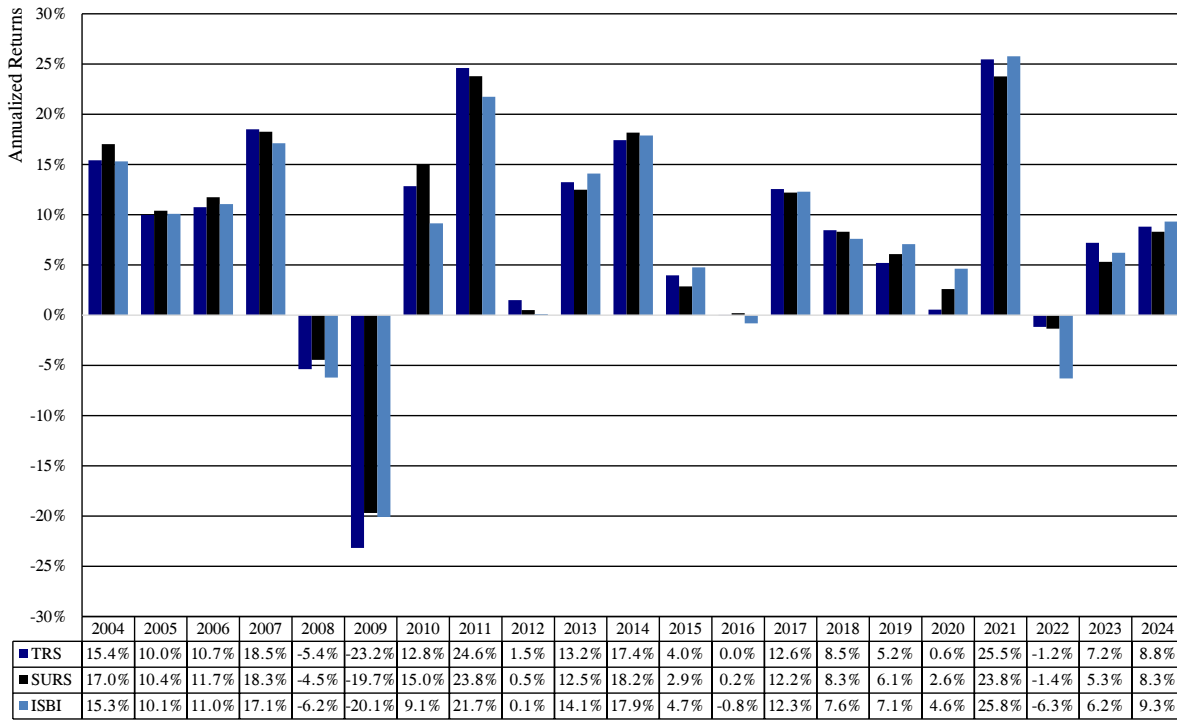


As shown in the charts above, the annualized return from FY 2004 through FY 2022, net of fees, for the 2003 Pension Obligation Bonds distributed, according to P.A. 93-0002, has exceeded the true interest cost of 5.047%.

The Illinois State Board of Investment (ISBI) is the investment arm of the State Retirement Systems, which encompasses the State Employees' Retirement System, Judges' Retirement System, and the General Assembly Retirement System.

## APPENDIX P

### 2003 Pension Obligation Bond Returns P.A. 93-0002 (Net of Fees)



This chart shows annualized returns of 2003 Pension Obligation Bond for each fiscal year since FY 2004.

Illinois State Board of Investment (ISBI) is the investment arm of the State Retirement Systems, which encompasses the State Employees' Retirement System, Judges' Retirement System, and the General Assembly Retirement System.



## APPENDIX Q

SUMMARY OF TRS APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND: FY 1996 - 2025							
Fiscal Year	State Pension Fund	Common School Fund	Education Assistance Fund	Pension Notes 2010	General Revenue Fund	Min & Supp Reserves through FY 2000, then Min Only	Total
1996 <sup>1</sup>	\$30,958,800	\$293,317,200	-	-	-	\$6,542,000	\$330,818,000
1997	\$31,403,500	\$346,565,500	-	-	-	\$8,179,000	\$386,148,000
1998	\$37,868,300	\$422,570,700	-	-	-	\$7,443,000	\$467,882,000
1999 <sup>2</sup>	\$54,310,700	\$480,740,900	-	-	\$32,016,000	\$6,440,000	\$573,507,600
2000	\$55,600,000	\$520,595,100	-	-	\$57,843,900	\$6,035,000	\$640,074,000
2001	\$57,180,000	\$617,977,000	-	-	\$44,200,000	\$5,500,000	\$724,857,000
2002	\$58,600,000	\$477,019,000	\$275,000,000	-	-	\$4,800,000	\$815,419,000
2003	\$63,455,000	\$550,000,000	\$300,000,000	-	\$12,595,000	\$4,000,000	\$930,050,000
2004	\$47,360,000	\$575,000,000	\$345,000,000	-	\$60,889,000	\$3,400,000	\$1,031,649,000
2005	-	\$422,763,000	\$300,000,000	-	\$181,165,000	\$3,100,000	\$907,028,000
2006	-	\$531,827,700	-	-	-	\$2,800,000	\$534,627,700
2007	-	\$735,514,500	-	-	-	\$2,500,000	\$738,014,500
2008	-	\$1,039,195,000	-	-	-	\$2,100,000	\$1,041,295,000
2009	-	\$1,449,889,000	-	-	-	\$1,900,000	\$1,451,789,000
2010	-	\$834,862,000	-	\$1,245,867,000	-	-	\$2,080,729,000
2011	-	\$110,000,000	\$2,060,918,000	-	-	-	\$2,170,918,000
2012	-	\$2,405,172,000	\$1,300,000	-	-	-	\$2,406,472,000
2013	-	\$2,702,278,000	\$1,200,000	-	-	-	\$2,703,478,000
2014	-	\$3,437,478,000	\$1,100,000	-	-	-	\$3,438,578,000
2015	-	\$3,411,878,000	\$1,000,000	-	-	-	\$3,412,878,000
2016	-	\$3,741,802,194	\$800,000	-	-	-	\$3,742,602,194
2017	-	\$3,985,783,351	\$800,000	-	-	-	\$3,986,583,351
2018	-	\$4,094,616,146	\$700,000	-	-	-	\$4,095,316,146
2019	-	\$4,374,305,509	\$600,000	-	-	-	\$4,466,178,109
2020	-	\$4,813,077,696	\$500,000	-	-	-	\$4,813,577,696
2021	-	\$5,140,336,721	\$400,000	-	-	-	\$5,140,736,721
2022 <sup>3</sup>	-	\$5,693,706,973	\$400,000	-	\$172,823,300	-	\$5,866,930,273
2023 <sup>4</sup>	-	\$5,893,732,209	\$300,000	-	\$230,431,000	-	\$6,124,463,209
2024	-	\$6,043,154,650	\$300,000	-	-	-	\$6,043,454,650
2025	-	\$6,203,622,413	\$300,000	-	-	-	\$6,203,922,413

<sup>1</sup> 1996 minimum benefit amount includes additional \$2,200,000 due to minimum benefit increase enacted after certification submitted (increase effective January 1, 1996).

<sup>2</sup> 1999 includes \$32,016,000 for state share of 2.2 formula enacted after original certification submitted and additional \$9,695,600 in State Pensions Fund appropriations.

<sup>3</sup> P.A. 102-0696, effective March 25, 2022, appropriated an additional \$300 million to the five State systems, in addition to the FY 2022 certified amounts. Of the \$300 million, \$172.823 million was additionally appropriated to TRS for FY 2022.

<sup>4</sup> The FY 2023 appropriations include a total of an additional \$400 million in State contributions to the five State systems, appropriated from the Pension Stabilization Fund (PSF receives funds from GRF) via P.A. 102-0698, effective April 19, 2022, and P.A. 103-0006, effective July 1, 2023. Of \$400 million, \$230.4 million was appropriated to TRS.

# APPENDIX R

SUMMARY OF SURS APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND: FY 1996 - 2025						
Fiscal Year	State Pension Fund	Bond Issue Proceeds	Education Assistance Fund	General Revenue Fund	Common School Fund	Total
1996	\$13,134,800	-	-	\$110,776,200	-	\$123,911,000
1997	\$13,031,400	-	-	\$146,515,600	-	\$159,547,000
1998	\$15,600,400	-	-	\$186,023,600	-	\$201,624,000
1999	\$10,156,100	-	-	\$205,268,900	-	\$215,425,000
2000	\$9,040,000	-	-	\$215,547,000	-	\$224,587,000
2001	\$9,670,000	-	-	\$222,934,000	-	\$232,604,000
2002	\$8,300,000	-	-	\$232,124,000	-	\$240,424,000
2003	\$16,600,000	-	-	\$252,986,000	-	\$269,586,000
2004	\$15,660,000	\$1,431,994,224	-	\$296,080,000	-	\$1,743,734,224
2005	\$222,630,000	-	-	\$47,352,000	-	\$269,982,000
2006	\$80,000,000	-	-	\$86,641,900	-	\$166,641,900
2007	\$134,235,922	-	\$65,065,395	\$52,762,783	-	\$252,064,100
2008	\$186,998,705	-	\$153,321,295	-	-	\$340,320,000
2009	\$223,890,000	-	\$150,072,000	\$76,254,000	-	\$450,216,000
2010	\$139,000,000	\$552,668,057	-	\$8,542,833	-	\$700,210,890
2011	\$63,000,000	\$713,478,354	-	-	-	\$776,478,354
2012	\$230,000,000	-	\$750,485,000	-	-	\$980,485,000
2013	\$150,000,000	-	\$1,252,800,000	-	-	\$1,402,800,000
2014	\$198,000,000	-	\$1,311,766,000	-	-	\$1,509,766,000
2015	\$197,000,000	-		\$1,347,200,000	-	\$1,544,200,000
2016	\$190,000,000	-		\$1,411,480,000	-	\$1,601,480,000
2017	\$170,000,000	-		\$1,501,426,000	-	\$1,671,426,000
2018	\$215,000,000	-		\$1,414,307,606	-	\$1,629,307,606
2019	\$215,000,000	-	-	\$1,440,154,000	-	\$1,655,154,000
2020	\$215,000,000	-	-	\$1,639,692,000	-	\$1,854,692,000
2021	\$215,000,000	-	-	\$1,780,767,000	-	\$1,995,767,000
2022 <sup>1</sup>	\$218,000,000	-	-	\$1,941,417,900	-	\$2,159,417,900
2023 <sup>2</sup>	\$215,000,000	-	-	\$1,981,085,600	-	\$2,196,085,600
2024	\$215,000,000	-	-	\$1,918,335,000	-	\$2,133,335,000
2025	\$215,000,000	-	-	\$1,997,810,000	-	\$2,212,810,000
<sup>1</sup> P.A. 102-0696, effective March 25, 2022, appropriated an additional \$300 million to the five State systems, in addition to the FY 2022 certified amounts. Of the \$300 million, \$58.139 million was additionally appropriated to SURS for FY 2022. <sup>2</sup> The FY 2023 appropriations include a total of an additional \$400 million in State contributions to the five State systems, appropriated from the Pension Stabilization Fund (PSF receives funds from GRF) via P.A. 102-0698, effective April 19, 2022, and P.A. 103-0006, effective July 1, 2023. Of \$400 million, \$77.52 million was appropriated to SURS.						

## APPENDIX S

SUMMARY OF SERS APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND: FY 1996 - 2025						
Fiscal Year	State Pension Fund	Common School Fund	Education Assistance Fund	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Total
1996	\$8,823,800	-	-	\$87,871,550	\$47,315,450	\$144,010,800
1997	\$8,489,800	-	-	\$97,874,400	\$52,701,600	\$159,065,800
1998	\$9,208,400	-	-	\$103,279,322	\$55,611,943	\$168,099,665
1999	\$8,523,961	-	-	\$193,289,330	\$104,078,870	\$305,892,161
2000	\$12,720,000	-	-	\$203,444,540	\$109,547,060	\$325,711,600
2001	\$10,490,000	-	-	\$215,437,325	\$116,004,714	\$341,932,039
2002	\$10,290,000	-	-	\$230,360,000	\$124,040,000	\$364,690,000
2003	\$17,195,000	-	-	\$252,383,300	\$135,898,700	\$405,477,000
2004	\$15,150,000	-	-	\$325,436,800	\$175,235,200	\$515,822,000
2005	-	-	-	\$324,057,500	\$174,492,500	\$498,550,000
2006	-	-	-	\$132,459,535	\$71,324,365	\$203,783,900
2007	-	-	-	\$223,706,860	\$120,457,540	\$344,164,400
2008	-	-	-	\$358,558,200	\$193,069,800	\$551,628,000
2009	-	-	-	\$492,196,250	\$265,028,750	\$757,225,000
2010	-	-	-	\$773,162,687	\$395,788,354	\$1,168,951,041
2011	-	-	-	\$772,448,140	\$447,275,486	\$1,219,723,626
2012	-	-	-	\$957,537,240	\$493,276,760	\$1,450,814,000
2013	-	-	-	\$1,095,300,000	\$564,300,000	\$1,659,600,000
2014	-	-	-	\$1,097,400,000	\$646,500,000	\$1,743,900,000
2015	-	-	-	\$1,136,479,500	\$692,606,500	\$1,829,086,000
2016	-	-	-	\$1,381,209,700	\$743,728,300	\$2,124,938,000
2017	-	-	-	\$1,363,329,500	\$734,100,500	\$2,097,430,000
2018	-	-	-	\$1,374,932,650	\$740,348,350	\$2,115,281,000
2019	-	-	-	\$1,452,052,550	\$781,874,450	\$2,233,927,000
2020	-	-	-	\$1,550,426,150	\$834,844,850	\$2,385,271,000
2021	-	-	-	\$1,591,150,600	\$856,773,400	\$2,447,924,000
2022 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	\$1,738,419,400	\$901,187,000	\$2,639,606,400
2023 <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	\$1,798,307,620	\$881,901,180	\$2,680,208,800
2024	-	-	-	\$1,735,166,670	\$854,634,330	\$2,589,801,000
2025	-	-	-	\$1,843,924,260	\$828,429,740	\$2,672,354,000
<sup>1</sup> P.A. 102-0696, effective March 25, 2022, appropriated an additional \$300 million to the five State systems, in addition to the FY 2022 certified amounts. Of the \$300 million, \$64.786 million was additionally appropriated to SERS for FY 2022. <sup>2</sup> The FY 2023 appropriations include a total of an additional \$400 million in State contributions to the five State systems, appropriated from the Pension Stabilization Fund (PSF receives funds from GRF) via P.A. 102-0698, effective April 19, 2022, and P.A. 103-0006, effective July 1, 2023. Of \$400 million, \$77.52 million was appropriated to SERS. appropriated an additional \$43.191 million to SERS for FY 2023.						

## APPENDIX T

SUMMARY OF JRS APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND: FY 1996 - 2025						
Fiscal Year	State Pension Fund	Common School Fund	Education Assistance Fund	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Total
1996	\$861,000	-	-	\$12,129,000	-	\$12,990,000
1997	\$857,400	-	-	\$13,747,000	-	\$14,604,400
1998	\$1,062,200	-	-	\$15,664,000	-	\$16,726,200
1999	\$2,215,716	-	-	\$18,293,000	-	\$20,508,716
2000	\$2,160,000	-	-	\$21,388,000	-	\$23,548,000
2001	\$2,170,000	-	-	\$24,218,000	-	\$26,388,000
2002	\$2,300,000	-	-	\$27,532,000	-	\$29,832,000
2003	\$2,225,000	-	-	\$31,373,000	-	\$33,598,000
2004	\$609,769	-	-	\$36,526,000	-	\$37,135,769
2005	-	-	-	\$31,991,000	-	\$31,991,000
2006	-	-	-	\$29,189,400	-	\$29,189,400
2007	-	-	-	\$35,236,800	-	\$35,236,800
2008	-	-	-	\$46,872,500	-	\$46,872,500
2009	-	-	-	\$59,983,000	-	\$59,983,000
2010	-	-	-	\$78,509,810	-	\$78,509,810
2011	-	-	-	\$62,699,460	-	\$62,699,460
2012	-	-	-	\$63,644,099	-	\$63,644,099
2013	-	-	-	\$88,210,000	-	\$88,210,000
2014	-	-	-	\$126,808,000	-	\$126,808,000
2015	-	-	-	\$133,982,000	-	\$133,982,000
2016	-	-	-	\$132,060,000	-	\$132,060,000
2017	-	-	-	\$131,334,000	-	\$131,334,000
2018	-	-	-	\$135,622,000	-	\$135,622,000
2019	-	-	-	\$140,469,000	-	\$140,469,000
2020	-	-	-	\$144,160,000	-	\$144,160,000
2021	-	-	-	\$148,618,000	-	\$148,618,000
2022 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	\$155,993,000	-	\$155,993,000
2023 <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	\$147,420,400	-	\$147,420,400
2024	-	-	-	\$147,838,000	-	\$147,838,000
2025	-	-	-	\$148,889,000	-	\$148,889,000

<sup>1</sup> P.A. 102-0696, effective March 25, 2022, appropriated an additional \$300 million to the five State systems, in addition to the FY 2022 certified amounts. Of the \$300 million, \$3.571 million was additionally appropriated to JRS for FY 2022.

<sup>2</sup> The FY 2023 appropriations include a total of an additional \$400 million in State contributions to the five State systems, appropriated from the Pension Stabilization Fund (PSF receives funds from GRF) via P.A. 102-0698, effective April 19, 2022, and P.A. 103-0006, effective July 1, 2023. Of \$400 million, \$4.8 million was appropriated to JRS.

# APPENDIX U

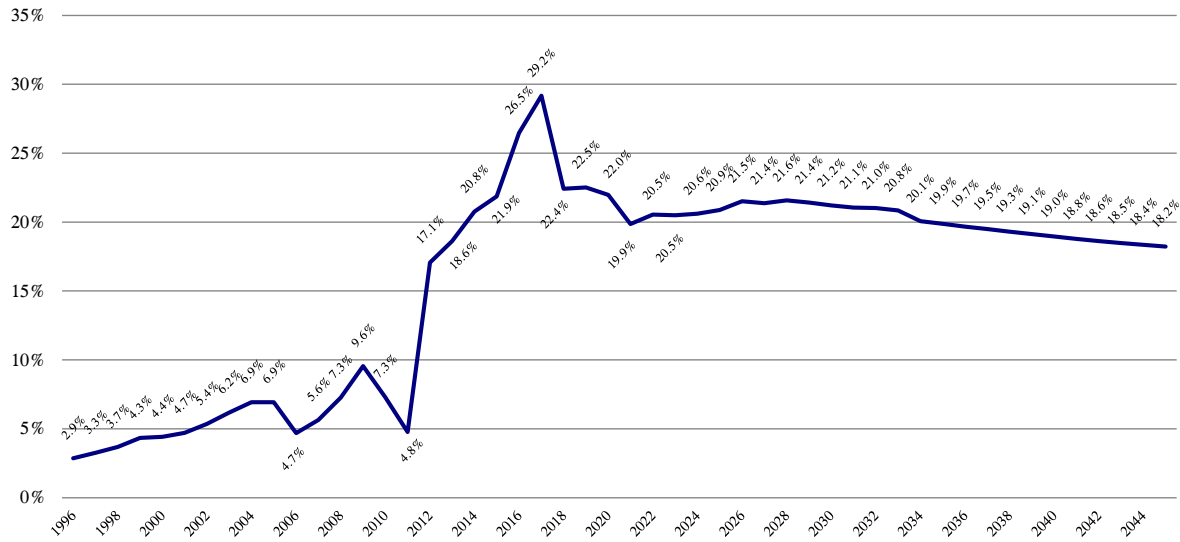
SUMMARY OF GARS APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND: FY 1996 - 2025						
Fiscal Year	State Pension Fund	Common School Fund	Education Assistance Fund	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Total
1996	\$221,600	-	-	\$2,400,000	-	\$2,621,600
1997	\$217,900	-	-	\$2,738,000	-	\$2,955,900
1998	\$260,700	-	-	\$3,113,000	-	\$3,373,700
1999	\$494,718	-	-	\$3,504,000	-	\$3,998,718
2000	\$480,000	-	-	\$3,951,000	-	\$4,431,000
2001	\$490,000	-	-	\$4,305,000	-	\$4,795,000
2002	\$510,000	-	-	\$4,678,000	-	\$5,188,000
2003	\$465,000	-	-	\$5,163,000	-	\$5,628,000
2004	\$300,000	-	-	\$5,790,000	-	\$6,090,000
2005	-	-	-	\$4,674,000	-	\$4,674,000
2006	-	-	-	\$4,157,000	-	\$4,157,000
2007	-	-	-	\$5,220,300	-	\$5,220,300
2008	-	-	-	\$6,809,800	-	\$6,809,800
2009	-	-	-	\$8,847,000	-	\$8,847,000
2010	-	-	-	\$10,411,274	-	\$10,411,274
2011	-	-	-	\$11,443,614	-	\$11,443,614
2012	-	-	-	\$10,502,000	-	\$10,502,000
2013	-	-	-	\$14,150,000	-	\$14,150,000
2014	-	-	-	\$13,856,000	-	\$13,856,000
2015	-	-	-	\$15,809,000	-	\$15,809,000
2016	-	-	-	\$16,073,000	-	\$16,073,000
2017	-	-	-	\$21,721,000	-	\$21,721,000
2018	-	-	-	\$21,155,000	-	\$21,155,000
2019	-	-	-	\$23,221,000	-	\$23,221,000
2020	-	-	-	\$25,754,000	-	\$25,754,000
2021	-	-	-	\$27,299,000	-	\$27,299,000
2022 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	\$28,500,400	-	\$28,500,400
2023 <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	\$28,081,200	-	\$28,081,200
2024	-	-	-	\$26,474,000	-	\$26,474,000
2025	-	-	-	\$26,210,000	-	\$26,210,000

<sup>1</sup> P.A. 102-0696, effective March 25, 2022, appropriated an additional \$300 million to the five State systems, in addition to the FY 2022 certified amounts. Of the \$300 million, \$680,400 was additionally appropriated to GARS for FY 2022.

<sup>2</sup> The FY 2023 appropriations include a total of an additional \$400 million in State contributions to the five State systems, appropriated from the Pension Stabilization Fund (PSF receives funds from GRF) via P.A. 102-0698, effective April 19, 2022, and P.A. 103-0006, effective July 1, 2023. Of \$400 million, \$907,200 was appropriated to GARS.

## APPENDIX V

### GF Pension Cost as a Percentage of Total General Funds Current Law; FY 1996 - FY 2045 (Projected)



Notes: **All future projections of State pension contributions are based on the actuarial valuations of *the five retirement systems*.**  
Only the *General Funds portion of the regular pension appropriation plus pension bond debt service* is shown here.  
The debt service payments on the FY 2003 Pension Obligation Bonds and FY 2010 & FY 2011 Pension Obligation Notes as well as the Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds (FY 2019 - FY 2025) for the buyout programs are shown here.  
The actual amounts of the proceeds of the pension bonds/notes are not reflected in this chart.  
General Funds revenue projections are provided by CGFA's revenue staff.  
Approximately 69% of SERS' total annual appropriation is assumed to come from GFs in projected FY's while the rest comes from other state funds not shown here.  
For FY 2026 through FY 2045, SURS is assumed to receive an appropriation from other state funds in the same amount that SURS received from other state funds in FY 2025 although SURS' historical appropriation from other state funds varies from year to year.

## APPENDIX W

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM					
Summary of Recognized Investment Income, P.A. 96-0043					
(\$ in Millions)					
<b>Beginning of Year</b>					
Market Value of Assets				\$	66,504.7
Actuarial Value of Assets				\$	66,502.3
<b>End of Year</b>					
Market Value of Assets				\$	71,424.8
Net of Contributions and Disbursements				\$	(837.8)
Projected Investment Income				\$	4,626.0
Excess Investment Income Recognized (5-year recognition)					
FY	Excess/(Deficient) of Projected Income	Recognized Percent	Remaining Unrecognized Percent	Recognized Amount	
2024	\$ 1,131.9	20%	80%	\$	226.4
2023	\$ 55.1	20%	60%	\$	11.0
2022	\$ (5,215.7)	20%	40%	\$	(1,043.1)
2021	\$ 9,424.3	20%	20%	\$	1,884.9
2020	\$ (3,410.0)	20%	0%	\$	(682.0)
Total Recognized Investment Gain/(Loss)				\$	397.1
Change in Actuarial Value of Assets				\$	4,185.3
<b>Actuarial Value of Assets as of June 30, 2024</b>				\$	<b>70,687.6</b>
STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM					
Summary of Recognized Investment Income, P.A. 96-0043					
(\$ in Millions)					
<b>Beginning of Year</b>					
Market Value of Assets				\$	23,415.4
Market Value Adjustment				\$	(62.7)
Market Value of Assets - Adjusted				\$	23,352.7
Actuarial Value of Assets				\$	24,072.1
<b>End of Year</b>					
Market Value of Assets				\$	25,396.8
Net of Contributions and Disbursements				\$	(136.5)
Projected Investment Income				\$	1,571.8
Excess Investment Income Recognized (5-year recognition)					
FY	Excess/(Deficient) of Projected Income	Recognized Percent	Remaining Unrecognized Percent	Recognized Amount	
2024	\$ 608.9	20%	80%	\$	121.8
2023	\$ (94.7)	20%	60%	\$	(18.9)
2022	\$ (3,137.9)	20%	40%	\$	(627.6)
2021	\$ 3,464.6	20%	20%	\$	692.9
2020	\$ (420.6)	20%	0%	\$	(84.1)
Total Recognized Investment Gain/(Loss)				\$	84.1
Change in Actuarial Value of Assets				\$	1,456.6
<b>Actuarial Value of Assets as of June 30, 2024</b>				\$	<b>25,528.8</b>
STATE UNIVERSITIES RETIREMENT SYSTEM					
Summary of Recognized Investment Income, P.A. 96-0043					
(\$ in Millions)					
<b>Beginning of Year</b>					
Market Value of Assets				\$	23,193.2
Market Value Adjustment				\$	-
Market Value of Assets - Adjusted				\$	23,193.2
Actuarial Value of Assets				\$	23,381.2
Actuarial Value Adjustment				\$	-
Actuarial Value of Assets - Adjusted				\$	23,381.2
<b>End of Year</b>					
Market Value of Assets				\$	24,340.2
Net of Contributions and Disbursements				\$	(699.2)
Projected Investment Income				\$	1,485.2
Excess Investment Income Recognized (5-year recognition)					
FY	Excess/(Deficient) of Projected Income	Recognized Percent	Remaining Unrecognized Percent	Recognized Amount	
2024	\$ 360.9	20%	80%	\$	72.2
2023	\$ (113.2)	20%	60%	\$	(22.6)
2022	\$ (2,212.7)	20%	40%	\$	(442.5)
2021	\$ 3,459.1	20%	20%	\$	691.8
2020	\$ (767.4)	20%	0%	\$	(153.5)
Total Recognized Investment Gain/(Loss)				\$	145.4
Change in Actuarial Value of Assets				\$	931.4
<b>Actuarial Value of Assets as of June 30, 2024</b>				\$	<b>24,312.6</b>

# APPENDIX W (Continued)

<b>JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Summary of Recognized Investment Income, P.A. 96-0043</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>					
<b>Beginning of Year</b>					
Market Value of Assets				\$	1,325.9
Market Value Adjustment				\$	(3.6)
Market Value of Assets - Adjusted				\$	1,322.3
Actuarial Value of Assets				\$	1,357.1
<b>End of Year</b>					
Market Value of Assets				\$	1,403.7
Net of Contributions and Disbursements				\$	(41.3)
Projected Investment Income				\$	84.6
Excess Investment Income Recognized (5-year recognition)					
FY	Excess/(Deficient) of Projected Income	Recognized Percent	Remaining Unrecognized Percent	Recognized Amount	
2024	\$ 38.0	20%	80%	\$	7.6
2023	\$ (2.2)	20%	60%	\$	(0.4)
2022	\$ (177.4)	20%	40%	\$	(35.5)
2021	\$ 203.5	20%	20%	\$	40.7
2020	\$ (21.7)	20%	0%	\$	(4.3)
Total Recognized Investment Gain/(Loss)				\$	8.0
Change in Actuarial Value of Assets				\$	47.8
<b>Actuarial Value of Assets as of June 30, 2024</b>				<b>\$</b>	<b>1,404.9</b>
<b>GENERAL ASSEMBLY RETIREMENT SYSTEM</b> <b>Summary of Recognized Investment Income, P.A. 96-0043</b> <b>(\$ in Millions)</b>					
<b>Beginning of Year</b>					
Market Value of Assets				\$	83.43
Market Value Adjustment				\$	(0.21)
Market Value of Assets - Adjusted				\$	83.22
Actuarial Value of Assets				\$	85.84
<b>End of Year</b>					
Market Value of Assets				\$	90.29
Net of Contributions and Disbursements				\$	(0.52)
Projected Investment Income				\$	5.39
Excess Investment Income Recognized (5-year recognition)					
FY	Excess/(Deficient) of Projected Income	Recognized Percent	Remaining Unrecognized Percent	Recognized Amount	
2024	\$ 2.19	20%	80%	\$	0.44
2023	\$ (0.26)	20%	60%	\$	(0.05)
2022	\$ (10.19)	20%	40%	\$	(2.04)
2021	\$ 10.47	20%	20%	\$	2.09
2020	\$ (1.34)	20%	0%	\$	(0.27)
Total Recognized Investment Gain/(Loss)				\$	0.17
Change in Actuarial Value of Assets				\$	4.84
<b>Actuarial Value of Assets as of June 30, 2024</b>				<b>\$</b>	<b>90.68</b>

P.A. 96-0043 establishes that as of June 30, 2008, the actuarial value of each system's assets will be equal to their market value. In determining the actuarial value of the systems' assets for fiscal years after June 30, 2008, any unexpected gains or losses from investment returns incurred in a fiscal year will be recognized in equal annual amounts over the five-year period following that fiscal year. An unexpected gain or loss will be defined as any deviation from the forecasted return on invested assets.



## APPENDIX X

Public Act 94-0004, which became effective on June 1, 2005, requires school districts and universities to pay to TRS or SURS, as applicable, the present value of an increase in pension benefits resulting from salary increases over 6% in a teacher's pensionable salary period. This is commonly known as the Final Average Salary Cap penalty, or "FAS Cap Penalty." This penalty is calculated by the applicable pension system and must be paid as a lump sum within 90 days of receipt of the bill from the pension system. The FAS Cap Penalty was implemented to reduce the cost of pension spiking, where employers would increase an employee's salary in the final years of service in order to boost the employee's pension upon retirement.

Public Act 94-1057, which applies to specific salary increases granted between June 1, 2005 and July 1, 2011, exempts employers from paying the FAS Cap Penalty in certain circumstances. These exemptions include:

- Salary increases paid to employees who are ten or more years away from retirement;
- Salary increases as a result of a teacher transferring from one employer to another as a result of school consolidation;
- Salary increases paid to teachers or university employees that are earned as a result of summer school or overload work;
- Salary increases due to promotion for which a teacher is required to hold a certificate or supervisory endorsement issued by the State Teacher Certification Board; the certification must be different than what was required for the teacher's previous position, and the position must have existed and been filled by a member for no less than one complete academic year;
- Salary increases due to promotions for which a university employee moves to a higher classification under the State Universities Civil System, promotion to a tenure-track faculty position, or promotion to a position recommended on a promotional list created by the Illinois Community College Board; and
- Payments to a teacher from the State Board of Education or the State of Illinois over which the school district does not have discretion.

Since the passage of P.A. 94-1057, additional exemptions to the FAS Cap penalty have been added to the Pension code. These include:

- Salary increases paid to teachers or university employees that are earned as a result of overload work performed in an academic year subsequent to an academic year in which the employer was unable to offer or allow overload work to be done due to an emergency declaration limiting such activities;
- Salary increases paid to teachers resulting from increased instructional time that exceeded the instructional time required during the 2019-2020 school year;
- Salary increases paid to teachers resulting from teaching summer school on or after May 1, 2021 and before September 15, 2022; and
- Salary increases paid to teachers necessary for bringing a school board in compliance with Public Act 101-443, which raised the minimum teacher's salary.
- Salary increases paid to teachers that are necessary to bring a school district into compliance with Public Act 103-0515, which requires the minimum teacher salary to increase annually based on the percentage change in the CPI-U, as certified by CGFA each year beginning September 30, 2023, and annually thereafter on July 20.

As shown in Chart X-1 on the following page, since July 1, 2007, TRS has collected over \$86 million in FAS Cap Penalty payments from over 900 employers. Chart X-1 shows the total penalty payments collected since FY 2008 (2007-2008 school year).

Chart X-1

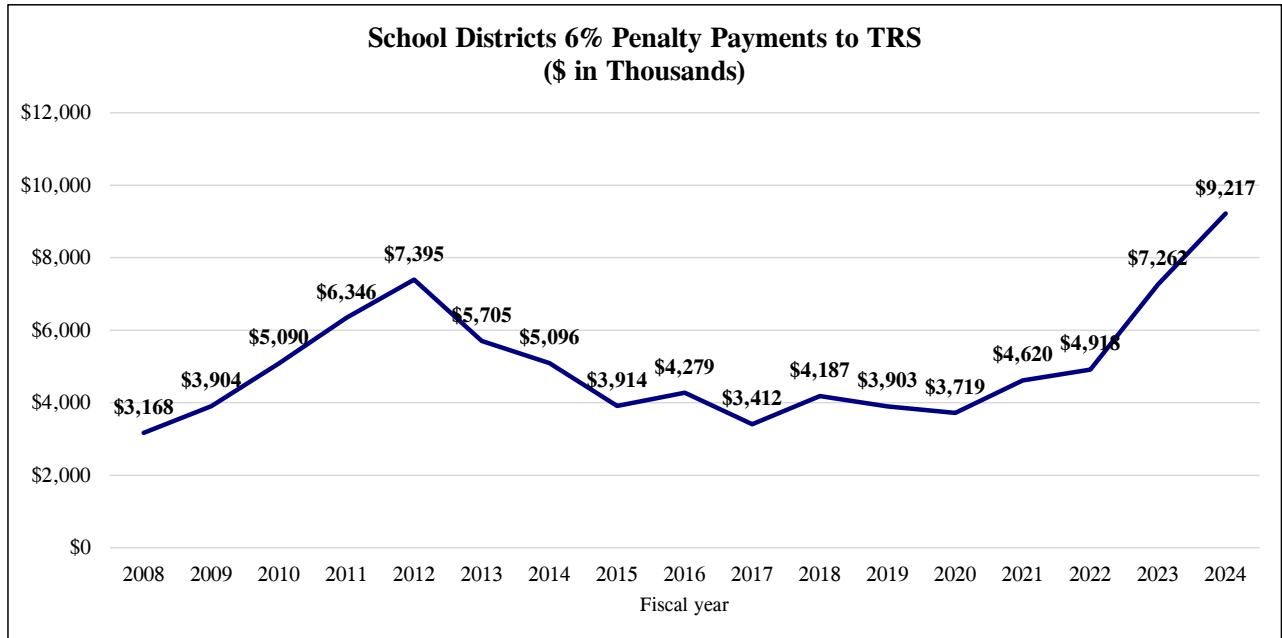


Table X-1 below shows the top 20 employers' total payment values from FY 2008 to FY 2024.

Table X-1

Top 20 FAS Cap Penlaty Payers (FY 2008-2024)	
Employer	Total FAS Cap Expenditure
Rockford School District 205	\$ 4,800,076.47
School District U46	\$ 4,644,740.44
Waukegan CUSD 60	\$ 2,676,513.78
Aurora East USD 131	\$ 1,958,657.94
IL State Board Of Education	\$ 1,738,479.36
Peoria SD 150	\$ 1,471,104.40
Schaumburg CCSD 54	\$ 1,467,083.99
Springfield SD 186	\$ 1,166,611.80
Evanston CCSD 65	\$ 1,096,287.65
Community USD 300	\$ 1,007,562.63
East St Louis SD 189	\$ 859,754.82
Plainfield SD 202	\$ 823,064.91
Valley View CUSD 365	\$ 817,631.49
Cicero SD 99	\$ 769,710.71
Barrington CUSD 220	\$ 761,274.45
Aurora West USD 129	\$ 732,720.87
Oswego CUSD 308	\$ 724,395.00
Danville CCSD 118	\$ 721,431.52
Decatur School District 61	\$ 715,471.48
Rich Township HSD 227	\$ 704,367.94

Charts X-2 and X-3 are the aggregate of the top 3 employers' payments, divided by region (suburban and downstate). In certain years, no bars appear on the charts because the penalty payments were zero.

Chart X-2

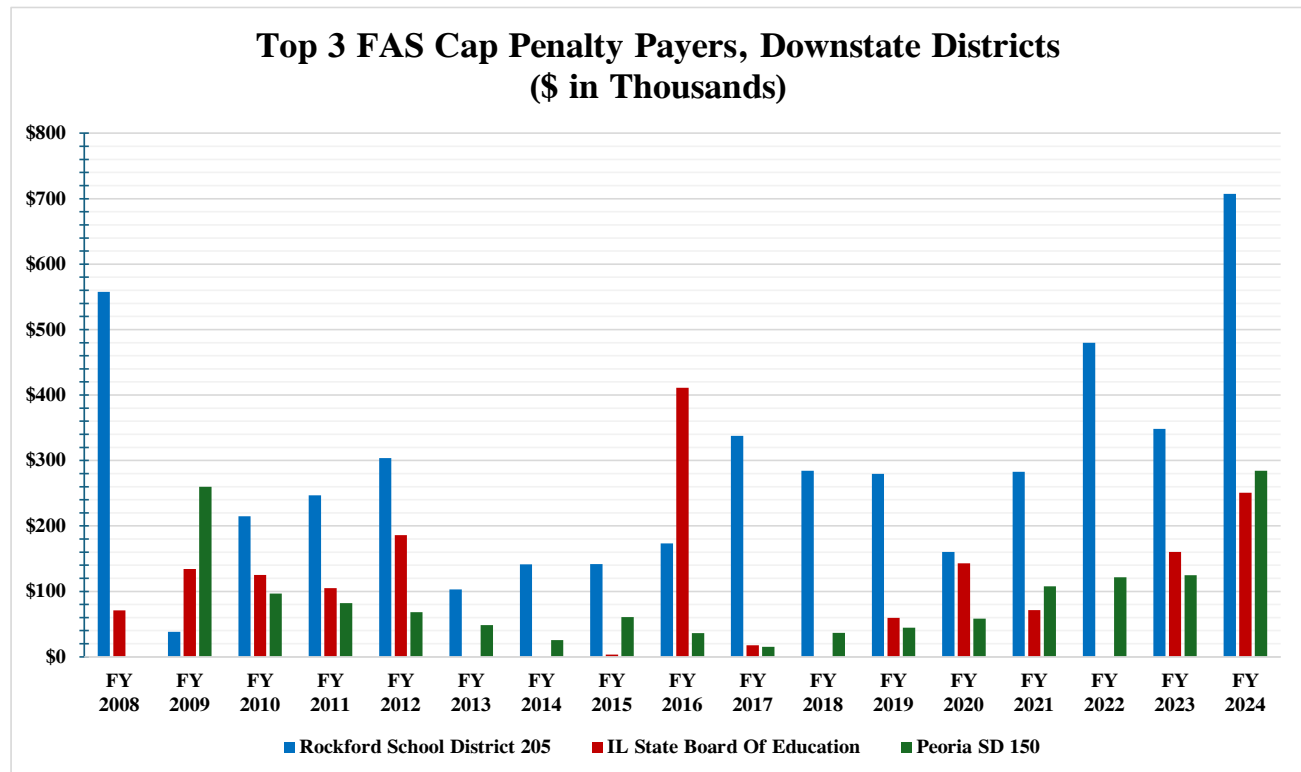
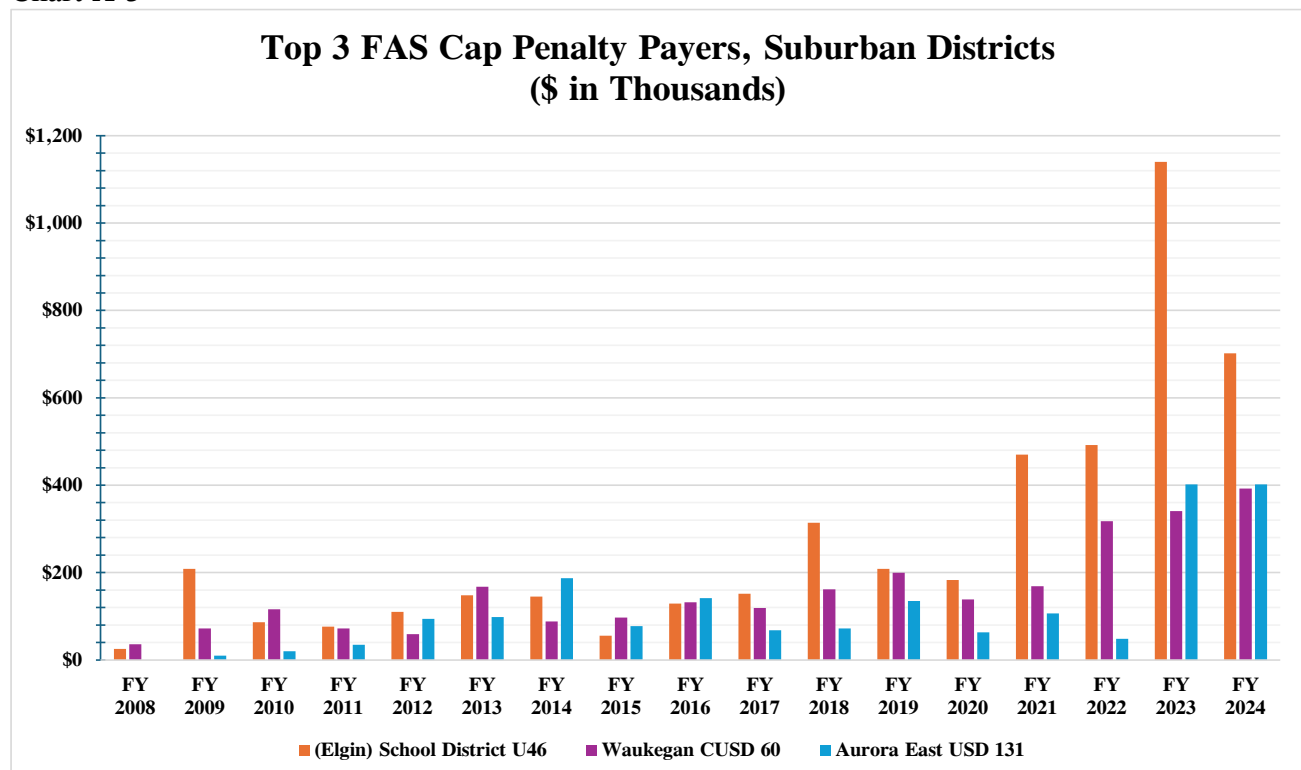


Chart X-3



Charts X-4 through X-7 provide a further analysis of these payments across four groups of school districts, sorted by size, with data through FY 2023. Small school districts have an average of up to 50 teachers, medium districts have an average number of teachers between 51 and 150, large school districts have an average number of teachers between 151 and 500, and extra-large school districts have an average number of more than 500 teachers.

Chart X-4

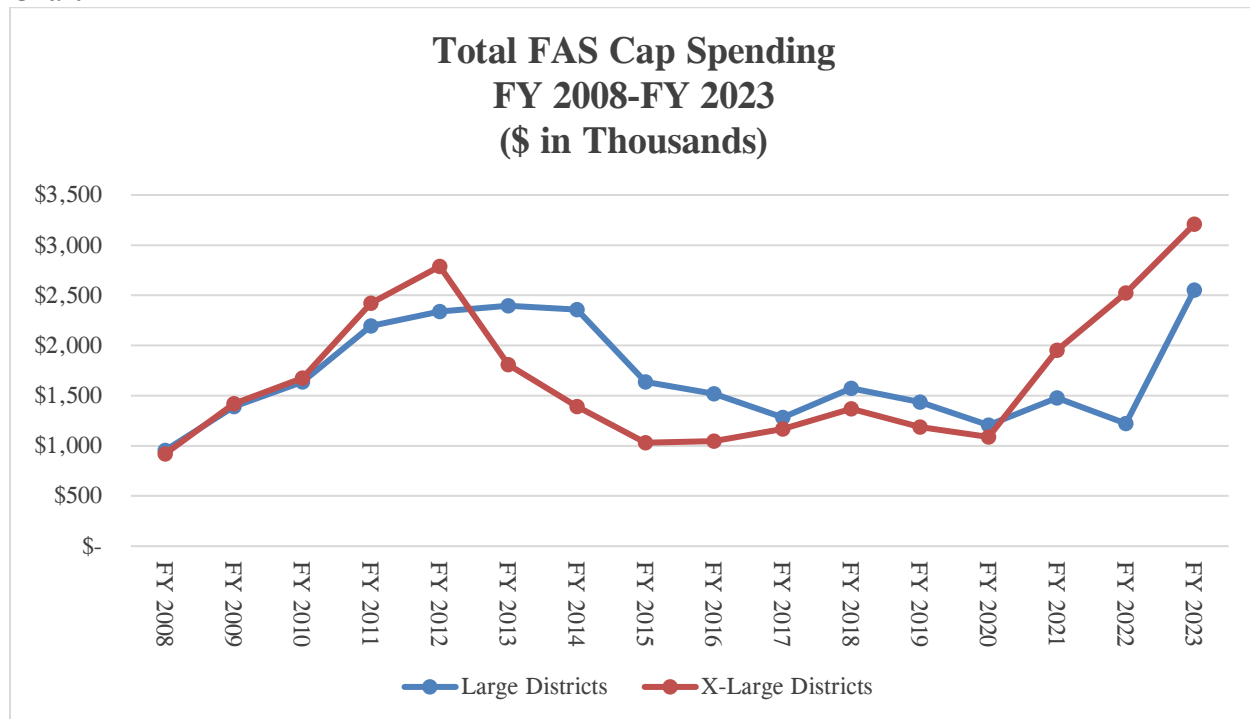
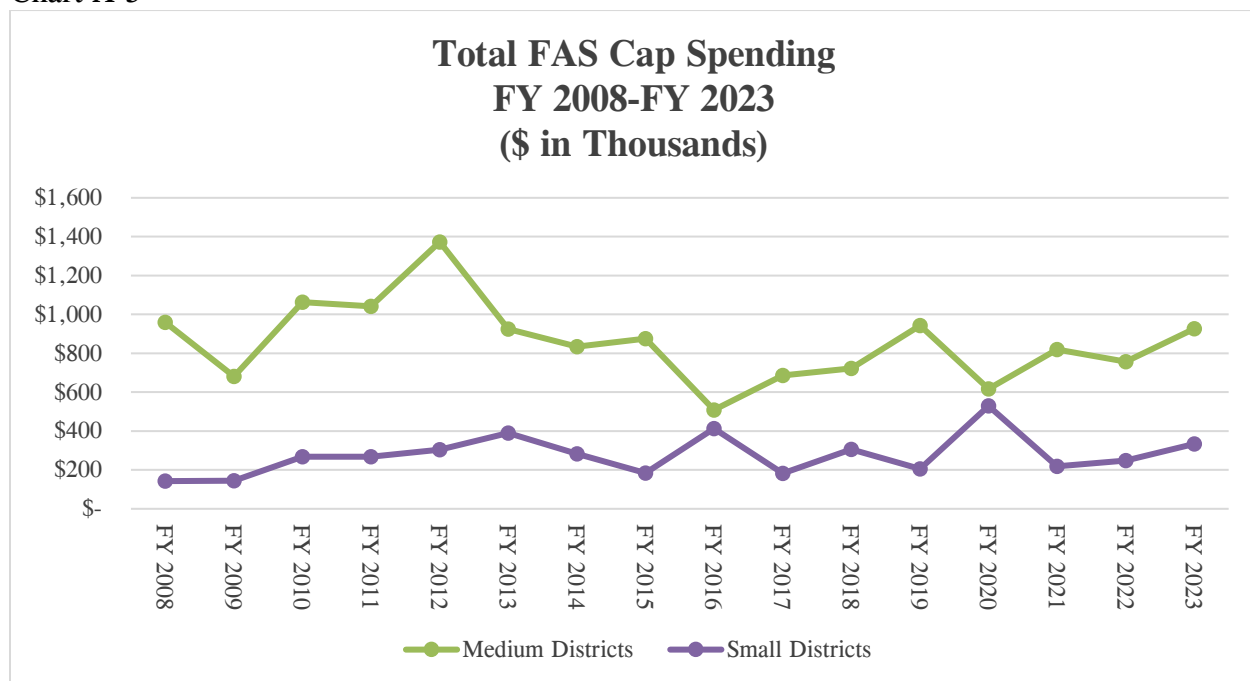


Chart X-5



Charts X-6 and X-7 show the average amount of money spent per year per teacher among the four groups of school districts.

Chart X-6

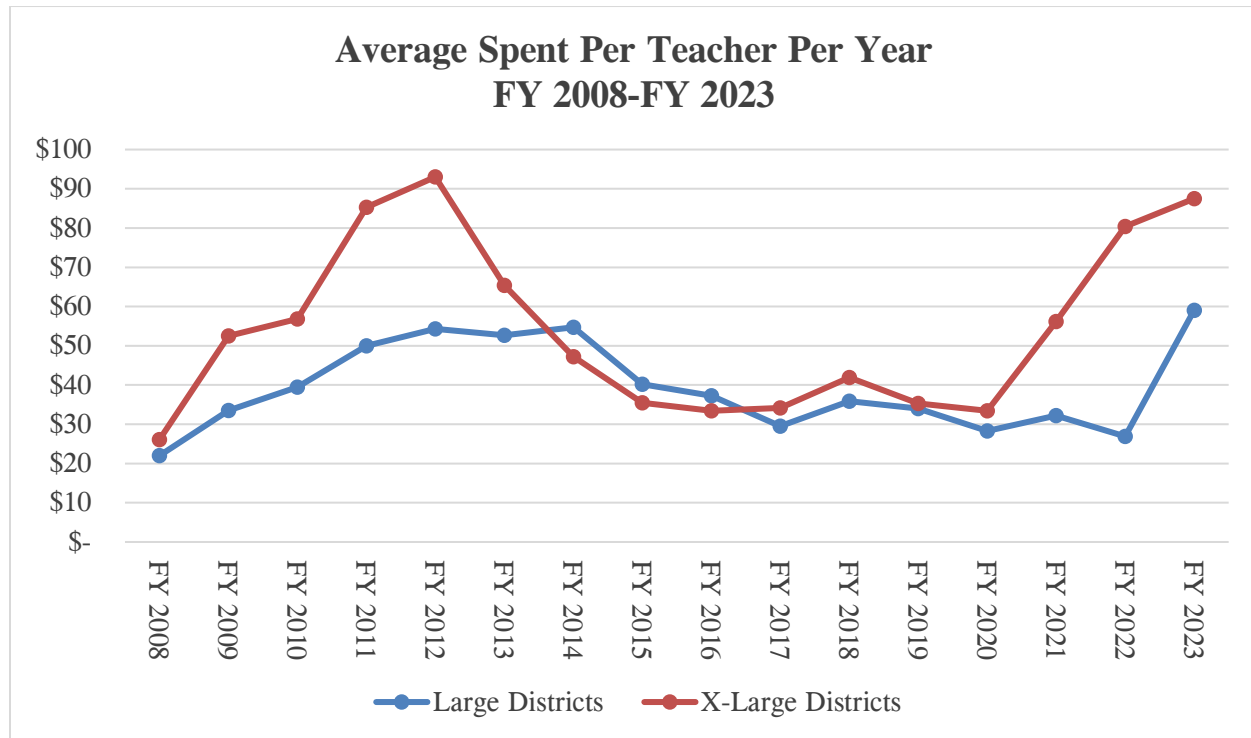
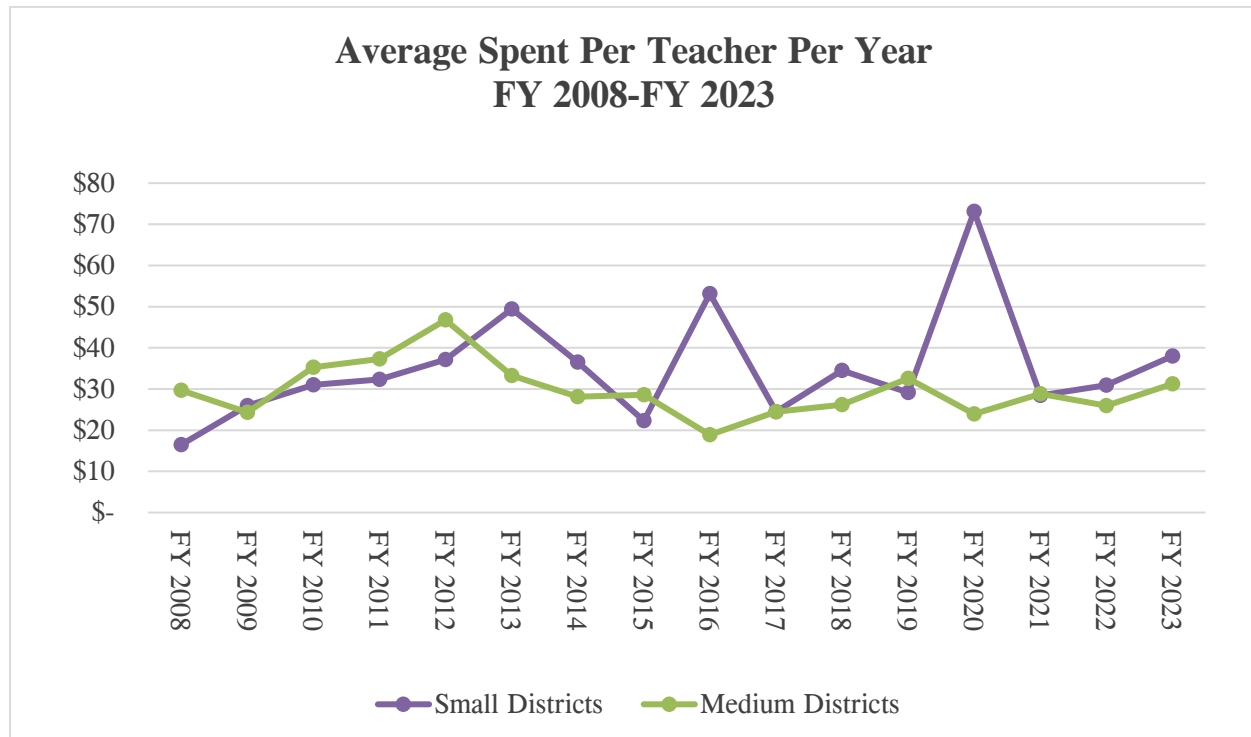


Chart X-7



# APPENDIX Y

Sources of SERS Contributions FYs 2020-2024 (\$ In Millions)									
Fiscal Year	Certified Rate (Percentage of Payroll)	Without Debt Service						With Debt Service	
		Final Estimated Certification Amount (Retirement Contribution)	GRF Received	GRF received from Continuing Appropriations	Non-GRF Appropriated	Supplementary Contributions in additional to Statutorily Required Amount	Total Amount Received	POB Debt Service	Total Amount With Debt Service
2020	52.150%	\$ 2,291.25	\$ 1,568.04	\$ 78.73	\$ 800.86	\$ -	\$ 2,447.64	\$ 94.02	\$ 2,541.66
2021	52.604%	\$ 2,348.50	\$ 1,541.94	\$ 15.42	\$ 936.27	\$ -	\$ 2,493.63	\$ 99.43	\$ 2,593.05
2022	53.889%	\$ 2,470.30	\$ 1,702.57	\$ 32.09	\$ 963.11	\$ 64.79	\$ 2,762.56	\$ 104.52	\$ 2,867.08
2023	51.015%	\$ 2,484.59	\$ 1,751.65	\$ 98.57	\$ 915.04	\$ 86.38	\$ 2,851.64	\$ 109.24	\$ 2,960.88
2024	50.276%	\$ 2,472.70	\$ 1,940.06	\$ 263.35	\$ 899.95	\$ -	\$ 3,103.37	\$ 117.10	\$ 3,220.47

## Appendix Z

Calendar Year	Prior Year CPI-U	TRS, SERS, and SURS		JRS and GARS	
		Tier 2 COLA Increase (Non-compounded)	Tier 2 Pensionable Salary	Tier 2 COLA Increase (Compounded)	Tier 2 Pensionable Salary
2011		3.00%	\$106,800.00	3.00%	\$106,800.00
2012	3.9%	1.95%	\$108,882.60	3.00%	\$110,004.00
2013	2.0%	1.00%	\$109,971.43	2.00%	\$112,204.08
2014	1.2%	0.60%	\$110,631.26	1.20%	\$113,550.53
2015	1.7%	0.85%	\$111,571.63	1.70%	\$115,480.89
2016	0.0%	0.00%	\$111,571.63	0.00%	\$115,480.89
2017	1.5%	0.75%	\$112,408.42	1.50%	\$117,213.10
2018	2.2%	1.10%	\$113,644.91	2.20%	\$119,791.79
2019	2.3%	1.15%	\$114,951.83	2.30%	\$122,547.00
2020	1.7%	0.85%	\$115,928.92	1.70%	\$124,630.30
2021	1.4%	0.70%	\$116,740.42	1.40%	\$126,375.12
2022	5.4%	2.70%	\$119,892.41	3.00%	\$130,166.37
2023	8.2%	3.00%	\$123,489.18	3.00%	\$134,071.36
2024	3.7%	1.85%	\$125,773.73	3.00%	\$138,093.50
2025	2.4%	1.20%	\$127,283.01	2.40%	\$141,407.74

Appendix Z shows the history of Tier 2 COLA increases and Tier 2 pensionable salary caps from calendar years 2011 through 2025. Pursuant to P.A. 96-0889, which created Tier 2 and became effective January 1, 2011, the Tier 2 COLA annual increase for the “three big” systems (TRS, SERS, and SURS) is applied to the originally granted annuity (i.e., non-compounded) and is calculated at the lesser of 3% or 1/2 of the annual unadjusted percentage increase in the CPI-U for the 12 months ending with the September preceding each November 1. The identical increase rate is also applied to the Tier 2 pensionable salary each year, starting with \$106,800 in CY 2011.

In contrast, Tier 2 members in JRS or GARS receive a compounded COLA, calculated as the lesser of 3% or 100% of the same CPI-U measure. The same rate is also applied annually to the JRS and GARS Tier 2 pensionable salary cap. The COLA rate for calendar year 2011 for all five systems pensions was 3.0%.

APPENDIX AA  
TRS Preliminary Certification Letter for FY 2026



**TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS**

2815 W Washington St | PO Box 19253 | Springfield IL 62794-9253

R. Stanley Rupnik, Executive Director & Chief Investment Officer

<http://www.trsil.org>

877-927-5877 (877-9-ASK-TRS) | FAX: 217-753-0964

October 25, 2024

The Honorable JB Pritzker, Governor  
Senator Don Harmon, President of the Senate  
Senator John Curran, Senate Minority Leader  
Representative Chris Welch, Speaker of the House  
Representative Tony McCombie, House Minority Leader  
Mr. Gene Kalwarski, Cheiron, State Actuary

Re: Preliminary Certification of TRS FY 2026 State Funding Requirement

Gentlemen:

At its board meeting on October 25, 2024, TRS board of trustees certified the preliminary FY 2026 state contribution requirements and results of the preliminary June 30, 2024 actuarial valuation.

The contribution requirements and actuarial valuation results are being submitted to the state actuary for review. If the state actuary agrees with the documentation we submit, the trustees will be asked to provide final certification at the December 2024 board meeting.

As directed by the TRS Legislative Platform, we certify two state funding requirements. One is based on Illinois statute and the other is based on the funding policy adopted by the TRS board. The board's policy, described below, is based on the TRS actuary's recommended methodology for determining contributions to a severely underfunded plan.

The proposed certifications for FY 2026 both include \$200,000 in minimum benefit reimbursements and are detailed in attached Exhibit A:

- **Based on Illinois statute:** **\$6,495,717,664**
- **Based on TRS Board Actuarial Funding Policy:** **\$10,734,362,004**

Assumptions. The preliminary June 30, 2024 actuarial valuation report includes assumptions about the impact of the accelerated pension benefit programs originally contained in Public Act 100-0587 and extended by Public Act 102-0718.



Board Funding Policy. The TRS board's funding policy is based on an actuarial cost method (entry age normal) that assigns costs evenly over a teacher's career instead of backloading them like the statutory cost method (projected unit credit). The board policy funds all of the benefits earned rather than 90 percent of them, and it amortizes the unfunded liability over a closed 20-year period, with subsequent increases in the unfunded liability amortized over subsequent 20-year periods. In contrast, the amortization period required by Illinois statute is a closed 50-year period.

Under the board's policy, state contributions are not limited by the state's debt service on the 2003 pension obligation bonds, and changes in actuarial assumptions are not retroactively phased in. The TRS actuary, Segal Consulting, estimates that compared to contributions required under the statutory method, the state would save about \$21.7 billion in financing costs for the period FY 2026-FY 2045 under the TRS board's funding policy.

Please contact TRS Director of Research Amy Z. Reynolds ([areynolds@trsil.org](mailto:areynolds@trsil.org)) at 217.814.2272 with any questions about our certifications.

Sincerely,



R. Stanley Rupnik  
Executive Director & Chief Investment Officer

Attachments:

- TRS board resolution from October 2024 meeting
- Segal's Exhibit A showing calculations.
- June 30, 2024 Preliminary Actuarial Valuation, prepared by Segal Consulting

APPENDIX BB  
SURS Preliminary Certification Letter for FY 2026



1901 Fox Drive, Champaign, IL 61820-7333  
800-275-7877 • 217-378-8800 • (Fax) 217-378-9800  
[www.surs.org](http://www.surs.org)

October 25, 2024

The Honorable J B Pritzker  
Governor of the State of Illinois  
207 Statehouse  
Springfield, IL 62706

Mr. Matthew Wells  
Cheiron, Incorporated  
200 West Monroe Street, Suite 1800  
Chicago, IL 60606

Re: Proposed Certification of Required State Contribution to the State Universities Retirement System for State Fiscal Year 2026

Dear Governor Pritzker and Mr. Wells:

Pursuant to Section 15-165 (a-10) of the Illinois Pension Code, the Board of Trustees of the State Universities Retirement System (the "System") hereby submits the System's preliminary certification of the required State contribution for Fiscal Year 2026 for the purposes of the System.

The Board submits \$2,320,627,000 as the preliminary total net required contribution for Fiscal Year 2026. The System anticipates receiving finalized financial information which will require us to modify this contribution amount.

As required by Section 15-165 of the Illinois Pension Code, a copy of the preliminary actuarial recommendations, upon which the preliminary certification is based, is also enclosed.

Please note that the updated actuarial valuation results recommend an actuarially determined funding policy that funds the normal cost of the plan, as well as an amortization payment that would seek to pay the total unfunded accrued liability over a closed period to attain 100% funding by 2045 (20 years remaining in the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2024) or earlier. The current statutory contribution does not comply with this recommendation. Underfunding the System creates a risk that, ultimately, benefit obligations cannot be met from the trust.

While State statute governs funding policy, it is important to highlight the differences between the current statutory appropriation and the recommended actuarially determined funding policy so that potential risks and additional ramifications of underfunding are fully understood.

Sincerely,

Suzanne M. Mayer  
Executive Director

APPENDIX CC  
SERS Preliminary Certification Letter for FY 2026



October 30, 2024

Governor JB Pritzker  
207 Statehouse  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Governor Pritzker:

Pursuant to Public Act 88-593, as amended, at a meeting held October 29, 2024, the Board of Trustees of the State Employees' Retirement System (SERS) preliminarily certified an FY 2026 State contribution rate of 46.486% of projected payroll, or \$2,725,121,000. The FY 2026 preliminary certification includes \$2,597,558,000 for the State contribution to SERS and \$127,563,000 for debt service on the 2003 pension obligation bonds. Of the \$2,597,558,000 for the State contribution to SERS, \$589,472,000 is for the employer's portion of the expected FY 2026 normal cost and \$2,008,086,000 is due to the unfunded liabilities.

Consistent with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67, the SERS Board of Trustees adopted a funding policy, or Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) policy in 2015. The ADC provides for annual contributions equal to the annual normal cost of benefits earned plus amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability over a 25-year period as a level percent of payroll. The remaining amortization period is 16 years. The FY 2026 ADC is \$3,293,438,275, or \$695.9 million higher than the amount calculated under the statutory funding plan.

The ADC is used in financial reporting but will not affect the certified employer contributions to SERS, which will still be certified by the Board pursuant to the statutory funding plan.

Attached is the draft FY 2024 actuarial valuation along with the FY 2026 certification letter prepared by the System's actuaries. The actuarial valuation, membership data used in the valuation, and all calculations will be forwarded to the State Actuary for review.

Very truly yours,

*Timothy B. Blair*

Timothy Blair  
Executive Secretary

cc: Governor JB Pritzker, Chicago Office  
Susana A. Mendoza, Comptroller  
Alexis Sturm, Director, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Marc Staley, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Lynn Patton, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Cory Burris, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
John Hollman, House Clerk

APPENDIX DD  
JRS Preliminary Certification Letter for FY 2026



[srs.illinois.gov](http://srs.illinois.gov)

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October 28, 2024

Governor JB Pritzker  
207 Statehouse  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Governor Pritzker:

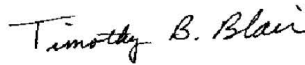
Pursuant to Public Act 88-593, as amended, at a meeting held on October 25, 2024, the Board of Trustees of the Judges' Retirement System (JRS) preliminarily certified an FY 2026 State contribution of \$151,882,000, or 95.899% of projected payroll. Of the \$151,882,000, \$26,621,000 is for the employer's portion of the expected FY 2026 normal cost and \$125,261,000 is due to the unfunded liabilities.

Consistent with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67, the JRS Board of Trustees adopted a funding policy, or Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) policy in 2015. The ADC provides for annual contributions that are equal to the annual normal cost of benefits earned plus amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability over a 25-year period, as a level percent of payroll. The remaining amortization period is 16 years. The FY 2026 ADC is \$183,688,306, or \$31.8 million higher than the amount calculated under the statutory funding plan.

The ADC is used in financial reporting but will not affect the certified employer contributions to JRS, which is calculated and certified by the Board pursuant to the statutory funding plan.

Attached is the draft FY 2024 actuarial valuation along with the FY 2026 certification letter prepared by the System's actuaries. The actuarial valuation, membership data used in the valuation, and all calculations will be forwarded to the State Actuary for review.

Very truly yours,



Timothy Blair  
Executive Secretary

cc: Governor JB Pritzker, Chicago Office  
Susana A. Mendoza, Comptroller  
Alexis Sturm, Director, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Marc Staley, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Lynn Patton, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Cory Burris, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
John Hollman, House Clerk  
Brad Bolin, Assistant House Clerk  
Tim Anderson, Secretary of the Senate

APPENDIX EE  
GARS Preliminary Certification Letter for FY 2026



October 28, 2024

Governor JB Pritzker  
207 Statehouse  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Governor Pritzker:

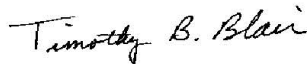
Pursuant to Public Act 88-593, as amended, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly Retirement System (GARS) held on October 25, 2024, the Board preliminarily certified an FY 2026 State contribution of \$26,501,000, or 208.386% of projected payroll. Of the \$26,501,000, \$1,716,000 is for the employer's portion of the expected FY 2026 normal cost and \$24,785,000 is due to the unfunded liabilities.

Consistent with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67, the GARS Board of Trustees adopted a funding policy, or Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) policy in 2015. The ADC provides for annual contributions that are equal to the annual normal cost of benefits earned plus amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability over a 20-year period, as a level percent of payroll. The remaining amortization period is 11 years. The FY 2026 ADC is \$37,062,736, or \$10.6 million higher than the amount calculated under the statutory funding plan.

The ADC is used in financial reporting but does not affect the certified employer contributions to GARS, which is certified by the Board pursuant to the statutory funding plan.

Attached is the draft FY 2024 actuarial valuation and the FY 2026 certification letter prepared by the System's actuaries. The actuarial valuation, membership data used in the valuation, and all calculations will be forwarded to the State Actuary for review.

Very truly yours,



Timothy Blair  
Executive Secretary

cc: Governor JB Pritzker, Chicago Office  
Susana A. Mendoza, Comptroller  
Alexis Sturm, Director, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Marc Staley, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Lynn Patton, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Cory Burris, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
John Hollman, House Clerk  
Brad Bolin, Assistant House Clerk.  
Tim Anderson, Secretary of the Senate  
Scott Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of the Senate

APPENDIX FF  
TRS Final Certification Letter for FY 2026



**TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS**

2815 W Washington St | PO Box 19253 | Springfield IL 62794-9253

R. Stanley Rupnik, Executive Director & Chief Investment Officer

<http://www.trsil.org>

877-927-5877 (877-9-ASK-TRS) | FAX: 217-753-0964

January 13, 2025

The Honorable J.B. Pritzker, Governor  
Senator Don Harmon, President of the Senate  
Senator John Curran, Senate Minority Leader  
Representative Emanuel "Chris" Welch, Speaker of the House  
Representative Tony McCombie, House Minority Leader  
Mr. Gene Kalwarski, Cheiron, State Actuary  
Mr. William R. Hallmark, Cheiron, State Actuary

Re: Final Certification of TRS FY 2026 State Funding Requirement

Dear Governor, Legislative Leadership and State Actuaries:

At its meeting on December 13, 2024, the TRS board of trustees approved the final certification to the FY 2026 state contribution requirements and results of the June 30, 2024 actuarial valuation.

The contribution requirements and actuarial valuation results were submitted to the state actuary (Cheiron) for review, in accordance with Public Act 97-0694. The contribution requirements and the report were accepted by the state actuary. Among the key recommendations for the report, Cheiron continues to emphasize its concern about state pension financing. It recommends that the statutory "funding method be changed to employ a methodology that process a reasonable Actuarially Determined Contribution and fully funds plan benefits." (*State Actuary's Report, December 2024, page 6*)

TRS certifies two state funding requirements. One is based on Illinois statute and the other is based on the funding policy adopted by the TRS board. The board's policy, described below, is based on the TRS actuary's recommended methodology for determining contributions to a severely underfunded plan.

The certified contributions for FY 2026 both include \$200,000 in minimum benefit reimbursements and are detailed in attached Exhibit A:

- **Based on Illinois statute:** **\$6,495,717,664**
- **Based on TRS Board Actuarial Funding Policy:** **\$10,734,362,004**

Assumptions. The preliminary June 30, 2024 actuarial valuation report includes revised assumptions about the impact of the accelerated pension benefit programs originally contained in Public Act 100-0587 and extended by Public Act 102-0718.

Board Funding Policy. The TRS board's funding policy is based on an actuarial cost method (entry age normal) that assigns costs evenly over a teacher's career instead of backloading them like the statutory cost method (projected unit credit). The board policy funds all of the benefits earned rather than 90 percent of them, and it amortizes the unfunded liability over a closed 20-year period, with subsequent increases in the unfunded liability amortized over subsequent 20-year periods. In contrast, the amortization period required by Illinois statute is a closed 50-year period.

Under the board's policy, state contributions are not limited by the state's debt service on the 2003 pension obligation bonds, and changes in actuarial assumptions are not retroactively phased in. The TRS actuary, Segal Consulting, estimates that compared to contributions required under the statutory method, the state would save over \$21.7 billion in financing costs for the period FY 2026-FY 2045 under the TRS board's funding policy.

Please contact TRS Director of Research Amy Z. Reynolds ([areynolds@trsil.org](mailto:areynolds@trsil.org)) at 217.814.2272 with any questions about our certifications.

Sincerely,



R. Stanley Rupnik  
Executive Director & Chief Investment Officer

Attachments:

- December 2024 TRS board resolution and Exhibit A
- June 30, 2024 Final Actuarial Valuation, prepared by Segal Consulting

APPENDIX GG  
SURS Final Certification Letter for FY 2026



1901 Fox Drive, Champaign, IL 61820-7333  
800-275-7877 • 217-378-8800 • (Fax) 217-378-9800  
www.surs.org

To: Administration Committee  
From: Tara R. Myers  
Date: December 6, 2024  
Re: State Contribution for Fiscal Year 2026

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**Overview**

**The proposed State contribution for Fiscal Year 2026 will be certified at \$2,319,446,000.**

Section 15-165 (a-5) of the Illinois Pension Code requires the following: On or before January 15, the Board is required to certify to the Governor and the General Assembly the amount of the State Contribution for the next fiscal year (which begins July 1).

The Statutory contribution calculated by Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company (GRS) for Fiscal Year 2026 is \$2,398,832,000 (includes \$111,492,000 projected Retirement Savings Plan (RSP) State contribution).<sup>1</sup> The contribution is 41.0% of the \$6.0 billion assumed pensionable payroll for Fiscal Year 2026.<sup>2</sup>

The Statutory contribution is increased by the projected excess benefit arrangement (EBA) contribution required. For Fiscal Year 2026 the EBA amount is projected to be \$21,000,000. The estimated trust, federal, and other funds is projected to be \$76,000,000 for Fiscal Year 2026. The State contribution is reduced by the projected trust, federal and other funds and the employer normal cost contribution of the pensionable earnings that exceed the Governor's salary.

<b>Combined State and Employer Contribution Amount</b>	<b>\$2,398,832,000</b>
<b>Less projected trust, federal and other funds</b>	<b>76,000,000</b>
<b>Less projected contributions from earnings that exceed Governor's salary</b>	<b><u>3,386,000</u></b>
<b>Net State contribution (including EBA) to be certified</b>	<b>\$2,319,446,000</b>

**Recommendation**

**Based on the recommendation of Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company, the amount of \$2,319,446,000 should be certified for Fiscal Year 2026 as the proposed State Contribution.**

<sup>1</sup>This is the gross State contribution. The certified State Contribution will be this amount less amounts estimated to be received from "trust, federal, and other" funds including contributions from earnings that exceed Governor's salary.

<sup>2</sup>Table 15 of the GRS Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2024.



APPENDIX HH  
SERS Final Certification Letter for FY 2026



January 14, 2025

Governor JB Pritzker  
207 Statehouse  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Governor Pritzker:

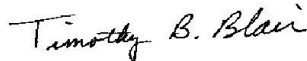
Pursuant to Public Act 88-593, as amended, at a meeting held January 14, 2025, the Board of Trustees of the State Employees' Retirement System (SERS) certified an FY 2026 State contribution rate of 46.486% of projected payroll, or \$2,725,121,000. The FY 2026 certification includes \$2,597,558,000 for the State contribution to SERS and \$127,563,000 for debt service on the 2003 pension obligation bonds. Of the \$2,597,558,000 for the State contribution to SERS, \$589,472,000 is for the employer's portion of the expected FY 2026 normal cost and \$2,008,086,000 is due to the unfunded liabilities.

Consistent with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67, the SERS Board of Trustees adopted a funding policy, or Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) policy in 2015. The ADC provides for annual contributions equal to the annual normal cost of benefits earned plus amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability over a 25-year period as a level percent of payroll. The remaining amortization period is 16 years. The FY 2026 ADC is \$3,293,438,275, or \$695.9 million higher than the amount calculated under the statutory funding plan.

The ADC is used in financial reporting but will not affect the certified employer contributions to SERS, which will still be certified by the Board pursuant to the statutory funding plan.

The actuarial valuation, membership data used in the valuation, and all calculations have been reviewed by the State Actuary review.

Very truly yours,



Timothy Blair  
Executive Secretary

cc: Governor JB Pritzker, Chicago Office  
Susana A. Mendoza, Comptroller  
Alexis Sturm, Director, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Marc Staley, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Lynn Patton, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Cory Burris, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
John Hollman, House Clerk  
Brad Bolin, Assistant House Clerk.

APPENDIX II  
JRS Final Certification Letter for FY 2026



January 10, 2025

Governor JB Pritzker  
207 Statehouse  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Governor Pritzker:

Pursuant to Public Act 88-593, as amended, at a meeting held on January 10, 2025, the Board of Trustees of the Judges' Retirement System (JRS) certified an FY 2026 State contribution of \$151,882,000, or 95.899% of projected payroll. Of the \$151,882,000, \$26,621,000 is for the employer's portion of the expected FY 2026 normal cost and \$125,261,000 is due to the unfunded liabilities.

Consistent with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67, the JRS Board of Trustees adopted a funding policy, or Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) policy in 2015. The ADC provides for annual contributions that are equal to the annual normal cost of benefits earned plus amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability over a 25-year period, as a level percent of payroll. The remaining amortization period is 16 years. The FY 2026 ADC is \$183,688,306, or \$31.8 million higher than the amount calculated under the statutory funding plan.

The ADC is used in financial reporting but will not affect the certified employer contributions to JRS, which is calculated and certified by the Board pursuant to the statutory funding plan.

The actuarial valuation, membership data used in the valuation, and all calculations were reviewed by the State Actuary.

Very truly yours,

Timothy Blair  
Executive Secretary

cc: Governor JB Pritzker, Chicago Office  
Susana A. Mendoza, Comptroller  
Alexis Sturm, Director, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Marc Staley, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Lynn Patton, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Cory Burris, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
John Hollman, House Clerk  
Brad Bolin, Assistant House Clerk.  
Tim Anderson, Secretary of the Senate  
Scott Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of the Senate

APPENDIX JJ  
GARS Final Certification Letter for FY 2026



January 8, 2025

Governor JB Pritzker  
207 Statehouse  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Governor Pritzker:

Pursuant to Public Act 88-593, as amended, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly Retirement System (GARS) held on January 7, 2025, the Board certified an FY 2026 State contribution of \$26,501,000, or 208.386% of projected payroll. Of the \$26,501,000, \$1,716,000 is for the employer's portion of the expected FY 2026 normal cost and \$24,785,000 is due to the unfunded liabilities.

Consistent with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67, the GARS Board of Trustees adopted a funding policy, or Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) policy in 2015. The ADC provides for annual contributions that are equal to the annual normal cost of benefits earned plus amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability over a 20-year period, as a level percent of payroll. The remaining amortization period is 11 years. The FY 2026 ADC is \$37,062,736, or \$10.6 million higher than the amount calculated under the statutory funding plan.

The ADC is used in financial reporting but does not affect the certified employer contributions to GARS, which is certified by the Board pursuant to the statutory funding plan.

The actuarial valuation, membership data used in the valuation, and all calculations were reviewed by the State Actuary.

Very truly yours,

Timothy Blair  
Executive Secretary

cc: Governor JB Pritzker, Chicago Office  
Susana A. Mendoza, Comptroller  
Alexis Sturm, Director, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Marc Staley, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Lynn Patton, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
Cory Burris, Governor's Office of Management & Budget  
John Hollman, House Clerk  
Brad Bolin, Assistant House Clerk  
Tim Anderson, Secretary of the Senate  
Scott Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of the Senate  
Clayton Klenke, Director, Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability

APPENDIX KK  
CTPF Final Certification Letter for FY 2026

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425 S. Financial Place, Suite 1400 | Chicago, IL 60605-1000

January 8, 2025

The Honorable JB Pritzker  
Illinois Governor  
207 State House  
Springfield, IL 62706

The Honorable Emanuel Chris Welch  
Speaker of the House  
300 Capitol Building  
Springfield, IL 62706

The Honorable Susana A. Mendoza  
Illinois Comptroller  
201 State House  
Springfield, IL 62706

The Honorable Don Harmon  
President of the Senate  
327 Capitol Building  
Springfield, IL 62706

RE: **Fiscal Year 2026 Certified Normal Cost and Health Insurance Contribution for the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago**

Dear Governor Pritzker and Leaders of the Illinois General Assembly:

Pursuant to 40 ILCS 5/17-127(f) of the Illinois Pension Code, this letter and the enclosed Actuarial Report shall serve as formal notification of the Fiscal Year 2026 State of Illinois contribution for normal cost and health insurance contribution to be made to the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago ("CTPF" or the "Fund").

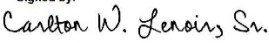
**The certified Fiscal Year 2026 State of Illinois contribution to the CTPF is \$346,838,000 as noted in the table below:**

Fiscal Year 2026	Dollar Amount
Certified FY 2026 Normal Cost and Health Insurance Contribution Pursuant to Sections 17-127(d)(2) and (e) of the Illinois Pension Code	\$ 346,838,000

Enclosed is a copy of the Actuarial Report prepared by the Fund's actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company, detailing the State contribution requirements pursuant to Sections 17-127(d)(2) and (e) of the Illinois Pension Code for Fiscal Year 2026. For additional information, please see pages 7 and 8 of the Actuarial Report. The Actuarial Report contains the actuarial certification, recommendations, and assumptions.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 312-332-3338.

Best regards,

Signed by:  
  
8DC63B71D04A40B...  
Carlton W. Lenoir, Sr.  
Executive Director



425 S. Financial Place, Suite 1400 | Chicago, IL 60605-1000

January 8, 2025

The Honorable JB Pritzker  
Illinois Governor  
207 State House  
Springfield, IL 62706

The Honorable Emanuel Chris Welch  
Speaker of the House  
300 Capitol Building  
Springfield, IL 62706

The Honorable Susana A. Mendoza  
Illinois Comptroller  
201 State House  
Springfield, IL 62706

The Honorable Don Harmon  
President of the Senate  
327 Capitol Building  
Springfield, IL 62706

*RE: State of Illinois Additional Contribution Pursuant to 40 ILCS 5/17-127(c) for  
Fiscal Year 2026: \$16,256,000*

Governor Pritzker, Comptroller Mendoza, and Leaders Welch, and Harmon:

This letter and the enclosed Actuarial Report shall serve as formal notification of the additional State contribution pursuant to Section 17-127(c) of the Illinois Pension Code to be made to the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago ("CTPF" or the "Fund") for Fiscal Year 2026.

#### **Additional State Contributions**

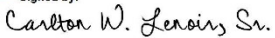
According to Section 17-127(c) of the Illinois Pension Code (the "Code"), the State shall make additional contributions of 0.544% of payroll to the Fund to offset a portion of the cost of benefit increases resulting from Public Act 90-0582, provided that no additional contributions are required if, for the previous fiscal year, the ratio of the Fund's assets to total actuarial liabilities was at least 90%. This contribution is in addition to the State's normal cost and health insurance contribution pursuant to Section 17-127(d)(2) of the Code.

Based on the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation, the ratio of the Fund's actuarial value of assets to total actuarial liabilities is 48.07%. Accordingly, additional State contributions pursuant to Section 17-127(c) of the Code will be made for Fiscal Year 2026. The Fund's actuary determined that the additional State contributions under Section 17-127(c) of the Code will be **\$16,256,000**.

Enclosed is a copy of the Actuarial Report prepared by the Fund's actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company, detailing the additional State contribution requirements pursuant to Section 17-127(c) of the Code for Fiscal Year 2026. Please see page 8 of the Actuarial Report for additional information. The Actuarial Report contains the actuarial certification, recommendations, and assumptions.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 312-332-3338.

Best regards,

Signed by:  
  
8DC63B71D04A10B...

Carlton W. Lenoir, Sr  
Executive Director

Encl.

Cc: (w/enclosure)

Dan Hankiewicz – Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability

Cc: (via email: w/o enclosure)

Alex Rivera – GRS, CTPF Actuary (alex.rivera@grsconsulting.com)

Michael Puthoff (mtputhoff@cps.edu)

Walter Stock (wmstock@cps.edu)

James Patrick Alforque – Controller (jtalforque@cps.edu)

Frank Niles Thomas – CPS Board of Education (fnthomas1@cps.edu)

Alise White – CTPF Chief Financial Officer (whitea@ctpf.org)

## COMMISSION OVERVIEW

The Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability is a bipartisan legislative support service agency responsible for advising the Illinois General Assembly on economic and fiscal policy issues and for providing objective policy research for legislators and legislative staff. The Commission's board is comprised of twelve legislators—split evenly between the House and Senate and between Democrats and Republicans.

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

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

The Commission employees approximately 27 full-time employees and may have between 1 and 4 interns depending on the year. The Commission's operating budget totals \$4,514,600. The Commission operates out of a single office located at the address below.

**Commission on Government  
Forecasting & Accountability**  
802 Stratton Office Building  
Springfield, Illinois 62706  
Phone: 217.782.5320  
Fax: 217.782.3513  
<http://cgfa.ilga.gov>