PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

STATE OF ILLINOIS

$765,000,000
GENERAL OBLIGATION CERTIFICATES
OF MARCH, 2005

Date of Sale: February 24, 2005

Bids Will Be Received Until
11:00 A. M. Central Daylight Saving Time

Preliminary Official Statement Printed: February 21, 2005

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CERTIFICATE SUMMARY

Issuer:	State of Illinois.
Offering:	$765,000,000 General Obligation Certificates of March, 2005.
Bidding Details:	Bids will be received until 11:00 A.M., Central Daylight Saving Time, Thursday, February 24, 2005, via PARITY, as provided in the Official Notice of Sale.
Dated Date:	Date of issuance (expected to be March 3, 2005).
Maturity:	June 3, 2005.
Interest:	Interest on each Certificate, computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, will be payable only at the maturity date thereof.
Security:	The Short Term Borrowing Act, 30 ILCS 340/1 et seq., pursuant to which the Certificates are being issued, constitutes an appropriation out of any money in the State Treasury of an amount sufficient to pay the interest on and principal of the Certificates as the same become due.
Form of Certificates:	Certificates will be issued in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, in fully registered form through a global book-entry system. The Certificates will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York. Owners of the Certificates will not receive a certificate representing ownership interest.
Legal Opinion:	Ungaretti & Harris LLP, Chicago, Illinois, Bond Counsel.
Certificate Registrar/ Paying Agent:	Treasurer of the State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois.
Certificate Ratings:	Applications for short-term ratings on this issue have been made to Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, and Fitch Ratings.

For further information on this offering, please contact David Abel (217) 782-1553 of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, Springfield, Illinois or Raymond C. Fricke (312) 977-4861 of Ungaretti & Harris LLP, Chicago, Illinois.

In the opinion of Ungaretti & Harris LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing law, if there is continuing compliance with certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, interest on the Certificates will be excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes except as described under "TAX MATTERS" herein. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, the Certificates are not "private activity bonds," and the interest thereon is therefore not required to be included as an item of tax preference in computing "alternative minimum taxable income." Interest on the Certificates is not exempt from Illinois income taxes.

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THE OFFERING

$765,000,000

STATE OF ILLINOIS
GENERAL OBLIGATION CERTIFICATES OF MARCH, 2005

INTRODUCTION

This Preliminary Official Statement of the State of Illinois (the "**State**"), including the cover and appendices, presents certain information in connection with the issuance by the State of $765,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its certificates designated as the State of Illinois General Obligation Certificates of March, 2005 (the "**Certificates**").

The State will borrow pursuant to the provisions of Article IX, Section 9(c) of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 (the "**Illinois Constitution**") and the provisions of the Short Term Borrowing Act, 30 ILCS 340/1 et seq. (the "**Act**") of the State for the purpose of paying for medical services as more fully described under the heading "USE OF CERTIFICATE PROCEEDS" below. Pursuant to the Act, the Certificates must be repaid by the close of the fiscal year in which such moneys are borrowed.

DESCRIPTION OF CERTIFICATES

The Certificates will be dated the date of issuance and will mature on June 3, 2005.

Interest on each Certificate is payable only at the respective maturity date thereof, at the interest rate per annum specified by the successful bidder, and such interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. The Certificates are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Certificates will be issued in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, in fully registered form through a global book-entry system. See "APPENDIX C - GLOBAL BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM." Principal of and interest on the Certificates will be paid by the Treasurer of the State, Springfield, Illinois, as certificate registrar and paying agent for the Certificates, to The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, or its nominee ("**DTC**"). DTC will in turn remit principal and interest payments to its participants for subsequent disbursement to beneficial owners of the Certificates. See "APPENDIX C - GLOBAL BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM."

SECURITY

The Act constitutes an appropriation out of any money in the State Treasury of an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Certificates as the same become due. The Certificate Order, dated Thursday, February 24, 2005 and executed by the Governor, the Comptroller and the Treasurer of the State, pursuant to which the Certificates are issued (the "**Certificate Order**"), authorizes the Governor, the Comptroller and Treasurer of the State to provide for the transfer of moneys on deposit in any funds of the State Treasury into the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund of the State (the "**GOBR&I Fund**"), at such times and in such amounts as they deem necessary for the timely payment of the principal of and interest on the Certificates.

The anticipated sources of funds to repay the principal of and interest on the Certificates when due and the anticipated schedule of transfers of such funds to the GOBR&I Fund to provide for such payment are set forth in Table 4 of this Preliminary Official Statement.

USE OF CERTIFICATE PROCEEDS

The purpose of the Certificate issuance is to provide mid-fiscal year liquidity to the General Funds (administrated through the Hospital Provider Fund) to make supplemental inpatient and outpatient payments to certain public and non-public hospitals within the State of Illinois (the "**Supplemental Payments**"). The Supplemental Payments are made pursuant to the Medicaid State plan filed and reviewed pursuant to the requirements of sections 1902, 1903 and 1923 of the Social Security Act and the implementing Federal regulations at 42 CFR 447 Subpart C. The increased reimbursements will be funded through the Hospital Assessment Tax enacted by the Illinois Legislature in the 2004 session of the 93rd General Assembly. The Hospital Assessment Tax receipts, together with Federal Medicaid allowable financial participation reimbursement receipts related to making the Supplemental Payments, when received, will be used to pay additional Medicaid service provider payments and other obligations of the State ("**Additional Uses**"). General Funds and other funds resources otherwise required for the Additional Uses will accrue and become available in the General Revenue Fund for subsequent transfer in the month of May 2005 to the General Obligation Bond Redemption and Interest (GOBRI) fund for the payment of the principal and interest then due on the Certificates.

Cash flow estimates for these funds for the term of the Certificates are set forth in Table 4.

RATINGS

The State has applied to Moody's Investors Service ("**Moody's**"), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("**S&P**") and Fitch Ratings ("**Fitch**") for short-term ratings on the Certificates. These ratings, if assigned, reflect the views of such organizations and an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained only from the respective rating agencies. As part of the State's application for the ratings, certain information and materials, some of which are not contained herein, have been supplied to Moody's, S&P and Fitch. The ratings are not a "market" rating nor a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Certificates and the ratings and the Certificates should be evaluated independently. The ratings, if assigned, are subject to change or withdrawal at any time and any such change or withdrawal may affect the market price or marketability of the Certificates. The State will provide appropriate periodic credit information necessary for maintaining ratings on the Certificates to the rating agencies. Except as may be required by the Undertaking described below under the heading "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE," the State undertakes no responsibility either to bring to the attention of the owners of the Certificates any proposed change in or withdrawal of such ratings or to oppose any such revision or withdrawal.

LEGAL OPINION

The Certificates are offered subject to the approving opinion of Ungaretti & Harris LLP, Chicago, Illinois, Bond Counsel.

The validity and enforceability of the Certificates will be confirmed by Bond Counsel, whose approving opinion will be furnished to the purchasers upon delivery of the Certificates. The form of the approving opinion expected to be delivered by Bond Counsel is contained in APPENDIX B hereto.

TAX MATTERS

Summary of Bond Counsel's Opinion

Ungaretti & Harris LLP, Bond Counsel, is of the opinion that under existing law, interest on the Certificates is not includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes. If there is continuing compliance with the applicable requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"), Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Certificates will continue to be excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes. Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that the Certificates are not "private activity bonds" within the meaning of Section 141(a) of the Code. Accordingly, interest on the Certificates is not an item of tax preference for purposes of computing individual or corporate alternative minimum taxable income. However, interest on the Certificates is includable in corporate earnings and profits and therefore must be taken into account when computing corporate alternative minimum taxable income for purposes of the corporate alternative minimum tax. Interest on the Certificates is not exempt from Illinois income taxes.

Exclusion from Gross Income: Requirements

The Code sets forth certain requirements that must be satisfied on a continuing basis in order to preserve the exclusion from gross income for Federal income tax purposes of interest on the Certificates. Among these requirements are the following:

Limitations on Private Use. The Code includes limitations on the amount of Certificate proceeds that may be used in the trade or business of, or used to make or finance loans to, persons other than governmental units.

Investment Restrictions. Except during certain "temporary periods," proceeds of the Certificates and investment earnings thereon (other than amounts held in a reasonably required reserve or replacement fund, if any, or as part of a "minor portion") may generally not be invested in investments having a yield that is "materially higher" (1/8 of one percent) than the yield on the Certificates.

Rebate of Arbitrage Profit. Unless the State qualifies for one of several exemptions, earnings from the investment of the "gross proceeds" of the Certificates in excess of the earnings that would have been realized if such investments had been made at a yield equal to the yield on the Certificate are required to be paid to the United States at periodic intervals. For this purpose, the term "gross proceeds" includes the original proceeds of the Certificates, amounts received as a result of investing such proceeds and amounts to be used to pay debt service on the Certificates.

Covenants to Comply

The State has covenanted to comply with the requirements of the Code relating to the exclusion from gross income for Federal income tax purposes of interest on the Certificates.

Risks of Non-Compliance

In the event that the State fails to comply with the requirements of the Code, interest on the Certificates may become includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issue. In such event, neither acceleration of payment of principal of, or interest on, the Certificates nor payment of any additional interest or penalties to the owners of the Certificates will occur.

Federal Income Tax Consequences

Pursuant to Section 103 of the Code, interest on the Certificates is not includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes. However, the Code contains a number of other provisions relating to the treatment of interest on the Certificates which may affect the taxation of certain types of owners, depending on their particular tax situations. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisors concerning the particular Federal income tax consequences of their ownership of the Certificates.

Certificate Purchased at a Premium or a Discount

The difference (if any) between the initial price at which a substantial amount of the Certificates of a maturity are sold to the public (the "**Offering Price**") and the principal amount payable at maturity of such Certificates is given special treatment for Federal income tax purposes. If the Offering Price is higher than the maturity value of a Certificate, the difference between the two is known as "bond premium;" if the Offering Price is lower than the maturity value of a Certificate, the difference between the two is known as "original issue discount."

Bond premium and original issue discount are amortized over the term of a Certificate on the basis of the owner's yield from the date of purchase to the date of maturity, compounded at the end of each accrual period of one year or less with straight line interpolation between compounding dates, as provided more specifically in the Income Tax Regulations. The amount of bond premium accruing during each period is subtracted from the owner's tax basis in the Certificate. The amount of original issue discount accruing during each period is treated as interest that is excludable from the gross income of the owner of such Certificate for Federal income tax purposes, to the same extent and with the same limitations as current interest, and is added to the owner's tax basis in the Certificate. A Certificate's adjusted tax basis is used to determine whether, and to what extent, the owner realizes taxable gain or loss upon disposition of the Certificate (whether by reason of sale, acceleration, redemption prior to maturity or payment at maturity of the Certificate).

CERTIFICATE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

The Director will provide to the purchasers at the time of delivery of the Certificates a certificate confirming that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, this Preliminary Official Statement and a subsequent Official Statement Addendum setting forth the results of the sale of the Certificates were, as of their respective dates, and are, at the time of such delivery, true and correct in all material respects and did not and do not contain an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The State will enter into a Continuing Disclosure Undertaking (the "**Undertaking**") for the benefit of the beneficial owners of the Certificates to provide notice of certain events to certain information repositories pursuant to the requirements of Section (b)(5) of Rule 15c2-12 (the "**Rule**") adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**1934 Act**"). See "APPENDIX D - LIMITED CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING" for the events which will be noticed on an occurrence basis and a summary of other terms of the Undertaking, including termination, amendment and remedies. As the Certificates have a maturity of less than 18 months, the State is exempt from the provisions of the Rule requiring the delivery of annual financial information to the nationally recognized securities information repositories specified in the Rule.

The State is in compliance with each and every undertaking previously entered into by it pursuant to the Rule. A failure by the State to comply with the Undertaking will not constitute a default under the Certificate Order, and beneficial owners of the Certificates are limited to the remedies described in the Undertaking. See "APPENDIX D - LIMITED CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING - Consequences of Failure of the State to Provide Information." A failure by the State to comply with the Undertaking must be reported in accordance with the Rule and must be considered by any broker, dealer or municipal securities dealer before recommending the purchase or sale of the Certificates in the secondary market. Consequently, such a failure may adversely affect the transferability and liquidity of the Certificates and their market price.

LITIGATION

There is no litigation pending, or to the knowledge of the State threatened, in any way questioning the title of the officials of the State or any of the proceedings of the State incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds, or in any way concerning the validity or enforceability of the Bonds, or the manner of payment thereof or the appropriation for the payment thereof.
The following describes certain pending lawsuits in Illinois.

In October 1997, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled that the insurance privilege tax, as it existed in Illinois law between 1993 and 1997, was unconstitutional. The cases challenging this tax were consolidated and remanded to the Circuit Courts of Cook County and Sangamon County for a determination of damages. In October 2002, the majority of the pending cases, both in terms of number of cases and dollar value, were dismissed by the Cook County and Sangamon County Courts pursuant to a settlement agreement between the parties. The settlement agreement provides for the release of $57.9 million from the Protest Fund, which has been transferred to the State's general funds. A total of $20.2 million was paid out of the Protest Fund in settlement to certain plaintiffs. See "STATE FINANCIAL INFORMATION-MONEY PAID TO THE STATE UNDER PROTEST." There remains approximately $8.8 million in the Protest Fund from insurance privilege taxes. While the State cannot predict the exact amount of further settlements or damages that may be awarded, the State expects that such settlements or awards would not materially adversely affect the security for the Bonds or the State's ability to pay debt service on the Bonds.

In November 2004, the Circuit Court of Cook County ruled that the imposition of a surcharge on workers' compensation insurance policies coupled with a mechanism to transfer a portion of the proceeds from the surcharge to the State's general funds as enacted by Public Act 93-32 was unconstitutional. As a result, the Circuit Court escrowed $11.5 million of proceeds pending final disposition of the case. The State then filed a direct appeal of the Circuit Court's ruling to the Illinois Supreme Court, which scheduled the matter to be heard on an expedited basis in the spring of 2005. In a separate action brought in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, a group of trade associations representing certain depository institutions challenged the constitutionality of similar fee imposition and transfer mechanisms applicable to their industry. While the State cannot predict the outcome of either the workers' compensation appeal or the depository institutions case, the State is pursuing both vigorously, and expects that even adverse decisions would not materially adversely affect the security for the Bonds or the State's ability to pay debt service on the Bonds.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

ORGANIZATION

The State is formally organized according to executive, legislative and judicial functions. The Governor is the chief executive of the State and is generally responsible for the administration of the government exclusive of the offices of other constitutionally-elected officials. The other elected officials of the executive branch include the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller and the Treasurer.

The Illinois Constitution provides that all elected officials of the Executive Branch of the State Government hold office for four-year terms. Pursuant to the Illinois Constitution, these officials were elected at a general election in November 2002 and took office January 13, 2003.

The legislative power of the State is vested in the General Assembly, which is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Both the Senate and the House meet in annual sessions to enact, amend or repeal laws and to adopt appropriation bills.

The judicial branch is composed of the Supreme Court, the Appellate Courts and the Circuit Courts.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Article VIII, Section 2 of the Illinois Constitution requires the Governor to prepare and submit to the General Assembly, at a time prescribed by law, a State budget for the ensuing fiscal year. Proposed expenditures may not exceed funds estimated to be available for the fiscal year as shown in the budget. Article VIII also requires the General Assembly to review the proposed budget and make appropriations for all expenditures of public funds by the State, which appropriations for a fiscal year may not exceed funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available during that fiscal year.

The Illinois Constitution provides that the Governor may reduce or veto any item of appropriations in a bill passed and presented to him by the legislature. Portions of a bill not reduced or vetoed become law. An item vetoed is returned to the house in which it originated and may become law upon approval of three-fifths of the members of each house. An item reduced in amount may be restored to the original amount upon approval of a majority of the members elected to each house.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION RELATING TO SHORT-TERM BORROWING

Section 9(c) of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution, pursuant to which the Act was enacted, states:

> (c) State debt in anticipation of revenues to be collected in a fiscal year may be incurred by law in an amount not exceeding 5% of the State's appropriations for that fiscal year. Such debt shall be retired from the revenues realized in that fiscal year.

The Certificates are being issued pursuant to the provisions of the Act authorized by Section 9(c) of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution as set forth above.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

The GOMB, previously known as the Bureau of the Budget, was created in 1969 by an act of the Illinois General Assembly. The GOMB is headed by the Director, who is appointed by the

Governor. Besides assisting the Governor in developing the budget, the GOMB provides financial and other information regarding the State to securities investors, Nationally Recognized Municipal Securities Information Repositories (each, a "**NRMSIR**") and others as required by federal securities rules. See "THE OFFERING-CONTINUING DISCLOSURE" and "APPENDIX D – CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING."

STATE FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The tables that follow present pertinent financial information about the State. Data are for the State's fiscal years which run from July 1 through June 30. Tables 1, 2 and 8 of this section, unless otherwise noted, are based on information contained in the detailed Annual Report or records of the Comptroller. Tables 3 and 7 are based on records of the GOMB. For purposes of Tables 1 and 2 of this section, expenditures are deemed to be recognized when payment warrants are issued.

Table 1
Revenues and Expenditures[1], General Funds[2]
Fiscal Years 2000-2004
($ in Thousands)

	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Available Balance, Beginning	1,350,636	1,516,653	1,125,673	256,219	316,654
Receipts					
State Revenues					
Income Tax	8,923,027	9,031,831	8,274,251	8,079,435	8,208,215
Sales Tax	6,026,860	5,957,929	6,050,553	6,059,374	6,330,857
Public Utility Tax	1,115,855	1,146,458	1,103,784	1,005,985	1,079,334
Cigarette Tax	399,600	399,600	399,600	399,600	399,600
Inheritance Tax	348,009	361,039	329,168	236,950	221,723
Liquor Gallonage Tax	127,872	124,319	122,000	122,767	126,778
Insurance Tax & Fees	209,130	245,576	272,361	313,219	361,801
Corporate Franchise Tax	138,581	146,024	159,419	142,365	163,268
Investment Income	233,017	274,062	135,419	65,547	55,322
Intergovernmental Transfer	245,116	245,116	245,116	354,904	428,336
Other	231,754	441,054	550,396	382,891	516,182
Total, State Revenues	17,998,821	18,373,008	17,642,067	17,163,037	17,891,416
Federal Revenues					
Reimbursement for Welfare & Social Service Expenditures[3]	3,891,359	4,319,764	4,258,146	3,939,973	5,189,402
Transfers In					
Transfers from Other State Funds[4,5,6]	1,359,471	1,413,171	1,478,751	2,127,377	3,598,338
Total Revenues & Transfers In	23,249,651	24,105,943	23,378,964	23,230,387	26,679,156
Short Term Borrowing	0	0	0	1,675,000	0
Total Cash Receipts	23,249,651	24,105,943	23,378,964	24,905,387	26,679,156
Cash Disbursements					
Warrants Issued[7]	21,054,470	22,280,485	22,088,781	22,103,498	23,303,822
Transfers Out					
for Short Term Borrowing[8]	0	0	0	710,464	1,416,000
to Debt Service Funds[9]	450,866	467,987	556,576	623,624	584,225
to Other State Funds[4]	1,578,298	1,748,451	1,603,062	1,407,366	1,508,775
Total Cash Disbursements	23,083,634	24,496,923	24,248,419	24,844,952	26,812,822
Available Balance, Ending	1,516,653	1,125,673	256,218	316,654	182,988

[1] Based upon information from the Office of the Comptroller.
[2] General Funds include the General Revenue Fund, Common School Fund, General Revenue-Common School Special Account Fund and Education Assistance Fund.
[3] Federal Receipts excludes $86 million earned in FY 03 that was not received until July 2003 due to a processing error.
[4] Excludes transfers to and from the Budget Stabilization Fund.
[5] Fiscal Year 2004 includes $1,498 million of Pension Obligation Bond proceeds.
[6] FY 2003 Transfers In includes a $144 million transfer on July 1, 2003 that was budgeted for FY 2003.
[7] Warrants Issued were adjusted to reflect the timing difference described in footnote 6.
[8] The short-term certificates issued on May 22, 2003 were fully retired by May 15, 2004 . See "INDEBTEDNESS – SHORT-TERM DEBT."
[9] Reflects debt service on all GO Bonds.
Note: columns may not add due to rounding.

Table 1-A
Cash Expenditures by Category[1]

	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Operations	6,286,524	6,631,262	6,938,549	6,560,813	6,357,318
Awards and Grants	14,659,071	15,592,205	15,866,647	15,467,802	16,236,067
Permanent Improvements and Road and Waterway Construction	31,067	20,432	20,867	11,967	8,631
Refunds	57,209	41,549	38,032	27,802	23,383
Vouchers Payable[2]	10,413	656	(770,333)	50,430	726,528
Prior Year Adjustments	10,187	(5,620)	(4,981)	(15,316)	(48,105)
Total Warrants Issued	21,054,471	22,280,484	22,088,781	22,103,498	23,303,822

[1] Based upon information from the Office of the Comptroller.
[2] Vouchers Payable were adjusted to reflect the $144 million timing difference as noted in footnote 6 of Table 1.
Note: columns may not add due to rounding.

Table 2
Revenues and Expenditures[1], Road Funds
Fiscal Years 2000-2004
($ in Thousands)

	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
AVAILABLE BALANCE, BEGINNING	**471,028**	**589,999**	**843,454**	**838,683**	**336,742**
REVENUES					
State Sources					
Motor Vehicles & Operators License Fees	530,668	620,257	613,077	566,983	653,208
Certificates of Title	37,894	142,819	147,887	145,154	148,088
Property Sales (City and County)	43,890	48,362	63,391	61,846	64,304
Miscellaneous	56,965	73,215	55,897	40,785	117,787
Total, State Revenues	**669,417**	**884,653**	**880,252**	**814,768**	**983,387**
Federal Revenues	**853,606**	**905,790**	**834,455**	**718,164**	**887,438**
Transfers In					
Transfers from Motor Fuel Tax Fund	397,902	319,623	318,137	363,943	331,646
Transfer from Other Funds	----	----	----	----	----
Total, Transfers In	**397,902**	**319,623**	**318,137**	**363,943**	**331,646**
TOTAL REVENUES & TRANSFERS IN	**1,920,925**	**2,110,066**	**2,032,844**	**1,896,875**	**2,202,471**
CASH EXPENDITURES					
Warrants Issued	1,618,391	1,664,718	1,826,684	2,138,447	2,027,739
Transfers Out:					
To Debt Service Funds[2]	183,389	191,717	210,780	225,139	227,366
To other state funds	174	176	151	35,230	132,917
Total, Transfers Out	183,563	191,893	210,931	260,369	360,283
TOTAL CASH EXPENDITURES	**1,801,954**	**1,856,611**	**2,037,615**	**2,398,816**	**2,388,022**
AVAILABLE BALANCE, ENDING	**589,999**	**843,454**	**838,683**	**336,742**	**151,191**

[1] Based upon information from the Office of the Comptroller.
[2] This item is for the debt service on General Obligation Transportation Bonds, Series A, sold for highway purposes.
Note: columns may not add due to rounding.

Table 3
GENERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS[1,2]
FY 2004 vs. FY 2005
(in millions)

CATEGORY	CURRENT FY04	BUDGET FY05	$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Elementary & Secondary Education	5,509	5,808	299	5.4%
Higher Education	2,120	2,106	(14)	-0.7%
Public Aid	5,704	6,042	338	5.9%
Revenue	172	133	(39)	-22.7%
Human Services	3,702	3,769	67	1.8%
Corrections	1,270	1,192	(78)	-6.1%
Children & Family Services	819	781	(38)	-4.6%
Central Management Services	1,052	1,034	(18)	-1.7%
State Police	198	172	(26)	-13.1%
Other Agencies[2]	3,007	2,650	(357)	-11.9%
Governor's Savings Initiatives	(71)	(86)	(15)	21.1%
Governor's Severance Plan	0	(56)	(56)	0
Budgeted Appropriations	**23,482**	**23,545**	**63**	**0.27%**
Unspent Appropriations (Salvage)[3]	(791)	(539)		
Net Appropriations (Spending)	**22,691**	**23,004**	**314**	**1.38%**

1 Includes over $250 million in increased Federal funds, occurring primarily in Public Aid and Human Services.
2 FY 2004 includes $12 million General Revenue Fund payment of Judicial Cost of Living Increases related to a Supreme Court decision where no appropriation existed.
3 Additional salvage in FY 2004 related to unspent appropriations budgeted or reimbursements to the General Revenue Fund for contributions paid through use of Pension Obligation Bond proceeds on a monthly basis during the year. P.A. 93-0665 immediately transferred the balance of such proceeds still on hand in March 2004 to the pension systems, rather than as a monthly reimbursement to the General Revenue Fund. The net difference resulted in an additional $11 million in FY 04 salvage (*i.e.,* unspent appropriations).

Note: columns may not add due to rounding.

Table 4
MONTHLY CASHFLOW, GENERAL FUNDS[1]
JULY 2004 - JUNE 2005

General Funds Cashflow Proforma	Jun-04	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05	Total
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE		**182**	**513**	**298**	**292**	**335**	**185**	**245**	230	144	226	246	961	182
CASH RECEIPTS														
Net Individual Income Tax		478	553	645	531	528	602	909	595	581	999	672	689	7,781
Net Corporate Income Tax		22	22	166	31	17	161	21	12	264	169	35	153	1,073
Sales Tax Revenue		563	539	572	541	530	589	589	450	507	533	550	569	6,530
All Other State Revenues		245	255	343	246	239	328	209	243	321	354	270	432	3,486
Total State Revenues		1,307	1,368	1,726	1,350	1,315	1,680	1,728	1,300	1,673	2,054	1,526	1,844	18,870
Total Federal Revenues		621	417	516	193	332	463	448	289	343	308	260	329	4,519
Regular Transfers In		150	241	213	199	98	204	122	190	138	248	131	299	2,233
Total Revenues and Transfers In		**2,078**	**2,026**	**2,455**	**1,741**	**1,745**	**2,347**	**2,299**	**1,779**	**2,154**	**2,610**	**1,917**	**2,472**	**25,622**
Receipt of 2005 Certificate Proceeds										**765**				765
Receipt of Hospital Assess Tax / Federal Match										**880**	**246**			1,126
Total Rev / Transfers In / Modified for STB		**2,078**	**2,026**	**2,455**	**1,741**	**1,745**	**2,347**	**2,299**	**1,779**	**3,799**	**2,856**	**1,917**	**2,472**	**27,513**
CASH DISBURSEMENTS														
Total Cash Exp (incl paydown of payables)		1,027	1,942	2,063	1,625	1,658	2,105	2,091	1,755	2,754	2,297	925	2,014	22,256
Regular Transfers Out		295	299	247	66	236	182	223	110	161	214	278	192	2,503
Repay June-2004 FMAP Borrowing		425	-	150	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	859
Total Expenditures and Transfers Out		**1,747**	**2,241**	**2,460**	**1,975**	**1,894**	**2,287**	**2,314**	**1,865**	**2,915**	**2,511**	**1,203**	**2,205**	**25,618**
Access Assurance Payments to Hospitals										**765**	**214**			978
Additional payments to HPF / DD / NC funds[2]										**38**	**111**			148
Repayment of March-2005 Certificates[3]													**770**	770
Total Exp / Transfers Out / Modified for STB		**1,747**	**2,241**	**2,460**	**1,975**	**1,894**	**2,287**	**2,314**	**1,865**	**3,718**	**2,836**	**1,203**	**2,975**	**27,514**
Transfer In from Budget Stabilization Fund		-	-	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276
Transfer Out to Budget Stabilization Fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(276)	(276)
GENERAL FUNDS CASH BALANCE	**182**	**513**	**298**	**292**	**335**	**185**	**245**	**230**	144	226	246	961	182	**182**
BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND	**276**	**276**	**276**	**276**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	276	**276**
TOTAL CASH BALANCE	**458**	**789**	**574**	**568**	**335**	**185**	**245**	**230**	**144**	**226**	**246**	**961**	**458**	**458**

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	Jun-04	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05
Comptroller voucher inventory	4	72	326	536	1,079	1,488	1,589	1,336	1,148	195	7	584	286
Lapse period accounts payable	589	236	2	0	-	-							530
March-2005 Certificates payable										**765**	**765**	**765**	
Total Accounts Payable[4]	**593**	**309**	**329**	**536**	**1,079**	**1,488**	**1,589**	**1,336**	**1,148**	**960**	**772**	**1,349**	**816**

1. Actual through January 2005, and projected February through June 2005 revenues and expenses are based on FY 2005 budget projections and seven months of actual data. The remaining five months of projected revenue and expense timing is based on trend analysis using a similar time period for fiscal years 2002 through 2004.

2. HPF = Hospital Provider Fund, DD = Developmentally Disabled Provider Fund, NC = Long Term Nursing Care Provider Fund, each of which receive specific portions of the Hospital Assessment Tax plus Federal match receipts, minus the payments to hospitals.

3. The Repayment of the March-2005 Certificates will be made from the General Obligation Bond Redemption and Interest (GOBRI) Fund. The General Revenue Fund will transfer the amount of principal and interest due on the Certificates to GOBRI in May 2005.

4. Projected fiscal year 2005 end of year accounts payable include an anticipated voucher inventory and estimated lapse period spending, all of which are paid in the first 60 days of fiscal year 2006. Accounts payable at year end for fiscal years 2000 through 2004 were $740, $826, $1476, $1266 and $593 respectively.

FISCAL YEAR 2005 BUDGET

The fiscal year 2005 Operating Budget was adopted by the General Assembly on July 24, 2004 and signed by the Governor on July 30th. The fiscal year 2005 Capital Budget (Senate Bill 3340) consisted of $3,126 million of capital re-appropriations and $34 million of new capital appropriations.

As illustrated in Table 5, fiscal year 2005 appropriations increased by $290 million over the final 2004 budget, including proposed supplemental appropriations, representing a 1.2% increase. The 2005 operating budget reflects a general 4% cut across State agencies, although aid to K-12 education increased by $389 million (or a net of $364 million after appropriation transfers) as well as approximately $400 million for increased spending on Medicaid, aging and other health and social services. As part of the agency reductions, state employee headcount is expected to be below 59,000. Actual headcount under the Governor's control declined during the last three fiscal years: 68,993 (FY2002), 59,332 (FY2003) and 59,247 (FY2004); estimated headcount as of January 31, 2005 was approximately 58,500.

Total fiscal year 2005 receipts are expected to decrease by about $1,201 million, primarily attributable to the one-time transfer of proceeds of the GO Pension Funding Bonds in fiscal year 2004, as well as one-time Federal reimbursements including $422 million from the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003. There is no increase in income or sales tax rates in fiscal year 2005.

State source revenues are expected to increase to $18,870 million, a $1,067 million or 6.0% increase over fiscal year 2004 actual collections. State transfers in are expected to decrease by $109 million, representing a 4.9% decrease over fiscal year 2004 actual transfers. Federal revenues are expected to decline by $670 million, or a 12.9% decrease from 2004, attributable to the one-time nature of $422 million received under the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, as well as the higher Medicaid reimbursement rate that applied to Fiscal Year 2004 only. However, there are also recurring increases in Federal Revenues due to successful eligibility claims by the Department of Public Aid and the Department of Human Services, which were not implemented in prior years.

FISCAL YEAR 2006 BUDGET

The Governor proposed his fiscal year 2006 budget on Wednesday, February 16, 2005. The proposed budget will be considered by the General Assembly in its Spring session. The Governor's proposed Fiscal Year 2006 budget encompasses both an operating budget and a capital budget, which are presented separately.

Proposed fiscal year 2006 total spending (appropriations plus transfers out) is $26,666 million, an increase of $820 or 3.17% over fiscal year 2005 projections of total spending, which includes $859 million for repayment of the June 2004 short term borrowing. Fiscal year 2006 operating appropriations are $24,571, an increase of $798 million, or 3.36% over the projected fiscal year 2005 appropriations.

The fiscal year 2006 operating budget controls future spending by proposing major structural reforms of the State's major fixed and semi-fixed costs: pension liability, Medicaid liability and group health insurance liability. In particular, the fiscal year 2006 operating budget presents a set of proposed significant pension benefits changes that would reduce the states required contributions each year over the next 40 years. In addition, all new major spending items are financed with new recurring revenues that fund their costs, including the proposed capital program, which is designed to reflect an extensive debt affordability analysis, and financed with a new earmarked revenue source to provide for future debt service on proposed new capital spending.

Total receipts (revenues plus transfers in) are estimated to increase by $1,044 million over revised fiscal year 2005 estimates, an increase of 4.1%. State receipts (revenues and transfers in) are expected to increase to $21,832 million, a $729 million increase, or 3.5% increase over fiscal year 2005 revised estimates. Federal revenues are expected to increase by $315 million, or 7.0% over fiscal year 2005 revised estimates, which reflect a net increase in Medicaid program spending, after various proposed Medicaid reforms totaling approximately $360 million.

Fiscal year 2006 base revenue growth is estimated at 4.4% for net personal income tax, 8.2% for net corporate income tax, and 3.8% for sales tax. The fiscal year 2006 revenue budget reflects an increased reliance on recurring revenues. Revenue enhancements total $255 million, and are recurring revenues proposed largely from increased tax enforcement and compliance initiatives that broaden the tax base for sales and income taxes. No increase in income or sales tax rates is proposed in fiscal year 2006.

FISCAL YEAR 2006 CAPITAL BUDGET

The Governor's proposed Fiscal Year 2006 Capital Budget contains total appropriations of $9,434 million, an increase of 3.2% over the Fiscal Year 2005 Capital Budget. The capital budgets for the last three years have been considerably below capital budgets of the 2000-2004 period, which peaked in 2003 at $12,439 million.

Total bond-financed capital in the fiscal year 2006 budget is $3,596 million. Capital funded out of current revenues, primarily user fees such as the Motor Fuel Tax, is $5,286 million, and federally funded capital is $552 million. However, in 2005, only minimal new bonded capital was appropriated ($34 million). The total bonded capital in the fiscal year 2006 budget, including new and re-appropriations of projects first appropriated in a prior year, is less than total bonded capital in fiscal year 2005 by $87 million or 2.4%.

New bonded appropriations total $1,231 million. This includes $1,067 million of General Obligation Bond appropriations (less $350 million of reimbursed road fund appropriations for a net $717 million of General Funds and School Infrastructure Fund appropriations). The General Obligation Bond appropriations consist of the following sub-categories: $550 million School Construction, $350 million Transportation Series A (debt service of which is reimbursed by the Road Fund), $149 million Capital Development Fund, and $19 million Anti-Pollution. In addition to the General Obligation Bond appropriations, the budget contains $164 million of new appropriations from the Build Illinois Bond Fund.

The new fiscal year 2006 capital program has been designed within limitations identified by rigorous debt affordability analysis. This analysis considers the long-term effect of the capital program on the operating budget by assessing the impact of future debt service requirements on future operating budgets. New revenue sources, particularly an increase in the Cigarette Tax, have been identified to support the debt service on General Obligation bonds issued to fund the proposed new appropriations. However, these bonds will continue to bear the full faith and credit of the state as well as regular transfers out of the General Revenue Fund and Road Fund to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund. Build Illinois Bonds are already supported by a senior lien on the State's share of the Sales Tax.

This budget minimizes the impact of the capital budget on the operating budget by focusing on repairs of existing state facilities rather than new or expanded facilities. It does so by addressing costly structural deterioration and reducing maintenance costs of existing facilities while not incurring additional operating and maintenance expenses associated with new facilities. Of the few new facilities proposed, many will result in operating efficiencies – for instance the new Galesburg Armory, funded with $1.8 million of state funds and the remainder with federal funds, will replace and consolidate two aging armories which are costly and inefficient to operate and maintain. In addition, more than $130 million of proposed new appropriations are dedicated to capital maintenance for elementary, secondary and higher education facilities.

BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND

Legislation enacted in 2000 required the State to transfer any unencumbered balance in the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund as of June 30, 2001 to the newly created Budget Stabilization Fund. The State transferred $225 million to the Budget Stabilization Fund in July 2001. Public Act 92-11, effective June 11, 2001, authorized the Comptroller to direct the transfer of money from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the General Revenue Fund to meet short-term cash flow needs, with the requirement that all money so transferred must be repaid within the same fiscal year. In July 2003, the Comptroller directed the transfer of approximately $226 million on deposit in the Budget Stabilization Fund to the General Revenue Fund to meet cash flow needs. These funds were repaid to the Budget Stabilization Fund prior to June 30, 2004. The fiscal year 2004 budget included an additional $50 million contribution to the Budget Stabilization Fund, bringing the end of year balance to $276 million. The fiscal year 2005 operating budget proposes the Budget Stabilization Fund be maintained at that same level as well as holding year-end accounts payable to the same amount as at June 30, 2004, or $591 million, which is less than the historical approximate amount of $850 million.

Table 5
GENERAL FUNDS – CASHFLOW OPERATING SUMMARY
($ in millions)

	Fiscal Year 2004 Actual		Fiscal Year 2005 Cashflow Forecast		Fiscal Year 2006 Budget Plan	
OPERATING RECEIPTS: REVENUES PLUS TRANSFERS IN						
REVENUES						
State Sources	$ 17,803		$ 18,870		$ 19,337	
New Revenues					$ 255	
Federal Sources [1]	$ 5,189		$ 4,519		$ 4,834	
TOTAL REVENUES		$ 22,992		$ 23,389		$ 24,426
TRANSFERS IN						
Statutory Transfers In [2]	$ 2,342		$ 2,233		$ 2,240	
Pension Obligation Reimbursement Transfers	$ 1,489		$ -		$ -	
TOTAL TRANSFERS		$ 3,831		$ 2,233		$ 2,240
TOTAL OPERATING RECEIPTS		$ 26,823		$ 25,622		$ 26,666
OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS: EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS OUT						
CURRENT YEAR EXPENDITURES						
APPROPRIATIONS (Total Budget) [3]	$ 23,483		$ 23,773		$ 24,571	
Less: **Governor's Cost Savings Initiatives** (Unspent Appropriations & Transfers)			$ (86)		$ (45)	
Less: **Actual Unspent Appropriations** (Unspent Budget plus Uncashed Checks)	$ (853)		$ -		$ -	
Less: **Estimated Unspent Appropriations** (Unspent Budget plus Uncashed Checks) [3]	$ -		$ (1,202)		$ (490)	
Equals: **CURRENT YEAR EXPENDITURES** (Net Appropriations Spent) [2]		$ 22,630		$ 22,485		$ 24,036
TRANSFERS OUT						
Legislatively Required Transfers (Diversions to Other Funds)	$ 2,043		$ 2,138		$ 2,202	
Pay Pension Obligation Bond Debt Service			$ 364		$ 427	
Additional Transfer to Rainy Day Fund (Budget Stabilization Fund)	$ 50		$ -		$ -	
TOTAL TRANSFERS OUT		$ 2,093		$ 2,503		$ 2,630
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS OUT		$ 24,723		$ 24,987		$ 26,666
BUDGET BASIS FINANCIAL RESULTS AND BALANCE						
BUDGET BASIS OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) [Receipts less Disbursements]		$ 2,100		$ 634		$ (0)
OTHER FINANCIAL SOURCES (USES)						
Short-Term Borrowing Proceeds	$ -				$ -	
Repay Short-Term Borrowing (includes interest)	$ (1,416)		$ (859)		$ -	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCIAL SOURCES (USES)		$ (1,416)		$ (859)		$ -
BUDGET BASIS SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR FISCAL YEAR (Current Estimate) [3]		$ 684		$ (224)		$ (0)
CASH BASIS FINANCIAL RESULTS						
BUDGET BASIS SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR FISCAL YEAR (Current Estimate) [3]		$ 684		$ (224)		$ (0)
Reduce Outstanding Accounts Payable (Change in Lapse Period Amounts)						
Accounts Payable at End of Prior Fiscal Year	$ 1,411		$ 592		$ (816)	
Less: Accounts Payable at End of Current Fiscal Year	$ (592)		$ (816)		$ 816	
Equals: **Increase/(Paydown) of Accounts Payable During Fiscal Year**		$ (819)		$ 224		$ -
CASH BASIS SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR FISCAL YEAR		$ (135)		$ -		$ (0)
CASH POSITION						
CASH BASIS SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR FISCAL YEAR		$ (135)		$ -		$ (0)
Plus: **Cash Balance in General Funds at Beginning of Fiscal Year**		$ 317		$ 182		$ 182
Equals: **Cash Balance in General Funds at End of Fiscal Year**		$ 182		$ 182		$ 182
Plus: **Cash Balance in Budget Stabilization Fund at End of Fiscal Year**		$ 276		$ 276		$ 276
Equals: **Total Cash at End of Fiscal Year**		$ 458		$ 458		$ 458

1. FY 2005 Federal Receipts include a $433 million federal reimbursement related to the $850 million short-term borrowing for Medicaid. This amount is included in FY2005 Transfers In.
2. Additional transfer authority is provided to the Governor as charge-backs to other state funds which would have the effect of increasing receipts and reducing accounts payable on or before June 30.
3. The FY2005 Appropriations includes $850 million for the Department of Public Aid (DPA) associated with Medicaid liabilities that were actually paid in FY2004 through the June 2004 short term borrowing which subsequently matured and was paid in October. That repayment is reflected in the Other Financing Uses category including $9 million of interest. As such, since the total cash outflow is reflected in Other Financing Sources, the $850 million of DPA appropriations that were not spent on Medicaid is included in FY2005 Unspent Appropriations so as not to count the disbursement twice. All other FY2005 unspent appropriations realized to date are currently estimated to be $352 million. The State continues to further control 2005 spending in order to generate additional unspent appropriations ("salvage").

Public Act 90-79 requires that the State budget be prepared on the basis of revenue and expenditure measurements that follow generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for government. Consistent with that Act, the State has historically reflected expenditure accruals in its annual budget through recognition of lapse period spending. The Act further requires that revenues due the State in one fiscal year, but actually received in the next fiscal year, shall be accounted for in the year they are due (the modified accrual basis of revenue budgeting). However, the State's historic revenue recognition practice for budgeting purposes is to utilize the cash basis representing cash collected during the fiscal year. The effect of utilizing the modified accrual basis of revenue recognition would be an increase over cash basis revenues of approximately $39 million for FY04, $37 million for FY05, and $22 million for FY06, primarily due to income taxes and sales taxes. The cumulative effect prior to FY04 would be based upon the actual receivables due the State as of June 30, 2003. That amount would be represented as a Prior Period Adjustment in accordance with GAAP, which would result in an increase in Budget Basis Fund Balance.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Comptroller is responsible for the maintenance of the State's fiscal accounting records. The Comptroller provides accounting control over the cash on hand in a specific fund or funds (the "**cash balances**") for which the Treasurer is accountable, control over the issuance of warrants for payments of agencies' expenditures and control to ensure that State payments do not exceed legal appropriations and available fund balances. The Comptroller's records are kept on a basis of accounting wherein receipts are recognized at the time cash funds are ordered into the Treasury by the Comptroller. Prior to fiscal year 1998, disbursements were recognized when payment warrants were issued. Since fiscal year 1998, disbursements are recognized when vouchers are approved and released for payment.

As the fiscal control officer of the State, the Comptroller issues an Annual Report detailing receipts and expenditures for each year. Also, since 1981, the Comptroller has issued a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("**CAFR**"), which includes General Purpose Financial Statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles ("**GAAP**") and statements of budgetary fund balances and changes in budgetary fund balances for all fund groups.

GAAP FINANCIAL REPORT

The complete General Purpose Financial Statements for fiscal year 2003, prepared in accordance with GAAP, have been filed with each NRMSIR and are incorporated herein by reference thereto. Such Statements are also available upon request from the Office of the Comptroller at (217) 782-6000 or from the Comptroller's webpage at www.illinoiscomptroller.com. These statements were prepared by the Comptroller and examined and certified by the State Auditor General. For fiscal year 2003, the Auditor General has expressed an unqualified opinion on the General Purpose Financial Statements.

Table 6 provides a reconciliation statement for the general funds between cash basis, budgetary basis, and GAAP basis accounting. The accompanying footnotes are an integral part of that statement.

Table 6

STATE OF ILLINOIS

GENERAL FUNDS RECONCILIATION
Fiscal Year 2003
($ in millions)

	Cash Basis	Adjustments for Budgetary Basis	Budgetary Basis	Adjustments for GAAP	GAAP Basis
Revenues:					
Income Taxes (net)	$ 8,079	$ -	$ 8,079	$ (822)	$ 7,257
Sales Taxes (net)	6,059	-	6,059	(1,522)	4,537
Public Utility Taxes (net)	1,006	-	1,006	(52)	954
Federal government (net)	3,940	(37)	3,903	539	4,442
Other (net)	2,019	(30)	1,989	(123)	1,866
Total revenues	21,103	(66)	21,037	(1,980)	19,057
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Health and Social Services	9,837	(20)	9,817	284	10,101
Education	8,594	(1)	8,593	(4,331)	4,262
General Government	1,493	(156)	1,337	192	1,529
Employment and Economic Development	153	(2)	151	15	166
Transportation	65	(3)	62	(3)	59
Public Protection and Justice	1,705	(10)	1,695	(4)	1,691
Environment and Business Regulation	182	(3)	179	8	187
Debt Service:					
Principal		-	-	-	11
Interest		-	-	-	2
Capital Outlays		29	29	(5)	24
Total expenditures	22,029	(166)	21,863	(3,844)	18,032
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(926)	99	(827)	1,865	1,025
Other sources (uses) of financial resources:					
Proceeds from general obligation bond issues			1,675	(1,675)	-
Operating transfers-in	3,802	765	4,567	(2,810)	1,757
Operating transfers-out	(2,815)	(2,610)	(5,425)	1,469	(3,957)
Proceeds from capital lease financing	-	-	-	2	2
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	987	(170)	817	(3,014)	(2,198)
Excess of revenues over expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	61	65	126	(1,299)	(1,172)
Fund balances (deficit), July 1, 2002	256	(1,476)	(1,220)	(1,925)	(3,145)
Restatement for change in accounting principle					(3)
Restatement of fund balance				-	
Fund balances (deficit), July 1, 2002, as restated	256	(1,476)	(1,220)	(1,925)	(3,148)
restated	806,213	(761,497)	44,716	(47,864)	(3,148)
Fund balances (deficit), June 30, 2003	$ 317	$ (1,411)	$ (1,094)	$ (3,223)	$ (4,320)

Source: Based on information from the Office of the Comptroller and derived from the State's Annual Report.

Note 1 – Cash/Budget to GAAP Perspective Difference

On the GAAP basis, the Medicaid Provider Assessment Program Funds and the Income Tax Refund Fund are reported as part of the General Fund; they are not considered part of the General Fund on the budgetary basis or the cash basis.

Note 2 – Cash to Budget Adjustments

The budgetary basis fund balance deficit of $1,094 equals the June 30, 2003 cash balance of $317 less cash lapse period expenditures of $1,411. Adjustments from the cash basis of accounting for fiscal year 2003 to the budgetary basis include adding fiscal year 2003 lapse period spending (July 1 – August 31, 2003) and subtracting fiscal year 2002 lapse period spending (July 1 – August 31, 2002). Lapse period expenditures are payments between July 1 – August 31 for services received and for goods "encumbered" (ordered or contracted for) on or before June 30 and received no later than August 31 which are paid from fiscal year 2003 "lapsing accounts." These expenditures include refunds which have been netted against the related revenue.

Note 3 – Budget to GAAP Adjustments

A detail of the reconciliation of the budgetary basis vs. GAAP is presented in the Notes to Required Supplemental Information in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Significant differences noted in the financial statements include recording accounts receivable, deferred revenue and accounts payable at year-end. Accounts payable include liabilities which will be paid from future year appropriations (e.g., income tax refunds, Public Aid medical reimbursements and payments to local school boards for State Board of Education reimbursement programs).

There were also classification differences between the budgetary basis and GAAP. Interest paid on income tax refunds is reported as general government expenditures for GAAP reporting purposes and as a reduction of revenues in the budgetary presentation. In addition, transfers from the General Revenue Fund to the Common School Fund and from the Common School Special Account to the Common School Fund, which are reported on the budgetary basis, have been eliminated for GAAP reporting purposes.

Note 4 – Restatement for Change in Accounting Principle

The fund balance for the General Fund has been restated due to the implementation of GASB Interpretation No. 6, *Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements* and a prior year error in reporting of receivables.

TAX STRUCTURE

General Funds

The general funds receive the major share of tax revenues from the following five sources:

Personal Income Tax: The personal income tax liability is 3.0 percent of each taxpayer's Illinois base income with an exemption allowed for the taxpayer and each dependent. There are also additional exemptions for the elderly, blind and disabled. The standard exemption is $2,000.

There is a tuition tax credit for parents equal to 25 percent of qualified school expenses exceeding $250 per year. The tax credit cannot exceed $500 per household in any one year.

The Income Tax Refund Fund (the "**Refund Fund**") was created in 1989. Both corporate and personal income tax refunds are paid from the Refund Fund rather than the General Revenue Fund. Statutorily, the annual percentage of corporate or personal income tax collections deposited into the Refund Fund (the "**Refund Fund Rate**") is determined by a formula, the numerator of which is the prior year income tax refunds paid or approved for payment, and the denominator is the prior year income tax collections.

The Refund Fund rate for personal income taxes was statutorily set at 7.1 percent for fiscal years 1999 through 2001 to accommodate increases to the personal exemption. In fiscal year 2002, the Refund Fund rate for personal income taxes was determined by the statutory formula, with a cap of 7.6 percent. In fiscal year 2003, the Refund Fund rate for personal income taxes was set at 8.0 percent pursuant to Public Act 92-600. The Refund Fund rate for fiscal year 2004 for personal income taxes is set at 11.7 percent pursuant to Public Act 93-32. After fiscal year 2004, Public Act 93-32 provides that the Refund Fund rate for personal income taxes will be determined by the statutory formula.

All personal income tax collections not deposited into the Refund Fund are deposited into the general funds. During fiscal year 2003, the personal income tax accounted for approximately 31.8 percent of general funds revenues.

The Illinois Constitution requires that the basic corporate income tax rate not exceed the personal income tax rate by more than a ratio of 8 to 5.

<u>Corporate Income Tax</u>: The corporate income tax liability is 4.8 percent of each corporation's taxable income with a $1,000 exemption. Multi-state corporations have corporate income tax liability based on their property, payroll and sales attributable to Illinois.

The Refund Fund rate for corporate income taxes was statutorily set at 19.0 percent for fiscal years 1999 through 2001 to accommodate the changes to the apportionment formula. In fiscal year 2002, the Refund Fund rate for corporate income taxes was determined by the statutory formula, with a cap of 23.0 percent. In fiscal year 2003, the Refund Fund rate for corporate income taxes was set at 27.0 percent pursuant to Public Act 92-600. The Refund Fund rate for fiscal year 2004 for corporate income taxes is set at 32 percent pursuant to Public Act 93-32. After fiscal year 2004, Public Act 93-32 provides that the Refund Fund rate for corporate income taxes will be determined by the statutory formula.

State corporate income taxes not deposited into the Refund Fund are deposited into the general funds. During fiscal year 2003, corporate income taxes accounted for approximately 3.2 percent of general funds revenues.

Corporations are subject to a supplemental income tax at a rate of 2.5 percent (1.5 percent for a partnership, trust, or Subchapter S corporation), imposed to replace for local governments the corporate personal property tax which was abolished on January 1, 1979. The replacement income tax is distributed to local governments by the State.

<u>Sales Tax</u>: The State levies a tax on retail sales subject to certain exemptions, including food and drugs. The sales and use tax rate is 6.25 percent, comprised of the State's portion of 5.0 percent and the local government's portion of 1.25 percent. The 6.25 percent tax is applied to a standard base, meaning counties and municipalities must tax the same items as the State. In fiscal year 2003, sales taxes provided approximately 26.2 percent of general funds revenues.

Public Utility Taxes: Public utility tax receipts are comprised of taxes on electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications. In fiscal year 2003, public utility taxes provided 4.4 percent of general funds revenues. The tax for natural gas is imposed on gas utilities at the lesser of 5.0 percent of gross receipts or 2.4 cents per therm. The tax on electricity is a per kilowatt-hour tax on end-user usage, with the marginal tax rate declining as usage increases during the month. Non-residential customers may opt to be "self-assessing purchasers" and pay at the rate of 5.1 percent of purchase price of the electricity that is used or consumed in a month.

The Telecommunications Excise Tax Act was amended in 1998 to raise the tax on all telecommunications billed to Illinois consumers from 5.0 to 7.0 percent of gross receipts. One-half of the additional revenue is deposited into the Common School Fund, a general fund, and one-half is deposited into the School Infrastructure Fund. Transfers from the School Infrastructure Fund are made to the GOBR&I Fund as a supplementary source for debt service on school construction bonds issued under Section 5(e) of the Bond Act.

Cigarette Tax: The cigarette tax is 98 cents per package of 20 cigarettes and was last increased 40 cents per package of 20 cigarettes in June 2002. From the total tax collected, $33.3 million a month is deposited into the general funds and $5 million a month is deposited into the School Infrastructure Fund for debt service payments on an expansion of the school construction grant program. Remaining cigarette tax revenues are deposited into the Long Term Care Provider Fund.

Other

Road Fund

The Road Fund receives the bulk of its State revenues from motor fuel taxes and vehicle registration fees.

Motor Fuel Tax: The State imposes the following taxes on motor fuel used for highway transportation on a per gallon basis:

- motor fuel tax of 19 cents per gallon;
- additional diesel tax of 2.5 cents per gallon; and
- Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) tax of 0.3 cents per gallon.

Motor fuel tax receipts are deposited into the Motor Fuel Tax (MFT) Fund. The revenues from the MFT Fund are split between the State and local government units after certain administrative expenses and a series of transfers out to other State funds. These revenues are split 45.6 percent to the State and 54.4 percent to the local governments. Of the State's share, 37 percent is deposited into the State Construction Account Fund and 63 percent is deposited into the Road Fund. The local share of receipts is awarded as grants to municipalities, counties, townships and road districts.

The revenues from the additional diesel tax are deposited directly into the State Construction Account Fund which is used for highway construction. The revenues from the 0.3 cents per gallon LUST tax are scheduled to be transferred into the Underground Storage Tank Fund until January 1, 2013.

Motor Vehicle Fees: Revenue from motor vehicle fees is derived primarily from vehicle registrations, with fees from operators' and chauffeurs' licenses and vehicle titles representing a smaller portion of the total. Approximately 60 percent of these fees is paid into the Road Fund, and the remainder is paid into the State Construction Account Fund and other smaller funds. Motor vehicle registration fees are $78 annually and large truck and trailer registration fees were on a scale ranging from $135 for an 8,000 pound truck to $2,790 for an 80,000 pound truck. Certificate of title fees are $65. Since calendar year 2000, $48 of each title fee increase have been deposited into the Road Fund and the remaining $4 have been deposited into the Motor Vehicle License Plate Fund.

Tax Burden

Two of the most commonly cited measures of tax burden are tax receipts per capita and tax receipts per $1,000 of personal income. According to the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances: 2002 (March 2004), to assess tax burden in a state, these measures are applied to the State's total general revenue collections (general revenue includes state taxes, intergovernmental revenue, current charges and other miscellaneous general revenue) and to State tax collections (State tax collections include sales and gross receipts, corporate income, personal income and other taxes). In 2002, the State's general revenue collections per capita of $3,203 ranked ninth lowest among the states, below the national average of $3,691. When taking into consideration the wealth of states in the United States, the State's 2002 total of $97 General Revenue funds collected per $1,000 of personal income ranked well below the national average of $122.

With respect to state tax collections only, the State's 2002 per capita collections of $1,784 ranked as the twenty-sixth lowest among the states in the United States, about $74 below the average nationwide. The State's 2002 total of $54 collected per $1,000 of personal income compares to the national average total of $62 collected per $1,000.

MONEY PAID TO THE STATE UNDER PROTEST

Money paid to the State under protest is required to be placed by the Treasurer in a special fund known as the Protest Fund. After 30 days from the date of payment into the Protest Fund, the money is to be transferred from the Protest Fund to the appropriate fund in which it would have been deposited had there been no protest. However, the party making the payment under protest may, within that 30-day period, file a complaint and secure a temporary injunction restraining the transfer from the Protest Fund. Under the injunction, the money is to remain in the Protest Fund until a final order or decree of a court determines the proper disposition of the money. As of June 10, 2004, the total Protest Fund balance was $211.0 million.

INDEBTEDNESS

SHORT-TERM DEBT

The following table summarizes the State's history of issuing short term debt.

Table 7

SHORT TERM CERTIFICATES ISSUED
(As of March 3, 2005)
($ in Millions)

Date Issued	Amount Issued	Date Final Maturity Retired
March 2005	765	June 2004 (anticipated)
June 2004	850	October 2004
May 2003	1,500	May 2004
July 2002	1,000	June 2003
August 1995	500	June 1996
August 1994	687	June 1995
August 1993	900	June 1994
October 1992	300	June 1993
August 1992	600	May 1993
February 1992	500	October 1992
August 1991	185	June 1991
February 1987	100	February 1988
June-July 1983	200	May 1984

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

General Obligation Bonds of the State may be authorized by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly or by a majority of the voters at a general election. The Bond Act consolidated the authorization contained in prior bond acts into a single act and currently authorizes the issuance of multiple purpose GO Bonds in the aggregate amount of $16,927,149,369, excluding general obligation refunding bonds, for capital purposes and up to $10 billion of GO Pension Funding Bonds. The State issued $10 billion of GO Pension Funding Bonds in June 2003 for the purpose of funding or reimbursing a portion of the State's contributions to State retirement systems. See "PENSION SYSTEMS ISSUANCE OF GO PENSION FUNDING BONDS AND ALLOCATIONS OF PROCEEDS."

The following table shows the statutory general obligation bond authorization and all GO Bonds outstanding as of February 18, 2005.

TABLE 8

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(AS OF FEBRUARY 18, 2005)

	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	AMOUNT ISSUED	AUTHORIZED UNISSUED	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING
Anti-Pollution[1]	$ 599,000,000	$ 599,000,000	$ 0	$ 20,520,000
Capital Development[1]	1,737,000,000	1,737,000,000	0	0
Coal and Energy Development[1]	35,000,000	35,000,000	0	0
School Construction[1]	330,000,000	330,000,000	0	0
Transportation Series A[1]	1,326,000,000	1,326,000,000	0	0
Transportation Series B[1]	403,000,000	403,000,000	0	0
Pension Funding	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	0	10,000,000,000
Multi-purpose	16,927,149,369	13,368,386,352	3,539,763,017	7,762,770,156
Subtotal – New Money	$ 31,357,149,369	$ 27,798,386,352	$ 3,539,763,017	$ 17,783,290,156
Refunding[2]	2,839,025,000	3,965,574,239	906,068,345	1,932,956,655
Total – New and Refunding	$ 34,196,174,369	$ 31,763,960,591	$ 4,445,831,362	$ 19,716,246,811

[1] These bonds were issued under predecessor statutes to the Bond Act.

[2] The State is authorized to issue $2,839,025,000 of GO refunding bonds, at any time and from time to time, for the purpose of refunding any outstanding GO Bonds. The authorized but unissued amount of refunding bonds is the difference between the amount authorized and the amount outstanding.

Note: columns may not add due to rounding.

Pursuant to the Bond Act, amounts in the Anti-Pollution bond retirement and interest fund were transferred to and consolidated in the GOBR&I Fund. The GOBR&I Fund is used to make debt service payments on outstanding GO Bonds issued for these purposes, on multiple purpose and refunding bonds issued under the Bond Act, and on short term certificates issued as described above under "SHORT-TERM DEBT."

As of February 17, 2005 a total of $545.2 million was available in the GOBR&I Fund. Since these moneys are not segregated as to amounts of principal and interest, the amounts of outstanding GO Bonds shown above have not been reduced by this $545.2 million.

Interest Rate Swap Agreements

In October 2003, the State entered into five separate, but substantially identical, interest rate exchange agreements (collectively, the "Swap Transactions") to convert the variable rate on its Variable Rate General Obligation Bonds, Series B of October 2003 to a synthetic fixed rate. The Swap Transactions have an aggregate notional amount of $600 million, bear a fixed rate of interest of 3.89% and were allocated to five separate counterparties.

The State entered into the Swap Agreements as a means of (1) lowering its borrowing costs when compared to fixed-rate bonds at the time of issuance and (2) limiting interest rate risk inherent in variable rate debt. The swaps may expose the State to certain market and credit risks. The State may terminate the Swap Agreements at any time at market value, or upon the occurrence of certain events. In addition, the State or the Swap Providers may terminate the Swap Agreements if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contracts. If the Swap Agreements are terminated, the related bonds would bear interest at a variable rate, and the State could be liable for a termination payment if the Swap Agreements have a negative market value.

Historical and Anticipated Borrowing

The following table summarizes the level of bond sales from fiscal years 2000 to 2005.

Table 9

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND SALES
($ in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Capital Improvement	Pension Funding
2000	860	-
2001	1,165	-
2002	1,500	-
2003	1,710	10,000
2004	1,175	-
2005[1]	940	-

(1) Estimated final issuance for FY 2005 is $380 million.

Indebtedness in Prior Years

The following table shows the outstanding general obligation indebtedness of the State at the end of each fiscal year from 2000 through 2005.

Table 10

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OUTSTANDING
FISCAL YEARS 2000-2005
($ in Millions)

End of Fiscal Year	Capital Improvement	Pension Funding[1]
2000	5,885.8	-
2001	6,600.0	-
2002	7,629.9	-
2003	8,812.6	10,000.0
2004	9,556.3	10,000.0
2005[2]	9,958.0	10,000.0

[1] Principal and Interest on the Pension Bonds is funded with corresponding reductions to the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability payments appropriated from the general funds as an unfunded liability replacement financing pursuant to Public Acts 88-593 and 93-009.

[2] GOMB estimate based on $380 million planned issuance in March 2005.

Debt Service Payments

Debt service of the State's GO Bonds is paid from the GOBR&I Fund. The GOBR&I Fund receives transfers from the Road Fund to pay debt service on bonds issued for Transportation A purposes (highways), from the School Infrastructure Fund and the General Revenue Fund to pay debt service on bonds issued under Section 5(e) of the Bond Act and from the General Revenue Fund to pay debt service on bonds issued for all other purposes.

The following table shows debt service payments on GO Bonds from fiscal year 2000 through 2005 and the funds from which the transfers originate.

Table 11

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS[1]
($ in Millions)

	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05[3]
Road Fund	180.3	198.3	195.7	215.0	192.7	237.5
School Infrastructure Fund	21.2	49.4	73.2	127.5	155.2	196.7
General Funds	515.6	542.8	582.6	628.9	583.4	664.5
General Funds-Pension[2]	-	-	-	481.0	496.2	496.2

[1] Principal and interest paid on outstanding GO bonds.
[2] Interest on General Obligation Pension Bonds for FY 2003 was funded from Pension Bond proceeds. Principal and Interest on the Pension Bonds is funded with corresponding reductions to the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability payments appropriated from the general funds as an unfunded liability replacement financing pursuant to Public Acts 88-593 and 93-009.
[3] GOMB estimate based on $380 million planned March 2005 issuance.

Measures of Debt Burden

Tables 12, 13 and 14 show various measures of the relative burden of the State's general obligation debt and debt service.

Table 12

RATIO OF GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE
TO TOTAL GENERAL AND ROAD FUND APPROPRIATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2000-2005

Fiscal Year	Total[1] ($ in Millions)	Capital Improvement % of Expenditures	Pension Bonds % of Expenditures
2000	24,240	2.96%	-
2001	25,975	3.04	-
2002	27,022	3.15	-
2003	26,560	3.67	-
2004	26,915	3.46	1.84
2005[2]	26,804	4.10	1.85

[1]Includes aggregate appropriations from the general funds and the Road Fund as of the end of each fiscal year.
[2]GOMB estimate

Table 13

RATIO OF GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT TO ILLINOIS PERSONAL INCOME FISCAL YEARS 2000-2005

Fiscal Year	Illinois Personal Income[1] ($ in Billions)	Capital Improvement % of Personal Income[2]	Pension Bonds % of Personal Income
2000	384.3	1.53	-
2001	404.6	1.63	-
2002	412.9	1.85	-
2003	429.4	2.05	2.33
2004[2]	438.0	2.18	2.28
2005[2]	446.7	2.23	2.24

[1]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
[2]GOMB estimate based on $380 million planned issuance in March 2005 and 2% growth in Illinois personal income for FY2004 and FY2005.

Table 14

GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT PER CAPITA FISCAL YEARS 2000-2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Population (in Thousands)[1]	12,463	12,482	12,532[a]	12,582[a]	12,632[a]	12,695
Capital Improvement Debt per Capita	$472	$529	$609	$700	$757	$784
Pension Bonds Debt per Capita[2]	-	-	-	$795	$792	$788

[1]Population figures are based on actual census data (1990 and 2000) and estimates from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, December 2003 press release.
[2]Approximately 73% of the Pension Bond debt per capita is offset by corresponding unfunded pension liability per capita.
[a]GOMB estimate.

Table 15
MATURITY SCHEDULE - GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(Actual and Projected Issuances through June 30, 2005)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds (1)						General Obligation Pension Bonds		
	Anti-Polution	Multiple Purpose	Refunding	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total Debt Service	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total Debt Service
2005	7,160,000	404,075,300	127,025,223	538,260,524	560,505,268	1,098,765,792	-	496,200,000	496,200,000
2006	6,160,000	434,976,803	126,913,084	568,049,887	586,491,987	1,154,541,874	-	496,200,000	496,200,000
2007	4,960,000	396,154,579	133,283,057	534,397,635	571,077,406	1,105,475,041	-	496,200,000	496,200,000
2008	4,560,000	385,674,415	140,405,980	530,640,394	557,599,534	1,088,239,929	50,000,000	496,200,000	546,200,000
2009	2,360,000	369,175,376	137,685,768	509,221,143	546,320,374	1,055,541,518	50,000,000	494,950,000	544,950,000
2010	800,000	384,939,814	143,194,938	528,934,753	488,958,837	1,017,893,590	50,000,000	493,550,000	543,550,000
2011	-	337,341,202	168,948,829	506,290,031	474,566,287	980,856,318	50,000,000	491,900,000	541,900,000
2012	-	318,698,439	150,005,000	468,703,439	426,409,735	895,113,174	100,000,000	490,125,000	590,125,000
2013	-	238,530,751	234,750,000	473,280,751	387,692,955	860,973,706	100,000,000	486,375,000	586,375,000
2014	-	240,489,607	234,640,000	475,129,607	343,637,584	818,767,191	100,000,000	482,525,000	582,525,000
2015	-	369,135,720	126,795,000	495,930,720	294,959,421	790,890,141	100,000,000	478,575,000	578,575,000
2016	-	398,271,341	86,835,000	485,106,341	271,799,759	756,906,100	100,000,000	474,525,000	574,525,000
2017	-	393,476,341	62,740,000	456,216,341	242,140,315	698,356,656	125,000,000	470,175,000	595,175,000
2018	-	380,207,806	52,795,000	433,002,806	208,026,728	641,029,534	150,000,000	464,737,500	614,737,500
2019	-	360,702,317	40,730,000	401,432,317	183,311,658	584,743,975	175,000,000	458,212,500	633,212,500
2020	-	345,851,629	29,780,000	375,631,629	165,854,158	541,485,788	225,000,000	449,550,000	674,550,000
2021	-	321,245,883	38,245,000	359,490,883	140,439,005	499,929,888	275,000,000	438,412,500	713,412,500
2022	-	340,957,410	7,670,000	348,627,410	113,111,040	461,738,450	325,000,000	424,800,000	749,800,000
2023	-	324,692,922	-	324,692,922	100,878,865	425,571,788	375,000,000	408,712,500	783,712,500
2024	-	288,853,968	-	288,853,968	78,783,595	367,637,563	450,000,000	390,150,000	840,150,000
2025	-	247,588,835	-	247,588,835	67,083,040	314,671,875	525,000,000	367,200,000	892,200,000
2026	-	238,230,000	-	238,230,000	52,067,875	290,297,875	575,000,000	340,425,000	915,425,000
2027	-	227,145,000	-	227,145,000	40,206,000	267,351,000	625,000,000	311,100,000	936,100,000
2028	-	192,805,000	-	192,805,000	29,143,625	221,948,625	700,000,000	279,225,000	979,225,000
2029	-	161,570,000	-	161,570,000	20,073,500	181,643,500	775,000,000	243,525,000	1,018,525,000
2030	-	106,460,000	-	106,460,000	13,892,000	120,352,000	875,000,000	204,000,000	1,079,000,000
2031	-	59,815,000	-	59,815,000	9,625,500	69,440,500	975,000,000	159,375,000	1,134,375,000
2032	-	37,335,000	-	37,335,000	7,378,125	44,713,125	1,050,000,000	109,650,000	1,159,650,000
2033	-	42,625,000	-	42,625,000	5,486,875	48,111,875	1,100,000,000	56,100,000	1,156,100,000
2034	-	80,795,000	-	80,795,000	2,662,625	83,457,625	-	-	-
Total	26,000,000	8,427,820,456	2,042,441,878	10,496,262,335	6,990,183,678	17,486,446,013	10,000,000,000	11,452,675,000	21,452,675,000

Debt Service payments in progress for Fiscal Year 2005:

02/18/05	5,480,000.00	285,050,300	109,485,223	400,015,524	391,427,436	791,442,959	-	248,100,000.00	248,100,000
06/30/05	1,680,000.00	119,025,000	17,540,000	138,245,000	169,077,833	307,322,833	-	248,100,000.00	248,100,000

Note (1) Includes a planned issuance of and estimated $380 million in March 2005, with a 25 year level principal amortization at an interest rate of 5.25%

REVENUE BONDS

Revenue bonds are either those bonds for which the State dedicates a specific revenue source for debt service or those bonds under which the State is committed to retire debt issued by certain authorities or municipalities created and organized pursuant to law and operating within the State. The State's commitment is based upon various Illinois statutes and upon contractual arrangements with the issuers. Table 16 identifies the type and current level of revenue bonded indebtedness. A description of each bond program follows the table.

Table 16

REVENUE BONDS
(As of February 18, 2005)
($ in Millions)

	Revenue Bonds Outstanding
Build Illinois (Sales Tax Revenue Bonds)	$2,192.2
Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authorities - Civic Center Program	136.1
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority - Dedicated State Tax Revenue Bonds	238.9
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority - McCormick Place Expansion Project and Refunding Bonds	2,260.8
Illinois Sports Facilities Authority	461.9
Certificates of Participation	30.7
	$5,320.6

Build Illinois

The Build Illinois program funds initiatives in business development, infrastructure construction and replacement, education, and environmental protection. The Build Illinois Bonds are dedicated State tax revenue bonds. The current Build Illinois bond authorization is $3,806 million.

The Build Illinois Fund receives 3.8 percent of State sales tax collections to support debt service on Build Illinois Bonds and project spending. To the extent these revenues are insufficient in any month to provide specified amounts set forth in law to secure Build Illinois Bonds, an amount equal to the deficiency will be paid from the State's sales tax collections.

Build Illinois Bonds are limited obligations of the State payable solely from the specified State tax receipts. Build Illinois Bonds are not general obligations of the State and are not secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State. The holders of Build Illinois Bonds may not require the levy or imposition of any taxes or the application of other State revenue or funds to the payment of the bonds, except for the specified tax revenues pledged to the bonds.

Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authorities - Civic Center Program

In 1989, the GOMB was authorized to issue Civic Center Bonds. Prior to this change, eligible civic center authorities and later the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs issued state-supported bonds to finance the development of community civic centers.

State of Illinois Civic Center Bonds are direct, limited obligations of the State payable from and secured by an irrevocable pledge and lien on moneys deposited in the Illinois Civic Center Bond Retirement and Interest Fund. The payment of debt service is subject to annual appropriation by the General Assembly. The bonds are not general obligations of the State and are not secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State. The bondholders may not require the levy or imposition of any taxes or the application of other State revenues or funds to the payment of the bonds.

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority - Dedicated State Tax Revenue Bonds

Legislation effective in July 1984 dedicated a revenue stream from a variety of State sources to provide financing for the North Building expansion of the McCormick Place complex in Chicago and to redeem outstanding Exposition Building Revenue Bonds. These bonds are secured primarily by revenues from State sales and hotel taxes. The Dedicated State Tax Revenue Bonds are special obligations of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority ("**MPEA**"); neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the State, other than the specific dedicated taxes, is pledged to the payment of the principal or interest on the bonds. Debt service on the bonds is subject to annual appropriation.

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority - Expansion Project Bonds

MPEA is authorized to issue McCormick Place Expansion Project Bonds. These bonds are secured by locally imposed taxes including hotel/motel, restaurant, car rental and airport departure taxes. Surplus from the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority hotel tax also is pledged as security for the bonds. If revenues from the taxes imposed by MPEA are insufficient to pay debt service on the Expansion Project Bonds, remaining State sales tax revenues, following required deposits to the Build Illinois Fund, are pledged to meet the deficiency. To date, receipts from the MPEA taxes have been sufficient to meet all debt service requirements.

Illinois Sports Facilities Authority

The Illinois Sports Facilities Authority ("**ISFA**") was created in 1987, with authorization to finance construction of a professional sports stadium within the City of Chicago. Pursuant to legislation effective June 1, 2001, ISFA was authorized to finance reconstruction of a stadium for the Chicago Bears and related lakefront improvements in Chicago (the "**Soldier Field Project**"). Debt issued by ISFA is an obligation of ISFA and is not backed by the full faith and credit of the State. In 1989, ISFA issued $150 million of revenue bonds to finance construction of a new Comiskey Park stadium (the "**1989 ISFA Bonds**"), now known as U.S. Cellular Field, and such bonds were refunded in 1999 from the issuance by ISFA of revenue bonds (the "**1999 ISFA Bonds**"). As of December 31, 2003, $71.7 million of the 1999 ISFA Bonds remain outstanding.

On October 12, 2001, ISFA issued $399 million of revenue bonds to finance the Soldier Field Project (the "**2001 ISFA Bonds**"). The 1999 ISFA Bonds and the 2001 ISFA Bonds are payable, subject to appropriation, from (i) a $10 million subsidy derived equally from State hotel tax revenues and amounts allocable to the City of Chicago under the State Revenue Sharing Act and (ii) an advance of State hotel tax revenues in the amount of $23.425 million in fiscal year 2003, increasing by 5.615% each fiscal year thereafter, which advance is required to be repaid annually by receipts derived from a two percent hotel tax imposed by ISFA within the City of Chicago. In the event the ISFA tax is insufficient to repay the advance of State hotel tax revenues, the deficiency will be paid from additional amounts allocable to the City of Chicago under the State Revenue Sharing Act. The State expects that all amounts advanced as described in clause (ii), above, will be repaid to the State.

In addition, in October 2003 ISFA issued $42.535 million of additional revenue bonds (the "**2003 ISFA Bonds**") to finance a portion of certain renovations to U.S. Cellular Field. The 2003 ISFA Bonds are payable from the same revenue sources as the 1999 ISFA Bonds and the 2001 ISFA Bonds.

Certificates of Participation

The State, acting through the GOMB, is authorized to issue $125 million of certificates of participation for the acquisition of real property. Pursuant to this authorization, the State has issued two series of certificates, $21.0 million in October 1995 and $17.7 million in May 1996. The proceeds of these certificates were used to finance the construction of correctional facilities. The certificates are payable from lease or installment purchase payments which are subject to annual appropriation and are not a full faith and credit obligation of the State. The State's authority to issue additional certificates of participation sunset with the enactment of Public Act 93-0839.

Other Obligations

The State has other long-term obligations in the form of lease-purchase payments. Third party vendors have issued certificates of participation to finance renovations and buildings which are leased to State agencies.

In addition, the State has obligations in the form of agricultural loan guarantees issued through the Illinois Finance Authority as successor to the Illinois Farm Development Authority. The Illinois Finance Authority may have up to $210 million in outstanding loans, of which eighty-five percent is guaranteed by the State. As of August 2, 2004, the Illinois Finance Authority had $93.0 million in outstanding loans, of which 85 percent is guaranteed by the State.

Table 17
MATURITY SCHEDULE -- REVENUE BONDS
(As of February 18, 2005)

Year Ending June 30	Build Illinois	MPEA DSTRB	MPEA Expansion Project	Civic Center Program	Sports Facilities Authority	Illinois Certif. of Participation	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total Debt Service
2005	99,207,836	17,595,000	36,585,000	6,455,000	9,245,000	1,500,000	170,587,836	217,562,218	388,150,054
2006	108,436,275	18,715,000	22,716,705	6,790,000	9,705,000	1,580,000	167,942,980	231,896,528	399,839,508
2007	116,447,627	19,920,000	50,741,928	7,175,000	10,190,000	1,660,000	206,134,555	205,229,633	411,364,188
2008	121,362,846	21,170,000	33,085,032	7,610,000	10,841,388	1,750,000	195,819,266	231,931,716	427,750,982
2009	120,321,350	22,515,000	40,491,052	8,100,000	12,331,033	1,850,000	205,608,434	229,455,800	435,064,234
2010	124,625,756	24,015,000	50,821,819	8,595,000	13,810,316	1,945,000	223,812,891	218,326,843	442,139,734
2011	126,004,169	25,595,000	63,169,091	9,085,000	2,041,432	2,055,000	227,949,692	215,723,860	443,673,553
2012	125,313,399	26,735,000	36,347,441	9,555,000	2,947,861	2,170,000	203,068,702	242,009,539	445,078,241
2013	128,662,124	28,145,000	36,411,366	10,095,000	3,797,354	2,305,000	209,415,844	239,926,918	449,342,762
2014	136,189,306	29,600,000	35,906,812	10,705,000	4,594,695	2,440,000	219,435,813	233,165,710	452,601,523
2015	134,196,038	4,850,000	36,149,751	11,415,000	5,347,832	2,590,000	194,548,621	233,523,371	428,071,993
2016	135,250,000	-	45,756,956	12,020,000	6,063,337	2,750,000	201,840,293	218,574,801	420,415,094
2017	120,230,000	-	49,980,228	5,488,409	6,716,095	2,915,000	185,329,733	225,508,745	410,838,478
2018	105,470,000	-	49,937,243	5,668,835	4,770,418	3,140,000	168,986,496	233,973,233	402,959,729
2019	92,480,000	-	57,060,083	5,875,462	4,829,442	-	160,244,987	234,157,616	394,402,603
2020	76,435,000	-	65,149,453	6,103,026	5,067,726	-	152,755,206	235,098,912	387,854,118
2021	61,745,000	-	104,087,400	5,405,000	5,279,845	-	176,517,245	199,290,877	375,808,121
2022	56,035,000	-	80,998,012	-	5,472,537	-	142,505,549	235,647,116	378,152,665
2023	43,710,000	-	140,142,495	-	5,651,172	-	189,503,667	191,438,691	380,942,358
2024	36,450,000	-	80,186,436	-	5,813,953	-	122,450,388	252,082,514	374,532,903
2025	35,255,000	-	85,227,449	-	5,916,669	-	126,399,118	248,364,657	374,763,775
2026	33,330,000	-	143,681,189	-	11,715,731	-	188,726,920	185,800,211	374,527,131
2027	27,765,000	-	185,710,836	-	28,327,372	-	241,803,208	129,307,992	371,111,200
2028	24,160,000	-	162,087,687	-	32,430,797	-	218,678,485	151,382,759	370,061,244
2029	3,125,000	-	169,405,321	-	36,915,210	-	209,445,531	142,684,956	352,130,488
2030	-	-	10,277,690	-	52,405,825	-	62,683,515	290,800,810	353,484,325
2031	-	-	9,145,954	-	75,355,000	-	84,500,954	273,831,221	358,332,175
2032	-	-	8,140,997	-	84,295,000	-	92,435,997	271,068,428	363,504,425
2033	-	-	7,243,844	-	-	-	7,243,844	267,750,831	274,994,675
2034	-	-	6,447,732	-	-	-	6,447,732	268,546,943	274,994,675
2035	-	-	5,737,216	-	-	-	5,737,216	269,257,459	274,994,675
2036	-	-	5,107,150	-	-	-	5,107,150	269,887,525	274,994,675
2037	-	-	4,545,622	-	-	-	4,545,622	270,449,053	274,994,675
2038	-	-	4,043,951	-	-	-	4,043,951	270,950,724	274,994,675
2039	-	-	3,600,523	-	-	-	3,600,523	271,394,152	274,994,675
2040	-	-	3,202,467	-	-	-	3,202,467	271,792,208	274,994,675
2041	-	-	66,137,223	-	-	-	66,137,223	208,857,452	274,994,675
2042	-	-	265,360,000	-	-	-	265,360,000	9,638,738	274,998,738
Total	2,192,206,725	238,855,000	2,260,827,153	136,140,732	461,878,040	30,650,000	5,320,557,650	8,596,290,761	13,916,848,412

MORAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Currently, seven entities in the State may issue moral obligation bonds. The moral obligation pledge generally provides that in the event the authority issuing moral obligation bonds determines that moneys of the authority will be insufficient for the payment of principal and interest on such bonds during the next State fiscal period, the authority shall certify to the Governor the amount required to pay such principal and interest and any amounts withdrawn from bond reserve funds to pay principal and interest on moral obligation bonds. The Governor shall then submit the amounts so certified to the General Assembly. The Governor's recommendations for these and all other State appropriations are a matter of executive discretion. Thus, the moral obligation pledge does not constitute a legally enforceable obligation of the Governor to recommend a State appropriation. Moreover, the General Assembly is not statutorily required to make an appropriation for the amount so certified by the authority, nor must the Governor sign any such appropriation bill if passed by the General Assembly.

Debt evidenced by moral obligation bonds is not debt of the State, and is not secured by any State funds.

Table 18

Moral Obligation Bond Authorities' Debt[1]
(As of January 1, 2005)
($ in Millions)

	Moral Obligation Bonds Outstanding
Illinois Housing Development Authority	$ 120.8
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	59.6
Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	24.4
Illinois Finance Authority[2,3]	80.4
Total	$ 334.1

[1]The amounts listed include only those bonds issued under the moral obligation pledge.
[2]The Illinois Rural Bond Bank, Illinois Research Park Authority and the Illinois Development Finance authorities were consolidated into the Illinois Finance Authority, which was created on January 1, 2004 pursuant to Public Act 93-205. The Illinois Finance Authority also has the power to issue moral obligation bonds.
[3]Includes bonds issued by the Illinois Rural Bond Bank in an aggregate amount of $64.9 million.

From time to time, the State has received notices from certain entities which have issued moral obligation bonds that insufficient monies are available for the payment of principal and interest on one or more series of moral obligation bonds or that amounts withdrawn from bond reserve funds to pay principal and interest on moral obligation bonds have not been replenished. To date, such amounts requested from the State have not been material. The State does not have a legal obligation to pay any such amounts and cannot predict whether appropriations for such amounts will be enacted. No assurance can be given that future requests for state appropriation will not be received by the State or that such requests will not be for material amounts. Further, no assurance can be given that an appropriation would be enacted with respect to such future request.

PENSION SYSTEMS

The State has five Retirement Systems: the State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois (the "**SERS**"), the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois (the "**TRS**"), the State Universities Retirement System (the "**SURS**"), the Judges Retirement System of Illinois (the "**JRS**"), and the General Assembly Retirement System (the "**GARS**") (collectively, the "**Retirement Systems**"). The Retirement Systems provide benefits upon retirement, death or disability to employees and beneficiaries.

Pursuant to the Illinois Pension Code, as amended (the "**Pension Code**"), the State is responsible for funding employer contributions of the Retirement Systems. As of June 30, 2004 (the most recently completed fiscal year of the State), the Retirement Systems had an aggregate membership of 310,735 active members, 171,083 inactive members entitled to benefits and 171,220 retired members and beneficiaries. As of June 30, 2004, based upon the most recent available actuarial valuation of the Retirement Systems, the actuarially determined accrued liabilities of the Retirement Systems were approximately $89.8 billion, the fair market value of their assets was approximately $54.7 billion, and the aggregate unfunded accrued actuarial liability ("**UAAL**") with respect to the Retirement Systems was approximately $35.1 billion.

Members of each Retirement System contribute a portion of their annual salary for retirement purposes. The contribution rate ranges from 4 to 12.5 percent depending on the fund to which contributions are deposited and whether or not the member participates in the Federal Social Security program. Benefits paid to retirees generally are based on a fixed benefit plan. Under this type of plan, benefits are generally computed as a percentage of final average salary multiplied by the number of years of service of the employee.

The following chart sets forth the number of participants, assets, liabilities and UAAL for each individual Retirement System.

Table 19

Retirement Systems' Pension Fund Statistics

(As of June 30, 2004)

	Participants				($ in millions)		
Retirement System	**Active**	**Inactive/Entitled to Benefits**	**Retirees and Beneficiaries**	**Total**	**Assets**[1]	**Liabilities**[2]	**UAAL**
TRS	157,785	81,425	77,165	316,375	$ 31,544.7	$ 50,947.4	$ 19,402.7
SURS	81,242	66,727	38,487	186,456	12,586.3	19,078.6	6,492.3
SERS	70,621	22,797	54,298	147,716	9,990.1	18,442.7	8,452.6
JRS	906	35	873	1,814	534.6	1,156.1	621.5
GARS	181	99	397	677	83.2	207.6	124.4
TOTAL FY 2002	**310,735**	**171,083**	**171,220**	**653,038**	**$54,738.9**	**$89,832.4**	**$35,093.5**

[1]Net assets are reported at fair market value per Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 25.

[2]Actuarially determined accrued cost of projected benefits.

STATE LAW REQUIREMENTS FOR RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FUNDING

State law regulates the State's funding of the Retirement Systems. Public Act 88-593, effective July 1, 1995, created an actuarially-based funding method for the Retirement Systems with an ultimate goal of achieving 90 percent funding of Retirement System liabilities. Pursuant to this law, the State's percent of payroll contribution to each Retirement System began increasing in fiscal year 1996 and is scheduled to increase each year through fiscal year 2010. In fiscal years 2011 through 2045, the State's contribution is scheduled to level off to an equal percentage of payroll as necessary to amortize 90 percent of the Retirement Systems' unfunded liabilities by the end of the 50-year period (1995 to 2045). The legislation also provided for continuing appropriations to the Retirement Systems beginning in fiscal year 1996. This provision requires the State to provide contributions to the Retirement Systems without being subject to the annual appropriation process. In the event that the General Assembly fails to appropriate the amounts certified by the Retirement Systems, Public Act 88-593 provides for payments to be made by the Comptroller and the Treasurer, in amounts sufficient to meet the requirements of the Act.

ISSUANCE OF GO PENSION FUNDING BONDS AND ALLOCATION OF PROCEEDS

In April 2003, pursuant to the Bond Act, the State was authorized to issue and sell the GO Pension Funding Bonds, for the purpose of making contributions to, and funding the UAAL of, the Retirement Systems. Pursuant to the Bond Act, the State was required to deposit into the Pension Contribution Fund (the "**Pension Contribution Fund**"), a newly created fund held in the State Treasury, the proceeds from the sale of the GO Pension Funding Bonds less an aggregate amount of proceeds representing up to 12 months' capitalized interest on the GO Pension Funding Bonds and the aggregate amount of proceeds used to pay expenses of the offering of the GO Pension Funding Bonds. Out of the initial net proceeds of GO Pension Funding Bonds deposited into the Pension Contribution Fund, the State was obligated to reserve for transfer to its General Revenue Fund $300 million, representing a portion of the required State contributions to the Retirement Systems for the last quarter of the State's fiscal year 2003, plus the sum of $1.86 billion, representing the required State contributions to the Retirement Systems for the State's fiscal year 2004 (collectively, the "**Reimbursement Amounts**"). Upon the deposit of such $300 million in the Pension Contribution Fund, the State immediately transferred such moneys to its General Revenue Fund. Whenever any payment of State contributions for fiscal year 2004 is made to any Retirement System, the State will transfer from the Pension Contribution Fund to its General Revenue Fund an amount equal to the amount of that payment.

The Bond Act further mandates that all net proceeds of GO Pension Funding Bonds deposited into the Pension Contribution Fund, other than the Reimbursement Amounts described above, be transferred by the State to the Retirement Systems to reduce the UAAL. The amount of the transfer to each Retirement System constituted a portion of the total transfer amount that is the same as such Retirement System's portion of the UAAL of the Retirement Systems as a whole, as most recently determined by the GOMB. The GOMB was required under the Bond Act to complete the allocations among the Retirement Systems as described in the preceding sentence and notify each such Retirement System and the Comptroller within 15 days after net proceeds of GO Pension Funding Bonds in excess of the Reimbursement Amounts have been deposited into the Pension Contribution Fund. Each Retirement System then submitted a voucher to the Comptroller for its allocation and such allocated amount was paid from the Pension Contribution Fund in fiscal year 2004. The total amount paid to the Retirement Systems was $7.3 billion.

On June 12, 2003, the State issued $10 billion of GO Pension Funding Bonds. The net proceeds of the GO Pension Funding Bonds were used to (i) reimburse the State's General Revenue Fund for a portion of the contributions made to the Retirement Systems for the last quarter of the State's fiscal year 2003, or a total of $300 million, (ii) reimburse the State's General Revenue Fund for the State's contributions to the Retirement Systems for the State's fiscal year 2004, up to a total of $1.86 billion, and (iii) fund a portion of the UAAL for the net balance of the proceeds after capitalized interest and issuance costs, or $7.3 billion. The net proceeds of the GO Pension Funding Bonds were not sufficient to fully fund the UAAL.

FUTURE STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Following the issuance of the GO Pension Funding Bonds, pursuant to the Pension Code, the State's contributions to the Retirement Systems from the General Revenue Fund for fiscal year 2005 and thereafter will be decreased by the debt service payments for such fiscal year on the then outstanding GO Pension Funding Bonds. The State's contribution for fiscal year 2005 and for each fiscal year thereafter with respect to each Retirement System will not exceed an amount equal to (i) the amount of the required State contribution that would have been calculated under the provisions of the Pension Code if such Retirement System had not received its allocation of net proceeds of GO Pension Funding Bonds (other than Reimbursement Amounts) as described in the proceeding paragraph, minus (ii) that portion of the State's total debt service payments for that fiscal year on the GO Pension Funding Bonds that is the same as such Retirement System's portion of the total net proceeds transferred to the Retirement Systems as a whole (other than the Reimbursement Amount).

The State, through its legislation, may modify from time to time its computation methodology for purposes of calculating its net UAAL.

DESCRIPTIONS OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois

The General Assembly created the TRS in 1939. TRS administers a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public pension plan and provides its members with retirement, disability and survivor benefits. Generally, members of TRS include all full-time, part-time and substitute Illinois public school personnel, excluding personnel employed within the city of Chicago, in positions requiring certification by the Illinois State Board of Education. Individuals employed in certain state agencies relating to education are also members of TRS.

As of June 30, 2004, there were 157,785 active members and 81,425 inactive members entitled to benefits. In addition, 77,165 retirees and beneficiaries were receiving benefits. Funding for TRS benefit programs is obtained from member contributions, TRS-covered employers contributions, the State, and investment income. The TRS Board of Trustees annually certifies a minimum State contribution based on the statutory formula. The State is obligated to pay this amount on a continuing appropriation. For fiscal year 2004, the State made a contribution of $1,032 million. Moreover, TRS uses outside investment managers, a general consultant and TRS staff to invest the trust assets in accordance with investment guidelines established by the Board of Trustees and the fiduciary standards imposed by state law. Upon termination of service, a member is entitled to a refund of total contributions to TRS. The refund does not include interest or contributions for survivor benefits. By accepting a refund, the member forfeits rights to benefits from TRS.

General Assembly Retirement System

The GARS provides retirement annuities, survivors' annuities and other benefits for members of the General Assembly, certain elected state officials and their beneficiaries.

In 2004, the total membership of GARS was 677. There were 181 active members and 99 inactive members entitled to benefits. Moreover, 397 retirees and beneficiaries were receiving annuities. Contributions are made by members, employers and returns from the investment of trust assets. For fiscal year 2004, the State made a contribution of $5.8 million. Upon termination of service, a member is entitled to a refund of total contributions to GARS, without interest. Acceptance of a refund forfeits all accrued rights and benefits by the member and his or her beneficiaries.

State Employees Retirement System of Illinois

The SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits for, generally, all persons entering state service after serving a six-month qualifying period, unless their position is subject to membership in another state supported system.

In 2004, the total membership of SERS was 147,716. There were 70,621 active members and 22,797 inactive members entitled to benefits. Moreover, 54,298 retirees and beneficiaries were receiving annuities. As of January 2002, most employers now pay all or part of the required employee contributions on behalf of its employees. Contributions are also made by members, employers and returns from the investment of trust assets. For fiscal year 2004, the State made a contribution of $475 million. Upon termination of service, a member is entitled to a refund of total contributions to SERS, without interest. Acceptance of a refund forfeits all accrued rights and benefits by the member and his or her beneficiaries.

Judges' Retirement System of Illinois

The JRS provides retirement annuities, survivors' annuities and other benefits for persons elected or appointed as a judge or associate judge of a court.

In 2004, the total membership of JRS was 1,814. There were 906 active members and 35 inactive members entitled to benefits. Moreover, 873 retirees and beneficiaries were receiving annuities. Contributions are made by members, employers and returns from the investment of trust assets. For fiscal year 2004, the State made a contribution of $36.5 million. Upon termination of service, a member is entitled to a refund of total contributions to JRS, without interest. Acceptance of a refund forfeits all accrued rights and benefits by the member and his or her beneficiaries.

State Universities Retirement System

The SURS generally provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits for all permanent status employees with an appointment of 4 months or one academic term, whichever is less. Employees now have the option of selecting the type of account into which their money is deposited. The three options are: (1) the traditional benefits plan, (2) the portable benefits plan, and (3) the self-managed benefits plan. In 2004, there were 81,242 active members in SURS, with 66,727 inactive members entitled to benefits. An additional 38,487 retirees and beneficiaries were receiving annuities.

Under the traditional benefits plan, the State and members contribute to the retirement fund. Upon termination of services, a member may receive a refund consisting of the amount of the member's contribution plus interest credited (not to exceed 4.5%). Any employer or State matching funds will be forfeited.

Under the portable benefits plan, the State and members contribute to the retirement fund for each employee. The amount of the employer's contribution is determined each year dependent on many variables but usually ranges between 8 and 10%. Upon termination of services, with less than 5 years of service credit, a member is entitled to receive a refund consisting of total contributions plus the full effective rate of interest that has accumulated on the contributions. Upon termination of services with 5 or more years of qualified service, a member may receive a refund consisting of contributions plus interest and an equal match from the State. For fiscal year 2004, the State made a contribution of $289.7 million to this plan and the traditional benefits plan.

Under the self-managed plan, the State and members contribute to the retirement fund of each employee. For fiscal year 2004, the State made a contribution of $22.0 million to this plan. Upon termination of services with less than 5 years of service, a member forfeits the State contributions. Upon termination of services with 5 or more years of service, a member may receive his or her account balance in a lump sum.

FUNDING FOR RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

One measure of the fiscal condition of retirement systems, the degree of funding or the funding ratio is the ratio of net assets to total liabilities. Table 20 summarizes the degree of funding for the Retirement Systems from fiscal year 2000 through fiscal year 2004.

Table 20

PENSION SYSTEMS
DEGREE OF FUNDING
FISCAL YEARS 1999-2004
($ in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Total Assets[1]	Total Liabilities[2]	Ratio (%)
2000	45,949.7	61,518.9	74.7
2001	42,789.3	67,768.9	63.1
2002	40,252.6	75,198.2	53.5
2003	40,721.2	83,825.2	48.6
2004	54,738.9	89,832.4	60.9

[1]Net assets are reported at fair market value per Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 25.
[2]Actuarially determined accrued cost of projected benefits.

In fiscal year 2004, in addition to its then current obligations to the Retirement Systems for fiscal year 2004 in the amount of $1.86 billion, the State appropriated approximately $7.3 billion to the Retirement Systems from the proceeds of the GO Pension Funding Bonds previously discussed.

Table 20 reflects the fair market value of the total assets of the Retirement Systems and the actuarially determined accrued cost of projected benefits of the Retirement Systems as of the fiscal years of the State contained therein. The UAAL has increased from time to time as a result of State legislation increasing benefits to participants in the Retirement Systems and declining performance of investments held within each such Retirement System. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no assurance can be given that the actuarial assumptions underlying the calculations of total liabilities of the Retirement Systems or underlying the calculations of the total assets of the Retirement Systems due to a reduced reinvestment rate on the Retirement Systems' investment portfolio could not be modified in a material manner from time to time in the future. Such modification could result in a significant increase in the UAAL of the Retirement Systems and, therefore, a significant increase in the obligations of the State. In addition, the UAAL may be affected by certain other factors, including, without limitation, inflation, changes in the Pension Code, and changes in benefits provided or in the contribution rates of the State.

Public Act 92-566, effective June 25, 2002, allowed eligible State employees to purchase up to 60 months of age and service in order to qualify for early retirement. To be eligible, a State employee needed to be on active payroll in June 2002, or on lay-off status with a right of re-employment or recall, or on disability leave for not more than two years, and have a minimum of eight years of creditable service exclusive of service time established by Public Act 92-566 and not previously retired under Article 14 or Article 16-133.3 of the Pension Code. Contractual employment with the State by a person who elects the early retirement incentive is prohibited other than as a 75-day temporary employee. This act established that the unfunded liability from this early retirement initiative would be amortized over a 10-year period. The estimated increase in unfunded pension liability was $622 million at the time Public Act 92-566 was enacted and $70 million was provided in the fiscal year 2004 budget to begin the 10-year amortization. The actual increase in unfunded pension liability, as calculated under the provisions of Public Act 92-566, was $2.452 billion. The errors in the estimate were due to the number of employees electing early retirement as well as their average compensation. Certain known benefit enhancements and the waiver of the early retirement monthly benefit reduction were not included in the original estimated cost. Public Act 93-839 redefined the amount subject to 10-year amortization from the increase in unfunded pension liability to the increase in the present value of future pension benefits, provided $70 million to fund amortization in fiscal year 2005 and calls for the 10-year amortization to begin in fiscal year 2006. The amount subject to 10-year amortization is 1.752 billion. Approximately 11,040 employees took advantage of this retirement option.

Public Act 93-839 authorizes the provision of certain incentives to non-frontline State employees to leave State employment. Included in these incentives is an offer to refund to employees their pension contributions, plus statutory interest, times two. Absent this incentive, employees leaving State employment and requesting a refund are only entitled to a refund of their contributions. This plan resulted in an immaterial reduction in the unfunded pension liability.

FINANCIAL DATA FOR RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

The tables that follow provide information on the assets, liabilities, income and expenses for each Retirement System for fiscal years 1999 through 2003. The data were obtained from the audited financial statements of the Retirement Systems.

Table 21
State Retirement Systems
Fiscal Year 2003
($ in Thousands)

	SERS	TRS	SURS	GARS	JRS	TOTAL	SELF MANAGED PLAN STATE UNIVERSITIES
Begin, Net Asset Balances	7,673,892.7	22,366,284.8	9,814,676.6	54,050.6	343,659.3	40,252,564.0	134,753.7 .
Income	696,296.3	2,814,134.9	780,905.0	7,154.8	44,119.0	4,342,610.0	60,404.3
Member contributions	285,209.3	732,020.5	245,243.1	1,954.2	12,905.0	1,277,332.1	30,658.0
State contributions	396,067.2	929,709.8	249,329.8	5,163.0	31,373.0	1,611,642.8	20,316.2
Investment income	15,019.8	1,060,852.1	250,398.3	(233.1)	(226.1)	1,325,811.0	4,993.2
Other	0.0	91,552.5	35,933.8	270.7	67.1	127,824.1	4,436.9
Expenditures	868,077.6	2,055,596.4	882,076.0	11,529.1	57,724.7	3,875,003.8	3,628.9
Benefits	831,486.6	1,998,622.3	836,661.7	11,131.5	56,714.5	3,734,616.6	670.5
Refunds	28,369.8	43,114.7	32,218.8	106.7	582.5	104,392.5	2,958.4
Administration	8,221.2	13,859.4	11,913.0	290.9	427.7	34,712.2	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	1,282.5	0.0	0.0	1,282.5	0.0
Equity Transfer			1,041.7				(1,041.7)
Ending Net Asset Balance	7,502,111.4	23,124.823.3	9,714,547.3	49,676.3	330,053.6	40,721,211.9	190,487.4
Actuarial Liabilities	17,593,980.0	46,933,432.0	18,025,032.0	196,510.1	1,076,232.0	83,825,186.1	N/A
Unfunded Accrued Liability	10,091,868.6	23,808,608.7	8,310,484.7	146,833.8	746,178.4	43,103,974.2	N/A
Asset/Liability Ratio	42.6%	49.3%	53.9%	25.3%	30.7%	48.6%	N/A

[1] The Self Managed Plan (SMP) under the State Universities Retirement System is not included in the totals. The SMP is a defined contribution plan and, by definition, is fully funded and does not carry unfunded liability.
[2] Reflects valuation of assets on a market basis as of June 30, 1996, per GASB Statement 25.
[3] Actuarially determined accrued benefit costs.
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 22
State Retirement Systems
Fiscal Year 2002
($ in Thousands)

	SERS	TRS	SURS	GARS	JRS	TOTAL	SELF MANAGED PLAN STATE UNIVERSITIES
Begin, Net Asset Balances	8,276,661.4	23,315,646.1	10,753,296.9	61,997.8	381,733.6	42,789,335.8	101,943.4
Income	36,920.6	864,522.7	(143,600.4)	2,359.0	15,525.4	775,727.3	33,685.8
Member contributions	196,915.4	681,151.8	251,573.7	1,552.3	12,487.3	1,143,680.5	25,904.0
State contributions	386,116.6	814,793.8	221,537.7	4,678.0	27,532.0	1,454,604.1	18,886.3
Investment income	(546,111.4)	(723,987.0)	(651,298.4)	(3,914.8)	(24,493.9)	(1,949,805.5)	(15,185.7)
Other	0.0	92,618.1	34,586.6	43.5	0.0	127,248.2	4,081.2
Expenditures	639,689.3	1,813,884.0	793,470.0	10,306.2	53,599.37	3,310,949.2	2,425.4
Benefits	617,918.5	1,759,748.7	743,267.1	9,953.2	52,822.3	3,183,709.8	2.8
Refunds	14,147.2	38,755.6	37,040.4	68.2	353.2	90,364.6	2,422.6
Administration	7,623.6	13,487.4	11,868.0	284.8	424.2	33,688.0	0.0
Other	0.0	1,892.3	1,294.5	0.0	0.0	3,186.8	0.0
Equity Transfer			(1,549.9)				1,549.9
Ending Net Asset Balance	7,673,892.7	22,366,284.8	9,814,676.6	54,050.6	343,659.3	40,252,564.0	134,753.7
Actuarial Liabilities	14,291,044.6	43,047,674.0	16,654,041.0	184,582.5	1,020,846.8	75,198,188.9	N/A
Unfunded Accrued Liability	6,617,151.9	20,681,389.2	6,839,364.4	130,531.9	677,187.5	34,945,624.9	N/A
Asset/Liability Ratio	53.7%	52.0%	58.9%	29.3%	33.7%	53.5%	N/A

[1] The Self Managed Plan (SMP) under the State Universities Retirement System is not included in the totals. The SMP is a defined contribution plan and, by definition, is fully funded and does not carry unfunded liability.
[2] Reflects valuation of assets on a market basis as of June 30, 1996, per GASB Statement 25.
[3] Actuarially determined accrued benefit costs.
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 23
State Retirement Systems
Fiscal Year 2001
($ in Thousands)

	SERS	TRS	SURS	GARS	JRS	TOTAL	SELF MANAGED PLAN STATE UNIVERSITIES
Begin, Net Asset Balances	8,910,900.7	24,481,412.6	12,063,949.6	70,471.4	422,933.7	45,949,668.0	73,412.4
Income	(72,495.0)	449,933.5	(584,898.7)	1,068.6	8,175.1	(198,216.5)	28,605.1
Member contributions	173,778.7	643,563.3	221,581.5	1,407.6	12,291.1	1,052,622.2	20,218.7
State contributions	366,029.0	724,007.8	216,349.1	4,305.0	24,218.0	1,334,908.9	16,254.9
Investment income	(612,302.7)	(1,015,255.2)	(1,053,627.0)	(4,650.9)	(28,464.9)	(2,714,300.7)	(11,043.1)
Other	0.0	97,617.6	30,797.7	6.9	130.9	128,553.1	3,174.6
Expenditures	561,744.2	1,615,700.0	723,227.5	9,542.2	49,375.3	2,959,589.2	2,600.6
Benefits	537,591.7	1,566,793.2	664,792.8	9,228.0	48,330.8	2,826,736.5	48.2
Refunds	17,012.2	35,849.1	45,747.1	37.8	633.6	99,279.8	2,552.4
Administration	7,140.3	12,640.6	11,185.2	276.4	410.9	31,653.3	0.0
Other	0.0	417.1	1,502.5	0.0	0.0	1,919.6	0.0
Equity Transfer			(2,526.4)				2,526.4
Ending Net Asset Balance	8,276,661.4	23,315,646.1	10,753,296.9	61,997.8	381,733.6	42,789,335.8	101,943.4
Actuarial Liabilities	12,572,240.1	39,166,697.0	14,915,317.0	177,546.1	937,091.5	67,768,891.8	N/A
Unfunded Accrued Liability	4,295,578.8	15,851,050.9	4,162,020.1	115,548.3	555,357.9	24,979,556.0	N/A
Asset/Liability Ratio	65.8%	59.5%	72.1%	34.9%	40.7%	63.1%	N/A

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[2] Reflects valuation of assets on a market basis as of June 30, 1996, per GASB Statement 25.
[3] Actuarially determined accrued benefit costs.
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 24
State Retirement Systems
Fiscal Year 2000
($ in Thousands)

	SERS	TRS	SURS	GARS	JRS	TOTAL	SELF MANAGED PLAN STATE UNIVERSITIES
Begin, Net Asset Balances	7,986,433.0	22,237,709.0	10,761,726.3	66,832.5	389,761.9	41,442,462.7	31,302.9
Income	1,436,928.2	3,686,437.2	1,957,900.1	12,830.2	78,265.4	7,172,361.1	37,289.7
Member contributions	164,792.4	619,622.8	222,459.5	1,317.5	12,005.4	1,020,197.6	15,554.0
State contributions	340,872.5	639,298.9	212,478.8	3,951.0	21,388.0	1,217,989.2	12,108.2
Investment income	931,263.5	2,336,217.1	1,494,329.6	7,561.7	44,848.4	4,814,220.1	7,007.8
Other	0.0	91,298.4	28,632.2	0.0	23.6	119,954.2	2,619.7
Expenditures	512,460.5	1,442,733.6	649,306.8	9,191.3	45,093.6	2,658,785.8	1,550.2
Benefits	489,915.4	1,402,246.0	590,206.2	8,840.7	44,218.7	2,535,427.0	12.9
Refunds	15,931.3	28,797.1	46,801.0	97.6	498.2	92,125.2	1,537.3
Administration	6,613.8	11,680.6	10,901.9	253.0	376.7	29,826.0	0.0
Other		9.9	1,397.7	0.0	0.0	1,407.6	0.0
Equity Transfer			(6,370.0)				6,370.0
Ending Net Asset Balance	8,910,900.7	24,481,412.6	12,063,949.6	70,471.4	422,933.7	45,949,668.0	73,412.4
Actuarial Liabilities	10,912,987.9	35,886,404.0	13,679,039.0	169,362.9	871,153.4	61,518,947.2	N/A
Unfunded Accrued Liability	2,002,087.2	11,404,991.4	1,615,089.4	98,891.5	448,219.7	15,569,279.2	N/A
Asset/Liability Ratio	81.7%	68.2%	88.2%	41.6%	48.5%	74.7%	N/A

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[2] Reflects valuation of assets on a market basis as of June 30, 1996, per GASB Statement 25.
[3] Actuarially determined accrued benefit costs.
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 25
STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
FISCAL YEAR 1999
($ IN THOUSANDS)

	SERS	TRS	SURS	GARS	JRS	TOTAL	SELF MANAGED PLAN STATE UNIVERSITIES
Begin, Net Asset Balances	7,064,494.8	19,965,887.4	9,792,000.0	62,737.6	356,692.9	37,241,812.7	1,678.0
Income	1,383,227.0	3,592,632.8	1,552,871.5	12,797.1	74,572.3	6,616,100.7	15,661.10
Member contributions	159,580.2	866,375.9	212,965.7	1,413.7	11,270.1	1,251,605.6	6,709.3
State contributions	315,525.0	572,950.6	212,393.6	3,592.0	18,688.8	1,123,150.0	5,238.6
Investment income	908,121.8	2,089,661.0	1,102,031.7	7,683.6	44,613.4	4,152,111.5	2,518.2
Other	0.0	63,645.3	25,480.5	107.8	0.0	89,233.6	1,194.9
Expenditures	461,288.8	1,320,811.2	568,587.5	8,702.2	41,503.3	2,400,893.0	593.8
Benefits	440,842.4	1,284,126.6	525,966.1	8,333.7	40,851.6	2,300,120.4	0.0
Refunds	14,012.5	25,858.9	31,329.9	129.4	296.1	71,626.8	593.8
Administration	6,433.9	10,680.1	9,991.2	239.1	355.6	27,699.9	0.0
Other		145.6	1,300.3	0.0	0.0	1,445.9	0.0
Equity Transfer			(14,557.7)				14,557.7
Ending Net Asset Balance	7,986,433.0	22,237,709.0	10,761,726.3	66,832.5	389,761.9	41,442,462.7	31,302.9
Actuarial Liabilities	9,998,205.0	33,205,513.0	12,617,495.0	160,870.8	805,587.2	56,787,671.0	N/A
Unfunded Accrued Liability	2,011,722.0	10,967,804.0	1,855,768.7	94,038.3	415,825.3	15,345,208.3	N/A
Asset/Liability Ratio	79.9%	67.0%	85.3%	41.5%	48.4%	73.0%	N/A

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[2] Reflects valuation of assets on a market basis as of June 30, 1996, per GASB Statement 25.
[3] Actuarially determined accrued benefit costs.
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The information contained in this Official Statement is subject to change without notice and no implication is to be derived therefrom or from the sale of the Certificates that there has been no change in the affairs of the State or the information contained herein since the dates as of which such information is given. Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimate, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the State and the purchasers of any of the Certificates.

MISCELLANEOUS

Additional information regarding the Bonds and this Official Statement is available by contacting the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, 108 State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62706; telephone: (217) 782-4520.

The State has authorized the distribution of this Official Statement.

This Official Statement regarding the State's General Obligation Certificates of March 2005, has been duly executed and delivered by the Director of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget on behalf of the State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

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Director of the Governor's Office of
Management and Budget

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APPENDIX A

ECONOMIC DATA

Illinois is a state of diversified economic strength. Personal income and workforce composition in Illinois are similar to that of the United States as a whole. Measured by per capita personal income, Illinois ranks fourth among the ten most populous states and fourteenth among all states. Illinois ranks third among all states in total cash receipts from crops, fourth in agricultural exports and ranks among the top states in several measures of manufacturing activity. Chicago serves as the transportation center of the Midwest and the headquarters of many of the nation's major corporations and financial institutions. Table A-1 compares the workforce composition of Illinois to that of the United States as a whole. Table A-2 shows the distribution of Illinois non-agricultural employment by industry sector.

Table A-1
Payroll Jobs by Industry – 2003
(Thousands)

	ILLINOIS	% OF TOTAL	U.S.	% OF TOTAL
Natural Resources and Mining	10	0.2	587	0.4
Construction	275	4.7	6,911	5.3
Manufacturing	710	12.2	25,497	19.4
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	1,183	20.3	11,208	8.5
Information and Financial Activities	537	9.2	14,393	11.0
Professional and Business Services	771	13.2	16,457	12.5
Education and Health Services	723	12.4	16,897	12.9
Leisure and Hospitality	509	8.7	12,339	9.4
Other Services	255	4.4	5,418	4.1
Government	854	14.7	21,528	16.4
Total	5,827	100.0	131,235	100.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2004.
Note: Columns may not add due to rounding. Beginning in March 2003, the basis for industry classification changed from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System.

Table A-2
Non-Agricultural Payroll Jobs By Industry
Illinois-1999 Through 2004
(Thousands)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total Non-Agricultural Employment	**5,958**	**6,045**	**5,995**	**5,895**	**5,813**	**5,825**
Natural Resources and Mining	11	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	256	270	277	276	277	279
Manufacturing	882	871	815	756	720	707
Non-Durable Goods	324	322	311	298	287	283
Durable Goods	558	549	505	458	433	424
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	1,230	1,248	1,232	1,197	1,184	1,186
Wholesale Trade	317	321	317	306	306	301
Retail Trade	642	651	643	633	622	628
Transportation and Utilities	271	276	272	258	256	257
Information and Financial Activities	553	557	558	549	537	537
Professional and Business Services	813	838	814	786	766	770
Educational and Health Services	665	681	697	711	715	730
Leisure and Hospitality	479	487	491	494	497	511
Other Services	243	245	251	255	250	248
Government	826	840	850	861	857	854

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2005.
Note: Columns may not add due to rounding. Beginning in March 2003, the basis for industry classification changed from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System.

Agriculture

Illinois is a major agricultural state. Tables A-3 and A-4 summarize key agricultural production statistics.

Table A-3
Illinois Cash Receipts from Crops and Livestock
($ in Millions)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Rank Among States - 2003
Crops	5,233	5,312	5,704	5,924	6,490	3
Livestock	1,524	1,710	1,843	1,562	1,800	22
Total	6,757	7,022	7,547	7,486	8,290	7

Source: U.S. Department of Agricultural-Economic Research Service.
Columns may not add due to rounding.

Table A-4
Agricultural Exports
Federal Fiscal Year 2003
($ in Millions)

Agricultural Exports	U.S. Total	Illinois Share	Percent of U.S.	Rank Among States
All Commodities	56,186.40	3,363.50	3.9	4
Feed Grain and Products	6,731.00	1,003.20	15.6	2
Soybeans and Products	8,287.50	1,364.10	16.4	2

Source: U.S. Department of Agricultural-Economic Research Service.

Financial Institutions

Illinois serves as the financial center of the Midwest. The State ranks fourth among all states in total assets for commercial banks. As of September 30, 2004, there were 755 commercial and savings banks in Illinois with total assets of $53.2 billion. Additionally, as of September 30, 2004, there were 55 OTS-regulated and FDIC-insured thrift institutions in Illinois with total assets of $27.7 billion.

Two foreign banking corporations, ABN-AMRO (which also owns LaSalle National Bank and Standard Federal Bank, maintain their North American headquarters in Illinois. Together, these banks have more than $163 billion in bank assets. In addition, The Northern Trust Company, which is a multi-national bank with offices throughout the world, has its headquarters in Illinois. Together there banks have more than $280 billion in banking assets.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Office of Thrift Supervision.

Contract Construction

Contracts for future construction in Illinois averaged $15.6 billion annually during the period 1994 through 2003 and totaled $18.8 billion in 2003. During the period 1994 through 2003, building permits issued for residential construction averaged 52,460 annually, with an average annual valuation of $6.4 billion. Table A-5 presents annual data on contracts for future construction and residential building activity.

Table A-5
Contracts for Future Construction
and Residential Building Activity

	Residential, Non-Residential and Non-Building Contracts for	Residential Building Activity (Privately-Owned Housing Units)[2]	
Year	Future Construction[1] ($ in Millions)	Permits	Valuation ($ in Millions)
1992	10,600	40,430	3,962
1993	11,161	44,742	4,487
1994	12,008	49,290	5,012
1995	11,726	47,467	4,844
1996	12,667	49,592	5,199
1997	12,703	46,323	5,087
1998	15,000	47,984	5,618
1999	16,450	53,974	6,538
2000	16,945	51,944	6,528
2001	19,393	54,839	7,141
2002	20,733	60,971	8,546
2003	18,788	62,211	9,106

1 Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information System Co.
2 U. S. Department of Commerce, Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits: Annual, various issues.

Personal Income

Per capita income in Illinois is greater than the average in both the United States and the Great Lakes Region. Table A-6 presents personal income data, and Table A-7 presents per capita income comparisons.

Table A-6
Personal Income - 2004
($ in Billions)

	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Illinois	238.5	400.4	410.3	416	431.7	437.2
United States	4,861.90	8,422.10	8,703.00	8,900.00	9,380.50	9,592.70

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, January 2005

Table A-7
Per Capita Personal Income

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	RANK
Illinois	$11,005	$20,824	$32,187	$32,782	$33,053	$33,205	14
United States	10,114	19,477	29,847	30,527	30,906	31,459	--
Ten Most Populous States:							
New Jersey	11,707	24,572	38,372	39,077	39,461	40,002	1
New York	11,015	23,523	34,900	35,626	35,805	36,296	2
California	11,951	21,638	32,466	32,892	32,989	33,403	3
Illinois	**$11,005**	**$20,824**	**$32,187**	**$32,782**	**$33,053**	**$33,205**	**4**
Pennsylvania	10,085	19,687	29,697	30,318	31,116	31,706	5
Michigan	10,314	18,922	29,553	29,499	29,816	31,196	6
Florida	9,933	19,564	28,511	29,247	29,758	29,972	7
Ohio	10,046	18,743	28,208	28,627	29,195	29,953	8
Georgia	8,420	17,603	27,989	28,555	28,821	29,259	9
Texas	9,880	17,421	28,313	28,943	29,039	29,076	10
Great Lakes States:							
Illinois	**$11,005**	**$20,824**	**$32,187**	**$32,782**	**$33,053**	**$33,205**	**1**
Michigan	10,314	18,922	29,553	29,499	29,816	31,196	2
Wisconsin	10,107	18,072	28,573	29,361	30,050	30,723	3
Ohio	10,046	18,743	28,208	28,627	29,195	29,953	4
Indiana	9,374	17,491	27,134	27,619	28,032	28,797	5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 2004.

Table A-8
Unemployment

	Number of Unemployed							Unemployment Rate (%)						
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
United States	6,210,000	5,880,000	5,692,000	6,801,000	8,378,000	8,774,000	8,020,000	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.3	5.8	6.1	5.4
Illinois	267,802	273,113	308,862	389,118	418,457	423,065	371,533	4.2	4.2	4.8	6.1	6.5	6.7	5.8
Bloomington-Normal MSA	2,042	2,057	2,316	2,285	2,570	2,634	3,865	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	4
Champaign-Urbana MSA	2,662	2,508	2,434	2,798	3,227	3,292	3,469	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.3
Chicago PMSA	180,451	176,631	179,220	231,495	286,929	290,004	249,279	4.3	4.1	4.1	5.4	6.7	6.8	5.8
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA, IL portion Island MSA, IL portion	4,023	5,916	5,584	5,695	6,048	6,182	4,911	3.9	5.6	5.3	5.5	6	6.2	4.9
Decatur MSA	3,287	2,981	3,074	3,698	4,656	4,134	3,425	5.6	4.8	5.0	6.3	8.2	7.4	6.1
Kankakee MSA	3,190	2,896	2,566	3,078	3,790	4,027	4,003	6.1	5.4	4.8	5.8	7.2	7.7	7.4
Peoria-Pekin MSA	6,800	7,660	7,354	8,606	9,694	9,967	9,185	3.7	4	3.9	4.6	5.3	5.5	5
Rockford MSA	8,874	9,236	9,573	13,150	15,408	16,486	13,789	4.5	4.5	4.7	6.5	7.8	8.4	7.1
Springfield MSA	4,259	3,969	3,889	4,280	4,986	5,505	5,469	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.2	5.1
St. Louis MSA, IL portion	15,195	14,237	15,013	16,751	18,002	18,792	19,005	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.5

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Population

Illinois is the nation's fifth most populous state.

Table A-9
Population: Illinois and Selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas

	1980	1990	2000
Illinois	11,427,409	11,430,602	12,419,293
Chicago CMS (IL Part)	7,348,874	7,507,113	8,272,768
St. Louis MSA (IL Part)	588,464	588,995	599,845
Rockford MSA	325,852	329,626	371,236
Peoria MSA	365,864	339,172	347,387
Springfield MSA	187,770	189,550	201,437
Champaign-Urbana MSA	168,392	173,025	179,669

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (Populations for 1980 and 1990 reflect Metropolitan Statistical Area definitions as of June 30, 1993).

Table A-10
Illinois Population by Age Group

	1990	2000
Under 5 years	848	877
5-14 years	1,633	1,835
15-24 years	1,678	1,745
25-34 years	1,993	1,812
35-44 years	1,700	1,984
45-54 years	1,167	1,627
55-64 years	975	1,041
65 years and over	1,437	1,500
TOTAL	11,431	12,419

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.
Note: Columns may not add due to rounding

APPENDIX B

PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

March 3, 2005

State of Illinois
State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois

Dear Sirs:

We have examined a record of proceedings relating to the issuance of $765,000,000 aggregate principal amount of General Obligation Certificates of March, 2005 (the "Certificates") of the State of Illinois (the "State"). The Certificates are authorized and issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 9(c) of Article IX of the State Constitution and the Short Term Borrowing Act, 30 Illinois Compiled Statutes 340.

The Certificates are issuable in the form of fully registered certificates in the denominations of $5,000 and any integral multiple thereof. The Certificates delivered on original issuance are dated March 3, 2005. The Certificates mature (without option of prior redemption) on June 3, 2005 and bear interest from their date payable at maturity at the rate of _____% per annum.

In our opinion, the Certificates are valid and legally binding general obligations of the State of Illinois. However, the enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to the Certificates may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or other laws affecting creditors' rights and remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

In our opinion, the Short Term Borrowing Act constitutes an appropriation out of any moneys in the State Treasury of an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Certificates as the same shall become due and payable; and the Governor, the Comptroller and Treasurer of the State are authorized to order the transfer of any moneys in the State Treasury into the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund of the State to provide for the payment of the Certificates.

We are of the opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Certificates is not includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes. If there is continuing compliance with the applicable requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"), we are of the opinion that interest on the Certificates will continue to be excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes. We are further of the opinion that the Certificates are not "private activity bonds" within the meaning of Section 141(a) of the Code. Accordingly, interest on the Certificates is not an item of tax preference for purposes of computing individual or corporate alternative minimum taxable income. However, interest on the Certificates is includable in corporate earnings and profits and therefore must be taken into account when computing corporate alternative minimum taxable income for purposes of the corporate alternative minimum tax.

The Code contains certain requirements that must be satisfied from and after the date hereof in order to preserve the exclusion from gross income for Federal income tax purposes of interest on the Certificates. These requirements relate to the use and investment of the proceeds of the Certificates, the payment of certain amounts to the United States, the security and source of payment of the Certificates and the use of the property financed with the proceeds of the Certificates. The State has covenanted to comply with these requirements.

Interest on the Certificates is not exempt from Illinois income taxes.

Very truly yours,

UNGARETTI & HARRIS LLP

APPENDIX C

GLOBAL BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company ("*DTC*"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Certificates. The Certificates will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co., (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Certificates, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 2 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 85 countries that DTC's participants *("Direct Participants")* deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation *("DTCC")*. DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation (NSCC, GSCC, MBSCC and EMCC, also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly *("Indirect Participants"*). DTC has Standard & Poor's highest rating: AAA. The DTC Rules applicable to its Direct and Indirect Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of Certificates under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Certificates on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Certificate *("Beneficial Owner")* is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Certificates are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Certificates, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Certificates is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Certificates deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Certificates with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co., or such other nominee, do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Certificates; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Certificates are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Certificates within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Certificates unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the State as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Certificates are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments (including redemption proceeds) on the Certificates will be made to Cede & Co. or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts, upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the State or the Treasurer of the State, as Certificate registrar and paying agent for the Certificates *("Certificate Registrar"*), on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Certificate Registrar, or the State, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest (including redemption proceeds) to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the State or the Certificate Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners shall be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Certificates at any time by giving reasonable notice to the State or the Certificate Registrar. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, Certificate certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The State may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Certificate certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

The information in this Official Statement concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the State believes to be reliable, but the State takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

APPENDIX D

LIMITED CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

The following is a summary of certain provisions of the Undertaking of the State and does not purport to be complete. The statements made under in this Appendix D are subject to the detailed provisions of the Undertaking, a copy of which is available upon request from the GOMB.

Material Events Disclosure

The State covenants that it will disseminate to each Nationally Recognized Municipal Securities Information Repository (a "**NRMSIR**") then recognized by the SEC for purposes of the Rule or to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "**MSRB**") and to the repository, if any, designated by the State as the state depository (the "**SID**") in a timely manner the disclosure of the occurrence of an Event (as described below) with respect to the Certificates that is material, as materiality is interpreted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The "Events", certain of which may not be applicable to the Certificates, are:

- principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- non-payment related defaults;
- unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the security;
- modifications to the rights of security holders;
- bond calls;
- defeasances;
- release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the securities; and
- rating changes.

Consequences of Failure of the State to Provide Information

If the State fails to comply with any provision of the Undertaking, the beneficial owner of any Certificate may seek mandamus or specific performance by court order, to cause the State to comply with its obligations under the Undertaking. A default under the Undertaking shall not be deemed a default under the Certificate Order, and the sole remedy under the Undertaking in the event of any failure of the State to comply with the Undertaking shall be an action to compel performance.

Amendment; Waiver

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Undertaking, the State by a duly enacted order authorizing such amendment or waiver, may amend the Undertaking, and any provision of the Undertaking may be waived, if:

(a) The amendment or the waiver is made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature, or status of the State, or type of business conducted;

(b) The Undertaking, as amended, or the provision, as waived, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of the primary offering, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances; and

(c) The amendment or waiver does not materially impair the interests of the beneficial owners of the Bonds, as determined by a party unaffiliated with the State (such as bond counsel).

Termination of Undertaking

The Undertaking shall be terminated if the State no longer has any legal liability for any obligation on or relating to repayment of the Certificate under the Certificate Order. The State shall give timely notice to each NRMSIR or to the MSRB and to the SID, if any, if there is such a termination.

Additional Information

Nothing in the Undertaking will be deemed to prevent the State from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in the Undertaking or any other means of communication, or including any notice of occurrence of a material Event, in addition to that which is required by the Undertaking. If the State chooses to include any information in any notice of occurrence of a material Event in addition to that which is specifically required by the Undertaking, the State will have no obligation under the Undertaking to update such information or include it in any future notice of occurrence of a material Event.

Dissemination Agent

The State may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under the Undertaking, and may discharge any such Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent.

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