

APPROVED
DECEMBER 10, 2019

STATE OF ILLINOIS
BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FISCAL YEAR 2021
HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS
OPERATIONS, GRANTS, AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

PRESENTED BY THE STAFF TO
THE ILLINOIS BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

December 2019

Fiscal Year 2021 Higher Education Budget Recommendations

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Major Highlights for Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Recommendations	12
History and Recommendations Summary Tables	15
Table 1: Higher Education Operations and Grants, General Funds	15
Table 2: Higher Education Operations and Grants, All Funds	16
Table 3: Higher Education Operations and Grants, Other Appropriated Funds.....	17
Illinois Higher Education Operations Funding since Fiscal Year 2002.....	18
Public Universities	18
Community Colleges	23
Monetary Award Program.....	24
Mandates and Other Pressures.....	26
Funding a K-16 System.....	26
Pension Funding.....	28
Sector and Agency History and Recommendation Tables.....	30
Table 4: Universities Operations and Grants, General Funds	30
Table 5: Fiscal Year 2021 PBF Allocation with 0.5% Performance Funding Set-Aside.....	31
Table 6: Community College Operations and Grants, Appropriated Funds	32
Table 7: Adult Education and Postsecondary Career and Technical Education	33
Table 8: Illinois Student Assistance Commission	34
Table 9: Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy	35
Table 10: State Universities Civil Service System.....	36
Table 11: Illinois Board of Higher Education Operations.....	37
Table 12: Illinois Board of Higher Education Grants/Special Initiatives.....	38
Table 13: State Universities Retirement System	39
Recommendations Summary Narrative by Sector	40
Public Universities	40
Community Colleges	42
Adult Education and Postsecondary Career and Technical Education.....	43
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	43
Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy.....	49
State Universities Civil Service System	50
Illinois Board of Higher Education Grants/Special Initiatives	50
State Universities Retirement System	58
Capital Improvements	59
Higher Education Capital, Deferred Maintenance, Renewal Needs	59
Table 14: Summary of Higher Education Capital Requests and Recommendations	63
Table 15: Higher Education Capital Improvement Priority List	64
Table 16: Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020 Appropriated and Reappropriated Capital Funding.....	65
Table 17: Capital Improvement Projects: Institutional Detail.....	74
Additional Supporting Information.....	89
IBHE Statutory Requirements	89
Benefits from Investing in Higher Education	89

Impact of the Budget Impasse and the Danger of a New Impasse	90
Appendix A: Performance Funding.....	93
Appendix B: Glossary of Higher Education Terminology.....	97
Appendix C: Historical Illinois Higher Education Budget Data.....	111
Table C-1: State General Funds Appropriations, 2000-2020	112
Table C-2: Public University Undergraduate Tuition and Fees, 2010-2020	113
Table C-3: Public University Graduate Tuition and Fees, 2011-2020	116
Table C-4: Public University Professional Tuition and Fees, 2014-2020	119
Table C-5: FY 2020 Community College Tuition and Fees by District.....	122
Table C-6: Monetary Award Program (MAP) Award Values, 1996-2019	123
Table C-7: Monetary Award Program (MAP) Number of Awards, 1996-2019	124
Appendix D: Public University Deferred Maintenance and Capital Pictures	125
Appendix E: Description of Bond Ratings	131

**FISCAL YEAR 2021 HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR OPERATIONS, GRANTS, AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**

Submitted for: Action.

Summary: This item recommends approval of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Recommendations for higher education operations, grants, and capital improvements. The Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Recommendation is utilizing last year's basic format providing one comprehensive proposal to the Board.

Action Requested: That the Illinois Board of Higher Education approve the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Recommendations for operations, grants, and capital improvements.

**FISCAL YEAR 2021 HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR OPERATIONS, GRANTS, AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**

Major Highlights for Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Recommendations

SUMMARY: The Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) recommends an increase of \$193.8 million in higher education operations funding from general funds, which constitutes a 9.5 percent increase. The recommendations also include an additional \$142.2 million needed to cover the amounts certified by the State University Retirement System. We also recommend \$516.7 million for capital renewal plus \$446.7 million for regular capital. Significant increases are needed to help address the damage done by the long decline in state support, which covered 72 percent of university costs in Fiscal Year 2002 but just 32.9 percent in Fiscal Year 2019. Funds are needed to improve affordability, reverse the flow of students out of the state, and build a more competitive Illinois economy. Capital needs also are significant. With almost no funding for capital renewal from Fiscal Year 2004 until Fiscal Year 2020, deferred maintenance has grown to \$6.7 billion. As a result, it has not been possible for universities and community colleges to adequately maintain facilities and build new facilities to keep them competitive with institutions in other states and prepare a ready workforce. By comparison, the higher education operations budget for Fiscal Year 2020 included an increase of 8.2 percent. In percentage terms, this was the largest increase in support for higher education since at least Fiscal Year 1990.

- **Public Universities, \$68.3 million** – Concern about college affordability and the out-migration of the best Illinois students, has led to a desire to hold down tuition and fees at public universities. High tuitions also have prevented many potential students from entering college and driven others to start college outside of Illinois. Due to the steep decline in state support for public universities since Fiscal Year 2002, the proportion of university costs covered by have become highly dependent on tuition revenue. The average inflation rate over the last three years has been 2.06 percent. It will take a 5.9 percent increase in state appropriations for universities to maintain their buying power without increasing tuition. Universities need additional funding to keep pace with inflation and to attract and educate the students the state needs to fuel the economy of the future. For Fiscal Year 2020 the increase for universities was 5 percent, which was the largest increase in support since Fiscal Year 2002, and only the second time since that year when the increase in state funding exceeded inflation.
- **Community Colleges and Adult Education, \$15.8 million** – Like public universities, community colleges have experienced a long decline in state support which have resulted in significant increases in tuition and fees. Additional funding is needed to keep pace with inflation and hold down tuition increases. The increase in the Fiscal Year 2020 budget matched the 5 percent provided to public universities.
- **Monetary Award Program (MAP), \$50 million** – There has been a steep decline in what MAP covers. In Fiscal Year 2002 MAP covered 100 percent of the weighted tuition and fees at public universities and it covered all eligible students. The \$50 million added in the Fiscal Year 2020 budget amounted to 12.5 percent increase in MAP funding. This was the largest increase in the history of the program. Unfortunately, due to the long decline in state support, for Fiscal Year 2020 MAP will only cover 33.4 percent of public university weighted tuition and fees and just 46.9 percent of eligible students. Declining MAP coverage has increased the

ability of out-of-state institutions to attract Illinois students. It also contributes to qualified students deciding to not attend college at all. A significant funding increase is needed to continue rebuilding the program and to help improve educational attainment by reducing achievement gaps by race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.

- **AIM HIGH, \$10 million** – AIM HIGH was created in Fiscal Year 2019 as a merit-based scholarship program, crafted by each university to match its students and mission. The intent is to help reverse the flow of students to colleges and universities outside of Illinois and to help attract qualified Illinois students who are choosing to not go to college at all. Additional funding is needed to cover a third year of students and build momentum to achieve the mission of the program.
- **Illinois Veterans Grant (IVG) and Illinois National Guard Grants (ING), \$23.0 million** – Until Fiscal Year 2010 funding was provided to the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC) to reimburse public universities and community colleges for waivers of tuition and fees for Illinois Veterans and National Guard members as required by law. Partial funding was provided in Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012 but none since then. This is an unfunded mandate on universities and community colleges. Fewer veterans have been availing themselves of this benefit because of a similar federal program passed in the wake of 9/11. Restoring funding to these programs would help universities and community colleges recover from the steep cuts in state funding and also make it financially advantageous to them to more aggressively recruit veterans, which also will draw in more federal funding.
- **Illinois Student Assistance Commission Operations and Outreach, \$2 million** – ISAC operations and support programs have long been supported by federal loan management revenues. However, the federal program changed in 2010 and ISAC no longer services new loans. They have continued to service old loans but federal revenues have fallen sharply. ISAC earned \$25 million in Fiscal Year 2018 and that is expected to be just \$12 million in Fiscal Year 2020. There also is a possibility that the federal government could pull back the remaining loans at any time. State appropriations have increased in each of the last two years. This request will complete the process of replacing falling federal loan serving revenues. The additional funds do not represent any new services. It will assure ISAC can continue to provide their current level of services of assistance to students and families.
- **Higher Education Cooperation Act (HECA), \$20.0 million** – This request is to resurrect a previously funded program. The purpose of the program is to foster innovation and cooperation. Illinois higher education system, particularly its public universities, were badly damaged by the long decline in state funding. The budget impasse was particularly damaging. The system was not able to keep-up with changes in a highly competitive industry which changes rapidly. This funding would provide grants to help the schools recover and help the state reimagine how it delivers education that is more responsive to students today, particularly the growing portion who are non-traditional; minorities, first generation, Pell eligible, and older students.
- **Illinois Board of Higher Education, \$2.0 million** – Funding is requested to build back staff capacity that has been diminished over a long period and to better address the agencies consumer protection responsibilities, as well as to improve the state capacity for data analytics (see below). Funds have been requested to return grants which were cut in the Fiscal Year 2018 budget to their Fiscal Year 2015 level. Funding also has been included to support development of a new higher education master plan and a Governor’s Conference on the Future

of Higher Education in Illinois. In addition, the request includes increases to return grant programs to Fiscal Year 2015 levels, if they are still below those levels.

- **State Data Capacity Expansion, \$1.0 million** – The P-20 Council has noted that while the state collects a great deal of useful data it lacks the capacity to utilize it. The state also does not effectively collect its information in a data commons, which would make it easier for both the state and researchers to utilize. IBHE, ICCB and ISAC are presenting a budget initiative to follow-up on the P-20 Council recommendations. Funding for expanded analytic capacity is included in the ICCB and IBHE budgets. In addition, \$500,000 is included to begin the process of building an effective data common, starting with higher education data. This aspect of the initiative is eventually intended to go beyond the higher education system to all aspect of the Institutional Longitudinal Data System (ILDS).
- **Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy (IMSA), \$1.7 million** – Funding needed to cover cost increases, as well as an increase for student inquiry and research and for the PROMISE program, which helps draw highly qualified students from around the state into STEM studies. Unlike other secondary schools in the state, IMSA has very limited access to other resources. The IMSA budget suffered during the budget impasse but has seen smaller increases than their K-12 counterparts in recent years.
- **State Universities Civil Service System (SUCSS), \$61,500** – Funding needing to cover cost increases and to make small steps to overcome the significant cuts made to the agency over the years which make it very difficult for them to fulfill their legal responsibilities. This would just return SUCSS to their Fiscal Year 2015 funding level.
- **State Universities Retirement System (SURS) Pension Contributions, \$142.2 million** – This increase in appropriation is to match the certified state contribution as required by state law as well as a \$191,660 increase in funding as required under the State Employee Group Insurance Act of 1971 to cover community college retiree health insurance costs.
- **Capital Renewal Funding, \$516.7 million** – There has been almost no state appropriation support for maintenance between Fiscal Year 2004 and Fiscal Year 2019, and very little of the funding released for emergency projects has yet been spent. As a result, deferred maintenance needs have grown to \$6.9 billion. Rebuild Illinois includes the most significant support for capital renewal in state history. However, it only amounts to about one percent of facility replacement costs and we should spend two percent to deal with the industry standard 50-year replacement cycle and that does not address the need to address the maintenance backlog. If the state invested one percent more than the two percent principle, it will take 28.8 years to erase the deferred maintenance backlog.
- **Regular Capital Funding, \$446.7 million** – The Rebuild Illinois program funded a substantial portion of the projects included by IBHE in its Fiscal Year 2020 budget request. This six year program will be the largest program of state support for higher education capital in history. This request for Fiscal Year 2021 includes the projects which were recommended by IBHE in the Fiscal year 2020 request but not funded in the Rebuild Illinois program. However, IBHE's primary capital recommendation is that projects included in Rebuild Illinois be funded and completed. This is particularly important to higher education because many of the projects in the new program were appropriated in the Fiscal Year 2010 Illinois JobsNow! program but the funds were never released.

Table 1

FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
HIGHER EDUCATION OPERATIONS AND GRANTS
GENERAL FUNDS*

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	<u>Change FY20-21</u>	
	Final Appropriations ††	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	IBHE Recommendations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Resource Requirements							
Universities	\$ 1,205,164.0	\$ 1,083,448.4	\$ 1,105,076.2	\$ 1,157,861.0	\$ 1,226,145.3	\$ 68,284.3	5.9%
Community Colleges	288,888.8	259,855.8	268,276.4	301,636.2	317,447.2	15,811.0	5.2%
Adult Education/Postsecondary Career and Technical Education	102,602.8	51,323.4	51,363.4	53,157.1	53,157.1	-	0.0%
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	- **	412,695.2	439,705.3	504,641.2	590,778.6	86,137.4	17.1%
Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy	18,030.7	18,030.7	18,391.9	18,943.9	20,494.0	1,550.1	8.2%
State Universities Civil Service System	1,101.2	1,058.6	1,082.2	1,114.7	1,176.2	61.5	5.5%
Board of Higher Education	21,929.3	2,753.0	2,805.9	2,805.9	3,964.6	1,158.7	41.3%
IBHE Institutional Grants/Special Initiatives	6,939.4	7,316.9	7,316.9	8,316.9	29,145.7	20,828.8	250.4%
Total Institutional Operations and Grants	\$ 1,644,656.2	\$ 1,836,482.0	\$ 1,894,018.2	\$ 2,048,476.9	\$ 2,242,308.7	\$ 193,831.8	9.5%
State Universities Retirement System	\$ 1,505,735.1	\$ 1,377,118.3	\$ 1,374,500.6	\$ 1,644,123.1	\$ 1,786,308.8	\$ 142,185.7	8.6%
CC Health Insurance Fund	4,309.1	4,133.3	4,390.8	4,431.1	4,622.8	191.7	4.3%
State Contribution to SURS (General Funds Only)	1,501,426.0	1,372,985.0 @	1,370,109.8 @	1,639,692.0	1,781,686.0	141,994.0	8.7%
Total	\$ 3,150,391.3	\$ 3,213,600.3	\$ 3,268,518.8	\$ 3,692,600.0	\$ 4,028,617.5	\$ 336,017.5	9.1%
Source of Appropriated Funds							
General Funds*	\$ 3,527,955.0	\$ 3,213,600.3	\$ 3,268,518.8	\$ 3,692,600.0	\$ 4,028,617.5	\$ 336,017.5	9.1%
General Revenue Fund	2,146,528.3	1,516,988.9	1,948,512.8	2,305,814.8	2,536,172.3	230,357.5	10.0%
Education Assistance Fund	1,235,076.3	1,593,111.4	1,214,436.0	1,281,215.2	1,380,646.6	99,431.4	7.8%
Budget Stabilization Fund	250.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund	97,100.0	103,500.0	105,570.0	105,570.0	111,798.6	6,228.6	5.9%
Fund for the Advancement of Education	49,000.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%

* General funds total includes Budget Stabilization Fund, Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund, & the Fund for the Advancement of Education

** ISAC total for FY17 does not include grant programs that were appropriated in FY17 but used to pay FY16 grants

@ Amount appropriated is less than the amount certified by SURS which must be paid by state law

Table 2
 FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
 HIGHER EDUCATION OPERATIONS AND GRANTS *
 ALL APPROPRIATED FUNDS

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY2017 Final Appropriations ††	FY2018 Final Appropriations	FY2019 Final Appropriations	FY2020 Final Appropriations	FY2021 IBHE Recommendations	<u>Change FY20-21</u> Dollar Change	Percent Change
Resource Requirements							
Universities	\$ 1,214,189.2	\$ 1,092,685.1	\$ 1,114,161.9	\$ 1,167,957.0	\$ 1,236,059.3	\$ 68,102.3	5.8%
Community Colleges	306,379.8	275,910.8	283,871.4	314,811.2	330,622.2	15,811.0	5.0%
Adult Education/Postsecondary Career and Technical Education	145,352.8	93,573.4	92,093.4	95,207.1	95,207.1	-	0.0%
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	351,439.0	731,028.9	725,039.0	779,674.9	835,812.3	56,137.4	7.2%
Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy	21,080.7	21,580.7	22,091.9	22,754.9	24,419.0	1,664.1	7.3%
State Universities Civil Service System	1,101.2	1,058.6	1,082.2	1,114.7	1,176.2	61.5	5.5%
Board of Higher Education Operations	22,989.3	3,933.0	4,085.9	4,285.9	5,444.6	1,158.7	27.0%
IBHE Institutional Grants/Special Initiatives	12,439.4	12,816.9	12,816.9	13,816.9	34,645.7	20,828.8	150.7%
Total Institutional Operations and Grants	\$ 2,074,971.4	\$ 2,232,587.4	\$ 2,255,242.6	\$ 2,399,622.6	\$ 2,563,386.4	\$ 163,763.8	6.8%
State Universities Retirement System	\$ 1,675,735.1	\$ 1,592,118.3 @	\$ 1,589,500.6 @	\$ 1,859,123.1	\$ 2,001,308.8	\$ 142,185.7	7.6%
CC Health Insurance Fund	4,309.1	4,133.3	4,390.8	4,431.1	4,622.8	191.7	4.3%
State Contribution to SURS (General Funds Estimate)	1,501,426.0	1,372,985.0	1,370,109.8	1,639,692.0	1,781,686.0	141,994.0	8.7%
State Contribution to SURS (State Pension Fund Estimate)	170,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	-	0.0%
Total	\$ 3,750,706.5	\$ 3,824,705.7	\$ 3,844,743.2	\$ 4,258,745.7	\$ 4,564,695.2	\$ 305,949.5	7.2%
Source of Appropriated Funds							
General Funds	\$ 3,527,955.0	\$ 3,213,600.3	\$ 3,268,518.8	\$ 3,692,600.0	\$ 4,028,617.5	\$ 336,017.5	9.1%
General Revenue Fund	2,146,528.3	1,516,988.9	1,948,512.8	2,305,814.8	2,536,172.3	230,357.5	10.0%
Education Assistance Fund	1,235,076.3	1,593,111.4	1,214,436.0	1,281,215.2	1,380,646.6	99,431.4	7.8%
Budget Stabilization Fund	250.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund	97,100.0	103,500.0	105,570.0	105,570.0	111,798.6	6,228.6	5.9%
Fund for the Advancement of Education	49,000.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other State Funds	251,252.8	296,371.7	295,970.7	296,192.0	296,124.0	(68.0)	0.0%
Federal Funds	346,146.4	313,253.7	280,253.7	269,953.7	239,953.7	(30,000.0)	-11.1%

*Includes all General, Other State, and Federal Appropriated Funds. The All Appropriated Funds Table does not include all funding sources (ex. income funds for universities and community college property tax contributions).

**ISAC total for FY17 does not include grant programs that were appropriated in FY17 but used to pay FY17 grants

† Includes Federal Pass Through (PA 99-409, PA 99 491) Stop Gap I (PA 99-502), Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY16

†† Includes Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY17 & funds from PA 100-21

@ Amount appropriated is less than the amount certified by SURS which must be paid by state law

Table 3

FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
HIGHER EDUCATION OPERATIONS AND GRANTS
OTHER APPROPRIATED FUND SOURCES

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change FY20-21	
	Final Appropriations ††	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	IBHE Recommendations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Fire Prevention Fund (U of I)	\$ 4,127.2	\$ 4,338.7	\$ 4,155.7	\$ 4,216.0	\$ 4,216.0	\$ -	0.0%
CSU Education Improvement Fund	1,600.0	1,600.0	1,600.0	1,600.0	1,600.0	-	0.0%
State College and University Trust Fund (EIU, ISU, NIU, SIU, & U of I)	341.0	341.0	373.0	473.0	291.0	(182.0)	-38.5%
General Professions Dedicated Fund (CSU, SIU, & U of I)	2,057.0	2,057.0	2,057.0	2,057.0	2,057.0	-	0.0%
Emergency Public Health Fund (U of I)	200.0	200.0	200.0	400.0	400.0	-	0.0%
Used Tire Management Fund (U of I)	200.0	200.0	200.0	600.0	600.0	-	0.0%
Hazardous Waste Research Fund (U of I)	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	-	0.0%
Pet Population Control (U of I)	-	-	-	250.0	250.0	-	0.0%
ISAC Federal State Student Incentive Trust Fund	15,900.0	13,700.0	13,700.0	13,400.0	13,400.0	-	0.0%
Illinois National Guard Grant Fund (ISAC)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	-	0.0%
ISAC Contracts and Grants Fund	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	-	0.0%
University Grant Fund (ISAC)	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	-	0.0%
Optometric Licensing & Disciplinary Board Fund (ISAC)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-	0.0%
IL Future Teachers Corps Scholarship Fund (ISAC)	312.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0%
ISAC Accounts Receivable Fund	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	-	0.0%
Student Loan Operating Fund (ISAC)	324,746.4	294,053.7	261,053.7	251,053.7	221,053.7	(30,000.0)	-11.9%
IBHE Federal Grants Fund	5,500.0	5,500.0	5,500.0	5,500.0	5,500.0	-	0.0%
Private College Academic Quality Assurance Fund (IBHE)	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0%
Academic Quality Assurance Fund (IBHE)	400.0	500.0	500.0	600.0	600.0	-	0.0%
PBVS Quality Assurance Fund (IBHE)	550.0	550.0	550.0	650.0	650.0	-	0.0%
Distance Learning Fund (IBHE)	30.0	30.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0%
IBHE Data & Research Recovery			30.0	30.0	30.0	-	0.0%
Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy Income Fund	3,050.0	3,550.0	3,700.0	3,811.0	3,925.0	114.0	3.0%
ICCB Adult Education Fund	24,500.0	24,500.0	24,500.0	24,500.0	24,500.0	-	0.0%
ICCB Federal Trust Fund	525.0	525.0	525.0	525.0	525.0	-	0.0%
ICCB Contracts and Grants Fund	12,500.0	12,500.0	12,500.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	-	0.0%
ICCB Career and Technical Education Fund	18,500.0	18,500.0	18,500.0	20,000.0	20,000.0	-	0.0%
ICCB Instructional Development Revolving Fund	300.0	300.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0%
SBE GED Testing Fund (ICCB)	1,000.0	500.0	200.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0%
State Pension Fund (SURS)	170,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	-	0.0%
TOTAL	\$ 597,399.2	\$ 609,625.4	\$ 576,224.4	\$ 566,145.7	\$ 536,077.7	\$ (30,068.0)	-5.3%

Illinois Higher Education Operations Funding since Fiscal Year 2002

Summary

In Fiscal Year 2002, Illinois appropriated \$2.417 billion to operations for higher education (excluding SURS). Monetary Award Program funding covered 100 percent of public university weighted tuition and fees and 100 percent of eligible applicants. State funds covered 72 percent of university costs, with the remaining 28 percent coming from students. State funds covered 27.4 percent of community college costs, with 30.6 percent coming from students and the remaining funds covered by local property taxes. At that time, the state was providing significant, regular, annual capital appropriations. The ratio of K-12 operations funding to higher education operations funding was approximately 2.5:1.

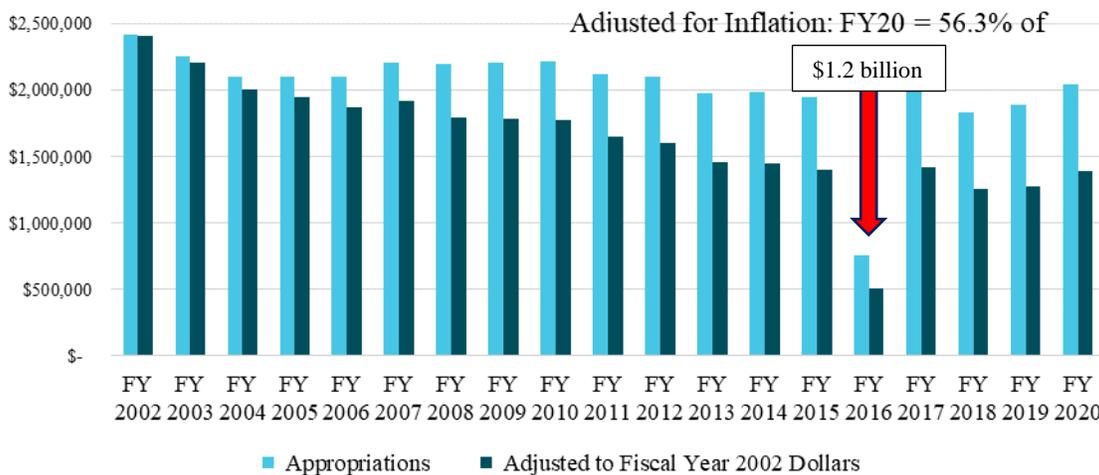
In the period since Fiscal Year 2002 higher education funding declined significantly in absolute terms but the decline in buying power has been even more profound. The Fiscal Year 2020 higher education budget was the best since at least Fiscal Year 2020, and it did reverse the downward trend. However, one good budget does not change the story.

In Fiscal Year 2020 total higher education operations appropriations were \$2.048 billion. However, after accounting for inflation (CPI-U) and new unfunded mandates imposed in the period since Fiscal Year 2002, this amounted to just \$1.361 billion. That means the effective buying power in Fiscal Year 2019 is just 56.3 percent of what it was in Fiscal Year 2002. In Fiscal Year 2021, the maximum MAP grant will cover just 34 percent of average weighted tuition and fees at public universities and only an estimated 64.3 percent of eligible students will receive a grant.

To continue to pursue their missions and provide students a quality education, universities and community colleges had to look to their only other source of income: student tuition and fees (University Income Funds or UIF). In Fiscal Year 2002, state funding covered 72 percent of university costs and 27.4 percent of community college spending. Expenditure reports for Fiscal Year 2019 show that state funds covered just 32.9 percent of university costs while students covered the remaining 67.1 percent. Fiscal Year 2018 expenditure reporting showed that the state covered just 13.8 percent of community college costs. The ratio of K-12 operations funding to higher education operations funding has grown to over 4.3:1.

Rebuild Illinois provides more money to public universities and community colleges than any other capital program in state history. However, it is important to note that Rebuild Illinois includes most of the projects originally passed as part of Illinois JobsNow! for Fiscal Year 2010. Other than the small amounts released from Illinois JobsNow! there was no capital funding until some projects were released in Fiscal Year 2019 to address needs that had become emergency situations. Universities and community colleges have increasingly had to draw from shrinking operations funds to address issues that regular capital funding used to address.

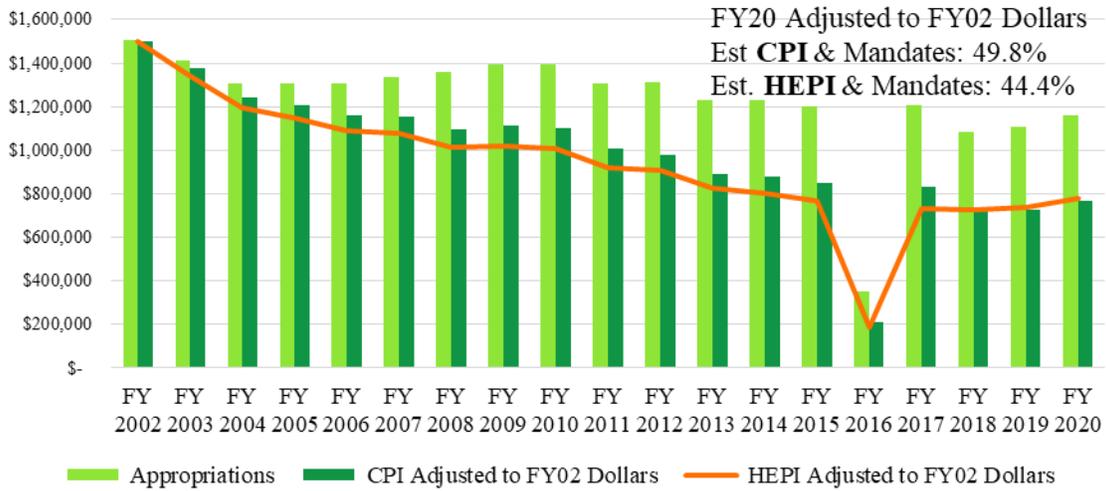
Figure 4
Illinois Higher Education Appropriations Operations History
Adjusted for Mandates and Inflation



Public Universities

The five percent increase in funding for public university in the Fiscal Year 2020 budget was the best since Fiscal Year 2002. However, funding for public universities has been cut by six percent or more four times since Fiscal Year 2002, including the most recent cut of ten percent in Fiscal Year 2018. In addition, funding in Fiscal Year 2016 was only 30 percent of the Fiscal Year 2015 level. Universities could not plan for such an eventuality. It was impossible to respond that quickly and their options were limited. Unlike most areas of the state budget which were not paid during the budget impasse, universities never received reimbursement for significant, unavoidable spending. They paid their bills from their working capital and those balances have been substantially reduced. Working capital is one of the factors the Higher Learning Commission considers in assessing the health of colleges and universities. It also is a factor in many of the national rankings, which students and families consider when selecting where to attend and it factors into credit ratings. Prior to the budget impasse, all state universities who sought a credit score were considered investment grade. By the time the budget impasse ended, only the University of Illinois (U of I) and Illinois State University (ISU) had investment grade bond ratings.

Figure 5
**Illinois Public University Appropriations History
Adjusted for Mandates and Inflation (CPI and HEPI)**



In the period since Fiscal Year 2002, total university spending remained roughly in line with the general rate of inflation (Consumer Price Index or CPI). Even with the favorable Fiscal Year 2020 budget, adjusted for CPI inflation and new unfunded mandates put in place since 2002, universities’ buying power from state appropriations in Fiscal Year 2020 is just 49.8 percent of what it was in Fiscal Year 2002. However, universities purchase from a different market basket than the CPI. In particular, personnel costs make up a disproportionate share of all costs. Unfortunately, the most critical staff, the faculty, have greater options to move elsewhere. Out-of-state schools have increasingly pouched students from Illinois. They also have pouched our best faculty. Another factor is equipment, which must be replaced more frequently to keep pace with what students need to work with in a modern economy. As a result, the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) is specifically geared to higher education. Universities fall behind if their spending does not keep pace with that rate of inflation because it reflects the competitive national marketplace. HEPI has consistently been higher than CPI since Fiscal Year 2002. Adjusted for HEPI, university funding in Fiscal Year 2019 represents only 44.4 percent of the buying power of the Fiscal Year 2002 state funds.

In the nine years between Fiscal Year 2010 and Fiscal Year 2019, university spending was closely matched to CPI inflation. However, when you subtract the \$72.3 million in unfunded mandates from pension changes, veterans and National Guard tuition waivers and health insurance payments, the increase in tuition and fee spending was slightly less than the net reduction in state support. UIF spending did increase by 33.8 percent in this period, after accounting for inflation, but net state appropriations spending declined relative to inflation by 36.3 percent. Total net spending by public universities was reduced by 0.5 percent based on CPI and by 4.8 percent based on HEPI.

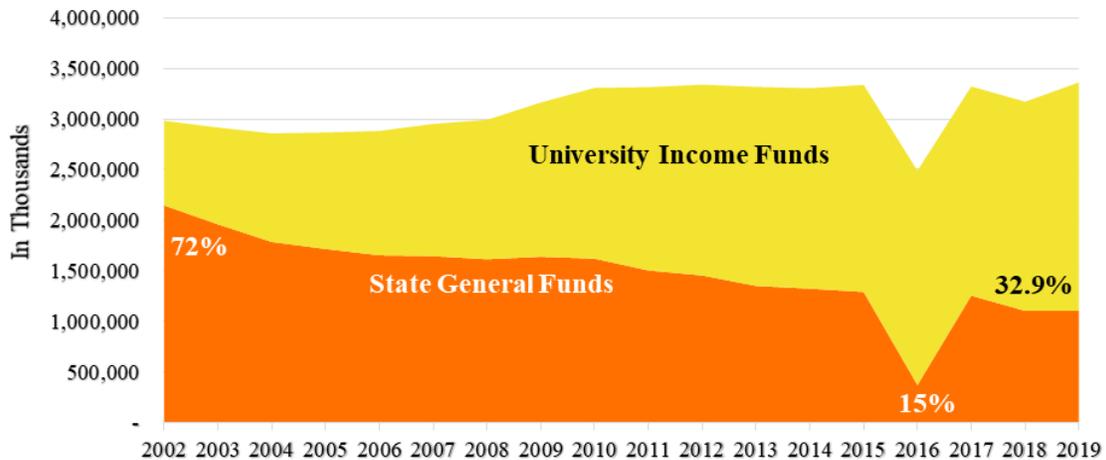
Figure 7
Change in Revenue Support for Illinois Public Universities: Fiscal Years 2010 to 2019

	CPI Adjusted			HEPI Adjusted	% State
	Appropriation	UIF	Revenues	Revenues	Approp.
FY02 Adjusted Funding	\$2,147,016	\$836,022	\$2,983,037		72.0%
FY10 Adjusted Funding	\$1,621,440	\$1,686,519	\$3,307,959	\$3,418,256	49.0%
FY19 Funding	\$1,105,076	\$2,257,330	\$3,362,406	\$3,328,005	32.9%
Unfunded Mandates	- \$72,311	-	- \$72,311	- \$72,311	
FY19 Net Funding	\$1,032,765	\$2,257,330	\$3,290,095	\$3,255,694	
FY10-19 \$ Change	- \$588,675	\$570,811	- \$17,864	- \$162,561	
FY 10-19 % Change	-36.3%	33.8%	-0.5%	-4.8%	
% Change Explained by Approp. Reduction		103.1%			

In thousands

In the period since Fiscal Year 2002, affordability has become a critical concern, as tuition and fee revenues replaced state funds in support of state universities. In Fiscal year 2002, state funds covered 72 percent of university costs by Fiscal Year 2019 it had fallen to just 32.9 percent.

Figure 6
**Trends in Educational and Related Revenues at Illinois Public Universities
 Fiscal Years 2001 to 2019 (in Fiscal Year 2019 dollars)**



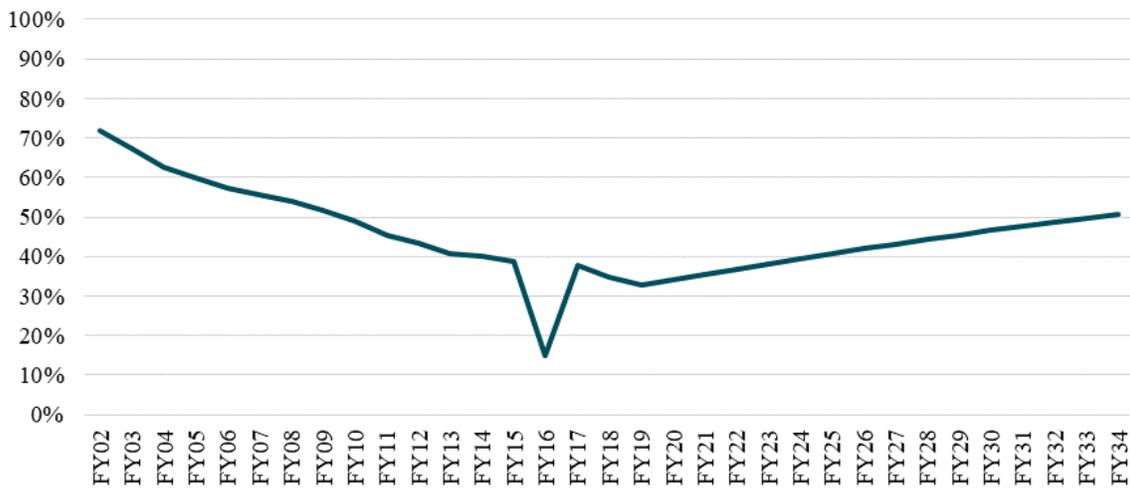
The high cost of tuition and fees is a major factor in why many qualified students decide against pursue higher education. It also is the most commonly noted factor for students choosing to start college out-of-state. Many states experienced decreased state funding and commensurate increases in tuition and fees, but few saw the level of cuts experienced in Illinois.

This presents a dilemma for universities. They have already made significant cuts and lost much of their flexibility due to the loss of working capital. Their options are limited in how much more they can reduce their costs and programs if they are to maintain services and pursue their missions. They are now highly dependent on tuition and fees but they need to be careful about increasing tuition as students and families have become very price sensitive. If they increase tuition, it could result in a decline in enrollment. That could still produce a net decrease in revenue.

It is unrealistic for Illinois to return to covering 72 percent of university costs in the near-term. It also would be difficult to see funding a third of community college costs. However, it is important for the state to make progressive steps to restore some level of balance between state funding and tuition and fees. If continued for an extended period, this would greatly improve the affordability of Illinois' community colleges and public universities. The suggested 5.9 percent increase in funding for public universities and community colleges is intended to allow universities to hold down tuition and fee increases but maintain spending overall relative to inflation.

Assuming a steady 2.06 percent inflation rate, and enough new state revenues each year to allow for flat tuition and fees, it would take until approximately Fiscal Year 2034, to get back to even a 50 percent level of support from the state, from the 32.9 percent in Fiscal Year 2019. The situation for community colleges is more complicated because they depend on both tuition and fees and property taxes, but the recovery period would be similar. For both community colleges and public universities, this steady reinvestment would result in a return to college affordability.

Figure 2
Percent General Revenue Funding by Fiscal Year

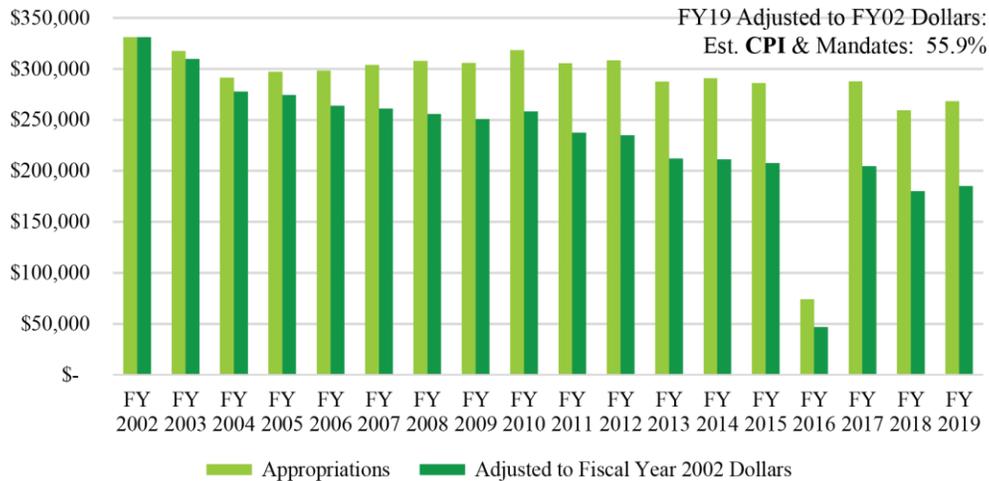


**Projected from Fiscal Year 2020 on based on the principle of holding university income funds (tuition and fees) flat relative to inflation. Flat UIF also assumes flat enrollments overall.*

Community Colleges

State funding for community colleges has experienced a decline similar to the reduction in support to state universities since Fiscal Year 2002. State funding in Fiscal Year 2019 is only worth 55.9 percent of the buying power of Fiscal Year 2002 funding.

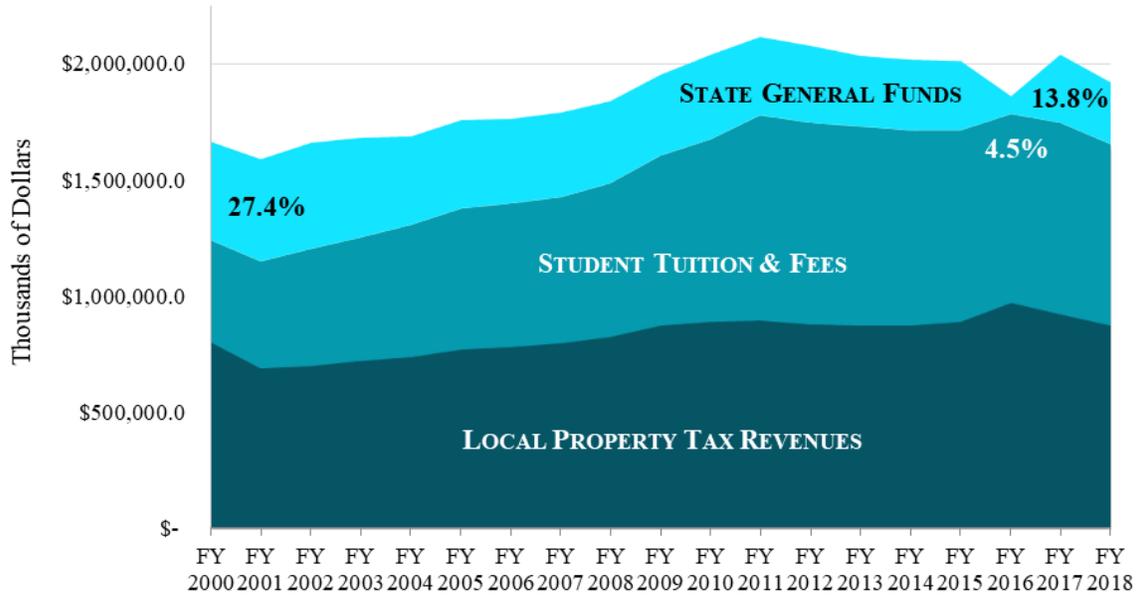
Figure 8
Illinois Community College Appropriations History
Adjusted for Mandates and Inflation



While community colleges were established with the expectation that a third of funding would come from the state, in Fiscal Year 2002 state funding covered just 27.4 percent of their costs. That support declined even further to just 13.8 percent in Fiscal Year 2018. In Fiscal Year 2016 state funding covered only 4.5 percent of costs. As with universities, the Fiscal Year 2016 funding shortfall was not reimbursed. Community colleges had to cover those costs from reserves. This means they have less equity to work with to address problems going forward and to respond to changes in state, local, and student, needs.

Fortunately for community colleges, reductions in state funding are not as significant because they have both student tuition and fees and local property taxes. But, there are concerns about affordability for community colleges as well and there are concerns about high property taxes in Illinois. Lack of support from the state puts pressure on both students and property taxpayers.

Figure 9
**Trends in Educational and Related Revenues at Illinois Community Colleges
 Fiscal Years 2000 to 2018 (in Fiscal Year 2018 dollars)**



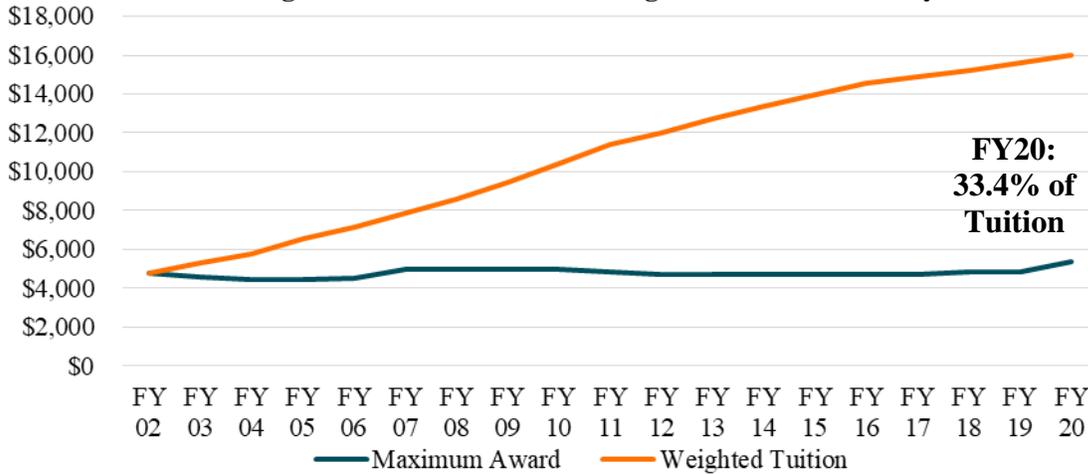
Source: ICCB Data Book

Monetary Award Program

MAP has long been a key part of the state’s support for higher education and is an extremely important source of funding for income-eligible students. Unfortunately, there has been a long decline in the proportion of eligible costs covered. In spite of the sharp increase in tuition and fees since Fiscal Year 2002, the maximum value of a grant remained almost constant from Fiscal Year 2002 until some adjustments were made as part of a ten percent increase in funding for Fiscal Year 2018 and again with the 12.5 percent increase for Fiscal Year 2020, which represents the largest ever increase for the program. However, even with these adjustments, the proportion of public university tuition and fees covered by a MAP grant has fallen from 100 percent in Fiscal Year 2002 to just 33.4 percent in Fiscal year 2020. As the relative value of a MAP grant has declined, it has become less of a determining factor for eligible students to choose Illinois schools instead of out-of-state competitors. It also becomes less of a factor in the economic decisions of low-income students to go to college.

Figure 10

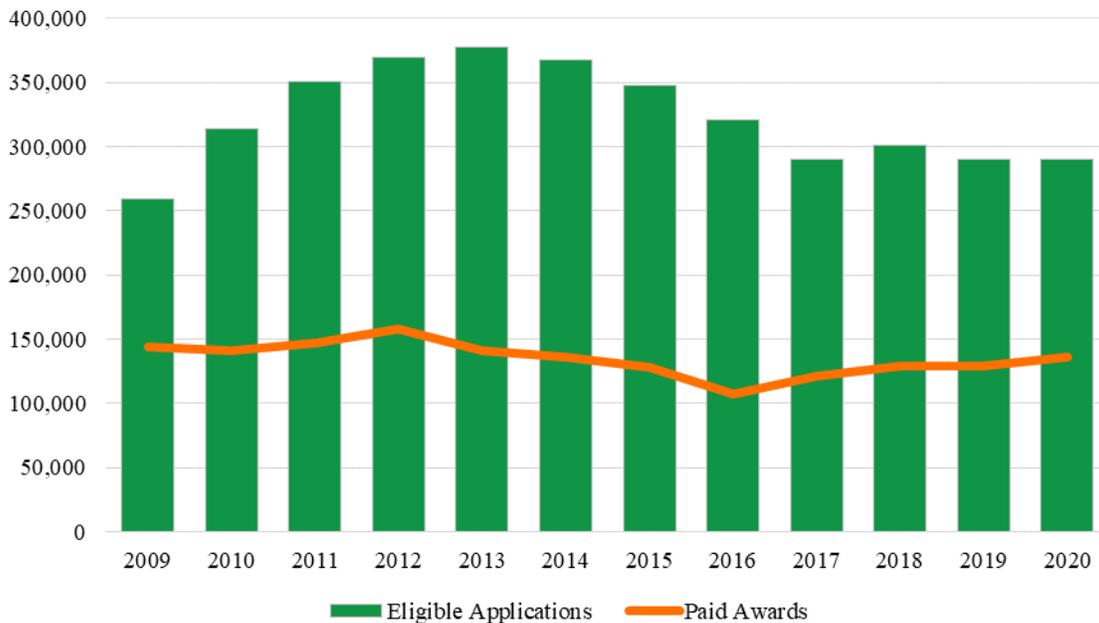
MAP Coverage: Maximum Grant vs. Weighted Public University Tuition



While the shrinking proportion of college costs covered by a MAP grant decreases the program’s impact on college enrollment decisions, receiving a grant is still meaningful. Unfortunately, many eligible low-income students do not receive a grant. The proportion of eligible applicants who have received an award has fallen significantly since Fiscal Year 2002. In Fiscal Year 2019 ISAC estimates 53.1 percent of eligible students will not receive MAP support. This is more likely to adversely impact first generation college students, who do not have family who know the system, As well as community college students who tend to make decisions later. Grants are made on the basis of the date submitted. Although, state law now guarantees eligible applicants will continue to receive funding as long as they meet all the eligibility criteria and complete an application.

Figure 11

Monetary Award Program Eligibility History: Fiscal Years 2009 to 2020*



*projection based on \$50 Million increase in State MAP allocation

Mandates and Other Pressures

In addition to the reduction in funding and the corrosive effect of inflation since Fiscal Year 2002, higher education has experienced a series of unfunded mandates and pressures. This includes:

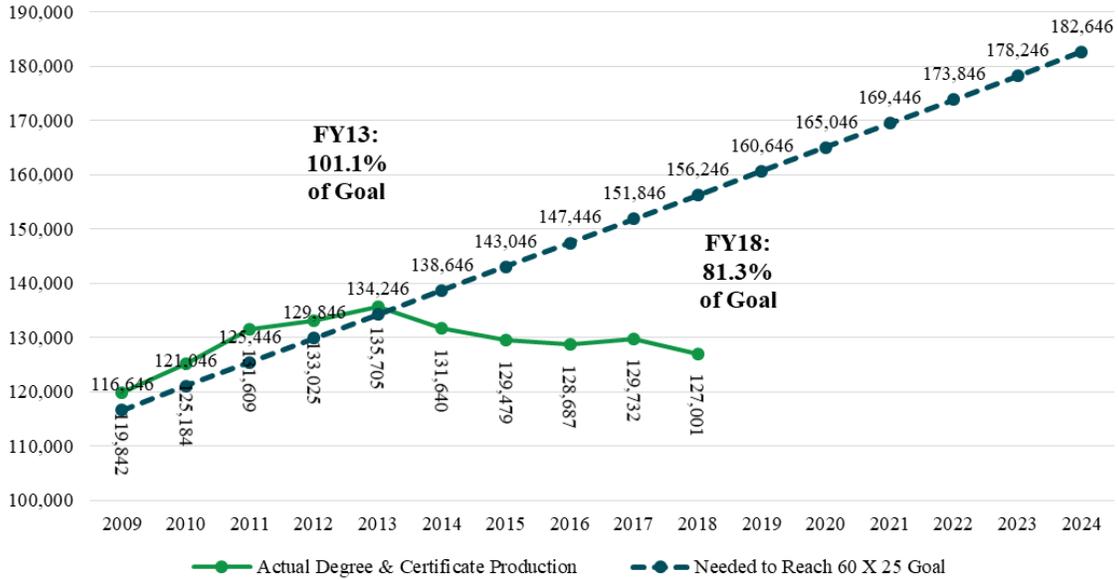
- The state stopped funding waivers of tuition and fees for veteran's and National Guard members through ISAC but continued to require public universities and community colleges to waive those costs. Some funding is provided to community colleges but it is estimated this will represent a \$23 million unfunded mandate on public universities and community colleges in Fiscal Year 2021.
- Retirement rules were changed to require employers to cover the normal cost of any salary increases in plan year of more than six percent, although exceptions were made for factors such as promotions. A change which briefly reduced the coverage to three percent was reversed but exceptions for promotions were eliminated. This not only can be difficult to manage, it creates a deterrent to rewarding and retaining the most experienced and talented staff.
- Employers have become responsible for the employee normal cost on the amount earned in excess of Governor's salary.
- Universities were required to pay \$45 million annually for employee health insurance costs which have always been paid in another part of the state budget.
- A three percent management fee now must be paid to the Capital Development Board on projects they manage. In most cases universities could manage projects themselves and save the fee.
- While procurement rules were loosened, they remain costly and burdensome.
- With limited regular capital renewal funding since Fiscal Year 2004, universities and community colleges have increasingly had to use shrinking state funds and increase tuition and fees on students to cover facility maintenance.

Funding a K-16 System

Illinois has taken a great step forward by acknowledge the need to adequately fund elementary and secondary education through a new funding formula and to start moving towards that adequacy target for all of the state's public K-12 system. However, in today's economy it is estimated that 60 percent of jobs will require a post-secondary certificate or degree by 2025. Unfortunately, while Illinois was making progress towards that goal until 2013, we have fallen behind since then and the absolute number of certificates and degrees in 2017 was lower than in 2013. In 2013 Illinois met 101.1 percent of the goal for the year. In 2018 the state met only 81.3 percent of the goal.

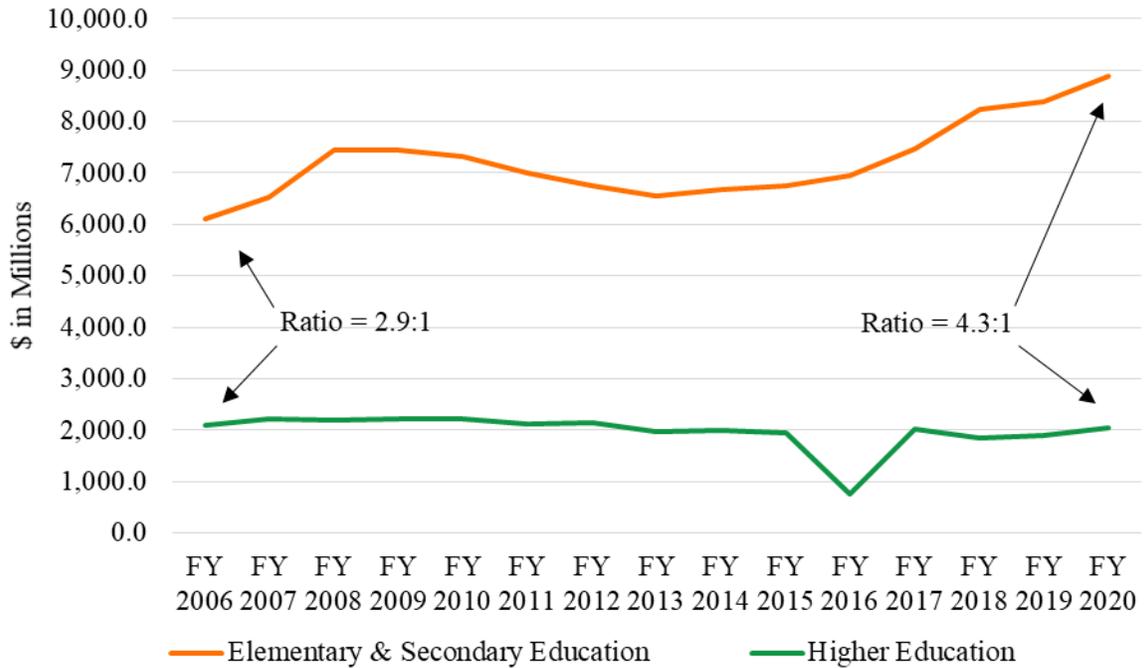
The budget impasse of Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017 contributed to this slide and the residual effects will make it difficult to recover. Increasing numbers of Illinois students have been choosing to go to college outside of Illinois. In addition, there are concerns about the significant number of students who are accepted by one or more Illinois public university but who chose to not go to college at all. Additional funding is needed to attract students back to Illinois public universities and community colleges.

Figure 12
Illinois 60 x 2025 Goal Progress



As outlined previously, since Fiscal Year 2002, financial support for higher education operations has declined. This decline has been more severe than for any other major sector of the state budget. A comparison to K-12 is used below because it is the other side of the educational system. The state should be commended for working to better fund K-12 but in order for the state to thrive economically it must fully fund a K-16 system. The ratio of funding has already grown from 2.5:1 in Fiscal Year 2002 to 4.3:1 in Fiscal Year 2020. Since the state has already set itself on a course to better fund K-12 education, that gap will continue to grow if the trend in higher education funding is not also addressed.

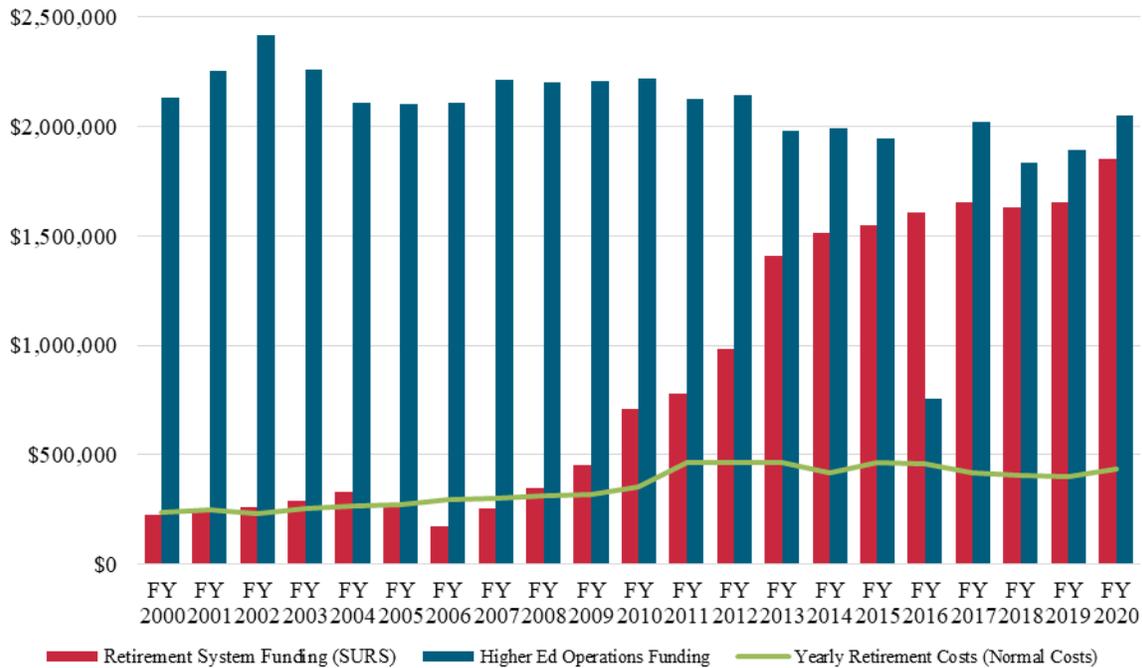
Figure 13
State Appropriations for Education: K-12 vs. Higher Education



Pension Funding

In the past it has sometimes been noted that funding for higher education has increased because the state has sharply increased the amount of contributions it made to the pension system. For higher education that means the State University Retirement System (SURS). Contributions to SURS definitely have increased. Although the certified amount for recent Fiscal Years was slightly reduced due to the passage of several pension reform plans, the Fiscal Year 2020 amount is 664 percent of the contribution made in Fiscal Year 2002. This is primarily due to the implementation of the pension ramp, intended to address underfunding of past liabilities. The goal is to reach 90 percent funding of obligations by 2045. However, SURS indicates the actuarial value of their assets was only 42.3 percent of obligations at the end of Fiscal Year 2019. Annual contributions are expected to continue to increase rapidly until 2045 due to the back-loading of the pension ramp.

Figure 14
SURS Funding Compared to Higher Education Funding
Fiscal Years 2000-2020 (General Funds)



On the other hand, due to the implementation of less generous Tier II benefits for new employees, the normal cost of covering pensions for current employees is decreasing and is expected to continue to decline each year. The normal pension cost is the amount of money necessary to cover the contributions necessary to fund 100 percent of the eventual payouts of current workers based on current actuarial assumptions. The proportion of total SURS contributions that cover normal costs decrease each year and has already fallen to less than one-fourth of total contributions. Past liabilities will account for 77.3 percent of the total. A significant factor in the increase in the certified amount for Fiscal Year 2020 is the reduction in the assumed rate of return from 7.25 percent per year to 6.75 percent. This also resulted in the one-time increase in state normal costs.

Figure 15
Distribution of State Certified SURS Pension Contributions

	Total	Normal Costs			State Total Certified	Net Past Liability	% Past Liability
		Employee	State	Expenses			
FY17	\$703,138	\$283,520	\$419,618	\$16,087	\$1,651,426	\$1,215,721	73.6%
FY18	\$689,456	\$285,632	\$403,824	\$16,690	\$1,629,308	\$1,208,794	74.2%
FY19	\$676,719	\$280,018	\$396,701	\$16,084	\$1,655,543	\$1,242,758	75.1%
FY20	\$729,332	\$284,589	\$444,743	\$21,207	\$1,854,693	\$1,388,743	74.9%
FY21	\$717,734	\$285,889	\$431,845	\$21,896	\$1,996,686	\$1,542,945	77.3%

In thousands

Table 4

FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
UNIVERSITIES OPERATIONS AND GRANTS
GENERAL FUNDS

(in thousands of dollars)

Resource Requirements	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change FY20-21	
	Final Appropriations ††	Final Appropriations	IBHE Appropriations	Final Appropriations	IBHE Recommendations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Chicago State University	\$ 36,330.5	\$ 32,697.4	\$ 33,351.3	\$ 35,018.9	\$ 37,032.6	\$ 2,013.7	5.8%
Eastern Illinois University	42,975.7	38,678.1	39,451.7	41,424.3	43,875.9	2,451.6	5.9%
Governors State University	24,062.1	21,656.0	22,089.1	23,193.6	24,636.6	1,443.0	6.2%
Illinois State University	72,226.7	65,004.0	66,304.1	69,619.3	73,746.2	4,126.9	5.9%
Northeastern Illinois University	36,898.8	33,209.0	33,873.2	35,566.9	37,733.6	2,166.7	6.1%
Northern Illinois University	91,092.7	81,983.5	83,623.2	87,804.4	92,892.8	5,088.4	5.8%
Southern Illinois University**	199,782.4	180,913.8	184,512.0	193,630.6	204,861.8	11,231.2	5.8%
Western Illinois University	51,445.2	46,300.7	47,226.7	49,588.0	52,514.3	2,926.3	5.9%
University of Illinois**	650,349.9	583,005.9	594,644.9	622,015.0	658,851.3	36,836.3	5.9%
Total	\$ 1,205,164.0	\$ 1,083,448.4	\$ 1,105,076.2	\$ 1,157,861.0	\$ 1,226,145.3	\$ 68,284.3	5.9%
<u>Source of Appropriated Funds</u>							
<u>General Funds</u>							
General Revenue Fund	398,452.0	55,453.5	57,668.7	56,746.5	60,065.1	3,318.6	5.8%
Education Assistance Fund	806,712.0	1,027,994.9	1,047,407.5	1,101,114.5	1,166,080.2	64,965.7	5.9%

** University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University system totals

† Includes Federal Pass Through (PA 99-409, PA 99 491) Stop Gap I (PA 99-502), Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY16.

†† Includes Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY17.

TABLE 5

FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
 FY21 PBF ALLOCATION WITH 0.5% PERFORMANCE FUNDING SET-ASIDE

(\$ in thousands)	FY2020 Final Appropriation	Performance Funding			FY 2021 Before 0.5% Set-Aside	FY 2021 Final Recommendations†
		Set Aside*	FY2021 Model Performance Funds	Net Change **		
Public Universities	\$ <u>1,157,861.0</u>	\$ <u>5,789.3</u>	\$ <u>5,789.3</u>	\$ <u>0.0</u>	\$ <u>1,226,145.3</u>	\$ <u>1,226,145.3</u>
Chicago State University	35,018.9	175.1	122.7	-52.4	37,085.0	37,032.6
Eastern Illinois University	41,424.3	207.1	214.7	7.6	43,868.3	43,875.9
Governors State	23,193.6	116.0	190.6	74.6	24,562.0	24,636.6
Illinois State University	69,619.3	348.1	367.5	19.4	73,726.8	73,746.2
Northeastern Illinois University	35,566.9	177.8	246.2	68.3	37,665.3	37,733.6
Northern Illinois University	87,804.4	439.0	346.9	-92.1	92,984.9	92,892.8
Western Illinois University	49,588.0	247.9	248.6	0.6	52,513.7	52,514.3
<u>Southern Illinois University</u>	*** <u>193,630.6</u>	<u>968.2</u>	<u>775.2</u>	<u>-193.0</u>	<u>205,054.8</u>	<u>204,861.8</u>
Carbondale	135,541.42	677.7	494.2	-183.5	143,538.4	143,354.9
Edwardsville	58,089.18	290.4	281.0	-9.5	61,516.4	61,507.0
<u>University of Illinois</u>	**** <u>622,015.0</u>	<u>3,110.1</u>	<u>3,276.9</u>	<u>166.8</u>	<u>658,684.5</u>	<u>658,851.3</u>
Chicago	289,050.4	1,445.3	1,504.7	59.4	306,090.7	306,150.1
Springfield	22,828.0	114.1	138.8	24.7	24,173.7	24,198.4
Urbana/Champaign	310,136.7	1,550.7	1,633.4	82.7	328,420.1	328,502.8
			5,789.3			

* FY2021 Set Aside is based on a 0.5% reallocation of the final FY2020 budget level.
 ** Net change may not total because of rounding within the Performance Funding Formula.
 *** SIU system office is allocated on a pro-rated basis to each campus, SIU School of Medicine is included with the Carbondale Campus.
 ** University of Illinois Administration is allocated on a pro-rated basis to each campus.

Table 6

FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
COMMUNITY COLLEGE OPERATIONS AND GRANTS
APPROPRIATED FUNDS

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change FY20-21	
	Final Appropriations ††	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	IBHE Recommendations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
GRANTS TO COLLEGES							
Unrestricted Grants to Colleges	\$ 279,484.9	\$ 248,030.5	\$ 252,991.2	\$ 265,316.9	\$ 280,917.0	\$ 15,600.1	5.9%
Base Operating Grants	274,601.0	168,271.5	171,636.9	179,940.2	190,556.6	10,616.4	5.9%
Performance Based Funding	351.9	351.9	359.0	359.0	359.0	-	0.0%
Designated Grant - City Colleges of Chicago	3,994.4	12,386.0	12,633.7	13,265.4	14,048.1	782.7	5.9%
Small College Grants	537.6	537.6	548.4	548.4	548.4	-	0.0%
Equalization Grants	-	@ 66,483.5	67,813.2	71,203.9	75,404.9	4,201.0	5.9%
Other Grants and Initiatives	\$ 9,550.2	\$ 10,621.3	\$ 14,012.1	\$ 34,927.1	\$ 34,927.1	\$ -	0.0%
Lincoln's Challenge Scholarships	60.0	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	-	0.0%
East St. Louis Higher Education Center	1,457.9	1,457.9	1,457.9	1,457.9	1,457.9	-	0.0%
Veterans Shortfall Grants	1,259.3	1,328.8	4,264.6	4,264.6	4,264.6	-	0.0%
Alternative Schools Network	4,200.0	6,794.4	6,794.4	3,000.0	3,000.0	-	0.0%
High School Equivalency Testing	1,916.0	980.0	1,020.0	1,200.0	1,200.0	-	0.0%
P-20 Council	-	-	150.0	150.0	150.0	-	0.0%
Illinois Central College Apprenticeship Grant	-	-	265.0	-	-	-	0.0%
Competitive Grant Program	-	-	-	23,794.4	23,794.4	-	0.0%
Grants for Transitional Math Development	-	-	-	1,000.0	1,000.0	-	0.0%
Held in Reserve by General Assembly	657.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Total - College Grants and Initiatives	\$ 289,035.1	\$ 258,651.8	\$ 267,003.3	\$ 300,244.0	\$ 315,844.1	\$ 15,600.1	5.2%
ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD OPERATIONS							
Administration (General Funds)	\$ 1,769.7	\$ 2,184.0	\$ 2,293.1	\$ 2,592.2	\$ 2,803.1	\$ 210.9	8.1%
Office Operations	1,280.9	1,744.1	1,853.2	2,031.9	2,133.5	101.6	5.0%
Illinois Longitudinal Data System	488.8	439.9	439.9	560.3	669.6	109.3	19.5%
Administration (Other Appropriated Funds)	\$ 15,575.0	\$ 15,075.0	\$ 14,575.0	\$ 11,975.0	\$ 11,975.0	\$ -	0.0%
ICCB Adult Education Administration	1,250.0	1,250.0	1,250.0	1,250.0	1,250.0	-	0.0%
ICCB Contracts and Grants Fund	12,500.0	12,500.0	12,500.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	-	0.0%
ICCB Federal Trust Fund	525.0	525.0	525.0	525.0	525.0	-	0.0%
ICCB Instructional Dev./Enhancement Revolving Fund	300.0	300.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0%
High School Equivalency Testing Fund	1,000.0	500.0	200.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0%
Total - Illinois Community College Board	\$ 17,344.7	\$ 17,259.0	\$ 16,868.1	\$ 14,567.2	\$ 14,778.1	\$ 210.9	1.4%
TOTAL	\$ 306,379.8	\$ 275,910.8	\$ 283,871.4	\$ 314,811.2	\$ 330,622.2	\$ 15,811.0	5.0%
Source of Appropriated Funds							
General Funds *	\$ 288,888.8	\$ 259,855.8	\$ 268,276.4	\$ 301,636.2	\$ 317,447.2	\$ 15,811.0	5.2%
General Revenue Fund	126,316.8	25,100.8	28,826.3	50,492.1	51,485.7	993.6	2.0%
Education Assistance Fund	47,797.0	131,255.0	133,880.1	145,574.1	154,162.9	8,588.8	5.9%
Budget Stabilization Fund	250.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund	97,100.0	103,500.0	105,570.0	105,570.0	111,798.6	6,228.6	5.9%
Fund for the Advancement of Education	17,425.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Other Appropriated Funds	15,575.0	15,075.0	14,575.0	11,975.0	11,975.0	-	0.0%

* General funds total includes Budget Stabilization Fund, Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund, & the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

† Includes Federal Pass Through (PA 99-409, PA 99 491) Stop Gap I (PA 99-502), Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY16.

Excludes all court ordered personal services for FY2016.

†† Includes Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY17 & PA 100-21

@ Base operating & equalization grants combined in FY 17

Table 7

FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
ADULT EDUCATION AND POSTSECONDARY CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(in thousands of dollars)

Resource Requirements	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change FY20-21	
	Final Appropriations ††	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	IBHE Recommendations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<u>Adult Education</u>	\$ 87,798.0	\$ 55,524.0	\$ 55,524.0	\$ 57,137.7	\$ 57,137.7	\$ -	0.0%
<u>State Appropriated Funds</u>	64,548.0	32,274.0	32,274.0	33,887.7	33,887.7	-	0.0%
Basic Grants	64,548.0	21,572.4	21,572.4	22,651.0	22,651.0	-	0.0%
Performance Based Grants	-	10,701.6	10,701.6	11,236.7	11,236.7	-	0.0%
Public Aid Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
<u>Federal Adult Education Grants</u>	23,250.0 **	23,250.0 **	23,250.0 **	23,250.0 **	23,250.0 **	-	0.0%
<u>Postsecondary Career and Technical Education*</u>	\$ 54,638.8	\$ 36,569.4	\$ 36,569.4	\$ 38,069.4	\$ 38,069.4	\$ -	0.0%
<u>State Appropriated Funds</u>	36,138.8	18,069.4	18,069.4	18,069.4	18,069.4	-	0.0%
Career and Technical Education Programs	36,138.8	18,069.4	18,069.4	18,069.4	18,069.4	-	0.0%
<u>Federal Career and Technical Education Grants</u>	18,500.0	18,500.0	18,500.0	20,000.0	20,000.0	-	0.0%
Total	\$ 142,436.8	\$ 92,093.4	\$ 92,093.4	\$ 95,207.1	\$ 95,207.1	\$ -	0.0%
<u>Source of Appropriated Funds</u>							
<u>General Funds *</u>	\$ 102,602.8	\$ 51,323.4	\$ 51,363.4	\$ 53,157.1	\$ 53,157.1	\$ -	0.0%
General Revenue Fund	958.0	51,323.4	51,363.4	53,157.1	53,157.1	-	0.0%
Education Assistance Fund	70,069.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Fund for the Advancement of Education	31,575.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
<u>Other Appropriated Funds</u>	\$ 41,750.0	\$ 41,750.0	\$ 41,750.0	\$ 43,250.0	\$ 43,250.0	-	0.0%
ICCB Adult Education Fund	23,250.0	23,250.0	23,250.0	23,250.0	23,250.0	-	0.0%
ICCB Career and Technical Education Fund	18,500.0	18,500.0	18,500.0	20,000.0	20,000.0	-	0.0%

* General funds total includes Budget Stabilization Fund, Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund, & the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

** Excludes Adult Education fund appropriation used for operational expenses. This is included in the Community College total.

† Includes Federal Pass Through (PA 99-409, PA 99 491) Stop Gap I (PA 99-502), Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY16.

Excludes all court ordered personal services for FY2016.

†† Includes Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY17 & PA 100-21

Table 8

FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
ILLINOIS STUDENT ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
ALL FUNDS

(in thousands of dollars)

Resource Requirements	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change FY20-21	
	Final Appropriations ††	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	IBHE Recommendations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Monetary Award Program	\$ 364,856.3	\$ 401,341.9	\$ 401,341.9	\$ 451,341.9	\$ 501,341.9	\$ 50,000.0	11.1%
General Funds	364,856.3	401,341.9	401,341.9	451,341.9	501,341.9	50,000.0	11.1%
Other Grant and Scholarship Programs (State Funded)	\$ 12,201.9	\$ 10,635.6	\$ 35,645.7	\$ 46,581.6	\$ 80,716.7	\$ 34,135.1	73.3%
AIM HIGH	-	-	25,000.0	35,000.0	45,000.0	10,000.0	28.6%
Illinois Veteran & Nat. Guard Grants: General Funds	-	-	-	-	23,000.0	23,000.0	NEW
Higher Education License Plate Grants (HELP)	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	-	0.0%
National Guard Grants: Other Funds	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	-	0.0%
Minority Teachers of Illinois Scholarships	2,500.0	1,900.0	1,900.0	1,900.0	2,500.0	600.0	31.6%
Dependents Grants	1,715.0	1,192.1	1,237.4	1,273.3	1,273.3	-	0.0%
Teacher/Child Care Provider Loan Repayment Program	485.0	439.9	439.9	439.9	975.0	535.1	121.6%
Optometric Education Scholarship Program (OSF)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-	0.0%
Golden Apple Scholars of Illinois (OSF)	312.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0%
Golden Apple Scholars of Illinois	6,647.6	6,498.0	6,498.0	6,498.0	6,498.0	-	0.0%
Golden Apple Accelerators Program	-	-	-	750.0	750.0	-	0.0%
Illinois Scholars	39.1	35.2	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Veterans' Home Loan Repayment	29.3	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	-	0.0%
Nurse Educator Loan Repayment	293.3	264.0	264.0	264.0	264.0	-	0.0%
Exonerated Persons Grants	-	-	-	150.0	150.0	-	0.0%
Other Grant and Scholarship Programs (Federally Funded)	\$ 15,900.0	\$ 13,700.0	\$ 13,700.0	\$ 13,400.0	\$ 13,400.0	\$ -	0.0%
Federal Grant Funding	15,000.0	13,000.0	13,000.0	13,000.0	13,000.0	-	0.0%
John R. Justice Loan Repayment	500.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	-	0.0%
Federal Paul Douglas Collections (Refund to ED)	400.0	400.0	400.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0%
Administration (General Funds)	\$ 997.7	\$ 997.7	\$ 2,997.7	\$ 6,997.7	\$ 9,000.0	\$ 2,002.3	28.6%
Agency State Administration	-	-	2,000.0	3,500.0	4,000.0	500.0	14.3%
Outreach/Research/Training	997.7	997.7	997.7	3,497.7	5,000.0	1,502.3	43.0%
College Illinois! Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Administration (Other Appropriated Funds)	\$ 10,300.0	\$ 10,300.0	\$ 10,300.0	\$ 10,300.0	\$ 10,300.0	\$ -	0.0%
Collections Activities (ISAC Accounts Receivable Fund)	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	-	0.0%
Contracts & Grants Fund	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	-	0.0%
Total, Grant Programs and Administration	\$ 404,255.9	\$ 436,975.2	\$ 463,985.3	\$ 528,621.2	\$ 614,758.6	\$ 86,137.4	16.3%
Federal Loan Program Administration and Loan Reimbursements	\$ 324,746.4	\$ 294,053.7	\$ 261,053.7	\$ 251,053.7	\$ 221,053.7	\$ (30,000.0)	-11.9%
Total	\$ 729,002.3	\$ 731,028.9	\$ 725,039.0	\$ 779,674.9	\$ 835,812.3	\$ 56,137.4	7.2%
Source of Appropriated Funds							
General Funds ***		\$ 412,695.2	\$ 439,705.3	\$ 504,641.2	\$ 590,778.6	\$ 86,137.4	17.1%
General Revenue Fund	79,851.8	997.7	429,339.6	493,489.6	555,491.9	62,002.3	12.6%
Education Assistance Fund	297,711.9	411,697.5	10,365.7	11,151.6	35,286.7	24,135.1	216.4%
Fund for the Advancement of Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Federal Funds	15,900.0	13,700.0	13,700.0	13,400.0	13,400.0	-	0.0%
Student Loan Fund	324,746.4	294,053.7	261,053.7	251,053.7	221,053.7	(30,000.0)	-11.9%
Other State Funds	10,792.6	10,580.0	10,580.0	10,580.0	10,580.0	-	0.0%

* Funding allocated in Stop Gap II (for FY17) but used for Spring 2016 Awards (FY16).

** Funding was included as FY17 lump sum but used to pay FY16 awards

*** General funds total includes Budget Stabilization Fund, Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund, & the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

† Includes Federal Pass Through (PA 99-409, PA 99 491) Stop Gap I (PA 99-502), Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY2016.

† Excludes all court ordered personal services for FY2016.

†† Includes Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY17 & final appropriations from PA 100-21.

Table 9
 FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
 ILLINOIS MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACADEMY
 ALL FUNDS

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change FY20-21	
	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	IBHE Recommendations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Resource Requirements							
<u>Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy</u>	\$ 21,080.7	\$ 21,580.7	\$ 22,091.9	\$ 22,754.9	\$ 24,419.0	\$ 1,664.1	7.3%
Total	<u>\$ 21,080.7</u>	<u>\$ 21,580.7</u>	<u>\$ 22,091.9</u>	<u>\$ 22,754.9</u>	<u>\$ 24,419.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,664.1</u>	<u>7.3%</u>
Sources of Appropriated Funds							
<u>General Funds</u>	\$ 18,030.7	\$ 18,030.7	\$ 18,391.9	\$ 18,943.9	\$ 20,494.0	\$ 1,550.1	8.2%
General Revenue Fund	10,574.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Education Assistance Fund	7,456.7	18,030.7	18,391.9	18,943.9	20,494.0	1,550.1	8.2%
Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy Income Fund	3,050.0	3,550.0	3,700.0	3,811.0	3,925.0	114.0	3.0%

† Includes Federal Pass Through (PA 99-409, PA 99 491) Stop Gap I (PA 99-502), Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY16.
 Excludes all court ordered personal services for FY2016.

Table 10
 FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
 STATE UNIVERSITIES CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM

(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Resource Requirements</u>	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	<u>Change FY20-21</u>	
	Final Appropriations ††	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	IBHE Recommendations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<u>Office Operations</u>	\$ 1,101.2	\$ 1,058.6	\$ 1,082.2	\$ 1,114.7	\$ 1,176.2	\$ 61.5	5.5%
Total	\$ 1,101.2	\$ 1,058.6	\$ 1,082.2	\$ 1,114.7	\$ 1,176.2	\$ 61.5	5.5%
<u>Sources of Appropriated Funds</u>							
<u>General Funds *</u>	\$ 1,101.2	\$ 1,058.6	\$ 1,082.2	\$ 1,114.7	\$ 1,176.2	\$ 61.5	5.5%
General Revenue Fund	946.2	1,058.6	1,082.2	1,114.7	1,176.2	61.5	5.5%
Education Assistance Fund	155.0						

* General funds total includes Budget Stabilization Fund, Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund, & the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

†† Includes Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY17 & final appropriations from PA 100-21.

Table 11
 FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
 BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION
 ALL FUNDS

(in thousands of dollars)

Resource Requirements	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change FY20-21	
	Final Appropriations ††	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	IBHE Recommendations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Office Operations/Lump Sum	\$ 2,565.1 *	\$ 3,551.20 *	\$ 3,704.10 *	\$ 3,904.10 *	\$ 4,727.70 *	\$ 823.6	21.1%
Illinois Longitudinal Data System	\$ 424.2	381.8	\$ 381.8	\$ 381.8	\$ 716.9	\$ 335.1	87.8%
Essential Operating Funding Payments to Institutions	20,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Total	\$ 22,989.3	\$ 3,933.0	4,085.9	4,285.9	5,444.6	\$ 1,158.7	27.0%
<u>Source of Appropriated Funds</u>							
<u>General Funds</u>	\$ 21,929.3	\$ 2,753.0	\$ 2,805.9	\$ 2,805.9	\$ 3,964.6	\$ 1,158.7	41.3%
General Revenue Fund	20,893.8	2,753.0	2,805.9	2,805.9	3,964.6	1,158.7	41.3%
Education Assistance Fund	1,035.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Budget Stabilization Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
<u>Other Funds</u>	\$ 1,060.0	\$ 1,180.0	\$ 1,280.0	\$ 1,480.0	\$ 1,480.0	\$ -	0.0%
Private College Academic Quality Assurance Fund	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0%
Academic Quality Assistance Fund	400.0	500.0	500.0	600.0	600.0	-	0.0%
PBVS Quality Assurance Fund	550.0	550.0	550.0	650.0	650.0	-	0.0%
Distance Learning Fund **	30.0	30.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0%
IBHE Data Resource and Recovery			30.0	30.0	30.0	-	0.0%

* Portion of lump sum that was allocated to grant programs are including in the IBHE Grants Budget.

† Includes Federal Pass Through (PA 99-409, PA 99 491) Stop Gap I (PA 99-502), Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY16.
 Excludes all court ordered personal services for FY2016.

†† Includes Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) appropriated for FY17 & final appropriations from PA 100-21.

Table 12

FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
IBHE INSTITUTIONAL GRANTS/SPECIAL INITIATIVES
ALL FUNDS

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change FY20-21	
	Final Appropriations †	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	IBHE Recommendations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Higher Education Cooperation Act (HECA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.0	\$ 20,000.0	New Line
University Center of Lake County *	1,705.5 *	1,055.7	1,055.7	1,055.7	1,173.0	117.3	11.1%
Quad Cities Graduate Study Center	82.0	73.8	73.8	73.8	82.0	8.2	11.1%
MyCreditsTransfer	300.7 *	183.3	183.3	183.3	203.7	20.4	11.1%
Cooperative Work Study Grants	1,089.4	980.5	980.5	980.5	1,089.4	108.9	11.1%
Creating Pathways and Access for Student Success (CPASS)	-	1,433.6	1,433.6	1,433.6	1,433.6	-	0.0%
Illinois Mathematics and Science Fusion Program	106.5	95.9	95.9	95.9	106.5	10.6	11.1%
Diversifying Higher Education Faculty in Illinois (DFI)	1,456.5	1,456.5	1,456.5	1,456.5	1,456.5	-	0.0%
Grow Your Own Program	1,466.3	1,466.3	1,466.3	2,466.3	2,466.3	-	0.0%
Nursing School Grants	415.4	373.9	373.9	373.9	415.4	41.5	11.1%
Nurse Educator Fellowships	219.3	197.4	197.4	197.4	219.3	21.9	11.1%
ILDS Data Commons					500.0	500.0	New Line
Washington Center Internship Program	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
NCLB - Improving Teacher Quality State Grant Program (Federal)	5,500.0	5,500.0	5,500.0	5,500.0	5,500.0	-	0.0%
Total	\$ 12,439.4	\$ 12,816.9	\$ 12,816.9	\$ 13,816.9	\$ 34,645.7	\$ 20,828.8	150.7%
<u>Sources of Appropriated Funds</u>							
<u>General Funds</u>	\$ 6,939.4	\$ 7,316.9	\$ 7,316.9	\$ 8,316.9	\$ 29,145.7	\$ 20,828.8	250.4%
General Revenue Fund	2,800.6	7,316.9	7,316.9	8,316.9	29,145.7	20,828.8	250.4%
Education Assistance Fund	4,138.8						
<u>Other Funds</u>							
Federal Funds	5,500.0	5,500.0	5,500.0	5,500.0	5,500.0	-	0.0%

* FY2017 Partial Appropriations were appropriated as IBHE Lump Sum

† Includes funding from Stop Gap II (PA 99-524) & PA 100-21, since funding for grants was passed after June 30, 2017 most grant spending could not be spent.

Table 13
 FY2021 RECOMMENDATIONS
 STATE UNIVERSITIES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
 ALL FUNDS

(in thousands of dollars)

Resource Requirements	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change FY20-21	
	Final Appropriations †	Final Appropriations *	Final Appropriations	Final Appropriations	IBHE Recommendations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
State University Retirement System	\$ 1,675,735.1	\$ 1,592,118.3	\$ 1,589,500.6	\$ 1,859,123.1	\$ 2,001,308.8	\$ 142,185.7	7.6%
Contributions to State University Retirement System	1,671,426.0	1,587,985.0	1,585,109.8	1,854,692.0	1,996,686.0	141,994.0	7.7%
General Funds	1,501,426.0	1,372,985.0	1,370,109.8	1,639,692.0	1,781,686.0	141,994.0	8.7%
State Pension Fund	170,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	-	0.0%
Community College Retirees Health Insurance	4,309.1	4,133.3	4,390.8	4,431.1	4,622.8	191.7	4.3%
<u>Source of Appropriated Funds</u>							
General Funds	\$ 1,505,735.1	\$ 1,377,118.3	\$ 1,374,500.6	\$ 1,644,123.1	\$ 1,786,308.8	\$ 142,185.7	8.6%
General Revenue Fund	1,505,735.1	1,372,985.0	1,370,109.8	1,639,692.0	1,781,686.0	141,994.0	8.7%
Education Assistance Fund	-	4,133.3	4,390.8	4,431.1	4,622.8	191.7	4.3%
State Pensions Fund	170,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	215,000.0	-	0.0%

† Continuing appropriation

* Amount appropriated less than certified amounts required to be paid per state law

Summary Narrative by Budget Area

Recommended State Appropriations from General Funds

Public Universities

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommended Funding: \$1,226,145,300

The Fiscal Year 2021 recommendation includes a return of total investment of \$1.226 billion for public universities. This would add almost \$68.3 million and would be a 5.9 percent increase over the Fiscal Year 2020 funding level. However, it is only 2 percent over the Fiscal Year 2015 level and is approximately 4.7 percent less than Fiscal Year 2015 when adjusted for inflation (CPI). It also does not take into account the higher education price index (HEPI) which consistently runs higher than the CPI. The ability of universities to keep pace with inflation is the first priority of the IBHE. The Fiscal Year 2020 budget was only the second year in which public university funding from the state kept pace with inflation since Fiscal Year 2002. The 5 percent increase was the largest percentage increase in support for public universities since Fiscal Year 2002. On the other hand, appropriations have been cut repeatedly. In five different years universities lost 7.6 percent to inflation or more, and that even excludes Fiscal Year 2016 when funding was only about 30 percent of the Fiscal Year 2015 appropriation.

Unfortunately, to limit the damage to services and continue to pursue the missions of their institution, universities reluctantly had to resort to increases in their only other funding source, student tuition and fees. As a result, between Fiscal Year 2002 and Fiscal Year 2019 the proportion of costs covered by state funds declined by more than half, from 72 percent to 32.9 percent. The sharp increase in tuition and fees has resulted in an affordability crisis, which was exacerbated by the budget impasse. Universities have already made significant cuts while doing their best to protect student services and their missions. Going forward, unless state appropriations rebound, they are faced with a dilemma. They can make up the difference with further increase in tuition and fees or they can make even deeper cuts.

No one wants to see increases in tuition. Rather there is an interest in addressing the affordability crisis and even discussion of free tuition. However, universities have become so dependent on tuition income that at the current 2.06 percent rate of inflation it will take a 5.9 percent increase in state appropriations to the university system to maintain level buying power without increasing tuitions, assuming flat enrollments.

Figure 16
Maintaining Buying Power with No Increase in Tuition

	FY 18 \$ Distribution	Increase	Adjusted	Net
Inflation	100.00%	2.06%	102.06%	100.00%
University Income Funds	65.10%	0.00%	65.10%	63.79%
State \$	34.90%	5.90%	36.96%	36.21%

Figure 17
Maintaining Buying Power if No Increase in State Funds

	FY 18 \$ Distribution	Increase	Adjusted	Net
Inflation	100%	2.06%	102.60%	100.00%
University Income Funds	65.10%	4.00%	67.70%	65.98%
State \$	34.90%	0.00%	34.90%	34.02%

Conversely, if universities receive no increase in state funding, they would have to increase tuition revenues, system-wide, by four percent. The Truth in Tuition law compounds the latter problem. Since that law requires universities to guarantee students the same tuition rates they start with, they can only increase rates on incoming students. This means they would have to increase tuition by more than twice the four percent they need in revenues to maintain level funding.

Besides the struggles universities face in their efforts to hold down current costs in the face of declining state revenues, universities face a series of challenges, including the following:

- **Working Capital:** As with any enterprise, working capital is important to the financial and programmatic health of universities. Universities went two years with limited funding from the state. They had to continue to serve students and pursue their missions by tapping their working capital without knowing if they would ever be reimbursed. They tried to make adjustments as best they could. Unlike almost every other major sector of state government, universities and community colleges ultimately received just 30 percent of their Fiscal Year 2015 funding level in Fiscal Year 2016. This means their working capital has been reduced permanently. Unfortunately, reduced working capital has a number of negative consequences. It is considered by accrediting bodies, such as the Higher Learning Commission, and by bond rating agencies. It is also considered in many ratings of universities which are used by students and families to help decide where to attend college. Universities need more sufficient funding to help them maintain and, hopefully, rebuild their working capital.
- **Bond Ratings:** Before the budget impasse, every university who requested a bond rating held an investment grade rating. By the end of the impasse, only the University of Illinois and Illinois State had investment grade bond ratings and even their ratings had fallen. Lower bond ratings make it more expensive to borrow. Universities need funding levels that will allow them to continue their recovery and rebuild their bond ratings.
- **Reputation:** The budget impasse damaged the reputation of Illinois public universities both inside of Illinois and outside of the state. In many cases well beyond what is warranted. They must take extra steps to rebuild their reputation and draw students back to the state. This is an additional challenge with limited funds. Universities need funding that can help fuel the recovery of their reputation.
- **Maintenance Needs:** The onset of the budget impasse left universities with few good options for dealing with the sudden, sharp reduction in state funding. The bulk of their costs are related to staff and faculty. They had limited flexibility to reduce those costs quickly. One of the few areas where they could adjust their spending in the short-term was permanent improvements and repairs and maintenance. Unfortunately, this was already a problem because as state support for capital maintenance evaporated, they had to increasingly draw on declining state operations funding and special student fees to cover maintenance needs. However, they had little choice and over the two years of the budget impasse universities spent \$291.1 million less than would have been expected, based on the average for the previous five-year period, Fiscal Years 2011 to 2015. With known

budget levels in Fiscal Year 2018, they were able to spend more, but the budget for Fiscal Year 2018 was cut by ten percent. It is not surprising that their spending was still only 70.2 percent of the average prior to the budget impasse. And that does not account for inflation. The additional problem with these reductions in spending is that these are not needs that go away. This adds to the deferred maintenance backlog. As will be noted elsewhere, the state should be investing two percent of the replacement cost of its buildings. Universities are spending about one percent and Rebuild Illinois appropriations for capital renewal will equal about one percent over the next six years. Therefore, universities will have to keep making significant investments in facility maintenance, but we do not expect to see a reduction in the maintenance backlog.

Figure 18

University Annual Permanent Improvements and Repairs/Maintenance Expenditures

2011	\$248,785.6
2012	\$242,324.7
2013	\$252,277.0
2014	\$224,141.6
2015	\$199,039.7
2016	\$95,348.4
2017	\$80,183.1
2018	\$166,599.5
2019	\$163,779.8
Average FY11-FY15	\$233,313.7
Impasse Average	\$87,765.8
2 Year Reduction	\$291,095.9
FY18/FY11-FY15 Average	70.2%

In millions

(Note: same as Figure 3)

Community Colleges

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommended Funding: \$330,622,200

The Fiscal Year 2021 recommendation for community colleges is \$280,917.0 million for unrestricted grants and initiatives to include \$190.6 million for Base Operating Grants, \$75.4 million for Equalization Grants, \$2.1 million for office operations, and \$669,600 for continued implementation of the Illinois Longitudinal Data System (ILDS). The recommendation also included a \$359,000 set aside for performance based funding.

The request is for \$15.8 million in additional funding. Community college funding has suffered in ways similar to public universities. Most notably, while community colleges were created with the understanding the state would cover one-third of community college costs, in Fiscal Year 2016, state funds covered just 4.5 percent of all costs. Even after the budget impasse ended, state funds covered only about 14.5 percent of their costs. Community colleges have access to property taxes in addition to tuition revenues. Thus, the decreasing support from the state has not only created pressure to increase tuition but it also has put pressure on local property taxpayers.

The additional funding will help colleges recover and be more affordable for students. It will help community colleges better respond to local employment needs and help create a more ready and

competitive workforce. As with public universities, funding first must cover increasing costs. There is a strong desire to hold down tuitions and to avoid increases in property taxes. Both have increased significantly since Fiscal Year 2002, to make-up for reductions in state support. Failure to increase funding will result in a combination of increased tuitions, increased property taxes, and program reductions.

Adult Education and Postsecondary Career and Technical Education

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommended Funding: \$57,137,700

These programs provide critical services to adults with less than a 12th grade education, adults for whom English is a second language, and high school and adult students pursuing career and technical training. Federal grants for programs like adult education flow through the state appropriation process. This state funding provides the matching funds required to qualify for the federal funds. The Fiscal Year 2021 total general funds recommendation represents funding equal to Fiscal Year 2020 funding levels.

Illinois Student Assistance Commission

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommended Funding: \$614,758,600

The IBHE \$614.7 million recommendation includes a total increase of \$86.1 million. This is comprised of \$50 million for the Monetary Award Program, \$10 million for AIM HIGH, \$23 million to return to funding Veterans and National Guard grants, and \$2 million for agency operations and outreach.

Operational Support and Outreach

An increase of \$2 million is requested to allow ISAC to continue to provide the state operation support the administration of state grant and scholarship programs and to continue to provide outreach and education to students and families on financing college. This does not represent an increase in spending. Rather, it makes-up for declining federal loan support revenues. The Fiscal Year 2020 budget included \$3.5 million for this purpose. Between 2006 and 2014, the operations of all ISAC programs were paid for with revenue from ISAC's Student Loan Operating Fund (SLOF), which, according to ISAC, saved the state \$150 million or more. Revenues from SLOF come from the federal student loan program that has been discontinued, with no new loans serviced since 2010. ISAC's student loan operations remain self-sustaining, but they cannot continue to fully fund the rest of the agency's core operations.

Operational funding from the state is needed to ensure that the agency is able to continue to appropriately administer scholarships and grants. Beyond approving payments, these functions include training high school, college, and lender personnel on state and federal programs; developing administrative rules and procedures; counseling applicants on how to maintain or demonstrate eligibility; helping students and borrowers navigate other agencies' systems to collect appropriate documentation; handling appeals; auditing schools for compliance with program laws and regulations; maintaining security for records that contain millions of pieces of sensitive personal identifying information; and more.

ISAC Scholarship and Grant Programs

Monetary Award Program (MAP)

IBHE recommends a Fiscal Year 2021 appropriation of \$501,341,900 for MAP. This would be an increase of \$50 million to increase the number of awards and improve the proportion of tuition and fees awards can cover. For Fiscal Year 2020 the appropriation was increased by \$50 million to \$451.3 million. The Fiscal Year 2020 increase was the largest increase in the history of the program and allowed for an increase in the number of grants and an increase in the proportion of tuition and fees covered for recipients attending community colleges.

Eighteen years of declining purchasing power cannot be erased with \$50 million, but MAP eligibility formula improvements in Fiscal Year 2018 and Fiscal Year 2020 did help slow the downward trend. Increased funding enabled ISAC to remove the reduction factor and increase the effective maximum grant from \$4,968 to \$5,340. The effective maximum grant has been set at \$4,968 since Fiscal Year 2002, and in all but four years since Fiscal Year 2002 awards have been lowered by reduction factors ranging from two to 11 percent. In Fiscal Year 2002 the maximum effective grant covered 100 percent of public university and community college tuition and fees and 29 percent of private college and university costs. The Fiscal Year 2018 and Fiscal Year 2020 improvements increased coverage at public universities from 31.7 percent in Fiscal Year 2017 to 33.5 percent in Fiscal Year 2020, and from 13.3 percent to 13.5 percent for private non-profit universities. At community colleges, MAP tuition and fee coverage for Zero EFC students (which represent a majority of community college MAP recipients) declined slightly from 37.7 percent to 36.4 percent, largely due to increased Pell amounts, which are counted as a resource in the MAP formula.

It also is important to note that, even though MAP covers only a fraction of the cost of tuition and fees for those who would struggle to afford college without it, ISAC also cannot cover all eligible applications it receives. They must cut-off applications and adjust the numbers to match the funding available. Due to the increased funding in Fiscal Year 2020, ISAC projects it will be able to cover 46.9 percent of eligible students in Fiscal Year 2021. Although, the main reason, if it is even that high, is the significant decline in enrollment at community colleges since the Great Recession.

MAP funding helps those students with the greatest financial needs. For six universities of the states nine universities, the amount of MAP award dollars paid out in Fiscal Year 2018 was the equivalent of 18.7 percent or more of the amount they received in appropriations for Fiscal Year 2020, with the top being Illinois State at 30.1 percent. This helps explain why many of these institutions struggled during the budget impasse, while they were not receiving reimbursements from the state for MAP grants. Schools with the greatest financial need will benefit more from increased MAP funding.

Figure 19
Public University Distribution of MAP Awards
FY18 Enrollment and Awards, FY19 Appropriation

	Fall 2018 Undergrad Enrollment	% of State Enrollment	2018 Awards	% of State Awards	Awards % of Enrolled	MAP \$ Paid	FY20 Approp.	Map % of University Approp.
CSU	2,022	1.52%	1,109	2.3%	54.8%	\$3,390	\$35,019	9.7%
EIU	6,012	4.5%	1,974	4.1%	32.8%	\$7,752	\$41,424	18.7%
GSU	3,262	2.4%	1,554	3.3%	47.6%	\$4,867	\$23,194	21.0%
ISU	18,107	13.6%	5,331	11.2%	29.4%	\$20,966	\$69,619	30.1%
NEIU	6,390	4.8%	3,116	6.5%	48.8%	\$9,772	\$35,567	27.5%
NIU	12,788	9.6%	5,810	12.2%	45.4%	\$22,277	\$87,804	25.4%
SIU System							\$193,631	12.3%
SIUC	9,552	7.2%	3,427	7.2%	35.9%	\$13,288	NA	NA
SIUE	10,833	8.1%	2,816	5.9%	26.0%	\$10,600	NA	NA
U of I System							\$622,015	13.3%
UIC	20,783	15.6%	10,378	21.8%	49.9%	\$43,582	NA	NA
UIS	2,814	2.1%	846	1.8%	30.1%	\$2,993	NA	NA
UIUC	33,915	25.5%	8,022	16.8%	23.7%	\$36,415	NA	NA
WIU	6,754	5.1%	3,247	6.8%	48.1%	\$12,862	\$49,588	25.9%
Public University Totals	133,232	100.0%	47,630	100.0%	35.7%	\$188,765	\$1,157,861	16.3%

**Undergraduate enrollment only*

^Number of awards & award dollars only for those granted awards.

This excludes enrolled and eligible students who did not receive an award.

Grants are made in order of when they are received. This also has a differential impact on universities.

However, for students this is only part of the story. These numbers only count students who were both eligible and used the award. Each school has a number of students who were eligible but who did not receive an award because they put in the FAFSA after the cut-off date. Also, this does not show students who did not attend a state university when they did not receive an award. This also has a differential impact on universities because universities who serve students with the greatest financial need also are more likely to have students who apply late. For instance, first generation college students are more likely to apply late because they do not have family to help them through the process. So, those students and the universities that cater to them will suffer more from the inability of MAP to cover grants for a significant number of eligible students.

In recent years ISAC has seen a drop in application volume and a resulting decline in applications found eligible. Based on the underlying trends it seems likely some of this was related to students and families discouraged by the budget impasse. There are a number of reasons for this but students who decide to not attend college will not apply for assistance and students who know they are going out of state will not be considered for a MAP award, since MAP can only be used at Illinois schools. It is acknowledged that the negative publicity about public education in Illinois during the budget impasse discouraged some students from even applying to Illinois schools.

More robust MAP funding will be an important part of the effort to rebuild the reputation of Illinois' higher education system and to winning back students and families to the value of Illinois colleges

and universities, including private schools. In Fiscal Year 2018, the most recent year for which final data is currently available, 40.9 percent of MAP funds went to students attending private sector institutions. Therefore, increased MAP funding is not just a benefit to public sector schools but Illinois vibrant private sector higher education system as well.

AIM HIGH

The IBHE Fiscal Year 2021 recommendation is for a \$10 million increase in the AIM HIGH program for a total of \$45 million. Additional funding is needed to assure the program can continue forward to cover a third year. AIM HIGH was funded for the first year in Fiscal Year 2019. It is a merit based scholarship program which is individualized to the needs, and students, of each of the state's public university. Universities must match state appropriated funds. University plans are approved in Fiscal Year 2020 but the support will actually support students in Fiscal Year 2021. The budget implementation (BIMP) bill for Fiscal Year 2020 included language limiting the appropriations to cohorts. (Cohort means incoming class, which can be a mix of new freshmen and transfer students.) Universities were not prepared for this change and will not be able to spend the Fiscal Year 2020 appropriation, nor the Fiscal Year 2019 appropriation that was allowed to be carried over, with this restriction in place. IBHE continues to work with ISAC, the Governor's Office, and the universities to gain support in the General Assembly to remove this restriction.

The universities have reported that the AIM HIGH program has been instrumental in attracting students, which was the goal of the program when it was created last year. Continuing to fund the program as well as allowing universities flexibility to administer it, are keys to the success and retention of students.

Illinois Veteran Grants and National Guard Grants

IBHE's Fiscal Year 2021 recommendation for \$23 million is to return to funding Illinois Veteran Grants and Illinois National Guard Grants through ISAC. State law waives tuition and fees for both veterans and National Guard members at public universities and community colleges. Traditionally waiver costs were reimbursed by ISAC with grant funding but that money was phased out after Fiscal Year 2011. It has since been an unfunded mandate on public universities and community colleges at a time when state funding for both operations and capital has diminished significantly. (Note: The Illinois Community College Board did receive a \$4,264,600 Fiscal Year 2020 appropriation to help colleges for whom veterans' waivers represent a particularly severe financial burden, but there has been no such relief for public universities.)

Institutional Equity: Considering the significant decline in state support, this requirement is a burden on all public universities and community colleges. However, the burden is not shared equally. That burden generally falls more heavily on schools less able to carry it. The enrollment of the three universities that received Essential Operating Funding payments during the budget impasse due to their financial concerns (Chicago State, Eastern Illinois and Western Illinois) represented 9.1 percent of all public university students in Fall 2019 but covered 18.7 percent of all IVG and ING awards that year. Conversely, only two public universities exited the budget impasse with investment grade bond ratings, the University of Illinois and Illinois State. The enrollments of ISU, the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) represented 61.5 percent of all public university students in Fall 2019 but they cover only 28.9 percent of IVG and ING awards. Therefore, while returning to direct state funding would be welcomed by all public universities and community colleges, the benefits would be greater for those institutions who could best use it to recover from the budget impasse.

Community colleges provided 47.5 percent of all awards in Fiscal Year 2019. However, since community college tuition and fees are significantly lower than those for universities, they only covered about a third of the costs and the state now covers most of those costs.

Figure 20
**Impact of Veterans and Illinois National Guard Scholarships
on Universities and Community Colleges: Fiscal Year 2019**

	Fall 2019		Veterans Awards	National Guard Awards	Veterans and Nat. Guard Awards	Awardees % of Enrolled	Public Universities % of Awardees	Ratio of Awardees to FTE Enrolled
	All Enrolled	% of All Students						
CSU	2,274	1.4%	51	20	71	3.1%	2.5%	178%
EIU	5,468	3.3%	77	71	148	2.7%	5.2%	154%
GSU	3,320	2.0%	119	21	140	4.2%	4.9%	240%
ISU	18,116	11.1%	104	201	305	1.7%	10.6%	96%
NEIU	5,203	3.2%	115	26	141	2.7%	4.9%	154%
NIU	14,352	8.8%	170	117	287	2.0%	10.0%	114%
SIUC	10,939	6.7%	239	133	372	3.4%	13.0%	194%
SIUE	10,942	6.7%	158	194	352	3.2%	12.3%	183%
UIC	31,620	19.3%	150	97	247	0.8%	8.6%	44%
UIS	3,211	2.0%	146	68	214	6.7%	7.5%	379%
UIUC	50,849	31.1%	173	107	280	0.6%	9.7%	31%
WIU	7,259	4.4%	133	182	315	4.3%	11.0%	247%
Sub-Total		100.0%					100.0%	100.0%
Public University	163,552		1,635	1,237	2,872	1.8%	52.5%	
Community College*	157,615		1,752	849	2,601	1.7%	47.5%	
Total	321,167		3,387	2,086	5,473	1.7%	100.0%	

Note: ICCB normally is provided a grant to help some community colleges most burdened by covering IVG and ING costs but not for FY16.

Source: Illinois Student Assistance Commission

Benefit to Veterans: Unfortunately, the current IVG/ING financing system creates a subtle disincentive for universities and community colleges to recruit and provide supplemental supports. This became more acute when during the budget impasse when public universities lost over \$800 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and that was followed by a ten percent cut in the Fiscal Year 2018 budget. There is no sign that universities and community colleges have cut-back on their veterans' recruitment efforts, but it is a burden when they are making many difficult financial choices on how to reinvigorate their enrollments and keep students in Illinois. While returning to direct state funding would not add any new benefit for veterans or National Guard members, it would represent a reinvigorated commitment to those groups and create an incentive to attract veterans and National Guard members.

Drawing Federal Funds: The numbers of Veterans and National Guard grants has fluctuated since about 2004 but generally has been in decline. The number of veterans' awards has fallen sharply since 2010. The main reason is a new federal veterans benefit passed in the wake of 9/11 that offers similar but not identical benefits. Veterans can choose which benefits to use and when. For instance, the VA benefits can be used for private schools while the state awards cannot. Application and enrollment data shows that the budget impasse has decreased the numbers of Illinois students applying for acceptance to and enrolling in Illinois higher education institutions,

even to some extent private Illinois colleges. If the state again funded these grants directly through ISAC it would show a renewed commitment to both veterans and public higher education. This would create a vehicle to increase recruitment of veterans. However, based on the trend lines, even if such efforts are very successful it is unlikely it will result in more state funded grants creating pressure to increase funding in future years. Rather, the growth would be in federal grant funds coming into the state.

Figure 21
**Total Veterans and Illinois National Guard Awards:
 Estimated Full Claims and Expenditures**

Year	ISAC Appropriation	Estimated Full Claims	ISAC Expenditures	ICCB Expenditures	Claims Minus Expenditures	Recipients
2002	\$23,750,000	\$23,789,591	\$23,405,138	\$0	\$384,453	13,698
2003	\$23,750,000	\$26,746,500	\$23,713,191	\$0	\$3,033,309	14,511
2004	\$23,750,000	\$28,415,000	\$23,708,934	\$0	\$4,706,066	13,816
2005	\$23,750,000	\$30,739,188	\$23,433,750	\$0	\$7,305,438	13,209
2006	\$23,750,000	\$37,076,517	\$23,681,596	\$0	\$13,394,921	13,992
2007	\$23,750,000	\$41,022,294	\$23,639,180	\$0	\$17,383,114	13,602
2008	\$23,750,000	\$43,693,581	\$23,703,734	\$5,483,167	\$14,506,679	13,359
2009	\$23,750,000	\$44,768,842	\$23,721,313	\$6,086,987	\$14,960,542	12,775
2010	\$21,591,716	\$44,048,058	\$21,540,075	\$7,261,503	\$15,246,480	13,381
2011	\$2,700,000	\$40,927,855	\$2,721,922	\$7,252,695	\$30,953,238	11,163
2012*	\$10,400,000	\$40,097,466	\$18,186,001	\$7,261,499	\$14,649,966	10,679
2013	\$0	\$40,168,969	\$0	\$750,000	\$39,418,969	10,004
2014	\$0	\$38,725,956	\$0	\$750,000	\$37,975,956	9,371
2015	\$0	\$38,092,966	\$0	\$1,287,800	\$36,805,166	8,286
2016	\$0	\$33,126,852	\$0	\$1,287,800	\$31,839,052	7,355
2017	\$0	\$35,089,808	\$0	\$1,328,800	\$33,761,008	6,991
2018	\$0	\$30,689,445	\$0	\$1,328,800	\$29,360,645	6,271
2019	\$0	\$28,052,850	\$0	\$4,264,600	\$23,788,250	5,473

* Additional funds used to pay FY12 claims.

Promoting Illinois Higher Education: Returning to direct funding of IVG and ING grants through ISAC technically would not change the benefits available. However, in combination with additional MAP funding, it would demonstrate a commitment of the state to both veterans and Illinois public higher education. As noted previously, this would allow ISAC, community colleges and public universities to invigorate their efforts to promote college attendance at Illinois schools by Illinois veterans and National Guard members. This could be a part of the effort to rebuild the reputation and enrollments of Illinois higher education institutions with all populations, not just those eligible for IVG and ING grants. Currently, only about half of G.I. benefits are used. So, this is an excellent group of adult students, who could benefit from additional education, at minimal direct cost.

Other ISAC Programs

ISAC has requested additional funding for two of its smaller student assistance grants, to fully fund the purposes those programs:

- Teachers Loan Forgiveness Program: \$975,000, adding \$535,100
- Minority Teachers of Illinois Scholarships: \$2,500,000, adding \$600,000
- Dependents of Fire, Police, or Correctional Officers: \$1,237,300, no change
- Nurse Educator Loan Repayment Program: \$264,000, no change
- Veterans' Home Nurse Loan Repayment Program: \$26,000, no change
- Golden Apple Scholars of Illinois: \$6,498,000, no change
- Golden Apple Accelerators: \$750,000, no change
- Exonerated Persons: \$150,000, no change
- Veterans Home Loan Repayment: \$26,400, no change

Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommended Funding: \$24,419,000

The total recommended Fiscal Year 2021 level for IMSA is \$24.4 million, including \$3.9 million from the IMSA Income Fund. This represents an increase of \$1,550,100 in general funds and \$114,000 in the IMSA Income Fund. This increase will cover inflationary costs, be put towards student inquiry and research (SIR) projects as well as the PROMISE programs. In the SIR program, 240 students are involved in research projects, with 115 of them being on-campus alongside faculty and staff. 125 students are transported off-site to research partners, including Northwestern, FermiLab, and Argonne. The PROMISE program brings highly qualified younger students from underrepresented groups to IMSA to participate curriculum that increases math, science and English skills and experience IMSA. The program helps families, who generally do not have a background with higher education, become more involved and, if desired, prepare an IMSA application. This funding will allow the program to expand to cover more students.

IMSA was established in 1985 to provide a uniquely challenging education for Illinois students talented in mathematics and science and to serve as a catalyst for the advancement of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) development and education across Illinois. IMSA has been named the number one public high school in America in NICHE.com rankings. Over the past five years, IMSA's residential high school has served students who are gifted in mathematics and science from 67 counties throughout the state. Additionally, 70 percent of PROMISE (Providing Opportunities for Mathematics and Science Enrichment) participants in 2019 (focused on underrepresented populations) were accepted and enrolled at IMSA. During 2019, 6,300 student and 6,900 educators participated in these programs, with 68 percent of partner schools being low-income. IMSA graduates hold 644 patents and 24 alumni are Presidents or CEOs of Illinois companies. Four of the top five institutions IMSA graduates attend are in Illinois: UIUC; UIC; Northwestern University; and the University of Chicago. In June 2018, IMSA hosted the 14th Annual International Science Fair the first time the fair has been hosted in the United States. IMSA has been granted the authority to admit students from outside of Illinois. This will not impact the current 650 Illinois student enrollment. Out-of-state students will not be admitted until additional dormitories are available. This expansion will not require expenditure of additional state funds.

State Universities Civil Service System

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommended Funding: \$1,176,200

SUCSS develops and administers the basic rules and procedures related to the employment of all non-academic or administrative staff at the public universities and related state agencies. The Fiscal Year 2021 recommendation for SUCSS represents a \$61,500 increase over the Fiscal Year 2020 final appropriation. This is a 5.5 percent increase and would roughly return their funding to the Fiscal Year 2015/Fiscal Year 2017 level. Unlike universities and community colleges, which have other funding streams, SUCSS has no way to make-up for state funding cuts. Their responsibilities have increased in the last 20 years. As a result, as their staffing has declined and their ability to fulfill their responsibilities has suffered. For instance, they struggle to maintain classifications and examinations to keep them relevant to current jobs. Some have not been updated in 25-30 years.

Illinois Board of Higher Education Operations and Grants

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommended Funding: \$40,090,300

The Fiscal Year 2021 general funds recommendation for IBHE's represents an increase of \$22.0 million. This request will enable IBHE to continue providing statewide higher education planning and coordination, academic program approvals, budget recommendations, data systems, and various institutional grant programs.

Almost \$20.0 million is included for grants to be issued under the Higher Education Cooperation Act (HECA). HECA was last funded in Fiscal Year 2008. This program was designed to promote effective use of resources through cooperation among institutions, to achieve an equitable distribution of education services, and to develop innovative concepts and applications. IBHE proposes these funds be used to help schools recover from the budget impasse and to foster reforms needed to meet the needs to an evolving student population.

IBHE requests a total of \$200,000 in one-time funding to complete a new Illinois higher education master plan and to facilitate a Governor's Conference of the Future of Higher Education in Illinois to launch the new plan.

The request also includes additional staffing to address agency needs:

- Adding a position to the academic affairs unit to improve consumer protections. Degree granting issues have increased significantly. In particular, more schools have been closing and there are projections that there will be more closures, nationwide, in coming years. There is a heightened need to identify schools in danger of closing, to trigger preventative steps and to prepare for the cascading negative impacts when closures take place. Unfortunately, the problems associated with school closures continue well after a school goes out of business.
- Adding a position to the academic affairs unit to better address the demands of overseeing the private business and vocational school (PBVS) sector. When responsibility for the PBVS system was transferred from ISBE to IBHE, the fee system was established with the expectation it would cover this function. Unfortunately, fee revenues have not been adequate to cover all oversight duties.
- Adding three positions to help restore the ability of IBHE to properly perform its responsibilities for coordinating and advocating for Illinois higher education system. IBHE responsibilities have been increased but state support has been reduced. This includes a Chief of Staff position to help restore some of the capacity lost over the years, particularly

the 10% cut in Fiscal Year 2018. It also includes two Community Outreach Workers to help build connections with businesses and improve outreach to minority and underserved communities.

The IBHE budget includes \$716,900 for the Illinois Longitudinal Data Systems. The ILDS request will continue the support for IBHE staff, system development, data collection, and the production of student and workforce reports in Fiscal Year 2021. Objectives of the IBHE's ILDS work in progress include:

- Merging higher education data with information from other state agencies via the Common Demographic Data Administrator (CDDA).
- Integrating financial aid data into IBHE's overall data system and examining how first generation college students perform relative to other students.
- Framing performance and accountability measures for higher education which is important as the performance funding formula evolves.
- Developing a data sharing agreement with ISAC to provide them with information they are no longer able to capture due to the streamlining of the FAFSA, such as detailed information on race and ethnicity.
- Pursuing multi-state collaborations to share education and workforce data with other states.
- Launching a template for a community college feedback report that will provide key information to each community college regarding the academic performance of their former students after they transfer to four-year colleges.
- Continuing the effort to operationalize a definition of high quality credentials that takes into consideration labor market outcomes, as well as social utility.
- Working in conjunction with INCCRRA to merge information specific to Early Childhood Credential holders (Gateways) into the ILDS.
- Collaborating with Illinois Department of Employment Security, Illinois State University, and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission to develop a platform that will allow IBHE staff as well as institution-designated researchers to examine the Illinois-specific workforce outcomes of program graduates.
- Working in conjunction with the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) to develop better college readiness indicators will allow for the development of metrics focusing on overall college enrollment, outmigration, and sector specific patterns.
- Providing technical training to institutional users of the ILDS to better ensure that the information that is collected is accurate and valid. Delivering that training both in-person and via webinars.

The IBHE budget request for ILDS includes an initiative developed in response to a report from the P-20 Council. It noted state agencies lack the capacity to fully utilize the data available. The IBHE budget requests additional staffing to better realize the opportunities and efficiencies the state can achieve through improved data utilization. (There also is additional funding to enhance ILDS staffing at ICCB.)

The P-20 Council report also noted that while the state has made progress in the central coordination of data, through the development of the ILDS, it lacks a data commons to facilitate research and analysis of the data, both within state government and for outside entities. In recognition of this need, IBHE, ISAC and ICCB are proposing a \$500,000 grant for development of an ILDS data commons. Many other states have their de-identified student data in a shared arena. This data commons would allow institutions access to data to assist in making enrollment and programmatic decisions. It also would make it easier for researchers from outside of state government, while

protecting confidentiality and enhancing the structure for reviewing data projects and setting state priorities. We believe that the Center for Governmental Studies at Northern Illinois University should act as the lead entity for the data commons. They house both the K-12 and higher education data dashboards. They also establish individual client identifiers across agencies, which facilitates research. This proposal would start by building a system for higher education, but the long-term goal would be to move to link all education data, and eventually to a full ILDS data commons.

IBHE Operational Grants Supporting Student, Academic Programs and Research

University Center of Lake County

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$1,173,000

Fiscal Year 2020 Funding: \$1,055,700

Fiscal Year 2019 Funding: \$1,055,700

Fiscal Year 2018 Funding: \$1,055,700

Fiscal Year 2017 Funding: \$1,173,000 (Excludes essential services payment from IBHE, \$532,500)

Fiscal Year 2016 Funding: \$0

Fiscal Year 2015 Funding: \$1,173,000

Established by IBHE in 1998, the University Center of Lake County (UCLC) is a consortium of 16 public and private colleges and universities that deliver more than 120 bachelor completion, master's degrees, and certificate and workforce development programs to an underserved northeast suburban Chicago. The 91,000 square foot state-owned UCLC facility was built with county, state, and federal funds on land donated by the College of Lake County in Grayslake.

The creation of the University Center was a decision made by IBHE after much research. In early studies and through almost two decades of experience, the University Center delivery model has shown that it allows the most opportunity and the greatest access to high-quality higher education programs at the lowest cost.

The recommended \$117,300 increase over the Fiscal Year 2020 grant would return their funding level to what it was in Fiscal Years 2015 and 2017. However, this is still far below the appropriation the \$2.6 million to \$2.9 million appropriation they received from Fiscal Years 2005 to 2009. Although UCLC has made significant reductions in operations to accommodate the lower level of appropriation, their capital reserves have been reduced significantly due to deficit spending. A higher level of support is needed to assure their sustainability in the long-term.

More information on the UCLC can be found at ucenter.org.

Quad-Cities Graduate Study Center

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$82,000

Fiscal Year 2020 Funding: \$73,800

Fiscal Year 2019 Funding: \$73,800

Fiscal Year 2018 Funding: \$73,800

Fiscal Year 2017 Spending: \$26,655

Fiscal Year 2017 Funding: \$82,000

Fiscal Year 2016 Funding: \$0

Fiscal Year 2015 Funding: \$82,000

The Quad-Cities Graduate Study Center (Grad Center) is an academic consortium that was founded in 1969 by members of the business, government, and education communities to increase access to

high quality graduate-level programming and foster local economic growth. The Grad Center is designed for students whose work and family responsibilities make traditional on-campus study difficult. The Grad Center strives to develop convenient and diverse program offerings for students.

The Grad Center works with 5 member institutions to offer graduate programs with certificate, masters, doctorate, and non-credit options to students.

The Fiscal Year 2017 appropriation for the Grad Center was equal to the Fiscal Year 2015 level, \$82,000. However, since they received no funding for Fiscal Year 2016 and had no surety of any Fiscal Year 2017 funding, they only expended \$26,655. This and the reduced funding for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 weaken the center's ability to sustain itself.

More information on the Quad-Cities Graduate Center can be found at gradcenter.org.

MyCreditsTransfer Project

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$203,700

Fiscal Year 2020 Funding: \$183,300

Fiscal Year 2019 Funding: \$183,300

Fiscal Year 2018 Funding: \$183,300

Fiscal Year 2017 Funding: \$203,700 (Excludes essential services payment from IBHE, \$97,000)

Fiscal Year 2016 Funding: \$0

Fiscal Year 2015 Funding: \$203,700

The MyCreditsTransfer Project is a statewide initiative that makes information available to students via a free web-based tool (Transferology). The MyCreditsTransfer Project seeks to aid all students who intend to transfer credits among Illinois higher education institutions. Students can create personal accounts through which they can track their progress toward specific degrees at institutions where they have not yet matriculated. The information made available to transfer students through Transferology helps enable them to make the most of their time and money as they work toward degree completion. One of the intended outcomes of the MyCreditsTransfer Project is to provide students who are underrepresented in higher education access to information about how they can most efficiently transfer to baccalaureate-granting institutions. With increased implementation at the state's public universities and with improved promotion at the state's community colleges, the goal is to see larger numbers of underrepresented minority students transferring and a greater proportion of those students moving from community colleges to Illinois senior institutions.

In addition to the IBHE grant, MyCreditsTransfer is supported by the University of Illinois, the iTransfer.org project, and the participating institutions. The University of Illinois has been subsidizing this program even though it benefits many others. The \$20,400 increase is therefore justified to restore funding back to approximately the Fiscal Years 2015 and 2017 level and to reduce the amount the University of Illinois is required to subsidize this important project that benefits students statewide and many institutions other than the University of Illinois.

More information on MyCreditsTransfer can be found at mycreditstransfer.com.

Cooperative Work Study Grants

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$1,089,400

Fiscal Year 2020 Funding: \$980,500

Fiscal Year 2019 Funding: \$980,500

Fiscal Year 2018 Funding: \$980,500
Fiscal Year 2017 Spending: \$0
Fiscal Year 2017 Funding: \$1,089,400
Fiscal Year 2016 Funding: \$0
Fiscal Year 2015 Funding: \$1,089,400

This appropriation allows IBHE to award grants to public and nonpublic institutions of higher education to offer cooperative work study programs that provide opportunities for students to apply the theory learned during their educational preparation to the world of work. Institutions seek internships that will assist the students financially, provide relevant clinical work experiences in occupations related to their field of academic study, and lead to future employment. By strengthening the cooperation between higher education, business, industry and government, this program encourages students to seek permanent employment in Illinois. For Fiscal Year 2020, IBHE has recommended funding projects at 32 schools which will provide approximately 1,008 students with internships statewide. Applications for funding always greatly exceed the amount of funds available. The recommended increase of \$108,900 would return the program to a level similar to where it was prior to the budget impasse. It would provide funding for approximately ten percent more students.

Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy Fusion Program

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$106,500

Fiscal Year 2020 Funding: \$95,900
Fiscal Year 2019 Funding: \$95,900
Fiscal Year 2018 Funding: \$95,900
Fiscal Year 2017 Spending: \$0
Fiscal Year 2017 Funding: \$106,500
Fiscal Year 2016 Funding: \$0
Fiscal Year 2015 Funding: \$106,500

IMSA Fusion is an after-school enrichment program for Illinois students in late elementary (grades 4-5) and middle school (grades 6-8) who are talented, interested and motivated in mathematics and science, with a special focus on students historically underrepresented and underserved in mathematics and science. Fusion also serves as a professional development program for participating Illinois teachers.

IMSA Fusion has four major goals:

- To maintain or increase students' interest, involvement and literacy in science and mathematics;
- To enhance the knowledge and skills of middle school science and mathematics teachers;
- To stimulate excellence in middle schools' science and mathematics programs; and
- To help increase access to programming for students who are historically underrepresented in mathematics and science, and for all areas of the state.

The requested increase of \$10,600 will help IMSA maintain this popular program and continue its recovery after it had to be suspended during the budget impasse.

Diversifying Higher Education Faculty in Illinois (DFI)

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$1,456,500

Fiscal Year 2020 Funding: \$1,456,500
Fiscal Year 2018 Funding: \$1,456,500

Fiscal Year 2018 Funding: \$1,456,500
Fiscal Year 2017 Spending: \$0
Fiscal Year 2017 Funding: \$1,456,500
Fiscal Year 2016 Funding: \$0
Fiscal Year 2015 Funding: \$1,456,500

This appropriation enables IBHE to provide competitive fellowship awards under the Diversifying Higher Education Faculty in Illinois program to eligible underrepresented students pursuing graduate and professional degrees at Illinois public and private institutions of higher education. As a condition of their award, recipients agree to accept a teaching or staff position at an Illinois higher education institution or governing board, or an education-related position in a state agency. For Fiscal Year 2020, DFI is funding 103 fellowships.

No increase is recommended for Fiscal Year 2021.

Grow Your Own (GYO) Teacher Education Initiative

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$2,466,300

Fiscal Year 2020 Funding: \$2,466,300
Fiscal Year 2019 Funding: \$1,466,300
Fiscal Year 2018 Funding: \$1,466,300
Fiscal Year 2017 Spending: \$0
Fiscal Year 2017 Funding: \$1,466,300
Fiscal Year 2016 Funding: \$0
Fiscal Year 2015 Funding: \$1,466,300

This appropriation provides awards under the Grow Your Own Teacher Education Initiative (GYO) through Grow Your Own-Illinois. This program is designed to recruit and prepare parent and community leaders and para-educators statewide to become effective teachers 1) in hard-to-staff schools serving a substantial percentage of low-income students, and 2) in hard-to-staff teaching positions in schools serving a substantial percentage of low-income students. A study by the Center for America Progress finds that “students of color are more likely to progress academically when taught by teachers of color who share similar cultural experiences while serving as role model.” During the budget impasse, almost all of the consortia who previously contracted with the state disbanded. GYO Illinois was able to use private contributions to continue working with a reduced number of candidates in Chicago. Legislation was recently signed into law allowing GYO-Illinois to operate this program, making the appropriations to IBHE simply a pass-through. Current projects are operated in conjunction with Northeastern Illinois University, Eastern Illinois University, and Southern Illinois University.

Nursing School Grant Program

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$415,400

Fiscal Year 2020 Funding: \$373,900
Fiscal Year 2019 Funding: \$373,900
Fiscal Year 2018 Funding: \$373,900
Fiscal Year 2017 Spending: \$0
Fiscal Year 2017 Funding: \$415,400
Fiscal Year 2016 Funding: \$0
Fiscal Year 2015 Funding: \$415,400 (Program funding was suspended in Fiscal Year 2015)

This appropriation will be used to increase the number of graduates from Illinois institutions of higher education who are prepared for the workforce. Financial assistance is directed to expand or improve existing registered nursing programs. IBHE intends to focus on expanding collaborations

between and within institutions that enroll Registered Nurses with associate degrees to become graduates with baccalaureate degrees in nursing (or RN to BSN programs). Funds will also be used to help others improve student retention and improve the student pass rates on national licensure examinations. A competitive grant process will help ensure awards go to institutions that have effective proposals to meet the needs of the Illinois healthcare workforce. The shortage of nurses remains a significant problem in Illinois. The recommendation for an additional \$41,500 will roughly restore the reduction experienced in Fiscal Year 2018 but it also recognizes the importance of the addressing this problem. For Fiscal Year 2020, it is anticipated the program will provide grants to seven programs.

Nursing Educator Fellowships

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$219,300

Fiscal Year 2020 Funding: \$197,400

Fiscal Year 2019 Funding: \$197,400

Fiscal Year 2018 Funding: \$197,400

Fiscal Year 2017 Spending: \$0

Fiscal Year 2017 Funding: \$219,300

Fiscal Year 2016 Funding: \$0

Fiscal Year 2015 Funding: \$219,300 (Program funding was suspended in FY 2015)

The appropriation for the Nurse Educator Fellowships will assist Illinois institutions of higher education with retention of their well-qualified nursing faculty members. Illinois is experiencing a growing demand for faculty members who can effectively instruct and mentor future Registered Nurses. As salaries for nurses have increased to attract qualified candidates in the face of a shortage, it becomes increasingly difficult to attract and retain qualified nursing educators. A candidate must be nominated by their nursing school administrator. Achieving the status of Nurse Educator Fellow is highly competitive and requires a proposal on how the salary supplement will help a candidate achieve their professional goals in nursing education, research, or outreach. Fellows conclude the program with a presentation and discussion with the highly respected members of the Advisory Board for the Illinois Center for Nursing. The combination of professional and financial recognition helps ignite a renewed dedication to teaching in Illinois. The recommendation for an additional \$21,900 will roughly restore the reduction experienced in Fiscal Year 2018 but it also recognizes the importance of the addressing this problem. In Fiscal Year 2020, it is anticipate the program will provide 21 fellowships.

Pathways and Access for Student Success Foundation (formerly Chicago Area Health and Medical Careers Program or CAHMCP)

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$1,433,600

Fiscal Year 2020 Funding: \$1,433,600

Fiscal Year 2019 Funding: \$1,433,600

Fiscal Year 2018 Funding: \$1,433,600

Fiscal Year 2017 Funding: \$0

Fiscal Year 2016 Funding: \$0

Fiscal Year 2015 Funding: \$1,433,600

The CAHMCP started as a federally funded project administered by the Illinois Institute of Technology (ITT). It became a state funded general grant program after the federal funding ended. The grant program was administered by IIT. However, with no state grant funding during the budget impasse IIT closed the program. The appropriation for Fiscal Year 2018 was passed with the understanding that Public Health Institute of Metropolitan Chicago would assume responsibility for the administration of the program and work to rebuild it with program graduates and a set of

educational, medical and service organization, including: IIT; the City Colleges of Chicago; Chicago State University; Rush University School of Medicine; and MAPSCorps.

The program name was changed so officiating through the language in the Fiscal Year 2019 appropriations bill.

The Pathways and Access program previously pursued an intervention strategy for the provision of enhanced academic and counseling supports to minorities seeking to be professionals in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, veterinary science, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry, and public health. The program provides continual academic reinforcement in mathematics and science; standardized test preparation; focused clinical, research, and public policy internships; and highly-individualized career counseling for all program participants at grade levels extending from middle school through the post-baccalaureate years. In Fiscal Year 2020 the program anticipates serving over 900 students.

Higher Education Cooperation Act (HECA) - New
Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$20,000,000

HECA is a program which provided funding for the fostering of innovative strategies and cooperation in Illinois higher education system through Fiscal Year 2008. At its peak, the program provided \$26.7 million in grants. A return to HECA funding is proposed to help foster recovery and innovation in institutions which suffered significantly as a result of the budget impasse. This funding would help schools make needed changes both to recover from the budget impasse and to reinvent themselves to be more attractive to students who are choosing to start college outside of Illinois or to not attend college at all. It would fund schools to make important changes to better meet the needs of today's students. The budget impasse has left schools with greatly reduced resources to make needed changes. The grant amount requested is equal to one percent of university and community college funding.

Data Commons - New
Fiscal Year 2021 Recommendation: \$500,000

In 2018, the P-20 Council issued a report on the lack of capacity within state agencies to analyze and effectively utilize the data it collects for the good of those it serves, and the state overall. Their report also notes the need for a way to improve the research infrastructure to make it easier for state agencies, and others, to more quickly and effectively share and utilize data. They also suggest the state needs a data commons, where data from the agencies within the Illinois Longitudinal Data System (ILDS) can be used in a more focused way. An entity that would oversee a data commons would also have the expertise to help work with state agencies and outside researchers to understand the data and what it means. Today, when analysis is completed across state agencies, researchers depend on each agency to do that work in isolation and the chances of misunderstandings increase when analysis crosses agencies. While Illinois does have the ILDS, which has been a great step forward. Many states have some form of a data commons, which provides them with greater opportunities to work with their data, while protecting confidentiality. In response to the P-20 Council report, IBHE, ICCB and ISAC are jointly recommending a modest investment in building a data commons. This would start with higher education data but hopefully would move to include all ILDS member agencies, and possibly other agencies as well. We have proposed that this grant funding go to the Center for Governmental Studies at Northern Illinois University, to take advantage of the fact they already work with both the K-12 and higher education data dashboards and manage the assignment of the common identifier for individual program users.

State Universities Retirement System (SURS)

Fiscal Year 2021 Recommended Funding for All Funds: \$2,001,308,773

The State Universities Retirement System provides retirement benefits to community college and public university faculty and staff as well as for state higher education agency staff. The State also appropriates funds to SURS for the employer's contribution and for the Community College Health Insurance Security Fund. The Board of Trustees of the State Universities Retirement System has preliminarily certified that \$1,996,686,000 in total net required contributions for retirement benefits, an increase of \$142 million over the Fiscal Year 2020 appropriated amount. Only \$431.8 million of the certified amount, 21.6 percent, will go to cover the normal/current cost of employees' earning benefits in Fiscal Year 2021 and 1.1 percent goes for the expenses of administering the program. The remaining 77.3 percent of costs, \$1,543 million, goes to cover past unfunded liabilities. SURS has also certified the contribution amount to the Community College Retiree Health Insurance Fund at \$4,622,773, an increase of \$191,660.

Capital Improvements

Higher Education Capital: Background, including Rebuild Illinois

Each year, the Illinois Board of Higher Education collects and analyzes detailed information regarding the capital needs of public colleges and universities and makes annual budget recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly. Overall, the Board uses a set of established priority-setting criteria to make its recommendations which place priority on: (1) protecting the state’s capital investments; (2) completing projects for which planning or partial funding has been provided; (3) addressing life, health and safety issues; (4) supporting Board of Trustees top priorities; (5) supporting priority needs for the state; and (6) meeting academic program requirements.

During the 2019 legislative session, the Rebuild Illinois program was passed and signed into law. Included was \$3.6 billion for higher education, which included \$400 million for private colleges and universities. This six-year program is the largest program ever for higher education and will address many needs. Although, its size is somewhat inflated by the inclusion of \$974 million in reappropriations for projects originally passed as part of the Illinois JobsNow! program for Fiscal Year 2010 but never released. The newly appropriated projects for public universities, community colleges, and IMSA all came from the recommendations from IBHE and ICCB. Rebuild Illinois also includes some funds granted to the Capital Development Board (CDB) which could use the funds for other state building projects. The majority of the funds, 54.4 percent, is for new construction at public universities, community colleges and IMSA. Eleven percent of the funding will go to private colleges and universities. The remaining 34.5% will be for capital renewal and emergency projects at state owned facilities. That includes the CDB funding noted previously.

Releasing the Rebuild Illinois funding in a steady and planned manner is the top recommendation of IBHE for capital for Fiscal Year 2021.

Figure 22
Rebuild Illinois Higher Education Funding

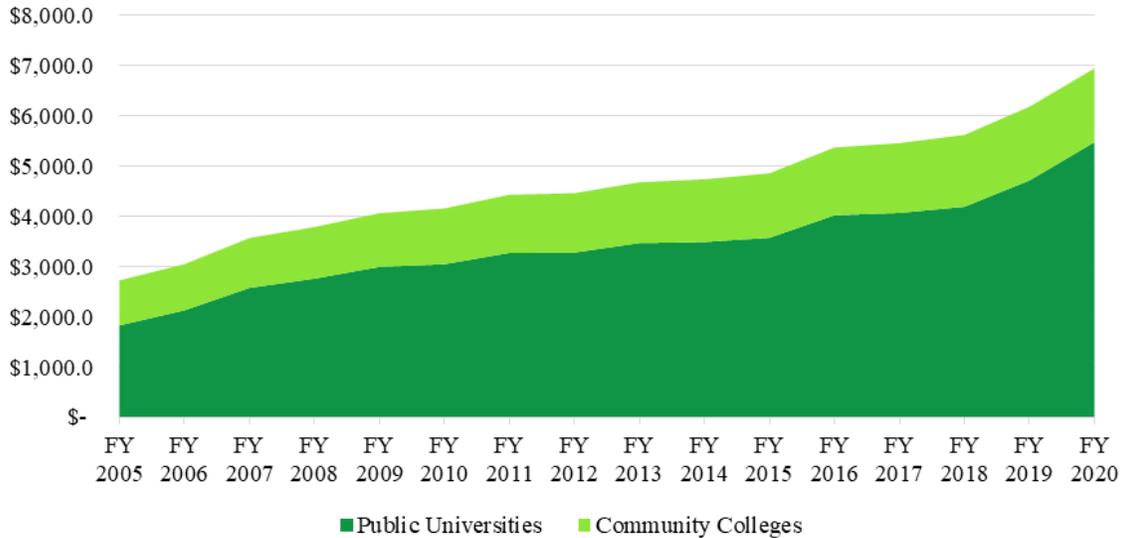
	New Projects	Emergency & Cap. Renewal*	Total
Universities	\$1,406,908.8	\$695,082.5	\$2,101,992.3
Community Colleges	\$544,790.4	\$200,184.0	\$744,974.4
IMSA	\$12,851.9	\$6,680.0	\$19,531.9
Statewide (CDB)*	-	\$338,612.5	\$338,612.5
Private Col. & Univ.	\$400,000.0	-	\$400,000.0
Total	\$2,364,552.1	\$1,240,559.0	\$3,605,110.0
Reappropriation	\$733,118.4	\$302,168.5	\$1,035,286.9
New Appropriations	\$1,631,433.7	\$938,390.5	\$2,569,824.2

**Includes \$160.6 million in CDB line not exclusive to higher education*

Rebuild Illinois funding is particularly welcomed and important because the only substantial capital appropriations between Fiscal Year 2004 and its passage was in Fiscal Year 2010, when the Governor and the General Assembly approved the \$3.1 billion *Illinois Jobs Now!* capital program that included more than \$1.6 billion in new appropriations for nearly 120 higher education capital construction and renovation projects. While appropriations were approved for these projects, the

actual release of funding was not immediately forthcoming due to the lack of available bond proceeds and the limited amount bonding authority authorized for Fiscal Year 2010. While funding were repeatedly reappropriated, most of it was not released. Illinois JobsNow! projects included both new projects and capital renewal funding. With effectively no capital renewal support from the state since Fiscal Year 2004 and shrinking operations support from the state, the backlog of deferred maintenance has ballooned from \$2.7 billion in Fiscal Year 2005 to \$6.7 billion at the end of Fiscal Year 2020.

Figure 23
Public Higher Education Deferred Maintenance



In millions

Capital Renewal Need and Recommendations

Starting in Fiscal Year 2000, capital renewal funding has been the top-ranked priority item in the Board’s capital budget recommendations. Capital renewal funding provides support for critical remodeling and infrastructure improvements that maintain and protect the state's investment in educational facilities. An industry standard long acknowledged by IBHE is that facilities have a 50-year replacement cycle. This means that there needs to be an investment of two percent of the facility replacement cost annually to avoid building deferred maintenance backlog. The estimated total value of state-owned higher education facilities supported with state revenues will be \$27.3 billion dollars at the end of Fiscal Year 2021. However, at least 33.1 percent of that value is in ancillary facilities, such as dorm and athletic facilities, which are not supported with state funds. These are facilities that generate economic activity but not at taxpayer expense.

State funds do support \$18.3 billion dollars in higher education facilities, including IMSA and the University Center of Lake County. This means that there should be an investment of \$366.5 million in Fiscal Year 2021 to meet the industry standard and avoid building a deferred maintenance backlog at state owned facilities plus \$150.2 million for community colleges, which are local governments, and thus not state owned.

Very little state funding was provided to build or maintain higher education facilities between Fiscal Year 2004 and Fiscal Year 2018. This lack of capital appropriations prevents colleges and

universities from constructing new facilities to meet programmatic needs, forcing institutions to crowd classrooms and laboratories and inhibiting them from meeting student demand for courses and services.

Figure 24

Needed Public University Capital Renewal Investment	
Total Square Feet	77,392,286
Avg. \$/Square Foot	\$ 350.25
Total Value of University Facilities	\$ 27,106,670,599
State Supported Square Feet	51,658,140
Avg. \$/Square Foot	\$ 350.91
Est. Value of State Supported Fac.	\$ 18,127,384,846
2% Current Capital Renewal	\$ 362,547,800
1% Catch-up Funding	\$ 181,273,800
FY 20 Deferred Maintenance	\$ 5,229,723,000
Est. Years to Recovery @1%	28.8
Non-State Supported Facilities	25,734,146
Avg. \$/Square Foot	\$ 348.92
Est. Value of Non-State Supported	\$ 8,979,285,753
% Non-State Supported Facilities	33.1%

While Rebuild Illinois will provide the most significant support for higher education capital renewal in history. It will only amount to about one percent of replacement cost. This will mean that universities will have to continue to draw on their limited operations budgets to maintain facilities. It is unlikely the deferred maintenance backlog will be reduced but hopefully it will not grow over the six years of the Rebuild Illinois program. In the table above we show that if there was an investment of one percent more than the industry standard two percent, it would require an investment of \$181.3 million per year. At that rate it would take 28.8 years to eliminate the backlog.

The effect is even more profound on existing, aging facilities, as small problems grow into bigger problems and bigger problems eventually turn into emergency treats to health and safety or failure resulting in partial or even full campus closures. In recognition of how significant the problems had grown; the Fiscal Year 2019 budget included a \$75 million line-item for emergency projects, plus \$25 million for cost escalations. There have been three releases to address emergency capital projects but 50 public university projects plus two IMSA project remain from the original list, valued at \$95.9 million, plus community college projects. IBHE will be updating this list quarterly. We know there already are additional projects which have reached the point of constituting an emergency.

Regular Capital Recommendation

The Illinois Board of Higher Education’s Fiscal Year 2021 regular capital budget recommendations total approximately \$398.7 million for projects recommended in Fiscal Year 2020 but not funded under Rebuild Illinois. The IBHE recommendations include sixteen projects for public universities and two for IMSA. The principles used are outlined below. The list of projects is found in Table

15. Since there has almost no state funding for capital projects for many years, these projects have been waiting on the list for a very long time.

Cost Escalation and Emergencies

The Fiscal Year 2021 capital recommendations also include \$48 million for unanticipated cost escalation and emergencies. Funds designated for this purpose are utilized by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) and the CDB to fund annual inflationary cost increases that may occur as a result of projects on-hold, a lengthy construction process, or delays in the release of funds. Funds may also be utilized for emergency situations. Similar funding is included in Rebuild Illinois but, due to the long delay between when projects were originally approved in Illinois JobsNow! and Rebuild Illinois, cost escalations are greater than normally would have been the case. This is even more true for capital renewal projects, where small projects grew as conditions deteriorated.

Selection and Prioritization of Recommended Regular Capital Projects

The Board's *Higher Education Statewide Capital Policies and Priorities*, adopted in April 2004, serves as a guideline in selecting projects to be included in the budget recommendations. This ensures that recommended projects are consistent with and advance state and institutional priorities. Capital projects recommended for funding shall address a clearly demonstrated need related to special programmatic requirements, enrollment demands, and/or the condition of existing space. Once projects are selected for inclusion in the recommendations, a priority list is developed, indicating the order in which projects should be funded. Factors considered in developing these lists include whether:

- A commitment for a project has been made through prior appropriation(s) or authorizations;
- The status of an ongoing project for which planning, or construction funds have been appropriated necessitates that funding be provided to complete the project in a timely fashion;
- The project addresses an emergency infrastructure problem, e.g. problems caused by fire or tornado damage; construction defects; or compliance with life, health, and safety code requirements;
- The project received a high ranking on a public university governing board's priority list, ICCB's priority list of community college projects, or IMSA's priority list;
- The location of the project on the IBHE's prior year's priority list to encourage multi-year, statewide planning through a "living priority" list. After a project is recommended to the Governor and General Assembly for funding, the Board endeavors to advance its position on the list until it is funded; and
- External funding sources are available or whether enrollment needs, academic/program needs, and statewide needs are evident.

IBHE staff works with the CDB to develop cost guidelines that provide colleges and universities with guidance on escalation rates by geographic region that are built into project cost estimates on an annual basis. Project cost estimates can be modified to reflect cost escalation factors, as well as changes in project scope and other unforeseen circumstances. Projects are rarely added or removed from the list unless an emergency need, or situation arises or a university receives funding received through alternative sources or decides to withdraw the project.

Table 14
**FISCAL YEAR 2021 HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS
 INSTITUTIONAL REQUESTS AND IBHE RECOMMENDATIONS @**

(in thousands of dollars)

System/Institution	Regular Capital Requested*	FY 2021 IBHE Recommendation		
		Regular Capital ^	Capital Renewal ^	Total
Public Universities	\$ 3,138,888.4	\$ 394,996.9	\$ 362,547.5	\$ 757,544.4
Chicago State University	493,749.0	11,983.4	8,336.1	20,319.5
Eastern Illinois University	217,660.2	6,118.4	10,635.6	16,754.0
Governors State University	79,100.0	4,019.0	5,623.0	9,642.0
Illinois State University	403,000.0	30,548.0	21,696.3	52,244.3
Northeastern Illinois University	251,536.0	19,451.0	10,844.7	30,295.7
Northern Illinois University	468,683.4	33,157.1	29,225.9	62,383.0
Western Illinois University	283,900.0	61,900.0	16,187.4	78,087.4
Southern Illinois University	519,120.8	8,460.0	57,747.0	66,207.0
Carbondale	428,140.6	-	29,041.9	29,041.9
Edwardsville	251.3	8,460.0	21,354.9	29,814.9
School of Medicine	90,728.9	-	7,350.2	7,350.2
University of Illinois	422,139.0	219,360.0	202,251.5	421,611.5
Chicago	200,000.0	100,000.0	85,455.6	185,455.6
Springfield	47,045.0	-	6,395.1	6,395.1
Urbana-Champaign	175,094.0	119,360.0	110,400.8	229,760.8
Illinois Community Colleges **				
(State funds only)	1,299,320.0	-	150,200.0	150,200.0
Capital Renewal Grants	150,200.0	-	150,200.0	150,200.0
Regular Capital	1,149,120.0	-	-	-
Illinois Mathematics & Science Academy	180,600.0	3,655.0	3,427.3	7,082.3
University Center of Lake County	1,173.0	-	558.2	558.2
Higher Education Escalation/Emergencies	-	48,000.0	-	48,000.0
Grand Total	\$ 4,619,981.4	\$ 446,651.9	\$ 516,733.0	\$ 963,384.9

* Includes public university, IMSA and UCLC requests submitted to the IBHE and prior community college requests to the ICCB.

** Reflects FY 2021 community colleges projects inflation adjustments.

^ Some smaller projects on the regular capital list could be funded from capital renewals if the IBHE request is funded.

@ Does not include funding for FY 2021 funded projects. It is assumed funding for those projects will be reappropriated.

Table 15
ILLINOIS BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION
HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROVISIONAL PRIORITY LIST
FY2021 RECOMMENDATION

(in thousands of dollars)

	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Budget Category</u>	<u>FY2021 IBHE Recommendation</u>	<u>Total Project Cost*</u>
	<u>Public Universities</u>	<u>Capital Renewal</u>	<u>Repair/Renovate/Remodel</u>	\$ 362,547.5	
	<u>IMSA & Univ. Center of Lake County</u>	<u>Capital Renewal</u>	<u>Repair/Renovate/Remodel</u>	3,985.5	
I.	Statewide Capital Renewal	Capital Renewal - Public Universities, ICCB & IMSA	Repair/Renovate	\$366,533.0	
	<u>Public Universities and IMSA</u>				
1	Northeastern Illinois University	Education Building ¹	Equipment	10,731.0	10,731.0
2	Northern Illinois University	Wirtz Hall Renovation	Renovation	22,578.4	22,578.4
3	Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy	Residence Halls Phase II Interior Renovations Part A	Renovations	2,089.0	600.0
4	Eastern Illinois University	Rehabilitate Life Science/Coleman HVAC & Plumbing, Escalation 1, 2	Renovation/Cost Escalation	2,012.5	7,412.5
5	Northern Illinois University	Campus Roadway Repair 2	Repairs	7,729.2	7,729.2
6	Eastern Illinois University	Fire Alarm Upgrades 2	Rehabilitation	4,105.9	4,105.9
7	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	School of Art and Design Thinking and Learning Addition	Planning/Construction	64,860.0	84,000.0
8	Chicago State University	Library Exterior Repair (Water Infiltration) 2	Repairs	5,198.4	5,548.4
9	Western Illinois University	Science Building Phase II	Planning/Construction	61,900.0	61,900.0
10	Governors State University	Innovation Center	Planning	4,019.0	47,265.0
11	Southern Illinois University Edwardsville	Alton Dental Consolidation	Planning	8,460.0	91,300.0
12	Illinois State University	Mennonite College of Nursing	Planning/Construction	30,548.0	30,548.0
13	Northeastern Illinois University	Science Building Modernization	Planning	8,720.0	137,186.0
14	Northern Illinois University	Davis Hall Renovation	Planning	2,849.5	46,559.2
15	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Library Upgrades	Planning/Remodeling	54,500.0	54,500.0
16	Chicago State University	JDC Pool/Bldg HVAC Upgrade 2	Renovation	6,785.0	6,785.0
17	Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy	Residence Halls Phase II Interior Renovations	Renovate	1,566.0	See #3
18	University of Illinois at Chicago	Drug Discovery and Innovation Pavillion	Planning/Construction	100,000.0	100,000.0
II.		Regular Capital		\$ 398,651.9	\$ 718,748.6
		Public University & IMSA, Subtotal		\$ 765,184.9	

* In some cases, IBHE capital recommendations are partial project funding for initial phases such as planning and land acquisition. Total project cost reflects the full cost of project completion including construction, renovation, utilities and equipment. In several cases the additional costs to be covered from other funds. Cost estimates excludes prior year state appropriations and non-state funds.

¹ Planning funds were included in the FY2010 Illinois Jobs Now! program for these projects but funding was never released. Illinois JobsNow! Projects were reappropriated for FY 2020

² Smaller renovation and remodeling projects could be covered with capital renewal funding if the IBHE request for capital renewal is granted.

	<u>Community Colleges</u>			<u>ICCB FY 21 Recommended ^</u>	<u>Local Match Included #</u>
III.	<u>Community Colleges</u>	<u>Capital Renewal</u>		\$ 150,200.0	\$ 200,266.7
IV.	<u>Community College Total</u>	<u>Regular Capital</u>		\$ -	\$ -
		Community College Sub-total		\$ 150,200.0	\$ 200,266.7
V.	<u>Higher Education Capital</u>	FY2010 Illinois Jobs Now! Projects - Not Released	Escalation & Emergencies	\$ 48,000.0	
		HIGHER EDUCATION GRAND TOTAL	Section I-V Sub-totals	\$ 963,384.9	

ICCB total cost assumes 25% local match, exceptions when a college has credit from past projects

^ Preliminary totals based on inflated FY 2021 recommendations

TABLE 16
ILLINOIS BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION
FY19 AND FY20 APPROPRIATED AND REAPPROPRIATED CAPITAL FUNDING

User Agency or Agency Division Name	Appropriation Type	Project	FY19 Final Appropriation	FY20 Final Appropriation
Higher Education Total			\$ 965,360,988	\$3,605,111,078
Total Public Universities			\$ 528,657,022	\$2,101,992,329
CSU	New Appropriation	Renovation or Construction of a Nursing Lab		\$ 15,836,300
CSU	New Appropriation	Capital Renewal		\$ 17,863,400
CSU	Reappropriation	Upgrading Walkways and Parking Lots	\$ 960,000	\$ 960,000
CSU	Reappropriation	Remediation of the Convocation Building	\$ 4,260,000	\$ 4,260,000
CSU	Reappropriation	Renovate Douglas Hall	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000
CSU	Reappropriation	Construction of an Early Childhood Development Center	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 14,000,000
CSU	Reappropriation	Construction of a Westside Campus	\$ 39,000,000	\$ 39,000,000
CSU	Reappropriation	Renovation of Robinson Center	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 7,500,000
CSU	Reappropriation	Upgrade Utility Tunnel Electrical Systems	\$ 921,523	\$ 708,950
CSU	Reappropriation	Upgrade Utility Tunnel and Electrical Systems	\$ 9,400,000	\$ 9,141,570
			\$ 86,041,523	\$ 119,270,220
EIU	New Appropriation	Construction of a New Science Building		\$ 118,836,500
EIU	New Appropriation	Capital Renewal		\$ 19,500,900
EIU	Reappropriation	Capital Renewal	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,800,000
EIU	Reappropriation	ADA Upgrades	\$ 1,660,000	\$ 1,658,233
EIU	Reappropriation	HVAC Upgrades - Old Steam Plant, Blair Hall, Old Main & Other Capital Improvements	\$ 642,900	\$ 623,520
EIU	Reappropriation	Campus Electrical Upgrades and Other Capital Projects	\$ 675,000	\$ 675,000
EIU	Reappropriation	HVAC Life Sciences and Coleman Hall	\$ 59,282	\$ 59,282
EIU	Reappropriation	Plan and Begin to Renovate and Expand the Fine Arts Center, Phase I and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 10,790	\$ 10,790
EIU	Reappropriation	HVAC Life Sciences and Coleman Hall	\$ 4,757,100	\$ 4,757,100
			\$ 9,605,072	\$ 147,921,325
GSU	New Appropriation	Construction of an Expansion of Academic Bldg E		\$ 3,530,000
GSU	New Appropriation	Capital Renewal		\$ 29,195,000
GSU	Reappropriation	Capital Renewal	\$ 265,000	\$ 265,000
GSU	Reappropriation	Replacing Roadways and Sidewalks	\$ 460,000	\$ 460,000
			\$ 725,000	\$ 33,450,000

User Agency or Agency Division Name	Appropriation Type	Project	FY19 Final Appropriation	FY20 Final Appropriation
ISU	New Appropriation	Renovation, Rehabilitation of Milner Library		\$ 89,205,000
ISU	New Appropriation	Capital Renewal		\$ 40,408,700
ISU	Reappropriation	Capital Renewal	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
ISU	Reappropriation	Upgrading the Steam Heating System, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 1,365,000	\$ 1,365,000
ISU	Reappropriation	Renovation of Capen Auditorium, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
ISU	Reappropriation	Renovating Stevenson and Turner Halls for Life/Safety, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 290,000	\$ 290,000
ISU	Reappropriation	Renovation of Schroeder Hall and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 2,070,000	\$ 2,070,000
ISU	Reappropriation	Renovation of the Fine Arts Complex	\$ 61,900,000	\$ 61,900,000
			\$ 65,885,000	\$ 195,498,700

NEIU	New Appropriation	Renovation of the Carruthers Center and Remodeling and Expansion of the Performing Arts Building		\$ 23,418,500
NEIU	New Appropriation	Capital Renewal		\$ 19,190,300
NEIU	Reappropriation	Capital Renewal	\$ 1,345,000	\$ 1,345,000
NEIU	Reappropriation	Remodel Buildings C, E and F and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 6,870,000	\$ 6,870,000
NEIU	Reappropriation	Construct Education Building	\$ 79,000,000	\$ 79,000,000
NEIU	Reappropriation	Replacing Roofs and Repairing Walls	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
NEIU	Reappropriation	Remodel the Science Building to Upgrade HVAC and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 2,240,000	\$ 2,240,000
NEIU	Reappropriation	Replacing Roofs and Repairing Walls	\$ 228,920	\$ 24,997
NEIU	Reappropriation	Replacing Roofs and Repairing Walls at Buildings H, J, and BBH	\$ 292,064	\$ 67,048
			\$ 90,100,984	\$ 132,280,845

NIU	New Appropriation	Construction of a Computer Science & Tech Center		\$ 77,025,000
NIU	New Appropriation	Capital Renewal		\$ 52,900,800
NIU	Reappropriation	Capital Renewal	\$ 6,810,000	\$ 6,810,000
NIU	Reappropriation	Construct a Computer Science and Technology Center	\$ 3,090,000	\$ 3,090,000
NIU	Reappropriation	Renovating and Expanding Stevens Building and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 5,922,171	\$ 631,979
NIU	Reappropriation	Renovating and Expanding Stevens Building and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 133,621
			\$ 16,822,171	\$ 140,591,400

User Agency or Agency Division Name	Appropriation Type	Project	FY19 Final Appropriation	FY20 Final Appropriation
SIU	New Appropriation	Carbondale-Construction of a Communications Bldg		\$ 83,019,200
SIU	New Appropriation	Edwardsville-Construction of a Health Sciences Bldg		\$ 105,370,000
SIU	New Appropriation	Carbondale-Capital Renewal		\$ 56,074,500
SIU	New Appropriation	Edwardsville-Capital Renewal		\$ 24,257,200
SIU	New Appropriation	School of Medicine-Capital Renewal		\$ 11,938,300
SIU	Reappropriation	Carbondale -Capital Renewal	\$ 1,225,000	\$ 1,225,000
SIU	Reappropriation	SIU Statewide - Capital Renewal	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
SIU	Reappropriation	Edwardsville - Capital Renewal	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,350,000
SIU	Reappropriation	Carbondale -Renovating Greenhouses	\$ 2,540,000	\$ 2,540,000
SIU	Reappropriation	Edwardsville - For Replacing Windows and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
SIU	Reappropriation	Edwardsville - Renovating the Chiller Plant, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 270,000	\$ 270,000
SIU	Reappropriation	Carbondale - Construct Transportation and Education Center	\$ 290,000	\$ 290,000
SIU	Reappropriation	Carbondale - Communications Building	\$ 2,830,000	\$ 2,830,000
SIU	Reappropriation	SIU School of Medicine - Infrastructure Upgrades	\$ 470,000	\$ 470,000
SIU	Reappropriation	Edwardsville - Renovating and Constructing a Science Laboratory	\$ 6,221,423	\$ 4,814,371
SIU	Reappropriation	Carbondale - Upgrading Fire Alarm Systems	\$ 1,137,332	\$ 1,086,312
			\$ 16,459,755	\$ 295,660,883

U of I	New Appropriation	Chicago-Construction and Renovation of a Computer Research and Learning Center		\$ 98,000,000
U of I	New Appropriation	Springfield-Construction of a Library Learning Center		\$ 35,000,000
U of I	New Appropriation	Urbana/Champaign-Construction of a Math, Statistics, Data Science Collaboration Center		\$ 100,000,000
U of I	New Appropriation	Construction of a Building for Quantum Information Sciences and Technology		\$ 100,000,000
U of I	New Appropriation	Chicago-Capital Renewal		\$ 146,433,000
U of I	New Appropriation	Springfield-Capital Renewal		\$ 11,632,500
U of I	New Appropriation	Urbana/Champaign-Capital Renewal		\$ 195,200,700
U of I	Reappropriation	Statewide - Capital Renewal	\$ 24,075,000	\$ 24,075,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Springfield - Capital Renewal	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Urbana/Champaign -Capital Renewal	\$ 1,460,000	\$ 1,460,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Chicago - Capital Renewal	\$ 2,645,000	\$ 2,645,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Urbana/Champaign - Renovation of Instructional Labs - Medical Sciences Building, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Chicago - Exterior Repairs to the Science and Engineering South Buildings, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 2,750,000	\$ 2,750,000

User Agency or Agency Division Name	Appropriation Type	Project	FY19 Final Appropriation	FY20 Final Appropriation
U of I	Reappropriation	Urbana/Champaign - For Fourth Street Improvements, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 115,000	\$ 115,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Chicago - Plan, Construct and Equip Chemical Sciences Building and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 68,000,000	\$ 68,000,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Chicago - Exterior Repairs	\$ 910,000	\$ 910,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Urbana/Champaign - Interior and Exterior Renovations to the Education Building	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Chicago - Upgrading the HVAC System, Daley Library, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Urbana/Champaign - Construct Computer and Engineering Facility, In Addition To Funds Previously Appropriated	\$ 85,000	\$ 68,411
U of I	Reappropriation	Springfield - Renovation and Construction of the Public Safety Building	\$ 5,510,000	\$ 5,510,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Springfield - Visual and Performing Arts Building Upgrades and Campus Metering upgrades	\$ 570,000	\$ 570,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Chicago - Exterior Repairs And Window Replacements, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 3,350,000	\$ 3,350,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Chicago - Replacement of Roofing Systems - Engineering Research Facility	\$ 205,000	\$ 205,000
U of I	Reappropriation	Urbana/Champaign - Health/Life Safety Upgrades Campuswide and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 2,059,132	\$ 702,617
U of I	Reappropriation	Chicago - College of Dentistry - Upgrade Campus Infrastructure and Building Renovations and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 14,633,293	\$ 6,692,456
U of I	Reappropriation	Urbana/Champaign - Renovating the Vet Medical Large Animal Clinic and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 2,279,683	\$ 2,279,683
U of I	Reappropriation	Chicago - Upgrading Elevators	\$ 691,264	\$ 691,264
U of I	Reappropriation	Urbana/Champaign - Constructing an Integrated Bioresearch Laboratory and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 11,789,145	\$ 5,707,125
U of I	Reappropriation	Urbana/Champaign - Renovate Lincoln Hall (College Of Dentistry)	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
			\$ 144,332,517	\$ 815,202,756

WIU	New Appropriation	Construction of a Science Building		\$ 94,500,000
WIU	New Appropriation	Capital Renewal		\$ 28,931,200
WIU	Reappropriation	Capital Renewal	\$ 485,000	\$ 485,000
WIU	Reappropriation	Construct Performing Arts Center	\$ 89,000,000	\$ 89,000,000
WIU	Reappropriation	Construct Quad-City Riverfront Campus	\$ 5,660,000	\$ 5,660,000
WIU	Reappropriation	Renovation and Construction of Quad-City Riverfront Campus	\$ 3,315,000	\$ 3,315,000
WIU	Reappropriation	Improvements to Memorial Hall and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000
			\$ 98,685,000	\$ 222,116,200

User Agency or Agency Division Name	Appropriation Type	Project	FY19 Final Appropriation	FY20 Final Appropriation
Total Community College			\$ 300,991,927	\$ 744,974,358
ICCB	New Appropriation	ICCB - Capital Renewal		\$ 60,000,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	ICCB - Capital Renewal		\$ 112,570,600
ICCB	New Appropriation	City Colleges of Chicago - Capital Renewal		\$ 27,613,400
ICCB	New Appropriation	Joliet Junior College-Construction of a Downtown City Center Campus		\$ 19,828,400
ICCB	New Appropriation	Spoon River College-Renovation of Macomb CTE/Nursing Building		\$ 6,077,700
ICCB	New Appropriation	Lincoln Land Community College-Renovation and Expansion of Student Services Facilities		\$ 3,793,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Southeastern Community College-Addition to the Carmi/White County Vocational Building		\$ 1,681,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Waubonsee Community College-Construction and Renovation of th Career Technical Educational Building		\$ 12,669,700
ICCB	New Appropriation	Olney Central College-Renovaion of the Applied Technology Center		\$ 2,307,300
ICCB	New Appropriation	Carl Sandburg Community College-Repair and Pavement of Parking Lots and Roads		\$ 422,700
ICCB	New Appropriation	College of DuPage-Grounds and Retention Pone Improvements		\$ 3,252,300
ICCB	New Appropriation	Rend Lake Community College-Construction of an Allied Health Building		\$ 5,270,700
ICCB	New Appropriation	Morton Community College-Repair and replacement of Parking Lots, Roadways, and Walkways		\$ 4,881,800
ICCB	New Appropriation	McHenry County College-Construction of a Career, Technical and Manufacturing Center		\$ 15,761,500
ICCB	New Appropriation	Oakton Community College-Addition and Remodeling of the Des Plaines Campus		\$ 31,866,500
ICCB	New Appropriation	Triton College-Window Replacements		\$ 1,691,600
ICCB	New Appropriation	Shawnee College-Construction and Renovation of a Building Center		\$ 1,952,900
ICCB	New Appropriation	Danville Area Community College-Renovation of the Clock Tower Center and Horticulture Facility		\$ 2,265,800
ICCB	New Appropriation	Moraine Valley Community College-Renovation of Buildings A,B, and L and the Health Careers Center		\$ 43,063,400
ICCB	New Appropriation	College of Lake County-Construction of a Classroom Building		\$ 26,713,100
ICCB	New Appropriation	South Suburban College-Construction of an Allied Health Addition		\$ 35,776,300
ICCB	New Appropriation	Illinois Eastern College-Frontier College-Renovation of the Stdent Education and Suport Center		\$ 2,642,900

User Agency or Agency Division Name	Appropriation Type	Project	FY19 Final Appropriation	FY20 Final Appropriation
ICCB	New Appropriation	Lewis and Clark Community College-Renovation and Repairs to the Main Complex		\$ 37,500,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Prairie state College-roof Repairs and Replacement and Repairs of the High Voltage System		\$ 5,600,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Illinois Central College-Renovations at the Edwards Building and Roadway and Parking Lot Resurfacing		\$ 5,163,800
ICCB	New Appropriation	John A. Logan College-Expansion of the West Lobby		\$ 3,775,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Parkland College - Grant for Safety Improvements of the Chemistry Lab		\$ 100,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	College of Lake County-Grant for Costs Associated with Building Renovations		\$ 800,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Oakton Community College-Grand for Costs Associated with Classroom Renovations		\$ 125,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	College of DuPage-Grant for Costs Associated with the Renovation of the STEM Center		\$ 125,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Rock Valley College-Grant for Costs Associated with Infrastructure Improvements		\$ 100,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Prairie State College-Grant for Costs Associates with Roof Replacement		\$ 2,100,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Illinois Valley Community College-Grant for Costs Associated with Capital Improvements for an Ag Facility		\$ 150,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Lewis and Clark Community College-Grant for Costs Associated with the Renovation of Erickson Hall		\$ 200,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	College of Lake County Waukegan Branch-Grant for Costs Associated with Capital Improvements		\$ 200,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Elgin Community College-Grant for Costs Associated with Optician Lab Technology Space		\$ 300,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Elgin Community College-Grant for costs Associated with Capital Improvements for Mechatronics		\$ 200,000
ICCB	New Appropriation	Morton Community College-Grant for Costs Associated with the Construction of a New Facility		\$ 660,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	South Suburban College - Replacement of Roofing Systems and Exterior Repairs	\$ 145,000	\$ 145,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	South Suburban College -Renovation of Gym and Maintenance Facility	\$ 1,040,000	\$ 1,040,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Southeastern Illinois College - Construction of a Vocational Building	\$ 1,650,000	\$ 1,650,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Lakeland College - Construction of a Workforce Relocation Center, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 10,930,000	\$ 10,930,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Lakeland College - Student Services Building Addition	\$ 8,950,000	\$ 8,950,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Statewide - ICCB - Capital Renewal	\$ 11,300,000	\$ 11,300,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Carl Sandburg Community College - Customer Service Area Renovation, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000

User Agency or Agency Division Name	Appropriation Type	Project	FY19 Final Appropriation	FY20 Final Appropriation
ICCB	Reappropriation	Lakeland College - Construction of a Rural Development Technology Center, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 8,400,000	\$ 8,400,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Illinois Central College - Renovation of Classrooms, Offices and Corridors	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Illinois Central College - Construction of the Sustainability Education Center	\$ 2,920,000	\$ 2,920,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Kennedy King College - Remodel for a Culinary Arts Educational Facility and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 12,020,000	\$ 12,020,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Lincoln Land Community College - Exterior Repairs	\$ 335,000	\$ 335,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Morton Community College - Installing an Emergency Generator	\$ 195,000	\$ 195,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Rock Valley College - Construction of a Performance Venue Center and Remodeling of Existing Classroom Buildings	\$ 8,600,000	\$ 8,600,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Shawnee College - Capital Improvements at the Metropolis Regional Education Center	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Joliet Junior College - Upgrading Utilities	\$ 320,000	\$ 320,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Southwestern Illinois Community College - Site Improvements at the Central Quad	\$ 880,000	\$ 880,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Kaskaskia College - Infrastructure Improvements - Vandalia Campus	\$ 6,200,000	\$ 6,200,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Kankakee Community College - Construction a Medical Laboratory/Classroom Facility, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 47,000	\$ 47,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Lincoln Trail College - Crawford County - Construction of a Technology Center	\$ 8,370,000	\$ 8,370,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Illinois Valley Community College - Community Instructional Center	\$ 210,000	\$ 210,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Triton College - Renovating and Expanding the Technology Building	\$ 330,000	\$ 330,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	College of DuPage - Installation of the Instructional Center Noise Abatement	\$ 1,560,000	\$ 1,560,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	City Colleges Of Chicago - Rock Valley College - Renovation and Expansion of Classroom Building II and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 17,000,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	William Rainey Harper College - Engineering and Technology Center Renovations	\$ 900,000	\$ 619,739
ICCB	Reappropriation	Joliet Junior College - Replacing Exterior Stairs and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Parkland College - Construction of a Student Services Center Addition	\$ 215,000	\$ 215,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Lincoln Trail College - Construction of an AC/Refrigeration and Sheet Metal Technology Building	\$ 1,660,000	\$ 1,660,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	McHenry County College - Construction of a Greenhouse	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	McHenry County College - Construction of a Pump House	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000

User Agency or Agency Division Name	Appropriation Type	Project	FY19 Final Appropriation	FY20 Final Appropriation
ICCB	Reappropriation	William Rainey Harper College - Upgrading Parking Lots	\$ 1,410,000	\$ 1,410,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Humboldt Park Education Center - Renovations to the Humboldt Park Vocational Education Center	\$ 5,525,000	\$ 5,525,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Truman College - Capital Improvements	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Waubensee Community College - Replacement of Temporary Building "A"	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2,900,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Temporary Facilities Replacement - IECC - Olney Central - Construction of the Collision Repair Technology Center	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Temporary Facilities Replacement - College of DuPage - Temporary Facilities Replacement	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Lewis and Clark Community College - Construction of an Engineering Annex	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,700,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Lincoln Land Community College - Renovations to Sangamon Hall	\$ 3,315,000	\$ 3,315,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Wabash Valley - Construction of a Student Center	\$ 4,460,000	\$ 4,460,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Lewis and Clark Community College - Construction of a Daycare and Montessori School	\$ 1,650,000	\$ 1,650,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Richland Community College - Student Success Center Renovation and Addition	\$ 596,003	\$ 330,868
ICCB	Reappropriation	College of Lake County -Upgrading HVAC and Electrical Systems and Installation of Fire Suppression Systems at the Grayslake Campus	\$ 1,933,355	\$ 1,861,277
ICCB	Reappropriation	Olive Harvey College - Construction of a New Building	\$ 6,562,273	\$ 533,706
ICCB	Reappropriation	Spoon River College - Construction of a Multi-Purpose Building	\$ 392,092	\$ 1,136
ICCB	Reappropriation	College of Lake County - Construction of a Classroom Building at the Grayslake Campus	\$ 8,852,247	\$ 6,143,060
ICCB	Reappropriation	Rock Valley College - Renovation or Expansion of Classroom Space, and Other Capital Improvements (Arts Instructional Building)	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 1,766,130
ICCB	Reappropriation	South Suburban College - For the Planning and Beginning of Construction of an Allied Health Addition and Other Capital Improvements for the Planning	\$ 15,860,000	\$ 15,746,981
ICCB	Reappropriation	City Colleges Of Chicago (William Rainey Harper) - For Replacement of Hospitality Facility	\$ 4,370,000	\$ 4,370,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Joliet Junior College - Grant for Costs Associated with Construction of the City Center Campus	\$ 10,000,000	\$ -
ICCB	Reappropriation	William Rainey Harper College - Construction of a One Stop/Admissions and Campus/Student Life Center, and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 42,000,000	\$ 42,000,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	Prairie State College - Costs Associated with Capital Improvements	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2,839,370
ICCB	Reappropriation	Morton Community College - Capital Improvements	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000
ICCB	Reappropriation	College of Lake County - For Construction of a Service Building	\$ 35,273,957	\$ 35,273,957

User Agency or Agency Division Name	Appropriation Type	Project	FY19 Final Appropriation	FY20 Final Appropriation
ICCB	Reappropriation	City Colleges Of Chicago (Olive Harvey)- Remobilization Costs for Construction of a New Building	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 1,943,151
ICCB	Reappropriation	Richland Community College - Student Success Center Renovation and Addition	\$ 400,000	\$ 391,583
ICCB	Reappropriation	ICCB - Capital Renewal and Other Capital Improvements (Lewis and Clark - Greenhouse)	\$ 875,000	\$ 875,000
			\$ 300,991,927	\$ 744,974,358

IMSA Total \$ 4,433,986 \$ 19,531,895

IMSA	New Appropriation	Renovation of Residence Halls		\$ 8,675,800
IMSA	New Appropriation	Capital Renewal		\$ 6,680,000
IMSA	Reappropriation	Costs Associated With Correcting the Water Infiltration System in the Academic Building	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 3,700,000
IMSA	Reappropriation	Space for Delivery of a Teacher Training and Development and Student Enrichment Program and Other Capital Improvements	\$ 108,843	\$ 108,843
IMSA	Reappropriation	Main Building Addition and Residence Halls' Renovations	\$ 93,662	\$ 93,662
IMSA	Reappropriation	Kane County - "A" Wing Laboratories Remodeling	\$ 531,481	\$ 273,590
			\$ 4,433,986	\$ 19,531,895

Statewide Funding Total \$ 131,278,053 \$ 338,612,496

Capital Development Board	New Appropriation	State Capital Funding Projects & Cost Escalations (Not limited to Higher Education)		\$ 40,000,000
Capital Development Board	New Appropriation	Higher Education Emergency Projects & Cost Escalations		\$ 38,000,000
Capital Development Board	Reappropriation	State Capital Funding Projects & Cost Escalations (Not limited to Higher Education)	\$ 31,278,053	\$ 160,612,496
Capital Development Board	Reappropriation	Higher Education Emergency Projects	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 75,000,000
Capital Development Board	Reappropriation	Higher Education Emergency Projects & Cost Escalations	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 25,000,000
				\$ 338,612,496

Private College and University Funding Total \$ 400,000,000

Capital Development Board	New Appropriation	Grants to Various Private Colleges and Universities		\$ 400,000,000
---------------------------	-------------------	---	--	----------------

Table 17
 Illinois Board of Higher Education
 Fiscal Year 2021 Higher Education Capital Renewal Recommendations by Institution

	Total Square Feet	Total FY 21 Replacement \$	Avg. Cost/ Square Foot	State Supported Space	Est. State Supported Value	Non-State % of Value	2% of Replacement \$
Chicago State	1,408,197	\$ 466,316,383	\$ 331.14	1,258,677	\$ 416,803,652	10.6%	\$ 8,336,100
Eastern Illinois	3,217,033	\$ 1,021,257,655	\$ 317.45	1,675,145	\$ 531,780,190	47.9%	\$ 10,635,600
Governors State	722,409	\$ 281,150,336	\$ 389.18	722,409	\$ 281,150,336	0.0%	\$ 5,623,000
Illinois State	5,315,225	\$ 1,699,932,006	\$ 319.82	3,391,920	\$ 1,084,814,494	36.2%	\$ 21,696,300
Northeastern Illinois	1,460,023	\$ 567,074,817	\$ 388.40	1,396,075	\$ 542,237,294	4.4%	\$ 10,844,700
Northern Illinois	7,470,669	\$ 2,481,376,617	\$ 332.15	4,399,519	\$ 1,461,296,578	41.1%	\$ 29,225,900
Western Illinois	2,399,304	\$ 809,370,766	\$ 337.34	2,399,304	\$ 809,370,766	0.0%	\$ 16,187,400
SIU - Carbondale	9,109,759	\$ 3,038,115,064	\$ 333.50	4,354,097	\$ 1,452,096,263	52.2%	\$ 29,041,900
SIU - Edwardsville	3,426,199	\$ 1,067,744,539	\$ 311.64	3,426,199	\$ 1,067,744,614	0.0%	\$ 21,354,900
SIU Med. School	924,991	\$ 367,511,170	\$ 397.31	924,991	\$ 367,511,170	0.0%	\$ 7,350,200
U of I - Chicago	15,929,359	\$ 6,479,253,747	\$ 406.75	10,504,710	\$ 4,272,782,272	34.1%	\$ 85,455,600
U of I - Springfield	1,516,256	\$ 497,102,290	\$ 327.85	975,320	\$ 319,757,213	35.7%	\$ 6,395,100
U of I - Urbana/Champaign	24,492,862	\$ 8,330,465,210	\$ 340.12	16,229,775	\$ 5,520,040,004	33.7%	\$ 110,400,800
University Total	77,392,286	\$ 27,106,670,599	\$ 350.25	\$ 51,658,140	\$ 18,127,384,846	33.1%	\$ 362,547,500
Community Colleges ^							\$ 150,200,000
IMSA	546,132	\$ 171,365,072	\$ 313.78	546,132	\$ 171,365,072	0.0%	\$ 3,427,300
Univ. Center of Lake Co.*	91,146	\$ 27,909,400	\$ 306.21	91,146	\$ 27,909,400	0.0%	\$ 558,200
State Higher Ed. Total	78,029,564	\$ 27,305,945,071	\$ 349.94	\$ 52,295,418	\$ 18,326,659,318	32.9%	\$ 516,733,000

* University Center of Lake County calculated based on 2% instead of 3% because their building is newer & deferred maintenance is not yet as significant.

^ Community colleges are not based on the 3% calculation because facilities are owned by the colleges, which are units of local government.

Capital Improvement Projects – Institutional Detail

The following pages provide additional information regarding the Fiscal Year 2021 recommended capital projects for public universities, the University Center of Lake County, and IMSA.

CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$20.3 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$12.0 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$8.3 million
---	---	--

Regular Capital

JDC Pool/Building HVAC Upgrades (\$6.8 million). The Jacoby Dickens Center (JDC) building was constructed in 1972. The building’s HVAC systems were not designed to provide air conditioning to all areas in the building. The existing air handling units that serve the gymnasium are heating only units that can provide a comfortable space temperature during heating season but are not equipped with cooling coils to provide air conditioning when needed. The Swimming Pool Natatorium HVAC is provided by two separate systems. The pools and deck area HVAC is provided by two dehumidification units. Both HVAC systems can provide heat and ventilation to control space temperature during heating season, but neither can provide cooling. It is possible to upgrade both HVAC systems that serve the Swimming Pool Natatorium to provide cooling and control space temperature year-round. Funding for this project has been released as an emergency but could require additional spending to complete.

Library Exterior Repair (\$5.2 million). The University received a total of \$35.0 million in Fiscal Year 2000 and Fiscal Year 2002 to construct a new academic library. The new building was delivered over two years late with pending litigation between consultants, contractors and the Capital Development Board. The project incurred cost increases and a significant portion of the construction was value engineered leaving the need to remediate building functionality deficiencies, construction omissions, design omissions, code compliance and water infiltration issues which have now caused deterioration and unsafe conditions. The library areas contain safety hazards which are in need of remediation, including exterior building materials which are inappropriate for outdoor use. These materials, due to exposure and improper drainage, are deteriorating and falling from the exterior. The university is requesting \$5.2 million to address these problems. The total project cost is \$5.5 million.

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$8,336,100)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. Specific projects included in the University’s Fiscal Year 2021 request include installation of an integrated fire and security system, replacement of sinking light poles, and roof repair and replacement

EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$16.7 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$6.1 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$10.6 million
---	--	---

Regular Capital

Rehabilitate Life Science/Coleman Hall HVAC and Plumbing, Escalation (\$2.0 million). \$5.4 million in the Fiscal Year 2020 capital funding has been released for this long delayed project which has reached an emergency situation. However, there have been significant cost escalations since it was originally funded in Fiscal Year 2010. This recommendation provides for \$2.0 million to address inflation needs for the project from the original request. The project would replace the ventilation units, air handling units and cooling and heating coils throughout the structures. Temperature control instrumentation would be updated and hot and cold domestic water distribution piping would be replaced.

Campus Fire Alarm Upgrades (\$4.1 million). The University is seeking funding to upgrade campus building fire alarm systems to conform to State Fire Marshal code standards, provide the latest alarm functions for tornados, voice capable systems and bring all buildings up to campus standards to align with our 2013 Campus Security Plan. *This project is listed as part of the Eastern capital renewal request but is included in the regular capital recommendation for this purpose because it has been specifically recognized as a priority by the Board.*

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$10,635,600)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. The University's Fiscal Year 2021 request includes funding for a fume hood, heating and air systems, plumbing, and electrical systems upgrades. As noted above, the \$4.3 million Campus Fire Alarm Upgrade project is considered to qualify as a capital renewal project but also has been accepted as a high priority regular capital project. It is listed there to further highlight what is involved.

GOVERNORS STATE UNIVERSITY
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$9.6 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$4.0 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$5.6 million
--	--	--

Regular Capital

Innovation Center (\$4.0 million). The University is seeking \$4.0 million for the planning for construction of a multi-story, multi-purpose event center to hold events such as commencement or large lecture classes in excess of 100 students. The University currently lacks sufficient space to hold university-wide events. During the past five years, commencement has been held off-campus at the Tinley Park Holiday Inn Convention Center. The new 88,000 gross square foot Center would consist of an auditorium that could be divided into four lecture halls capable of holding 200 students each. The upper stories of the Center would house classrooms and student services offices. The full cost of the project is anticipated to be \$47.3 million.

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$5,623,000)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. Top priorities for capital renewal funding for Fiscal Year 2021 include water supply and fire suppression infrastructure, roof replacement, and HVAC replacement and repairs.

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$52.2 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$30.5 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$21.7 million
---	---	---

Regular Capital

Mennonite College of Nursing (\$30.5 million). The University is seeking capital funding to renovate the Mennonite College of Nursing facility. The Mennonite College of Nursing became the sixth college at Illinois State University in July 1999 offering both undergraduate and graduate programs. The College is ranked among the top nursing schools in the country. It is currently located in Edwards Hall, a facility that was opened in 1920 with approximately 31,929 square feet. The College of Nursing has been growing steadily and the current facility is no longer able to meet the demand for the growing program. To meet future program needs, it has been estimated that a facility of approximately 60,000 square feet is needed. This project, which involves construction of a new facility for the College, is recommended in *Master Plan 2010-2030*. The total request in Fiscal Year 2021 is \$30.5 million.

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$21,696,300)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. The University's Fiscal Year 2021 budget request seeks capital renewal funding for projects including upgrades to HVAC systems, elevator modernizations, plumbing system upgrades, chiller plant upgrades, and roof masonry repairs.

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$30.2 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$19.4 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$10.8 million
---	---	---

Regular Capital

Education Building – Equipment (\$10.7 million). The Fiscal Year 2019 budget included \$79.0 million for a new Education Building that will provide more than 118,000 net assignable square feet and will include general and specialized classrooms, as well as clinics/laboratories for undergraduate and graduate students, and teachers returning for continuing education. The Education Building will consolidate the University’s teacher education programs in one centralized location. This project was first funded in the Fiscal Year 2010 budget but never released. The University’s Fiscal Year 2021 request includes \$10.7 million to support the moveable equipment needs of the new Education Building. This includes classroom and office furniture, computer laboratory equipment and furniture and general supportive equipment for the academic departments and support services.

Science Building – Planning (\$8.7 million). Constructed in 1972, the Science Building at NEIU is a three-story concrete frame, masonry veneer building. The major laboratories and other teaching spaces are located in the center of the building, with the offices located around the perimeter. Most of the offices are constructed in a unique double deck fashion with a group of offices located a half story up and down from the main circulation corridor. All of these offices are not, and cannot be modified to meet ADA accessibility requirements. The University is planning to construct a new 200,000 gross square feet Science Building that will include general and specialized classrooms, as well as laboratories for undergraduate and graduate students and faculty. The building will be completely wired for new technologies. The University is seeking a total of approximately \$134 million for this new facility. The IBHE recommendation covers \$8.7 million for planning.

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$10,844,700)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. Specific projects included in the University’s Fiscal Year 2021 request include electric cable replacements, roof replacement, exterior entrance and walkway repair, and window wall replacement in a couple of campus buildings.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$62.4 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$33.2 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$29.2 million
---	---	---

Regular Capital

Wirtz Hall Renovation (\$22.6 million). The University’s Fiscal Year 2021 request includes \$22.6 million for the planning, design and renovation of Wirtz Hall. The Wirtz Hall project will provide improvements for programmatic spaces and building efficiency. Plans will focus on upgrading and remodeling the facility in order to consolidate and house the Health and Human Sciences College in one facility. This new facility will provide classrooms that facilitate group discussion, laboratories that allow students to refine presentation skills, computer laboratory space, faculty and administrative offices, and spaces that facilitate student interaction and interdisciplinary faculty relationships.

Campus Roadway Repair (\$7.8 million). The University is seeking \$7.8 million in Fiscal Year 2021 for campus roadway repairs. Most roadways serving the NIU campus were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s and are owned by the university. Deterioration of campus streets has progressed to the point that maintenance efforts can no longer keep up with the disintegration. In addition to normal freeze/thaw damage, repairs due to construction projects have led to a patchwork of street surfaces each with seams that lead to more deterioration. The additional burden of Huskie Bus traffic on university streets has accelerated the deterioration, particularly at bus stop locations. Funds are needed to address this critical infrastructure problem.

Davis Hall Renovation (\$2.8 million). The Davis Hall renovation project is expected to cost a total of \$46.6 million. The IBHE Fiscal Year 2021 recommendations include \$2.8 million in planning funds for this project. Davis Hall was constructed in 1942 as the institution’s first science building. The original building was constructed with steel and steel reinforced concrete. Other than the installation of a telescope in 1965 and air conditioning in 1975, no major renovations have been completed at Davis Hall over the last 70-plus years. The facility’s mechanical systems are inefficient and antiquated, sections of the roof are failing, and two sides of the building need major repairs to the stone work. The 65,500 gross square feet facility requires comprehensive structural rehabilitation and infrastructure updates.

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$29,225,900)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. Specific projects included in NIU’s Fiscal Year 2021 request include, steam tunnel rehabilitation, general masonry and stone restoration at multiple buildings, Swen Parson Hall parapet restoration, additional work on replacement of boilers, electrical infrastructure, elevator repair, simulation labs, ADA updates, classroom conversions, and roof replacement at multiple campus buildings.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY CARBONDALE
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$36.4 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$0 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$36.4 million
---	--	---

Regular Capital

No Regular Capital Projects Recommended for Fiscal Year 2021

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects – Carbondale (\$29,041,900)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. The University's Fiscal Year 2021 capital renewal request seeks funding for roof renovations, classroom and lab renovations, fire alarm replacement, steam tunnel repairs, sprinklers, structural repairs, water line replacement, coal storage rehabilitation, energy efficiency measures, and lighting and electrical upgrades.

Capital Renewal Projects – School of Medicine (\$7,350,200)

This recommendation includes funding to address air handling and air supply renovations as well as other infrastructure repair.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY EDWARDSVILLE
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$29.8 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$8.5 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$21.3 million
---	--	---

Regular Capital

Alton Dental School Consolidation (\$8,460,000). The Alton Dental School campus seeks \$8.5 million in planning funds to construct a new state of the art clinic and academic building and renovate the existing clinic building to house the departmental offices. Most of the houses would be demolished to replace parking lost to the new building. The current dental clinic was built over 25 years ago and operatory areas are too small to accommodate new technologies such as lasers, operating microscopes, intraoral cameras, bleaching units, and CAD-CAM units. Major classrooms in the facility are located in deteriorating historic buildings that limit the ability to modernize. There is no classroom capable of seating the full complement of 200 students. The University's Fiscal Year 2021 request identified total project cost including construction to be an estimated \$105.4 million.

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$21,354,900)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. The University's Fiscal Year 2021 capital renewal request seeks funding for sprinkler system installation and upgrades, reconstruction of the Stratton Quadrangle, water system upgrades, sidewalk and road repairs, re-wiring projects, window replacement, and mechanical upgrades.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$185.5 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$100.0 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$85.5 million
--	--	---

Regular Capital

Drug Discovery and Innovation Pavilion (\$100,000,000). This proposal is to build a \$100,000,000 building on the west campus. The Drug Discovery and Innovation Pavilion will provide the physical infrastructure necessary to take the next step in the further progression of UIC and the Discovery Partners Institute (DPI) as leaders in the discovery, development, and commercialization of drugs and pharmaceutical technologies. It will feature team-based teaching classrooms, office and conference space, research laboratories, instrumentation rooms, clinical research laboratory space, clinical patient rooms and other support spaces. Currently missing in UIC’s drive for innovative therapeutics is the physical infrastructure to bring together university researchers, students, and industry. The proposed Drug Discovery and Innovation Pavilion will provide the infrastructure needed to further the progression of UIC and DPI as a leader in the discovery, development, and commercialization of drugs and pharmaceutical technologies. \$100,000,000 is requested from the state. This project is also eligible for funding from the Discovery Partners Institute.

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$85,455,600)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. The University’s Fiscal Year 2021 capital renewal request seeks funding for masonry restoration and window replacement in various campus buildings, HVAC replacement, life safety corrections, and facade repairs.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT SPRINGFIELD
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$6.4 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$0 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$6.4 million
--	--	--

Regular Capital

No Regular Capital Projects Recommended for Fiscal Year 2021

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$6,395,100)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. The University's Fiscal Year 2021 capital renewal request seeks funding for remodeling and rehabilitation of facilities to make ADA and life, safety corrections, and repair roadways and sidewalks.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$229.8million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$119.4 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$110.4 million
---	--	--

Regular Capital

School of Art and Design Thinking and Learning Addition (\$64,900,000). Built in the late 1950s, the Art and Design Building has undergone only minor repairs and upgrades. The current condition of the building reflects the wear and tear of 60 plus years of continuous use as an administrative, teaching and research facility. It suffers from general fatigue and deterioration of comfort and visual quality. Also during this time, requirements of the School's disciplines have undergone dramatic change, creating entirely new functional demands which were unimagined when the building was conceived. New program and equipment needs have rendered the original space configuration outmoded, inefficient and ill-suited to their intended purposes. This project will renovate and upgrade the existing facility and provide an addition to consolidate all functions, activities and programs into one facility. Total project budget is \$84,000,000 with \$64,860,000 being requested from the state.

Library Redevelopment: Undergraduate Library (\$54,500,000). The High Density Storage (HDS) Addition will be the first step in a multi-phased project to reconstruct the Main and Undergraduate Libraries. This addition to be located on the west end of the existing 6th stack will be a large climate controlled vault capable of storing 1.5 million volumes in an 11,000 square foot footprint. The total area of the HDS Addition with the associated mechanical room is approximately 23,000 square foot. As part of this project, a new utility tunnel will be constructed to connect the existing Main Library Power Plant to the West Sixth Street steam tunnel and the new HDS Addition. Also part of this project will be the construction of a new Lecture Hall 66, a building addition to the southwest side of the Main Library. A new mechanical room will be constructed to house the mechanical and electrical systems to serve the HDS. The mechanical room roof will be designed to support new cooling towers that will replace the current cooling towers on the roof of the stacks. This project will construct the new cooling towers and demolish those currently existing on the roof of the stack area. Interior renovation work in the existing Main Library Building as part of this project will consist of a 3,600 square foot renovation of the main north/south corridor on the first floor, a 3,300 square foot renovation of the Grand Stair located between the north/south corridor and the Marshall Gallery and a renovation of the mechanical systems serving the existing 11,600 square foot Delivery Room on the 2nd floor. \$54,050,000 is requested from the state.

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$119,360,000)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. The University's Fiscal Year 2021 request seeks funding for Abbott Power Plant gas turbine and bypass flue, Material Sciences/Engineering Building renovations, Talbot Lab infrastructure repairs, chilled water, HVAC, and other infrastructure improvements for several campus facilities.

WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$78.1 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$61.9 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$16.2 million
---	---	---

Regular Capital

Science Building, Phase II (\$61,900,000). The University is seeking \$61.9 million for Science Building, Phase II. Phase II includes the renovation of Currens Hall to allow the College of Arts and Sciences to consolidate academic programs to a single campus local and provide for additional facility improvements/enhancements for the humanities and social sciences. The new science building and renovation of Currens Hall will also support new academic programs. These actions are consistent with the newly developed Western Illinois University – Macomb campus master plan.

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$16,187,400)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. The University’s Fiscal Year 2021 capital renewal request seeks funding for HVAC, plumbing and electrical systems, sidewalk and roadway repairs, lighting, exterior stairs, and other repair and maintenance projects.

ILLINOIS MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACADEMY
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$7.1 million	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$3.7 million	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$3.4 million
--	--	--

Regular Capital

Residence Halls – Phase II Interior Renovations, Parts A and B (\$3,655,000). IMSA’s top priority in its Fiscal Year 2021 capital request is funding for interior work in the Residence Halls. The scope of this interior work in the residence halls will include upgrading bathrooms, kitchens, doors, lighting, flooring, and HVAC systems for the common areas, all of which are approaching 25 years old. These updates will address many of the challenging issues associated with over two decades of occupancy by high school aged students as well as some safety improvements. In addition, they will take advantage of advancing technology, and they will result in reductions to the operating costs of both energy and water usage, such as a potential 20 percent reduction in water consumption. Part A will address the four Residence Halls (of seven total at a cost of around \$2.1 million) in the greatest need. Part B of this project will address the remaining three Residence Halls (\$1.6 million).

Capital Renewal

Capital Renewal Projects (\$3,427,300)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. IMSA’s Fiscal Year 2021 request seeks funding for general site support, general academic support, general roofing shingle system repair, general fire safety system upgrades, and general flooring maintenance.

UNIVERSITY CENTER OF LAKE COUNTY
Fiscal Year 2021

<u>Total Recommendation</u> \$558,200	<u>Regular Capital Projects</u> \$0	<u>Capital Renewal Projects</u> \$558,200
--	--	--

The University Center of Lake County is an independent 501(c)(3) organization which operates out of a state-owned facility on property donated by the College of Lake County. While the facility is newer than most state higher education facilities but it is aging and steep budget cuts make it impossible for the organization to address basic maintenance needs. This request only ask that the UCLC be included in capital renewal funding since it is a state-owned facility.

Capital Renewal Projects (\$558,200)

This recommendation includes funding to address infrastructure repair and maintenance requirements and to upgrade academic and instructional space. UCLC’s Fiscal Year 2020 request will allow for window and interior repairs.

Additional Supporting Information

IBHE Statutory Requirements

Pursuant to the Board of Higher Education Act (110 ILCS 205), the Illinois Board of Higher Education is required to annually submit to the Governor and the General Assembly budget recommendations for the ensuing fiscal year budget for higher education programs. In development of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Recommendations, IBHE staff facilitated the collection of financial data and held meetings that led toward collaboration with several of Illinois higher education entities. The Board's recommendations are based upon receiving budget submissions from each public university, the Illinois Community College Board, Illinois Student Assistance Commission, the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy, University Center of Lake County, and the State University Civil Service Commission for operation, capital and grant program needs as well as updates from the State University Retirement System on the amount of funding required to be provided to them by state law.

Benefits from Investing in Higher Education

The State of Illinois invests billions of dollars in the educational and social development of its citizens each year. At the primary and secondary education levels, the state's investment is directed toward helping local school districts provide a high-quality education at no cost to students. At the postsecondary level, the State's investment is directed toward providing a high-quality education to students at subsidized prices, first through direct subsidies to colleges and universities and second through grants to students with significant financial need. The State also invests in educational, research, and public service outcomes at the postsecondary level through grants and specific program support that foster improvement in both the state's economy and citizen's quality of life.

Illinois's higher educational system is a cornerstone of a prosperous state economy and its citizens' standard of living. Investment in our higher educational system drives progress, economic growth, and competitiveness in Illinois. It is essential to strengthen Illinois' economy, support students and their families who want their loved ones to go to college, improve the workforce, and enhance Illinois' tax base. For example, a 2015 IBHE analysis showed that if Illinois had today 60 percent of its workforce with a postsecondary credential or college degree (Illinois' goal for 2025), the State would likely collect more than \$900 million more in tax revenue annually. Data up to the year 2017 indicates that 51 percent of Illinois citizens have a postsecondary credential or college degree and a further 15 percent possess some college credit but no credential.

Colleges and universities also provide a significant economic impact on local communities, states, and the nation as-a-whole through direct institutional expenditures and employment, as well as the expenditures of students and visitors to their campus. In turn, these direct expenditures create a "ripple effect" throughout the economy resulting in further indirect economic activity that enhances the economic viability of a community.

During the Fiscal Year 2016 budget discussion, university presidents emphasized that their "public universities represent over 150 years of investment by the state" and that they serve as a "multitude of regional and statewide economic engines, employing a total of around 60,000 Illinois residents and taxpayers, with annual spending of \$6.9 billion generating an estimated \$28 billion in economic impact."¹ When combining this with private institutions, the Illinois Coalition to invest in Higher Education that came together to end the budget impasse cites that higher education is an economic

¹ Illinois Public University President's Letter to Governor and Legislative Leaders, Oct. 1, 2015

engine that employs nearly 175,000 people directly at over 150 locations statewide, generates over \$50 billion in state and local economic activity, and educates over 800,00 students statewide.²

Studies have shown improved health and life expectancy, lower reliance on public assistance, and less crime for those with college educations. All of these improvements reduce pressures on state budgets in health care, public assistance, and criminal justice costs.

Illinois' system of higher education makes several positive contributions to the quality of life for individuals and the state as a whole. Higher education contributes to continued economic growth and societal improvements. The generation of new knowledge and discoveries at colleges and universities oftentimes leads to innovations that increase productivity and bring new products to the marketplace. Many of these innovations also contribute to a higher quality of life for everyone through improvements in such areas as health care, technology, and agriculture. The labor force becomes more productive as it becomes more highly educated. It is no coincidence that the significant growth and success of the United States within the global economy since World War II has occurred in tandem with significant increases in higher education participation and public investment in higher education. Additionally, colleges and universities traditionally have had a common commitment to serve the public, the state, and the individual communities where the institutions are located. In addition to making their facilities and resources available to Illinois citizens for educational, cultural, and athletic activities and events, Illinois colleges and universities have developed hundreds of outreach and public service activities that serve schools, businesses, agricultural enterprises, government agencies, and individuals throughout the state. Together, these activities enhance the quality of life for all Illinoisans.

Impact of the Budget Impasse and the Danger of a New Impasse

The budget impasse was extremely damaging to higher education in Illinois. Some of the problems created by the budget impasse are outlined below but mostly in general terms. The real impact of the budget impasse was felt at the local college and university level where institutions responsibly made many difficult decisions to protect students and to continue to pursue their missions in the face of reduced funding and great uncertainty. Short summaries provided by each of the public universities can be found on the [IBHE website](#). These stories describe how each school dealt with the lack of funding, what was lost, and plans in place to recover and rebuild. Fiscal Year 2016 was particularly damaging, when state funds only covered 14.5 percent of all spending for the year, compared to 72 percent in Fiscal Year 2002 and 32.9 percent in Fiscal Year 2019. The rest had to be covered by tuition and working capital. This has left universities with substantially reduced capacity to respond to changes and new challenges.

Community colleges also had to make significant adjustments to get through this period. State funds covered only 4.5 percent of total community college costs in Fiscal Year 2016. Universities and community colleges who serve the more needy populations tend to have fewer financial assets to draw on. Those institutions suffered the most during the impasse. Some of the most significant negative effects, such as declines in enrollment and lower bond ratings, will take time to reverse. Several of IBHE's recommendations for budget increases for Fiscal Year 2021 will benefit the hardest hit institutions.

Fiscal Year 2016 Partial Funding but Full Costs: For Fiscal Year 2016, public universities and community colleges received less than 30 percent of the funding than for the previous fiscal year. This meant overall higher education funding for operations, excluding pension contributions, was

² Save Higher Ed Fact Sheet, IL Coalition to Invest in Higher Education Talking Points, Spring 2016

reduced from the Fiscal Year 2015 level by almost \$1.2 billion. Community colleges lost \$201.4 million and public universities lost \$851.7 million.

Although funding for MAP was not available, and there was no certainty when or even if it would be available, schools, including private colleges and universities, understood the importance of that financial assistance to many students and covered the expected MAP payments in the hope the state would eventually reimburse them. This put further financial pressure on universities and colleges. It represented additional uncertainty about revenues while they struggled to hold down costs. The uncertainty about MAP availability in Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017 contributed to a drop in FAFSA applications which translated into 16.6 percent fewer paid awards after appropriations finally were finally passed. While community college MAP grants are smaller than for the other sectors, those students are often more vulnerable to uncertainty. As a result, the number of paid community college MAP awards fell more than any other sector.

A number of community college and IBHE grants and initiatives were not funded at all. A few programs continued to operate on a reduced level with other funds but most closed entirely. Adult Education did not receive any general revenue funding in the Fiscal Year 2016 appropriation. A double appropriation was made in the Fiscal Year 2017 budget because that funding was needed to cover federal Adult Education match requirements.

Fiscal Year 2017 Uncertainty Until After the Last Minute: For Fiscal Year 2017, a stopgap budget was passed that covered approximately 50 percent of base year (Fiscal Year 2015) appropriation level and only allowed funds to cover expenses through December 31, 2016. Final appropriations were passed to equal the Fiscal Year 2015 base year. However, those appropriations were passed in July, after the June 30 deadline for the fiscal year. This meant higher education went through another six-month period without access to state general revenue support, creating continued pressure on finances, more uncertainty, and more harm to the reputation of colleges and universities. Also, no MAP funding was provided until after the end of the fiscal year. All public universities, but fewer community colleges, chose to carry the expense of MAP grants in anticipation of MAP funding even though they had no guarantee they would be reimbursed by the state. This was another major burden on the finances of public universities and community colleges.

Funding for the special grants and initiatives through ICCB and IBHE was restored for Fiscal Year 2017. However, funding was not passed until after the end of the fiscal year. In some instances, there was no contract in place by the end of the year to facilitate legal payment and in many cases no services had been rendered anyway. Thus, much of that funding lapsed. Some services had to be restarted in Fiscal Year 2018 from scratch meaning that several Illinois institutions of Higher Education are still rebuilding their capacity five years on.

Bond Ratings: Bond ratings are an important measure of the financial health of colleges and universities. They take into account a number of economic factors and reflect the confidence the markets have in individual institutions. Prior to the budget impasse all rated state universities had credit ratings considered investment grade and those ratings had generally been stable for years. (Chicago State University was not rated during any of these periods.) This is an indication of stable and wise financial management.

Unfortunately, all Illinois public universities received credit downgrades during the budget impasse and in most cases multiple times. The primary reason for the downgrades was the budget impasse and the uncertainty of state financing. By the end of the impasse, only the University of Illinois system and the Illinois State University had bond ratings considered investment grade. Although,

the ratings that came out after the Fiscal Year 2018 budget was passed moved from negative to stable and Western Illinois University outlook was rated positive. As was outlined in the individual impasse statements, all public universities have taken decisive steps to stabilize their finances.

Figure 25
University Credit Ratings throughout the Budget Impasse

Standard & Poor's Financial Services	October 27, 2015		August 5, 2016		July 24, 2017		May 13, 2019	
	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook
CSU	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
EIU	A-	Negative	B+	Stable	BB	Negative	BB-	Stable
GSU	A-	Negative	BB+	Stable	BB+	Negative	BB+	Stable
ISU	A+	Negative	A-	Stable	A	Negative	A-	Stable
NEIU	A-	Negative	B+	Stable	BB	Negative	B+	Stable
NIU	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
SIU	A	Stable	BB+	Stable	BBB+	Negative	BB+	Stable
U of I	AA-	Stable	A-	Stable	A+	Negative	A-	Stable
WIU	A1	Negative	BB-	Positive	BBB-	Negative	BB	Positive
Moody's Investors Service	October 27, 2015		August 5, 2016		July 24, 2017		May 13, 2019	
	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook
NIU	Baa1	Negative	Ba2	Negative	Baa3	NR	Baa2	Stable

NR – Not Rated

It is important that higher education funding start to recover to give public universities and community colleges the chance to recover their good bond ratings and rebuild the confidence of potential Illinois college students, their families, and their future employers. (See Appendix E for bond rating descriptions.)

APPENDIX A
PERFORMANCE FUNDING

Appendix A

Performance Funding

The Illinois Board of Higher Education Act (as amended by P.A. 97-320) is required to devise a system for allocating State resources to public institutions of higher education based upon performance in achieving State goals related to student success and certificate and degree completion. Under the Act, performance metrics shall reward performance of institutions in advancing the success of students who are academically or financially at-risk, first generation students, low-income students, or students traditionally underrepresented in higher education. The metrics shall also recognize and account for the differentiated missions of institutions of higher education, focus on the fundamental goal of increasing completion, recognize the unique and broad mission of public community colleges, and maintain the quality of degrees, certificates, courses, and programs.

The current public university performance funding model, approved by the IBHE Board, was refined after work involving a Steering Committee was tasked with strengthening the existing performance measures and sub-categories to the extent possible, or finding replacement measures that capture the principles of the performance funding Act. The performance funding model for public universities identifies performance measures or metrics that are linked directly to the goals of the *Illinois Public Agenda for College and Career Success*. IBHE is responsible for collecting the data on the following performance measures:

- Bachelor's degrees awarded
- Masters degrees awarded
- Doctoral and Professional degrees awarded
- Undergraduate degrees per 100 FTE
- Research and public service expenditures
- Graduation Rates 150 percent of Time
- Persistence (24 Credit Hours Completed in One Year)
- Cost per Credit Hour
- Cost per Completion

The model is designed to adapt to Illinois' changing financial climate each year. The metrics are meant to indicate the status of each of the schools at the present time, which then allows them to adjust their practices in order to improve in certain areas moving forward. The model takes into account the diversity of each university's student population as opposed to awarding funding based solely on academic criteria. These sub-populations include: Pell Eligible; Adult Age 25 and Older; African-American; Hispanic; and STEM/Healthcare degrees awarded.

When analyzing the performance funding model for public universities, it is important to note the following. All steps are identical at each university.

- The model accounts for each institution's unique mission by adding weight to each measure.
- Each institution's performance point calculation is independent.
- The performance point calculation for each institution will change each year based on annually updated three-year average data.
- The funding allocation is competitive.
- Funds are distributed on a according to each institution's performance point calculation.
- The model is not prescriptive in how to achieve excellence and success (i.e. "what", not "how").

- The Fiscal Year 2021 allocations to public universities are reflective of a 0.5 percent, or \$5.9 million, reallocation of appropriation levels at the Fiscal Year 2019 final appropriation level.

Performance Funding Refinement and Steering Committees

Since its inception in Fiscal Year 2013, IBHE has continued to evaluate, review, and revise the performance funding model with support and guidance from the Performance Funding Steering Committee. Additionally, IBHE created the Performance Funding Refinement Committee, comprised of public university finance and research experts, which was tasked with strengthening the existing performance measures and sub-categories to the extent possible or finding replacement measures that capture the principles of the performance funding Act.

The Refinement Committee's efforts generated the addition of certain measures designed to enhance efficiency. Committee discussion also produced an additional step to the model which provides for an adjustment factor for high cost entities such as hospitals, medical, and dental schools.

The Performance Funding Steering Committee, in November 2014, decided (and IBHE concurred), that the performance funding model should continue in place until Fiscal Year 2020, with potential for increasing the percent reallocation from 0.5 percent to as much as five percent. At the behest of the General Assembly, IBHE has formed a new working group to explore a funding formula that goes beyond performance funding. That group has recommended using the existing formula for Fiscal Year 2020 as talks continue about a formula that will allocate funding more systematically in the future.

Community College Performance Funding Model

The performance funding model for community colleges is based on different criteria than that for public universities. The Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) is responsible for developing and overseeing the model, which has each school vying for dollars against itself instead of against each other. The community college model contains the following performance measures:

- Degree and certificate completion
- Degree and certificate completion of at-risk students
- Transfer to a four-year institution
- Remedial and adult education advancement
- Momentum points
- Transfer to a community college

The community college performance funding model is designed to allocate an equal portion of the total performance funding amount among Illinois' thirty-nine community college districts. Each college competes for a portion of the funding for each measure. Those colleges that show a decrease in performance receive no funds based on performance. Those colleges that show an increase in performance receive a pro rata share of the funding allocation for that measure based on the increase in their performance. Momentum points lend weight to the averages in categories such as first-time or part-time students completing twelve credit hours within their first year, first-time or part-time students completing twenty-four credit hours within their first year, and Adult Education and Family Literacy level gains at each school.

The Fiscal Year 2020 appropriation for the community college performance funding model is \$359,000.

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

Appendix B

Glossary: Higher Education Appropriations, Programs, and Budget Terminology

Adult Education Grant (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). This grant goes to various adult education providers throughout the state. Adult Education is defined as instruction and support services below the postsecondary (college) level for individuals who have attained 16 years of age; who are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under state law; and who: (1) lack sufficient mastery of basic educational skills to enable the individuals to function effectively in society; (2) do not have a secondary school (high school) diploma or its recognized equivalent, and have not achieved an equivalent level of education; or (3) are unable to speak, read, or write the English language. iccb.org/adult_ed

AIM HIGH (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). Provides merit-based financial aid for students attending one of Illinois' 12 public four-year institutions. Funding is provided to each State university based on a formula. Each university develops its own program aimed at attracting and retaining Illinois students based on merit. Plans must be approved by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission. isac.org

Alternative Schools Network (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). This grant was transferred by the General Assembly from the Illinois State Board of Education to the ICCB to fund the Alternative Schools Network. This program re-enrolls high school dropouts in a program that will ultimately allow them to receive a high school diploma

Apprenticeship Ready (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). Supports programs at community colleges to help participants develop the skills needed for entry into apprenticeship programs and the opportunity for a career with high wage earning potential.

Base Operating Grant (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). The base operating grant focuses on equity, productivity, and mission. By providing the same allocation for the same programs to each community college district, the formula provides for an equitable distribution of funds. Because enrollment growth and decline affect the allocation of funds, productivity is addressed. Because the funding strategy recognizes differences in programming; e.g., some districts have a greater concentration of technical programs than others, mission differences are recognized in the funding strategy.

Career and Technical Education Grant (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). This grant recognizes that keeping career and technical programs current and reflective of the highest quality practices in the workplace is necessary to prepare students to be successful in their chosen careers and to provide employers with the well-trained workforce they require. CTE programs offered by the colleges provide students with opportunities in over 100 career & technical fields. These programs include integrated academic and technical instruction, work-based learning, dual credit opportunities and potential for continuing education at the baccalaureate level. iccb.org/cte

Cooperative Work Study Grants (CWS) (administered by the Illinois Board of Higher Education). Provides grants to both public and independent colleges and universities and is designed to enhance public-private sector partnerships, expand internship opportunities, reduce student reliance on loans, encourage permanent employment of graduates in Illinois, and provide links between academic programs and employment. ibhe.org/icws.html

Creating Pathways and Access for Student Success Foundation (CPASS) (administered by the Illinois Board of Higher Education). IBHE provides pass-through funding to this 501(c)(3) foundation which builds upon the Chicago Area Health and Medical Careers Program (CAHMCP, known as “Champs”). Founded in 1979 at the Illinois Institute of Technology, CAHMCP was a pipeline program for underrepresented high school and college students for careers in healthcare and medicine. CPASS Foundation was created to attract, encourage, education, guide and increase the number of promising, yet underrepresented Illinois students in STEM and STEAM-related professions. cpassfoundation.org

Deferred Maintenance. As campus facilities age and deteriorate, the lack of adequate financial resources has resulted in the delay or deferral of maintenance projects that include critical repairs, remodeling and infrastructure improvements that maintain and protect campus facilities. Deferred Maintenance, or capital renewal, projects are generally of lesser size and scope than Regular Capital projects and involve minor remodeling of facilities to repair building exteriors; to upgrade electrical, mechanical, roofing, and plumbing systems; to address safety and accessibility code requirements; and to remodel classroom and laboratory areas for current educational and research program requirements.

Dependents Grant (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). If a correctional officer employed by the Illinois Department of Corrections in a security position or an Illinois police or fire officer is killed or sustains an injury resulting in a permanent disability in the line of duty, the officer’s spouse and children may receive grant assistance under this program, without regard to financial need. isac.org

Designated Grant – City Colleges of Chicago (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). This grant originated in fiscal year 2005 to compensate for the district's loss in equalization funding. The grant can be used for operating expenditures at City Colleges of Chicago.

Diversifying Higher Education Faculty in Illinois (DFI) (administered by Illinois Board of Higher Education). DFI Program Board awards financial aid to minority graduate students to help increase the number of underrepresented faculty and staff in Illinois institutions of higher education and higher education governing boards. ibhe.org/dfi.html

East St. Louis Higher Education Center (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). Funding for the East St. Louis Community College Center provides support to fund higher education consortium activities at the center. Higher education training has been offered at the Center since 1999 after the closing of Metropolitan Community College. eslccc.com/eslccc

Equalization Grants (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). The grants attempt to reduce the disparity among districts in local property tax funds available per student, thereby ensuring that colleges with limited local tax bases have access to funds necessary to support educational programs.

Fiscal Year for the State of Illinois. Begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 of the next year.

Funds – *funds are explained in a separate section at the end of the glossary.*

Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA). GATA is an Illinois initiative meant to increase accountability and transparency in the use of grant funds while reducing the administrative

burden on both State agencies and grantees through adoption of the federal grant guidance and regulations. The Grant Accountability and Transparency Unit (GATU) was established in the Governor's Office of Management and Budget and is charged with implementation of the Act in coordination with State grant-making agencies and grantees. www2.illinois.gov/sites/GATA

Golden Apple Scholars of Illinois Program (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). The Illinois Student Assistance Commission provides pass-through funding to the Golden Apple Scholars of Illinois Program. The program is a public-private partnership that recruits and prepares talented and diverse high school graduates for successful teaching careers in high-need schools throughout Illinois and provides scholarships to students pursuing teaching degrees. goldenapple.org and isac.org

Grow Your Own Teacher (a.k.a. GYO) (administered by the Illinois Board of Higher Education). Funds are awarded to the Grow Your Own Illinois, a 501(c)(3) foundation, to advance the efforts of GYO consortia to recruit and prepare parent and community leaders and paraeducators statewide to become effective teachers in schools serving a substantial percentage of low-income students. growyourownteachers.org and ibhe.org.

Higher Education Cooperation Act (HECA) Grants. This program is designed to promote effective use of resources through cooperation among institutions, to achieve an equitable distribution of education services, and to develop innovative concepts and applications. The grants go to both public and private institutions. Cooperation, as defined by the statute, involves at least two higher education institutions, and should be designed to serve a public purpose, while promoting effective use of educational resources, the equitable distribution of educational services, and the development of innovative concepts and applications. Despite minimal funding, many HECA projects still exist today, including the Quad-Cities Graduate Studies Center, which brings quality graduate education to hundreds of students in the Quad-Cities area without the need to establish a new graduate institution or new graduate program.

Higher Education License Plate (HELP) (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). The Higher Education License Plate Program provides grants to students who attend colleges for which the special collegiate license plates are available. The Illinois Secretary of State issues the license plates, and part of the proceeds are used for grants for undergraduate students attending these colleges. Program grants may be used only for tuition and mandatory fees for two semesters or three quarters in an academic year. isac.org

Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE). The state coordinating board for higher education. ibhe.org

Illinois Community College Board (ICCB). Serves as the state coordinating board for community colleges. iccb.org

Illinois Fire Services Institute (University of Illinois). This Institute is the statutory fire academy for the State of Illinois. It is operated as a continuing education and public service activity by the University of Illinois. fsi.illinois.edu

Illinois Longitudinal Data System (ILDS) (administered by the Illinois Board of Higher Education, the Illinois Community College Board, and the Illinois State Board of Education). ILDS is a student unit record data system that links student records from early learning through the

postsecondary level, which may consist of separate student unit record systems integrated through agreement and data transfer mechanisms.

Illinois Mathematics & Science Academy (IMSA). A teaching and learning laboratory created by the State in Aurora, Illinois. IMSA enrolls academically talented Illinois students (grades 10-12) in its advanced, residential college preparatory program. It also serves thousands of educators and students in Illinois and beyond through innovative instructional programs that foster imagination and inquiry. IMSA also advances education through research, groundbreaking ventures and strategic partnerships. imsa.edu

Illinois National Guard Grant Program (ING) (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). The Illinois National Guard Grant Program pays tuition and fees for members of the Illinois National Guard to attend public four or two-year institutions for undergraduate or graduate study. Students are eligible for eight semesters or 12 quarters of assistance. Illinois public institutions are required to waive any eligible tuition and fees that are not covered by state appropriations. isac.org

Illinois Optometric Education Scholarship Program (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). The Optometric Education Scholarship Program provides scholarship assistance to encourage eligible students to pursue a graduate degree in optometry. The scholarship may be used to pay tuition and mandatory fees for two semesters, or three quarters in an academic year. The award amount determined by the institution will be the lesser of \$5,000 or tuition and mandatory fees. isac.org

Illinois Special Education Tuition Waiver Program (SETTW) (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). SETTW program encourages current teachers and academically talented students to pursue careers in any area of special education as public, private, or parochial preschool, elementary or secondary school teachers in Illinois. Recipients must be seeking initial certification in any area of special education as undergraduate or graduate students. For non-teachers, students must be ranked in the upper half of their Illinois high school graduating class. Recipients are exempt from paying tuition and fees at an eligible institution for up to four calendar years. Recipients must fulfill a teaching requirement or repay funds received plus interest. isac.org

Illinois Mathematics and Science Fusion Program (administered by the Illinois Mathematics & Science Academy). IMSA FUSION is an after-school enrichment program for Illinois 4th-8th grade students who are talented, interested, and motivated in math and science with special emphasis schools on schools in under resourced and underserved communities. The program's four major goals include: maintain or increase students' interest, involvement and literacy in science and mathematics; enhance the knowledge and skills of teachers in science, mathematics, and technology; stimulate excellence in schools' science and mathematics programs; and help increase access to programming for students who are historically under-resourced in science, mathematics and technology and for all areas of the state. imsa.edu/extensionprograms/fusion

Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC). The mission of ISAC is to make college accessible and affordable for all Illinois students. ISAC provides guarantee services and loan origination for student loans, administers grants and scholarships and provides outreach programs and services to help students plan for college and borrow responsibly. isac.org

Illinois Veteran Grant (IVG) (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). Program pays eligible tuition and mandatory fees. Benefits are limited to use only at Illinois public

universities and community colleges. This grant is an entitlement program and is awarded to eligible applicants regardless of the funding level. When funded, the program provides for compensating institutions for waiving the tuition and fees for qualified applicants. isac.org

John R. Justice Loan Repayment (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). The John R. Justice Student Loan Repayment Program is a federally funded program that provides for the payment of eligible educational loans for state and federal public defenders and state prosecutors who agree to remain employed as public defenders and prosecutors for at least three years. The awards to qualified defenders and prosecutors may be up to an aggregate total of \$60,000, to repay their student loan debt. isac.org

Lincoln's Challenge Scholarships (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). The program is a military style boot camp for at-risk teenagers who have not completed high school. Students successfully completing the program are eligible to receive a scholarship to attend a community college through this grant. lincolnschallenge.org

Midwest Higher Education Compact (MHEC). MHEC, , one of four statutorily-created interstate compacts, was founded in 1991 and is a nonprofit regional organization serving Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. *The purpose of MHEC is to improve greater higher education opportunities and services to the Midwest region, with the aim of furthering regional access to, research in and choice of higher education for the citizens residing in the several states which are parties to the compact.* IBHE is responsible for making the mandatory annual State payment to MHEC. mhec.org

Minority Teachers of Illinois (MTI) Scholarship (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). The MTI Scholarship Program encourages academically talented minority students to pursue careers as teachers at Illinois preschool, elementary and secondary schools. The program also aims to provide minority children with access to a greater number of positive minority role models. The scholarship awards up to \$5,000 per academic year for a maximum of four years. Students receiving this scholarship must fulfill a teaching commitment at an Illinois public, private, or parochial preschool, elementary or secondary school at which no less than 30% of the enrolled students are minority students for each year of scholarship assistance. isac.org

Monetary Award Program (MAP) (administered by Illinois Student Assistance Commission). MAP provides grant assistance to eligible students demonstrating financial need. Grants are applied toward tuition and mandatory fees at Illinois colleges and universities and certain other degree-granting institutions for undergraduate students not to exceed the maximum award amount for the academic year. The maximum award level is dependent on legislative action and available funding in any given year. Students apply using the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and must release their financial data to ISAC. isac.org

MyCreditsTransfer (administered by Illinois Board of Higher Education). MyCreditsTransfer is a statewide initiative designed to facilitate transfer of courses within Illinois using the nationally available tool, Transferology™. Students can find the courses that transfer between institutions and fulfill degree requirements. This tool greatly expedites and improves student planning and transfer. itransfer.org.

Nurse Educator Fellowships (administered by the Illinois Board of Higher Education).

Nursing is a long-term high-demand field that requires the retention of well-qualified faculty to train additional nursing students. This fellowship helps Illinois institutions recognize and retain their well-qualified nurse educators so that Illinois can continue to address the demand. Eligible programs must meet accreditation requirements and other eligibility criteria. Fellowship awards are used to supplement the salaries of the nursing faculty for professional development and continuing education. ibhe.org/nefp.html

Nurse Educator Loan Repayment (administered by Illinois Student Assistance Commission).

To address the shortage of nurses and the lack of instructors to staff courses teaching nursing in Illinois, the Nurse Educator Loan Repayment Program encourages longevity and career change opportunities. The program is intended as an incentive to nurse educators in maintaining their teaching careers within the State of Illinois. The annual awards to qualified nurse educators may be up to \$5,000 to repay their student loan debt and may be received for up to a maximum of four years. isac.org

Nursing School Grant Program (administered by the Illinois Board of Higher Education).

The intent of this program is to increase the number of registered professional nurses graduating from Illinois institutions. Grants are provided to existing programs for expansion of high-performing programs or for improvement of those with performance concerns. Eligible nursing programs must meet accreditation requirements and other eligibility criteria. ibhe.org/nsgrp.html

Operations Expenses. Expenses required for normal agency activities (including expenditures for personal services, fringe benefits, contractual services, commodities, equipment, electronic data processing, telecommunication, and operation of automotive equipment).

P-20 Council (administered by the Illinois Community College Board).

The mission is to deliberate and make recommendations to the Governor, Illinois General Assembly, and state agencies for developing a seamless and sustainable statewide system of quality education and support, from birth through adulthood, to maximize students' education attainment, opportunities for success in the workforce, and contributions to their local communities. The Council is composed of members appointed by the Governor representing business leaders, local government, university administrators, school boards, unions, nonprofits, teachers, faculty, independent colleges, and parents. www2.illinois.gov

Paul Douglas Teachers Scholarship (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission).

The Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship Program is a federally-funded program that enables and encourages outstanding high school graduates to pursue teaching careers at the pre-school, elementary or secondary school level by providing financial assistance in the form of a scholarship. isac.org

Performance Based Funding.

The purpose of performance funding is to assist with linking the goals of the *Illinois Public Agenda for College and Career Success* to the state's higher education budgeting process. Performance funding is a component of the state's plan to meet the Complete College America (CCA) goal that by 2025, 60% of Illinois adults will have a college degree or credential because that is the proportion of jobs which will require a degree or certificate by 2025. To that end, the Illinois Board of Higher Education (in consultation with the Performance Funding Steering Committee) devised a system for allocating state resources to public institutions of higher education based upon performance in achieving state goals. The current formula is being

reviewed and may be adjusted prior to the next fiscal year budget request. ibhe.org/performfund.html

Perkins Grants (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). This federal grant, which requires a state match, is allocated to community colleges for career and technical education (CTE) curriculum. Specifically, colleges must improve the academic achievement of CTE students by strengthening the connections between secondary and postsecondary education; restructuring the way high schools, community colleges, universities, and businesses work together; and increasing state and local accountability standards.

Public Agenda for College and Career Success. In 2008 the General Assembly directed the Illinois Board of Higher Education to create a 25-member Task Force consisting of leaders who represent the education sector, the business sector, and the General Assembly. The purpose of the Task Force was to develop a master plan and action agenda, based on quantifiable evidence, for institutions, state education agencies, and the Governor and General Assembly to address the education, workforce, social, and economic needs of the State by setting priorities, developing policies, and allocating resources. The agenda report proposes a series of recommended strategies and action steps to achieve four goals over a decade. ibhe.org

Quad Cities Graduate Study Center (administered by the Illinois Board of Higher Education). The mission of the Center is to facilitate and support graduate-level education opportunities to the Quad Cities area. The Center, a bi-state academic consortium, was created by members of the community to increase access to graduate-level programming. This consortium includes Drake University, St. Ambrose University, University of Illinois Nursing, , University of Iowa, and Western Illinois University. gradcenter.org

Small College Grants (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). This grant is designed to recognize that small colleges have fixed costs, particularly in administrative areas, and that these costs should be recognized to some extent in funding.

State Appropriations. All direct operations and grant appropriations made by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor are reported in this category. These revenue sources are generally unrestricted.

State University Retirement System (SURS). Administers the retirement system for state universities, community colleges, and state agencies in Illinois. Provides for SURS annuitants, participants, and their employers, in accordance with State law; manages and invests the fund's assets prudently; and endeavors to achieve and maintain a financially sound retirement system. surs.com

State Universities Civil Service System (SUCSS). Provides a statewide personnel administration system at 12 public institutions of higher education and at five affiliated agencies. Administers, develops, and maintains the basic rules and procedures related to the employment of professional (non-academic), technical, and support staff. sucss.illinois.gov

Teacher/Child Care Provider Loan Repayment Program (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). The Illinois Teachers and Child Care Providers Loan Repayment Program provides awards to encourage academically talented Illinois students to teach in Illinois schools in low-income areas and to enter the early child care profession and serve in low-income areas in Illinois. (A listing of Illinois schools in low-income areas is provided at the U.S.

Department of Education's [Teacher Cancellation Low Income Directory](#).) If these obligations are met by a Federal Stafford loan borrower who has qualified for the federal government's loan forgiveness programs, Illinois may provide an additional matching award of up to \$5,000 to the qualifying teacher to repay their student loan debt. [isac.org](#)

University Center of Lake County (UCLC) (administered by the Illinois Board of Higher Education). The University Center is comprised of 7 public and 9 private institutions providing bachelor completion, graduate, and advanced professional development programs at multiple sites to those who work or reside in or near Lake County. Students apply to and graduate from an individual college or university offering fully-accredited degrees. Classes are scheduled in a variety of delivery formats that appeal to working non-traditional students: evenings and weekends, face-to-face, online, correspondence, and interactive video. [ucenter.org](#)

Veterans' Home Nurse Loan Repayment (administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission). This program provides for the payment of eligible educational loans as an incentive for nurses to pursue and continue their careers at State of Illinois veterans' homes. The annual award to qualified registered professional nurses and licensed practical nurses may be up to \$5,000 to repay their student loan debt. This award may be received up to a maximum of four years. [isac.org](#)

Veterans Shortfall Grants (administered by the Illinois Community College Board). This grant is provided for offsetting the mandated tuition and fee waiver for veterans enrolling at community colleges. This grant only covers a small portion of costs waived by community colleges and goes to those colleges who fact the greatest burden by waiving veteran tuition and fees.

Washington Center Internship and Academic Seminars (administered by the Illinois Board of Higher Education). This program seeks to prepare young people for leadership positions and promotes civic participation while providing academic credit. This program is no longer recommended for funding. [twc.edu](#)

FUNDS

Academic Quality Assurance Fund 0660. This fund was created to deposit fees collected for the administration and enforcement of the Academic Quality Act by the Illinois Board of Higher Education. Fees collected cover the cost of reviewing applications for authorization to operate and for authorization to grant degrees by private or proprietary institutions. Funds must be used by the Board to supplement support for the administration and enforcement of the Act.

Chicago State University Education Improvement Fund 0223. Established in Fiscal Year 2014, monies in the fund shall be used by Chicago State University, subject to appropriation, for expenses incurred by the university.

Data and Research Cost Recovery Fund 0766. Created in Fiscal Year 2018 to collect fees to cover the cost of processing and handling individual student-level data requests pursuant to an approved data sharing agreement. The fee shall not be assessed on any entities that are complying with State of federal-mandated reporting.

Distance Learning Fund 0082. The Distance Learning Fund was created as a special fund in the State treasury as part of Public Act 98-792. Fees collected from institutional participation in state distance learning reciprocity agreements shall be deposited into the Fund. "Distance learning" means instruction offered by any means where the student and faculty member are in separate physical locations. It includes, but is not limited to, online, interactive video or correspondence courses or programs.

Education Assistance Fund 0007. The EAF is one of four funds that comprise the state general funds. It is used to fund elementary, secondary, and higher education. It receives 7.3 percent of the state income tax net of refunds, as well as wagering taxes paid to the state by riverboat casinos.

Emergency Public Health Fund 0240. The purpose of this fund is to receive monies obtained from fees from the sale of new and used tires. Monies in the fund may be expended pursuant to appropriation for the Prairie Research Institute at the University of Illinois and for grants for expenses related to the West Nile Virus and other vector-borne diseases.

Federal Student Assistance Scholarship Fund. This fund acts as a repository for collections from individuals who do not fulfill their teaching requirements after receiving the federal Paul Douglas Teaching Scholarship. Once the collected funds are received, they are deposited into the U.S. Treasury as required by law. This fund is also used for administration costs for the Robert C. Byrd federal scholarship program, a merit and achievement based program available to high school seniors.

Federal Student Incentive Trust Fund 0701. Until Fiscal Year08, this fund's sole purpose was to serve as the repository for federal (S)LEAP funding to supplement Monetary Award Program (MAP) grants. Beginning in Fiscal Year09, the fund also became the repository for funds from the federal College Access Challenge Grant (CACG). With the elimination of (S)LEAP in 2011, the fund primarily holds CACG dollars.

Federal Student Loan Fund 0663. Pursuant to federal law (PL 105-244 Section 422), the Federal Student Loan Fund may only be used by a guaranty agency (ISAC) to pay lender claims and a default aversion fee. ISAC is the fiduciary agent for this fund which is established to ensure that

lenders receive at least partial reimbursement for defaulted loans. ISAC is required to keep at least a 25 basis point reserve calculated on outstanding principal of all loans.

Fire Prevention Fund 0047. The purpose of this fund is to record money received from the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation pursuant to Section 12 of the Fire Investigation Act, fees and reimbursements received by the Office of the Fire Marshal, and fees from Boiler and Pressure Vessel Certifications. Monies in the fund are to be used for the maintenance and operations of the Office of the State Fire Marshall and the Illinois Fire Services Institute.

General Funds 0001. Those funds established to receive the major portion of tax revenues and to pay the regular operating and administrative expenses of most state agencies.

General Professions Dedicated Fund 0022. This fund receives receipts from fees and fines collected by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation under various Acts as indicated by state statute. Revenue in this fund received from dental licensing fees is used to supplement dental education programs at Chicago State University, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, and University of Illinois Chicago.

General Revenue Fund (GRF). "All money, belonging to or for the use of the State, paid into the treasury thereof, not belonging to any special fund in the State Treasury, shall constitute the general revenue fund." (30 ILCS 105/4)

Hazardous Waste Research Fund 0840. The fund receives monies deposited by the Environmental Protection Agency from fees collected by the owner or operator of each hazardous waste disposal site and feed paid by hazardous waste haulers. These funds are expended by the Prairie Research Institute at the University of Illinois for research toward the reduction of hazardous properties of hazardous wastes in Illinois.

IBHE Federal Grants Fund 0983. This fund is a federal trust fund created to receive and disburse monies received from the federal government. This funded is used to receive funding from the U.S. Department of Education from the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) – Improving Teacher Quality State Grant Program.

ICCB Adult Education Fund 0692. Monies in the Fund may be expended by the Illinois Community College Board for operational costs associated with the administration of adult education, literacy activities and educational-related services.

ICCB Career & Technical Education Fund 0772. This fund receives monies from the Federal Department of Education for operating expenses and other related costs associated with administration, grants, and leadership activities.

ICCB Contracts and Grants Fund 0339. Allows the Illinois Community College Board to receive and spend contracts or grants from various sources.

ICCB Federal Trust Fund 0350. This fund was established in statute for deposit of indirect funds charged to the Adult Education and CTE grants. It funds the Illinois Community College Board operating costs used for federal programs.

ICCB Research and Technology Fund 0070. This fund was established for deposit of funds from the sale of instructional technology developed in-house and fees received for processing requests for individual student level data.

Illinois Future Teacher Corps Scholarship Fund. This fund is to be used for IFTC Awards to students to encourage academically talented Illinois students, especially minority students, to pursue teaching careers, especially in teacher shortage disciplines or at hard-to-staff schools. The revenue source for this fund is Motor Vehicle Licenses.

Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy Income Fund 0359. IMSA's Income Fund receives essentially three types of earned revenues:(1) Annual fees from the families of students who enroll in IMSA's residential academic program; (2) Fees from students and others who participate in IMSA's various outreach programs (e.g., FUSION, PBL); and (3) Fees from parties who from time to time rent portions of IMSA's facilities. These revenues are used to support primarily the programs that generated them: Athletic and co-curricular programs for residential students (e.g., Resident Counselors' compensation) and outreach programs.

ISAC Contracts and Grants Fund 0677. The purpose of this fund is to support the Commission's research, training, and outreach activities through private grants and contracts for specific purposes. Revenue consists of payments received from private organizations, which are approved grant proposals and current contractual agreements.

ISAC State Accounts Receivable Fund 0242. This fund is used to receive payments from scholarship recipients that do not fulfill their teaching obligation set forth when they received scholarships from Illinois programs such as the Illinois Future Teacher Corps Scholarship and Minority Teacher of Illinois Scholarship. On a quarterly basis, approximately 75% of the collected funding is transferred to GRF. The remainder of the receipts is used to pay administrative cost of collections.

National Guard and Naval Militia Grant Fund 0721. Any person who has served at least one year in the Illinois National Guard or the Illinois Naval Militia and who possesses all necessary entrance requirements shall, upon application and proper proof, be awarded a grant to the State-controlled university or community college of his or her choice, consisting of exemption from tuition and fees for not more than the equivalent of 4 years of full-time enrollment, including summer terms. Beginning with the 2013-2014 academic year, any person who has served over 10 years in the Illinois National Guard shall be awarded an additional grant. The grants may be used at any state-supported institution of higher education.

Non-Appropriated Funds. Funds include revenue from local property taxes (community colleges only); government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; sales and services of auxiliary enterprises (e.g. student housing), educational departments, and hospitals; and endowment income. Funds are collected, held, and allocated locally by each university and community college district and reported to the Governor and the General Assembly annually by the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

Optometric Licensing and Disciplinary Board Fund 0259. The purpose of this fund is to receive monies from the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation pursuant to the Illinois Optometric Act of 1987. Monies in the fund are used by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission for the Optometric Education Scholarship Program.

Pet Population Control Fund 0764. The moneys in the fund are generated from Pet Friendly license plates under Section 3-653 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and from voluntary contributions. Monies in the fund are to be used for 1) sterilizing and vaccinating dogs and cats in Illinois, 2) promoting the sterilization program, 3) educating the public about the importance of spaying and neutering, and 4) reasonable administrative and personnel costs related to the fund. The University of Illinois has authority to expend funds from this fund.

Private Business and Vocational School Quality Assurance Fund 0751. This fund was created to deposit fees collected for the administration and enforcement of the Private Business and Vocational School Act by the Illinois Board of Higher Education. Funds must be used by the Board to support the administration and enforcement of the Act.

Private College Academic Quality Assurance Fund 0661. This fund was created to deposit fees collected for the administration and enforcement of the Private College Act by the Illinois Board of Higher Education. Fees collected cover the cost of reviewing applications for a certificate of approval to establish or operate private or proprietary postsecondary educational institution. Funds must be used by the Board to supplement support for administration and enforcement of the Act.

High School Equivalency Testing Fund 0161. This fund receives receipts from students taking GED tests in Cook County and is used for operating the GED testing program in Cook County.

State Pension Fund 0054. This fund received monies from the sale of abandoned property pursuant to the Unclaimed Property Act of 1961. Revenues are used to reduce deficiency in retirement system funds.

Student Loan Operating Fund 0664. The purpose of this fund is to pay administrative costs for ISAC related to the financial aid programs for which it is responsible. Revenues deposited into the fund consist primarily of collections on defaulted student loans and student loan portfolio maintenance fees from the federal government. Prior to Fiscal Year 2006, this fund was used to pay costs related to ISAC's role as a guaranty agency. However, since Fiscal Year 2006, the fund has also been the primary source of funding for all agency operating costs, including outreach, research, and all costs of administering state scholarship and grant programs. Revenues come from the federal student loan program that is now in decline, with no new loans made since 2010. ISAC's student loan operations remain-self-sustaining, but they cannot continue to fully fund the rest of the agency's core operations.

University Grant Fund 0418. The purpose of this fund is to receive and record monies from original issuance fees and applicable registration fees from private colleges' special license plates. Funding remitted to private institutions during the fiscal year is taken from the proceeds collected during the previous school calendar year.

University Income Funds. Fund used to account for student tuition revenue and other additional charges and fees. Funds are collected, held, and allocated locally by each university and reported to the Governor and the General Assembly annually by the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

Used Tire Management Fund 0294. A portion of this fund is expended by the Prairie Research Institute at the University of Illinois. Revenue is received from the sale of used tires and penalties or damages for violation of the Environmental Protection Act.

APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL ILLINOIS HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET DATA

STATE GENERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS FOR ILLINOIS HIGHER EDUCATION
FISCAL YEAR 2000 TO FISCAL YEAR 2020

(in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Public Universities	Community Colleges *	Adult Education/ Postsecondary	Illinois	Institutional Grants	IMSAs/Agencies/ Other Institutions	Sub-Total Operations & Grants	Retirement ³	Total Higher Education
			Career and Technical Education	Student Assistance Commission					
2000	1,329,400.8	298,602.9	-	385,563.5	94,328.6	21,260.5	2,129,156.3	227,239.0	2,356,395.3
2001	1,409,882.7	313,793.6	2,000.0	408,636.5	100,170.7	22,465.8	2,256,949.3	235,391.0	2,492,340.3
2002	1,502,910.9	331,103.5	39,005.3 ¹⁾	423,752.3	97,256.0	23,801.5	2,417,829.5	243,392.3	2,661,221.8
2003	1,411,720.3	317,383.8	34,243.5	382,782.0	93,801.0	20,487.8	2,260,418.4	272,606.3	2,533,024.7
2004	1,303,764.8	291,345.4 ²⁾	46,155.2 ³⁾	398,954.9	46,915.3 ⁴⁾	20,685.0	2,107,820.6	314,881.1	2,422,661.7
2005	1,304,875.4	297,198.2	46,257.2	392,250.8	40,568.3	22,158.7	2,103,308.6	273,250.7	2,376,559.3
2006	1,306,876.4	298,268.2	46,802.8	390,299.8	41,657.3	22,548.7	2,106,453.2	170,033.9	2,276,487.1
2007	1,333,530.6	303,897.8	47,885.8	462,209.8	43,959.3 ¹⁾	24,057.0	2,215,540.3	255,770.8	2,471,311.1
2008	1,357,067.3	307,799.3	47,765.8	429,204.8	34,266.3	24,046.5	2,200,150.0	345,060.2	2,545,210.2
2009	1,393,838.6	305,720.3	47,765.8	429,204.8	10,201.9 ²⁾	24,735.0	2,211,466.4	426,105.3	2,637,571.7
2010	1,394,438.6	318,182.5	50,844.9	425,031.1	6,801.0	24,613.0	2,219,911.1	706,573.5	2,926,484.6
2011	1,308,901.0	305,434.1	50,843.4	425,031.1	9,301.0	24,613.0	2,124,123.6	636,237.3	2,760,360.9
2012	1,309,715.8 ⁴⁾	308,184.1	50,843.4	406,865.0	8,315.0	24,313.2	2,108,236.5	984,881.2	3,093,117.7
2013	1,230,092.0	287,400.6	51,323.4	380,629.4	6,774.9	23,589.6	1,979,809.9	1,402,800.0	3,382,609.9
2014	1,232,192.0	290,835.6	51,323.4	384,265.7	8,355.7	24,337.4	1,991,309.8	1,514,164.7	3,505,474.5
2015	1,201,776.6	285,942.1	51,301.4	376,672.7	8,167.7	23,779.4	1,947,639.9	1,548,659.5	3,496,299.4
2016 ⁵⁾	350,059.1	74,142.3	- ⁶⁾	324,560.7	-	6,575.0	755,337.1	1,606,104.6	2,361,441.7
2017	1,205,164.0	287,607.9	102,602.8 ⁶⁾	377,563.7	27,363.6 ⁷⁾	21,917.9	2,022,219.9	1,675,735.1	3,697,955.0
2018	1,083,448.4	259,355.8	51,323.4	412,695.2	7,316.9	23,204.6	1,837,344.3	1,592,118.3	3,429,462.6
2019	1,105,076.2	268,276.4	51,363.4	439,705.3	7,316.9	22,280.0	1,894,018.2	1,589,500.6	3,483,518.8
2020	1,157,861.0	301,636.2	53,157.1	504,614.2	8,316.9	22,864.5	2,048,449.9	1,859,123.1	3,907,573.0

FY2010-FY2020

Change	\$ (236,577.6)	\$ (16,546.3)	\$ 2,312.2	\$ 79,583.1	\$ 1,515.9	\$ (1,748.5)	\$ (171,461.2)	\$ 1,152,549.6	\$ 981,088.4
Percent Change	(17.0) %	(5.2) %	4.5 %	18.7 %	22.3 %	(7.1) %	(7.7) %	163.1 %	33.5 %
Annual Percent Change	(1.8)	(0.5)	0.4	1.7	2.0	(0.7)	(0.8)	10.2	2.9

FY2002-FY2020

Change	\$ (345,049.9)	\$ (29,467.3)	\$ 14,151.8	\$ 80,861.9	\$ (88,939.1)	\$ (937.0)	\$ (369,379.6)	\$ 1,615,730.8	\$ 1,246,351.2
Percent Change	(23.0) %	(8.9) %	36.3 %	19.1 %	(91.4) %	(3.9) %	(15.3) %	663.8 %	46.8 %
Annual Percent Change	(1.6)	(0.6)	2.0	1.1	(14.2)	(0.3)	(1.0)	13.6	2.4

FY2019-FY2020

Change	\$ 52,784.8	\$ 33,359.8	\$ 1,793.7	\$ 64,908.9	\$ 1,000.0	\$ 584.5	\$ 154,431.7	\$ 269,622.5	\$ 424,054.2
Percent Change	4.8 %	12.4 %	3.5 %	14.8 %	13.7 %	2.6 %	8.2 %	17.0 %	12.2 %

is ICCB operations expenses (ICCB is included in Agencies/Other Institutions)

- ¹⁾ Includes \$61.2 million in Student Loan Operating Funds for MAP and MAP Plus.
- ²⁾ FY 2009 Medical Scholarship Program transferred to IDPH.
Includes \$2.8 million for Diversifying Higher Education Faculty in Illinois from the Budget Relief Fund.
- ³⁾ Includes the State Pension Fund.
- ⁴⁾ Includes \$15.8 million for the Prairie Research Institute transferred to the University of Illinois base budget.
- ⁵⁾ Excludes personal services & related costs paid via court order, not appropriated
- ⁶⁾ Required state match for federal adult education programs to cover FY 16 & FY 17 included in FY 17 appropriations
- ⁷⁾ \$17 million provided for Essential Services grants to CSU, EIU & WIU, \$3 million provided for community colleges

APPENDIX C-2
ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
ANNUAL FULL-TIME RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES: ENTRY LEVEL
FY 2010 - FY 2020

<u>Annual based on 30 credit hours</u>												\$ Change	% Change
	<u>FY2010</u>	<u>FY2011</u>	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 19-20</u>	<u>FY 19-20</u>
<u>Chicago State University</u>	\$ 9,500	\$ 10,366	\$ 10,724	\$ 11,006	\$ 11,126	\$ 11,610	\$ 11,902	\$ 11,910	\$ 11,644	\$ 11,927	\$ 12,427	\$ 500	4.2%
<u>Eastern Illinois University</u>	\$ 9,429	\$ 9,987	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,930	\$ 11,144	\$ 11,108	\$ 11,312	\$ 11,580	\$ 11,588	\$ 11,803	\$ 11,989	\$ 186	1.6%
<u>Governors State University</u> ¹	\$ 8,352	\$ 8,746	\$ 8,936	\$ 9,116	\$ 9,386	\$ 9,386	\$ 10,246	\$ 10,516	\$ 11,746	\$ 12,196	\$ 12,616	\$ 420	3.4%
<u>Illinois State University</u>	\$ 10,531	\$ 11,417	\$ 12,230	\$ 12,726	\$ 13,010	\$ 13,296	\$ 13,666	\$ 14,061	\$ 14,061	\$ 14,516	\$ 14,516	\$ -	0.0%
<u>Northeastern Illinois University</u>	\$ 9,908	\$ 10,698	\$ 11,394	\$ 11,435	\$ 12,015	\$ 12,609	\$ 13,374	\$ 14,564	\$ 13,676	\$ 14,332	\$ 16,533	\$ 2,201	15.4%
<u>Northern Illinois University</u>	\$ 10,180	\$ 11,144	\$ 11,795	\$ 12,472	\$ 12,853	\$ 13,510	\$ 14,318	\$ 14,292	\$ 14,351	\$ 14,612	\$ 13,752	\$ (860)	-5.9%
<u>Western Illinois University</u>	\$ 9,617	\$ 10,149	\$ 10,719	\$ 11,182	\$ 11,766	\$ 12,217	\$ 12,889	\$ 12,655	\$ 12,897	\$ 12,951	\$ 11,666	\$ (1,285)	-9.9%
<u>Southern Illinois University</u>													
Carbondale	\$ 10,411	\$ 10,467	\$ 11,038	\$ 11,528	\$ 12,093	\$ 12,248	\$ 13,137	\$ 13,481	\$ 13,932	\$ 14,165	\$ 14,904	\$ 739	5.2%
Edwardsville ²	\$ 8,336	\$ 8,401	\$ 8,865	\$ 9,251	\$ 9,666	\$ 9,738	\$ 10,247	\$ 11,008	\$ 11,493	\$ 12,132	\$ 12,219	\$ 87	0.7%
<u>University of Illinois</u>													
Chicago	\$ 12,034	\$ 12,864	\$ 13,464	\$ 13,938	\$ 14,338	\$ 14,588	\$ 14,816	\$ 14,816	\$ 14,856	\$ 14,916	\$ 15,238	\$ 322	2.2%
Springfield	\$ 9,541	\$ 10,374	\$ 10,984	\$ 11,413	\$ 11,776	\$ 12,195	\$ 12,411	\$ 12,617	\$ 12,663	\$ 12,891	\$ 13,011	\$ 120	0.9%
Urbana/Champaign	\$ 12,660	\$ 13,658	\$ 14,414	\$ 14,960	\$ 15,258	\$ 15,602	\$ 15,626	\$ 15,698	\$ 15,868	\$ 16,004	\$ 16,210	\$ 206	1.3%

APPENDIX C-2
ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
ANNUAL FULL-TIME RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION: ENTRY LEVEL
FY 2010 - FY 2020

<u>Annual based on 30 credit hours</u>												\$ Change	% Change
	<u>FY2010</u>	<u>FY2011</u>	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 19-20</u>	<u>FY 19-20</u>
<u>Chicago State University</u>	\$ 7,470	\$ 8,070	\$ 8,310	\$ 8,550	\$ 8,550	\$ 8,820	\$ 8,820	\$ 8,820	\$ 8,820	\$ 8,820	\$ 8,820	\$ -	0.0%
<u>Eastern Illinois University</u>	\$ 7,170	\$ 7,620	\$ 8,070	\$ 8,370	\$ 8,490	\$ 8,490	\$ 8,550	\$ 8,670	\$ 8,670	\$ 8,880	\$ 9,060	\$ 180	2.0%
<u>Governors State University</u>	\$ 6,720	\$ 7,110	\$ 7,290	\$ 7,470	\$ 7,650	\$ 7,650	\$ 8,160	\$ 8,160	\$ 9,390	\$ 9,390	\$ 9,390	\$ -	0.0%
<u>Illinois State University</u>	\$ 8,280	\$ 9,030	\$ 9,630	\$ 10,050	\$ 10,260	\$ 10,470	\$ 10,784	\$ 11,108	\$ 11,108	\$ 11,524	\$ 11,524	\$ -	0.0%
<u>Northeastern Illinois University</u>	\$ 7,350	\$ 7,800	\$ 8,250	\$ 8,250	\$ 8,610	\$ 9,120	\$ 9,660	\$ 10,481	\$ 11,320	\$ 11,886	\$ 12,123	\$ 237	2.0%
<u>Northern Illinois University</u>	\$ 7,260	\$ 7,950	\$ 8,491	\$ 8,894	\$ 9,072	\$ 9,253	\$ 9,466	\$ 9,466	\$ 9,466	\$ 9,466	\$ 9,466	\$ -	0.0%
<u>Western Illinois University</u>	\$ 6,779	\$ 7,220	\$ 7,649	\$ 8,012	\$ 8,405	\$ 8,632	\$ 8,805	\$ 8,541	\$ 8,541	\$ 8,541	\$ 8,883	\$ 342	4.0%
<u>Southern Illinois University</u>													
Carbondale	\$ 7,290	\$ 7,290	\$ 7,794	\$ 8,169	\$ 8,415	\$ 8,415	\$ 8,835	\$ 9,099	\$ 9,450	\$ 9,099	\$ 9,638	\$ 539	5.9%
Edwardsville	\$ 6,201	\$ 6,201	\$ 6,630	\$ 6,948	\$ 7,296	\$ 7,296	\$ 7,662	\$ 8,352	\$ 8,772	\$ 9,123	\$ 9,123	\$ -	0.0%
<u>University of Illinois</u>													
Chicago	\$ 8,342	\$ 9,134	\$ 9,764	\$ 10,232	\$ 10,406	\$ 10,584	\$ 10,584	\$ 10,584	\$ 10,584	\$ 10,584	\$ 10,584	\$ -	0.0%
Springfield	\$ 7,403	\$ 8,108	\$ 8,670	\$ 9,090	\$ 9,248	\$ 9,405	\$ 9,405	\$ 9,405	\$ 9,405	\$ 9,405	\$ 9,405	\$ -	0.0%
Urbana-Champaign	\$ 9,484	\$ 10,386	\$ 11,104	\$ 11,636	\$ 11,834	\$ 12,036	\$ 12,036	\$ 12,036	\$ 12,036	\$ 12,036	\$ 12,036	\$ -	0.0%

APPENDIX C-2
ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
ANNUAL FULL-TIME RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE FEES: ENTRY LEVEL
FY 2010 - FY 2020

<u>Annual based on 30 credit hours</u>												\$ Change	% Change
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 19-20	FY 19-20
<u>Chicago State University</u>	\$ 2,030	\$ 2,296	\$ 2,414	\$ 2,456	\$ 2,576	\$ 2,790	\$ 3,082	\$ 3,090	\$ 2,824	\$ 3,107	\$ 3,607	\$ 500	16.1%
<u>Eastern Illinois University</u>	\$ 2,259	\$ 2,367	\$ 2,464	\$ 2,560	\$ 2,654	\$ 2,618	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,910	\$ 2,918	\$ 2,923	\$ 2,929	\$ 6	0.2%
<u>Governors State University</u> ¹	\$ 1,632	\$ 1,636	\$ 1,646	\$ 1,646	\$ 1,736	\$ 1,736	\$ 2,086	\$ 2,356	\$ 2,356	\$ 2,806	\$ 3,226	\$ 420	15.0%
<u>Illinois State University</u>	\$ 2,251	\$ 2,387	\$ 2,600	\$ 2,676	\$ 2,750	\$ 2,826	\$ 2,882	\$ 2,953	\$ 2,953	\$ 2,992	\$ 2,992	\$ -	0.0%
<u>Northeastern Illinois University</u>	\$ 2,558	\$ 2,898	\$ 3,144	\$ 3,185	\$ 3,405	\$ 3,489	\$ 3,714	\$ 4,083	\$ 2,356	\$ 2,446	\$ 4,410	\$ 1,964	80.3%
<u>Northern Illinois University</u>	\$ 2,920	\$ 3,194	\$ 3,304	\$ 3,578	\$ 3,781	\$ 4,257	\$ 4,852	\$ 4,826	\$ 4,885	\$ 5,146	\$ 4,286	\$ (860)	-16.7%
<u>Western Illinois University</u>	\$ 2,838	\$ 2,929	\$ 3,070	\$ 3,170	\$ 3,361	\$ 3,585	\$ 4,084	\$ 4,114	\$ 4,356	\$ 4,410	\$ 2,783	\$ (1,627)	-36.9%
<u>Southern Illinois University</u>													
Carbondale	\$ 3,121	\$ 3,177	\$ 3,244	\$ 3,359	\$ 3,678	\$ 3,833	\$ 4,302	\$ 4,382	\$ 4,482	\$ 5,066	\$ 5,266	\$ 200	3.9%
Edwardsville ²	\$ 2,135	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,235	\$ 2,303	\$ 2,370	\$ 2,442	\$ 2,585	\$ 2,656	\$ 2,721	\$ 3,009	\$ 3,096	\$ 87	2.9%
<u>University of Illinois</u>													
Chicago	\$ 3,692	\$ 3,730	\$ 3,700	\$ 3,706	\$ 3,932	\$ 4,004	\$ 4,232	\$ 4,232	\$ 4,272	\$ 4,332	\$ 4,654	\$ 322	7.4%
Springfield	\$ 2,138	\$ 2,267	\$ 2,314	\$ 2,323	\$ 2,528	\$ 2,790	\$ 3,006	\$ 3,212	\$ 3,258	\$ 3,486	\$ 3,606	\$ 120	3.4%
Urbana-Champaign	\$ 3,176	\$ 3,272	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,324	\$ 3,424	\$ 3,566	\$ 3,590	\$ 3,662	\$ 3,832	\$ 3,968	\$ 4,174	\$ 206	5.2%

¹ Health insurance fee included as of FY 2017

² Health insurance unavailable, fee not included.

Source: IBHE Records

APPENDIX C-3

ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

ANNUAL FULL-TIME RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES

FY 2011 - FY 2020

Annual based on 24 credit hours

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	\$ Change FY 19-20	% Change FY 19-20
<u>Chicago State University</u>	\$7,984	\$8,678	\$9,038	\$9,392	\$9,870	\$10,258	\$10,530	\$10,264	\$10,907	\$11,678	\$771	7.1%
<u>Eastern Illinois University</u>	\$8,322	\$8,764	\$9,086	\$9,260	\$9,260	\$9,461	\$9,705	\$9,785	\$9,808	\$10,144	\$336	3.4%
<u>Governors State University</u> ¹	\$7,576	\$7,754	\$7,898	\$8,138	\$8,138	\$9,052	\$9,268	\$10,372	\$10,732	\$11,068	\$336	3.1%
<u>Illinois State University</u>	\$8,314	\$8,942	\$9,614	\$10,567	\$10,994	\$11,381	\$11,798	\$11,798	\$12,185	\$12,441	\$256	2.1%
<u>Northeastern Illinois University</u> ²	\$7,492	\$8,089	\$8,089	\$8,460	\$8,940	\$9,495	\$10,381	\$11,174		\$11,967	\$11,967	0.0%
<u>Northern Illinois University</u> ³	\$10,376	\$10,975	\$11,614	\$11,976	\$12,614	\$11,847	\$11,858	\$11,905	\$11,907	\$11,897	-\$10	-0.1%
<u>Western Illinois University</u>	\$8,845	\$9,352	\$9,752	\$10,269	\$10,561	\$11,310	\$11,340	\$11,577	\$11,631	\$11,972	\$341	2.9%
<u>Southern Illinois University</u>												
Carbondale	\$11,043	\$11,652	\$12,357	\$12,977	\$13,127	\$14,001	\$14,583	\$15,209	\$15,626	\$15,826	\$200	1.3%
Edwardsville ⁴	\$7,723	\$8,054	\$8,292	\$8,535	\$8,582	\$8,957	\$9,285	\$9,659	\$10,325	\$10,632	\$307	3.0%
<u>University of Illinois</u>												
Chicago	\$13,444	\$14,084	\$14,588	\$14,998	\$15,258	\$15,712	\$15,712	\$15,752	\$15,992	\$16,314	\$322	2.0%
Springfield	\$8,949	\$9,660	\$10,017	\$10,434	\$10,962	\$11,430	\$11,636	\$11,682	\$11,910	\$12,582	\$672	5.6%
Urbana/Champaign	\$13,638	\$14,390	\$14,938	\$15,198	\$15,560	\$15,818	\$16,106	\$16,542	\$16,910	\$17,420	\$510	3.0%

ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
ANNUAL FULL-TIME RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION
FY 2011 - FY 2020

Annual based on 24 credit hours

	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>\$ Change</u> <u>FY 19-20</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>FY 19-20</u>
<u>Chicago State University</u>	\$5,688	\$6,264	\$6,624	\$6,816	\$7,080	\$7,176	\$7,440	\$7,440	\$7,800	\$7,800	\$0	0.0%
<u>Eastern Illinois University</u>	\$6,096	\$6,456	\$6,696	\$6,792	\$6,792	\$6,840	\$6,936	\$7,008	\$7,176	\$7,356	\$180	2.5%
<u>Governors State University</u>	\$6,216	\$6,384	\$6,528	\$6,696	\$6,696	\$7,368	\$7,368	\$8,472	\$8,472	\$8,472	\$0	0.0%
<u>Illinois State University</u>	\$6,336	\$6,840	\$7,392	\$8,280	\$8,640	\$8,976	\$9,336	\$9,336	\$9,686	\$9,686	\$0	0.0%
<u>Northeastern Illinois University</u>	\$6,240	\$6,600	\$6,600	\$6,888	\$7,368	\$7,872	\$8,553	\$9,237	\$9,699	\$9,893	\$194	2.0%
<u>Northern Illinois University</u>	\$7,200	\$7,690	\$8,055	\$8,216	\$8,380	\$11,847	\$11,858	\$11,905	\$11,907	\$11,897	-\$10	-0.1%
<u>Western Illinois University</u>	\$6,370	\$6,748	\$7,069	\$7,415	\$7,615	\$7,767	\$7,767	\$7,767	\$7,767	\$8,156	\$389	5.0%
<u>Southern Illinois University</u>												
<u>Carbondale</u>	\$7,872	\$8,414	\$9,005	\$9,456	\$9,456	\$10,022	\$10,524	\$11,050	\$11,268	\$11,268	\$0	0.0%
<u>Edwardsville</u>	\$6,012	\$6,312	\$6,504	\$6,702	\$6,702	\$7,038	\$7,320	\$7,613	\$7,918	\$8,155	\$237	3.0%
<u>University of Illinois</u>												
<u>Chicago</u>	\$9,714	\$10,384	\$10,882	\$11,066	\$11,254	\$11,480	\$11,480	\$11,480	\$11,660	\$11,660	\$0	0.0%
<u>Springfield</u>	\$6,774	\$6,978	\$7,314	\$7,440	\$7,662	\$7,896	\$7,896	\$7,896	\$7,896	\$7,896	\$0	0.0%
<u>Urbana-Champaign</u>	\$10,204	\$10,908	\$11,432	\$11,626	\$11,824	\$12,060	\$12,266	\$12,488	\$12,688	\$12,942	\$254	2.0%

ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
ANNUAL FULL-TIME RESIDENT GRADUATE FEES

FY 2011 - FY 2020

<u>Annual based on 24 credit hours</u>											\$ Change	% Change
	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 19-20</u>	<u>FY 19-20</u>
<u>Chicago State University</u>	\$2,296	\$2,414	\$2,414	\$2,576	\$2,790	\$3,082	\$3,090	\$2,824	\$3,107	\$3,878	\$771	24.8%
<u>Eastern Illinois University</u>	\$2,226	\$2,308	\$2,390	\$2,468	\$2,468	\$2,621	\$2,769	\$2,777	\$2,632	\$2,788	\$156	5.9%
<u>Governors State University</u> ¹	\$1,360	\$1,370	\$1,370	\$1,442	\$1,442	\$1,684	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$2,260	\$2,596	\$336	14.9%
<u>Illinois State University</u>	\$1,978	\$2,102	\$2,222	\$2,287	\$2,354	\$2,405	\$2,462	\$2,462	\$2,499	\$2,755	\$256	10.2%
<u>Northeastern Illinois University</u> ²	\$1,252	\$1,489	\$1,489	\$1,572	\$1,572	\$1,623	\$1,828	\$1,937	\$2,020	\$2,074	\$54	2.7%
<u>Northern Illinois University</u> ³	\$3,176	\$3,285	\$3,559	\$3,760	\$4,234	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
<u>Western Illinois University</u>	\$2,475	\$2,604	\$2,684	\$2,855	\$2,946	\$3,543	\$3,573	\$3,810	\$3,864	\$3,817	-\$48	-1.2%
<u>Southern Illinois University</u>												
<u>Carbondale</u>	\$3,171	\$3,238	\$3,353	\$3,521	\$3,671	\$3,979	\$4,059	\$4,159	\$4,358	\$4,558	\$200	4.6%
<u>Edwardsville</u> ⁴	\$1,711	\$1,742	\$1,788	\$1,833	\$1,880	\$1,919	\$1,965	\$2,046	\$2,407	\$2,477	\$70	2.9%
<u>University of Illinois</u>												
<u>Chicago</u>	\$3,730	\$3,700	\$3,706	\$3,932	\$4,004	\$4,232	\$4,232	\$4,272	\$4,332	\$4,654	\$322	7.4%
<u>Springfield</u>	\$2,175	\$2,682	\$2,703	\$2,994	\$3,300	\$3,534	\$3,740	\$3,786	\$4,014	\$4,686	\$672	16.7%
<u>Urbana-Champaign</u>	\$3,434	\$3,482	\$3,506	\$3,572	\$3,736	\$3,758	\$3,840	\$4,054	\$4,222	\$4,478	\$256	6.1%

¹ Health insurance fee included as of FY 2017

² U-Pass applies to FT students only at \$128 per semester.

³ Fees no longer charged starting in FY 16

⁴ Health insurance unavailable, fee not included.

Source: IBHE Records

APPENDIX C-4

ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

Annual Full-Time Resident Doctor's Degree Professional Services Tuition and Fees

FY 2014 - FY 2020

Annual based on 24 credit hours

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>\$ Change FY 19-20</u>	<u>% Change FY 19-20</u>
<u>Chicago State University</u>									
Pharmacy	\$25,741	\$26,644	\$27,183	\$27,191	\$26,925	\$27,208	\$27,979	\$771	2.8%
<u>Governors State University</u>									
Physical Therapy	\$13,058	\$13,058	\$14,476	\$14,692	\$16,612	\$16,972	\$17,308	\$336	2.0%
Occupational Therapy	\$16,562	\$16,562	\$18,316	\$18,532	\$21,028	\$21,388	\$21,724	\$336	1.6%
Nursing Practice	\$16,562	\$16,562	\$18,316	\$18,532	\$21,028	\$21,388	\$21,724	\$336	1.6%
Counselor Education & Supervisic	\$10,490	\$10,490	\$11,644	\$11,860	\$13,348	\$13,708	\$14,044	\$336	2.5%
Interdisciplinary Leadership	\$10,490	\$10,490	\$11,644	\$11,860	\$13,348	\$13,708	\$14,044	\$336	2.5%
<u>Illinois State University</u>									
Nursing Practice		\$10,994	\$11,381	\$11,798	\$11,798	\$12,185	\$12,441	\$256	2.1%
Audiology	\$10,567	\$10,994	\$11,381	\$11,798	\$11,798	\$12,185	\$12,441	\$256	2.1%
<u>Northern Illinois University</u>									
Law	\$22,295	\$23,082	\$21,918	\$21,930	\$21,978	\$21,979	\$21,970	-\$9	0.0%
<u>Southern Illinois University</u>									
Carbondale									
Law (30 credit hours)	\$17,997	\$18,152	\$19,624	\$19,705	\$20,571	\$21,470	\$21,670	\$200	0.9%
Medicine (42 credit hours)	\$32,835	\$32,835	\$34,827	\$35,799	\$36,818	\$37,716	\$38,942	\$1,227	3.3%
Edwardsville									
Dental	\$33,899	\$33,946	\$34,557	\$34,603	\$35,558	\$35,919	\$35,989	\$70	0.2%
Pharmacy	\$24,997	\$25,044	\$25,767	\$25,813	\$26,294	\$27,146	\$27,522	\$376	1.4%
<u>University of Illinois</u>									
Chicago									
Dental ¹	\$33,880	\$41,908	\$43,282	\$44,450	\$45,294	\$46,010	\$47,374	\$1,364	3.0%
Medicine	\$38,552	\$39,488	\$39,716	\$40,678	\$34,810	\$35,304	\$35,626	\$322	0.9%
Pharmacy	\$27,560	\$28,458	\$29,152	\$29,152	\$29,192	\$29,252	\$29,698	\$446	1.5%
Physical Therapy	\$19,392	\$19,774	\$20,332	\$20,816	\$21,188	\$21,518	\$22,338	\$820	3.8%
Occupational Therapy		\$19,762	\$20,332	\$20,332	\$20,694	\$21,000	\$21,738	\$738	3.5%
Doctor of Nursing Practice		\$25,708	\$26,482	\$26,482	\$26,968	\$27,028	\$27,350	\$322	1.2%
Urbana/Champaign									
Law	\$41,907	\$42,071	\$42,093	\$42,175	\$39,139	\$39,307	\$39,563	\$256	0.7%
Veterinary Medicine	\$29,512	\$30,176	\$30,592	\$30,808	\$31,424	\$32,000	\$32,808	\$808	2.5%
Doctor of Audiology	\$15,198	\$15,560	\$16,618	\$16,906	\$17,342	\$17,710	\$18,220	\$510	2.9%
Doctor of Medicine						\$39,302	\$40,260	\$958	2.4%

ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
Annual Full-Time Resident Doctor's Degree Professional Services Tuition
FY 2014 - FY 2020

<u>Annual based on 24 credit hours</u>	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	\$ Change FY 19-20	% Change FY 19-20
<u>Chicago State University</u>									
Pharmacy	\$23,040	\$23,616	\$23,976	\$23,976	\$23,976	\$23,976	\$23,976	\$0	0.0%
<u>Governors State University</u>									
Physical Therapy	\$11,616	\$11,616	\$12,792	\$12,792	\$14,712	\$14,712	\$14,712	\$0	0.0%
Occupational Therapy	\$15,120	\$15,120	\$16,632	\$16,632	\$19,128	\$19,128	\$19,128	\$0	0.0%
Nursing Practice	\$15,120	\$15,120	\$16,632	\$16,632	\$19,128	\$19,128	\$19,128	\$0	0.0%
Counselor Education & Supervision	\$9,048	\$9,048	\$9,960	\$9,960	\$11,448	\$11,448	\$11,448	\$0	0.0%
Interdisciplinary Leadership	\$9,048	\$9,048	\$9,960	\$9,960	\$11,448	\$11,448	\$11,448	\$0	0.0%
<u>Illinois State University</u>									
Nursing Practice		\$8,640	\$8,976	\$9,336	\$9,336	\$9,686	\$9,686	\$0	0.0%
Audiology	\$8,280	\$8,640	\$8,976	\$9,336	\$9,336	\$9,686	\$9,686	\$0	0.0%
<u>Northern Illinois University</u>									
Law	\$15,624	\$15,936	\$21,918	\$21,930	\$21,978	\$21,979	\$21,970	-\$9	0.0%
<u>Southern Illinois University</u>									
Carbondale									
Law (30 credit hours)	\$14,325	\$14,325	\$15,329	\$15,329	\$16,095	\$16,410	\$16,410	\$0	0.0%
Medicine (42 credit hours)	\$29,156	\$29,156	\$29,740	\$30,632	\$31,550	\$32,498	\$33,474	\$977	3.0%
Edwardsville									
Dental	\$28,552	\$28,552	\$29,124	\$29,124	\$29,998	\$29,998	\$29,998	\$0	0.0%
Pharmacy	\$22,764	\$22,764	\$23,448	\$23,448	\$23,448	\$23,740	\$24,096	\$356	1.5%
<u>University of Illinois</u>									
Chicago									
Dental ¹	\$29,948	\$30,846	\$31,780	\$32,730	\$33,384	\$33,918	\$34,766	\$848	2.5%
Medicine	\$34,578	\$35,442	\$35,442	\$36,328	\$30,420	\$30,906	\$30,906	\$0	0.0%
Pharmacy	\$23,628	\$24,454	\$24,920	\$24,920	\$24,920	\$24,920	\$25,044	\$124	0.5%
Physical Therapy	\$15,460	\$15,770	\$16,100	\$16,584	\$16,916	\$17,186	\$17,684	\$498	2.9%
Occupational Therapy		\$15,758	\$16,100	\$16,100	\$16,422	\$16,668	\$17,084	\$416	2.5%
Doctor of Nursing Practice		\$21,704	\$22,250	\$22,250	\$22,696	\$22,696	\$22,696	\$0	0.0%
Urbana-Champaign									
Law	\$38,250	\$38,250	\$38,250	\$38,250	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0	0.0%
Veterinary Medicine	\$25,740	\$26,240	\$26,634	\$26,768	\$27,170	\$27,578	\$28,130	\$552	2.0%
Doctor of Audiology	\$11,626	\$11,824	\$12,860	\$13,066	\$13,288	\$13,488	\$13,742	\$254	1.9%
Doctor of Medicine						\$35,038	\$35,740		

ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
Annual Full-Time Resident Doctor's Degree Professional Services Fees
FY 2014 - FY 2020

<u>Annual based on 24 credit hours</u>	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	\$ Change FY 19-20	% Change FY 19-20
<u>Chicago State University</u>									
Pharmacy	\$2,701	\$3,028	\$3,207	\$3,215	\$2,949	\$3,232	\$4,003	\$771	23.9%
<u>Governors State University</u>									
Physical Therapy	\$1,442	\$1,442	\$1,684	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$2,260	\$2,596	\$336	14.9%
Occupational Therapy	\$1,442	\$1,442	\$1,684	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$2,260	\$2,596	\$336	14.9%
Nursing Practice	\$1,442	\$1,442	\$1,684	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$2,260	\$2,596	\$336	14.9%
Counselor Education & Supervision	\$1,442	\$1,442	\$1,684	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$2,260	\$2,596	\$336	14.9%
Interdisciplinary Leadership	\$1,442	\$1,442	\$1,684	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$2,260	\$2,596	\$336	14.9%
<u>Illinois State University</u>									
Nursing Practice		\$2,354	\$2,405	\$2,462	\$2,462	\$2,499	\$2,755	\$256	10.2%
Audiology	\$2,287	\$2,354	\$2,405	\$2,462	\$2,462	\$2,499	\$2,755	\$256	10.2%
<u>Northern Illinois University</u>									
Law	\$6,671	\$7,146	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
<u>Southern Illinois University</u>									
<u>Carbondale</u>									
Law (30 credit hours)	\$3,672	\$3,827	\$4,296	\$4,376	\$4,476	\$5,060	\$5,260	\$200	4.0%
Medicine (42 credit hours)	\$3,679	\$3,679	\$5,087	\$5,167	\$5,268	\$5,218	\$5,468	\$250	4.8%
<u>Edwardsville</u>									
Dental	\$5,347	\$5,394	\$5,433	\$5,479	\$5,560	\$5,921	\$5,991	\$70	1.2%
Pharmacy	\$2,233	\$2,280	\$2,319	\$2,365	\$2,846	\$3,406	\$3,426	\$20	0.6%
<u>University of Illinois</u>									
<u>Chicago</u>									
Dental ¹	\$3,932	\$11,062	\$11,502	\$11,720	\$11,910	\$12,092	\$12,608	\$516	4.3%
Medicine	\$3,974	\$4,046	\$4,274	\$4,350	\$4,390	\$4,398	\$4,720	\$322	7.3%
Pharmacy	\$3,932	\$4,004	\$4,232	\$4,232	\$4,272	\$4,332	\$4,654	\$322	7.4%
Physical Therapy	\$3,932	\$4,004	\$4,232	\$4,232	\$4,272	\$4,332	\$4,654	\$322	7.4%
Occupational Therapy		\$4,004	\$4,232	\$4,232	\$4,272	\$4,332	\$4,654	\$322	7.4%
Doctor of Nursing Practice		\$4,004	\$4,232	\$4,232	\$4,272	\$4,332	\$4,654	\$322	7.4%
<u>Urbana-Champaign</u>									
Law	\$3,657	\$3,821	\$3,843	\$3,925	\$4,139	\$4,307	\$4,563	\$256	5.9%
Veterinary Medicine	\$3,772	\$3,936	\$3,958	\$4,040	\$4,254	\$4,422	\$4,678	\$256	5.8%
Doctor of Audiology	\$3,572	\$3,736	\$3,758	\$3,840	\$4,054	\$4,222	\$4,478	\$256	6.1%
Doctor of Medicine						\$4,264	\$4,520	\$256	6.0%

¹ Includes Clinical Infrastructure Assessment of \$3,819 per semester

Source: IBHE Records

APPENDIX C - 5
 Illinois Community College Board
 FY2020 Tuition and Universal Fees

	In-District			In-District		
	Fall FY2020 (calendar 2019)			Spring FY2020 (calendar 2020)		
	Tuition	Fee	Total	Tuition	Fee	Total
BLACK HAWK	\$ 149.00	\$ -	\$ 149.00	\$ 149.00	\$ -	\$ 149.00
CHICAGO	\$ 146.00	\$ -	\$ 146.00	\$ 146.00	\$ -	\$ 146.00
DANVILLE	\$ 140.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 160.00
DUPAGE	\$ 104.15	\$ 32.85	\$ 137.00	\$ 104.15	\$ 32.85	\$ 137.00
ELGIN	\$ 132.00	\$ -	\$ 132.00	\$ 132.00	\$ -	\$ 132.00
HARPER	\$ 133.50	\$ 19.00	\$ 152.50	\$ 133.50	\$ 19.00	\$ 152.50
HEARTLAND	\$ 150.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 158.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 158.00
HIGHLAND	\$ 146.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 178.00	\$ 146.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 178.00
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00
ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$ 92.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 124.00	\$ 92.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 124.00
ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$ 125.60	\$ 7.40	\$ 133.00	\$ 125.60	\$ 7.40	\$ 133.00
JOLIET	\$ 113.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 148.00	\$ 113.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 148.00
KANKAKEE	\$ 142.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 161.00	\$ 142.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 161.00
KASKASKIA	\$ 136.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 152.00	\$ 136.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 152.00
KISHWAUKEE	\$ 144.00	\$ 17.00	\$ 161.00	\$ 144.00	\$ 17.00	\$ 161.00
LAKE COUNTY	\$ 122.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 144.00	\$ 122.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 144.00
LAKE LAND	\$ 105.50	\$ 32.17	\$ 137.67	\$ 105.50	\$ 32.17	\$ 137.67
LEWIS & CLARK	\$ 125.00	\$ 23.00	\$ 148.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 23.00	\$ 148.00
LINCOLN LAND	\$ 129.50	\$ 11.00	\$ 140.50	\$ 129.50	\$ 11.00	\$ 140.50
LOGAN	\$ 115.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 120.00
MC HENRY	\$ 110.00	\$ 16.75	\$ 126.75	\$ 110.00	\$ 16.75	\$ 126.75
MORAIN VALLEY	\$ 128.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 148.00	\$ 128.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 148.00
MORTON	\$ 104.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 144.00	\$ 104.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 144.00
OAKTON	\$ 136.25	\$ 5.00	\$ 141.25	\$ 136.25	\$ 5.00	\$ 141.25
PARKLAND	\$ 148.50	\$ 22.50	\$ 171.00	\$ 148.50	\$ 22.50	\$ 171.00
PRAIRIE STATE	\$ 143.50	\$ 30.50	\$ 174.00	\$ 143.50	\$ 30.50	\$ 174.00
REND LAKE	\$ 110.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 135.00
RICHLAND	\$ 136.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 136.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 150.00
ROCK VALLEY	\$ 115.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 130.00
SANDBURG	\$ 170.00	\$ -	\$ 170.00	\$ 170.00	\$ -	\$ 170.00
SAUK VALLEY	\$ 132.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 146.00	\$ 132.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 146.00
SHAWNEE	\$ 115.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 125.00
SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$ 152.00	\$ 17.75	\$ 169.75	\$ 152.00	\$ 17.75	\$ 169.75
SOUTHEASTERN	\$ 106.00	\$ 28.00	\$ 134.00	\$ 106.00	\$ 28.00	\$ 134.00
SOUTHWESTERN	\$ 113.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 122.00	\$ 113.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 122.00
SPOON RIVER	\$ 145.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 170.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 170.00
TRITON	\$ 128.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 144.00	\$ 128.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 144.00
WAUBONSEE	\$ 130.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 138.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 138.00
WOOD	\$ 142.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 163.00	\$ 142.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 163.00
State Average	\$ 129.86	\$ 17.15	\$ 147.01	\$ 129.86	\$ 17.15	\$ 147.01

*Standard fees paid by all students per credit hour

APPENDIX C - 6

ILLINOIS MONETARY AWARD PROGRAM GRANTS
 AWARD VALUE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION STUDENT ATTENDS
 FISCAL YEARS 1996 THROUGH 2019

(in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Public Universities		Community Colleges		Public Total		Independent Colleges and Universities		Total
	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	
1996	99.4	38.9	32.2	12.6	131.6	51.5	123.7	48.5	255.3
1997	105.3	40.0	32.2	12.2	137.5	52.2	125.8	47.8	263.3
1998	112.8	40.3	33.0	11.8	145.8	52.1	133.8 *	47.9	279.6
1999	116.4	38.0	36.1	11.8	152.5	49.7	154.2 *	50.3	306.7
2000	120.8	37.1	37.4	11.5	158.2	48.6	167.5 *	51.4	325.7
2001	128.1	36.8	41.0	11.8	169.1	48.5	179.4 *	51.5	348.5
2002	133.6	35.9	46.5	12.5	180.1	48.4	192.3 *	51.6	372.4
2003	120.0	35.8	45.3	13.5	165.3	49.3	169.9 *	50.7	335.2
2004	125.5	37.8	43.2	13.0	168.7	50.8	163.1 *	49.2	331.8
2005	119.9	36.3	47.7	14.4	167.6	50.8	162.6 *	49.2	330.2
2006	139.2	40.1	50.9	14.7	190.1	54.8	157.0 *	45.2	347.1
2007	149.2	38.9	56.6	14.8	205.8	53.7	177.4 *	46.3	383.2
2008	149.0	38.8	56.6	14.7	205.6	53.6	178.2 *	46.4	383.8
2009	150.1	39.1	56.8	14.8	206.9	53.9	177.0 *	46.1	383.9
2010	152.7	39.1	54.3	13.9	207.0	53.0	183.4 *	47.0	390.4
2011	160.0	39.9	53.7	13.4	213.7	53.3	187.0 *	46.7	400.7
2012	165.1	40.1	56.8	13.8	221.9	53.9	189.7 *	46.1	411.6
2013	154.2	41.6	48.3	13.0	202.5	54.6	168.3 *	45.4	370.8
2014	157.3	42.3	44.2	11.9	201.5	54.1	170.7 *	45.9	372.2
2015	153.3	42.9	39.8	11.1	193.1	54.1	164.1 *	45.9	357.2
2016	141.9	44.4	27.8	8.7	169.7	53.0	150.2 *	47.0	319.9
2017	154.1	43.9	36.1	10.3	190.2	54.1	161.1 *	45.9	351.3
2018	188.8	48.1	43.1	11.0	231.9	59.1	160.6 *	40.9	392.5
2019	187.7	47.8	42.3	10.8	230.0	58.6	162.3 *	41.4	392.3

* Includes awards to students attending proprietary institutions.

** Estimated.

APPENDIX C -7

ILLINOIS MONETARY AWARD PROGRAM GRANTS
 NUMBER OF AWARDS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION STUDENT ATTENDS
 FISCAL YEARS 1996 THROUGH 2019

Fiscal Year	Public Universities		Community Colleges		Public Total		Independent Colleges and Universities		Total
	Awards	% of Total	Awards	% of Total	Awards	% of Total	Awards	% of Total	
1996	44,297	34.1	45,243	34.8	89,540	68.9	40,443	31.1	129,983
1997	44,749	35.1	43,179	33.8	87,928	68.9	39,679	31.1	127,607
1998	45,378	35.7	41,095	32.3	86,473	68.1	40,566 *	31.9	127,039
1999	45,849	33.6	44,819	32.8	90,668	66.4	45,788 *	33.6	136,456
2000	44,280	32.4	44,688	32.7	88,968	65.1	47,729 *	34.9	136,697
2001	44,663	32.0	46,195	33.1	90,858	65.2	48,563 *	34.8	139,421
2002	44,094	31.3	48,481	34.4	92,575	65.8	48,169 *	34.2	140,744
2003	39,844	30.2	48,421	36.7	88,265	66.9	43,760 *	33.1	132,025
2004	43,824	31.1	51,656	36.7	95,480	67.8	45,418 *	32.2	140,898
2005	43,990	29.3	58,740	39.1	102,730	68.3	47,614 *	31.7	150,344
2006	44,273	31.1	55,239	38.8	99,512	69.8	42,998 *	30.2	142,510
2007	43,377	29.6	57,211	39.0	100,588	68.6	46,047 *	31.4	146,635
2008	42,724	29.4	56,679	38.9	99,403	68.3	46,140 *	31.7	145,543
2009	42,372	29.4	56,326	39.1	98,698	68.4	45,532 *	31.6	144,230
2010	42,115	29.8	52,690	37.3	94,805	67.1	46,575 *	32.9	141,380
2011	44,743	30.5	53,411	36.5	98,154	67.0	48,377 *	33.0	146,531
2012	47,588	30.1	59,771	37.7	107,359	67.8	50,990 *	32.2	158,349
2013	44,219	31.4	51,549	36.6	95,768	67.9	45,205 *	32.1	140,973
2014	44,581	32.6	46,929	34.4	91,510	67.0	45,053 *	33.0	136,563
2015	43,167	33.6	42,121	32.8	85,288	66.4	43,111 *	33.6	128,399
2016	39,539	36.9	28,245	26.4	67,784	63.3	39,273 *	36.7	107,057
2017	43,267	35.6	37,296	30.7	80,563	66.3	41,016 *	33.7	121,579
2018	47,630	36.8	41,698	32.2	89,328	69.0	40,189 *	31.0	129,517
2019	47,335	36.7	41,110	31.9	88,445	68.6	40,420 *	31.4	128,865

* Includes students attending proprietary institutions.

** Estimated.

Source: Illinois Student Assistance Commission Data Books and Staff Estimates

APPENDIX D

PUBLIC UNIVERSITY CAPITAL AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PICTORIAL

Public University Capital and Deferred Maintenance Pictorial

Water Damage



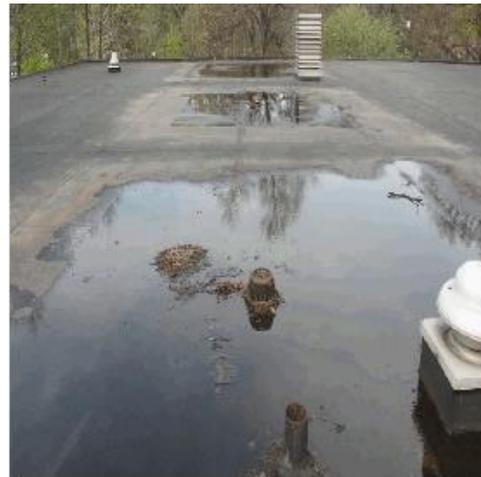
Water leak above cryostat (laboratory equipment)



Water damage



Seam delamination



Roof ponding



Water damage leading to structural failures

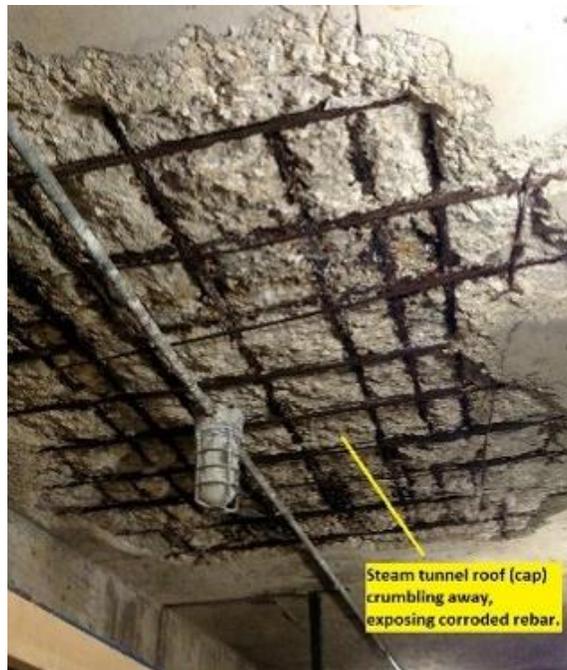


Ceiling leak (with improvised drainage system)



Water infiltration on roof

Corrosion and Pipe Damage



Steam tunnel cap damage with exposed and corroded rebar



Corroded cooling tower



Pipe corrosion

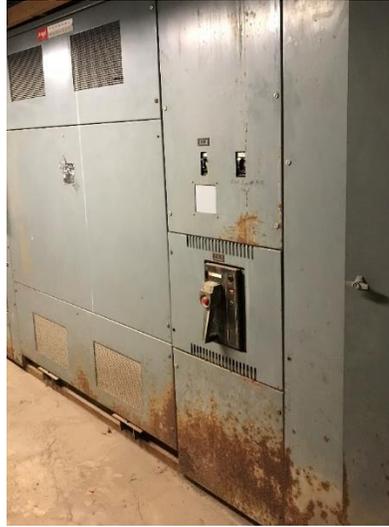


Pipe corrosion

Antiquated and Temporary Equipment



*Transformer from the 1950s
(with exposed live copper)*



Switchgear from the 1960s



Temporary chiller hook up

ADA Compliance



Crumbling wheelchair ramp

General Public Safety



Window and drywall damage



Concrete erosion



Masonry damage

APPENDIX E
DESCRIPTION OF BOND RATINGS

Appendix E

Description of Bond Ratings

Moody's	S&P	Rating	Credit Worthiness	Grade
Aaa	AAA	Prime	An obligor has EXTREMELY STRONG capacity to meet its financial commitments.	Investment-grade
Aa1	AA+	High grade	An obligor has VERY STRONG capacity to meet its financial commitments. It differs from the highest-rated obligors only to a small degree.	
Aa2	AA			
Aa3	AA-			
A1	A+	Upper medium grade	An obligor has STRONG capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in higher-rated categories.	
A2	A			
A3	A-			
Baa1	BBB+	Lower medium grade	An obligor has ADEQUATE capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitments.	
Baa2	BBB			
Baa3	BBB-			
Ba1	BB+	Non-investment grade, speculative	An obligor is LESS VULNERABLE in the near term than other lower-rated obligors. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.	Non-investment grade, AKA high-yield, AKA junk bonds
Ba2	BB			
Ba3	BB-			
B1	B+	Highly speculative	An obligor is MORE VULNERABLE than the obligors rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.	
B2	B			
B3	B-			
Caa1	CCC+	Substantial risks	An obligor is CURRENTLY VULNERABLE , and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet its financial commitments.	
Caa2	CCC	Extremely speculative		
Caa3	CCC-	Default imminent with little prospect for Recovery	An obligor is CURRENTLY HIGHLY-VULNERABLE .	
Ca	CC		The obligor is CURRENTLY HIGHLY-VULNERABLE to nonpayment. May be used where a bankruptcy petition has been filed.	
	C			
C	D	In default	An obligor has failed to pay one or more of its financial obligations (rated or unrated) when it became due.	

Source: Banker's Almanac

This page is intentionally left blank.

This page is intentionally left blank.

This page is intentionally left blank.

This page is intentionally left blank.