

RECEIVABLES REPORT

Calendar Year Ended
December 31, 2004

FINANCIALS



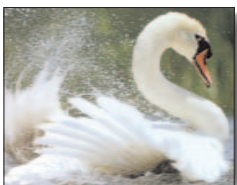
DANIEL W. HYNES
COMPTROLLER

www.ioc.state.il.us

Comptroller Daniel W. Hynes is the Chief Fiscal Officer for the State of Illinois, managing its financial accounts, processing more than 18 million transactions a year, and performing a watchdog role to assure that all payments meet the requirements of the law. The Comptroller's Office also provides timely and accurate fiscal information and analysis to the Governor, the Illinois General Assembly, and Local Government Officials so they can make informed budget decisions. In addition, the Office oversees the state's private cemetery and funeral home industry.

COVER PHOTO

Illinois Wildlife — Swan



A mute swan (*Cygnus olor*) preens in Shovel Lake at Banner Marsh State Fish and Wildlife Area, in Fulton County. With a wingspan reaching nearly 8 feet, these graceful, snowy-white birds command attention, but their booming populations and highly territorial behavior are wreaking havoc on native waterfowl. Distinguished from North American swans by their orange bill with a black tip and knob at the base of the upper bill, these natives of Europe and Asia are competing with Canada geese for food and nesting habitat.

Photo courtesy of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources

A Message to Illinois Taxpayers



The Illinois State Collection Act requires the Comptroller to collect information from State agencies concerning their accounts receivable and uncollectibles and to compile this information in a report to the Governor and General Assembly on or before March 14 each year. The ensuing report is the compilation and analysis of the data collected for 2004.

At December 31, 2004, the total amount owed to the State was \$11.7 billion, an increase of \$605 million or 5% above 2003. This compares to the 2003 increase which was also \$605 million from \$10.5 billion. The 2004 increase is driven by increased student loan activity at the Illinois Student Assistance Commission, increased municipal loan activity by the Environmental Protection Agency, and increased child support claims and public assistance recoveries at the Department of Public Aid offset by decreased loan activity at the Illinois Housing Development Authority.

Collection Efforts

The Comptroller's Office plays an important role in State receivables. Besides collecting and reporting on the data, the Office administers the Offset System and participates with the Attorney General and the Department of Central Management Services on the Debt Collection Board. Primary responsibility for debt collection rests with the state agency in which the debt originates.

Comptroller's Offset System

State agencies are required by statute to submit accounts over \$1,000 and more than 90 days past due to the Offset System. The system compares the past due accounts with warrants issued to determine if State payments are due to debtors. If a State payment is due a debtor, the Comptroller's Office offsets the amount owed, in whole or in part, from the warrant. The Comptroller's Offset System recovered \$24.5 million in calendar year 2004.

Debt Collection Board

The Illinois State Collection Act places additional debt collection activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Revenue's Debt Collection Bureau and the Debt Collection Board. The Board has interpreted its responsibility as receiving quarterly reports and directing agencies to submit qualifying debt to a third party collection agency. Currently, the Board and the Bureau have contracted jointly with five different third party collection agencies that State entities can use.

Given the State's evolving fiscal condition, it is important for State agencies to maximize their collection efforts. The Offset System and the use of third party collection agencies are important tools for collecting the money owed the State. These tools along with aggressive management can help to ensure that everyone is paying their fair share.

Daniel W. Hynes
COMPTROLLER

March 14, 2005
DATE

State House
Springfield, Illinois 62706-0001
217/782-6000

James R. Thompson Center
100 West Randolph, Suite 15-500
Chicago, Illinois 60601-3252
312/814-2451

325 West Adams
Springfield, Illinois 62704-1871

State of Illinois
2004 Receivables Report

Table of Contents

Overview

- Introduction..... 1
- Nature of State of Illinois Receivables..... 4
- General vs. Nongeneral Funds Receivables..... 6

Analysis of Receivables

- Introduction..... 7
- Agencies with Largest Gross Receivables..... 8
- Agencies with Largest Net Receivables..... 9
- Aging of Receivables..... 10
- Days in Accounts Receivable..... 11
- Collectibility as a Percentage of Receivables Available for
Collection..... 12
- Receivables Over 90 Days Past Due..... 13
- Write-Offs..... 14
- Collection Activity Per Account..... 15

Key Issues

- Comptroller's Offset System..... 16
- Tax Receivables/Collection Efforts..... 16
- Child Support Receivables/Collection Efforts..... 16

Appendix

- Receivables Activity by Agency..... 17
- Past Due Receivables - General Funds..... 19
- Past Due Receivables - Nongeneral Funds..... 22

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Overview

Introduction

Accounts receivable represent amounts or claims owed to the State of Illinois by individuals or entities. These claims are assets of the State and represent the future receipt of cash. The State defines a receivable as an amount due from individuals/entities for a State provided service or for taxes due from individuals/entities. After the service is provided or the tax liability established, the State bills the individuals/entities and defines the payment terms. These payment terms outline the time frame for expected payment. When the State receives payment, the money is deposited and the remittance is applied against the outstanding receivable. Between the provision of the service or the establishment of the tax liability and receipt of payment, the outstanding amount owed to the State is referred to as a receivable.

Receivables for the State of Illinois are separated into the following types for analytical purposes:

- Gross Receivables
- Deferred/Installment Receivables
- Estimated Uncollectible Receivables
- Net Receivables (or Estimated Collectible Receivables)
- Fiduciary Receivables
- "In Protest" Receivables
- Current vs. Past Due Receivables
- Write-Offs

The following table provides a Comparative Summary of Accounts Receivable for the last five years:

State of Illinois							
Comparative Summary of Accounts Receivable							
(in millions)							
	December 31,					Change From	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2003 to 2004	Amount Percent
Gross Receivables	\$ 9,768	\$ 10,137	\$ 10,493	\$ 11,098	\$ 11,703	\$ 605	5%
Less: Long-Term Loans	4,304	4,987	5,219	5,500	6,003	503	9%
Receivables Available for Collection	\$ 5,464	\$ 5,150	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,598	\$ 5,700	\$ 102	2%
Less: Estimated Uncollectibles	3,592	3,883	3,909	3,978	4,190	212	5%
Net Receivables	<u>\$ 1,872</u>	<u>\$ 1,267</u>	<u>\$ 1,365</u>	<u>\$ 1,620</u>	<u>\$ 1,510</u>	<u>\$ (110)</u>	<u>(7%)</u>
Past Due Gross Receivables:							
Over 180 days	\$ 3,700	\$ 3,823	\$ 3,746	\$ 3,868	\$ 4,016	\$ 148	4%
Over 1 year	\$ 3,396	\$ 3,493	\$ 3,416	\$ 3,539	\$ 3,679	\$ 140	4%

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Gross Receivables

Gross receivables are defined as the total amounts or claims owed to the State without regard to collectibility issues. At December 31, 2004, the gross receivables balance for the State of Illinois was \$11.703 billion. This represents an increase of \$605 million (5%) from December 31, 2003. A detailed analysis of gross receivables is presented on page 8 of this report.

Deferred/Installment Receivables

Several State agencies are authorized to issue loans to individuals or organizations for specific purposes. These loans are categorized as either *deferred* (no collection activity required until formally due, e.g. installment agreements) or *receivables available for collection* (collection activity is legally enforceable).

Deferred receivables reported by State agencies totaled \$6.003 billion at December 31, 2004. The largest fluctuations of this increase of \$503 million (7%) from December 31, 2003, is attributable to the following:

- Student loans increased \$398 million at the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (from \$2.544 billion at December 31, 2003, to \$2.942 billion at December 31, 2004).
- Federally Sponsored Water Program Loans increased \$140 million at the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (from \$1.217 billion at December 31, 2003, to \$1.357 billion at December 31, 2004).

Estimated Uncollectible Receivables

Estimated uncollectible receivables represent an **agency's** estimate of outstanding receivables that are believed not to be collectible. The method of estimating the uncollectible portion of receivables varies by agency and type of receivable. Generally, the estimate of uncollectible accounts will be based upon an agency's experience with the type and the age of the receivable.

At December 31, 2004, the State's estimated uncollectible receivables totaled \$4.190 billion. This is an increase of \$212 million from the \$3.978 billion reported at December 31, 2003. This increase is mainly attributable to the following:

- The Department of Public Aid's estimated uncollectible amount increased \$217 million (from \$2.276 billion at December 31, 2003, to \$2.493 billion at December 31, 2004).
- The Department of Revenue's estimated uncollectible amount decreased \$85 million (from \$720 million at December 31, 2003, to \$635 million at December 31, 2004).
- The University of Illinois' estimated uncollectible amount increased \$44 million (from \$189 million at December 31, 2003, to \$233 million at December 31, 2004).

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Net Receivables (or Estimated Collectible Receivables)

Once a receivable has been established, the collectibility of the amount becomes important. A portion of any receivable population may ultimately become uncollectible. Net receivables are defined as receivables available for collection less an allowance for estimated uncollectibles.

Fiduciary Receivables

Fiduciary receivables are assets held by the State in a trustee capacity. The State collects fiduciary receivables and remits the proceeds to the appropriate party. At December 31, 2004, the State's net fiduciary receivables totaled \$538 million or approximately 5% of the State's gross receivables. The majority of the State's net fiduciary receivables consist of non-assistance child support accounts at the Department of Public Aid and contributions for the conversion of prior teaching service at the Teachers' Retirement System.

"In Protest" Receivables

Agencies report receivable amounts as either "in protest" or "not in protest." These categories allow agencies to separate those receivables that can be disputed from those that are final and not subject to dispute. The "in protest" status of these receivables defer any State management attempt at collection activity until the "due process" time period provided by State statute is completed. Thus, "in protest" receivables are not included in the analysis presented.

"In protest" receivables totaled \$91 million at December 31, 2004. Of this amount, \$56 million (62%) was estimated to be uncollectible. The majority of these "in protest" receivables are attributable to taxes at the Department of Revenue totaling \$70 million with \$44 million (63%) estimated to be uncollectible.

Current vs. Past Due Receivables

A receivable is considered "current" (not past due) prior to the passage of its formal due date. When the debtor's due date passes without payment; the receivable becomes "past due" and must be aged according to the number of days beyond the due date that the receivable has been outstanding.

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

At December 31, 2004, receivables totaling \$4.016 billion were over 180 days past due and receivables totaling \$3.679 billion were over 1 year past due. The majority of these amounts are attributed to the following State agencies:

- The Department of Public Aid has receivables over 180 days past due of \$2.332 billion, mostly related to child support claims.
- The Department of Revenue has receivables over 180 days past due of \$611 million, mostly from tax collection efforts.

Write-Offs

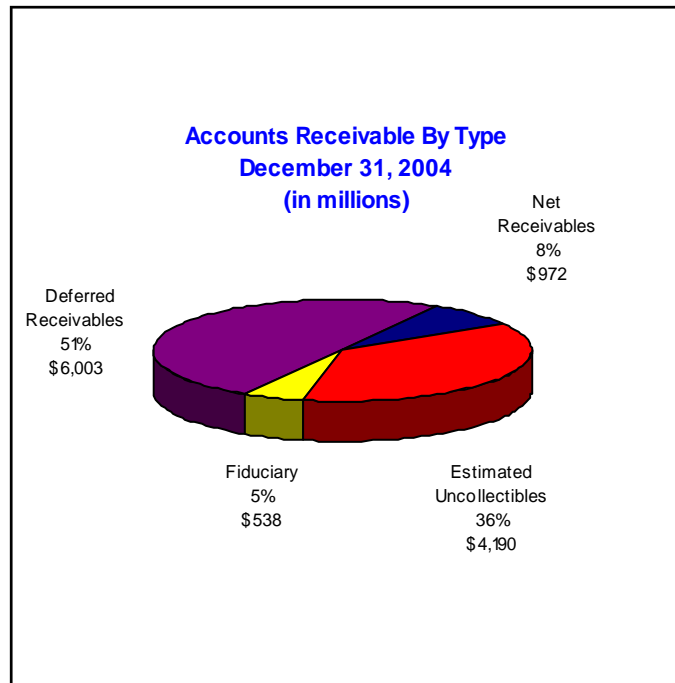
The actual process of writing-off an account varies by state agency based on unique requirements. Once an agency has determined that an account should be written-off, if the account is over \$1,000, it must be referred to the Attorney General's Office for their review and approval. Those accounts \$1,000 or less can be written off at the discretion of the agency.

Finally, although an account may be written-off for reporting purposes, the accounts can be maintained on a subsidiary ledger and reinstated in the event that the debtor makes a payment or the state becomes aware of resources of the debtor that may resolve the account.

Nature of State of Illinois Receivables

Of the receivables which the State holds, there are a variety of types or sources of revenue that created the receivable and, in many cases, determines how cash receipts may be used once they are collected. At the same time, many receivables of the State have been on the books for an extended period of time, affecting the State's ability to collect the receivable.

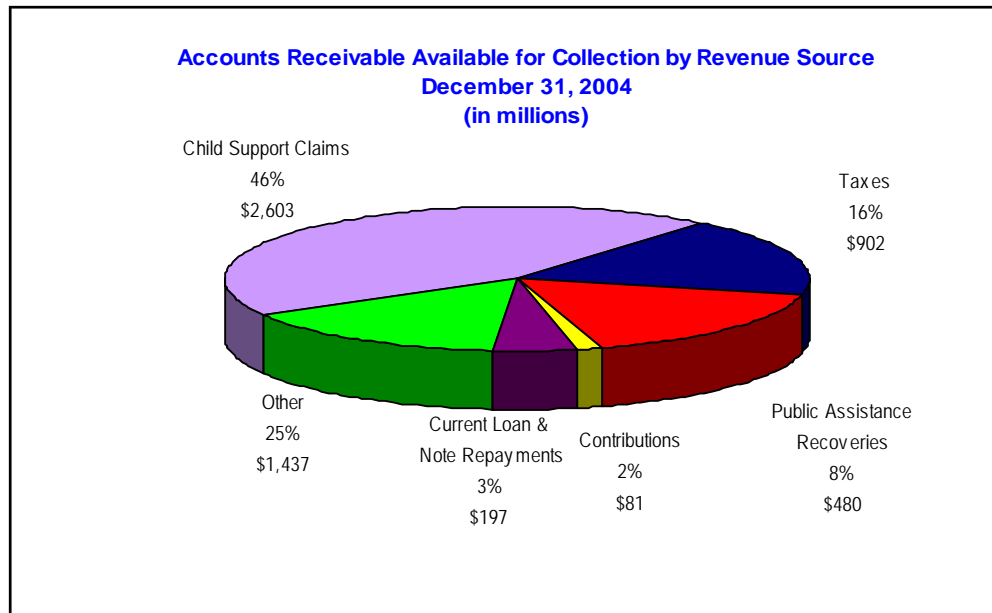
The chart to the right displaying Accounts Receivable by Type indicates that of the \$11.703 billion of gross receivables, State agencies expect 8% or \$972 million (which excludes "fiduciary" receivables) to be eligible for collection and use by the State within the next year.



State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Revenue Sources

The following chart depicts the sources of revenue for the State's receivable balance available for collection. The three largest categories of receivables for 2004 are Child Support Claims, Taxes, and Other, which together comprise 87% of the State's receivables available for collection.



- *Child Support Claims* - The Department of Public Aid child support claims are the largest revenue source receivable at December 31, 2004 totaling \$2.603 billion (46%) of the receivables available for collection.
- *Other* - The second largest accounts receivable revenue source are other receivables totaling \$1.437 billion (25%). Other receivables include licenses and fees, federal government reimbursements, university activities, etc.
- *Taxes* - Tax receivables totaling \$902 million (16%) is the third largest revenue source for 2004. Income and sales tax receivables reported by the Department of Revenue are \$421 million and \$227 million, respectively. Also included in the taxes receivables are \$152 million in other taxes and \$102 million in unemployment taxes. The Department of Employment Security collects unemployment taxes from employers and transfers the monies to the State of Illinois account, held in the U.S. Treasury, for payment of unemployment benefits to claimants.

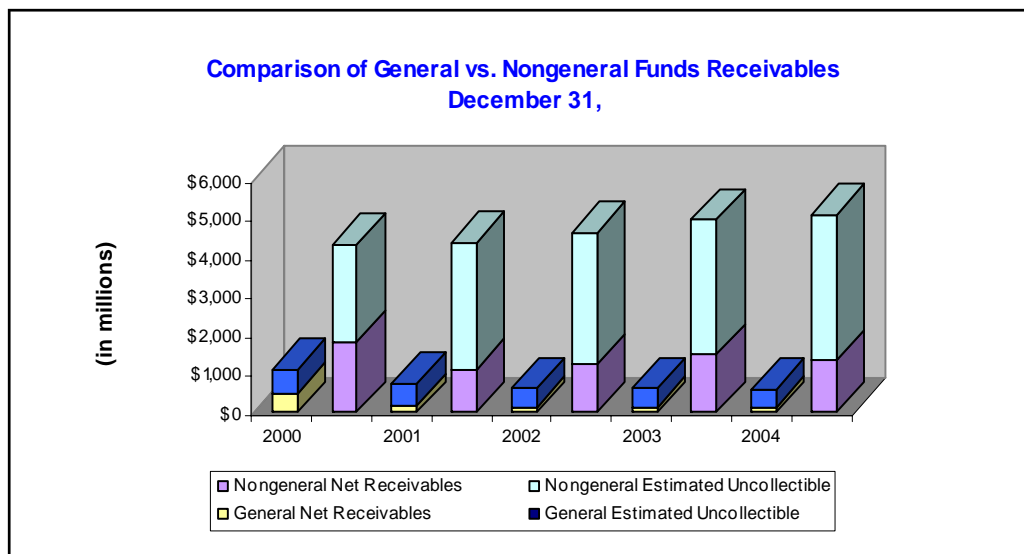
State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

General vs. Nongeneral Funds Receivables

Receivables can be classified as those collected for general or nongeneral funds. The State's General Fund accounts for resources obtained and used for those services traditionally provided by State government, which are not required to be accounted for in another fund. These services include, among others, social assistance, education, and health and social services.

Nongeneral funds consist of special revenue funds and proprietary, fiduciary and university fund types. Receivables collected for these funds are restricted for specific purposes.

The following chart presents a comparison of estimated uncollectible receivables and net receivables for general and nongeneral funds for the last five years.



The State's General Fund had total receivables available for collection of \$584 million at December 31, 2004 with \$445 million (76%) estimated to be uncollectible. The majority of the General Fund gross receivables is taxes totaling \$517 million. General Fund gross receivables decreased \$39 million from December 31, 2003, mainly due to a \$50 million decrease in gross taxes receivable.

Receivables available for collection for nongeneral funds totaled \$5.116 billion at December 31, 2004 with \$3.745 billion (73%) estimated to be uncollectible. Child Support Claims of \$2.603 billion (51%), Other Receivables of \$1.396 billion (27%), and Public Assistance Recoveries of \$480 million (9%) are the three largest gross receivable revenue sources. Nongeneral fund gross receivables increased \$141 million from December 31, 2003. The increase in nongeneral funds gross receivables is mainly due to a \$126 million increase in Child Support Claims.

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Analysis of Receivables

Introduction

The primary purpose of this report is to provide a basis for the reader to analyze and assess the State's performance in managing its receivable assets. This section provides an analysis of receivables in the following areas:

- Agencies with Largest Gross Receivables
- Agencies with Largest Net Receivables
- Aging of Receivables
- Days in Accounts Receivable
- Collectibility as a Percentage of Receivables Available for Collection
- Receivables Over 90 Days Past Due
- Write-Offs
- Collection Activity Per Account

Each of the above categories of analysis contain the following sections:

- *Overview* - Summarizes and explains the purpose of the performance measure/analysis and provides conclusions which can be made from the data presented
- *Graph/Table* - Summarizes the data presented in a graphical form or a table and illustrates performance measure trends
- *Analysis* - Explains significant variances from the prior year

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Agencies with Largest Gross Receivables

Overview

Gross receivables increased \$605 million (5%) from December 31, 2003 to December 31, 2004. The five agencies with the largest gross receivables comprise 81% of the State's gross receivables for 2004.

Comparison of Agencies with Five Largest Gross Receivable Balances (in thousands)				
Agency	Gross Receivables		Net Change	
	12/31/2004	12/31/2003	Amount	%
Student Assistance Commission	\$ 2,971,571	\$ 2,574,256	\$ 397,315	15.43%
Public Aid	2,795,884	2,706,834	89,050	3.29%
Environmental Protection Agency	1,526,946	1,349,196	177,750	13.17%
Housing Development Authority	1,385,667	1,475,591	(89,924)	(6.09%)
Revenue	829,075	930,739	(101,664)	(10.92%)
Total Five Largest Agencies	9,509,143	9,036,616	472,527	5.23%
Total All Other Agencies	2,193,872	2,061,659	132,213	6.41%
Total of All Agencies	\$11,703,015	\$11,098,275	\$ 604,740	5.45%

Analysis

- The \$397 million increase in gross receivables at the Illinois Student Assistance Commission is due mainly to an increase in new student loans and the purchase of defaulted student loans from financial institutions.
- The \$89 million increase in gross receivables at the Department of Public Aid is due primarily to an increase in Child Support Claims and Public Assistance Recoveries.
- The \$178 million increase in gross receivables at the Environmental Protection Agency is due mainly to increased revolving loan activity associated with the wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects.
- The \$90 million decrease in gross receivables at the Illinois Housing Development Authority is due mainly to loan payments exceeding loan originations.
- The \$101 million decrease in gross receivables at the Department of Revenue is primarily due to an decrease in taxes receivables.

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Agencies with Largest Net Receivables

Overview

The ten agencies with the largest net receivables comprise 82% of the State's net receivables for 2004. The remaining 18% of receivables are held by 49 State agencies. The agencies with the largest net receivables differ slightly from the agencies with the largest gross receivables since deferred receivables are deducted from the calculation for net receivables. The most cost effective approach to collection is for the State to focus their primary collection efforts on the agencies with the largest receivables. While the State should not lessen its efforts for the remaining agencies, the greatest potential benefits in terms of reduced carrying costs and lower write-offs through improved collection exists at the agencies with the largest receivables. The receivables available for collection presented for these agencies in the table below exclude deferred receivables.

Agency	December 31, 2004			December 31, 2003			Change in "Net"
	Available for	Estimated	Net	Available for	Estimated	Net	
	Collection	Uncollectibles		Collection	Uncollectibles		
Public Aid	\$ 2,796	\$ 2,493	\$ 303	\$ 2,707	\$ 2,277	\$ 430	\$ (127)
University of Illinois	504	231	273	478	188	290	(17)
Environmental Protection Agency	170	5	165	132	1	131	34
Revenue	749	635	114	843	720	123	(9)
Employment Security	368	280	88	341	260	81	7
Teachers' Retirement System	80	-	80	75	-	75	5
Northern Illinois University	75	-	75	16	-	16	59
Housing Development Authority	48	-	48	132	30	102	(54)
Central Management Services	48	1	47	36	1	35	12
Commerce Commission	45	1	44	43	1	42	2
Total Ten Largest Agencies	\$ 4,883	\$ 3,646	\$ 1,237	\$ 4,803	\$ 3,478	\$ 1,325	\$ (88)
Total All Other Agencies	817	544	273	795	500	295	(22)
Total of All Agencies	\$ 5,700	\$ 4,190	\$ 1,510	\$ 5,598	\$ 3,978	\$ 1,620	\$ (110)

Analysis

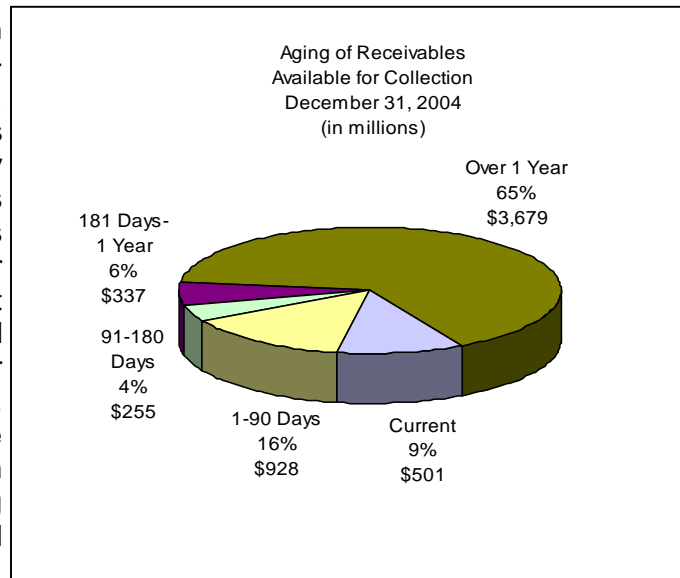
- The Department of Public Aid net receivables decreased by \$127 million due mainly to decreases in Public Assistance Recoveries of \$79 million and Child Support Claims of \$63 million.

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Aging of Receivables

Overview

The age of an agency's gross receivables is a good indicator of how successful the agency is at collecting its accounts. Agencies with a majority of their accounts 1-90 days past due generally have effective initial collection efforts. When accounts are over 90 days past due, the risk of not collecting the debt increases. Therefore, the collection effort becomes more costly and time-consuming. Many organizations consider internal collection efforts to be less cost effective after 90-120 days. For these aged receivables, many non-governmental organizations outsource additional efforts to third party collection agencies. State agencies should use aggressive internal efforts including the combined use of a letter series and phone calls to collect receivables. State agencies are required to submit all receivables to the Comptroller Offset System at 90 days past due. Receivables more than 180 days past due become subject to the Debt Collection Board, which requires participating agencies to refer these receivables to third party collection agencies.



Analysis

- The receivables available for collection of \$5.700 billion include \$1.429 billion (25%) in receivables which are current or between 1 and 90 days past due. Accounts in this category are likely to be collected.
- Accounts between 91 days and 1 year past due are \$592 million (10%). At this age, accounts should be in active collection efforts including outside collection agencies, litigation, and the Comptroller's Offset Program.
- Accounts over 1 year old total \$3.679 billion and comprise 65% of the receivables. Collection of these accounts may be doubtful because of their age. Agencies should concentrate on final resolution of these problem accounts.
- The Department of Revenue reported \$537 million of receivables over 1 year past due, mostly due to tax collections.
- The Department of Public Aid reported \$2.297 billion of receivables over 1 year past due, mostly due to child support claims.

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Days in Accounts Receivable

Overview

Days in accounts receivable, to reflect a more meaningful analysis of government receivables, is calculated by dividing the total additions of new receivables for the year by 365 (the daily receivable amount). Gross receivables at the end of the year are then divided by the daily receivable amount. Many agencies may reflect a large number of days in receivable due to a deferment granted (e.g. student loans do not become due and payable until after the student has graduated and started to work). The receivable, however, is booked at the date granted. Other agencies may not defer the whole receivable balance but rather offer an installment plan for payments. For comparison purposes, the days in accounts receivable for the ten agencies with the largest gross receivables has been calculated and presented in the chart below.

Days in Accounts Receivable			
December 31, 2004			
(in thousands)			
Agency*	Gross Receivables	Number of Days	
		2004	2003
Student Assistance Commission	\$ 2,971,571	1,104	1,040
Public Aid	2,795,884	126	140
Environmental Protection Agency	1,526,946	1,169	1,174
Housing Development Authority	1,385,667	2,584	2,026
Revenue	829,075	162	225
University of Illinois	562,856	107	132
Human Services	479,456	3,613	4,013
Employment Security	367,741	64	81
Teachers' Retirement System	149,664	107	153
Transportation	88,934	40	28

* Ten agencies with the largest gross receivables.

Analysis

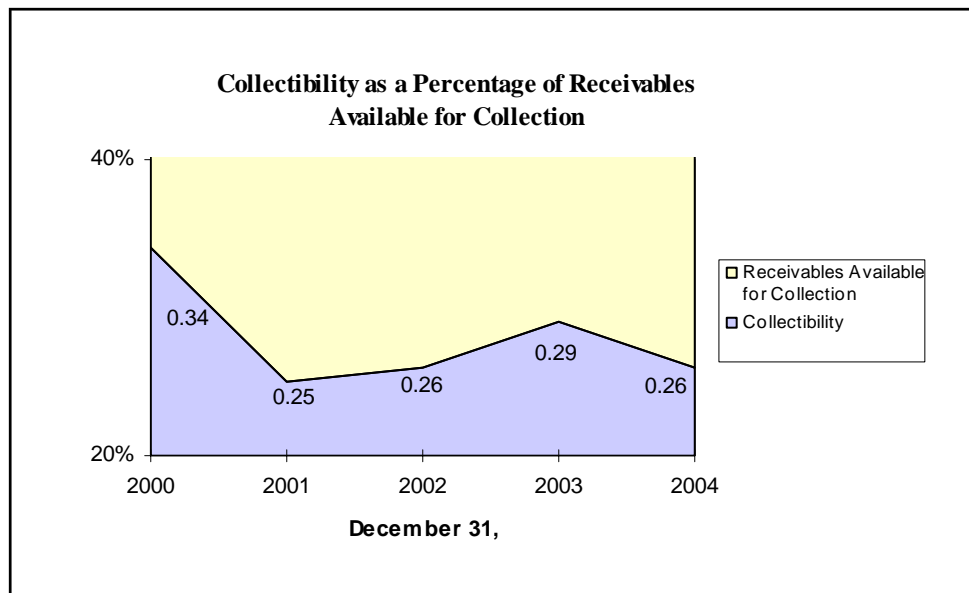
- Lower values for the Department of Transportation, Department of Employment Security, Teachers' Retirement System, University of Illinois, Department of Public Aid, and Department of Revenue in the number of "days in accounts receivable" reflect that the clients they serve are less likely to pay on an installment basis.
- The higher values for Housing Development Authority, Environmental Protection Agency, and Student Assistance Commission reflect the fact that most of their accounts receivable are deferred or installment receivables.
- The high value for Department of Human Services is due to the large estimated uncollectible balances in comparison to the gross balances of the accounts receivable administered.

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Collectibility as a Percentage of Receivables Available for Collection

Overview

Collectibility as used in this analysis equates to receivables available for collection less an allowance for receivables estimated to be uncollectible. Higher percentages in the collectibility of receivables available for collection are favorable and indicate that a greater percentage of the gross receivables are expected to be collected. The graph below illustrates the relationship between receivables available for collection and their collectibility. At December 31, 2004, 26 cents out of every \$1 of receivables available to collection by the State of Illinois is expected to be collected. Agencies determine the collectibility of their receivables and report this information quarterly to the Office of the Comptroller. Collectibility provides the reader with an estimate of funds available in the future and can also be used to identify subpopulations of receivables which need additional attention. Low collectibility may indicate the receivables population has many old accounts which should be targeted for more aggressive collection efforts or possibly written-off.



Analysis

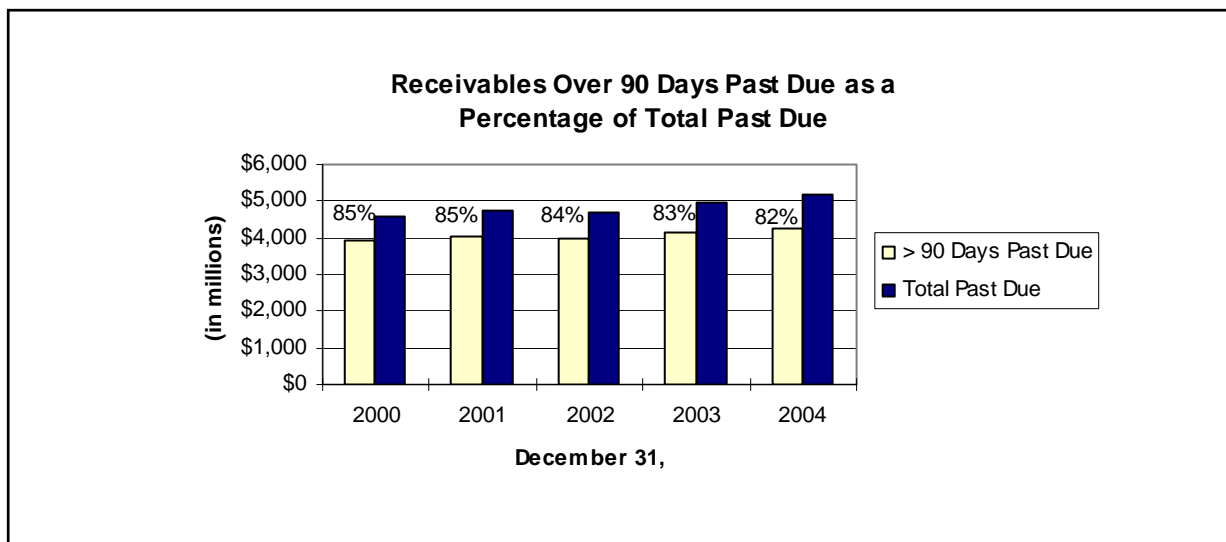
- The Department of Public Aid's collectibility rate of 11 cents out of every \$1 is among the State's lowest due to the large number of accounts that are waiting to be written off.
- The majority of the Department of Human Services' receivables are reported in their Public Assistance Recoveries Trust Fund. A very high percentage of the grant and food stamp overpayment receivables has been estimated to be uncollectible.

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Receivables Over 90 Days Past Due

Overview

The State should expect to collect the majority of its receivables in the first 90 days. However, some accounts will prove difficult to resolve and will extend past 90 days. Receivables over 90 days past due as a percentage of total past due is an indication of the effectiveness of agency management at collecting. A lower percentage is desirable and normally reflects that an agency is aggressively managing receivables internally and making effective use of other methods of collection including the placement of accounts with outside collection agencies when internal efforts no longer prove effective.



Analysis

- The Student Assistance Commission has one of the lowest percentages of receivables over 90 days past due in comparison to total receivables past due. They aggressively pursue collection of the student loans outstanding. In addition, most of their loans are guaranteed by the federal government.
- As of December 31, 2004, 82% of the past due accounts are over 90 days past due. This percentage is slightly lower than the percentage reported for the previous four calendar years. Although this is a slight increase in the overall effectiveness of the State's expectation of receiving collection on its receivables, the large percentage indicates a potential for increased future write-offs of State accounts receivable.

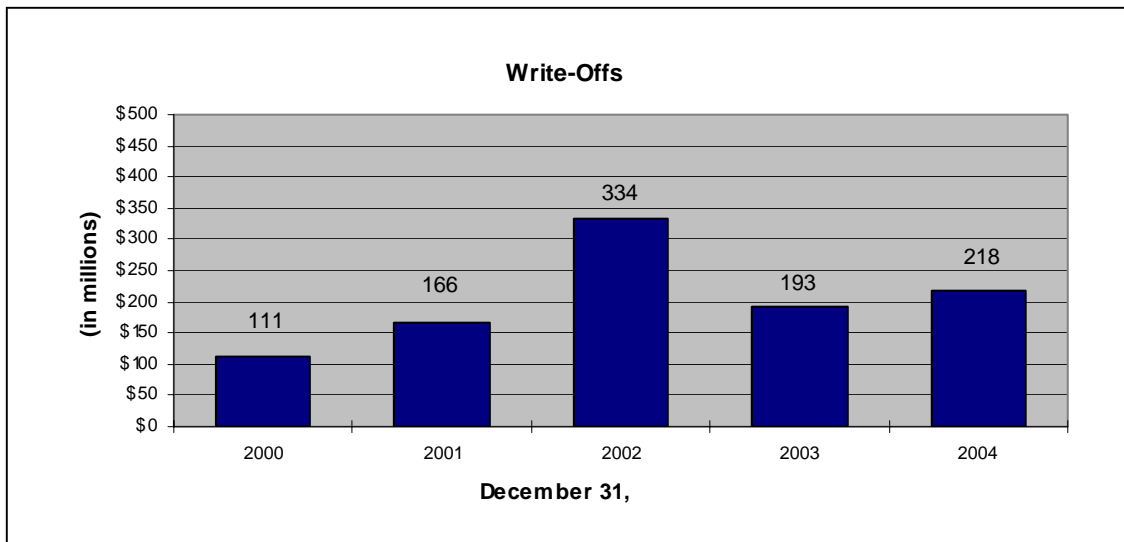
State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Write-Offs

Overview

State agency write-off policies should include a methodology to evaluate trends of prior write-offs. A certain percentage of any accounts receivable is expected to become uncollectible. Accordingly, agencies should monitor write-off activity to ensure that reasonable collection efforts are being made prior to the write-off of accounts. Unusual variances may indicate process problems including the granting of credit as well as inadequate collection efforts.

State write-offs for 2004 totaled \$218 million compared to \$193 million in 2003. In situations where collection efforts have indicated that the debtor has an inability to pay, write-offs may be appropriate. In order to promote efficiency of collection personnel efforts, receivable accounts should regularly be purged of uncollectible accounts. By removing such accounts, collections staff are not distracted by low opportunity accounts and can instead focus their efforts on high opportunity accounts which often require less effort to resolve the account with the debtor.



Analysis

- The Department of Revenue wrote off \$167 million during the year. This is a very small amount in comparison to the \$27.4 billion the Department received during 2004.

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Collection Activity Per Account

Overview

Individual agencies are responsible for the collection of the State's receivables generated within their agency. Most collection efforts include the use of various methods to communicate and work with debtors in order to resolve accounts. The initial step in collecting receivables usually begins with a series of letters, which includes letters sent every 15-30 days for a total of 4-6 letters sent.

Collection letters are just one tool and they quickly become ineffective when the debtor has a legitimate dispute or the inability to pay. In many cases, a debtor's non-payment on an aged account is due to a dispute or question which may require direct contact with the debtor to resolve. In such cases, a phone call is often the most effective method to resolve the account. Phone calls are often made to a prioritized list of accounts with high balances. State agencies should periodically evaluate their collection processes to ensure they are cost effective and at the same time aggressive enough to appropriately manage the State's receivable assets.

**Number of Collection Calls Made Per Account
over 180 Days Past Due and Greater than \$15,000
For the year ended December 31, 2004**

Revenue	19.12
Southern Illinois University	17.15
Northern Illinois University	5.83
Student Assistance Commission	2.75
Human Services	0.72
Secretary of State	0.64
Commerce & Economic Opportunity	0.54
Commerce Commission	0.38
Transportation	0.03

Analysis

The above data is based on information reported by agencies on accounts over \$15,000 and over 180 days past due. Only those agencies who reported telephone calls made on overdue accounts over \$15,000 and over 180 days past due have been included. Aggressive collection techniques should be utilized on these accounts. Other techniques besides those mentioned above include: skip tracing, liens, Comptroller's Offset Program, etc.

State of Illinois 2004 Receivables Report

Key Issues

Comptroller's Offset System

The Illinois State Collection Act of 1986 required that State agencies place debts which exceed \$1,000 and are more than one year past due in the Comptroller's Offset System. The one year requirement was reduced to 90 days, effective January 1, 1998. The Offset System is a collection tool made available to agencies by the Comptroller's Office and used to intercept payments to debtors who owe the State money. The intercepted payment is then used to reduce the debtor's account balance. The dollar amount associated with claims recorded on the Comptroller's Offset System at the end of 2004 was \$3.957 billion and the number of claims was 650,095. \$24.492 million was recovered through the Offset System in 2004, which was an increase of \$1.173 million (5%).

One of the exemptions from submitting claims to the Offset System is if the agency "demonstrates to the Comptroller's satisfaction" that referral for offset is not cost effective. Documentation is required from an agency to demonstrate that submission of a non-deferred receivable is not cost-effective. No agency has provided sufficient documentation to be granted this exemption. Those agencies who do not submit all receivables which are over \$1,000 and greater than 90 days past due are not in compliance with the State Collection Act.

Tax Receivables/Collection Efforts

The Department of Revenue's (DOR) primary function is to collect taxes and fees for the State and units of local government. In 2004, the Department collected over \$27.4 billion in tax and fee revenues. The Department also reported tax and fee receivables available for collection of \$749 million, which accounts for 13% of the State of Illinois' receivables available for collection.

The more efficiently the Department can collect taxes and fees, the greater the portion of monies will be available to finance State programs. Efficiency can be measured by the cost to the Department of collecting each \$1,000 in tax revenues. According to data submitted by DOR in their Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) reporting for Fiscal Year 2004, it cost \$5.52 to collect each \$1,000 in taxes during Fiscal Year 2004. This amount decreased \$.68 from Fiscal Year 2003. Collection costs have declined significantly since 1989 when the cost was \$9.00 per \$1,000 in tax collections. In addition, collections per staff increased from \$12.3 million in Fiscal Year 2003 to \$14.3 million in Fiscal Year 2004.

Child Support Receivables/Collection Efforts

Child support receivables are the largest type of receivables for the State of Illinois. The Department of Public Aid (DPA) is charged with the responsibility of administering the child support enforcement program for which total receivables are \$2.603 billion and account for 46% of the State of Illinois' receivables available for collection. The program serves State welfare clients, other Illinois citizens, and other State's child support agencies requesting collection assistance, and aids single parents and families in securing legally mandated child support awards.

The following information was reported by DPA in their Service Efforts and Accomplishments reporting for June 30, 2004. The percent of current receivables actually collected increased from 46.6% in Fiscal Year 2003 to 48.2% in Fiscal year 2004. In addition, child support collections per dollar of administrative cost increased from \$4.09 in Fiscal Year 2003 to \$4.70 in Fiscal Year 2004.

State of Illinois
Receivables Activity by Agency
For the Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2004
(In Thousands)

Agency*	Gross	Add:		Less:		Gross**	Estimated Uncollectible	Net Receivables
	Receivables 12/31/03	Additional Receivables	Collections	Write-Offs	12/31/04	Receivables 12/31/04		
Student Assistance Commission	\$2,574,256	\$982,110	\$584,788	\$7	\$2,971,571	\$34,540	\$2,937,031	
Public Aid	2,706,834	8,127,440	8,035,624	2,766	2,795,884	2,493,200	302,684	
Environmental Protection Agency	1,349,196	476,606	298,749	107	1,526,946	4,902	1,522,044	
Housing Development Authority	1,475,591	195,705	285,629		1,385,667	30,565	1,355,102	
Revenue	930,739	1,862,489	1,797,584	166,569	829,075	634,975	194,100	
University of Illinois	536,403	1,922,847	1,885,081	11,313	562,856	233,293	329,563	
Human Services	482,922	48,442	48,249	3,659	479,456	448,324	31,132	
Employment Security	340,695	2,110,043	2,055,609	27,388	367,741	280,133	87,608	
Teachers' Retirement System	148,885	511,008	510,216	13	149,664	86	149,578	
Transportation	82,402	816,613	810,078	3	88,934	1,408	87,526	
Northern Illinois University	22,539	284,776	225,713	306	81,296		81,296	
Toll Highway Authority	64,067	70,513	68,349		66,231	29,617	36,614	
Southern Illinois University	55,179	290,396	292,471	1,383	51,721	9,844	41,877	
Central Management Services	36,546	276,484	264,909	91	48,030	1,236	46,794	
Commerce Commission	42,744	12,733	10,698	3	44,776	638	44,138	
Commerce & Economic Opportunity	29,188	263	1,960		27,491	1,435	26,056	
Financial & Professional Regulation	18,861	120,979	113,990	53	25,797	2,121	23,676	
Illinois State University	19,324	253,282	252,096	50	20,460	881	19,579	
Chicago State University	16,905	80,000	78,878		18,027	2,818	15,209	
Capital Development Board	17,148	6,299	6,674		16,773	14,968	1,805	
Illinois Finance Authority	14,678	7,815	7,324		15,169	3,094	12,075	
State Board of Education	17,867	4,611	9,016		13,462	45	13,417	
Northeastern Illinois University	12,502	36,507	35,893		13,116	1,877	11,239	
Eastern Illinois University	11,665	104,945	103,328	313	12,969	1,391	11,578	
Governors State University	12,075	4,620	3,730		12,965	3,974	8,991	
Treasurer	10,983	51,263	52,222		10,024		10,024	
Western Illinois University	10,264	175,488	175,765	271	9,716	3,262	6,454	
Corrections	7,778	41,640	41,023	2	8,393		8,393	
Secretary of State	10,178	17,957	19,836	67	8,232	727	7,505	
Children & Family Services	7,960	5,351	6,063	682	6,566	6,028	538	
Attorney General	5,250	3,185	969	1,415	6,051	2,742	3,309	
Environmental Protection Trust Fund	4,231	4,813	3,024	477	5,543	316	5,227	
Public Health	4,892	15,928	15,563	103	5,154	165	4,989	
State Employees' Retirement System	3,779	5,254	4,816	53	4,164		4,164	
Natural Resources	2,617	20,420	20,448	192	2,397	994	1,403	
Agriculture	863	11,580	10,327	23	2,093	17	2,076	
Veterans' Affairs	2,778	33,809	34,678	1	1,908		1,908	
State Police	1,765	1,642	1,924	250	1,233	64	1,169	

Agency*	Gross Receivables 12/31/03	Add:		Less:		Gross** Receivables 12/31/04	Estimated Uncollectible	Net Receivables
		Additional Receivables	Collections	Write-Offs				
State Universities Retirement System	930	3,732	3,602			1,060		1,060
Criminal Justice Information Authority	449	1,690	1,225			914		914
Office of the State Fire Marshal	546	3,588	3,498			636	202	434
Comptroller	307	179	81			405	317	88
Judges Retirement System	422	282	289	20		395	2	393
Aging	1	323				324		324
Military Affairs	328	15,621	15,625			324		324
Emergency Management Agency	405	3,554	3,675			284		284
Auditor General	3	3,515	3,241			277		277
Medical District Commission	276	2,351	2,392			235	107	128
Mathematics & Science Academy	113	1,025	930			208		208
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	759	771	1,375	6		149		149
Supreme Court	121	416	461			76		76
General Assembly		149	92			57		57
Comprehensive Health Insurance Bd	36	170	154			52		52
Agriculture - Grain Insurance	543	197	714			26	1	25
Drycleaners Environmental Council	24	6	11			19	16	3
Community College Board		50	39			11		11
Office of the Governor	5	90	88			7		7
Guardianship & Advocacy Comm	2	96	95			3		3
Labor	32	1,491	1,521			2		2
General Assembly Retirement System	5	18	23					
Board of Higher Education	419	1,276	1,695					
Total All Agencies	\$11,098,275	\$19,036,446	\$18,214,120	\$217,586		\$11,703,015	\$4,250,325	\$7,452,690
Less Deferred Receivables							60,703	5,942,245
							\$4,189,622	\$1,510,445

* Descending order by gross receivables as of December 31, 2004.

**Gross Receivables includes the amount of deferred receivables.

***The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation was established pursuant to Executive Order Number 6 - 2004 issued by the Governor. The Department consists of the previous Departments of Financial Institutions, Insurance, and Professional Regulation and the Office of Banks and Real Estate. The gross receivables balances at December 31, 2003 for these previous departments were consolidated to form the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation's gross receivable balance at December 31, 2004.

State of Illinois
Past Due Receivables
General Funds
December 31, 2004
(In Thousands)

Agency and Revenue Source	1 - 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total	Gross Receivables
General Assembly						
Licenses & Fees	\$55	\$2			\$57	\$57
Total General Assembly.....	55	2			57	57
Supreme Court						
Other Revenue				\$8	8	8
Licenses & Fees	2				2	68
Total Supreme Court.....	2			8	10	76
Attorney General						
Other Revenue	66	25	\$1,360	973	2,424	2,520
Total Attorney General.....	66	25	1,360	973	2,424	2,520
Secretary of State						
Other State Taxes	53		46	86	185	192
Licenses & Fees	9		2,203	226	2,438	2,440
Total Secretary of State.....	62		2,249	312	2,623	2,632
Comptroller						
Other Revenue	1	9	56	313	379	379
Total Comptroller.....	1	9	56	313	379	379
Treasurer						
Interest & Other Investment Income						10,024
Total Treasurer.....						10,024
Aging						
Other Revenue	21	9	93	201	324	324
Total Aging.....	21	9	93	201	324	324
Agriculture						
Licenses & Fees	10	2	4	7	23	112
Total Agriculture.....	10	2	4	7	23	112
Central Management Services						
Other Revenue	12	12	24	230	278	407
Total Central Management Services.....	12	12	24	230	278	407
Children & Family Services						
Other Revenue	81	117	139	2,116	2,453	2,600
Licenses & Fees	186	182	373	3,159	3,900	3,966
Total Children & Family Services.....	267	299	512	5,275	6,353	6,566
Commerce & Economic Opportunity						
Loan & Note Repayments				3	3	76
Other Revenue				457	457	457
Total Commerce & Economic Opportunity.....				460	460	533

Agency and Revenue Source	1 - 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total	Gross Receivables
Financial & Professional Regulation						
Other Revenue	17	68	1,442	2,282	3,809	4,191
Other State Taxes	91	6	4,494	5,495	10,086	11,834
Total Financial & Professional Regulation.....	108	74	5,936	7,777	13,895	16,025
Human Services						
Loan & Note Repayments	47	32	231	160	470	471
Other Revenue	122	742	129	737	1,730	1,752
Total Human Services.....	169	774	360	897	2,200	2,223
Military Affairs						
Federal Government Revenue			12		12	12
Total Military Affairs.....			12		12	12
Public Aid						
Public Assistance Recoveries	6	4	6	93	109	119
Licenses & Fees	79	68	86	230	463	595
Other State Taxes				627	627	2,651
Other Revenue	155	133	5,652	2,329	8,269	9,667
Total Public Aid.....	240	205	5,744	3,279	9,468	13,032
Public Health						
Licenses & Fees		1			1	1
Other Revenue				2	2	2
Federal Government Revenue						1,117
Total Public Health.....		1		2	3	1,120
Revenue						
Other Revenue	21	1		8	30	30
Other State Taxes	3,803	1,199	1,673	13,296	19,971	20,485
Business Income Taxes	3,495	2,466	3,175	24,705	33,841	34,236
Withholding Income Taxes	14,167	9,424	4,452	66,203	94,246	94,739
Income Taxes	23,713	28,518	28,176	93,772	174,179	174,180
Sales Taxes	15,309	12,791	11,989	144,497	184,586	185,722
Total Revenue.....	60,508	54,399	49,465	342,481	506,853	509,392
Transportation						
Other Revenue						1,899
Total Transportation.....						1,899
Capital Development Board						
Loan & Note Repayments						15,108
Total Capital Development Board.....						15,108
Commerce Commission						
Public Utility Taxes	98				98	43,973
Total Commerce Commission.....	98				98	43,973
Environmental Protection Agency						
Other Revenue				11	11	11
Total Environmental Protection Agency.....				11	11	11

Agency and Revenue Source	1 - 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total	Gross Receivables
Community College Board						
Other Revenue	11				11	11
Total Community College Board.....	11				11	11
Student Assistance Commission						
Loan & Note Repayments						25,402
Total Student Assistance Commission.....						25,402
Total General Funds.....	\$61,630	\$55,811	\$65,815	\$362,226	\$545,482	\$651,838
Less Deferred Receivables						68,026
						\$583,812

State of Illinois
Past Due Receivables
Nongeneral Funds

December 31, 2004

(In Thousands)

Agency and Revenue Source	1 - 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total	Gross Receivables
Auditor General						
Other Revenue		\$209			\$209	\$277
Total Auditor General.....		209			209	277
Judges Retirement System						
Other Revenue				\$3	3	395
Total Judges Retirement System.....				3	3	395
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor						
Other Revenue	\$2		\$3		5	149
Total State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor....	2		3		5	149
Office of the Governor						
Federal Government Revenue		2			2	7
Total Office of the Governor.....		2			2	7
Attorney General						
Other Revenue	194	156	546	1,769	2,665	3,531
Total Attorney General.....	194	156	546	1,769	2,665	3,531
Secretary of State						
Other Revenue				3	3	16
Licenses & Fees	1,089	20	665	2,771	4,545	5,584
Total Secretary of State.....	1,089	20	665	2,774	4,548	5,600
Comptroller						
Licenses & Fees			1	2	3	3
Other Revenue	6	1	1	15	23	23
Total Comptroller.....	6	1	2	17	26	26
Agriculture						
Other Revenue	85	71	32	22	210	317
Licenses & Fees	113	35	19	112	279	450
Federal Government Revenue						1,214
Total Agriculture.....	198	106	51	134	489	1,981
Agriculture - Grain Insurance						
Licenses & Fees	6				6	26
Total Agriculture - Grain Insurance.....	6				6	26

Agency and Revenue Source	1 - 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total	Gross Receivables
Central Management Services						
Licenses & Fees	26	8		5	39	488
Charges for Sales & Services	22,770	6,543	628	658	30,599	47,135
Total Central Management Services.....	22,796	6,551	628	663	30,638	47,623
Commerce & Economic Opportunity						
Loan & Note Repayments	4	72		1,228	1,304	26,958
Total Commerce & Economic Opportunity.....	4	72		1,228	1,304	26,958
Natural Resources						
Interest & Other Investment Income						91
Federal Government Revenue	243	3			246	246
Licenses & Fees	65	241	315	20	641	642
Other Revenue	252	1	1	4	258	679
Public Assistance Recoveries	35	24	679	1	739	739
Total Natural Resources.....	595	269	995	25	1,884	2,397
Corrections						
Charges for Sales & Services	4,447	653	255		5,355	8,393
Total Corrections.....	4,447	653	255		5,355	8,393
Employment Security						
Other Revenue	39		16	280	335	400
Unemployment Taxes	21,945	10,662	17,677	51,550	101,834	101,834
Unemployment Benefit Overpayment	17,792	16,325	31,808	193,480	259,405	265,507
Total Employment Security.....	39,776	26,987	49,501	245,310	361,574	367,741
Financial & Professional Regulation						
Other State Taxes			3	2	5	5
Other Revenue	64	4	121	266	455	633
Licenses & Fees	35	73	93	139	340	684
Interest & Other Investment Income		2	15	1,269	1,286	1,291
Charges for Sales & Services			1	5	6	7,159
Total Financial & Professional Regulation.....	99	79	233	1,681	2,092	9,772
Human Services						
Licenses & Fees	1		8	1	10	12
Loan & Note Repayments	1		1	1	3	23
Federal Government Revenue		44	921	1,499	2,464	3,473
Other Revenue	17,787	16,596	46,397	325,912	406,692	473,725
Total Human Services.....	17,789	16,640	47,327	327,413	409,169	477,233
Labor						
Other Revenue						2
Total Labor.....						2

Agency and Revenue Source	1 - 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total	Gross Receivables
Military Affairs						
Other Revenue	1				1	2
Public Assistance Recoveries	76	29			105	122
Federal Government Revenue						188
Total Military Affairs.....	77	29			106	312
Public Aid						
Licenses & Fees	6				6	14
Other Revenue	4,724	613		899	6,236	7,908
Other State Taxes	6,030			1,866	7,896	8,594
Public Assistance Recoveries	95,436	1,048	3,775	30,807	131,066	163,294
Child Support Claims	305,556	11,386	25,771	2,260,329	2,603,042	2,603,042
Total Public Aid.....	411,752	13,047	29,546	2,293,901	2,748,246	2,782,852
Public Health						
Other Revenue	15	53	91	296	455	987
Loan & Note Repayments				149	149	1,353
Licenses & Fees	401	55	14	33	503	1,694
Total Public Health.....	416	108	105	478	1,107	4,034
Revenue						
Charges for Sales & Services	203	180		4,941	5,324	15,897
Withholding Income Taxes	3,323	2,210	1,044	15,528	22,105	22,220
Income Taxes	5,561	6,689	6,607	21,985	40,842	40,842
Other State Taxes	4,717	3,419	3,603	28,238	39,977	67,878
Business Income Taxes	13,958	5,061	7,621	49,986	76,626	77,990
Sales Taxes	8,882	5,698	6,127	73,404	94,111	94,856
Total Revenue.....	36,644	23,257	25,002	194,082	278,985	319,683
State Police						
Charges for Sales & Services				64	64	109
Federal Government Revenue	109	7			116	116
Other Revenue	51				51	1,008
Total State Police.....	160	7		64	231	1,233
Transportation						
Charges for Sales & Services	100	2			102	159
Federal Government Revenue						11,689
Other Revenue	33,670	3,213	1,569	3,033	41,485	75,187
Total Transportation.....	33,770	3,215	1,569	3,033	41,587	87,035
Veterans' Affairs						
Other Revenue	8			10	18	18
Licenses & Fees	10	1	2	9	22	28
Federal Government Revenue						1,862
Total Veterans' Affairs.....	18	1	2	19	40	1,908

Agency and Revenue Source	1 - 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total	Gross Receivables
Capital Development Board						
Licenses & Fees	162	8			170	1,665
Total Capital Development Board.....	162	8			170	1,665
Commerce Commission						
Public Utility Taxes	8	2	16	15	41	44
Other Revenue	22	38	18	589	667	759
Total Commerce Commission.....	30	40	34	604	708	803
Drycleaners Environmental Council						
Licenses & Fees				16	16	19
Total Drycleaners Environmental Council.....				16	16	19
Comprehensive Health Insurance Bd						
Charges for Sales & Services						52
Total Comprehensive Health Insurance Bd.....						52
Environmental Protection Trust Fund						
Other Revenue	508	329	1,519	2,220	4,576	5,543
Total Environmental Protection Trust Fund.....	508	329	1,519	2,220	4,576	5,543
Environmental Protection Agency						
Licenses & Fees	130	44	52	130	356	3,221
Other Revenue	182	111	3,490	2,371	6,154	7,645
Federal Government Revenue						54,019
Loan & Note Repayments						1,462,050
Total Environmental Protection Agency.....	312	155	3,542	2,501	6,510	1,526,935
Guardianship & Advocacy Comm						
Licenses & Fees						3
Total Guardianship & Advocacy Comm.....						3
Criminal Justice Information Authority						
Other Revenue	911		2	1	914	914
Total Criminal Justice Information Authority.....	911		2	1	914	914
Housing Development Authority						
Interest & Other Investment Income	202	41	64	89	396	5,933
Loan & Note Repayments	89	36	63	97	285	1,379,734
Total Housing Development Authority.....	291	77	127	186	681	1,385,667
Toll Highway Authority						
Charges for Sales & Services	593	144			737	4,989
Other Revenue			3,040	9,088	12,128	61,242
Total Toll Highway Authority.....	593	144	3,040	9,088	12,865	66,231

Agency and Revenue Source	1 - 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total	Gross Receivables
Illinois Finance Authority						
Other Revenue				18	18	1,369
Licenses & Fees	141	500	213	1,404	2,258	13,800
Total Illinois Finance Authority.....	141	500	213	1,422	2,276	15,169
Medical District Commission						
Other Revenue	80	19	27	109	235	235
Total Medical District Commission.....	80	19	27	109	235	235
State Board of Education						
Interest & Other Investment Income						36
Public Assistance Recoveries				81	81	89
Other Revenue						265
Loans & Note Repayments-Short term	171	22	46	271	510	6,464
Loans & Note Repayments-Long term						6,608
Total State Board of Education.....	171	22	46	352	591	13,462
Emergency Management Agency						
Other Revenue	3			19	22	22
Licenses & Fees	63	4	1	33	101	262
Total Emergency Management Agency.....	66	4	1	52	123	284
State Employees' Retirement System						
Contributions	2	6	29	112	149	149
Other Revenue	379	260	570	2,379	3,588	4,015
Total State Employees' Retirement System.....	381	266	599	2,491	3,737	4,164
Office of the State Fire Marshal						
Licenses & Fees	81	28	59	143	311	636
Total Office of the State Fire Marshal.....	81	28	59	143	311	636
Teachers' Retirement System						
Contributions	1,114		44	319	1,477	149,664
Total Teachers' Retirement System.....	1,114		44	319	1,477	149,664
Chicago State University						
General Accounts Receivable	47		4	29	80	80
Loans-Short Term	43	11	13	1,013	1,080	1,543
Federal & Private Grants & Contracts	3,519	331		108	3,958	3,958
State Grants & Contracts	4,213	914	48	36	5,211	5,211
Student Accounts Receivable	4,434	58	638	2,105	7,235	7,235
Total Chicago State University.....	12,256	1,314	703	3,291	17,564	18,027

Agency and Revenue Source	1 - 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total	Gross Receivables
Eastern Illinois University						
Federal & Private Grants & Contracts						150
General Accounts Receivable	6		4	15	25	502
Federal & Private Grants & Contracts						517
State Grants & Contracts						704
Student Accounts Receivable	170		888	2,258	3,316	5,122
Loan & Note Repayments	378	111	192	558	1,239	5,974
Total Eastern Illinois University.....	554	111	1,084	2,831	4,580	12,969
Governors State University						
Loans-Short Term		181	186	691	1,058	4,158
Student Accounts Receivable	927		154	3,254	4,335	8,807
Total Governors State University.....	927	181	340	3,945	5,393	12,965
Northeastern Illinois University						
General Accounts Receivable	30	12	56	352	450	470
Loan & Note Repayments	170	35	38	315	558	3,148
Student Accounts Receivable	7,780	97	194	413	8,484	9,498
Total Northeastern Illinois University.....	7,980	144	288	1,080	9,492	13,116
Western Illinois University						
State Grants & Contracts	3				3	353
General Accounts Receivable	34	1	1	4	40	595
Federal & Private Grants & Contracts	13	61	1		75	1,108
Loan & Note Repayments	50	14	22	712	798	2,493
Student Accounts Receivable	2,401	83	583	2,097	5,164	5,167
Total Western Illinois University.....	2,501	159	607	2,813	6,080	9,716
Illinois State University						
General Accounts Receivable	4				4	609
State Grants & Contracts	115	372			487	719
Federal & Private Grants & Contracts	200				200	1,879
Student Accounts Receivable	1,874	126	534	4,099	6,633	6,633
Loans-Short Term	360	518	298	1,190	2,366	10,620
Total Illinois State University.....	2,553	1,016	832	5,289	9,690	20,460
Northern Illinois University						
General Accounts Receivable	64	7			71	460
Federal & Private Grants & Contracts	65	60	38	48	211	841
Hospital	170	44	27	259	500	1,191
Loans-Short Term	473		347	1,496	2,316	9,676
Student Accounts Receivable	3,971	1,268		4,816	10,055	69,128
Total Northern Illinois University.....	4,743	1,379	412	6,619	13,153	81,296

Agency and Revenue Source	1 - 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total	Gross Receivables
Southern Illinois University						
State Grants & Contracts	606	341	42	171	1,160	3,660
Federal & Private Grants & Contracts	349	34	110	169	662	5,903
General Accounts Receivable	615	1,595	649	3,194	6,053	8,007
Student Accounts Receivable	1,281	2,766	1,609	5,900	11,556	11,864
Loan & Note Repayments	421	62	67	395	945	22,287
Total Southern Illinois University.....	3,272	4,798	2,477	9,829	20,376	51,721
University of Illinois						
State Grants & Contracts	3,354	1,212	601	998	6,165	7,552
General Accounts Receivable	2,071	663	4,680	894	8,308	10,356
Federal & Private Grants & Contracts	15,143	5,337	3,991	6,019	30,490	39,849
Student Accounts Receivable	12,916	5,208	4,196	13,929	36,249	47,240
Medical Service Plan	30,431	8,295	7,098	1,625	47,449	50,513
Loan & Note Repayments	867	303	352	4,670	6,192	58,591
Hospital	88,198	21,017	33,739	157,798	300,752	348,755
Total University of Illinois.....	152,980	42,035	54,657	185,933	435,605	562,856
Student Assistance Commission						
Loan & Note Repayments	104,402	55,203	44,254	3,153	207,012	2,946,169
Total Student Assistance Commission.....	104,402	55,203	44,254	3,153	207,012	2,946,169
Mathematics & Science Academy						
Licenses & Fees				2	2	208
Total Mathematics & Science Academy.....				2	2	208
State Universities Retirement System						
Other Revenue				28	28	1,060
Total State Universities Retirement System.....				28	28	1,060
Total Nongeneral Funds.....	\$866,847	\$199,341	\$271,337	\$3,316,911	\$4,654,436	\$11,051,177
Less Deferred Receivables						5,934,922
						\$5,116,255