

Ed Department to release \$144M for special education, early intervention - May 13, 2026

Written by; Kara Arundel for K-12DIVE and Distributed by IASA Online through Eye on Education Email List Serv at;
<https://www.k12dive.com/news/ed-dept-to-release-144m-for-special-education-early-intervention-IDEA/820124/>

The Wednesday announcement also included guidance to states on using IDEA funds to help expectant parents of children with disabilities.

States and districts will receive an additional \$144 million this year for services to infants, toddlers, children and young adults with disabilities, according to an announcement by the U.S. Department of Education on Wednesday.

In the same announcement, the Education Department released guidance on how states can use funds from the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to help expectant parents of children with disabilities prepare for their child's birth and plan for services after the birth.

This represents a major departure from traditionally allocated early intervention funding, which supports children with disabilities and their families after a child's birth.

Language included in the fiscal year 2026 appropriations legislation allows states to expand IDEA Part C services to people expecting to become a parent to a child with disabilities. The appropriations language did not, however, create any new requirements for Part C programs.

"For the first time, states can allocate funds to help parents receive support even before their child with disabilities is born, giving them accurate information and a direct path to the services their child will need on day one," U.S. Education Secretary Linda McMahon said in a Wednesday statement.

McMahon called the \$144 million in additional funding "a substantial expansion of resources for students with disabilities and their families."

She added that this shows the Trump administration's "relentless commitment to standing with families, empowering states with more flexibility, and advancing the potential of every student."

More funding for Part B and Part C

The additional funding will go to IDEA Part B services for students ages 3 through 21 and to Part C early intervention services for newborns through age 2. Special education programs also receive money from states and localities, as well as other federal sources like Medicaid.

The \$144 million being released by the Education Department is significant. In FY26, IDEA Part B was funded at \$14.2 billion, which topped the previous year's allocation by \$20 million. Part C received \$540 million in FY26 — the same amount as the year before, according to the Committee for Education Funding, a nonprofit that supports increased federal investment in education.

On Wednesday, an Education Department spokesperson said by email that the \$144 million for special education comes from non-expiring funds that have been returned to the agency in recent years. It will be distributed through formula grants to states and territories on July 1 and Oct. 1. About \$123.6 million will go toward Part B grants, and \$20.5 million to Part C grants.

The Education Department — over the past 16 months under the Trump administration — has made drastic cuts to its overall workforce and transferred significant oversight for programs in its effort to downsize the agency and give more decision-making authority to state and local school systems.

About half of the agency's workforce was laid off in the first 10 months of 2025, including staffers working on special education activities. For FY27, President Donald Trump's budget proposal calls for reducing full-time staff from 163 in FY25 to just 31 next year for the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, which includes the Office of Special Education Programs that monitors state and district compliance with IDEA.

Future oversight for federal special education programming remains uncertain, as McMahon has voiced interest in transferring some of those responsibilities to another agency. No plans have been finalized, however. The Education Department currently has 10 interagency agreements with five other federal agencies for managing education programs.

Supporters say the changes will help bring down bloat and redundancies in the Education Department.

But education administrative groups, disability right advocacy organizations and Democratic lawmakers say the actions have created confusion, inefficiencies and resulted in a decrease in the funding and support needed to serve all students, including those with disabilities. Various lawsuits have challenged the Trump administration's Education Department changes.

The downsizing at the federal special education office comes as there have been an increasing number of children and students qualifying for special education services.

About 8.2 million students ages 3-21 qualified for services under IDEA in 2024. That represents a 12.6% increase between 2019 and 2024, according to The Advocacy Institute's analysis of data collected by the U.S. Department of Education.

Overall public school enrollment dropped slightly by 0.3% in the 2024-25 school year compared to the year before, according to separate Education Department data.

Expansion of Part C services

The seven-page guidance to expand Part C funding and supports for expectant parents says states could use this money to conduct child find, public awareness and referral activities for individuals who expect to become parents of an infant with a disability.

The guidance offers the example of a mother who learns through genetic testing that her child will be born with Down syndrome. A state could use Part C funds to help that mother understand how the IDEA Part C system operates, refer her for services, and, within 45 days of the child's birth, help the mother and child receive individualized services under Part C.

"Numerous studies have found that expectant parents often want more access to prenatal support and that providing children with EI [early intervention] services as quickly as possible improves long term outcomes," the guidance said.

About 458,920 infants and toddlers were served under Part C in 2024, representing a 1% decrease from the year before, according to The Advocacy Institute's analysis.

Many state Part C programs are spread thin financially, according to a 2025 survey of Part C state coordinators conducted by the Infant and Toddler Coordinators Association. Part C state coordinators say Part C funding does not keep pace with growing early intervention needs of enrolled children and is insufficient to meet federal regulatory requirements.

“The challenges exist for many [states and jurisdictions], not because of the lack of political will or the lack of evidence-based approaches to service delivery or the need for better cost-effectiveness data,” but because of the lack of funding and personnel, as well as increasing needs of babies and their families, the ITCA survey report said.

Springfield strains for balanced budget; Illinois revenue forecast shifts down – May 15, 2026

Written By; Sean Reed for The Center Square and Distributed by IASA Online through Eye on Education Email Listserv at; https://www.thecentersquare.com/illinois/article_24e9ce56-964f-47bd-ac1d-b4f2d756c25e.html

(The Center Square) – Illinois is projected to see less tax income than state agencies previously expected due to a variety of economic factors.

With revised estimates, some lawmakers worry there may be a shortfall, which could prevent a balanced budget from being passed this month.

Both the Illinois Department of Revenue – which oversees the collection of state funds – and the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability – which makes forecasts of expected tax revenue – have lowered estimates of how much money they expect the state to bring in next fiscal year, which begins July 1.

Compared to earlier projections, which guided Governor JB Pritzker’s recommended spending plan released in January, officials said reasons for the downward shift included the economic impact of tariffs, rising living costs, and flattening excise-tax revenue – such as from marijuana.

Sen. Chapin Rose, R-Champaign, challenged the assumption that the governor’s proposed budget is balanced, as it relies on more than \$700 million in new tax programs, which have yet to pass, in order to stay balanced.

“If you’re barely up \$30 million and now you’ve revised down \$180 million, there’s a \$150 million gap,” Sen. Rose said, explaining that the spending plan is on shaky ground.

David Harris, director of IDOR, said the final budget passed by the legislature is ultimately up to the governor and lawmakers.

Sen. Donald DeWitte, R-West Dundee, also raised concerns about the effort to cut \$60 million in funds to local governments by decreasing the share of income tax allocated through the Local Government Distributive Fund.

“They have the same pressures, budget pressures, service pressures that that the state government has. And yet that seems to be ignored year-after-year as the state takes more of that LGDF revenue,” DeWitte said.

The LGDF provides towns and cities with supplementary funding and is an ongoing concern of local governments statewide, which feel they have been shorted in recent years.

Harris said he recognizes local governments’ needs, but maintaining level funding rates from last year may still increase the total amount distributed if state revenue increases.

Sen. Rachel Ventura, D-Joliet, also brought up a worry she had about the state’s heavy reliance on income from interest to maintain a stable budget.

“It’s our job to make sure that we have a sustainable budget moving forward. When I see a bunch of shifting, weakening numbers and only one holding up the fort, I don’t like to put all my eggs in one basket,” Ventura said.

Clayton Klenke, director of COGFA, said while being heavily reliant on interest rates may look concerning, he does not expect a sharp drop in interest rates, at least in the coming year.

Lawmakers now face a compressed timeline to take the forecast into account when making decisions on spending.

With updated projections taken into account, a budget is expected to be negotiated through the very end of May, when it must be taken up for a vote.

School choice option at standstill as legislators weigh benefits, political fallout - May 15, 2026

Written by; Marisa Guerra Echeverria for Medill Illinois News Bureau and Distributed by IASA Online through Eye on Education Email Listserv at; <https://capitolnewsillinois.com/news/school-choice-option-at-standstill-as-legislators-weigh-benefits-political-fallout/>

Illinois takes cautious approach on whether to opt into federal tax credit program

CHICAGO — Diverse interest groups — from public school activists and downstate voters to state officials and school boards — have pushed Gov. JB Pritzker to finally make a decision about the Trump administration’s Education Freedom Tax Credit.

Yet, there has been mostly silence from the Governor’s Mansion as Pritzker considers opting into the controversial school choice tax credit, an initiative that has also stalled in a bipartisan state Senate Bill 3776 due to scarce conversations with colleagues, according to chief sponsor, Sen. Adriane Johnson, D-Buffalo Grove.

The tax credit, passed under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act in 2025, is a dollar-for-dollar non-refundable federal tax credit for donations of up to \$1,700 a year to authorized scholarship-granting organizations. Scholarships under the tax credit do not have a cap and are decided by the donor organizations.

The organizations then distribute scholarships to eligible families, whose income must be below 300% of their area’s median income, leaving a wide eligibility range. Families can then decide to spend their scholarships on expenses for private, public and charter schools, including private school tuition, tutoring and uniforms, according to a January 2026 fact sheet published by the U.S. departments of Education and Treasury.

As a federal initiative, any taxpayer can take advantage of the tax credit — but students can only receive the scholarships if their governor or legislatures opt them in.

So far, 31 states have planned to opt into the program, most led by Republican governors, according to a tracker from Education Week.

The Treasury Department and IRS have yet to promulgate federal regulations to implement the program, causing some states to pause before deciding.

In a statement on May 8, a spokesperson for the governor’s office confirmed the governor’s team is reviewing the federal tax credit.

“We will evaluate the issue through a lens focused on affordability for working families and what best supports Illinois students, families, and public schools,” the spokesperson wrote in an email to CNI.

As the states await federal guidelines, Pritzker and state legislators in Illinois are measuring the costs, benefits and political calculus behind the decision to opt into the program.

A ‘voucher’ in disguise?

Public school advocates have rallied against the tax credit, arguing it is a voucher program, in which the state directly funds students’ private school tuition. They argue that the tax credit will ultimately siphon funds away from public schools to pay for private education.

Proponents of the tax credit, on the other hand, make the distinction that private funds power the scholarships, and that the initiative does not interfere with local or state tax dollars funding public education.

Paul Bruno, assistant professor of education policy, organization and leadership at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, maintains that the debate is “a distinction without a difference.”

“What we call it is mostly people trying to score rhetorical points and doesn’t actually make a big difference from a normal person point of view,” Bruno said.

In addition, Cassie Creswell, executive director and president of Illinois Families for Public Schools, argues that public schools will face increased disenrollment and higher fixed costs as a result, posing a key risk for already-underfunded schools.

The sentiment is shared on the House side by Rep. Carol Ammons, D-Urbana, who said in a statement to CNI that opting into the tax credit may also “incentivize privatization over investment in public education.”

“Our responsibility is to strengthen the public systems that serve the vast majority of students across this state,” Ammons wrote. “Policies that create parallel systems of funding risk deepening inequities rather than addressing them.”

However, Bruno points out that funding outcomes largely depend on school districts’ and local governments’ response to declining enrollment, a crisis that Illinois public schools already face.

He said that decreased enrollment could actually incentivize greater per-student-spending, which has steadily increased since fiscal year 2020 despite declining enrollment dating back to 2018, according to the 2024-2025 Illinois Report Card.

House Republican Leader Tony McCombie, R-Savanna, who has sponsored corresponding legislation to opt into the federal tax credit in the House, maintains that regardless of funding debates, legislators must recognize that “traditional public schools cannot be the only option available to families,” especially those in underserved communities.

While initially skeptical of the tax credit without federal guidelines, Johnson said its potential use to supplement public education for lower-income families was what tipped the scales for her.

“So it isn’t like it’s enough money to then take you from another school, you know, from your school,” Johnson said. “It’s just really to augment whatever the funding you get as a student and some to pay for additional services and programs if your family doesn’t have the resources.”

Some education nonprofits have found themselves caught in the middle of the tax credit debate, forced to weigh the potential benefits of expanded tutoring access against the threat it may create for public schools.

Jessica Handy, executive director of Stand for Children Illinois, describes the group as an “anti-private school voucher” organization that still supports “high quality and equitable” school choice, particularly charter schools.

However, as a part of the Illinois Early Literacy Coalition, which supports greater funding for literacy tutoring programs, Handy said Stand feels “torn” on the matter.

“We all care really deeply about public education,” Handy said. “We all care really about equitable access and opportunity. And I think there’s just a lot of variables about what this program would mean for both of those.”

Legislators remain wary

One of the central concerns behind the federal tax credit include the extent to which it will benefit public schools, and whether the institutions it benefits will be open to students of all protected groups.

In many rural areas, for example, there are no private schools that would be eligible for the tax credit.

The argument against funding private schools arose from Illinois' now-defunct state tax credit, Invest in Kids, which ended in 2023. According to Cresswell, a majority of private schools that benefited from the program discriminated on the basis of at least one protected status, most frequently discriminating against students with disabilities.

"It funded discrimination, it hurt education equity, and we certainly don't want to see that replicated on an even bigger scale with even less oversight, less accountability, less transparency on how these dollars are being spent," Cresswell said.

While some have proposed for legislators to set state-level guidelines for the federal tax credit, Cresswell said it's "basically legally impossible" to enforce, especially if discriminatory practices are due to schools' religious beliefs.

To Johnson, the long-running discrimination debate reinforces the need for flexible school choice for parents among public, private and religious schools.

"(Critics) forgot that they, too, have choice. It could be a private school, but it doesn't have to be a religious-based school," Johnson said.

What comes next?

Support in the legislature for the federal tax credit so far has almost exclusively come from Republicans in the House, with House Bills 4098 and 4099. For Johnson and her Senate bill co-sponsor, Sen. David Koehler, D-Peoria, are the only Democratic sponsors in either chamber.

The bills remain at a legislative standstill, with the House bills stuck in the Rules Committee since October and the Senate bill languishing in Assignments since February. To Sen. Chris Balkema, R-Channahon, it simply means the Democratic leadership team is not excited by the measure, partly due to added political pressure.

Johnson attributes some of the struggle to what she called "misinformation" about the tax credit defunding public schools, and that the next step would be to "educate" her colleagues and the public to garner support for the bill.

Pritzker's caution in weighing in on the federal tax credit has incurred both criticism and praise at the current stage of the political debate.

Johnson added she supports the decision to be "prudent" in awaiting federal regulations, but argues that they can signal their support of the program to Illinoisans by advancing the bill "with caution."

Leslie Hiner, vice president of legal policy at EdChoice, attributes Pritzker's hesitance to the political clout of state teachers unions in upcoming elections. She claims the decision to opt in would be a "no-brainer" if politics weren't involved.

Bruno, on the other hand, contends that the tensions in the decision exist beyond the elections, as he sees a large constituency in Illinois will be upset if their students can't access scholarship money while other states will under the program.

"Taxpayers in Illinois already pay more to the federal government than they get in benefits," Bruno said. "You can think of a program like this as potentially doing something similar and making that even more extreme."

Balkema heralds the tax credit program as a rare gift from the federal government. He called on Democrats and skeptics of the Trump administration to support the legislation and to not allow “unhappiness with a personality get in the way of doing the right thing.”

“Why would we, Illinois, not take advantage of that and provide tax relief for people that are having to write these checks to property tax bills, and then also for their child’s education that they could get reimbursed for?” Balkema said.

When the school year ends, their paychecks do too. Lawmakers could change that – May 20, 2026

Written by: Molly A Wallace for Medill Illinois News Bureau and Distributed by IASA Online through Eye on Education Email Listserv at: <https://capitolnewsillinois.com/news/when-the-school-year-ends-their-paychecks-do-too-lawmakers-could-change-that/>

Illinois bills would give school support workers access to summer unemployment benefits

Article Summary

- The Illinois General Assembly is considering extending unemployment benefits to public school support staff during the 10 to 11 weeks of summer break.
- While the measures have stalled, the bill’s House sponsor says he’s looking at including it in broader end-of-session legislation.
- The bills are similar to a COVID-era provision that expired in 2021.
- The Illinois Department of Employment Security estimates costs between \$138 million and \$176 million annually.
- The Illinois Association of School Boards opposes the measure without a state funding mechanism, while labor unions argue the benefits are a matter of basic equity.

This summary was written by the reporters and editors who worked on this story.

CHICAGO — This time every year, Sandra Taylor finds herself in a predicament that is not unusual for people in her profession. Like most other school support staff, her paychecks stop once summer break begins. To prepare, she and her coworkers rely on food pantries and grocery sales to stock up on household essentials.

“Bills do not stop because we’re not working, you know? So we’ve got to find a way,” said Taylor, 57, a food service worker at Galesburg High School in Knox County, who said she has worked for the district for 20 years.

The Illinois General Assembly is considering helping educational support staff workers like Taylor whose incomes dry up each summer by allowing them to collect unemployment benefits between academic terms beginning on June 1.

The measures creating the Unemployment Equity Act – House Bill 4416 and Senate Bill 3286 – stalled in committee, but the bill’s union backers and its House sponsor say it could still advance in the final two weeks of the legislative session.

“The discussion we’re having now is how expensive it is,” House sponsor Rep. Marcus Evans, D-Chicago, said. “Is it a Maserati or a Camry? I think it’s a Camry.”

Evans said that, although HB 4416 has stalled, he plans to incorporate its language into an omnibus bill at the end of the session. Legislators commonly package multiple spending measures that are unlikely to pass on their own into a single bill they hope will pass because it contains other measures legislators support.

But the measure is hotly contested by school districts, who say the state should foot the bill rather than putting the onus on districts.

In a fiscal note added to HB 4416, the Illinois Department of Employment Security pulled data from when the law was changed in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic to estimate that it would cost between \$138 million and \$176 million

annually, with an additional \$3.6 million for implementation. Public schools, colleges, universities and not-for-profit academic institutions would bear approximately 93% of this cost, according to IDES.

What the legislation does

Employees with a “reasonable assurance” of returning to employment are typically excluded from collecting unemployment benefits. The bills would keep the language of reasonable assurance but exempt educational support staff from the requirement.

“Currently, non-instructional educational staff do not have access to unemployment benefits during the summer and other school breaks, leaving them without the ability to pay their bills at a time when the cost of living is on the rise,” said Sen. Ram Villalalam, D-Chicago, who is sponsoring the Senate bill.

The bills give paraprofessionals, bus drivers, secretaries, cooks and cafeteria workers, health care aides, safety and security staff, and other noninstructional public school employees a maximum of 47% of their weekly earnings for the 10 to 11 weeks school is not in session.

Supporters include union groups like the AFL-CIO, AFSCME Council 31, Illinois Education Association, Illinois Federation of Teachers, Chicago Teachers Union 1 and SEIU Local 73.

“It’s a matter of fairness,” said Alyssa Goodstein, communications director for the AFL-CIO. “Workers doing the exact same job in the private sector are eligible for benefits that the same worker in a public job is not.”

A study by the Illinois Association of Regional Superintendents for Schools found 2,755 paraprofessional vacancies for the 2023–2024 school year. The AFL-CIO said providing unemployment benefits to teachers assistants and aides will help provide stability to school districts that struggle to fill these positions.

Megan Accardo, 39, a paraprofessional in Grayslake, said she has seen many of her coworkers move to the private sector, where they receive higher pay and qualify for summer benefits.

“It pains me to see people come up to me at the end of the year and be like, ‘I love my job, but I gotta go. I can’t afford to stay here,’” she said. “I could leave and go do the same exact thing I’m doing in the private sector and get unemployment in the summer. We are losing people all the time.”

Cost and opposition

Illinois extended unemployment benefits to school support staff in 2020, with costs substantially offset by federal pandemic relief programs, which expired in September 2021.

Other states have considered similar legislation, but only Oregon and Minnesota have permanently extended unemployment benefits to school support staff. In 2023, the Minnesota Department of Education estimated that the actual cost of benefits given out constituted about one-third of the funding allocated by the state for school districts.

Using data from implementation of the Minnesota unemployment benefits, the Economic Policy Institute estimated that a similar bill would cost Illinois school districts \$56.3 million. This figure omits implementation costs and unemployment take-up by colleges and university employees, although these figures are likely to represent a relatively small percentage of the total compared to school districts.

However, a 2025 news release by the Minnesota School Boards Association pointed to a 25% increase in unemployment claims the year after the Minnesota Department of Education’s initial survey estimating costs. The news release also attributes an increase in late-summer resignations by paraprofessionals on the extension of unemployment benefits.

“This would become a permanent cost for school districts. That’s different than in Minnesota because they allocated funding for it,” said Sarah Miller, associate executive director of government relations at the Illinois Association of School Boards. “We’ve conveyed that there needs to be state funding.”

In the meantime, workers like Accardo and Taylor prepare for another summer without pay.

Accardo said her kids have never been on a real vacation, and she dreads telling them they probably will not be able to go on a trip this year either.

Taylor has already started budgeting, having learned with experience that she will not have much success trying to get a job over the summer since she said most employers want workers who can commit for more than a few months. She has resorted to taking out personal loans in the past instead.

Taylor said she cannot imagine a summer free of the anxieties caused by having no income.

“It would be so wonderful to not have to stress or anything. After 20 years, I would probably break down and cry,” she said. “Most people don’t understand. For all of my coworkers, that would mean so much. Most of them would probably just start crying.”

Economic News Briefs...

- **Market and Economic Highlights:**

- Stocks were led higher by the semiconductor industry which gained on strong demand for AI compute.
- Treasury yields were mostly higher in May.
- New Fed Chair Kevin Warsh will face elevated inflation at his first meeting in June.
- Job growth was stronger in April.
- Market expectations for an eventual settlement in the U.S.-Iran conflict moved oil prices lower.

Source: Bloomberg, FactSet

- **Strong First Quarter Earnings:** Companies reported strong first quarter earnings growth near 29%. While the Magnificent 7 reported the largest earnings growth (63%), the other 493 companies listed on the S&P 500 reported growth of over 17%. Earnings breadth was wide with the median S&P 500 company reporting earnings growth near 12%. Information Technology, Communication Services, Materials and Consumer Discretionary all reported earnings growth of over 40%. Stock gains were aided by the degree companies were able to beat market estimates, which was the largest amount since the first quarter of 2021. During earnings calls, management commentary continued to highlight a resilient consumer, but noted buyer caution, especially from lower income households. *Sources: Bloomberg, FactSet as of 5/31/26*

Taken from the ISDLAF+ Market Update May 2026 prepared by PMA Asset Management, LLC

DPS Business Office Briefs:

Countywide Sales Tax

The District again continues to see strong CFST revenues. The table below represents strong receipts for February 2026. The CFST receipts are three months in arrears, so the funds received in June represent the taxes paid by consumers in February. The \$161,000 received marks the first time in the past year, in which the payment from the previous year went down. February is traditionally one of the lowest months of the year and the amount decreased from FY 25 by \$3,200 or 1.9%. Also, it is important to remember that these funds cannot be spent on anything other than facilities improvement. The summary below outlines a summary of the receipts from FY 23 with a comparison of FY 25 vs. FY 26.

Countywide Sales Tax Revenues

	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>	Difference FY 25 v. 26
July	\$167,736.37	\$166,297.20	\$177,241.56	\$220,684.93	\$43,443.37
August	\$157,646.19	\$171,178.89	\$177,589.47	\$210,195.86	\$32,606.39
September	\$160,407.90	\$175,220.50	\$176,058.42	\$203,743.03	\$27,684.61
October	\$162,719.99	\$165,535.70	\$157,162.56	\$215,438.17	\$58,275.61
November	\$157,766.14	\$168,001.90	\$171,171.84	\$203,784.19	\$32,612.35
December	\$167,486.45	\$178,755.19	\$201,004.74	\$225,466.05	\$24,461.31
January	\$134,425.96	\$141,195.76	\$179,547.38	\$203,886.25	\$24,338.87
February	\$123,815.53	\$141,802.17	\$164,559.27	\$161,359.44	-\$3,199.83
March	\$154,850.14	\$165,591.32	\$187,252.74	\$0.00	\$0.00
April	\$159,801.14	\$168,718.21	\$198,100.75	\$0.00	\$0.00
May	\$182,291.57	\$195,620.51	\$219,783.67	\$0.00	\$0.00
June	<u>\$181,283.06</u>	<u>\$186,682.55</u>	<u>\$213,942.95</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>
	\$1,910,230.44	\$2,024,599.90	\$2,223,415.35	\$1,644,557.92	\$240,222.68

The next payment obligation for 2018A & 2019A Alternate Revenue Bonds will be in July 2026 and this will be an interest payment. The payment will be allocated out of CFST receipts on a monthly basis to meet the obligation. Then in January 2027, a principal and interest payment will be made on the bonds. In general, the obligation amount is \$90,000/month. Any amount above this amount represents opportunity for future facility improvements.

Bond/Debt Repayment: FY 27

Below is a summary of the outstanding debt (bond) obligations for the District. Each July the District makes an interest only payment and each January the District makes a principal and interest payment. In July interest payments will be made to the outstanding bonds totaling \$646,542. In January, the District will make payments of \$3,781,542 for principal and interest. The funds for these payments are generated from two different sources. The Alternate Revenue Bond payments are paid from monthly County Facility Sales Taxes and the General Obligation Bonds are paid from property tax revenues. The payment of the bonds will be part of the consent agenda in August 2026, but per the Spending Resolution approved in June 2026, the bond payments will be made in July 2026.

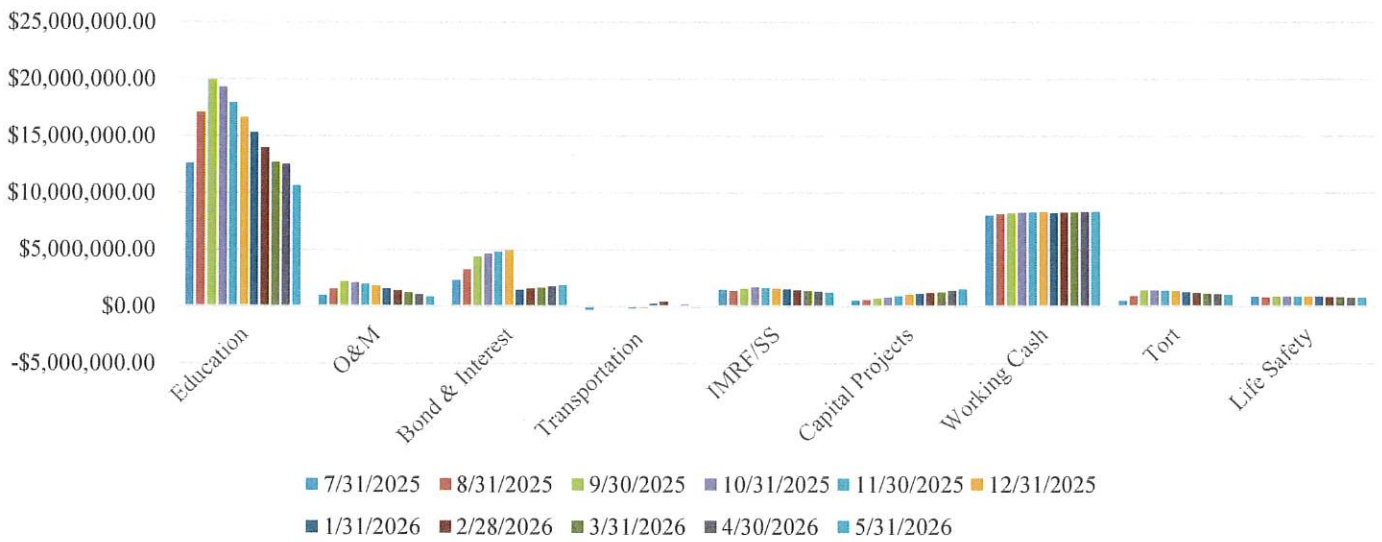
Summary of FY 27 Bond Payments:

<i>Bond</i>	<i>July 2026 Payment</i>	<i>January 2027 Payment</i>	<i>Payments FY 27</i>
GO Bond 2016 \$ 2,300,000	Interest Payment: \$ 12,300	Principal Payment: \$ 405,000 Interest Payment: \$ 12,300 Total: \$ 417,300	Total FY 27 Payment: \$ 429,600 Paid with Tax Levy Final Payment at the end of FY28
GO Bond 2017 \$ 21,390,000	Interest Payment: \$ 323,000	Principal Payment: \$ 910,000 Interest Payment: \$ 323,000 Total: \$ 1,233,000	Total FY 27 Payment: \$ 1,556,000 Paid with Tax Levy Final Payment at the end of FY37
GO Bond 2019B \$ 2,460,000	Interest Payment: \$ 18,200	Principal Payment: \$ 290,000 Interest Payment: \$ 18,200 Total: \$ 308,200	Total FY 27 Payment: \$ 326,400 Paid with Tax Levy Final Payment at the end of FY29
GO Bond 2025 \$ 4,500,000	Interest Payment: \$ 93,092	Principal Payment: \$ 790,000 Interest Payment: \$ 93,092 Total: \$ 883,092	Total FY 27 Payment: \$ 976,184 Paid with Tax Levy Final Payment at the end of FY29
Alternate Revenue Bonds GO Bond 2018A \$ 10,650,000	Interest Payment: \$ 140,850	Principal Payment: \$ 510,000 Interest Payment: \$ 140,850 Total: \$ 650,850	Total FY 27 Payment: \$ 791,700 Paid with CFST Final Payment at the end of FY38
Alternate Revenue Bonds GO Bond 2019A \$ 4,215,000	Interest Payment: \$ 59,100	Principal Payment: \$ 230,000 Interest Payment: \$ 59,100 Total: \$ 289,100	Total FY 27 Payment: \$ 348,200 Paid with CFST Final Payment at the end of FY38
Total Obligations	Interest: \$ 646,542	Principal: \$ 3,135,000 Interest: \$ 646,542 Total: \$ 3,781,542	Total Payment: \$ 4,428,084

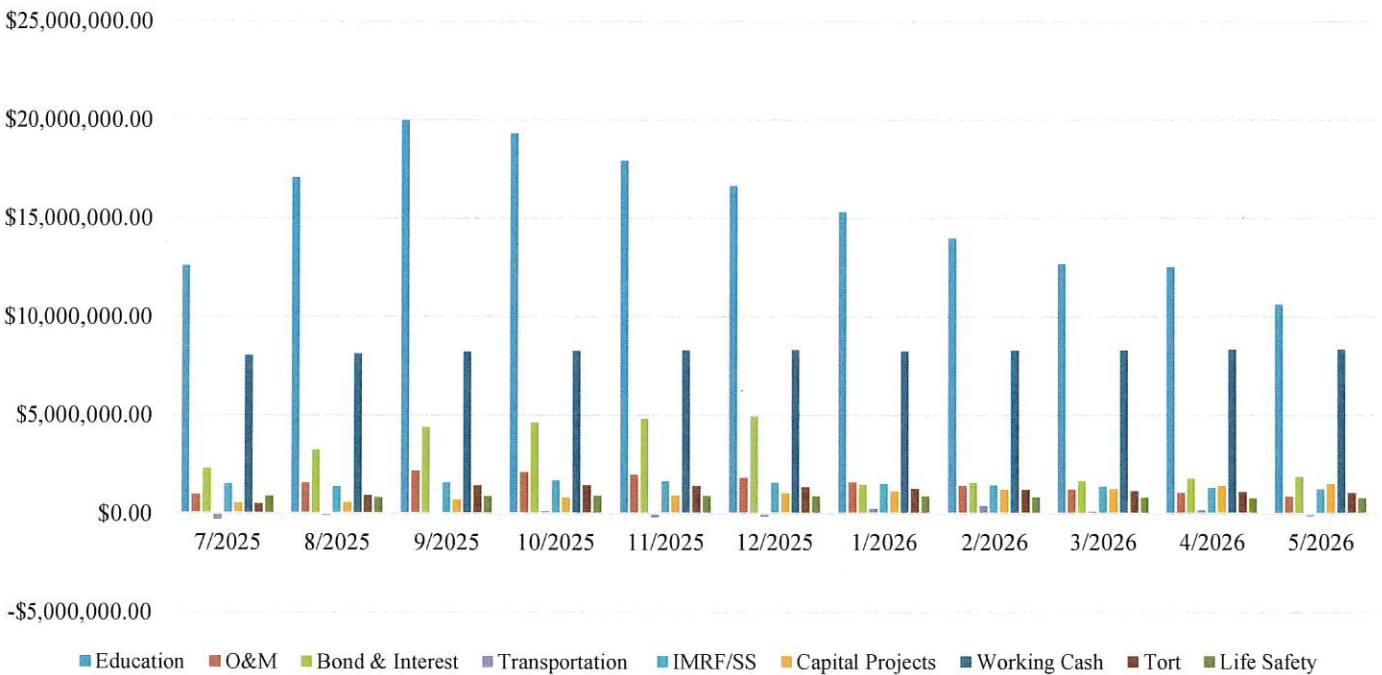
Treasurer’s Report – May 2026

In your Board Packet, you will find the Treasurer’s Reports for May 2026. The summary graphs represent FY 26 fund balances through May 2026. Balances for the funds for the first two quarters of each year reach their highest balances due to property tax revenue receipts. During the second half of the year, cash flow and revenue are traditionally low, while expenses for salaries and basic operations remain consistent throughout the year. This month resulted in a total decrease in fund balances of \$2.2 million and an operating fund balance decrease of only \$2.3 million. The Business Office will continue to monitor cash flow throughout the year.

FY 26 Fund Balances by Fund Monthly



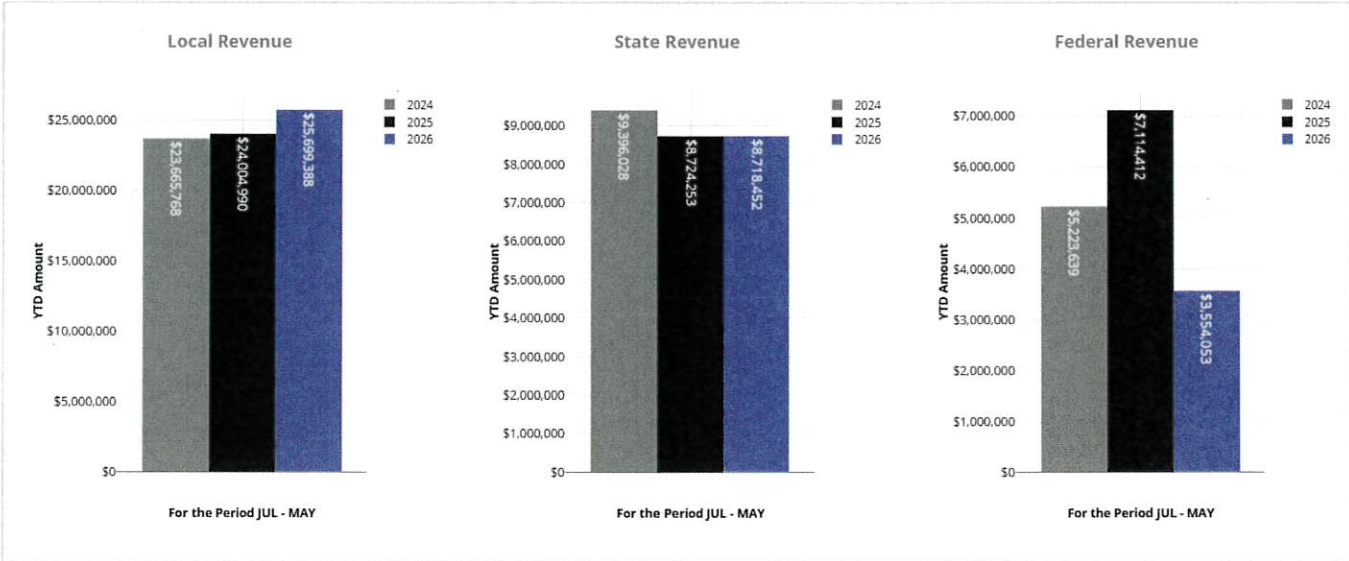
FY 26 Fund Balances - Treasurers Reports



Dixon USD 170
Year to Date Revenue Overview - Operating Funds*
May 2026



<p>Local Revenue</p> <p>\$25,699,388</p> <p>96.22% of Budget</p>	<p>State Revenue</p> <p>\$8,718,452</p> <p>89.08% of Budget</p>	<p>Federal Revenue</p> <p>\$3,554,053</p> <p>134.60% of Budget</p>
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	FY 2024 YTD Amount	FY 2025 YTD Amount	FY 2026 YTD Amount	FY 2026 Annual Budget	FY 2026 % YTD Budget
LOCAL REVENUE					
1100 Ad Valorem Taxes	\$17,604,747	\$19,408,591	\$21,085,547	\$22,259,000	94.73%
1200 Payments in Lieu of Taxes	\$4,343,343	\$2,880,026	\$2,817,080	\$2,940,000	95.82%
1500 Earnings on Investments	\$922,493	\$909,194	\$888,732	\$840,000	105.80%
1600 Food Service	\$35,645	\$35,942	\$22,924	\$35,000	65.50%
1900 Other Revenue from Local Sources	\$298,193	\$302,552	\$416,470	\$360,000	115.69%
ALL OTHER LOCAL REVENUE	\$461,346	\$468,684	\$468,636	\$274,000	171.03%
TOTAL LOCAL REVENUE	\$23,665,768	\$24,004,990	\$25,699,388	\$26,708,000	96.22%
STATE REVENUE					
3000 Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	\$6,288,366	\$6,414,703	\$6,570,029	\$7,215,000	91.06%
3100 Special Education	\$1,176,554	\$754,966	\$568,232	\$665,000	85.45%
3300 Bilingual Education	\$30,112	\$23,741	\$23,084	\$26,500	87.11%
3500 State Transportation Reimbursement	\$1,533,476	\$1,171,441	\$1,166,996	\$1,460,000	79.93%
ALL OTHER STATE REVENUE	\$367,519	\$359,402	\$390,111	\$421,000	92.66%
TOTAL STATE REVENUE	\$9,396,028	\$8,724,253	\$8,718,452	\$9,787,500	89.08%
TOTAL FEDERAL REVENUE	\$5,223,639	\$7,114,412	\$3,554,053	\$2,640,500	134.60%
TOTAL REVENUE	\$38,285,435	\$39,843,655	\$37,971,893	\$39,136,000	97.03%
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	\$0	\$4,443,750	\$0	\$0	0.00%
TOTAL REVENUE & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	\$38,285,435	\$44,287,405	\$37,971,893	\$39,136,000	97.03%

Revenue Insight:

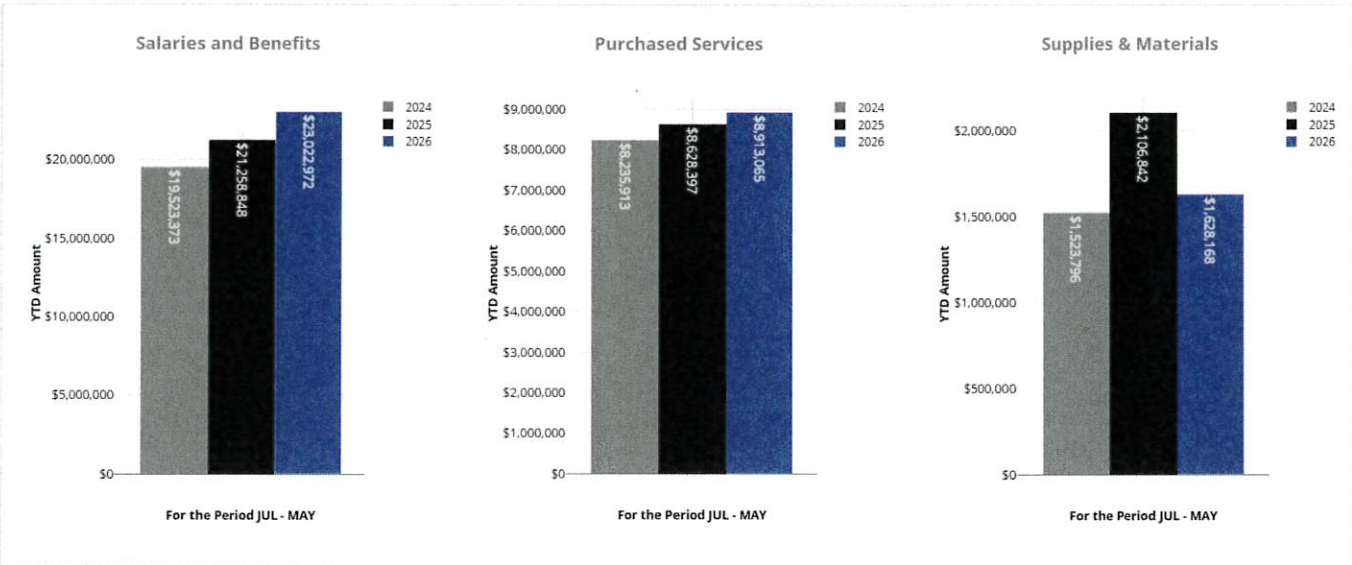
Operating Funds (excluding transfers) YTD revenues totaled \$37,971,893 through May 2026, which is -\$1,871,761 or -4.9% less than the amount received last year for this period. The YTD difference is driven by a decrease in 4000 Federal Sources of -\$3,560,360, an increase in 1000 Local Sources of \$1,694,399, and a decrease in 3000 State Sources of -\$5,800.

*Operating Funds = Educational, Operations & Maintenance, Transportation, Illinois Municipal Retirement & Social Security, Working Cash, Tort

Dixon USD 170
Year To Date Expense Overview - Operating Funds*
May 2026



Salaries and Benefits \$23,022,972 79.31% of Budget	Purchased Services \$8,913,065 104.07% of Budget	Supplies & Materials \$1,628,168 109.80% of Budget
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	FY 2024 YTD Amount	FY 2025 YTD Amount	FY 2026 YTD Amount	FY 2026 Annual Budget	FY 2026 % YTD Budget
SALARIES AND BENEFITS					
100 Salaries	\$13,084,528	\$14,341,480	\$15,074,977	\$19,942,100	75.59%
200 Benefits	\$6,438,845	\$6,917,368	\$7,947,995	\$9,087,600	87.46%
TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS	\$19,523,373	\$21,258,848	\$23,022,972	\$29,029,700	79.31%
OTHER EXPENSES					
300 Purchased Services	\$8,235,913	\$8,628,397	\$8,913,065	\$8,564,300	104.07%
400 Supplies & Materials	\$1,523,796	\$2,106,842	\$1,628,168	\$1,482,875	109.80%
500 Capital Outlay	\$677,043	\$2,441,978	\$330,648	\$315,000	104.97%
600 Other Objects	\$2,217,923	\$2,072,136	\$2,039,368	\$2,409,350	84.64%
700 Non-Capitalized Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
800 Termination Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	\$12,654,675	\$15,249,353	\$12,911,249	\$12,771,525	101.09%
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$32,178,048	\$36,508,201	\$35,934,221	\$41,801,225	85.96%
OTHER FINANCING USES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	0.00%
TOTAL EXPENSES & OTHER FINANCING USES	\$32,178,048	\$36,508,201	\$35,934,221	\$41,901,225	85.76%

Expense Insights:

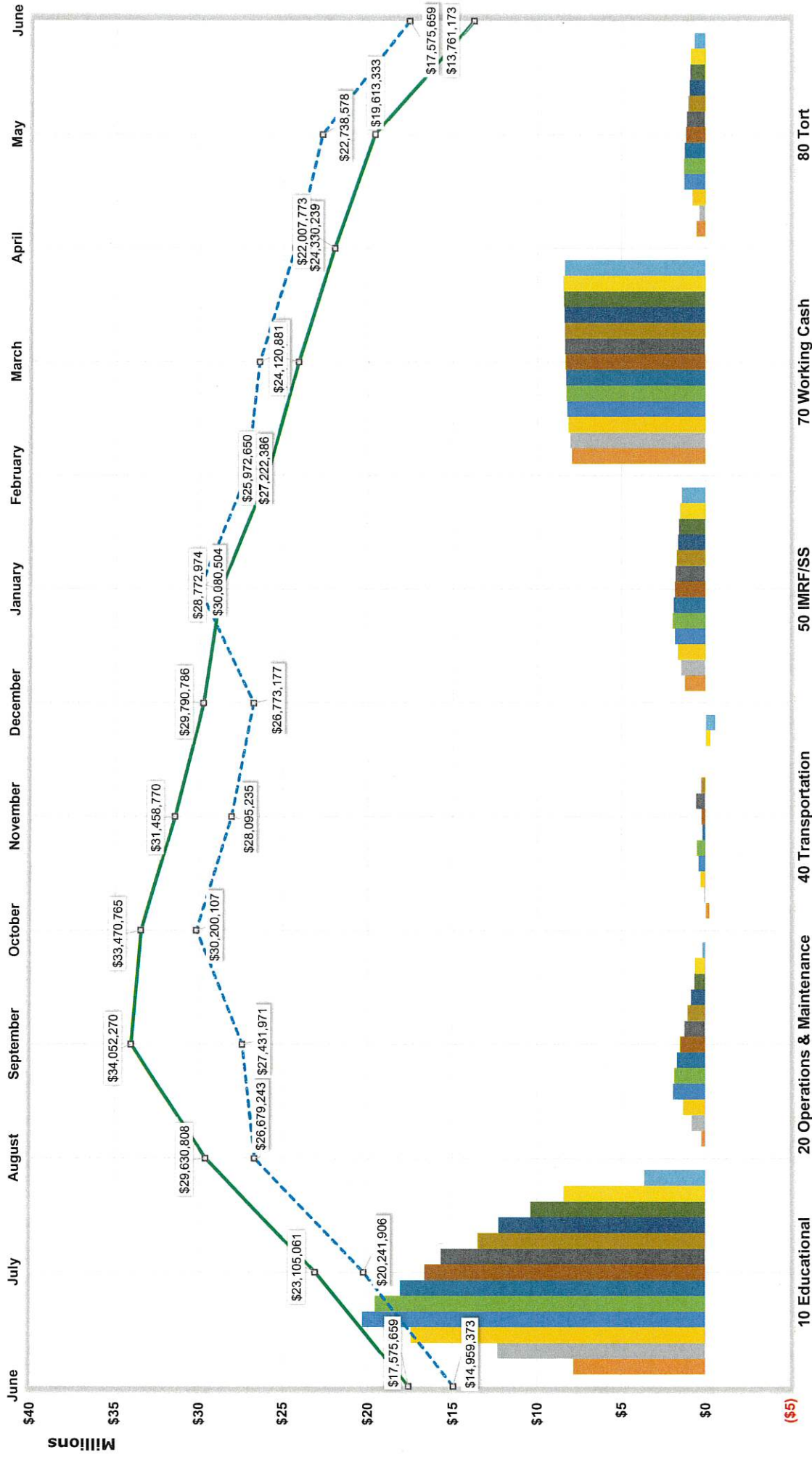
Operating Funds (excluding transfers) YTD expenses totaled \$35,934,220 through May 2026, which is -\$573,980 or -1.6% less than the amount spent last year for this period. The YTD difference is driven by a decrease in 500 Capital Outlay of -\$2,111,330, an increase in 200 Employee Benefits of \$1,030,627, and an increase in 100 Salaries of \$733,497.

*Operating Funds = Educational, Operations & Maintenance, Transportation, Illinois Municipal Retirement & Social Security, Working Cash, Tort

Month-End Fund Balances

For the Period Ending May 31, 2026

Educational | Operations and Maintenance | Transportation | IMRF/ISS | Working Cash | Tort



■ 2025-06
 ■ 2025-07
 ■ 2025-08
 ■ 2025-09
 ■ 2025-10
 ■ 2025-11
 ■ 2025-12
 ■ 2026-01
 ■ 2026-02
 ■ 2026-03
 ■ 2026-04
 ■ 2026-05
 ■ 2026-06
 ■ Prior Year
 ■ Current Year / Projected

■ 10 Educational
 ■ 20 Operations & Maintenance
 ■ 40 Transportation
 ■ 50 IMRF/ISS
 ■ 70 Working Cash
 ■ 80 Tort