



The Civic Federation

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THE CIVIC FEDERATION 2011 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

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The Civic Federation is an independent, non-partisan government research organization working to maximize the quality and cost-effectiveness of government services in the Chicago region and State of Illinois.

The Civic Federation is an independent, non-partisan government research organization founded in 1894 that works to maximize the quality and cost-effectiveness of government services in the Chicago region and State of Illinois. The Federation's membership includes business and professional leaders from a wide range of Chicago-area corporations, professional service firms and institutions.

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ENACT PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PENSION REFORMS

The State of Illinois has unfunded employee pension liabilities of over \$62 billion, and many local governments are straining under the growing cost of employee pensions.¹ The City of Chicago's Commission to Strengthen Chicago's Pension Funds concluded that the City's police and fire pension funds may run out of money within ten years.² The Civic Federation urges the General Assembly to pass legislation to reform the five State retirement systems as well as local government pension plans in order to ensure the financial viability of our state and local governments as well as the retirement security of state and local employees and retirees.

Public Act 96-0889, enacted in April 2010, creates a new tier of reduced benefits for many public employees hired on or after January 1, 2011. This Act was an important step toward comprehensive public pension reform in Illinois but more action is needed, as described below.

Benefit Reforms

Public Act 96-0889 made important changes to retirement benefits for many future public employees, including raising the retirement age, limiting the maximum pensionable salary, and reducing automatic cost of living adjustments for annuities. The Civic Federation has long advocated for many of these changes, which will make pensions more affordable in the future.

However, these reforms do not address the enormous unfunded liabilities already facing many pension funds. There remains a very real risk that if nothing more is done, some pension funds may run out of money to pay promised benefits to retirees.

The Civic Federation urges the General Assembly to enact further critical reforms to State and local government pension funds. It is imperative that our political leaders realize that the reforms implemented in Public Act 96-0889 do not *solve* Illinois' pension debacle. There is much more work to be done before public pensions in Illinois are made solvent and sustainable.

1) Extend Public Act 96-0889 Reforms to Police and Fire Pension Funds

The General Assembly should pass and the Governor should sign into law reforms to Chicago and downstate Police and Fire pension funds (which were excluded from P.A. 96-0889), including the creation of a second tier of reduced pension benefits for new hires.

2) Apply COLA Reforms to Judges and General Assembly Pensions

The Public Act 96-0889 reforms reducing automatic cost of living adjustments for future employee pensions to the lesser of 3% or ½ of inflation, calculated as simple interest, were not

¹ Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, "Report on the Financial Condition of the Illinois State Retirement Systems: Financial Condition as of June 30, 2009," p. 18.

² City of Chicago, "Final Report of the Commission to Strengthen Chicago's Pension Funds," April 30, 2010, p. 21. http://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/obm/supp_info/CSCP_Final_Report_Vols1-2.pdf last accessed October 12, 2010.

applied to the General Assembly or Judges' plans. There is no sound policy reason to exempt these groups from the COLA reforms.

3) Consider Reducing Benefits for Current Employees

The State of Illinois and local governments will continue to have difficulty funding the pension promises they have made to their employees unless they move to reduce non-vested pension benefits for current employees in future pension reform legislation. The recommendations made by the Civic Committee of the Commercial Club on this topic should be seriously considered before pension funds run out of money to pay promised benefits.³

4) Prohibit Benefit Enhancements Unless They Are Fully Funded, Will Expire in Five Years, and the Plan is Over 90% Funded

Benefit enhancements are a major source of increased liabilities for pension funds. Employee groups often advocate for benefit enhancements with the expectation that investment returns or tax increases will finance the enhancements. But years of enhancements have led to pension benefits that are now unaffordable for many governments and threaten to crowd out spending on public services.

The Civic Federation urges the General Assembly to **prohibit retirement benefit enhancements for any state or local government pension plan that is less than 90% funded.**

Any enhancements granted for a healthy fund (over 90% funded) **should only be permitted on a pay-as-you-go basis whereby employer and/or employee contributions are increased sufficiently to fully fund the enhancements.**

Public Act 94-0004, Illinois' 2005 pension reform law, requires that every new benefit increase made to one of the five state retirement systems must identify and provide for additional funding to fund the resulting annual accrued cost of the increase. The Act also requires that **any benefit increase expire after five years, subject to renewal.** The Civic Federation supports extending this reasonable control on benefit enhancements to the local public pension funds through a change in the state statutes governing these funds.

5) Require Publication of Cost-Benefit Studies for any Early Retirement Initiative Proposals

Early retirement programs are designed to reduce current payroll expenses by encouraging senior employees to retire early, but they often create substantial additional pension costs.

The Civic Federation recommends that the state and local governments be **required to conduct and publish comprehensive cost-benefit analyses before being permitted to implement early retirement programs** because these programs increase pension costs and effectively shift the price of government services from current taxpayers to future taxpayers.

³See Civic Committee reports at <http://www.civiccommittee.org/initiatives/StateFinance/index.html>.

6) *Reject Adding DROP Benefits*

The Civic Federation urges the General Assembly to **reject any proposals to offer Deferred Retirement Option Plans (DROP)** to state or local government employees as a means of retaining employees who have reached retirement age. These plans allow employees to accrue annuity payments while continuing to work for the employer. They constitute a pension benefit enhancement and create significant additional pension liabilities.

Contribution Reforms

Resolving the funding crisis facing state and local pension funds will require contribution reforms as well as benefit reforms.

1) *Require Employer and Employee Contributions to Relate to Funding Levels*

The employer contributions for eight major local government pension funds in the Chicago area are simply a multiple of past employee contributions, with no relationship to the funding status or actuarial liabilities of the plan. Most employee contributions are a fixed percentage of payroll.

The Civic Federation recommends that **employer and employee contributions for all funds be tied to actuarial liabilities and funded ratios, such that contributions are at levels consistent with the actuarially calculated annual required contribution (ARC).**

The Civic Federation believes that employees need to share in the rising costs of public pension plans and recommends that employer and employee contributions be restructured such that employees pay a proportion of required contributions, similar to the new structure of the CTA contributions. A **proportional relationship should be set** whereby, for example, the employer pays 50% and the employees pay 50% of the annual required contribution. Whether the proportion is 50%/50%, 60%/40%, or some other ratio, **it is critical that both parties pay a share of required contributions, and that those contributions relate to the fiscal health of the fund.**

2) *Tie Pension Obligation Bond Issuance to Pension Reforms*

The Civic Federation recommends that **no state or local government be permitted to issue pension obligation bonds unless comprehensive pension benefit reforms have first been enacted. Furthermore, all proceeds must be used to reduce unfunded liabilities, never to pay current employer contributions.**⁴ We supported the issuance of \$1.1 billion in pension obligation bonds for the Chicago Transit Authority because Public Act 95-0708 also required major benefit and contribution reforms. The Civic Federation does not support putting more

⁴ For example, only \$7.3 billion of the State of Illinois' \$10 billion pension obligation bond issuance in 2003 went toward reducing unfunded liabilities. Public Act 93-0002 specified that \$300 million be used to reimburse the State for part of its FY2003 pension contributions and \$1.86 billion be used to make the entire employer contribution for FY2004. The remaining \$522.7 million was for payment of fees, commissions, and interest related to the bonds. See Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, "Report on the 90% Funding Target of Public Act 88-0593," January 2006, p.31.

money into pension funds without fixing some of the underlying problems causing chronic underfunding.

3) Prohibit Funding Holidays and Borrowing for Employer Pension Contributions

Public Act 96-0889 reduced the Chicago Public Schools' required employer pension contribution for FY2011, FY2012 and FY2013 to an amount estimated to be equivalent to the normal cost.⁵ It also delayed the year that the pension fund must reach a 90% funded ratio from 2045 to 2060.

Prior to the passage of P.A. 96-0889, the CPS required contribution for FY2011 was calculated to be \$586.9 million, or almost double the FY2010 amount. P.A. 96-0889 reduced the District's required FY2011 contribution to \$187.0 million, which is \$120.5 million, or 39.2% less than the prior year contribution.⁶ In FY2014, the year when the reduced payment provision sunsets, the District's pension payment will increase to \$599.6 million, an increase of \$403.6 million over the scheduled FY2013 pension contribution. The three-year partial payment reprieve, while sparing the District additional pain in the upcoming fiscal year, will only intensify the District's enormous pension funding problem in outlying years.

The State of Illinois borrowed \$3.5 billion to make its FY2010 pension contributions and contemplated doing so again for FY2011. Pension holidays and borrowings both fail to deal with pensions as an ongoing operating cost and effectively push costs onto future taxpayers.

Governance Reform

The number and composition of pension boards of trustees should be changed in order to achieve economies of scale and to ensure that the trustees are well prepared for their role as fiduciaries of millions of dollars in invested assets.

1) Consolidate Local Pension Funds

The Civic Federation recommends that the General Assembly consolidate local pension funds. There are over 600 local pension funds in the state, each with its own governing board, most of which are police and fire funds for individual municipalities. While these funds may enjoy local control over investing and disability decisions, we believe that the **overall investment performance and administrative efficiency generated by economies of scale would greatly improve if funds were consolidated into a multi-employer fund like the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund.**

2) Reform Pension Boards of Trustees to Balance Stakeholder Interests, Safeguard Assets

The mission of a public pension fund board of trustees should be to ensure effective benefit administration and safeguard the fund's assets through prudent investment oversight.

⁵ "Normal cost" is an actuarially-calculated amount representing that portion of the present value of pension plan benefits and administrative expenses which is allocated to a given valuation year.

⁶ Actuarial projection by Goldstein & Associates for Kevin Huber, Executive Director of the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago, March 31, 2010.

Unfortunately, many pension boards also act as advocates on behalf of fund members, lobbying for benefit enhancements that ultimately increase the funds' liabilities.

As outlined in the Civic Federation's *Recommendations to Reform Pension Boards of Trustees Composition in Illinois*, the membership of most Illinois public pension boards does not reflect a balance of interests. The employer, employees, retirees, and taxpayers all have a stake in the management of the fund. Furthermore, we are concerned that not all pension board members have adequate financial knowledge or training for their role in setting policies and overseeing millions of dollars of investments. We urge the General Assembly to undertake state and local pension governance reform that will:

- **Balance employee and management representation so that employees and retirees do not hold the majority of seats;**
- **Develop a tripartite structure that includes independent citizen representation on pension boards; and**
- **Include financial experts on pension boards and require financial training for non-experts.**

We commend **Representative Elaine Nekritz** (D-Northbrook) for introducing these reforms in House Bill 3400 in February 2007 and we ask the 97th General Assembly to consider them again.

Financial Reporting and Disclosure Recommendations

The minimal reporting currently required of pension funds by Illinois state statutes does not give citizens or other interested observers a complete picture of what the public pension situation means for future taxpayers and future budgets.

1) Require Reporting of Basic Projections

The Civic Federation believes that the state pension code should be amended to **require state and local pension funds to report four basic measures of fiscal health**. These are measures that can easily be calculated by the funds' actuaries and included in their actuarial reports. They should also be published for public access on the state Department of Financial Regulation's Division of Insurance website:

- 1) Projected funded ratios for the next 30 years;
- 2) Projected unfunded liabilities for the next 30 years;
- 3) Projected required employer contributions for the next 30 years; and
- 4) Projected date of insolvency (the year when the pension fund is projected to run out of money to pay retiree benefits).

These measures should be calculated and reported two ways: first according to current state laws governing employer contributions to the funds (i.e., under the current state funding policy), and second under a state funding policy equal to normal cost plus a closed 30-year amortization of the unfunded liability (i.e., what it would take to reach 100% funded in 30 years). Actuarial assumptions for such factors as wage increases, turnover, and investment return will differ among the funds, so the measurements should also include a disclosure of all underlying actuarial assumptions and methods.

2) Require Benefit Enhancement Reporting

The Civic Federation recommends that all pension funds be **required to describe any benefit enhancements granted in a given year in their annual financial reports and to calculate the effects of those enhancements on the fund's total liabilities**. Taxpayers deserve to know the costs of benefit enhancements.

REQUIRE THE STATE OF ILLINOIS TO DEVELOP, PUBLISH, AND IMPLEMENT A CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The State of Illinois needs to make major capital improvements to its infrastructure in order to promote the state's economic vitality. However, the State has failed to prepare and publicly disclose a comprehensive multi-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that prioritizes projects based on objective criteria. The General Assembly approved a \$31 billion capital spending plan in 2009 despite the absence of a CIP. The Civic Federation strongly believes that the public deserves serious evaluation of how State money will be used and prioritized **before**, not after, the funds are appropriated.

The Civic Federation agrees with the National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting that **all governments should develop a five-year capital improvement plan (CIP) that identifies priorities, provides a timeline for completing projects, and identifies funding sources for projects**. The CIP should be updated annually and have formal approval by the governing body.⁷ A formal capital improvement plan includes the following information:

- A five-year summary list of projects, expenditures per project, and funding sources per project;
- Information about the impact of capital spending on the annual operating budget for each project;
- Brief narrative descriptions of individual projects, including the purpose, need, history, and current status of each project; and
- The time frame for fulfilling capital projects and priorities.

Above all, the capital improvement plan should be predicated on a publicly disclosed needs assessment and prioritization process. In addition, the CIP should be made publicly available for review by elected officials and citizens. It should be published in the budget or as a separate document. The CIP should be also made available on the government's website. The Civic Federation urges the General Assembly to pass legislation requiring the State to develop, publish, and implement a Capital Improvement Plan that is regularly updated and is actively used in the State's planning and budgeting processes.

A good CIP model for the State of Illinois to follow is the State of North Carolina's Capital Improvement Plan. North Carolina passed a law in 1997 requiring the preparation and publication of a CIP that is fully integrated with State financial planning and debt management processes. It includes:

⁷ National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting. Recommended Practice 9.6: Develop a Capital Improvement Plan.

- An inventory of facilities owned by State agencies;
- Criteria used to evaluate capital improvement needs;
- A 6-year Capital Improvement needs inventory; and
- A 6-year CIP.

The plan is submitted to the North Carolina legislature every 2 years.⁸

CREATE A NEW GOVERNING BOARD FOR THE COOK COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT

The Civic Federation commends **Senator Don Harmon** (D-Oak Park) and **Representative Elaine Nekritz** (D-Northbrook) for their leadership in sponsoring legislation to create a separate governing board for the Cook County Forest Preserve District. We urge the 97th General Assembly to pass **Senate Bill 176** and **House Bill 4559**.

On March 17, 2008, The Civic Federation and Friends of the Forest Preserves published a report calling for the removal of the beleaguered Cook County Forest Preserves from the control of the Cook County Board of Commissioners.⁹ The report found that the County's dual board structure whereby the Cook County Board of Commissioners also serve as Forest Preserve District Commissioners creates an inherent conflict of interest and inhibits proper oversight of the Forest Preserves of Cook County.

The Federation and Friends of the Forest Preserves are calling for a new, separate forest preserve board with members that are elected in a **non-partisan election** with a **board president elected among and by the members** of the forest preserve board. A separate board will allow voters to elect Commissioners on the basis of candidates' positions, credentials, experience and interest in the forest preserves.

Currently the Forest Preserve District of Cook County is organized as a separate local government with independent property tax authority, but it shares a board of commissioners with Cook County government. This structure has created an **inherent conflict of interest** for the Commissioners, who have not effectively separated the interests of Cook County and the Forest Preserve District. Many of the current Commissioners have shown a keen interest in promoting economic development and other uses of District property that conflict with the District's core mission to preserve natural land. The Commissioners have frequently placed themselves in the irreconcilable position of choosing Cook County's mission over the forest preserves' needs. The Civic Federation and Friends of the Forest Preserves' report documents many such instances where the County's needs trumped the interests of the forest preserves, including the transfer of \$13.3 million in District capital funds to the County in 2007 to help alleviate the County's budget deficit.

⁸ North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management. *North Carolina Capital Improvement Program: Implementation of the Capital Improvement Planning Act*. Six Year Summary FY2007-FY2013. April 2007.

⁹ The Civic Federation and Friends of the Forest Preserves, "Forest Preserve District of Cook County: A Call for a Separate Board of Commissioners," Chicago: March 17, 2008. http://www.civicfed.org/articles/civicfed_269.pdf

The report found that the County and District's "double-duty" Commissioners spend the vast majority of their time dealing with County issues. These weighty concerns leave little time for the Commissioners to focus on the forest preserves. Commissioners meet far less frequently to discuss Forest Preserve District matters than they do to discuss County matters and provide **less comprehensive oversight**. A separate board of commissioners would be able to focus their attention fully on the forest preserves. At the same time, the County would benefit from having the undivided attention of its Commissioners on pressing financial, health and public safety issues.

The report's findings have led the Civic Federation and the Friends of the Forest Preserves to the unanimous conclusion that **the District has suffered from financial and land management problems because of the conflicts of interest and lack of oversight created by the dual board structure.**

DISSOLVE THE ILLINOIS INTERNATIONAL PORT DISTRICT

The Civic Federation commends **Senator Dan Kotowski** (D-Park Ridge) for introducing **Senate Bill 329**, a bill that would dissolve the Illinois International Port District and transfer its assets and responsibilities to the City of Chicago. The Civic Federation's June 30, 2008 research report on the Port District found that it had shifted its primary focus from port operations to the management of a golf course.¹⁰ The golf course brings in over half of the District's annual revenue, but there is no evidence that those revenues have been reinvested to improve port facilities or promote commerce. Because **the District is failing to fulfill its principal mission, the Civic Federation calls upon the Illinois General Assembly and Governor to dissolve it.**

The Civic Federation analyzed the Illinois International Port District's finances and activities and contrasted them with five comparable ports along the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Seaway. As a result of this investigation, the Federation is concerned that the District appears to be focused on golf rather than shipping and port operations. Harborside International Golf Center is the Port District's only major construction project since 1981. In contrast, the Federation found that none of the five other ports in the study focus their operations predominantly on recreational activities or entertainment facilities. Port authorities in the other cities derive most of their revenues from activities associated with the normal operations of a port, such as leases, rentals, contracts, and grants.

Of additional concern to the Civic Federation is the fact that the District seriously lacks transparency and openness to the public when compared to other ports and governments. The Civic Federation found that the District did not make information about its finances, Board members, or Board meetings publicly available on its website.¹¹

Due to these serious concerns, the Civic Federation calls for the dissolution of the Illinois International Port District. The Federation's report recommends that the City of Chicago assume control of port operations because the City has a clear stake in turning the Port of Chicago into a

¹⁰ The Civic Federation, "A Call for the Dissolution and Restructuring of the Illinois International Port District," Chicago: June 30, 2008. http://www.civicfed.org/articles/civicfed_273.pdf

¹¹ The Port District has subsequently published Board meeting minutes on its website.

more vibrant center of maritime commerce and regional economic and industrial development. By reassuming the control of port lands it gave up over fifty years ago, the City of Chicago could provide access to greater financial resources and professional staff that would benefit the port and its mission. After the District has been dissolved, the City of Chicago should consider transferring the District's open lands to the Forest Preserve District of Cook County and its golf courses to the Chicago Park District.

REINSTATE MEANS-TESTED TRANSIT DISCOUNTS FOR SENIORS

The Civic Federation supports the efforts of **Representative Suzanne Bassi** (R-Palatine) and **Senate Minority Leader Christine Radogno** (R-Lemont) to limit the free transit rides currently provided to all residents over age 65 to only those seniors who meet the State's low income guidelines (**House Bill 4654, Senate Bill 2229**). Governor Blagojevich had introduced the provision allowing all seniors to ride free, regardless of need, as part of the negotiations over a major Chicago Transit Authority reform bill passed in January 2008. House Bill 4654 passed the Illinois House in February 2010 but was not called for a vote in the Senate.

According to a study commissioned by the Regional Transportation Authority, the annualized loss from the *Seniors Ride Free* program for 2009 across the three service boards will range between \$25.1 million and \$76.3 million.¹² The same study projects that the senior population for the Chicago region will double between 2000 and 2030, thereby increasing the annual revenue losses for the program to a range of between \$58.8 million and \$172.7 million, assuming no increase in fares, by 2030.

The across-the-board grant of free rides to seniors, regardless of income, was unfortunate and ill-considered. **There is no sound public policy reason to provide free rides for affluent seniors who are able to pay and help defray the cost of providing public transit.** Consequently, we call on the Illinois General Assembly to repeal the free rides for seniors program and substitute a program that is limited to low income seniors, thereby providing responsible relief to those who truly need it.

REQUIRE ALL COUNTIES TO HOLD BUDGET HEARINGS

The Civic Federation urges the General Assembly to **require that all counties hold at least one public hearing prior to approving the annual budget.** Currently, state statutes require Cook County, municipalities with over 500,000 residents, and school districts residing in these cities to hold public hearings prior to passage of the budget (see Cook County Appropriations, 55 ILCS 5/6-24; Municipal Code – Budget hearing, 65 ILCS 5/8-2-6; School Code, 105 ILCS 5/34-46). We believe that all counties should hold public budget hearings as a matter of transparent and open governance.

¹² Joseph DiJohn, et al. *Analysis of the RTA Seniors and People with Disabilities Ride Free Programs- Review Draft*. September 2009.

REQUIRE LARGE COUNTIES TO PRODUCE TIMELY ANNUAL FINANCIAL AUDITS

State law requires counties with a population over 10,000 but under 500,000 to produce audited financial statements within six months of the close of the fiscal year and submit a financial report to the State Comptroller (55 ILCS 5/6-31003). The state's four largest counties, Cook, DuPage, Lake, and Will, are effectively exempted from these audit requirements. **The Civic Federation urges the General Assembly to amend 55 ILCS 5/6-31003 and eliminate this exemption.** There is no sound public policy reason for exempting large counties from producing timely annual audits and submitting financial reports to the State Comptroller. Delays in releasing county audited financial statements diminish accountability because the public cannot access important financial information needed to assess the government's financial condition in a timely fashion.

REQUIRE SCHOOL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY REFORMS

In March 2007, The Civic Federation reviewed Illinois school district financial management and accountability oversight structures and procedures for the Accountable Schools Task Force of the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus. The Federation's report also identified best practices and recommended practices in financial management and accountability from national organizations and governments across the nation. In addition, the Civic Federation offered several policy recommendations regarding **steps Illinois should take to ensure greater financial accountability from its school districts by adopting features of the best practices and recommended practices that are most applicable to the financial management of school districts.**

We commend **Representative Lou Lang** (D-Skokie) for introducing these reforms in **House Bill 4194** in December 2007 and we ask the 97th General Assembly to consider the following school financial management accountability reforms:

Budgeting

a) Budget Format

Executive Summary: Require a "plain English" executive summary of the budget that includes:

1. School district major goals and objectives
2. A discussion of major financial factors and trends affecting the budget such as changes in revenues, enrollment, and debt
3. A description of the budget process
4. An overview of revenues and expenditures for all funds
5. An explanation of significant financial and demographic trends
6. Budget forecast for 3-5 years in the future
7. Student enrollment trends, including a future forecast
8. The number of personnel by type as well as a discussion of personnel changes
9. Changes in debt burden
10. Relevant performance statistics

Full Budget

1. An organizational chart

2. Formal Financial Policies
3. Long Term Financial Plan or a summary of the LTFP
4. Capital Improvement Plan or a summary of the CIP

b) Evaluation

1. Require performance measures for support service functions and programs such as facilities management, food service, administration, etc.

c) Disclosure

1. The Executive Summary should be made publicly available on the internet.
2. At least ten working days should be allowed for public review of the budget prior to the public hearing.
3. The school district Board should be provided with monthly financial reports that summarize financial operations and financial condition in an easy to understand format.

Internal Controls

1. Create a strong internal auditor function.
2. Implement more rigorous external audit requirements.
3. Require school district audit committees.
4. The Illinois State Board of Education should develop a comprehensive set of internal procedures for adoption by school districts.
5. School districts should submit formal, written internal control policies to ISBE.

Planning Formal Financial Policies, Long Term Financial Planning, Capital Improvement Plan

a) Formal Financial Policies

1. School districts should be required to adopt formal financial policies in the following policy areas:
 - Debt Capacity, Issuance, and Management
 - Capital Asset Management
 - Reserve or Stabilization Funds
 - Requiring Periodic Budget to Actual Comparison Reports
 - Fees and Charges
 - The Use of One-Time Revenues
 - Risk Management
 - Purchasing
 - Vehicle Acquisition and Maintenance
2. Require formal approval of the financial policies by school district Board.
3. Make the formal financial policies publicly available in budgets and other documents.

b) Long Term Financial Planning

1. Develop a formal long term financial plan that is updated annually.
2. Include multi-year forecasts of revenues, expenditures and debt in the LTFP. The forecasts should extend over at least a three year period.

3. Make the long term financial plan publicly available by publishing it in the budget or as a separate document and on the government's website. The forecasts that are the foundation of the plan should be available to participants in the budget process before budgetary decisions are made.
4. Provide opportunities for stakeholder input into long term financial planning process.
5. Require annual formal approval of the LTFP by school district Board.

c) Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

1. Develop a formal five-year Capital Improvement Plan that is updated annually.
2. Require that Capital Improvement Plans include:
 - A five-year summary list of projects and expenditures per project as well as funding sources per project
 - Information about the impact of capital spending on the annual operating budget for each project.
 - Brief narrative descriptions of individual projects, including the purpose, need, history, and current status of each project.
 - The time frame for fulfilling capital projects and priorities.
3. Require that Capital Improvement Plans be made available on the school district's website at least ten working days prior to a public hearing.
4. Each school district should hold a public hearing on the Capital Improvement Plan with opportunities for citizens to present commentary.
5. School district Capital Improvement Plans should be formally adopted by school district Boards.

Financial Management Training for School Board Members

1. The State of Illinois should require all school board members to complete at least six hours of training on their financial oversight, accountability, and fiduciary responsibilities.
2. The training must be completed within a year of their election and could be provided by an Illinois State Board of Education-approved trainer.

Financial Management Accountability Oversight

1. An Office of State School District Financial Management Accountability within the Illinois State Board of Education should be created to monitor progress made by school districts in meeting the statutory requirements of approved reforms.
2. School districts failing to meet approved financial management reform standards within a reasonable, specified timetable would be placed under the direct oversight of the Office of State School District Financial Management Accountability.
3. School districts placed under state supervision would be required to develop a 3-year improvement plan to meet the reform standards.

ISBE would withhold funds from school districts failing to fulfill State financial management accountability requirements and would be empowered to remove and replace non-complying financial management administrators.

REQUIRE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO REPORT ALL RECEIPTS FROM OUTSIDE FUNDING SOURCES TO THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Public schools are permitted to raise revenues from non-public sources through fundraisers, grants, and donations. However, the schools are not required to report these revenues to their school districts. This makes it difficult to measure the total financial resources available to public schools. The Civic Federation recommends that schools be required to report all receipts from outside funding sources to their school districts.

AUTHORIZE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES TO ESTABLISH TRUST FUNDS FOR THE ADVANCE FUNDING OF RETIREE HEALTH CARE

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 45 required state and local governments to report liabilities for Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB), namely retiree health insurance, beginning with their fiscal year 2008 financial statements. Although most governments and pension plans currently fund OPEB on a pay-as-you-go basis, the substantial size of the liabilities reported may lead some to establish trust funds in order to pre-fund their obligations.

The Civic Federation was pleased to support the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's proposal to establish a trust fund for retiree health care. Public Act 95-0394, enacted in August 2007, created such a fund for the District. The Civic Federation urges the General Assembly to pass legislation **enabling other entities to create irrevocable trusts for the prudent pre-funding of retiree health insurance obligations.**