## COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

## PENSION IMPACT NOTE

## 97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BILL NO: SB 2059

March 1, 2011

SPONSOR (S): Raoul

SYSTEM(S): Chicago Police

FISCAL IMPACT: The Chicago Police Pension Fund's actuary performed a cost study on extending the 3% annual increase to police officers born before Jan. 1, 1960. The cost study was performed in October of 2009, and the actuary assumed that those police officers born after Jan. 1, 1960 would receive a 1.5% simple COLA starting at age 60, with a maximum increase of 30%. The actuary did not assume that active police officers would contribute an additional 1% of salary in exchange for the enhanced COLA, which SB 2059 does require. One other significant difference between the cost study and SB 2059 is that the bill extends the 3% increase to *all* currently active police officers born after Jan. 1, 1955. The cost study did not contemplate the decreased COLA amount for newly-hired police officers contained in this bill.

	Before	After	Effect of
Fiscal Impact	Change	Change	Change
Normal Cost	\$180,490,000	\$183,716,000	\$3,226,000
Accrued Lability	\$8,773,263,000	\$8,876,585,000	\$103,322,000
Payroll	\$1,023,581,000	\$1,023,581,000	\$0

<u>SUBJECT MATTER</u>: SB 2059 amends the Chicago Police Article of the Pension Code to extend the 3% annual increase to those police officers born on or after Jan. 1, 1955. The bill also changes annual increases for newly-hired officers to 3% or one-half the annual increase in the Consumer Price Index, whichever is less. The bill also deletes the 66 2/3% survivor's annuity for policemen hired after Jan. 1, 2011 that was implemented by P.A. 96-1495, the Police and Fire Pension Reform Act of 2010.

FISCAL IMPACT: The Chicago Police Pension Fund's actuary performed a cost study on extending the 3% annual increase to police officers born before Jan. 1, 1960. The cost study was performed in October of 2009, and the actuary assumed that those police officers born after Jan. 1, 1960 would receive a 1.5% simple COLA starting at age 60, with a maximum increase of 30%. The actuary did not assume that active police officers would contribute an additional 1% of salary in exchange for the enhanced COLA, which SB 2059 does require. One other significant difference between the cost study and SB 2059 is that the bill extends the 3% increase to *all* currently active police officers born after Jan. 1, 1955. The cost study did not contemplate the decreased COLA amount for newly-hired police officers contained in this bill.

	Before	After	Effect of
Fiscal Impact	Change	Change	Change
Normal Cost	\$180,490,000	\$183,716,000	\$3,226,000
Accrued Lability	\$8,773,263,000	\$8,876,585,000	\$103,322,000
Payroll	\$1,023,581,000	\$1,023,581,000	\$0

<u>COMMENT</u>: Currently, annuitants of the Chicago Police Pension Fund who were born before Jan. 1, 1955 receive automatic annual increases of 3% with no limit. These increases are not compounded. Those annuitants who were born after Jan. 1, 1955 receive non-compounded annual increases of 1.5%, subject to a 30% maximum (hence, after 15 years of retirement, no annual increase is payable). SB 2059 extends the 3% annual increase to those police officers born on or after Jan. 1, 1955.

P.A. 96-1495, the Downstate and Chicago police and fire pension reform bill, became effective on December 30<sup>th</sup>, 2010. The Act changed the annual increase for new members of Downstate police and fire pension funds to 3% or one-half the annual increase in the Consumer Price Index, whichever is less. Pursuant to the Act, the increases for Downstate police and fire members who begin service after Jan. 1, 2011 are not compounded. SB 2059 extends this same annual increase to members of the Chicago Police Pension Fund who begin service on or after the effective date of this Act.

DH:dkb LRB097 10214 JDS 50410 b