



# THE DISSOLUTION OF THE EVANSTON TOWNSHIP CITY OF EVANSTON, IL

## August 1, 2016

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

- Evanston, IL is a full-service city of roughly 75,000 residents, located 12 miles north of downtown Chicago.
- Evanston previously had two forms of government:
  1. City (Council-manager)
  2. Township
- Evanston was one of 20 “coterminous” Illinois townships, meaning that the City and Township shared borders and were each responsible for providing services to residents through separate tax levies.
- Evanston was unique among coterminous Illinois townships, in that the City and Township had the same governing body.
- Beginning in 2010, residents and elected officials began active discussion on dissolving the Township and absorbing its functions into the City.
- On March 20, 2012, Evanston voters approved an advisory referendum to dissolve the Township into the City.
- In 2013, City staff and elected officials worked with State representatives to sponsor legislation to modify the Illinois Township Code to allow Evanston to dissolve its township through a binding referendum.
- On March 18, 2014, Evanston voters approved a binding referendum to dissolve the Township into the City. On May 1, 2014, the City assumed the Township’s functions.
- A structural and operational reorganization ensued shortly after the dissolution. As a result, offered services were expanded, service delivery was improved, and several cost-saving measures were realized.
- A fiscal analysis of the Township’s final year of operation compared with the first year the City of Evanston assumed functions (fiscal year 2015) showed a total cost savings of \$779,668.
- The City continues to work to find other ways of improving efficiency related to the delivery of the Township’s former functions.

## WHY DID EVANSTON DISSOLVE ITS TOWNSHIP?

- Residents and elected officials believed that one unit of municipal government could adequately provide the services offered by two units of municipal government, more so because both units were coterminous and had the same governing body.
- Residents and elected officials believed the City possessed the necessary resources and infrastructure to streamline services and improve service delivery.
- Of the three State-mandated services for townships, the Evanston Township only offered one.

### **These services are:**

1. General assistance (provided by Township)
2. Property assessment (provided by Cook County, although the Township provided advisory services)
3. Road and bridge maintenance (provided by the City and the Illinois Department of Transportation)

## HOW DID EVANSTON DISSOLVE ITS TOWNSHIP?

- From 2010 to 2014, elected officials held numerous meetings to hear public comment and discuss a variety of issues related to a potential Township dissolution.
- Elected officials directed staff to perform various analyses of Township services, the City's ability to offer those services, and statutes related to dissolving the Township.
- On December 5, 2011, the City Council adopted Resolution 4T-R-11 to include a non-binding advisory referendum on the March 20, 2012 General Election ballot; voters approved the advisory referendum.
- Staff and elected officials worked with Illinois State Senator Daniel Biss to sponsor Public Act 098-0127, which added Article 27 to the Illinois Township Code entitled "Discontinuance of Township Organization within Coterminous Municipality."
- On October 28, 2013, the City Council adopted Resolution 105-0-13 to include a binding referendum to be placed on the March 18, 2014 General Election ballot with the single question: "Shall the township organization be discontinued and abolished in Evanston Township?"; voters approved the binding referendum.
- On May 1, 2014, the City assumed the Township's functions. The City's Health and Human Services Department was directed by the City Manager to assume the function of General Assistance with property assessment assistance being assigned to the Administrative Services Department.

## WHAT WERE THE BENEFITS OF ABSORBING TOWNSHIP FUNCTIONS INTO THE CITY?

- Improved service levels and delivery
- Eliminated duplicative services
- Achieved cost savings
- Allowed for improved service coordination with other units of government
- Expanded partnerships with community organizations
- Reduced the number of tax-levying units of government for Evanston residents

## DISSOLUTION OF THE EVANSTON TOWNSHIP CITY OF EVANSTON, IL

August 1, 2016

### BACKGROUND:

#### TOWNSHIPS

During early American history, two models of local government grew in prominence: one characterized by larger geographic units with extensive governmental authority and another characterized by smaller governmental units with a stronger sense of local government autonomy (i.e. township). The township served as a general-purpose government and was common in areas with large populations of New England colonizers. As the nation grew in population, the township form made its way to other regions and states. Local government units began to settle upon their respective duties, with few instances of overlap, and performed the functions of levying taxes and providing communities with law enforcement, roads, schools, and elections (Hamilton, 2008).

In Illinois, township governments originated through the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which authorized the governor of the Northwest Territory to establish counties and townships. The Illinois State Legislature's Act of 1849 further allowed counties to establish townships through voter-approved referendums. During the following year, 24 counties established townships, with the majority of counties in the state following suit by the turn of the century. Townships remained highly prominent in the Midwest, as well as in states located in New England and the Central Atlantic region (Hamilton, 2008).

## HISTORY OF EVANSTON

The history of Evanston can be traced back to 1850 with the Town of Ridgeville, of which Evanston was a part. In 1857, the Town changed its name to Evanston Township, and annexed portions of Niles Township, Archange Reservation, and Township 42 (New Trier). Evanston existed under a loose form of township government until 1863 when residents voted to incorporate as a town. The townsmen then organized under the 1869 Act for Cities and Villages to make Evanston a village in 1872. In 1874, North Evanston petitioned for annexation and was voted into the Village (Reeling, 1928).

In 1877, the territory in the Village of Evanston was changed to a township, reverting back to the previous name of Ridgeville. The boundaries of the Township and Village became identical through the consolidation of both units of government. Simultaneously, the new township annexed the southern part of New Trier Township and a northeast corner of Niles Township (Reeling, 1928). As with other Illinois townships, Evanston served as a general-purpose government allowed by the State to offer certain services. The Illinois Township Act of 1874, and its later amendments, had specified the key functions of townships to be general assistance, property assessment, and road and bridge maintenance, as well as services similar to those provided at the county-level to unincorporated areas (Hamilton, 2008).

With an additional annexation of the Village of South Evanston in 1892, residents voted to incorporate as a city. The City of Evanston held its first election on April 29, 1892, dividing the territory into seven wards to represent all of its 15,967 residents (Reeling, 1928). A surge in growth following the conclusion of the Civil War spurred the establishment of numerous City-backed services: municipal water works, public library, historical society, telephone system, high school, lighthouse, and fire department. The strength of Evanston's independence persevered over time, rejecting three annexation attempts by Chicago.

Presently, the City of Evanston is a home rule city operating under the council-manager form of government. Under the council-manager form, an elected city council provides legislative approval and policy direction for the municipality. The Evanston City Council is composed of a Mayor and nine Aldermen; each Alderman represents one of the City's nine wards. Among the City Council's responsibilities is the appointment of a professional administrator, the city manager, to provide policy recommendations and handle the day-to-day administration of the City.



## **EVANSTON TOWNSHIP FUNCTIONS PRIOR TO DISSOLUTION**

Prior to May 1, 2014, the township form of government also operated alongside Evanston's council-manager form. Under this dual form, the City was responsible for providing essential services to residents, but deferred services such as general and emergency assistance to the Evanston Township. The Township convened as a separate Township Board of Trustees. The Township's meetings, operations, and funding sources were independent from those of the City. The City's Mayor and Aldermen held dual roles as members of the Township's Board of Trustees.

Evanston Township was one of 20 coterminous townships<sup>1</sup>, meaning it shared its geographic boundaries with the same boundaries as the municipality. The Township was among a small group of coterminous Illinois townships in that it did not have its own independent Board of Trustees. Additionally, townships within Cook County are unique within Illinois because they do not possess the power to assess property values within their borders, a function administered by the Cook County Assessor's Office. As such, the Township provided residents with property assessment advocacy and outreach.

By virtue of being coterminous with the City, the Township also did not bear responsibility for maintaining transportation infrastructure in unincorporated areas, as all road and bridge construction and maintenance were performed by the City or the Illinois Department of Transportation. Thus, from a statutory perspective, the Township was left solely with the responsibility of providing general assistance to low-income residents. Its other offerings were either duplicative services offered by Cook County or those not mandated by the State.

The Township had two work units: the Township Supervisor's Office and Township Assessor's Office. The Township Supervisor's Office was led by the Township Supervisor, an elected official responsible for receiving and paying money for Township expenses, administering the General Assistance program, acting as the Township's budget officer, and preparing reports of receipts and expenditures for the Township. Similarly, the Township Assessor's Office was led by the Township Assessor, an elected official responsible for providing property assessment advocacy and outreach.

Though a part of the same unit of government, the two work units performed fundamentally unrelated work. These units lacked a level of service coordination with other units of government (e.g. city, county, state, etc.). Concurrently, residents voiced concerns that more units of government existed than were necessary, and that the City might be more adequately suited to provide services than the Township. With time, the idea of dissolving the Township into the City to streamline services, utilize funds more effectively, and provide better service to residents gained momentum.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for a list of coterminous Illinois townships

## TOWNSHIP DISSOLUTION

The City Council and Township Board, which were composed of the same group of elected officials, held numerous meetings beginning in 2010 to hear public comment and discuss a variety of issues related to a potential Township dissolution. During this time, the City Manager's Office and City Law Department began to analyze the Township's budget, functions and efficiency, as well as examine statutes related to the discontinuance of coterminous townships. The City also worked with The Novak Consulting Group to provide an efficiency assessment of the Township's operations. Following the analyses, several options were identified, including dissolving the Township, sharing resources between the City and Township, and other measures to increase Township efficiency and/or reduce expenses.

On December 5, 2011, with a 5-4 vote, the City Council adopted Resolution 4T-R-11<sup>2</sup> to include an advisory referendum on the March 20, 2012 General Election ballot. During the election, 66.9% of Evanston voters approved the non-binding advisory referendum to dissolve the Evanston Township<sup>3</sup>.

City staff and officials worked with State representatives to lobby for legislation to allow for the dissolution of the Township. In February 2012, Illinois State Senator Jeff Schoenberg introduced Senate Bill 2874, which would have allowed for a binding election on the Township dissolution and made other changes to law allowing the City to assume functions of the Township. The bill was never heard in the State Senate and did not move forward.

The following year, Illinois State Senator Daniel Biss sponsored legislation, which became Public Act 098-0127<sup>4</sup>, to allow for the Evanston City Council to dissolve its township. On August 2, 2013, Governor Pat Quinn signed this public act, which added Article 27 to the Illinois Township Code titled, "Discontinuance of Township Organization within Coterminous Municipality." Article 27 allowed for the dissolution of a township by coterminous townships in which one or more municipal officials serve as an officer or trustee of the township, are located within a county with a population of three million or more, and contain a territory of seven square miles or more (i.e. Evanston). The legislation allowed for the passage of an ordinance through city council or resident petition to place a binding referendum on the ballot. Also during the month of August 2013, Township offices were moved to the City's Civic Center building in an effort to reduce costs related to rent and utilities.

On September 11, 2013, Sharon Eckersall who had been elected in April 2013 to begin a term as Evanston Township Assessor in January 2014 died. In December, 2013, the current Township Assessor Bonnie Wilson was appointed by the Township Board to serve as Township Assessor to fill Eckersall's term. Ms. Wilson continued as Township Assessor until dissolution.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix B, Section 1

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix C, Section 1

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix B, Section 2



With these events having taken place, Evanston Township Supervisor Gary Gaspard resigned from his position on October 18, 2013. Shortly after Gaspard's resignation, the Township Board appointed City Manager Wally Bobkiewicz to temporarily serve as Interim Township Supervisor. The City Manager as Interim Township Supervisor delegated the day to day supervision of Township General Assistance Program and employees to the City's Health Department Director, Evonda Thomas-Smith.

On October 28, 2013, with a 7-2 vote, the City Council adopted Resolution 105-0-13<sup>5</sup> to place a binding referendum on the March 18, 2014 General Election ballot with the single question: "Shall the township organization be discontinued and abolished in Evanston Township?" The binding referendum<sup>6</sup> was approved by 63.7% of Evanston voters. It was one of the few times in Illinois history – Johnson County (1876), Chicago (1902), and Williamson County (1932) – that voters successfully dissolved a township (Hamilton, 2008). The referendum result rejected the obsolete concept of a coterminous township in Cook County.

On April 29, 2014, the City Council passed Resolution 1T-R-14<sup>7</sup> to authorize the dissolution of the Township. On May 1, 2014, responsibilities for General Assistance and emergency assistance programs were transferred to the City and then assigned to the new Health and Human Services Department (formerly the Health Department) by the City Manager. Responsibilities for property tax assessment advising services were also transferred to the City's Administrative Services Department.

## **TRANSITION**

Following the departure of elected Township Supervisor in October 2013, roughly 270 General Assistance clients were being served under the direction of Ms. Thomas-Smith. General Assistance client enrollment ranged from roughly 280 – 290 clients until January 2014, with only one case manager to staff the program. During the months of January 2014 to March 2014, additional staff were brought in to assist the case manager. Upon the transition of Township services to the City on May 1, 2014, the number of General Assistance clients was reduced to 225 as ineligible clients were identified and referred to other county and state assistance programs.

The reorganization and other cost-saving measures resulted in improved efficiency and increased service levels that came at no net increase in costs to taxpayers. The transition process also resulted in no interruption of services to clients.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix B, Section 3

<sup>6</sup> See Appendix C, Section 2

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix B, Section 4



## COST SAVINGS

Following the dissolution, City staff was directed to conduct a fiscal analysis of the Township’s final complete budget of fiscal year 2012 (last full year of Township operation with separate office space) with that of fiscal year 2015 (first full year after dissolution). The analysis found that the consolidation of the Township’s operations resulted in a reduction of payroll and administrative costs, elimination of duplicative functions, improved wrap-around services to residents, and an overall more fiscally sustainable system.

The charts below and on the following pages provide a brief overview of the cost savings achieved following the Township dissolution<sup>8</sup>:

<b>GENERAL ASSISTANCE FUND COST SAVINGS*</b>	
<b>Client Expenses</b>	<b>\$85,752</b>
<b>Client Medical Expenses</b>	<b>\$92,990</b>
<b>Emergency Assistance Expenses</b>	<b>\$41,596</b>
<b>Payroll and Salary/Benefits Expenses</b>	<b>\$212,596</b>
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>	<b>\$141,853</b>
<b>Total General Assistance Fund Expense Reductions</b>	<b>\$574,787</b>

\*With cumulative Consumer Price Indexes from 2012 to 2015 calculated at 4.8%.

Cost savings in the General Assistance Fund resulted primarily from an organizational restructuring. The restructuring allowed for the elimination and reclassification of unnecessary or surplus positions, such as the Township Supervisor, Executive Director, and Confidential Accounts – Human Resources Manager positions. Additionally, the General Assistance offices were relocated to the same building where City offices are housed, which reduced or eliminated costs related to rent, utilities, supplies, information technology, and human resources.

Cost savings related to emergency assistance and client expenses also occurred through Health and Human Services staff working closely with community organizations to identify and enroll General Assistance clients into the Get Covered Illinois health insurance program, as well as providing clients with referral services to partner organizations. These actions resulted in the elimination of a large percentage of expenditures related to medications, doctor visits, and other medical expenses for clients now covered by the Affordable Care Act. Consequently, this allowed for other low-income residents ineligible for Get Covered Illinois to receive General Assistance from the City.

<sup>8</sup> See Appendix D for detailed budget charts



<b>TOWN FUND COST SAVINGS*</b>	
<b>Township Assessor Expenses</b>	<b>\$76,828</b>
<b>Township Supervisor Expenses</b>	<b>\$84,602</b>
<b>Community Action Program Expenses</b>	<b>\$43,450</b>
<b>Town Fund Expense Reductions</b>	<b>\$204,881**</b>

\* With cumulative Consumer Price Indexes from 2012 to 2015 calculated at 4.8%.

\*\*Figure rounded up to the nearest whole number

Similar cost savings were achieved in the Town Fund through the elimination of the Township Assessor and Assistant Deputy Assessor positions. As the City desired to continue providing property tax assessment advocacy and outreach to residents, the Deputy Assessor position was reclassified into a similar position in the Administrative Services Department, where it was provided with the necessary resources to coordinate services with the Cook County Assessor’s Office and other collaborating units of government. Additional cost savings related to Community Action Program expenses occurred through referrals to local community organizations.

<b>TOTAL TOWNSHIP DISSOLUTION COST SAVINGS*</b>	
<b>General Assistance Fund Expense Reductions</b>	<b>\$574,787</b>
<b>Town Fund Expense Reductions</b>	<b>\$204,881</b>
<b>Total Township Dissolution Expense Reductions</b>	<b>\$779,668</b>

\*With cumulative Consumer Price Indexes from 2012 to 2015 calculated at 4.8%.

In total, the dissolution of Township functions into the City produced savings of \$779,668 for fiscal year 2015. If present levels of savings were to remain constant, and assuming a 2.25% inflation rate, cumulative savings from the Township dissolution would total \$19,422,704 after a period of 20 years<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> See Appendix D

## UTILIZATION OF COST SAVINGS

Though the City was able to realize a savings of \$779,668 for fiscal year 2015, much of the achieved savings were directed to enhancing General Assistance client services and advocacy efforts. For example, General Assistance staff are now able to provide wrap-around services such as mental health and dental services, job coaching and computer classes, GED and basic education classes, substance abuse treatment, enrollment services for health insurance and Social Security, and work programs. These services serve as a comprehensive approach to increase the likelihood of clients attaining employment and becoming less dependent upon General Assistance. Additionally, reclassified General Assistance positions have been filled by licensed clinical workers with increased capacities for casework, grant writing, and the identification and enrollment of clients in Get Covered Illinois; further improving service coordination with other units of government.

The integration of General Assistance services has also improved coordination with local community partner organizations such as Connections for the Homeless, Erie Family Health Center, Oakton Community College, YWCA Evanston-North Shore, and West End Farmer's Market. As a result, the City has been able to direct \$204,271 of the total achieved cost savings toward additional funding for Community Purchased Services (an increase of 34% in funding compared to fiscal year 2012). These efforts serve to supplement services provided by the City for those most in need.

## Works Cited

- Evanston*. Ed. Kiwanis Club of Evanston. Evanston, IL: Kiwanis Club of Evanston Press. 1924. Print.
- Hamilton, David K. Township government: A tale of one state. *National Civic Review* 97.3 (2008): 37-49.
- League of Women Voters of Evanston. *This is Evanston: A guide to history, government, education, and community services*. 9th ed. Evanston, IL: League of Women Voters of Evanston Press. 2012. Print.
- Reeling, Viola C. *Evanston: Its land and its people*. Evanston, IL: Fort Dearborn Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 1928. Print.

## Appendix A

### Coterminous Townships in Illinois (in alpha order)

1. Alton
2. Belleville
3. Berwyn
4. Bloomington
5. Capital
6. Champaign
7. Cicero
8. Cunningham
9. East St. Louis
10. Galesburg
11. Godfrey
12. Granite City
13. Macomb
14. Oak Park
15. Peoria
16. Quincy
17. River Forest
18. Warsaw
19. Zion

RECEIVED  
ELECTION DEPARTMENT  
2011 DEC 11 PM 3:23  
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK  
**A RESOLUTION**

11/29/11

**CALLING FOR AN ADVISORY REFERENDUM QUESTION TO BE  
SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORS OF EVANSTON TOWNSHIP TO  
PERMIT THEM TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE EVANSTON TOWN  
BOARD SHOULD CONTINUE TO PURSUE THE ISSUE OF DISSOLVING  
EVANSTON TOWNSHIP**

**NOW BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN BOARD OF THE TOWN OF  
EVANSTON, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS:**

**WHEREAS,** the City of Evanston and Evanston Township are coterminous, and the Township is a blended unit of local government within the City, with the City Council sitting as the Town Board and exercising all powers vested in it by law, 60 ILCS 1/15-50, 60 ILCS 1/80-5; and

**WHEREAS,** Article VII, Section 5 of the Illinois Constitution provides:

Townships may be consolidated or merged, and one or more townships may be dissolved or divided, when approved by referendum in each township affected.

; and

**WHEREAS,** Article VII, Section 11(a) of the Illinois Constitution provides:

Proposals for actions which are authorized by this Article or by law and which require approval by referendum may be initiated and submitted to the electors by resolution of the governing board of a unit of local government or by petition of electors in the manner provided by law.

; and

**WHEREAS,** of Article VII, Section 11(b) of the Illinois Constitution provides:

Referenda required by this Article shall be held at general elections, except as otherwise provided by law. Questions submitted to referendum shall be adopted if approved by a majority of those voting on the question unless a different requirement is specified in this Article.

; and

**WHEREAS**, The Election Code states in pertinent part:

Any such public question may be initiated by the governing body of the unit of local government by resolution or by the filing with the clerk or secretary of the governmental unit of a petition signed by a number of qualified electors equal to or greater than 10% of the number of registered voters in the governmental unit, requesting the submission of the proposal for such action to the voters of the governmental unit at a regular election.

10 ILCS 5/28-7.

; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to 60 ILCS 1/80-80, the Town Board may authorize that an advisory question of public policy be placed on the ballot at the next regularly scheduled election to be held in the township; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to 60 ILCS 1/30-25, the electors of the township may give directions for the exercise of their corporate powers; and

**WHEREAS**, in the *Zemaitis v. DuPage County Board of Election Commissioners* case, 1989 WL 69263, (N.D. Ill. 1989), while recognizing Illinois law to be "unsettled" regarding the issue of township dissolution, the Court held that the Election Code is narrowly tailored to allow voters in a respective township to decide dissolution for themselves. *Id.* See also *Send Township Officials Packing v. DuPage County Election Commission*, 95 MR 750 (18<sup>th</sup> Jud. Cir. 1996); and

**WHEREAS**, the First Appellate District of Illinois stated that Article VII, Section 5 of the Illinois Constitution specifies "...that resident electors of any particular

township may vote to abolish that form of government within their locality.” *Smith v. Town of Proviso*, 13 Ill.App.3d 519, 527 (1<sup>st</sup> Dist. 1973).

**WHEREAS**, the Illinois Supreme Court in the past recognized that township dissolution issues are unresolved in light of the General Assembly’s obligation to resolve contradictions associated with township dissolution questions. See *Springfield Lakeshore Improvement Ass’n v. City of Springfield*, 62 Ill.2d 173 (1976); and

**WHEREAS**, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, there is no legislative pronouncement by the General Assembly which clearly addresses the mechanism for dissolving a coterminous township in Cook County; and

**WHEREAS**, in an effort to obtain clarity on these issues, the Town Board previously sought through Illinois State Senator Jeff Schoenberg an Attorney General Opinion from Attorney General Lisa Madigan requesting clarification of these issues. Such opinion has not been issued as of the date of adoption of this resolution; and

**WHEREAS**, state policy generally favors ballot access. See *McGuire v. Nogaj*, 146 Ill.App.3d 280 (1<sup>st</sup> Dist. 1986). See also *Bloomington Township v. City of Bloomington*, 303 Ill.App.3d 615 (4<sup>th</sup> Dist. 1999); and

**WHEREAS**, in the case of coterminous Evanston Township, the legislative arm of the Township is the Town Board, and the Board has the constitutional and statutory authority to adopt this resolution; and

**WHEREAS**, principles of ballot access viewed in conjunction with the constitutional and statutory authorities cited herein authorize the matter of Township dissolution to be ultimately considered and passed upon by the corporate authorities of

Evanston Township, the registered voters in Evanston (the electors of the Township); and

**WHEREAS**, sufficient constitutional and statutory authority exists for the Town Board to approve a Resolution authorizing an advisory public policy question regarding Town Board consideration of township dissolution to appear on the ballot; and

**WHEREAS**, it is well-settled law in Illinois that the legislative judgment of the legislative bodies in units of local government must be considered presumptively valid. See *Glenview State Bank v. Village of Deerfield*, 213 Ill.App.3d 747; and

**WHEREAS**, under the separation-of-powers doctrine, courts must respect units of local government, such that the Town Board's mandate in adopting this resolution calling for this referendum is entitled to high deference. See *Board of Education of Dolton School District 149 v. Miller*, 349 Ill.App.3d 806 (1<sup>st</sup> Dist. 2004); *Moore v. Grafton Township*, 2011 WL 3524417 (2<sup>nd</sup> Dist. 2011); and

**WHEREAS**, the Town Board convened numerous meetings in 2011, all properly noticed under the Township Code and the Open Meetings Act, to consider the interrelated questions of township governance, budget, and dissolution; and

**WHEREAS**, all persons desiring to be heard on the subject matter of this Resolution were heard, testimony was taken, legislative findings made, a voluminous legislative Record created, and this matter was exhaustively considered by the Town Board of the Township of Evanston, Cook County, Illinois; and

**WHEREAS**, the Evanston Town Board determined that it is advisable and necessary to hear directly from the electors of the Township on the issue of whether the Township should be dissolved or not, and if the electors approve of the ballot

proposition and determine that the Board should pursue this issue, the Board may abide by that direction; and

**WHEREAS**, the Town Board directed the Town Board Attorney to draft this Resolution to incorporate the debate and discussion had on this issue as expressed at all meetings on this issue, and in particular, the November 29, 2011 Town Board meeting; and

**WHEREAS**, the Town Board determined that in its adoption of this resolution and in its exercise of this discretionary act, it is in the best interests of the residents of Evanston Township to have the opportunity to vote upon this public question in order to express their view as to whether coterminous township government in Evanston Township might be dissolved, and whether it approves of the Town Board pursuing that issue. See also *Hill v. Butler*, 107 Ill.App.3d 721 (4<sup>th</sup> Dist. 1982) (Fundamental basis of township government is the right of citizens to participate directly in government).

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN BOARD OF EVANSTON TOWNSHIP, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, as follows:**

**SECTION 1:** Pursuant to Section 50-45 of the Township Code, and the Election Code, the proposition in substantially the following form shall be submitted to the electors of Evanston Township, for approval by a majority of the electors in the township voting on the question, at the March 20, 2012 General Primary Election, the referendum in such election to be conducted and notice thereof given in the manner provided by general election law:



Should the Evanston Town Board continue to pursue the issue of dissolving Evanston Township?	YES	
	NO	

**SECTION 2:** That this Resolution 4T-R-11 shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval in the manner provided by law.

**SECTION 3:** The terms and provisions of this Resolution shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes set forth in the recitals to this Resolution. Each and every recital and legislative finding regarding this Resolution is to be construed and interpreted severally.

**SECTION 4:** That the foregoing findings and recitals contained herein, as well as the meeting minutes and legislative Record regarding the issue of township dissolution, are found as fact and incorporated herein by reference. The findings, recitals, and legislative Record are declared to be prima facie evidence of the law of Evanston Township and the City of Evanston, and shall be received in evidence as provided by the Illinois Compiled Statutes and the courts of the State of Illinois.

**SECTION 5:** That if any provision of this Resolution or application thereof to any person or circumstance is ruled unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Resolution that can be given effect without the invalid application or provision, and each invalid provision or invalid application of this Resolution is severable.

**SECTION 6:** That the Township Clerk shall, and is hereby ordered and directed to, certify this Resolution and the proposition as set forth herein to the Cook County Clerk by 12:00 p.m. December 9, 2011 to ensure that this proposition is placed on the March 20, 2012 ballot.

Approved:

December 8, 2011

Elizabeth B. Tisdahl

Elizabeth B. Tisdahl, Mayor;  
Member, Town Board of the Town of  
Evanston

Attest:

Approved as to form:

[Signature]  
Town Clerk

[Signature]  
W. Grant Farrar, Town Board Attorney

RECEIVED  
ELECTION DEPARTMENT  
2011 DEC 14 PM 3:23  
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK

Appendix B, Section 2

Public Act 098-0127

SB1585 Enrolled

LRB098 07311 OMW 37374 b

AN ACT concerning local government.

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,  
represented in the General Assembly:**

Section 5. The Property Tax Code is amended by adding Section 3-70 as follows:

(35 ILCS 200/3-70 new)

Sec. 3-70. Cessation of Township Assessor. If the office of Township Assessor in a coterminous township ceases as provided in Article 27 of the Township Code, then the coterminous municipality shall assume the duties of the Township Assessor under this Code.

Section 10. The Township Code is amended by adding Article 27 as follows:

(60 ILCS 1/Art. 27 heading new)

ARTICLE 27. DISCONTINUANCE OF TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION WITHIN  
COTERMINOUS MUNICIPALITY

(60 ILCS 1/27-5 new)

Sec. 27-5. Applicability. This Article shall apply only to a township that: (1) is within a coterminous, or substantially

## Appendix B, Section 2

Public Act 098-0127

SB1585 Enrolled

LRB098 07311 OMW 37374 b

coterminous, municipality in which the city council exercises the powers and duties of the township board, or in which one or more municipal officials serve as an officer or trustee of the township; (2) is located within a county with a population of 3 million or more; and (3) contains a territory of 7 square miles or more.

(60 ILCS 1/27-10 new)

Sec. 27-10. Petition and referendum to discontinue and abolish a township organization within a coterminous municipality. Upon ordinance adopted by the city council of a township described under Section 27-5 of this Article, or upon petition of at least 10% of the registered voters of that township, the city council shall certify and cause to be submitted to the voters of the township, at the next election or consolidated election, a proposition to discontinue and abolish the township organization and to transfer all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the township organization to the coterminous municipality.

A signature on a petition shall not be valid or counted in considering the petition unless the form requirements are complied with and the date of each signature is less than 90 days before the last day for filing the petition. The statement of the person who circulates the petition must include an attestation (i) indicating the dates on which that sheet was

## Appendix B, Section 2

Public Act 098-0127

SB1585 Enrolled

LRB098 07311 OMW 37374 b

circulated, (ii) indicating the first and last date on which that sheet was circulated, or (iii) certifying that none of the signatures on the sheet was signed more than 90 days before the last day for filing the petition. The petition shall be treated and the proposition certified in the manner provided by the general election law. After the proposition has once been submitted to the electorate, the proposition shall not be resubmitted for 4 years.

The proposition shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the township organization be continued in [Name of Township] Township?

The votes shall be recorded as "Yes" or "No".

(60 ILCS 1/27-15 new)

Sec. 27-15. Cessation of township organization. If a majority of the votes of the township cast are in favor of the proposition to discontinue and abolish the township organization, then the township organization in that township shall cease.

On the effective date of the discontinuance and abolishment of the township organization, all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the township shall by operation of law vest in and be assumed by the coterminous municipality.

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(60 ILCS 1/27-20 new)

Sec. 27-20. Township officers.

Upon the effective date of discontinuance, the coterminous municipality shall exercise all duties and responsibilities of that township officer as provided in the Township Code, the Illinois Public Aid Code, Property Tax Code, and the Illinois Highway Code, as applicable. The coterminous municipality may enter into an intergovernmental agreement or contract with the county or the State to administer the duties and responsibilities of that township officer for services under its jurisdiction.

(60 ILCS 1/27-25 new)

Sec. 27-25. Business, records, and property of discontinued township organization. The records of a township organization discontinued under this Article shall be deposited in the coterminous municipality's city clerk's office. The coterminous municipality may close up all unfinished business of the township and sell and dispose of any of the property belonging to the township for benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Section 15. The Public Health District Act is amended by adding Section 25 as follows:

(70 ILCS 905/25 new)

## Appendix B, Section 2

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Sec. 25. Discontinuance of a coterminous township. If the office of Township Assessor in a coterminous township is discontinued as provided in Article 27 of the Township Code, then the coterminous municipality's Council members shall be the board of health for the public health district under this Act.

Section 20. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 12-3.1 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/12-3.1 new)

Sec. 12-3.1. Discontinuance of a coterminous township. Upon discontinuance of a coterminous township under Article 27 of the Township Code, the coterminous municipality shall provide funds for and administer the public aid program provided for under Article VI of this Code.

Section 25. The Illinois Highway Code is amended by adding Section 5-205.10 as follows:

(605 ILCS 5/5-205.10 new)

Sec. 5-205.10. Discontinuance of a coterminous township. If township organization is discontinued as provided in Article 27 of the Township Code, then the coterminous municipality shall assume the duties of highway commissioner under this Code.

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LRB098 07311 OMW 37374 b

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.



8/28/13  
9/17/13  
10/28/13

**105-O-13**

**AN ORDINANCE**

**CALLING FOR A BINDING REFERENDUM QUESTION TO BE  
SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORS OF EVANSTON TOWNSHIP TO  
DISCONTINUE AND ABOLISH TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION  
IN EVANSTON TOWNSHIP**

**WHEREAS**, the City of Evanston and Evanston Township are coterminous, and the Township is a blended unit of local government within the City, with the City Council sitting as the Town Board and exercising all powers vested in it by law, 60 ILCS 1/15-50, 60 ILCS 1/80-5; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 5 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution provides:

Townships may be consolidated or merged, and one or more townships may be dissolved or divided, when approved by referendum in each township affected.

; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 11(a) of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution provides:

Proposals for actions which are authorized by this Article or by law and which require approval by referendum may be initiated and submitted to the electors by resolution of the governing board of a unit of local government or by petition of electors in the manner provided by law.

; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 11(b) of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution provides:

Referenda required by this Article shall be held at general elections, except as otherwise provided by law. Questions submitted to referendum

shall be adopted if approved by a majority of those voting on the question...

; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Public Act 98-0127, the City Council of Evanston, is empowered and authorized to adopt an ordinance authorizing that a proposition regarding Evanston Township be placed on the ballot for the March 18, 2014 General Primary election to be held in the township; and

**WHEREAS**, in the case of coterminous Evanston Township, the City Council has the constitutional and statutory authority to adopt this ordinance, and for the public policy question regarding township dissolution to appear on the ballot; and

**WHEREAS**, the language of new sections 27-5, 27-10 and 27-15 of the Township Code of Illinois, as amended by Public Act 98-0127, are incorporated via reference as if fully set forth herein; and

**WHEREAS**, under the separation-of-powers doctrine, courts must respect units of local government, such that the City Council's mandate in adopting this ordinance calling for this referendum is entitled to high deference. See *Board of Education of Dolton School District 149 v. Miller*, 349 Ill.App.3d 806 (1<sup>st</sup> Dist. 2004); *Moore v. Grafton Township*, 2011 WL 3524417 (2<sup>nd</sup> Dist. 2011); and

**WHEREAS**, Section 27-10 of Public Act 98-0127 is entitled: "Petition and referendum to discontinue and abolish a township organization within a coterminous municipality."; and

**WHEREAS**, following an advisory referendum voted upon by the voters of Evanston Township in 2012, the Town Board convened numerous meetings in 2013, all

properly noticed under the Township Code and the Open Meetings Act, to consider the interrelated questions of township governance, budget, and dissolution; and

**WHEREAS**, all persons desiring to be heard on these matters were heard, legislative findings made, a legislative Record created, and this matter was considered by the City Council of Evanston, exercising its powers granted to it under Public Act 98-0127.

**NOW BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EVANSTON, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, THAT:**

**SECTION 1:** Pursuant to Public Act 98-0127 and the Election Code, the proposition in substantially the following form shall be submitted to the electors of Evanston Township, for approval by a majority of the electors in the township voting on the question, at the March 18, 2014 General Primary Election, the referendum in such election to be conducted and notice thereof given in the manner provided by general election law:

Shall the township organization be discontinued and abolished in Evanston Township?	YES	
	NO	

**SECTION 2:** That this Ordinance 105-O-13 shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval in the manner provided by law.

**SECTION 3:** The terms and provisions of this Ordinance shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes set forth in the recitals to this Ordinance. Each and every recital and legislative finding regarding this Ordinance is to be construed and interpreted severally.

**SECTION 4:** That the foregoing findings and recitals contained herein, as well as the meeting minutes and legislative Record regarding the issue of township

discontinuation, are found as fact and incorporated herein by reference. The findings, recitals, and legislative Record are declared to be prima facie evidence of the law of Evanston Township and the City of Evanston, and shall be received in evidence as provided by the Illinois Compiled Statutes and the courts of the State of Illinois.

**SECTION 5:** That if any provision of this Ordinance or application thereof to any person or circumstance is ruled unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Ordinance that can be given effect without the invalid application or provision, and each invalid provision or invalid application of this Ordinance is severable.

**SECTION 6:** That the City Clerk shall, and is hereby directed to, certify this Ordinance and the proposition as set forth herein to the Cook County Clerk no later than seven (7) days after passage and approval of this Ordinance.

Introduced: September 23, 2013

Approved:

Adopted: October 28, 2013

October 30, 2013

Elizabeth B Tisdahl

Elizabeth B. Tisdahl, Mayor

Attest:

Approved as to form:

Rodney Greene  
Rodney Greene, City Clerk

W. Grant Farrar  
W. Grant Farrar, Corporation Counsel

4/3/14  
3/20/14

**1T-R-14**

**A RESOLUTION**

**TO DISCONTINUE AND ABOLISH THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION  
IN EVANSTON TOWNSHIP AS OF 11:59 P.M, APRIL 30, 2014**

**WHEREAS**, the City of Evanston and Evanston Township are coterminous, and the Township is a blended unit of local government within the City, with the City Council sitting as the Town Board and exercising all powers vested in it by law, 60 ILCS 1/15-50, 60 ILCS 1/80-5; and

**WHEREAS**, section 5 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution provides:

Townships may be consolidated or merged, and one or more townships may be dissolved or divided, when approved by referendum in each township affected.

; and

**WHEREAS**, the Township Code, Section 60 ILCS 1/27-5, 1/27-10, and 1/27-15, provide that the coterminous township within the boundary of Evanston, Illinois may be abolished upon the majority vote of the electors in the township; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to 60 ILCS 1/27-10, the City Council of Evanston, lawfully approved ordinance 105-O-13 which authorized that a proposition to dissolve Evanston Township be placed on the ballot for the March 18, 2014 General Primary election (the "election") to be held in the township; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 18, 2014, following the Cook County Clerk's placing the proposition on the ballot, 63.68% of the registered voters who cast ballots at the election in Evanston Township voted "Yes" to discontinue and abolish Evanston

Township. The Evanston Town Board hereby recognizes and notes the Cook County Clerk's official election canvass of results recognizing said vote tally; and

**WHEREAS**, the Town Board in its legislative capacity, formally recognizes that 5,065 affirmative votes were cast favor of the proposition to discontinue and abolish Evanston Township; and

**WHEREAS**, in the case of coterminous Evanston Township, the legislative arm of the Township is the Town Board, and only the Board has the constitutional, statutory, and legislative authority to adopt this resolution, said resolution which recognizes and follows the electoral results and mandate delivered at the March 18, 2014 election, and

**WHEREAS**, under the separation-of-powers doctrine, courts must respect units of local government, such that the Town Board's legal authority and responsibility to adopt this resolution is entitled to high deference. See *Board of Education of Dolton School District 149 v. Miller*, 349 Ill.App.3d 806 (1<sup>st</sup> Dist. 2004); *Moore v. Grafton Township*, 2011 WL 3524417 (2<sup>nd</sup> Dist. 2011); and

**WHEREAS**, the Town Board convened numerous meetings during 2011 to 2014, all properly noticed under the Township Code and the Open Meetings Act, to consider the question of township discontinuation; and

**WHEREAS**, the Town Board, in its exercise of its constitutional and statutory authority, hereby states that the Township of Evanston organization shall cease, discontinue, and be abolished; and

**WHEREAS**, all persons desiring to be heard on these matters were heard, legislative findings made, a legislative Record created, and this matter was considered by the Town Board of the Township of Evanston, Cook County, Illinois.

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN BOARD OF EVANSTON TOWNSHIP, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, as follows:**

**SECTION 1:** Pursuant to 60 ILCS 1/27-15, and as authorized and mandated by the township electors at the March 18, 2014 election, the Evanston Township organization is hereby discontinued and abolished. The Township organization shall cease.

**SECTION 2:** This Resolution 1T-R-14 shall be in full force and effect as of April 30, 2014. The effective date of the cessation, discontinuance, and abolishment of the Evanston township organization is 11:59 p.m., April 30, 2014.

**SECTION 3:** The office of Town Clerk is abolished by operation of law. Pursuant to 60 ILCS 1/27-25, the City of Evanston Clerk is hereby directed to properly transfer to, and maintain all, records of Evanston Township in the City of Evanston City Clerk's office. In accordance with 60 ILCS 1/5-60, the City Clerk shall send a certified copy of this resolution to the Illinois Secretary of State so that the name of Evanston Township be stricken from the state's official record of townships. The City Clerk shall send a certified copy of this resolution to Cook County Clerk David Orr. In accordance with 60 ILCS 1/85-15, the City Clerk shall send a certified copy of this resolution to the Township Officials of Illinois. The City Clerk shall send a certified copy of this resolution to Cook County Board President Toni Preckwinkle, Cook County Commissioner Larry Suffredin, Cook County Assessor Joe Berrios, Commissioner

Michael Cabonargi of the Cook County Board of Review, and the Executive Director of the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund.

**SECTION 4:** The office of Township Supervisor is abolished by operation of law. Pursuant to 60 ILCS 1/27-15 and 1/27-20, all the rights, powers, obligations, and duties of the Township Supervisor shall by operation of law vest in and be assumed by the City of Evanston.

**SECTION 5:** The office of Township Assessor is abolished by operation of law. Pursuant to 60 ILCS 1/27-15 and 1/27-20, all the rights, powers, obligations, and duties of the Township Assessor shall by operation of law vest in and be assumed by the City of Evanston.

**SECTION 6:** Pursuant to 60 ILCS 1/27-15 and 1/27-20, effective 12:00 a.m. May 1, 2014, all the rights, powers, assets, property, obligations, and duties of Evanston Township shall by operation of law vest in and be assumed by the City of Evanston. Following the approval and adoption of this resolution, and the concurrent approval and adoption by the Evanston City Council of its ordinances 40-O-14 and 52-O-14, all duties and responsibilities of Evanston Township, and any township officer as provided in the Township Code, the Illinois Public Aid Code, and Property Tax Code, are vested in, and shall be exercised by, the City of Evanston. The effective date of the vesting and transfer of duties and responsibilities called for in this Section 6 shall be 12:00 a.m., May 1, 2014.

**SECTION 7:** Pursuant to 60 ILCS 1/27-20 and 1/27-25, the City of Evanston is authorized to close up all unfinished business of the township, to sell and dispose of any township property for the benefit of the residents of the City of Evanston,



and to enter into an intergovernmental agreement or contract with Cook County or the State of Illinois to administer the duties and responsibilities of the Township and township officers for any township services, as necessary.

**SECTION 8:** Pursuant to Article VII(10) of the Illinois Constitution, and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, 5 ILCS 220 et seq., the City of Evanston is authorized to enter into an intergovernmental agreement or contract with Cook County of the State of Illinois to administer the duties and responsibilities of the Township and township officers for any township services, as necessary.

**SECTION 9:** All Evanston Township banking, investment, or other financial accounts shall be transferred to the City of Evanston. All revenues and appropriations that exist in the Evanston Township General Assistance Fund as of 11:59 p.m., April 30, 2014, shall be transferred by operation of law into the City GENERAL ASSISTANCE FUND, as provided by City of Evanston Ordinance 52-O-14.

**SECTION 10:** All Evanston Township pension programs and accounts as required by the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund, 40 ILCS 5/7-101 et seq., shall be transferred by operation of law to the City of Evanston. As a participating municipality, the City shall succeed to the functions of Evanston Township as provided by 40 ILCS 5/7-132(A)(c). The net accumulation balance in the Evanston Township reserve and the Evanston Township account receivable balance shall be assumed and transferred to the City. All participating and covered employees formerly employed by Evanston Township shall become participating and covered employees of the City.

**SECTION 11:** All revenues and appropriations that exist in the Evanston Town Fund as of 11:59 p.m., April 30, 2014, shall be transferred by operation of law into

the City of Evanston General Fund. All Evanston Town Fund banking, investment, or other financial accounts shall by operation of law be designated and become a component account within the City of Evanston General Fund.

**SECTION 12:** The terms and provisions of this Resolution shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes set forth in the recitals to this Ordinance. Each and every recital and legislative finding regarding this Resolution is to be construed and interpreted severally.

**SECTION 13:** The foregoing findings and recitals contained herein, as well as the meeting minutes and legislative Record regarding the issue of township discontinuation, are found as fact and incorporated herein by reference. The findings, recitals, results of the March 18, 2014 referendum question, and legislative Record are declared to be prima facie evidence of the law of Evanston Township and the City of Evanston, and shall be received in evidence as provided by the Illinois Compiled Statutes and the courts of the State of Illinois.

**SECTION 14:** If any provision of this Resolution or application thereof to any person or circumstance is ruled unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Resolution that can be given effect without the invalid application or provision, and each invalid provision or invalid application of this Resolution is severable.

**SECTION 15:** The Town Clerk shall, and is hereby directed to, take all necessary steps to attest this Resolution and comply with Section 3 of this Resolution.

Introduced: April 28, 2014

Adopted: April 28, 2014

Approved:

May 7, 2014

Elizabeth B Tisdahl

Elizabeth B. Tisdahl, Mayor;  
Member, Town Board of the Town of  
Evanston

Attest:

Rodney Brown  
Town Clerk

Approved as to form and legality:

W Grant Farrar  
W. Grant Farrar, Town Board Attorney

Appendix B, Section 5

Public Act 099-0474

HB3693 Enrolled

LRB099 11128 AWJ 31575 b

AN ACT concerning local government.

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,  
represented in the General Assembly:**

Section 5. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Section 3-70 as follows:

(35 ILCS 200/3-70)

Sec. 3-70. Cessation of Township Assessor. If the office of Township Assessor in a coterminous township ceases as provided in Articles ~~Article~~ 27 and 28 of the Township Code, then the coterminous municipality shall assume the duties of the Township Assessor under this Code.

(Source: P.A. 98-127, eff. 8-2-13.)

Section 10. The Township Code is amended by changing the heading of Article 27 and by adding Article 28 as follows:

(60 ILCS 1/Art. 27 heading)

ARTICLE 27. DISCONTINUANCE OF TOWNSHIP  
ORGANIZATION WITHIN COTERMINOUS MUNICIPALITY:  
COUNTY POPULATION OF 3 MILLION OR MORE

(Source: P.A. 98-127, eff. 8-2-13.)

(60 ILCS 1/Art. 28 heading new)

Appendix B, Section 5

Public Act 099-0474

HB3693 Enrolled

LRB099 11128 AWJ 31575 b

ARTICLE 28. DISCONTINUANCE OF TOWNSHIP

ORGANIZATION WITHIN COTERMINOUS

MUNICIPALITY: SPECIFIED TOWNSHIPS

(60 ILCS 1/28-5 new)

Sec. 28-5. Applicability. This Article shall apply only to a township that: (1) is within a coterminous, or substantially coterminous, municipality, (2) is located within St. Clair County, and (3) contains a territory of 23 square miles or more.

(60 ILCS 1/28-10 new)

Sec. 28-10. Ordinance to discontinue and abolish a township organization within a coterminous municipality; cessation of township organization.

(a) The township board of a township described under Section 28-5 of this Article may adopt an ordinance, with a majority of the votes of the township board, providing that, upon the approval of a coterminous, or substantially coterminous, municipality's corporate authorities, (1) that the township organization shall discontinue and be abolished; and (2) that the township shall transfer all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the township organization to the coterminous, or substantially coterminous, municipality. The corporate authorities of the coterminous, or substantially

## Appendix B, Section 5

Public Act 099-0474

HB3693 Enrolled

LRB099 11128 AWJ 31575 b

coterminous, municipality shall adopt an ordinance by a majority vote approving such transfer to the municipality.

(b) On the later date of either the (i) approval of an ordinance by a municipality under subsection (a) of this Section, or (ii) expiration of the township officers' terms after passing an ordinance under subsection (a) of this Section, the township is discontinued and abolished and all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the township shall by operation of law vest in and be assumed by the municipality, including the authority to levy property taxes for township purposes in the same manner as the dissolved township.

(60 ILCS 1/28-15 new)

Sec. 28-15. Coterminous municipality's duties and responsibilities. Upon the effective date of discontinuance and abolishment of the township organization, the coterminous municipality shall exercise all duties and responsibilities of the township officers as provided in the Township Code, the Illinois Public Aid Code, the Property Tax Code, and the Illinois Highway Code, as applicable. The coterminous municipality may enter into an intergovernmental agreement or contract with the county or the State to administer the duties and responsibilities of the township officers for services under its jurisdiction.

## Appendix B, Section 5

Public Act 099-0474

HB3693 Enrolled

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(60 ILCS 1/28-20 new)

Sec. 28-20. Business, records, and property of discontinued township organization. The records of a township organization discontinued under this Article shall be deposited in the coterminous municipality's city clerk's office. The coterminous municipality may close up all unfinished business of the township and sell and dispose of any of the property belonging to the township for benefit of the inhabitants of the coterminous municipality.

Section 15. The Public Health District Act is amended by changing Section 25 as follows:

(70 ILCS 905/25)

Sec. 25. Discontinuance of a coterminous township. If the office of Township Assessor in a coterminous township is discontinued as provided in Articles ~~Article~~ 27 and 28 of the Township Code, then the coterminous municipality's Council members shall be the board of health for the public health district under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-127, eff. 8-2-13.)

Section 20. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 12-3.1 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/12-3.1)

## Appendix B, Section 5

Public Act 099-0474

HB3693 Enrolled

LRB099 11128 AWJ 31575 b

Sec. 12-3.1. Discontinuance of a coterminous township. Upon discontinuance of a coterminous township under Articles ~~Article~~ 27 and 28 of the Township Code, the coterminous municipality shall provide funds for and administer the public aid program provided for under Article VI of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 98-127, eff. 8-2-13.)

Section 25. The Illinois Highway Code is amended by changing Section 5-205.10 as follows:

(605 ILCS 5/5-205.10)

Sec. 5-205.10. Discontinuance of a coterminous township. If township organization is discontinued as provided in Articles ~~Article~~ 27 and 28 of the Township Code, then the coterminous municipality shall assume the duties of highway commissioner under this Code.

(Source: P.A. 98-127, eff. 8-2-13.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.



**Results from the Cook County, Illinois March 20, 2012 General Election  
Advisory Referendum**

Evanston Township, Abolish Township Organization

	<u>Votes</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
YES	8,406	66.94%
NO	4,151	33.06%
<hr/>		
Total	12,557	100%

Source: Cook County Assessor's Office

**Results from the Cook County, Illinois March 18, 2014 General Election  
Binding Referendum**

Evanston Township, Abolish Township Organization

	<u>Votes</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
YES	5,065	63.68%
NO	2,889	36.32%
<hr/>		
Total	7,954	100%

Source: Cook County Assessor's Office

## Appendix D

### Evanston Township Dissolution Budget Comparison - Summary

	FY 2012 Audited Actuals	FY 2015 Actuals (Unaudited)	FY 2012 to FY 2015 Incease (Decrease)*
<b>Operating Revenues</b>			
General Assistance Fund	\$ 1,068,889	\$ 1,336,215	\$ 216,019
Town Fund/Human Services Fund**	\$ 333,267	\$ 811,061	\$ 461,797
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 1,402,156</b>	<b>\$ 2,147,276</b>	<b>\$ 677,817</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>			
General Assistance Fund	\$ 1,289,872	\$ 776,999	\$ (574,787)
Town Fund/Human Services Fund**	\$ 894,683	\$ 845,388	\$ (92,240)
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 2,184,556</b>	<b>\$ 1,622,387</b>	<b>\$ (667,027)</b>
<b>NET</b>	<b>\$ (782,399)</b>	<b>\$ 524,889</b>	<b>\$ 1,344,843</b>
<b>BEGINNING FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>\$ 1,879,095</b>	<b>\$ 39,888</b>	
<b>ENDING FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>\$ 1,096,696</b>	<b>\$ 564,777</b>	

\*With cumulative Consumer Price Indexes from 2012 to 2015 calculated at 4.8%.

**Evanston Township Dissolution Budget Comparison - Town Fund/Human Services Fund**

	FY 2012 Audited Actuals			FY 2015 Actuals (Unaudited)			FY 2012 to FY 2015 Increase (Decrease)*
	Town Fund	City of Evanston General Fund	Total	Human Services Fund	City of Evanston General Fund	Total	
<b>Operating Revenues</b>							
Tax Levy	\$ 276,748	\$ -	\$ 276,748	\$ -	\$ 91,630	\$ 91,630	\$ (198,402)
Replacement Property Tax	\$ 56,266	\$ -	\$ 56,266	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (56,967)
Interest	\$ 253	\$ -	\$ 253	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (265)
Transfer from Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfer from General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 811,061	\$ -	\$ 811,061	\$ 811,061
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 333,267</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 333,267</b>	<b>\$ 811,061</b>	<b>\$ 91,630</b>	<b>\$ 902,691</b>	<b>\$ 553,427</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>							
<b>Township Assessor</b>							
Assessor	\$ 8,000	\$ -	\$ 8,000	\$ -	\$ 60,237	\$ 60,237	\$ 51,853
Deputy Assessor	\$ 53,000	\$ -	\$ 53,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (55,544)
Assistant Deputy Assessor	\$ 33,790	\$ -	\$ 33,790	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (35,412)
Unemployment Tax-State	\$ 411	\$ -	\$ 411	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (431)
FICA/Medicare Tax Expense	\$ 7,251	\$ -	\$ 7,251	\$ -	\$ 799	\$ 799	\$ (6,801)
IMRF	\$ 7,346	\$ -	\$ 7,346	\$ -	\$ 6,354	\$ 6,354	\$ (1,345)
Medical & Life Insurance	\$ 18,669	\$ -	\$ 18,669	\$ -	\$ 20,227	\$ 20,227	\$ 662
Social Security	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,414	\$ 3,414	\$ 3,414
Supplies	\$ 2,485	\$ -	\$ 2,485	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,604)
Postage	\$ 385	\$ -	\$ 385	\$ -	\$ 170	\$ 170	\$ (233)
Printing and Duplicating	\$ 462	\$ -	\$ 462	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (484)
Sid Well Maps	\$ 374	\$ -	\$ 374	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (392)
Contract Services	\$ 2,059	\$ -	\$ 2,059	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,158)
Payroll Processing	\$ 1,440	\$ -	\$ 1,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,509)
Dues & Subscriptions	\$ 705	\$ -	\$ 705	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (739)
Travel & Education	\$ 2,267	\$ -	\$ 2,267	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,376)
Phone	\$ 1,992	\$ -	\$ 1,992	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,088)
Utilities	\$ 2,878	\$ -	\$ 2,878	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3,016)
Equipment Maintenance	\$ 500	\$ -	\$ 500	\$ -	\$ 430	\$ 430	\$ (94)
Rent	\$ 16,679	\$ -	\$ 16,679	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (17,480)
Contingency	\$ 50	\$ -	\$ 50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (52)
<b>Total Assessor Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 160,743</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 160,743</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 91,630</b>	<b>\$ 91,630</b>	<b>\$ (76,828)</b>
<b>Township Supervisor</b>							
Supervisor Salary	\$ 13,400	\$ -	\$ 13,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (14,043)
Unemployment Tax-State	\$ 74	\$ -	\$ 74	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (77)
FICA/Medicare	\$ 1,025	\$ -	\$ 1,025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,074)
IMRF	\$ 1,134	\$ -	\$ 1,134	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,188)
Legal	\$ 51	\$ -	\$ 51	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (54)
Auditing Services	\$ 25,500	\$ -	\$ 25,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (26,724)
Accounting Service	\$ 33,284	\$ -	\$ 33,284	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (34,882)
Dues & Subscriptions	\$ 4,339	\$ -	\$ 4,339	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (4,547)
Travel/Conference	\$ 1,560	\$ -	\$ 1,560	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,634)
Contingency	\$ 160	\$ -	\$ 160	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (168)
Banking Fees	\$ 201	\$ -	\$ 201	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (211)
<b>Total Supervisor Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 80,727</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 80,727</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (84,602)</b>
<b>Community Purchased Services</b>							
Child Care Center of Evanston	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,000	\$ -	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000
Child Care Network of Evanston	\$ 10,000	\$ 103,500	\$ 113,500	\$ 133,750	\$ -	\$ 133,750	\$ 14,802
Community Intervention Program Costs	\$ -	\$ 23,512	\$ 23,512	\$ 73,333	\$ -	\$ 73,333	\$ 48,692
Connections for the Homeless	\$ 10,000	\$ 17,147	\$ 27,147	\$ 29,700	\$ -	\$ 29,700	\$ 1,250
Family Focus	\$ 10,000	\$ 24,272	\$ 34,272	\$ 36,100	\$ -	\$ 36,100	\$ 183
Housing Options	\$ 10,000	\$ 25,800	\$ 35,800	\$ 58,900	\$ -	\$ 58,900	\$ 21,382
Infant Welfare Society of Evanston	\$ 10,000	\$ 109,000	\$ 119,000	\$ 74,500	\$ -	\$ 74,500	\$ (50,212)
Legal Assistance Foundation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,900	\$ -	\$ 14,900	\$ 14,900
Meals at Home	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,000	\$ -	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
Metropolitan Family Services	\$ 10,000	\$ 56,386	\$ 66,386	\$ 63,300	\$ -	\$ 63,300	\$ (6,273)
Moran Center	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 41,500	\$ -	\$ 41,500	\$ 31,000
North Shore Senior Center	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,200	\$ 40,200	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$ (2,130)
Northwest CASA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
PEER Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,900	\$ -	\$ 99,900	\$ 99,900
SHORE	\$ 10,000	\$ 25,565	\$ 35,565	\$ 36,850	\$ -	\$ 36,850	\$ (422)
YOU	\$ 10,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 92,655	\$ -	\$ 92,655	\$ (6,905)
YWCA	\$ 6,600	\$ -	\$ 6,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (6,917)
<b>Total Community Purchased Services</b>	<b>\$ 106,600</b>	<b>\$ 500,382</b>	<b>\$ 606,982</b>	<b>\$ 840,388</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ #</b>	<b>\$ 204,271</b>
<b>Community Action Program</b>							
Community Action Program	\$ 15,600	\$ -	\$ 15,600	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ (11,349)
Summer Youth Program	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (31,440)
Veteran Services	\$ 631	\$ -	\$ 631	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (661)
<b>Total Community Action Program Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 46,231</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 46,231</b>	<b>\$ 5,000</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 5,000</b>	<b>\$ (43,450)</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 394,301</b>	<b>\$ 500,382</b>	<b>\$ 894,683</b>	<b>\$ 845,388</b>	<b>\$ 91,630</b>	<b>\$ 937,018</b>	<b>\$ (610)</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>\$ (61,034)</b>	<b>\$ (500,382)</b>	<b>\$ (561,416)</b>	<b>\$ (34,327)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (34,327)</b>	<b>\$ 554,037</b>
<b>BEGINNING FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>\$ 359,842</b>			<b>\$ -</b>			
<b>ENDING FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>\$ 298,808</b>			<b>\$ (34,327)</b>			
<b>FUND BALANCE AS % OF EXPENSES</b>	<b>75.8%</b>			<b>-4.1%</b>			

\*With cumulative Consumer Price Indexes from 2012 to 2015 calculated at 4.8%.

**Evanston Township Dissolution Budget Comparison - General Assistance Fund**

	FY 2012 Audited Actuals - General Assistance		FY 2015 Actuals (Unaudited) - General Assistance Fund		FY 2012 to FY 2015 Increase (Decrease)*
<b>Operating Revenues</b>					
Tax Levy	\$ 1,045,372	\$	\$ 1,308,096	\$	212,547
Prior Year's Taxes	\$ -	\$	\$ 5,324	\$	5,324
Interest	\$ 1,011	\$	\$ -	\$	(1,059)
Reimbursement for General Assistance	\$ -	\$	\$ 3,208	\$	3,208
SSI Reimbursement	\$ 22,507	\$	\$ 18,114	\$	(5,473)
Investment Income	\$ -	\$	\$ 54	\$	54
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ -	\$	\$ 1,420	\$	1,420
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 1,068,889</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 1,336,215</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>216,019</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>					
<b>Client Expenses</b>					
Client Rent Expense	\$ 160,717	\$	\$ 166,580	\$	(1,851)
Client Personal Expense	\$ 360,573	\$	\$ 396,578	\$	18,698
Client 50/50 Work Program	\$ 3,937	\$	\$ -	\$	(4,125)
Client Contractual Services	\$ 94,125	\$	\$ -	\$	(98,643)
Client Uniforms/Shoes	\$ -	\$	\$ -	\$	-
Client Other Needs	\$ 330	\$	\$ -	\$	(346)
Client Transportation	\$ 3,134	\$	\$ 3,800	\$	516
<b>Total Client Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 622,815</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 566,958</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>(85,752)</b>
<b>Client Medical</b>					
Hospital Inpatient	\$ 2,618	\$	\$ -	\$	(2,744)
Hospital Outpatient	\$ 6,001	\$	\$ -	\$	(6,289)
All Other Physicians	\$ 4,796	\$	\$ 62	\$	(4,964)
Drugs	\$ 59,803	\$	\$ 191	\$	(62,482)
Other Medical	\$ 549	\$	\$ -	\$	(575)
Glasses	\$ 135	\$	\$ -	\$	(142)
Emergency Room Physicians	\$ 320	\$	\$ -	\$	(336)
Psych. Outpatient/Mental Assessment	\$ 7,896	\$	\$ 799	\$	(7,476)
Transport/Ambulatory Services	\$ 400	\$	\$ -	\$	(419)
Catastrophic Insurance	\$ 3,175	\$	\$ -	\$	(3,328)
X-Rays	\$ 4,040	\$	\$ -	\$	(4,234)
<b>Total Client Medical Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 89,734</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 1,051</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>(92,990)</b>
<b>Emergency Assistance</b>					
Housing Assistance	\$ 41,539	\$	\$ 6,327	\$	(37,206)
Food Assistance	\$ 999	\$	\$ -	\$	(1,047)
Utilities	\$ 3,774	\$	\$ 612	\$	(3,343)
<b>Total EAS Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 46,312</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 6,939</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>(41,596)</b>
<b>Payroll and Salary/Benefits</b>					
Payroll	\$ 251,759	\$	\$ -	\$	(263,843)
Regular Pay	\$ -	\$	\$ 138,206	\$	138,206
Health Insurance	\$ -	\$	\$ 17,894	\$	17,894
Social Security	\$ -	\$	\$ 8,406	\$	8,406
Medicare	\$ -	\$	\$ 1,966	\$	1,966
IMRF	\$ 21,299	\$	\$ 14,581	\$	(7,741)
Life Insurance	\$ -	\$	\$ 9	\$	9
Medical & Life Insurance	\$ 82,495	\$	\$ -	\$	(86,455)
Unemployment Tax State	\$ 817	\$	\$ -	\$	(856)
FICA	\$ 19,260	\$	\$ -	\$	(20,184)
<b>Total Payroll and Salary/Benefits Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 375,629</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 181,062</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>(212,596)</b>
<b>Administrative</b>					
Supplies	\$ 13,176	\$	\$ 3,434	\$	(10,375)
Printing and Copy Machine Charges	\$ 959	\$	\$ 8,557	\$	7,552
Books, Publications and Maps	\$ -	\$	\$ 351	\$	351
Postage	\$ 2,341	\$	\$ 213	\$	(2,240)
Postage Chargebacks	\$ -	\$	\$ 875	\$	875
Wtr./Swr. Bill Print and Mail Co.	\$ -	\$	\$ 1,007	\$	1,007
General Insurance	\$ 7,394	\$	\$ -	\$	(7,749)
Training and Travel	\$ 3,281	\$	\$ 1,402	\$	(2,037)
Membership Dues	\$ 447	\$	\$ 125	\$	(344)
Other Program Costs	\$ -	\$	\$ 4,625	\$	4,625
Food	\$ -	\$	\$ 400	\$	400
Contract Services	\$ 31,674	\$	\$ -	\$	(33,194)
Payroll Processing	\$ 1,903	\$	\$ -	\$	(1,994)
Data Processing	\$ 8,755	\$	\$ -	\$	(9,175)
Phone	\$ 8,485	\$	\$ -	\$	(8,893)
Utilities	\$ 9,110	\$	\$ -	\$	(9,547)
Equipment Purchase	\$ -	\$	\$ -	\$	-
Rent	\$ 64,810	\$	\$ -	\$	(67,921)
Storage Rental	\$ 1,378	\$	\$ -	\$	(1,444)
Contingency	\$ 165	\$	\$ -	\$	(173)
Bank Fees	\$ 1,505	\$	\$ -	\$	(1,577)
<b>Total Administrative Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 155,383</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 20,988</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>(141,853)</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 1,289,872</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 776,999</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>(574,787)</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>\$ (220,983)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 559,216</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>790,806</b>
<b>BEGINNING FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>\$ 1,519,253</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 39,888</b>		
<b>ENDING FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>\$ 1,298,270</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 599,104</b>		
<b>FUND BALANCE AS % OF EXPENSES</b>	<b>100.7%</b>		<b>77.1%</b>		

\*With cumulative Consumer Price Indexes from 2012 to 2015 calculated at 4.8%.

## Evanston Township Dissolution – Expenditure Reductions and Projected Savings

### Expenditure Reductions\*

General Assistance Fund Expenditure Reductions	\$	574,787
Town Fund Expenditure Reductions	\$	204,881
<b>Total Expenditure Reductions</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>779,668</b>

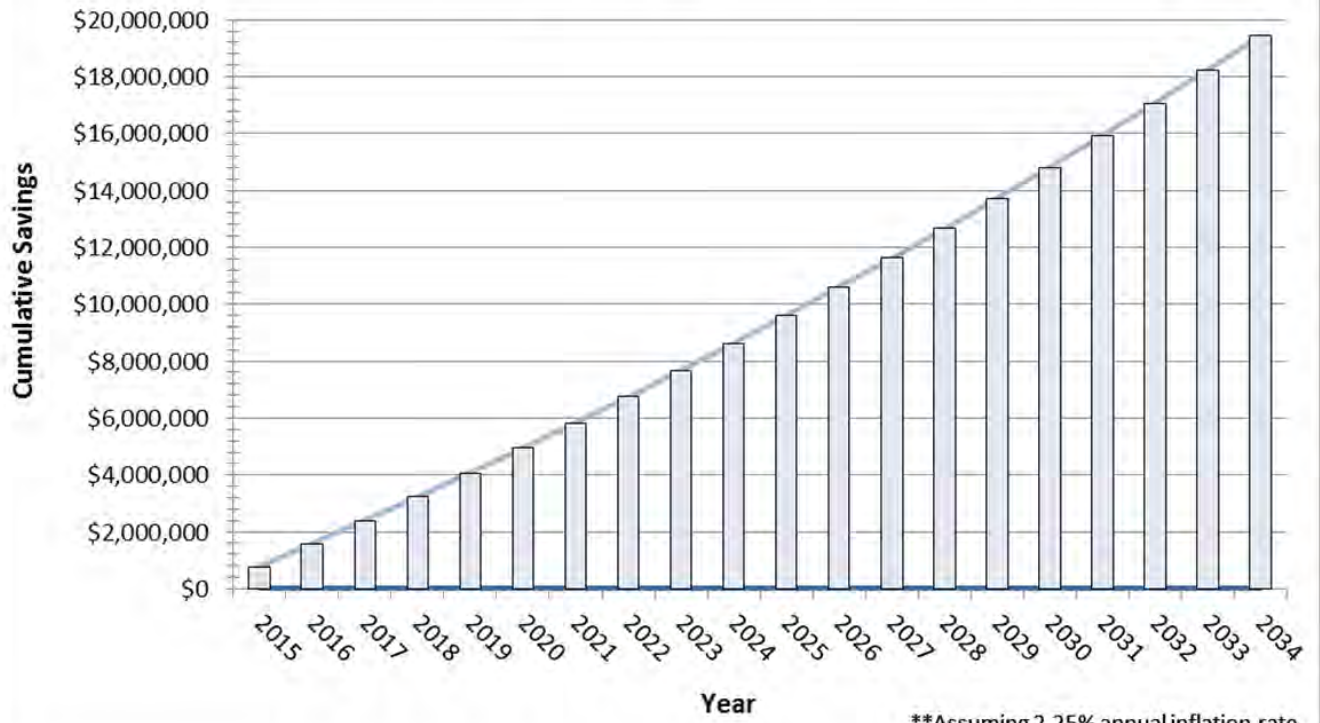
\*With cumulative Consumer Price Indexes from 2012 to 2015 calculated at 4.8%.

### Township Dissolution Projected Savings\*\*

Year	Annual Savings	Cumulative Savings
2015	\$ 779,668	\$ 779,668
2016	\$ 797,210	\$ 1,576,878
2017	\$ 815,147	\$ 2,392,025
2018	\$ 833,488	\$ 3,225,513
2019	\$ 852,242	\$ 4,077,755
2020	\$ 871,417	\$ 4,949,172
2021	\$ 891,024	\$ 5,840,196
2022	\$ 911,072	\$ 6,751,267
2023	\$ 931,571	\$ 7,682,839
2024	\$ 952,531	\$ 8,635,370
2025	\$ 973,963	\$ 9,609,333
2026	\$ 995,878	\$ 10,605,211
2027	\$ 1,018,285	\$ 11,623,496
2028	\$ 1,041,196	\$ 12,664,692
2029	\$ 1,064,623	\$ 13,729,315
2030	\$ 1,088,577	\$ 14,817,892
2031	\$ 1,113,070	\$ 15,930,962
2032	\$ 1,138,114	\$ 17,069,076
2033	\$ 1,163,722	\$ 18,232,798
2034	\$ 1,189,906	\$ 19,422,704

\*\*Assuming 2.25% annual inflation rate

### Projected 20-Year Savings Following Dissolution of Evanston Township\*\*



\*\*Assuming 2.25% annual inflation rate