

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BOARD
COMMITTEE MINUTES

POLICY, PERSONNEL, & APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

Wednesday, May 7, 2008

Brookens Administrative Center, Lyle Shields Meeting Room
1776 E. Washington St., Urbana

7:00 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Ammons, Betz (Chair), Gross, Hunt, Knott, McGinty, Moser, Putman, Schroeder

MEMBERS ABSENT: None

OTHERS PRESENT: Andrew Buffenbarger (Nursing Home Administrator), Deb Busey (County Administrator of Finance & HR Management), Denny Inman (County Administrator of Facilities & Procurement), Susan McGrath (Senior Assistant State's Attorney), Tiffany Talbott (Recording Secretary), C. Pius Weibel (County Board Chair), Barbara Wysocki (County Board Member), John Dimit, Mary Kane, Mark Netter, Jill Rendleman, Dave Tomlinson

CALL TO ORDER

Betz called the meeting to order at 7:06 p.m.

ROLL CALL

The Recording Secretary called the roll. Ammons, Betz, Gross, Hunt, Knott, McGinty, Moser, Putman, and Schroeder were present at the time of the roll call. Betz declared a quorum and proceeded with the meeting.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA/ADDENDUM

MOTION by Knott to approve the agenda and addendum; seconded by Hunt. **Motion carried.**

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

MOTION by Ammons to approve the Policy, Personnel, & Appointments Committee April 9, 2008 minutes; seconded by Moser. **Motion carried.**

Betz declared the County School Facility Sales Tax Study Session would be moved to after public participation on the order of business. He said the committee could not act on it tonight.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Mark Netter, the Urbana District 116 Board of Education President, stated that last night District 116 became the eleventh school district in Champaign County to pass a resolution in support of the county school facility occupation tax law at a recommended 1% level. The Urbana Board of Education passed the resolution unanimously. The Board of Education also passed a companion resolution promising a \$1 million annual reduction of the bond interest levy that the Urbana School District property taxpayers are now paying should

this tax be implemented. This resolution also passed unanimously. He stated the county school facility occupation tax law cannot become law without the cooperation of school boards, the County Board, and Champaign County voters. This law offers counties in Illinois a much needed way to begin moving local schools away from exclusive reliance on property tax. He asked the committee to consider giving the initiative their strongest possible support.

John Dimit, the Urbana School Board Vice-President, a parent of two highway school students, and a taxpayer, spoke in support of the 1% sales tax for local schools to decrease the schools' reliance on property taxes. He stated he was in no way representing his current employer. The school sales tax has been a widely supported community initiative to diversify the local revenue sources for the local school districts and start down the road to replace property tax revenue with alternative sources. The tax bills mailed a week ago included a capital expense debt service levy equaling a rate of sixty-three cents in the Urbana School District. This is nearly the same total County operational rate of seventy-six cents. The school district's debt extends to 2019, so any major improvements or renovations to their facilities would require adding to the debt. Dimit requested the school sales tax be placed on the ballot to help the district break of cycle of debt and financing projects with property taxes. The Urbana School District brought its unanimous commitment to immediately and permanently reduce its tax rate by fifteen cents. Over the next ten years, Urbana's bond rate will continue to decline for a total tax reduction approaching sixty cents, a permanent tax reduction. This is an immediate tax savings in the first year of implementation of \$75 for the average \$150,000 home and a long-term savings of \$300 a year for the same home. Dimit compared the school facilities sales tax to the Public Safety Sales Tax the County implemented. Under the current situation the schools are forced to deteriorate until the school boards approach the voters with big projects requiring twenty years in payments. This tax would enable the schools to do smaller projects and use local businesses, many of whom support local schools. The school boards see the need for property tax relief and for all local residents including students, who do not pay property taxes but shop, to pay their fair share of local governmental expenses. Some people say this is a windfall for schools, Dimit could not imagine the County Board members subscribing to that view. He predicted by the middle of May the County Board will have heard from every school board in Champaign County in support of this initiative.

Dave Tomlinson, the Champaign Unit 4 Board of Education President, spoke about the Unit 4 District as the third largest employer in Champaign County. He described their district as having a diverse population of over 9,000 with some of the highest achievement levels in the County. The school facilities sales tax being discussed tonight is the beginning of a potential move away from relying on property taxes to fund local schools. Funding schools from property taxes is an inherently unequal way to fund schools. At the April meeting, the school board passed a unanimous resolution expressing its commitment to do several things if they decide to support the tax, including: paying off all construction bond debt of \$15 million, fulfilling the requirements in the consent decree to add additional capacity north of University Avenue in Champaign, increase energy efficiency in all buildings to reduce energy costs and increase comfort level for students and staff, and take a look at the potential for a new elementary school on the south side of Unit 4's area. Tomlinson used his house as an example to explain how the school sales tax would reduce property taxes. He stated Champaign-Urbana has quality teachers and curriculum and needs quality facilities. The majority of the facilities are over fifty years old. This tax is a way to upgrade the facilities without overburdening the property owners. He encouraged the County Board to support the tax.

MONTHLY REPORTS

MOTION by Moser to receive and place on file the County Clerk Fees Monthly Report for March 2008; seconded by Ammons. **Motion carried.**

APPOINTMENTS/REAPPOINTMENTS

Board of Health

Weibel nominated Roberta Scholze to the Board of Health.

MOTION by Knott to appoint Roberta Scholze to the Board of Health for a term from May 22, 2008 to June 30, 2010; seconded by McGinty. **Motion carried.**

Board of Review

Weibel nominated Steve Bantz and Dan Stebbins to the Board of Review. Weibel had a letter from Tony Fabri recommending Dan Stebbins as the Democratic nominee.

MOTION by Knott to appoint Steve Bantz and Dan Stebbins to the Board of Review for terms from June 1, 2008 to May 31, 2010; seconded by McGinty. **Motion carried.**

Farmland Assessment Review Committee

Weibel nominated Kent Krukewitt and Richard Rayburn to the Farmland Assessment Review Committee.

MOTION by Moser to appoint Kent Krukewitt and Richard Rayburn to the Farmland Assessment Review Committee for terms from June 1, 2008 to May 31, 2012; seconded by Schroeder. **Motion carried.**

Eastern Illinois Economic Development Authority

Weibel nominated Michel Swim to an extended term on the Eastern Illinois Economic Development Authority Board.

MOTION by Knott to extend Michel Swim's term on the Eastern Illinois Economic Development Authority Board to January 21, 2013; seconded by McGinty. **Motion carried.**

Urbana-Champaign Sanitary District

Weibel nominated Diana Lenik to the Urbana-Champaign Sanitary District.

MOTION by McGinty to appoint Diana Lenik to the Urbana-Champaign Sanitary District for a term from June 1, 2008 to May 31, 2011; seconded by Knott. **Motion carried.**

Dewey Community Public Water District

Weibel nominated John Hurd and William Roller to the Dewey Community Public Water District.

MOTION by Schroeder to appoint John Hurd and William Roller to the Dewey Community Public Water District for terms from June 1, 2008 to May 31, 2013; seconded by Moser. **Motion carried.**

Penfield Water District

Weibel nominated Robert Kettner and Randall Zindars to the Penfield Water District.

MOTION by Knott to appoint Robert Kettner and Randall Zindars to the Penfield Water District for terms from June 1, 2008 to May 31, 2013; seconded by Moser. **Motion carried.**

Sangamon Valley Public Water District

Weibel nominated Robert Buchanan and Michael Melton to the Sangamon Valley Public Water District.

MOTION by Schroeder to appoint Robert Buchanan and Michael Melton to the F Sangamon Valley Public Water District for terms from June 1, 2008 to May 31, 2013; seconded by Ammons. **Motion carried.**

Betz stated he would take the Nursing Home's issues next so Buffenbarger could go home and get some sleep.

ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

Vacant Positions Listing

The vacant positions listing was provided for information only.

Recommendation on Re-Evaluation of Lead Custodian Position

Busey reported the Job Content Evaluation Committee reviewed the two Lead Custodian positions and recommended a title change from Lead Custodian to Lead Custodian – Brookens and Lead Custodian – Courthouse with corresponding job description changes which documents the differences between the two positions. Both positions remain in the same salary grade classification.

MOTION by Moser to approve the title change for the two Lead Custodian positions to Lead Custodian – Brookens and Lead Custodian – Courthouse with corresponding job description changes; seconded by Gross. **Motion carried.**

Ordinance of the County of Champaign, Illinois Ascertainning the Prevailing Rate of Wages for Laborers, Mechanics, and Other Workers Employed in Public Works of Said County

Busey explained the County is required to adopt this ordinance. The attachment was not with the ordinance at this time because the Department of Labor has not released the needed information. She confirmed the wage information would be attached by the County Board meeting.

MOTION by Schroeder to approve the Ordinance of the County of Champaign, Illinois Ascertainning the Prevailing Rate of Wages for Laborers, Mechanics, and Other Workers Employed in Public Works of Said County; seconded by Ammons. **Motion carried with one vote against by Moser.**

Recommendation for Personnel Policy Revision

Busey described the revisions to the Personnel Policy, including adding the description of the HR Generalist.

MOTION by Knott to approve the recommendation for Personnel Policy revision; seconded by McGinty. **Motion carried.**

Request Approval to Release RFQ for Professional Insurance Broker and Other Related Services for the County of Champaign

Busey explained there are some concerns about the competitive process for this selection. This RFQ will allow the County to seek brokers who are interested in providing these services. The interested parties would be narrowed down to a group of four who would then provide pricing for the County and eventually would result in a contract for the selected broker.

MOTION by Knott to release the RFQ for Professional Insurance Broker and Other Related Services; seconded by Moser. **Motion carried.**

Request Approval to Release RFP for Actuarial Services for the County of Champaign

Busey stated this study needs to be done to provide the County with information necessary for projecting future budgets.

MOTION by Ammons to release the RFP for Actuarial Services; seconded by Hunt. **Motion carried.**

NURSING HOME

Award of Contract for Nursing Home Prime Food Vendor

Buffenbarger stated this recommendation would save the Nursing Home money.

MOTION by McGinty to approve the award of contract to Waugh Food, Incorporated for the Nursing Home prime food vendor; seconded by Knott.

Betz asked how this recommendation saves money and how much. Buffenbarger answered with the cheaper food prices the estimated savings for this year are \$1,500.

Motion carried.

ADDENDUM

Amendment to Champaign County Nursing Home Personnel Policy

MOTION by Knott to approve the amendment to the Champaign County Nursing Home Personnel Policy; seconded by Gross.

Buffenbarger stated the current Nursing Home Personnel Policy does not address layoffs. He proposed having the ability to lay off non-bargaining unit staff as the need arises. The Nursing Home is terminating a number of bargaining unit staff and the collective bargaining agreement provides for this.

McGinty asked for the State's Attorney's opinion. McGrath said the collective bargaining agreements were reviewed by David DeThorne and what is before the committee is parallel to those agreements.

Gross noticed the amendment allowed for seven days written notice, but she thought the bargaining unit agreement allowed for thirty days notice. Buffenbarger said it was true the bargaining unit agreement requires thirty days notice. In the most current case, the Nursing Home will be providing thirty days notice to the non-bargaining staff being terminated. This amendment is more flexible than what is in the collective bargaining agreement. McGrath added the thirty days notice is a statutory requirement for the bargaining unit employees. Gross said that seven days seems awfully short. Buffenbarger said this was just the minimum requirement. Gross suggested fourteen days notice. Buffenbarger pointed out that he was giving thirty days notice in this

case. Busey said one of issues is that this policy does not currently exist and it will not until the County Board approves it. Buffenbarger has already given the non-bargaining employees with thirty days notice.

Putman agreed this policy needs to be done, but she was uncomfortable having different standards of protection for the non-bargaining and bargaining employees. Buffenbarger pointed out almost all of the non-bargaining employees are management and typically work performance and other requirements for managers is considerably stricter than it is for bargaining unit employees. Putman was not convinced that seven days notice was adequate if thirty days notice is given to bargaining unit employees.

Ammons said she could not support the amendment in the current state and wanted to give non-bargaining employees more notice. She noted if employees only gave seven days notice to the Nursing Home it would put them in a serious bind and the reverse has to be considered.

McGinty disagreed because there are already cases where union and non-union employees are treated differently and there are reasons for that. He felt Buffenbarger needs this flexibility as the professional manager of the Nursing Home. There are a lot of different circumstances that could cause the need for providing less notice, especially financial reasons, and in the professional world it can be no notice provided.

Moser agreed with McGinty because anything that can be done to help the Nursing Home's bottom line should be done. He did not think half of the County Board realizes the criticalness of the situation. They cannot continue to let it deteriorate.

Gross asked for the County policy with regard to employees giving notice that they are leaving the County's employ. Buffenbarger said there are separate policies at the Nursing Home. They request two weeks notice from employees. Gross thought it would only be appropriate to give fourteen days notice for laying off an employee in keeping with the County's request.

McGinty stated he hates laying people off, but he felt this amendment would allow Buffenbarger more flexibility. It is costing the County \$70,000 to wait the thirty days of notice before laying off employees. This would allow a mechanism when times are tight that can solve crucial issues. The seven days is the minimum requirement, more notice can be given.

MOTION by Gross to amend the amendment to the Nursing Home Personnel Policy to replace the seven days notice with fourteen days notice; seconded by Putman.

Betz asked if fourteen days notice is something the Nursing Home could live with. Buffenbarger said it still fits within the notice period he planned to provide.

Motion carried to amend the original motion to provide for fourteen days with a roll call vote of 7 to 2. Betz, Ammons, Gross, Hunt, Knott, McGinty, and Putman voted in favor of the motion. Moser and Schroeder voted against the motion.

Putman asked about Section 5-2.2 about the full reduction. Buffenbarger confirmed the reduction requires the approval of the Board. Putman said she was not comfortable about what was becoming the status and responsibilities of the Justice & Social Services Committee since the establishment of the Nursing Home Board of Directors.

MOTION by Putman to add the Justice & Social Services Committee to the committees that would recommend the total elimination of a department; seconded by Ammons.

McGinty said all this does is add a layer that makes Buffenbarger's job more difficult. The idea of forming the Nursing Home Board of Directors was to take care of things like this. It may be taking something away from the Justice & Social Services Committee, but it is adding expertise at the Nursing Home Board level. Ammons did not understand how adding the Justice & Social Services Committee would add an extra layer when the Finance Committee stays on as part of the process. She said the Board of Directors was not presented to her as a replacement to the responsibility of the Justice & Social Services Committee. McGinty said that was a good point and suggested the Finance Committee be removed so a total elimination would go from the Nursing Home Board of Directors to the County Board. He wanted to trust the Board of Directors to do what they were selected to do and provide their expertise.

MOTION by McGinty to eliminate the term "Parent Committee" and the term "Finance Committee" from Section 5-2.2 of the Nursing Home Personnel Policy; seconded by Knott.

Gross agreed with McGinty and noted the Nursing Home Board of Directors has among its members the Chair of the Justice & Social Services Committee and a member of the Finance Committee.

Motion carried to eliminate the term "Parent Committee" and the term "Finance Committee" from Section 5-2.2 of the Nursing Home Personnel Policy by a roll call vote of 8 to 1. Betz, Ammons, Gross, Hunt, Knott, McGinty, Moser, and Schroeder voted in favor of the motion. Putman voted against the motion. McGrath stated Putman's motion was nullified by the adoption of McGinty's motion.

Putman requested a change to the amended Section 5-2.1. She requested the removal of the word "stated." The request was considered a friendly amendment by mover and seconder.

Motion carried to approve the amendment to the Champaign County Nursing Home Personnel Policy as amended by a roll call vote of 9 to 0. Betz, Ammons, Gross, Hunt, Knott, McGinty, Moser, Putman, and Schroeder voted in favor of the motion.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

IACBMC Counties at the Capitol April 2008

Ammons wanted the County Board to consider talking to state representatives about Senate Bill 2250 which provides that an elected or appointed Coroner may elect to participate in the IMRF as a Sheriff's Law Enforcement employee (SLEP). She also spoke about Senate Bill 2303 which provides that DCFS shall not cancel a person's Medicaid eligibility solely because that person has become an inmate of a public institution, including a county jail.

Schroeder asked how much Senate Bill 2250 could potentially cost the County because SLEP is more expensive than regular IMRF. Busey said it would immediately be 10% of the Coroner's salary every year. Schroeder inquired about Senate Bill 2014. McGrath explained the legislation deals with special use permits. The committee continued to discuss state legislative issues.

CHAIR'S REPORT

There was no Chair's Report.

OTHER BUSINESS

County School Facility Sales Tax Study Session

Mary Kane from Stifel Nicolaus made a presentation to the committee about the school facilities sales tax. Jill Rendleman from Stifel Nicolaus was also present with Linda Given from the bond firm. Kane

explained the legislation came from Iowa. It has been modified, but the legislation is very similar to the Iowa legislation. The only county in Illinois that has passed the legislation is Williamson County. The legislation provides for the option to convert real estate taxes currently being used for school capital, particularly building bonds, and fund those expenses out of a sales tax. If the school boards representing 51% of a county's student enrollment requests the County Board put this on the ballot then the County Board is required to put a referendum on the ballot during the next election for a sales tax of up to 1%. The County Board does not have to fully impose the tax as requested by the referendum. The County Board does not have to immediately impose the tax. Kane said, between now and August, all of the school districts will come to the County Board and ask it to put this language on the ballot. The County Board has until August 18, 2008 to move forward. If the referendum is approved in the November election the County Board must file with the Illinois Department of Revenue and the sales tax does not become effective until July 2009. The money will not be available until October 2009. The money generated by the sales tax may be used for acquisition, development, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, financing, fire prevention, and architectural planning. It cannot be used for teachers' salaries or non-capital expenditures. The sales tax base does not include items such as cars, boats, mobile homes, food, drugs, and farm equipment. The tax revenue can be used by schools to pay as they go, leverage bonds, or retire existing debt. Kane encouraged cooperation and agreement amongst the school districts and the County Board. Once the referendum passes, the school districts can move forward with any plans with respect to the dollars. Kane commented that Champaign County is one of the most unique counties in the state because it has a large number of non-residents purchasing goods within the County.

Given spoke about overlapping school districts, which are districts that are primarily located in a different county, but partially within Champaign County. She explained these overlapping districts would receive some of the sales tax revenue based on the number of students residing in Champaign County in that district.

Moser asked how the students are counted from elementary to high school and what a district in St. Joseph's situation would do. Given said she did not know. The statute requires the Regional Superintendent of Schools to divide the money on the basis of student population per district. The amount of money a district receives will change each year based on student enrollment. Each student attends school in a district, so the money follows each student. The money goes to the district where the student attends school. Knott raised the example of Heritage in southeast Champaign County. He asked if the calculation of students would only be for those students that reside within Champaign County. Given answered yes. Knott asked if that would put overlapping school districts at a disadvantage. Given stated a school that is partially outside Champaign County will not get as much money as a school district that is entirely within Champaign County. Knott asked if this is a fund that could be swept based on what has occurred in Springfield with the state budget in recent years. He wondered how they could trust the state to return this money to the local schools. The only positive thing about the property taxes is that this money does not go to Springfield. Given said there is protection built into the statute that requires the amount of money collected by this sales tax to be held in a separate fund. The procedures for administering this tax are the same as administering the County's Public Safety Sales Tax. Knott asked if the County receives that tax on time. Busey confirmed the County receives the sales taxes on time. Knott asked McGrath to look at the ballot question to understand the process of how this is put on the ballot. Given stated this is a County tax that is nearly identical to the Public Safety Sales Tax. To get the question on the ballot the County Board can either choose to go ahead and just put the question on the ballot or if the school districts that represent at least 51% of student enrollment petition the County Board then the Board has to put it on the ballot. The caveat is that if the school districts petition the Board to put the question on the ballot, the County Board still has the right to say yes or not about the imposition of the tax because after the referendum passes the County Board considers an ordinance imposing the tax. The County Board could decide to not impose the tax even after the referendum passes. Knott hoped the school board understands the County Board members' healthy dose of skepticism. He understands that if he were on a school board, he would be excited about this tax option. He said some convincing would have to be done since this presentation is geared toward school board members and is asking for the maximum possible amount. One of the listed advantages is that the

school board does not have to go to the public to discuss the design of the school building. Knott argued this is not an advantage in everyone's eyes. Kane indicated a lot of times there is a question of a school board having to spend a lot of money to come up with detailed plans and some schools do not have that kind of money. This would enable the school board to tell the public it has a plan.

Knott spoke about using sales taxes as a way to reduce property taxes. He urged the County Board to make sure they want to do it before placing a referendum on the ballot. He felt the County is doing the state's work for them. He does feel it this would be a big help to schools, but they should look at the total picture. People still want some guarantee that property taxes will go down. He applauded Urbana passing what they did to ensure some property tax relief. Knott hoped the school districts understood he was trying to play the healthy critic. Given tells all her clients this has to be a partnership. It does not work unless everyone is together.

Tomlinson stated the Champaign perspective is that they represent almost 40% of the students, so this is a large issue for Champaign. The school board was unanimous that they would not move to put the referendum on the ballot without a corresponding commitment to reduce whatever property taxes are within their control. He confirmed this is not meant as a tax increase.

Netter explained that in Urbana every district is in a different place. It is conceivable they may never have to go to the voters again. He promised the school board would not construct any building without public input.

Gross stated she has some issues with the sales tax and some of what the people were saying does not making logical sense. She wondered how the total amount of revenue generated by the sales tax would be greater than the amount generated by current property tax, but the people would be paying less tax. She claimed other people will just not realize that they are paying the same amount of tax, just in sales tax instead of property tax. She disagreed with some of the statistics and the comment that university students do not pay property taxes. She claimed the cost of property taxes is included in the rent students pay. Kane said Champaign County is unique because it has a land-grant university and people who do not live here come here and shop. Gross wanted put an extra \$1 tax on every alcoholic beverage to cover public safety.

Wysocki asked if this plan has been presented to any economic development group. Tomlinson said the Chamber of Commerce has heard the presentation and they are neutral. The Farm Bureau has also talked about it. Wysocki remarked a group like the Chamber of Commerce does not like to see the sales tax increase. The committee continued to discuss the proposal.

McGinty can relate to why this issue is important. He inquired why the school districts are asking for the full one cent instead of less. He asked if there is that much need and if there was any reason to not ask for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent instead. Tomlinson answered that his district identified close to \$160 million of the things that they needed or would like to be done in a facilities study three years ago. He said it is not on anyone's radar to replace Centennial. He is constantly asked why they are not building a school like Normal Community. He stated Normal Community is a \$75-\$80 million facility, not including the land acquisition. It was the general consensus of the superintendents that they were fearful the state legislature would not do this. They are asking for the one cent now so they do not have to go back to the voters. McGinty asked what if a school like Ludlow has need for \$500,000 this year and whether they could borrow from Champaign. Tomlinson said Ludlow could not borrow from Champaign, but they could bond.

Moser said he was confused on what the County Board can do with the rate. He wanted clarification if the County Board could cut the rate in future years if the school districts have taken out debt. Given said the statute's language has the County Board has the ability to reduce or eliminate the tax except if reducing or eliminating the tax will inhibit the ability of the school district to pay the bonds that are payable from the tax.

Wysocki inquired about a remark that Tomlinson made how one of the obligations of the school is to provide a plan of use for this money. Kane stated all of the school districts have said they would develop a plan. This is self-imposed by the district, there is no obligation to share this plan. Wysocki asked what the benefit was to a rural district. Knott said he has spoken to a number of rural districts who have existing debt from projects and they would see immediate relief. If one looks at their rates, the rural districts are significantly higher than in Champaign-Urbana. It will really help the rural districts.

Schroeder stated Douglas County would love it if Champaign County would pass this because Villa Grove and Tuscola schools would benefit from this. This would benefit rural districts greatly, but after reading comments in the newspaper, they need to be realistic. The funds that flow from the state are behind. He asked how many days the state is behind in funds that go to schools. The schools districts agreed to collect that information because they did not have it right now and wished to be accurate. It was noted that many school districts are living paycheck to paycheck. Netter said the state will do what it can do. He wants to look at this question as separate from the state's financial condition and their lateness in making payments because he did not think it was material to the sales tax question. Schroeder said there are multiple examples of places like the University of Illinois and Cooperative Extension who have seen their budgets cut and the money moved elsewhere because of the state's budgeting crisis. He was afraid they are going to need this 1% because they are going to see more state aid losses as money is transferred. Netter agreed if all the counties in Illinois pass this then it takes the pressure off of the state to actually provide capital funding for elementary education, but he thought the state would do it anyway. Schroeder disagreed and felt the school districts would lose dollar for dollar from the state.

Betz stated the time was 8:38 p.m. and he closed the hearing at this point. He is waiting for the school districts with 51% of student enrollment to pass this so it is put on the ballot. He will put it on the committee agenda once that passes. Weibel has received a couple of notices of the resolutions being passed. He encouraged school districts to email him when the resolution passes and he will pass it along to Betz. He has also asked Jane Quinlan to have the schools districts send letters with summaries of what they plan to do with the money and whether they will provide a tax rebate. Moser heard there was a bill in the General Assembly to tinker with this legislation. This concerns him and he asked for notification if the legislation changes. Kane agreed to keep the County Board informed because they are tracking it.

DESIGNATION OF ITEMS TO BE PLACED ON COUNTY BOARD CONSENT AGENDA

Betz asked the committee about canceling the July meeting. The committee concurred with not canceling the July meeting at this time. Betz designated agenda items VII A-H and IX A for the consent agenda.

ADJOURNMENT

Meeting was adjourned at 9:24 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kat Bork
Administrative Secretary

Secy's note: The minutes reflect the order of the agenda and may not necessarily reflect the order of business conducted at the meeting.