



CITY OF
BLOOMINGTON
COMMITTEE OF THE
WHOLE MEETING
APRIL 17, 2017



City Logo Design Rationale

The symbol for the City of Bloomington is multifaceted in its visual and conceptual approach. Visually the symbol and the City's identity represent a modern progressive style which is consistent with the City's government. The symbol is based on three different concepts which combine to represent the City in a contemporary and appropriate way.

First and foremost is the chevron. The City government is a respected agency dedicated to serving the public. In this way, the chevron represents service, rank and authority.

The symbol may also be seen as a three dimensional building. This represents growth and diversity in our community.

Finally, the flower or plant derived from the original name "Blooming Grove," represents a community that is friendly and safe. Progress and growth are also associated with plant life as well as regeneration and renewal.

The symbol's positive upward movement is representative of the City's commitment to excellence!

RESOLUTION NO. 2016 -29

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A MISSION, VISION AND VALUES STATEMENT FOR THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON

WHEREAS, the City of Bloomington ("City") is an Illinois home-rule municipality; and

WHEREAS, the City is known as the "Jewel of the Midwest;" and

WHEREAS, the City is a great place to live, work and play; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to adopt a statement expressing the Organizational Mission, Vision and Values of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City Council of the City of Bloomington, McLean County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1. The above stated recitals are incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. The City Council of the City of Bloomington hereby formally adopt the following as the City's Organizational Mission, Vision and Values:

Mission: To lead, serve and uplift the City of Bloomington

Vision: A Jewel of Midwest Cities

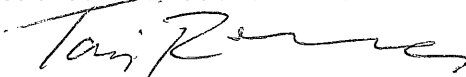
Values: Service-centered, results-driven, inclusive.

Section 3. All resolutions in conflict with this Resolution, as well as any previous statements adopted on the mission, vision and values of the City are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect immediately after its passage and approval.


APPROVED by the City Council of the City of Bloomington, McLean County, Bloomington, Illinois, July 25, 2016, by a vote of 7 to 1. (Nay: Alderman Kevin Lower) (Absent: Alderman David Sage)

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON



Tari Renner, Mayor

ATTEST



Cherry L. Lawson, City Clerk



2015 Strategic Plan Goals

Goal	1. Financially Sound City Providing Quality Basic Services
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Budget with adequate resources to support defined services and level of servicesReserves consistent with city policiesEngaged residents that are well informed and involved in an open governance processCity services delivered in the most cost-effective, efficient mannerPartnering with others for the most cost-effective service delivery
Goal	2. Upgrade City Infrastructure and Facilities
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Better quality roads and sidewalksQuality water for the long termFunctional, well maintained sewer collection systemWell-designed, well maintained City facilities emphasizing productivity and customer serviceInvesting in the City's future through a realistic, funded capital improvement program
Goal	3. Grow the Local Economy
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Retention and growth of current local businessesAttraction of new targeted businesses that are the "right" fit for BloomingtonRevitalization of older commercial homesExpanded retail businessesStrong working relationship among the City, businesses, economic development organizations
Goal	4. Strong Neighborhoods
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Residents feeling safe in their homes and neighborhoodsUpgraded quality of older housing stockPreservation of property/home valuationsImproved neighborhood infrastructureStrong partnership with residents and neighborhood associationsResidents increasingly sharing/taking responsibility for their homes and neighborhoods
Goal	5. Great Place – Livable, Sustainable City
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Well-planned City with necessary services and infrastructureCity decisions consistent with plans and policiesIncorporation of "Green Sustainable" concepts into City's development and plansAppropriate leisure and recreational opportunities responding to the needs of residentsMore attractive city: commercial areas and neighborhoods
Goal	6. Prosperous Downtown Bloomington
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">More beautiful, clean Downtown areaDowntown Vision and Plan used to guide development, redevelopment and investmentsDowntown becoming a community and regional destinationHealthy adjacent neighborhoods linked to DowntownPreservation of historic buildings

AGENDA



**CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
MEETING AGENDA
BLOOMINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
OSBORN CONFERENCE ROOM
305 EAST ST., 2ND FLOOR, BLOOMINGTON, IL 61701
MONDAY, APRIL 17, 2017, 5:15 P.M.**

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call of Attendance
3. Public Comment

(Each regular City Council meeting shall have a public comment period not to exceed 30 minutes. Every speaker is entitled to speak for up to 3 minutes. To be considered for public comment, complete a public comment card at least 5 minutes prior to the start of the meeting. The Mayor will randomly draw from the cards submitted. Public comment is a time to give comment. It is not a question and answer period and the City Council does not respond to public comments. Speakers who engage in threatening or disorderly behavior will have their time ceased.)

4. Consideration of approving the Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes of February 20, 2017, and July 20, 2015. *(Recommend that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with and approved as printed.)*
5. 2017 Annual Legislative Work Session (Presentation and discussion with local Legislators.)
6. Brief recess
7. Elected Officials Orientation *(Organized and facilitated by Alderman Diana Hauman)*
8. Adjournment

Note: No action will be taken on any matters at this meeting beyond approval of the minutes.



**COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING
AGENDA ITEM NO. 4**

FOR COUNCIL: April 17, 2017

SUBJECT: Consideration of approving Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes from February 20, 2017 and July 20, 2015.

RECOMMENDATION/MOTION: that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with and the minutes approved as printed.

STRATEGIC PLAN LINK: Goal 1. Financially sound City providing quality basic services.

STRATEGIC PLAN SIGNIFICANCE: Objective 1d. City services delivered in the most cost-effective, efficient manner.

BACKGROUND:

In compliance with the Open Meetings Act, Committee Proceedings must be approved within thirty (30) days after the meeting or at the Committee's second subsequent regular meeting whichever is later. Due to an oversight in processing of council related materials, the minutes of July 20, 2015 were not brought before Council as a departmental review discovered the minutes had not been previously approved.

In accordance with the Open Meetings Act, Committee Proceedings are made available for public inspection and posted to the City's web site within ten (10) days after Committee approval.

COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED PERSONS CONTACTED: Not applicable.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: Not applicable.

Respectfully submitted for Committee consideration.

Prepared by: Cherry L. Lawson, City Clerk

Recommended by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David A. Hales".

David A. Hales
City Manager

Attachments:

- February 20, 2017 Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes
- July 20, 2015 Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes



**COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SESSION
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 2017; 5:30 P.M.**

1. Call to Order

The Council convened in Committee of the Whole Session in the Council Chambers, City Hall Building, at 5:30 p.m., Monday, February 20, 2017. Mayor Renner called the meeting to order and directed the City Clerk to call the roll.

2. Roll Call

Aldermen Present: Kevin Lower; David Sage, Mboka Mwilambwe, Amelia Buragas, Joni Painter, Karen Schmidt, Scott Black, Diane Hauman, Jim Fruin, and Mayor Tari Renner.

Staff Present: David Hales, City Manager; Steve Rasmussen, Assistant City Manager; Cherry Lawson, City Clerk; Brendan Hefner, Chief of Police; Jim Karch, Director of Public Works; Scott Sprouls, Information Services Director; Nicole Albertson, Human Resource Director; and other City staff were present.

3. Public Comment

Mayor Renner opened the meeting to receive Public Comment. The following individuals offered comments.

Gary Lambert
Daniel Holland
Patricia Carlson

4. Consideration of approving the Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes of January 17, 2017

Motion by Karen Schmidt, second by Alderman Hauman, that the minutes of the Committee of the Whole Meeting of January 17, 2017 be dispensed with and approved as printed.

Mayor Renner directed the Clerk to call the roll which resulted in the following:

Ayes: Aldermen Sage, Mwilambwe, Buragas, Painter, Schmidt, Black, Hauman, and Fruin.

Nays: None.

Motion carried.

5. Presentation of a potential Local Truck Routes Policy. (*Recommend discussion and direction of the potential Citywide Truck Policy.*)

Jim Karch, Public Works Directors stated, Public Works Department and Lochmueller Group will present work that has been done to study a Citywide Truck Routes Policy. This will include what brought this discussion to the Staff attention, a Citywide Truck Policy Memo completed by Lochmueller Group, and a staff recommendation regarding this policy.

Mr. Karch stated, this an item that staff had been looking at over the past year. The City has contracted with Lochmueller and Associates, and Dustin Reichmann will be speak on the study that had been conducted. Council has expressed support for protecting residential areas and economic development. Trucks and where trucks go have an impact on both of those areas. We have ordinances that restrict trucks and encourage trucks. He stated, it is a tough issue because it does impact our residents, as the City looks to balance the economic needs and balance the integrity of neighborhoods.

Mr. Reichmann of Lochmueller, stated the state has many truck laws and maps designating truck routes for communities, but typically are pretty limited in what they address. Communities are required to look at their own needs and come up with their own policies and practices. Lochmueller were asked to take a fresh look and provide a lot of peer guidance and look at what's going on not only throughout Illinois, but within similar communities in the Midwest and provide some good input to the staff. We looked at about 20 different peer cities, and highlighted a few of those that are most relevant. Of those, Springfield, Illinois stood out as being very comparable on some of the issues that Bloomington currently face

He stated they first addressed the issue of defining a truck. There are many different definitions of trucks. The typical over-the-road semi's that we all see are pretty much all rated for 80,000 pounds. You would look at the map, and you start with major and minor arterial roads. Truck route selection is typically a public process. The bottom line is if you were to do a comprehensive truck policy that would be similar to the City of Springfield, the idea would be that you would assign where trucks should be rather than trying to assign every place the trucks should not be.

Mr. Karch commented, on the difficulty with enforcement from a police standpoint. One of the concerns with 8,000 pounds is the plate. You pick it because there are weight limits for different types of plates that you would have for that vehicle of what it has the capacity of hauling. Then there is the overall cost for the signage. There are advantages and the advantages are you actually can channelize more of the trucks onto roads that you can design appropriately for weights, for turning movements and then you're also able to encourage truck to not be in residual neighborhoods.

Alderman Painter asked if Hershey Road is now a designated truck route. Mr. Karch stated it is not a designated truck route but trucks are allowed on it – anything under 80,000 pounds.

Alderman Lower stated that it seems 80,000 pounds is awfully restrictive. There are a lot of citizens that have private vehicles that would be in that weight range up through probably 30,000 pounds. He asked how much pavement do we have that would be affected by trucks under 30,000 pounds at a very, very negative amount. Have we actually, as a community, talked to our heavy-truck users first?

Alderman Buragas stated that the absence of a set policy is troubling because it is difficult to explain to people in the absence of a clear, consistent policy why some streets are a truck route, some have truck bands and some do not. She stated that she agreed that moving too quickly would be a bad idea as this needs to be carefully considered over time.

Alderman Mwilambwe asked what it would take to do that study and get a better sense of what a truck policy would look like.

Alderman Schmidt asked if the staff recommendation is basically to leave well enough alone and deal with this on a case-by-case basis.

Alderman Fruin stated that some of our decisions have been driven by businesses and/or political. This is really a community engagement issue. We have to be careful that we don't shift one street's problems to the next street.

Alderman Black asked Mr. Karch if he was looking for feedback on what next steps he was looking for.

Mayor Renner asked, at this point, is there any support for moving ahead with the comprehensives?

6. Adjournment

Motion by Alderman Black, seconded by Alderman Hauman, to adjourn Committee as a Whole Session. Time: 6:13 p.m.

Motion carried. (Viva voce)

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON

ATTEST

Tari Renner, Mayor

Cherry L. Lawson, City Clerk



**COMMITTEE AS A WHOLE SESSION
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
MONDAY, JULY 20, 2015; 5:30 P.M.**

1. Call to Order

Mayor Renner called the meeting to order at 5:30 PM and asked City Clerk Lawson to call the roll.

2. Roll Call

Aldermen: Jim Fruin, Kevin Lower, David Sage, Mboka Mwilambwe, Amelia Buragas, Joni Painter, Karen Schmidt, Scott Black, Diana Hauman.

3. Public Comment

Mayor Renner opened the floor to public comment.

The following citizens offered comments to the Council:

Bruce Meeks
Lane Hansen

4. Consideration of approving Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes from June 15, 2015. *(Recommend that the reading of the minutes of Committee of the Whole Proceedings of June 15, 2015 be dispensed with and the minutes approved as printed.)*

Motion by Alderman Schmidt, seconded by Alderman Painter approving the Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes from June 15, 2015 and be dispensed with and the minutes approved as printed.

Motion carried [viva voce].

5. Presentation and discussion of the U.S. Cellular Coliseum Fiscal Year 2015 year-end report. *(John Butler and Bart Rogers, Central Illinois Area Management (CIAM); 15 Minutes Presentation, and 20 Minutes Discussion)*

Mayor Renner introduced this item by its title and introduced John Butler and Bart Rogers from Central Illinois Area Management (CIAM) as they will provide an overview and PowerPoint Presentation on this U.S. Coliseum.

Mr. Butler introduced Bart Rogers, Vice President and General Manager of Central Illinois Arena Management along with Kelly Kline, Finance Director who is available for questions as well.

Mr. Butler stated last year the Coliseum experienced numerous issues including a bad cycle of touring concert shows. He discussed some of their challenges in identifying profitable shows to bring to the community. That not only are they interested in coming to the community, there are other entities that want that same touring show to come to their community as well, all the while having to route that show through our community. Mr. Butler discussed some of their challenges that they experienced last summer including a fad in outdoor music festivals. He stated that the outdoor festivals created a shift in dynamics in a way that allowed these touring shows to evaluate and determine how they would move their concerts throughout the country. When you have situations with outdoor music festivals that occur within a restriction radius of an indoor concert, it does have an effect on the way you negotiate and closing the deal. He stated that those were the two biggest issues that they had experienced. The other issue was the reoccurring closure of the parking deck. That had some obvious effects on them carrying out their responsibilities.

Mr. Butler stated that had he has a letter from the Bloomington Home Builder's Association of whom has provided an insight to some of their struggles. That was of the profitable shows that we have put on; however, we lost. The content of the letter indicated major issues with parking, unmet promises after having advertised for the event. Vendors of this show had requested a move in location, otherwise, they would not return. This is just a short term micro-cosmos of the events that have taken place. Since 2010 through FY 2014, our operating revenue was paying the operating expense. From 2010 to 2013, the Coliseum showed a profit. In 2014, the unfortunate parking deck had shut down, and we had the worst winter in 50 years, our revenue significantly dropped and our operating expenses increased. So, we did not meet our goals. When you look at those past five years, the subsidy was three cents per person, 1.5 million people came through the Coliseum doors in those five years with a \$75 million dollar impact to our local economy. We do feel good about those five years; unfortunately, 2014 was a difficult year for us. If you look at our schedule for this year and the fall, you will noticed that we have booked several shows at the Coliseum.

I know that the Coliseum business plan is set by the City, to make money and to generate revenue. The Coliseum competes against most of the other venues and, some of which receives millions of dollars in tax subsidy: hotel, restaurant, and amusement tax. We understand that this is the way things are. Understand that several of these facilities look at this as an economic generator for the community. It is a quality of life issue—ultimately, our goal is to generate revenue and be smart about the manner in which shows are booked, seek profitable shows. However, we are aware that some shows just do not make a profit; we do not want to return to a cycle whereby shows are booked just to book the Coliseum. Overall last year, we experienced some problems.

Mr. Rogers provided an overview of their budget challenges, stating that the entire tour industry took a downturn last year from June to January, with less than 30 percent of tours on

the road because of outdoor fairs and festivals, and the radius clauses that were associated with the agreements. Last year between June and January, we submitted over seventy (70) show offers (shows and tours); we had some success. Unfortunately, because of the fairs and festivals, and over plane and pain for the artist, they had enough money. When the fall months had come, they had enough to go inside the arena from September through December. So, many of those tours were canceled, as the artist took that time off. This left many buildings throughout the mid-west scrambling. He discussed the “Year End Highlights:” Booked over 200 events in the calendar year; \$12.5 Million Economic Impact to our region; Hosted Nationally Televised “Shall We Dance on ice Show” – with four million viewers on ABC; three (3) Illinois State High School Association State Finals; World Famous Cirque Du Soleil Tour Bookings; IHSA State Finals; Cheerleading, Dance and Team Wrestling; two (2) Jehovah Witness Conventions; USHL Inaugural Hockey Season; the Coliseum continues to be the largest ticketed attraction in the Bloomington/Normal community; and other similar events.

Mr. Rogers, there are many questions relating to the economic impact each year. With the assistance of Crystal with the Bloomington/Normal Visitors and Convention Bureau, and the Illinois Office of Tourism, we measure our economic impact each month based on those formulas. Those formulas measure the total effects of direct and indirect recirculation of income, which has been compiled by our marketing department. The B/N CVB Calculation Formula is as follows: Meetings: Attendees X 25% X \$64 = Sum Total; for Events & Conventions: Overnight Attendees X 25% X \$130 = (Sum Total); and Day Attendees X 75% X \$40 = (Sum Total).

Mr. Hales inquired whether the formula is used throughout the State of Illinois with the various agencies like the Convention and Visitors Bureau etc. Mr. Rogers stated that it is. Crystal provided to them the formula, and they have used this formula since; however, the numbers are updated—slightly conservative. He discussed the “Economic Impact Fiscal Year,” which provides for a total of: Estimated Total Attendance – 232 Event Days = 173,382, and provided a brief history of the building, the tenants that occupy the building, and cross comparison of area arenas that are larger in scale than the U.S. Cellular Coliseum, the Annual Budget Process, and the 2015-16 Anticipated Ticketed/Rental Event Schedule.

Alderman Fruin inquired about the naming rights of the Coliseum package. From the PowerPoint, he noticed there were six venues in Central Illinois and four with naming of the facility. He asked whether there was a trend in the industry where corporations are now lending their names to these buildings. He asked for Mr. Rogers’ and Mr. Butler for their opinion as to how he sees the advertising market at this time.

Mr. Butler, does not see a trend. It depends upon the performance of the facility and the community as a whole. The fact that the City is the owner of the facility, and the comments that you make have a direct influence on how we approach those businesses that have an interest in possibly placing their name on the facility. This is a partnership that we are jointly involved in and have to make sure that we sell it in a positive way. We are working with perspective companies that have an interest in the community and putting their names on the facility. This

is an ongoing process; I do not think there is a trend. Every community and management team is different.

Alderman Sage stated (referencing page 2), that CIAM had submitted seventy show offers for this time period. How does that number compare with the previous years? Mr. Rogers stated that it was approximately the same. We have been very proactive, in pursuing shows and tours and want the building to be full at all times. We are always contacting agents' promoters to persuade them to come to, and like any situation you have to be in a position to remarket yourself all over again. There are challenges when marketing shows in a competitive market.

Alderman Sage, you mentioned an artist distance restriction which seems to be something that has recently emerged. Mr. Rogers stated that the restriction has been difficult for all in the industry to work around.

Alderman Sage, given that is one of the changes within the business landscape, it would help the Council to understand how you are working to revise your business model in order to adapt to the fluctuations in the industry. Mr. Rogers stated that there is not much that they can do to bring about a change with the distance restrictions. Mainly because an artist can, on buildings of this size, go out and make the money with any competitor and earn two to three times the amount that they could earn in our building. When restrictions are placed on artists, that artist may not be able to play in certain communities as a result of the distance restrictions. Alderman Sage asked that Mr. Butler and Mr. Rogers rethink their current business model, and share those thoughts with Council, in the event the City has to repurpose and manage the building with some of these changes within the landscape.

Alderman Schmidt asked for clarification of the business practices of the Coliseum so that the Council is fully aware of the operations. Specifically, is there any collaboration with the BCPA in the scheduling of events and the use of the venues? Mr. Butler stated that they have had conversations. However, both buildings are very unique in the way that they are set up, and event scheduled. That typically, they will capture a show two to four months prior to the show coming to the community. The BCPA operates based on a schedule, whereby they just go out and book the shows. The typical theater setting that we would book max out at approximately 2,800 seats; compared to 1,100 seats. From a scheduling standpoint, Tracy has had some dialogue...

Mr. Rogers, stated that it two different types of venues with two different manners of scheduling events. We have had conversations with the BCPA before, and there has been some changes with the directors. Talks occurred in collaborating on a large scale downtown event—outside festival during the day, then an indoor event in the evening.

Alderman Schmidt inquired about the status of the restaurant inside of the Coliseum. Mr. Butler stated that the restaurant was open for a few days for lunch; however, at this time the restaurant is not open for business. There are no plans at this point to reopen the restaurant. The challenge has been the need for the restaurant to be consistently open, which it has not. If there are shows scheduled, we have to cancel or close the restaurant because it is used for the show.

So, it has always been a challenge to consistently market the restaurant and its hours of operation, and we do not see being able to provide that amenity at this point.

Alderman Schmidt asked for clarification on efforts to market the Coliseum referencing the sporting events and a noticing a lack of marketing efforts. What are the expectations of the promoters? Mr. Butler stated that each team is responsible for own marketing, advertising and promotion of their events. We have ongoing discussions on a regular basis. We have really good owners for hockey, and are committed to making this work. We have a new doctor, Dr. Kokar, who is a majority owner of the football team...so I think there is no question that the emphasis will be on grassroots marketing, but getting the word out that they are here to stay.

Mr. Hales stated that he has heard from some of the commissioners, that there is a direct correlation between staff members and the team to market; what that means to realize in terms of seats sold. He asked for the number of sale staff members that are currently on staff. Mr. Butler, there are currently nine sales staff members at the Coliseum. That was one of the main reasons for bringing in Gary Jell and Bill Buhels. The fact that they own three (3) other teams, they are in the business and have the financials and have been proven in the field.

Alderman Mwilambwe, given the size of our venue, that we are smaller in comparison in the region, what are your plans to become more competitive, so that the Coliseum is not dismissed in the region? Mr. Butler stated that every building has trade secrets in finding ways to reduce the cost to the promoter, and generate income. We are very aggressive when it comes to shows. We do an effective job in this area. We have found a niche in the market with country shows as they do sell out, it is an ongoing process.

Alderman Black, considering the budget challenges that you face as well as the industry and from the Council's perspective there is a certain amount of frustration as the Coliseum is ten (10) years old...the community was told that the Coliseum would do many great things, and it has not done that in some respect. The Council receives a lot of those concerns regarding the Coliseum, and hopefully more meetings like this can be scheduled so that Council is kept up-to-date on the efforts of the Coliseum activities. The concern that has been expressed often is that they like the building; however, the public does not see a lot of those same shows returning annually and the building is oftentimes empty. As part of the marketing challenges and efforts, the pie chart illustrates that the number of people attending were outside McLean County, which is great to hear. The Coliseum is a major City investment, we pay the mortgage on this looking at the purchase of a scoreboard. He asked whether there is a benefit for someone in Bloomington to receive verses someone outside of McLean County or the rural communities for certain shows, and whether that is on the table for discussion.

Mr. Butler, the benefit that someone would receive is that the show is in their backyards. They do not have to drive to Chicago or St. Louis or from outside of town. It depends on the show and the event. The teams have special ticket packages, it just depends on the event.

Alderman Black, we understand that you are having to switch marketing strategies from sports to concerts etc. The frustration that we see is that there is not enough viable marketing

within the community, as compared to other venues i.e., BCPA. I receive notice that events have occurred, after the fact, rather than before the event. Going forward as expressed by Alderman Sage, where is the business model going, is a valid question. The City as the investor in the Coliseum needs to be made aware of the challenges in a timely fashion, as the Council has to address the concerns of the community about this building.

Alderman Lower, a lot has been said regarding the positive business impact. However, the smaller business owner and citizens within the community have more of an economic disadvantage than management of the Coliseum. If the Coliseum was given a bottom line of funding and were instructed to sink or swim, I wonder whether you would treat this situation differently. If the City stop funding the Coliseum and allow the residents to select where they wanted the economic impact to occur, it would probably be more effective in many ways. The City has too many other areas of concern that needs to be met, and government entertaining is not high on the list. In the private industry if I suffered a loss such as this, I would no longer be in business. This is not acceptable to the community or small business owners to have to pay for these losses.

Mr. Hales asked Mr. Butler and Rogers to comment on the concession stand financials, expenses and profits and the varying groups that manages those stands.

Mr. Butler, ten or eleven years ago when the discussions were held, food and beverage were a part of the discussion with the Coliseum. When CIAM received the first right of refusal of a contract that I inherited, my obligation in order to get the food and beverage rights were to pay up to one million dollars of my own money for the building and the equipment. Therefore, I do have an interest in the Coliseum. In return, the City received interest-free of the gross sales after taxes. From a volunteer position, it is a great community, with a lot of great volunteer groups to raise money, and we put them to work to sell concessions.

6. Presentation and discussion regarding Infrastructure Master Plans for the City of Bloomington.

- A. Presentation on Infrastructure Master Plans and Capital Improvement Programming (Budgeting) by Alex McElroy, Assistant to the City Manager. *(10 Minute Presentation)*

Mr. Hales, one of the questions that has come up is, the Budget Task Force is looking at is Infrastructure Capital Expenditures. They are not. Their scope of work is to review the operational structural deficit in the general fund. In conversations with the Mayor, it would be appropriate for the Council to this summer and early fall to focus on infrastructure. Staff would like to bring forward an update on the Infrastructure Master Plans; those that have been completed –and not. Staff would to bring forward for adoption at some point this year. The presentations are not an indication of everything that is within the Master Plans; however, staff will provide an overview of these plans as well as the rate study. I will provide a summary at the end of the presentations of City staff’s next steps in the process, and how these plans works into a capital improvement plan or budget.

Alex McElroy, Assistant to the City Manager provided a PowerPoint Presentation on the Infrastructure Master Plan outlining the following:

- Master Planning 101: What is a master plan; What are the basic requirements, and What is the goal.
- City Infrastructure Master Plans
- Sewer & Storm Water Infrastructure Master Plan
- Raftelis – Sewer & Storm Water Rate Study Overview
- Deferred Infrastructure Needs

Mr. McElroy stated that it is important to begin the plan. That staff puts Council in a position to receive an excessive amount of information, then ask for their guidance in proceeding forward. The City has many plans: Comprehensive Plan, City Strategic Plan which we link all of our council memos, and then our Master Plans and Capital Improvement Plans. He reviewed the definitions and best practices of each of the plans.

- Master Plan is a long range and far reaching plan of action. GFOA Best Practice.
- Capital Improvement Plan is a short range plan which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases.
- The City is developing a 5 year Capital Improvement Plan that primarily involves our infrastructure.

Mr. McElroy provided a list of current City Master Plans and stated that the City is not behind in its planning. He discussed the requirements for an Infrastructure Master Plan, as follows:

- Determine the current state of the infrastructure and/or capital assets (usually this is an ongoing project).
- Determine existing problems with the infrastructure and/or capital assets.
- Define the level of service or acceptable condition of asset that the City would like to achieve.
- Identify the assumptions to be used.
- Estimate program cost over a 20 year period and identify funding/revenue sources that are possible within the budget.
- Determine any regulatory mandates that must be considered.
- Impact of the Plans on the City and citizens.
- Educate and involve the public.

Mr. McElroy reviewed the goals of the Master Plans outlining the following:

- Improve efficiency, environmental quality and energy conservation whenever possible.
- Strategic use of limited funds.
- Consistent project priorities.

- Projects that promote the strategic plan of the City.

Mr. McElroy presented the Sanitary Sewer Master Plan, of which Carla Murillo, Budget Manager scaled down to a one-page document as follows:

- Major Revenues – User Fees/Loans
- Major Program Expenses: Construction & reconstruction of sanitary sewers and the ongoing maintenance and repairs including combined sewers.
- Infrastructure Assets: 8 miles of abandoned sewers, 88 miles of combined sewers, 294 miles of sanitary, 21 miles of force mains and 8 lift stations.
- State of Infrastructure Assets: Deteriorating pipes/manholes/unwanted inflow & infiltration/deteriorating pumps & pump control systems/basement flooding/combined sewer overflows.
- Level of Service: Develop rating system for prioritization/reduce inflow/infiltration/replace undersized sewers/continue combined sewer separation program
- Estimated Infrastructure Need: Years 1-5: \$26 million plus \$3 million for asset management. Years 6-20: \$58 million plus \$5.5 million for asset management
- Unaudited Estimated Available Fund Balance as of 4/30/15: \$2,893,745. Total Plan \$92.5 million.

Mr. McElroy presented the Storm Water Master Plan consisting of the following:

- Major Revenues – User Fees/Loans
- Major Program Expenses: Repairs & replacement of combined sewers, erosion control, stream & detention basin maintenance and land use planning.
- Infrastructure Assets: 240 miles of storm sewers, 88 miles of combined sewers, and 10 miles of streams owned by the City and 73 public detention basins.
- State of Infrastructure Assets: Detention pond shoreline & stream-bank erosions, flooding, undersized sewer, pipes, deteriorating pipes/manholes and outdated floodplain maps.
- Level of Service: Develop rating system for prioritization/reduced frequency of flooding/stream-bank and pond inspection program, enhance land use policy along greenways/promote sustainable land development.
- Estimated Infrastructure Need: Years 1-5: \$9 million plus 3 million for asset management. Years 6-20: \$27 million plus \$5.5 million for asset management.
- Unaudited Estimated Available Fund Balance as of 04/30/12, \$848,499. Total: \$44.5 million.

Mr. McElroy, presented on the Sewer & Storm Water Fund Financial Trends as follows:

- Sewer will need to drastically reduce capital requests by FY 2018 because there will be insufficient revenue or fund balance to support these needs.
- Storm Water's operating expenses will out-pace their revenues by 2018 so they will be unable to address any capital needs.

- The Sewer & Storm Water Master Plan shows a significant need for an increase in both capital and operating expenses to maintain and rehabilitate aging sewer and storm infrastructure.
- Both funds depend on the revenues generated by user fees and unless these are appropriately increased, the City will continue to pay higher costs of emergency repairs.
- The City plans to perform an operating and capital audit for both funds to ensure the distribution of expenses are appropriate between the enterprise and general funds.

Mr. McElroy, presented on the Fire Station Master Plan, Facility Master Plan as well as the summary of Infrastructure by Master Plan.

Mr. Hales, all of these plans are on the City's website so that the public will be able to download and access them for their records as a transparency measure.

B. Presentation on the Storm Water and Sanitary Sewer Master Plans (*Jim Karch, Director of Public Works 10 Minutes Presentation*).

Jim Karch, Director of Public Works provided a brief overview on the Stormwater and Sanitary Sewer Master Plans. A survey was completed to elicit comments from the public regarding rain water and flooding issues. The issues relating to sewer and storm water is seen more in the older areas of town. Inside the Plans consists of the following:

- Recommendations for capital projects.
- Advocacy of now-underfunded maintenance, inspection and data collection

Among the Identified Needs

- Full inventory of sewers. We've inspected less than five percent of City sewers
- Full inventory of detention basins, creeks. Experts examined 4 of 59 stream miles.

Mr. Karch, completing this work will cost the City approximately \$136,131,000—a sticker shock. However, not all of the work has to be done within one year. It can be spread out over 20 years as this is a 20 year plan. We look to Council for guidance determining the service levels that we expect in the community. A video was shown to illustrate the lining being placed in a stormwater system. This is an interesting process as sewer lining; we allot \$1.6 million dollars for this project where we had not done that in years past. This is a very needed process, and the key is we did not have the funding that we need and cannot sustain that amount; however, it is half of what it needs to be. There are sewers around the City that needs to be lined as well as sewers and manholes. At present, Public Works has over 30 cave-ins that we need to get to; however, we have not been able to get to those. Sewer lining would be able to assist those, and we do not have the resources to handle them.

Mr. Karch, in order to highlight the cost of or the difference when being proactive as discussed by Alex McElroy, preventative maintenance as oppose to the emergency repair response. He commented about the Douglas Street Sewer costs that are associated with this.

- C. Presentation on the Storm Water and Sanitary Sewer Rate Study (*Collin Drat, Consultant, Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc., 10 Minutes Presentation*).
 - D. Discussion regarding the next steps in the process for the City's Infrastructure Master Plans and Capital Improvement Programming (Budgeting). (*David Hales, City Manager, 5 Minutes Presentation.*)
 - E. Council Discussion (*30 Minutes*)
- 7. Budget Task Force Committee Update.** (*Alderman David Sage, 15 Minutes Presentation.*)

Return to Open Session.

Mayor Renner asked for a motion to adjourn the Regular Session Meeting.

Motion by Alderman Mwilambwe, seconded by Alderman Schmidt to adjourn Regular Session.

Time: 8:48 p.m.

The Mayor directed the Clerk to call the roll which resulted in the following:

Ayes: Aldermen Fruin, Lower, Sage, Mwilambwe, Buragas, Schmidt, Black, Hauman, and Painter.

Nays: None.

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON

ATTEST

Tari Renner, Mayor

Cherry L. Lawson, City Clerk



**LEGISLATIVE WORK
SESSION MATERIALS**



- I. Legislative Work Session to Discuss
 - a. Infrastructure and Public Safety Needs
 - i. Grade Crossing Protection Fund (GCPF) assistance for Fox Creek Bridge
 - ii. Hamilton Road – Bunn Street to Commerce Parkway
 - iii. Veterans Parkway at IL Route 9
 - iv. Rerouting of US Route 150/ IL Route 9
 - b. State Shared Revenue
 - c. Recommended Legislative Proposals, IML 2017 Legislative Agenda
 - d. Support Funding for Local Libraries
 - e. Legislators update and roundtable discussion with Bloomington Officials regarding the State of Illinois Budget and other issues
-

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC
SAFETY NEEDS

INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SAFETY NEEDS

Grade Crossing Protection Fund (GCPF) assistance for the Fox Creek Road Bridge

Project Description

The City of Bloomington has identified the need to improve Fox Creek Road between Danbury Drive and Beich Road to address current and forecasted vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle traffic. This project includes improving the existing Fox Creek Road Bridge over the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR).



Fox Creek Road generally consists of a four-lane section (two lanes in each direction) to the east and to the west of the project limits. Within the project limits, Fox Creek Road is two lanes (one lane in each direction), creating a geometric bottleneck for through traffic. The bridge over the UPRR is narrow and does not accommodate pedestrians or bicyclists.

Project Need

Fox Creek Road is an important east-west collector roadway linking existing and emerging residential areas in the south and western areas of the City with the central section. It is one of only three routes that cross US- 51/I- 55/I -74. It also provides a grade separated crossing of the Union Pacific/Amtrak high-speed railroad corridor. The City's Comprehensive Plan identifies future new residential growth to the south and west that will rely on Fox Creek Road as the primary access into the central sections of the City. The Long Range Transportation Plan 2040 for the Bloomington-Normal Urbanized Area also identifies the need to accommodate future growth and improve Fox Creek Road within the project limits.

The Fox Creek Road Bridge replacement proposed will provide pedestrian and bike access over the Union Pacific railroad and increase the safety and capacity of Fox Creek Road.



Financial Impact

With approximately \$2.3 million (60%) of the bridge replacement costs eligible for reimbursement from the Illinois Commerce Commission's (ICC) Grade Crossing Protection Fund (GCPF), the City of Bloomington requests your support of this project.

Hamilton Road Extension - Bunn Street to Commerce Parkway

Project Description

The southern portions of Bloomington have faced transportation challenges and, not coincidentally, development challenges. To address the absence of west-east options, the City has spent more than \$28 million to improve Hamilton Road in three phases spanning more than a decade. This fourth phase is Hamilton Road, from Bunn Street to Commerce Parkway, which will complete a 7.2-mile upgrade.



Improved transportation is the core motive for this project. The Hamilton Road project will improve travel to and from State Farm's south campus, State Farm Park and numerous small businesses. The project will relieve stress on Veterans Parkway by adding a west-east transportation option and will create multimodal options in south Bloomington.

Project Need

Currently, bicyclists and pedestrians have no route across the Hamilton Road Gap, except a narrow rural road with little shoulder and no sidewalk. This gap also means no potential transit bus route exists south of Veterans Parkway to connect east and west Bloomington.



Additionally, due to the Hamilton Road Gap, motorists must detour off Hamilton Road. Many use Rhodes Lane and Morrissey Drive.

A traffic study recorded 5,300 to 6,100 vehicles using Rhodes Lane daily.

The Rhodes - Morrissey - Norfolk Southern intersection is among the more dangerous in the city, and will be eliminated as part of this project by closing Rhodes Lane near the intersection.



Financial Impact

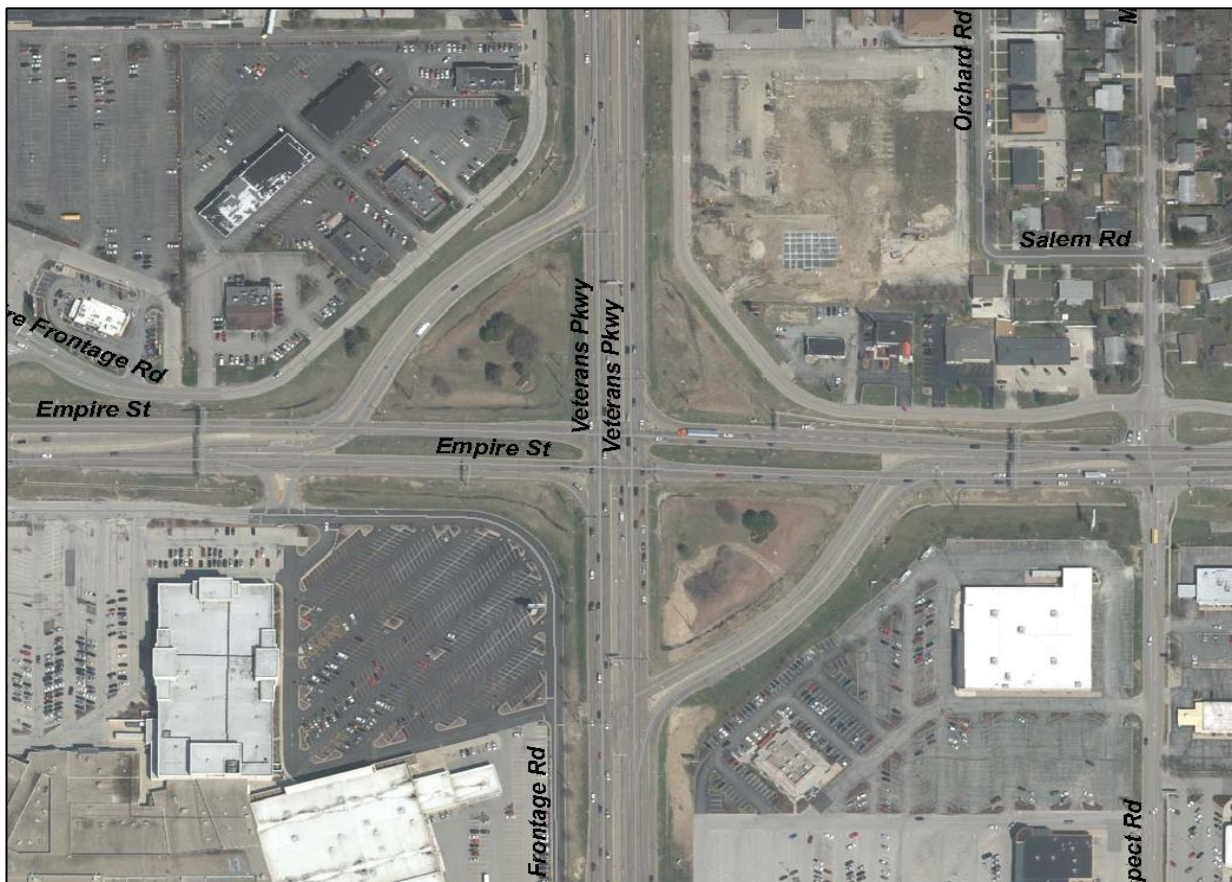
The fourth phase is envisioned, but with an estimated cost of \$14.5 million, the project poses a financial obstacle that the City cannot overcome without partnership.

The City of Bloomington sought federal assistance through a TIGER grant in 2014. In 2015, the City decided against applying and instead backed the Connect Transit-McLean County proposal for a Connect Transit station and McLean County Jail expansion. In order to regain momentum and acquire additional funding, this project was included in the 2016 and 2017 One Voice initiatives, and the City applied for a federal FastLane grant in 2016.

Veterans Parkway at IL Route 9

Project Description

The five intersections collectively referred to as Veterans Parkway and Illinois Route 9 are outdated in their design and are not designed to handle the traffic loads currently experienced. Substantial improvements are needed to the intersection at Veterans Parkway and Illinois Route 9. The City has requested that IDOT move forward with the traffic congestion mitigation phase one engineering study that has been budgeted for the past several years.



Advance preemption capabilities to improve response time and adaptive traffic signal control are also necessary for public safety. The IL Route 9/Veterans exchange is excessively busy and has a high number of traffic accidents.

Project Need

In order to explain the sense of urgency on the part of the City, it should be noted that the junction of IL Route 9 and Veterans Parkway, composed of five signalized intersections, has the highest number of collisions among city locations.

The collision numbers for the junction are compiled from police reports of intersection, mid-block and private property accidents involving the five intersections that comprise the IL Route 9 and Veterans Parkway junction.

Veterans Parkway/IL Route 9 Junction	
VETERANS PKWY @ EMPIRE ST	39
VETERANS PKWY @ EMPIRE ST EAST	9
VETERANS PKWY @ EMPIRE ST NORTH	8
VETERANS PKWY @ EMPIRE ST SOUTH	5
VETERANS PKWY @ EMPIRE ST WEST	2
TOTAL	63

In October of 2014, the Bloomington Fire Chief told the City Council that response time is significantly slowed when fire equipment and ambulances must cross the IL Route 9/Veterans Parkway junction. Civilian vehicles cannot easily maneuver to allow these emergency vehicles to pass. Often Fire Department personnel will turn off lights and sirens when approaching the intersection. They worry that citizens seeing and hearing lights and sirens will maneuver against red lights to clear a path for the Fire Department. This maneuvering can lead to traffic accidents. Advanced preemption would allow the Department to change traffic lights and clear traffic ahead of emergency vehicles.

Additionally, the IL Route 9/Veterans Parkway junction is in the heart of Bloomington’s busiest shopping district. Adaptive signal control would allow lights to move traffic based on the conditions of the moment.

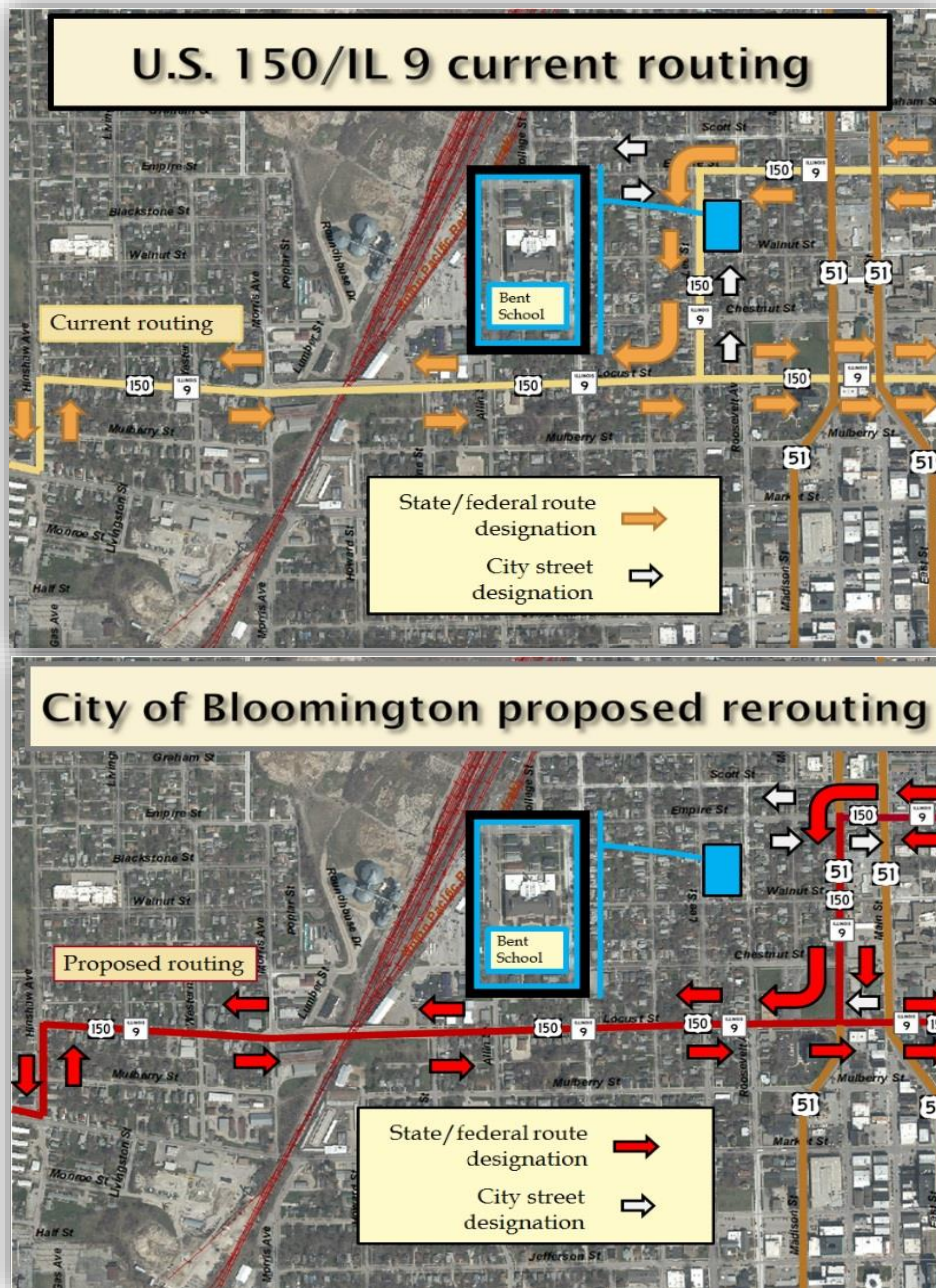
Financial Impact

IDOT has budgeted for a traffic congestion mitigation phase one engineering study. However, the MYP lists it as 2018-2022, and the study already has been in the budget the past seven years.

Rerouting of US Route 150/IL Route 9

Project Description

The current routing of U.S. Route 150/IL Route 9 along Lee Street from Empire Street to Locust Street is detrimental to the neighborhood character and public safety. It also poorly serves the trucking industry. Accordingly, rerouting this section to U.S. Business 51 on Center Street would be fairly inexpensive and easily achieved. This would involve converting Locust to two-way traffic from Lee Street to Main Street to accommodate the necessary rerouting.



Project Need

Lee Street from Empire Street to Locust Street is suited to be a collector street, not an arterial street carrying highway traffic. AutoTURN simulations show the turning radii from westbound Empire Street onto Lee Street and from southbound Lee Street onto westbound Locust Street are inadequate for semi-trailer traffic. The highway also crosses a school walking route to Bent Elementary School and carries US 150/IL 9 traffic alongside the west side of the school. Center Street, which already serves as an arterial road carrying federal highway traffic, will be more suitable, assuming street and intersection improvements are made.

A second part of the recommendation is to extend two-way traffic on Locust Street and Empire Street. Both streets become one-ways at Lee Street currently. Locust Street should become a two-way street west of Main Street. It will make the rerouting less complicated in general and having a westbound lane on Locust Street will add turning radius for vehicles turning from eastbound Locust onto northbound Main (US 51). This configuration will also improve Downtown traffic circulation.



The one-way designation for Empire Street should begin at Main Street for the following reasons: semi-trucks turning from westbound Empire Street to southbound Center Street will gain needed turning radius if there is an eastbound lane, the two-way traffic would allow better circulation, and couplets should have parallel alignments.

Financial Impact

There appears to be no advantage to the current routing and disadvantages of safety issues, noise disruption and less than optimal transportation for highway traffic along what should be a residential collector street, not an arterial street. Rerouting this section to US Business 51 on Center St. would be fairly inexpensive and an easily achieved improvement.

**STATE SHARED
REVENUE**

STATE SHARED REVENUE

Significance

Shared State tax revenue has long been an important source of local government funding. In the State of Illinois, for every dollar paid by a taxpayer in income tax, the State receives \$.92 while cities and local municipal services get \$.08. Local leaders have cut back, sacrificed and still barely managed to balance their budget each year as required by law.

Financial Impact

FY 2017 City of Bloomington Projected Revenues

Corporate Personal Property Replacement Tax (CPPRT)	\$2,109,574			
Income Tax	\$7,173,982		=	\$13,011,441
Local Use Tax	\$1,876,029			
Motor Fuel Tax	\$1,851,856			

The loss of State Shared Revenue would be devastating , and would leave the City with the following options:

(1) A Property Tax Levy Increase of 65%

Proposed Levy Increase	Revised Levy	New Rate	Avg Home Value	Old Bill	New Bill	Increase
\$13,011,443	\$33,072,827	1.7570%	\$165,000	\$593	\$966	\$373.85

(2) A 4% Increase in Home Rule Sales Tax for a total rate of 12.75%

(3) A \$13 million Reduction in City Services

All of the above mentioned options would have a detrimental impact on the health, safety, welfare and quality of life for the citizens of the City of Bloomington.

In the coming years, as the General Assembly considers its budgets, it is vital that no more revenue is taken from municipal governments. The City supports automatic appropriation authority for local funds, including Motor Fuel Tax, Local Use Tax, Casino and Video gaming, and 9-1-1 Revenues (HB 617). Additionally, the City supports maintaining and even increasing the municipal share of Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF) revenue, which includes the CPPRT and Income Tax. The LGDF distributions play a crucial role in keeping the local tax burden low, and additional LGDF revenues could be used to help offset costs incurred from unfunded state mandates.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE
2017 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA



Educate. Advocate. Empower.

2017 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA



1/11/17

Legislative Issue Areas



MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

The operation of municipalities is a complex task that requires partnerships with both the federal and state government. The enactment of laws and regulations that preempt local authority only hinders the ability of municipal officials to meet the needs of residents and address community problems. Municipal officials must maintain the autonomy necessary to fulfill their appropriate responsibilities to those who elected them.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND TAXATION

Illinois municipalities continue to require additional revenues. The League commends the State for the provision of revenue sharing to Illinois municipalities. This successful partnership must be continued in good faith and in recognition that most of the services that benefit Illinoisans are provided by local government. Municipal governments must also have the autonomy to address their local revenue needs.

MEETINGS, PUBLIC RECORDS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Illinois Municipal League believes that a vibrant democracy requires the active participation of an engaged citizenry. Citizens elect their local leaders and have an obligation to hold their leaders accountable. The Open Meetings Act, Freedom of Information Act and public notification laws are essential accountability mechanisms. These laws must be balanced to consider staff obligations, personnel information sensitivities, evolving technology and occasional abuses of the process by those seeking public information.

LABOR LAW, COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

As with the private sector, compensation and benefits decisions involving local government employees are appropriately made by the employer. Wages and benefits must balance the interests of the employee, employer and taxpayer. The General Assembly and Governor must avoid approving policies that increase the costs of municipal compensation, benefits and personnel without providing revenues to offset the financial obligations created by their actions. Existing state labor and employment policies must also be reexamined with the intent of ensuring that local governments can maintain personnel costs at sustainable levels.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Local governments and Illinois taxpayers benefit from the broad authority that allows local governments to cooperatively pool resources and share services. Service cooperation and consolidation reduces the cost of local governments, eliminates redundancies and appropriates resources wisely and effectively.

Illinois Municipal League: 2017 Legislative Agenda

PUBLIC SAFETY PENSION FUND CONSOLIDATION

ISSUE:

Public safety pension costs continue to increase and threaten to divert available municipal revenues away from funding other important programs and services intended to secure the health, safety and welfare of municipal residents. Benefit reductions appear highly unlikely following court decisions upholding what appears to be an absolutist interpretation of the “impairment clause” within the Illinois Constitution. The existence of more than 660 separate municipal public safety pension funds restricts investment opportunities and creates overlapping administrative expenses.

IML SOLUTION:

Combining administrative functions among the municipal public safety pension funds would reduce administrative costs and result in savings to municipalities and taxpayers. Consolidating investment dollars among the more than 660 municipal funds would increase investment returns by allowing for added diversification and expanded investment authority.

AUTOMATIC APPROPRIATION AUTHORITY FOR LOCAL FUNDS

ISSUE:

Annual appropriation authority is required for Motor Fuel Tax (MFT), casino gaming, video gaming, Use Tax and 9-1-1 revenues to be distributed to municipalities. As we learned during the 2015 Fiscal Year, an annual appropriation requirement can prevent these funds from being distributed, despite the fact that they are non-General Revenue Funds and do not affect state government budgets.

IML SOLUTION:

Amend the Motor Fuel Tax, casino gaming, video gaming, Use Tax and 9-1-1 revenue laws to make them continuing appropriations so funds are automatically distributed (as with Local Government Distributive Fund revenue) without the need for an annual appropriation enactment by the General Assembly and Governor.

EXPANSION OF HOME RULE ELIGIBILITY

ISSUE:

Municipalities of varying sizes must address similar problems and should have a broad array of powers available to meet community challenges. The Illinois Constitution automatically grants home rule status to municipalities that reach a population threshold in excess of 25,000 residents. Non-home rule communities are granted limited authority compared to home rule communities.

IML SOLUTION:

Grant municipalities with populations in excess of 5,000 residents home rule status. This would provide 172 communities with additional tools that they do not presently possess to address local issues. There are currently 212 home rule communities established either by population or referendum.

FEDERAL DEFINITION OF “CATASTROPHIC INJURY” IN PSEBA LAW

ISSUE:

The Public Safety Employee Benefits Act (PSEBA) provides taxpayer-funded, lifetime health insurance benefits to police officers and firefighters, their spouses and dependents up to the age of 26. Eligibility for PSEBA benefits occurs when an employee is “catastrophically injured” while responding to an emergency. The absence of a definition of “catastrophic injury” within the PSEBA statute means that municipalities must pay lifetime health insurance premiums to otherwise able-bodied and employable individuals.

IML SOLUTION:

The ideal solution is to define “catastrophic injury” to mean an injury severe enough to preclude gainful employment. This would entail using the federal definition of “catastrophic injury,” which is found in the federal Public Safety Officer Benefits Act (PSOB).

PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEE ARBITRATION REFORM

ISSUE:

Arbitrators are rendering decisions in labor disputes that compel local governments to offer wage and benefit awards that exceed available revenues. This results in budgetary difficulties, service reductions and layoffs to other employees.

IML SOLUTION:

Require arbitrators to base decisions primarily on actual available revenues and a municipality’s current financial status.

REINSTATEMENT OF PUBLIC DUTY DOCTRINE

ISSUE:

For decades, the common law public duty rule protected governmental entities and their employees from burdensome litigation costs. The public duty rule provides that a governmental entity and its employees do not owe a duty of care to provide services to individual members of the general public, such as police and fire protection services, because public entities owe a broader duty to the public at large. In 2016, the Illinois

Supreme Court ruled 4-3 that the public duty rule is no longer viable in Illinois common law.

IML SOLUTION:

The General Assembly should restore the broad protections previously provided by the common law public duty rule by codifying the public duty rule into statute. This would restore a long-standing policy that has always protected local governments and their employees from litigation costs.



ASSESS INTEREST ON OVERDUE UTILITY PAYMENTS

ISSUE:

During the budget impasse of Fiscal Year 2016, the State was not authorized to make utility payments for State facilities throughout Illinois. This led to several municipalities and private utility vendors continuing to provide services in the absence of payments. When the budget impasse was settled and bills were eventually paid, private utility companies such as Ameren and American Water received interest payments along with the vouchered amount. Municipalities providing identical services were not entitled to interest payments.

IML SOLUTION:

The General Assembly should require the State to treat a past due utility bill the same regardless of whether the bill is submitted by a private utility or a municipal utility.

PROTECT EQUALIZED ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY

ISSUE:

The assessed value of property used to be based solely on the property's "fair cash value." A 2010 law allows for the use of "compulsory sales" as fair comparable sales in the assessment challenge process. This policy results in a reduction in the assessed value of properties within a taxing district. Consequently, local governments must increase the mill rates to sustain the tax dollars needed to support local taxing bodies.

IML SOLUTION:

Eliminate the use of compulsory sales to establish assessed property value during an assessment challenge.

REINSTATE ABILITY TO IMPOSE AN APPLICATION FEE PROVISION FOR TELECOM UTILITY ACCESS TO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY

ISSUE:

The Fourth Judicial Circuit Court found that an application fee for a permit to construct any facility on, over, above, along, upon, across or within a municipal right-of-way by a telecommunications carrier is prohibited.

IML SOLUTION:

The General Assembly should allow communities to apply an application fee to telecommunication carriers that want to gain access to the public right-of-ways.

NOTIFICATION TO TAXING BODIES OF PETITION TO REDUCE EQUALIZED ASSESSED VALUE BY \$100,000 OR GREATER

ISSUE:

The Code of Civil Procedure does not require that taxing bodies be notified when a property owner is seeking an action in circuit court to reduce the equalized assessed value (EAV) of their property by \$100,000 or more. Consequently, local governments cannot present evidence challenging the proposed reduction in EAV and would, in any event, be unable to attempt to compensate for such a significant loss of EAV.

IML SOLUTION:

The statute within the Property Tax Code concerning appeals before the Property Tax Appeal Board (35 ILCS 200/16-180) includes a requirement that all affected taxing bodies receive notice from the board of review when a property owner files a petition seeking a reduction in EAV of \$100,000 or greater. A similar provision should be added to the Code of Civil Procedure.

ALLOW MUNICIPALITIES TO SELECT THE FORM OF SURETY USED BY DEVELOPERS

ISSUE:

Throughout Illinois, developers have declared bankruptcy or abandoned partially built developments. This requires the municipality to collect the surety to complete subdivision infrastructure improvements such as streets, water pipes and sidewalks. If the subdivision improvements are guaranteed with a letter of credit, collection of funds is much simpler.

IML SOLUTION:

The General Assembly should restore the authority of municipalities to determine the form of surety that will be accepted for improvements within a subdivision.

SENSIBLE CHANGE TO BIDDING MUNICIPAL SERVICES

ISSUE:

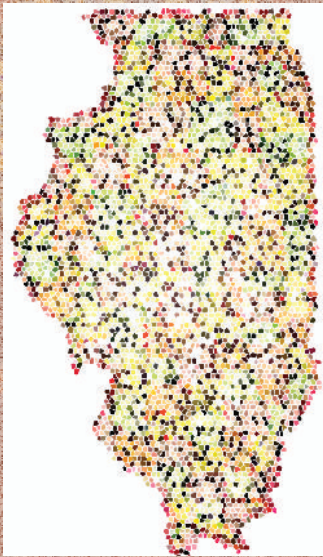
Non-home rule municipalities are prohibited from seeking up-front cost information for services provided by architects, engineers and land surveyors if those services are likely to exceed a cost of \$25,000. This process is known as Qualified Based Selection (QBS). Only after a firm has been selected can a municipality and the selected individual or firm begin negotiations for fees. Using QBS may prevent the local government from finding the best value among firms that meet the necessary qualifications because the traditional bidding system is not allowed.

IML SOLUTION:

Adopt the federal financial threshold for QBS, which would allow municipalities to use the Request for Qualifications (RFQ) process for projects that cost below \$150,000. This process allows municipalities to use a conventional bidding process for hiring professional services.



IML AT A GLANCE



1,298
COMMUNITIES
REPRESENTED



OVER 100 YEARS
OF ADVOCACY



2,000
CONFERENCE
ATTENDEES IN 2016

112,310
WEBSITE VISITS
IN 2016



12,908
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
SUBSCRIPTIONS

ABOUT THE ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Municipalities across Illinois provide critical services that citizens rely upon every day. These local municipalities are uniquely qualified to govern themselves, effectively managing their resources for the benefit of their citizens and the State.

Since 1913, the Illinois Municipal League (IML) has been the collective voice of cities, villages and towns. By educating members about current legislative issues and advocating on their behalf, IML ensures that local elected officials and their constituents are represented in the decision-making process.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE CORE PRINCIPLES

- Maintain Local Control
- Preserve Home Rule Authority
- Oppose Unfunded Mandates
- Preserve the Rights of Municipalities to Decide Employee Wages and Benefits
- Protect State-Shared Revenues



Educate. Advocate. Empower.



KAREN DARCH
Village President
Barrington
IML President



MARK W. ECKERT
Mayor
Belleville
IML First Vice President



EUGENE WILLIAMS
Village President
Lynwood
IML Second Vice President

Contact Us

Brad Cole, Executive Director

Patrick W. Hayes, General Counsel

Joe McCoy, Legislative Director

Joe Schatteman, Deputy Legislative Director

Jessica DeWalt, Assistant Counsel

Illinois Municipal League
500 East Capitol Avenue
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: 217.525.1220

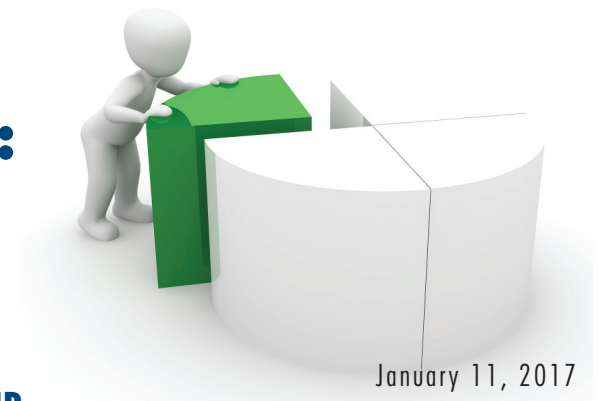


www.IML.org

ADDITIONAL ILLINOIS
MUNICIPAL LEAGUE MATERIALS

FACT SHEET

Local Share of State Income Tax Revenue: A CRITICAL INVESTMENT IN ILLINOIS COMMUNITIES



January 11, 2017

LGDF IS A SUCCESSFUL STATE-LOCAL FUNDING PARTNERSHIP

The Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF) is a designated portion of state income tax revenues. Cities and counties currently receive 8% of total state income tax revenues through this fund.

Governor Richard Ogilvie enacted the Illinois State Income Tax in 1969. At that time, Governor Ogilvie needed the help of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley to achieve passage of the income tax through the General Assembly. The agreement between Mayor Daley and Governor Ogilvie ensured that enough legislators would support the income tax to win passage. A key element of the agreement was the establishment of revenue sharing, with local governments receiving a percentage of total income tax collections through the Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF). The Illinois Municipal League (IML) understands that this revenue sharing policy was provided to local governments in lieu of allowing the imposition of local income taxes, which might vary from community to community.

LGDF FUNDING HAS ALREADY BEEN REDUCED

Until January of 2011, 10% of total income tax collections were dedicated to LGDF for distribution to cities and counties. Distributions occur on a per capita basis. The percentage share of

state income tax revenue was reduced from 10% to 6% following the enactment of the temporary income tax increase in 2011. The percentage was decreased

because the State opted to keep the entirety of the newly increased revenues for itself. When the income tax rates declined

in January 2015 after the expiration of the 2011

temporary increase, the LGDF share rose to 8% of total collections. In the absence of any statutory changes,

this percentage will remain the

same (8%) until 2025 when it will

return to approximately 10% of

total state income tax collections.



Educate. Advocate. Empower.



LGDF SUPPORTS CORE SERVICES AND HELPS KEEP LOCAL TAXES LOW

In addition to funding everyday core services to Illinois citizens, LGDF distributions play a role in keeping the local tax burden low. Without LGDF, communities across Illinois would need to explore increases to other taxes – this includes property taxes. It is widely believed that Illinois has a high property tax burden and property tax rates would undoubtedly be worsened if LGDF funds were further reduced or eliminated.

LGDF PROVIDES OUTSTANDING VALUE FOR ILLINOIS TAXPAYERS

Sound fiscal management and efficient services at the local level make LGDF dollars the best return on investment that taxpayers can get ... and it's a direct return of their dollars to their community for programs and services they support/demand.

Illinois cities have managed LGDF revenue responsibly while receiving just a small portion of income tax collections.

Illinois cities will continue to balance their budgets and fund core municipal services while receiving 8 cents of each state income tax dollar during the upcoming municipal fiscal year.

Despite receiving 92

cents of each income tax dollar, the State will likely continue to be mired in debt and unable to pay its bills in a timely manner for the foreseeable future.



Illinois cities receive 8 cents of each dollar collected through the State income tax.

The record of excellent fiscal stewardship by municipal governments, encouraged by direct accountability to local voters, is a compelling argument to drive additional value for taxpayers by maintaining, and even increasing, the municipal share of LGDF revenue. Additional LGDF revenues could be used to help offset the growing costs incurred from unfunded state mandates.

www.iml.org

SUPPORT STATE FUNDING
FOR LIBRARIES

100th Illinois General Assembly

| 2017 Spring Session |

SUPPORT STATE FUNDING FOR LIBRARIES

APPROVE **Fiscal 2017** state general appropriations to fully fund the Illinois Secretary of State's **2017** grant programs, equalization grants, and per capita grants for public libraries, school libraries, and library systems. A specific example of crucial state funding is the Illinois Talking Book program which serves over 16,000 adults and children who cannot read print due to a physical or visual limitation. Approve appropriations for the Illinois State Library as well as appropriations for higher education which include state university and community college academic libraries.

APPROVE **Fiscal 2018** state appropriations for both general revenue and Live and Learn funds to the Illinois Secretary of State for equalization and per capita grants for public libraries, school libraries and library systems. Approve appropriations for the Illinois State Library as well as appropriations to higher education which include state university and community college academic libraries.

ILA INITIATIVES

SUPPORT **Senate Bill 851 / House Bill 373!** Sponsored by **Sen. Hutchinson (D-40, Olympia Fields) and Rep. Willis (D-77, Northlake).**

This legislation is an initiative of village public libraries that will improve public disclosure of anticipated library tax levies by moving the disclosure date closer to when a levy must actually be approved. Identical legislation was approved by the House in 2016, but was not called for a final vote in the Senate.

SUPPORT **Bill Numbers and Sponsors to Follow.**

This proposal allows any library established under the Illinois Local Library Act and the Public Library District Act to place non-binding, public advisory referendum questions on the ballot if approved by its board of trustees and complies with Illinois Election Code requirements.

LOCAL CONTROL

OPPOSE **Proposed Property Tax Freeze Legislation!**

A statewide property tax freeze totally preempts local control. Local library trustees' primary duty is to manage local revenues and expenditures. A freeze nullifies this most basic responsibility. A freeze is especially harmful when the state has failed to provide funding support for local libraries and continues to impose unfunded mandates.

OPPOSE Legislation which limits access to information in libraries or imposes unconstitutional burdens on intellectual freedom. Legislation mandating statewide Internet filters is an example of legislation that ILA opposes because it takes away local control. Legislation which impairs free speech or impacts the Library Confidentiality Act should also be strongly opposed.

Strong Libraries = A Strong Illinois



115th U.S. Congress

| First Session |

KEY ISSUES

Calibrating Security & Privacy

Protecting patron privacy has been a core library value and practice for over a century. Every state in the nation specifically protects individuals' library borrowing records. Librarians believe that we must not and need not trade civil liberties for security and are committed to sensibly amending the PATRIOT ACT, FISA, and other key surveillance statutes and orders accordingly. Maximizing transparency and oversight are key priorities.

Assuring Fast & Fair Internet Access

Robust and equitable public access to information is a fundamental goal of all librarians. High-speed broadband is essential to that access and full participation in the digital age. America's libraries are critical existing infrastructure essential to achieving universal broadband access, adoption, and use, particularly in rural communities. Investing in fast, fair and affordable broadband networks for libraries will help create jobs, build a skilled workforce, and bring the benefits of the Internet and e-commerce to all Americans.

Protecting Copyrights & Enabling Innovation

Copyright is the "traffic code" for much of the information that flows through the Internet and society. Libraries respect it and spend more than \$4 billion annually for copyrighted works. As the Supreme Court has affirmed, ILA believes that "fair use" and other legal exceptions to copyright assure its consistency with the First Amendment and are vital to the health of our innovation economy, culture, and democracy.

Maximizing Government Information Access

Librarians are dedicated to government transparency and the broadest possible public access to non-classified government information. ILA strongly supports legislation to make all non-confidential Congressional Research Service reports available online without charge, and the fastest possible free public access to scientific articles published by the recipients of federal funds.

Helping States Leverage Federal Library Funding

Every state determines how best to use its population-based share of \$156 million in annual matching grant funding through the Institute of Museum and Library Services. Funds enable a wide range of programs and services including: child literacy; broadband access; e-rate application; job search training; and veteran reintegration and support. ILA urges rapid reauthorization of the Museum and Library Services Act and the essential "Grants to States" program it contains.

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Illinois Library Association, 33 W. Grand Ave., Ste. 401, Chicago, IL 60654
phone: 312-644-1896; fax: 312-644-1899; e-mail: ila@ila.org; www.ila.org



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