

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON
CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION
109 E. OLIVE ST.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2011, 6:15 P.M.

City Hall – Council Chamber/Conference Room

AGENDA

- A. Proposed 2011 Estimated Tax Levy and Process – 30 Minutes
- B. Referendum Regarding Electing Three (3) Councilmen at Large and Five (5) Councilmen from Districts with Staggered Four Year Terms and Biennial Elections – 30 Minutes

Refer to Item 9D on Regular Agenda

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON ESTIMATED PROPERTY TAX LEVY

Bloomington City Council
October 24, 2011

Definitions of Commonly Used Terms

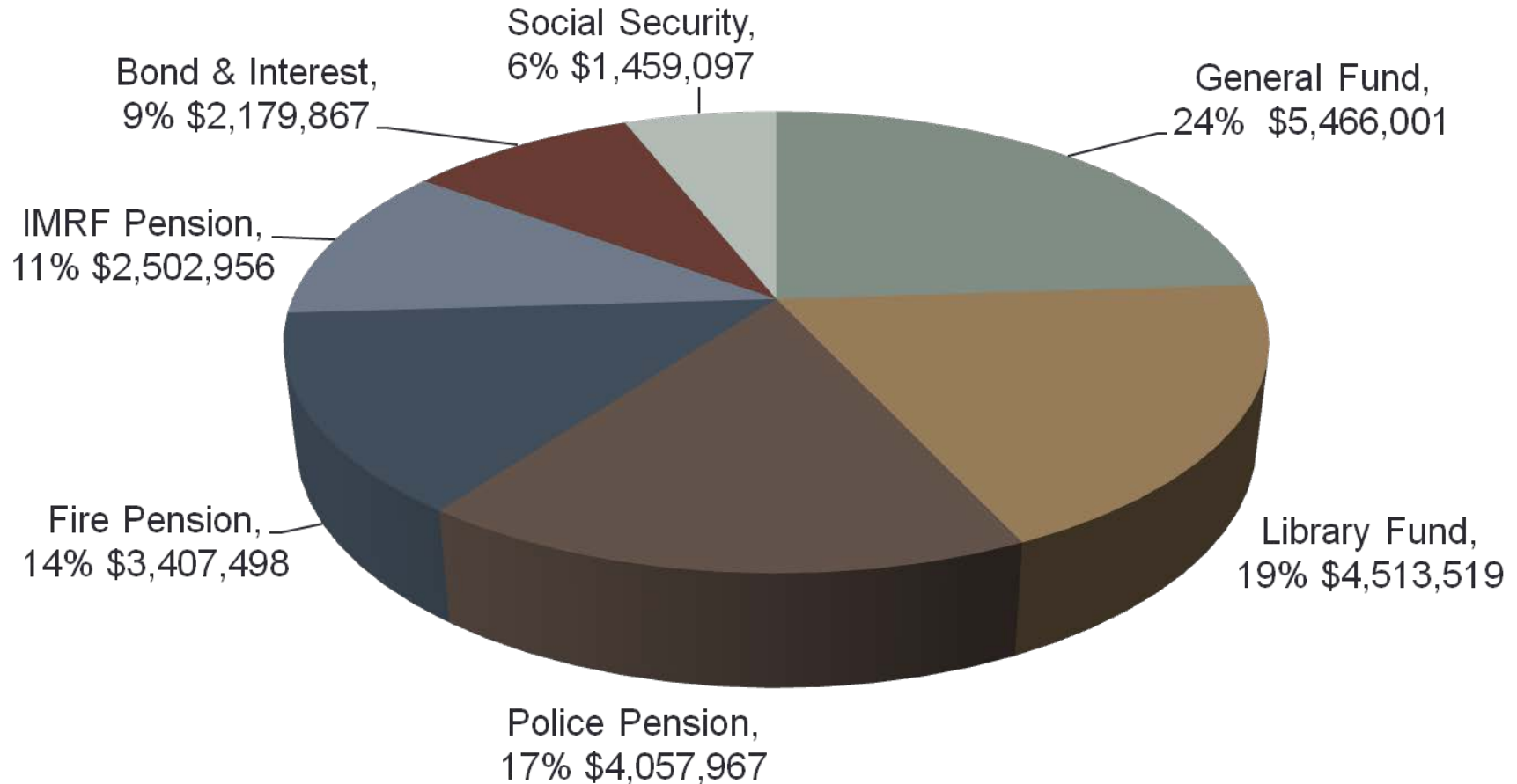
- **Property Tax:** The local tax on the value of real property, land, buildings and homes.
- **Assess:** To place a value on property for tax purposes. Mike Ireland is the Township assessor.
- **Equalized Assessed Valuation (EAV):** The assessed valuation multiplied by the equalization factor.
- **Equalization Factor:** A factor determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue each year to ensure an equal assessment among all 102 counties in the state. State statute requires that the aggregate value of assessments within each county must be equalized at 33 1/3% of the estimated fair market value of real property in the county. This factor is also known as the "multiplier."
- **Tax Levy:** The dollar amount in real estate taxes adopted by each taxing body.
- **Tax Rate:** The tax levy (i.e. dollar amount) divided by the total equalized assessed valuation. This figure is compiled by the McLean County Clerk and applied to the equalized assessed valuation to determine the amount paid in property taxes.
- **State of Illinois Statute - (35 ILCS 200/) Property Tax Code.**

Allocation of the Property Tax Levy

- The City of Bloomington's Property Tax Levy is allocated across seven activities which include:
 - General Corporate
 - Bloomington Public Library
 - Police Pension
 - Fire Pension
 - Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF)
 - Social Security
 - Bond & Interest Fund
- The funds that derive from each tax levy may only be designated for the specific purpose intended by the tax levy. So the police pension levy cannot support the general operations of the police department, but **must** be utilized for pension payments.

City of Bloomington

Percentage Allocation of Property Tax Levy



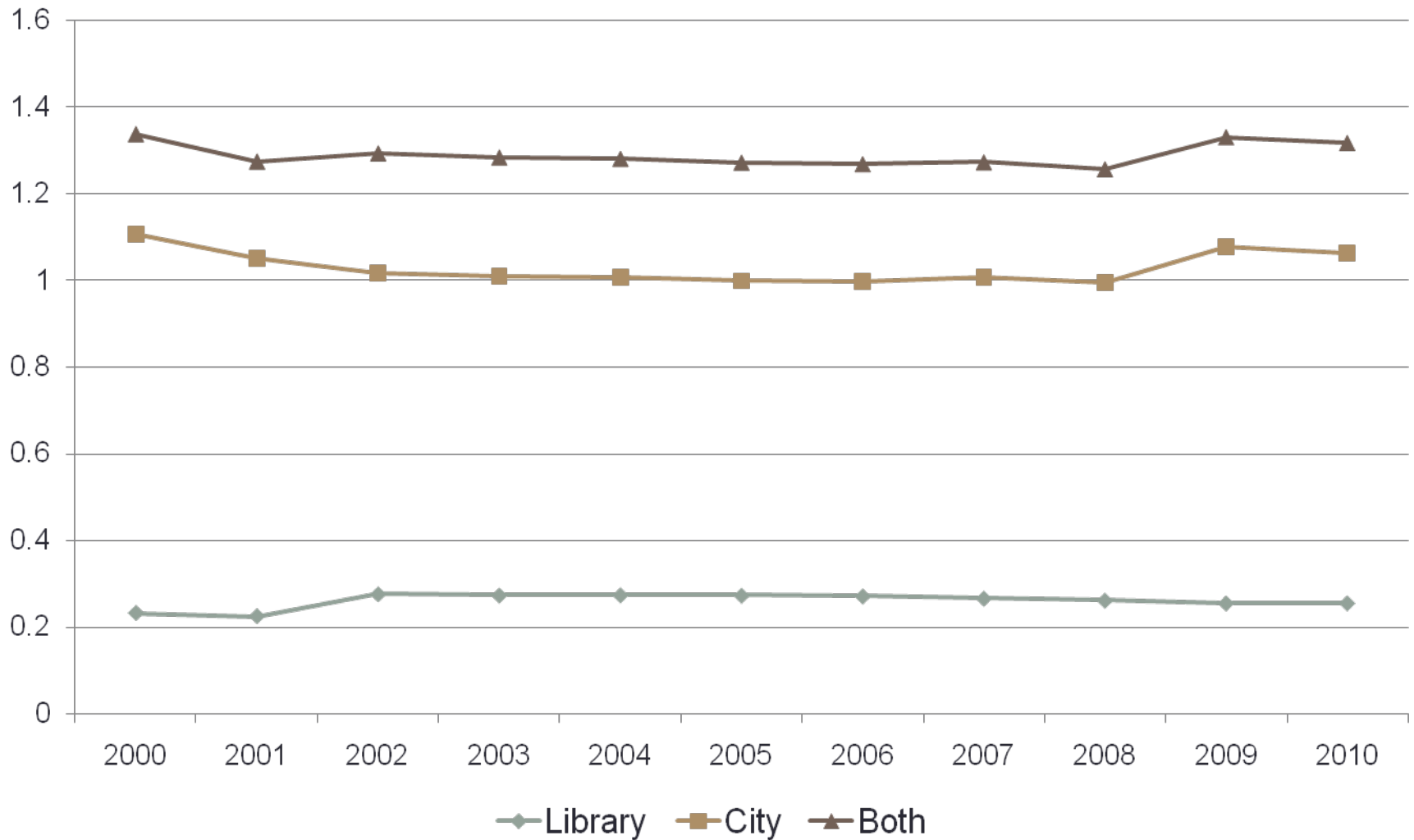
Total 2010 Tax Levy \$23,586,905

Equalized Assessed Value

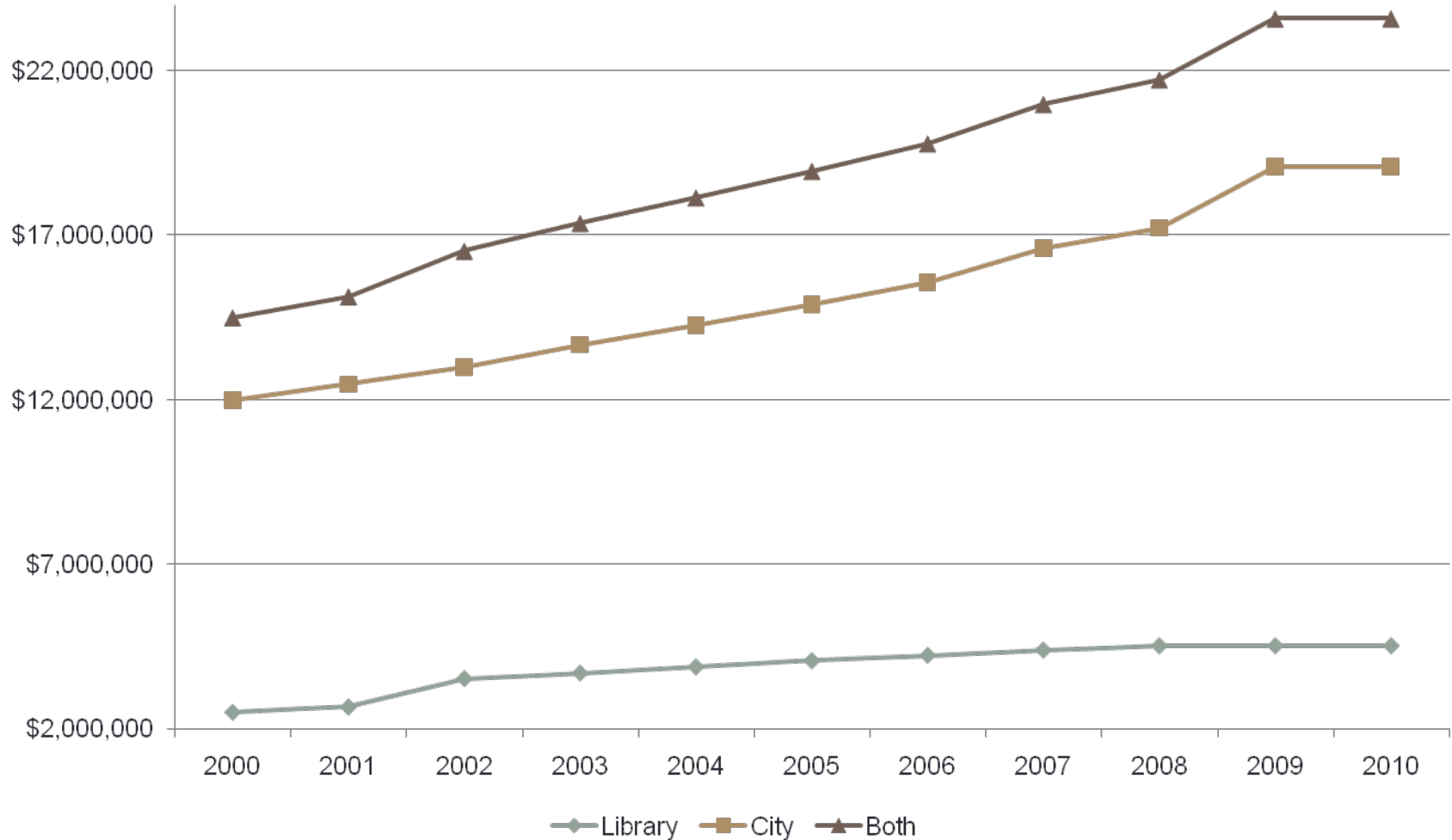
Calendar Year	Equalized Assessed Value	% Change
2000	\$1,082,296,056	7.95%
2001	\$1,186,598,751	9.64%
2002	\$1,276,500,913	7.58%
2003	\$1,351,696,013	5.89%
2004	\$1,415,670,679	4.73%
2005	\$1,489,321,602	5.20%
2006	\$1,559,440,896	4.71%
2007	\$1,667,662,805	6.94%
2008	\$1,728,787,894	3.67%
2009	\$1,792,329,513	3.68%
2010	\$1,799,164,559	0.38%

The 11 year annual average change is 5.49%

Eleven Year History of City of Bloomington Property Tax Rate



Eleven Year History of Bloomington Property Tax Levy



Allocation of Total Tax Levy (Dollar Chart)

Property Tax Dollars Collected for 2009



Example of Impact of Tax Levy

Tax Rate and Tax Levy allocated among all Tax Bodies on a \$160,000 residence

City of Bloomington Residence		
Market Value \$160,000		
Taxing Body	Calendar Year 2010	
	2010 Tax Rate	2010 Tax Levy
CUSD 87 Bloomington	4.76383	\$ 2,162
City of Bloomington	1.06013	\$ 504
McLean County	0.91673	\$ 425
Heartland Community College	0.47361	\$ 215
City of Bloomington Library	0.25087	\$ 119
Bloomington Township Road	0.17309	\$ 114
B-N Water Reclamation District	0.16391	\$ 77
B-N Airport Authority	0.09855	\$ 40
Bloomington Township	0.03114	\$ 15
Total:	7.931856	\$ 3,672

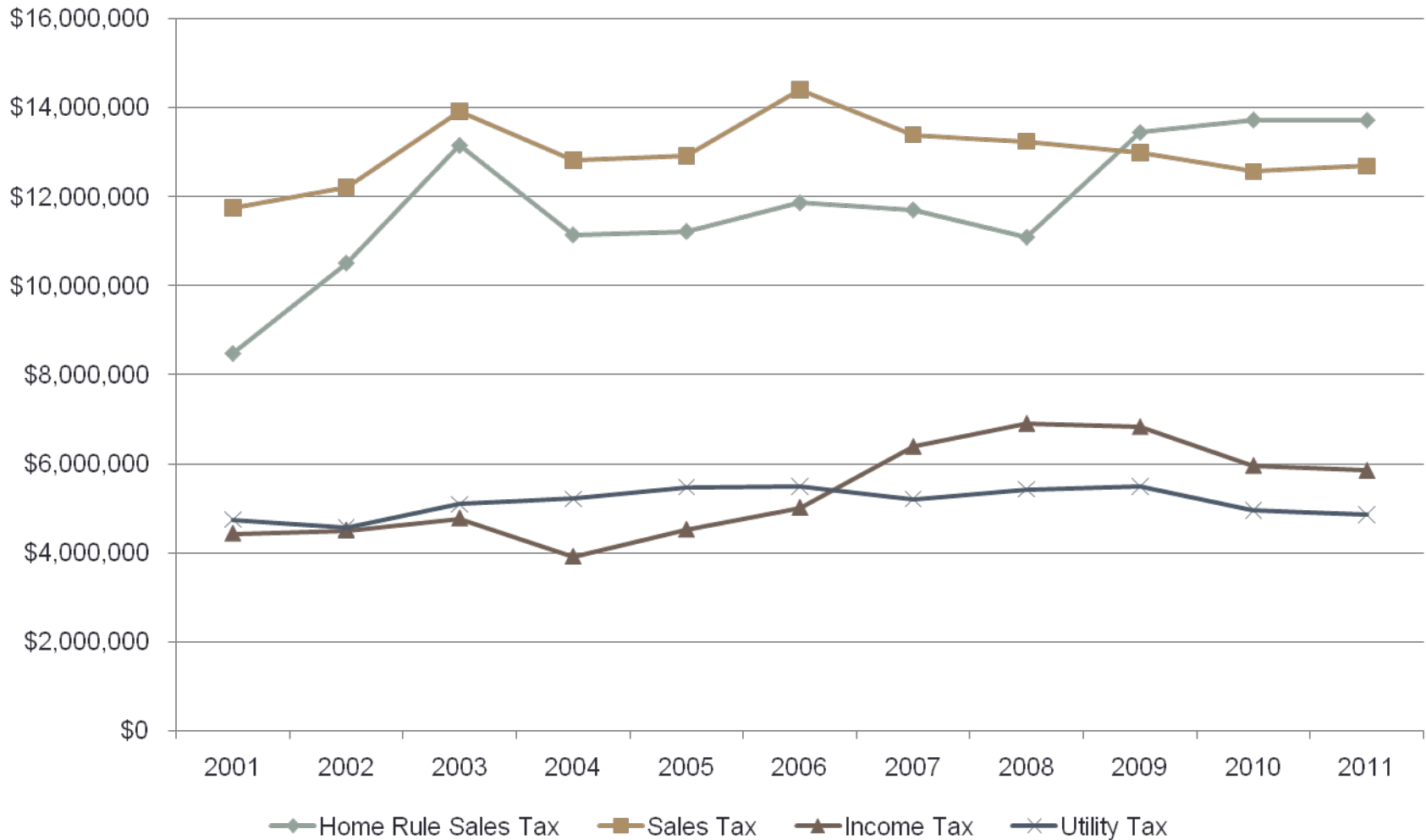
- The owner of a \$160,000 home would pay a total property tax bill of \$3,672. From this bill, the resident would pay \$624 to the City of Bloomington and Bloomington Public Library

Tax Rate and Tax Levy allocated among the City of Bloomington activities

Taxing Body	Calendar Year 2010	
	2010 Tax Rate	2010 Tax Levy
General Corporate	0.30381	\$ 153
Police Pension	0.22555	\$ 102
Fire Pension	0.18939	\$ 82
IMRF	0.13912	\$ 66
Bonds & Interest	0.12116	\$ 58
Social Security	0.08110	\$ 39
Sub-Total:	1.060128	\$ 504
City of Bloomington Library	0.250868	\$ 119
Total:	1.310996	\$ 624

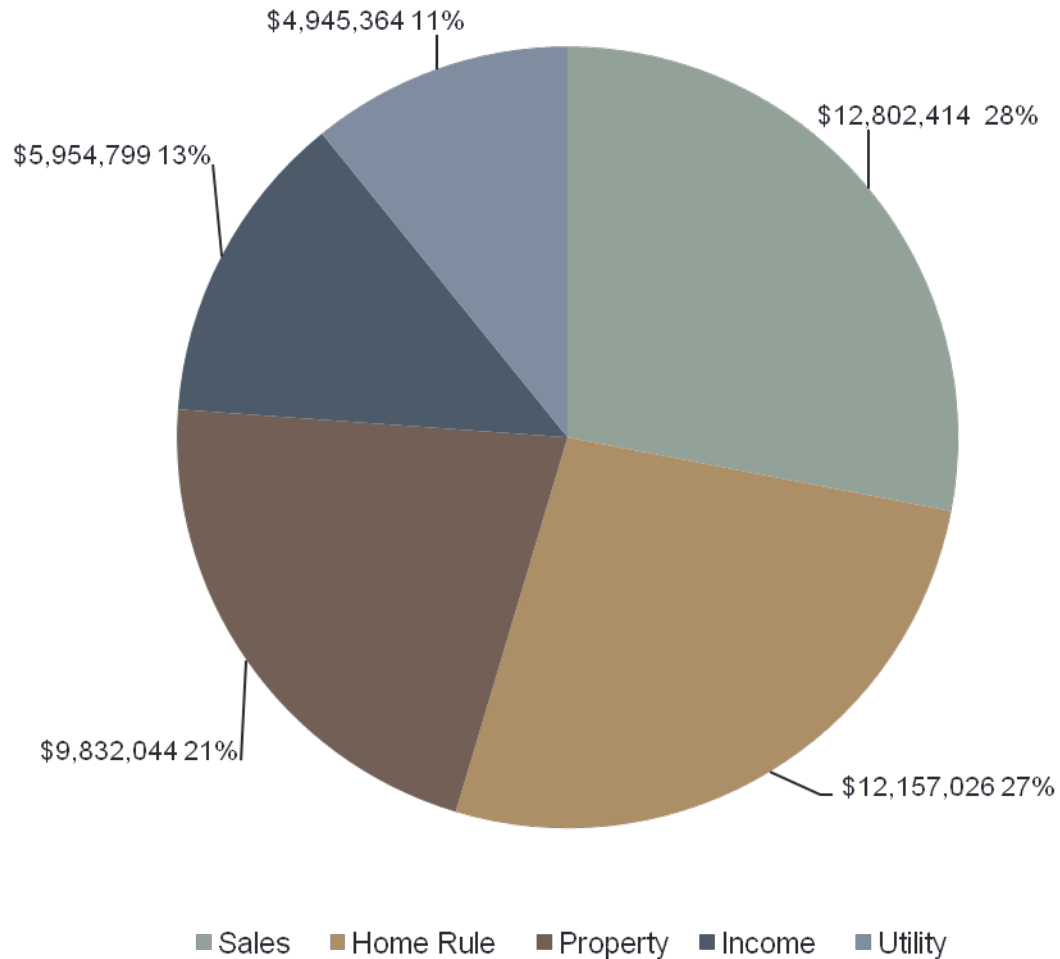
- Of the total \$504 received by the City, approximately \$250 is allocated for pension payments.

Total Tax Revenue



City Council approved a 0.25% increase in Home Rule Sales Tax in FY 2002 & FY 2008

Total Tax Revenue - - Top five revenue sources for the General Fund – (represents 63% of total revenue)



Note: Sales and Home Rule Sales Tax outpace property taxes by over 50%

The Tax Levy Process

- The recommended time line to establish the tax levy is as follows:
 1. October 24, 2011 – Tax Levy Discussion
 2. November 14, 2011 - Adopt Estimated¹ Tax Levy
 3. December 12, 2011 - Adopt Tax Levy Ordinance
 4. Adopt Abatements: December 19th, 2011.
-
1. The Estimated Tax Levy may differ from the Final Tax Levy .
 2. A public hearing is required if the Tax Levy exceeds 105% of the prior year Tax Levy under the Truth in Taxation Law.

How does the Tax Levy fit into the Budget?

- **Elements of Tax Levy**
 - **General Corporate**
 - Source of funding for the General Fund (7% of revenue less IMRF and SSI)
 - **Bloomington Public Library**
 - Primary funding for the Library (85% of revenue)
 - **Police Pension**
 - Employer contribution as required per State Statute (98%)
 - **Fire Pension**
 - Employer contribution as required per State Statute (98%)

What does the Tax Levy fit into the Budget?

- **Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF)**
 - Regular Contributions - \$3,026,086 (Funds 82% of contributions)
 - Early Retirement Payout - \$2,106,659 (Funds 0% of contributions)
- **Social Security (SSI)**
 - Funds approximately 75% of City's portion of Social Security/Medicare
- **Bond & Interest Fund**
 - Offsets approximately \$2.2 million of approximately \$5.6 million in bond payments

Challenges in FY 2013

- **Infrastructure projects**

- Road resurfacing
 - City Manager recommends the City begin through fiscal planning increase the annual funding of road resurfacing from \$2.5 million to \$5 million.
- Major Road projects:
 - Hamilton Road connection Bunn to Commerce -- \$5.5 million
 - Morris Street connection -- \$2.0 million
 - Fox Creek Bridge/Road Improvement -- \$5.0 million
 - Hershey Road Extension -- \$2.8 million
- City Facilities
 - Purchase/Lease Airport Fire Station #3

- **Vehicle and equipment replacement**

- Fire Trucks
 - One Aerial Ladder Truck -- \$800,000
 - One Ambulance -- \$220,000
- Refuse Trucks
 - Six automated refuse trucks -- \$1,800,000
 - 30,000 – containers -- \$2,100,000

Challenges in FY 2013

- **Early Retirement Incentive Payout**
 - Early Retirement Incentive payouts (approximate)
 - FY 2011 - \$1,087,995 FY 2014 - \$2,371,979
 - FY 2012 - \$2,106,659 FY 2015 - \$2,466,113
 - FY 2013 - \$2,280,749 FY 2016 - \$1,686,360
- **Annual Salary Increase**
 - Average 1% - \$300,000
 - Average 2% - \$700,000
 - Average 3% - \$1,050,000
- **Funding for the BCPA**
 - Existing budget deficit approximately \$500,000.

Challenges in FY 2013

- **Health Insurance**
 - Health insurance is expected to increase in FY 2013.
- **Staffing issues**
 - Assess staffing levels in multiple City Departments
- **Needs of Capital Improvement Plans**
 - Sewer – infrastructure improvements
 - Storm Water – Inflow and infiltration
 - Transportation -- infrastructure improvements
 - Parks – Eagleview Park (OSLAD Grant expires December 2012)
- **Net Asset Deficits in the Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds (April 30, 2010)**
 - Sewer – (\$4,458,208)
 - Parking – (\$915,305)
 - Casualty Insurance – (\$1,295,302)

Challenges in FY 2012

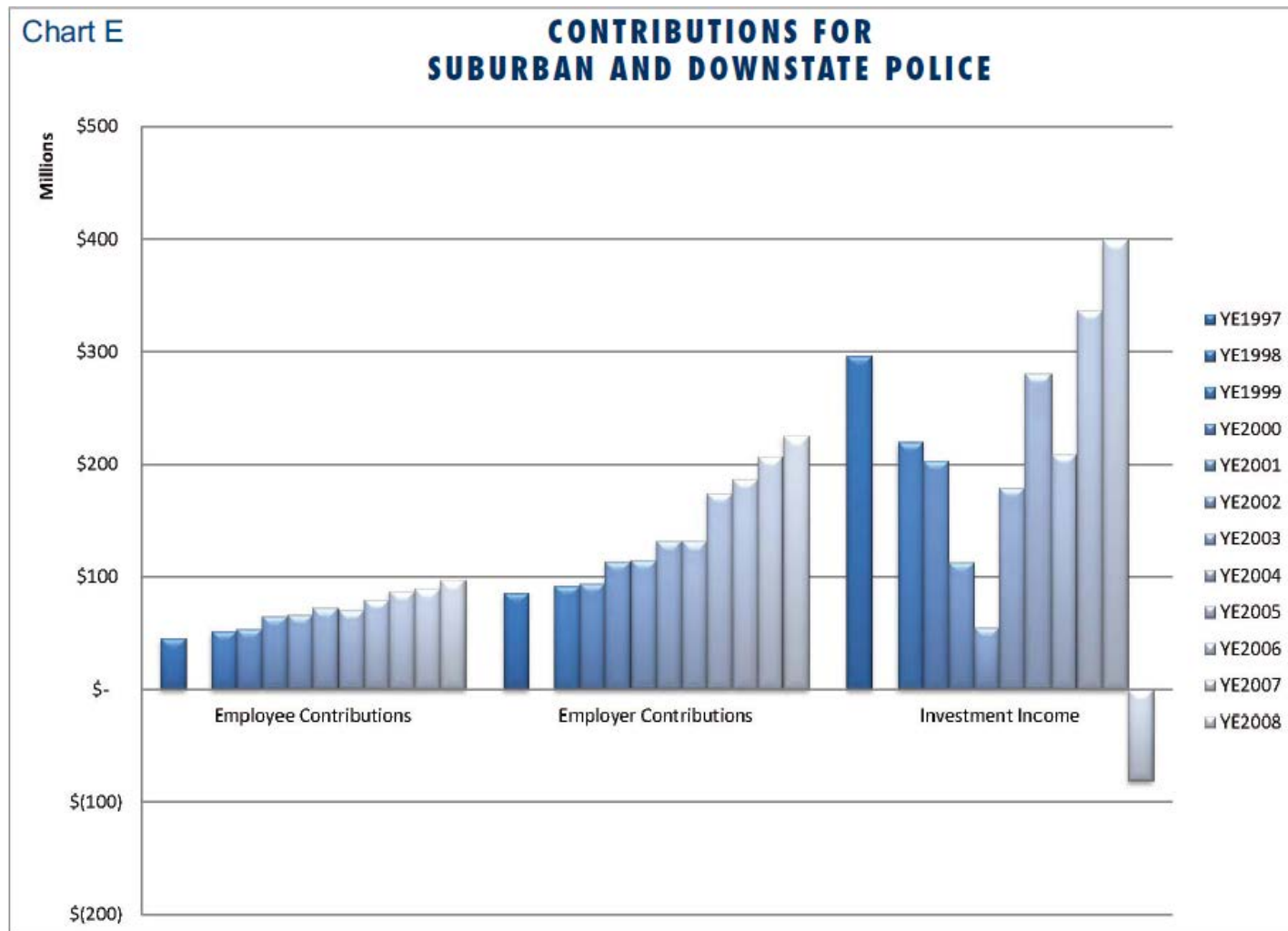
- **Pension Funding**

- The Property Tax Levy is the primary funding source for the Fire, Police, and IMRF pensions. Approximately 52% (exclude the Library Tax Levy) of the Property Tax Levy funds are earmarked for Pension Funding.
- The audit and actuarial for the police and fire pension(s) are still on-going. The completion date for the audit(s) are projected to be October 31, 2011. Once the audit is complete, the actuary will prepare the minimum contribution required per State Statute.
- The extension of the amortization period for the unfunded portion of the police and fire pension liability from the year 2033 to 2040 may lower the minimum contribution
 - The City has a longer time to pay the liability which essentially backloads the pension funds and increases the long term cost.
 - If the actuarial determines a lower contribution is appropriate, staff recommends Council maintain the pension contributions at a minimum of the current Tax Levy.

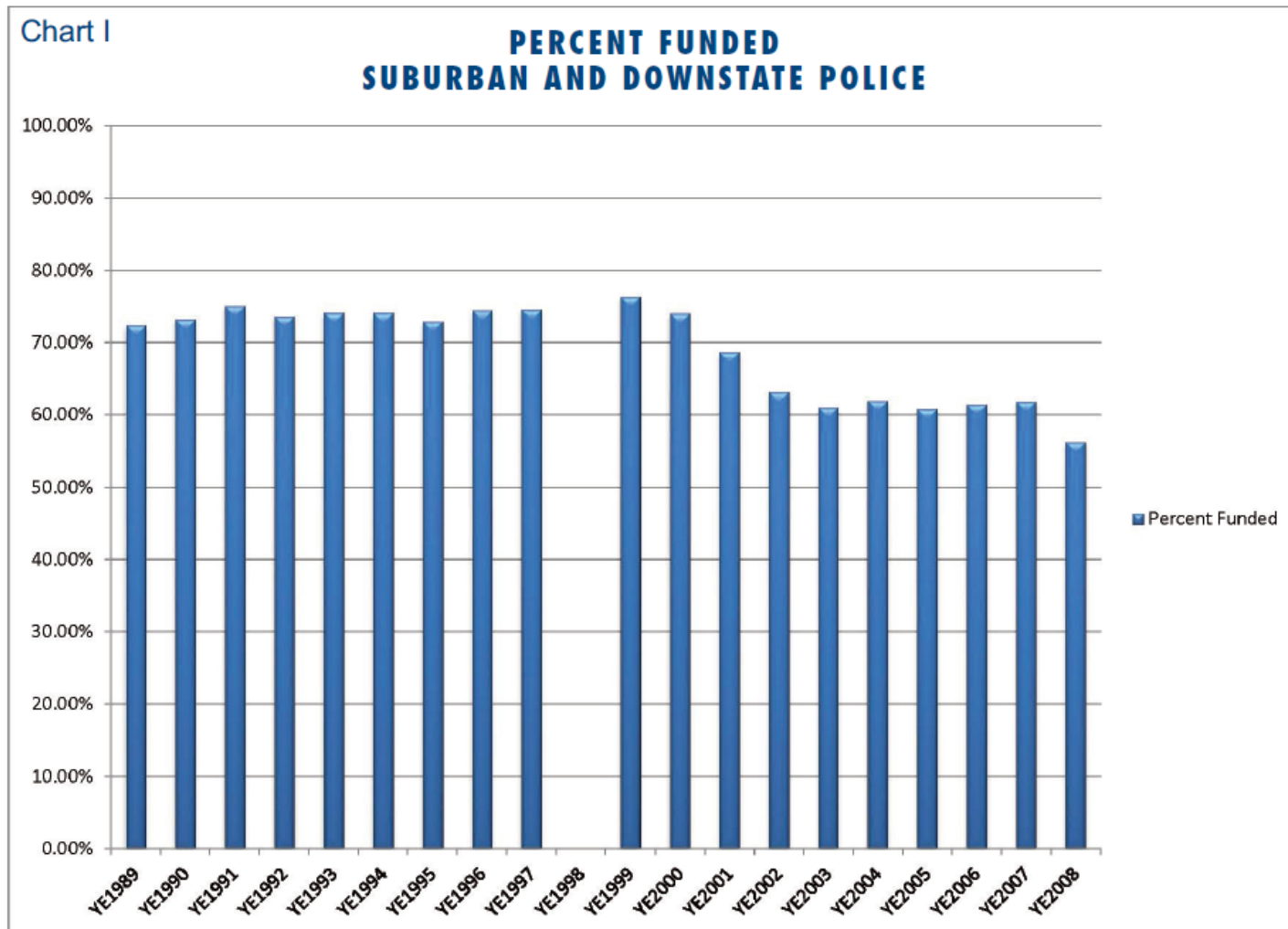
Challenges in FY 2012

- **Long Term Liability Funding**
 - **Fire Pension**
 - Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) - \$37,059,276
 - Funded Ratio – FY 2011 - 49.85% (FY 2010 – 49.77%)
 - Per capita UAAL Liability -- \$483.73
 - Per active participant (102) -- \$363,326.23
 - **Police Pension**
 - Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) - \$38,785,361
 - Funded Ratio – FY 2011 - 55.35% (FY 2010 – 53.32%)
 - Per capita UAAL Liability -- \$506.27
 - Per active participant (124) -- \$312,785.16
 - **Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund**
 - Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) - \$38,317,704
 - Funded Ratio of the Fund – FY 2011 - 21.23% (FY 2010 – 16.84%)
 - Per capita UAAL Liability -- \$500.16
 - Per active participant (512) -- \$74,839.26

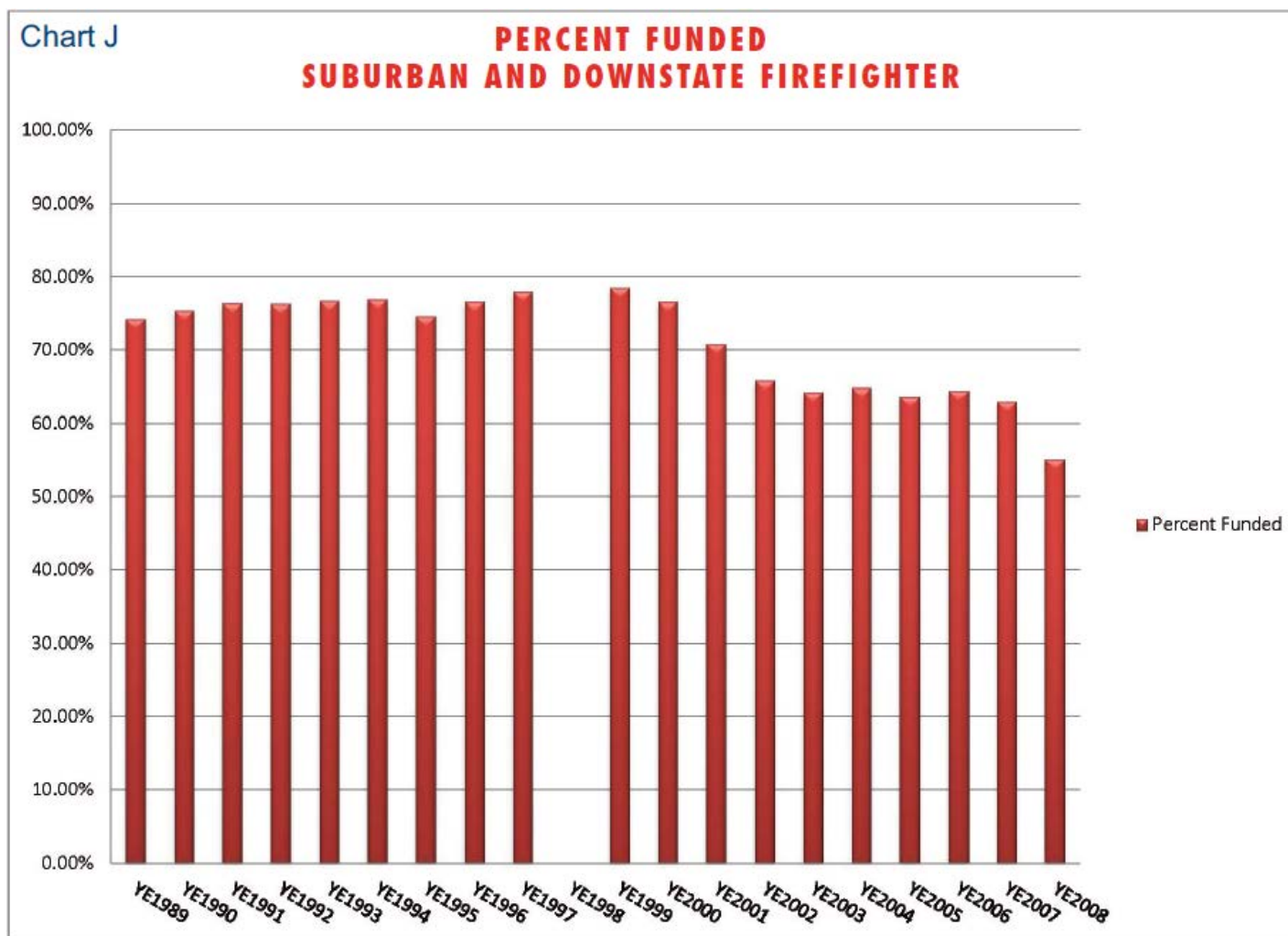
Contribution allocation Police Pension Fund



Funding Percentage for Suburban and Downstate Police Pensions



Funding Percentage for Suburban and Downstate Fire Pensions



Policy Questions

- **Options**

- Leave Tax Levy flat at \$23,586,906
 - Additional pension cost will be absorbed by non-pension levies
- Reduce the Property Tax Levy?
 - If the City Council desires to reduce the Tax Levy, which levies should be reduced?
- Increase the Property Tax Levy ?
 - If the City Council desires to increase the Tax Levy, which levies should be increased?

- **Long Term Financial Planning**

- Primary Questions:
 - What expenditures should the City's Property Tax Levy be dedicated too?
 - Examples -- Should the Property Tax Levy exclusively fund pensions
 - Should the City establish a formal policy to set a desired Tax Levy or Tax Rate for the City of Bloomington?
- Secondary Questions:
 - Does the City Council desire staff to create a formal Property Tax Policy? This could include the definition of the existing components of the Tax Levy, Potential for new components (Capital Improvement, etc.)

Memo to: Mayor and City Council

From: Todd Greenburg, Corporation Counsel

Re: An Ordinance Placing a Referendum on the Spring 2012 Primary Election Ballot Regarding Electing Three Councilmen At Large and Five Councilmen From Districts with Staggered Four Year Terms and Biennial Elections

Date: November 2, 2011

At the request of Aldermen Fazzini, Schmidt, Fruin and Anderson, the staff has drafted an ordinance for discussion at a work session which, if eventually passed by the Council, would place on the March 20, 2012 Primary Election Ballot a binding referendum question asking the voters of Bloomington to decide whether the composition of the City Council should be changed to elect three councilmen at large and five councilmen from districts. The terms of the councilmen would be staggered, with the “at large” councilmen initially serving two year terms and the district councilmen serving four year terms. Thereafter, the “at large” councilmen would serve four year terms.

This public question is permitted to be placed on the ballot by ordinance pursuant to Section 5-2-18.7 of the Illinois Municipal Code. Pursuant to state law (10 ILCS 5/28-2(c)), if the City Council submits the question for referendum, it must do so not less than 79 days prior to the election. Since the spring 2012 primary will be on March 20, the last day to file such a request with the Board of Election Commissioners is January 2, 2012.

The question may also be placed on the ballot by the filing of a petition signed by a number of voters which is not less than 10% of the total vote cast for all candidates for Mayor in the last municipal election (in other words, at least 859 voter signatures; there were 8,586 votes cast in the 2009 mayoral election). If such a public question were initiated by voter petition, it would have to be submitted to the Board of Election Commissioners not less than 92 days prior to the election, or December 22, 2011.

The staff has used the statutory formula to determine the number of councilmen (three at large, five from districts). However, because the City is home rule the City Council may alter the proposed referendum ordinance to change the number of councilmen prior to submission of the referendum language to the election authorities. For example, the state statute contemplates a fixed number of eight councilmen. The Council could amend the proposed ordinance to keep the number of councilmen at nine, or to reduce the number of councilmen. Similarly, the City Council may decide to change the ratio of “at large” councilmen to district councilmen.

The City Manager has observed that in other municipalities in which the composition of the City Council has been altered, the City Council has often appointed an ad hoc citizen’s committee to study the issue and report to the City Council with its recommendations.

Section 9-25.1 of the Election Code prohibits the expenditure of public funds to urge any voter to vote for or against any proposition on a public referendum, (the use of public funds for dissemination of information relative to a public question is permitted).

If placed on the ballot and approved by the voters, the change would go into effect by operation of law. However, the City Council would need to redistrict the City into five districts no later than October 16, 2012 (30 days prior to the first date for the filing of candidate petitions for councilman (65 ILCS 5/5-2-5)). The change would go into effect in the municipal election of 2013. Because of the operation of the statute, all council positions would be up for election in 2013 (in other words, the aldermen elected from even-numbered wards in 2011 would have their terms shortened by two years). If more than three persons file candidacy petitions for at large positions, or if more than two persons file candidacy petitions for a particular district, a municipal primary election would be necessary.

ORDINANCE NUMBER 2011-_____

**AN ORDINANCE PLACING A REFERENDUM ON
THE BALLOT REGARDING WHETHER
TO ELECT PART OF THE CITY COUNCIL AT LARGE
AND PART FROM DISTRICTS**

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS:**

Section One: That the following proposition authorized by Section 5-2-18.7 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/5-2-18.7) be placed on the ballot by the election authorities for the Spring 2012 primary:

Shall the City of Bloomington elect	YES
three councilmen at large and	
five councilmen from districts	NO
with staggered four year terms and	
biennial elections?	

Section Two: That the City Clerk shall certify the proposition set forth in Section One to the proper election authorities who shall submit the proposition at the Spring 2012 primary election in accordance with the general election law.

Section Three: That this action is taken pursuant to the authority granted to the City of Bloomington pursuant to Section 5-2-18.7 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/5-2-18.7) and the home rule authority granted to the City of Bloomington by Article VII, Section 6 of the 1970 Illinois Constitution.

PASSED this ____ day of November, 2011.

APPROVED this ____ day of November, 2011.

APPROVED:

Stephen F. Stockton, Mayor

ATTEST:

Tracey Covert, City Clerk

approve ward system

By Jan Dennis

By only 24 votes, Bloomington residents approved a proposition Tuesday that will re-establish a ward system of government in the city.

Although support for the proposal, which will take effect when a new City Council is seated May 1, 1981, was strongest on the west side, the change was approved in 16 of 31 precincts city-wide. The vote was 2,291-2,267.

Despite opposition by the City Council and League of Women Voters, former Mayor Robert McGraw, who launched the ward system drive, said results illustrated residents' desire for a "more representative government."

"The people have spoken," McGraw said. "I think this is a mandate from the people. The people are ready for a change."

McGraw said he was not surprised by the outcome because residents are "fed up" with representation provided by the existing council, comprised of four councilmen and a mayor, all elected at large.

The proposal will divide the city into seven wards, with one alderman elected from each ward. The mayor would be elected at large.

Under the aldermanic system, the mayor would be the chief presiding officer and would not vote except in rare circumstances. However, he would have veto power over council actions.

Problems

Councilman Walter Bittner, a former mayor who wrote the council resolution to oppose the system Bloomington had prior to 1953, said the ward system could "develop some problems" because it could divide the council based on geographic boundaries.

"I feel it (the ward system) will divide people (on the council) on positions and

Precinct Number	Yes Votes	No Votes	Registered Voters
1	59	53	508
2	54	54	552
3	71	28	489
4	72	39	642
5	168	44	634
6	104	17	521
7	130	32	598
8	43	135	569
9	61	26	469
10	64	107	1038
11	58	255	746
12	191	47	688
13	55	42	822
14	57	37	549
15	87	51	720
16	93	19	563
17	153	32	547
18	109	65	583
19	75	29	463
20	52	49	482
21	47	89	515
22	45	99	511
23	72	87	474
24	51	80	491
25	55	86	559
26	45	106	594
27	50	106	508
28	45	58	528
29	33	133	692
30	35	153	668
31	57	109	966
	2,291	2,267	18,689

correct."

"I think it's up to me as mayor and the present council and staff to see to it that it (the ward system) is implemented and that it helps the city," the mayor said.

"I was strongly opposed to it, but I'm also strongly in favor of the electoral process, so now I'm in favor of it."

Representative

If the ward system can eliminate citizens' perceptions that the existing council has not provided representative government, Buchanan said, "it will be beneficial."

He said the proposition may have been approved because voters who opposed a ward system assumed it would be rejected and failed to cast a ballot.

The mayor also said he opposed the mayor's role under the ward system.

"I wouldn't enjoy it quite as much," he said. "When your only power is veto power, it forces you—whether you like it or not—into manipulation of aldermen and I don't like that. I really don't think it's all that desirable."

The change of government also will reduce the terms of incumbent Jesse Smart and Eva Jones, who were elected to four-year terms Tuesday.

Because the ward system will be implemented in 1981, a new council will have to be elected.

Ironically, R.A. "Art" Foreman, the only council candidate to support the ward system, was defeated in Tuesday's election—finishing 11 votes behind Mrs. Jones, the second-place finisher.

"It's going to help with a larger council," Foreman said. "But if we'd known that the council could be enlarged another way (to seven at-large members) the proposition might not have been on the ballot."

The primary advantage of the ward system—aside from increasing the size of the council—would be filling unexpired terms of council members, he said.

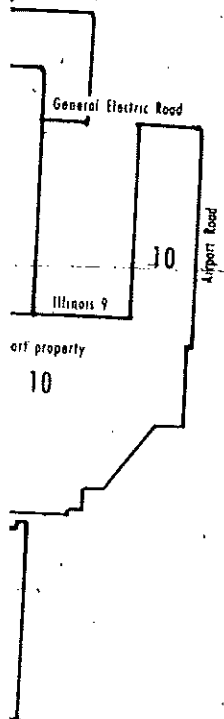
Cost

Three council seats have been filled by appointment within two years, he said, which decreases council representation. Vacancies were filled by appointment because the cost of a citywide election make electing a replacement prohibitive.

Because the ward system would divide the city into smaller sections, he said, vacancies could be filled through a special election at a "nominal" cost.

Wards will be established by the council, Buchanan said, and plans will be developed in the near future to set up the districts.

State law requires that wards be drawn at least 74 days before the 1981 primary election.



ded area covers pre-ported change to an of government. Vote Pantagraph map)

divide people into separate sections and they won't address problems as a group for the city as a whole," Bittner said.

Despite the narrow margin of approval, Mayor Richard Buchanan said the city would not request a recount of election results.

"I don't think the city will ask for a recount," he said. "The Election Commission is responsible for the election and the results are assumed to be

posing questions

staff provided similar officials for drawing County Board

volves the 1980 census, de precise population probably won't be for use in drawing a 1981 election

in air

use population esti-reasonably accurate.

opulation estimates o be broken down into nical areas," Dirks

ie 1980 census—which

would have to review the 1980 data to determine if "gross inequities" exist between wards

Careful planning of ward lines for the 1981 election can eliminate the need to redraw the lines using 1980 census data, Dirks said

Planning for the shift to a ward system is not advanced, largely because few officials thought the system would be adopted

"I don't think anybody thought it would pass," Kelley said. "It just took everybody by great surprise"

Kelley said officials are "going to

have to get a lot of input from the public" on drawing the lines.

The change will have other effects on the council, Stanczak said. City codes will have to be altered to reflect that members of the council are called aldermen and not councilmen. The salary of the council members and mayor will remain the same, he said, unless the council votes to change them.

Council members make \$1,800 per year. The addition of three council members will increase salary cost by \$5,400 per year. The mayor's salary would remain at \$4,800 per year.

Vote recounts have

Brief History of the City of Bloomington Government

Greg Koos, McLean County Museum of History 5/4/2011

Bloomington was established by the Illinois State Legislature in the Act to Create McLean County. Passed on December 25, 1830, the act stated the county would have a county seat, to be named Bloomington; "... which would be located later." The actual site of the county seat had not been established. In the spring of 1831 the Original Town of Bloomington was laid out, bounded on the north by Monroe St., on the west by Roosevelt St., on the south by Front and on the east by East St.

The Town was governed by the McLean County Commissioners Court from 1831 to 1844, when governance was taken up by a five man Board of Trustees, chaired by Board President. Town population was below 1,000. Among the recorded acts of this group were licensing a "grocery" which, at that time, was a place that sold single servings of whiskey. There was little need for a town hall and the board met in various stores.

In 1850, with increasing population, the voters approved a referendum to incorporate the City of Bloomington. The act to incorporate, passed by the State Legislature, established new boundaries of one and a half square miles and established a mayor and alderman form of government with four wards. The elected offices of city clerk, treasurer, street commissioner, assessor, collector, marshal, and chief engineer of the fire department were also established. Terms lasted one year. A small Greek-Revival style building was utilized to serve as City Hall.

This system was used until 1914. During this period the City added wards, allowed two alderman to be elected from each ward, changed boundaries, increased paid staff, constructed fire stations, water works and made numerous street improvements. The City also built parks, established a public library and developed a municipal power plant that sold electricity to consumers. Regulations were established for a broad variety of moral, public health, and fire and safety concerns. These changes were due in no small part to the dramatic population growth which increased 20 times in the first 20 years of City governance. Elections under this mayor and alderman system were typically two party contests, Democrats vs. Republicans.

The notion of good government that focused on city-wide issues was the winning argument in a 1914 referenda which moved from mayor and alderman government to the commission form of government. This was a period when a wide spread work on government reform attracted much support. Here City Department heads were elected who served on a governing commission. The officials were: Mayor and Commissioner of Public Affairs, Commissioner of Accounts and Finances, Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, Commissioner of Public Streets and Improvements and Commissioner of Public Property. Commission form of Government lasted until 1922. It was voted out due to the lack of voice of working class people, who tried to gain a commission seats with a labor Party that opposed the administration Party. The huge local railroad shop workers strike of 1922 had energized working class voters. The commission spent its few years

revising ordinances and systematizing administrative procedures. Elections during this period were conducted as party contests, Republican and Independent Labor

In 1923 the city reverted to the ward system with Mayor and Alderman based governance. With the outbreak of the Great Depression in 1929, followed by U.S entry into World War II, the mayor and council focused on trying to maintain core services, much which was accomplished through federal grants. Elections were typically two party contests, Republican vs. Democratic

In the years following the war, an attempt was made in 1946 to revert to commission governance. This failed. In the early 1950s concern was again raised over the system of government. A prostitution and extortion scandal effecting the mayor and chief of police had undermined confidence. The city had voted in tax increases and there was great concern over the future direction for the city and its leadership. The city was still suffering from the effect of the depression and war, although economic recovery was seen in the establishment of new manufacturing plants.

Business leaders determined that professionalization of government was badly needed. With the deep support of the Pantagraph, a civic group was organized to promote the adoption of City Manger Government that would have a professional manger at the helm, under the direction of a Mayor and council elected at large. The movement was opposed by west side working class voters who saw this as a partisan-based proposal, in effect guaranteeing Republican Party dominance on council. The measure passed in 1952, and the city maintained this style of government until the mid 1980s. City manger government embraced city planning to guide decision making, as well as focusing on improving city operations by studying and adopting best practices. Elections were conducted as non-partisan competitions.

In 1980 West side Bloomingtonians again voiced concerns over political dispossession and lack of representation on council. Brought to a vote, Bloomingtonians again chose ward based representation, retaining professional management. Elections have been conducted as non-partisan competitions.

**CITY OF BLOOMINGTON
COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA
109 E. OLIVE
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2011, 7:30 P.M.**

- 1. Call to order.**
- 2. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.**
- 3. Remain Standing for a Moment of Silent Prayer**
- 4. Roll Call**
- 5. Public Comment**
- 6. Recognition – 25 Minutes**
 - A. Governor’s Home Town Award – Presented by Rep. Dan Brady**
 - B. Introduction of Doug Ellsworth, Interim Finance Director**
 - C. Presentation of GFOA Distinguished Budget Award**
 - D. Introduction of and Presentation by BNPTS new General Manager, Andrew Johnson**
- 7. “Consent Agenda”**

(All items under the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine in nature and will be enacted by one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless a Council Member or citizen so requests, in which event, the item will be removed from the Consent Agenda and considered in the Regular Agenda, which is Item #8.

The City’s Boards and Commissions hold Public Hearings prior to some Council items appearing on the Council’s Meeting Agenda. Persons who wish to address the Council should provide new information which is pertinent to the issue before them.

- A. Council Proceedings of October 24, 2011, Work Session Minutes of September 26, 2011, Citizen Voice Minutes of October 3, 2011 and Executive Session Minutes of June 13, 2011. (Recommend that the reading of the minutes of the previous Council Meeting of October 24, 2011, Work Session Minutes of September 26, 2011, Citizen Voice Minutes of October 3, 2011 and Executive Session Minutes of June 13, 2011 be dispensed with and the minutes approved as printed.)**
- B. Bills and Payroll. (Recommend that the Bills and Payroll be allowed and the orders drawn on the Treasurer for the various amounts as funds are available.)**
- C. Appointment to the Board of Fire & Police Commissioners. (Recommend that the appointment of Delos Dean Messinger to the Board of Fire & Police Commissioners be approved.)**
- D. Request to Pay G.A. Rich & Sons, Inc. for Emergency Repair of City Sewer at the Intersection of E. Oakland Ave. and Florence Ave. (Recommend that the payment to G.A. Rich & Sons, Inc. for the emergency repair of a sewer at the intersection of E. Oakland Ave. and Florence Ave. in the amount of \$14,902.80 be approved.)**
- E. Purchase of a 2012 Ford Transit Connect for the Water Department. (Recommend that the purchase of a 2012 Ford Transit Connect for the Water Department from Currie Motors, Forest Park, IL using the Suburban Purchasing Cooperative Contract in the amount of \$19,976 be approved, the Purchasing Agent authorized to issue a Purchase Order for same, and the Resolution adopted.)**
- F. Microsoft Software Enterprise Agreement (EA) License Renewal. (Recommend that the payment to CDWG, Inc. for a Microsoft EA for software maintenance and support with Microsoft Corporation covering the City's Microsoft licensing, in the amount of \$100,609.64, be approved, the Purchasing Agent authorized to issue a Purchase Order for same, and the Resolution adopted.)**
- G. Early Order Program with Helena Chemical (the distributor) for Procurement of Syngenta and BASF (the manufacturers) Golf Course Chemicals from a Single Source. (Recommend that the golf course chemicals be purchased through the Early Order Program in an amount not to exceed \$200,000, the Purchasing Agent authorized to issue a Purchase Order for same, and the Resolution adopted.)**
- H. Analysis of Bids for the Repair of the Police Parking Garage. (Recommend that the bid be awarded to Western Waterproofing in the amount of \$496,225, and the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to execute the necessary documents.)**

- I. Professional Services Contract for the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts. (Recommend that the contract with Monterey International in the amount of \$25,000 be approved and the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to execute the necessary documents.)**
- J. Approval of an Easement Agreement with Bloomington Country Club Realty Trust and Bloomington Country Club and Payment of \$24,500 to Bloomington Country Club Realty Trust. (Recommend that the Easement Agreement and payment of \$24,500 to Bloomington Country Club Realty Trust be approved, and the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to execute the necessary documents.)**
- K. Approval of an Easement Agreement with District 87 for the Locust – Colton Combined Sewer Project. (Recommend that the Easement Agreement and payment of \$24,750 to District 87 be approved and the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to execute the necessary documents.)**
- L. Application of Arlandria, LLC, d/b/a Reality Bites, located at 414 N. Main St., requesting an RAS liquor license which would allow the sale of all types of alcohol by the glass for consumption on the premises seven (7) days a week. (Recommend that an RAS liquor license for the Arlandria, LLC, d/b/a Reality Bites, located at 414 N. Main St., be created, contingent upon compliance with all applicable health and safety codes and the following conditions: 1.) that the establishment must operate as a restaurant, if at the sole direction of the Liquor Commission, that there is an indication that the establishment is operating as a tavern, the approval of the RAS license would be revisited; 2.) that no alcohol be sold, served or consumed on the premises the earlier of one hour after the kitchen closes or 1:00 a.m. on weekdays, 2:00 a.m. on Friday and Saturday nights; 3.) that amplified music be allowed, but limited to one amplifier per instrument and vocalist; and 4.) that after 12:00 a.m. (midnight) tavern rules apply, in that no one under the age of 21 years of age be allowed inside the establishment.**
- M. Application of Super Parkway Liquor, LLC, d/b/a Parkway Liquor, located at 2303 E. Washington, Unit #3, requesting a PAS liquor license, which would allow the sale of all types of packaged alcohol for consumption off the premises seven (7) days a week. (Recommend that a PAS liquor license for the Super Parkway Liquor LLC, d/b/a Parkway Liquor, located at 2303 E. Washington, Unit #3, be created, contingent upon compliance with all applicable health and safety codes and with the following condition: hours of operation would be limited to Sunday through Thursday 10:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m. and Friday and Saturday 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.**
- N. Amendment to Provisions of the Bloomington City Code Providing for the Settlement, Purchasing and Contracting Authority of the City Manager. (Recommend that the Ordinance be passed.)**

8. “Public Hearings ”

9. “Regular Agenda”

- A. Resolution Requesting the General Assembly to Enact Additional Consumer Protection Legislation Regarding Payday Loans and Small Consumer Loans. (Recommend that the Resolution be passed.) – 10 minutes.**
- B. Ordinance Amending “An Ordinance Describing and Designating an Area Located Partially Within the City of Bloomington, Town of Normal, and Unincorporated McLean County as an Enterprise Zone”. (Recommend that the Ordinance be passed.) – 15 minutes.**
- C. Petition submitted by Janessa and Justin Orwig requesting the approval of a Rezoning from R-2 Mixed Residence District with an S-4, Historic Preservation District overlay, to an R-2, Mixed Residence District for the property commonly located at 1001 Elder Street. (Recommend that the Rezoning be approved and the Ordinance passed.) - 10 minutes.**
- D. Proposed 2011 Estimated Tax Levy and Process. (Recommend that the proposed tax levy be adopted as the estimate of \$23,727,794 for the 2011 Tax Levy.) – 30 minutes.**
- E. Ward Redistricting for the City of Bloomington. (Recommend that Council direct staff on which alternative to pursue.) – 45 minutes.**

10. Mayor’s Discussion

11. City Manager’s Discussion

12. City Aldermen’s Discussion

13. Executive Session - cite section

14. Adjournment

15. Notes