

# Finding Solutions to Difficult Legislation

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# Introductions

Jeree Ethridge, Moderator

- *Business Manager, Community High School District 99*



Trevor J. Moore, Speaker

- *Chief School Business Official, Peotone CUSD 207U*



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- *Assistant Superintendent for Business/CSBO,  
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# Cycle of Acceptance



Adapted from: [www.thwink.org/sustain/glossary/CycleOfAcceptance.htm](http://www.thwink.org/sustain/glossary/CycleOfAcceptance.htm)

# Laws and Discussion Points

- Minimum Wage and Minimum Salary Legislation
- Hunger Free Students/Lunch Debt Law
- Feminine Hygiene Products Law

# Public Act 101-0001

SB 0001 Minimum Wage

Effective Date: 2/19/2019

Increases the minimum wage to \$15 per hour by 2025.

Increase would be incremental:

- \$9.25 per hour beginning January 1, 2020
- \$10 per hour beginning July 1, 2020
- An additional \$1 per hour beginning each January 1st until it reaches \$15 per hour on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025

# Why is this Difficult?

- Affects variety of positions within classified personnel
- Minimum wage in future years could surpass negotiated contracts
- Removes local ability to negotiate
- There are also stiff new penalties, including record keeping provisions

## SB 0010 Minimum Teacher Salary

Effective Date: Not law at this time

- Increases the minimum salary for Teachers. Increase would be incremental and may not be less than:
  - \$32,076 for the 2020-2021 School Year
  - \$34,576 for the 2021-2022 School Year (7.8% increase)
  - \$37,076 for the 2022-2023 School Year (7.2% increase)
  - \$40,000 for the 2023-2024 School Year (7.9% increase)
- Each year after shall be reviewed and increased by CPI of previous year

# Why is this Difficult?

- Unfunded mandate to current school districts that may be below the current minimum salary
- Future increases could be higher than negotiated contracts
- Could affect teachers at higher salary levels



# Minimum Wage and Salary Bills

By January 1, 2025, the **minimum hourly wage in Illinois will be \$15.00 per hour**. The minimum wage will be phased in over the next 5 years.

It is being **proposed** that by the year 2023, **the minimum salary for a teacher in Illinois will be \$40,000**. There are a series of minimum salaries that go into effect in coming years starting in 2020.

# Public Act 100-1092

SB 2428

Effective Date: 8/26/2018

The Act would allow students, regardless of ability to pay, **to accumulate a minimum school lunch debt of \$500 dollars.** Once the \$500 dollar threshold has been passed, schools would have to go through a state reimbursement and withholding process to attempt to recoup the money owed.

Source: New School Laws 2019 published by the Illinois Statewide School Management Alliance

# Why is this Difficult?

- It would take most students nearly an entire school year to accumulate \$500 of lunch debt.
- Once they have accumulated \$500 in lunch debt, this debt has to exist for one year before it can be reported to the State of Illinois for collection.
- It would likely take many additional months for this debt to be collected, if it is possible to collect at all.
- Cumbersome accounting process.
- School is defined as “any public or private elementary or secondary school that participates in a United States Department of Agriculture child nutrition program.”

# Hunger Free Students

If the amount owed by a student for meals or snacks is owed and payable to a school district in an **amount that is no less than \$500** and the school district has made reasonable efforts to collect the debt from the student's parent or guardian for at least one year, **the school district may seek an offset under the State Comptroller Act.**

Source: Public Act 100-1092

# Public Act 100-0163

HB 3215

Effective Date: 1/1/2018

The Act requires schools to **provide feminine hygiene products to students at no cost, in school restrooms.**

Source: New School Laws 2018 published by the Illinois Statewide School Management Alliance

# Why is this Difficult?

- Additional cost to the district
  - Have to install dispensers in all restrooms
  - Use of free products increases the amount the district has to supply
- Some dispensers had problems and districts have had to seek alternative options, further increasing costs
- Access to restrooms is not only limited to students which could lead to visitors “stocking up” on the district's dime
- Particularly at the junior high age group, lack of maturity leads to a great deal of wasted product because they use them for an unintended purpose

# Feminine Hygiene Products

"School building" means any facility (i) that is owned or leased by a school district or over which the school board has care, custody, and control and (ii) in which there is a public school **servicing students in grades 6 through 12.**

**(c) A school district shall make feminine hygiene products available, at no cost to students, in the bathrooms of school buildings.**

Source: Public Act 100-0163

# Other Bills to Monitor

- SB 1189 - P.E. Bill increasing 150 minutes for elementary schools, 225 middle schools, junior high schools, and high schools (on HOLD)
- SB 28 - Put back 5 clock hours to school day
- SB 1461 - Referendum to be put on the ballot of reducing taxes in the EBF language from 6 months down to a 92 day window
- HB 2485 - Allow districts to publish notice where the ASA may be found instead of publishing it in the entirety (less expensive)
- SB 1746 – Working Cash Formula (Passed Senate)



# Resources

- Local Delegate Advisory Assembly Member
- ED-RED Weekly Action Alert
- IASBO Peer-to-Peer
- IASBO Advocacy Alerts
- IASB
- IASA
- ISBE State Superintendent Messages
- [WWW.ILGA.GOV](http://WWW.ILGA.GOV)

# *Questions and Answers*

*We thank you for your time!*

# Presenters:

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