



Kane County

KC Committee of the Whole

Meeting Minutes

Government Center
719 S. Batavia Ave., Bldg. A
Geneva, IL 60134

Thursday, February 13, 2025

1:00 PM

County Board Room

SPECIAL MEETING

1. **Call To Order**

Chairman Pierog called the meeting to order at 1:06 PM.

2. **Roll Call**

After roll call was taken, an in-person quorum was not established. This meeting will be for informational purposes only.

PRESENT	Board Member Alex Arroyo Board Member Mavis Bates Board Member Sonia Garcia Board Member Jon Gripe Board Member Michelle Gumz Board Member Leslie Juby Board Member Ted Penesis Vice Chair Bill Roth Board Member Vern Tepe Chairman Corinne M. Pierog
REMOTE	Board Member Deborah Allan Board Member Gary Daugherty Board Member Mo Iqbal Board Member Chris Kious Board Member Bill Lenert Board Member Anita Lewis Board Member Myrna Molina Board Member Jarett Sanchez Board Member Cherryl Strathmann Board Member Clifford Surges Board Member Rick Williams
ABSENT	Board Member Dale Berman Board Member Michael Linder Board Member Bill Tarver Board Member David Young

Also present: Chief Judge Villa, Court Admin. O'Brien & staff Mathis; Coroner Silva; Sheriff Hain & staff Johnson; Circuit Clk. Barreiro & staff Herwick, Johnson; Court Srvs. Exec. Dir. Aust & staff Tsang, Starkovich, Matyska, Caplan, Weiser, Brach, Gates, Sells, Saylor, Janovsky; Public Defender Conant; State's Attorney Mosser & staff Frank, Hunt*; ITD CIO Lasky & staff Peters; and members of the press and public.

3. Remote Attendance Requests

An in-person quorum was not established. Remote attendance requests were not addressed.

4. Pledge of Allegiance

Chairman Pierog asked County Board Member Gumz to lead the Pledge of Allegiance.

5. Approval of Minutes: December 16, 2024

An in-person quorum was not established. The approval of minutes will be held until the next Committee of the Whole meeting.

6. Public Comment

Jim Whittington, St. Charles, stated he was speaking on behalf of thousand of County taxpayers. He explained that Kane County residents elected each County Board member to be wise stewards and critical thinkers. He stated that the Department of Governmental Efficiency has continued to report revelations, everyday, and that bureaucracy has taken over. Whittington explained that the County's website listed approximately 87 different committees. He believes that there needs to be a re-engineering of the County's governance in order to save the County taxpayers money. He explained that in the Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. (RFK) hearings, it was said that both Senator Sanders and Senator Warren have received a lot of donations from BigPharma. Whittington stated that when Madam Chairman Pierog first ran for Chairman of the County Board, most of the donations for her campaign came from unions. However, after being elected, the County Board passed a resolution stating the County would be working with unions and not private contractors. Whittington questioned if this was a reason as to why expenses have doubled since she has taken office. He has heard other public speakers voice their support on paying their fair share. However, in his 46 years in owning a home in Kane County, he has paid more than \$500K in taxes. He questioned what the fair share for a taxpayer should be. Whittington explained that when the County would like to sell a new tax hike, the lowest hanging fruit, such as public safety, is discussed. However, the County has not upheld laws, supported a no-cash bail law, and advocated to become a sanctuary county. When in Geneva, a mother and son were murdered by an illegal alien. Whittington asked why the County is not enforcing public safety now.

7. Work of the Judiciary Partners

A. Kane County Judiciary & Courts (Chief Judge Rob Villa)

Chief Judge Villa introduced himself to the County Board. He provided a brief personal history. He stated that today, he will be attending the Conference of Chief Judges in Chicago. He explained that Illinois is separated into 25 circuits. Kane County is a single-circuit County, while some circuits are responsible for numerous counties. Over the last year, Villa has learned that Kane County is a star within the State of Illinois. He provided examples of how Kane County excels in the State, such as being selected to host a state-wide symposium on juvenile detention issues. Villa spoke on Kane County's specialty courts, which is a beacon throughout the state. He provided information on the specialty courts that Kane County provides, which saves the County money. He noted that the majority of the specialty courts' cost is funded by the State of Illinois. Villa spoke on how Kane County was a leader in implementing the Safe-T Act. He stated that Kane County became the first to have a Safe-T Act dashboard in order to collect comprehensive data. This dashboard format has been adopted by the State of Illinois for a statewide database. Villa spoke on the Kane County Diagnostic Center (KCDC). He noted that surrounding counties rely on the KCDC for psychological services. He spoke on Kane County judges. He added that there is approximately ten County judges that teach at the bi-annual Supreme Court's Education Conference. He listed the judges that have taught at the conference. Villa stated that the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit involves judges and the KCDC, but their jobs cannot be done without the State's Attorney's Office (SAO), Public Defender's Office (PDO), Kane County Sheriff's Office (KCSO), Court Security, and Adult Court Services. (County Board Member Sanchez arrived remotely at 1:19 p.m.) These departments/offices are the ones that keep the County safe. Villa spoke on recidivism. Kane County has the lowest recidivism rate comparably to other large urban areas. He stated that the County is not getting smaller or invaded by people that is costing the County money. Houses are being built and businesses are becoming better. The Kane County community is popular, with one of the largest outlet malls in the country. However, nothing is getting cheaper. Villa stated that all the services that have been described are things that are a consequence to what is expected out of public safety. While it is not popular to discuss expenses rising, it is important to maintain the services that the County deserves and needs. Kane County is one of the best counties throughout the state. However, the public safety departments/offices cannot continue their work without the support from the County Board, which means financially. Villa stated that once all partners have provided their presentations, he hopes all come to a conclusion that Kane County needs to maintain their status in Illinois and support the community.

B. Kane County Coroner's Office (Coroner Monica Silva)

Coroner Silva presented an overview of the Kane County Coroner's Office. She stated that the Kane County Coroner's Office plays a crucial role in the investigation of deaths within a jurisdiction. The office is tasked with determining the cause and manner of death. Coroners are essential to maintaining public health, safety, and justice. Silva shared the five manners of deaths: accident, suicide, homicide, natural, or undetermined. She spoke on the job responsibilities and duties of the Coroner's Officer when initially responding to a death. She stated that the Kane County Coroner's Office staff are highly qualified, highly trained professionals who work under vast circumstances to do the job. Additionally, the majority of staff is women. Silva spoke on autopsy examinations and toxicology. Autopsies provide vital information about the cause of death contributing to public health data and help solve potential criminal cases. The Coroner's Office collaborates with a forensic pathologist, who is responsible with performing the autopsies. Kane County has three outsourced forensic pathologists that handle the County's autopsies. Silva explained that the Coroner's Office has three categories of cases: Return to Medical (RTM), Sign Out (SO), and Sign Out Unnatural (SOU). She provided specific information and duties of the Coroner's Office for each of these categories. Silva spoke on toxicology. The Coroner shall take blood, urine, bodily fluid, and/or tissue samples to conduct toxicology reports. A toxicology report costs approximately \$250 to \$600 per case. The Kane County Coroner's Office spent \$134,896 in FY2024 on toxicology. Silva provided additional information on autopsies. An autopsy costs \$1,750 per examination which can take approximately two to three hours in homicide cases. This becomes a longer time frame with the review of records, toxicology reports, and the generation of an official report. In 2024, the total cost of these autopsies was \$460,650. Silva addressed questions and comments from the Committee. Discussion ensued.

Silva spoke on the generation of death certificates. Every coroner, as soon as they shall have completed their investigation into the cause and circumstances of any death coming within their jurisdiction hereunder, shall issue a death certificate. Silva spoke on the importance of issuing death certificates in a timely manner. Silva addressed questions and comments from the Committee.

Silva spoke on the financial considerations, such as how the Coroner can reduce costs legally, ethically, and practically. If the office can reduce costs, there are two major areas to consider: toxicology and autopsies. Silva stated that hiring a full-time Forensic Pathologist instead of outsourcing would save the County money. Additionally, the Coroner's Office could cut cost by utilizing the medical facts to ensure judicious determination of what cases necessitate autopsies without jeopardizing the pursuit of justice, and innovate a state of the art, accredited in-house forensic laboratory for toxicology. Silva addressed questions and comments from the Committee. Discussion ensued.

Silva spoke on the implications of what the Coroner's Office does, such as cold cases/safety. Lastly, she shared that the Coroner's Office is looking into Public Health considerations, such as providing real time data with Fentanyl and other opiate-related deaths, ensuring that contributing factors are reported, veteran suicide death reporting,

and tracking of emerging hazards. In closing, Silva stated that the Coroner's Office is a cornerstone of public health and safety. She explained that last week, the Coroner's Office refrained from running a toxicology report on an individual that she felt did not need one performed, which saved the County \$696. She hopes to continue to investigate cases carefully and decide if expenses need to be incurred. Most importantly, the Coroner's Office provides answers to Kane County families. Silva addressed questions and comments from the Committee.

C. Kane County Sheriff's Office (Sheriff Ron Hain)

Sheriff Hain stated that the County has worked for approximately two years on the new Kane County Toxicology and Forensics Lab, in which construction has begun. The Sheriff's Office, State's Attorney's Office and Coroner's Office have been funding this project through the Opioid Settlement Fund.

Hain stated that the Sheriff's Office is to provide three divisions that are mandated by law: County Public Safety, Court Security, and a County jail. He noted that the Kane County Jail has a number of programs that have positively combated recidivism. Hain provided an overview of the impacts of the Pretrial Fairness Act (PFA) on the Kane County Sheriff's Office (KCSO). He shared a graph depicting the annual population average of the Kane County Jail. Since the implementation of the PFA in September 2023, the jails population has continually increased. Hain stated that monthly admissions of detainee fell immediately after the PFA, but has rebounded back and has continued an upward trend through July 2024. He spoke on the costs of housing the increased population. In 2023, the average daily population (ADP) was 270, which cost \$7,391,250. In 2025, the ADP increased to 340 and costs \$9,928,000, which is an approximate \$2.5M increase. Unfortunately, there is not much the County can do about these costs due to the PFA. He stated that in the past he was able to collect data on recidivism. However, since the implementation of PFA, this has become impossible. (County Board Member Allan arrived in-person at 1:55 p.m.) Hain shared a graph showing the yearly electronic home monitoring (EHM) detainees totals, which has increased since 2023. He explained that Kane County is seeing more detainees on EHM. He added that Court judges have been waiving the costs of this program, which in turn is covered by the KCSO. Hain spoke on the arrest warrant entries. From 2019 to 2023, the average amount of entries was five to ten per day. From 2024 to 2025, the average arrest warrant entries increased to 30 to 40 per day. Hain noted that there is only 1.5 full-time employees that enter these into the system, and a staff increase may be needed. He spoke on the mandated body worn cameras for all deputies. He stated that this unfunded mandate costs the County an additional \$580K, annually. He stated that the KCSO will be switching to a new body camera system, Axon. This system is approximately \$200K more than the current system the County uses. Axon is what every public safety agency in the County uses, and it directly communicates with the State's Attorney's Office (SAO). This is essential in being able to share the video data with the SAO for efficiency to solve cases. Hain spoke on the unfunded mandatory training that deputies need to complete, which costs an average of \$300K, annually. Currently, the Sheriff's Office has two full-time employees and two contracted employees that conduct these trainings. Sheriff Hain addressed questions and comments from the Committee. Discussion ensued.

D. Kane County Circuit Clerk's Office (Circuit Clerk Theresa Barreiro)

Circuit Clk. Barreiro presented an overview of the Kane County Circuit Clerk's Office. She stated that the Circuit Clerk of Courts is under the Judicial Branch of Government and governed by the Illinois Constitution and Illinois Supreme Court. She explained that the Circuit Clerk's Office, by the direction of the Supreme Court, follow administrative orders on record keeping that are laid out in the 174-page Record Keeping Manual, which is provided to the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC). She summarized the functions and responsibilities of the Clerk of the Court. She reviewed the locations of the 32 courtrooms that are staffed daily by court and office clerks. She shared the duties and responsibilities of a courtroom union Deputy Clerk. She reviewed the appeals process. In 2022, there were 149 appeals filed. In 2024, there were 230 appeals filed. Barreiro reviewed the duties and services provided by the Circuit Clerk's Call Center. She explained that these call center clerks handle approximately 60 calls daily, which is about 1,200 monthly. On average, clerks respond to about 245 phone calls daily, 4,900 monthly. Barreiro further explained the service provided by the Deputy Clerk's Office, such as creating new cases, payments, and research requests. She reviewed the increased research requests over the past two years. Barreiro spoke on the Pretrial Fairness Act (PFA) and the implications it has had on the Clerk's Office. She shared a graph depicting the Initial Appearance Court Weekend/Holiday Coverage. This number has increased continually since the implementation of PFA. Barreiro spoke on the PFA's appeals process. The PFA allows pretrial detainees to appeal the district court's decisions regarding conditions of release. Under the PFA, whether a person remains detained prior to trial is based on whether the person is a flight risk, a danger to the community, and the charges faces by the person. Each of these determinations by the judge may now be appealed. Barreiro reviewed the search warrants process. She shared a graph depicting the search warrants filed from 2022 to 2024. She spoke on the process the Deputy Clerk's follow when transferring files out of county. She shared a graph depicting these types of files. Barreiro shared information on the publication process. She presented a graph depicting the increase in these publications. She presented the numbers on the Expungement/Sealing process. She stated that numerous expungement events have been hosted by the Clerk's Office to help constituents file their expungement. Barreiro shared the Circuit Clerk's Office's organizational chart. The office has 27 non-union staff that all play critical roles to ensure that the operations function efficiently, while facilitating the achievements of both daily and long-term goals. Barreiro spoke on the case information reporting process. She stated that Circuit Clerk's are required to report case information electronically to the AOIC. The AOIC sends the documents to several Illinois offices. She spoke on the Clerk's Office's responsibility of collecting and distributing fees and fines, such as collections. Other than reports, the office reviews new processes being put into place, such as new system upgrades and creating and maintaining paper and electronic forms. Barreiro shared a graph depicting the total cases filed by headcount. She noted that the 2024 end year case filings increased by 8%. She spoke on the 2023 Clearance Rates by Circuit. In 2023, the Kane County Circuit Clerk's

Office's clearance rate was 97.7%. Barreiro spoke on the Circuit Clerk's Office's annual budget. The office has been under budget over the last few years, due to vacant positions. Barreiro reviewed the FY2025 Circuit Clerk Total Salary and Benefits within the County's General Fund. There are a total of 93 full-time and two part-time employees, which make up the total salary amount of \$4,600,236.14, and total benefits of \$841,472.83. The annual total amount for all General Fund employees is \$5,441,708.97. Barreiro reviewed the office's workforce numbers. In 2018, there were 126 employees. Today, the office is budgeted at 109. Barreiro reviewed and defined the critical staff needs of the Circuit Clerk's Office. She spoke on the revenue decrease faced by the Circuit Clerk's Office, which has been caused by court fees being waived per statutes. In the past, the office collected approximately \$50K daily. Today, the office collects about \$25K. Barreiro shared a graph depicting the decrease in annual collection amounts. She stated that without the Clerk's Office, the courts would not function as efficiently and the public would face significant delays in accessing filed documents. In essence, the clerk is the hub to the Sixteenth Judicial Court. Barreiro addressed questions and comments from the Committee. Discussion ensued.

E. Kane County Court Services (Executive Director Lisa Aust)

Court Svcs. Exec. Dir. Aust presented an overview on the Kane County Court Services Department. She explained that in 1899, Cook County was the first in the state to develop a probation office. Kane County was the second county to develop a probation office in 1908, followed by Peoria County. Aust stated that Kane County has always been cutting-edge when performing this work. In 1919, Kane County joined several other counties to ask Springfield to make probation a cost-share department, as it continues to be today. Aust presented the four primary functions of Court Services: Probation, Pretrial, Juvenile Detention, and the Diagnostic Center. She provided a graph that depicts Court Services' 2024 Expenses by Function. The overall budget is \$13,936,895. Aust spoke on the different divisions Court Services oversees and the percentage of the budget each utilizes. She provided information on the Court Services General Fund Budget. She stated that 87% of the County General Fund's funding for Court Services is personnel. She listed the largest contractual services and commodities of Court Services. Aust shared a graph on FY2024 Court Services Revenue Sources. The total revenue is \$15,305,405. Aust added that the County's share of Court Services' cost is \$5,711,667, or 37%. She spoke on the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) Salary Reimbursement Types: Grant in Aid (GIA) and Salary Subsidy. She noted that these reimbursement types are the sources of "AOIC Salary Reimbursement" revenue paid directly to the County's General Fund.

Aust explained the differences between probation and parole. She stated that Illinois is one out of nine states where probation is different than parole. She explained that parole is under the Executive Branch, or Governor Pritzker. Probation falls under the Judicial Branch, or Supreme Court Chief Justice Mary Jane Theis.

Aust spoke on the Kane County Juvenile Justice Center (JJC). She stated that the JJC runs under state mandates and does not do anything extra. The JJC has 71 staff members, of which 64 are GIA salary reimbursed, seven are County funded, and four are provided by the Regional Office of Education (ROE). Aust explained that juvenile detention is a statutory mandate and that the Counties' Code requires funding for detention. Additionally, the Court Services Department is to staff the JJC. The Chief Judge is the employer and provides oversight. Law enforcement must utilize juvenile detention, and mandates state that juveniles can only be held for a maximum of 12 hours in police "lock-up" and have strict sight and sound barriers from adult offenders. Aust stated that the JJC partners with the ROE to provide teachers. ROE has proven to be outstanding partners in the field of detention, in which other juvenile detention centers send staff to observe the JJC's teachers and speak with the ROE. Aust spoke on the garden beds used in teaching science, health, and life skills classes. Aust explained that there is only 15 juvenile detention facilities throughout Illinois. She spoke on the history of Kane County's JJC. Aust shared a current census of the JJC. She spoke on the JJC's 2023 Admissions by Offense Type. She noted that 33% of the arrested offenses were murder, violent offenses, battery, and assault. She

explained that the JJC is highly regulated with a minimum of 300 minutes of school instruction per day and numerous state statutes. She provided pictures of JJC staff. Aust provided a chart on the serious medical and mental health interventions done in 2024. She explained that an Emergency Response and Care is when JJC nurses respond to a crisis, such as physical alteration, medical emergencies, self-harm, and suicide attempts.

Aust spoke on the Kane County Diagnostic Center (KCDC). She provided an overview of staffing of the KCDC. The KCDC performs psychological evaluations when ordered by the court, testify on defendant's fitness, advises Problem Solving Courts' teams on participants' mental health diagnosis, assists with crises incidents in court and probation, and runs parenting classes for divorce cases. Aust provided a photograph of the KCDC staff. Aust shared a state statute that supports the KCDC. She spoke on her frustration on "embedded" mandates within statutes, such as the social investigation report on juveniles that have committed a sexual crime. Aust shared information on the Diagnostic Center's cost savings to the County. The total 2024 budget for the KCDC was \$1,058,344. The market rate is \$5K per evaluation on average. KCDC charges \$2,892 per evaluation on average, this is a savings on \$771,656 to the County per year.

Aust spoke on the Kane County Probation Division. She listed the numerous state statutes that support adult probation. She provided an overview of the Kane County Adult Probation Division. There are three offices supervising 4,852 adult cases in Aurora, Elgin, and Saint Charles. Adult probation covers the majority of the work Court Services does. She shared the job duties and responsibilities of the Adult Probation staff. In 2023, there were 575 new offenses and 915 technical violations. Adult probation also conducts about 4K drug tests a year, supervises sex offenders, manages community service, and participates in the four specialty courts. Aust spoke on these specialty courts. She highlighted juvenile probation. The majority of juvenile arrests occurred in Aurora. She shared a graph that depicted the offenses juveniles are being arrested for.

Aust spoke on Pretrial Services. She noted that more information would be shared on Pretrial Services at next month's Committee of the Whole meeting. Aust stated that this division sends out approximately 17K court reminders a year. When staff is able to work with those signed up to be on Pretrial Services Supervision, Failure to Appear Warrants have decreased to 5%.

Lastly, Aust explained that Kane County has the Safe-T Act dashboard at KaneCourt.org. She stated that nationally about 2.1% of the population is on probation/community supervision, or about 1 in 48 adults, which all has a cost.

F. Kane County Public Defender (Public Defender Rachele Conant)

Public Def. Conant presented an overview of the Kane County Public Defender's Office (PDO). She stated the Public Defender's Office is the only department that is constitutionally mandated. She explained that the office is staffed by 40 attorneys, 11 support staff, and two investigators. She noted that the majority of cases that go through the judicial process are addressed by the PDO. She summarized the number of services that are introduced to clients by Public Defender attorneys, on top of their usual caseload work. Conant spoke on the fines and fees being waived by Court Judges. She stated that the PDO's staff has increased since 2020. One attorney was added to the Abuse and Neglect Division and three attorneys and two support staff members were added due to the implementation of the Safe-T Act. Conant shared a graph depicting the open abuse and neglect cases. She provided an overview of the work that is done on these cases. She reviewed a graph that showed the FY2025 Public Defender's Budget. The majority of funding covers salaries and wages. Conant spoke on the Kane County Assistant Public Defender (APD) salaries and additional pay/hours accumulated. In 2021, an APD made \$54K, annually. In 2024, the salary was raised to \$75K. Conant shared a table that showed the annual salaries of surrounding counties. She spoke on the need for continued equitable pay for staff. Conant explained that this budget increase impacted the equity in pay between APDs and Assistant State's Attorney's (ASAs), bridged the gap between Kane County and surrounding counties, was able to fill seven attorney positions, and helped retain experienced attorneys. Conant explained that the Sixth Amendment of the Constitution guarantees the right to an attorney and the Fourteenth Amendment incorporates that into the Illinois Constitution. The whole existence of the Public Defender's Office comes from these amendments. Conant shared a graph that depicts the open and closed files, which indicates that the work being down is level and that the office is maintaining the workloads with the staff they have. Conant explained the average APD's workload. She spoke on the murder appointments. There are currently 19 open murder cases that are being handled by the office. Out of the 8,105 cases opened in 2024, 3,293 were felonies, 4,198 were misdemeanors, and 34% of the misdemeanor cases were domestic related.

Conant reviewed the implications of the Pretrial Fairness Act and the Safe-T Act, such as mandated review of body worn camera videos, and attorneys appointed at all initial appearance hearings, petitions to revoke pretrial release, and sanction hearings. She reviewed the attorney's responsibilities and duties for pretrial hearings. She shared that the mandated review of all body worn cameras for all police officers increased the amount of case review that needs to be completed by APDs. Conant noted that murder cases can have upwards of 20 officers on scene. She explained that the Public Defender's Office is constitutionally and statutorily mandated to perform these duties, attorneys are dedicated to advocating for their clients, and attorneys are dedicated to efficiently and effectively managing the caseloads. The Public Defender's Office is able to do all of this work due to the experience and expertise of the attorneys and execute these duties utilizing 3.7% of the operating budget.

G. Kane County State's Attorney's Office (State's Attorney Jamie Mosser)

State's Attorney Mosser presented an overview of the Kane County State's Attorney's Office (SAO). She stated that this Office is statutory. She explained that she was elected by people that believed in her and the mission set forth. She presented the state statute that addresses her powers and duties as the State's Attorney. The SAO has a total of 187 employees, which is the largest law firm in Kane County. Mosser reviewed the three main divisions of the SAO: Criminal Division, Quasi-Criminal Division, and Civil Division. She provided information and trends on the subdivisions of the Criminal Division, such as Major Crimes Unit, Guns and Gangs Unit, Child Exploitation Unit, Domestic Violence Unit, Traffic/Misdemeanor, and Juvenile. She spoke on the Kane County Specialty Courts, such as Mental Health Court. Mosser provided information on the Kane County Civil Division. She spoke on the Deferred Prosecution Program and Collaborative Diversion Program. Mosser spoke on Investigations. She stated that the Investigations Unit includes 13 employees that have attempted to serve or served 501 subpoenas, and conducted 35 investigations. She noted that every division within her office involves money. Mosser reviewed the SAO's needs for technology, case management system, and space. She provided graphs that depicted the SAO's FY2024 Breakdown by Category, the SAO FY2024 Revenue Category, and the FY2024 Expenses by Category. She explained that the County's General Fund allots \$11M for the SAO. The SAO's total budget is \$18M, which means that \$7M is obtained by other means, such as grants and special funds. However, the bottom line is that the SAO needs to be funded. Mosser explained that if the \$7M that comes from outside sources is no longer available, it would be the County's responsibility to figure out how to properly fund the SAO. Lastly, Judicial Public Safety partners need the County Board to understand the essential nature of Judicial and Public Safety. Mosser spoke on the difficulties each year with the County's budgeting process. She explained that the majority of the Judicial and Public Safety partners are singled out due to large amount of funding they need to run their offices efficiently. She noted that each year, employees are terrified about the possibility of budget cuts. She stated that it is the County Board's job to fund this County and that she will do all she can to help with the budgeting crisis. Mosser addressed questions and comments from the Committee. Much discussion ensued.

8. Executive Session

An in-person quorum was not established for today's meeting. The Executive Session to review the release of closed session minutes will be held until the next Committee of the Whole meeting.

A. Release of Closed Session Minutes

9. Open Session

A. Vote on Release of Closed Session Minutes

Due to the lack of a quorum, the vote to release closed session minutes was postponed to the next Committee of the Whole meeting.

10. Adjournment

This informational meeting ended at 3:56 PM.

Savannah Zgobica
Sr. Recording Secretary