1	STATE OF ILLINOIS)) SS:
2	COUNTY OF McHENRY)
3	
4	IN THE TWENTY SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT MCHENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS
5	Taxpayer, Wolf Realty,) Inc., et. al,)
6)
7	Plaintiffs;))
8	-vs-) 15 TX 5
9	Glenda Miller, in her) official capacity,)
	Defendant.)
10	REPORT OF ELECTRONICALLY RECORDED
11	Proceedings had at the hearing of the above-entitled
12	cause before the Honorable Thomas A. Meyer, Judge of said Court, on the 12th day of December, 2017.
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13	APPEARANCES AS GIVEN:
14	Mar. Timethy Duysan
15	Mr. Timothy Dwyer, representing the tax objectors;
16	Mr. James Kelly,
17	representing Algonquin Township and Road District;
18	Mr. Jim Militello,
19	representing McHenry Township and McHenry Township Road District;
20	Mr. George Hoffman,
21	representing McHenry County.
22	Sandra K. Gardner, C.S.R., 084-001984
23	Official Court Reporter 2200 North Seminary Avenue
24	Woodstock, IL 60098

1 THE COURT: All right. If everybody could 2 approach. 3 MR. DWYER: Good afternoon, your Honor. 4 Timothy Dwyer on behalf of the tax 5 objectors. 6 MR. KELLY: James Kelly on behalf of Algonquin 7 Township and Road District. 8 MR. MILITELLO: Jim Militello on behalf of McHenry 9 Township and McHenry Township Road District. 10 MR. HOFFMAN: George Hoffman on behalf of McHenry 11 County. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Do you have a motion? 13 MR. DWYER: A motion? 14 THE COURT: Yeah, you asked to -- me to strike the 15 briefs filed by the other defendants. 16 MR. DWYER: Oh, well, your Honor, McHenry Township 17 has no -- has no issue in this particular case. This is 18 just a tax exemption against the intervenors, Algonquin 19 Township and Algonquin Road district. 20 There is a case pending against McHenry 21 Township and McHenry Township Road District. And I 22 think that Mr. Militello, last we were here, obtained an 23 order to amend his answer and affirmative defenses.

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And I suspect that he will bring this up.

But right now I don't think it's (Unintelligible) hearing.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll -- actually, I'll put that over.

The first thing I want to address is the issue of whether of 60 I.L.C.S. 1/85-65 applies retroactively or prospectively.

And you made the argument that it applied retroactively because it was procedural. But I -- I guess I didn't appreciate the support -- how that argument was supported.

And specifically what I was thinking, it struck me that the impact of the statute was more substantive because by its nature, it would allow a change in the level of taxation.

And the change of rule would then, under your argument, allow a district to retroactively justify an increase in taxation, which struck me as more substantive than procedural.

Obviously, you disagree; but that's where my mind went so --

MR. KELLY: Judge --

THE COURT: -- if you want to address that.

MR. KELLY: -- I don't want to tell you I disagree.

I just never thought of it from that perspective. The way I looked at this particular statute is that it clarifies the presumption that there's an excessive accumulation.

That's what the court -- that's what the legislature really did. I mean, if you look at the cases -- and we've cited some of them, and you've seen them throughout the last year in this litigation. You know, anything between two times and three times the accumulation -- or three times the annual expenditures is unnecessary accumulation, depending on what case you happen to be looking at.

What happens --

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. KELLY: -- with this legislation -- and that's why I'd say it's procedural. It basically establishes -- it eliminates the presumption, okay. It states at this point you can basically bring the suit. I see that as purely a procedural matter.

You know, and the impact on tax objectors is nothing. And the reason it's nothing is because they can come in, and they have this range that they can presumably -- it could be 2.01 --

THE COURT: Yeah.

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           MR. KELLY: -- or it could be something else.
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     they're not guaranteed. They have no rights.
                                                     It's just
     that once that number is hit, there's a presumption.
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 4
     (Unintelligible) that guaranteed anything. But as I say
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           THE COURT:
                       But you mean a presumption of excessive
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     accumulation --
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           MR. KELLY: Yes, so that they can bring the case
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     before the court.
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                I've never -- and I'll -- I'll -- Judge, I
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     did not look at it from the perspective that it somehow
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     would encourage units of government to accumulate.
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                I think that the cases that we've cited -- I
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     think <u>Toynton</u>, as well as <u>O'Connor</u>, both talked about --
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     and a number of cases that have been cited throughout
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     this litigation cite to the proposition that the
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     governments are presumably acting in goof faith. And I
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     think the court would have to be -- they do. Judge.
     That's what the cases --
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           THE COURT: I'm -- I'm smirking because I'm
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     thinking this is Illinois but okay.
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                For the record, I'm kidding.
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                But --
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MR. DWYER: Just half kidding.

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MR. KELLY: Judge, we're -- we're not -- I'm not debating Illinois.

But I mean, that's what the cases pretty much hold. So I think that you need to take that into consideration.

Once again, I -- I do think it's procedural.

I mean, it -- it doesn't deprive the tax objectors of their rights. It basically sets the benchmark I think.

THE COURT: Well, and -- and I'm not being an advocate. I'm -- I'm -- so much as I'm addressing your argument with what my thoughts were as I read these.

And it -- how -- how is it purely procedural when it clearly can affect -- again, this is my opinion because there is no case law addressing this particular statute. But how doesn't it affect substantive rights of the taxpayer, meaning the amount he's got to pay in taxes?

And -- and if that isn't a substantive right, then I -- then I need case law that tells me that. But it -- it was my assumption that it -- money out of their pocket addresses substantive rights.

MR. KELLY: However, Judge, that right -- yes, they have a -- a right as far as the amount of taxes that are -- is being paid.

However, first of all, if it was truly substantive, it would have been enacted a long time ago.

We know when <u>Miller</u> was -- we know when <u>Miller</u> was --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. KELLY: -- entered, Judge. I mean, it's been fifty years, I mean, essentially.

And the -- the right in this case -- it doesn't deal with a right to tax money. It's this presumption. And that's a procedural issue. When you get into court. Not how much taxes you pay. That's really the issue is when you -- you know, can cross that threshold and walk into the courthouse.

So I -- I can't argue against is there a possibility that a taxpayer -- in this case taxpayers -- can't necessarily come into court and they'll -- they'll lose some, you know --

THE COURT: With respect to the procedural argument, it -- and -- and educate me. The -- the procedural argument -- or it -- it is procedural with respect to the right to file suit only implicitly because it doesn't -- there's nothing in the statute that explicitly addresses the -- the right to bring a suit. Does it -- is there?

MR. KELLY: Not in the statute. Absolutely not,

1 Judge --2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. KELLY: -- it does not. THE COURT: It just says they're allowed to --MR. KELLY: Yes. 5 6 THE COURT: -- shall not exceed an amount 7 (Unintelligible) --MR. KELLY: 8 Right. 9 THE COURT: -- 2.5. So it -- it does clarify what 10 number -- it changes the number actually. It changes 11 the (Unintelligible) number for the presumption. But 12 it's -- see, and I -- and I -- and the problem I'm 13 having is it -- it changes their right to -- to even 14 file suit, which again strikes me as a substantive right 15 as opposed to (Unintelligible) procedural right. Unless 16 -- unless I'm misinterpreting this. 17 MR. KELLY: However, Judge, how does that -- you 18 know --19 THE COURT: I'm thinking out loud. 20 MR. KELLY: -- the right is really to this: 21 have an unnecessary accumulation; and therefore, you're 22 entitled to some type of refund. And that's what this 23 case is really about is, is there a refund entitled --24 are the taxpayers entitled to some refund.

And I -- you know, my case -- I'll tell you that some of the funds that, yes, that's the case. And it's really a matter of doing the math and figuring out how much that should be.

But the -- the issue is in this case, you know, whether, you know, it's this number between whether you determine there's a refund that can be given, whether it's between this number, two times the amount or three -- or over that amount is when they're entitled to that refund.

And we've seen cases all over the place. And I think this clarifies that procedure. When they get -- they don't lose anything because they could have -- there could be an accumulation --

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. KELLY: -- of 2.8. We'd come to court and this court could make the determination, well, that's not an unnecessary accumulation. You could make that decision and say, no, it's not an unnecessary.

So that -- that right is illusive in a way.

I mean, to say you're -- they're entitled to some number or amount of money. That they could come in and this court could -- at the same time, you could have a 2.01 accumulation; and this court could find, yes, that .01

is unnecessary; and therefore, you know, we're going to refund a part of that --

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. KELLY. -- .01.

This just literally sets the benchmark. They don't get any money as a result -- or are deprived of any money. I mean, this court is where the -- they're deprived of entry into this -- walking in the door.

THE COURT: It -- it changes the -- it changes the number at which -- I mean, previously -- and I -- forgive me, I'm still thinking out loud. Previously, as you said, at 2.01, I could have found that's an excessive --

MR. KELLY: Um-hum.

THE COURT: -- accumulation. Now I can't if -- if we apply this retroactively. So in my mind, that's just deprived them of a -- a right, meaning to claim an excessive accumulation up to 2.5.

And -- and I'm just having a -- a hard time seeing that as merely a procedural change because, I mean, it -- it extinguishes effectively their cause of action. And obviously, we all agree this occurred after the tax years and --

MR. KELLY: Um-hum.

THE COURT: -- that are in question. And in fact, it even occurred after the filing of this lawsuit. And I -- I have -- I'm seeing it as a retroactive justification of excessive taxation arguably. And I don't think that that's intended by this type of legislation.

And I -- I -- I have a problem with that concept that the state can retroactively justify -- or the government can retroactively justify something they're not allowed to do and say but you can't bring suit anymore. Going forward, certainly. But now they're reaching back. And I have a hard time with that concept.

MR. KELLY: Judge, and I -- I will tell the court I did attempt -- I have attempted and I'm still in the process of obtaining the legislative history of this particular legislation, for whatever that's worth.

And the State of Illinois has not been acting speedily to get me that. And we still don't have it.

But I -- and I don't know what it will or will not say.

My speculation was to -- was that this would be the benchmark because the -- the legislature, in fact, I think would have to recognize one of the arguments that we made is that -- and I'm not telling you it's two

1 times -- but in every -- in McHenry County, a township 2 needs three months of accumulation to survive. 3 that's the way it is based upon this -- the cash flow coming into the -- the (Unintelligible) government. 4 5 THE COURT: Um-hum. 6 MR. KELLY: I would think that the legislature at a 7 certain point made a determination that there are 8 certain things that need to be done to ensure 9 governments have unimpeded operations --10 THE COURT: And I --11 MR. KELLY: -- without (Unintelligible). 12 don't know that -- I was not able to get that 13 legislative history. 14 THE COURT: And I -- I think that's kind of the 15 idea behind Miller. You can accumulate some --16 MR. KELLY: Yes. 17 THE COURT: -- but at some point it becomes 18 excessive. 19 MR. KELLY: Right. 20 THE COURT: Miller and Toynton give us some 21 guidelines that have now been changed. 22 And I -- I'm just having a hard time seeing 23 this as a substantive -- I'm sorry -- as a procedural

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change.

I'll let you add to --

MR. DWYER: Well, your Honor, I think the issue of substantive versus procedural is actually secondary in this case --

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. DWYER: -- for these reasons: First of all, the Illinois Supreme Court has said unambiguously that the validity of a tax levy is determined at the time that it's made; and facts concerning or arising out of subsequent events cannot be used to defeat or invalidate any tax levy. That's In Re Application of Rosewell, Supreme Court in 1994. And that's based upon the (Unintelligible) case that the Supreme Court did in nineteen -- I want to say -- forty-six.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. DWYER: And in between there, there's several Supreme Court cases that say the same thing. So we know that under the Supreme Court law, that the tax -- tax levy is -- is to be adjudicated at the time it was made. In this case it's 2014.

Secondly, the court said there is no case law on this issue. And I would respectfully disagree, your Honor. I think that if Company versus Will County Collector, which was a tax case, the

-- the court --

THE COURT: (Unintelligible) specifically this. Go ahead.

MR. DWYER: Well, and -- oh, absolutely. This statute was -- became effective on September 8 of this year. There is -- there's been no litigation that I'm aware of.

In any event, the -- in that case the court said -- you know, the court went into a lengthy analysis retroactive versus prospective and actually called out an inconsistency in a previous (Unintelligible).

But in doing so, they looked to the Supreme Court and said, listen, we're not going to -- we're not going to say anything is retroactive unless the legislature tells us it is.

In this case, obviously, there -- there's nothing like that. They just went and they made this thing. And they said that it's effective upon passage.

So I -- I think that the <u>Commonwealth Edison</u> case is -- is very worthwhile in terms of making this decision.

Finally, your Honor, in the event that you did go into some analysis regardless of the -- the complete lack of intent, the legislature has the

substantive versus procedural, clearly, this is substantive. As the court pointed out, you know, three and a half years later, after two -- two and a half years of litigation, somehow a cause of action is going be wiped out.

But also, your Honor, we talked about the genesis; and Jim talked about the -- the statutory history. This -- the genesis of this came from the -- the Township is Shelbyville, where there was a couple of funds that had two hundred times in excess of the annual two year expenditures. And five people resigned and one person went to jail. And a -- a township alliance got this through. And it's only -- it only pertains to the townships. It doesn't pertain to anything else. It wouldn't -- I mean, Mr. Kelly has for three years argued with this court and I think successfully. The court has told me that I can't -- I can't pool the road district and the township together. This doesn't really apply to the town -- to the road district.

THE COURT: Let's stick with today's argument.

MR. DWYER: Okay. Yeah. And -- well, that's what I have, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. KELLY: Judge, I don't know where the statute

arose from. However -- and I don't think we've been litigating this for three years.

But the long and short of it, Judge, is this affects the right to open the courthouse door and walk through the door. That's what, you know, our analysis is.

The court has looked at it from a different perspective. And I'll leave it up to your discretion as to how you rule on this. I -- I have no further argument really.

THE COURT: One -- one of the things, in addition to what I've already said about why I see it as a substantive change and, therefore, wouldn't be applied prospectively, is the fact that I -- I think I have to presume that the legislature wrote this statute with knowledge of Miller and its prodigy with respect to the 2.01 list -- or I'm sorry -- threshold.

I don't think this statute makes any sense if Miller and Toynton, et cetera, didn't exist. I -- they're specifically addressing that formula I think. And then that's the intent of this.

And the fact that they did that and did not expressly state that this statute is to be applied retroactively, knowing full well that the existence of

the <u>Miller</u> (Unintelligible) tells me it is a -- it is -- the application is to be prospective.

So in the absence of explicit language telling me it is to be applied retroactively and my belief that the impact is substantive rather than procedural, I think this particular statute must be applied prospectively, which then leads me to the rest of the case.

And -- and I -- I -- is there anything anybody needs to do before I -- I rule on the hearing that took place on the 20th?

MR. KELLY: I have no -- unless you wanted brief argument of some type.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DWYER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, if -- first, I've ruled with respect to the -- how we're going to apply and interpret 60 I.L.C.S. 1/85-65. And that I -- this court's applied it prospectively.

On November 20, the court heard testimony and I accepted evidence on this matter. And I found the witnesses to be credible. The information was informative.

And their testimony and the documents that

1 were submitted support a finding in the favor of the 2 plaintiff. Specifically the court is finding that there 3 was an excess accumulation in the funds that are recorded on Plaintiff's Exhibit K, excepting the road and bridge fund. So specifically the town fund, pubic 5 6 assistance fund, Social Security fund, I.M.R.F. fund, 7 audit fund, insurance fund and Miller Equipment fund were all excessive accumulations. 8 9 And as a result, I will find in favor of the 10 plaintiff on his complaint (Unintelligible) with respect 11 to those individual funds. 12 Any questions? 13 MR. DWYER: Yeah, we gave you a proposed order. Do 14 you want to adopt that or --15 THE COURT: I'm -- I wanted to hear input on that 16 proposed order. 17 MR. KELLY: I did not bring a copy of it with me. 18 THE COURT: I'm --19 MR. KELLY: Judge, the -- my --20 MR. DWYER: Don't -- don't (Unintelligible). 21 MR. KELLY: No, no, no, no. 22 MR. DWYER: (Unintelligible). 23 MR. KELLY: No, no, no, no, no.

That's --

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1 THE COURT: Do you have it? 2 MR. KELLY: Yes. 3 MR. DWYER: I didn't (Unintelligible) what you just 4 said, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: If -- if --6 MR. KELLY: What I think, Judge, has to happen 7 (Unintelligible) --8 THE COURT: I wanted you to look at it. 9 MR. KELLY: Because I mean, I see -- just by 10 looking at this, this -- this is real overreaching. Ι 11 mean, I don't object to -- the (Unintelligible) here --12 object to an order finding that those funds are in 13 excess. And I think what needs to happen is the --14 15 you know, for example -- oh, he does have -- and I'm 16 sorry, Judge. Mr. Dwyer does have the amounts 17 specifically that he is asking to have rebated. 18 see if there's -- I think that's where I would probably 19 -- that that I just have not calculated out. I see 20 (Unintelligible) is two of them are quite a bit. But I 21 -- I just have not calculated those out. But for that, 22 I don't object to an order. I mean, I -- we can read 23 this over.

THE COURT: What -- what do you mean that not --

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not object to -- what kind of an order are you not objecting to?

MR. KELLY: Oh, Judge -- Judge, I think we need an order that simply states that you found accumulations in these funds.

And I -- and Mr. Dwyer may very well be absolutely 100 percent accurate with regard to the rebates amount. I just have not looked at it. I don't think that there's been any evidence presented as to the amount for the refunds.

THE COURT: No, (Unintelligible) --

MR. KELLY: Now, I'm --

THE COURT: -- (Unintelligible) made that finding.

MR. KELLY: Yeah, but I -- once again, I -- I think that this is something Mr. Dwyer and I should quickly be able to give an answer to. So if you'll --

THE COURT: I will defer to you to check the amounts of rebates. If you are in agreement -- if you're in agreement that this order accurately memorializes everything that's transpired, I have no problem entering it in conjunction what I just said -- with what I just said. I --

MR. KELLY: Well, Judge, could we --

THE COURT: How long do you need?

1 MR. KELLY: Let's say two days, Judge. I mean, 2 that's -- that would be I think more than we need but --3 THE COURT: Okay. MR. KELLY: -- I think two days would be fine. 5 THE COURT: All right. (Unintelligible). 6 MR. KELLY: I would be happy to walk the order in 7 so Mr. Dwyer doesn't have to --8 MR. DWYER: Well, just for the court's 9 edification -- Mr. Kelly's, as well, I guess -- there's 10 -- there's essentially three ways to do this, your 11 Honor. 12 THE COURT: Um-hum. 13 MR. DWYER: The traditional way is to take the --14 the E.A.V. that's in the Exhibit B for Algonquin 15 Township, which in this case is eighty-two-million, 16 three-seventy-one, nine-forty-four, and times that by 17 the actual rate. And those are the numbers that are in 18 the order. 19 The second way, your Honor, is to take the 20 E.A.V. of eighty-two, three-seventy-one, nine-forty-four 21 and create a percentage of the E.A.V., which would be

The third way, your Honor, is to take the

.0389, in which case the -- the number would go up to

one-thirty-six, six-thirty-four.

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1 actual taxes paid and then go through each tax code. 2 And what you'll find there is that under the -- the --3 the rates in this order, you'll get anywhere from 1.21 4 to 1.67, with the average being 1.48. And that number 5 accumulates to one-forty-two, nine-seven-three-6 eighty-four. So I took the lowest number. 7 What I would suggest is the court enter this 8 order. And that if Jim has a problem with any of the 9 numbers, that he come back within thirty days and file a 10 motion. 11 But if he doesn't want to do that, that's 12 fine. THE COURT: I -- I don't have a problem --13 14

MR. KELLY: Judge --

THE COURT: -- with giving him two days in which to check the math on this, which is -- and I understood your --

MR. DWYER: Sure.

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MR. KELLY: Yeah, and that's -- and I'm not -- as I said, I'm not debating Mr. -- or even disputing his numbers at this point.

> MR. DWYER: I have no problem with that, Judge.

MR. KELLY: I just want to make sure we're -- and the methodology which I have used -- two methodologies

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     which --
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           MR. DWYER: Okay.
           MR. KELLY: -- which I have used, he's discussed
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     one of them. And the other one was we just came up with
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     a number which resolved these but --
           MR. DWYER: Pardon me?
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           MR. KELLY: In the past we've come up -- with other
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     attorneys, we've come up with a general amount that
     seems to satisfy just for --
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           MR. DWYER: You mean with (Unintelligible).
           MR. KELLY: -- these objectors as with regards to a
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     settlement based upon a certain rate.
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                But this -- this is fine, Judge, if I could
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     have two days --
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           THE COURT: Sure.
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           MR. KELLY: -- we'll draft up an order and ask for
     that and get this thing back in. I'll offer to walk it
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     in once we have a --
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           THE COURT: Okay.
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           MR. KELLY: -- resolution.
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           THE COURT: I will put it over till Thursday.
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     Whatever the date is, the 14th --
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           MR. KELLY:
                       Okay.
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           THE COURT: -- for entry of the order.
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1 And what about our other defendants? 2 MR. HOFFMAN: We have -- we're still --3 (Whereupon, an unintelligible 5 conversation was had.) 6 7 RESUMING: 8 9 MR. HOFFMAN: Mr. Dwyer and I are going to have a 201(k) conference on some discovery --10 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. HOFFMAN: -- (Unintelligible). That's where we 13 On that date produce some documents and answers to are. 14 interrogatories. But I think (Unintelligible) on next 15 week. That's where the county is. THE COURT: Actually, I -- the one thing I didn't 16 17 address is your request to strike their briefs on the 18 statute. 19 MR. DWYER: It wasn't the county, your Honor. 20 was McHenry Township. It was Jim. And I think he was 21 trying to get a word in edgewise before --22 THE COURT: I --23 MR. DWYER: -- you went into the substantive 24 (Unintelligible).

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I -- I read your brief.

And I did consider it. Was there -- and I -- I didn't see that you were trying to get -- to say something.

But what were you trying to say?

MR. MILITELLO: And I guess this would go back to the argument, if the court would still offer a moment of consideration as to that issue.

The whole issue of procedural versus substantive --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MILITELLO: -- we -- we -- we don't get to that issue because this is a new statute. This is not an amendatory statute.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. MILITELLO: The original court which we cited in our piece was the <u>Commonwealth Edison</u> case, which set down the -- and when counsel was pointing out the legislative intent. But then the second part of that was looking at these three other tiers as far as applying back retrospect.

The -- there's a second set of cases that came back that said -- regarding the substantive and procedural pieces, which Mr. Kelly talked about. But we don't even get to that issue because this is not a

statute on statutes case.

Section 4 of -- of -- let me get the exact cite. This is the (Unintelligible) law, 5 I.L.C.S. 70/4 is the reason why the whole issue of procedural versus substantive came into place because the statute on statutes.

And the court -- the Supreme Court in Gleason, I believe, brought that forward. And that's where the whole issue of procedural versus substantive come forward. And then if it was procedural, then you look at these three other issues.

Since this is a new statute, we don't even get to the statute on statutes case so we go directly to those three issues of basically -- make sure I got them right -- whether it will impair a party's right possessed when acting.

And at that time the taxpayer still had the right to act. They could still file the suit. There was nothing impairing it.

The second one was --

THE COURT: On the -- on the entry of the -- the -- when they -- the statute become effective in September?

Or am I -- are we talking about something else?

And let me clarify. You're saying when it

affects their right to bring suit essentially.

Yes, go ahead.

MR. MILITELLO: Yes, so -- so there is -- there's three statutes.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. MILITELLO: The court said let's look at three issues as -- as to whether or not it's going to impact the parties in this case.

And the first one was would it impair parties that possessed the right that -- when they acted.

So if you look at these two pieces, you'd have the township, when they acted, it may or may not have had an effect. And the taxpayer, as long as they followed the statutory process of filing their suit within the timely process, it wouldn't have affected.

The second piece, which is interesting here and I think --

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. MILITELLO: -- this is where your Honor was going as far as the liability part of it, it is addressed in the second part. And it says increases a party's liability for past conduct.

That statute doesn't increase the liability to either one of them. If anything, it reduces the

liability. So that's not an issue there.

THE COURT: How? I guess I'm not following you.

MR. MILITELLO: Well, it -- the court said when looking at the retroactivity piece, the question is, is there an increase in party's liability for past conduct. So as to that (Unintelligible) -- so we're not going to apply it retroactively if it increases liability.

So the question then becomes, Township, when you took that act, did it increase your liability. I would have to say no because it's not impacting as far as --

THE COURT: But it arguably impacts their exposure, the taxpayers'.

MR. DWYER: Taxpayers' liability.

MR. MILITELLO: The taxpayers' liability, their liability is still their tax bill at the time that they pay their tax bill.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. MILITELLO: The question is when the -- not the conduct of the township. There is no conduct on behalf of the taxpayer. The conduct is of -- of in this particular case, the township. And the conduct of the township is they adopted a levy. And we're not increasing -- had it been reversed around where it would

have increased the liability, then it would impact -- it would impact the township.

THE COURT: When -- when you -- and the -- the analogy -- I won't say analogy -- but as I looked at this before, the township, by virtue of this statute, could legalize what arguably was an illegal increase or previous increase in the taxes the taxpayer has to pay because previously the threshold that, as we discussed, would have been 2.1. Now they've made it 2.5.

So what was previously inappropriate, the 2.01 rate, is now retroactively being made appropriate to the detriment --

MR. MILITELLO: Yeah, but I -- I don't think that's what -- the cases -- they talk about -- and that's why in our brief we talked about the -- the range. And we're -- this -- the statute is merely addressing the method by which you're coming to the calculations. So it creates --

THE COURT: I agree with that --

MR. MILITELLO: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- but the --

MR. MILITELLO: But the case still remains.

THE COURT: -- application --

MR. MILITELLO: They can still file the case and --

they can still file the case. And they can still attempt to prove accumulation. And the township still has the ability to show whether or not that accumulation was proper --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MILITELLO: -- that it was not proper. And 2.5 is just a method or a benchmark by which the township can procedurely follow (Unintelligible).

Now, I'm not sure that, you know, substantive or procedurely. But I think the issue is not so much that as more of whether or not there's a direct impact and whether or not this <u>Commonwealth Edison</u> applying those three pieces when looking back at the retroactivity --

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. MILITELLO: -- has been met.

I've heard no testimony from the plaintiff or anything in the brief indicated that it would impact them. There's been no argument that -- that this is an amended statute. They talked about the structural act, which is an amended statute, again applying the statute on statutes.

And this is an increase in any liability on behalf of the township. But anything -- it's

identifying a -- a ratio that can be applied in determining how to move forward.

The case still goes forward.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. MILITELLO: It's just a method by which it's determined.

THE COURT: But the -- the case as I -- as I see it, if we increased the ratio to 2.5, then that means a previously valid cause of action for two and a quarter is now largely -- is pretty much extinguished. So it -- that's the problem I'm running into --

MR. MILITELLO: But --

THE COURT: -- with this -- with this argument.

MR. MILITELLO: But that would also affect the -the counter argument to that would be is that a
two point -- and they say that there's a range, a range
of bringing the case. So all this does is get the case
in front of the court. The 2.25, you -- you could still
decide that that's not excess accumulation based on --

THE COURT: True.

MR. MILITELLO: -- capital funds, whether or not there's funds in excess. So it doesn't impact the ability to move forward.

THE COURT: It -- it changes the -- the threshold

1 and --2 MR. MILITELLO: For purposes of a directed finding 3 4 THE COURT: -- and I think it changes their -- it changes their ability to bring the -- the client because 5 if there was a 1.9 --6 7 MR. MILITELLO: Your Honor, the only thing I would ask the court to do is to consider is --8 9 THE COURT: What you got? 10 MR. MILITELLO: -- Schweickert versus. Let me give a copy to counsel. Well, Schweickert versus --11 12 THE COURT: 355 Ill. App. 3d 439. 13 MR. MILITELLO: In this particular --14 MR. DWYER: Did you say 459, Judge? 15 THE COURT: 439. 16 MR. DWYER: Do you have a copy, Jim? 17 MR. MILITELLO: It's marked up. Go ahead take a 18 look. 19 MR. DWYER: Oh, thank you. 20 MR. MILITELLO: In this particular case it talks 21 about -- it originally cites to the three tier test 22 that's used. However, again, I would say that we don't 23 have to use the three tier. We can just -- we move it 24 to the two tier. But it -- but it talked about and then

went analysis into the one through three items that I'm talking about now, which is also in the <u>Commonwealth</u> Edison case.

And -- and in that particular case -- in this particular case, it found -- it was a case where a landlord had a notice of a lien; and a bank also had a lien.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. MILITELLO: And the question was whether or not there was a modification of this amendment in the statute, which then affected the statute on statutes.

And then the whole issue of substantive versus procedural came into effect.

But the court went on to look at those three issues of -- of whether or not it impacted, whether or not the party could have still brought the lawsuit, whether or not it, in fact, imposed any new duties.

And that was the third piece that I was getting into is that this statute imposes no additional duties on the part of the township and or the taxpayer.

The statute allows for a levy. The tax -the statute allows for the adoption of budgets and
appropriations and the filing, all the rest of it.
Those are all vested rights and vested interest

(Unintelligible) as (Unintelligible) no additional duties. It's just a mathematical formula as far as providing the process.

THE COURT: And going -- relying on Schweickert -- Schweickert -- all right -- it says an amended statute has a retroactive impact or effect if it, one, impairs rights that a party possessed when it acted.

And I think that it does in this case.

Increases a party's liability for past

conduct.

Arguably, I think it does --

MR. MILITELLO: Okay.

THE COURT: -- because it exposes them to a higher tax rate.

And three, imposes new duty.

But -- I -- that's or. I don't think that really applies here.

 $\label{eq:so_I} \text{So I -- I do think one and two here tell me I} \\ \text{can't apply it retroactively}.$

MR. DWYER: In addition to that, your Honor, on Page 4 of 5 in the -- in the last paragraph on the bottom right, it defines a substantive change in the law as (Unintelligible) establishing and creating or defining right.

Clearly, this law has done that because, you know, prior to the actual law in 2014, we filed a claim. And now that claim is -- is defining and establishing and creating a different standard for the actual filing of that claim.

So initially, when you were talking to Mr. Kelly, you said, you know, how is it procedural when the court looks at it as substantive. And I think this case actually says that this particular law that we're talking about is substantive.

THE COURT: And I -- and I think one of the things you said is that the -- the ratio became relevant on the motion for directed verdict.

And -- and certainly my application and use of that ratio has had a substantive impact on the taxpayers, at least perhaps in the other case if not here, because that -- when they didn't (Unintelligible) it, I denied them the right to proceed with -- with respect to certain aspects of their case because they -- they couldn't establish a ratio in excess of two.

And anything else you want to say?

MR. MILITELLO: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And yes, I freely admit I -- I could be wrong. But this is -- this is my interpretation of how to apply the statute. I suspect there's going to be somebody else who will look at that and (Unintelligible).

Where -- where does that leave us?

MR. DWYER: Well, with that order today, your Honor, what we want that to say -- and I think -- and tell me if I'm wrong, Mr. Kelly -- but I think Mr. Kelly's position was my proposed order was too long. It was overreaching. And I think -- I think -- what I -- what I -- what I got -- what I infer from what he said is that the potential order in two days time would be a lot shorter.

I don't know if that's what the court wants or -- I think that's what Mr. Kelly --

MR. KELLY: I think we should address it now. I -- I agree with Mr. Dwyer.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KELLY: I think the order should state that the court in these specific funds found that there was -- that excess accumulation.

THE COURT: I do.

MR. KELLY: Now, as to the exact percentages or the

1 amount in each fund, I -- you know, that's different. I 2 mean -- and I'll be quite frank, Judge. I did some calculations in the interim. And on some of the funds 3 the difference between some calculations -- especially with the Social Security, I.M.R.F., audit fund and 5 insurance fund -- with the exception of the insurance 6 7 fund, I found that I had -- the differences between my 8 calculations and Mr. Dwyer's were probably de minimis. 9 The only fund that I would have argued we 10 have a real difference on is actually the town fund, where I calculated it as under two. He calculates it as 11

THE COURT: Um-hum.

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.05 over.

MR. KELLY: But other than that, I mean, my calculations and his are relatively close. I think within, you know, probably --

THE COURT: I'll let you check the math.

MR. KELLY: Yeah.

MR. DWYER: Well, your Honor --

MR. KELLY: But I think --

MR. DWYER: What -- what he's saying is our math is different. And clearly, Ms. Bowman testified --

THE COURT: I -- I found in your favor on --

MR. DWYER: No, I know.

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1
           MR. KELLY:
                       Right.
2
           MR. DWYER:
                       I know. In fact, that's why I -- I --
           MR. KELLY: That's correct.
3
 4
           MR. DWYER: -- I want to -- I want to make this
5
     clear.
6
           THE COURT: What -- and what I -- what else I was
7
     saying is I think the factual findings are objectively
     accurate as contained in --
8
9
           MR. KELLY: Um-hum.
10
           THE COURT: -- plaintiff's order. But I -- I want
11
     to give you an opportunity to take a look at it to see
12
     if you dispute any of the assertions contained in these
13
     and to double check his math.
14
           MR. KELLY: I -- I -- I'm -- primarily, Judge, I'd
     like to calculate or check the refund amounts.
15
16
           THE COURT: Okay.
17
           MR. KELLY: That's fine.
           THE COURT: And if -- if that all works out, I will
18
     -- I will enter this order.
19
20
           MR. KELLY:
                       Okay, Judge.
21
           THE COURT:
                       Anything else that we need to do today?
22
           MR. DWYER:
                       And if it doesn't work out?
23
           THE COURT: If it doesn't -- well --
                       (Unintelligible) 1:30 on Thursday?
24
           MR. DWYER:
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1 THE COURT: The -- I don't know if I'll be able to. 2 The only problem I anticipate out of the defense is that they're going to dispute some of the 3 4 numbers and --5 MR. DWYER: Which numbers, Judge? 6 THE COURT: Well, I -- I don't know. I -- I don't 7 I mean, I wanted to (Unintelligible) dispute the numbers -- dispute the math as to how you get to the 8 9 refund. 10 MR. KELLY: Well, I think you've decided --11 THE COURT: I -- I -- I thought I had. 12 MR. KELLY: I thought you made -- actually during 13 the case, I thought you made some -- probably they 14 weren't couched in terms of findings, but I took them 15 that way. 16 THE COURT: And it's --17 MR. DWYER: (Unintelligible). 18 THE COURT: -- I'm giving you a chance to double check his calculations. 19 20 MR. KELLY: Right. Yes, Judge. 21 And I -- if you have a -- if you have THE COURT: an argument against his calculation, I'll hear it. 22 23 MR. KELLY: Um-hum. 24 THE COURT: Because I -- I don't want to cut that

1 off and there's been quite a lot of stuff here. 2 MR. KELLY: Well -- and I'll be clear, Judge. Ι 3 don't look at going backward in time with --4 THE COURT: Okay. MR. KELLY: -- regard to the formula. I -- we're 5 really talking about the -- and as I said, some of the 6 7 numbers that both Mr. Dwyer and I have were -- I'll 8 accept his. I mean, we're talking about the refund may 9 be changed by fifty or a hundred dollars. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. KELLY: I mean, that's just not worth arguing 12 about. 13 THE COURT: I would agree with that. 14 MR. DWYER: We all agree on that. MR. KELLY: Yeah, I think the issue will be, for 15 16 example, with the town fund and the building equipment 17 fund. And those are where the issues are going to be. 18 THE COURT: If --19 MR. KELLY: And the calculation of the refund. 20 THE COURT: Here's -- here's the worst case 21 scenario: Let's --22 MR. KELLY: Accepting -- accepting the proved up 23 numbers that I believe this court has accepted, which --24 THE COURT: You -- let's -- let's say you dispute

1 significantly -- have a significant dispute --2 MR. KELLY: Um-hum. 3 THE COURT: -- in those numbers. What I would 4 think might be the appropriate way to address it is to 5 enter an order Thursday. And then you could file your 6 motion to reconsider the specific number that you're 7 objecting to. 8 MR. KELLY: Okay, Judge. 9 THE COURT: But I -- I want to give you an 10 opportunity to double check the numbers he's presenting. 11 And if there's an issue, hopefully you'll come to some 12 sort of an agreement as to what number can be entered 13 and then (Unintelligible) --14 MR. KELLY: Yes, Judge. 15 THE COURT: -- (Unintelligible). 16 MR. DWYER: Judge, what -- what do you want the 17 order today to say? 18 THE COURT: Continued to Thursday for entry of an 19 order of judgment. MR. DWYER: Okay. Just -- just --20 21 THE COURT: (Unintelligible). MR. DWYER: -- blank like that? 22 23 THE COURT: Yeah, because --24 MR. DWYER: Nothing -- nothing substantive today.

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THE COURT: An order of judgment consistent with
 1
2
     the court's findings --
3
           MR. DWYER:
                       Okay.
 4
           THE COURT: -- on the record is fine.
           MR. DWYER: Okay.
5
6
           MR. KELLY: And do you want a separate order with
7
     respect to the statute?
           THE COURT: Probably would be appropriate. It --
8
9
     yeah, I think -- I think that makes sense.
10
           MR. KELLY: Okay, Judge.
11
           THE COURT: Okay. And when did you want to come
12
     back?
13
           MR. DWYER: Well, Judge, we -- we have -- we have
14
     another date on this case, your Honor.
           THE COURT: We do?
15
16
           MR. DWYER: We don't have to -- yeah.
17
           THE COURT: Okay.
18
           MR. DWYER: No? Yes, (Unintelligible) --
     (Unintelligible) made a date.
19
20
           VOICE: (Unintelligible).
21
           MR. DWYER: Oh, excuse me. Excuse me. I'm sorry.
22
           VOICE:
                   (Unintelligible).
23
           MR. HOFFMAN: I don't think we -- other than our
24
     resolving our 201(k) issues. And if that's not
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resolved, obviously, I'll be bringing a motion.
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2
     otherwise, there's nothing else -- plaintiff hasn't
3
     filed a motion for summary judgment against the county
     yet. I presume that's going to come. But that's where
5
     we are.
6
           THE COURT:
                       Okay.
7
           MR. DWYER: Your Honor -- oh, you just --
           MR. MILITELLO: Like, on the 2016 case, we just
8
9
     need leave to amend our (Unintelligible).
10
           MR. DWYER:
                       This is 15.
11
           MR. MILITELLO: I know. We asked for --
12
           MR. DWYER:
                       0h.
13
           MR. MILITELLO: -- we asked for -- you -- you were
14
     thinking this case. But we asked for it on the 2016.
15
           MR. DWYER:
                       Right.
           MR. MILITELLO: So we'd also ask for it on the 2015
16
17
     case as well.
18
           MR. DWYER: Oh, no objection, Judge.
19
           THE COURT:
                      Okay. You can do that.
20
           MR. DWYER: Should we set a --
21
           THE COURT: How long?
           MR. MILITELLO: 28 days.
22
23
           THE COURT: 28 days.
24
           MR. DWYER: Set a status for, like, 30 days for
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1
     status on pleadings --
2
           THE COURT: Let's go 60 since I'm giving him
3
     28 days. 60 --
4
           MR. DWYER: Well, he's just going to amend his
5
     affirmative defenses.
6
           THE COURT: Okay.
7
           MR. DWYER: He's not -- I don't think there's going
8
     to be any motions involved.
9
           THE COURT: I'll --
10
           MR. DWYER: Jim, you just -- you -- you just
11
     (Unintelligible).
12
           VOICE: (Unintelligible).
13
           MR. DWYER: -- (Unintelligible) retroactive effect;
14
     right?
15
           MR. MILITELLO: That and -- and two other minor
16
     issues.
17
           MR. DWYER: Okay.
18
           THE COURT:
                       January -- how is Friday, January 26?
     That's 45 days from today.
19
20
           MR. DWYER: Sure.
21
           THE COURT: Does -- does that work?
22
           MR. DWYER: Yeah. Nine a.m.?
23
           THE COURT: Nine a.m.
24
           MR. MILITELLO: For status and which case or cases?
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1	MR. DWYER: 15 TX 5.
2	MR. MILITELLO: On this case. Okay.
3	
4	WHICH WAS AND IS ALL THE EVIDENCE OFFERED AT THE HEARING OF SAID CAUSE
5	ALL THE MEANTING OF GALD GAGGE
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1	STATE OF ILLINOIS)
2) SS: COUNTY OF MCHENRY)
3	IN THE THENTY CECOND HIDICIAL CIDCUIT
4	IN THE TWENTY SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT MCHENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS
5	
6	I, Sandra K. Gardner, an Official Court Reporter for the Circuit Court of McHenry County, Twenty
7	Second Judicial Circuit of Illinois, do hereby certify that, to the best of my ability, the foregoing is a true
8	and accurate transcript prepared by me of the electronically recorded testimony and proceedings in the
9	above-entitled cause, which recording contained a certification in accordance with rule or administrative
10	order.
11	Sandra K Andrew
12	Sandra K. Gardner, C.S.R.
13	084-001984 Official Court Reporter
14	Dated this 19th day
15	of December, 2018
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