

A “How to” Guide to Civic Engagement: Glenview



League of Women Voters® Glenview/Glencoe

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Section 1 • Local Government. It Matters.

Should that stop sign be on your corner? Does it make sense to widen that road? Is affordable housing an important part of the housing matrix? Should that empty land be developed or preserved as open space?

From small decisions to major initiatives, the [Village of Glenview](#) ([Link 1](#); see [Appendix B](#)) and other public entities serving this suburb make decisions - on our behalf - that define the shape of our community.



Yet many of us pay little attention to local government. While it is important to focus on state and national policies, civic engagement on the local level is also critical. **Thinking globally but acting locally is the key to creating a community that truly represents and responds to residents.**

Here's why:

- Decisions made on the local level impact our lives most directly.
- Millions of tax dollars are spent every year by locally elected boards.
- Rallying support or opposition for local issues is easier at the local level.
- Advocating for changes in local laws is likely to have a higher success rate.
- Gaining access to local elected leaders and holding them accountable is easier as they rely far more heavily on the local voter base.

Section 2 • A Roadmap to Civic Engagement

So where do you start? How do you become an educated resident about local issues and make your voice heard here in Glenview? This “how to” guide will help you have an impact on your community and advocate for the issues that are important to you.

For the purposes of this guide, the term “Village” refers to the **incorporated municipal government**, not the general area of Glenview served by many governmental units. There are also *unincorporated* areas within and surrounding the Village of Glenview. Residents in these areas don't pay Village taxes and therefore don't receive Village services, with the exception of the Fire Department. They are primarily governed and serviced by Cook County.

A final note: Glenview is a “home rule” community. This means the Village Board has a great deal of flexibility in the types of local laws (called ordinances) it can pass and taxes it can levy. Home rule also allows the Village to opt-out of certain types of county ordinances and state laws.

[Learn more about Cook County government](#) ([Link 2](#))

Section 3 • The Village of Glenview

Who Runs Things Around Here?

Incorporated Glenview includes about 47,000 residents and covers about 13.85 square miles. It is served and governed on the local level by a seven-member elected Board of Trustees that hires a Village Manager to run day-to-day operations and supervise the Village staff. This is known as the *Council/Manager* style of government: it combines strong political leadership vested in an elected Board with strong managerial experience vested in a municipal manager.

What Does the Village Do?

Here in Glenview, our Village government manages a wide range of public services. Understanding what the Village does or doesn't manage is an important piece of civic engagement.

The Village services include:

- **Public safety**, including fire and police protection, emergency medical services
- **Road and sidewalk maintenance**, from resurfacing and reconstruction projects to snow plowing and sweeping Village-owned streets
- **Maintenance of trees** on public land (planting, removal, etc.)
- Purchase and management of **water service**
- **Infrastructure management**, including repair and replacement of water and sewer pipes
- Oversight of **garbage, landscape waste, and recycling pick up contracts**
- **Senior services** (through a contract with the North Shore Senior Center)
- Oversight and **regulation of local business**
- General enforcement of **ordinances relating to land and property use** (building height, noise, signage, lighting, etc.)

The Village also enforces municipal codes (health, zoning, building, etc.) and undertakes large-scale strategic environmental and economic development planning projects such as development of the Comprehensive Plan and stormwater management.

What Doesn't the Village Do?

Understanding the limits to municipal authority and what the Village does *not* control can be confusing. It can't force a grocery store to open on a particular site. It can't shut down a legitimate business (even if it's undesirable) - as long as that business conforms to Village Code. Likewise, as long as that unfinished house on your street conforms to Code (for example, doesn't harbor vermin), the Village can't force the owner to complete the interior of the structure (although it can set a timeline for completion of the exterior). It also can't ensure that every street is plowed, as the Village actually doesn't own or maintain many of the arterial roads that run through Glenview (for example, Cook County is responsible for plowing East Lake Avenue from Pfingsten Road to Interstate 94).

It's also important to understand that in Glenview, the Park District and local public school districts **are separate and distinct from the Village** with their own elected Boards, budgets, and district boundaries. Thus, the Village does not determine the need for a new pool or playground.

However, the Village has the authority to review the proposed land use, inspect the work, and sign off on occupancy.

[Learn more about what services the Village provides](#) (*Link 3*)

[Check out the Village Resident Handbook](#) (*Link 4*)

Village Board of Trustees

In Glenview, six Trustees and a Village President set policy, vote on municipal regulations, provide oversight for the Village budget, and hire/supervise the Village Manager. Each is elected for a four-year term; there are no term limits. In Glenview, Trustees are elected “at large”: each represents the entire Village; there are no wards or districts. Trustees don’t run on a political party ticket (although there is a local party that re-forms for each election to slate candidates – see Section 5.)



Glenview Trustees aren’t paid a salary, although they do receive a modest annual stipend to compensate them for expenses they may incur in the course of doing Village business. Most hold jobs in addition to serving as Village Trustee.

Your Trustees are Glenview residents, elected by you to represent your interests and provide oversight of your tax dollars. And while candidates run for the Village Board on a non-partisan basis, this doesn’t mean they don’t have their own political preferences, which may influence their decisions on the Board.

[Learn more about the Village Board](#) (*Link 5*)

Village Commissions

Even running a modest-sized municipality such as Glenview encompasses a great deal of work and oversight. In order to support the work of the Village Board, resident volunteers serve on 10 Commissions that provide oversight on everything from appearance to zoning.

Appointed by the Village Board, these unpaid Commission members tackle the details of municipal life such as signage, natural resources, and where a business can locate. With one or two exceptions, Commissions are tasked only with making *recommendations* to the Board, which makes a final decision. Commission terms of office are four years; however, there are no term limits and many commissioners serve for years.

[Learn more about Village Commissions](#) (*Link 6*)

Section 4 • Advocating for Your Issue in Glenview

As noted above, Trustees and Commissioners are residents just like you. They must make decisions among competing interests and with limited resources. Wherever you stand on an issue, rest assured there are usually others who share your opinion or who are staunchly opposed to it.

To make a strong case, knowing your facts and understanding the issue makes all the difference when you approach a Trustee or Commissioner or make a presentation to the Village Board or a Commission.



How to Make Your Voice Heard

To make your voice heard effectively, make your first stop the Village website. Learn who your Trustees and Commissioners are, and explore the roles of the various Commissions. Be sure you fully understand all sides of your issue of concern. Then find a way to express your views:

1. Communicate with a Trustee or Commissioner.
 - Email or write. You'll find contact information on the Village website.
 - Set up a meeting with a Trustee, Commissioner, or Village staff member. This is particularly useful in the information-gathering stage.
 - Make sure you are familiar with the issue and express yourself clearly and succinctly.
2. Attend a Commission meeting.
 - There are a range of issues that are first considered at the Commission level, and depending on the issue, this might be the best place to start - *before* it reaches the Board.
 - Commission meetings are open to the public (meeting schedules are listed on the Village website). You don't need to RSVP or ask permission to attend. You might want to contact a staff member or Commissioner to find out the procedure for making comments.
 - Take a look at past agendas or minutes to see what has already been discussed, considered, or passed regarding your issue. You'll find these online.
 - Bring a crowd! Commissioners are very interested in the level of public support for a given issue, and may be more responsive.
3. Attend a Village Board of Trustees meeting.
 - Board meetings are also open to the public (although there are circumstances when the Board may close the meeting to the public for an Executive Session). They are held the first and third Tuesday of each month; meeting schedules are on the Village website. An agenda is posted prior to each meeting.

- You will need to fill out a card at the beginning of the meeting in order to make a public comment related to an item on the agenda. **There are two opportunities to address Trustees at a Board meeting:**
 - Public comments related to a specific agenda item. Generally, you’ll make these while the Board is discussing this item.
 - “Matters to be Presented by the Public” at the end of the meeting
- Each public comment is **limited to three minutes**. Prepare your remarks in advance - be sure they are to the point and jam-packed with key information. You don’t want to be cut off before you’ve even made your first talking point. Generally, this is a one-way communication. The Trustees will listen but won’t respond to your comments or ask questions. However, they may follow up later as appropriate – or direct Village staff to contact you.
- Take a look at past agendas or minutes to see what has already been discussed, considered, or passed regarding your issue. Agendas, meeting minutes, and videos of each Board meeting are posted to the Village website.
- Want to place an item on the agenda? Contact the Village Manager’s Office no later than the Friday before the next Board meeting to discuss. Your item may – or may not – be added to the agenda.
- As with Commissioners, Trustees are more responsive to issues that have strong public support, so bring a crowd if you can.

[Is your item of concern on an upcoming Board of Trustees agenda? Find out. \(Link 7\)](#)

[Is your item on an upcoming Commission agenda? Learn more. \(Link 8\)](#)

[Has the Board of Trustees or a Village Commission addressed your item of concern? Explore the minutes. \(Link 9\)](#)

Section 5 • Taking the Plunge: Becoming an Elected or Appointed Official

Want to be part of the decision making process?
Consider running for Trustee or seeking a
Commission appointment.

Trustee Elections

Consolidated local elections are held on the first Tuesday in April in odd years (2019, 2021, 2023, etc.). Some of the seven Trustee seats are up at every election, giving qualified candidates the opportunity to run.



There are three ways to get on the ballot and run for a seat on the Village Board:

1. Work within the framework of a nonpartisan political party. Approximately six months prior to an election, an established group of self-selected residents creates a nonpartisan political party to seek out, interview, and choose candidates to run on their slate, which endorses the exact number of candidates as seats open for that election. Occasionally, a second group of residents creates another nonpartisan party and slates alternative candidates. There is no limit to how many parties can slate candidates. Each party must follow a process outlined by the Illinois State Board of Elections, which includes getting a predetermined number of registered voters to sign a petition to be listed on the ballot.
2. Run as an independent candidate. Anyone can run, provided they are qualified and follow the process outlined by the Illinois State Board of Elections.
3. Run as a write-in candidate (although this is least likely pathway to success.)

The Illinois State Board of Elections publishes a *Candidate's Guide* to provide information for candidates seeking office at the local level. Download this Guide at the Illinois State Board of Elections website.

[Illinois State Board of Elections Publications](#) (Link 10: choose "Election Guides")

Commission Appointments

Commissioners are appointed by the Village President, with the advice and consent of the Board, and filled when there is an opening. From time to time, Commissioners step down or complete a term and decline to be reappointed, and slots need to be filled. Your best bet is to fill out and submit an application online. The Village will keep your application on file and you may be considered when a seat opens up. It can also be helpful to reach out to current Commission members, or even Trustees, and express an interest.

[Submit an application to volunteer for a Commission](#) (Link 11)

Section 6 • Watching the Dollars: Glenview Finances

"My property taxes are too high!" "The Village is spending what?" It comes as no surprise that property taxes and Village spending are high on the list of resident concerns.

While it is not the purpose of this guide to provide a deep dive into municipal finances and the property tax system (see the *Appendix A* at the end of this Guide), a basic understanding of where the Village gets its money-- and spends it - can help make you a more effective advocate.



Building the Budget

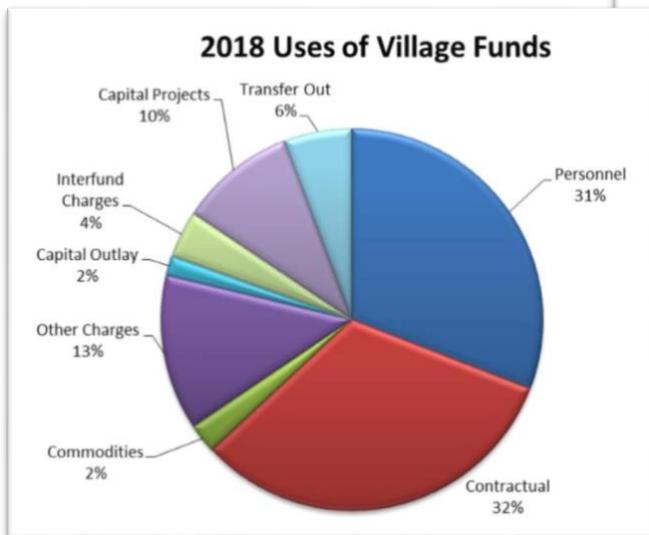
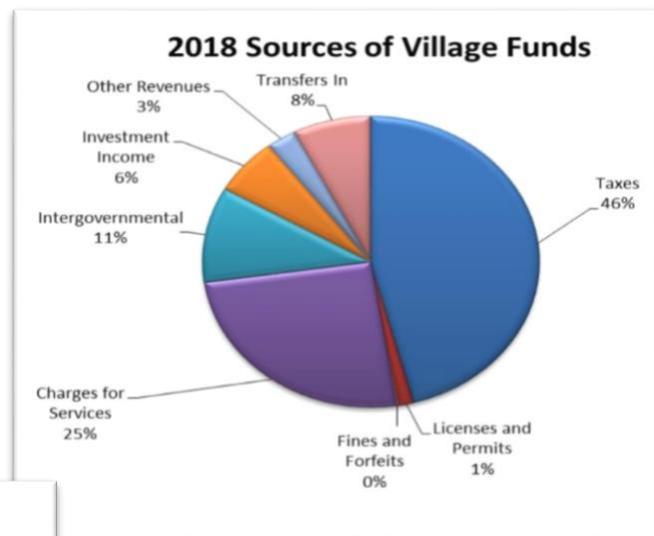
Glenview’s fiscal year is congruent with the calendar year: January 1-December 31. Historically, the Village has been in good fiscal shape: Moody’s Investors Services gives it an AAA credit rating – which means it’s a low-risk investment. This allows the Village to take advantage of lower interest rates when it borrows money.

Preparing the Village budget encompasses significant staff time for preparation and analysis and significant Village Board time for coordination and review. The budget is debated and discussed by the Board typically at three public Budget Workshops, including a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Workshop, for resident input in the fall. The final budget is voted on at a December Board Meeting. If you want to **add your two cents (so to speak) and really know where your money is going, attend these workshops and meetings.** Information is posted on the Village website.

Where the Money Comes From

Village revenue comes from several sources. Here’s an overview of revenue sources from the Village of Glenview Adopted 2018 Budget.

Source: Village of Glenview Adopted 2018 Budget



Source: Village of Glenview Adopted 2018 Budget

Where the Money Goes

It’s important to remember: **your tax dollars pay for services you value.** Glenview enjoys an attractive neighborhood and business environment, well maintained streets and sidewalks, a high level of public safety, excellent first responder services, and many other amenities. Without our tax dollars, many of those amenities wouldn’t be available. Here’s where the Village allocated its spending in 2018.

[Learn more about the Village budget \(Link 12\)](#)

Section 7 • Beyond the Village: Other Units of Local Government

As noted above, the Village has a specific and limited sphere of influence. There are multiple units of local government that Glenview residents interact with frequently that you'll see referenced on your property tax bill. From the Park District to the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago, these agencies get a share of your tax dollars, provide services, and have their own elected officials who generally serve without compensation (there are exceptions).

Just as with the Village Board:

- Board meetings are open to the public.
- Candidates run at-large and generally on a non-partisan basis (see below for exceptions).
- Elections are generally held as part of the April Consolidated Elections (see below for exceptions).
- Terms tend to be staggered so that entire Boards don't turn over at once.

Here's a partial list; there are many more. The *Illinois State Board of Elections Candidates Guide* includes helpful information about running for office for any of these Boards.

[Illinois State Board of Elections Publications](#) (*Link 10: choose "Election Guides."*)

Glenview Park District

The Glenview Park District serves more than 50,000 residents of Glenview and Golf, small portions of Niles, Northbrook, Northfield, Skokie, and unincorporated areas beyond the village limits. A seven-member elected Board of Commissioners provides oversight; members serve six-year terms.

[Learn more about the Glenview Park District](#) (*Link 13*)

[Learn more about the Board and nominating petitions](#) (*Link 14*)

[Learn more about Park Board meetings](#) (*Link 15*)

Glenview Public Library

The Glenview Public Library provides services to residents within Glenview's municipal boundaries. It is governed by a seven-member elected Board whose Trustees are elected for four-year terms.

[Learn more about the Glenview Public Library](#) (*Link 16*)

[Learn more about the Library Board](#) (*Link 17*)

[Learn more about Library Board meetings](#) (*Link 18*)

Local School Boards

Several public K-8 and high school districts serve Glenview:

- Covering the most ground are Glenview School District 34 and Glenbrook High School District 225.

Small portions of the Village are served by . . .

- Northbrook School District 30
- West Northfield School District 31

- Avoca School District 37
- Wilmette School District 39
- East Maine School District 63
- Maine Township High School District 207
- New Trier High School District 203
- Niles Township High School District 219

Each has an elected seven-member school board; members serve four-year terms. Want to run for a School Board? Contact your local school district to learn about how to get on the ballot. In some cases, there is a caucus that slates candidates (District 34 has such a caucus). However, you do not need to be slated by a caucus in order to run.

[Learn more about the school districts in Glenview](#) (*Link 19*)

Oakton Community College

Many people don't know it, but Illinois has 39 community college districts, all of which collect tax dollars from residents. Glenview is served by Oakton Community College District 535, which also covers about a dozen other suburbs from Evanston to Winnetka. Oakton's eight-member elected Board of Trustees serve six-year terms. One position is held by a Student Trustee who serves a shorter term.

[Learn about Oakton Community College](#) (*Link 20*)

[Learn more about Oakton's Board](#) (*Link 21*)

[Learn more about Oakton Board meetings](#) (*Link 22*)

Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago

The MWRD is a special-purpose district. Operating in Cook County and incorporating a wide area, including Glenview, its main purpose is the reclamation and treatment of wastewater, and flood water abatement. With a \$1.2 billion annual budget and 2,000 full-time employees, MWRD is one of the largest governmental entities in the County.

The District is governed by a nine-member Board of Commissioners elected for six-year terms. They do run at large, but unlike some of the other government units described here, MWRD Board members run as a member of a specific political party and are elected during the November General Elections for Cook County. They are compensated for their Board work.

[Learn more about the MWRD of Greater Chicago](#) (*Link 23*)

[Learn more about the MWRD Board of Commissioners](#) (*Link 24*)

[Learn more about MWRD Board of Commissioner meetings](#) (*Link 25*)

Townships

Townships are positioned between a municipality and county. Incorporated Glenview is served primarily by Northfield Township, but small portions are under the auspices of Maine, Niles, and New Trier Townships. They are governed by elected Boards of Trustees, one of whom serves as Supervisor.

Unlike many of the units of government in this Guide, the Township runs on a different leadership model. The Supervisor serves as the day-to-day manager of the Township, and is compensated with a full-time salary. As s/he is elected (not appointed), the Supervisor does not report to and is not hired by the Board. Like MWRD, Board candidates run affiliated with a political party.

[Learn more about the Northfield Township Board](#) (*Link 26*)

[Learn more about the New Trier Township Board](#) (*Link 27*)

[Learn more about the Maine Township Board](#) (*Link 28*)

[Learn more about the Niles Township Board](#) (*Link 29*)

Section 8 • Cook County Government

Glenview is part of Cook County, the second-most populous county in the United States. As of 2017, the County's population was 5,211,263 (representing more than 40 percent of all Illinois residents).

Cook County is governed by a 17-member Board of Commissioners elected for four-year terms. Unlike many local government entities, the County *does* have specific districts, each represented by a Commissioner who runs affiliated with a political party. Voters choose from candidates running for a seat in their specific district. This means the name on your ballot may differ from the name on your friend's ballot across town. While most of Glenview is located in the 14th (Commissioner Scott Britton) district, east Glenview is located in the 13th district (Commissioner Larry Suffredin) while some of west Glenview is located in the 9th District (Commissioner Peter Sylvestri). [Elections](#) are held during the November General Election cycle.

Elections are held during the November General Election cycle.

The Cook County Board also serves as the Forest Preserve Board which manages and programs 70,000 acres of nature, recreation, and cultural areas.

[Learn about Cook County Board of Commissioners meetings](#) (*Link 30*)

[Learn about running for as a Commissioner on Cook County Board](#) (*Link 31*)

Section 9 • Beyond the Local Level: State and Federal Government

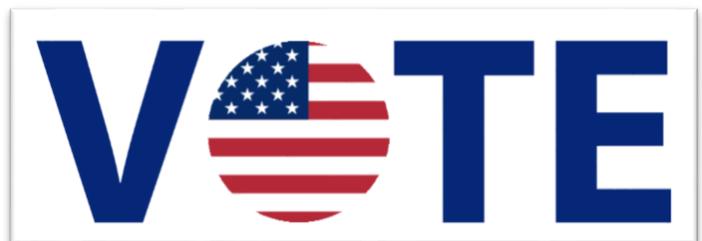
Glenview residents are represented by a variety of elected representatives at the state and national level. All have local offices as well as offices in either Springfield (state) or Washington D.C. (federal). To advocate for an issue, it is important to know if the concern is better addressed at the local, state, or federal level and then reach out to your representative to make your voice heard.

Within the Village, residents live in one of four Illinois House districts (15, 17, 18, and 57), one of three Illinois senate districts (8, 9, 29), and one of two U.S. House Districts (9, 10). Our two U.S. Senators serve the entire state of Illinois.

[Look up your elected state and federal government representatives](#) (*Link 32*)

Section 10 • Your Most Important Responsibility: Vote in ALL Elections

This guide focuses on making your voice heard by interacting with your local elected officials. **But one of the most important ways you can have an impact is to vote in all elections - for every office, every single time.** If you move, be sure you re-register at your new address so you are prepared to cast your vote! If you are



away from home, check out voting by mail.

[Learn about voter and election information for Cook County](#) (*Link 33*)

Appendices

Appendix A: A Closer Look at your Property Taxes

Illinois has more units of government than any other state so your property tax bill includes taxes for many different government entities. Each entity prepares its own budget and submits a tax levy to the Cook County Assessor's office. This office then sends out the property tax bill which is based on the budget and on your home's assessed value.

Calculating Your Property Taxes

The Cook County Assessor's office does not set tax rates or levies or decide the dollar amount of your tax bill. The main job of the Cook County Assessor is to determine the Assessed Fair Market Value (MV) of your property.

Here are the steps and an example to show how your property tax is determined.

Step 1: Determine Assessed Fair Market Value (MV) of property	Assessed Fair Market Value (MV)	\$250,000
Step 2: Determine Assessed Valuation (AV) (10% of MV)	Assessment Level (10%)	x .10
Step 3: Create Equalized Assessed Value (EAV)	Assessed Valuation (AV)	= \$25,000
Step 4: Apply State Equalization Factor/ Multiplier ("State Equalizer")	State Equalizer	x 2.9627
Step 5: Create Equalized Assessment Value (EAV)	Equalized Assessed Value (EAV)	= \$74,067.50
Step 6: Deduct any qualified property tax exemptions	Homeowner Exemption	-\$10,000
Step 7: Create Adjusted EAV	Adjusted EAV	= \$64,067.50
Step 8: Apply local tax rate and levies	Sample Tax Rate	x 7.556%
Step 9: Determine property tax	Total Tax	= \$4,840.94

The County Clerk is responsible for "backing into" the tax rate. A tax rate is set by taking the budget of all of the taxing entities such as a school district or a fire protection district and spreading that cost out over the EAV throughout the district. Each bill in Glenview will be different as it is based upon where you live.

How Your Property Tax is Distributed

Here is the government entity distribution of taxes on a \$4,840.94 property tax bill.

School Taxes (67.22%) Oakton Community College (3.07%) Glenbrook High School District 225 (27.82%) Glenview School District 34 (36.33%)	\$3,254.08
Special Districts (12.95%) North Shore Mosquito Abatement District Northfield (0.13%) Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Chicago (5.32%) Glenview Park District (7.5%)	\$626.90
Municipality/Township Taxes (12.03%) Glenview Library Fund (4.45%) Village of Glenview (6.55%) Road and Bridge Northfield (0.65%) General Assistance Northfield (0.08%) Township of Northfield (0.30%)	\$582.37
Cook County Taxes (7.80%) Cook County Forest Preserve District (0.82) Consolidated Elections (0.41%) County of Cook (4.34%) Cook County Public Safety (1.44%) Cook County Health Facilities (0.79%)	\$377.59

Appealing Your Property Taxes

If you believe your taxes are unfair, you may file an appeal. You’re not really appealing your property taxes but rather the **assessed value of your home**. Follow the instructions found on the Cook County Assessor’s website and present a solid argument as to why your home is assessed too high. Common arguments include:

- Lack of uniformity (your home is not in line with the assessed value of other homes in the area)
- Overvaluation (the assessed value is not in line with the market value of your home based on what similar homes have recently sold for)
- Incorrect information (the county is incorrect in what they think you own - e.g. house is much smaller than they think, damaged by fire, etc.)

[Learn more about appealing property taxes in Cook County](#) (*Link 34*)

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) is an economic redevelopment tool used by communities to spur investment in a specific geographic area over a limited period of time. Often, this area is considered abandoned or blighted – but not always. The Village has two such districts: the **Glen** and the area around **Waukegan Road/Golf Road**. While these areas would not be generally considered blighted, they both represent areas with significant infrastructure and development costs. A common misconception is that property owners in a TIF District “don’t pay property taxes.” They do. But for the duration of the TIF District, their property taxes do go into a special fund for distribution rather than going directly to the various government entities. Districts are managed by the Village.

The Glen TIF District

The Glen TIF District operates under special rules set up for the redevelopment of closed military bases (The Glen was formerly the Glenview Naval Air Station). Not only does the District pay for typical expenses as mentioned above, it also uniquely funds “makewhole” payments to certain government entities to ensure they are properly funded as the population increased within the TIF boundaries. Those government entities include: Glenbrook High School District 225, Village of Glenview, Glenview School District 34, Glenview Park District, Glenview Library, and Northbrook/Glenview School District 30. The Glen TIF District is due to sunset in 2022.

The Waukegan Road/Golf Road TIF

The Waukegan Road/Golf Road District encompasses 21 acres and operates as a typical TIF District in that taxes go to expenses such as demolition, building infrastructure, incentives to attract business, and administrative costs. The Waukegan Road/Golf Road TIF District is expected to sunset between 2021 and 2023.

Appendix B: Links Referenced in Guide

1. Village Website: <https://glenview.il.us/Pages/budget.aspx>
2. Cook County Government: <https://www.cookcountyil.gov/>
3. Village Services: <https://www.glenview.il.us/government/Pages/Departments.aspx>
4. Village Resident Handbook: <https://glenview.il.us/Pages/ResidentHandbook.aspx>
5. Village Board of Trustees: <https://www.glenview.il.us/government/Pages/BoardofTrustees.aspx>
6. Village Commissions: <https://www.glenview.il.us/government/Pages/BoardsCommissions.aspx>
7. Village Board of Trustees Meetings: <https://www.glenview.il.us/government/Pages/Watch-Live.aspx>
8. Village Commissions Agenda: <https://glenview.il.us/government/Pages/Default.aspx>
9. Village Board and Commissions Meetings Notes: <https://glenview.il.us/government/Pages/Default.aspx>
10. Illinois State Board of Education Publications: <https://elections.il.gov/Publications.aspx>
11. Application to become a Village Commissioner: <https://www.glenview.il.us/government/Pages/Commission-Volunteer-Form.aspx>
12. Village Budget: <https://www.glenview.il.us/Pages/budget.aspx>
13. Glenview Park District: <https://www.glenviewparks.org/>
14. Glenview Park District Boards: <https://www.glenviewparks.org/about/park-board/>
15. Glenview Park District Board Meeting Minutes: <https://www.glenviewparks.org/about/park-board/meetings-agendas-minutes/>
16. Glenview Public Library: <https://www.glenviewpl.org>
17. Glenview Public Library Board: <https://www.glenviewpl.org/board-of-trustees/>
18. Glenview Park District Board Meetings: <https://www.glenviewpl.org/board-meetings/>
19. School Districts in Glenview: <https://glenview.il.us/about/Pages/Schools.aspx>
20. Oakton Community College: <https://www.oakton.edu/>
21. Oakton Board of Trustees: https://www.oakton.edu/about/leadership/board_trustees/index.php
22. Oakton Board of Trustees Meetings: https://www.oakton.edu/about/leadership/board_trustees/notices/
23. MWRD of Greater Chicago: <https://www.mwrdr.org/irj/portal/anonymous/Home>
24. MWRD Board of Commissioners: https://www.mwrdr.org/irj/servlet/prt/portal/prtroot/pcd!3aportal_content!2fMWRD!2fMWRDInternet!2fRoles!2fCommissioners_RL!2fCommissioners_ws!2fBOC_2!2fBOC_0
25. MWRD Board of Commissioners Meetings: <http://mwrdr.legistar.com/calendar.aspx>
26. Northfield Township Board: <https://twp.northfield.il.us/about-us/elected-officials/>
27. New Trier Township Board: <https://www.newtriertownship.com/191/Board-of-Trustees>
28. Maine Township Board: <http://mainetown.com/elected-officials/>
29. Niles Township Board: <https://www.vniles.com/223/Mayor-Board-of-Trustees>
30. Cook County Board of Commissioners: <https://www.cookcountyil.gov/board-of-commissioners>
31. Run for office: Cook County Commissioners <https://www.cookcountyclerk.com/content/candidate-filing>
32. Look up state and national representatives: <https://salsa.wiredforchange.com/o/5950/getLocal4.jsp?>

33. Voter and election information for Cook County:
<https://www.cookcountyclerk.com/agency/elections>
34. Appealing property taxes in Cook County: <http://www.cookcountyassessor.com/Appeals/Appeal-Deadlines.aspx>