

COMMUNITY PROFILE & LOCAL ECONOMY

Founded in 1836 by German settlers, Elmhurst was incorporated as a village in 1881 and as a city in 1910. The City is a home rule municipality and operates under the council-manager form of government. Policy making and legislative authority are vested in the governing City Council, which consists of a mayor and a fourteen-member council. The City Council is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, adopting the budget, and establishing policy. The City Manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the City Council, and for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the City. Council members are elected to four-year staggered terms with seven council members elected every two years. The mayor, treasurer, and city clerk are elected for concurrent four-year terms. Two council members are elected from each of seven wards; the mayor, treasurer, and city clerk are elected at large.

The financial reporting entity (the City) includes all the funds of the primary government (i.e., the City of Elmhurst as legally defined), as well as its component units. Component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable. The Elmhurst Public Library is a discretely presented component unit. The City provides a full range of services. These services include police and fire protection; storage and distribution of potable water; sewerage collection and treatment; sanitation (rubbish collection) services; construction and maintenance of streets and infrastructure; forestry services, code enforcement; planning and zoning; and the parking system.

Despite the recession, the City of Elmhurst's economic advantages remain strong. The City is ideally located approximately 16 miles west of downtown Chicago on the eastern border of prestigious DuPage County. The City has a land area of approximately ten square miles and a population of 44,454 (2015 Special Census). Although primarily residential, the City's close proximity to O'Hare International Airport has contributed to the development of several national and even international corporate headquarters within the City's boundaries.

The 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) figures indicate that fifty-one percent (51%) of the City's work force are employed in management, business, science and arts occupations compared to thirty-six percent (36.5%) in Illinois. The City's current unemployment rate, provided by the Illinois Department of Employment Security - Economic Information Division, (not adjusted for seasonal employment) of 4.3% compares favorably with the statewide rate of 5.5% and a national average of 4.9% (see following page for additional demographic and economic information).

The City's net assessed value increased \$219,809,124 or 13% from the prior year. This is the first increase in the last five years with a total of \$2,034,108,447.

COMMUNITY PROFILE & LOCAL ECONOMY (CONTINUED)

Although significant infrastructure improvements have been completed recently, general obligation debt is approximately 4% of assessed valuation. The median value of owner-occupied, non-condominium units in the City was \$366,900 compared to the State of Illinois at \$175,700 according to the 2010-2014 ACS survey. This also compares favorably to DuPage County listed at \$279,700. The estimated Elmhurst owner-occupied housing is eighty-one percent (81%) and twenty-one percent (21%) above the State's rate of sixty-seven percent (67%).

Retail sales remain strong with Elmhurst ranked fifth in DuPage County and up seven spots to twenty third in the State for sales tax collections. For fiscal year 2015, the City received \$17,582,545 from local sales tax revenue; inclusive of the 0.25% home rule sales tax that was effective September 1, 1991 and an additional 0.50% home rule sales tax effective January 1, 2009. The City is estimating \$19,030,370 of sales tax revenue for fiscal year 2016, including an additional 0.25% home rule sales tax effective July 1, 2016, to be used as a funding source for stormwater improvements.

CITY OF ELMHURST, ILLINOIS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended	Population		Personal Income	Per Capita Income		Median Age		Education Level in Years of Formal Schooling		(1) Public School Enrollment	(2) (3) Unemployment Percentage
2007	43,298	(4)	\$ 1,386,185,470	\$ 32,015	(4)	38.7	(4)	13.0	(4)	7,726	3.1
2008	43,298	(4)	1,386,185,470	32,015	(4)	38.7	(4)	13.0	(4)	7,823	3.5
2009	43,298	(4)	1,386,185,470	32,015	(4)	38.7	(4)	13.0	(4)	8,020	6.9
2010	43,298	(4)	1,386,185,470	32,015	(4)	38.7	(4)	13.0	(4)	8,150	7.7
2011	44,121	(5)	1,412,533,815	32,015	(4)	40.1	(5)	13.0	(4)	8,174	6.5
2012	44,121	(5)	1,843,772,469	41,789	(6)	40.1	(5)	13.0	(4)	8,230	6.5
2013	44,121	(5)	1,891,776,117	42,877	(6)	40.1	(5)	13.0	(4)	8,288	6.8
2013*	44,121	(5)	1,884,231,426	42,706	(6)	40.1	(5)	13.0	(4)	8,349	5.7
2014	44,121	(5)	1,941,191,637	43,997	(6)	40.1	(5)	13.0	(4)	8,363	4.0
2015	44,454	(7)	2,023,323,810	45,515	(6)	40.1	(5)	13.0	(4)	8,331	4.1

* Change in fiscal year end from April 30 to December 31. Amounts are for the eight-month period ended December 31, 2013.

Data Sources

- (1) Elmhurst School District 205
- (2) Department of Employment Security
- (3) Not adjusted for seasonal employment
- (4) U.S. Census Bureau - 2006 Special Census
- (5) U.S. Census Bureau - 2010 Census
- (6) U.S. Census Bureau - 2006 - 2010, 2007 - 2011, 2008 - 2012, 2009 - 2013 and 2010 - 2014 American Community Surveys
- (7) U.S. Census Bureau - 2015 Special Census

CITY OF ELMHURST, ILLINOIS

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	2015			Employer	2006		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment		Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Elmhurst Memorial Hospital & Center for Health	2,173	1	9.40%	Elmhurst Memorial Hospital	2,400	1	11.05%
Elmhurst Community School District #205	1,150	2	4.98%	Elmhurst Community School District 205 District #205	850	2	3.91%
McMaster-Carr Supply Co.	800	3	3.46%	McMaster-Carr Supply Co.	850	3	3.91%
Elmhurst College	600	4	2.60%	Nypro A D C	810	4	3.73%
Duchossois Industries, Inc.	450	5	1.95%	Patten Construction Products	700	5	3.22%
The Chamberlain Group, Inc.	350	6	1.51%	Elmhurst College	500	6	2.30%
Sterling Engineering, Inc.	320	7	1.38%	Duchossois Enterprises Group	300	7	1.38%
Patten Power Systems	275	8	1.19%	Hassett Air Express	300	8	1.38%
Semplex Corporation	260	9	1.12%	Kellogg Co. Snack Division	300	9	1.38%
Laboratory Corp. of America	250	10	1.08%	S & S Automotive Inc.	300	10	1.38%
TOTAL	6,628		28.67%		7,310		33.64%

Data Source

2014 and 2005 Illinois Manufacturers Directory, 2014 and 2005 Illinois Services Directory, city business license records, and a selective telephone survey.

CITY OF ELMHURST, ILLINOIS
PROPERTY VALUE AND CONSTRUCTION

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended	(1) Property Value				(2) Commercial Construction	(2) Residential Construction	
	Commercial	Residential	Total	Exemptions	Value	Number of Units	Value
2007	\$ 321,611,909	\$ 1,709,409,886	\$ 2,031,021,795	\$ 108,498,705	\$ 64,691,445	889	\$ 72,638,079
2008	325,636,202	1,928,672,461	2,254,308,663	116,597,826	363,327,163 ¹	764	68,625,784
2009	367,960,507	2,091,430,365	2,459,390,872	131,149,871	45,653,627	432	32,184,393
2010	361,941,134	2,100,011,869	2,461,953,003	136,353,099	26,644,183	377	24,752,493
2011	329,792,970	1,949,351,396	2,279,144,366	126,919,056	19,831,268	247	102,604,441
2012	368,286,477	1,785,510,536	2,153,797,013	118,113,629	28,646,061	357	32,734,730
2013	294,290,533	1,634,713,819	1,929,004,352	110,595,696	16,700,000	132	51,550,020
2013*	294,290,533	1,634,713,819	1,929,004,352	110,595,696	2,442,000	91	40,783,405
2014	274,031,463	1,540,739,275	1,814,770,738	113,461,690	1,200,000	145	67,001,000
2015	272,743,099	1,541,556,224	1,814,299,323	110,880,887	27,810,000	139	114,108,000

* Change in fiscal year end from April 30 to December 31. Amounts are for the eight-month period ended December 31, 2013.

¹ Includes permit for new hospital of \$309,000,000.

Data Sources

(1) Estimated assessed value, DuPage County Clerk

(2) Based on the City's Municipal Development Department records and estimated construction costs declared by applicants at time of application.

CITY OF ELMHURST, ILLINOIS

OPERATING INDICATORS

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	2015	2014	2013*	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
PUBLIC SAFETY										
Police										
Physical arrests	976	922	768	1,702	1,156	1,641	1,219	1,122	1,164	654
Parking violations	14,383	15,982	9,732	13,825	14,436	17,110	17,479	15,747	14,713	13,018
Traffic violations	9,011	8,705	5,905	9,068	10,609	13,392	13,121	11,517	12,066	11,682
Fire										
Emergency responses	7,109	7,188	2,102	6,878	6,643	6,500	6,285	6,499	6,525	5,595
Fires extinguished	112	106	74	108	60	39	97	135	136	115
I.S.O. rating	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
PUBLIC WORKS										
Street resurfacing (miles)	7.7	7.4	9.0	7.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	5.8	5.0	5.5
Pothole repairs	15,510	20,000	16,500	10,628	22,402	16,496	24,464	31,266	16,305	15,000
WATER										
Number of water services	13,909	14,151	14,266	14,216	14,231	14,227	14,229	14,209	14,211	14,193
Water main breaks	66	124	61	82	92	88	87	116	73	85
Average daily consumption	69	69	54	67	77	79	81	83	87	86
Peak monthly demand	140	130	158	170	194	192	142	159	159	179
WASTEWATER										
Average daily treatment (mgd)	7.09	7.21	5.82	6.65	8.19	9.87	8.40	8.00	8.00	8.00
Average daily stormwater pumping (mg)	540.0	540.0	540.0	540.0	540.0	554.8	550.0	556.0	556.0	556.0
CULTURE										
Museum visits	10,550	8,902	8,079	15,255	15,540	12,737	14,946	12,805	14,646	9,403
Museum reference service patrons	396	358	320	596	661	609	577	596	953	890
Public Library										
Number of volumes	251,183	259,731	341,668	300,000	300,224	304,141	298,373	293,109	287,727	273,722
Number of electronic media	65,238	56,696	70,233	68,535	65,126	75,696	55,638	57,361	53,779	41,482
Number of borrowers	28,649	28,890	29,355	29,600	30,112	30,166	30,250	31,193	30,462	32,204
Total circulation	1,296,401	1,321,148	965,662	1,496,925	1,478,076	1,482,430	1,503,159	1,417,458	1,354,679	1,281,015
Library visits	579,525	539,958	378,691	566,508	553,965	531,776	540,781	520,282	503,251	481,662

* Change in fiscal year end from April 30 to December 31. Amounts are for the eight-month period ended December 31, 2013.

Data Source

Various city departments

CITY OF ELMHURST, ILLINOIS

CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	2015	2014	2013*	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
PUBLIC SAFETY										
Police										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol units	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Fire										
Fire stations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fire engines	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
PUBLIC WORKS										
Streets (miles)	161.7	161.7	161.7	161.7	161.7	161.7	161.7	161.4	161.4	161.4
Streetlights	6,739	6,739	6,739	6,739	6,739	6,739	6,739	6,739	6,739	6,739
Traffic signals	25	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24
WATER										
Water mains (miles)	167.8	167.8	167.8	167.8	167.8	167.8	167.8	167.8	167.8	167.8
Fire hydrants	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041
Maximum daily capacity (thousands of gallons)	7,860	7,860	7,860	7,860	7,860	7,860	7,860	7,860	7,860	7,860
Storage capacity (thousands of gallons)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
WASTEWATER										
Sanitary sewers (miles)	159.3	159.3	159.3	159.3	159.3	159.3	159.3	159.3	159.3	159.3
Storm sewers (miles)	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5
Maximum daily treatment capacity (millions of gallons)	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75

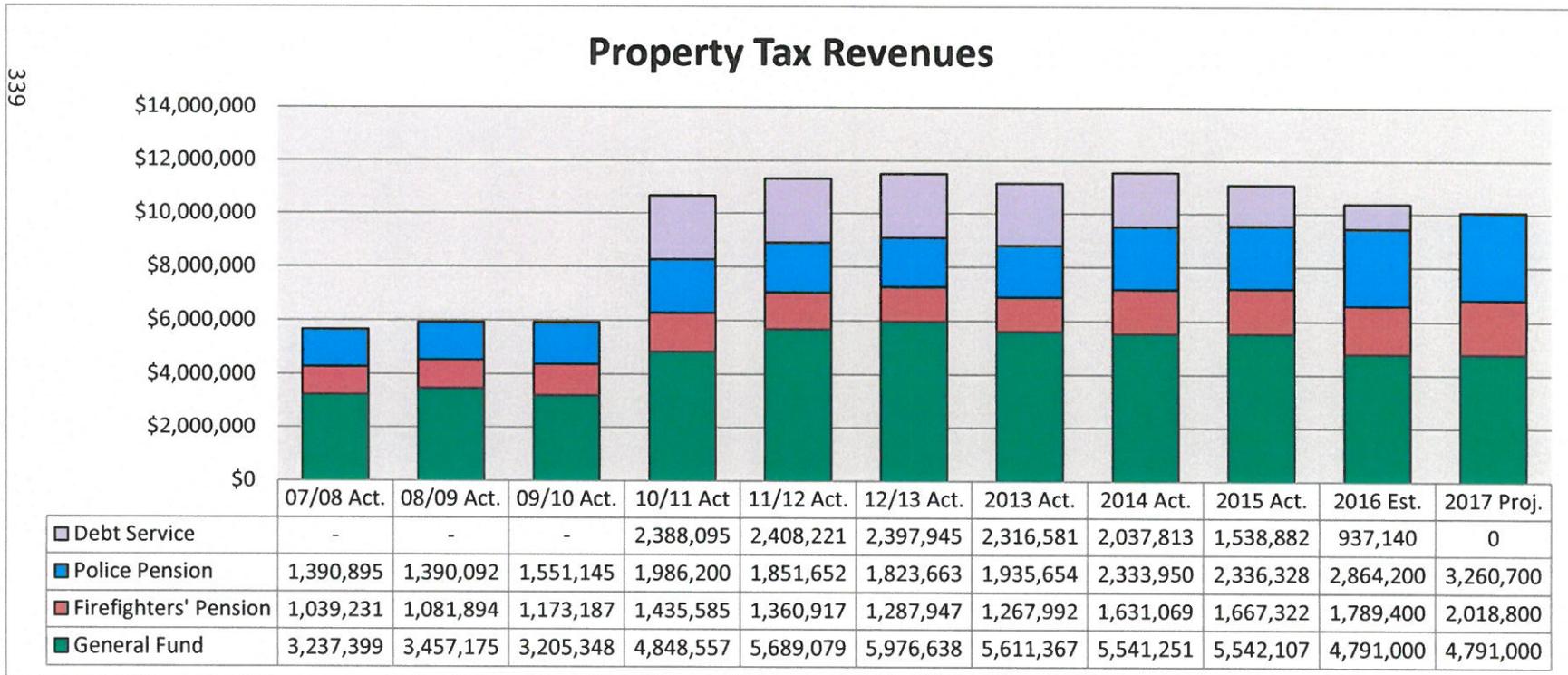
* Change in fiscal year end from April 30 to December 31. Amounts are for the eight-month period ended December 31, 2013.

Data Source

Various city departments

PROPERTY TAXES – The City annually levies a property tax on the assessed valuation of each property. The City levy for corporate purposes (General Fund) includes amounts for fire protection, ambulance services, IMRF and FICA. The City also levies amounts for the employer contributions to the Police Officers’ and Firefighters’ Pension Funds. Property taxes levied by the Elmhurst Public Library are approved by the City Council and allocated directly to the Library Fund, therefore, those amounts are not included in the analysis below. Previously, property taxes levied for the debt service payments of the City’s General Obligation Bonds were consistently abated by the City. However, due to the poor economic climate and the corresponding significant decrease in General Fund revenues, the levies collected since FY 10/11 for debt service allocated to the General and Capital Improvement Funds have not been abated. Actual FY 2014 revenue (2013 levy) reflects increases in the Police and Fire Pension levies due to proposed changes in actuarial assumptions in relation to GASB Statements 67 and 68. The Fire Pension and Police Pension portions of the projected FY 2017 revenue (2016 levy) reflect changes in actuarial assumptions relating to updated mortality tables and revised turnaround and retirement rates. In addition, the projected Pension levies are impacted by actual investment returns which have been significantly lower than the assumed actuarial rate of return. The estimated FY 2016 revenue (2015 levy) reflects a reduction to the General Fund portion due to current fund balance levels and a \$1,000,000 abatement of the Debt Service portion of the tax levy. The projected FY 2017 revenue (2016 levy) reflects a flat level General Fund portion and full abatement of the Debt Service portion of the tax levy in accordance with the City’s plan to return to full abatement as it was prior to the FY 10/11 levy.

Property Tax Revenues



PROPERTY TAXES, continued

The City's property tax rate for the 2015 levy is .5159 per \$100 of equalized assessed value (EAV). For an Elmhurst resident with a home that has a market value of \$300,000 and an EAV of \$100,000 (EAV = 1/3 of market value), the total property tax payment to the City would equal \$515.90 (100,000/100 * .5159). When considering Fire Protection District tax rates for those communities without a municipal fire department, Elmhurst has the fourth lowest property tax rate in DuPage County. The total tax rate for the 2015 levy is 7.0776 for Elmhurst residents in York Township and 7.1566 for Addison Township residents. As noted in the graph below, the City's rate of .5159 is only 7.29% of the total tax bill paid by Elmhurst residents. For most Illinois communities, property taxes levied by local school districts usually make up the largest portion of the property tax bill. The Elmhurst Unit School District #205 rate follows this pattern and represents 71.56% of the Elmhurst property tax bill. The projected City rate for the 2016 levy is .4600 (assuming a 7.6% increase in EAV) and will represent approximately 8% of the total Elmhurst property tax bill.

City
7.29%

School District #205
71.56%

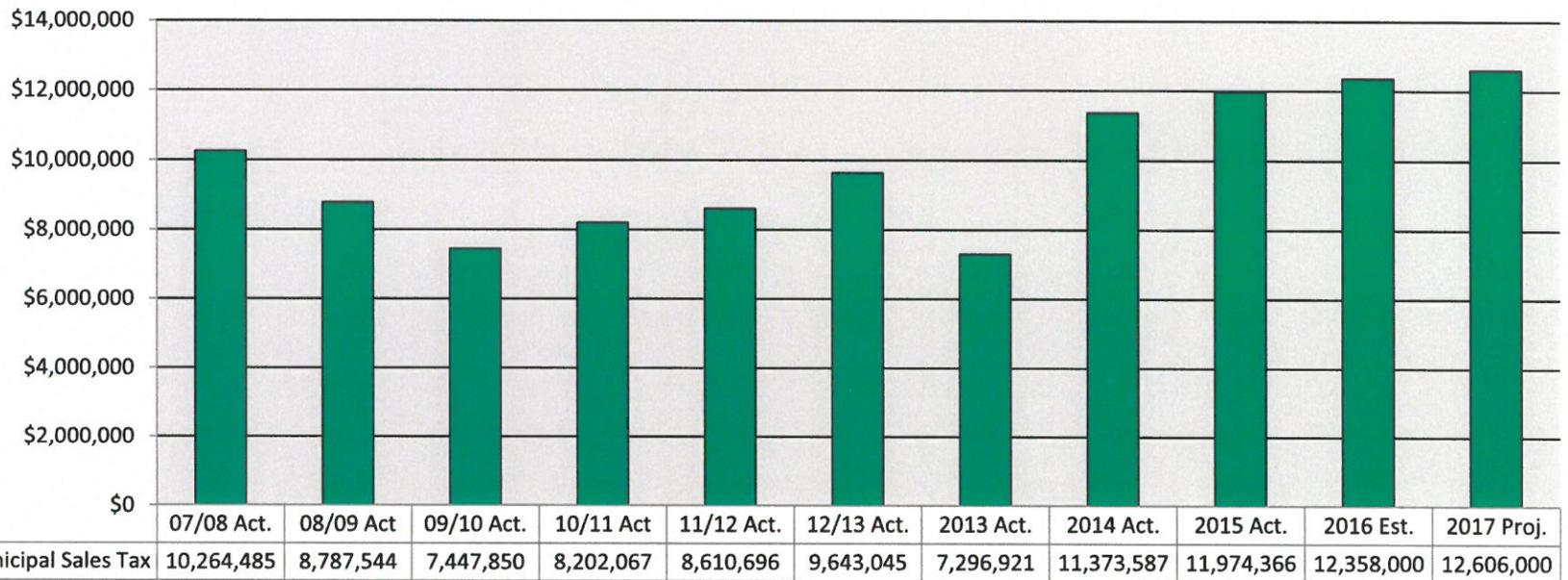
Other Park County Library
5.35% 5.37% 5.34% 5.09%



SALES TAXES

- MUNICIPAL 1% SALES TAX** – The City of Elmhurst receives from the State of Illinois 16% of the 6.25% State sales tax on general merchandise, equivalent to 1% of gross sales. This source of revenue is directly connected to economic development activities within the City and influenced by general economic conditions. Despite its volatility due in particular to automotive sales, sales taxes remain the greatest single source of revenue for the General Fund (when excluding the police and fire pension levies from property taxes) – approximately 17% of General Fund revenues. In addition to the 1.00% received on general merchandise, the City also receives 100% of the 1% State sales tax on food and qualifying drugs. After a three year period that saw sales tax revenues decline 29% from FY 06/07, revenues rebounded slightly in FY 10/11 suggesting FY 09/10 was the bottom point. FY 2015 revenue of \$11,974,366 reflects 5% growth over the revenue for FY 2014 and estimated FY 2016 revenue reflects 3% growth over FY 2015, indicating sales tax revenues has returned to relative stability. Projected sales tax revenues of \$12,606,000 for fiscal year 2017 reflect an increase at the rate of 2% over the actual and estimated revenue for the period of January-December, 2016.

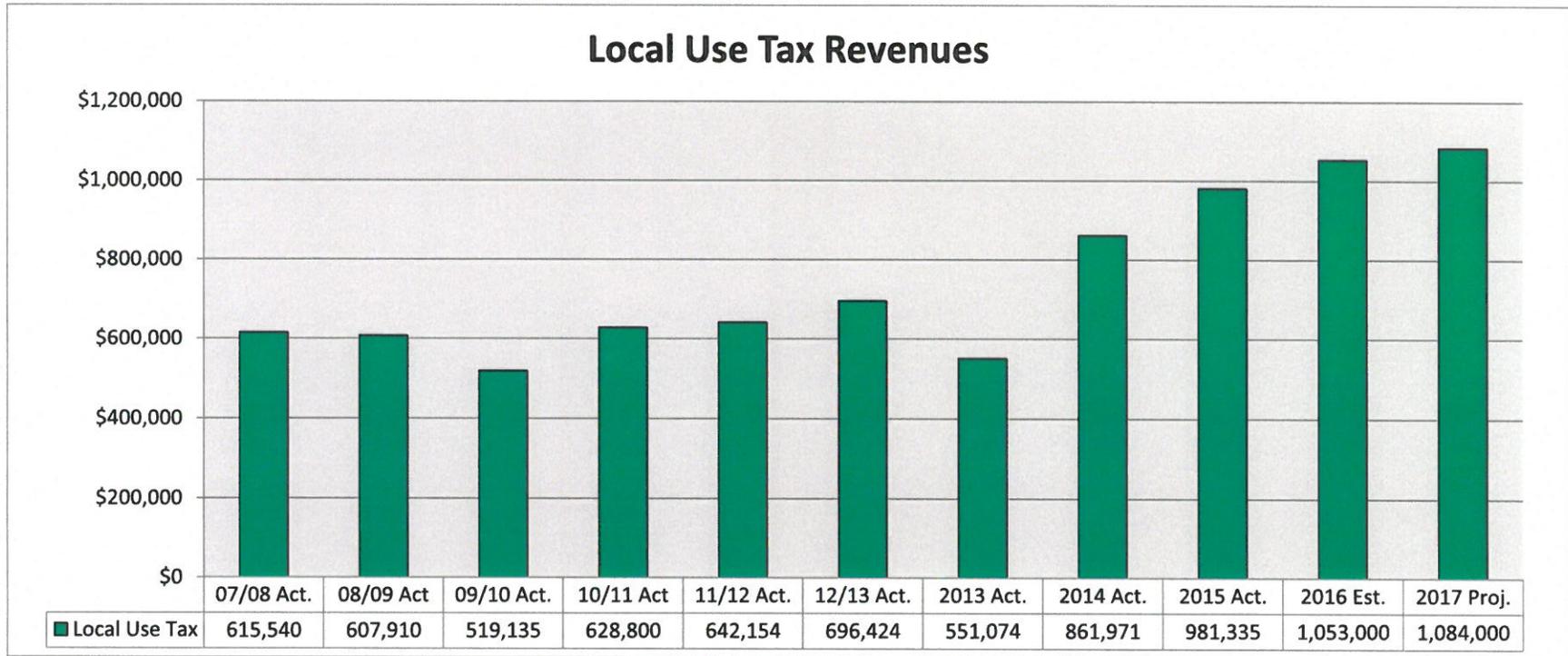
Municipal Sales Tax Revenues



SALES TAXES, continued

- LOCAL USE** – Use tax is a tax imposed on the privilege of using, in Illinois, any item of tangible personal property that is usually purchased out-of-state. This liability generally results when out-of-state vendors make retail sales to Illinois businesses or consumers, or when Illinois consumers purchase items out-of-state for use in Illinois without paying tax to the retailer. The use tax rate is 6.25% on general merchandise purchases, including titled vehicles, and 1.00% on qualifying food, drug, and medical appliance purchases. Of the collected amount, 20% is distributed to local government agencies. The amount distributed to municipal and county governments, with the exception of Chicago, is based on population. One other exception to the per capita distribution is that the local tax portion collected on a titled vehicle is allocated directly to the municipality where the vehicle is registered. The City of Elmhurst’s share of the state use tax, commonly referred to as the “local use tax,” is based upon projections by the Illinois Municipal League, current revenues and updated population counts from the 2016 special census. The projection for FY 2017 of \$1,084,000 reflects a projected increase at the rate of 3% over the actual and estimated revenue for the period of January-December, 2016.

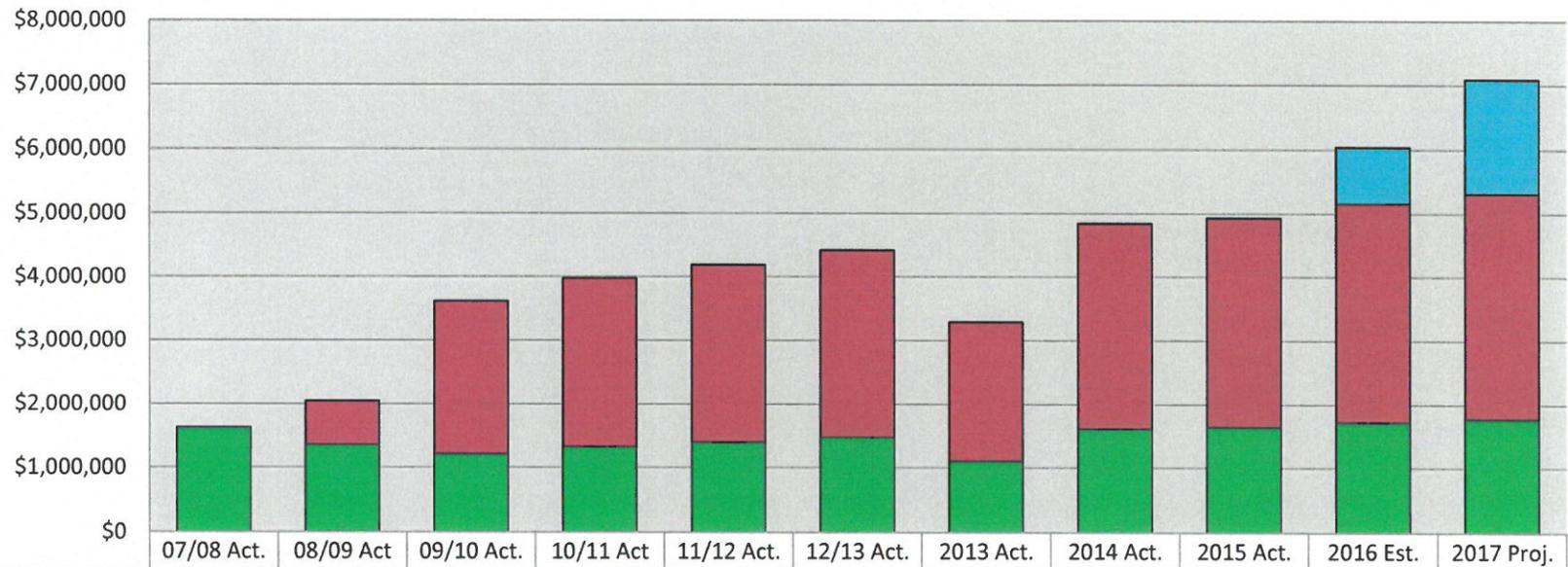
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SALES TAXES, continued

- HOME RULE 1% SALES TAX** – The City of Elmhurst, pursuant to its home rule authority, implemented a 0.25% local home rule sales tax effective September, 1991. In September, 2008, an additional 0.5% local home rule sales tax rate was approved by the City Council effective January, 2009. Effective July, 2016, the home rule sales tax rate increased to 1% with the additional 0.25% increase designated to fund stormwater improvement projects. This tax is applicable to all sales except qualifying food and drugs and titled vehicles. As of July, 2016, 50% of the revenue is allocated to the General Fund, 25% to the Capital Improvement Fund and the remaining 25% to the Stormwater Fund. Actual and estimated revenues for FY 2016 reflect a 22% increase over FY 2015 primarily as a result of the rate change. FY 2017 is projected to increase 17% over FY 2016 due to a full year of collecting the new 0.25% rate for stormwater, in addition to a projected 3% overall increase to home rule sales tax revenues.

Home Rule Sales Tax Revenues

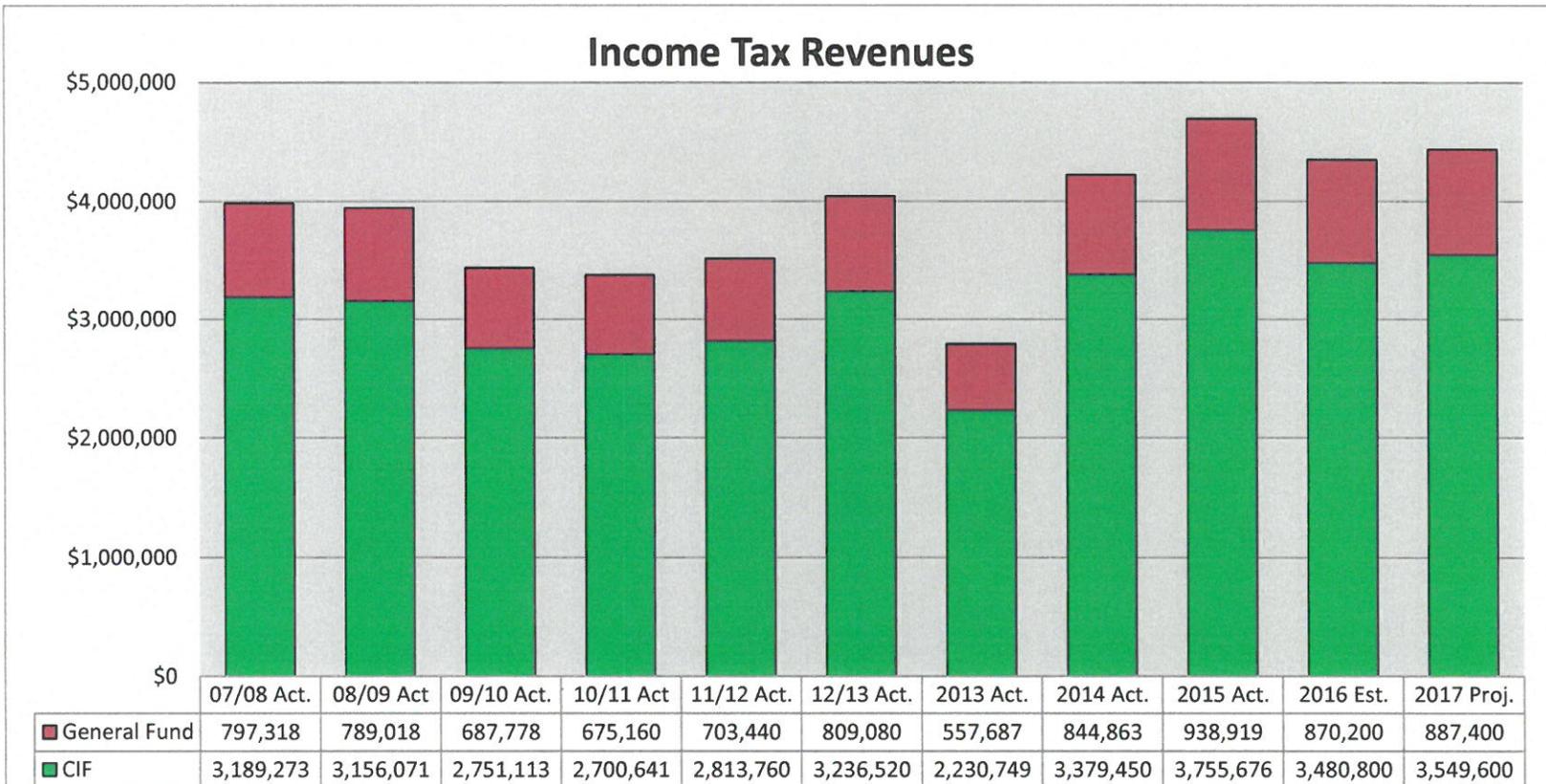


Stormwater Fund										872,750	1,771,000
General Fund	0	695,852	2,413,783	2,650,074	2,792,909	2,948,346	2,196,080	3,231,522	3,291,247	3,442,200	3,542,000
CIF	1,626,211	1,350,294	1,205,082	1,323,050	1,394,361	1,471,963	1,096,394	1,613,339	1,643,156	1,721,100	1,771,000

INCOME TAX – Income tax is a state shared tax that is distributed on a per capita basis and is based on the average income statewide. Local governments receive one-tenth of the net collections of all income tax received. The City allocates 20% of this revenue to the General Fund, with the remaining 80% directed to the Capital Improvement Fund. Revenues historically fluctuate with the economy, with periods of decline early and late in the '00s. Revenues from FY 05/06 through FY 07/08 steadily increased due to economic growth and have been amplified by increases in the Elmhurst population identified during special censuses conducted in 2006 and 2016. Actual and estimated revenues for FY 2016 are 7% lower than the actual revenue for FY 2015. Projected revenues for FY 2017 of \$4,437,000 are based on projections provided by the IML, an updated population based on 2016 special census figures, and current trends in income tax revenues.

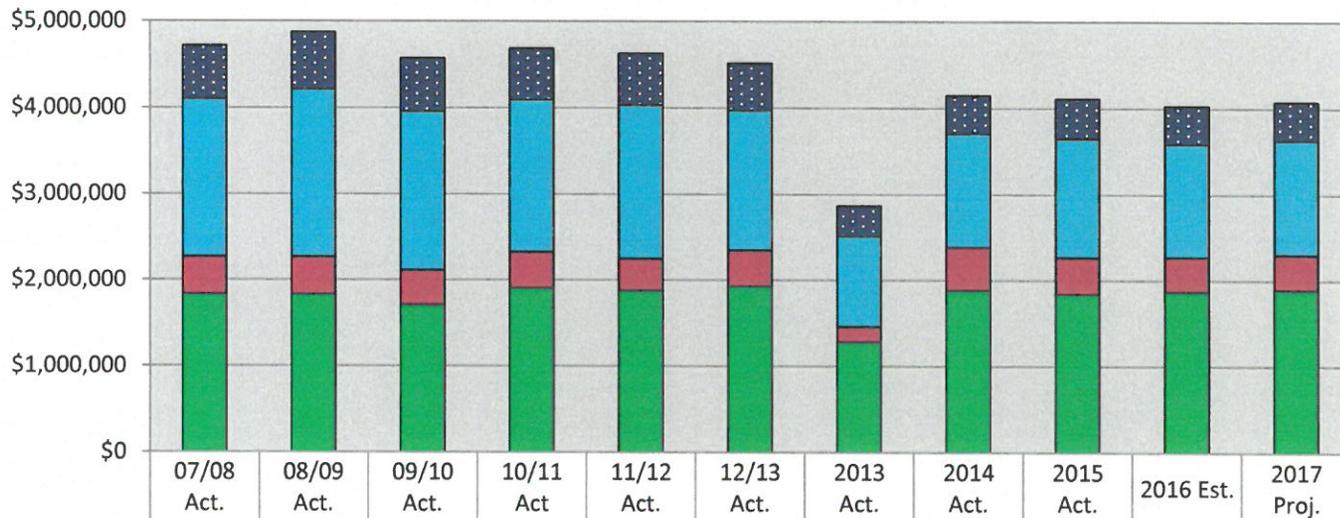
Income Tax Revenues

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UTILITY TAXES – The utility tax is a significant revenue source in the City’s General Fund. The City of Elmhurst taxes the use of three utilities: natural gas, electricity, and telecommunications. On June 1, 2003, the city replaced the 2.91% gas utility tax with a municipal gas use tax at a rate of 1.5 cents per therm. A telephone utility tax of 4.85% on intrastate communication was originally imposed in 1992. In 1999, a municipal telecommunications tax, collected by the City, was adopted. Effective January 31, 2003, the State of Illinois enacted the Simplified Municipal Telecommunications Tax, collecting the combined telecommunications tax (5%) and infrastructure maintenance fee (1%) and remitting the collections monthly to the city. Of this, 75% is directed to the General Fund and 25% is directed to the Capital Improvement Fund. The electric utility tax of 4.85% was changed in 1998 to a tiered kilowatt-hour use rate for electricity. The total utility tax revenue projection of \$4,074,000 for FY 2017 reflects an expectation of 1% growth in each category.

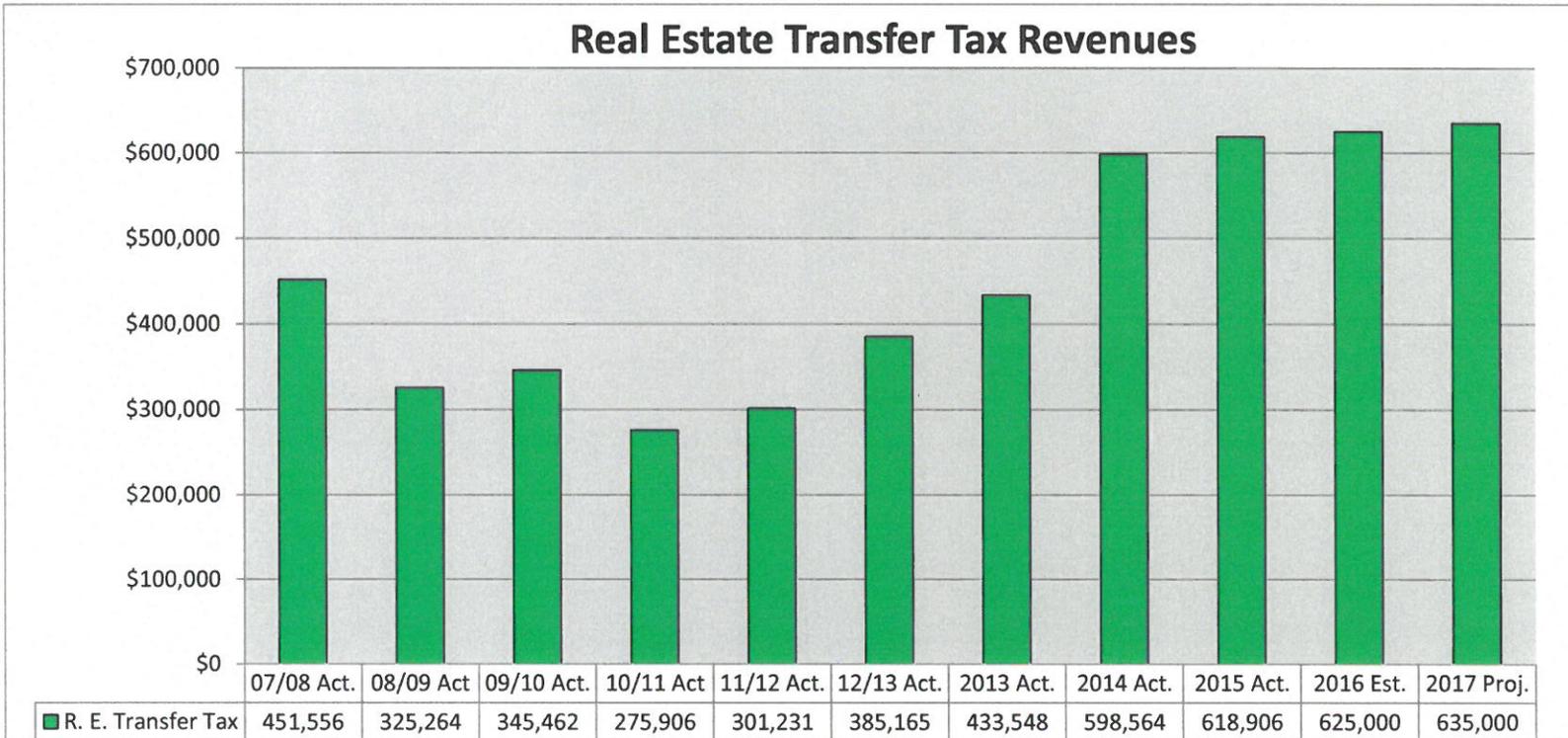
Utility Tax Revenues



	07/08 Act.	08/09 Act.	09/10 Act.	10/11 Act.	11/12 Act.	12/13 Act.	2013 Act.	2014 Act.	2015 Act.	2016 Est.	2017 Proj.
■ Telecomm. - CIF	609,924	650,015	612,900	587,578	594,864	539,735	351,646	440,046	460,345	437,250	442,000
■ Telecomm. - General Fund	1,829,771	1,950,044	1,838,699	1,762,733	1,780,593	1,623,206	1,054,938	1,320,137	1,381,036	1,311,750	1,326,000
■ Gas Tax	435,863	436,330	408,172	424,350	375,525	419,994	175,801	500,084	426,696	408,000	414,000
■ Electric Tax	1,838,570	1,833,622	1,712,328	1,906,777	1,878,210	1,933,409	1,286,037	1,887,178	1,844,221	1,872,000	1,892,000

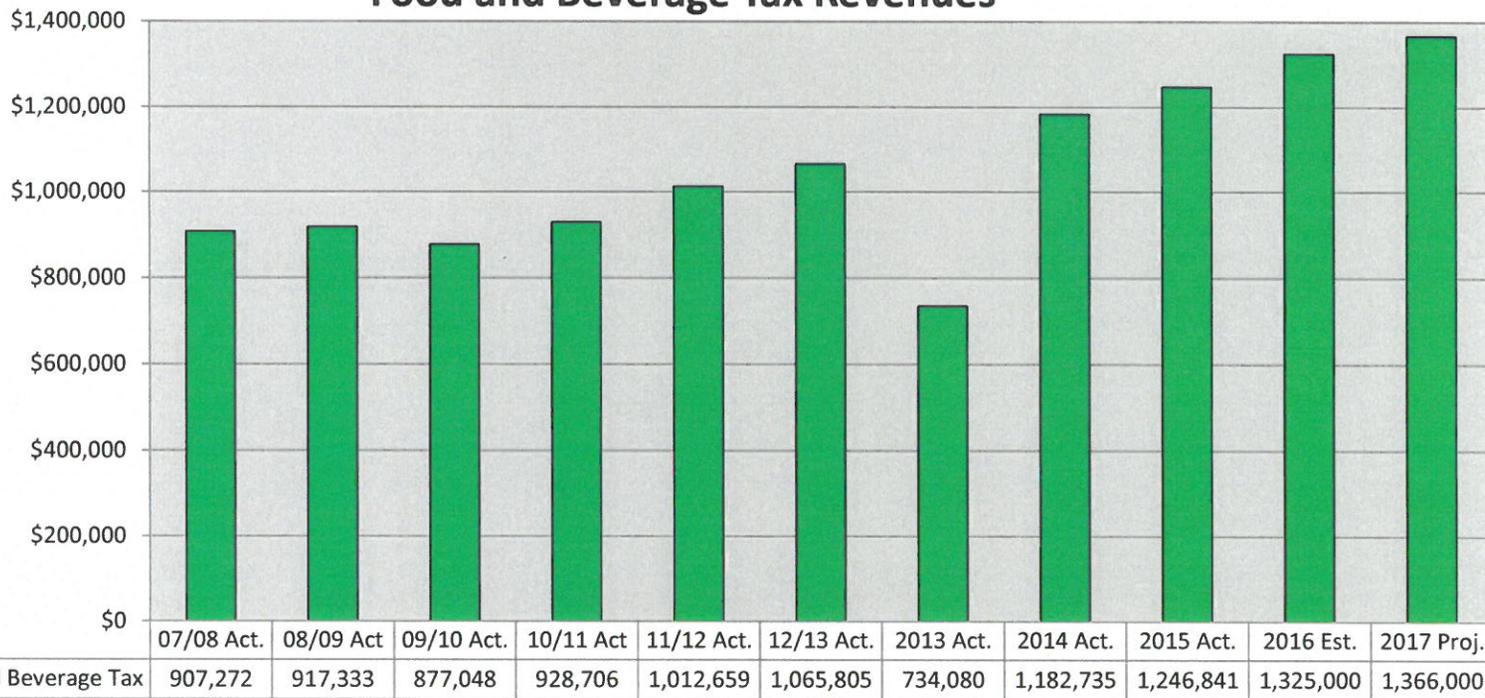
REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAX – The real estate transfer tax was implemented in May of 1992 at an original rate of \$3.00 per \$1,000 increment of value on the sale or transfer of real estate within the City. The rate was reduced in May of 1995 and remains at \$1.50 per \$1,000. Pursuant to Elmhurst Municipal Code, real estate transfer tax refunds are available if the payer of the tax previously owned and occupied a home in Elmhurst and within 180 days of the closing, purchases and occupies a new residence in Elmhurst. During FY 2015, 63 refunds were issued totaling \$51,475. Following a pronounced decrease in replacement housing and housing turnover from FY 07/08 to FY 08/09, the period from FY 08/09 through FY 11/12 is one of relative stability, though revenues are lower than any point in the last ten years. Fiscal 2012/13 reflects the beginning of the turnaround in the housing market. The projected FY 2017 revenue of \$635,000 reflects an expectation of 3% increase due to progression in the current housing market.

Real Estate Transfer Tax Revenues



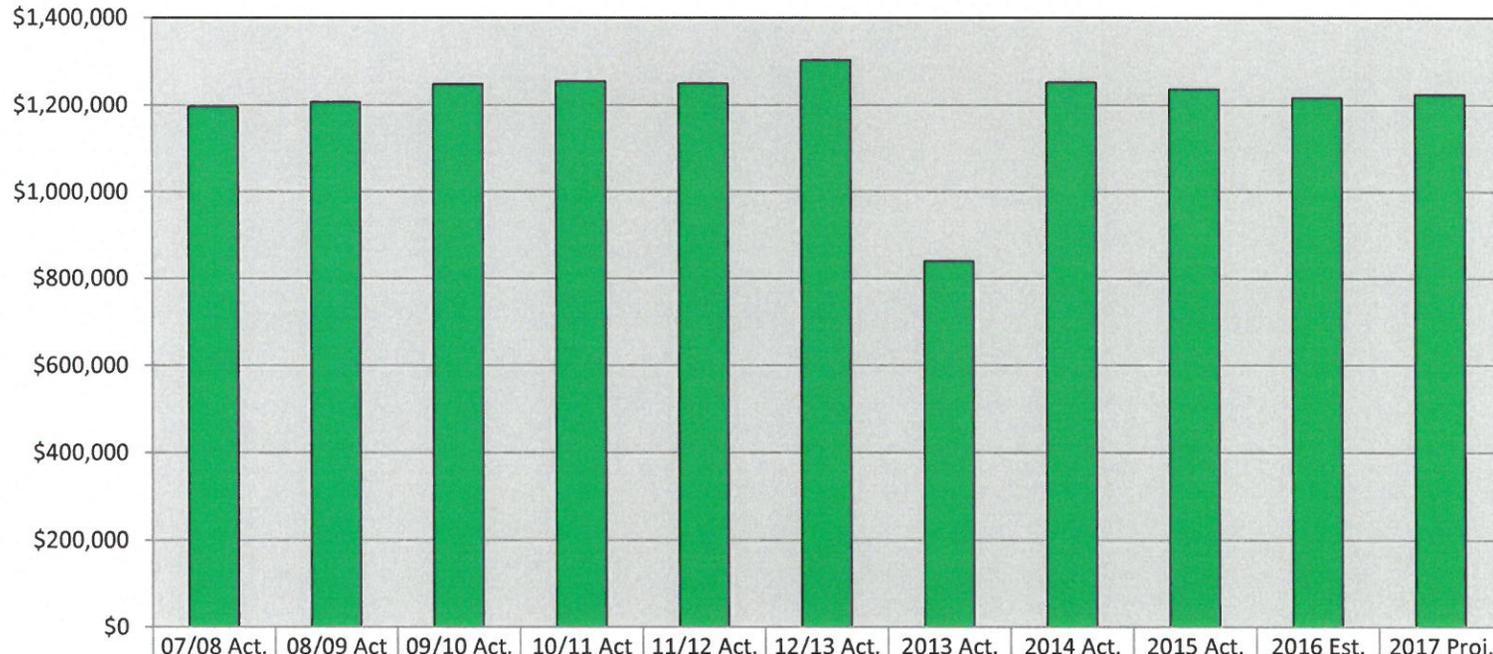
FOOD AND BEVERAGE TAX – The City instituted the 1% Prepared Food and Beverages Tax, including packaged alcoholic beverages, in January of 2003. This revenue has steadily increased as more families are dining out and as the number of eating establishments in the City has increased. This has become a significant source of revenue to the General Fund, showing a 65% increase since its first full year of implementation (\$787,591.92 in FY 03/04) to FY 2016 estimated receipts of \$1,296,450. Unlike the Municipal 1%, Local Use Tax and Home Rule 1% sales taxes that are collected by the State and distributed to municipalities, the City is responsible for the collection and administration of the 1% Prepared Food and Beverages Tax. Through the economic fluctuations of recent years, food and beverage tax revenues have been resilient, only declining in FY 09/10. FY 2016 actual and estimated revenues of \$1,325,000 represent a 6% increase over FY 2015 actual revenues. The projection of \$1,336,000 for FY 2017 reflects revenue increasing at the rate of 3% compared to prior year, and an expectation that revenues from this source will continue to grow.

Food and Beverage Tax Revenues



VEHICLE LICENSE FEES – Pursuant to the City of Elmhurst Municipal Code, motor vehicle license fees are paid annually. Revenues collected from vehicle license sales are directed toward street resurfacing and maintenance. Approximately 32,000 stickers are sold annually, including passenger, senior, truck, and transfer stickers. Vehicle stickers are sold at a discounted rate from March 1st through April 30th, and at full price after April 30th. Rates for passenger vehicles are \$36 discounted and \$45 full price. The stability of revenues from vehicle license sales is expected to continue with FY 2017 being projected at a 1% increase from FY 2016. Although Vehicle License Fees are a stable source of revenue, the administrative costs incurred to collect these fees is high.

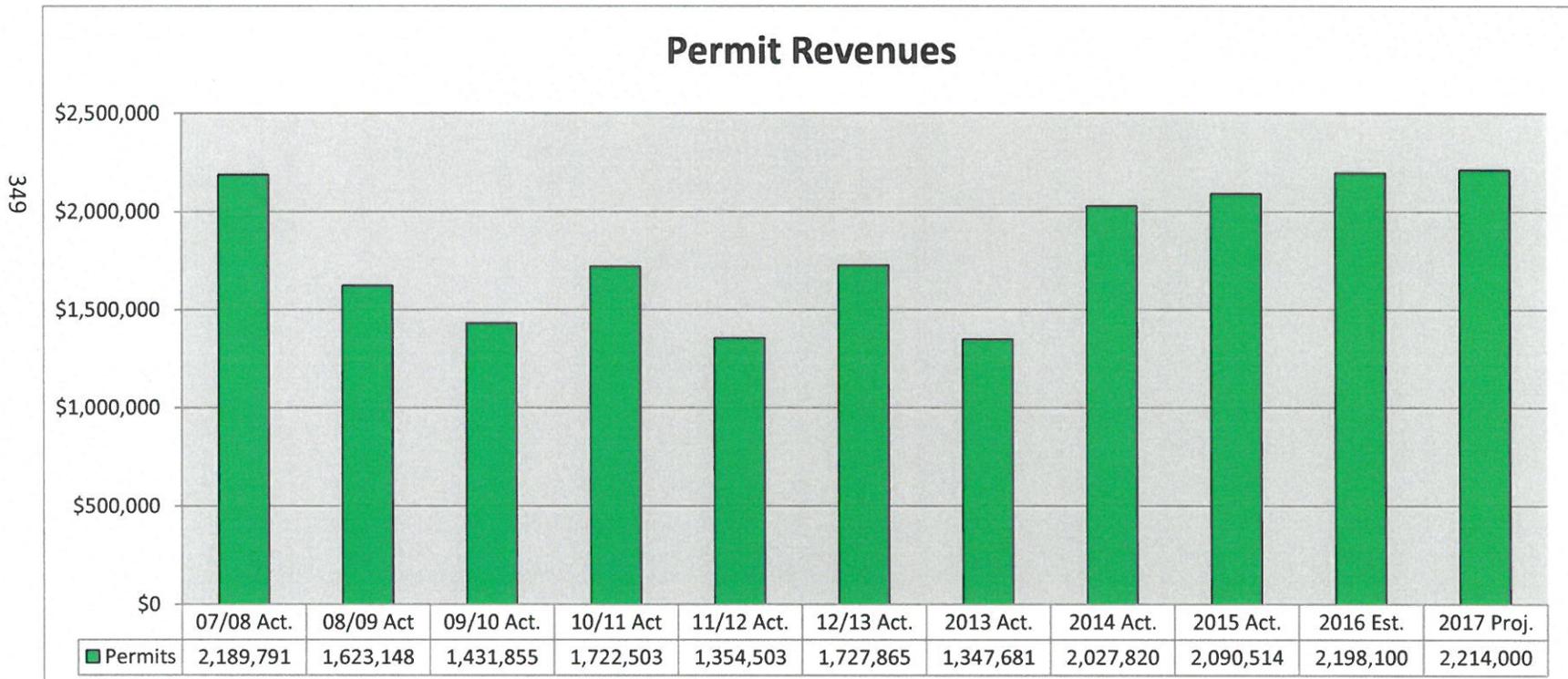
Vehicle License Fees



■ Vehicle License Fees	1,195,645	1,206,962	1,248,823	1,255,500	1,250,045	1,303,304	840,120	1,252,542	1,236,964	1,217,000	1,225,000
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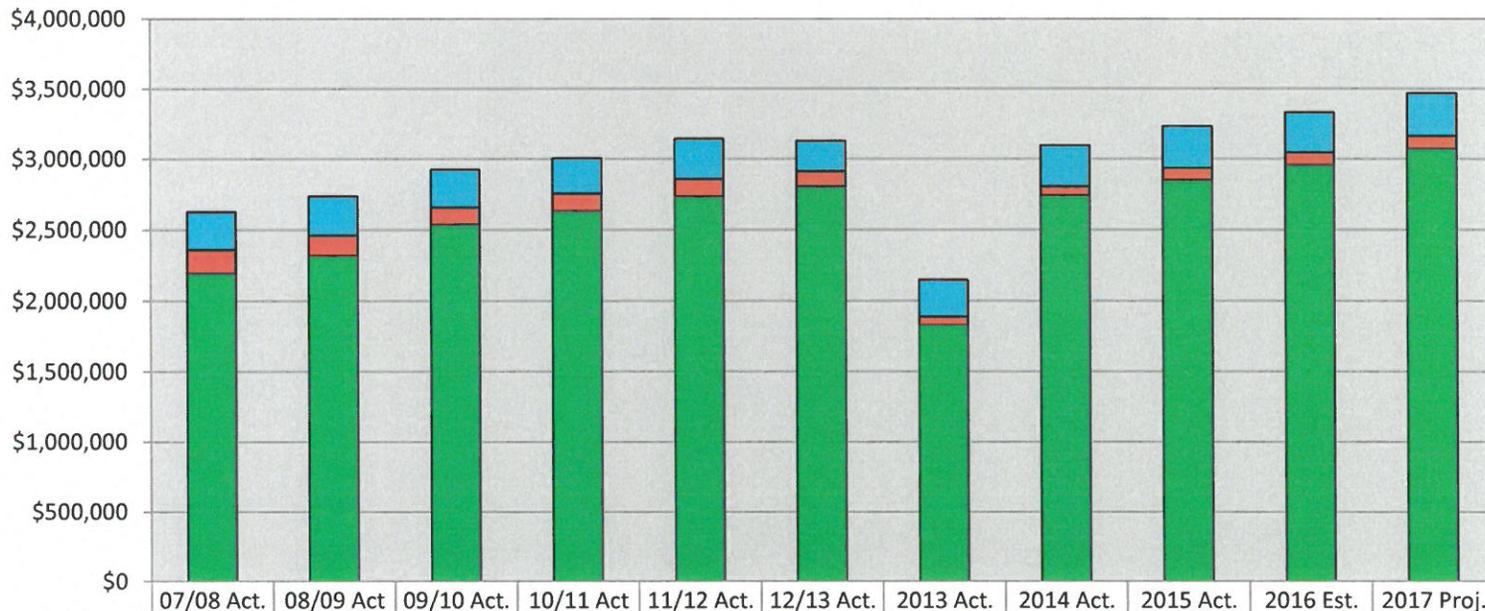
PERMIT FEES – The tasks associated with issuing permits and assuring that building maintenance, improvements and construction comply with City code are performed by staff in the Building, Fire, Public Works, Planning and Zoning and Administration Departments. In 2002, a comprehensive market rate analysis and a review of costs associated with issuing permits was completed. Based on the results of this study, permit fees doubled for new homes and town homes to \$5,000 and \$3,400, respectively and new commercial development increased from \$4,250 per floor to \$8,000 per floor. In 2004, the City Council approved annual increases to building permit fees based on the annual increase in the consumer price index. In 2006, commercial fees were raised to the greater of 1% of construction cost, or \$1.00 per square foot, or a minimum fixed amount depending on the project. Over a three year period beginning in FY 07/08, \$1,750,000 in permit fees were collected by the City for the construction of the new Elmhurst Memorial Healthcare facility. FY 12/13 includes over \$300,000 in permit fees for the construction of a townhome complex, a new cancer center at Elmhurst Memorial Hospital and a Mariano’s grocery store. FY 2016 includes fees for one hundred fourteen new homes and several commercial developments. Actual and estimated revenue for FY 2016 is 5% higher than the actual revenue for the period of January-December, 2015. The FY 2017 projection represents a 1% increase in permit fees over FY 2016 actual and estimated revenues.

Permit Revenues



REFUSE & RECYCLING FEES – The City of Elmhurst contracts with Republic Services (Allied Waste) for curbside recycling and waste services. During FY 12/13, the City approved a five year contract with Republic Services (Allied Waste) for these services. The approved contract was based on the rate increases proposed, the service levels offered (including the number of days for pick-up) and the ability to respond to emergency situations such as storm debris pick-up. The current rubbish rates provide for a two toter program – a 65 gallon recycling toter and a 65 gallon refuse toter for \$34.24 per month. Residents also have the option to upgrade to a 95 gallon refuse toter at a rate of \$44.34 per month. Extra cans or bags of refuse require a sticker at a cost of \$3.25 each. Yard waste is also collected and requires a sticker at a cost of \$3.25 each. Additionally, all rates include a City charge to cover two free fall leaf pick-ups, a spring clean-up, and miscellaneous administrative expenses. Estimated revenues for FY 2016 reflect a 3% increase over FY 2015 and projected revenues for FY 2017 represent an increase of 4% over FY 2016 due to changes in rates per the existing contract.

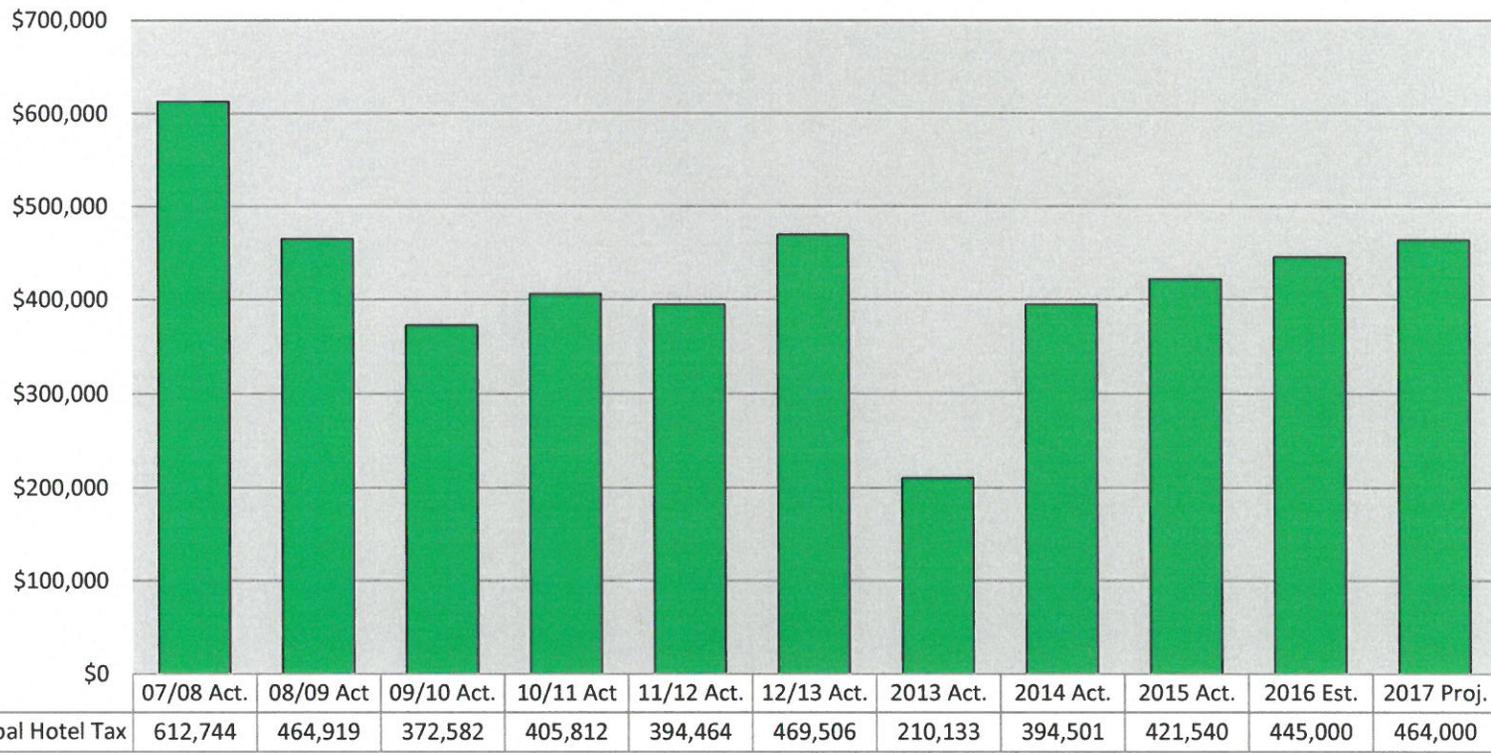
Refuse and Recycling Fees



	07/08 Act.	08/09 Act.	09/10 Act.	10/11 Act.	11/12 Act.	12/13 Act.	2013 Act.	2014 Act.	2015 Act.	2016 Est.	2017 Proj.
Yard Waste Program	265,441	274,852	265,223	248,281	285,896	216,428	256,588	291,456	295,935	282,400	303,000
Refuse Sticker Program	166,286	142,112	121,657	124,061	123,642	109,016	58,629	63,989	88,240	91,000	91,000
Rubbish Service Charge	2,194,234	2,319,391	2,535,758	2,631,914	2,733,537	2,802,774	1,830,508	2,740,478	2,847,941	2,957,000	3,074,600

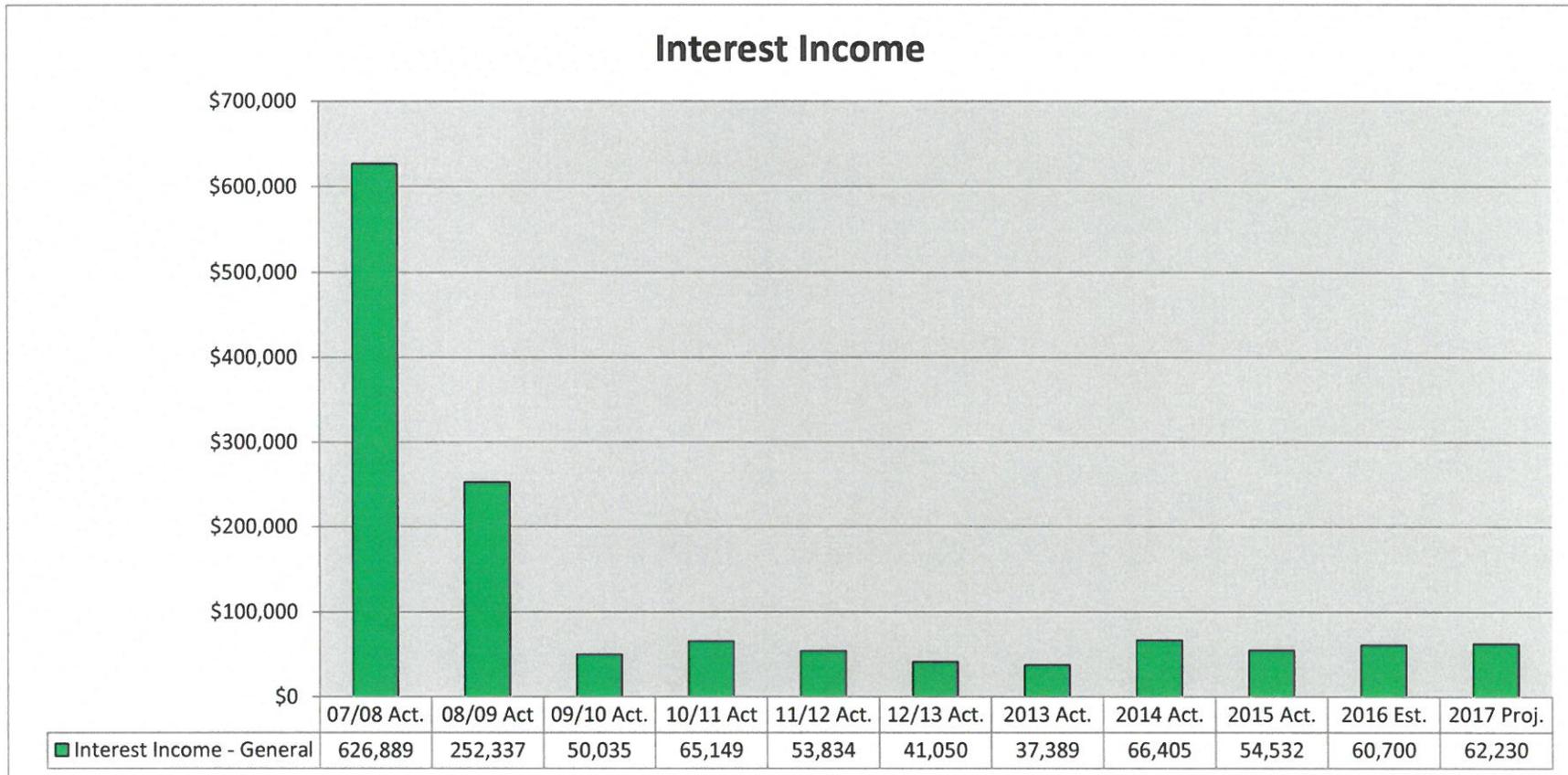
MUNICIPAL HOTEL TAX – The City of Elmhurst, pursuant to state statute, imposes a tax on the gross rental receipts of hotel operators. Upon the implementation of the tax, the City Council dedicated 50% of the funds generated be allocated specifically for projects, promotional material, organizations or events that would encourage tourism and additional commerce in Elmhurst, as well as to enhance the cultural aspects of the City. The City’s hotel tax rate of 4% has not changed since FY 96/97 when it was increased from 3%. Municipal hotel tax revenues increased significantly in fiscal years 06/07 and 07/08, however, revenues declined dramatically the following two years due to the economic downturn. Following the closure of the Waverton Hotel in 2013, FY 2014 revenues declined. A subsequent rebound has occurred in FY 2015 with 7% increase from prior year. Estimated revenues for FY 2016 and projected revenues for FY 2017 are expected to increase 6% and 4% respectively.

Municipal Hotel Tax Revenues



INTEREST INCOME – The City receives income in interest bearing accounts and investments. The revenues generated by interest are dependent on market conditions and fund balances, and have decreased dramatically since FY 07/08, as reflected in the graph below. Actual interest income for FY 2015 of \$54,532 is significantly lower than FY 06/07 (\$729,451) and FY 07/08 (\$626,889) revenues due to very low interest rates. The estimated revenue for FY 2016 reflects an 11% increase over the prior year actual, due in part to a moderate increase in interest rates. FY 2017 projected revenue reflects an expectation of marginal future growth in interest rates.

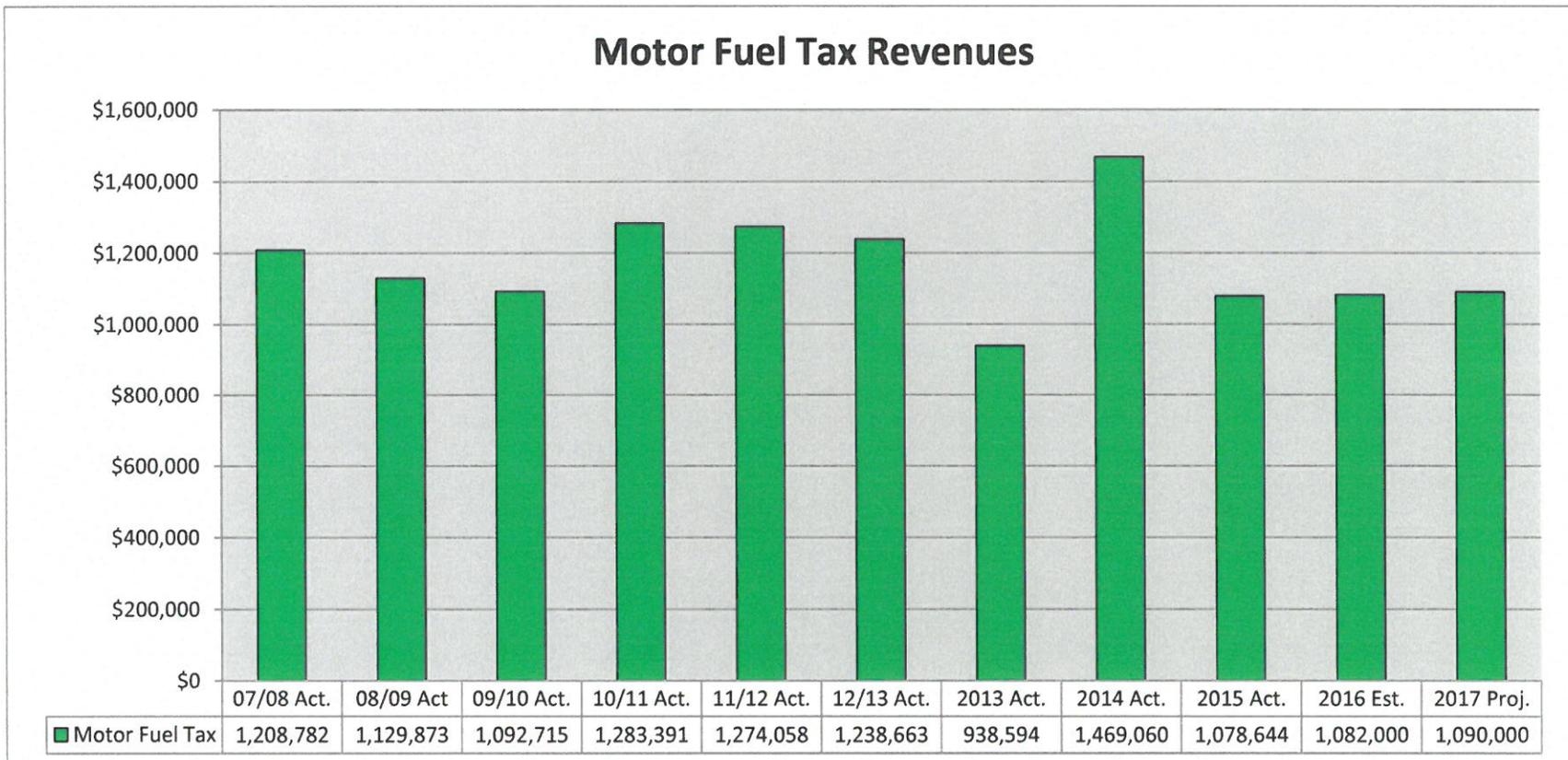
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MOTOR FUEL TAX FUND

MOTOR FUEL TAX – This source of revenue is derived from taxes on gasoline and diesel fuels and is a state shared revenue source that is distributed based on population. These revenues are affected by motor vehicle use and fluctuations in gasoline consumption. The declines in revenues seen from FY 07/08 through FY 09/10 were slightly offset by increased population numbers from the 2006 special census. As part of the Illinois Capital Bill grant program that was approved by the state in 2009, FY 10/11 through FY 2014 included grant revenue of \$188,000 each year for a total grant of approximately \$940,000. In FY 2014 a new State capital program was approved and the City received an additional \$188,000. There was no capital program approved for 2015, and coupled with a one-time reduction made by the State to the April 2015 distribution, resulted in a sharp decline in the 2015 actual revenues. FY 2016 estimated revenues are consistent with FY 2015 actual, while FY 2017 revenues are expected to increase 1% to a projected \$1,090,000.

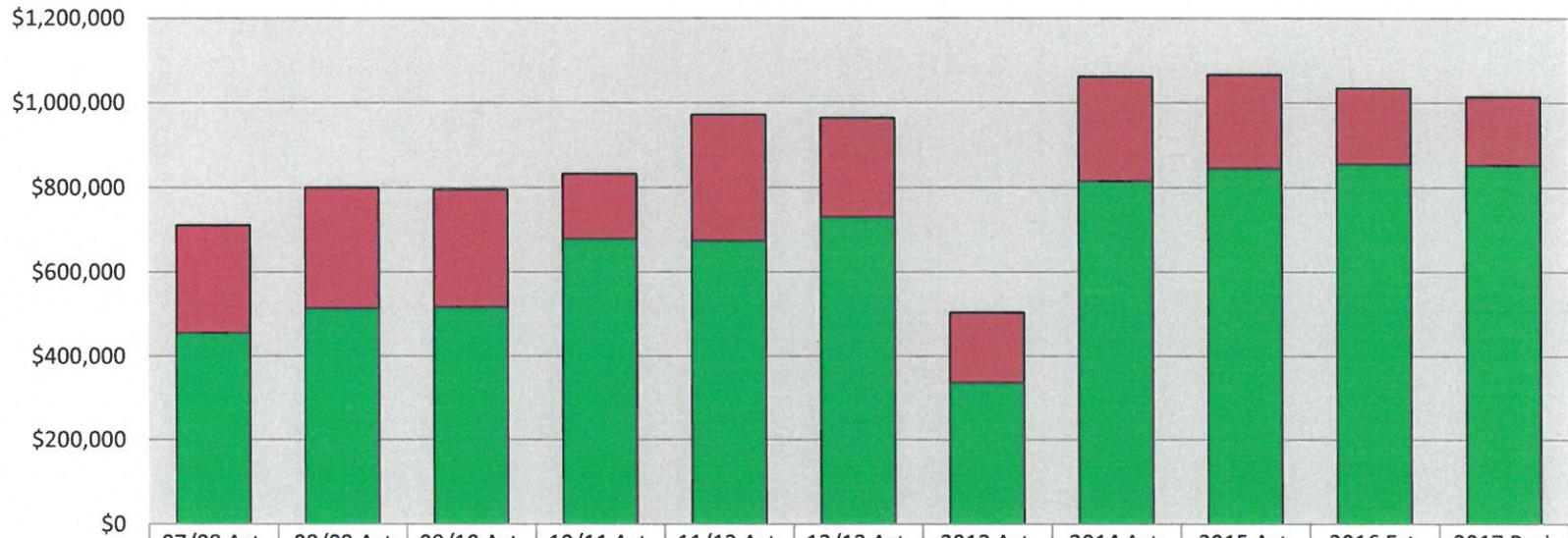
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PARKING SYSTEM FUND

PARKING REVENUES – The City operates parking lots and garages which generate revenues. From FY 05/06 through FY 08/09, revenues from fines and penalties increased significantly due to increases in enforcement. Increases in parking fees for daily parking and quarterly permits were approved and implemented in FY 07/08 (50% increase effective January 1, 2008). Based on the approved rate increases, total revenues of \$711,621 for FY 07/08 were 18.8% higher than FY 06/07. For FY 10/11, total revenues of \$812,488, a 4.6% increase from FY 09/10, were built largely on growth in permits and daily parking and approved rate increases effective July 1, 2010. The increase in FY 11/12 is due to increased fines and late charges based on recently implemented adjudication procedures, and to a full year of fees from the First Street Parking Deck. No additional fee increases are projected at this time. Actual and estimated FY 2016 parking revenue reflects a 3% decrease under FY 2015 due to a lower volume of parking violations. FY 2017 parking revenues are projected to decrease an additional 2% from FY 2016 actual and estimated revenues.

Parking Revenues

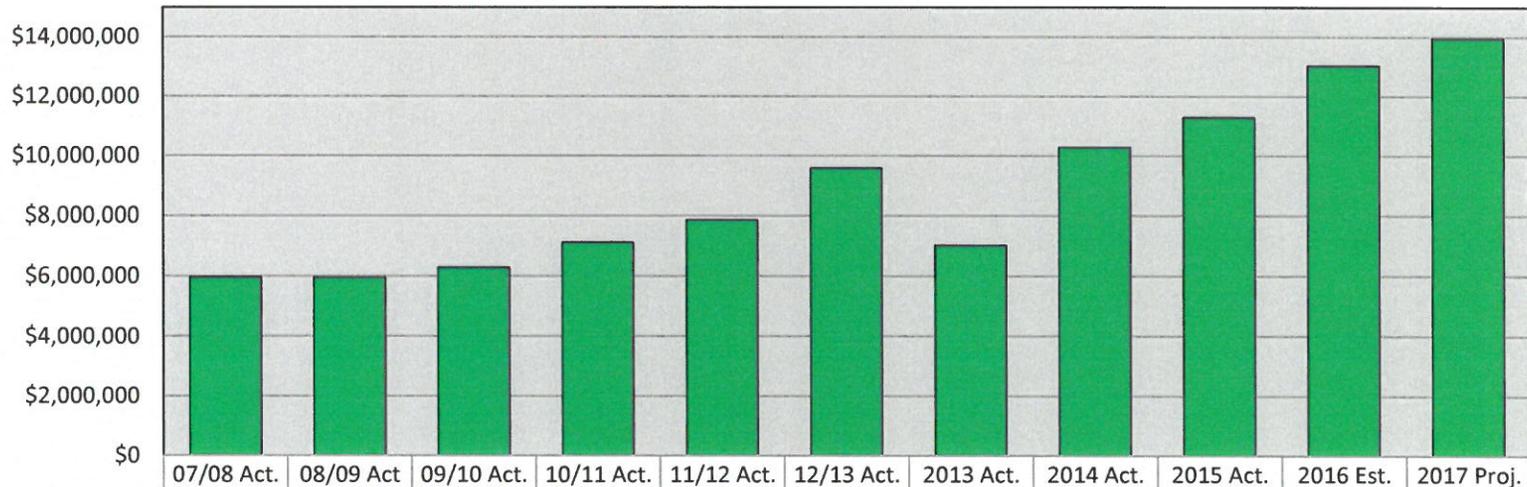


■ Fines & Penalties	255,892	285,633	278,239	153,611	296,579	233,276	166,525	245,196	220,149	178,000	160,000
■ Meters & Lots	455,729	514,395	517,354	678,877	674,931	731,120	337,385	815,419	844,918	855,500	853,000

MUNICIPAL UTILITY FUND

WATER SALES REVENUES – Water revenues are based on the number of gallons used by individual homes and businesses. Water rates are developed to recover the cost of providing potable water to the City’s users. The City of Elmhurst is a member of the DuPage Water Commission, which purchases Lake Michigan Water from the City of Chicago. Currently there are approximately 14,200 residential water customers and 800 commercial water customers. During FY 03/04, the City completed a comprehensive study to review the City’s water and sewer rate structure. Based on that study, the excess facilities charge and sewer cap method were eliminated and replaced by charging the water and sewer rates on all water used. The minimum charges were also revised. Another comprehensive water and sewer rate study was completed in FY 2013 and resulted in the implementation of a Capital Investment Recovery Charge (CIRC), to allow for funding of debt service costs based on meter size, and the elimination of a minimum user charge. Actual and estimated FY 2016 water sales revenues represent 15% increase over prior year as a result of 7.4% rate increase for residential use and 7.6% for commercial.

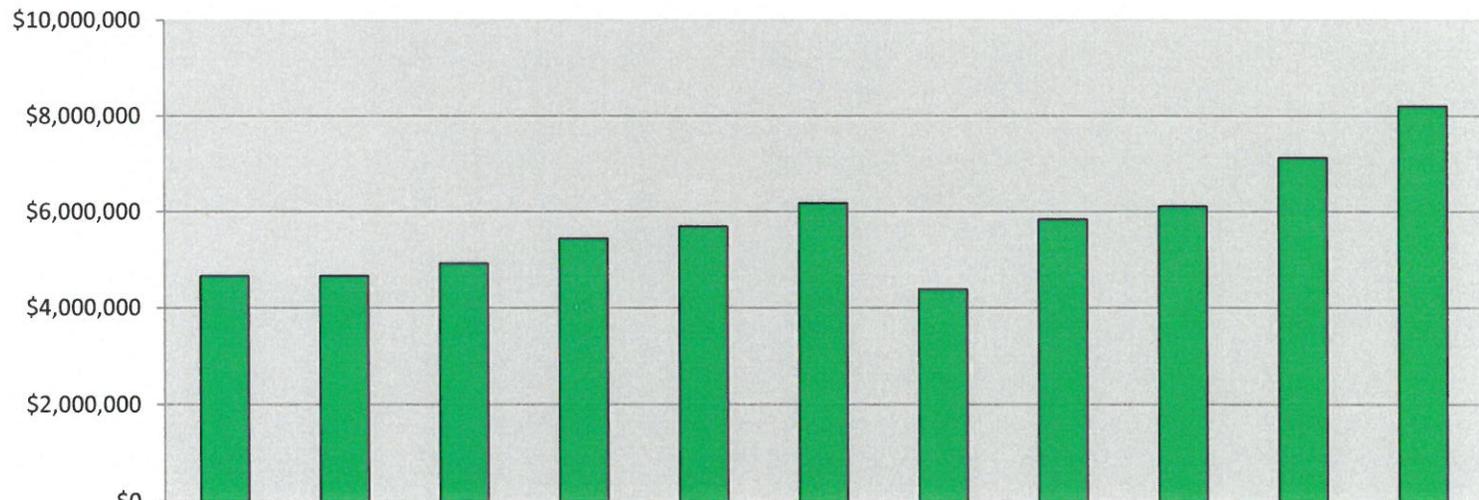
Water Sales Revenues



	07/08 Act.	08/09 Act.	09/10 Act.	10/11 Act.	11/12 Act.	12/13 Act.	2013 Act.	2014 Act.	2015 Act.	2016 Est.	2017 Proj.
Water Sales Revenues	5,958,744	5,951,195	6,273,140	7,100,306	7,859,802	9,586,782	7,014,244	10,283,384	11,285,979	13,031,300	13,948,900
Residential Rate/1,000 GL	3.86	4.01	4.31	4.95	5.34	6.41	7.19	7.19	9.02	9.69	10.37
Commercial Rate/1,000 GL	5.79	6.02	6.47	7.42	8.01	9.61	10.75	10.75	13.47	14.50	15.52
Res. Min. Bi-Monthly	3.06	3.18	3.42	3.93	4.23	5.07	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Comm. Min. Bi-Monthly	4.59	4.77	5.13	5.90	6.33	7.59	8.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SEWER SERVICE REVENUES – Sewer service revenues are directly related to water consumption. During FY 03/04, the City completed a comprehensive study to review the City’s water and sewer rate structure. Based on that study, the excess facilities charge and sewer cap method were eliminated and replaced by charging the water and sewer rates on all water used. The minimum charges were also revised. Recent sewer rate increases are mostly attributable to the projected addition and replacement of equipment at the wastewater treatment plant, including the new wet weather control facility. A comprehensive water and sewer rate study was completed in FY 2013 and resulted in the implementation of a Capital Investment Recovery Charge (CIRC), to allow for funding of debt service costs based on meter size, and the elimination of a minimum user charge. Sewerage rates will continue to be impacted by capital costs at the wastewater treatment plant in addition to significant infrastructure replacement and upgrades in the collection system, due to age of infrastructure, EPA mandates and flood mitigation. FY 2016 estimated sewer service revenues reflect a 16.5% increase over FY 2015 actual revenue due to an 8% rate increase implemented in 2016.

Sewer Service Revenues



	07/08 Act.	08/09 Act.	09/10 Act.	10/11 Act.	11/12 Act.	12/13 Act.	2013 Act.	2014 Act.	2015 Act.	2016 Est.	2017 Proj.
Sewer Service Revenues	4,657,780	4,661,372	4,911,129	5,436,201	5,691,975	6,182,180	4,381,457	5,846,130	6,118,561	7,130,400	8,202,600
Res./Comm. Rate/1,000 GL	3.52	3.71	3.97	4.55	4.88	5.10	5.10	5.37	5.80	6.26	7.20
Minimum Bi-Monthly Charge	2.79	2.84	3.15	3.62	3.87	4.06	4.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

City of Elmhurst

2017 Budget Proposal

Detail of General Fund Capital Projects Funded Through Interfund Transfers
and Other Transfers to the General Fund

General Fund Transfers In - 2014 Actual	
Transfer From CIP Fund (111)	<u>2,880,324</u>
Total General Fund Transfers In	<u><u>2,880,324</u></u>

General Fund Uses for Transfers In:

Transfer From CIP Fund (111)

Building Admin. - 180 W. Park	30,000	
Concrete Street Reconstruction	300,000	
Contingency - Deferrals	7,950	
Mun. Administration Building Imp.	212,000	
Management Information System	73,511	
Storm/Lift Station - Flood Mitigation Imp.	4,783	
Public Works Facility Imp. - Phase II	284,714	
Repayment for Radio Alarms	(120,000)	
Sidewalk, Curb and Gutter	75,348	
Storm Sewer Lining/Repair/Extensions	573,538	
Street Resurfacing/Parking Lot Imp.	1,383,324	
Unimproved Road/Alley Rehab.	<u>55,156</u>	
Total Transfers From CIP		2,880,324

Total General Fund Transfers In - 2014 Actual	<u><u>2,880,324</u></u>
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City of Elmhurst

2017 Budget Proposal

Detail of General Fund Capital Projects Funded Through Interfund Transfers
and Other Transfers to the General Fund

General Fund Transfers In - 2015 Actual

Transfer From CIP Fund (111)	<u>4,476,392</u>
Total General Fund Transfers In	<u><u>4,476,392</u></u>

General Fund Uses for Transfers In:

Transfer From CIP Fund (111)

Building Admin. - 180 W. Park	21,851	
Concrete Street Reconstruction	49,219	
ESDA/Public Safety Equipment	5,556	
Fire Equipment/Trucks	900,000	
First St. Roadway Improvement	27,881	
Management Information System	312,059	
Mun. Administration Building Imp.	42,521	
North York Street Improvement	258,485	
Public Works Facility Imp. - Phase II	311,697	
Police Admin. Building	174,152	
Repayment for Radio Alarms	(120,000)	
Robert Palmer Dr. Underpass Impr.	18,629	
Sidewalk, Curb and Gutter	208,916	
South York St. Improvement	8,977	
Storm/Lift Station - Flood Mitigation Imp.	20,900	
Storm Sewer Lining/Repair/Extensions	879,720	
Street Resurfacing/Parking Lot Imp.	1,250,000	
Streetlight/Signal Improvements	51,665	
Unimproved Road/Alley Rehab.	<u>54,164</u>	
Total Transfers From CIP		4,476,392

Total General Fund Transfers In - 2015 Estimated	<u><u>4,476,392</u></u>
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City of Elmhurst

2017 Budget Proposal

Detail of General Fund Capital Projects Funded Through Interfund Transfers
and Other Transfers to the General Fund

General Fund Transfers In - 2016 Estimated	
Transfer From CIP Fund (111)	<u>7,218,450</u>
Total General Fund Transfers In	<u><u>7,218,450</u></u>

General Fund Uses for Transfers In:

Transfer From CIP Fund (111)	
Bridge/Underpass/RR Imp.	350,000
Building Admin - 180 W Park	25,000
Fire Equipment/Trucks	650,000
Concrete Street Resurfacing	540,000
ESDA/Public Safety Equipment	81,100
Mgmt. Information System	825,750
Mun. Administration Building Imp.	160,000
Police Admin. Building	200,000
Public Infrastructure Imp.	50,000
Public Works Facility Imp. - Phase II	922,750
Road Improvements	
Harrison St. Reconstruction	200,000
South York Street Improvements	354,350
First St. Roadway Improvement	597,500
Sidewalk Repair/Cost Sharing Program	150,000
Storm Sewer Repair/Extensions	500,000
Storm/Lift Station-Flood Mitigation Impr.	225,000
Street Resurfacing/Parking Lot Imp.	1,250,000
Streetlight/Signal Improvements	65,000
Unimproved Road/Alley Rehab.	<u>72,000</u>
Total Transfers From CIP	7,218,450
 Total General Fund Transfers In - 2016 Estimated	 <u><u>7,218,450</u></u>

City of Elmhurst

2017 Budget Proposal

Detail of General Fund Capital Projects Funded Through Interfund Transfers
and Other Transfers to the General Fund

General Fund Transfers In - 2017 Proposed	
Transfer From CIP Fund (111)	<u>6,034,300</u>
Total General Fund Transfers In	<u>6,034,300</u>

General Fund Uses for Transfers In:

Transfer From CIP Fund (111)	
Bridge/Underpass/RR Imp.	453,000
Building Admin - 180 W Park	30,000
Concrete Street Resurfacing	540,000
ESDA/Public Safety Equipment	10,000
Mgmt. Information System	172,500
Police Admin. Building	574,500
Public Benefit Sidewalk Installation	225,000
Public Works Facility Imp. - Phase II	60,000
Road Improvements	
Brush Hill Roadway Improvements	70,000
Fay Ave. Reconstruction	315,000
Industrial Park Roadway Improv.	584,600
Poplar Ave. Roadway Improv.	72,700
York St. Roadway Improvements	50,000
Sidewalk Repair/Cost Sharing Program	150,000
Storm Sewer Repair/Extensions	1,075,000
Storm/Lift Station-Flood Mitigation Impr.	225,000
Street Resurfacing/Parking Lot Imp.	1,250,000
Streetlight/Signal Improvements	105,000
Unimproved Road/Alley Rehab.	<u>72,000</u>
Total Transfers From CIP	6,034,300
 Total General Fund Transfers In - 2017 Proposed	 <u>6,034,300</u>

City of Elmhurst

2017 Budget Proposal

Detail of General Fund Capital Projects Funded Through Interfund Transfers
and Other Transfers to the General Fund

General Fund Transfers In - 2018 Proposed	
Transfer From CIP Fund (111)	6,500,550
Total General Fund Transfers In	6,500,550

General Fund Uses for Transfers In:

Transfer From CIP Fund (111)

Building Admin - 180 W Park	30,000	
Concrete Street Resurfacing	540,000	
ESDA/Public Safety Equipment	10,000	
Mgmt. Information System	255,000	
Police Admin. Building & Inf.Sys.	220,000	
Public Benefit Sidewalk Installation	50,000	
Public Infrastructure Imp.	67,500	
Road Improvements		
Brush Hill Roadway Improvements	280,000	
Industrial Park Roadway Improv.	1,576,000	
Poplar Ave. Roadway Improv.	290,800	
Spring Rd. Roadway Improv.	40,000	
West Ave. Roadway Improv.	35,000	
York St. Roadway Improvements	173,000	
Sidewalk Repair/Cost Sharing Program	150,000	
Storm Sewer Repair/Extensions	1,075,000	
Storm/Lift Station-Flood Mitigation Impr.	225,000	
Street Resurfacing/Parking Lot Imp.	1,250,000	
Streetlight/Signal Improvements	105,000	
Unimproved Road/Alley Rehab.	128,250	
Total Transfers From CIP		6,500,550

Total General Fund Transfers In - 2018 Proposed	6,500,550
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City Of Elmhurst
Detail Information of Interfund Transfers
2017 Proposed Budget

Interfund Transfers - 2014 Actual

Interfund Transfer From:	Interfund Transfer To:	Amount
General Fund (#110)	Corp. Purpose Series 2014 (#366)	19,570
General Fund (#110)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	413,846
General Fund (#110)	Working Cash Fund (#770)	190,619
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	General Fund (#110)	2,880,324
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	1,475,692
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Parking System Fund (#530)	79,567
Library Operating Fund (#210)	Library Bond & Interest (#219)	1,710,446
Library Operating Fund (#210)	Corp. Purpose Series 2014 (#366)	3,816
Library Employee Appreciation Fund (#215)	Library Operating Fund (#210)	3,000
Corp. Purpose Series 2014 (#366)	Transfer to Bond Escrow	1,429,360
Redevelopment Projects Fund (#310)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	472,386
Rt. 83 Commercial Development Fund (#325)	Corp. Purpose Series 2014 (#366)	3,728
Rt. 83 Commercial Development Fund (#325)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	78,547
Total Interfund Transfers - 2014 Actual		8,760,901

Interfund Transfers - 2015 Actual

Interfund Transfer From:	Interfund Transfer To:	Amount
General Fund (#110)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	389,795
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	General Fund (#110)	4,476,392
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	1,742,321
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Parking System Fund (#530)	152,571
Library Operating Fund (#210)	Library Bond & Interest (#219)	1,568,604
Library Gavin Fund (#211)	Library Operating Fund (#210)	1,400
Library Employee Appreciation Fund (#215)	Library Operating Fund (#210)	3,000
Redevelopment Projects Fund (#310)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	498,455
Rt. 83 Commercial Development Fund (#325)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	81,442
Total Interfund Transfers - 2015 Actual		8,913,980

City Of Elmhurst
Detail Information of Interfund Transfers
2017 Proposed Budget

Interfund Transfers - 2016 Estimated

Interfund Transfer From:	Interfund Transfer To:	Amount
General Fund (#110)	Stormwater (#305)	2,000,000
General Fund (#110)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	3,900
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	General Fund (#110)	7,218,450
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	1,070,660
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Parking System Fund (#530)	688,070
Library Operating Fund (#210)	Library Bond & Interest (#219)	1,544,735
Library Gavin Fund (#211)	Library Operating Fund (#210)	63,351
Library Working Cash Fund (#213)	Library Operating Fund (#210)	1,573,744
Library Employee Appreciation Fund (#215)	Library Operating Fund (#210)	3,000
Stormwater Fund (305)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	179,000
Redevelopment Projects Fund (#310)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	478,075
Industrial Developmnet Fund (#320)	Church Rd./Lake St. Redevelopment (#335)	3,125,000
Rt. 83 Commercial Development Fund (#325)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	73,520
Working Cash Fund (#770)	General Fund (#110)	6,746
Total Interfund Transfers - 2016 Proposed		18,028,251

Interfund Transfers - 2017 Proposed

Interfund Transfer From:	Interfund Transfer To:	Amount
General Fund (#110)	Stormwater (#305)	500,000
General Fund (#110)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	374,900
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	General Fund (#110)	6,034,300
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	543,040
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Municipal Utility Fund (#510)	557,610
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Parking System Fund (#530)	987,320
Library Operating Fund (#210)	Library Bond & Interest (#219)	1,600,875
Library Employee Appreciation Fund (#215)	Library Operating Fund (#210)	3,000
Stormwater Fund (305)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	1,203,750
Redevelopment Projects Fund (#310)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	481,995
Industrial Developmnet Fund (#320)	Church Rd./Lake St. Redevelopment (#335)	458,541
Rt. 83 Commercial Development Fund (#325)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	71,365
Working Cash Fund (#770)	General Fund (#110)	4,000
Total Interfund Transfers - 2017 Proposed		12,820,696

City Of Elmhurst
Detail Information of Interfund Transfers
2017 Proposed Budget

Interfund Transfers - 2018 Proposed
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Interfund Transfer From:	Interfund Transfer To:	Amount
General Fund (#110)	Stormwater (#305)	500,000
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	General Fund (#110)	6,500,550
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	1,296,520
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Municipal Utility Fund (#510)	551,820
Capital Improvement Fund (#111)	Parking System Fund (#530)	989,110
Library Operating Fund (#210)	Library Bond & Interest (#219)	1,600,835
Library Employee Appreciation Fund (#215)	Library Operating Fund (#210)	3,000
Stormwater Fund (305)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	1,377,075
Redevelopment Projects Fund (#310)	Debt Service - G.O. Bonds (#405)	485,525
Working Cash Fund (#770)	General Fund (#110)	4,000
Total Interfund Transfers - 2018 Proposed		13,308,435

City Of Elmhurst
Detail Information of Federal, State and Other Grants
2017 Proposed Budget

	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Budget	2016 Estimated	2017 Proposed	2018 Proposed
General Fund						
<u>Federal Grants</u>						
Public Safety Equipment/Misc.	39,272	17,516	80,000	80,000	70,000	70,000
Propane Fueling					80,000	
Roadway Improvements	-	-	1,218,500	1,011,500	1,140,000	1,464,650
Sidewalk Improvements					520,700	
Metra Station Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	640,000
FEMA	8,809	16,635	215,900	215,900	15,000	15,000
Total Federal Grants	48,081	34,151	1,514,400	1,307,400	1,825,700	2,189,650
<u>State Grants</u>						
Museum - Illinois First/Other	146,109	136,891	-	-	-	-
Roadway Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Public Safety	19,085	17,599	15,000	23,150	15,000	15,000
Total State Grants	165,194	154,490	15,000	23,150	15,000	15,000
<u>Other Miscellaneous Grants</u>						
Other Public Safety	-	21,982	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
Misc. Museum/Other	2,750	-	-	-	-	-
	2,750	21,982	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
Total - General Fund	216,025	210,623	1,534,400	1,340,550	1,845,700	2,209,650
<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u>						
IL Capital Bill - Misc.	-	-	500,000		500,000	-
<u>Elmhurst Public Library Fund</u>						
IL - Secretary of State/Other	59,151	54,608	55,000	55,000	43,000	30,000
<u>Motor Fuel Tax Fund</u>						
IL Capital Bill (Recorded in Taxes)	376,058	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Redevelopment Fund (TIF I)</u>						
Other Public Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>North York Redevelopment (TIF IV)</u>						
Other Public Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Municipal Utility Fund</u>						
WWTP Improvements	-	-	-	813,000	-	-
<u>Parking Deck Construction</u>						
IL Dept. of Commerce	-	82,100	-	-	-	-

City of Elmhurst
Allocation of Interdepartmental Charges
FY 2017 Budget

Central Equipment Maintenance		Revised Allocation	Estimated 2016	Proposed 2017	Proposed 2018
110-6047-512			1,865,380	2,224,880	2,054,360
Allocation					
110-4020-422-95-03	Fire	12.6%	233,780	279,070	257,590
110-4022-423-95-03	ESDA	0.5%	9,280	11,070	10,220
110-5030-421-95-03	Police	22.7%	421,170	502,790	464,070
110-6040-431-95-03	P.W. Admin.	5.0%	92,770	110,740	102,220
110-6041-432-95-03	Streets	26.3%	487,960	582,510	537,670
110-6042-433-95-03	Snow	Snow	10,000	10,000	10,000
110-6043-434-95-03	Forestry	11.8%	218,930	261,360	241,230
110-6044-435-95-03	Electrical	5.0%	92,770	110,740	102,220
510-6052-501-95-03	Water Dist.	8.1%	150,290	179,410	165,590
510-6056-502-95-03	Mnt. San. Sew.	3.0%	55,660	66,450	61,330
510-6057-502-95-03	WWTP	4.1%	76,070	90,810	83,820
530-0088-503-95-03	Parking	0.9%	16,700	19,930	18,400
110-0000-381-03-00		100.0%	1,865,380	2,224,880	2,054,360

Central Equipment Maintenance (110-6047-512) services/expenditures are allocated as Interdepartmental Charges to user departments/divisions. Allocations were revised in FY 2012/13 and are based on an average of three years (2010 - 2012) of vehicle repair and maintenance expenditures with minor adjustments for administrative vehicles.

Information Technology (IT)		Revised Allocation	Estimated 2016	Proposed 2017	Proposed 2018
110-2008-413			2,275,500	1,479,910	1,708,860
Allocation					
110-1001-411-95-01	Administration	4.0%	91,020	59,200	68,350
110-2006-413-95-01	Finance	7.0%	159,290	103,590	119,620
110-2007-413-95-01	Human Res.	3.0%	68,270	44,400	51,270
110-3015-414-95-01	Plng./Zoning	2.0%	45,510	29,600	34,180
110-4020-422-95-01	Fire	12.0%	273,060	177,590	205,060
110-4025-424-95-01	Building	3.0%	68,270	44,400	51,270
110-5030-421-95-01	Police	26.0%	591,590	384,760	444,320
110-6040-431-95-01	P.W. Admin.	5.0%	113,780	74,000	85,440
110-6045-441-95-01	Rubbish	5.0%	113,780	74,000	85,440
110-7060-451-95-01	Museum	6.0%	136,530	88,790	102,530
510-6050-501-95-01	Water Admin.	11.0%	250,310	162,790	187,970
510-6055-502-95-01	WW Admin.	11.0%	250,310	162,790	187,970
530-0088-503-95-01	Parking	5.0%	113,780	74,000	85,440
110-0000-381-01-00		100.0%	2,275,500	1,479,910	1,708,860

Information Technology (110-2008-413) services/expenditures are allocated as Interdepartmental Charges to user departments/divisions. Allocations were revised in FY 2012/13 and are based on the number of computers assigned to that area with minor adjustments for administrative computers.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT IMPACT ON FY 2017 OPERATING BUDGET

Most capital improvement projects identified in the City's Capital Expenditure Budget (CEB) Five Year projection are routine in nature and are not projected to have an impact on City operations, financially or otherwise. With certain infrastructure projects there may be some expectation of reduced maintenance costs, however it is assumed that the maintenance needs of other infrastructure will effectively replace the needs of the replaced and improved infrastructure so no decrease in maintenance is budgeted. Eight projects that are not routine in nature will affect operations, although the financial impact is expected to be minimal for most. These projects are the following:

Public Works Garage – Phase II Construction (to be completed by 12/31/16)

Plans for the entire PW garage facility and property have not been finalized at this time. However, phased improvements have been identified and in 2016, the two residential properties south of the current facility were rezoned to I1 to allow for expansion. A new salt storage structure was constructed and high speed garage doors for the current facility were installed. These projects will not significantly impact the operating budget but will save money during winter operations by reducing facility heating costs and allowing the strategic purchase of salt to avoid price increases during periods of high salt demand. There will be minor future maintenance costs as this building has lighting and power ventilation along with routine building and roof maintenance.

Stormwater Improvement Projects

Two of these projects are completed, Webster Avenue Detention and the Walnut/Myrtle/Evergreen Stormwater Improvement Project. There are currently five additional projects that are in various stages of construction with one in design. Maintenance costs will increase for landscape maintenance and with pump and SCADA maintenance and minor increases in energy costs.

Water Meter Replacement Project

The CEB includes the city-wide replacement of water meters. The two year replacement program will be performed by contracted personnel. It is anticipated that the increase in costs to complete this project will be offset by additional revenue collections and less maintenance costs associated with the older meters.

SW Elmhurst Wet Weather Control Facility

This project is completed. There will be increase maintenance costs with the larger pump station and storage tank, and with additional pumps. There will also be increases with electricity.

New Sidewalk Program

The CEB includes funds for the installation of new sidewalks where they do not currently exist. These potential projects will result in additional infrastructure requiring regular maintenance, but the impact on the operating budget is expected to be minimal.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT IMPACT ON FY 2017 OPERATING BUDGET (CONTINUED)

CBD Streetscape Improvements

Streetscape improvements in the Central Business District (CBD) include paver blocks, street trees, ornamental lighting, benches and waste receptacles. The addition of these improvements to the CBD creates a need for ongoing maintenance including cleaning, collecting waste from the receptacles and maintaining the trees. The operating impact of improvements to date has been absorbed by existing operations which is expected to continue.

Addison Parking Deck

Construction of a new parking deck on Addison Avenue is expected to be completed at the end of 2015. The new deck will provide additional shopper parking as well as new employee permit and daily parking spaces. It is anticipated that this project will not have a significant impact on the operating budget; however, routine custodial maintenance is being evaluated to determine if additional staff is required to assist in general maintenance and cleaning of the City's four parking decks. Also, routine maintenance on each of the City's parking decks is performed every four to five years at a cost of approximately \$150,000.

Atrium Grinder

The Installation of a new in line grinder will be used to reduce the amount of solids entering the atrium sanity sewer. This project is expected to reduce annual operating costs.

Police Station Video Surveillance Cameras

The CEB includes funds for the installation of video surveillance cameras inside the lock up area and on the exterior of the police station. These video surveillance cameras will enhance the safety and security of arrestees, police employees, and police station visitors. This project is expected to reduce the police department's potential liability in relation to arrestee care and monitoring. This project is not expected to impact the operating budget.

Police Station Training Room Remodel

The CEB includes funds to replace aged and deteriorated furniture and appliances in the police station training room area. Over three decades this room has hosted police training classes, citizen community groups, and meetings. Once renovated, this room will better serve its many users and is not expected to impact the operating budget.

Police Station Administration Office

The police station administration office area is 26 years old and is not ADA compliant. The CEB includes funds to replace the deteriorated carpet and administrative assistant's office area furniture. Once updated, this room will better serve its users and be ADA compliant. This project is not expected to impact the operating budget.

FUND DESCRIPTIONS

GENERAL FUNDS

GENERAL FUND (#110)

The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources traditionally associated with governments which are not required to be accounted for in another fund. Expenditures include public safety, public works, community development, health and welfare, cultural and administrative functions. Revenues include property tax, municipal 1% sales tax, home rule sales tax (50% of total as of July 1, 2016), electric and gas utility taxes, telecommunications tax (75% of total), state income tax (20% of total), interest income, and a variety of fee based revenue sources.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND (#111)

The Capital Improvement Fund is used to account for resources designated for major capital expenditures that are necessary to maintain or develop the physical assets of the City. Resources include the home rule sales tax (25% of total as of July 1, 2016), state income tax (80% of total), telecommunications tax (25% of total), rental income, and interest income.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

LIBRARY FUND (#210)

The Library Fund is used to account for the resources necessary to provide the educational, cultural, and recreational activities of the Elmhurst Public Library. Property Tax is the major source of revenue for this Component Unit of Government.

Additional funds utilized by the Library for specific purposes include the following: Gavin Fund (#211); Capital Replacement Fund (#212); Working Cash Fund (#213); Library Employee Appreciation Fund (#215); and Bond & Interest G.O. Bonds Fund (#219).

MOTOR FUEL TAX FUND (#250)

The Motor Fuel Tax (MFT) Fund is used to account for street maintenance and improvement projects financed by the City's share of state gasoline taxes. All projects require the advance approval of the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT). The proposed budget reflects the City's practice of allocating salaries, wages and benefits (allowable by IDOT) to MFT allocations.

The MFT Fund has also been used to account for the five annual installment payments of approximately \$188,000 from the Illinois Capital Bill Grant (first installment received in FY 2011) and one additional payment received in FY 2014. Starting in FY 2012, costs associated with snow and ice removal, including the purchase of salt, were also allocated to MFT due to the additional grant funds.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

MUNICIPAL UTILITY FUND (#510)

The Municipal Utility Fund (MUF) is used to account for the provision of water distribution and wastewater treatment to the residents of the City. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, including administration, operations, maintenance, capital improvements, financing, and billing and collection. Charge for services (usage) is the major source of revenue to fund the water distribution and wastewater treatment activities of the City.

FUND DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

PARKING SYSTEM REVENUE FUND (#530)

The Parking System Revenue Fund is used to account for the provision of parking in the City. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, including administration, operations, maintenance, capital improvements, enforcement, and billing and collection. Revenue sources include charges for service (parking fees), fines and penalties, and interest income.

Capital outlay for parking improvements in FY 2016 anticipates the final construction expenses for the new Addison Avenue Parking Deck in the Central Business District. Capital expenses for the new parking deck will be funded by the Series 2013, Series 2014 and Series 2015 General Obligation (G.O.) Bond proceeds. Capital Improvement Fund revenues will pay the debt service obligations of the 2013, 2014 and 2015 Bond Series.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FUND -TIF I (#310)

The Redevelopment Projects Fund (TIF I) is used to account for the tax increment revenues used for the redevelopment of the City's downtown tax increment financing district. Revenue sources include property tax increment revenues and interest income. Capital outlay for land acquisition, streetscape improvements, parking improvements, facade renovations and other public improvements are the primary expenditures of the fund.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND -TIF II (#320)

The Industrial Development Fund (TIF II) is used to account for the tax increment revenues used for the development of the City's Lake Street tax increment financing district. Line of credit drawdowns (borrowings) were used to purchase approximately seven acres of land, where the individual parcels purchased could not be developed individually. Revenue generated from the sale of property and the property tax increment created from the development was used to repay the line of credit debt (the public benefit portion of Special Assessment #556 was paid off in FY 2005/06).

TIF II is scheduled to terminate at the end of FY 2017. A portion of the redevelopment project area was released in FY 2016 and included in the new Church Road/Lake Street TIF District (TIF V). Funds in TIF II will be transferred to the Church Road/Lake Street Redevelopment Fund in FY 2016 and FY 2017.

RT. 83 COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND - TIF III (#325)

The Rt. 83 Commercial Development Fund (TIF III) is used to account for the tax increment revenues used for the development of the City's Rt. 83 tax increment financing district. Future expenditures include debt service payments, administrative fees, and capital outlay for other public improvements. Proceeds from the 1998 general obligation bond issue and property tax increment revenues have funded the development of the Rt. 83 TIF district.

FUND DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

NORTH YORK STREET DEVELOPMENT FUND - TIF IV (#330)

The North York Street Development Fund (TIF IV) is used to account for the tax increment revenues used for the development of the City's North York Street tax increment financing district. Expenditures include economic development incentives, administrative fees, the purchase of property within the TIF district and other public improvements. Proceeds from the City's line of credit will fund development expenditures prior to the receipt of property tax increment. Projected fund deficits will be financed through future receipts of incremental taxes.

CHURCH ROAD/LAKE STREET REDEVELOPMENT FUND - TIF V (#335)

The Church Road/Lake Street Redevelopment Fund (TIF V) is used to account for the tax increment revenues used for the redevelopment of the City's Church Road/Lake Street tax increment financing district. Expenditures include economic development incentives, administrative fees, and interest expense. Funds from the City's Industrial Development Fund (TIF II) will be transferred to the Church Road/Lake Street Redevelopment Fund (TIF V) in FYs 2016 and 2017. Proceeds from a proposed G.O. Bond will also fund development expenditures prior to the receipt of property tax increment. Projected fund deficits will be financed through future receipts of incremental taxes.

STORMWATER FUND (#305)

The Stormwater Fund is used to account for the proceeds of fees paid in lieu of meeting stormwater detention requirements for new public and private infrastructure improvements, home rule sales tax (25% of total as of July 1, 2016), General Obligation Bond proceeds and to account for transfers from the Capital Improvement Fund. Capital outlay for stormwater related improvements (including above ground storage at park and school district sites) are the primary expenditures of the fund. Expenditures for the comprehensive stormwater (flood control) plan and the acquisition of property have also been allocated to this fund.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

DEBT SERVICE G.O. BONDS FUND (#405)

The Debt Service General Obligation (G. O.) Bonds Fund is used to accumulate monies for repayment of debt for the Corporate Purpose Projects General Obligation Bonds allocated to Governmental Funds (2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2009A, 2012, 2013, 2014A, 2014B and 2015B). Debt service is financed from General Fund revenues (#110), Capital Improvement Fund revenues (#111), Redevelopment Project Fund revenues (#310) and Rt. 83 Commercial Development Fund revenues (#325).

Note: The Elmhurst Public Library, a Component Unit, finances the debt service for a portion of the 2004, 2005, 2013 and 2014A G. O. Bonds (Fund #219).

BOND & INTEREST 2006 REVENUE REFUNDING BOND FUND (#416)

The 1998 Revenue Bonds were refunded in 2006. The Bond & Interest 2006 Revenue Refunding Bond Fund is used to account for the 2006 Revenue Refunding Bond proceeds of \$17,860,000, issuance costs, debt service for this borrowing and interest income. Net bond proceeds from the original 1998 Revenue Bonds were loaned to the developer of the Rt. 83 commercial center development in November, 2000. Debt service is financed by the developer through tenant lease payments.

FUND DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

TRUST & AGENCY FUNDS

POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS' PENSION FUNDS (#750 and #760)

The Police and Firefighters' Pension Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources to be used for retirement annuity payments at appropriate amounts and times in the future. These funds do not account for certain administrative costs of their system, which are borne by the General Fund. Resources are contributed by employees at rates fixed by law and by the City at amounts determined by an annual actuarial study.

GLOS MAUSOLEUM FUND (#720)

The Glos Mausoleum Fund is used to account for the monies donated to the City for the upkeep and maintenance of the Glos Mausoleum.

WORKING CASH FUND (#770)

The Working Cash Fund is used to account for temporary loans made by the Working Cash Fund to other funds when the City deems it necessary. Miscellaneous one time revenues and interest income are the primary sources of revenues for this fund. The Working Cash Fund Policy states that the minimum fund balance in the Working Cash Fund will be \$800,000 and the maximum balance will be \$1,000,000. Funds in excess of the maximum fund balance will be transferred to the General Fund.

During fiscal years 2008/09 and 2009/10, \$950,000 was transferred from the Working Cash Fund to the General Fund to alleviate the financial stress of the General Fund. Starting in FY 2011, five annual payments of \$190,500 (plus interest) were transferred from the General Fund to the Working Cash Fund to repay the loan. The final payment was made in FY 2014.

Glossary

A

Abatement: A partial or complete cancellation of a tax levy imposed by the City.

Accrual Basis: A basis of accounting utilized by proprietary fund types and pension trust funds where revenues and additions are recorded when earned versus received and expenses and deductions are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred versus paid.

Accrued Expenses: Expenses incurred but not due until a later date.

Annexation: The incorporation of land into an existing City with a resulting change in the boundaries of that City.

Appropriation: A specific amount of money authorized by the City Council to make expenditures and incur obligations for specific purposes, frequently used interchangeably with expenditures. An appropriation is limited as to amount and time.

Assessed Value: A valuation set upon real estate or other property by the Township Property Appraiser as a basis for levying taxes.

Audit: A systematic collection of sufficient, competent evidential matter needed to attest to the fairness of the presentation of the City's financial statements. The audit tests the City's account system to determine whether the internal accounting controls are both available and being used.

Available Fund Balance: That portion of fund balance collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

B

Balance Sheet: That portion of the City's financial statement that discloses the assets, liabilities, reserves and balances of a specific governmental fund as of a specific date.

Balanced Budget: The characterization of the status of a fund whose budgeted expenditures do not exceed the total of its budgeted revenues and unreserved, undesignated fund balance at the beginning of the year.

Basis of Accounting: A term used when revenues, expenditures, expenses, transfers, assets and liabilities are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Specifically, it relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the nature of the measurement, on the cash, modified accrual or the accrual method.

Basis of budgeting: A method used to determine the recognition of Revenues and Expenditures for the budgetary process.

Benchmarking: Comparing one's own performance to that of their past performance or to that of comparable communities.

Glossary

Bond: A written promise to pay a specified sum of money, called face value or principal, at a specified date in the future, called maturity date, together with periodic interest at a specified rate.

Bond Rating: An assessment of the likelihood that a bond issuer will pay the interest on its debt on time. Bond ratings are assigned by independent agencies, such as Moody's Investors Service. Ratings range from Aaa (highest) to D (in default). Bonds rated below B are not investment grade and are called high-yield or junk bonds. Since the likelihood of default is greater on such bonds, issuers are forced to pay higher interest rates to attract investors. Standard & Poor's has given the City's general obligation bonds an AAA rating – considered the highest quality grade bonds with extremely strong capacity to meet the City's financial commitments.

Bond Refinancing: The payoff and re-issuance of bonds, to obtain better interest rates and or bond conditions.

Bonded Debt: The outstanding principal portion of bonds.

Bonding: The act of borrowing money to be repaid, including interest, at specified dates.

Budget: A financial plan of operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing those expenditures. Used without any modifier, the term usually indicates a financial plan for a single fiscal year.

Budget Calendar: The schedule of key dates or milestones, which the City departments follow in the preparation, adoption and administration of the budget.

Budget Document: Instrument used by the budget-making authority to present a comprehensive financial plan of operations to the City Council.

Budgetary Control: The control or management of a governmental unit or enterprise in accordance with an approved budget for the purpose of keeping expenditures within the limitations of authorized appropriations and available revenues.

Business-type activities: One of two classes of activities reported in government-wide financial statements. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. These activities are usually reported in enterprise funds.

C

Capital Expenditure Budget (CEB): A Capital Expenditure Budget is a five-year plan used to identify needed capital improvements and to coordinate the financing and timing of those improvements.

Capital Improvement Fund (CIF): A fund established in order to account for the financial resources and costs for major capital expenditures that are necessary to maintain or develop the physical assets of the City.

Capital Outlay: Items identified as those expenditures of \$15,000 or more that result in the acquisition or construction of fixed assets intended to be held or used for a period of three years or more.

Glossary

Capital Project Fund: A fund established in order to account for the financial resources and costs associated with the construction of major capital facilities or other major capital improvements other than those financed by Proprietary Fund types.

Cash basis of accounting: Basis of accounting that recognizes transactions or events when related cash amounts are received or disbursed.

Cash Management: A reference to the activities of forecasting inflows and outflows of cash, mobilizing cash to improve its availability for investment, and investing temporary cash balances in order to achieve the highest interest and return available while minimizing risk to principal.

Census: An official population count of all or part of a municipality by the federal government. An official census count determines the amount of revenues that the City receives from the State for certain major revenue sources.

Charges for Service: User charges for services provided by the City to those specifically benefiting from those services.

Client: An information technology term used to describe a personal computer or similar device that processes and/or receives information.

Collector Street: A term used to define a roadway in the City of Elmhurst, which provides for traffic movements between local and major streets in a transportation network.

Commodities: Items which, after use, are consumed or show material change in, or an appreciable impairment, of their physical condition, and which are generally of limited value and characterized by rapid depreciation. Examples include office supplies, maintenance supplies, gasoline, etc.

Component Unit: A component unit is a legally separate organization that a primary government must include as part of its financial reporting entity for fair presentation in conformity with GAAP. The Elmhurst Public Library is a component unit of the City of Elmhurst because the Elmhurst City Council appoints the Library's Board of Trustees, approves the Library's tax levy and budget, and is ultimately responsible for any debt issued for the Library.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR): A governmental unit's official annual report prepared and published as a matter of public record, according to governmental accounting standards.

Comprehensive Plan: An official public document adopted by the local government as a policy guide to decisions about the physical development of the community. It is a general long range physical plan.

Contingency: The appropriation of reserve funds for future allocation in the event specific budget allotments have expired and additional funds are needed.

Contractual Services: Expenditures for services which are obtained by an express or implied contract.

Corporate Property Tax: The Corporate Property Tax is the tax levied by the City on

Glossary

all property in the City that is subject to property taxation which is used or designated for general use, employee pensions, ambulance services and fire protection services.

D

DUCOMM: DuPage Public Safety Communications. An organization providing regional police and fire dispatch services to many municipalities in the DuPage County area. The City of Elmhurst is a member of DuComm and pays its share of annual fees to the organization, which are located in both the police and fire department budgets.

Debt: A financial obligation from the borrowing of money.

Debt Ratio: Ratios that provide a measure of assessing debt load and ability to repay debt, which play a part in the determination of credit ratings. They are used to evaluate the City's debt position over time and against its own standards and policies.

Debt Service: The payment of principal and interest on borrowed funds.

Debt Service Funds: Used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Deficit: Most commonly used to describe an excess of expenditures over revenues for a fiscal year. However, deficits are often planned for due to the use of accumulated monies for capital or other projects. In addition, municipalities often have accumulated cash balances which they intend to use to fund expenditures for a given fiscal year.

Department: An organizational unit responsible for carrying out a major governmental function, such as Police or Public Works.

Depreciation: The decrease in value of physical assets due to use and passage of time.

Designated Unreserved Fund Balance: For Governmental fund types it is the portion of fund balance that is spendable or available for appropriations, but which has been earmarked by the City Council for some specific purpose.

Distinguished Budget Presentation Award: A voluntary program administered by the Government Finance Officers Association to encourage governments to publish well-organized and easily readable budget documents and to provide peer recognition and technical assistance to the fiscal officers preparing them.

Draft Budget: The preliminary budget document distributed to the City Council and available for inspection by the public which includes all of the budgets proposed by each Department along with any additional major capital projects or other major changes in operating levels approved by the City Manager.

E

Glossary

Elasticity: Increasing or diminishing readily in response to a changing stimulus. Sales taxes are very elastic because the amount of taxes collected increases with sales and decreases when sales are low. The stimulus is the economy, which has a direct effect on the purchasing power of citizens, which translates into sales tax revenues.

Eminent Domain: The power of a government to acquire private property for public purposes. It is used to obtain real property that cannot be purchased from owners in a voluntary transaction. When the power of eminent domain is exercised, owners normally are compensated by the government in an amount determined by the courts.

Employee Benefits: The City's portion of costs associated with employee retirement and insurance benefits and the City's tuition reimbursement program.

Encumbrance: The commitment of appropriated funds to purchase an item or service. To encumber funds means to set aside or commit funds for a future expenditure.

Enterprise Fund: Used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the costs of providing goods or services are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

E-Pay: An acronym used to describe the City's internet payment system where residents may pay their water/sewer bills or parking tickets by credit or debit card.

Equalized Assessed Value (EAV): The value of property resulting from the multiplication of the assessed value by an equalization factor to make all property in Illinois equal to one-third of its market value.

ESDA: Emergency Services & Disaster Agency

Expenditures: Payment by the City for goods or services that the City has received or will receive in the future.

Expenses: Charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, resulting from the delivery of goods or services.

F

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Monies paid to the federal government to fund for future social security benefits as may be defined by the government in future years.

Façade: The front, visible part, or most conspicuous component of a building. Elmhurst has implemented a facade improvement program for its downtown businesses, in an effort to revitalize the area.

Glossary

FICA (Federal Insurance Contributions Act): Monies paid to the federal government for future social security benefits as may be defined by the federal government.

Fiduciary Funds: Funds that are used when a government holds or manages financial resources in an agent or fiduciary capacity.

Fiscal Policies: The City's policies with respect to revenues, spending, and debt management as these relate to government services, programs and capital investment. Fiscal policy provides an agreed upon set of principles for the planning and programming of government budgets and their funding.

Fiscal Year (FY): Any consecutive twelvemonth period designated as the budget year. The City's budget year begins on January 1 and ends December 31 of the calendar year. On January 1, 2014 the City changed its' fiscal year end to a calendar year from a May 1 – April 30 fiscal year.

Fixed Assets: Assets of a long term character which are intended to continue to be held or used. Examples of fixed assets include items such as land, buildings, machinery, and other equipment.

FOIA: Freedom of Information Act

Forecast: The projection of revenues and expenditures usually for a time period that is greater than one year based on clearly defined assumptions and predictions related to future events and activities.

Franchise Agreement: An agreement between the City and a utility setting forth the terms and conditions under which a utility, such as a cable company, may provide a service to residents. A franchise agreement often provides compensation to the City for the use of the public right-of-way by the utility company.

Franchise Fee: A fee paid by public service businesses for use of City streets and property in providing their services to the citizens of a community.

Full Accrual Basis: The basis of accounting under which transactions are recognized when they occur, regardless of the timing of estimated cash flows.

Fund: Fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, that are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulation, restrictions, or limitations.

Fund Accounting: A governmental accounting system that is organized and operated on a fund basis.

Fund Balance: The fund equity of governmental funds. Changes in fund balances are the result of the difference of revenues to expenditures. Fund balances increase when revenues exceed expenditures and decrease when expenditures exceed revenues. Fund balance is often used to describe the total available financial resources in a governmental fund.

Fund Types: In governmental accounting, all funds are classified into eight fund types: General, Special Revenue, Debt Services, Capital Projects, Special Assessment, Enterprise, Internal Service, and Trust and Agency.

Glossary

G

GASB: Governmental Accounting Standards Board. An independent organization which has ultimate authority over the establishment of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for state and local government. GASB members are appointed by the Financial Accounting Foundation (FAF), however the GASB enjoys complete autonomy from the FAF in all technical and standard-setting activities.

GAAP: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Uniform minimum standards and guidelines for financial accounting and reporting. They govern the form and content of the financial statements of an entity. GAAP encompass the conventions, rules and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practice at a particular time. They include not only broad guidelines of general application, but also detailed practices and procedures. GAAP provide a standard by which to measure financial presentations. The primary authoritative body on the application of GAAP to state and local governments is the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

GFOA: Government Finance Officer's Association. An organization representing municipal finance officers and other individuals and organizations associated with public finance.

GIS: Geographic Information System. A collection of information regarding parcels of land typically organized by property lines.

General Fund: The general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Most services provided by the City including police protection, fire protection, street maintenance and snow plowing, forestry, engineering, administration, and building and code enforcement are accounted for in this fund.

General Obligation (G.O.) Bonds: Bonds that are backed by the "full faith and Credit" of a municipality. The taxing power of local government is pledged in the covenant of one of these bond issues.

Goals: A long-range desirable development attained by objectives designed to implement a strategy.

Government Fund Types: Funds that account for a government's "governmental-type" activities. These funds are the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds and capital projects funds.

GPS: Global Position System

Grant: Contributions of cash or other assets to be used or expended for a specified purpose, activity or facility.

H

Home Rule Municipality: A home rule municipality may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs including, but not limited to, the power to regulate for the protection of public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt, unless preempted by the State of Illinois. A municipality is designated as a home rule municipality if its population reaches 25,000 or if the designation of home rule is approved by voters via a referendum.

Glossary

HTE: The City of Elmhurst's primary computer applications software. Originally, the software was named after Harward Technical Enterprises, which was subsequently purchased by another firm.

I

ICMA/ILCMA: International City/County Management Association and Illinois City/County Management Association. The professional and educational organization for chief appointed managers, administrators, and assistants in cities, towns, counties, and regional entities throughout the world. Since 1914, ICMA has provided technical and management assistance, training, and information resources to its members and the local government community. The management decisions made by ICMA's nearly 8,000 members affect more than 100 million individuals in thousands of communities; from small towns with populations of a few hundred to metropolitan areas serving several millions.

IDDOI: Illinois Department of Insurance. An agency of the State of Illinois responsible for, among other things, ensuring that the City of Elmhurst is complying with all state laws and requirements related to the locally administered Police Officers' Pension Fund and Firefighters Pension Fund.

IDOL: Illinois Department of Labor

IDOR: Illinois Department of Revenue

IDOT: Illinois Department of Transportation.

IEPA: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

IMRF: Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund. State retirement system established for municipal employees other than sworn fire or sworn police personnel.

Income: A term used in proprietary fund type accounting to represent: (1) revenues; or (2) the excess of revenues over expenses.

Infrastructure: The permanent foundation or essential elements of a municipality. Roadways are a component of a local government's infrastructure.

Interest Earnings: The earnings from available funds invested during the year.

Interdepartmental Services: An account used by the City to account for money received by the City's General Fund from other funds for their share of administrative overhead and other applicable expenditures that are accounted for in the General Fund.

Interfund Transfer: A transfer of funds or assets from one fund to another without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment..

Intergovernmental Revenues: Revenues from other governments in the form of grants, entitlement, shared revenues, or payments in lieu of taxes.

Glossary

Internal Service Fund: A fund-type used by state and local governments to account for the financing of goods and services provided by one department to another department, and to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Investment: Securities and real estate held for the production of revenues in the form of interest, dividends, rentals, or lease payments. The term does not include fixed assets used in governmental operations.

Insurance Services Organization (ISO) Rating: A rating which provides a measure of the readiness of the City's fire response for home insurance purposes. The City's ISO Rating is 2.

K

Kelly Day: A term used frequently in the firefighting industry to describe the situation where a firefighter must take an additional day off, usually within a defined period of time such as 27 days, so that the firefighter does not work more regular hours than allowed within that time period.

Kilowatt-Hour: A kilowatt hour is a unit of measure used to describe the amount of electricity used for a defined period of time. State law now requires that the utility tax imposed by the City for electricity be based on the number of kilowatt-hours used instead of the gross charges.

L

Levy: (Verb) To impose taxes, special assessments or service charges for the support of governmental activities, usually based on the assessed value of property. (Noun) The total amount of property taxes imposed by the City for a specific year.

Liability: Debt or other legal obligations arising out of transactions in the past, which must be liquidated, renewed or refunded at some future date.

Line Item: A specific item or group of similar items defined by detail in a unique account in the financial records. Revenue and expenditure justifications are reviewed, anticipated and appropriated at this level.

Liquidity: The amount of cash and easily sold securities a local government has at one time.

Long-Term Debt: Debt with a maturity of more than one year after the date of issuance.

M

MFT (Motor Fuel Tax): The Motor Fuel Tax is a tax on fuel consumption imposed and collected by the State. Distribution of the tax to municipalities is based on the municipality's certified population. Elmhurst's MFT revenue is recorded in a separate fund due to the restrictions on the type of expenditures that Elmhurst may fund with MFT revenues.

Major Fund: A classification given to a fund when the fund's total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses is equal to or greater than 10% of the total Governmental Fund or Enterprise Fund total of that category (whichever category the fund belongs to) and 5% of the total Governmental

Glossary

and Enterprise total combined for that category. The General Fund is always classified as a Major Fund. Funds which do not pass this test are considered a Nonmajor Fund.

Mobile Data Terminals (MDT) - Mobile Data Terminals are terminals that will allow police officers instant access from the squad cars to the National Crime Information Center. This will allow the officer to immediately check on stolen property or check a warrant.

Modified Accrual Accounting: A basis of accounting used by Governmental Fund types in which revenues are recorded when collectable within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, and, expenditures are recognized when the related liability is incurred.

MUF: Municipal Utility Fund.

Municipality: A term used to describe a unit of government in Illinois such as a city, village or town.

N

NPDES (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System): As authorized by the Clean Water Act, the NPDES is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's permit program to control water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into the waters of the United States.

Net Assets: Total assets minus total liabilities.

Net Income: Proprietary fund excess of operating revenues, non-operating revenues, and operating transfers-in over operating expenses, non-operating expenses, and operating transfers-out.

Net Position: Total assets plus deferred outflows minus total liabilities and deferred inflows.

Nonmajor Fund: A classification given to a fund when the fund's total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses is not equal to or greater than 10% of the total Governmental Fund or Enterprise Fund total of that category (whichever category the fund belongs to) *or* is not equal to 5% of the total Governmental and Enterprise total combined for that category. Funds which do pass this test are considered Major Funds.

Non-operating Expenses: Proprietary Fund expenses not directly related to the Fund's primary activity. An example would be interest expense.

Non-operating Revenues: Proprietary Fund revenues incidental to, or not directly related to the Fund's primary activities. An example would be interest income.

O

Operating Budget: A financial plan that presents proposed expenditures for the fiscal year and estimates of revenue to finance them.

Glossary

Operating Expenses: Proprietary fund expenses that are directly related to the fund's primary service activities.

Operating Income: The excess of proprietary fund operating revenues over operating expenses.

Operating Revenues: Proprietary fund revenues that are directly related to the fund's primary service activities. They consist primarily of user charges for services.

Ordinance: A formal legislative enactment by the governing body of a municipality. If it is not in conflict with any higher form of law, such as a state statute, it has the full force and effect of law within the boundaries of the municipality to which it applies. The difference between an ordinance and a resolution is that the latter requires less legal formality and has a lower legal status. Ordinarily the statutes or charter will specify or imply those legislative actions that must be done by ordinance and those that may be by resolution. Revenue-raising measures, such as the imposition of taxes, special assessments, and service charges require ordinances.

P

Part-Time Officers: Part-time employees utilized by the Police Department in a law enforcement-related capacity for special events and other situations as needed.

Pension: Future payments made to an eligible employee after that employee has left employment or retired. Pensions for police officers' and firefighters' are based on the number of years of service working for the City and the employee's rate of pay at the time the employee either left employment or retired.

Per Capita: Per capita is a term used to describe the amount of something for every resident within the City. Per capita calculations for Elmhurst are based on a population of 43,298 upon the results from the 2006 Special Census.

Performance Indicators: Specific quantitative and qualitative measures of work performed as an objective of the department.

Personal Services: Expenditures for salaries and wages paid for services performed by City employees.

Portfolio: A list of investments for a specific fund or group of funds.

Private Sector: Businesses owned and operated by private individuals, as opposed to government-owned operations.

Public Sector: The policies and procedures as conducted by local governments, states and the federal government.

Property Tax: A tax levied on the assessed value of real property. (See also Corporate Property Tax)

Glossary

Proprietary Fund Types: The classification used to account for a city's ongoing organizations and activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector (i.e., enterprise funds). All assets, liabilities, equities, revenues, expenses and transfers relating to the government's business and quasi-business activities are accounted for through proprietary funds.

Public Hearing: An official forum called for the purpose of soliciting input from residents, businesses, and other stakeholders regarding a topic, plan or document. Illinois State law requires municipalities to hold a public hearing on the budget for the coming fiscal year before the budget is approved by the Council.

R

RFP (Request for Proposal): A document used to request specific information from vendors regarding the scope of goods or services they can provide to meet a specific need of the City as well as their proposed cost of providing those goods or services.

Referendum: The submission of a proposed public measure, law or question, which has been submitted by legislature, convention or council, to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

Repairs & Maintenance: All materials or contract expenditures covering repair and upkeep of City buildings, machinery and equipment, systems, and land.

Reserve: An account used to indicate that a portion of fund balance is restricted for a specific purpose. An account used to earmark a portion of fund balance to indicate that it is not appropriate for expenditure. A reserve may also be an account used to earmark a portion of fund equity as legally segregated for a specific future use.

Revenue Bonds: Bonds whose principal and interest are payable exclusively from a revenue source pledged as the payment source before issuance.

Revenues: Funds or monies that the government receives. It includes such items as tax receipts, fees from specific services, receipts from other governments, fines, forfeitures, grants, shared revenues, interest income and nonoperating monies.

S

SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition): Computer controlled system operation and information in regards to the City's water system.

SSA (Special Service Area): An area of property legally designated by the City which provides a means for the City to levy and raise property taxes only from those properties within the area for services that specifically benefit the area subject to taxation.

Sales Taxes: The City receives two types of sales taxes – one from the state and the other from a home-rule sales tax. The state tax rate is 1.0% and the local home rule sales tax rate is 0.75%

Glossary

Special Revenue Funds: Funds used to account for revenues derived from specific taxes or other earmarked revenue sources which, by law, are designated to finance particular functions or activities of government and which therefore can not be diverted to other uses.

Sworn: A term used to describe fire and police personnel who are hired by the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners.

I

TIF (Tax-Increment Financing): A redevelopment tool available for use by municipalities where the cost of capital improvements and development or redevelopment activity for a legally designated area are funded by the future property taxes, and in some instance sales taxes.

TIF (Tax-Increment Financing) District: A special district established to revitalize a deteriorating or underdeveloped area, funded through incremental property taxes.

Tax Base: The total value of all real and personal property in the City as of January 1 of each year, as certified. The tax base represents net value after all exemptions.

Tax Levy: The total amount of money to be raised by property taxes for corporate operating, debt service purposes or special service areas.

Tax Rate: The amount of property tax levied for each \$100 of assessed valuation.

Taxes: Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit. The term does not include charges for services rendered only to those paying such charges, for example sewer service charges.

Transfers: Most typically used to describe the transaction when one fund sends money to another fund, such as the Capital Improvement Fund sending money to the General Fund for certain budgeted expenditures.

Trust and Agency Funds: Funds used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and/or other funds.

U

Unreserved Fund Balance: For governmental funds, it is the portion of fund balance that is spendable or available for appropriation.

Unrestricted Net Assets: That portion of net assets that is neither restricted nor invested in capital assets (net of related debt). Unrestricted net assets are typically used as the "fund balance" equivalent for Proprietary Funds.

User Fees: The payment of a fee for the direct receipt of a public service by the party who benefits from the service.

Glossary

W

Web Page: An internet site that provides information and services and a means of communicating. The City's web site (www.elmhurst.org) provides a significant amount of information and services that residents can access 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

WIFI: Wireless Fidelity. The underlying technology of wireless computing and telecommunications devices.

Working Capital: This term generally refers to current assets minus current liabilities.

WWTP: Wastewater Treatment Plant.

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