

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 services; construction and maintenance of highways, streets, and infrastructure; code enforcement; planning and zoning; and the parking system.

The City of Elmhurst's economic outlook is bright. 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 2008 population of 43,298. 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 2000 census figures indicate that over three quarters (87%) of the City's work force are employed in either professional, managerial, sales, or technical positions. 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 7.6% and a national average of 7.2% (see following page for additional demographic and economic information). During FY 2008, new commercial and multi-family development, along with upgrading and remodeling of Elmhurst residences, led to a 11.0% increase in the City's net assessed valuation. In the last five years, the net assessed valuation has increased 46.8% to today's figure of \$2,254,308.663. Although significant infrastructure improvements have been completed recently, general obligation debt remains a modest 2.3% of assessed valuation. The City's property tax base reflects these increases in assessed values. According to the U.S. Census, median value of owner-occupied, non-condominium units in the City was \$135,600 in 1990 and \$211,100 in 2000 reflecting a 56% increase. The City's 2000 median value of \$211,100 compares favorable to \$195,000 for DuPage County and \$130,800 for the State.

Always strong in retail sales, Elmhurst ranked fifth in DuPage County and twenty-eighth in the State for Retailers' and Service Occupation Tax collections. In fiscal 2007-2008, Elmhurst received \$13,001,099 from local sales tax revenues, inclusive of the 1/4% home rule sales tax that was effective September 1, 1991.

CITY OF ELMHURST, ILLINOIS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Population		Personal Income	Per Capita Income	Median Age		Education Level in Years of Formal Schooling	(1) School Enrollment	(2) (3) Unemployment Percentage
1999	42,680	(4)	\$ 1,087,785,160	\$ 25,487 *	35.5	*	13.0	6,761	2.5
2000	42,680	(4)	1,109,680,000	26,000 *	35.5	*	13.0	6,793	2.2
2001	42,762	(5)	1,134,176,526	26,523 *	38.7	(5)	13.0	6,821	2.0
2002	42,762	(5)	1,369,025,430	32,015 (5)	38.7	(5)	13.0 (5)	7,091	4.4
2003	42,762	(5)	1,369,025,430	32,015 (5)	38.7	(5)	13.0 (5)	7,283	4.1
2004	42,762	(5)	1,369,025,430	32,015 (5)	38.7	(5)	13.0 (5)	7,398	4.2
2005	42,762	(5)	1,369,025,430	32,015 (5)	38.7	(5)	13.0 (5)	7,466	4.5
2006	42,762	(5)	1,369,025,430	32,015 (5)	38.7	(5)	13.0 (5)	7,643	3.5
2007	43,298	(6)	1,386,185,470	32,015 (5)	38.7	(5)	13.0 (5)	7,726	3.1
2008	43,298	(6)	1,386,185,470	32,015 (5)	38.7	(5)	13.0 (5)	7,823	3.5

* Estimated

Data Sources

- (1) District 205
- (2) Department of Employment Security
- (3) Not adjusted for seasonal employment
- (4) U.S. Census Bureau - 1996 Special Census
- (5) U.S. Census Bureau - 2000 Census
- (6) U.S. Census Bureau - 2006 Special Census

CITY OF ELMHURST, ILLINOIS

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

Employer	2008			1999		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Elmhurst Memorial Hospital	3,007	1	11.88%	2,400	1	10.67%
Household Finance Corporation	1,415	2	5.59%			
Elmhurst Community School District 205	1,098	3	4.34%	850	2	3.78%
McMaster-Carr Supply Co.	850	4	3.36%	650	3	2.89%
City of Elmhurst	533	5	2.11%			
Patten Industries Inc	500	6	1.97%	375	6	1.67%
Elmhurst College	475	7	1.88%	500	4	2.22%
Hassett Air Express	300	8	1.18%	300	7	1.33%
Superior Air Ground Ambulance	247	9	0.98%			
S & S Automotive Inc.	211	10	0.83%	300	8	1.33%
Keebler Company	-		-	500	5	2.22%
Northwestern Golf Company	-		-	275	9	1.22%
Superior Sound Inc.	-		-	250	10	1.11%
TOTAL	8,636		34.12%	6,400		28.44%

Data Source

1999 Illinois Manufacturers Directory, 1999 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	(1) Property Value				(2) Commercial Construction	(2) Residential Construction	
	Commercial	Residential	Total	Exemptions	Value	Number of Units	Value
1999	\$ 217,254,472	\$ 804,392,458	\$ 1,021,646,930	\$ 57,428,550	\$ 39,434,180	636	\$ 37,846,985
2000	226,297,549	844,116,842	1,070,414,391	58,157,194	34,942,875	602	38,078,951
2001	247,895,633	890,559,568	1,138,455,201	58,962,926	26,250,425	705	51,480,523
2002	262,426,671	966,872,194	1,229,298,865	60,281,569	5,590,090	778	66,025,576
2003	274,411,107	1,075,611,465	1,350,022,572	63,448,608	41,874,670	1,159	59,944,312
2004	272,430,678	1,263,361,158	1,535,791,836	73,123,289	30,708,900	436	97,326,408
2005	284,566,003	1,415,359,551	1,699,925,554	102,397,479	41,565,350	397	102,632,385
2006	299,730,074	1,539,262,953	1,838,993,027	104,193,745	36,260,284	1,198	85,104,292
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

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	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Public Safety										
Police										
Physical arrests	1,164	654	1,517	1,636	1,511	1,509	1,687	1,665	1,632	1,649
Parking violations	14,713	13,018	9,526	6,878	10,989	11,211	14,060	12,425	13,794	11,368
Traffic violations	12,066	11,682	13,776	13,605	13,985	13,072	14,789	15,957	13,457	11,705
Fire										
Emergency responses	6,525	5,595	5,821	5,678	5,619	5,628	5,098	5,138	4,959	4,759
Fires Extinguished	136	115	156	129	142	130	143	136	116	150
I.S.O. rating	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public Works										
Street resurfacing (miles)	5.0	5.5	7.5	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.4	7.7	5.6	8.8
Pothole repairs	16,305	15,000	18,200	15,464	17,000	8,000	3,762	17,000	13,000	30,000
Water										
Number of water services	14,211	14,193	14,093	14,085	14,048	14,131	14,164	12,713	12,690	14,250
Water main breaks	74	85	145	100	112	119	68	103	107	67
Average daily consumption	87	86	94	87	89	92	90	96	96	103
Peak monthly demand	159	179	199	149	155	159	163	161	139	172
Wastewater										
Average daily treatment (mgd)	8.00	8.00	7.77	6.91	7.50	7.35	7.63	8.29	7.59	8.50
Average daily stormwater pumping (mgd)	556.0	556.0	555.9	555.9	555.9	555.9	555.9	555.9	555.9	555.9
Culture										
Museum visits	14,646	9,403	10,112	10,924	9,976	9,463	9,362	7,773	6,919	7,136
Public Library										
Number of volumes	287,727	273,722	266,237	256,350	243,235	235,641	257,151	251,049	246,069	242,338
Number of electronic media	53,779	41,482	36,834	34,047	30,152	27,752	28,418	26,628	-	-
Number of borrowers	30,462	32,204	31,200	31,200	27,296	27,242	28,268	38,360	35,966	33,808
Total circulation	1,354,679	1,281,015	1,171,046	1,124,000	985,230	947,774	910,442	842,410	794,777	841,278

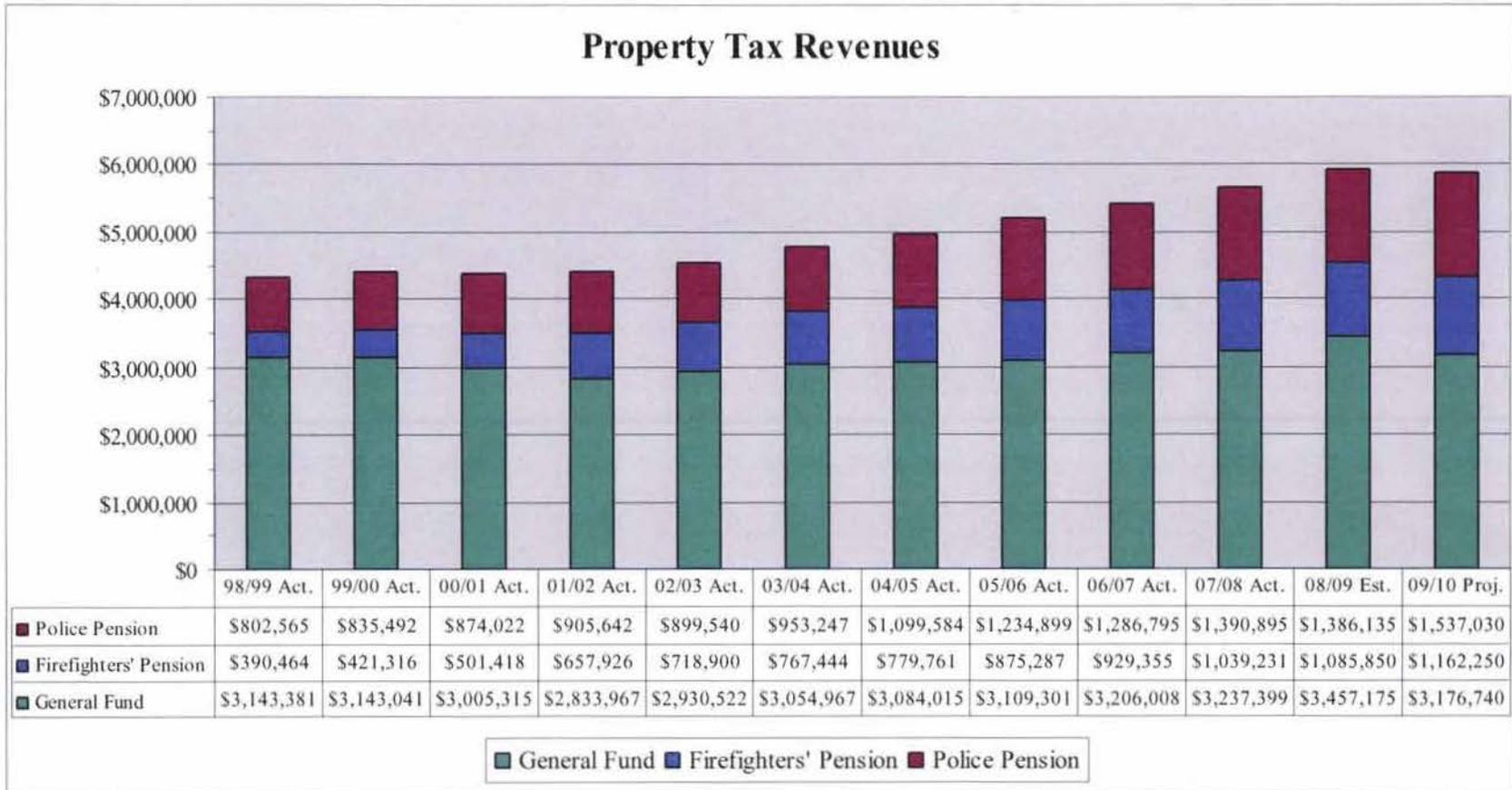
Data Source

Various City departments

GENERAL FUND & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

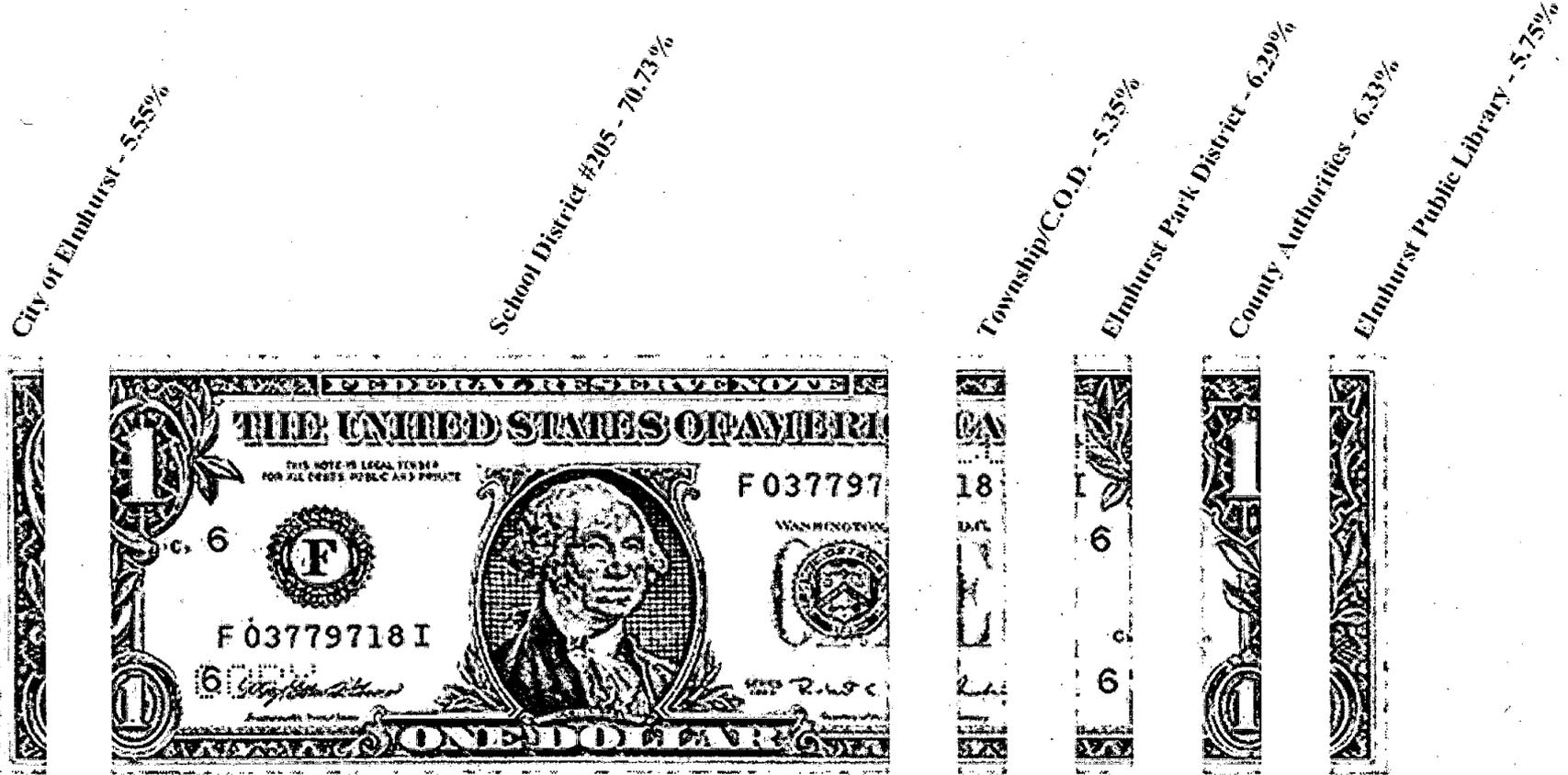
PROPERTY TAXES – The City annually levies a property tax on the assessed valuation of each property. The City levy for corporate purposes (General Fund) includes amounts for fire protection, ambulance services and IMRF. The City also levies amounts for the employer contributions to the Police Officers’ 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. Property taxes levied for the debt service payments of the City’s General Obligation Bonds have consistently been abated by the City. Recently, the City Council approved a zero percent increase in the 2008 levy that will be collected in fiscal year 09/10. Due to the increases in the required contributions for the Police and Fire Pension Funds, the General Fund portion of the 2008 levy will decrease by \$280,435, or 8.1% from the 2007 levy. From FY 1998/99 to projected 2009/10, the General Fund portion of the property tax levy has only increased 1.1%, compared to a 126.3% increase for the police and firefighters’ pension funds during the same period of time.

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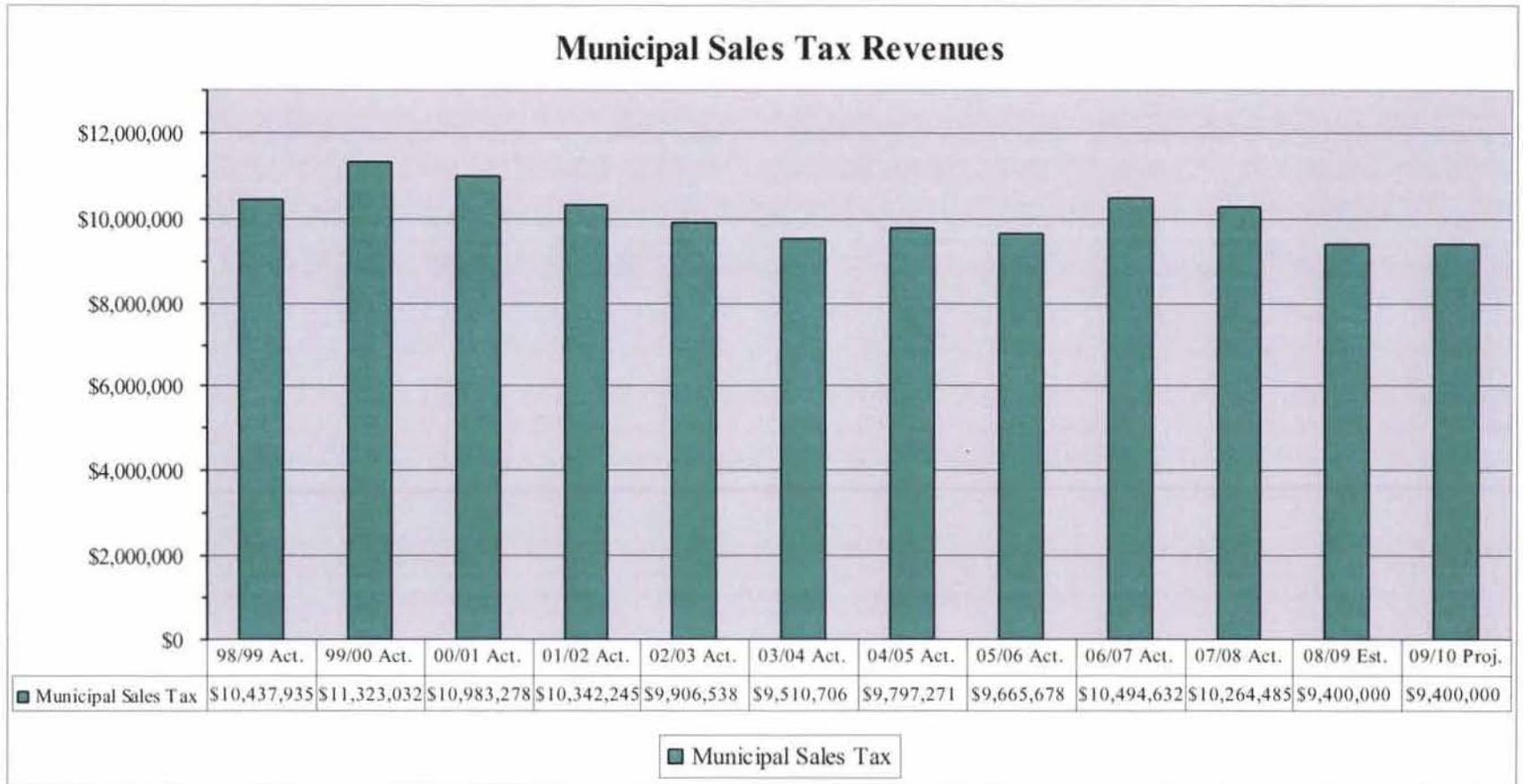
PROPERTY TAXES, continued

The City's property tax rate for the 2007 levy is .2636 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 \$263.60 (100,000/100 * .2636). When considering Fire Protection District tax rates for those communities without a municipal fire department, Elmhurst has the second lowest property tax rate in DuPage County. The total tax rate for the 2007 levy is 4.7513 for Elmhurst residents in York Township and 4.7972 for Addison Township residents. As noted in the graph below, the City's rate of .2636 is only 5.55% 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 of 3.3604 follows this pattern and represents 70.73% of the Elmhurst property tax bill.



SALES TAXES

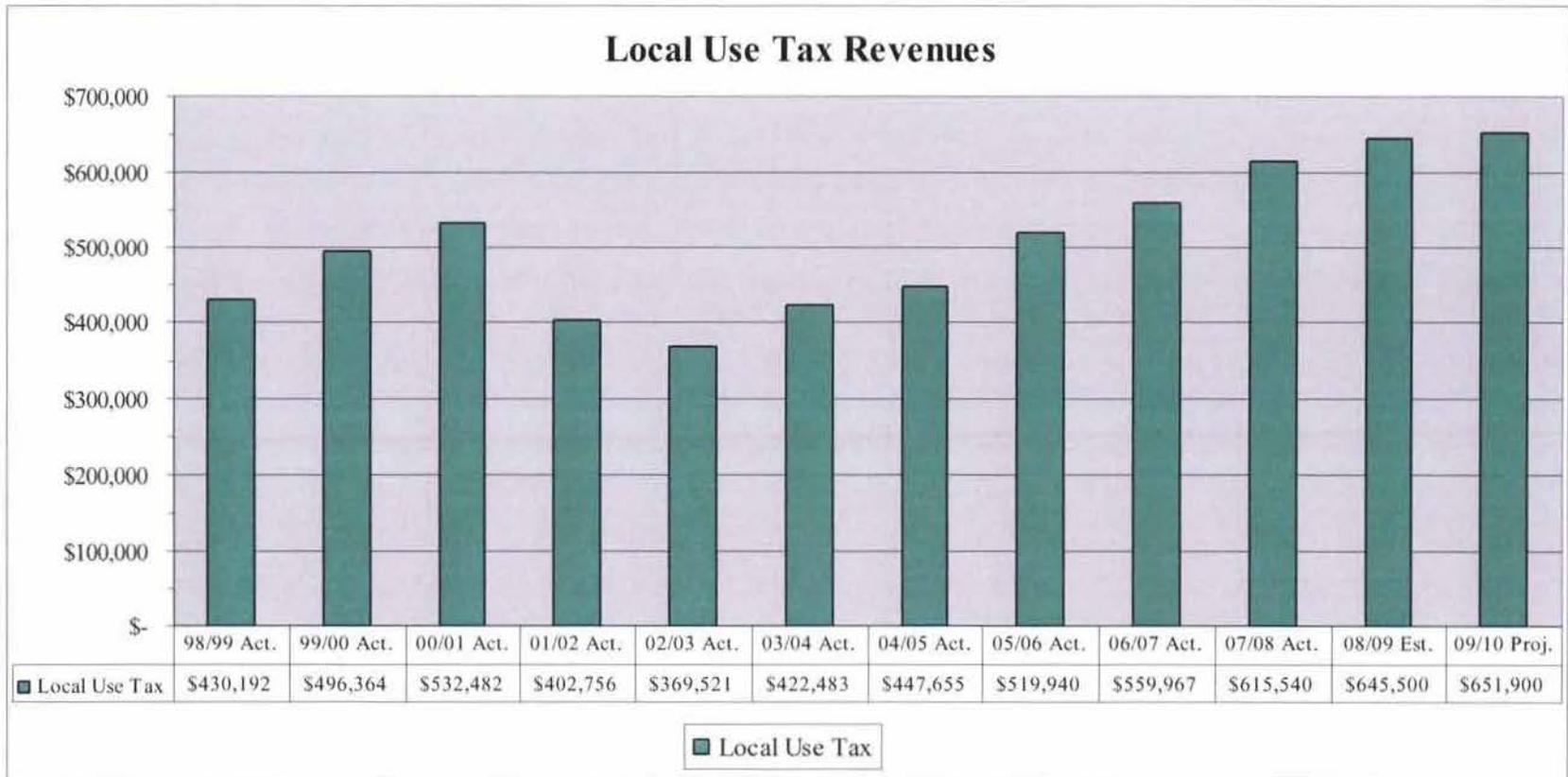
- MUNICIPAL 1% SALES TAX** – The City of Elmhurst receives from the State of Illinois 16% of the 6.25% State sales tax on general merchandise, equivalent to 1% of gross sales. This source of revenue is directly correlated to economic development activities within the City and influenced by general economic conditions. Despite its volatility due in particular to automotive sales, sales tax remains the greatest single source of revenue for the General Fund – approximately 28% of General Fund revenues. In addition to the 1% received on general merchandise, the City also receives 100% of the 1.00% State sales tax on food and qualifying drugs. Following the significant rebound in sales tax revenues in FY 06/07, revenues have steadily declined over the last two fiscal years due to the economy. Projected sales tax revenues of \$9,400,000 for fiscal year 09/10 reflect no increase over the 08/09 estimated amount.



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 2006 Special Census. The projection for FY 09/10 of \$651,900 is 1.0% higher than FY 08/09 estimated and 76.4% higher than FY 02/03.

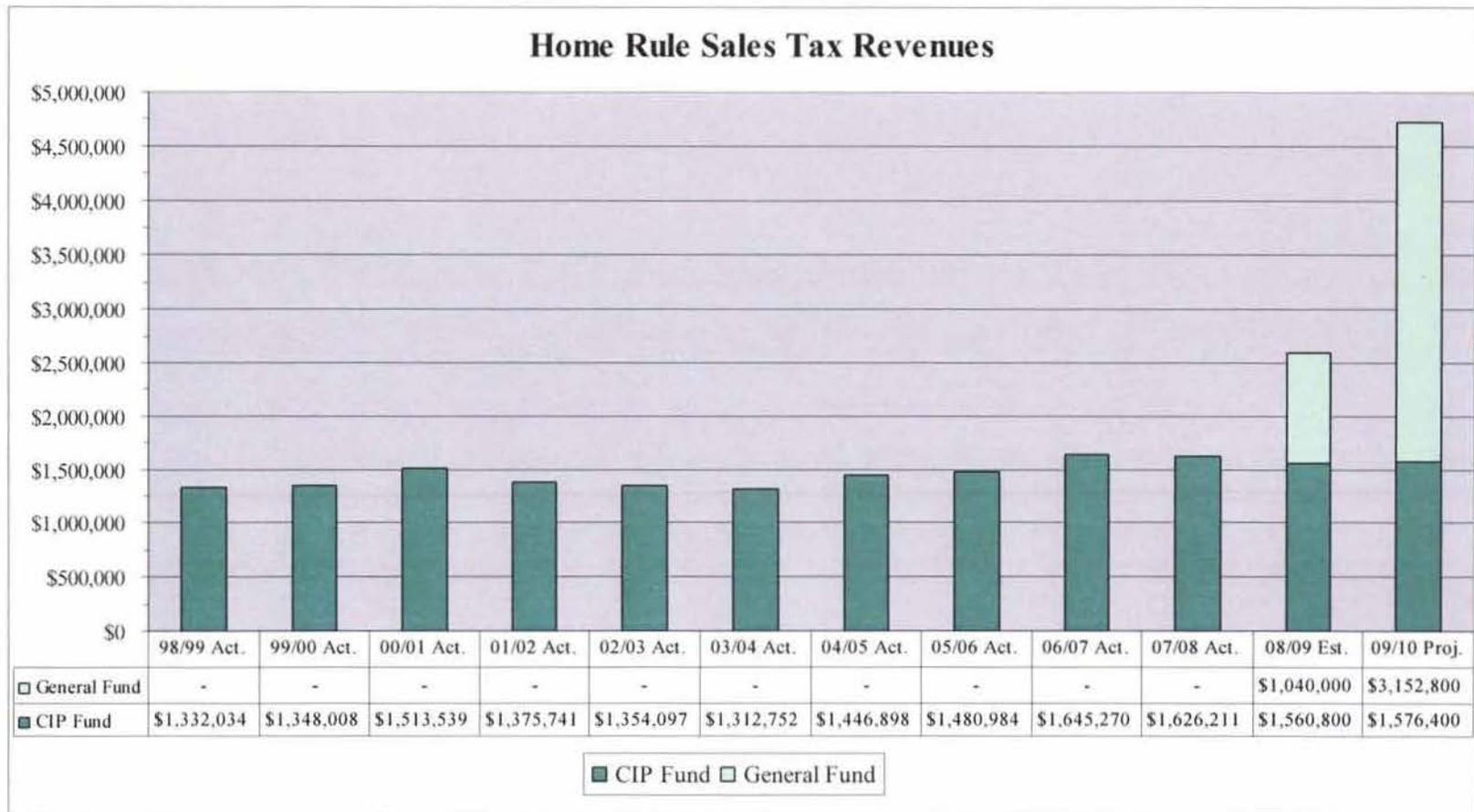
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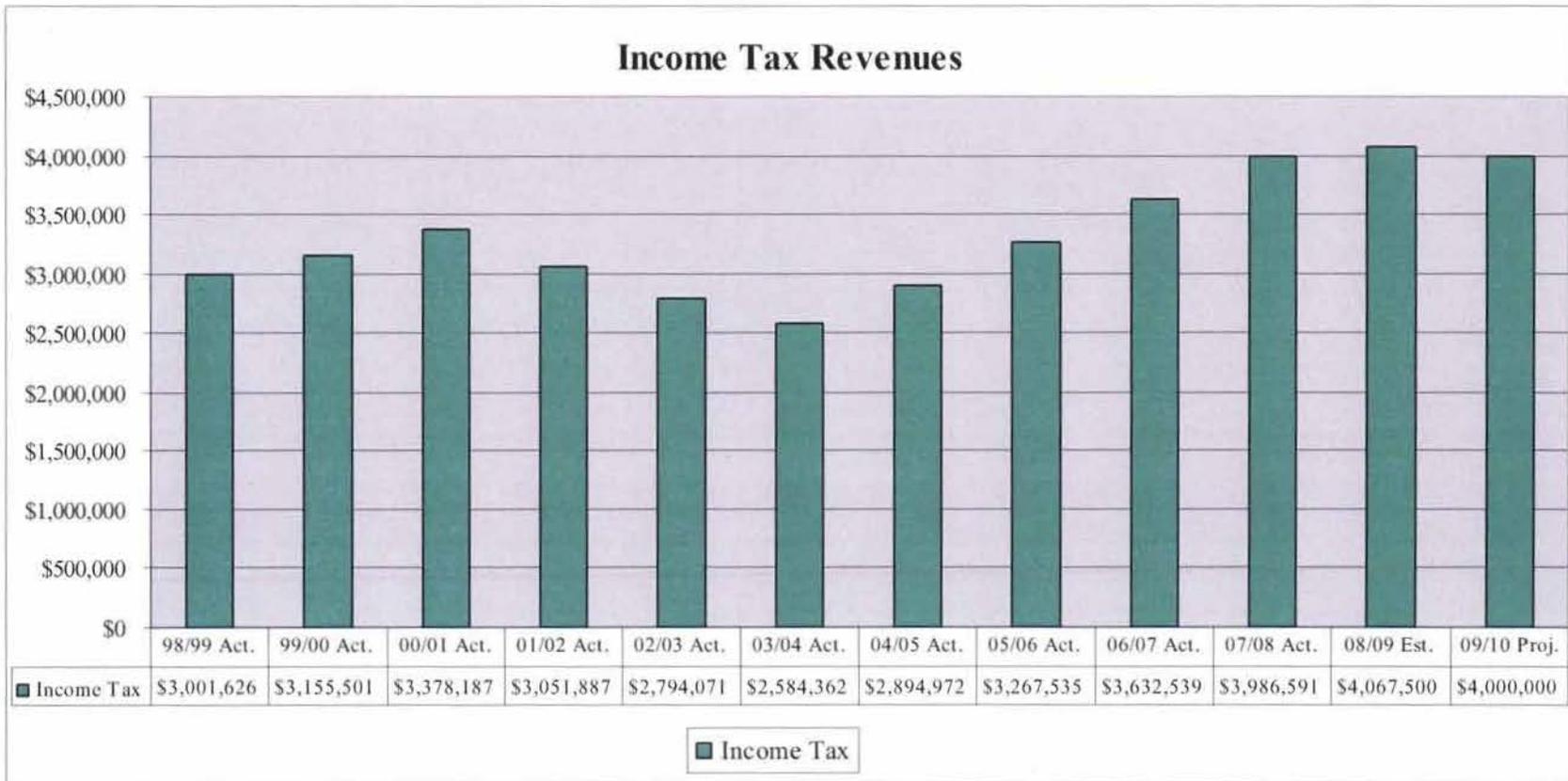
SALES TAXES, continued

- HOME RULE .75% 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. This tax is applicable to all sales except qualifying food and drugs and titled vehicles. 66.6% of the revenue is allocated to the General Fund and the remaining 33.3% is directed to the Capital Improvement Fund. Based on the revenue received year to date, the slow down in the economy, and four months of revenue with the additional 0.5% rate, revenue for fiscal year 08/09 is estimated at \$2,600,800. Projected Home Rule Sales Tax revenues for fiscal year 09/10 of \$4,729,200 are based on twelve months of revenue at the 0.75% rate and a 1% increase over FY 08/09 estimated revenue (annualized) is projected.

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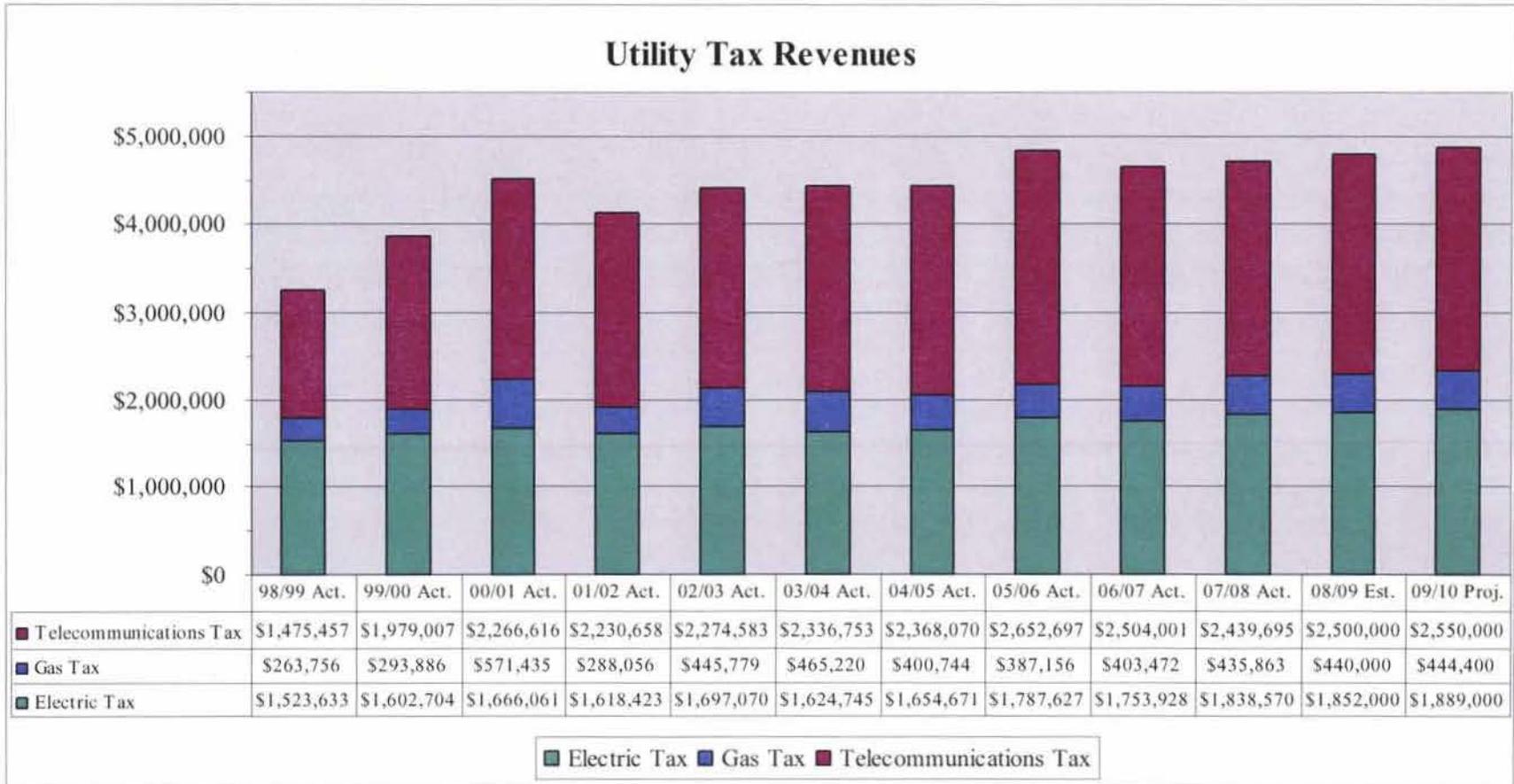


INCOME TAX – Income tax is a state shared tax that is distributed on a per capita basis and is based on the average income statewide. Local governments receive one-tenth of the net collections of all income tax received. The City allocates 20% of this revenue to the General Fund, with the remaining 80% directed to the Capital Improvement Fund. Since Elmhurst’s 2000 census population increased at a smaller percentage than did the state’s overall population, its allocation of state income tax funds decreased. Revenues were further affected by the widespread economic slow down in the early 2000’s. Revenues from FY 03/04 through estimated FY 08/09 have steadily increased due to economic growth and are amplified by the increase in the Elmhurst population due to the 2006 special census. However, projected revenues for FY 09/10 of \$4,000,000 are based on projections provided by the IML and current revenues and reflect a decrease of 1.7% under FY 08/09 estimates.



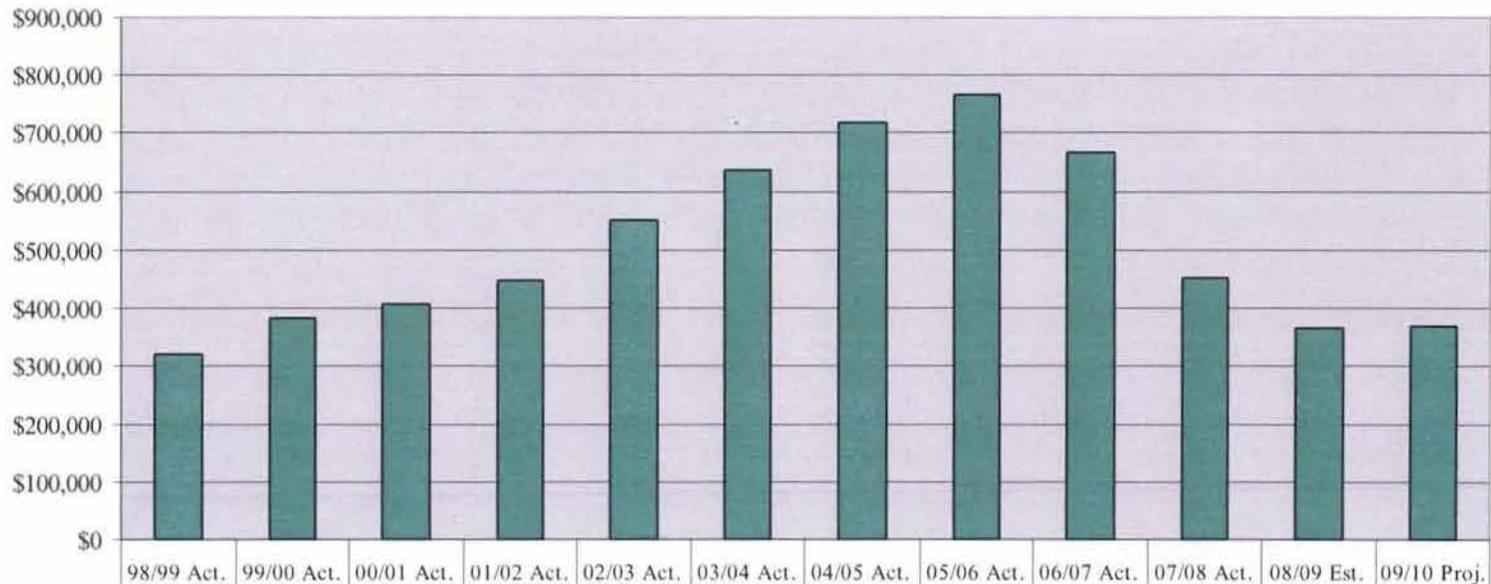
UTILITY TAXES – Utility taxes maintain their position as the second largest revenue source in the City’s General Fund. The City of Elmhurst taxes the use of three utilities: natural gas, electricity, and telecommunications. On June 1, 2003, the city replaced the 2.91% gas utility tax with a municipal 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 electricity use rates set by state statute had a ten (10) year effective period and expired at the end of 2008. Total utility tax revenue projections of \$4,883,400 for FY 09/10 anticipate a stabilization of the telecommunications tax and indicate increases of 1-2% over FY 08/09 estimated revenues of \$4,792,000. Projected 09/10 revenues are approximately even with FY 05/06 levels.

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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 06/07, 92 refunds were issued totaling \$70,005 and in FY 07/08, 83 refunds for a total of \$60,856 were issued. Following a decrease in replacement housing and a lower level of housing turnover, the resulting projections for FY 09/10 stand at \$370,100, reflecting a 51.8% decrease in revenues from FY 05/06 and a 1.0% increase over FY 08/09 estimates.

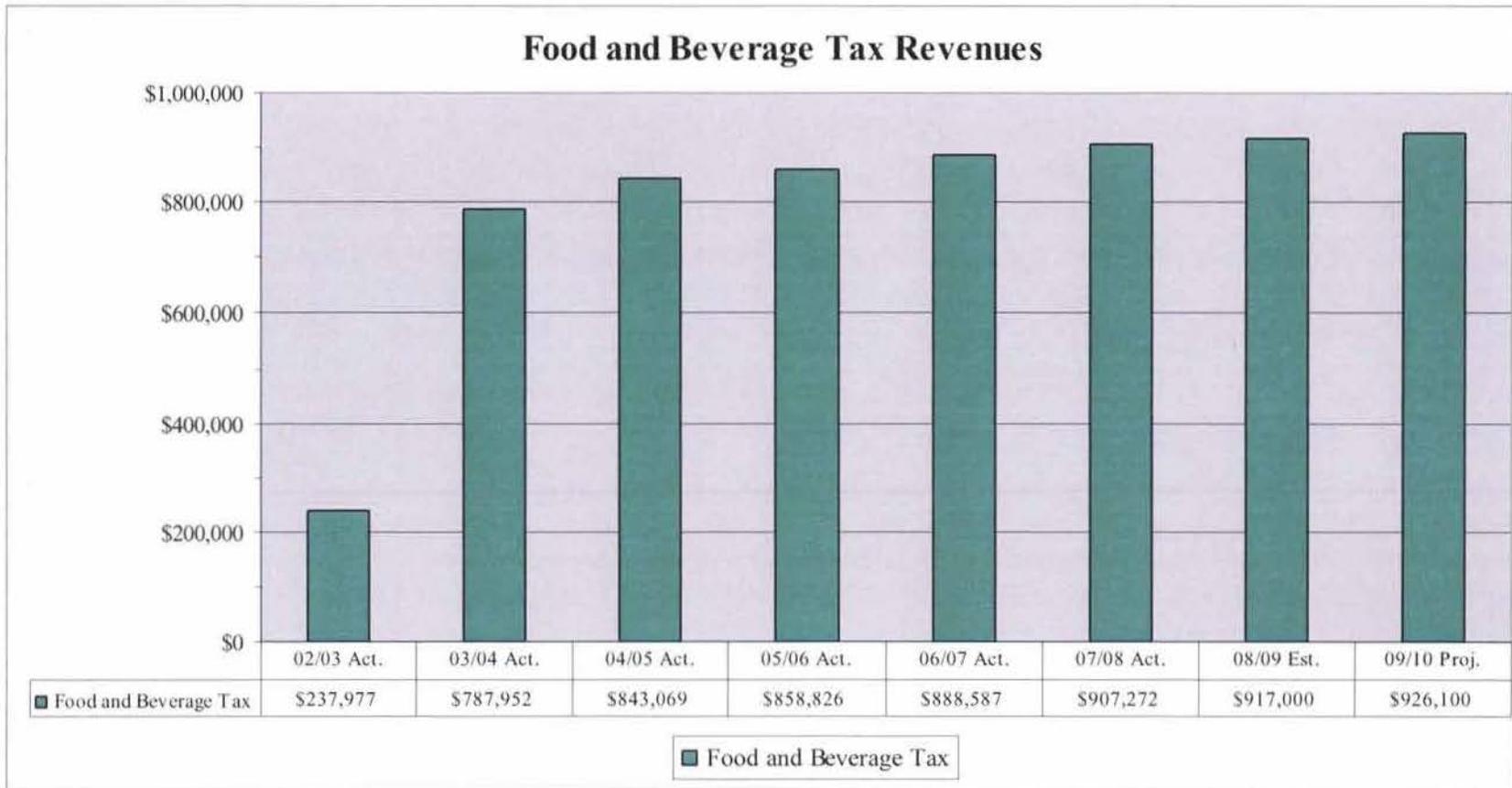
Real Estate Transfer Tax Revenues



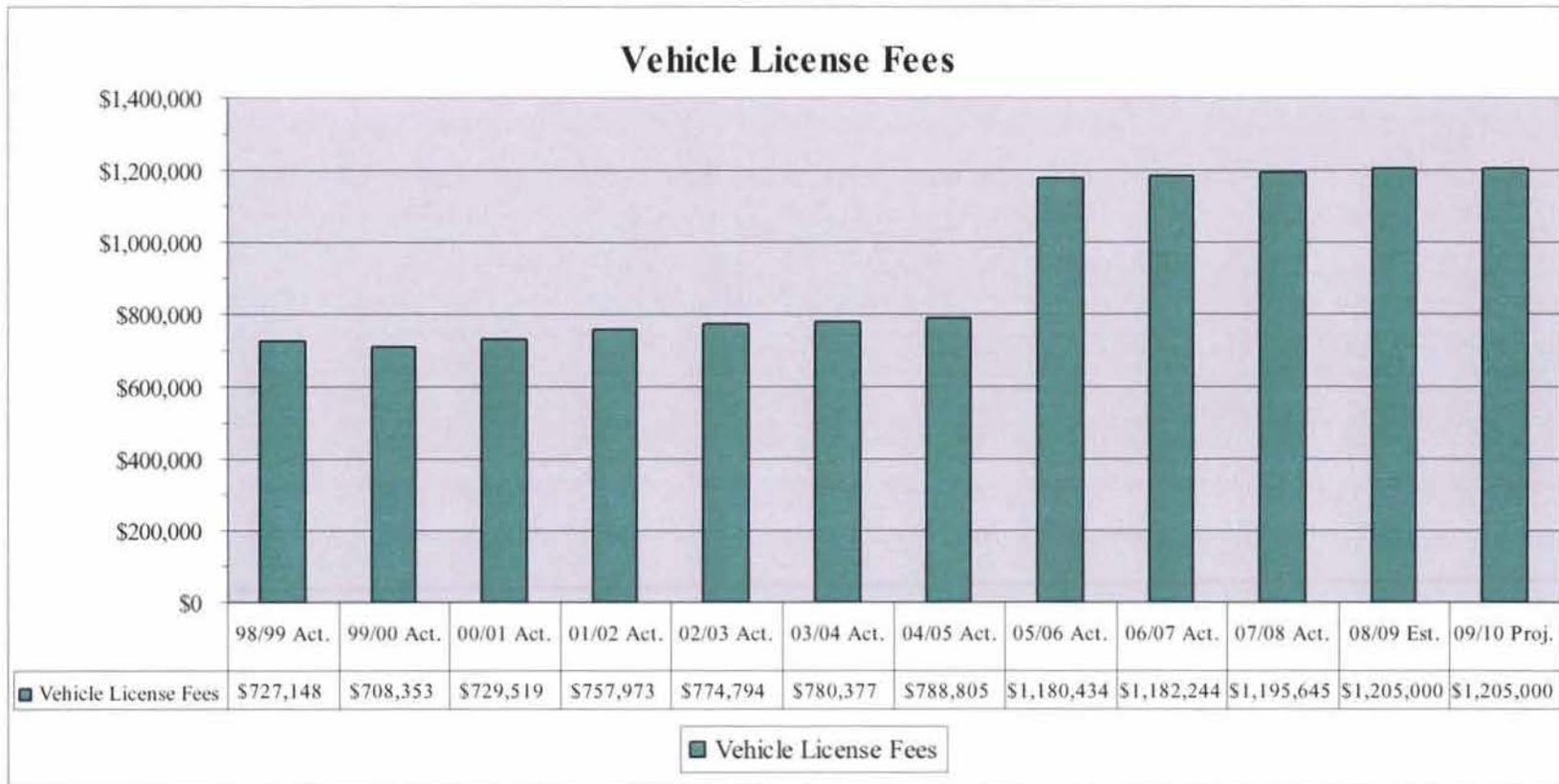
■ Real Estate Transfer Tax	\$321,136	\$382,746	\$405,515	\$447,975	\$552,632	\$636,927	\$718,856	\$767,736	\$665,813	\$451,556	\$366,500	\$370,100
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■ Real Estate Transfer Tax

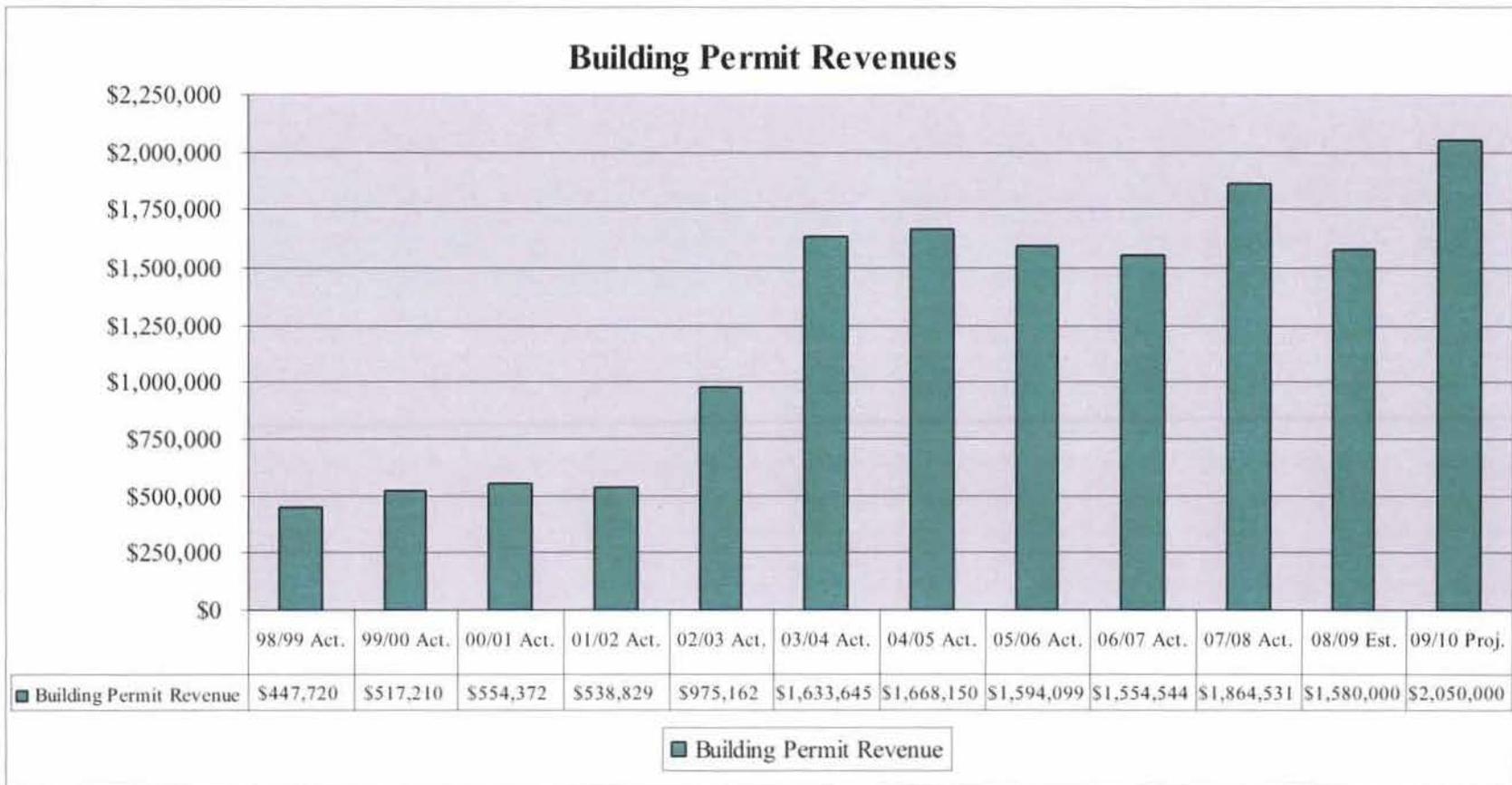
FOOD AND BEVERAGE TAX – The City instituted the 1% Prepared Food and Beverages Tax, including packaged alcoholic beverages, in January of 2003. This revenue has increased as more families dining out more often has become the trend and as the number of eating establishments in the City has increased. This has become a significant new source of revenue to the General Fund, showing a 17.5% increase since its first full year of implementation (FY 03/04) to the FY 09/10 projection of \$926,100. Unlike the Municipal 1%, Local Use Tax and Home Rule .75% 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. Projected revenue of \$926,100 for fiscal year 09/10 is anticipated to be 1.0% higher than the estimated revenue of \$917,000 for FY 08/09 and is based on the recent revenues that have not been affected by the slow down in the economy.



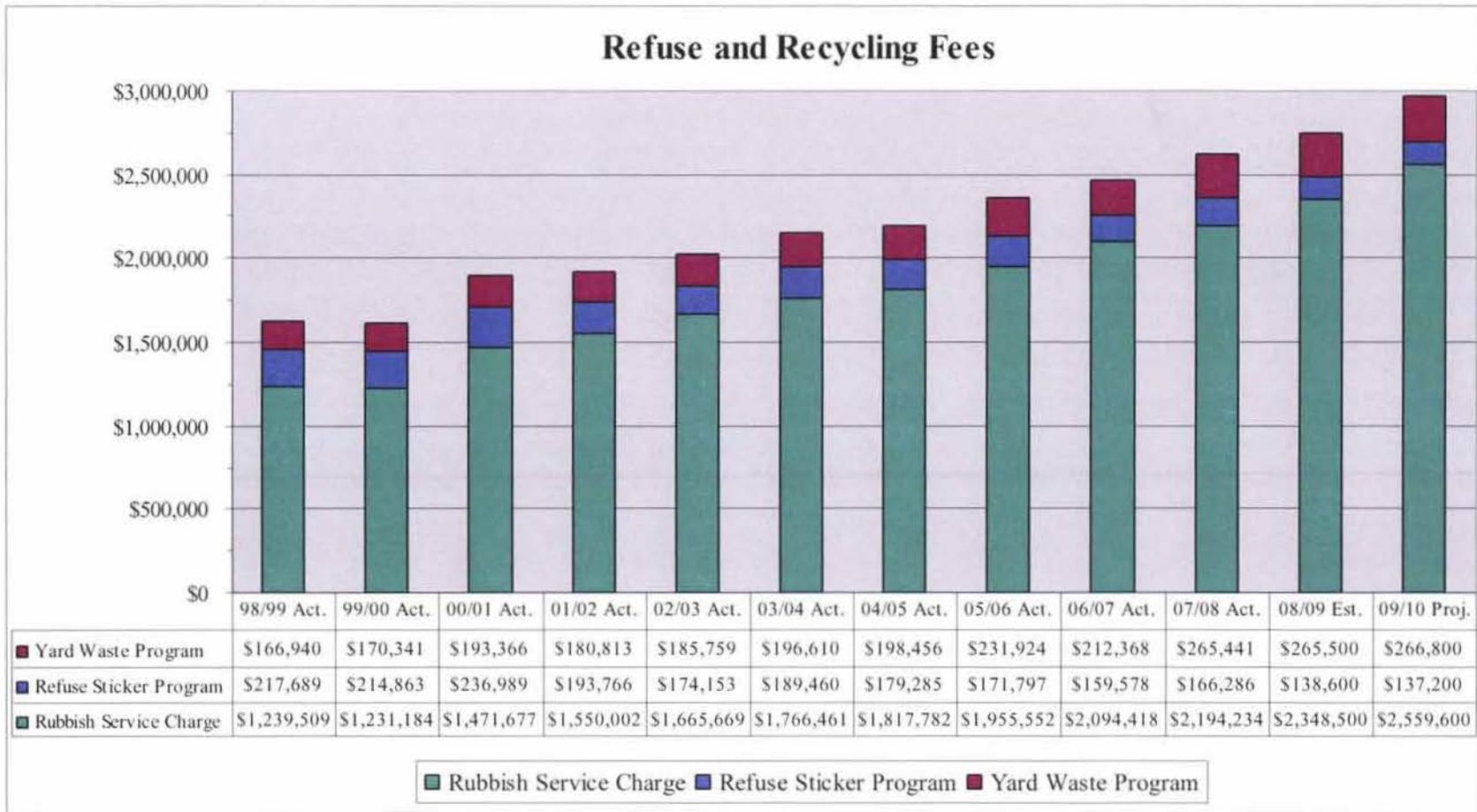
VEHICLE LICENSE FEES – Pursuant to the City of Elmhurst Municipal Code, motor vehicle license fees are paid annually. Revenues collected from vehicle license sales are directed toward street resurfacing and maintenance. Approximately 32,000 stickers are sold annually, including passenger, senior, truck, 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. Following a 50% fee increase in FY 05/06, revenues from vehicle license sales are estimated to be relatively flat for FY 09/10 at \$1,205,000. Although Vehicle License Fees are a stable source of revenue, the administrative costs incurred to collect these fees is high.



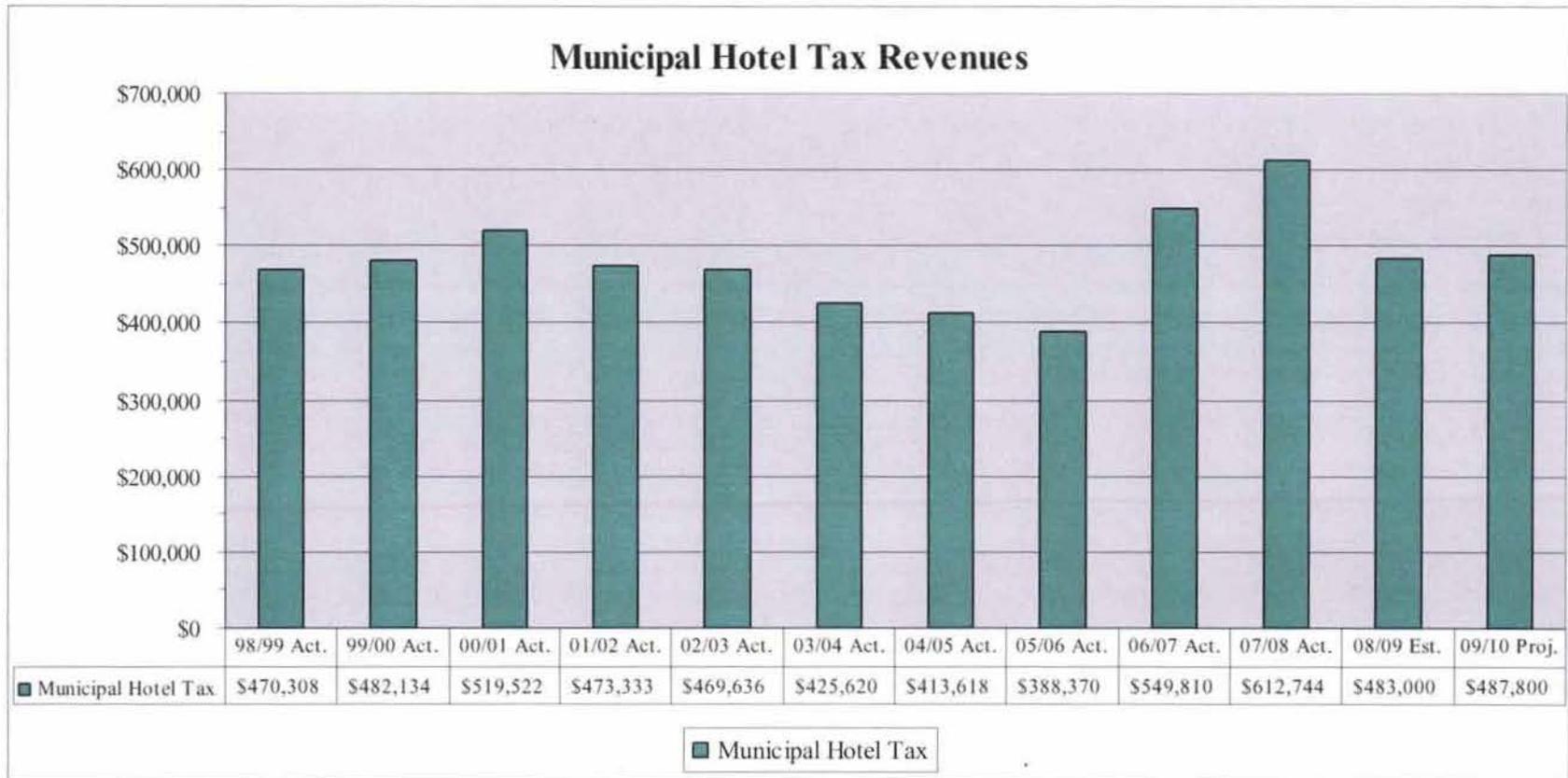
BUILDING PERMIT FEES – The tasks associated with issuing permits and assuring that building maintenance, improvements and construction comply with City code are performed by staff in the Building Department, Fire Department, Public Works, Planning and Zoning and Administration. In 2002, a comprehensive 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. Permit fees increased in 2004 for new homes to \$6,000 and for town homes to \$4,000. Also 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. The projection for 09/10 of \$2,050,000 (30% increase over FY 08/09 estimates) is largely due to the construction of a senior housing project on the south end of the City (projected \$1M permit fee) and the Hahn Street project (\$300,000). Building permit revenue for the construction of the new Elmhurst Memorial Healthcare facility and campus is estimated at approximately \$1,750,000 and is being collected by the City over a three year period that started in FY 07/08. The FY 09/10 projection includes the final payment of \$580,000 for the new hospital.



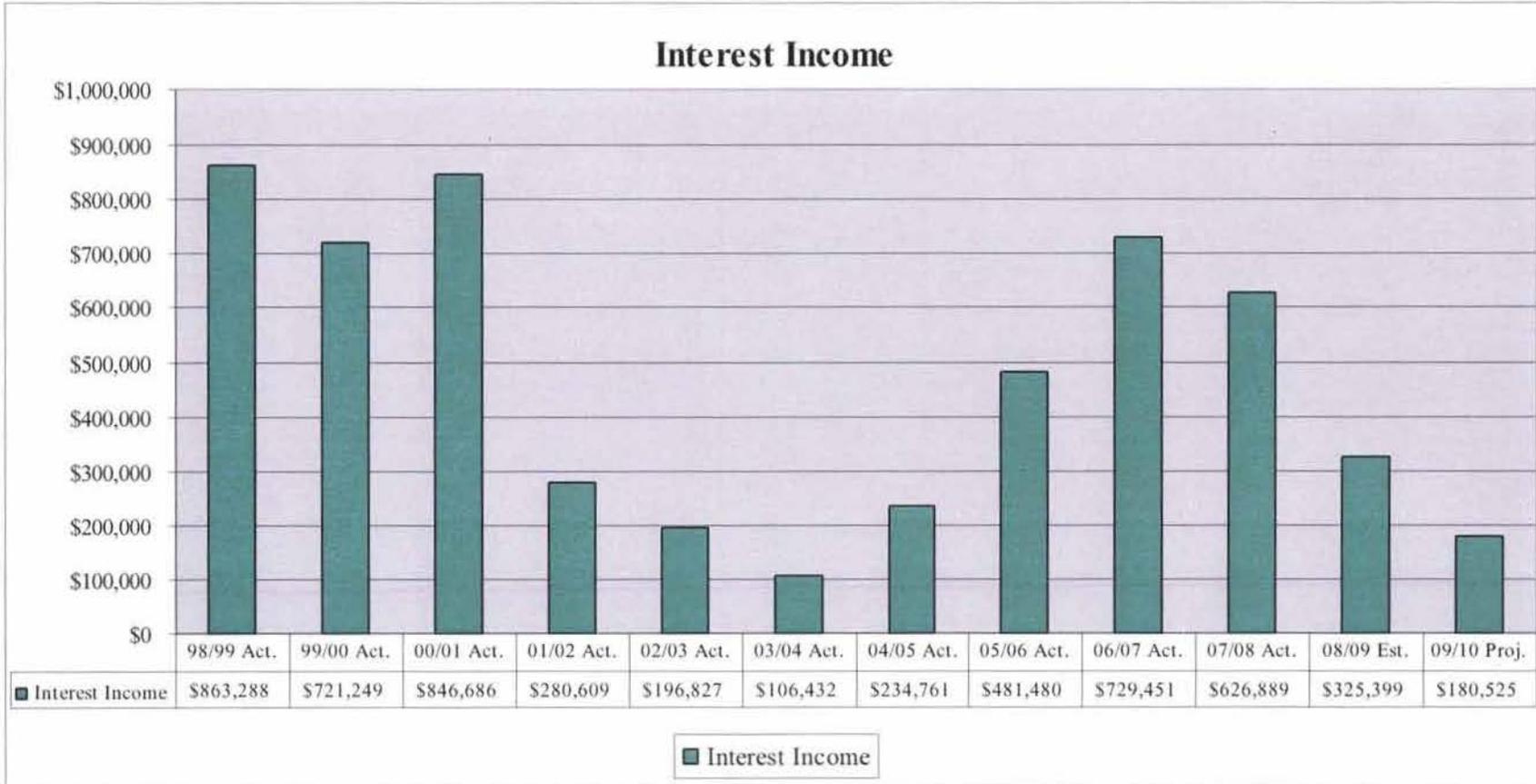
REFUSE & RECYCLING FEES – The City of Elmhurst contracts with Allied Waste Services for curbside recycling and waste services. During FY 07/08, the City approved a five year extension with Allied Waste Services for these services. The approved extension was based on the rate increases proposed, the favorable comparison of Elmhurst’s rates when compared to other DuPage County communities, and the quality of the services provided by Allied Waste. The current rubbish rates effective since April 1, 2008, provides standard rubbish services for \$12.44 per month. Residents also can opt for the alternative program which includes a 96-gallon toter at a rate of \$17.98 per month. Extra cans or bags of refuse require a sticker at a cost of \$2.00 each. Yard waste is also collected and requires a sticker at a cost of \$2.25 each. Additionally, all rates include a City charge to cover two free fall leaf pick-ups, a spring clean-up, and miscellaneous administrative expenses. Projected revenues for FY 09/10 of \$2,963,600 reflect an increase of 7.7% over FY 08/09 estimates of \$2,752,600 and is due to contractual increases in service fees and additional administrative charges allocated to this function.



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 4.0% 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, FY 08/09 revenues (estimated) have declined dramatically due to the economy. Following a 41.6% increase in revenue for FY 06/07 and an 11.4% increase in revenue for FY 07/08, revenue for FY 08/09 is estimated to decrease by 21.2% to \$483,000. Projected revenue for FY 09/10 of \$487,800 anticipates a 1% increase in revenue.



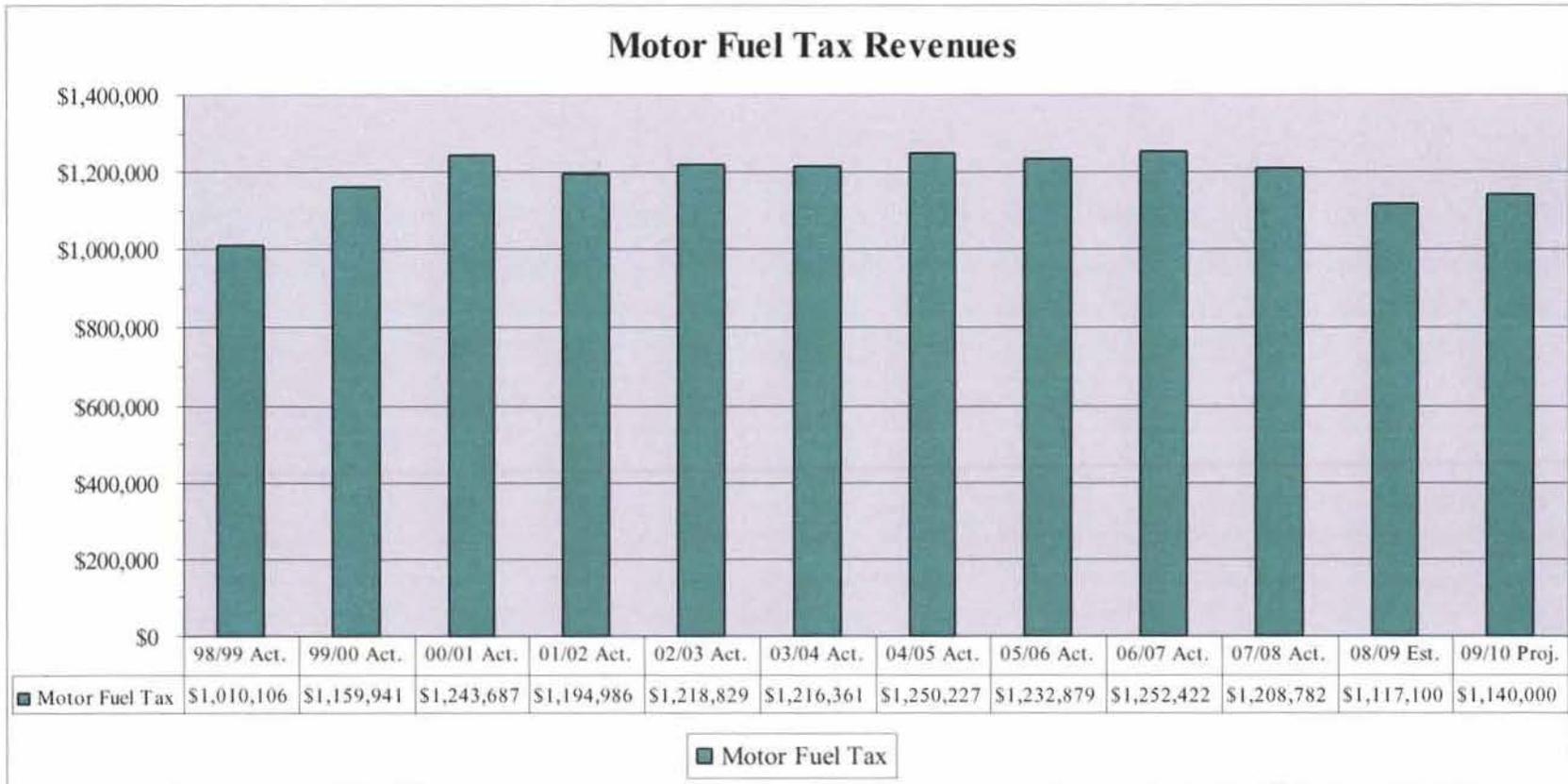
INTEREST INCOME – The City receives income in interest bearing accounts and investments. The revenues generated by interest are dependent on market conditions and fund balances. The rate of return in FY 07/08 was approximately 4.5%, compared to estimated rates of approximated 2% in FY 08/09. Projected interest income for FY 09/10 of \$180,525 is \$144,874 lower (-44.5%) than FY 08/09 estimates (due to lower projected fund balances and a projected return of 1.5% in FY 09/10) and 75.2% lower than FY06/07.



MOTOR FUEL TAX FUND

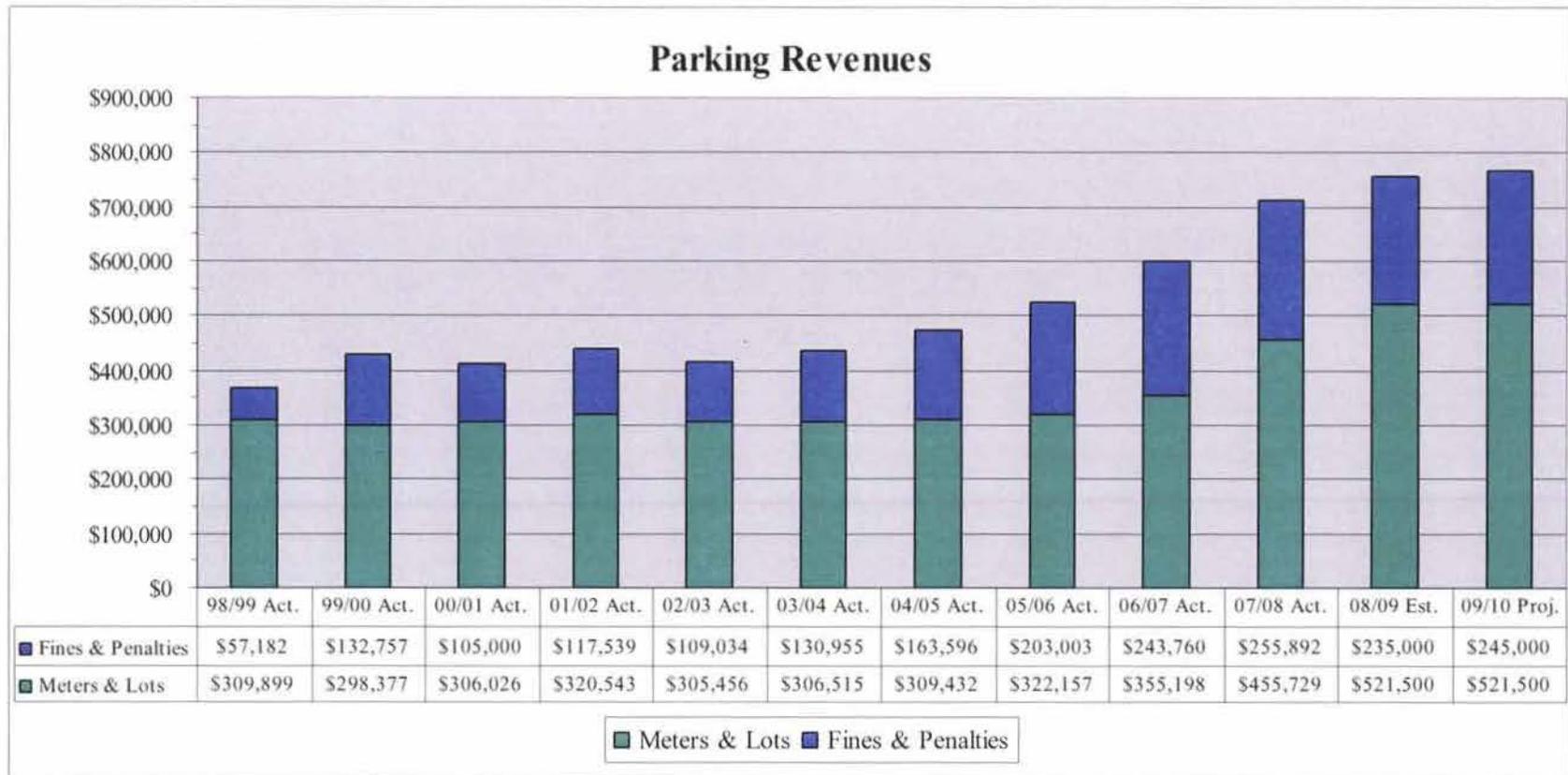
MOTOR FUEL TAX – This source of revenue is derived from taxes on gasoline and diesel fuels and is a state shared revenue source that is distributed based on population. These revenues are affected by use of motor vehicles and also fluctuations in gasoline consumption. Estimated revenue of \$1,117,100 for FY 08/09 reflects a decrease of approximately 8% from FY 07/08 and is based upon projections by the Illinois Municipal League (IML) and supported by current trends. The impact to the City of declining revenues over the last two fiscal years has been slightly offset by increased population numbers from the 2006 Special Census. Based on information provided by the IML, projected revenue for FY 09/10 is \$1,140,000, a 2.0% increase from FY 08/09 estimates.

365



PARKING SYSTEM FUND

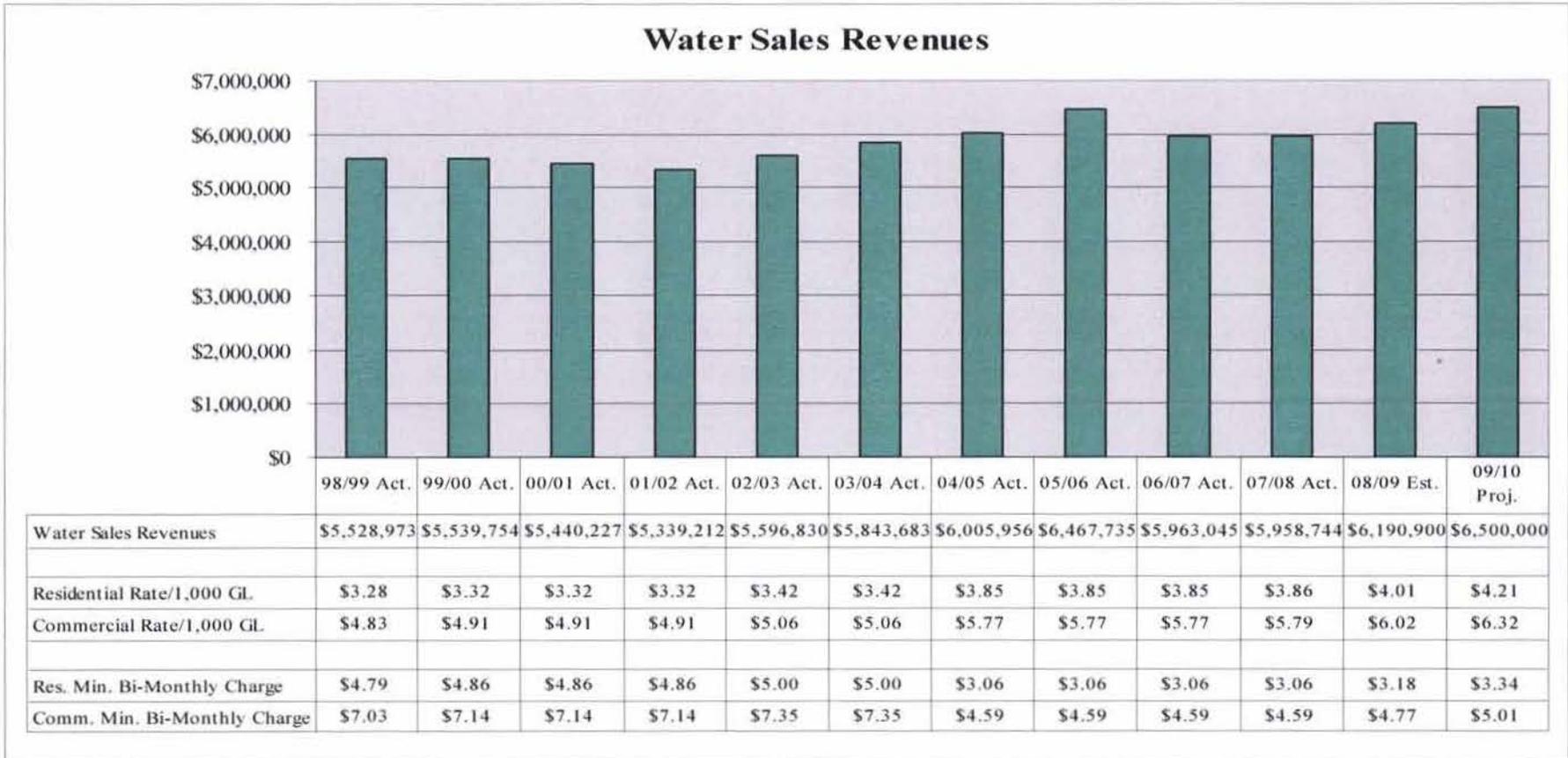
PARKING REVENUES – The City operates parking lots and garages which generate revenues. From FY 02/03 through FY 07/08, revenues from fines and penalties increased significantly due to increases in enforcement. Increases in parking fees for daily parking and quarterly permits were approved and implemented 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 are 18.8% higher than FY 06/07. With the full year of rate increases included in FY 08/09 and assuming the same number of parking patrons, total revenues are estimated at \$756,500, an increase of 6.3% over FY 07/08 and a 26.3% increase over FY 06/07. Projected revenues for FY 09/10 do not anticipate any changes in rates, number of spaces or enforcement and are therefore consistent with FY 08/09 levels.



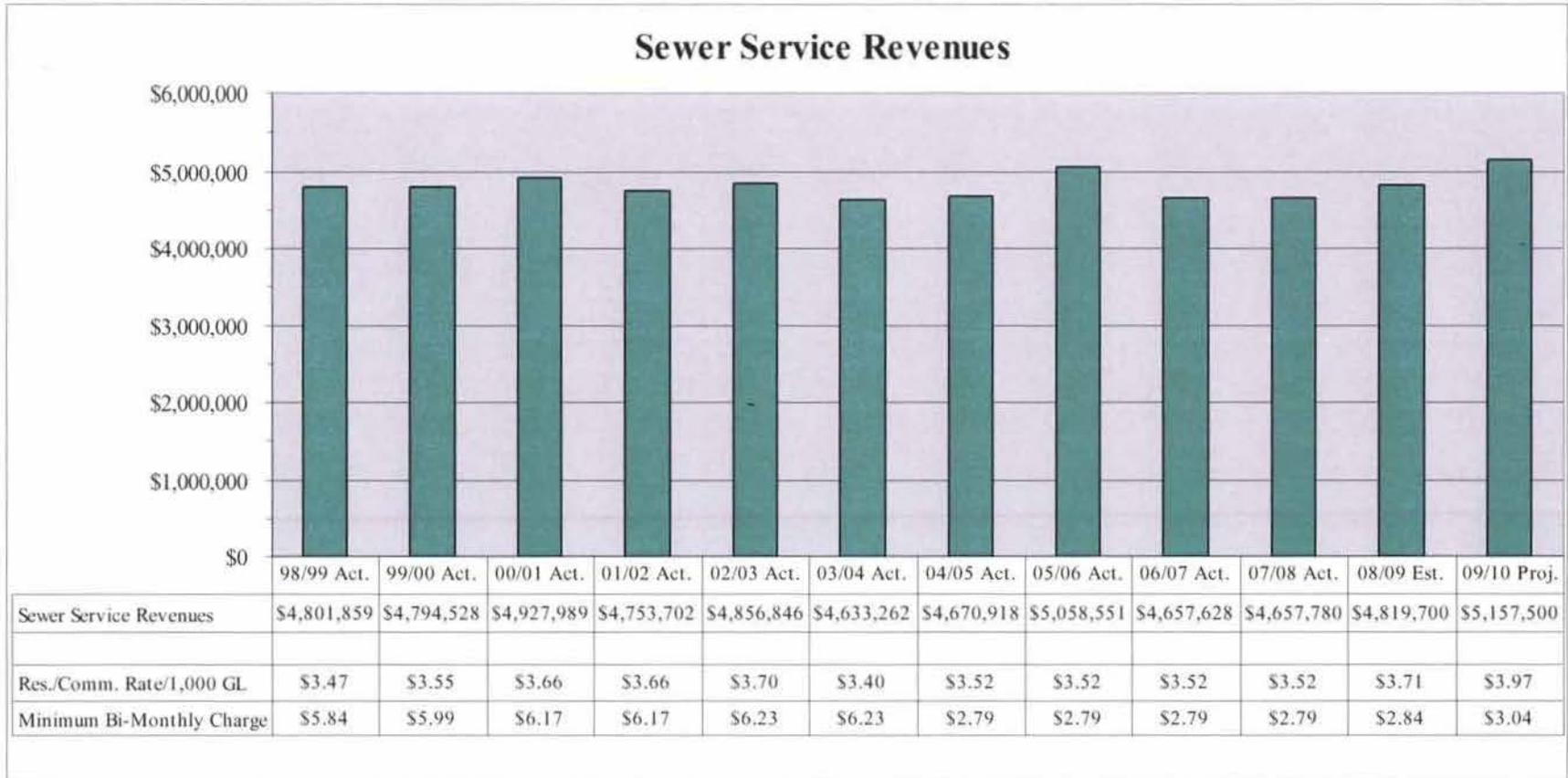
MUNICIPAL UTILITY FUND

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 13,300 residential water customers and 838 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. Rates based on the approved changes to the rate structure are reflected in the table below under FY 04/05. During FY 05/06, the sharp rise in revenue was a result of an exceptionally dry summer season. Typical usage expected for 08/09 has resulted in projected revenues \$6,190,900, a decrease of 4.3% from the high in FY 05/06. Projected revenues of \$6,500,000 reflect a proposed water rate increase of 5% largely due to a 15% increase from the City of Chicago for the purchase of Lake Michigan Water.

367



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. Rates based on the approved changes to the rate structure are reflected in the table below under FY 04/05. The sharp rise in revenue during fiscal year 05/06 is a result of an exceptionally dry summer season. As with water sales revenues, typical usage expected in 08/09 has resulted in a projected revenues \$4,819,700, a decrease of 4.7% from the high in FY 05/06. Projected revenues of \$5,157,500 reflect a proposed sewer rate increase of 7% mostly due to the projected replacement of equipment at the wastewater treatment plant..



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT IMPACT ON FY 2009/2010 OPERATING BUDGET

Most capital improvement projects identified in the City's CEB Five Year projection are routine in nature and will not cause an increase or decrease in operating expenses. With improved infrastructure 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.

Nine projects that are not routine in nature may effect operating expenses, although the impact is expected to be minimal. These projects are the following:

Wireless Radio Fire Alarm System

In FY 2009/10 \$950,000 is budgeted for the development of a radio fire alarm network. This program will require that all fire alarm system reporting to DuComm through a direct connect hardwired dedicated circuit to convert to the City of Elmhurst wireless radio alarm network. The main operating impact of this project is in the revenue that it is projected to generate. There is a projected payback period of five years during which the City would receive net projected revenue of \$146,000 per year. After the project five year payback net revenue is projected at \$320,000 per year. It is anticipated that the wireless alarm network would reduce false alarms but the operating savings of this benefit are not readily quantifiable.

City-Owned Ambulances

Under the FY 2009/10 CEB the City of Elmhurst is scheduled to acquire three ambulances in FY 2011/12. The acquisition of ambulances would shift current maintenance costs from the contract service provider to the City's vehicle maintenance facilities, creating an undetermined cost in the years that follow the acquisition.

New Sidewalk Installation

The FY 2009/10, \$220,000 is allocated for the construction of new sidewalks where none currently exist. The addition of new sidewalks does create a difficult to quantify maintenance need in the years to come but does not necessitate the addition of personnel.

CBD Streetscape Improvements

Streetscape improvements in the Central Business District include paver blocks, street trees, ornamental lighting, benches and waste receptacles. The addition of these improvements to the Central Business District 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 born by existing operations so additional impact is difficult to quantify.

Parking Deck Construction

The construction of additional parking structures in the Central Business District to meet employee and shopper needs of the area is planned for FY 2009/10 and FY 2011/12. The addition of these parking structures will create a need for ongoing repair and maintenance throughout the lifetime of the structures. There is no impact on the 09/10 Operating Budget and future increases in revenue collection from the two decks should offset any increase in operating costs.

Phosphorus Removal Process

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) is now in the process of promulgating a water quality standard for Phosphorus in rivers and streams. That standard will result in an effluent limit to be imposed on treatment plants in Illinois. The process the City will use will likely be chemical precipitation that will require the installation of holding tanks for the chemical precipitant, pumps, controls and other ancillary equipment at the City's Water/Wastewater facility. The costs will likely be significant in both commodities and disposal of the added phosphorus sludge.

The project is currently targeted for FY 2011/12 and has no impact on this year's operating budget. However, when completed, the project will generate greater costs in the annual contract removal and land application of bio-solids, currently estimated at \$30,000. In commodities the current estimate is for an additional \$80,000 per year for the purchase of ferric chloride as the chemical precipitant. No additional staff costs are planned and there may be a small increase in electric costs due to pumping, but those cannot be estimated at this time.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Anaerobic Digester

This project calls for the engineering and construction of a new 500,000 gallon anaerobic digester. Current digester capacity is not sufficient for the current solids to the digesters. A third 500,000 gallon digester would be added to the system to reduce operational problems. The engineering phase is scheduled for FY 2009/10 and will have no operating budget impact. The third anaerobic digester will add minimally to the O & M costs at the plant. There will however be some added electrical costs because of circulating pumps and gas mixers. Those added costs might be mitigated somewhat by the additional methane gas produced with the by the digester.

Public Works Phase II

This project is currently projected for Fiscal Year 2010/2011. Expansion of the Public Works Garage will include storage space for materials currently stored off site. There is likely to be an increase in utility expenses and perhaps some small increase in maintenance cost having to maintain a larger facility; however some costs are likely to be offset by savings in reduced travel to off site storage. There is no impact on the 2009/10 Operating Budget and future impact is difficult to quantify at this point.

Historical Museum Building Improvements

Additional staff for the Historical Museum is projected in 2010/2011. The Five Year Capital Expenditure Budget Projection includes funds in future fiscal years for improvements to existing facilities as well as the potential for the construction of a new Heritage Center at a different site. Such a project would increase maintenance and utility costs, however until project specifics are known these costs cannot be quantified and there is no effect on 2009/10 operating expenses. While both the capital project and added staff are related to changes in the Museum mission, the addition of staff is not caused by the facility expansion.

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 (66.7% of total), 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 (33.3% of the total), 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.

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, financing, and billing and collection. Charges for service (usage) are the major source of revenue to fund the water distribution and wastewater treatment activities of the City.

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, enforcement, and billing and collection. Revenue sources include charges for service (parking fees), fines and penalties, and interest income.

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 both property and sales tax increment revenues in addition to interest income. Capital outlay for land acquisition, streetscape improvements, parking improvements and facade renovations are the primary expenditures of the fund. Projected fund deficits will be financed through future receipts of incremental taxes.

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) have been 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 will be used to repay the line of credit debt and the public benefit portion of Special Assessment #556. Following the payoff of all outstanding debt and no other TIF related expenses, the City anticipates declaring surplus until the termination of the TIF.

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 infrastructure improvements within the tax-increment financing district, administrative fees, and the purchase of property outside the TIF district as it relates to the relocation of the municipal garage. Proceeds from the 1998 general obligation bond issue and property tax-increment revenues have funded the development of the Rt. 83 TIF district. Projected fund deficits will be financed through future receipts of incremental taxes.

CORPORATE PURPOSE SERIES 2006 FUND (#360)

The Corporate Purpose Series 2006 Fund is used to account for the proceeds of the \$9,500,000 (new money), 2006 General Obligation Corporate Purpose Bonds. The proceeds will be used primarily to finance infrastructure/roadway improvements, land acquisition and other capital improvements to City owned property.

CORPORATE PURPOSE SERIES 2008 FUND (#361)

The Corporate Purpose Series 2008 Fund will be used to account for the proceeds of the \$8,170,000, 2008 General Obligation (G.O.) Corporate Purpose Bonds. A portion of the proceeds were used for the refunding of a portion of the Corporate Purpose Series 2000 G.O. Bonds, and the remaining proceeds (\$7,130,000 of new money) will be used primarily to finance fire station #2 building improvements, and other infrastructure improvements to City owned property.

CORPORATE PURPOSE SERIES 2009 FUND (#362)

The Corporate Purpose Series 2009 Fund will be used to account for the proceeds of the \$10,000,000 (new money), 2009 General Obligation (G.O.) Corporate Purpose Bonds. The proceeds will be used primarily to finance parking improvements in the Central Business District and the public benefit portion of the infrastructure improvements associated with the construction of the new Elmhurst Memorial Hospital.

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. Capital outlay for stormwater related improvements are the primary expenditures of the fund.

PUBLIC FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION FUND (#382)

The Public Facilities Construction Fund has been used to account for the monies used for the construction of public facilities. The proposed project in Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010 is for the construction of Fire Station #2. Funding for the construction will come from the proposed 2008 General Obligation Bond.

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 (2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2008). 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). Projected debt service payments for the proposed 2009 G.O. Bond issue are also included.

Note: The Elmhurst Public Library, a Component Unit, finances the debt service for the 2002 G.O. Bond and a portion of the 2003, 2004 and 2005 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 will be financed by the developer through tenant lease payments.

TRUST & AGENCY FUNDS

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

The Firefighters' and Police 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 use 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.

The FY 2009/10 proposed budget includes the transfer of \$700,000 from the Working Cash Fund to the General Fund to alleviate the financial stress of the General Fund.

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.

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.

Glossary

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. Moody's Investors Service has given the City's general obligation bonds an Aa2 rating – considered as high grade bonds.

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 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.

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.

Glossary

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. The Elmhurst Historical Museum Foundation is also a component unit of the City of Elmhurst as the funds and resources of the foundation are devoted exclusively to developing and augmenting the resources and services of the Elmhurst Historical Museum, that are not otherwise provided for through other means of funding.

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 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.

Glossary

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

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.

Glossary

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.

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 May 1 and ends April 30 of the following calendar 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.

Glossary

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.

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.

Glossary

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.

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.

IDFPR: Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. 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

Glossary

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.

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.

Glossary

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 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.

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.

Glossary

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.

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.

Glossary

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)

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.

Glossary

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 0.25%

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.

T

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.

Glossary

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.

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.