

City of St. Charles

BUDGET 2021-2022



City of St. Charles
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FY 2021-2022 Budget

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**City of St. Charles
Principal Officials
FY 2021-2022 Budget**

Mayor

Raymond P. Rogina

City Administrator

Mark W. Koenen

City Council - Elected

Ronald Silkaitis	Ward 1
Dan P. Stellato	Ward 1
Arthur Lemke	Ward 2
Rita Anne Payleitner	Ward 2
Todd Bancroft	Ward 3
Lucy Gruber	Ward 3
David Pietryla	Ward 4
Lora Vitek	Ward 4
Ed Bessner	Ward 5
Maureen Lewis	Ward 5

Others - Elected

Jo K. Krieger	City Treasurer
Charles Amenta	City Clerk

Department Heads

Christopher A. Minick	Director of Finance
Peter Suhr	Director of Public Works
Rita Tungare	Director of Community & Economic Development
Scott Swanson	Fire Chief
Larry Gunderson	Director of Information Systems
James Keegan	Police Chief
Jennifer McMahon	Director of Human Resources

City of St. Charles
Budget Overview
FY 2021-2022

This budget document was developed in a manner that is easy for the lay reader to use, yet comprehensive for the experienced reader. Following is a brief description of the major sections of the budget.

Budget Summary

(Section I) – This section includes a budget message and a comprehensive review of the City’s revenue and expenditures for the budgeted year.

Policies

(Section II) - This section describes general City policies. The planned implementation of these goals is also explained.

Financial Trends

(Section III) - This section is provided for financial analysis purposes. Trends relative to community growth, revenue, expenditure, balance sheet trends and debt service are presented.

Community Profile

(Section IV) – This section provides demographic information, useful operating statistics as well as some facts of interest about St. Charles.

Budget by Fund

(Section V) – There are three reports presented in Section V. The first report is a summary of each fund’s total revenue and expenditures/expenses by major category for the proposed budget year and projected three subsequent years. For comparison purposes, an estimate of the current year’s revenues and expenditures/expenses is presented along with the prior year’s actual operating results. The second report projects each fund’s ending fund balance for the proposed budget year. The third report projects each fund’s ending cash balance for the proposed budget year.

Capital Improvements

(Section VI) – This section presents the City’s Capital Improvements Plan for the proposed budget year and the three subsequent years. This section provides a summary of capital spending by fund, a summary of capital expenditures by fund and project and a detailed listing of capital expenditures by fund, account and project.

Glossary

(Section VII) - Included in the glossary are common terms as well as many acronyms used throughout the budget book that are specific to the City.

City of St. Charles
Budget Message and Summary
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The Next Steps...

As last year's budget was presented for City Council approval, the City was moving into a time of great uncertainty. Stay at home orders, sporting season cancellations, event cancellations, school closures, and mandatory shutdowns of various sectors of the economy were just beginning to take effect. No one knew what the extent or the duration of the pandemic and the resultant economic impacts would be. Immediately after passage of the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 budget, staff devised various scenarios to attempt to project the pandemic's likely financial impact. Revenue stream reductions of between \$3 million and \$9 million were expected; these reductions represented 6% to 18% of the General Fund revenue.

As we went through 2020, nearly every aspect of operations in the City was impacted in one way or another. City facilities were closed to the public as the number of cases surged, retreated, and then surged again. City staff in functional areas throughout the organization were organized into "teams" that split shifts so that essential services could continue in the event of a COVID outbreak at a City facility. Many staff were working remotely, and public meetings were conducted via Zoom once authorized under State disaster proclamations issued by the Governor. We learned to work remotely, washed our hands frequently, and practiced social distancing to "stop the spread."

Thankfully, widespread outbreaks among City staff did not occur and provision of essential services was maintained throughout the worst periods of the pandemic. The professionalism, dedication, thoughtfulness, and flexibility of residents, elected officials, and City staff in the face of such unknown circumstances is truly a source of pride for the community.

The COVID-19 pandemic will prove to be one of the defining moments of our time. World-wide, more than 126 million cases of COVID have been confirmed as of March 25, 2021, with more than 30 million of those cases occurring in the United States. Some 546,000 people have died from COVID-19 in the United States. To say that the impacts have been devastating would be a severe understatement.

Thankfully, the more extreme scenarios of COVID's financial impacts did not materialize. Revenue impacts for the General Fund for FY 20-21 are likely to total \$2.5 million - \$3 million (5% to 6%). The City was able to mitigate many of these budgetary impacts by enacting budget reduction measures of approximately \$2.4 million in June of 2020. Additionally, reimbursement of a portion of public safety wages during the pandemic also provided \$1.933 million in federal stimulus money during FY 20-21 to help offset the negative financial impacts of COVID. All things considered, the City has been able to weather the financial impacts of the pandemic fairly well.

Preparation of the budget for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2022 (FY-21-22), frankly, has been challenging. Although conditions related to the pandemic continue to improve and vaccination efforts continue in earnest, there are still restrictions on businesses impacting economic activity. We are not certain about the lingering economic impacts of COVID and how they will affect our revenue streams, particularly our consumptive tax revenue streams. At the same time, the expectation is that the City will provide full levels of service for FY 21-22 as residents anticipate a return to normal. The result has been a conservative approach to the budget for FY 21-22, resulting in revenue streams reflecting lingering impacts from COVID, while a normalized expenditure structure has been projected.

City of St. Charles
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This approach has resulted in a forecast deficit of approximately \$3.2 million in the General Fund for FY 21-22. The City plans to cover this deficit by a prudent, one-time use of reserves. In addition, staff has proposed allowing certain positions vacated through attrition such as a police officer, firefighter-paramedic, 2 interns, and an accounting clerk position to remain vacant for FY 21-22. In all, City staff levels are over 5 FTE lower than in FY 20-21. In addition to the deferred, vacated positions, planned additional positions such as a new police officer and an Assistant City Administrator position have been eliminated from the budget.

Our general infrastructure needs continue to be greater than resources. We have again deferred necessary maintenance and capital projects for various roadway, bridge, parking lot, municipal facility, bike path, and technology infrastructure. In addition, various service initiatives such as staffing enhancements at the Police Facility for overnight hours and weekends, Spring Clean-up, and funding the purchase of mandated police officer body cameras have all been deferred in response to the level of revenue projected.

COVID's effects are one factor impacting the FY 21-22 revenue streams. A structural deficit of \$1.2 million was forecast last year for FY 20-21 even before any COVID impacts were taken into account. The City was able to mitigate these impacts with the budget reductions enacted in June, as well as a lower level of City programmatic activity overall due to the impacts of the COVID pandemic, however the basic elements of the structural deficit remain as we move into FY 21-22.

A diligent review of revenues, programs, projects, services, and the levels at which they are provided will need to be conducted during FY 21-22. This review will result in tough decisions needing to be made as the City again attempts to bring expenditure levels into alignment with revenue streams.

The City has also taken several steps to position itself for future prosperity. The FY 21-22 sales tax stream will benefit from a recently enacted Recreational Cannabis Sales Tax of 3%. The revenues provided from recreational cannabis sales will likely become a major source of revenue for the City. Increased economic activity is being experienced with the rejuvenation of the East River Bank and the continuation of the First Street Development. Additionally, one existing auto dealership's expansion is underway and another new dealership is under construction. This economic development is anticipated to provide additional consumptive tax revenues for many years to come.

The City's utilities have also been impacted by the COVID pandemic. Lower activity at commercial and industrial facilities has resulted in lower overall consumption and lower revenues for the Electric, Water and Wastewater utility funds. Residential consumption has increased as more people stayed home, but residential consumption increases have not fully offset the declines in non-residential consumption levels.

The Electric utility continues stable operations and expenditure levels into FY 21-22. For the second straight year, the City is proposing no increase or changes to any rate class of electric service; rates will remain the same for all customer classes for the third straight year.

The Water and Wastewater utilities will see increases of 9% and 2.63% respectively. The critical path projects for these utilities are continuing into FY 21-22, consistent with Council direction from the FY 20-21 budget retreat. These projects will provide capacity for continued expansion of the utility systems and critical future economic development as key sites in the City develop or re-develop.

City of St. Charles
Budget Message and Summary
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Lastly, changes in leadership will come with the new fiscal year. A new Mayor, new Aldermen, and a new City Administrator will all take their positions during FY 21-22. These individuals will begin to write the next chapters in the City's story as they tackle opportunities such as redevelopment of the former Police Station Site, Charlestowne Mall, and Pheasant Run Resort.

COVID and its resultant impacts challenged us in ways we could never have imagined a year ago. We will continue to be challenged in new and different ways as we move into FY 21-22. May we respond to those challenges in an intelligent, thoughtful, and comprehensive way that can be a source of pride for the community and lay a solid base for the community for years to come.

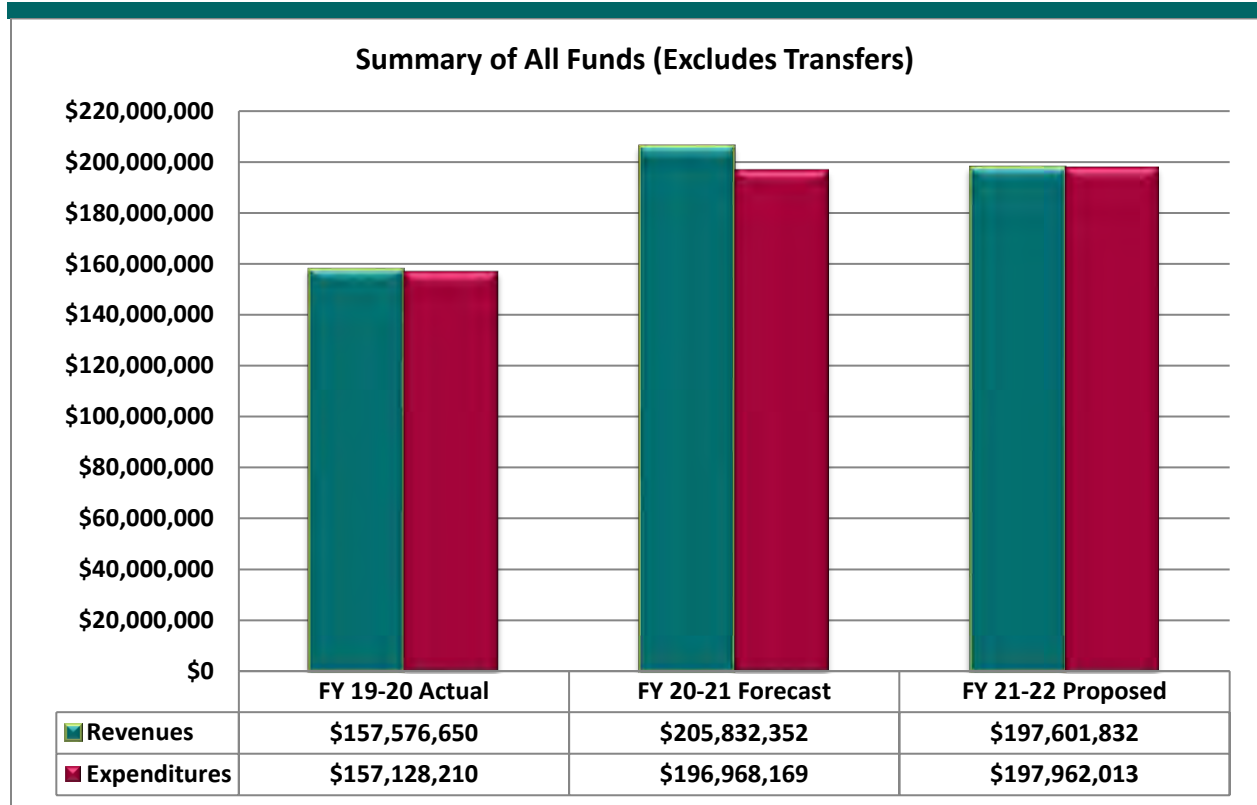
Summary of City-Wide Budget

At the time the FY 20-21 budget was approved, it was projected that the City would have total revenue of \$195.2 million and total expenditures of \$196.6 million (excluding transfers). While the adopted budget did factor in business downturns in the local economy it did not incorporate any monetary impact that the pandemic would have on the global economy.

The City expects to close FY 20-21 with \$205.8 million in revenue and \$197.0 million in expenditures (excluding transfers). In total, forecasted revenues are significantly greater than budgeted revenues due to a rise in value of the marketable securities held by the Police and Fire Pension Funds. The projected investment income in the pension funds has been offset by forecasted declines in General and Enterprise fund revenues. The COVID-19 pandemic has reduced consumptive-based revenue streams in the General Fund and lowered utility usage in the Electric, Water and Sewer Funds. In contrast to revenues, there is very little variance between the total expenses originally budgeted and the total expenses being forecasted. A combination of factors has contributed to this outcome. First, budget adjustments approximating \$2.4 million were enacted, which served to reduce General Fund expenditures. Second, declines in electric usage have reduced wholesale power costs, public utility taxes and municipal franchise fees. However, several funds carried forward capital projects from the previous year into FY20-21 which increased expenses.

For FY 21-22, the City is projected to have \$197.6 million in revenue and \$198.0 million in expenditures for all funds, excluding inter-fund transfers. The largest funds are General, Electric, Water, and Wastewater. Combined, these funds comprise 80.1% of the total FY 21-22 budget, excluding transfers.

**City of St. Charles
Budget Message and Summary
FY 2021-2022 Budget**



The City's leading source of revenue is fees and user charges which are collected from customers for utility services – water, sewer, and electricity. The largest source of non-user fee revenue is sales tax, followed by property tax revenue. The following table displays the current year's original budget and projected revenue and the FY 21-22 proposed budget, broken down by source. Financing proceeds represent the total amount of General Obligation bonds and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency loans which will be issued to fund the City's capital projects. The "Other" category includes items such as charges to other governments, fines and court fees, investment income, charges to other funds, sale of inventory as well as other miscellaneous sources.

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REVENUE - ALL FUNDS (Excludes Transfers)				
	FY 20/21 Budget	FY 20/21 Forecast	FY 21/22 Budget	% Change (Budget vs. Forecasted)
Revenues:				
Property Tax	\$ 15,348,550	\$ 15,322,445	\$ 15,889,041	3.7%
Sales & Use Taxes	20,281,237	19,684,881	21,243,072	7.9%
Franchise Fees	3,663,806	3,447,811	3,689,932	7.0%
Hotel Tax	2,101,863	581,660	750,000	28.9%
Other Taxes	2,586,169	2,243,657	2,514,932	12.1%
Charges for Services	83,251,976	79,377,126	83,218,756	4.8%
Licenses & Permits	651,750	772,870	284,750	-63.2%
Intergovernmental	5,761,817	7,643,059	5,627,423	-26.4%
Pension Contributions	6,652,023	6,665,957	7,425,850	11.4%
Financing Proceeds	34,621,270	36,724,848	32,518,124	-11.5%
Other	20,315,523	33,368,038	24,439,952	-26.8%
Total	\$ 195,235,984	\$ 205,832,352	\$ 197,601,832	-4.0%

The City's largest category of expenditures is for Public Utilities which include electric, water, and sewer services. With regard to non-utility related City services, Public Health & Safety (Police and Fire) is the largest component of expenditures, followed by General Government, Public Works and then Community Development.

EXPENDITURES - ALL FUNDS (Excludes Transfers)				
	FY 20/21 Budget	FY 20/21 Forecast	FY 21/22 Budget	% Change (Budget vs. Forecasted)
Expenditures:				
General Government	\$ 24,082,324	\$ 23,854,510	\$ 24,371,418	2.2%
Public Health & Safety	34,463,204	33,536,226	36,577,297	9.1%
Public Works	16,410,240	15,520,863	17,378,517	12.0%
Public Utilities	118,226,423	120,055,696	115,868,726	-3.5%
Community Development	3,429,385	4,000,874	3,766,055	-5.9%
Total	\$ 196,611,576	\$ 196,968,169	\$ 197,962,013	0.5%

The FY 21-22 General Government expenditure budget is increasing when compared to the FY 20-21 forecast because of rising health care and liability insurance costs. The actuarial determined contribution to the Police and Fire Pension Funds has grown substantially and accounts for a large portion of the increase in the Public Health and Safety budget as compared to the forecast. Also, wages and benefits reflect negotiated annual market adjustments and progression increases. In addition, annual funding for future public safety vehicle and fire apparatus purchases, approximating \$592,000, is included in the FY 21-22 budget. This funding was removed from the prior year budget as a cost saving measure. The FY 21-22 Public works budget is approximately \$1,858,000 greater than the FY 20-21 forecast. The reason for this is two-fold. The FY 21-22 budget includes a \$2.8 capital expenditure to construct a portion of 7th

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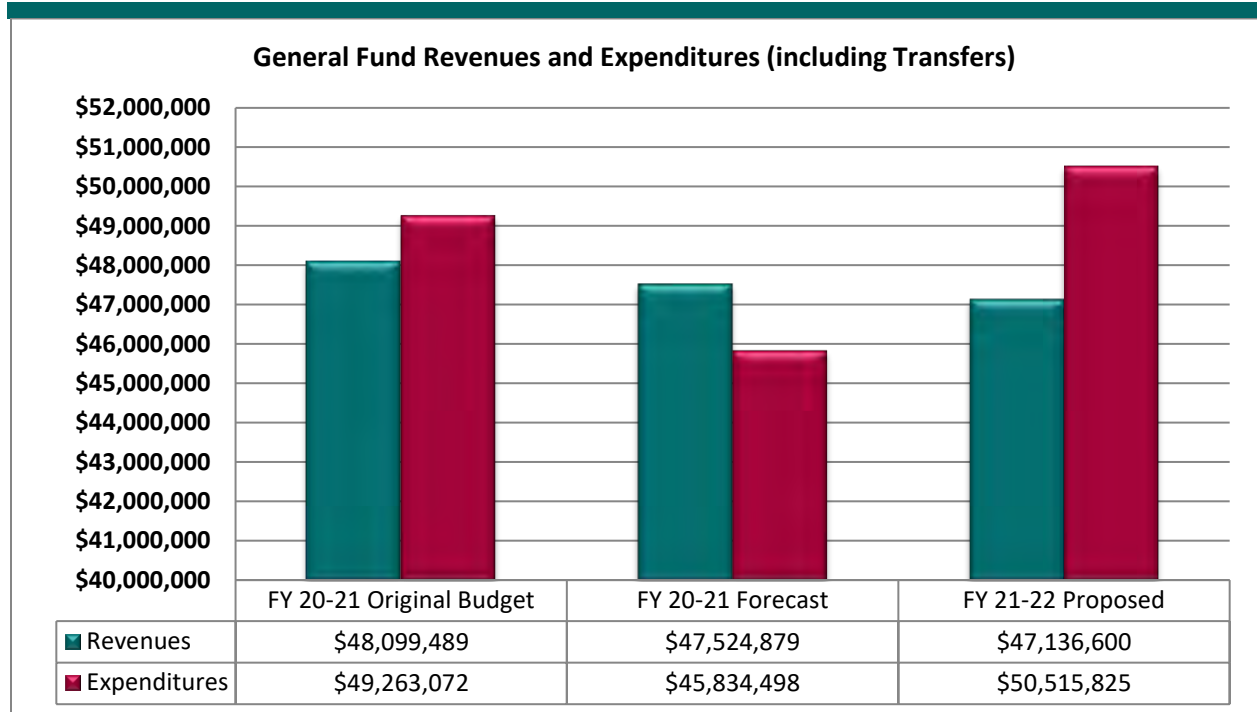
Avenue Creek. The City has received a grant which will fund a portion of these costs. Also, funding for upcoming public works vehicle and machinery purchases in the amount of \$806,893 has been added back to the FY 21-22 budget. The decline in the FY 21-22 Public Utilities budget is due mainly to a reduction in sewer capital project expenses. Budgeted expenditures for Community Development have increased from the current year forecast due to the addition of the First Street Building #6 and Building #7B streetscape projects.

Summary of General Fund

The General Fund accounts for the vast majority of the City's operations including police, fire, public works, community development and general administration. The City expects to close FY 20-21 with a surplus in the General Fund of approximately \$1.690 million. This compares to a deficit of \$1.163 million when the FY 20-21 budget was approved. As a result of COVID-19, the budget was fundamentally outdated when it was adopted. Therefore, staff prioritized budgeted expenditures, projects, operational initiatives, and programs and identified costs which could be delayed thereby lessening the negative impacts of the pandemic. As a result, budget expenditure reductions and revenue enhancements approximating \$2.4 million (4.9% of General Fund expenditures) were approved by council and incorporated into the FY 20-21 budget. This action has contributed to the projected surplus. In addition, employee attrition left several positions vacant which has reduced personal costs. Also, the absence of special events and the closing of schools has reduced public safety overtime expenditures. Contractual costs are projected to be less than adjusted budget levels which also contributes to the favorable expenditure variance. With respect to revenues, the City has experienced a decline in commercial driven revenues (hotel, sales, alcohol and local fuel taxes) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the City received a total of \$1.933 million of Coronavirus Relief (CARES) Funding from Kane and DuPage counties. To a great extent, the CARES funding served to offset the decline in these negatively impacted revenue streams.

The FY 21-22 budget projects that expenditures will be \$3,379,225 greater than revenues. The City will be utilizing previously accumulated reserves to offset the operating deficit. At this point in time, forecasted annual expenditure increases are surpassing revenue growth projections. This situation is causing foreseeable structural deficits. To correct this imbalance, the Directors and Chiefs are evaluating current operations and service levels as well as considering revenue enhancements.

City of St. Charles
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Revenues and transfers in for the General Fund are budgeted at \$47.1 million or approximately 2.0% less than what was budgeted for FY 20-21. The City estimates property tax revenue will increase 2.9% in FY 21-22 as compared to the FY 20-21 forecast. This includes property taxes collected under the City levy as well as under the various Special Service Area (SSA) levies. The 2020 property tax rate is projected to remain consistent with the prior year rate of \$0.828 per \$100 of equalized assessed value (EAV) because the City is only increasing the levy dollars by the growth in EAV.

REVENUE - GENERAL FUND (Excludes Transfers)				
	FY20/21 Budget	FY 20/21 Forecast	FY21/22 Budget	% Change (Budget vs. Forecasted)
Property Tax	\$ 13,231,170	\$ 13,140,286	\$ 13,526,841	2.9%
Sales & Use Taxes	19,181,237	18,650,261	20,143,072	8.0%
Hotel Tax	2,101,863	581,660	750,000	28.9%
Other Taxes	3,062,169	2,654,823	2,971,932	11.9%
Franchise Fees	3,663,806	3,447,811	3,689,932	7.0%
Licenses & Permits	651,750	772,870	284,750	-63.2%
Intergovernmental	4,139,973	6,338,288	4,354,423	-31.3%
Charges for Services	597,251	565,049	584,685	3.5%
Other Revenues	810,270	504,711	610,965	21.1%
Total	\$47,439,489	\$46,655,759	\$46,916,600	0.6%

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Hotel Tax revenues have been the most severely impacted by the pandemic due to reduced leisure and business travel. The FY 21-22 budget for this revenue stream assumes that the travel industry will rebound slowly, as will the taxes generated from hotel stays. Other taxes which include alcohol tax, local fuel tax and telecommunications tax are budgeted to increase 11.9% when compared to the FY 20-21 forecast. This increase reflects pre-pandemic alcohol sales volumes. However, the FY 21-22 budgets for local fuel and telecommunication taxes assume only partial recovery from the pandemic because there is an expectation that telecommuting will continue to be the preferred method for some employers. Franchise fees are expected to rise in conjunction with growth in electric utility revenues. Reductions in license and permit revenues have been budgeted in FY 21-22 because select alcohol licenses fees have been waived or reduced and to reflect that fewer building permits are expected to be issued. Intergovernmental revenues are also budgeted to decline in FY 21-22 as compared to the amounts forecasted in FY 20-21. The forecasted amount includes the \$1.933 million of Coronavirus Relief (CARES) Funding that the City received from Kane and DuPage counties. The budget does not include any future stimulus payments.

The chart below depicts sales and use tax collections over the last five fiscal years. Sales tax and use tax revenues were trending upwards prior to COVID-19 which began negatively impacting the economy in March, 2020 (FY 19-20). The sales and use tax forecast for FY 20-21 contemplates further declines in this revenue source due to the pandemic.

The FY 21-22 budget includes an overall 8.0% projected increase in sales and use tax over the FY 20-21 forecasted revenue amount. Several factors are contributing to this positive outlook. First, the City's use tax revenue has been increasing year over year due to favorable legislation enacted by the state which has increased the amount of use tax collected on internet sales. Second, the City began collecting a 3% municipal recreational cannabis tax on July 1, 2020 which enhances the sales tax revenue stream. Also, there is a new automobile dealership and a significant expansion to an existing dealership opening for business in FY 21-22 which will generate additional income. Lastly, the state has moved to Phase 4 of the Restore Illinois program and with the availability of vaccinations there is an expectation that the economy will be completely reopened during FY 21-22.

Sales Tax Collections - State, Home Rule and Use Taxes					
Last 5 Completed Fiscal Years					
Fiscal Year	State and Home Rule	Use Tax	Total	\$ Increase/Decrease	% Increase/Decrease
2015/2016	16,984,167	765,111	17,749,278	1,747,596	10.9%
2016/2017	17,089,227	811,582	17,900,809	151,531	0.9%
2017/2018	17,637,087	871,988	18,509,075	608,266	3.4%
2018/2019	18,333,642	1,020,120	19,353,762	844,687	4.6%
2019/2020	18,060,476	1,188,312	19,248,788	(104,974)	-0.5%

For FY 21-22, expenditures (excluding transfers) in the General Fund are budgeted at \$44.0 million. This represents a 11.4% increase when compared to the FY 20-21 forecast. Personal services represent nearly 70% of the General Fund's total expenditures and are budgeted to rise 7.3% from the FY 20-21 forecast. This is primarily due to increases in public safety pensions, annual cost of living adjustments and health insurance benefits. Also, during the current year there were several employee retirements which left positions unfilled and reduced forecasted wage and benefit costs. The FY 21-22 personal services budget assumes no vacancies. Contractual service expenditures are budgeted to increase 12.7% over the costs

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forecasted. During FY 20-21 several public works beautification and maintenance projects were put on hold in order to reduce operating costs. This action reduced forecasted expenditures. The contractual services budget for FY 21-22 includes these project expenditures which contributes to the overall increase in this category of expenditures. Also, additional funding for credit card service fees and technology security and support have been added into the FY 21-22 budget. Other operating expenditures are projected to increase as compared to the previous year's forecast because funding for the motor vehicle reserve approximating \$1.4 million has been included in the FY 21-22 budget. This expenditure was removed from the prior year budget as a cost saving measure.

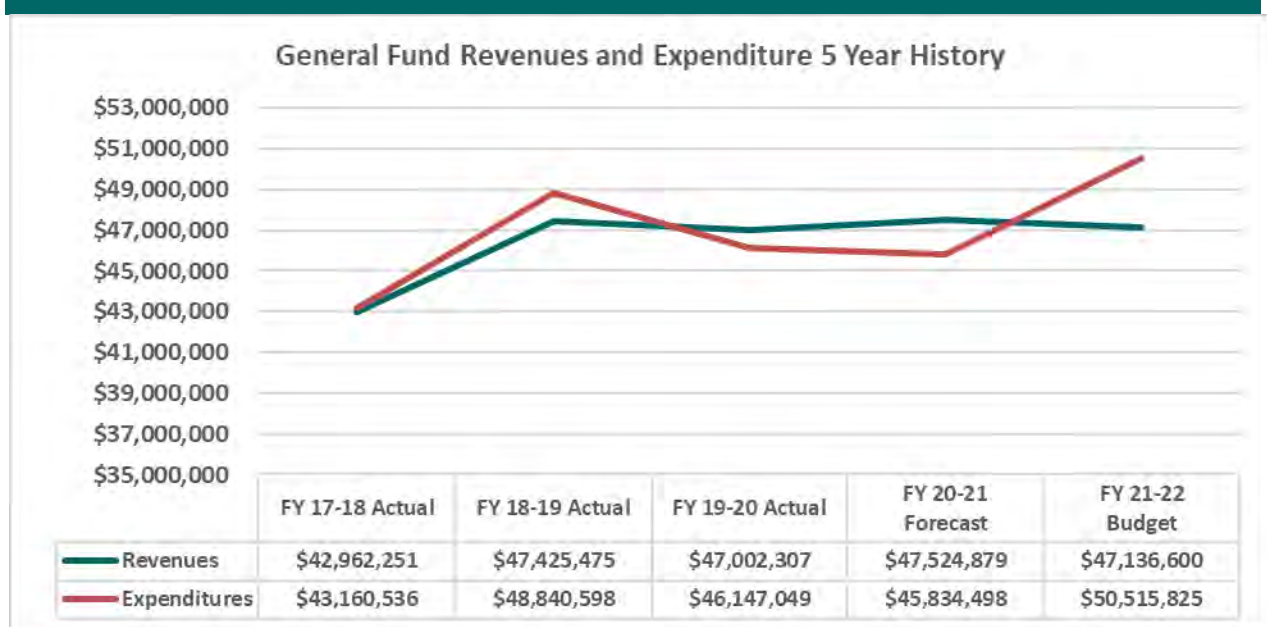
The following chart provides detail on General Fund expenditures, including transfers, by account type.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY ACCOUNT TYPE (Includes Transfers)			
	20/21 Budget	20/21 Forecast	21/22 Budget
Personal Services	\$ 34,409,366	\$ 33,356,418	\$ 35,800,667
Contractual Services	10,034,374	9,156,509	10,319,527
Other Operating	2,962,300	1,900,660	3,672,971
Allocations	(5,082,588)	(5,082,588)	(5,877,193)
Capital	156,700	193,394	131,240
Transfers - Debt Service	3,099,696	3,099,696	4,955,579
Transfers - Other	3,683,224	3,210,409	1,513,034
Total	\$ 49,263,072	\$ 45,834,498	\$ 50,515,825

The following chart provides detail on General Fund expenditures, including transfers, by function or purpose.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION (Includes Transfers)			
	20/21 Budget	20/21 Forecast	21/22 Budget
General Government	\$ 5,581,153	\$ 4,905,362	\$ 5,099,259
Public Health & Safety	26,786,864	25,731,453	28,401,629
Public Works	7,682,750	6,650,911	7,960,719
Community Development	2,429,385	2,236,667	2,585,605
Transfers	6,782,920	6,310,105	6,468,613
Total	\$ 49,263,072	\$ 45,834,498	\$ 50,515,825

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Summary of Changes in Personnel

The single largest expense in the City's budget is for personnel. The City is a service organization and the cost of salaries, benefits, and other related expenses comprises approximately 70% of the City's General Fund budget.

The number of full-time equivalent positions (FTEs) budgeted for FY 21-22 is 270.85 (excluding elected officials, crossing guards, meter readers, overtime and EMA personnel), which is 5.1 FTE's less than the total budgeted in FY 20-21. The Police department is delaying the replacement of one patrol officer which reduces the number of sworn officers to 58. The City Administration, Information Systems and Human Resources departments are each eliminating an intern position. The Fire department is postponing the recruitment of a firefighter position left open as a result of a retirement. The Finance department is eliminating a part-time Accounts Payable position by reallocating workload to other staff members. The Community & Economic Development department is eliminating an administrative assistant position but increasing the number of hours worked by a part-time staff member which results in a net FTE reduction of 0.85.

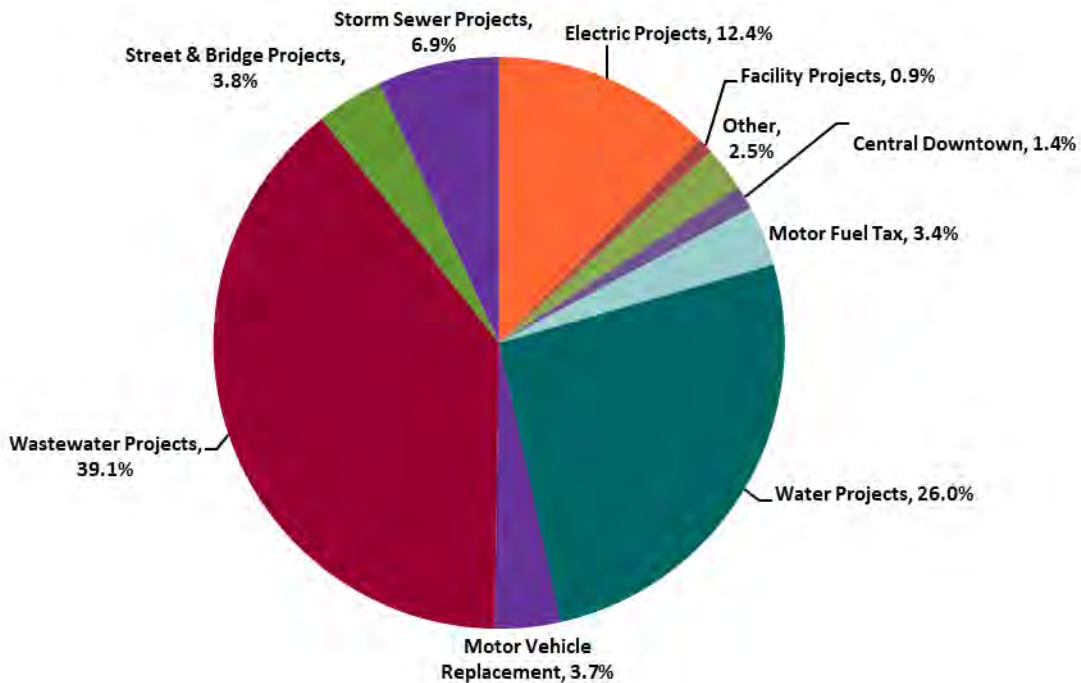
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Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Employees by Department			
Department	Budgeted FY 20/21	Proposed FY 21/22	Net Change
City Administration	6.05	5.58	-0.47
Information Systems	12.64	12.00	-0.64
Human Resources	6.01	5.36	-0.65
Finance	13.11	12.49	-0.62
Police	72.92	72.34	-0.58
Fire	50.73	49.73	-1.00
Community & Economic Development	14.88	14.03	-0.85
Public Works	99.63	99.32	-0.31
Total FTE	275.97	270.85	-5.12

Capital Projects

The City will initiate approximately \$49.4 million in capital projects in FY 21-22. Of this amount, \$38.3 million is budgeted for projects within the City's three major enterprise funds – Electric, Water, and Wastewater.

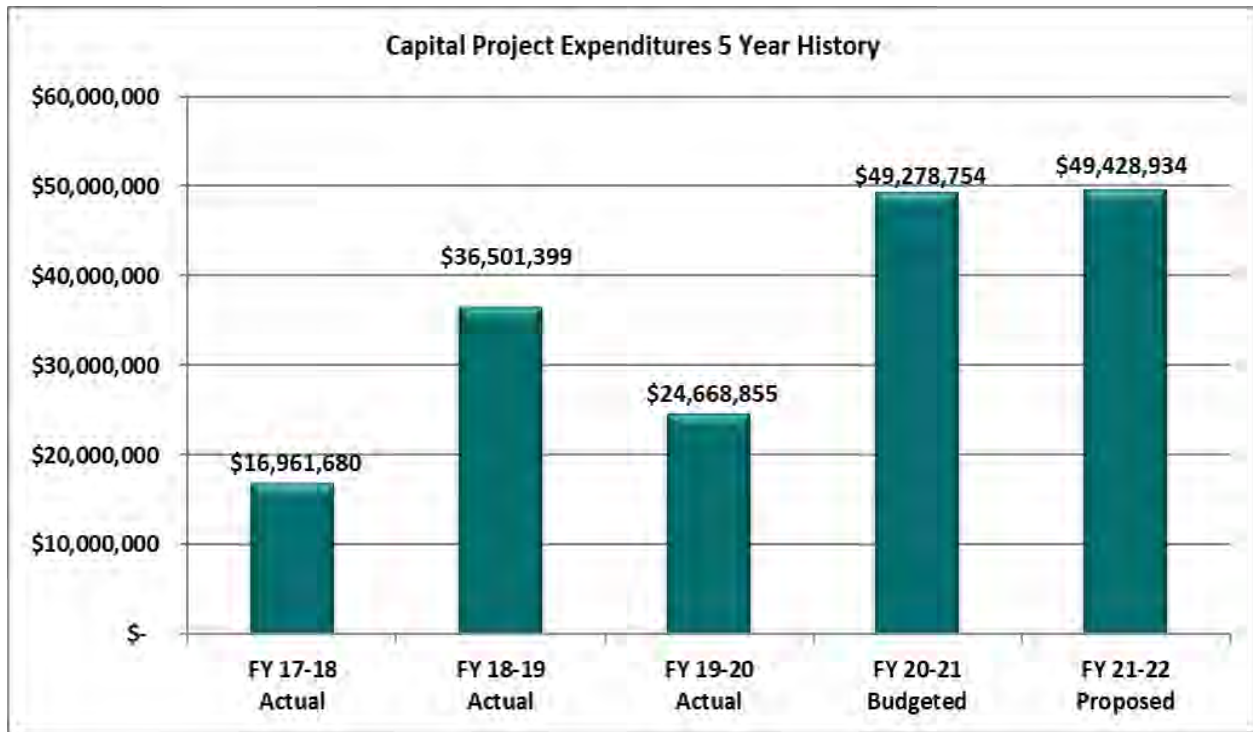
FY 21-22 Capital Projects by Category



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Major capital initiatives budgeted for FY 21-22 include:

Riverside Lift Station Replacement	\$12,210,000
Well #7 to Well #13 Iron Treatment	\$7,369,000
7 th Ave Creek Improvements	\$2,280,000
35kv Feed to East Side	\$2,150,000
MFT Annual Resurfacing Program (includes utility repairs)	\$1,825,000
Water Well Development	\$1,530,000
Pheasant Run Redevelopment	\$1,256,000
Production Drive Resurfacing – Tyler to Kirk	\$1,197,500



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Debt Summary

The City remains committed to utilizing bond funds only for projects that exceed \$500,000 in total costs. Adhering to this policy, the City plans to issue a total of \$31.6 million of General Obligation (GO) Bonds and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) low interest loans. The new debt being issued is financing capital projects included in the FY 21-22 capital budget. Projects to be financed by debt and IEPA low interest loans include:

Riverside Lift Station Replacement
Well #7 to Well #13 Iron Treatment
7th Avenue Creek Improvements
Water Well Developments
Production Drive Resurfacing – Tyler to Kirk

The table below is a projection of the principal that will be outstanding as of April 30, 2022, should the City issue the level of debt as proposed in the budget.

FY 21-22 Debt Summary (includes IEPA loans)				
Fund	Outstanding 5/1/2021	Proposed New Issues	Retirements	Outstanding 4/30/2022
General	\$ 58,331,407	\$ 3,779,470	\$ 4,932,087	\$ 57,178,790
TIF	25,410,000	-	730,000	24,680,000
Electric	12,276,421	709,200	710,778	12,274,843
Water	16,945,731	10,289,650	1,085,024	26,150,357
Wastewater	31,958,593	16,858,054	2,204,055	46,612,592
TOTAL	\$ 144,922,153	\$ 31,636,374	\$ 9,661,944	\$ 166,896,582

City of St. Charles
Budget Message and Summary
FY 2021-2022 Budget

Enterprise Funds Summary

The City's Enterprise Funds – so named because they operate much like separate business units or enterprises – are intended to be fully self-supporting, receive no tax subsidy, and operate exclusively on the revenue generated from the rates paid by customers. The FY 21-22 budget projects a \$462,959 surplus in the Electric Fund, a \$756,827 surplus in the Wastewater Fund and a \$1,360,994 deficit in the Water Fund. The City will be utilizing previously accumulated reserves to offset the operating deficit in the Water Fund.

Enterprise Funds FY21/22 Budget			
	Electric	Water	Wastewater
Revenues			
User Charges	\$ 62,432,904	\$ 8,222,506	\$ 12,036,346
Other Operating Revenues	1,583,900	499,310	1,564,374
Capital Financing Proceeds	1,004,200	10,675,400	17,059,054
Connection Charges	30,000	62,000	110,000
Transfers In	261,664	-	-
Total Revenues	65,312,668	19,459,216	30,769,774
Expenses			
Personal Services	\$ 4,158,623	\$ 1,680,403	\$ 2,234,344
Other Operating	50,836,121	2,963,770	3,403,638
Allocations from Other Funds	2,110,929	1,587,327	1,637,541
Capital	6,126,450	12,833,400	19,317,854
Debt Retirement	1,193,734	1,567,153	2,918,525
Transfers Out	423,852	188,157	501,045
Total Expenses	64,849,709	20,820,210	30,012,947
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenses	462,959	(1,360,994)	756,827

Due to declining consumption levels and eroding financial performance of the three utilities, the City contracted with a nationwide consulting firm in late 2010 to conduct a comprehensive rate study. The rate study, which was accepted by the City Council on May 2, 2011, contained many suggestions for changes to the City's utility rate structure that would allow for long term financial sustainability of the City's utilities. Several of these changes were implemented beginning in the 2011-2012 fiscal year and each year thereafter. The rate study was updated during fiscal year 2019-2020 to incorporate updated 10-year capital plans for the water and wastewater utilities. The updated capital plans incorporate several infrastructure and system improvements necessary to provide capacity for additional growth and economic development activity for the water and wastewater utilities. Rate adjustments will likely be necessary over the next several years to provide for the financing of these improvements.

In conjunction with the preparation of the annual budget, City staff updates the assumptions utilized in the rate study update and proposes a rate structure for the next fiscal year. The resulting rates consider the latest data regarding financial performance and reserve levels of each of the individual utilities.

After eight fiscal years of rate adjustments, the utility funds are realizing some of the goals and objectives detailed in the rate study. The Electric Fund is consistently generating surpluses and the reserves are

City of St. Charles
Budget Message and Summary
FY 2021-2022 Budget

anticipated to continue in a positive position throughout the budget projection period. The rate structure will allow for much more moderate rate adjustments in the future to keep pace with the City's anticipated changes in its wholesale power costs. Based on the current cost structure, these rate adjustments should allow for continued positive financial performance within the Electric utility.

There are no changes proposed to the Electric utility's rate structure for fiscal year 21-22. This is the second consecutive year that electric rates have been held constant. For the City's residential electric customers:

- The monthly service charge will hold steady at \$17.50.
- The base residential rate for kWh consumed will remain flat at 12.08 cents per kWh year-round.
- There will be no change made to the summer month premium rate of 13.66 cents charged for kWh consumed in excess of 1,200.

Targeted rate adjustments to address specific areas of concern within the utility are a relatively recent addition to the City's approach. Previously, annual rate increases typically happened "across the board" and applied to all rate, seasonal, and customer classes. There will be no changes in the rate structure for the City's non-residential electric customers for FY 2021-2022.

Rates will be adjusted in the Water and Sewer utilities during FY 21-22. The City had historically followed a practice of utilizing non-rate revenues to subsidize the operations of these utilities. Therefore, the rate structure has been adjusted over time to realize the long-term goal of providing adequate funding for the costs of water and sewer service to the City's utility customers.

For the water utility, a 9.0% increase in rates and monthly customer charges will be implemented on May 1, 2021 and will first appear on utility bills mailed out in June. It is anticipated that these changes will result in an average monthly increase of \$4.65 for a typical residential customer. Despite eight years of annual increases, the water utility's current rate structure does not provide adequate funding given the amount of capital improvements that must be undertaken to ensure the stability of the water system. These improvements include water well development and rerouting water from one well to another so that it can be properly treated before distribution to customers. In addition to expanding water capacity and improving the treatment processes as noted above, various improvements will be made to water system components, such as replacing waterlines made of lead, water tower painting, and reservoir repairs. In total, staff estimates approximately \$50.3 million in water system and infrastructure improvements over the next four (4) fiscal years. The aggressive capital improvements program is the primary reason for the rate increase.

Fiscal Year 2016-2017 was the first year that fundamental changes in the rate structure for the wastewater utility were implemented. There are significant capital projects anticipated within the wastewater utility, as many systems within the sewage treatment plant are near the end of their operational lives. During FY 19-20 the wastewater treatment plant was upgraded to comply with new phosphorus standards, as promulgated by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA).

The IEPA has mandated more stringent removal of phosphorus from the effluent of the wastewater treatment plant discharged to the Fox River. The City has devised a plan to comply with those standards, but that compliance comes at a cost. In order to fund the equipment required for compliance with the new mandate, during FY 16-17 the City instituted an "EPA Compliance Assessment" that consisted of a fixed charge of \$0.45 per customer per month. Over the past four years, the EPA Compliance Assessment fee has been incrementally increased to \$2.15 per month. For FY 21-22, the EPA Compliance Fee will be

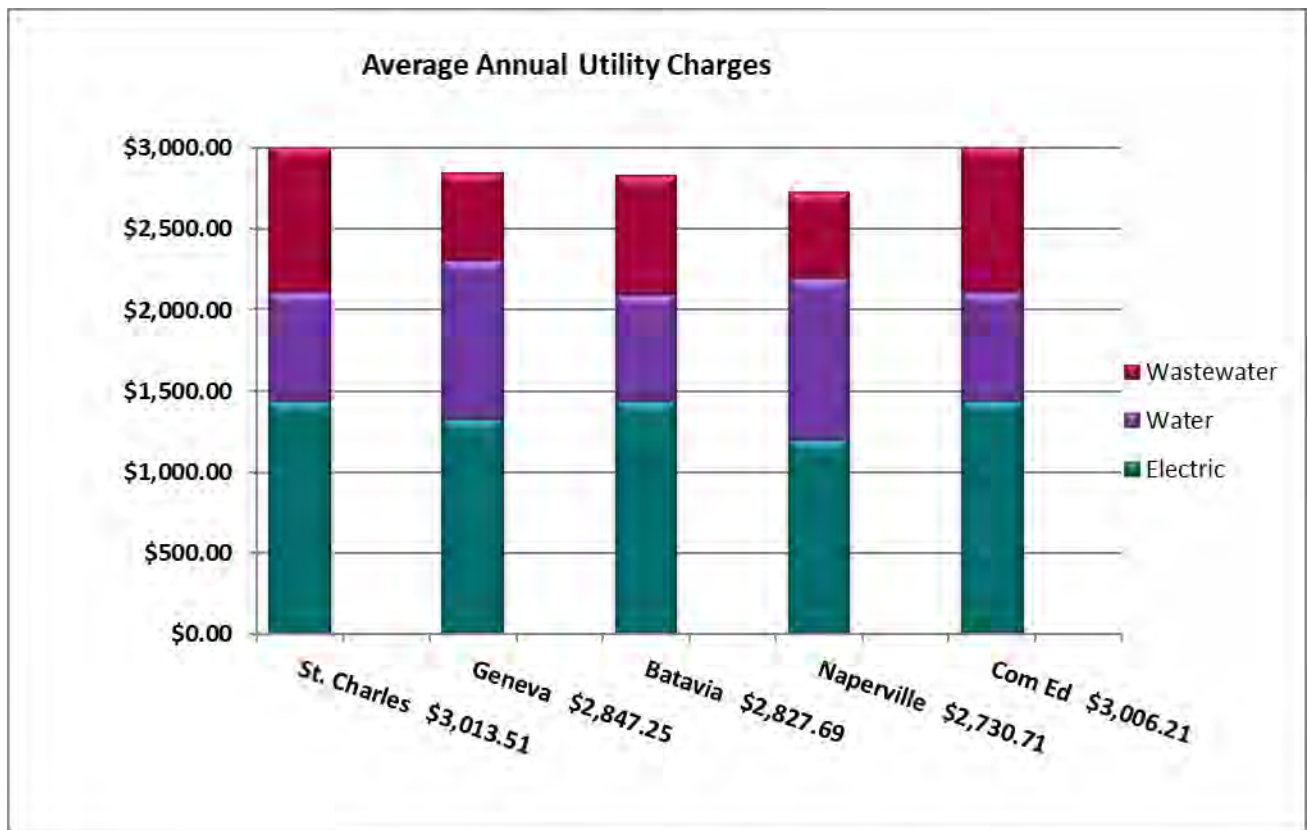
City of St. Charles
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FY 2021-2022 Budget

\$2.45 per month. Additionally, the fixed monthly service rate and the volumetric charge rate will each incorporate a 2.35% increase. These rate changes reflect the recommendations outlined in the rate study. Future increases to the EPA Compliance Assessment are contemplated to provide adequate funding for the City to comply with increasingly more stringent EPA regulations.

The City will also be performing repair, maintenance and replacement work on the digester equipment at the wastewater treatment facility. These improvements are nearing the end of their operational lives and require repairs. In addition to improving the treatment processes as noted above, various improvements will be made to the wastewater collection system components, such as maintenance of lift stations and various improvements to prevent infiltration of groundwater and stormwater into the collection system. In all, staff currently anticipates approximately \$39.1 million in wastewater system and infrastructure improvements over the next four (4) fiscal years.

The goal of the utility rate study is to assure that the City's rate structure is adequate to finance the costs of providing utility service and also to assure that the rate structure matches the manner in which those costs are incurred. The proposed changes will help to meet that goal and also to assure that the utilities remain fully self-supporting, are funded entirely by rates paid by customers, and receive no tax revenue support. The second goal of the City's rate structure is to assure that adequate resources exist to make necessary improvements and upgrades to the City's utility infrastructure so that residents continue to receive the reliable, high quality utility service that they demand.

As shown on the following chart, even with these changes to the utility rate structure, the City's proposed utility rates for FY 21-22 will result in annual utility charges that are comparable to those in other area communities.



City of St. Charles
Budget Message and Summary
FY 2021-2022 Budget

Conclusion

Developing a balanced budget requires the City's team of elected officials and dedicated directors and chiefs to choose amongst many worthy programs and projects. The formation of the FY 21-22 budget was extremely challenging due to the lingering effects of the pandemic and the uncertainty as to when the Governor will open the Illinois economy without restrictions. In addition, annual increases in expenditures are outpacing revenue growth resulting in foreseeable structural imbalances. Despite reducing headcount and temporarily delaying projects, the proposed General Fund budget projects that expenditures will be \$3,379,225 greater than revenues. As a means of balancing the budget, the City will be utilizing previously accumulated reserves to offset the operating deficit.

We want to thank all City departments for taking the time to closely scrutinize their budgets and prioritize their operating needs. We must also recognize the efforts of staff in the Finance Department who helped to facilitate the budget preparation. Colleen Lavery, Jill Ghiotto, Kim Diehl, Carylie Forte, Alpa Patel and Natalie Button all worked diligently so that this document could be presented.

The proposed budget continues to sustain a very high level of service to the community. It maintains a service delivery framework that balances resources with needs. It reflects financial investments that are made based on the strategic priorities of the Mayor and City Council.

We submit this budget for the consideration of the City Council, and recommend its approval.



Raymond P. Rogina
Mayor



Mark Koenen
City Administrator



Christopher A. Minick
Director of Finance

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City of St. Charles
Budget Process
FY 2021-2022

Budgetary Controls

The City's budgetary operations are governed by the Budget Act as provided for in the Illinois Compiled Statutes and administered by the Director of Finance. Under the Budget Act no appropriation is required to be passed and an annual budget must be adopted prior to the year the funds will be expended. St. Charles' fiscal year begins May 1. The City adopts annual budgets for the General, Special Revenue, Debt Service, Enterprise, Internal Service, and Capital Projects Funds. Budget reports are run at various levels to allow for analysis, from very broad (by Fund) down to a detail object basis. The City also maintains an encumbrance accounting system as one technique of accomplishing budgetary control.

Review & Development

Each year in November or December, the Staff presents a "Mid-Year Budget Update" to the Government Operations Committee. During this review, the financial results of the first six months of the current fiscal year are discussed. Staff then develops the parameters and establishes the objectives for the upcoming fiscal year budget.

In November, Department Directors prepare their individual departmental budgets in conjunction with the parameters developed. The budgets are then entered into the budgeting and planning software by departmental staff. Typically, budgets must be entered by the first week of January. The budget data is compiled and budget meetings are held with the City Administrator, Finance Director and the individual Department Directors. During this meeting, major operating changes, departmental goals and requests for capital expenditures are discussed. Also, efforts to coordinate and combine requests and identify more efficient methods to accomplish the department's and City's objectives are evaluated. Any unjustified items are eliminated from the budget at this time.

In mid to late February, a budget retreat is held to present the proposed budget to City Council. The City Council discusses any concerns that they may have. The budget is then revised based on these conversations.

Adoption

The City must make the tentative budget available for public inspection at least ten days prior to passage, and notice of a public hearing must be published in a newspaper having general circulation at least one week prior to the hearing. After the public hearing is held, additional revisions to the budget can be made and the budget passed without any further inspection, notice or hearing. St. Charles' budget is usually passed at the first Council meeting in April.

Revisions

After the budget is passed, a change may become necessary. The same guidelines are followed whether there is an increase, decrease or lateral line item transfer. A written request is submitted or a budget revision form is filled out listing the type of request and justification for the revision. The Finance Director must then approve the revision form. Revisions are presented to the City Council monthly and require a two-thirds vote of approval. No revision is made to increase the budget in the event funds are not available to effectuate the purpose of the revision.

City of St. Charles
Budget Timeline
FY 2021-2022 Budget

Date	
October 16, 2020	Finance department begins to prepare the budgeting system for entry and sets the standard projections for the 4-year budget cycle
November 23, 2020	Budgeting system opens for department entry
January 15, 2021	Budgeting system is closed for department entry
January 7, 2021	Meetings to discuss proposed staffing changes between Department Directors, Finance Director and City Administrator begin
January 19, 2021	Department budget meetings with Finance Director and City Administrator begin
February 4, 2021	Department budget meetings completed
February 19, 2021	Preliminary budget draft completed
February 27, 2021	Council Retreat – Budget review with aldermen
March 15, 2021	Budget Presentation at Government Operations Committee
March 25, 2021	Notice of Public Hearing for the Budget is published in the Daily Herald
March 30, 2021	Distribution of budget books to City Council
April 5, 2021	Public Hearing on Budget
May 1, 2021	Beginning of budget year

City of St. Charles
Fund Balance Disclosures
FY 2021-2022

Governmental Fund Balance Categorizations

Governmental funds' equity (difference between assets and liabilities) is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned. These categories are described as follows:

Non spendable Fund Balance

Represents fund balances which are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted Fund Balance

Represents fund balances which are constrained by legal restrictions from outside parties for use for a specific purpose, or externally imposed by outside entities or self-imposed by enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance

Represents fund balances that have self-imposed limitations put in place by formal action by the City Council. Formal actions include resolutions and ordinances approved by City Council.

Assigned Fund Balance

Represents fund balances that have limitations due to being earmarked for an intended use. Authority to assign fund balances is designated to City staff as disclosed in a later section.

Unassigned Fund Balance

Represents total General Fund balance in excess of nonspendable, restricted, committed and assigned fund balances. The categorization only applies to the General Fund. Unassigned fund balance is available and expendable for any General Fund purpose. Unassigned Fund Balance typically designates the "Reserve Level" of the General Fund. By City Council policy, Unassigned Fund Balance (Reserves) must be maintained at a minimum level of 25% of Annual Expenditures and Transfers Out. Deficit fund balances in any other governmental fund will also be reported as unassigned.

Governmental Fund Flow Assumptions

The City's flow assumptions are based on GASB 54 definitions. The City will spend the most restricted fund balances first thus providing the most financial flexibility. Funds are spent in the following order:

1. Restricted
2. Committed
3. Assigned
4. Unassigned

Authority to Assign Governmental Fund Balances

In accordance with GASB 54, and by adoption of the FY 2021-22 budget, the authority to determine assigned fund balances is conveyed to both the Finance Director and the City Administrator.

City of St. Charles
Financial Policies
FY 2021-2022

Policy Goals

Prior to May 1 of each year, the City Council adopts a formal budget for the upcoming fiscal year and estimates revenues and expenditures for three subsequent years. The City adheres to a number of policies when developing the budget. These policies can be categorized into four types; General, Operational, Debt, and Budgetary. The following policy goals explain how the City determines “what” to include in its budget.

General Policies

Policy goal: Create an economic environment that will encourage businesses to locate in St. Charles and create opportunities for existing businesses.

St. Charles has long been recognized as a desirable place to live, work and recreate. This is evidenced by the steady growth in housing units and sales tax revenue. It is important for the City to continue to develop an environment that will encourage economic development. Without meaningful economic development, and economic revitalization, property taxpayers will need to absorb more of the burden to support City services.

Implementation: The City is taking an operative role in its economic development. The Economic Development Division actively markets St. Charles to developers, retailers, and commercial realtors. In an effort to understand the needs of local business, the Mayor, City Administrator, and Economic Development staff have been visiting various entities to listen to their ideas and learn more about their operations. Additionally, the City has passed an Economic Development Policy, and when advantageous, approves economic incentive packages for commercial and industrial entities within the City.

Policy goal: Seek a ratio of equalized assessed value equal to two thirds residential and one third commercial /industrial.

A community represents an ecological unit in many respects. Commercial businesses need customers, industrial businesses need workers, and residents rely on both. The balance among these elements will determine whether the community can remain viable over time. Therefore, it is important for the City to maintain the most optimum mix of residential and business segments.

Implementation: The City has maintained a balance of approximately 67% residential to roughly 23% commercial and 10% industrial for the past seven years. It is anticipated that the next four years will maintain this ratio.

Policy goal: Investment practices should have avoidance of risk as the primary objective. Secondly, practices should provide for the liquidity, diversification, and lastly, yield.

Investment practices are driven by two countervailing principles and an investor must choose which controlling principle to use. Accepting a high risk generally means greater returns over the long run. However, the risk tolerance of a public agency is minimal and the first consideration must always be risk avoidance.

City of St. Charles
Financial Policies
FY 2021-2022

Implementation: The City maintains its own investment policy addressing these broad policy issues as well as other investment practices. In addition, the monthly Treasurer's Report includes investment information about terms, portfolio breakdown, and yields.

Budgetary Policies

Policy goal: Maintain available fund balance (working capital) of at least 25% of operating expenditures for the General Corporate Fund and 25% for the enterprise funds.

In order to allow for seasonal variances and funding emergencies the City has established a policy of continuously maintaining a working capital balance as described above. Available fund balance is defined as the difference between current assets, not including inventory (i.e. cash, investments, accounts receivable), and current liabilities (i.e. accounts payable, accruals, and contracts payable).

Implementation: The proposed budget will meet the above policy for the General Fund and Electric Fund. Challenges have been encountered over the last several years in maintaining this policy over the long term for the City's water and wastewater enterprise funds. However, the City is making efforts to rectify this situation by implementing a rate structure that incorporates the findings of a rate study that was finalized in April 2011. The FY 2021-22 budget represents the ninth consecutive year that these rate changes have been applied. An update to the 2011 rate study was completed in FY 2020-21 and confirmed the strategies outlined in the initial study. It is anticipated that the resulting rate structure will return all of the utilities to a self-sustaining status and the reserve requirements for the enterprise funds will be realized over the long term.

Policy goal: Prepare an annual budget for the upcoming year and a projection of revenues and expenditures for three subsequent years.

The City needs to understand the impact of current budget decisions on future years. Operating expenditures could be increased to financially imprudent levels and appropriate capital requests deferred if the long-term implications of budget decisions are not clearly understood.

Implementation: The proposed budget spans a four-year period and includes estimates of all operating and non-operating revenues and expenditures. Projections of revenues and expenditures are typically conservative for analysis purposes. The General Fund's forecasted annual expenditure increases are surpassing revenue growth projections in the three out years of the budget. This situation is causing foreseeable structural deficits. To correct this imbalance, staff is evaluating current operations and service levels as well as considering revenue enhancements. City Council and Management have a demonstrated history of taking the steps necessary to provide for a balanced budget and matching expenditures to corresponding revenue streams.

Policy goal: The budget, to the extent practical, shall be prepared on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The budget is prepared on a basis consistent with GAAP except for certain items that are adjusted on the City's accounting system at year-end. During the year, the City's accounting system is maintained on the same basis as the adopted budget. This enables departmental budgets to be easily monitored via accounting system reports which are prepared on a monthly basis. The major differences between this budget and GAAP for governmental funds are: a) certain revenues and expenditures (e.g., compensated

City of St. Charles
Financial Policies
FY 2021-2022

absences) are accrued (GAAP) but are not recognized for budgetary purposes; and b) self-insurance contributions are recognized as expenditures for budgetary purposes only.

Enterprise fund differences consist of the following: a) certain items (e.g., principal expenditures and capital outlay) are recorded as expenditures for budgetary purposes as opposed to adjustments of the appropriate balance sheet accounts (GAAP); and b) depreciation is recorded as an expense (GAAP) and not recognized for budgetary purposes.

Implementation: The proposed budget reflects the above method of accounting.

Policy goal: Submit a budget annually to the City Council that is within the City's ability to pay.

The City Council attempts to effectively review the budget in a short period of time. Through attendance at monthly committee meetings, the staff is well aware of council priorities and can prepare a budget within these priorities. In order to limit the Council's review to important policy issues, the staff shall submit a proposed balanced budget to the City Council. Upon submittal to the council, the budget can be changed in any manner desired by the Council.

Implementation: The proposed budget submitted to the City Council is within the City's ability to pay as the Revenues, Expenditures & Cash Balance Summary report indicates.

Although the FY 2021-22 budget anticipates the prudent use of previously accumulated reserves to fund the operations and capital purchases of several funds, the staff has presented a budget within the City's ability to pay.

Policy goal: A monthly treasurer's report shall be submitted to the City Council that will include a consolidated balance sheet, summarized statement of revenues and expenditures, analysis of investments, and a narrative explaining any significant variances.

It is difficult for the Council to review the City's financial activities in great detail; however, it is imperative that they are made aware of any unusual occurrences throughout the year. The Treasurer's Report is the means by which this can be done.

Implementation: A monthly treasurer's report is provided with all of the reports indicated. Additionally, staff presents an update of financial results at a committee meeting on a quarterly basis. Significant variations from expectations are discussed and analyzed for the Council's information.

Policy goal: Estimate revenues and expenditures realistically considering those that have a high degree of elasticity.

Revenues and expenditures should be estimated realistically, however, care must be taken to understand the changes that can occur because of unforeseen economic events.

Implementation: The budget plan followed this guideline. For example, connection fees and building permit revenue are estimated very conservatively. Likewise, consumptive taxes are highly elastic and must be budgeted prudently. The current FY 2021-22 budget draft incorporates this philosophy specifically as it relates to the ongoing impact of the pandemic. Hotel tax revenues have been greatly reduced assuming that the travel industry will rebound at a much slower pace than other sectors of the economy. Telecommunications and local fuel tax income streams are budgeted lower than pre-

City of St. Charles
Financial Policies
FY 2021-2022

pandemic levels because there is an expectation that telecommuting will continue to be the preferred approach for some employers. Additionally, in the past the City Council has directed Staff to evaluate and prioritize services and programs offered in response to anticipated revenues shortfalls caused by prevailing economic conditions. In light of the FY 2021-22 projected deficit within the General Fund, the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees was reduced from the previous year. This is an example of how the City has prioritized services and adjusted budgeted expenditure levels to align them with anticipated revenue streams.

Operational Policies

Policy goal: Assess user fees wherever the cost of service can be logically associated with the user of a service and the implementation of a user fee is economically justified.

In line with the City's policy to maintain tax rates as low as possible, it shall assess fees for those services which can be identified as benefiting a specific group of users. User fees will only be employed where the cost to assess the fee is not economically excessive.

Implementation: This budget anticipates continued adjustments to the City's utility rate structure. Ongoing changes to the utility rate structure will occur in future years to implement the results of the utility rate study. The City has also enacted a Power Cost Adjustment Factor (PCAF) charge to remove applicable elements of risk related to the generation price of wholesale electricity purchases. Any adjustments to the rate structure will seek to match the revenue stream to the amount and the method in which the utility incurs expenses.

Policy goal: Pay current operating expenses from current revenues.

Only revenues that will be available annually will fund ongoing expenses. Services will not be expanded beyond the City's level of current operating revenues.

Implementation: The proposed budget will meet the above policy. The FY 2021-22 budget does anticipate the use of approximately \$3.38 million in accumulated reserves, a portion of which will finance the cost of debt service related to First Street and support the operations of the Refuse Fund.

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to negatively impact several of the City's consumptive based revenue streams in FY 2021-22. Of all these income streams, Hotel tax has experienced the greatest decline. FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 tax revenues were \$2.313 million and \$2.136 million, respectively. The budget for Hotel tax in FY 2021-22 has been reduced to \$0.750 million. At this time, a replacement income source has not been identified. When the use of these reserves is considered, projections for FY 2020-21 indicate that the City will still have a reserve of approximately 34%, or 9% above the minimum reserve threshold of 25%.

During FY 2021-22, the City anticipates an evaluation of its service delivery model and plans to incorporate financially prudent measures to match service levels to anticipated revenues on a consistent basis, resulting in a structurally sound service delivery model.

Debt Policies

Policy goal: Confine long term borrowing to a time period not to exceed the useful life of the equipment or project.

City of St. Charles
Financial Policies
FY 2021-2022

Extending financing beyond the useful life of a project is a clear sign of financial trouble and is indicative of an organization that is living beyond its means. Additionally, extending financing beyond the useful life of the asset violates IRS guidelines for tax exempt borrowing.

Implementation: The City has been financing improvements and equipment in accordance with the anticipated useful life of the asset acquired. Financing terms do not exceed the useful life of the assets acquired and the City remains conservative in determining estimated useful lives. In the recent past, the City has issued debt or segments of bond issues have been amortized over periods shorter than 20 years to reflect this policy.

Policy goal: The City will fully disclose information in its financial reports and official statements.

The attitude of full disclosure must pervade all financial reporting in order to maintain public trust and the confidence of investors and rating agencies.

Implementation: This has always been the City's practice and is required by State and Federal law.

Policy goal: The City will restrict current activities to a point where all bond covenants will be met.

It is important to meet all obligations of the bond covenants, both from an ethical and legal standpoint. Our ability to meet these covenants will also reflect on how rating agencies view the City.

Implementation: The City is currently meeting all bond covenants.

Policy goal: Debt service should not exceed 10% of operating expenditures for the General Corporate Fund and 15% for the enterprise funds.

The City has recognized a stated level of debt it believes can be managed. If the City approaches any amount beyond the established levels, then it could signal the City is "living beyond its means."

Implementation: The General Fund is slightly above the debt ratio goal of 10% for all years of the budget. The Electric Fund does meet this goal for the upcoming budget year as well as the three subsequent years. The Water Fund and Wastewater Fund do not currently meet this goal. This is primarily the result of additional debt service related to the financing of significant capital projects within these funds, including the development of a new water well, the well #7 to well #13 consolidation, the Riverside lift station replacement, the West Plant expansion as well as previous debt issuances related to the wastewater phosphorus removal and digester improvement project, the constructions of a third water tower, a major water line replacement, and the construction of facilities to comply with mandated radium standards. The General, Water and Wastewater Funds have adequate reserves to assist in debt service payments if necessary.

Policy goal: Capital expenditures of less than \$500,000 will not be financed.

We have determined the City should be able to "pay as we go" for any capital item of less than \$500,000. Issuance and administrative costs, portions of which are fixed, added to the interest rate obligation, become excessive at levels below \$500,000.

Implementation: Although there may be financing proceeds of less than \$500,000, this is only the result of a continuation of projects that totaled more than \$500,000 and crossed fiscal years. When

**City of St. Charles
Financial Policies
FY 2021-2022**

determining costs applicable to the project, the City will bond for related design, engineering and legal costs as applicable, and if there is a greater chance than not that the project will proceed. In addition, the City will comply with IRS regulations for design, engineering, and legal cost thresholds if the debt is being issued on a tax-exempt basis. The City remains committed to utilizing bond funds only for projects that exceed \$500,000 in total costs.

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**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
FY 2021-2022 Budget**

Trend Analysis

In order to prosper, municipalities must be keenly aware of their financial health. Local officials must monitor, analyze, and respond to changing environments in order to insure their municipality's present and future viability. The City has demonstrated a history of recognizing and appropriately reacting to changing financial conditions to minimize adverse impacts to residents, services and programs.

Trend analysis allows the City of St. Charles to monitor changes and anticipate future problems. This section identifies the factors that affect financial condition and rationally arranges them to facilitate analysis and measurement. This information serves as a management tool by pulling together information from City documents and combining it with relevant economic and demographic data. The end result is a report based on a series of financial indicators that, when plotted over time, can be used to monitor changes in financial condition and alert City officials to future problems. This report contains indicators that are grouped together into six categories:

Community Growth Trends

These indicators were developed to provide information about trends in the community that influence the financial performance of the City. A community that is growing will have certain pressures placed upon it, as well as the financial gains it may realize as a result of this growth. Conversely, a community that has stagnated may have difficulty generating new revenues to keep pace with rising operational and capital costs.

Comparative Trends

This data compares the financial health of the City to its "comparable communities." St. Charles competes with other municipalities for tax dollars. In addition, neighboring communities can place demands upon the City's infrastructure.

Revenue Trends

These revenue trends provide detailed analysis concerning the City's property and sales tax base. In addition, any other significant revenue sources are included in this section.

Expenditure Trends

Understanding the City's revenue trends only presents a portion of the City's financial picture. Expenditure trends are analyzed in conjunction with revenue in order to understand the relationship between the two.

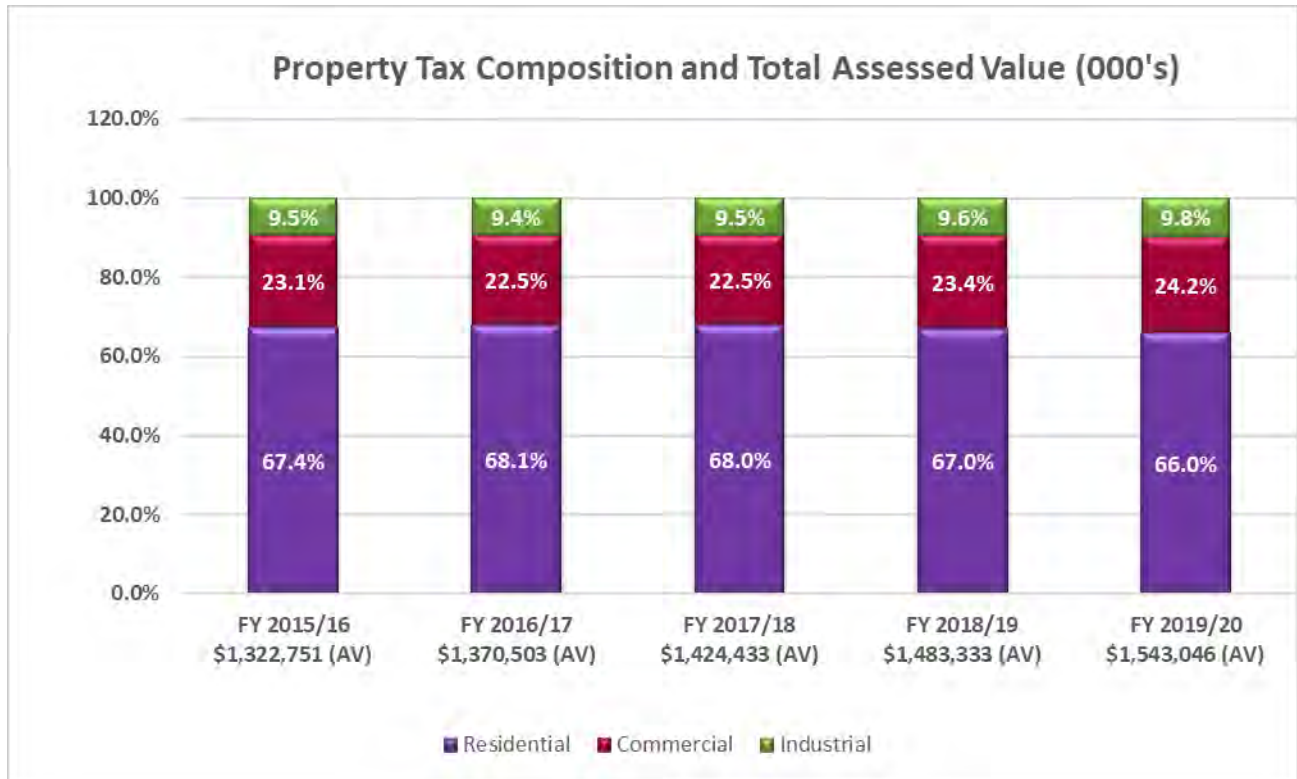
Enterprise Fund Trends

This information focuses on the City's business-type activities, also known as enterprise funds. Business-type activities include electric, water, sewer, and refuse services. These trends evaluate revenues, expenditures, and fund balances. Enterprise fund operations are intended to be financed entirely by user charges for the service provided. They are not anticipated to be subsidized by tax revenue.

Debt Service Trends

Debt service trends provide an overview of the City's debt picture by including charts that illustrate general obligation debt and overlapping debt from other jurisdictions. These indicators monitor how the City is faring in both regards.

City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
FY 2021-2022 Budget



Indicator Description

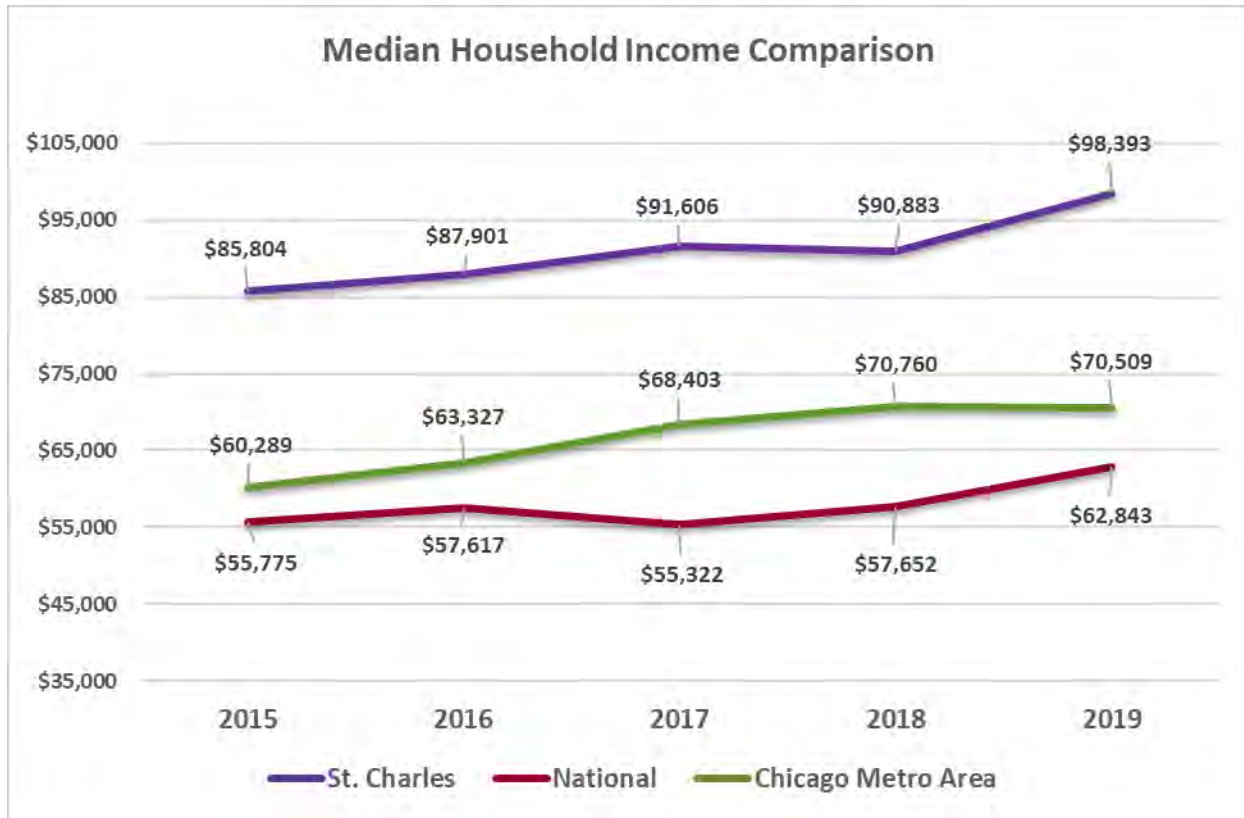
Property in Illinois is assessed at 1/3 of its fair market value and the assessed value (AV) is the base upon which the property tax rate is applied. Residential property comprises approximately 66.0% of the City's total equalized assessed value, compared with 24.2% for commercial properties and 9.8% for industrial sites.

Trend Analysis

Assessed valuations for St. Charles fell to \$1,299,106,833 in FY 2014-15 after reaching its peak of \$1,648,526,358 in FY 2008-09. During the five-year period under review, assessed valuations have risen approximately 16.6%. The City has been able to maintain an appropriate balance between the three segments of the real estate sector because each has experienced growth to varying degrees. The 2020 tax levy assumes that property values will increase 2.25% to \$1,577,765,000.

Traditionally, St. Charles has been able to maintain a well-diversified tax structure, because sales tax could be relied on as a major funding source. While sales tax revenues have risen over the past five years, increased competition from neighboring communities for sales tax dollars has increased the City's reliance on other revenue sources to maintain and enhance current services. The City should maintain a diversified tax and revenue structure for overall sustainability and continued financial health.

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
FY 2021-2022 Budget**



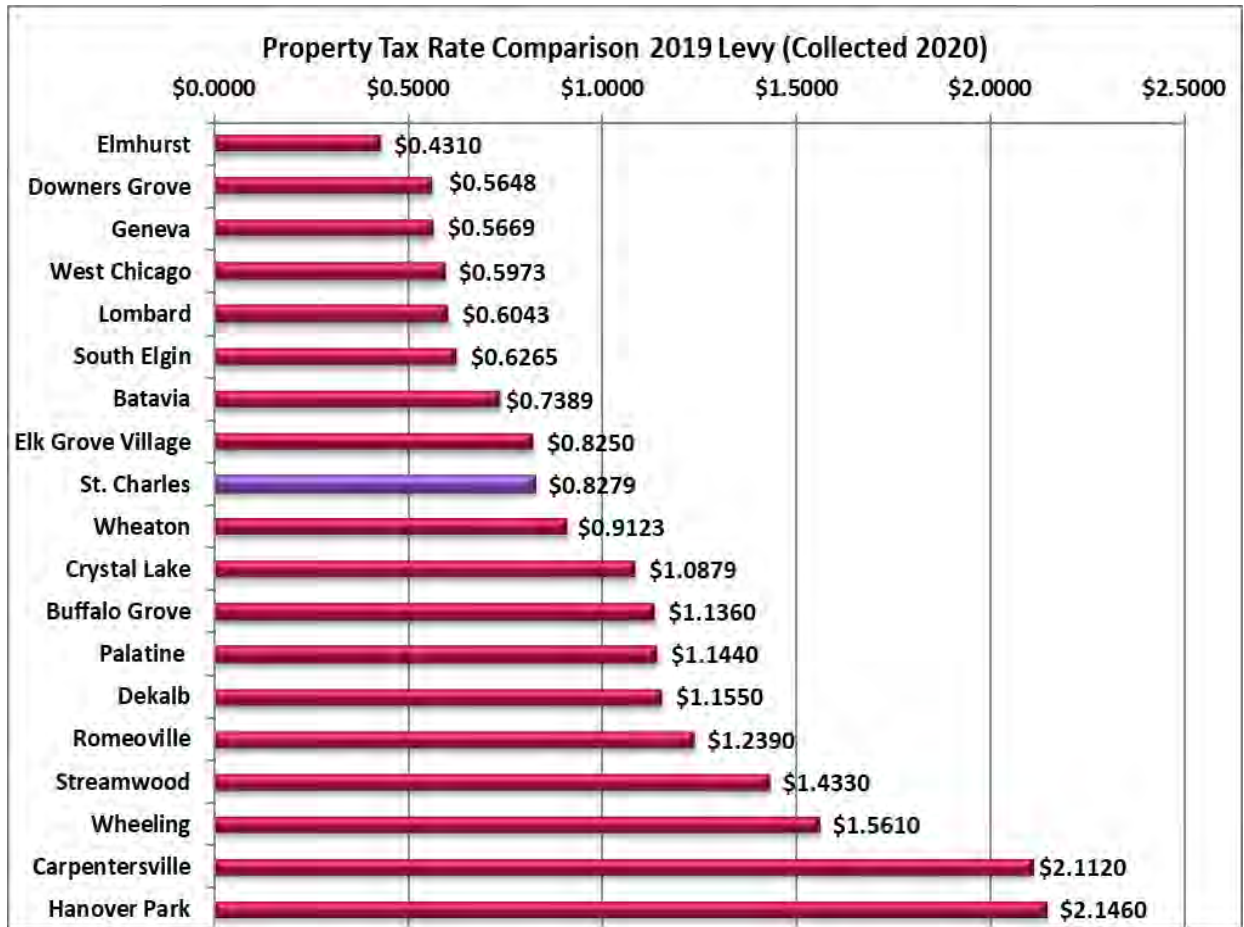
Indicator Description

Median household income is one measure of a community's capacity to pay taxes: in theory, the higher the household income, the greater the ability to pay taxes. Credit rating agencies use this indicator as one measure of a local government's ability to repay debt. These agencies compare income with per resident governmental expenditures to determine whether growth in income is keeping pace with growth in expenditures. The median income in St. Charles remains well above average when compared to national and regional estimates.

Trend Analysis

At \$98,393 median household income for the City of St. Charles is considerably higher than the national average of \$62,483 and the Chicago Metro average of \$70,509, which provides for a stable tax base. St. Charles has not relied exclusively on its residents for revenues. In FY 2019-20, sales, hotel, local fuel and alcoholic beverage tax revenues accounted for approximately 49% of General Fund revenue and are imposed on visitors as well as residents.

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
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Indicator Description

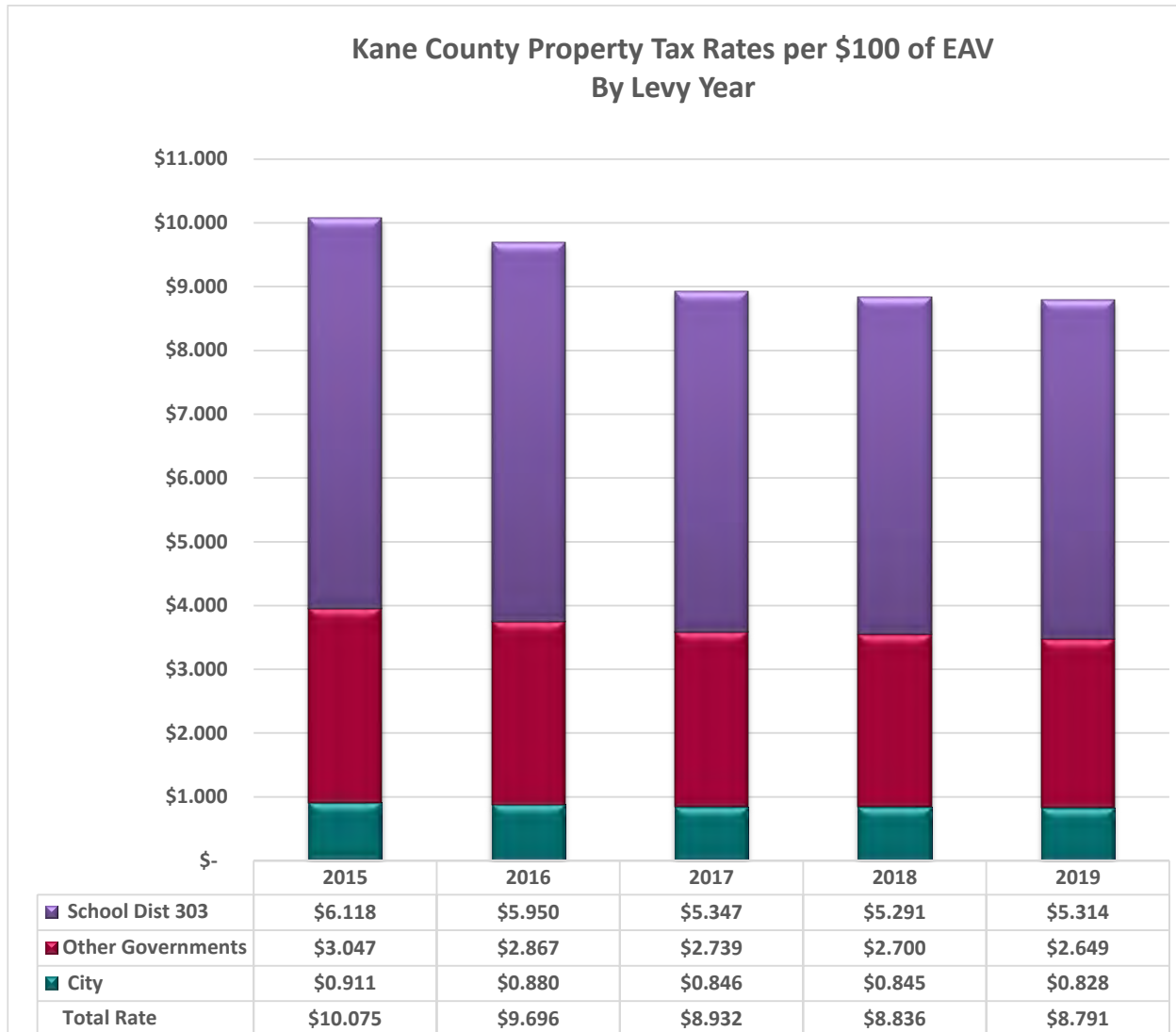
The City maintains a policy of levying property taxes at a rate which keeps it comparable to neighboring communities. If necessary, the property tax rates shown above have been adjusted to reflect all the services provided by the City of St. Charles. To illustrate, a community's fire protection district is included when a City does not provide its own fire service.

Trend Analysis

The City remains mindful of the total local tax burden it places on its residents. For this reason, the City's property tax levy had been frozen at \$12,055,117 for nine years beginning in 2009 and ending in 2017. For 2019, the tax rate was increased 1.9% which was commensurate with the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This provided the City with additional property tax revenue approximating \$238,000. The 2020 property tax rate is projected to remain consistent with the prior year rate of \$0.828 per \$100 of equalized assessed value (EAV). Maintaining this tax rate will increase the property tax levy by the estimated 2.25% growth in EAV. This growth is estimated to provide approximately \$294,000 in additional property tax revenue for the 2020 levy collected during 2021.

To better manage property tax increases the City continues to diversify revenue sources. In FY 2018-2019, the City added a two-cent local fuel tax and increased alcohol taxes and hotel taxes by one percent. Other actions taken by the City include expanding its commercial tax base in order to generate additional sales tax revenue, carefully monitoring user fees to ensure related costs are recovered, aggressively collecting all revenue owed, and maximizing investment income while adhering to City investment policies.

City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
FY 2021-2022 Budget



Indicator Description

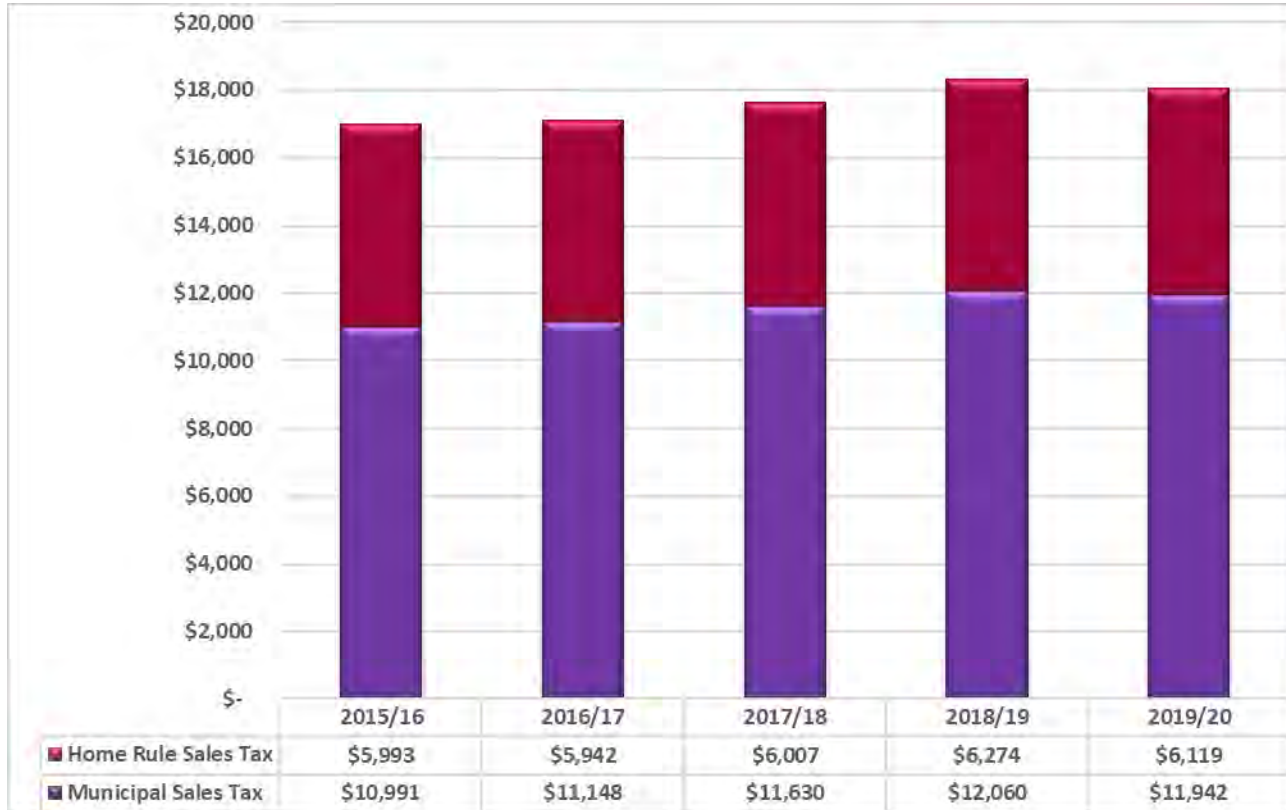
The above chart illustrates the City's portion of the property tax rate as compared to the total community tax rate which includes the rates of School District 303 and other overlapping governments (i.e. County, park district, junior college, library district, etc.). Decisions related to tax levies take into consideration the total community tax rate. The City's portion of the total property taxes levied in 2019 was 9.41%.

Trend Analysis

The City's tax rate has declined 9.1% during the period under review. This reduction is a function of rising equalized assessed values (EAV) coupled with conservative and prudent increases in the amount of the property tax levied. After nine years of maintaining the same levy dollar threshold, the 2018 property tax levy amount was increased in a sum proportionate to the rise in the City's EAV and the 2019 tax levy amount was adjusted by the Consumer Price Index. The 2020 tax rate is projected to remain relatively constant at \$0.828 because the City's EAV is expected to grow 2.25% but the City is only increasing the levy dollars by 2.3%.

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
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Sales Tax Receipts (000's)



Indicator Description

Sales tax is an elastic source of revenue, meaning it is highly dependent on local economic conditions. It is important that the City has a diverse portfolio of revenue sources that include non-elastic revenue streams to reduce the impact of an economic decline. An important attribute of sales tax is that a large portion of it is paid by non-residents.

Trend Analysis

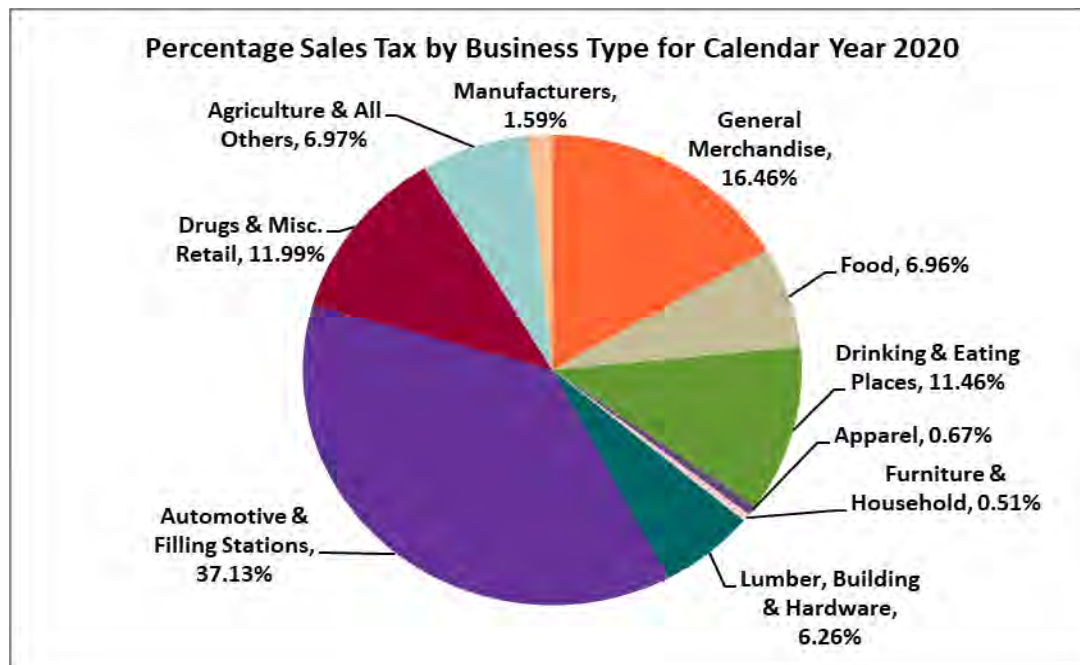
The City approved a 0.25 percent home rule sales tax in 1996, an additional 0.25 percent in 1997 and another .50 percent in 2004. The 1.0 percent home rule sales tax is included in the above table and applies to all general merchandise, excluding groceries, pharmaceutical drugs, and titled vehicles. It should be noted that in fiscal year 2017 the State of Illinois began imposing an administrative fee collected on any locally-imposed sales tax. The fee is currently 1.5% and reduces the amounts displayed in the chart. For the first four years under review, the City experienced a steady growth in sales tax revenue. The pandemic began negatively impacting sales tax revenue in March 2020 and caused a decline in fiscal year 2020 revenues and is projected to reduce sales collections even further in fiscal year 2021.

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
FY 2021-2022 Budget**

Business Type	2015 Amount	2016 Amount	2017 Amount	2018 Amount	2019 Amount	2020 Amount
General Merchandise	\$ 3,310,733	\$ 3,201,074	\$ 3,100,863	\$ 3,184,788	\$ 3,110,959	\$ 2,951,383
Food	1,075,718	961,677	1,069,463	1,161,626	1,162,181	\$ 1,247,696
Drinking & Eating Places	2,166,866	2,290,079	2,406,612	2,532,569	2,611,454	\$ 2,055,329
Apparel	73,714	72,288	78,590	121,409	147,405	\$ 119,644
Furniture & Household	112,504	137,846	69,541	69,781	77,455	\$ 90,946
Lumber, Building & Hardware	915,433	958,563	977,509	966,423	976,151	\$ 1,122,929
Automotive & Filling Stations	5,249,517	5,419,558	5,968,988	6,521,631	6,481,867	\$ 6,656,888
Drugs & Misc. Retail	1,671,688	2,022,839	2,014,841	1,789,312	2,025,890	\$ 2,150,584
Agriculture & All Others	1,950,539	1,662,249	1,712,199	1,691,574	1,740,773	\$ 1,250,127
Manufacturers	206,683	237,790	195,271	207,662	222,402	\$ 284,540
Total	\$ 16,733,395	\$ 16,963,963	\$ 17,593,877	\$ 18,246,775	\$ 18,556,539	\$ 17,930,067

Indicator Description

The City's sales tax revenue is generated from a variety of business sectors as shown in the table above. The information is presented by calendar year, rather than fiscal year, because it is only available from the Illinois Department of Revenue in this manner. Awareness of what percentage certain retail goods constitute of the whole can provide City officials with a sense of how diverse the City's sales tax base is as well as how that diversification is able to withstand economic downturns.

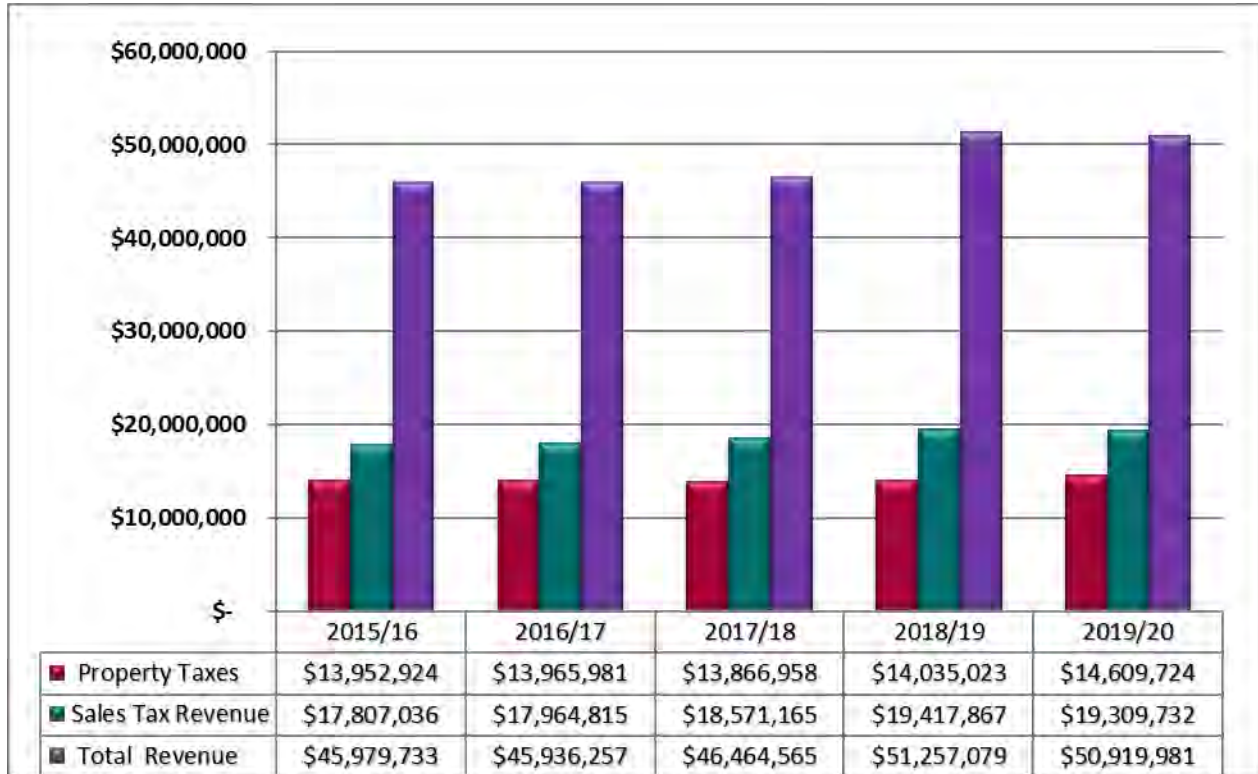


Trend Analysis

The largest source of sales tax revenue for the City comes from automotive and filling stations (37.13%), which include new and used car dealers, auto and home supply stores, gas and service stations, as well as automotive repair. This revenue streamed farred well in calendar year 2020 despite the pandemic. In contrast, the City realized a significant decrease in drinking and eating establishment generated sales tax revenue due to COVID-19. Also, sales tax from agriculture & all other unspecified business dropped significantly during this same time period. Enterprises captured in the other category include movie theatres, medical and dental offices, beauty and barber shops as well as child day care services. These businesses were also negatively impacted by COVID-19.

City of St. Charles
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Property Tax Revenue and Sales Tax Revenue
Compared to Governmental Funds Operating Revenue



Indicator Description

This indicator compares property tax revenue, including SSA and TIF property tax revenue, and sales tax revenue (includes state sales tax, home rule sales tax, municipal use tax, and state auto rental tax) to governmental operating revenues, which are revenues from the general fund, debt service funds, and special revenue funds. This graph highlights the degree of dependence on property taxes to fund services such as police, fire protection, and street repair.

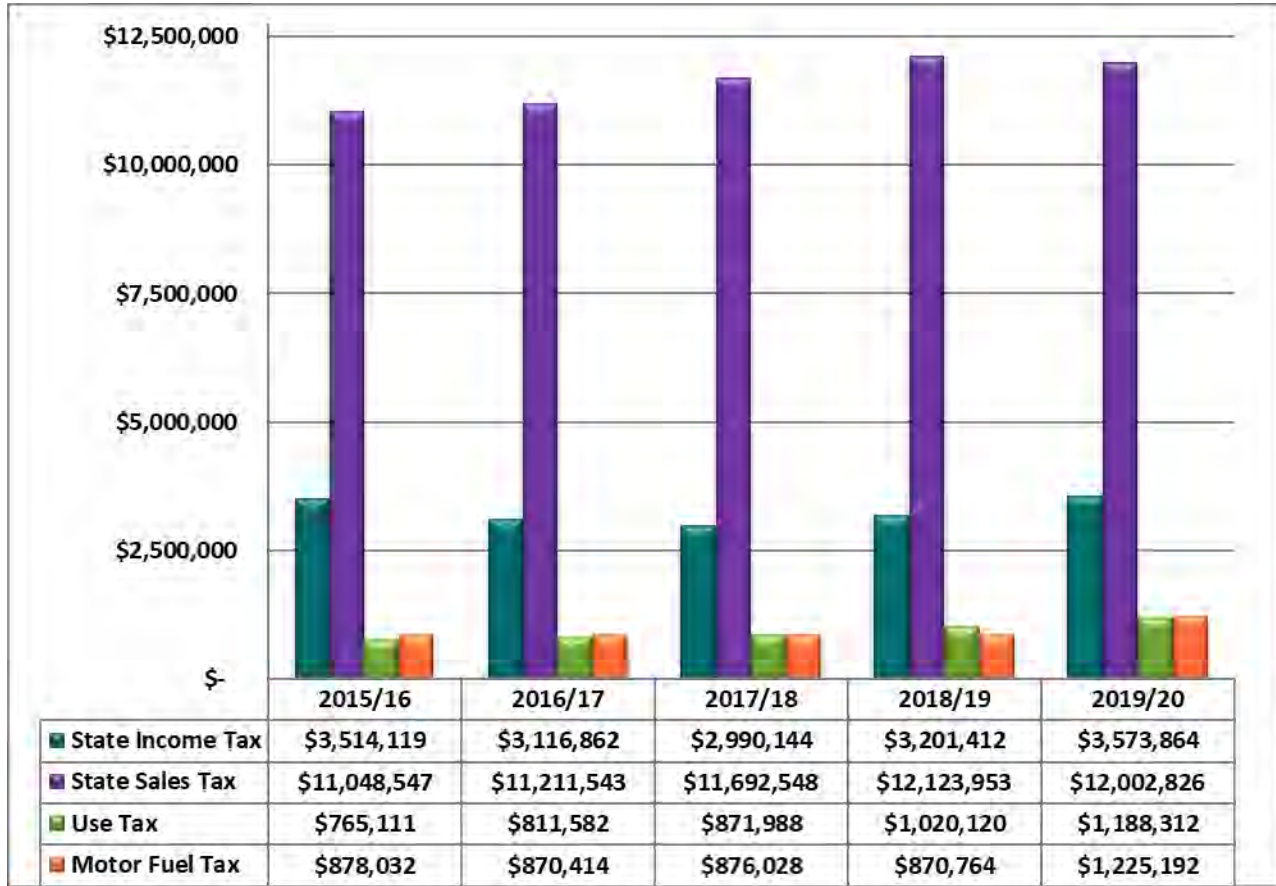
Trend Analysis

Property Tax as a percentage of governmental funds' operating revenue has remained relatively stable over the last five fiscal years. During this time period, property tax as a percentage of governmental operating revenues has averaged 29.3%, with a high of 30.4% in FY 2016-17 and a low of 27.4% in FY 2018-19. For the 2018 property tax levy, collected in FY 2019-20, the tax rate remained constant but the equalized assessed value (EAV) rose by 4.1% which produced \$0.5 million of additional property tax revenue.

Sales tax remains the key revenue source for most of the City's core operations. During the past five fiscal years, sales tax revenue as a percentage of governmental operating revenue, has averaged 38.7%, with a high of 40.0% in FY 2017-18 and a low of 37.9% in FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20. Sales taxes are often paid by non-residents and increase during healthy economic periods which makes them a desirable source of revenue. In contrast, having a significant portion of operating revenue reliant on consumer purchases makes the City more susceptible to economic fluctuations. Property taxes are traditionally less dependent on the economy so they provide a relatively stable revenue stream.

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
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State of Illinois Shared Revenue



Indicator Description

The above chart depicts revenue sources that the City does not collect locally. Rather, these revenues are administered by the State of Illinois and shared with local governments. The State Income Tax and State portion of the Sales Tax are the most significant intergovernmental revenues that the City receives.

Trend Analysis

Income tax distributions are based on a funding formula set by the State of Illinois. The amount of revenue is impacted by the city's population as well as overall economic health and income levels. On July 1, 2017, the State of Illinois instituted a 10% reduction in income tax allotments, which negatively impacted the City's revenue stream in FY 2017-18. The State had communicated that the 10% reduction would be removed after one year, making municipalities whole with respect to Income Tax disbursements. However, the State implemented a 5% reduction in allotments on July 1, 2018, which impacted City revenues during FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20.

The significant growth in sales tax revenue in both FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 is due in large part to increases in automotive and filling station sales. The opening of a Volkswagen dealership contributed to the additional sales tax generated in FY 2017-18. In the subsequent year, two dealerships expanded their automobile lines which enhanced sales tax revenue.

Use tax is a form of sales tax designed to distribute the tax burden fairly among consumers and ensure fair competition between in-state and out-of-state businesses. Illinois imposes a 6.25% use tax on the privilege of using goods within its borders as a complement to sales tax. The Illinois Department of

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
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Revenue (IDOR) requires taxpayers to voluntarily report and pay use tax. Illinois has been aggressively focusing on collecting use tax by implementing various laws. These include:

October 1, 2018 – the Marketplace Fairness Act became effective in the State of Illinois requiring remote retailers, who make 200 or more annual transactions or \$100,00 or more in annual gross receipts, to collect and remit Use Tax on purchases made for use and consumption in Illinois.

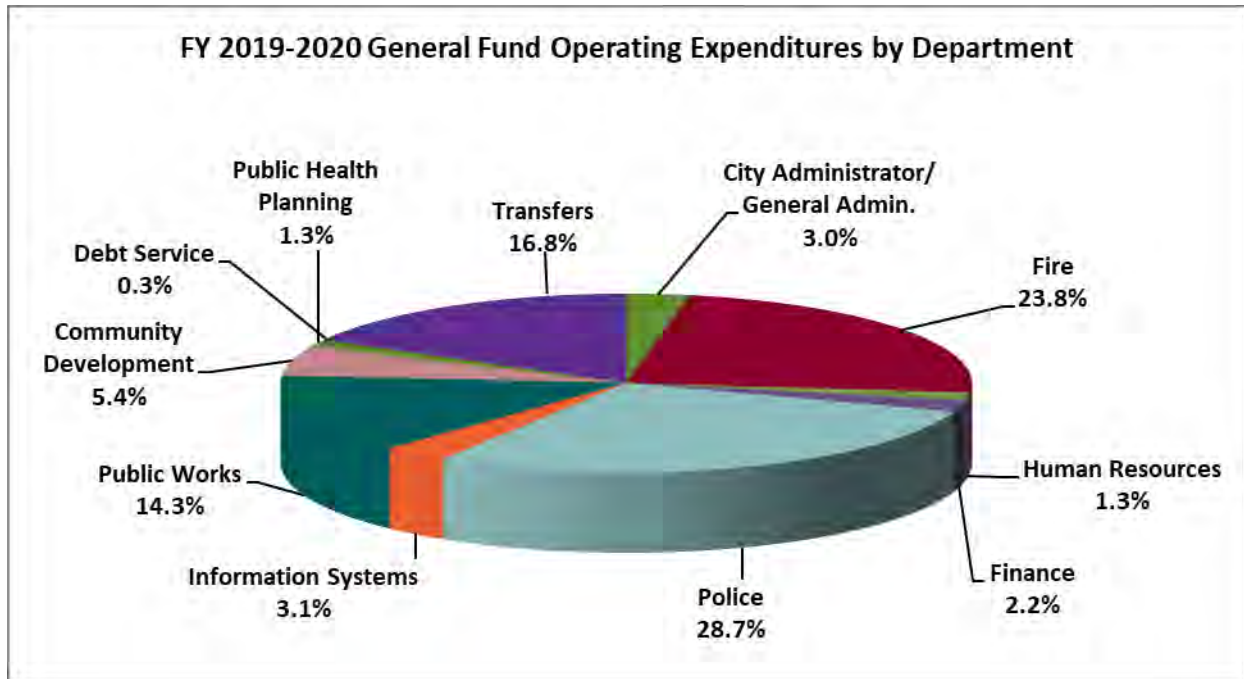
November 14, 2019 – the Leveling the Playing Field for Illinois Act was passed, requiring both Remote Retailers (a retailer which does not have physical presence in IL) and Marketplace Facilitators (companies that provide platforms for 3rd party sellers. Example: Amazon or eBay) to collect and remit the state and local Retailer's Occupation Tax (ROT aka Sales Tax) based on the product delivery destination.

January 1, 2020 – Remote Retailers and Marketplace Facilitators are required to collect and remit Use Tax to the IDOR for all Illinois sales that meet the threshold of 200 annual transactions or \$100,000 annual gross receipts.

January 1, 2021 - Remote Retailers and Marketplace Facilitators, that meet the threshold, are required to collect and remit the state and applicable local ROT (sales tax) rather than the Use Tax.

Motor Fuel Tax (MFT) disbursements are based on a per capita formula determined by the state. Revenue from this tax is restricted to funding maintenance and construction of City streets and rights-of-way. Effective July 1, 2019, the State increased the motor fuel tax from \$0.19 per gallon to \$0.38 per gallon of gasoline and from \$0.215 per gallon to \$0.455 per gallon of diesel fuel. This was the first increase in the MFT rates since 1990. The growth in MFT revenues during FY 2019-20 is the result of this legislation. On May 1, 2020, the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) announced a new \$1.5 billion grant program that will provide the City with funds for infrastructure improvements. Specifically, the City will receive two disbursements of \$362,186 annually for three years. This action will positively impact MFT revenues beginning in FY 2020-21.

City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
FY 2021-2022 Budget



Indicator Description

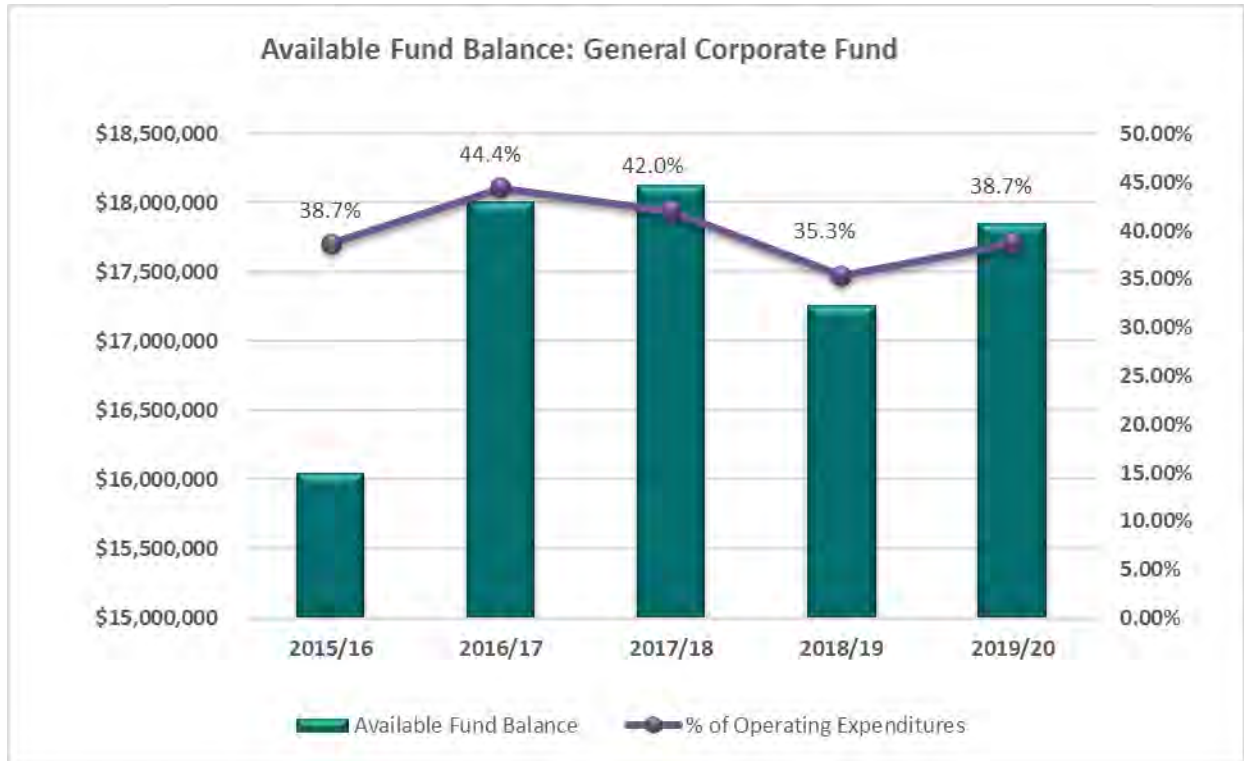
The above chart displays the expenditures of each city department as a percentage of total General Fund expenditures. The chart below details the per resident cost of each city department.

Trend Analysis

In fiscal year 2019-20, approximately \$1,361 was spent per resident in the provision of City services. This reflects a decrease of \$117.72 or 8.0% compared to the prior fiscal year. Approximately 66.8% of the municipality's expenditures are for Public Works and Public Safety (Police and Fire). The per capita cost in the fire department was inordinately high in FY 2018-19 due to the purchase of a \$1.5 million radio system. The \$47.15 reduction in the FY 2019-20 per capita cost reflects a return to normalized spending. Community and Economic Development per capita costs decreased \$15.02 because of reductions in economic incentive payments. Outgoing transfers in FY 2018-19 included a one-time, \$3.0 million, transfer to the Police Building Capital Fund. The per capita cost for transfers fell by \$53.72 in FY 2019-20 in comparison to the prior year as the amount of transfers out normalized.

Department	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY2018-19	FY2019-20	FY Change
City and General Administration	\$ 32.11	\$ 31.61	\$ 33.87	\$ 41.08	\$ 40.25	\$ (0.83)
Fire	286.82	295.73	318.22	\$ 370.44	\$ 323.29	\$ (47.15)
Human Resources	12.25	14.33	16.48	\$ 22.52	\$ 18.12	\$ (4.40)
Finance	13.71	15.40	17.03	\$ 28.36	\$ 29.39	\$ 1.03
Police	322.24	338.73	368.10	\$ 387.12	\$ 390.17	\$ 3.05
Information Systems	33.14	33.10	31.96	\$ 41.90	\$ 42.29	\$ 0.38
Public Works	213.34	201.08	226.51	\$ 199.77	\$ 194.81	\$ (4.96)
Community/Economic Develop	70.14	80.59	79.16	\$ 88.40	\$ 73.38	\$ (15.02)
Public Health Planning	15.14	15.69	16.92	\$ 17.07	\$ 17.62	\$ 0.55
Debt Service	0.14	0.14	0.14	\$ 0.14	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.35
Transfers	241.61	186.27	210.94	\$ 281.78	\$ 228.06	\$ (53.72)
Total	\$ 1,240.65	\$ 1,212.67	\$ 1,319.33	\$ 1,478.58	\$ 1,360.87	\$ (117.72)

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
FY 2021-2022 Budget**



Indicator Description

The size of the City's General Fund available fund balance affects its ability to withstand financial emergencies. In addition, available fund balance can be utilized to accumulate funds for capital purchases, thereby eliminating the need to issue debt. Additionally, strong reserve levels help to lower interest costs when the City does issue debt. The City's policy is to maintain a minimum available General Fund balance of 25% of operating expenditures.

Trend Analysis

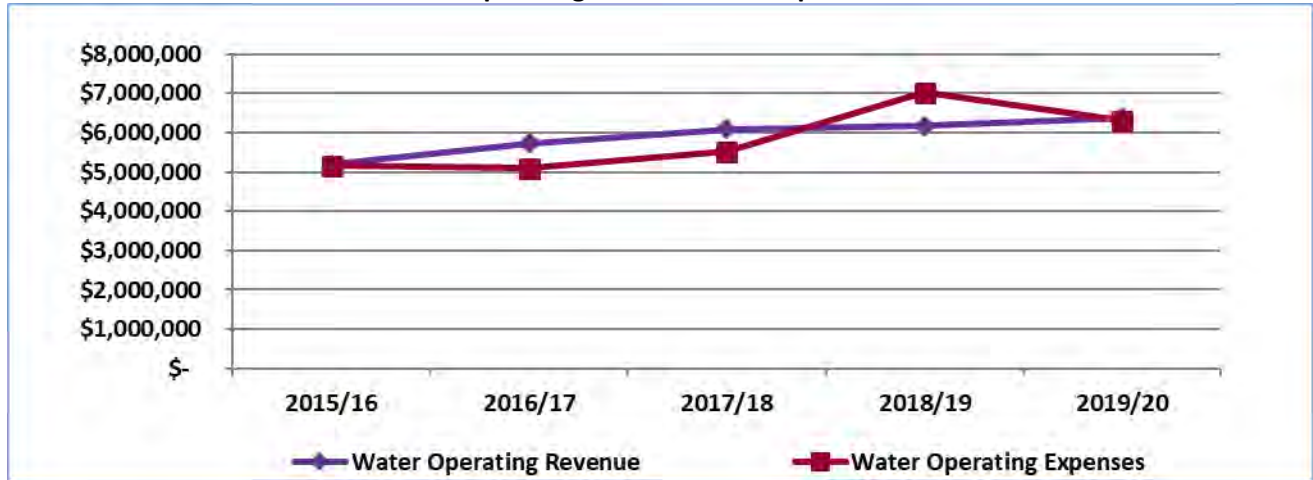
The City has consistently maintained well above the required 25% available General Fund balance of operating expenditures since instituting this threshold in 2004. The available fund balance decreased in FY 2018-19 due to the City transferring \$3.0 million from the General Fund to the Police Building Capital Fund to finance capital improvements.

The City anticipates that FY 2020-21 will close with a General Fund surplus approximating \$1.6 million thus increasing the level of accumulated reserves. The FY 21-22 budget projects that expenditures will be \$3,379,225 greater than revenues. The City will be utilizing available fund balance to offset the projected operating deficit.

At this point in time, forecasted annual expenditure increases are surpassing revenue growth projections. This situation is causing foreseeable structural deficits. To correct this imbalance, the City is evaluating current operations and service levels as well as considering future revenue enhancements.

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
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Water Operating Revenues and Expenses

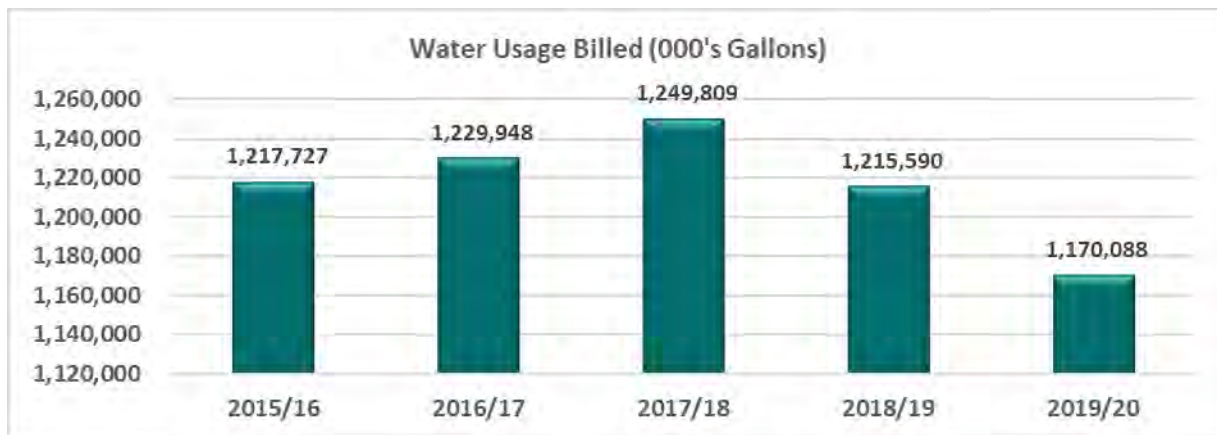


Indicator Description

This chart displays the amount of total revenue (primarily generated by user fees) and expenses (including depreciation) for the water fund. Rates for use of these services are set by determining current operating needs as well as needs for future system maintenance and expansions. In order for an enterprise fund to achieve self-sufficiency, revenues must match current levels of expenses. A utility rate study was completed in 2011. The study reflected that current revenues were not covering operating and capital expenses. Changes in the rate structure have been enacted in the past several years to enable the fund to be self-sustaining in the long-term. A new rate study was completed in FY 2020-21. The study indicates that annual rates increases will be necessary in order to ensure positive financial performance given the anticipated level of system maintenance and future capital projects.

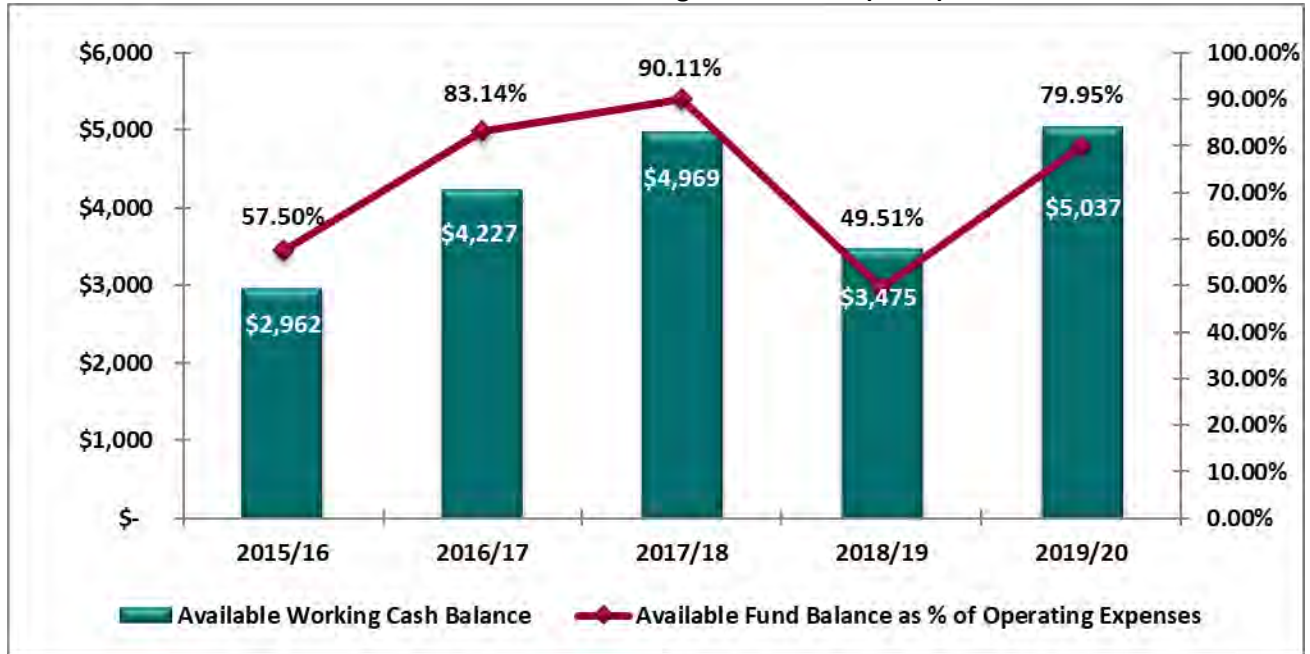
Trend Analysis

Total water usage has averaged 1,216,632 thousand gallons over the period presented, with a low of 1,170,088 thousand gallons in FY 2019-20. According to the National Weather Service, an especially rainy spring and fall made 2019 the third wettest year ever recorded in Chicago. This situation reduced water consumption related to landscape maintenance. Despite declining usage, revenues have risen slightly over time because of annual water rate increases. Operating expenses declined in FY 2019-20 as compared to the prior year because the amount of maintenance related costs incurred returned to normal levels.



City of St. Charles
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Water Fund Available Working Cash Balance (000's)



Indicator Description

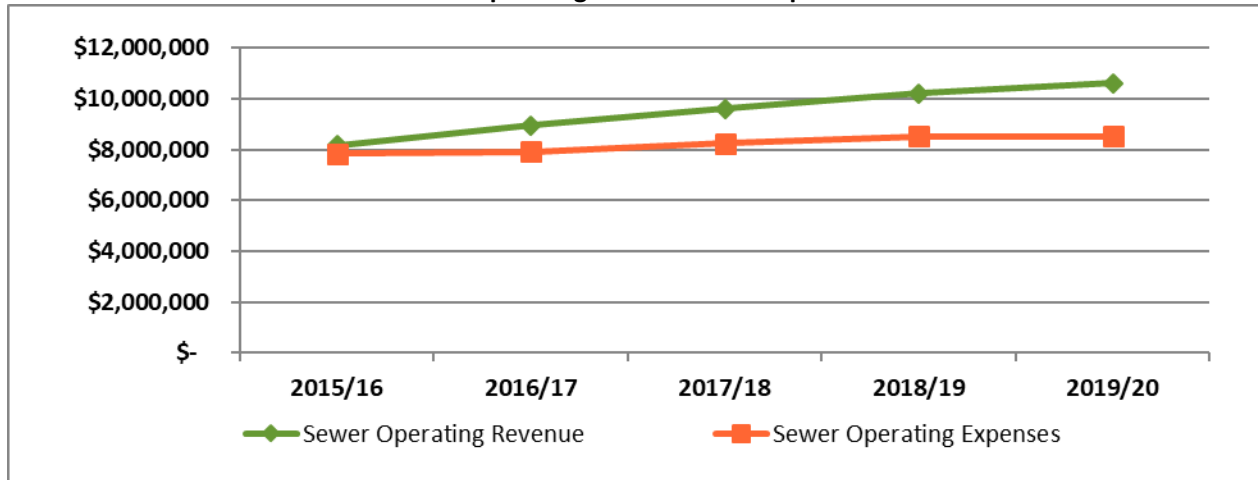
The water utility is a business-type activity of the City, and is intended to recover the cost of providing services to the users of the system. In contrast to general governmental funds, enterprise funds such as the water fund are financed primarily through user charges. The policy goal is to maintain an available working cash balance (current assets-current liabilities) of at least 25% of operating expenses.

Trend Analysis

The Water Fund has been able to maintain a current ratio of available current assets well above the suggested policy level when compared to current liabilities. This practice allows the City to contend with mandates from the federal and state governments. The maintenance of water infrastructure is a priority, so that these costs are not a burden to future system users. Future changes to the Water utility rate structure are probable in order to create a more financially stable and self-sustaining fund.

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
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Sewer Operating Revenues and Expenses

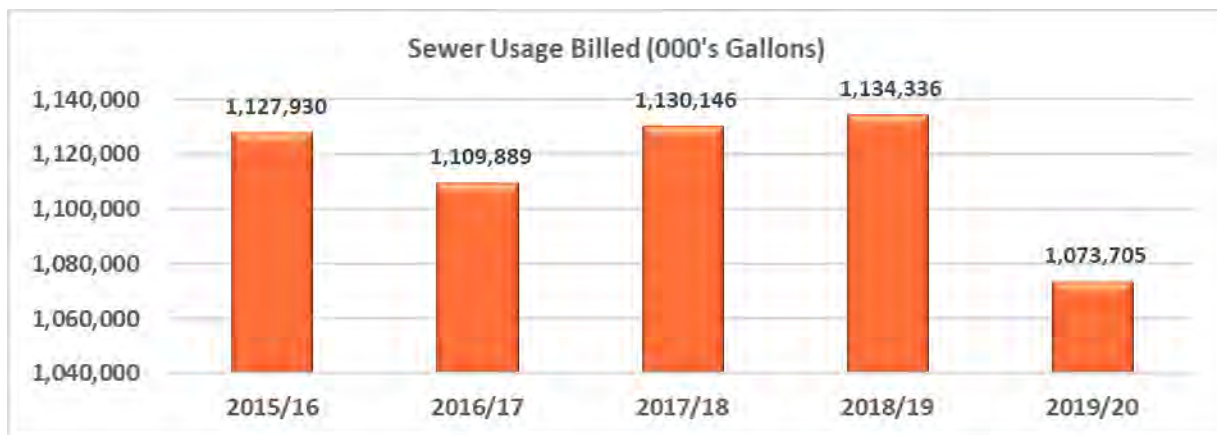


Indicator Description

This chart displays the amount of total revenue (mainly user fees) and expenses (including depreciation) for the sewer fund. In order for an enterprise fund to achieve self-sufficiency, the utility rate charged must generate the revenues needed to finance all operating and capital expenses incurred to provide this service. The City completed a utility rate study in 2011. The study showed that operating and capital expenses were outpacing current revenues and recommended changes to the rate structure. Accordingly, rate adjustments have been enacted over the past several years to enable the fund to be self-sustaining in the long-term. During FY 2020-21, another rate study was conducted. This study concluded that future rate adjustments will be needed in order to fund the costs of all anticipated maintenance and capital projects in the wastewater utility.

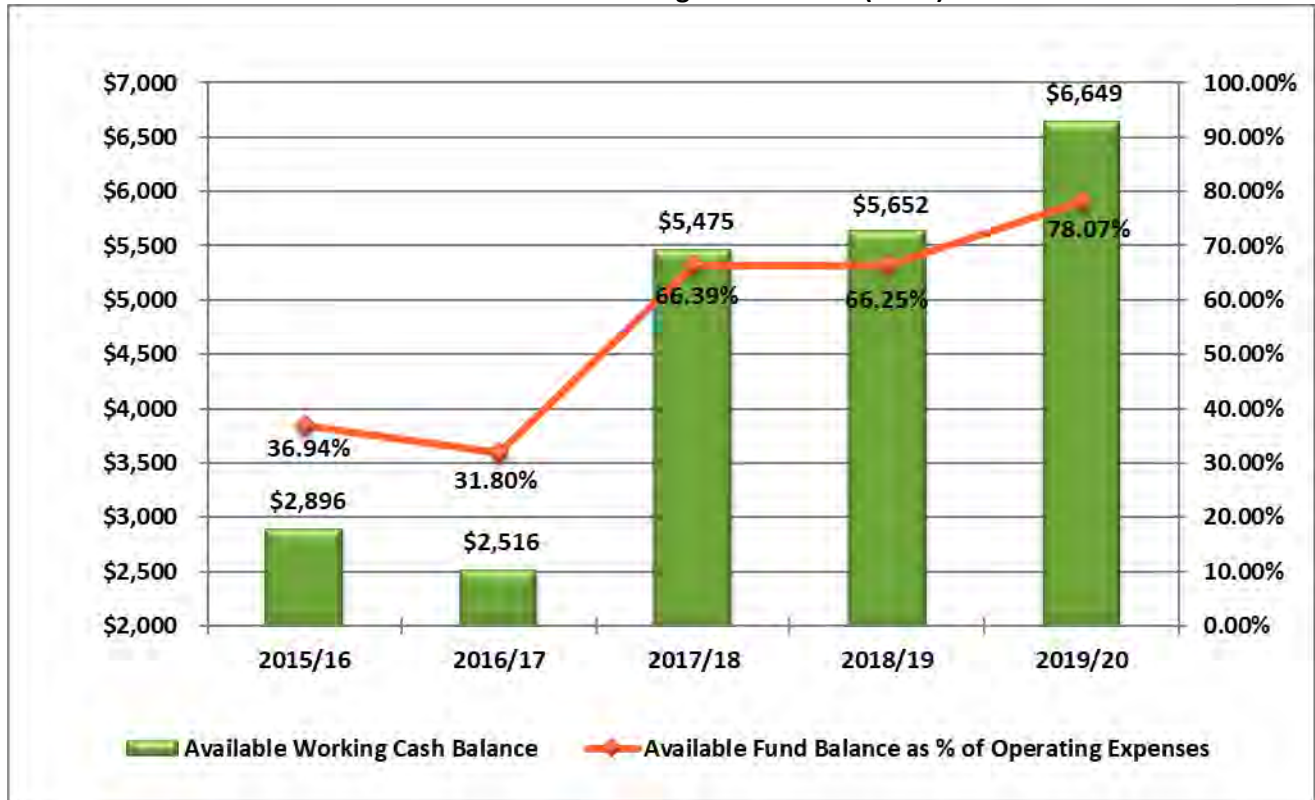
Trend Analysis

Sewer usage is based on water usage but is less volatile during the summer months because of the sewer rate cap applied to residential bills in the months of June, July and August. However, like water consumption, sewer usage declined in FY 2019-20. The steady rise in revenues is due to increases in sewer rates and additions to the number of meter connections. Expenses have grown an average of 3.6% per year during this five-year period but remain in-step with revenues.



City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
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Sewer Fund Available Working Cash Balance (000's)



Indicator Description

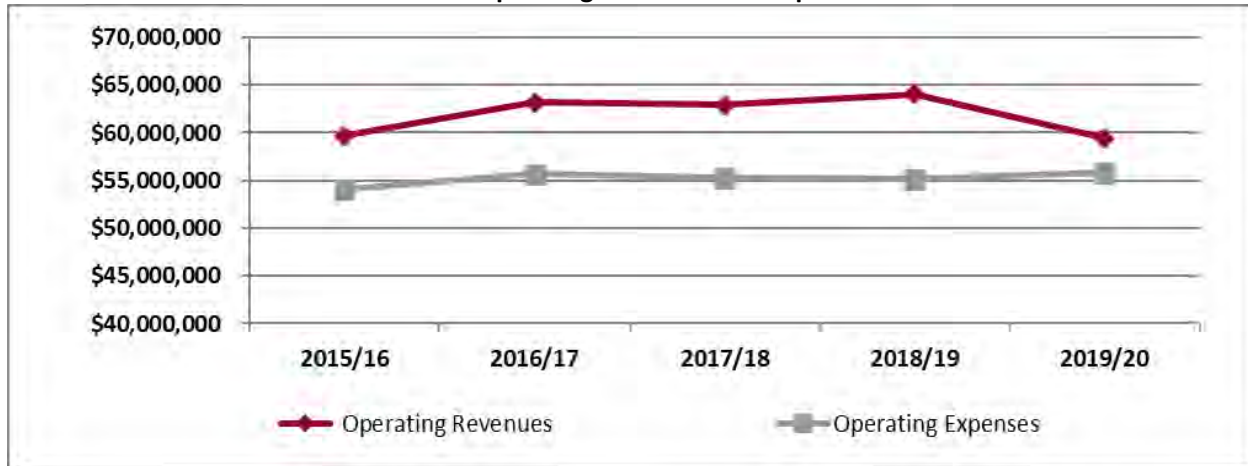
The sewer utility is a business-type activity of the City, and is intended to recover the cost of providing services to the users of the system. In contrast to general governmental funds, enterprise funds, such as the sewer fund, are financed primarily through user charges. The policy goal is to maintain an available working cash balance (current assets-current liabilities) of at least 25% of operating expenses.

Trend Analysis

The Sewer Fund has been able to maintain a current ratio of available current assets above the suggested policy level when compared to current liabilities. Such a practice allows the City to manage mandates from the federal and state governments. The maintenance of the sewer infrastructure is a priority, so that these costs are not a burden to future system users. Future changes to the Sewer utility rate structure may be required to create a more financially stable and self-sustaining fund.

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
FY 2021-2022 Budget**

Electric Operating Revenues and Expenses



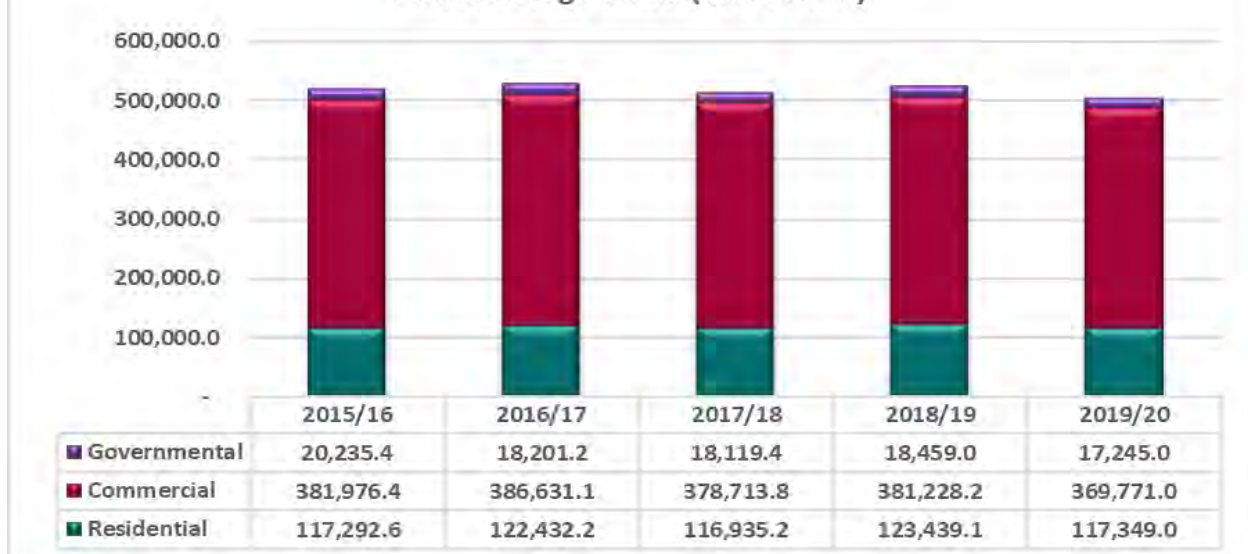
Indicator Description

This graph is an illustration of the operating revenues and expenses (including depreciation and less debt payments) for the electric enterprise fund for the last five years. The City's financial policy requires that the Electric Fund be self-sustaining.

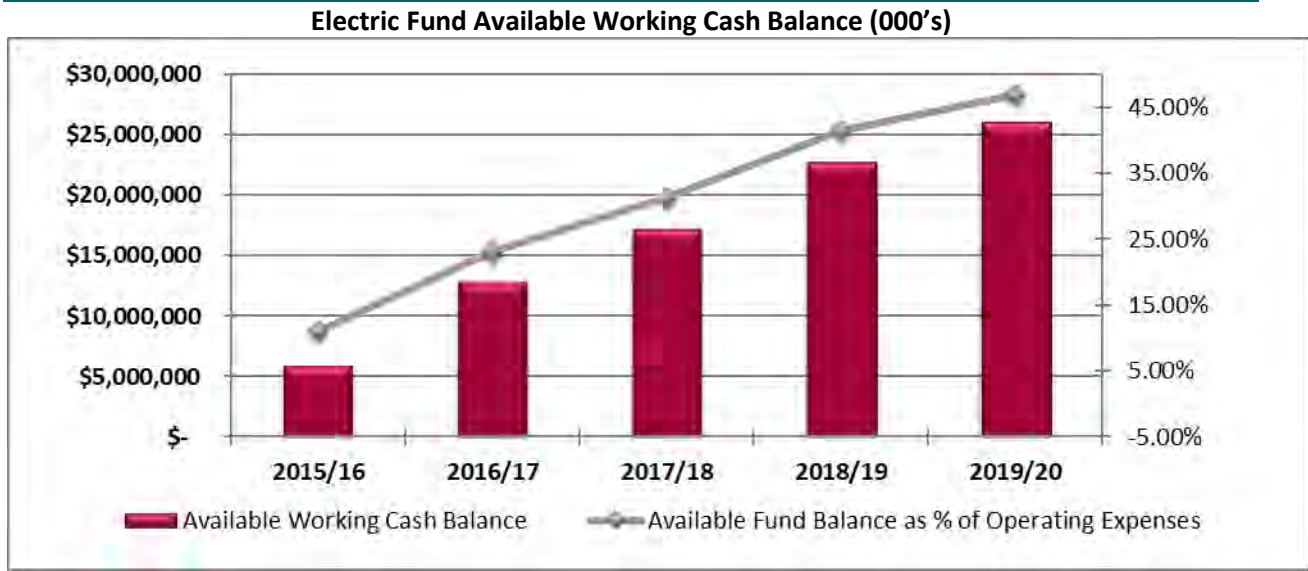
Trend Analysis

Prior to FY 2007/08, revenues (from user fees) collected exceeded the expenses incurred to maintain service and accommodate expansion. Beginning in FY 2007/08 and continuing into 2010/2011, expenses increased at a higher rate due to the costs of wholesale power purchases. Changes enacted in response to the rate study have reversed this trend. Revenues fell in FY 2019-20 due mainly to the negative power cost adjustment that was applied to monthly charges throughout FY 2019-20. In addition, there was a decline in power usage when compared to the previous year.

Electric Usage Billed (000's KWH)



**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
FY 2021-2022 Budget**



Indicator Description

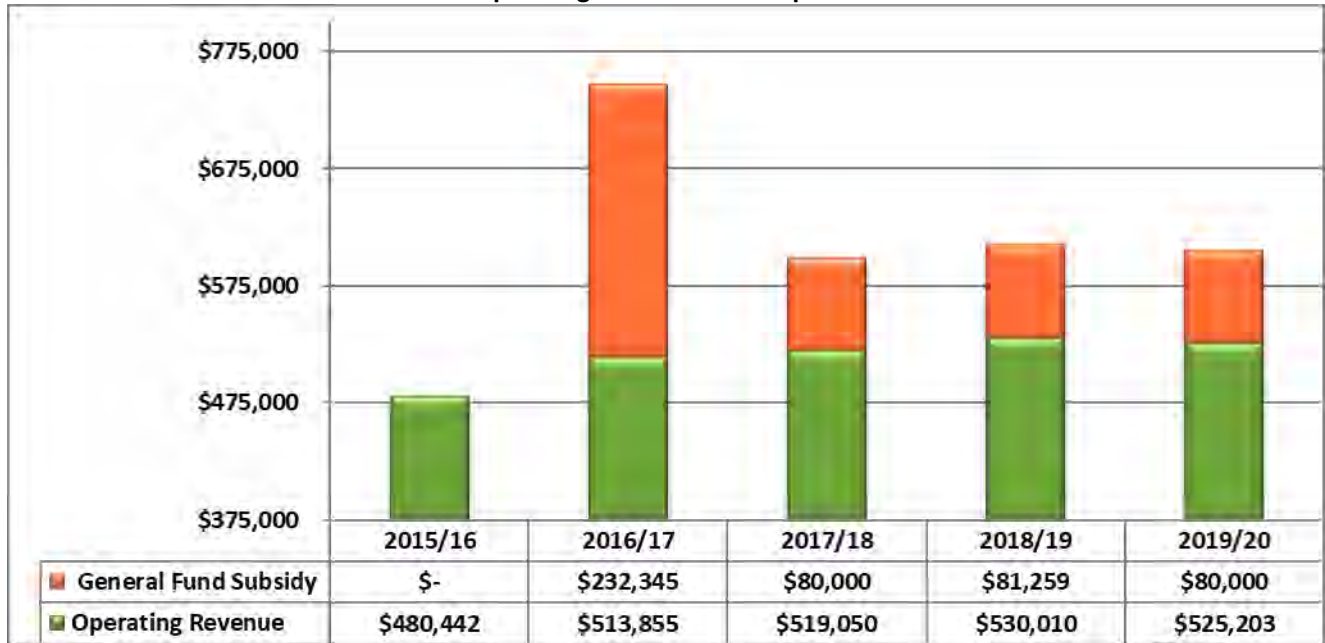
Cities often engage in business-type activities, where the intent is to recover the cost of providing goods or services to customers. The City's policy goal with respect to its business-type activities is to maintain an available working cash balance of at least 25% of operating expenses.

Trend Analysis

In FY 2017-18, the Electric Fund achieved a current ratio of available current assets to current liabilities in excess of 25%. The maintenance of the Electric infrastructure is a priority, so that these costs are not a burden to future system users. Over the long term, the City's projected rate structure plan provides adequate recovery of the utility's costs in keeping with the "business focus" of an enterprise utility fund. Future changes to the Electric utility rate structure may be required to ensure continued financial stability.

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
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Refuse Operating Revenues and Expenses



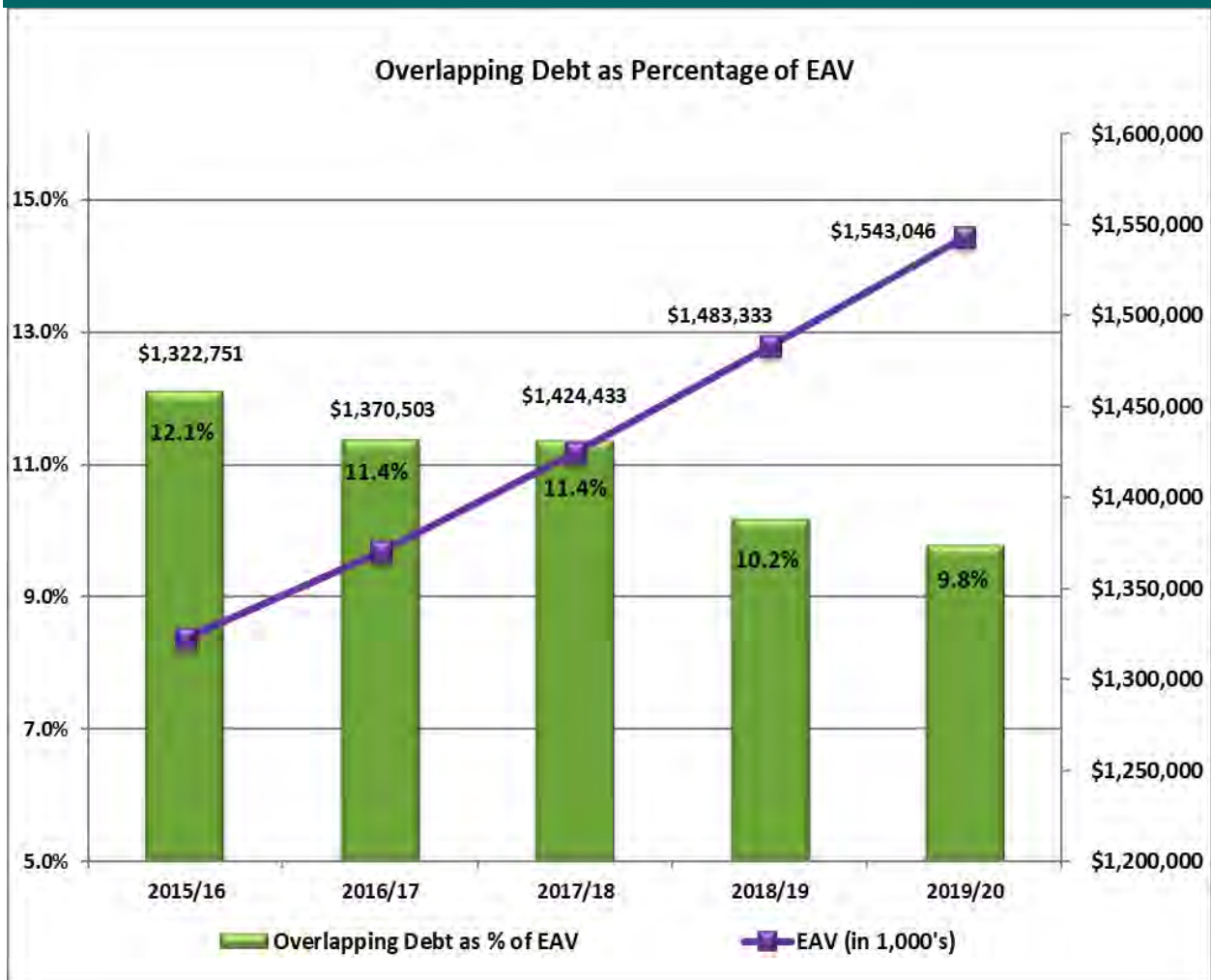
Indicator Description

The Refuse Fund is the fourth enterprise, or business-type activity of the City. As such, it should be self-sustaining and supported by revenues from rates charged to users. However, a policy decision was made which allows for a subsidy from the General Fund to support refuse collection.

Trend Analysis

Refuse collection and disposal services are provided to residents living within the City limits. Currently, residents have two payment options with respect to refuse service. They can pay a monthly rental fee based on the size refuse cart they utilize or may purchase refuse stickers or bags. Historically, the fees collected in the refuse fund fall short of refuse pickup and disposal costs. Therefore, these services are supported by transfers from the General Fund. The City incurred additional expenses for leaf and brush collection services in FY 2016-17 which necessitated an increase in the General Fund subsidy.

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
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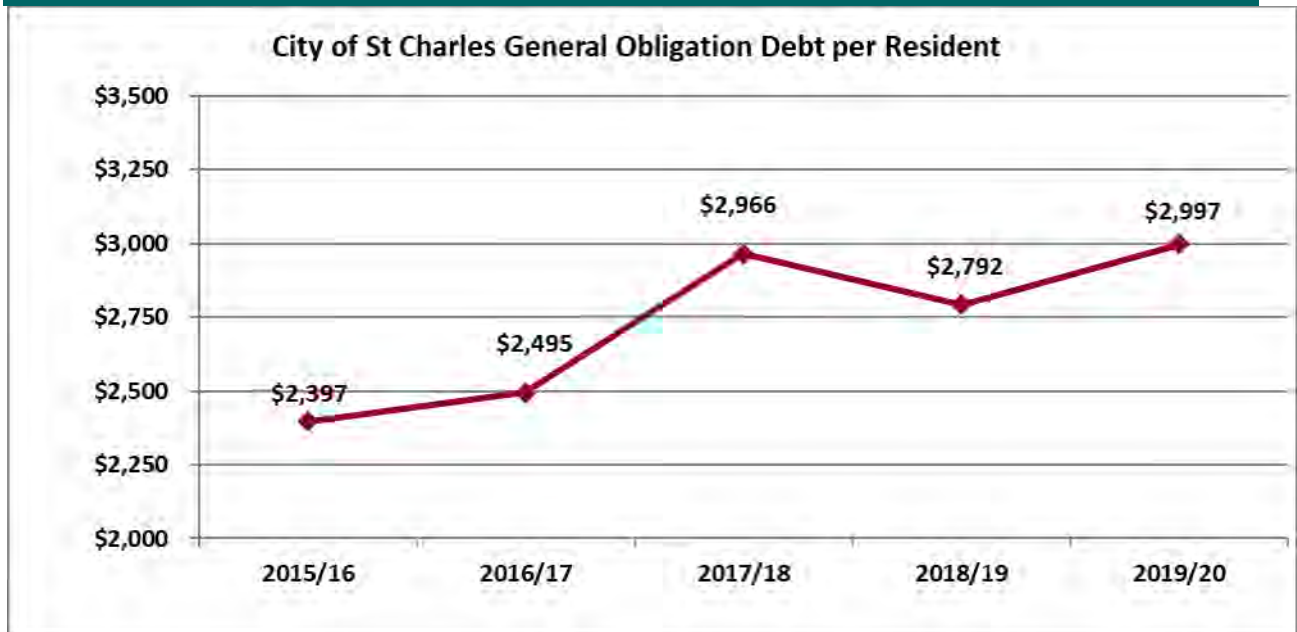
Indicator Description

Overlapping debt consists of the City's direct bonded debt and the debt of other governmental units that are within or overlap the City's boundaries (school districts, the park district, and the library district).

Trend Analysis

Growth in the area and replacement of aging infrastructure have resulted in the City issuing debt to finance capital improvements. The City has historically utilized general revenue streams (sales tax, income tax, hotel tax, etc.) and incremental taxes generated in TIF districts to service debt rather than levy a property tax. Overlapping debt as a percentage of Equalized Assessed Value (EAV) is declining in part because property tax values are rising. Also, the debt levels of the other governmental units have been declining because the principal payments on existing debt are greater than the amount of any new debt being issued.

City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
FY 2021-2022 Budget



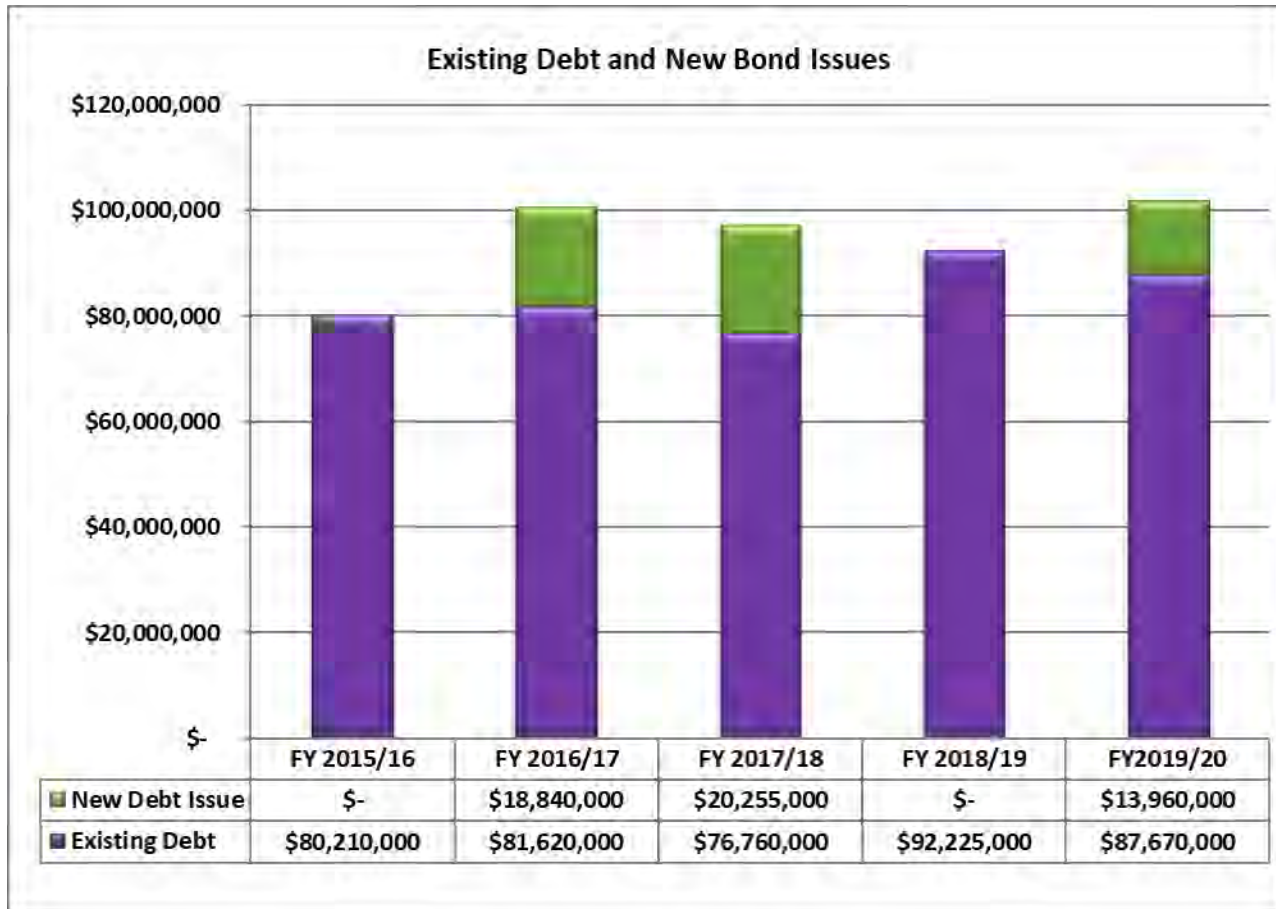
Indicator Description

This illustration of long-term debt does not include the overlapping jurisdictions or the low interest loans utilized to fund water and wastewater capital projects.

Trend Analysis

Debt per capita has been increasing because the City incurred additional amounts of debt for large scale capital projects, economic development, and land acquisition. In contrast to many other units of local government, the City does not collect property taxes to satisfy its debt and instead utilizes general revenue streams and TIF increment to fund principal and interest payments. The FY 2017-18 debt per resident increased significantly due to the issuance of bonds to finance the construction of the City's new police station. However, the FY 2018-19 per capita debt fell because no new general obligation debt was issued and payments of principal reduced debt levels. Debt was issued in FY 2019-20 to finance infrastructure improvements and the final phase of the new police station which increased the level of debt per resident.

**City of St. Charles
Trend Analysis
FY 2021-2022 Budget**



Indicator Description

The above chart represents existing balances of General Obligation bond issuances, and subsequently, any additional debt issued, per year for the last five years. The amount of bond issues varies drastically by number and types of projects being financed.

Trend Analysis

Following is a list of projects corresponding to new bond issues in the five-year period presented:

- 2016/17: S. Tyler Rd Reconstruction, Illinois Bridge Repair, Police Building Design, Electrical System Improvements, N. Tyler Rd Watermain; Refunding Bonds
- 2017/18: New Police Station, 7th Avenue Creek Property acquisitions, Water and Wastewater SCADA replacement and Electrical System Improvements.
- 2019/20: New Police Station, street improvements, metering infrastructure, Water and Wastewater system improvements.

**City of St. Charles
Community Profile
FY 2021-2022 Budget**

St. Charles - The Early Years

The initial settlers of St. Charles arrived in 1833 and built the first log cabin in 1834. They were attracted to the area because of the Fox River, which was a source of waterpower. The first industries in town were lumber mills, gristmills, and carding mills, all powered by water wheels near the dam.



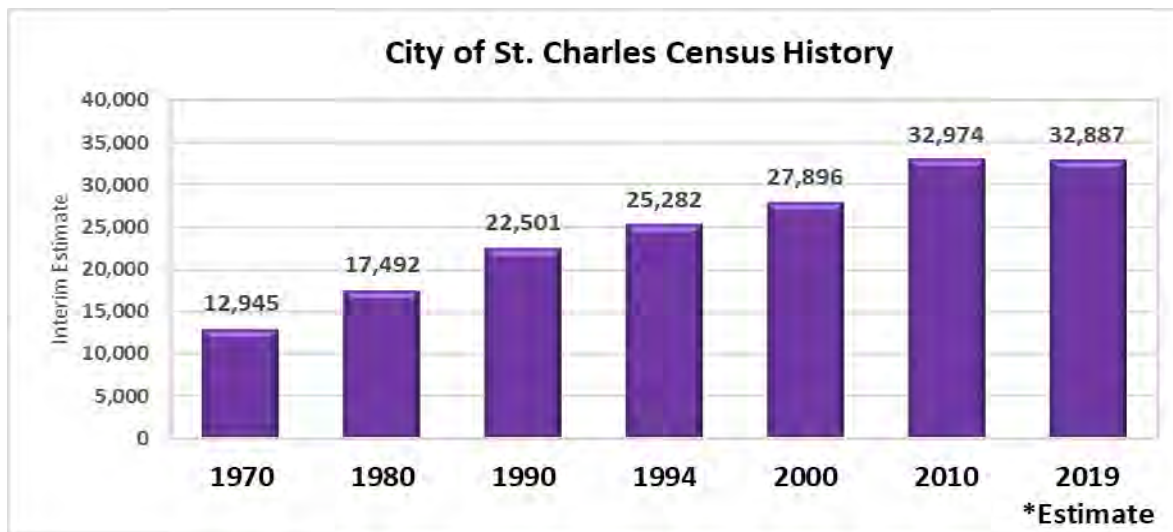
City of St Charles is 35 miles west of downtown Chicago. Located in both Kane & DuPage County

Government

The City is under a Mayor-Council form of government with five wards and ten alderpersons. The Mayor is elected at large to a four-year term and the City Council is elected by ward to staggered four-year terms. The elected officials and appointed officials are listed in the front of the budget summary section of this document.

Population

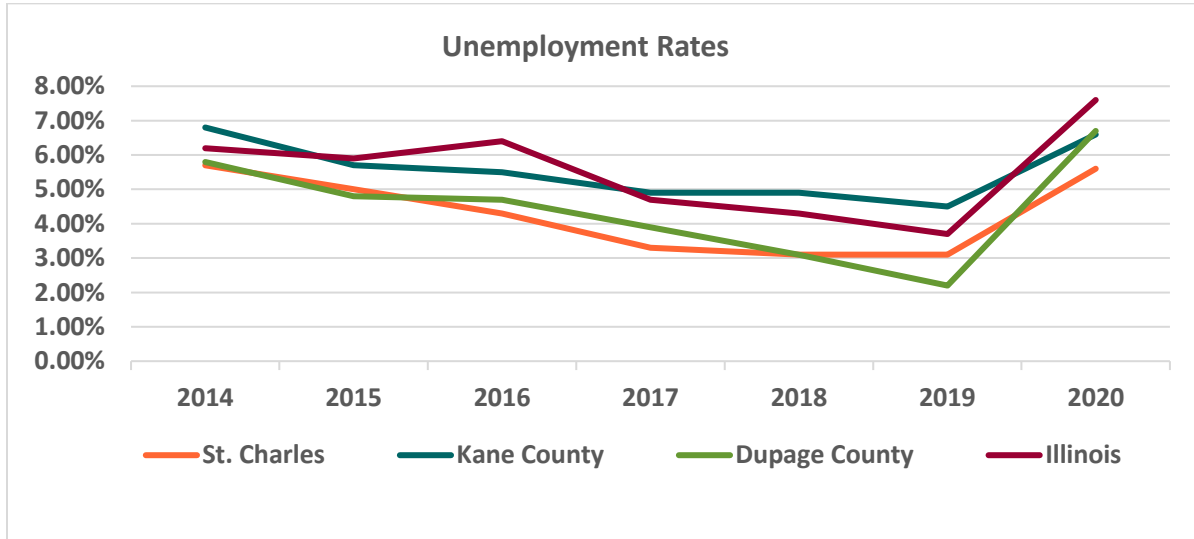
The City's population has a significant financial consequence. This is because State shared revenues, such as motor fuel taxes and Illinois income taxes, are distributed on a per capita basis. The count used for these purposes must be an official census certified by the Bureau of Census. The 2000 census results put the City at a population of 27,896. The 2010 census resulted in a growth of St. Charles' population to 32,974. The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated the City's population to be 32,887 as of July 1, 2019. The City is awaiting the results of the census counts conducted in 2020.



**City of St. Charles
Community Profile
FY 2021-2022 Budget**

Unemployment Rates

The latest unemployment rate (December 2020) for the City was 5.6%, which compares favorably to 6.6% for Kane County, 6.7% for DuPage County and to 7.5% for the State of Illinois. The City's unemployment rate has historically been below County and State levels. The following chart displays the month of December's unemployment rates for the past seven years.

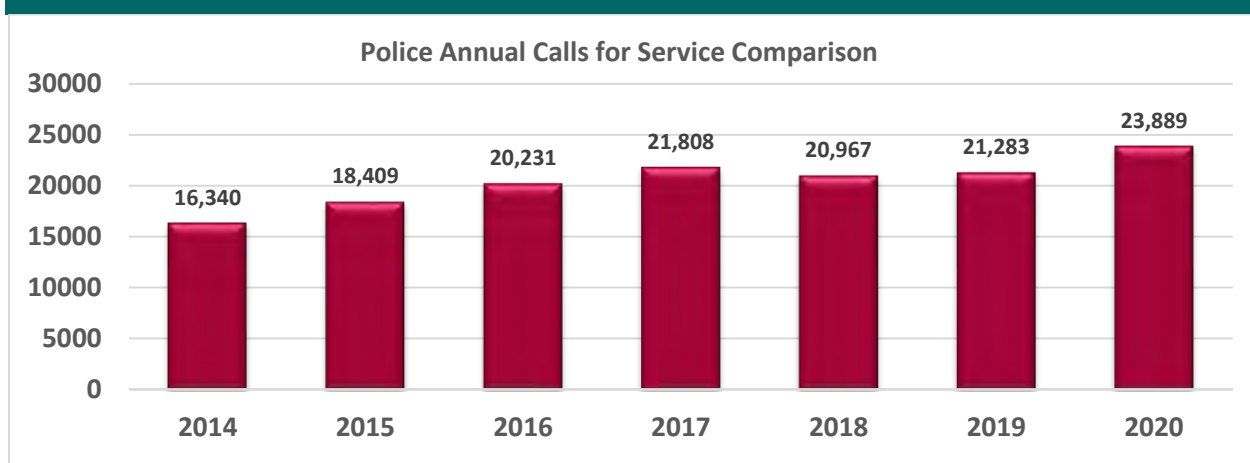


Police Protection:

The St. Charles Police Department is comprised of dedicated officers and civilian personnel whose mission is to protect and serve the community with respect and a commitment to excellence. The number of sworn officers included in the FY 21-22 budget are listed in the chart below. The graph that follows presents a comparison of calls for service over the past seven years.

Rank	Count
Police Chief	1
Police Deputy Chiefs	2
Section Commanders	3
Sergeants	6
Detectives	8
School Liaison Officers	4
Patrol Officers	34
Total Sworn Officers	58

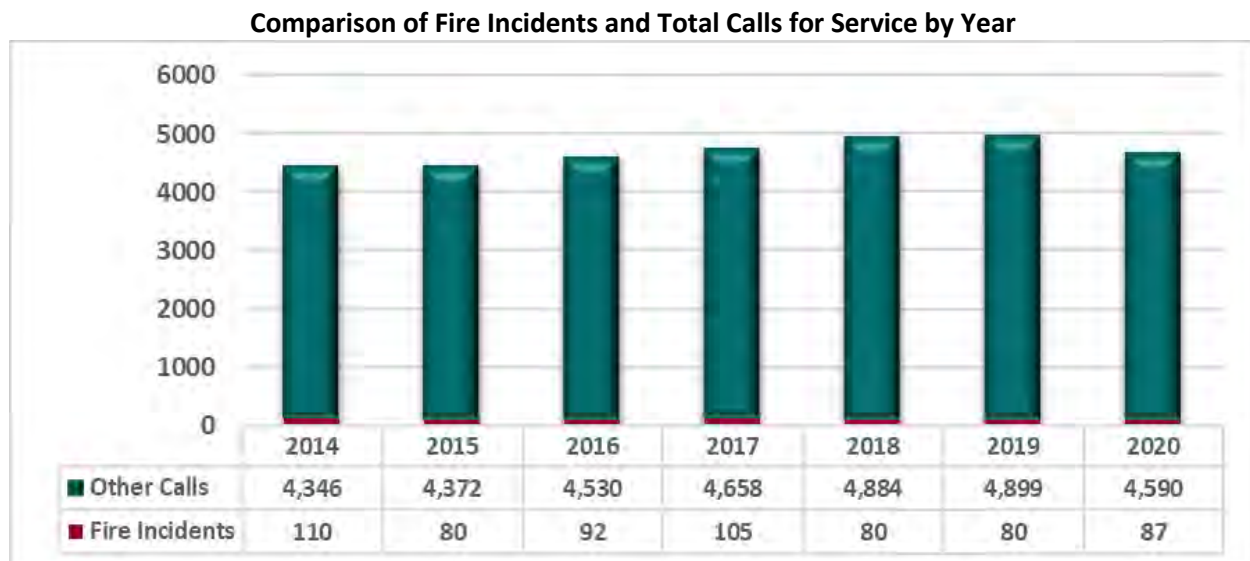
**City of St. Charles
Community Profile
FY 2021-2022 Budget**



Fire Protection

The St. Charles Fire Department is an accredited, ISO Class 1 Fire Department. The department provides fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response, technical rescue response water rescue and recovery response as well as comprehensive fire prevention and public education programs. The Fire Department operates out of three fire stations. The number of sworn officers included in the FY 21-22 budget are listed in the chart below. The graph that follows provides a history of calls for service over the past seven years.

Rank	Count
Fire Chief	1
Fire Assistant Chiefs	2
Battalion Chiefs	3
Captains	3
Lieutenants	11
Firefighters	26
Total Sworn Officers	46



City of St. Charles
Community Profile
FY 2021-2022 Budget

During 2020, there were 87 fires of all types and the Fire Department responded to 4,590 total calls. While the St. Charles Fire Department handles a wide spectrum of incident types, the largest numbers of alarms were emergency medical related with 3,044 calls.

Public Services Division

The St. Charles Public Services Division oversees a number of important functional areas including streets, facilities, storm sewers, fleet service, urban forestry and inventory control. The work performed by the streets department is highly visible and effects all commuters. Street operations encompass snow removal, street sweeping, street striping and signage, as well as concrete curb and sidewalk improvements. The number of miles maintained (center line miles) by Public Services is shown below.

Type	Miles
Residential	132.8
Industrial	11.2
County	5.7
State	18.2
Total Miles	167.9

Environmental Services Division

The Environmental Services Division maintains, operates and administers the public water supply, wastewater treatment, sanitary sewer, and the collection and disposal of solid waste (including recycling).

The City's Water Division is accountable for providing safe water to approximately 12,600 residential, commercial and municipal customers. Operations include maintaining seven water supply wells, six storage reservoirs, 226 miles of water main, over 3,780 valves, and 2,794 fire hydrants as well as 12,619 domestic service connections and meters. Presently, water usage averages about 4.5 million gallons per day.

The City's Wastewater Treatment Division is responsible for ensuring that all wastewater produced by City residents is properly treated and disinfected prior to its return to the environment. This division operates and maintains fourteen intermediate pumping stations, two wastewater treatment facilities and 16 lift stations. The treatment facilities are capable of treating up to 9.7 million gallons of wastewater daily.

Water	Volume
Storage Capacity	6,700,000
Maximum Day Consumption	7,075,000
Wastewater	Volume
Gallons of wastewater – daily flow	5,240,000
Treated at Main Plant	1,685,000,000
Treated at West Plant	234,446,000

**City of St. Charles
Community Profile
FY 2021-2022 Budget**

Electric Utility

This Electric Utility serves nearly 16,000 residential, commercial and municipal customers and at peak production generates 130 megawatts. The electric engineering group is responsible for system design, system mapping, maintenance programs and adherence to codes and standards. The electric line area constructs and maintains the electric infrastructure and the metering group installs and maintains metering equipment. The City has a long-term power purchase agreement with the Illinois Municipal Electric Agency (IMEA) that is in force until 2035.

Operations	
Number of Substations	9
Average monthly kWh billed	41,443,352
Total kWh billed in FY 2019/2020	497,320,225
Miles of Electrical Conduit	288

Transportation

The City of St. Charles is located in Kane and DuPage Counties on the Fox River, approximately 34 miles directly west of the City of Chicago. The City has convenient access to all points throughout the Chicago metropolitan area utilizing various methods of transportation.

Modes of Transportation	Distance
East-West Tollway (I-88)	9 miles south
Northwest Tollway (I-90)	15 miles north
O'Hare International Airport	20 miles northeast
Midway Airport	35 miles southeast
DuPage Airport	Eastern border
Union Pacific Railroad	1.5 miles south

Community & Economic Development

The Community and Economic Development Department oversees all new construction projects throughout the City of St. Charles. Projects range from downtown development activity, industrial construction/additions, single and multi-family residential construction and commercial developments. Below is a summary of new construction activity for the past seven years.

Fiscal Year	New Commercial Construction*		New Business Construction*		New Residential Construction		Total Value
	# of Permits	Value	# of Permits	Value	Dwelling Units	Value	
2013/14	-	---	2	2,489,083	35	8,314,796	40,274,648
2014/15	1	1,100,000	3	1,785,000	22	6,120,084	43,652,518
2015/16	2	6,764,178	4	8,880,000	39	8,477,666	70,248,020
2016/17	-	---	4	12,500,000	34	11,801,652	49,608,619
2017/18	-	---	10	35,594,963	251	37,912,738	133,399,227
2018/19	-	---	3	21,544,363	129	16,502,004	115,591,433
2019/20			1	200,000	98	18,538,320	78,087,262

* Total permits issued include new construction, alterations, additions and repairs.

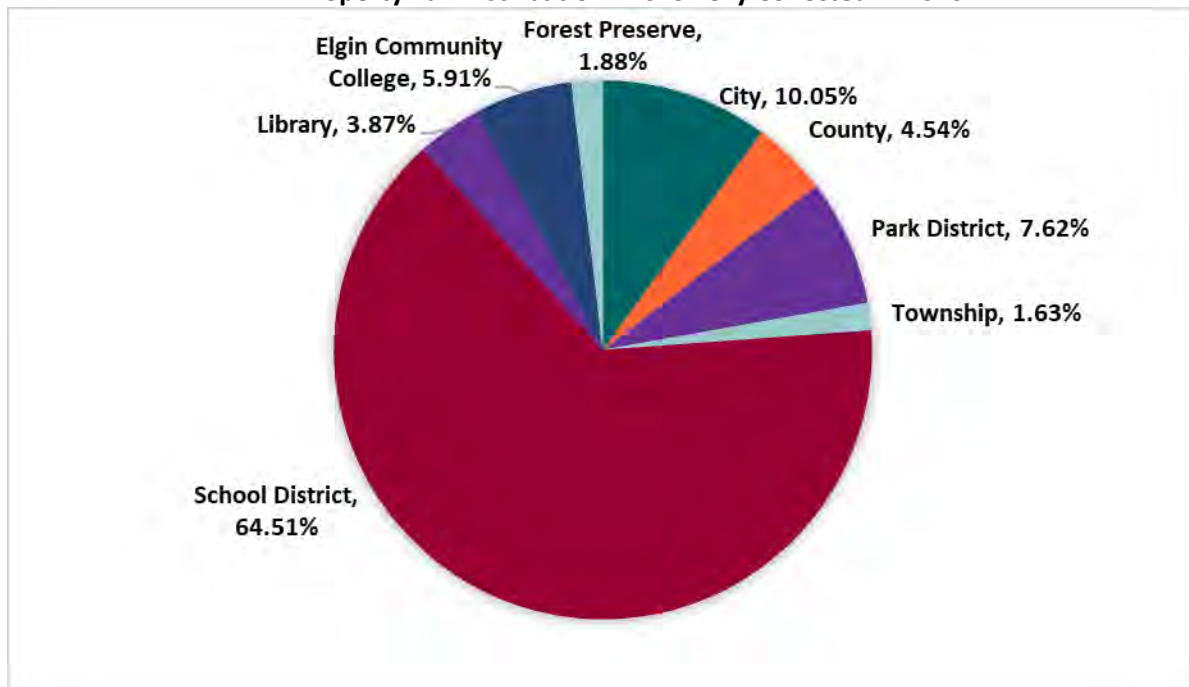
**City of St. Charles
Community Profile
FY 2021-2022 Budget**

Property Tax Rate

The City's 2019 levy year property tax rate and those levied by other units of government expressed as a dollar for each \$100 of equalized assessed value is presented below.

Government Unit	Amount
City of St. Charles	\$0.8279
Kane County	0.3739
Forest Preserve	0.1549
Township	0.1342
Cemetery	0.0158
Park District	0.6277
Library	0.3185
School District #303	5.3140
Elgin Community College #509	0.4865
Total Tax Rate	\$8.2534

Property Tax Distribution - 2019 Levy Collected in 2020



A common misconception about property tax is that all of the money a property tax owner pays is remitted to the City. As indicated by the graphic above, the City of St. Charles received 10.1 percent of every dollar of property tax levied in 2019. The remaining portion of each dollar, 89.80 cents, was allocated to other taxing districts. This important revenue source pays the City's employer contributions to the Police pension and Fire pension funds as well as supports public safety and public works services.

**City of St. Charles
Community Profile
FY 2021-2022 Budget**

The top ten taxpayers of the City in terms of equalized assessed value are detailed in the table below.

Tax Payer	2019 EAV
LEGIA St. Charles Assoc. LLC	\$24,407,541
Prairie Winds LLC	18,030,793
Q Center LLC	17,407,870
AMVF at St. Charles	9,349,756
IAVF Windy City Fox Run LLC	7,831,835
FLT Park Shore LLC	7,508,547
Axiom St. Charles LLC	7,465,920
St. Charles Country Club	6,607,029
Main St. Commons LLC	5,582,775
R R Donnelley & Sons Company	5,447,728

Sales Tax Rate

The City of St. Charles became a Home Rule community in 1995 due to a special census count conducted in 1994, which resulted in a population of 25,282. As a result of this Home Rule status, the City is able to impose a home rule sales tax. The total sales tax rate in St. Charles is 8.0% and is comprised of four different components as follows:

Sales Tax Components	Rate
State of Illinois	5.00%
City of St. Charles (Municipal & Home Rule)	2.00%
County	0.25%
RTA	0.75%
Total	8.00%

The City's website is www.stcharlesil.gov. The City endeavors to provide a variety of useful information to the internet user. This information is monitored and updated regularly. Financial documents accessible on the City's website include the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report(s), Auditor's Management Letter, Popular Annual Financial Report and Fiscal Year Approved Budget(s). In addition, agendas for all City related meetings are posted weekly. Other information on the web includes active job openings, City newsletters, a listing of aldermen with a ward map, council committees, the City mission statement, a brief descriptions of each service area, construction information and a complete listing of E-mail addresses for contacting City employees.

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City of St. Charles
Fund Reports
FY 2021-2022 Budget

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. For financial reporting purposes, the various funds are further grouped into three broad fund categories and seven generic fund types. A description of the City's funds and fund structure is provided prior to the various fund reports.

The Summary of Revenue and Expenditures (Expenses) Report is presented by individual fund. The previous year's actual results, current year's forecasted results, the proposed budget, and a three-year projection are provided for each fund. These reports present revenues and expenditures (expenses) by major revenue source and expenditure/expense groups.

The Revenues, Expenditures & Fund Balance Summary Report provides the reader with a perspective of each fund's projected financial position at the beginning of the budget year, the level of activity during the period, and what resources will be available at the end of the year. The City's policy is to try to maintain an available fund balance of at least 25% of operating expenditures for the corporate fund. It is important to maintain this level of reserves in order to provide for unforeseen events. It also provides a "cushion" for transition through cyclical changes. Additionally, a strong reserve level helps to lower interest costs when the City issues debt.

The Revenues, Expenditures & Cash Balance Summary Report provides the reader with a perspective of each fund's projected available cash position at the beginning of the budget year, the level of activity during the period, and the cash position at the end of the year. The City's policy is to attempt to maintain a working cash balance of 25% of operating expenses in each of the enterprise funds. The availability of cash affects the funds ability to withstand financial emergencies. In addition, available cash can be utilized for capital purchases, thereby eliminating the need to issue debt.

City of St. Charles
Description of Funds
FY 2021-2022 Budget

General Description

For accounting purposes, a state or local government is not treated as a single, integral entity. Rather, a government is viewed instead as a collection of smaller, separate entities known as “funds”. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board’s (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (Codification), Section 1300, defines a fund as:

A 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, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

All of the funds used by a government must be classified into one of seven “fund types”. In addition, governmental financial reporting for state and local governments classify individual funds as either “Major” or “Nonmajor”. The impact of this distinction is that the financial activity of nonmajor funds is reported in specific instances in the audited financial statements in a consolidated format while major funds are reported separately. The General Corporate Fund, Police Building Capital Fund, Electric Fund, Water Fund and Wastewater Fund are considered “major” funds and the remaining City funds are considered “nonmajor” funds. It is useful to provide an overview of the City’s fund structure since the budget is prepared, organized and presented on a fund basis. The following fund types and each fund budgeted by the City which falls into that fund type classification, are further described.

Governmental Funds

Four fund types are used to account for governmental-type activities. These are the general corporate fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, and capital project funds.

General Corporate Fund

This fund is used to account for most of the current day to day operations of the City which are financed through property taxes and other governmental revenues. Activities financed by the general corporate fund include police protection, fire protection, highway and street maintenance and improvements, administration and central support.

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are 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 cannot be diverted to other uses. Special Revenue Funds of the City include:

Tax Increment Financing District One Fund: This fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with the revitalization of the Hotel Baker. Financing is provided by incremental property tax, sales tax and hotel tax revenues generated from the project area. During FY 2021-22, the City will collect the final tax levy and formally close this fund.

Tax Increment Financing District Two Fund: This fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with the revitalization of the Moline Foundry. Financing is provided by incremental property tax generated from the project area.

City of St. Charles
Description of Funds
FY 2021-2022 Budget

Tax Increment Financing District Three: This fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with the revitalization of the St. Charles Mall. Financing is provided by incremental property tax generated from the project area.

Tax Increment Financing District Four: This fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with the revitalization of a section of First Street. Financing is provided by incremental property tax generated from the project area.

Tax Increment Financing District Five: This fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with the revitalization of a section known as the St. Charles Manufacturing property. Financing is provided by incremental property tax generated from the project area.

Tax Increment Financing District Six: This fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with the revitalization of a section known as the Lexington Club property. Financing is provided by incremental property tax generated from the project area.

Tax Increment Financing District Seven: This fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with the revitalization of a section of the Central Downtown. Financing is provided by incremental property tax generated from the project area.

Motor Fuel Tax Fund: This fund was established to underwrite the cost of major street and bridge improvements. These improvements are subject to approval by the State of Illinois. Revenues for this program are disbursed to municipalities on a per-capita basis based on fuel sales within the State of Illinois.

Debt Service Funds

The Debt Service Funds are used to account for the payment of interest and principal on general and special obligation debts other than those payable from special assessments and debt issued for and serviced by a governmental enterprise. The City currently has fourteen general obligation bond issues outstanding and one sales tax revenue bond issue outstanding.

Capital Project Funds

The Capital Projects Funds account for all resources used for the acquisition and/or construction of capital equipment and facilities by the City except those financed by the Special Assessment, Enterprise and Internal Service Funds.

Capital Projects Fund: This fund was established to account for the various capital equipment purchases and capital project expenditures of the City's General Fund departments, including Police, Fire, Public Services, Information Systems and Finance.

Capital Levy Fund: This fund accounts for the resources used for projects financed by a five-cent property tax levy.

Police Building Capital Project Fund: This fund was established to account for the construction of the new police facility.

City of St. Charles
Description of Funds
FY 2021-2022 Budget

Central Downtown Capital Project Fund: This fund accounts for the City funded public improvements within Tax Increment Financing District Seven which include a parking deck as well as streetscape and river walk renovations.

First Street/East Plaza Capital Projects Fund: This fund was established to account for the design, engineering and construction of the East Plaza expansion into the One West Main Street site formally the Manor Hotel.

Equipment Replacement Fund: This fund is used to account for the resources assigned for replacing various equipment throughout the City including computers and peripherals as well as copiers.

Proprietary Funds

Two fund types are used to account for a government's business-type activities (activities that receive a significant portion of their funding through user charges). These are the enterprise funds and the internal service funds.

Enterprise Funds: The operations of Enterprise Funds are accounted for in such a manner as to show a profit or loss similar to comparable private enterprises. The City has established six enterprise funds.

Electric Fund: This fund accounts for the revenues and expenses related to the provision of electric services to residents and businesses. The operations of the electric fund encompass the acquisition, maintenance, and daily administration of City owned electric power facilities. The fund is self-supported by user charges. There are nine electric substations throughout the City that serve 13,763 residential and 2,129 commercial and industrial customers.

Water Fund: This fund accounts for the revenues and expenses related to the provision of water services to residents and businesses. The operations of the water fund include the acquisition, maintenance, and daily administration of City owned water facilities. The fund is self-supported by user charges and fees. The City operates seven wells which collectively pump an average of 4,184,000 gallons of water per day.

Water Connection Fund: The water connection fund was established to account for the fees collected when the City allows entities to connect with the city water systems.

Wastewater Fund: This fund accounts for the revenues and expenses resulting from the provision of wastewater services to residents and businesses. The operations of the wastewater fund entail the acquisition, maintenance, and daily administration of City owned wastewater facilities. This includes sewerage treatment and sanitary sewers. The average daily flow of wastewater treated approximates 5,240,000 gallons.

Wastewater Connection Fund: The wastewater connection fund was established to account for the fees collected when the City allows entities to connect with the city sewer systems and tributary to the wastewater treatment facilities.

City of St. Charles
Description of Funds
FY 2021-2022 Budget

Refuse Fund: The refuse fund is used to account for the City's waste disposal program. The fund is supported through user charges, refuse bag sales, rental income and operating transfers from the general fund. Various programs are run through the refuse fund including brush pickup and leaf pickup. The operations of this fund also include a biennial Spring Clean-up Program.

Internal Service Funds: Internal Service Funds are used by state and local governments to account for the financing of goods and services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies, and to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City has established five internal service funds.

Inventory Fund: This fund is used to account for the acquisition and temporary storage of materials and supplies inventory provided to various city funds on a cost reimbursement basis. The City has a centralized inventory of approximately \$4 million which is administered by the Public Services Department.

Vehicle Replacement Fund: This fund is used to account for the maintenance and replacement of all existing motor vehicles and motorized equipment for governmental funds. This fund also includes the fleet management department. The cost of parts and labor provided by fleet personnel are charged back to the respective fund or department utilizing these services.

Health Insurance Fund: The City is self-insured and this fund is used to account for the premium and claim payments associated with the health insurance, dental insurance and life insurance plans provided to City employees. Individual funds and departments are charged based on the employees enrolled in these plans.

Workers Compensation/Liability Fund: This fund accounts for the self-insurance activity related to workers compensation insurance and liability insurance for property, casualty and crime for governmental service funds.

Communications Fund: The Communications Utility operates the City's fiber system and other communications equipment which provide services to all City departments. These services are reimbursed by means of a chargeback to individual departments.

Trust Funds

These funds are classified as Fiduciary Funds and are used when a government holds or manages financial resources in a fiduciary or an agent capacity. The City budgets for two Pension Trust Funds:

Police Pension Fund: This fund provides for retirement and disability payments to St. Charles police officers. Funding is provided by investment income, police member contributions and property taxes. The amount that the City contributes from the corporate property tax levy is determined by an annual independent actuarial study. Employee contribution rates and retirement and disability benefits are set by Illinois state statutes.

Fire Pension Fund: This fund provides for retirement and disability payments to St. Charles firefighters. Funding is provided by investment income, fire member contributions and property taxes. The amount that the City contributes from the corporate property tax levy is determined by an annual independent actuarial study. Employee contribution rates and retirement and disability benefits are set by Illinois state statutes.

City of St. Charles
Summary of Revenue and Expenditures (Expenses)

	Actuals FY 19/20	Forecast FY 20/21	Proposed FY 21/22	*****Projected***** FY 22/23	*****Projected***** FY 23/24	*****Projected***** FY 24/25
General Fund						
Revenues						
Property Tax	12,893,492	13,140,286	13,526,341	13,621,072	14,199,137	14,549,707
Sales & Use Taxes	18,311,993	18,650,261	20,143,072	21,030,219	21,540,371	22,071,908
State Income Tax	3,573,864	3,692,088	3,780,965	3,856,585	3,933,716	4,012,390
Electric Franchise Fee	2,856,167	2,929,680	3,025,932	3,052,608	3,084,318	3,114,323
Hotel Tax	2,136,291	581,660	750,000	1,650,000	1,750,000	2,000,000
Telecommunication Tax	692,891	640,724	680,000	680,000	650,000	628,000
Alcohol Tax	1,967,058	1,592,148	1,808,432	1,898,644	1,946,110	1,994,763
Local Fuel Tax	451,686	410,144	455,000	460,000	475,000	485,000
Other Revenues	3,828,883	5,018,768	2,746,858	3,295,082	3,442,630	3,580,374
Transfers In	494,981	869,120	220,000	225,000	-	-
*Audit Reclass	(205,000)	-	-	-	-	-
	47,002,306	47,524,879	47,136,600	49,769,210	51,021,282	52,436,465
Expenditures						
Personnel Services	31,505,454	33,356,418	35,800,667	37,298,480	38,337,874	39,745,774
Materials and Supplies	1,453,393	1,399,933	1,565,125	1,591,307	1,608,948	1,640,360
Contractual Services	9,086,388	9,156,509	10,319,527	10,864,301	11,014,436	11,145,297
Other Operating	1,429,045	496,141	2,103,260	2,132,792	2,184,556	2,104,907
Departmental Allocations	(5,258,088)	(5,082,588)	(5,877,193)	(5,994,743)	(6,114,640)	(6,236,930)
Capital	192,670	193,394	131,240	300,700	244,358	192,254
Debt Service	4,586	4,586	4,586	4,586	4,586	4,586
Transfers Out	7,733,604	6,310,105	6,468,613	7,930,785	7,169,546	6,922,367
	46,147,052	45,834,498	50,515,825	54,128,208	54,449,664	55,518,615
Electric Fund						
Revenues						
Property Tax	34,833	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
User Charges	58,522,415	60,611,642	62,432,904	63,081,509	63,736,201	64,357,005
Connection Charges	52,060	56,363	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Reimbursement for Projects	701,867	744,010	786,250	400,000	400,000	400,000
Other Revenues	1,129,416	736,745	762,650	774,001	822,679	856,690
Bond Proceeds	-	3,713,617	1,004,200	2,124,150	3,365,148	-
Transfers In	441,638	301,664	261,664	261,664	261,664	261,664
*Audit Reclass	(61,664)	-	-	-	-	-
	60,820,565	66,199,041	65,312,668	66,706,324	68,650,692	65,940,359
Expenses						
Personnel Services	3,873,035	3,883,977	4,158,623	4,358,620	4,514,013	4,651,651
Materials and Supplies	254,116	260,439	264,720	260,350	266,225	245,620
Contractual Services	42,856,083	43,728,322	44,840,068	45,192,780	45,796,723	46,513,169
Other Operating	5,357,678	5,498,515	5,731,333	6,341,906	6,226,266	5,854,623
Departmental Allocations	1,798,812	1,834,812	2,110,929	2,153,148	2,196,211	2,240,135
Capital	3,484,376	9,657,456	6,126,450	4,780,150	5,590,148	907,700
Debt Service	781,839	1,039,209	1,193,734	1,249,583	1,373,008	1,587,367
Transfers Out	423,373	422,250	423,852	428,190	297,109	297,984
*Audit Reclass	(2,007,399)	-	-	-	-	-
	56,821,913	66,324,980	64,849,709	64,764,727	66,259,703	62,298,249
Water Fund						
Revenues						
User Charges	6,363,747	7,245,061	8,222,506	8,962,486	9,769,064	10,648,235
Other Revenues	408,825	385,570	499,310	325,324	335,544	345,692
Bond/IEPA Proceeds	2,300,199	8,742,614	10,675,400	15,712,075	2,006,918	200,000
*Audit Reclass	(1,731,660)	-	-	-	-	-
	7,341,111	16,373,245	19,397,216	24,999,885	12,111,526	11,193,927

City of St. Charles
Summary of Revenue and Expenditures (Expenses)

	Actuals FY 19/20	Forecast FY 20/21	Proposed FY 21/22	*****Projected***** FY 22/23	*****Projected***** FY 23/24	*****Projected***** FY 24/25
Expenses						
Personnel Services	1,418,116	1,614,644	1,680,403	1,765,422	1,838,559	1,909,729
Materials and Supplies	485,343	708,316	697,811	681,179	692,948	704,715
Contractual Services	1,585,911	1,914,241	2,069,607	2,106,291	2,195,881	2,219,574
Other Operating	191,005	226,616	196,352	199,821	203,394	207,074
Departmental Allocations	1,331,724	1,358,364	1,587,327	1,619,074	1,651,455	1,684,483
Capital	1,364,488	12,474,824	12,833,400	19,996,175	10,693,518	6,766,917
Debt Service	1,358,508	1,402,268	1,567,153	2,141,109	3,126,624	3,244,948
Transfers Out	189,092	188,358	188,157	189,191	162,027	162,342
*Audit Reclass	(970,406)	-	-	-	-	-
	6,953,781	19,887,631	20,820,210	28,698,262	20,564,406	16,899,782

Water Connection Fund

Revenues						
Connection Charges	78,240	175,065	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Other Revenues	4,253	462	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	82,493	175,527	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000
Expenses						
None	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Wastewater Fund

Revenues						
User Charges	10,525,975	10,993,271	12,036,346	12,323,759	12,560,003	12,798,995
Other Revenues	656,701	393,913	1,064,374	363,921	375,483	387,715
Bond/IEPA Proceeds	4,097,135	2,778,177	16,496,354	3,694,575	406,918	810,000
Transfers In	1,008,398	-	-	-	-	-
*Audit Reclass	(3,949,678)	-	-	-	-	-
	12,338,531	14,165,361	29,597,074	16,382,255	13,342,404	13,996,710
Expenses						
Personnel Services	2,020,940	2,083,312	2,234,344	2,374,951	2,466,990	2,556,069
Materials and Supplies	428,207	417,839	529,195	538,683	543,299	523,440
Contractual Services	2,584,885	2,442,858	2,618,789	2,628,001	2,643,602	2,720,189
Other Operating	360,076	250,707	255,654	261,619	267,752	274,059
Departmental Allocations	1,356,876	1,384,032	1,637,541	1,670,293	1,703,698	1,737,772
Capital	2,331,933	4,723,000	18,255,154	6,029,159	5,996,938	2,855,312
Debt Service	2,728,151	3,266,961	2,918,525	5,019,786	5,482,095	5,499,149
Transfers Out	989,275	311,895	501,045	314,387	250,023	250,587
*Audit Reclass	(2,340,936)	-	-	-	-	-
	10,459,407	14,880,604	28,950,247	18,836,879	19,354,397	16,416,577

Wastewater Connection Fund

Revenues						
Connection Charges	155,319	309,985	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Reimbursement for Projects	-	-	500,000	-	-	-
Other Revenues	6,291	24	-	-	-	-
Bond/IEPA Proceeds	-	17,870,000	562,700	3,881,300	-	999,900
Transfers In	676,222	-	-	-	-	-
	837,832	18,180,009	1,172,700	3,991,300	110,000	1,109,900
Expenses						
Capital	1,008,397	18,822,978	1,062,700	3,881,300	-	999,900
Transfers Out	1,008,398	-	-	-	-	-
*Audit Reclass	(1,008,398)	-	-	-	-	-
	1,008,397	18,822,978	1,062,700	3,881,300	-	999,900

City of St. Charles
Summary of Revenue and Expenditures (Expenses)

	Actuals FY 19/20	Forecast FY 20/21	Proposed FY 21/22	*****Projected***** FY 22/23	*****Projected***** FY 23/24	*****Projected***** FY 24/25
Refuse Fund						
Revenues						
User Charges	527,152	527,152	527,000	532,270	532,270	537,595
Other Revenues	14,980	19,635	18,500	19,400	21,650	23,250
Transfers In	80,000	80,000	80,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
	622,132	626,787	625,500	711,670	713,920	720,845
Expenses						
Materials and Supplies	3,557	1,965	4,000	6,495	6,625	6,758
Contractual Services	630,238	526,796	565,700	569,073	711,006	572,339
Other Operating	-	234	1,404	1,432	1,461	1,491
Departmental Allocations	105,900	110,208	118,117	120,480	122,891	125,349
Transfers Out	-	53,120	-	-	-	-
	739,695	692,323	689,221	697,480	841,983	705,937
TIF Funds						
Revenues						
Property Tax	1,691,911	2,124,221	2,304,338	1,823,201	1,860,709	1,899,023
Other Revenues	9,343	1,109	2,900	2,600	2,600	2,600
Transfers In	-	-	726,500	-	-	-
	1,701,254	2,125,330	3,033,738	1,825,801	1,863,309	1,901,623
Expenditures						
Transfers Out	1,479,550	1,379,835	2,339,841	1,627,469	1,438,826	1,227,300
	1,479,550	1,379,835	2,339,841	1,627,469	1,438,826	1,227,300
Motor Fuel Tax Fund						
Revenues						
Motor Fuel Tax	1,225,192	1,304,771	1,273,000	1,273,000	1,273,000	1,273,000
Other Revenues	29,938	732,730	731,872	729,372	1,000	1,000
	1,255,130	2,037,501	2,004,872	2,002,372	1,274,000	1,274,000
Expenditures						
Capital	1,122,144	1,676,121	1,675,000	2,250,000	2,225,000	1,500,000
	1,122,144	1,676,121	1,675,000	2,250,000	2,225,000	1,500,000
Police Pension Fund						
Revenues						
Contributions	3,526,483	3,914,696	4,431,796	4,538,812	4,655,119	4,760,371
Other Revenues	(962,049)	8,330,846	1,253,712	1,278,540	1,316,544	1,355,676
	2,564,434	12,245,542	5,685,508	5,817,352	5,971,663	6,116,047
Expenses						
Personnel Services	3,281,977	3,522,207	3,790,976	3,895,404	4,002,984	4,113,768
Contractual Services	137,229	99,096	116,008	119,496	123,060	126,744
Other Operating	6,793	7,237	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,500
	3,425,999	3,628,540	3,915,984	4,024,400	4,136,044	4,251,012
Fire Pension Fund						
Revenues						
Contributions	2,431,233	2,751,261	2,994,054	3,083,882	3,176,389	3,271,692
Other Revenues	(1,122,796)	8,707,306	1,237,000	1,273,740	1,311,600	1,350,600
	1,308,437	11,458,567	4,231,054	4,357,622	4,487,989	4,622,292

City of St. Charles
Summary of Revenue and Expenditures (Expenses)

	Actuals FY 19/20	Forecast FY 20/21	Proposed FY 21/22	*****Projected***** FY 22/23	*****Projected***** FY 23/24	*****Projected***** FY 24/25
Expenses						
Personnel Services	2,211,001	2,350,933	2,439,884	2,506,448	2,575,004	2,645,624
Contractual Services	170,153	186,910	186,200	191,796	197,532	203,472
Other Operating	7,676	8,000	9,500	10,000	10,500	11,000
	2,388,830	2,545,843	2,635,584	2,708,244	2,783,036	2,860,096

Capital Projects Fund

Revenues						
Property Tax	24,321	22,938	23,362	23,712	24,070	24,430
Other Revenues	581,178	684,229	1,604,530	164,000	166,650	170,150
Bond Proceeds	4,780,328	3,188,253	3,779,470	9,473,856	4,477,042	6,278,639
Transfers In	1,865,223	1,716,252	1,181,500	1,693,106	801,030	430,670
	7,251,050	5,611,672	6,588,862	11,354,674	5,468,792	6,903,889
Expenditures						
Contractual Services	115,518	349,220	91,000	191,000	207,000	40,000
Other Operating	3,572	-	490,900	490,000	-	490,000
Capital	3,367,591	6,313,538	5,975,000	10,573,674	5,161,792	6,273,889
Debt Service	41,608	28,570	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350
Transfers Out	97,650	1,767,418	237,166	97,650	97,650	97,650
*Audit Reclass	(97,650)	-	-	-	-	-
	3,528,289	8,458,746	6,796,416	11,354,674	5,468,792	6,903,889

Capital Levy Fund

Revenues						
Other Revenues	5,468	59	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	740,109	769,610	328,516	603,617	604,340	602,565
	745,577	769,669	328,516	603,617	604,340	602,565
Expenditures						
Transfers Out	685,000	600,597	606,473	603,617	604,340	602,565
	685,000	600,597	606,473	603,617	604,340	602,565

Police Building Capital Project Fund

Revenues						
Property Tax						
Other Revenues	129,046	6,208	-	-	-	-
Bond Proceeds	5,064,605	-	-	-	-	-
	5,193,651	6,208	-	-	-	-
Expenditures						
Capital	14,114,492	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	1,006,000	-	-	-	-
	14,114,492	1,006,000	-	-	-	-

Central Downtown Capital Project Fund

Revenues						
Other Revenues	21,455	1,879	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	81,903	-	-	-	-	-
	103,358	1,879	-	-	-	-
Expenditures						
Contractual Services	22,164	178,296	-	-	-	-
Capital	982,575	541,145	674,450	-	-	-
	1,004,739	719,441	674,450	-	-	-

City of St. Charles
Summary of Revenue and Expenditures (Expenses)

	Actuals FY 19/20	Forecast FY 20/21	Proposed FY 21/22	*****Projected***** FY 22/23	*****Projected***** FY 23/24	*****Projected***** FY 24/25
First Street East Plaza Capital Project Fund						
Revenues						
Other Revenues	600,963	1,545	95,500	1,650	1,850	1,950
Transfers In	236,157	1,053,824	-	-	-	-
	837,120	1,055,369	95,500	1,650	1,850	1,950
Expenditures						
Capital	1,015,723	1,017,874	-	-	-	-
	1,015,723	1,017,874	-	-	-	-
Equipment Replacement Fund						
Revenues						
Other Revenues	9,474	313,186	443,099	443,099	443,099	443,099
Transfers In	287,791	-	-	-	-	-
	297,265	313,186	443,099	443,099	443,099	443,099
Expenditures						
Capital	185,513	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Transfers Out	-	-	70,000	-	-	-
	185,513	100,000	170,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Debt Service Funds						
Revenues						
Sales & Use Taxes	997,739	1,034,620	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Other Revenues	30,061	1,858	500	500	500	500
Bond Proceeds	-	432,187	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	6,657,534	7,801,728	8,000,981	8,211,916	8,156,501	8,069,910
	7,685,334	9,270,393	9,101,481	9,312,416	9,257,001	9,170,410
Expenditures						
Contractual Services	2,500	6,665	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
Debt Service	7,618,934	9,190,750	8,960,381	9,173,515	9,113,901	9,031,910
	7,621,434	9,197,415	8,964,681	9,177,815	9,118,201	9,036,210
Internal Service Fund - Inventory						
Revenues						
Sale of Inventory	2,440,901	2,104,361	3,060,000	3,060,000	3,060,000	3,060,000
Other Revenues	743,514	688,446	993,779	994,354	994,943	995,550
	3,184,415	2,792,807	4,053,779	4,054,354	4,054,943	4,055,550
Expenses						
Personnel Services	552,493	373,867	454,870	478,152	498,868	517,690
Materials and Supplies	2,443,164	2,153,102	3,115,058	3,115,449	3,115,825	3,116,147
Contractual Services	54,464	48,444	67,644	68,490	67,014	68,135
Other Operating	16,927	26,339	27,877	28,294	28,723	29,166
Departmental Allocations	238,788	243,588	283,383	289,053	294,835	300,732
Capital	989	-	-	-	58,000	-
*Audit Reclass	7,401	-	-	-	-	-
	3,314,226	2,845,340	3,948,832	3,979,438	4,063,265	4,031,870
Internal Service Fund - Vehicles						
Revenues						
Other Revenues	2,684,836	1,462,157	2,801,400	2,873,665	2,939,048	3,003,232
Transfers In	97,650	109,044	97,650	97,650	97,650	97,650
*Audit Reclass	(97,650)	-	-	-	-	-
	2,684,836	1,571,201	2,899,050	2,971,315	3,036,698	3,100,882

City of St. Charles
Summary of Revenue and Expenditures (Expenses)

	Actuals FY 19/20	Forecast FY 20/21	Proposed FY 21/22	*****Projected***** FY 22/23	*****Projected***** FY 23/24	*****Projected***** FY 24/25
Expenses						
Personnel Services	571,933	616,866	605,100	624,776	642,777	659,186
Materials and Supplies	361,328	331,388	392,125	398,035	403,465	412,687
Contractual Services	267,630	265,483	238,516	242,291	243,265	246,577
Other Operating	38,687	51,025	54,407	54,645	54,891	55,144
Departmental Allocations	277,380	-	-	-	-	-
Capital	1,123,087	1,976,656	1,831,500	733,000	1,259,000	1,289,200
Transfers Out	-	150,000	-	-	-	-
*Audit Reclass	(205,795)	-	-	-	-	-
	2,434,250	3,391,418	3,121,648	2,052,747	2,603,398	2,662,794

Internal Service Fund - Health Insurance

Revenues						
Insurance Premiums	4,398,607	4,600,821	5,244,036	5,372,144	5,503,323	5,632,658
Other Revenues	172,549	8,947	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,300
	4,571,156	4,609,768	5,254,036	5,383,144	5,515,423	5,645,958
Expenses						
Personnel Services	22,788	27,739	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Materials and Supplies	195	-	800	800	800	800
Contractual Services	904,196	1,050,778	1,212,926	1,238,900	1,265,500	1,292,700
Other Operating	2,987,751	3,684,285	3,976,044	4,075,400	4,177,100	4,276,200
Departmental Allocations	79,848	81,444	69,384	70,772	72,188	73,631
	3,994,778	4,844,246	5,289,154	5,415,872	5,545,588	5,673,331

Internal Service Fund - Workers Compensation & Liability

Revenues						
Insurance Premiums	900,116	894,041	900,000	925,000	950,000	975,000
Other Revenues	187,727	100,443	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300
	1,087,843	994,484	910,300	935,300	960,300	985,300
Expenses						
Contractual Services	538,619	501,165	585,000	596,600	608,400	620,600
Other Operating	452,708	352,925	555,000	555,000	555,000	555,000
Departmental Allocations	25,908	26,424	21,492	21,922	22,361	22,808
Transfers Out	-	450,000	-	-	-	-
	1,017,235	1,330,514	1,161,492	1,173,522	1,185,761	1,198,408

Internal Service Fund - Communications

Revenues						
Other Revenues	728,426	425,169	565,090	415,226	351,988	352,131
	728,426	425,169	565,090	415,226	351,988	352,131
Expenses						
Personnel Services	65,487	82,413	228,864	237,765	249,321	260,035
Materials and Supplies	2,079	4,820	2,520	2,470	2,520	2,520
Contractual Services	41,278	53,377	77,302	98,317	76,327	99,547
Other Operating	31,271	21,477	28,607	28,633	28,660	28,688
Departmental Allocations	42,852	43,716	49,020	50,001	51,001	52,020
Capital	301,329	217,000	223,380	73,380	10,000	10,000
Transfers Out	61,664	61,664	61,664	61,664	61,664	61,664
*Audit Reclass	(212,591)	-	-	-	-	-
	333,369	484,467	671,357	552,230	479,493	514,474

City of St. Charles
Revenues, Expenditures & Fund Balance Summary

FY 2021/22 Budget					
	Projected Beginning Fund Balance	Revenues & Other Financing Sources	Expenditures & Other Financing Uses	Operating Surplus (Deficit)	Projected Ending Fund Balance
GENERAL FUND	28,821,419	47,136,600	50,515,825	(3,379,225)	25,442,194
ENTERPRISE FUNDS					
Electric Fund	88,703,392	65,312,668	64,849,709	462,959	89,166,351
Water Fund	18,239,775	19,397,216	20,820,210	(1,422,994)	16,816,781
Water Connection Fund	698,583	62,000	-	62,000	760,583
Wastewater Fund	32,692,326	29,597,074	28,950,247	646,827	33,339,153
Wastewater Connection Fund	-	1,172,700	1,062,700	110,000	110,000
Refuse Fund	228,949	625,500	689,221	(63,721)	165,228
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS					
TIF District #1 - Hotel Baker	80,100	136,400	216,500	(80,100)	-
TIF District #2 - Moline Foundry	999,624	383,390	510,000	(126,610)	873,014
TIF District #3 - St. Charles Mall	(994,189)	292,282	213,400	78,882	(915,307)
TIF District #4 - First Street	(729,668)	475,125	474,825	300	(729,368)
TIF District #5 - St. Charles Manufacturing	(1,202,746)	205,441	205,141	300	(1,202,446)
TIF District #6 - Lexington Club	76,579	523,500	-	523,500	600,079
TIF District #7 - Central Downtown	233,639	1,017,600	719,975	297,625	531,264
Motor Fuel Tax Fund	2,371,919	2,004,872	1,675,000	329,872	2,701,791
TRUST FUNDS					
Police Pension Fund	43,938,778	5,685,508	3,915,984	1,769,524	45,708,302
Fire Pension Fund	48,758,528	4,231,054	2,635,584	1,595,470	50,353,998
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS					
Capital Projects Fund	-	6,588,862	6,796,416	(207,554)	(207,554)
Capital Levy Fund	278,758	328,516	606,473	(277,957)	801
Police Building Capital Project Fund	1,874,946	-	-	-	1,874,946
Central Downtown Capital Project Fund	(544,929)	-	674,450	(674,450)	(1,219,379)
First Street/East Plaza Capital Project Fund	(141,108)	95,500	-	95,500	(45,608)
Equipment Replacement Fund	1,158,988	443,099	170,000	273,099	1,432,087
DEBT SERVICE FUNDS					
Series 2011A G.O. Bond Fund	-	305,005	305,005	-	-
Series 2011C G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	478,375	478,375	-	-
Series 2011D G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	326,675	326,675	-	-
Series 2012A G.O. Bond Fund	-	666,400	666,400	-	-
Series 2012B G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	1,141,350	1,141,350	-	-
Series 2013A G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	1,194,800	1,194,800	-	-
Series 2013B G.O. Bond Fund	-	269,859	269,859	-	-
Series 2015A G.O. Bond Fund	-	96,219	96,219	-	-
Series 2016A G.O. Bond Fund	-	311,283	311,283	-	-
Series 2016B G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	740,378	740,378	-	-
Series 2018A G.O. Bond Fund	-	1,392,223	1,392,223	-	-
Series 2019 G.O. Bond Fund	-	673,200	673,200	-	-
Series 2020A G.O. Bond Fund	-	191,814	191,814	-	-
Series 2020B G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	213,400	213,400	-	-
Series 2016 Sales Tax Revenue Bond Fund	2,146,266	1,100,500	963,700	136,800	2,283,066
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS					
Inventory Fund	3,789,991	4,053,779	3,948,832	104,947	3,894,938
Vehicle Replacement Fund	7,966,276	2,899,050	3,121,648	(222,598)	7,743,678
Health Insurance Fund	3,423,524	5,254,036	5,289,154	(35,118)	3,388,406
Workers Compensation & Liability Fund	3,126,721	910,300	1,161,492	(251,192)	2,875,529
Communications Fund	1,365,902	565,090	671,357	(106,267)	1,259,635
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	287,362,343	208,498,643	208,858,824	(360,181)	287,002,162

City of St. Charles
Revenues, Expenditures & Cash Balance Summary

FY 2021/22 Budget					
	Projected Beginning Available Cash	Revenues & Other Financing Sources	Expenditures & Other Financing Uses	Operating Surplus (Deficit)	Projected Ending Available Cash
GENERAL FUND	17,600,464	47,136,600	50,515,825	(3,379,225)	14,221,239
ENTERPRISE FUNDS					
Electric Fund	21,366,279	65,312,668	64,849,709	462,959	21,829,238
Water Fund	1,937,091	19,397,216	20,820,210	(1,422,994)	514,097
Water Connection Fund	698,583	62,000	-	62,000	760,583
Wastewater Fund	7,954,995	29,597,074	28,950,247	646,827	8,601,822
Wastewater Connection Fund	-	1,172,700	1,062,700	110,000	110,000
Refuse Fund	185,797	625,500	689,221	(63,721)	122,076
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS					
TIF District #1 - Hotel Baker	80,100	136,400	216,500	(80,100)	-
TIF District #2 - Moline Foundry	999,624	383,390	510,000	(126,610)	873,014
TIF District #3 - St. Charles Mall	11	292,282	213,400	78,882	78,893
TIF District #4 - First Street	24	475,125	474,825	300	324
TIF District #5 - St. Charles Manufacturing	15	205,441	205,141	300	315
TIF District #6 - Lexington Club	76,579	523,500	-	523,500	600,079
TIF District #7 - Central Downtown	233,639	1,017,600	719,975	297,625	531,264
Motor Fuel Tax Fund	1,784,231	2,004,872	1,675,000	329,872	2,114,103
TRUST FUNDS					
Police Pension Fund	43,876,102	5,685,508	3,915,984	1,769,524	45,645,626
Fire Pension Fund	48,668,182	4,231,054	2,635,584	1,595,470	50,263,652
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS					
Capital Projects Fund	573,994	6,588,862	6,796,416	(207,554)	366,440
Capital Levy Fund	278,758	328,516	606,473	(277,957)	801
Police Building Capital Project Fund	1,885,346	-	-	-	1,885,346
Central Downtown Capital Project Fund	426,684	-	674,450	(674,450)	(247,766)
First Street/East Plaza Capital Project Fund	40,617	95,500	-	95,500	136,117
Equipment Replacement Fund	1,159,988	443,099	170,000	273,099	1,433,087
DEBT SERVICE FUNDS					
Series 2011A G.O. Bond Fund	-	305,005	305,005	-	-
Series 2011C G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	478,375	478,375	-	-
Series 2011D G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	326,675	326,675	-	-
Series 2012A G.O. Bond Fund	-	666,400	666,400	-	-
Series 2012B G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	1,141,350	1,141,350	-	-
Series 2013A G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	1,194,800	1,194,800	-	-
Series 2013B G.O. Bond Fund	-	269,859	269,859	-	-
Series 2015A G.O. Bond Fund	-	96,219	96,219	-	-
Series 2016A G.O. Bond Fund	-	311,283	311,283	-	-
Series 2016B G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	740,378	740,378	-	-
Series 2018A G.O. Bond Fund	-	1,392,223	1,392,223	-	-
Series 2019 G.O. Bond Fund	-	673,200	673,200	-	-
Series 2020A G.O. Bond Fund	-	191,814	191,814	-	-
Series 2020B G.O. Refunding Bond Fund	-	213,400	213,400	-	-
Series 2016 Sales Tax Revenue Bond Fund	1,732,648	1,100,500	963,700	136,800	1,869,448
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS					
Inventory Fund	130,779	4,053,779	3,948,832	104,947	235,726
Vehicle Replacement Fund	2,510,138	2,899,050	3,121,648	(222,598)	2,287,540
Health Insurance Fund	3,587,609	5,254,036	5,289,154	(35,118)	3,552,491
Workers Compensation & Liability Fund	3,644,920	910,300	1,161,492	(251,192)	3,393,728
Communications Fund	733,521	565,090	671,357	(106,267)	627,254
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	162,166,718	208,498,643	208,858,824	(360,181)	161,806,537

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City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget
FY 2021-2022 Budget

A key component within the City's annual budget and three-year forecast are its capital expenditures and designated funding sources. The City will invest more than \$49.4 million in infrastructure improvements, equipment and enterprise application software during FY 2021-22. These projects are budgeted in the six funds designated as capital project funds, as well as the Electric, Water, Wastewater, Motor Fuel Tax, Equipment Replacement, Motor Vehicle Replacement and Communications Funds.

The formation of the annual budget and three-year forecast is an opportunity to ensure that the City's infrastructure and capital needs meet the community's service levels and expectations. The City continually evaluates and analyzes the state of its infrastructure, equipment and business processing needs. In addition, Public Works staff maintain a 10-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) which includes all capital projects with a value greater than \$20,000. The majority of these projects maintain, improve or expand the City's infrastructure which encompasses roads, sidewalks, bridges, public facilities as well as the electric, water, and wastewater systems. Investing in infrastructure is critical to maintaining a high quality of life, supporting public health and safety, and for fostering economic growth, development and redevelopment.

The information provided in this section includes:

- Summary of capital projects by fund and funding sources
- Summary of capital projects by fund and project
- Detail listing of each fund's capital projects and funding sources

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget Summary by Fund

Fund	Proposed FY 21/22	Projected FY 22/23	Projected FY 23/24	Projected FY 24/25
Electric	\$ 6,126,450	\$ 5,349,550	\$ 6,002,148	\$ 907,700
Water	12,833,400	19,996,175	10,693,518	6,766,917
Wastewater	18,255,154	6,029,159	5,996,938	2,855,312
Wastewater Connection	1,062,700	3,881,300	-	999,900
Motor Fuel Tax	1,675,000	2,250,000	2,225,000	1,500,000
Central Downtown Capital Project Fund	674,450	-	-	-
Capital Projects - Information Systems	190,000	313,000	210,000	76,500
Capital Projects - Finance	128,000	432,200	155,280	-
Capital Projects - Fire	-	1,000,000	-	850,000
Capital Projects - Street and Bridge	1,861,500	2,485,418	2,505,528	2,244,430
Capital Projects - Storm	3,411,400	2,046,916	2,121,984	1,623,709
Capital Projects - Special Services	460,000	4,437,000	376,000	637,000
Capital Projects - Community Development	506,000	540,140	-	1,372,250
Capital Projects - Debt Service	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Equipment Replacement Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Inventory Fund	-	-	58,000	-
Motor Vehicle Replacement Fund	1,831,500	733,000	1,259,000	1,289,200
Communications Fund	213,380	63,380	-	-
Total All Funds	\$ 49,428,934	\$ 49,757,238	\$ 31,803,396	\$ 21,222,918

Funding Sources				
Issuance of Bonds	\$ 11,431,625	\$ 34,861,956	\$ 10,232,026	\$ 8,288,539
IEPA Loans	20,204,749	-	-	-
Prior Year/Available Bond Proceeds and Earnings	5,159,883	-	-	-
Operating Revenues	5,490,447	10,677,782	16,596,970	9,500,279
Replacement Reserves	2,036,000	1,567,500	2,349,400	1,534,100
Motor Fuel Tax	1,675,000	2,250,000	2,225,000	1,500,000
Grant Revenue	1,470,530	-	-	-
TIF Increment	674,450	-	-	-
Developer/City Reimbursed	1,286,250	400,000	400,000	400,000
Total All Sources	\$ 49,428,934	\$ 49,757,238	\$ 31,803,396	\$ 21,222,918

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Project Budget Summary By Fund

	Proposed FY 21/22	Projected FY 22/23	Projected FY 23/24	Projected FY 24/25
Electric Fund	6,126,450	5,349,550	6,002,148	907,700
Utility Billing Software Replacement	295,000	-	-	-
ERP Replacement - Financials/HR/PR	109,200	324,150	124,898	-
ERP Replacement - Work Orders	-	-	240,250	-
Motor Vehicle Replacements	-	569,400	412,000	-
PW Facility Parking Lot Improvement	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
Piano Factory Bridge Repairs	-	-	-	322,700
Pheasant Run Redevelopment	361,250	-	-	-
Dunham Road Upgrade	100,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	-
East Side Upgrade Sub 7-9	500,000	-	-	-
Substation Capital Unplanned Failures	30,000	30,000	30,000	-
Substation TR Replace	-	800,000	-	-
Recloser Replacements	100,000	100,000	-	-
Conservation Voltage Reduction Project	-	200,000	-	-
New 35kv Feed to East Side	2,150,000	-	-	-
Emergent Reimbursable Projects	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Prairie Center Electric	225,000	-	-	-
New Business	-	200,000	200,000	200,000
Automation of 12kv lines	-	250,000	-	-
Cable Replacement/Reinforcement	200,000	300,000	300,000	-
Leaking & Failed Transformer Replace	200,000	200,000	200,000	-
Overhead System Replacements	500,000	100,000	100,000	-
Power Factor Correction Equipment	45,000	-	-	-
Reconductor 316 Along Tracks Cedar - Tyler	200,000	-	-	-
Rotted SWGR Replacements	160,000	160,000	160,000	-
Station Exit Cable Replacement	200,000	200,000	200,000	-
Storm Hardening Residential OvHD to UG	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Unplanned UG Equipment Failures	300,000	300,000	300,000	-
Future Distribution Projects	-	150,000	250,000	-
New Service Work	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Unplanned Concrete Pole Replacements	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000
Unplanned Streetlight Replacements	40,000	40,000	45,000	45,000
Replace Red Concrete with Frankenstein	36,000	36,000	45,000	45,000
Water Fund	12,833,400	19,996,175	10,693,518	6,766,917
Utility Billing Software Replacement	214,500	-	-	-
ERP Replacement - Financials/HR/PR	64,650	162,075	78,668	-
ERP Replacement - Work Orders	-	-	228,250	-
Motor Vehicle Replacements	-	89,100	41,400	244,900
PW Facility Parking Lot Improvement	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
Pheasant Run Redevelopment	184,750	-	-	-
Aintree Rd Resurface/Reconstruct	-	55,000	-	-
Swenson FDR - Kirk to Kautz	-	-	84,500	93,680

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Project Budget Summary By Fund

	Proposed FY 21/22	Projected FY 22/23	Projected FY 23/24	Projected FY 24/25
Water Fund - Continued	12,833,400	19,996,175	10,693,518	6,766,917
Division - IL25 to Kirk	-	-	10,000	1,200,000
West Main, Walnut & 14th Alley	382,000	-	-	-
SCADA Upgrade/Replacement	150,000	150,000	100,000	-
Motor Fuel Tax Street Program	60,000	179,000	183,000	187,000
Chlorine Gas Equipment Replace	-	35,000	35,000	35,000
Annual Pressure Reduce Valve Replace	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
RT31 Water Main Improvements	780,500			
Water Facility Beautification	-	30,000	30,000	30,000
Prairie - Fox River to Randall Road	12,000	465,000	2,465,000	-
S 12th Ave Water Main Replacement	400,000			
Annual Lead Line Replacement	150,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Tyler Rd & Rte 64 Main St	370,000	-	-	-
Unassigned Capital	-	-	43,100	687,850
Valley Spring Mall Main	-	-	-	31,487
Well #4 Conversion to Pitless	80,000	300,000	-	-
Well #8 Filter & Softener Media Replace	-	53,000	513,000	-
Well #8 East & West Resv Repair	160,000	643,000	632,600	-
Well #8 Electrical Eval/Conv	-	100,000	1,600,000	-
Water Well Development	1,530,000	15,400,000	-	200,000
Well #7 to Well #13 Incl Iron Treatment	7,369,000	-	-	-
Well #3/4 Filter & Softener Media	484,000	-	-	-
Pipe Integrity Inspection River Crossing	-	-	299,000	-
Water Utility Master Plan	-	-	99,000	-
Door Replacement Chlorine Rooms	10,000	-	12,000	-
OSHA Repairs	20,000	20,000	-	-
Well #9 Preventative Maintenance	70,000	-	-	-
Well #3 Preventative Maintenance	200,000	-	-	-
Well #4 Preventative Maintenance	-	200,000	-	-
Well #3/4 Booster Pump Maint BP #B	21,000	-	-	-
Well #3/4 Booster Pump Maint BP #C	21,000	-	-	-
Well #8 Booster Pump Maint BP #A	-	-	21,000	-
Well #8 Booster Pump Maint BP #B	-	-	21,000	-
Well #8 Booster Pump Maint BP #C	-	-	-	21,000
Well #8 Booster Pump Maint BP #D	-	-	-	21,000
Well #11 Preventative Maintenance	-	-	70,000	-
Well House Master Meter Replace	-	-	12,000	-
Sewer Fund	18,255,154	6,029,159	5,996,938	2,855,312
Utility Billing Software Replacement	214,500	-	-	-
ERP Replacement - Financials/HR/PR	64,650	162,075	78,668	-
ERP Replacement - Work Orders	-	-	228,250	-
Motor Vehicle Replacements	34,500	76,000	479,000	-

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Project Budget Summary By Fund

	Proposed FY 21/22	Projected FY 22/23	Projected FY 23/24	Projected FY 24/25
Sewer Fund - Continued	18,255,154	6,029,159	5,996,938	2,855,312
PW Facility Parking Lot Improvement	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
Pheasant Run Redevelopment	710,000	-	-	-
Aintree Rd Resurface/Reconstruct	-	6,750	-	-
Swenson FDR - Kirk to Kautz	-	-	31,936	-
Division - IL25 to Kirk	-	-	-	50,840
Production Dr Resurf-Tyler to Kirk	12,500	-	-	-
SCADA Upgrade/Replacement	150,000	100,000	100,000	-
Motor Fuel Tax Street Program	90,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Digester & Clarifier Exhaust	-	-	30,000	-
Wastewater Pump Replacement	200,000	38,000	25,000	50,000
RT 31 & Roosevelt SCO2	949,255	-	-	-
Facilities Beautification Plan	-	75,000	136,000	30,000
Final Clarifier & WAS Tank Rehab	-	225,000	3,225,000	-
UIV Light Disinfection Replacement	232,500	3,432,500	-	-
Excess Flow Filtration	-	-	-	810,000
Riverside Lift Station Replacement	12,210,000	-	-	-
Country Club Lift Station Replacement	625,749	-	-	-
Primary Clarifier Rehabilitation	523,300	-	-	-
Wildrose Lift Station Replacement	690,000	-	-	-
Wastewater Utility Master Plan	-	-	170,000	-
Camera Truck and Software Replace	225,000	-	-	-
4th & Indiana Streets - Heavy Flows	-	17,334	212,334	-
Dunham & Royal St. George	-	35,000	385,000	-
N 3rd Ave & Delnor Glen Subdivision	35,000	-	-	-
Dunham & Muirfield - Drop Manhole	4,000	35,500	-	-
Indiana St. between 13th & 14th Streets	-	385,000	-	-
3619 E Main St. - Stein Mart	20,000	380,000	-	-
CMOM - Cap/Mgt/Op/Mnt	406,000	418,000	431,000	444,000
CMOM Program - Flow Monitoring - Step 1	85,000	87,000	90,000	93,000
CMOM Program - SSES - Step 2	116,000	120,000	123,000	127,000
CMOM Annual Update	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
7th St - Elm Back - Pitched Sewer Replace	-	251,000	-	-
Stern & Stetson FDR	-	-	-	37,472
State St Creek Sanitary Replace	637,200	-	-	-
Unassigned Capital	-	-	66,750	1,028,000
Sewer Connection Fund	1,062,700	3,881,300	-	999,900
Eastern Drainage Trunk Main	562,700	3,881,300	-	999,900
Eastern Drainage Munhall Glen	500,000	-	-	-

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Project Budget Summary By Fund

	Proposed FY 21/22	Projected FY 22/23	Projected FY 23/24	Projected FY 24/25
Annual Street Program (MFT Funding)	1,675,000	2,250,000	2,225,000	1,500,000
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	975,000	1,550,000	1,525,000	1,500,000
Build America Bond Program	700,000	700,000	700,000	-
Central Downtown	674,450	-	-	-
1st St Bldg 6 Streetscape	541,450	-	-	-
1st St Building 7B Streetscape	133,000	-	-	-
Capital Projects	6,656,900	11,354,674	5,468,792	6,903,889
ERP Replacement - Financials/HR/PR	128,000	432,200	155,280	-
ERP Replacement - Work Orders	-	-	248,688	-
PW Facility Parking Lot Improvement	-	18,750	18,750	18,750
Piano Factory Bridge Repairs	-	250,740	173,590	604,300
Aintree Rd Resurface/Reconstruct	5,000	536,500	-	-
Swenson FDR - Kirk to Kautz	-	10,000	1,124,380	-
Production Dr Resurf-Tyler to Kirk	1,185,000	-	-	-
West Main, Walnut & 14th Alley	350,000	-	-	-
Motor Fuel Tax Street Program	220,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
Public Engagement Platform	75,000	39,000	35,000	36,500
Storage Area Network Replacement	70,000	-	-	-
Computer Room Upgrades	-	94,000	-	-
GIS Utility Network Data Migration	-	35,000	175,000	40,000
Council Chambers AV System Replacement	45,000	15,000	-	-
Microsoft 365 Migration	-	85,000	-	-
EOC and EMA Technology Upgrade	-	45,000	-	-
Fire Station #2 Addition	-	1,000,000	-	-
Fire Training Tower Replacement	-	-	-	850,000
Kautz Road Reconstruction	75,000	900,000	-	-
City Parking Lot Improvement - Riverside	36,000	-	-	-
City Parking Lot Improvement - Lot B	-	55,000	-	-
City Parking Lot Improvement - Lot G	-	-	-	65,000
City Parking Lot Improvement - Lot T	-	-	30,000	-
City Parking Lot Improvement - Lot Q	-	45,000	-	-
City Parking Lot Improvement - Lot R	-	-	50,000	-
Main St Bridge Alcove Repairs	41,000	-	225,000	-
Production Dr FDR Fire Station Driveway	80,000	-	-	-
Guardrail Replacement Prairie Bridge/River	125,000	-	-	-
Stern & Stetson FDR	-	-	15,000	1,301,640
Riverside & Moore Bike Path	-	-	35,000	-
2nd and 3rd Ave Bridge Repairs	39,500	287,928	-	-
Prairie St Bridge Repairs	-	84,000	-	-

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Project Budget Summary By Fund

	Proposed FY 21/22	Projected FY 22/23	Projected FY 23/24	Projected FY 24/25
Capital Projects - Continued	6,656,900	11,354,674	5,468,792	6,903,889
Campton/Peck Traffic Signals	-	-	335,000	-
Street Rating Evaluation	-	70,000	-	-
Citywide Bike Plan	-	75,000	-	-
Red Gate Bridge Painting Repairs	-	-	225,000	150,000
West Side Salt Dome Roof Replacement	200,000	-	-	-
LED Streetlight Retrofits	90,000	175,000	85,000	175,000
7th Ave Creek Phase 2 - Land Acquisition	-	87,713	-	-
7th Ave Creek Improvements - Construction	2,820,000	-	-	-
7th Ave Creek Phase 1 Maintenance	-	20,000	15,000	15,000
7th Ave Creek Phase 2 - Construction	-	1,136,703	1,622,104	1,113,449
1336 IL31 Culvert Ext/Sidewalk Improvement	6,400	-	-	-
State Street Master Plan Implementation	-	370,000	250,000	250,000
Tyler Road Basin	-	235,000	-	-
Snow Removal Equipment	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
Pull on V-Box V1794	-	35,000	-	-
Automated Brine Maker	50,000	-	-	-
Trailer Mounted Brine Tank	-	35,000	-	-
Hydraulic Breaker V1912	-	17,000	-	-
Large Steel Flat Saw	-	20,000	-	-
Fox River Retaining Wall Replacement	320,000	3,340,000	-	-
Langum Park River Corridor	30,000	-	-	-
PW Facility Arc Flash	30,000	-	-	-
Fleet Roof Replacement	30,000	250,000	-	-
PW Roof Replacement	-	175,000	-	-
PW Admin Bldg Roof Replacement	-	200,000	-	-
IDOT Facility Roof Repairs	-	-	200,000	-
Century Station Land Improvements	-	-	48,000	-
Century Station Roof Maintenance	-	200,000	-	-
Century Station Elevator Modem	-	75,000	-	-
Century Station Front Entrance	-	-	38,000	-
PW Fuel Island Rehab	-	-	-	332,000
Security Entrance City Hall	-	-	-	50,000
Fire Station #2 Kitchen	-	75,000	-	-
Fire Station #3 Kitchen	-	-	75,000	-
PW Garage Spray Foam	-	-	-	165,000
PW Parking Garage Repairs	-	-	-	75,000
IGA Randall Rd/Woodward Rd Improvements	490,000	490,000	-	490,000
City View Exchange & Outlook Integration	16,000	-	-	-
City View Electronic Plans Review	-	50,140	-	-
CD Permitting Software Replacement	-	-	-	882,250
Capital Projects Debt Service	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Project Budget Summary By Fund

	Proposed FY 21/22	Projected FY 22/23	Projected FY 23/24	Projected FY 24/25
Communication	213,380	63,380	-	-
Sub 2 to North High School	150,000	-	-	-
Sub 6 to Sub 8 via Route 38	63,380	63,380	-	-
Equipment Replacement	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Computer Replacement Purchases	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Inventory	-	-	58,000	-
IN2003 : Repl 1714 Nissan Forklift	-	-	58,000	-
Motor Vehicle Replacement	1,831,500	733,000	1,259,000	1,289,200
Police	33,000	-	145,000	182,000
Fire	1,251,000	-	75,600	213,700
Public Services - Construction Services	547,500	650,000	1,015,000	668,500
Public Services - Special Services	-	71,000	-	94,000
Public Services - Fleet Services	-	12,000	23,400	-
Community Development	-	-	-	131,000
Total All Funds	49,428,934	49,757,238	31,803,396	21,222,918

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget Detail

	Proposed 21/22	FY 22/23	Proposed 23/24	FY 24/25
Electric Fund				
200520-Electric Administration	\$ 404,200	\$ 324,150	\$ 365,148	\$ -
56301-0-Capitalized Software	404,200	324,150	365,148	-
INT0001:EL1003: UB Software Replacement	268,000	-	-	-
INT0002:11002 : Work Order Project	-	-	216,250	-
INT0003:CP2204:Software contingency	49,200	39,150	44,498	-
INT0003:CP2204:Software Implementation	27,000	24,000	24,000	-
INT0003:CP2202:ERP Replacement-Financials/HR/PR	60,000	261,000	80,400	-
200521-Electric Operations	5,722,250	5,025,400	5,637,000	907,700
56001-0-Motor Vehicles - Replacements	-	569,400	412,000	-
EL2008 : Repl 1902 2009 IHC 7400 SFA	-	-	298,000	-
EL2012 : Repl 2158 2003 Sullair 185-H	-	32,400	-	-
EL2021 : Repl 2006 Kobelco Mini Excavator	-	-	43,000	-
EL2024 : Repl 1785 2011 Ford F550 Dump	-	-	71,000	-
EL2027 : Repl 1933 2010 IHC Digger Derrice	-	260,000	-	-
EL2028 : Repl 1935 2010 IHC Aerial Truck	-	242,000	-	-
EL2031 : Repl 1882 2009 Ford F150	-	35,000	-	-
56101-0-Land Improvements	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
PRK0002:EL2015 : PW Facility Parking Lot Imp	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
56203-0-Substation Capital Improvemnts	730,000	2,130,000	3,030,000	-
ELE0006: Dunham Rd Upgrade Engineering	100,000	-	-	-
ELE0006: Dunham Rd Upgrade Land Acq & Const	-	1,000,000	3,000,000	-
ELE0007: East Side Upgrade Sub 7-9	500,000	-	-	-
ELE0012: Substation Capital Unplanned Failures	30,000	30,000	30,000	-
ELE0013: Substation TR Replace - Age/Condition	-	800,000	-	-
ELE0044: Recloser replacements	100,000	100,000	-	-
ELE0047: Conservation Voltage Reduction Project	-	200,000	-	-
56204-0-Transmission Capital Improve	2,150,000	-	-	-
ELE0017: New 35kv Feed to East Side - Eng	50,000	-	-	-
ELE0017: New 35kv Feed to East Side - Const	2,100,000	-	-	-
56205-0-Distribution Imp-Developments	786,250	400,000	400,000	400,000
ELE0019: Emergent Reimbursable Projects	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
ELE0051: Prairie Center Electric	225,000	-	-	-
ELE0020: Pheasant Run Redevelopment (Reimb)	361,250	-	-	-
New Business	-	200,000	200,000	200,000
56206-0-Distribution Capital Improve	1,905,000	1,760,000	1,610,000	322,700
BRG0009:CP5039 : Piano Factory Bridge Repairs	-	-	-	322,700
ELE0022: Automation of 12kv lines	-	250,000	-	-
ELE0024: Cable Replacement/Reinforcement	200,000	300,000	300,000	-
ELE0029: Leaking & Failed Transformer Replace	200,000	200,000	200,000	-
ELE0031: Overhead System Replacements	500,000	100,000	100,000	-
ELE0032: Power Factor Correction Equipment	45,000	-	-	-
ELE0033: Reconductor 316 Along Tracks Cedar-Tyler	200,000	-	-	-
ELE0034: Rotted SWGR Replacements	160,000	160,000	160,000	-
ELE0035: Station Exit Cable Replacement	200,000	200,000	200,000	-
ELE0036: Storm Hardening-Resident'l OvHD to UG	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
ELE0038: Unplanned UG Equip Failures	300,000	300,000	300,000	-
Future Distribution Projects	-	150,000	250,000	-
56207-0-Services/Upgrades	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
ELE0039: New Service Work	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
56208-0-St. Light/Traffic Signal Capital	106,000	106,000	125,000	125,000
ELE0042: Unplanned Concrete Pole Replacements	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000
ELE0043: Unplanned Streetlight Replacements	40,000	40,000	45,000	45,000
ELE0056: Repl Red Concrete with Frankenstein	36,000	36,000	45,000	45,000
Total Electric Fund	\$ 6,126,450	\$ 5,349,550	\$ 6,002,148	\$ 907,700

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget Detail

	Proposed 21/22	FY 22/23	Proposed 22/23	FY 23/24	Proposed 23/24	FY 24/25	Proposed 24/25	FY
Funding:								
Bonded Projects	\$ 709,200	\$ 2,100,150	\$ 3,341,148	\$ -				
Developer/City Reimbursed	786,250	400,000	400,000	400,000				
Prior Bonded Projects	308,500	-	-	-				
Available Bond Funds	2,247,125							
Replacement Reserves	-	569,400	412,000	-				
Cash	2,075,375	2,280,000	1,849,000	507,700				
Total Funding	\$ 6,126,450	\$ 5,349,550	\$ 6,002,148	\$ 907,700				
	1,780,375	2,256,000	1,825,000	507,700				
Water Fund								
210540-Water Administration	\$ 279,150	\$ 162,075	\$ 306,918	\$ -				
56301-0-Capitalized Software	279,150	162,075	306,918	-				
INT0001:WA1003: UB Software Replacement	201,000	-	-	-				
INT0002: 11002 : Work Order Project	-	-	216,250	-				
INT0003:CP2204:Software contingency	34,650	19,575	38,468	-				
INT0003:CP2204:Software Implementation	13,500	12,000	12,000	-				
INT0003:CP2202:ERP Replacement-Financials/HR/PR	30,000	130,500	40,200	-				
210541-Water Operations	12,554,250	19,783,100	10,386,600	6,766,917				
56001-0-Motor Vehicles - Replacements	-	38,100	41,400	244,900				
WA5041 : Repl 1756 2011 Ford F-250	-	38,100	-	-				
WA5029 : Repl 1752 2011 Ford F-250	-	-	41,400	-				
WA5040 : Repl 1867 2011 JD Backhoe	-	-	-	140,000				
WA5042 : Repl 1760 2011 JD Skidsteer	-	-	-	43,200				
WA5066 : Repl 1926 2015 Ford F-550 SD	-	-	-	61,700				
56002-0-Machinery and Equipment	150,000	185,000	135,000	35,000				
WTR0001:WA5004 : SCADA Upgrade/Replacement	150,000	150,000	100,000	-				
WTR0046:WA2055 : Chlorine Gas Equipment Replace	-	35,000	35,000	35,000				
56101-0-Land Improvements	2,115,250	16,179,000	6,212,500	5,900,680				
PRK0002:WA5034 : PW Facility Parking Lot Imp	-	15,000	15,000	15,000				
STR0001:WA5019 : MFT Annual Resurf Program-Water	60,000	179,000	183,000	187,000				
STR0003:WA5033 : Aintree Rd Resurf/Reconst	-	55,000	-	-				
STR0035:CP5094 : Swenson FDR (Kirk to Kautz)	-	-	84,500	-				
WTR0050:WA5079 : Annual Pressure Reduce Valve Repl	100,000	100,000	100,000	-				
WTR0051:WA5080 : West Main, Walnut & 14th Alley	350,000	-	-	-				
WTR0053:WA5082 : Water Well Development	-	14,000,000	-	-				
WTR0055:WA2056 : Water Fac Beautification Plan	-	30,000	30,000	30,000				
STR005:WA5039 : Division (IL25 to Kirk)	-	-	-	1,200,000				
STR0038:WAXXXX : Prairie (Fox River to Randall Rd)	-	-	2,000,000	-				
SAN0016:WA5091 : RT31 Water Main Improvements	650,500	-	-	-				
STR0035:WA5074 : Stern & Stetson FDR (Kirk to Kautz)	-	-	-	93,680				
WTR00??:WA5092 : Annual Lead Line Replacement	-	1,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000				
WTR0052:WA5081 : Tyler Rd & Rte 64 Main St Main	370,000	-	-	-				
WTR00??:WA7005 : McGrath Honda Water Main	184,750	-	-	-				
WTR00??:WA5093 : Unassigned Capital	-	-	-	575,000				
STR00??:WA00?? : S 12th Ave Water Main Replace	400,000	-	-	-				
56150-0-Design Engineering - Capital	1,802,000	618,000	153,100	201,237				
WTR0002:WA5011 : Valley Spring Mall Main	-	-	-	31,487				
WTR0015:WA2023 : Well #4 Conv to Pitless	80,000	-	-	-				
WTR0037:WA2048: Well #8 Filter&Softener Media Repl	-	53,000	-	-				
STR0038:WAXXXX : Prairie (Fox River to Randall Rd)	12,000	465,000	-	-				
WTR0053:WA5082 : Water Well Development	1,400,000	-	-	-				
STR005:WA5039 : Division (IL25 to Kirk)	-	-	10,000	-				
WTR00??:WA2059 : Well #8 East & West Resv Repair	160,000	-	-	-				
WTR00??:WA5092 : Annual Lead Line Replacement	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000				
WTR00??:WA5093 : Unassigned Capital	-	-	43,100	69,750				

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget Detail

	Proposed 21/22	FY 22/23	Proposed 23/24	FY 24/25
56160-0-Construction Engineering - Capital	675,000	1,684,000	702,000	143,100
WTR0022:WA2040 : Well #8 Electrical Eval/Conv	-	100,000	-	-
WTR0037:WA2048: Well #8 Filter&Softener Media Repl	-	-	53,000	-
WTR0051:WA5080 : West Main, Walnut & 14th Alley	32,000	-	-	-
WTR0053:WA5082 : Water Well Development	-	1,400,000	-	-
SAN0016:WA5091 : RT31 Water Main Improvements	130,000	-	-	-
WTR0054:WA5084: Well #7 to Well #13 Incl Iron Treat	469,000	-	-	-
WTR0036:WA2047 : Well #3/4 Filter & Softener Media	44,000	-	-	-
STR0038:WAXXXX : Prairie (Fox River to Randall Rd)	-	-	465,000	-
WTR00??:WA5092 : Annual Lead Line Replacement	-	100,000	100,000	100,000
WTR00??:WA2059 : Well #8 East & West Resv Repair	-	84,000	84,000	-
WTR00??:WA5093 : Unassigned Capital	-	-	-	43,100
56170-0-Other Engineering Services - Capital	130,000	-	398,000	200,000
WTR0053:WA5082 : Water Well Development(Test Drill)	130,000	-	-	200,000
WA5086 : Pipe Integrity Inspection River Crossing	-	-	299,000	-
WA5087 : Water Utility Master Plan	-	-	99,000	-
56200-0-Structures and Improvements	30,000	20,000	12,000	-
WTR0043:WA2052 : Door Replacement Chlorine Rooms	10,000	-	12,000	-
OSHA Repairs	20,000	20,000	-	-
56209-0-Wells	7,652,000	500,000	2,184,000	42,000
WTR0015:WA2023 : Well #4 Convert - Pitless Adapter	-	300,000	-	-
WTR0016:WA2027 : Well #9 Preventive Maintenance	70,000	-	-	-
WTR0018:WA2029: Well #3 Preventive Maintenance	200,000	-	-	-
WTR0019:WA2031 : Well #4 Preventive Maintenance	-	200,000	-	-
WTR0022:WA2040 : Well #8 Electrical Eval/Conv	-	-	1,600,000	-
WTR0032:WA2037: Well #3/4 Booster Pump Maint BP #B	21,000	-	-	-
WTR0032:WA2037: Well #3/4 Booster Pump Maint BP #C	21,000	-	-	-
WTR0034:WA2045: Well #8 Booster Pump Maint #A	-	-	21,000	-
WTR0034:WA2045: Well #8 Booster Pump Maint #B	-	-	21,000	-
WTR0034:WA2045: Well #8 Booster Pump Maint #C	-	-	-	21,000
WTR0034:WA2045: Well #8 Booster Pump Maint #D	-	-	-	21,000
WTR0036:WA2047: Well 3/4 Soft & Filter Maintenance	440,000	-	-	-
WTR0037:WA2048: Well #8 Filter&Softener Media Repl	-	-	460,000	-
WTR00??:WA2058 : Well 11 Preventative Maintenance	-	-	70,000	-
WTR0045:WA2054 : Well House Master Meter Replace	-	-	12,000	-
WTR0054:WA5084: Well #7 to Well #13 Incl Iron Treat	6,900,000	-	-	-
56211-0-District Reservoir & Standpipe	-	559,000	548,600	-
WTR00??:WA2059 : Well #8 East & West Resv Repair	-	559,000	548,600	-
210542-Water Meter	-	51,000	-	-
56001-0-Motor Vehicles - Replacements	-	51,000	-	-
WA7003 : Repl 1811 2011 Ford F350	-	51,000	-	-
Total Water Fund	\$ 12,833,400	\$ 19,996,175	\$ 10,693,518	\$ 6,766,917

Funding:

Bonded Projects	\$ 2,920,650	\$ 15,712,075	\$ 2,006,918	\$ 200,000
IEPA Low Interest Loan	7,369,000	-	-	-
Prior Bonded Projects	221,250			
Available Bond Funds	2,093,720			
Replacement Reserves	-	89,100	41,400	244,900
Cash	228,780	4,195,000	8,645,200	6,322,017
Total Funding	\$ 12,833,400	\$ 19,996,175	\$ 10,693,518	\$ 6,766,917

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget Detail

	Proposed 21/22	FY 22/23	Proposed 23/24	FY 24/25
Wastewater Fund				
220550-Wastewater Administration	\$ 279,150	\$ 162,075	\$ 306,918	\$ -
56301-0-Capitalized Software	279,150	162,075	306,918	-
INT0001:WW1003: UB Software Replacement	201,000	-	-	-
INT0002: 11002 : Work Order Project	-	-	216,250	-
INT0003:CP2202:Software Contingency	34,650	19,575	38,468	-
INT0003:CP2202:Software Implementation	13,500	12,000	12,000	-
INT0003:CP2202:ERP Replacement-Financials/HR/PR	30,000	130,500	40,200	-
220551-Wastewater Plant Operations	16,290,804	3,870,500	3,686,000	890,000
56002-0-Machinery and Equipment	350,000	138,000	155,000	50,000
WWP0001:WW2016 : SCADA Enhancements	150,000	100,000	100,000	-
WWP0017:WW2035 : Digester & Clarifier Exhaust	-	-	30,000	-
WW5012 : Wastewater Pump Replacement	200,000	38,000	25,000	50,000
56101-0-Land Improvements	760,000	75,000	136,000	30,000
WWP00??:WW6055 : Rt 31 & Roosevelt SCO2	760,000	-	-	-
WWP0020:WW2036 : WW Facilities Beautification Plan	-	75,000	136,000	30,000
56150-0-Design Engineering - Capital	302,500	225,000	-	810,000
WWP00??:WW???? : Final Clarifier & WAS Tank Rehab	-	225,000	-	-
WWP0005:WW2026: UIV Light Disinfection Replacement	232,500	-	-	-
WWP0006:WW2027: Excess Flow Filtration	-	-	-	810,000
WWP0010:WW5004 : Riverside Lift Station Replacemnt	70,000	-	-	-
56160-0-Construction Engineering - Capital	989,984	232,500	225,000	-
WWP00??:WW???? : Final Clarifier & WAS Tank Rehab	-	-	225,000	-
WWP00??:WW6055 : Rt 31 & Roosevelt SCO2	189,255	-	-	-
SAN0002:WW5006 : Country Club Lift Stat Repl Const	26,429	-	-	-
WWP0004:WW2025 : Primary Clarifier Rehabilitation	34,300	-	-	-
WWP0005:WW2026: UIV Light Disinfection Replacement	-	232,500	-	-
WWP0010:WW5004 : Riverside Lift Station Replacemnt	690,000	-	-	-
SAN0019:WW5008 : Wildrose Lift Station Replacement	50,000	-	-	-
56170-0-Other Engineering Services - Capital	-	-	170,000	-
WW5013 : Wastewater Utility Master Plan	-	-	170,000	-
56200-0-Structures and Improvements	13,888,320	3,200,000	3,000,000	-
WWP00??:WW6070 : Pheasant Run Lift Station (McGrath)	710,000	-	-	-
WWP0004:WW2025 : Primary Clarifier Rehabilitation	489,000	-	-	-
SAN0002:WW5006 : Country Club Lift Stat Repl Const	599,320	-	-	-
WWP0005:WW2026: UIV Light Disinfection Replacement	-	3,200,000	-	-
WWP00??:WW???? : Final Clarifier & WAS Tank Rehab	-	-	3,000,000	-
WWP0010:WW5004 : Riverside Lift Station Replacemnt	11,450,000	-	-	-
SAN0019:WW5008 : Wildrose Lift Station Replacement	640,000	-	-	-
220552-Wastewater Collections	1,685,200	1,996,584	2,004,020	1,965,312
56001-0-Motor Vehicles - Replacements	34,500	76,000	479,000	-
WW6021 : Repl 1761 2009 Ford 550	-	76,000	-	-
WW6052 : Repl 1760 2011 JD Skidsteer (split w/Wtr)	-	-	39,000	-
WW6053 : Repl 1909 2009 JD Backhoe Loader	-	-	133,000	-
WW6056 : Repl 1708 2017 Sewer Cleaner	-	-	307,000	-
WW6057 : Repl 1833 2011 Ford F250	34,500	-	-	-
56002-0-Machinery and Equipment	225,000	-	-	-
SAN00??:WW6073 : Camera Truck and Software Replace	225,000	-	-	-

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget Detail

	Proposed 21/22	FY 22/23	Projected 23/24	FY 24/25
56101-0-Land Improvements	1,083,500	1,564,250	1,172,936	1,587,312
PRK0002:WW6030 : PW Facility Parking Lot Imp	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
SAN0004:WW6007 : 4th & Indiana Sts - Heavy Flows	-	-	195,000	-
SAN0008:WW6031 : Dunham & Royal St George	-	-	350,000	-
SAN0009:WW6032 : N 3rd Ave & Delnor Glen Subdivis	35,000	-	-	-
SAN0010:WW6035 : Dunham & Muirfield-Drop Manhole	-	35,500	-	-
SAN0011:WW6034 : Indiana St. Btwn 13th & 14th	-	365,000	-	-
SAN0012:WW6033 : 3619 East Main St - Stein Mart	-	360,000	-	-
SAN0015:WW6051 : CMOM (Cap/Mgt/Op/Mnt) Prgm-Step3	406,000	418,000	431,000	444,000
SAN0018:WW6062 : 7th St-Elm Back-Pitched Sewr Repl	-	214,000	-	-
SAN0021:WW6068 : 21" Trunk Line Lining 7th Ave	-	-	-	-
STR0001:WW6008 : MFT Annual Resurf Program-Sewer	90,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
STR0003:WW6026 : Aintree Rd Resurf/Reconst	-	6,750	-	-
STR0015:WW6048 : Production Dr Resurf (Tyler-Kirk)	12,500	-	-	-
STR0035:CP5094 : Swenson FDR (Kirk to Kautz)	-	-	31,936	-
STR0036:WW6065 : Stern & Stetson FDR	-	-	-	37,472
STR0005:WW6047 : DivisionStResurf(Rte25 to Kirk)	-	-	-	50,840
SAN00??:WW6072 : State St Creek San Replace	540,000	-	-	-
SAN0000:WW6074 : Unassigned Capital	-	-	-	890,000
56150-0-Design Engineering - Capital	225,000	259,334	279,750	291,250
SAN0004:WW6007 : 4th & Indiana Sts - Heavy Flows	-	17,334	-	-
SAN0008:WW6031 : Dunham & Royal St George	-	35,000	-	-
SAN0010:WW6035 : Dunham & Muirfield-Drop Manhole	4,000	-	-	-
SAN0012:WW6033 : 3619 East Main St - Stein Mart	20,000	-	-	-
SAN0015:WW6051 : CMOM Prgm-Flow Monitoring-Step 1	85,000	87,000	90,000	93,000
SAN0015:WW6051 : CMOM Prgm-SSES-Step 2	116,000	120,000	123,000	127,000
SAN0000:WW6073 : Unassigned Capital	-	-	66,750	71,250
56160-0-Construction Engineering - Capital	97,200	77,000	52,334	66,750
SAN0004:WW6007 : 4th & Indiana Sts - Heavy Flows	-	-	17,334	-
SAN0008:WW6031 : Dunham & Royal St George	-	-	35,000	-
SAN0011:WW6034 : Indiana St. Btwn 13th & 14th	-	20,000	-	-
SAN0012:WW6033 : 3619 East Main St - Stein Mart	-	20,000	-	-
SAN0018:WW6062 : 7th St-Elm Back-Pitched Sewr Repl	-	37,000	-	-
SAN00??:WW6072 : State St Creek San Replace	97,200	-	-	-
SAN0000:WW6073 : Unassigned Capital	-	-	-	66,750
56170-0-Other Engineering Services - Capital	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
SAN0015:WW6051 : CMOM Annual Update	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Wastewater Fund	\$ 18,255,154	\$ 6,029,159	\$ 5,996,938	\$ 2,855,312

Funding:

Bonded Projects	\$ 3,459,605	\$ 3,694,575	\$ 406,918	\$ 810,000
IEPA Low Interest Loan	12,835,749	-	-	-
Prior Bonded Projects	221,250			
Replacement Reserves	34,500	76,000	479,000	-
Cash	1,704,050	2,258,584	5,111,020	2,045,312
Total Funding	\$ 18,255,154	\$ 6,029,159	\$ 5,996,938	\$ 2,855,312

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget Detail

	Proposed 21/22	FY 22/23	Proposed 23/24	FY 24/25
Wastewater Connection Fee Fund				
221553-Wastewater Connection Fee				
56100-0-Land	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,000
SAN0020:WW6067 : Eastern Drainage Trunk Main	100,000	-	-	250,000
56101-0-Land Improvements	500,000	3,483,000	-	-
SAN0020:WW6067 : Eastern Drainage Trunk Main	-	3,483,000	-	-
SAN0020:WW6071 : Eastern Drainage Munhall Glen	500,000	-	-	-
56150-0-Design Engineering - Capital	452,700	-	-	749,900
SAN0020:WW6067 : Eastern Drainage Trunk Main	452,700	-	-	749,900
56160-0-Construction Engineering - Capital	-	348,300	-	-
SAN0020:WW6067 : Eastern Drainage Trunk Main	-	348,300	-	-
56170-0-Other Engineering Services - Capital	10,000	50,000	-	-
SAN0020:WW6067 : Eastern Drainage Trunk Main	10,000	50,000	-	-
Total Wastewater Connection Fee Fund	\$ 1,062,700	\$ 3,881,300	\$ -	\$ 999,900

Funding:

Bonded Projects	\$ 562,700	\$ 3,881,300	\$ -	\$ 999,900
Developer/City Reimbursed	500,000	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-
Total Funding	\$ 1,062,700	\$ 3,881,300	\$ -	\$ 999,900

Motor Fuel Tax Fund

350500-Motor Fuel Tax	\$ 1,675,000	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 2,225,000	\$ 1,500,000
56101-0-Land Improvements	1,675,000	2,250,000	2,225,000	1,500,000
STR0001:MF1000 : MFT Annual Resurfacing Program	975,000	1,550,000	1,525,000	1,500,000
STR0044:MF1003 : Build America Bond Program	700,000	700,000	700,000	-
Total MFT Fund	\$ 1,675,000	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 2,225,000	\$ 1,500,000

Central Downtown Capital Projects Fund

507665-TIF #7 Bldg 6 Cap Proj	\$ 674,450	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
56101-0-Land Improvements	588,000	-	-	-
FIR0012:FS050: 1st St Bldg 6 Stscape	455,000	-	-	-
FIR0012:FSXXX:1st St Bldg 7B Stscape	133,000	-	-	-
56150-0-Design Engineering - Capital	31,850	-	-	-
FIR0012:FS050: 1st St Bldg 6 Stscape	31,850	-	-	-
56160-0-Construction Engineering - Capital	31,850	-	-	-
FIR0012:FS050: 1st St Bldg 6 Stscape CE	31,850	-	-	-
56170-0-Other Engineering Services - Capital	22,750	-	-	-
FIR0012:FS050: 1st St Bldg 6 Stscape Const Mgt Fee	22,750	-	-	-
Total TIF #7 Downtown TIF Capital	\$ 674,450	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

First Street/East Plaza Capital Projects Fund

508667-First St Plaza East Project	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
56101-0-Land Improvements	-	-	-	-
FS045 : East Plaza Expansion	-	-	-	-
56150-0-Design Engineering - Capital	-	-	-	-
FS045 : East Plaza Expansion	-	-	-	-
56160-0-Construction Engineering - Capital	-	-	-	-
FS045 : East Plaza Expansion	-	-	-	-
Total TIF #7 Downtown TIF Capital	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget Detail

	Proposed 21/22	FY 22/23	Proposed 23/24	FY 24/25
Capital Projects Fund				
513200-Capital Projects-IS	\$ 190,000	\$ 313,000	\$ 210,000	\$ 76,500
54256-0-IT Consulting	55,000	159,000	175,000	40,000
CP2011 : Public Engagement Platform	45,000	5,000	-	-
CP2012 : Storage Area Network Repl	10,000	-	-	-
CP2013 : Computer Room Upgrades	-	19,000	-	-
CP2018 : GIS Utility Network Data Migration	-	35,000	175,000	40,000
CP2019 : Council Chambers AV System Replacement	-	15,000	-	-
CP2020 : Microsoft 365 Implementation	-	85,000	-	-
56004-0-Computer Equipment	105,000	120,000	-	-
CP2012 : Storage Area Network Repl	60,000	-	-	-
CP2013 : Computer Room Upgrades	-	75,000	-	-
CP2017 : EOC and EMA Technology Upgrade	-	45,000	-	-
CP2019 : Council Chambers AV System Replacement	45,000	-	-	-
56301-0-Capitalized Software	30,000	34,000	35,000	36,500
CP2011 : Public Engagement Platform	30,000	34,000	35,000	36,500
513220-Capital Projects-Finance	128,000	432,200	155,280	-
54256-0-IT Consulting	36,000	32,000	32,000	-
INT0003:CP2204:Software Implementation	36,000	32,000	32,000	-
56301-0-Capitalized Software	92,000	400,200	123,280	-
INT0003:CP2202:ERP Replacement-Financials/HR/PR - 15% Contingency	12,000	52,200	16,080	-
INT0003:CP2202:ERP Replacement-Financials/HR/PR	80,000	348,000	107,200	-
513400-Capital Projects-Fire	-	1,000,000	-	850,000
56200-0-Structures and Improvements	-	1,000,000	-	850,000
CP4011 : Fire Station #2 Addition	-	1,000,000	-	-
CP4012 : Replace Fire Training Tower	-	-	-	850,000
513500-Capital Projects-Street/Bridge	1,861,500	2,485,418	2,505,528	2,244,430
56100-0-Land	75,000	-	-	-
STR0030:CP5085 : Kautz Rd Reconstruct	75,000	-	-	-
56101-0-Land Improvements	1,336,000	1,268,750	1,308,750	1,183,750
PRK0002:CP5045 : PW Facility Parking Lot Imp	-	18,750	18,750	18,750
PRK0005:CP5099 : City Parking Lot Imp-Riverside	36,000	-	-	-
PRK0006:CP5100 : City Parking Lot Imp-Lot B	-	55,000	-	-
PRK0007:CP5101 : City Parking Lot Imp-Lot G	-	-	-	65,000
PRK0008:CP5102 : City Parking Lot Imp-Lot T	-	-	30,000	-
PRK0009:CP5103 : City Parking Lot Imp-Lot Q	-	45,000	-	-
PRK0010:CP5104 : City Parking Lot Imp-Lot R	-	-	50,000	-
PSV0001:CP5037 : Main St Bridge Alcove Repairs	20,000	-	225,000	-
STR0003:CP5032 : Aintree Rd Resurf/Reconst	-	450,000	-	-
STR0015:CP5071 : Production Dr FDR (Tyler-Kirk)	1,075,000	-	-	-
STR0015:CP5071 : Production Dr FDR Fire Station Drive	80,000	-	-	-
STR0030:CP5085 : Kautz Rd Reconstruct	-	700,000	-	-
STR0033:CP5092 : Guardrail Repl Prairie Brdg/River	125,000	-	-	-
STR0035:CP5094 : Swenson FDR (Kirk to Kautz)	-	-	950,000	-
STR0036:CP5095 : Stern & Stetson FDR	-	-	-	1,100,000
STR0043:CP5109 : Riverside & Moore Bike Path	-	-	35,000	-
56150-0-Design Engineering - Capital	65,500	31,000	188,590	-
BRG0009:CP5039 : Piano Factory Bridge Repairs	-	-	173,590	-
BRG0014:CP5105 : 2nd and 3rd Ave Bridge Repairs	39,500	-	-	-
BRG0015:CP5106 : Prairie St Bridge Repairs	-	21,000	-	-
PSV0001:CP5037 : Main St Bridge Alcove Repairs	21,000	-	-	-
STR0003:CP5032 : Aintree Rd Resurf/Reconst	5,000	-	-	-
STR0036:CP5095 : Stern & Stetson FDR	-	-	15,000	-
STR0035:CP5094 : Swenson FDR (Kirk to Kautz)	-	10,000	-	-

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget Detail

	Proposed 21/22	FY 22/23	Proposed 23/24	FY 24/25
56160-0-Construction Engineering - Capital	75,000	306,556	129,500	265,680
BRG0009:CP5039 : Piano Factory Bridge Repairs	-	-	-	154,300
BRG0014:CP5105 : 2nd and 3rd Ave Bridge Repairs	-	37,556	-	-
BRG0015:CP5106 : Prairie St Bridge Repairs	-	15,000	-	-
STR0003:CP5032 : Aintree Rd Resurf/Reconst	-	54,000	-	-
STR0015:CP5071 : Production Dr FDR (Tyler-Kirk)	75,000	-	-	-
STR0030:CP5085 : Kautz Rd Reconstruct	-	200,000	-	-
STR0035:CP5094 : Swenson FDR (Kirk to Kautz)	-	-	94,500	-
STR0036:CP5095 : Stern & Stetson FDR	-	-	-	111,380
TRF0001:CP5013 : Campton/Peck Traffic Signals	-	-	35,000	-
56170-0-Other Engineering Services - Capital	20,000	405,740	20,000	20,000
BRG0009:CP5039 : Piano Factory Bridge Repairs	-	250,740	-	-
STR0003:CP5032 : Aintree Rd Resurf/Reconst	-	10,000	-	-
STR0015:CP5071 : Production Dr FDR (Tyler-Kirk)	20,000	-	-	-
STR0023:CP5017 : Street Rating Evaluation	-	70,000	-	-
STR0025:CP5082 : Citywide Bike Plan	-	75,000	-	-
STR0036:CP5095 : Stern & Stetson FDR	-	-	-	20,000
STR0035:CP5094 : Swenson FDR (Kirk to Kautz)	-	-	20,000	-
56200-0-Structures and Improvements	200,000	298,372	225,000	600,000
BRG0009:CP5039 : Piano Factory Bridge Repairs	-	-	-	450,000
BRG0012:CP5078 : Red Gate Bridge Painting Repairs	-	-	225,000	150,000
BRG0014:CP5105 : 2nd and 3rd Ave Bridge Repairs	-	250,372	-	-
BRG0015:CP5106 : Prairie St Bridge Repairs	-	48,000	-	-
PSV0005:CP5079 : West Side Salt Dome Roof Repl	200,000	-	-	-
56208-0-St. Light/Traffic Signal Capital	90,000	175,000	385,000	175,000
ELE0048:CP5098 : LED Streetlight Retrofits	90,000	175,000	85,000	175,000
TRF0001:CP5013 : Campton/Peck Traffic Signals	-	-	300,000	-
56301-0-Capitalized Software	-	-	248,688	-
INT0002: 11002 : Work Order Project	-	-	216,250	-
INT0002: 11002 : 15% Contingency	-	-	32,438	-
513501-Capital Projects-Storm	3,411,400	2,046,916	2,121,984	1,623,709
56100-0-Land	-	87,713	-	-
STM0001:CP5762 : 7th Ave Creek Phase 2 LA	-	87,713	-	-
56101-0-Land Improvements	3,388,000	1,657,500	1,909,885	1,537,097
STM0001:CP5704 : 7th Ave Creek Imp-Const	2,800,000	-	-	-
STM0001:CP5704 : 7th Ave Creek Ph 1 Maintenance	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
STM0001:CP5704 : 7th Ave Creek Phase 2	-	1,000,000	1,415,005	1,031,837
STM0010:CP5732 : 1336 IL31 Culvert Ext/Sidewlk Imp	3,000	-	-	-
STM0028:CP5764 : State St Creek Master Plan Implementation	-	250,000	250,000	250,000
STR0001:CP5700 : MFT Annual Resurf Program-Storm	220,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
STR0003:CP5032 : Aintree Rd Resurf/Reconst	-	22,500	-	-
STR0027:CP5760 : Tyler Road Basin	-	200,000	-	-
STR0015:CP5071 : Production Dr FDR (Tyler-Kirk)	15,000	-	-	-
STR0035:CP5094 : Swenson FDR (Kirk to Kautz)	-	-	59,880	-
STR0036:CP5095 : Stern & Stetson FDR	-	-	-	70,260
WTR0051:CP5763 : West Main, Walnut & 14th Alley	350,000	-	-	-
56150-0-Design Engineering - Capital	-	281,703	95,083	-
STM0001:CP5762 : 7th Ave Creek Phase 2	-	126,703	95,083	-
STR0027:CP5760 : Tyler Road Basin	-	35,000	-	-
STM0028:CP5764 : State St Creek Master Plan Implementation	-	120,000	-	-
56160-0-Construction Engineering - Capital	23,400	20,000	117,016	86,612
STM0001:CP5704 : 7th Ave Creek Imp-CE	20,000	-	-	-
STM0001:CP5704 : 7th Ave Creek Ph 1 Maintenance	-	10,000	5,000	5,000
STM0001:CP5762 : 7th Ave Creek Phase 2	-	10,000	112,016	81,612
STM0010:CP5732 : 1336 IL31 Culvert Ext/Sidewlk Imp	3,400	-	-	-

City of St. Charles
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	Proposed 21/22	FY 22/23	Proposed 23/24	FY 24/25
513511-Capital Projects-Special Svcs	460,000	4,437,000	376,000	637,000
56002-0-Machinery and Equipment	50,000	122,000	15,000	15,000
FAC0023:CP5845 : Snow Removal Equipment	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
PSV0020:CP5863 : Pull on V-Box V1794	-	35,000	-	-
PSV0021:CP5864 : Automated Brine Maker	50,000	-	-	-
PSV0022:CP5865 : Trailer Mounted Brine Tank	-	35,000	-	-
PSV0023:CP5866 : Hydraulic Breaker V1912	-	17,000	-	-
PSV0024:CP5867 : Large Steel Flat Saw	-	20,000	-	-
56101-0-Land Improvements	30,000	3,000,000	48,000	-
FAC0028:CP5851: Century Station Land Improve	-	-	48,000	-
RIV0001:CP5812: Fox River Retaining Wall Replce DE	-	3,000,000	-	-
RIV0005:CP5857 : Langum Park River Corridor	30,000	-	-	-
56150-0-Design Engineering - Capital	330,000	-	-	-
FAC0033:CP5858: Fleet Roof Replacement	30,000	-	-	-
RIV0001:CP5812: Fox River Retaining Wall Replce DE	300,000	-	-	-
56160-0-Construction Engineering - Capital	-	340,000	-	-
RIV0001:CP5812: Fox River Retaining Wall Replce CE	-	340,000	-	-
56170-0-Other Engineering Services - Capital	50,000	-	-	-
FAC0035:CP5855: PW Facility Arc Flash	30,000	-	-	-
RIV0001:CP5812 : Fox River Retaining Wall Replce CE	20,000	-	-	-
56200-0-Structures and Improvements	-	975,000	313,000	622,000
FAC0003:CP5813 : PW Roof Replacement	-	175,000	-	-
FAC0005:CP5815 : PW Admin Bldg Roof Maintenance	-	200,000	-	-
FAC0006:CP5816 : IDOT Facility Roof Repairs	-	-	200,000	-
FAC0007:CP5817 : Century Station Roof Maintenance	-	200,000	-	-
FAC0018:CP5839 : Century Station Elevator Modem	-	75,000	-	-
FAC0027:CP5850 : Century Station Front Entrance	-	-	38,000	-
FAC0029:IN2014 : Fuel Island Rehab	-	-	-	332,000
FAC0032:CP5852 : Security Entrance City Hall	-	-	-	50,000
FAC0033:CP5858 : Fleet Roof Replacement	-	250,000	-	-
FAC0034:CP5862 : PW Garage Spray Foam	-	-	-	165,000
FAC0038:CP5859 : Fire Station 2 Improvements	-	75,000	-	-
FAC0039:CP5860 : Fire Station 3 Improvements	-	-	75,000	-
FAC0008:CP5818 : Parking Garage Repairs	-	-	-	75,000
513600-Capital Projects-Community Dev	506,000	540,140	-	1,372,250
55202-0-Other Governmental Taxes and Fees	490,000	490,000	-	490,000
CP6003 : IGA Randall Rd/Woodward Rd Imp	490,000	490,000	-	490,000
56301-0-Capitalized Software	16,000	50,140	-	882,250
CP6001 : City View Electronic Plans Review	-	50,140	-	-
CP2006 : Cityview Exchange & Outlook Integration	16,000	-	-	-
CP2006 : CD Permitting Software Repl - Implementation	-	-	-	60,000
CP2006 : CD Permitting Software Repl - 15% Contingency	-	-	-	107,250
CP2006 : CD Permitting Software Repl	-	-	-	715,000
Total Capital Projects	\$ 6,556,900	\$ 11,254,674	\$ 5,368,792	\$ 6,803,889
Capital Projects Debt Service	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Grand Total Expenditures Capital Projects	\$ 6,656,900	\$ 11,354,674	\$ 5,468,792	\$ 6,903,889

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget Detail

	Proposed 21/22	FY 22/23	Proposed 23/24	FY 24/25
Funding:				
Bonded Projects	\$ 3,779,470	\$ 9,473,856	\$ 4,477,042	\$ 6,278,639
Grants	1,470,530	-	-	-
Prior Bonded Projects	68,038	-	-	-
Video Gaming Revenue	125,000	155,000	157,000	160,000
Replacement Reserves	70,000	-	-	-
Other Funding Sources	23,362	23,712	24,070	24,430
Transfer From General Fund	1,111,500	1,693,106	801,030	430,670
Interest Income	9,000	9,000	9,650	10,150
Total Funding	\$ 6,656,900	\$ 11,354,674	\$ 5,468,792	\$ 6,903,889

Equipment Replacement Fund

520200-IT Equipment Replacement	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -
56004-0-Computer Equipment	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
CO2000 : Computer Replacement Purchases	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Total Equipment Replacement	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -

Inventory Fund

800223-Inventory	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,000	\$ -
56001-0-Motor Vehicles - Replacements	-	-	58,000	-
IN2003 : Repl 1714 Nissan Forklift	-	-	58,000	-
Total Inventory	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,000	\$ -

Motor Vehicle Replacement

801300-Motor Vehicle-Police	\$ 33,000	\$ -	\$ 145,000	\$ 182,000
56001-0-Motor Vehicles - Replacements	33,000	-	145,000	182,000
MV3034 : Repl 1841 2011 Crown Vic (44)	33,000	-	-	-
MV3038 : Repl 1942 2016 Ford Interceptor	-	-	44,000	-
MV3041 : Repl 1988 Chevy Tahoe (PD 20)	-	-	55,000	-
MV3044 : Repl 1955 2016 Ford Interceptor	-	-	46,000	-
MV3021 : Repl 1998 2017 Ford Interceptor PD26	-	-	-	46,000
MV3039 : Repl 1984 (PD22) 2016 Ford Interceptor	-	-	-	45,000
MV3040 : Repl 1986 2016 Ford Explorer PD 23	-	-	-	45,000
MV3055 : Repl 1705 2017 Ford Interceptor PD32	-	-	-	46,000
801400-Motor Vehicle-Fire	1,251,000	-	75,600	213,700
56001-0-Motor Vehicles - Replacements	1,251,000	-	75,600	213,700
MV4023 : Repl 1728 Ladder Truck	1,251,000	-	-	-
MV4017 : Repl 1795 Ford Escape	-	-	37,800	-
MV4018 : Repl 1796 Ford Escape	-	-	37,800	-
MV4008 : Repl 1831 Brush Truck #102	-	-	-	79,500
MV4014 : Repl 1856 Chevy Tahoe	-	-	-	67,100
MV4015 : Repl 1857 Chevy Tahoe	-	-	-	67,100

City of St. Charles
Capital Improvements Budget Detail

	Proposed 21/22	FY 22/23	Proposed 23/24	FY 24/25
801510-Motor Vehicle-PS-Const Svcs	547,500	650,000	1,015,000	668,500
56001-0-Motor Vehicles - Replacements	547,500	650,000	1,015,000	668,500
MV5016 : Repl 1865 2000 Cat Loader	59,000	-	-	-
MV5022 : Repl 1941 2007 IHC 7400 SFA 6x4	-	170,000	-	-
MV5023 : Repl 1943 2007 IHC 7400 SFA 6x4	170,000	-	-	-
MV5024 : Repl 1956 2008 Ford F550 V8	-	-	-	-
MV5027 : Repl 1860 2009 IHC 7400 4x2	-	168,000	-	-
MV5029 : Repl 1703 2008 Ford F350 SD	44,500	-	-	-
MV5030 : Repl 1794 2011 IHC 7400 SFA 4x2	-	-	-	171,000
MV5031 : Repl 1788 2008 Caterpillar Endloader	-	144,000	-	-
MV5032 : Repl 1825 2009 IHC 7400 6x4	224,000	-	-	-
MV5033 : Repl 1828 2009 IHC 7400 4x2	-	168,000	-	-
MV5034 : Repl 1775 2011 Ford F550 Dump	-	-	92,000	-
MV5035 : Repl 1793 2011 IHC 7400 6x4	-	-	173,000	-
MV5037 : Repl 1871 2009 Case 435 Skidsteer	-	-	58,000	-
MV5038 : Repl 1873 2009 Case 435 Skidsteer	-	-	-	48,000
MV5050 : Repl 1921 2015 JD Backhoe	-	-	-	115,500
MV5051 : Repl 1880 2012 Whirlwind Sweeper Yr2002	-	-	290,000	-
MV5052 : Repl 1815 2004 JD Snow Tractor	-	-	-	-
MV5053 : Repl 1822 2007 JD Snow Tractor	50,000	-	-	-
MV5702 : Repl 2172 TV Trailer	-	-	210,000	-
MV5704 : Repl 1713 2008 Ford F350SD	-	-	-	-
MV5707 : Repl 1759 2011 JD Backhoe	-	-	124,000	-
MV5708 : Repl 1708 2017 Sewer Cleaner	-	-	-	165,000
MV5000 : Repl 1876 2011 JD Wheel Loader	-	-	-	169,000
WW6022 : Repl 1864 2009 Ford F550 4X4	-	-	68,000	-
801511-Motor Vehicle-PS-Special Svcs	-	71,000	-	94,000
56001-0-Motor Vehicles - Replacements	-	71,000	-	94,000
MV5802 : Repl 1743 2006 Ford F350	-	71,000	-	-
MV5805 : Repl 1817 2011 Kubota Mini-Sweeper	-	-	-	94,000
801512-Motor Vehicle-Fleet Services	-	12,000	23,400	-
56001-0-Motor Vehicles - Replacements	-	-	23,400	-
FL5006 : Repl 1814 2011 Ford F150	-	-	23,400	-
56002-0-Machinery and Equipment	-	12,000	-	-
PSV0017:FL5007 : Tire Machines	-	12,000	-	-
801600-Motor Vehicle-Comm Develop	-	-	-	131,000
56001-0-Motor Vehicles - Replacements	-	-	-	131,000
MV6003 : Repl 1725 2008 Ford Escape	-	-	-	39,000
MV6004 : Repl 1732 2011 Ford Escape	-	-	-	29,100
MV6005 : Repl 1810 2013 Ford Escape	-	-	-	31,400
MV6006 : Repl 1835 2013 Ford Escape	-	-	-	31,500
Total Motor Vehicle Fund	\$ 1,831,500	\$ 733,000	\$ 1,259,000	\$ 1,289,200

Communications Fund

804530-Communications-Fiber	\$ 213,380	\$ 63,380	\$ -	\$ -
56002-0-Machinery and Equipment	-	-	-	-
COM0003:CO3004 : PW Facility Key Scan	-	-	-	-
COM0005:CO3023 : Replace Splice Machine	-	-	-	-
56213-0-Fiber Optic System	213,380	63,380	-	-
COM0001:CO3000 : River Crossing Fiber	-	-	-	-
COM0012:CO3036 : Sub 2 to North High School	150,000	-	-	-
COM0018:CO3042: Sub 6 to Sub 8 via Route 38	63,380	63,380	-	-
Total Communications Fund	\$ 213,380	\$ 63,380	\$ -	\$ -

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City of St. Charles
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Abatement - A partial or complete cancellation of a levy imposed by the City. Abatements usually apply to tax levies, special assessments and service charges.

Accountability - The condition, quality, fact or instance of being obliged to reckon or report for actions or outcomes.

Accrual basis of accounting – A method of accounting that recognizes financial transactions when they occur regardless of the time of the intake of cash.

Activity – A specific service performed by a component unit of a governmental organization that is responsible for a function, such as police, is an activity of the public safety function.

Agency Fund - A fund normally used to account for assets held by a government as an agent for individuals, private organizations or other governments and/or other funds.

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 City Council to make expenditures and incur obligations for specific purposes, frequently used interchangeably with "expenditures."

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

Asset allocation – The process to determine which types of investments are to be included in the composition of an overall investment portfolio.

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 accounting 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.

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.

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.

City of St. Charles
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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.

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

Bottom Line - This is a common expression, most often used in private industry that refers to the profitability of a particular organization or entity.

Budget - A comprehensive financial plan of operations which attempts to allocate limited revenues among competing expenditure requirements for a given time period.

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.

Budget Revision - A change to the adopted budget as authorized by the City Council.

Business-type activities – One of two classes of activities reported on 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.

CALEA - Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies.

Capital Budget - The appropriation of bonds or operating revenue for improvements to facilities and other infrastructure.

Capital Equipment - Equipment with a value in excess of \$25,000 and an expected life of more than five years such as automobiles, data processing equipment and furniture.

Capital Improvements - Charges for the acquisition at the delivered price including transportation costs, of equipment, land, buildings, or improvements of land or buildings, fixtures, and other permanent improvements with a value in excess of \$25,000 and a useful life expectancy of at least two years.

Capital Improvement Project - An undertaking that has a specific objective, can be easily distinguishable from other work being performed, has a definite beginning and end, does not occur annually, and has a total cost in excess of \$100,000.

Capital Outlay - Expenditures that result in the acquisition of or addition to fixed assets.

Capital Projects Fund - Used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

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

Cash Management - The management of cash necessary to pay for government services while investing temporary cash excesses in order to earn interest revenue. Cash management refers to the activities of forecasting the inflows and outflows of cash, mobilizing cash to improve its availability for investment, establishing and maintaining banking relationships, and investing funds in order to achieve the balance of the highest interest and return, liquidity, and minimal risk with these temporary cash balances.

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

Commodities - Items which, after use, are consumed or show material change in or an appreciable impairment of their physical condition, and which generally have limited value and are characterized by rapid depreciation.

Comparable Communities - Those communities, as designated by council, which contain some of the same characteristics as St. Charles. Comparative communities can be used as a "yardstick" in which to measure the policies and procedures of St. Charles.

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

Constituent - One represented politically or in business; a voter; client.

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

Covenant - An agreement entered into by two or more parties. A covenant is entered into when a local government issues a bond. The terms of the bond issue must be clearly stated in the covenant.

Debt - A financial obligation resulting from the borrowing of money. Debts of government include bonds, notes, and land contracts.

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 - The excess of expenditures or expenses over revenues or income during a single accounting period.

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

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

Discretionary Income - Income that is not specifically allocated for an expense and or income that allows for a certain level of "freedom" on how that money may be spent.

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.

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 (a) 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; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

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

Equalization Factor - A factor determined by the State which when applied to the counties' assessed value will cause all property to equal one-third of its market value.

Expenditures - Decreases in net financial resources. Expenditures include current operating expenses requiring the present or future use of net current assets, debt service and capital outlays, and intergovernmental transfers.

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

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

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 twelve-month period designated as the budget year. The City's budget year begins 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, furniture, and other equipment.

City of St. Charles
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Franchise Fee - A fee paid by public service businesses for use of City streets, alleys and property in providing their services to the citizens of a community. Services requiring franchises include telephone, natural gas and cable television.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) - A standardized unit of measure used to determine the equivalent number of full-time employees. It is calculated by dividing the total hours actually worked or planned for a job class (regular and overtime) by a standard number of hours a full-time employee would work for the job class.

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

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.

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).

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.

General Obligation Bonds - Those 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.

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

Governmental 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 project funds.

Grant - Contributions or gifts of cash or other assets from another government to be used for a specified purpose, activity, or facility. Grants may be classified as either categorical or block, depending on the amount of discretion allowed the grantee.

Home Rule Municipality - A home rule unit 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 granted powers under home-rule if their population reaches 25,000 or by referendum.

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Improvements - The necessary changes to a parcel(s) of land that is required for its future development. These often include modifications of the roadways, water and sewer mains, and the parcels' capacity for electricity.

IMRF - Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund. Retirement system established for municipal employees of the state.

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.

Installment Contract - A financing method whereby the City contracts with a vendor to pay for equipment, an improvement, or construction over a period of time not to exceed ten years. The contractor makes an assignment of the rights to payment to a financial institution in return for payment of the original contracted price.

Interfund Transfer - Payment from one fund to another fund primarily for work or services provided.

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

Internal Service Fund - Funds used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department to another on a cost reimbursement basis.

Investment - The placing of money, capital, or other resources to gain a profit, as in interest.

LEADS - Law Enforcement Agency Data System is a system used as a nationwide tool to track criminal activity, such as warrants for arrest and missing persons.

Levy - (Verb) To impose taxes, special assessments, or service charges for the support of governmental activities. (Noun) The total amount of taxes, special assessments or service charges imposed by the City.

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.

Millage - The tax rate on real property based on \$1.00 per \$1,000 of assessed property value.

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.

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Modified Accrual Accounting - A basis of accounting 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. Governmental fund types utilize this basis of accounting.

MFT - Motor Fuel Tax is a tax on fuel consumption. Distribution of the tax collected is based on population. There are also state-funded programs for street resurfacing, curb and gutter work and storm sewer work.

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.

Non-operating Expenditures - The costs of government services which are not directly attributable to a specific City program or operation. Examples include debt service obligations and contributions to Human Service organizations.

Non-operating Revenues - The incomes received by the government, which are not directly attributable to providing a service. An example would be interest on investments.

Objective - Something to be accomplished in specific, well-defined, and measurable terms and is achievable within a specific time frame.

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

Part I Offenses - According to the Uniform Crime Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, these offenses include murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, assault, and property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Part II Offenses - These are all criminal offenses that are not categorized as a Part I offense.

Performance Budget - A budget that focuses on activities rather than line items. Work load and unit cost data are collected in order to assess the efficiency of services.

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

Portfolio - A compilation of investments held by an entity.

Privatization - The transfer of services from the public sector to the private sector in an attempt to save tax dollars. This has been done to varying degrees and levels of success across the country.

Private Sector - Business 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. The majority of these activities are financed through tax levies.

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Program - An organized set of related work activities within a bureau of a department, which are directed toward a common purpose or goal and represent a well-defined use of City resources. Each City department usually is responsible for a number of related service programs.

Program Budget - A budget that structures budget choices and information in terms of "programs and their related" work activities, (i.e., repairing roads, treating water, etc.). A program budget provides information on what each program is committed to accomplish in the long run (goals) and in the short run (objectives), and measures the degree of achievement of program objectives (performance measures).

Property Tax - A tax levied on the assessed value of real property (also known as "ad valorem taxes").

Proprietary Fund Types - The classification used to account for the City's ongoing organizations and activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector (i.e., enterprise and internal service 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. The Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) used are generally those applicable to similar businesses in the private sector and the measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position and changes in financial position. However, where the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued pronouncements applicable to those entities and activities, they should be guided by these pronouncements.

Referendum - The submission of a proposed public measure or law, which has been passed upon by legislature or convention, to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

Revenue Bonds - Bonds whose principal and interest are payable exclusively from earnings of a specific, defined activity or facility which can be public, quasi-public, or private.

Retained Earnings - An equity account reflecting the accumulated earnings of the City's proprietary funds.

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

SCADA - Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition. Computer controlled system operation and information in regards to the city's electrical and water system.

SEA Reporting - Service Efforts and Accomplishments Reporting. This is a highly structured form of performance reporting as developed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Special Assessment Bond - Bonds payable by property owners to defray the cost of a specific capital improvement deemed to benefit primarily those properties. Each property is responsible for an amount determined to be equal to the benefit received.

Special Revenue Funds - Funds used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than special assessments, expendable trusts, or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

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Special Service Area Bond - Bonds payable by property owners to defray the cost of a capital improvement or City services above those typically provided deemed to benefit primarily those properties. Each property owner is responsible for an amount equal to the value of their property compared to all others.

Tax Levy - The total amount to be raised by general property taxes for operating and debt service purposes.

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

Tax Increment Finance District (TIF) – A special district established to revitalize a degenerating parcel of land/building funded through incremental property taxes.

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.

Unearned revenue – Specific type of deferred revenue that does not involve the application of the availability criterion, and therefore applies equally to both accrual and modified accrual financial statements.

User Fees – A fee charged for receipt of a public service to the party who benefits from the service

Working Capital - This term generally refers to current assets minus current liabilities. Some organizations may exclude certain current assets (e.g. inventory) from this general formula.

Yield - The yield on a fixed-income security is its current rate until maturity, based on its face value, its current market price and any interest coupons.

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