



United City of Yorkville

800 Game Farm Road

Yorkville, Illinois 60560

Telephone: 630-553-4350

www.yorkville.il.us

AGENDA ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE MEETING

Wednesday, June 15, 2016

6:00 p.m.

City Hall Conference Room
800 Game Farm Road, Yorkville, IL

Citizen Comments:

Minutes for Correction/Approval: May 18, 2016

New Business:

1. ADM 2016-36 Monthly Budget Report for May 2016
2. ADM 2016-37 Monthly Treasurer's Report for May 2016
3. ADM 2016-38 Cash Statement for April 2016
4. ADM 2016-39 Bills for Payment
5. ADM 2016-40 Monthly Website Report for May 2016
6. ADM 2016-41 Prevailing Wage Ordinance
7. ADM 2016-42 Clerk and Treasurer Referendum
8. ADM 2016-43 Home Rule Referendum

Old Business:

1. ADM 2014-89 Aurora Area Convention and Visitors Bureau (AACVB) Agreement

Additional Business:

2016/2017 City Council Goals - Administration Committee		
Goal	Priority	Staff
"Municipal Building Needs and Planning"	3	Bart Olson & Rob Fredrickson
"Capital Improvement Plan"	4	Bart Olson & Rob Fredrickson
"Vehicle Replacement"	5	Bart Olson & Rob Fredrickson
"Modernize City Code"	8	Bart Olson & Lisa Pickering
"Staffing"	10	Bart Olson & Rob Fredrickson
"YBSD Consolidation"	11	Bart Olson
"Automation and Technology"	12	Bart Olson & Lisa Pickering
"Strategic Planning"	13	Bart Olson
"Flat Property Taxes"	13	Bart Olson & Rob Fredrickson
"Decrease Property Taxes"	17	Bart Olson & Rob Fredrickson
"Employee Salary Survey"	17	Bart Olson
"Committee Restructure"	20	Bart Olson
"Public Relations and Outreach"	21	Bart Olson
"Consolidation and Shared Services"	22	Bart Olson
"AACVB and Marketing"	24	Bart Olson

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
WORKSHEET
ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE
Wednesday, June 15, 2016
6:00 PM
City Hall Conference Room

CITIZEN COMMENTS:

MINUTES FOR CORRECTION/APPROVAL:

1. May 18, 2016

☐ Approved _____

☐ As presented

☐ With corrections

NEW BUSINESS:

1. ADM 2016-36 Monthly Budget Report for May 2016

☐ Moved forward to CC _____ consent agenda? Y N

☐ Approved by Committee _____

☐ Bring back to Committee _____

☐ Informational Item

☐ Notes _____

2. ADM 2016-37 Monthly Treasurer's Report for May 2016

☐ Moved forward to CC _____ consent agenda? Y N

☐ Approved by Committee _____

☐ Bring back to Committee _____

☐ Informational Item

☐ Notes _____

3. ADM 2016-38 Cash Statement for April 2016

☐ Moved forward to CC _____ consent agenda? Y N

☐ Approved by Committee _____

☐ Bring back to Committee _____

☐ Informational Item

☐ Notes _____

4. ADM 2016-39 Bills for Payment

☐ Moved forward to CC _____ consent agenda? Y N

☐ Approved by Committee _____

☐ Bring back to Committee _____

☐ Informational Item

☐ Notes _____

5. ADM 2016-40 Monthly Website Report for May 2016

☐ Moved forward to CC _____ consent agenda? Y N

☐ Approved by Committee _____

☐ Bring back to Committee _____

☐ Informational Item

☐ Notes _____

6. ADM 2016-41 Prevailing Wage Ordinance

☐ Moved forward to CC _____ consent agenda? Y N

☐ Approved by Committee _____

☐ Bring back to Committee _____

☐ Informational Item

☐ Notes _____

7. ADM 2016-42 Clerk and Treasurer Referendum

☐ Moved forward to CC _____ consent agenda? Y N

☐ Approved by Committee _____

☐ Bring back to Committee _____

☐ Informational Item

☐ Notes _____

8. ADM 2016-43 Home Rule Referendum

☐ Moved forward to CC _____ consent agenda? Y N

☐ Approved by Committee _____

☐ Bring back to Committee _____

☐ Informational Item

☐ Notes _____

OLD BUSINESS:

1. ADM 2014-89 Aurora Area Convention and Visitors Bureau (AACVB) Agreement

☐ Moved forward to CC _____ consent agenda? Y N

☐ Approved by Committee _____

☐ Bring back to Committee _____

☐ Informational Item

☐ Notes _____

ADDITIONAL BUSINESS:



Reviewed By:	
Legal	☐
Finance	☐
Engineer	☐
City Administrator	☐
Human Resources	☐
Community Development	☐
Police	☐
Public Works	☐
Parks and Recreation	☐

Agenda Item Number

Minutes

Tracking Number

Agenda Item Summary Memo

Title: Minutes of the Administration Committee – May 18, 2016

Meeting and Date: Administration Committee – June 15, 2016

Synopsis: _____

Council Action Previously Taken:

Date of Action: _____ Action Taken: _____

Item Number: _____

Type of Vote Required: Majority

Council Action Requested: Committee Approval

Submitted by: Minute Taker

Name

Department

Agenda Item Notes:

Have a question or comment about this agenda item?

Call us Monday-Friday, 8:00am to 4:30pm at 630-553-4350, email us at agendas@yorkville.il.us, post at www.facebook.com/CityofYorkville, tweet us at @CityofYorkville, and/or contact any of your elected officials at http://www.yorkville.il.us/gov_officials.php

DRAFT

**UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE MEETING
Wednesday, May 18, 2016 6:00pm
City Hall Conference Room**

Committee Members In Attendance:

Chairman Jackie Milschewski Alderman Joel Frieders
Alderman Seaver Tarulis
Absent: Alderman Diane Teeling

Other City Officials In Attendance:

City Administrator Bart Olson Alderman Chris Funkhouser
Finance Director Rob Fredrickson Administrative Intern Nicole Kathman

Guests: None

The meeting was called to order at 6:00pm by Chairman Jackie Milschewski.

Citizen Comments: None

Minutes for Correction/Approval: April 20, 2016

The minutes were approved as presented.

New Business:

1. ADM 2016-29 Monthly Budget Report for April 2016

Mr. Olson said the report includes all 12 months, but additional bills will be received and final numbers are expected by the end of July. The auditors will be coming the first part of August. Alderman Frieders questioned that the budget was set at \$14.2 million but, came in at \$14.5 million. Some revenue will be journaled back to the appropriate month. Mr. Frieders also questioned some charges in the check register for meeting minutes (some being small) and also annual fees. Mr. Fredrickson commented that he has a list of recurring charges and includes comments in the spreadsheet cells. No further discussion.

2. ADM 2016-30 Monthly Treasurer's Report for April 2016

Mr. Fredrickson reported the following:

\$14,258,052	Projected Beginning Fund Balance
\$33,158,894	YTD Revenues
\$28,947,461	YTD Expenses
\$18,469,484	Projected Ending Fund Balance

No further action.

3. ADM 2016-31 Cash Statement for March 2016

This is information only, no further action was taken.

4. ADM 2016-32 Bills for Payment

This report is for information and moves forward to the Council agenda.

5. ADM 2016-33 Monthly Website Report for April 2016

Ms. Kathman said there were several inquiries for the e-recycle program and many downloads related to housing permits. No further action.

6. ADM 2016-34 EEI Hourly Rates for FY 17

This is an update to the hourly rates for the EEI contract. The increases varied, however, Alderman Funkhouser commented that the average increase is about 3%. This moves forward to the Council consent agenda for approval.

7. ADM 2016-35 Required Reporting to Municipality by Yorkville Pension Board

Mr. Fredrickson said this is an annual report and summarizes the actuarial evaluation. Reports are done by an actuary hired by the City and also by the Department of Insurance and described in a memo he wrote. Both results show the pension funding is at 41%. No action is required and the report is for information. Updated numbers will be available this fall for the tax levy discussion. Alderman Frieders requested more basic explanations for future reports and Mr. Olson will prepare a Power Point report with this information. This moves forward to the City Council for information.

Old Business:

1. ADM 2014-89 Aurora Area Convention and Visitors Bureau (AACVB) Agreement

Proposals were received, including one from SMG which provided figures for separate and for joint studies for Oswego and Yorkville. Mr. Olson would like to move forward with a study by SMG and report back to the committee next month. Heritage Corridor has also provided the framework for an agreement. Yorkville would have buying power with them and also be able to use their creative department. Alderman Funkhouser and Mr. Olson have spoken with Aurora officials and an offer is expected from them as well.

With these three options, Mr. Olson said a decision could be reached before the October deadline.

Additional Business: None

There was no further business and the meeting adjourned at 6:18pm.

Respectfully transcribed by
Marlys Young, Minute Taker



Reviewed By:	
Legal	☐
Finance	☒
Engineer	☐
City Administrator	☒
Human Resources	☐
Community Development	☐
Police	☐
Public Works	☐
Parks and Recreation	☐

Agenda Item Number

NB #1

Tracking Number

ADM 2016-36

Agenda Item Summary Memo

Title: Monthly Budget Reports for May 2016

Meeting and Date: Administration Committee – June 15, 2016

Synopsis: May budget reports and income statements

Council Action Previously Taken:

Date of Action: _____ Action Taken: _____

Item Number: _____

Type of Vote Required: Informational

Council Action Requested: None

Submitted by: Rob Fredrickson Finance
Name Department

Agenda Item Notes:



**UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET REPORT
FOR THE MONTH ENDING MAY 31, 2016**

ACCOUNT NUMBER DESCRIPTION		% of Fiscal Year	8% May-16	Year-to-Date Totals Totals	FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET	% of Budget
GENERAL FUND REVENUES						
<i>Taxes</i>						
01-000-40-00-4000	PROPERTY TAXES		215,537	215,537	2,219,203	9.71%
01-000-40-00-4010	PROPERTY TAXES-POLICE PENSION		79,819	79,819	825,413	9.67%
01-000-40-00-4030	MUNICIPAL SALES TAX		187,072	187,072	2,800,920	6.68%
01-000-40-00-4035	NON-HOME RULE SALES TAX		136,263	136,263	2,157,300	6.32%
01-000-40-00-4040	ELECTRIC UTILITY TAX		-	-	625,000	0.00%
01-000-40-00-4041	NATURAL GAS UTILITY TAX		-	-	265,000	0.00%
01-000-40-00-4043	EXCISE TAX		30,202	30,202	390,000	7.74%
01-000-40-00-4044	TELEPHONE UTILITY TAX		695	695	8,000	8.69%
01-000-40-00-4045	CABLE FRANCHISE FEES		55,419	55,419	270,000	20.53%
01-000-40-00-4050	HOTEL TAX		6,432	6,432	76,000	8.46%
01-000-40-00-4055	VIDEO GAMING TAX		8,326	8,326	65,000	12.81%
01-000-40-00-4060	AMUSEMENT TAX		4,372	4,372	180,000	2.43%
01-000-40-00-4065	ADMISSIONS TAX		-	-	120,000	0.00%
01-000-40-00-4070	BDD TAX - KENDALL MARKETPLACE		22,016	22,016	357,000	6.17%
01-000-40-00-4071	BDD TAX - DOWNTOWN		6	6	4,000	0.16%
01-000-40-00-4072	BDD TAX - COUNTRYSIDE		715	715	11,000	6.50%
01-000-40-00-4075	AUTO RENTAL TAX		920	920	11,000	8.36%
<i>Intergovernmental</i>						
01-000-41-00-4100	STATE INCOME TAX		105,827	105,827	1,725,942	6.13%
01-000-41-00-4105	LOCAL USE TAX		29,082	29,082	397,644	7.31%
01-000-41-00-4110	ROAD & BRIDGE TAX		15,979	15,979	150,000	10.65%
01-000-41-00-4120	PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX		2,663	2,663	17,000	15.66%
01-000-41-00-4160	FEDERAL GRANTS		1,796	1,796	10,000	17.96%
01-000-41-00-4168	STATE GRANT - TRF SIGNAL MAINT		-	-	12,000	0.00%
01-000-41-00-4170	STATE GRANTS		-	-	-	0.00%
01-000-41-00-4182	MISC INTERGOVERNMENTAL		-	-	1,000	0.00%
<i>Licenses & Permits</i>						
01-000-42-00-4200	LIQUOR LICENSE		2,414	2,414	45,000	5.36%
01-000-42-00-4205	OTHER LICENSES & PERMITS		619	619	3,000	20.63%
01-000-42-00-4210	BUILDING PERMITS		36,618	36,618	130,000	28.17%
<i>Fines & Forfeits</i>						
01-000-43-00-4310	CIRCUIT COURT FINES		2,901	2,901	45,000	6.45%
01-000-43-00-4320	ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION		2,500	2,500	30,000	8.33%
01-000-43-00-4323	OFFENDER REGISTRATION FEES		120	120	225	53.33%
01-000-43-00-4325	POLICE TOWS		10,806	10,806	55,000	19.65%
<i>Charges for Service</i>						
01-000-44-00-4400	GARBAGE SURCHARGE		1,020	1,020	1,251,675	0.08%
01-000-44-00-4405	COLLECTION FEE - YBSD		13,874	13,874	150,000	9.25%



**UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET REPORT
FOR THE MONTH ENDING MAY 31, 2016**

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	% of Fiscal Year	8%	Year-to-Date Totals	FISCAL YEAR 2017	% of Budget
			May-16	Totals	BUDGET	
01-000-44-00-4407	LATE PENALTIES - GARBAGE		19	19	21,000	0.09%
01-000-44-00-4474	POLICE SPECIAL DETAIL		800	800	500	160.00%
<i>Investment Earnings</i>						
01-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS		1,134	1,134	5,000	22.69%
<i>Reimbursements</i>						
01-000-46-00-4601	REIMB - LEGAL EXPENSES		-	-	-	0.00%
01-000-46-00-4604	REIMB - ENGINEERING EXPENSES		-	-	25,000	0.00%
01-000-46-00-4680	REIMB - LIABILITY INSURANCE		-	-	5,000	0.00%
01-000-46-00-4685	REIMB - CABLE CONSORTIUM		-	-	20,000	0.00%
01-000-46-00-4690	REIMB - MISCELLANEOUS		7,278	7,278	5,000	145.57%
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
01-000-48-00-4820	RENTAL INCOME		605	605	7,000	8.64%
01-000-48-00-4845	DONATIONS		-	-	2,000	0.00%
01-000-48-00-4850	MISCELLANEOUS INCOME		1,125	1,125	15,000	7.50%
<i>Other Financing Uses</i>						
01-000-49-00-4916	TRANSFER FROM CW MUNICIPAL BLDG		-	-	3,000	0.00%
TOTAL REVENUES: GENERAL FUND			984,975	984,975	14,516,822	6.79%

ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES

<i>Salaries & Wages</i>						
01-110-50-00-5001	SALARIES - MAYOR		825	825	11,000	7.50%
01-110-50-00-5002	SALARIES - LIQUOR COMM		83	83	1,000	8.33%
01-110-50-00-5003	SALARIES - CITY CLERK		583	583	11,000	5.30%
01-110-50-00-5004	SALARIES - CITY TREASURER		83	83	6,500	1.28%
01-110-50-00-5005	SALARIES - ALDERMAN		4,000	4,000	52,000	7.69%
01-110-50-00-5010	SALARIES - ADMINISTRATION		27,526	27,526	336,039	8.19%
01-110-50-00-5015	PART-TIME SALARIES		113	113	7,800	1.44%
01-110-50-00-5020	OVERTIME		26	26	500	5.22%
<i>Benefits</i>						
01-110-52-00-5212	RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTION		2,946	2,946	37,405	7.88%
01-110-52-00-5214	FICA CONTRIBUTION		2,368	2,368	28,931	8.18%
01-110-52-00-5216	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE		13,551	13,551	91,653	14.79%
01-110-52-00-5222	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE		39	39	445	8.70%
01-110-52-00-5223	GROUP DENTAL INSURANCE		440	440	6,178	7.13%
01-110-52-00-5224	VISION INSURANCE		60	60	721	8.33%
<i>Contractual Services</i>						
01-110-54-00-5410	TUITION REIMBURSEMENT		-	-	15,000	0.00%
01-110-54-00-5412	TRAINING & CONFERENCES		1,935	1,935	12,000	16.13%
01-110-54-00-5415	TRAVEL & LODGING		836	836	9,000	9.29%
01-110-54-00-5426	PUBLISHING & ADVERTISING		-	-	1,000	0.00%
01-110-54-00-5430	PRINTING & DUPLICATION		-	-	5,500	0.00%



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FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET REPORT
FOR THE MONTH ENDING MAY 31, 2016**

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	% of Fiscal Year	8% May-16	Year-to-Date Totals Totals	FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET	% of Budget
01-110-54-00-5440	TELECOMMUNICATIONS		-	-	16,000	0.00%
01-110-54-00-5448	FILING FEES		-	-	500	0.00%
01-110-54-00-5451	CODIFICATION		-	-	5,000	0.00%
01-110-54-00-5452	POSTAGE & SHIPPING		21	21	4,000	0.53%
01-110-54-00-5460	DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS		8,394	8,394	17,000	49.37%
01-110-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		-	-	29,600	0.00%
01-110-54-00-5473	KENDALL AREA TRANSIT		-	-	25,000	0.00%
01-110-54-00-5480	UTILITIES		-	-	24,421	0.00%
01-110-54-00-5485	RENTAL & LEASE PURCHASE		175	175	2,400	7.30%
01-110-54-00-5488	OFFICE CLEANING		-	-	17,500	0.00%
<i>Supplies</i>						
01-110-56-00-5610	OFFICE SUPPLIES		174	174	10,000	1.74%
01-110-56-00-5635	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE		-	-	850	0.00%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES: ADMINISTRATION			64,180	64,180	785,943	8.17%

FINANCE EXPENDITURES

<i>Salaries & Wages</i>						
01-120-50-00-5010	SALARIES & WAGES		16,948	16,948	233,718	7.25%
<i>Benefits</i>						
01-120-52-00-5212	RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTION		1,834	1,834	25,242	7.26%
01-120-52-00-5214	FICA CONTRIBUTION		1,289	1,289	17,694	7.28%
01-120-52-00-5216	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE		3,972	3,972	34,003	11.68%
01-120-52-00-5222	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE		28	28	334	8.34%
01-120-52-00-5223	DENTAL INSURANCE		471	471	6,031	7.81%
01-120-52-00-5224	VISION INSURANCE		55	55	657	8.33%
<i>Contractual Services</i>						
01-120-54-00-5412	TRAINING & CONFERENCES		370	370	3,000	12.33%
01-120-54-00-5414	AUDITING SERVICES		-	-	37,400	0.00%
01-120-54-00-5415	TRAVEL & LODGING		-	-	1,500	0.00%
01-120-54-00-5430	PRINTING & DUPLICATING		-	-	5,000	0.00%
01-120-54-00-5440	TELECOMMUNICATIONS		-	-	1,200	0.00%
01-120-54-00-5452	POSTAGE & SHIPPING		84	84	1,300	6.48%
01-120-54-00-5460	DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS		-	-	800	0.00%
01-120-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		942	942	40,000	2.36%
01-120-54-00-5485	RENTAL & LEASE PURCHASE		215	215	2,500	8.60%
<i>Supplies</i>						
01-120-56-00-5610	OFFICE SUPPLIES		-	-	2,700	0.00%
01-120-56-00-5635	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE		-	-	750	0.00%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES: FINANCE			26,208	26,208	413,829	6.33%

POLICE EXPENDITURES



**UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET REPORT
FOR THE MONTH ENDING MAY 31, 2016**

ACCOUNT NUMBER DESCRIPTION		% of Fiscal Year	8% May-16	Year-to-Date Totals Totals	FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET	% of Budget
Salaries & Wages						
01-210-50-00-5008	SALARIES - POLICE OFFICERS		123,232	123,232	1,730,357	7.12%
01-210-50-00-5011	SALARIES - POLICE CHIEF & DEPUTIES		26,101	26,101	358,109	7.29%
01-210-50-00-5012	SALARIES - SERGEANTS		43,322	43,322	475,680	9.11%
01-210-50-00-5013	SALARIES - POLICE CLERKS		10,242	10,242	141,395	7.24%
01-210-50-00-5014	SALARIES - CROSSING GUARD		2,489	2,489	20,000	12.45%
01-210-50-00-5015	PART-TIME SALARIES		3,574	3,574	70,000	5.11%
01-210-50-00-5020	OVERTIME		3,742	3,742	111,000	3.37%
Benefits						
01-210-52-00-5212	RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTION		1,089	1,089	15,271	7.13%
01-210-52-00-5213	EMPLOYER CONTRI - POL PEN		79,819	79,819	825,413	9.67%
01-210-52-00-5214	FICA CONTRIBUTION		15,649	15,649	216,838	7.22%
01-210-52-00-5216	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE		105,271	105,271	709,489	14.84%
01-210-52-00-5222	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE		275	275	3,541	7.75%
01-210-52-00-5223	DENTAL INSURANCE		4,118	4,118	56,584	7.28%
01-210-52-00-5224	VISION INSURANCE		492	492	6,279	7.84%
Contractual Services						
01-210-54-00-5410	TUITION REIMBURSEMENT		-	-	31,096	0.00%
01-210-54-00-5411	POLICE COMMISSION		-	-	4,000	0.00%
01-210-54-00-5412	TRAINING & CONFERENCES		1,130	1,130	18,000	6.28%
01-210-54-00-5415	TRAVEL & LODGING		50	50	10,000	0.50%
01-210-54-00-5422	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT CHARGEBACK		4,469	4,469	53,633	8.33%
01-210-54-00-5426	PUBLISHING & ADVERTISING		-	-	200	0.00%
01-210-54-00-5430	PRINTING & DUPLICATING		-	-	4,500	0.00%
01-210-54-00-5440	TELECOMMUNICATIONS		-	-	36,500	0.00%
01-210-54-00-5452	POSTAGE & SHIPPING		103	103	1,600	6.43%
01-210-54-00-5460	DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS		80	80	1,350	5.93%
01-210-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		13,278	13,278	35,000	37.94%
01-210-54-00-5466	LEGAL SERVICES		-	-	5,000	0.00%
01-210-54-00-5467	ADJUDICATION SERVICES		-	-	20,000	0.00%
01-210-54-00-5469	NEW WORLD LIVE SCAN		-	-	17,500	0.00%
01-210-54-00-5472	KENDALL CO. JUVENILE PROBATION		-	-	4,000	0.00%
01-210-54-00-5484	MDT - ALERTS FEE		-	-	7,000	0.00%
01-210-54-00-5485	RENTAL & LEASE PURCHASE		367	367	7,000	5.24%
01-210-54-00-5495	OUTSIDE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		-	-	55,000	0.00%
Supplies						
01-210-56-00-5600	WEARING APPAREL		-	-	20,000	0.00%
01-210-56-00-5610	OFFICE SUPPLIES		-	-	4,500	0.00%
01-210-56-00-5620	OPERATING SUPPLIES		-	-	65,000	0.00%



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FOR THE MONTH ENDING MAY 31, 2016**

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01-210-56-00-5635	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE		2,086	2,086	12,000	17.38%
01-210-56-00-5640	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		-	-	6,500	0.00%
01-210-56-00-5650	COMMUNITY SERVICES		-	-	3,000	0.00%
01-210-56-00-5690	BALISTIC VESTS		-	-	4,200	0.00%
01-210-56-00-5695	GASOLINE		-	-	80,250	0.00%
01-210-56-00-5696	AMMUNITION		-	-	8,000	0.00%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES: POLICE			440,976	440,976	5,254,785	8.39%

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

Salaries & Wages						
01-220-50-00-5010	SALARIES & WAGES		28,208	28,208	333,980	8.45%
01-220-50-00-5015	PART-TIME SALARIES		2,448	2,448	48,000	5.10%
Benefits						
01-220-52-00-5212	RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTION		2,999	2,999	36,070	8.31%
01-220-52-00-5214	FICA CONTRIBUTION		2,247	2,247	28,597	7.86%
01-220-52-00-5216	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE		14,957	14,957	90,833	16.47%
01-220-52-00-5222	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE		37	37	445	8.34%
01-220-52-00-5223	DENTAL INSURANCE		513	513	6,570	7.81%
01-220-52-00-5224	VISION INSURANCE		61	61	732	8.33%
Contractual Services						
01-220-54-00-5412	TRAINING & CONFERENCES		-	-	6,500	0.00%
01-220-54-00-5415	TRAVEL & LODGING		-	-	4,000	0.00%
01-220-54-00-5426	PUBLISHING & ADVERTISING		-	-	1,000	0.00%
01-220-54-00-5430	PRINTING & DUPLICATING		-	-	2,500	0.00%
01-220-54-00-5440	TELECOMMUNICATIONS		-	-	3,000	0.00%
01-220-54-00-5452	POSTAGE & SHIPPING		25	25	1,000	2.47%
01-220-54-00-5459	INSPECTIONS		-	-	5,000	0.00%
01-220-54-00-5460	DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS		575	575	2,000	28.75%
01-220-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		-	-	41,000	0.00%
01-220-54-00-5466	LEGAL SERVICES		-	-	2,500	0.00%
01-220-54-00-5485	RENTAL & LEASE PURCHASE		261	261	3,000	8.70%
01-220-54-00-5486	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		-	-	113,100	0.00%
Supplies						
01-220-56-00-5610	OFFICE SUPPLIES		-	-	1,500	0.00%
01-220-56-00-5620	OPERATING SUPPLIES		-	-	3,000	0.00%
01-220-56-00-5635	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE		-	-	3,500	0.00%
01-220-56-00-5645	BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS		-	-	500	0.00%
01-220-56-00-5695	GASOLINE		-	-	2,675	0.00%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES: COMMUNITY DEVELOP			52,331	52,331	741,002	7.06%



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PUBLIC WORKS - STREET OPERATIONS EXPENDITURES						
<i>Salaries & Wages</i>						
01-410-50-00-5010	SALARIES & WAGES		25,372	25,372	343,875	7.38%
01-410-50-00-5015	PART-TIME SALARIES		561	561	8,100	6.93%
01-410-50-00-5020	OVERTIME		-	-	15,000	0.00%
<i>Benefits</i>						
01-410-52-00-5212	RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTION		2,697	2,697	38,759	6.96%
01-410-52-00-5214	FICA CONTRIBUTION		1,903	1,903	27,245	6.98%
01-410-52-00-5216	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE		20,614	20,614	124,755	16.52%
01-410-52-00-5222	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE		72	72	594	12.05%
01-410-52-00-5223	DENTAL INSURANCE		751	751	9,611	7.81%
01-410-52-00-5224	VISION INSURANCE		89	89	1,067	8.33%
<i>Contractual Services</i>						
01-410-54-00-5412	TRAINING & CONFERENCES		-	-	3,000	0.00%
01-410-54-00-5415	TRAVEL & LODGING		10	10	2,000	0.51%
01-410-54-00-5422	VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT CHARGEBACK		3,750	3,750	45,000	8.33%
01-410-54-00-5435	TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINTENANCE		-	-	25,000	0.00%
01-410-54-00-5440	TELECOMMUNICATIONS		-	-	3,000	0.00%
01-410-54-00-5455	MOSQUITO CONTROL		-	-	7,352	0.00%
01-410-54-00-5458	TREE & STUMP REMOVAL		-	-	20,000	0.00%
01-410-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		-	-	3,500	0.00%
01-410-54-00-5482	STREET LIGHTING		-	-	4,750	0.00%
01-410-54-00-5485	RENTAL & LEASE PURCHASE		35	35	1,100	3.21%
01-410-54-00-5490	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SERVICES		-	-	50,000	0.00%
<i>Supplies</i>						
01-410-56-00-5600	WEARING APPAREL		-	-	4,631	0.00%
01-410-56-00-5620	OPERATING SUPPLIES		-	-	11,025	0.00%
01-410-56-00-5626	HANGING BASKETS		-	-	2,000	0.00%
01-410-56-00-5628	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES		-	-	27,500	0.00%
01-410-56-00-5630	SMALL TOOLS & EQUIPMENT		-	-	2,000	0.00%
01-410-56-00-5640	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		7	7	20,000	0.04%
01-410-56-00-5695	GASOLINE		-	-	25,680	0.00%
TOTAL EXP: PUBLIC WORKS - STREET OPS			55,861	55,861	826,544	6.76%

PW - HEALTH & SANITATION EXPENDITURES

<i>Contractual Services</i>						
01-540-54-00-5441	GARBAGE SRVCS - SR SUBSIDY		-	-	36,000	0.00%
01-540-54-00-5442	GARBAGE SERVICES		-	-	1,251,675	0.00%



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01-540-54-00-5443	LEAF PICKUP		-	-	6,000	0.00%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES: HEALTH & SANITATION			-	-	1,293,675	0.00%

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES EXPENDITURES

<i>Salaries & Wages</i>						
01-640-50-00-5092	POLICE SPECIAL DETAIL WAGES		800	800	500	160.00%
<i>Benefits</i>						
01-640-52-00-5230	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE		2,522	2,522	20,000	12.61%
01-640-52-00-5231	LIABILITY INSURANCE		63,511	63,511	293,958	21.61%
01-640-52-00-5240	RETIREEES - GROUP HEALTH INS		9,736	9,736	35,725	27.25%
01-640-52-00-5241	RETIREEES - DENTAL INSURANCE		46	46	539	8.55%
01-640-52-00-5242	RETIREEES - VISION INSURANCE		6	6	75	8.28%
01-640-54-00-5418	PURCHASING SERVICES		-	-	50,000	0.00%
<i>Contractual Services</i>						
01-640-54-00-5428	UTILITY TAX REBATE		-	-	14,375	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5439	AMUSEMENT TAX REBATE		-	-	55,000	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5449	KENCOM		-	-	75,000	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5450	INFORMATION TECH SRVCS		-	-	80,000	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5456	CORPORATE COUNSEL		-	-	127,339	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5461	LITIGATION COUNSEL		-	-	120,000	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5463	SPECIAL COUNSEL		-	-	25,000	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5465	ENGINEERING SERVICES		-	-	390,000	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5475	CABLE CONSORTIUM FEE		-	-	85,000	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5481	HOTEL TAX REBATES		-	-	68,400	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5491	CITY PROPERTY TAX REBATE		-	-	1,500	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5492	SALES TAX REBATES		-	-	913,949	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5493	BUSINESS DISTRICT REBATES		22,737	22,737	372,000	6.11%
01-640-54-00-5494	ADMISSIONS TAX REBATE		-	-	120,000	0.00%
01-640-54-00-5499	BAD DEBT		-	-	2,500	0.00%
<i>Supplies</i>						
01-640-56-00-5625	REIMBURSEABLE REPAIRS		-	-	5,000	0.00%
<i>Other Financing Uses</i>						
01-640-99-00-9915	TRANSFER TO MOTOR FUEL TAX		25,023	25,023	25,023	0.00%
01-640-99-00-9916	TRANSFER TO CW BLDG & GROUNDS		4,125	4,125	49,500	8.33%
01-640-99-00-9942	TRANSFER TO DEBT SERVICE		22,348	22,348	268,178	8.33%
01-640-99-00-9952	TRANSFER TO SEWER		94,504	94,504	1,134,052	8.33%
01-640-99-00-9979	TRANSFER TO PARK & RECREATION		93,220	93,220	1,118,638	8.33%
01-640-99-00-9982	TRANSFER TO LIBRARY OPS		5,276	5,276	36,068	14.63%



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TOTAL EXPENDITURES: ADMIN SERVICES			343,854	343,854	5,487,319	6.27%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES			984,975	984,975	14,516,822	6.79%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES			983,409	983,409	14,803,097	6.64%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)			1,566	1,566	(286,275)	

FOX HILL SSA REVENUES

11-000-40-00-4000	PROPERTY TAXES	847	847	7,073	11.98%
11-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS	-	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL REVENUES: FOX HILL SSA		847	847	7,073	11.98%

FOX HILL SSA EXPENDITURES

11-111-54-00-5495	OUTSIDE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	-	-	4,833	0.00%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES		847	847	7,073	11.98%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES		-	-	4,833	0.00%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		847	847	2,240	

SUNFLOWER SSA REVENUES

12-000-40-00-4000	PROPERTY TAXES	1,807	1,807	20,392	8.86%
12-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS	-	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL REVENUES: SUNFLOWER SSA		1,807	1,807	20,392	8.86%

SUNFLOWER SSA EXPENDITURES

12-112-54-00-5416	POND MAINTENANCE	-	-	6,000	0.00%
12-112-54-00-5495	OUTSIDE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	-	-	11,534	0.00%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES		1,807	1,807	20,392	8.86%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES		-	-	17,534	0.00%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		1,807	1,807	2,858	

MOTOR FUEL TAX REVENUES

15-000-41-00-4112	MOTOR FUEL TAX	38,509	38,509	438,254	8.79%
15-000-41-00-4113	MFT HIGH GROWTH	-	-	41,000	0.00%
15-000-41-00-4168	STATE GRANT - TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINT	-	-	8,000	0.00%
15-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS	179	179	300	59.75%
15-000-49-00-4901	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL	25,023	25,023	25,023	100.00%
TOTAL REVENUES: MOTOR FUEL TAX		63,712	63,712	512,577	12.43%



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MOTOR FUEL TAX EXPENDITURES

<i>Contractual Services</i>						
15-155-54-00-5438	SALT STORAGE	-	-	-	7,500	0.00%
15-155-54-00-5482	STREET LIGHTING	-	-	-	116,293	0.00%
<i>Supplies</i>						
15-155-56-00-5618	SALT	-	-	-	140,000	0.00%
15-155-56-00-5619	SIGNS	-	-	-	15,000	0.00%
15-155-56-00-5633	COLD PATCH	-	-	-	19,000	0.00%
15-155-56-00-5634	HOT PATCH	-	-	-	19,000	0.00%
<i>Capital Outlay</i>						
15-155-60-00-6004	BASELINE ROAD BRIDGE REPAIRS	-	-	-	50,000	0.00%
15-155-60-00-6025	ROADS TO BETTER ROADS PROGRAM	-	-	-	300,000	0.00%
15-155-60-00-6079	ROUTE 47 EXPANSION	12,298	12,298	12,298	73,787	16.67%

TOTAL FUND REVENUES		63,712	63,712	512,577	12.43%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES		12,298	12,298	740,580	1.66%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		51,414	51,414	(228,003)	

CITY-WIDE CAPITAL REVENUES

<i>Intergovernmental</i>						
23-000-41-00-4161	FEDERAL GRANT - ITEP DOWNTOWN	-	-	-	4,000	0.00%
23-000-41-00-4178	FEDERAL GRANT - ITEP KENNEDY RD TRAIL	-	-	-	114,160	0.00%
23-000-41-00-4188	STATE GRANT-EDP WRIGLEY (RTE 47)	52,076	52,076	52,076	655,062	7.95%
<i>Licenses & Permits</i>						
23-000-42-00-4214	DEVELOPMENT FEES	-	-	-	6,000	0.00%
23-000-42-00-4216	BUILD PROGRAM PERMIT	-	-	-	-	0.00%
23-000-42-00-4218	DEVELOPMENT FEES - MUNICIPAL BLDG	150	150	150	3,000	5.00%
23-000-42-00-4222	ROAD CONTRIBUTION FEE	8,000	8,000	8,000	15,000	53.33%
<i>Charges for Service</i>						
23-000-44-00-4440	ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE FEE	634	634	634	681,600	0.09%
<i>Investment Earnings</i>						
23-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS	170	170	170	600	28.37%
<i>Reimbursements</i>						
23-000-46-00-4660	REIMB - PUSH FOR THE PATH	-	-	-	294,740	0.00%
23-000-46-00-4690	REIMB - MISCELLANEOUS	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	0.00%
<i>Other Financing Sources</i>						
23-000-49-00-4916	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL-CW B&G	4,125	4,125	4,125	49,500	8.33%
TOTAL REVENUES: CITY-WIDE CAPITAL		67,355	67,355	67,355	1,823,662	3.69%

CW MUNICIPAL BUILDING EXPENDITURES

23-216-54-00-5405	BUILD PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	0.00%
23-216-54-00-5446	PROPERTY & BLDG MAINT SERVICES	-	-	-	34,500	0.00%



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23-216-56-00-5656	PROPERTY & BLDG MAINT SUPPLIES		2,076	2,076	15,000	13.84%
23-216-99-00-9901	TRANSFER TO GENERAL		-	-	3,000	0.00%

CITY-WIDE CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Contractual Services					
23-230-54-00-5405	BUILD PROGRAM	-	-	-	0.00%
23-230-54-00-5465	ENGINEERING SERVICES	-	-	25,000	0.00%
23-230-54-00-5498	PAYING AGENT FEES	-	-	525	0.00%
23-230-54-00-5499	BAD DEBT	-	-	1,200	0.00%
Capital Outlay					
23-230-60-00-6009	WRIGLEY (RTE 47) EXPANSION	-	-	655,062	0.00%
23-230-60-00-6018	GREENBRIAR POND NATURALIZATION	-	-	4,000	0.00%
23-230-60-00-6025	ROAD TO BETTER ROADS PROGRAM	-	-	950,000	0.00%
23-230-60-00-6041	SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION	-	-	12,500	0.00%
23-230-60-00-6048	DOWNTOWN STREETScape IMPROVEMENT	-	-	5,000	0.00%
23-230-60-00-6059	US RT34(IL47/ORCHARD RD)PROJECT	-	-	92,846	0.00%
23-230-60-00-6073	GAME FARM ROAD PROJECT	-	-	415,000	0.00%
23-230-60-00-6082	COUNTRYSIDE PKY IMPROVEMENTS	-	-	770,000	0.00%
23-230-60-00-6094	ITEP KENNEDY RD BIKE TRAIL	-	-	408,900	0.00%
2014A Bond					
23-230-78-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT	-	-	185,000	0.00%
23-230-78-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT	72,069	72,069	144,138	50.00%
Kendall County Loan - River Road Bridge					
23-230-97-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT	-	-	75,000	0.00%

TOTAL FUND REVENUES	67,355	67,355	1,823,662	3.69%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES	74,145	74,145	3,796,671	1.95%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	(6,789)	(6,789)	(1,973,009)	

VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT REVENUE

<i>Licenses & Permits</i>					
25-000-42-00-4215	DEVELOPMENT FEES - POLICE CAPITAL	2,100	2,100	7,000	30.00%
25-000-42-00-4216	BUILD PROGRAM PERMITS	340	340	-	0.00%
25-000-42-00-4218	ENGINEERING CAPITAL FEE	500	500	3,000	16.67%
25-000-42-00-4219	DEVELOPMENT FEES - PW CAPITAL	4,960	4,960	15,000	33.07%
25-000-42-00-4220	DEVELOPMENT FEES - PARK CAPITAL	250	250	1,000	25.00%
<i>Fines & Forfeits</i>					
25-000-43-00-4315	DUI FINES	1,146	1,146	7,000	16.38%
25-000-43-00-4316	ELECTRONIC CITATION FEES	36	36	700	5.14%
25-000-43-00-4340	SEIZED VEHICLE PROCEEDS	-	-	2,500	0.00%



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<i>Charges for Service</i>						
25-000-44-00-4418	MOWING INCOME		-	-	3,000	0.00%
25-000-44-00-4420	POLICE CHARGEBACK		4,469	4,469	53,633	8.33%
25-000-44-00-4421	PUBLIC WORKS CHARGEBACK		3,750	3,750	45,000	8.33%
<i>Investment Earnings</i>				-		
25-000-45-00-4522	INVESTMENT EARNINGS - PARK CAPITAL		1	1	50	2.16%
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
25-000-48-00-4854	MISC INCOME - PW CAPITAL		-	-	2,000	0.00%
25-000-49-00-4920	SALE OF CAPITAL ASSETS - POLICE CAPITAL		-	-	1,000	0.00%
TOTAL REVENUES: VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT			17,553	17,553	140,883	12.46%

VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES

POLICE CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

<i>Contractual Services</i>						
25-205-54-00-5405	BUILD PROGRAM		-	-	-	0.00%
25-205-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		-	-	833	0.00%
25-205-54-00-5495	OUTSIDE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		-	-	16,000	0.00%
<i>Capital Outlay</i>						
25-205-60-00-6070	VEHICLES		-	-	55,000	0.00%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES: POLICE CAPITAL			-	-	71,833	0.00%

PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

<i>Contractual Services</i>						
25-215-54-00-5405	BUILD PROGRAM		340	340	-	0.00%
25-215-54-00-5448	FILING FEES		-	-	1,750	0.00%
<i>Supplies</i>						
25-215-56-00-5620	OPERATING SUPPLIES		-	-	2,000	0.00%
<i>Capital Outlay</i>						
25-215-60-00-6070	VEHICLES		-	-	45,000	0.00%
<i>185 Wolf Street Building</i>						
25-215-92-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		3,383	3,383	41,430	8.17%
25-215-92-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		2,518	2,518	29,385	8.57%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES: PW CAPITAL			6,241	6,241	119,565	5.22%

PARK & RECREATION CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

<i>Contractual Services</i>						
25-225-54-00-5405	BUILD PROGRAM		-	-	-	0.00%



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<i>185 Wolf Street Building</i>						
25-225-92-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		106	106	1,298	8.17%
25-225-92-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		79	79	921	8.57%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES: PARK & REC CAPITAL			185	185	2,219	8.33%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES			17,553	17,553	140,883	12.46%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES			6,426	6,426	193,617	3.32%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)			11,127	11,127	(52,734)	

DEBT SERVICE REVENUES

42-000-40-00-4000	PROPERTY TAXES - 2014B BOND		4,596	4,596	47,497	9.68%
42-000-42-00-4208	RECAPTURE FEES-WATER & SEWER		225	225	5,000	4.50%
42-000-42-00-4216	BUILD PROGRAM PERMITS		-	-	-	0.00%
42-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS		-	-	-	0.00%
42-000-49-00-4901	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL		22,348	22,348	268,178	8.33%
TOTAL REVENUES: DEBT SERVICE			27,169	27,169	320,675	8.47%

DEBT SERVICE EXPENDITURES

42-420-54-00-5405	BUILD PROGRAM		-	-	-	0.00%
42-420-54-00-5498	PAYING AGENT FEES		-	-	525	0.00%
<i>2014B Refunding Bond</i>						
42-420-79-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	270,000	0.00%
42-420-79-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		-	-	50,150	0.00%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES			27,169	27,169	320,675	8.47%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES			-	-	320,675	0.00%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)			27,169	27,169	-	

WATER FUND REVENUES

<i>Licenses & Permits</i>						
51-000-42-00-4216	BUILD PROGRAM PERMIT		5,660	5,660	-	0.00%
<i>Charges for Service</i>						
51-000-44-00-4424	WATER SALES		5,152	5,152	2,783,000	0.19%
51-000-44-00-4425	BULK WATER SALES		-	-	500	0.00%
51-000-44-00-4426	LATE PENALTIES - WATER		156	156	90,000	0.17%
51-000-44-00-4430	WATER METER SALES		4,350	4,350	35,000	12.43%
51-000-44-00-4440	WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FEE		574	574	702,900	0.08%
51-000-44-00-4450	WATER CONNECTION FEE		4,400	4,400	50,000	8.80%
<i>Investment Earnings</i>						
51-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS		857	857	1,000	85.73%



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<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
51-000-46-00-4690	REIMB - MISCELLANEOUS		25,550	25,550	-	0.00%
51-000-48-00-4820	RENTAL INCOME		4,825	4,825	57,433	8.40%
<i>Other Financing Sources</i>						
51-000-49-00-4952	TRANSFER FROM SEWER		6,256	6,256	75,075	8.33%
TOTAL REVENUES: WATER FUND			57,782	57,782	3,794,908	1.52%

WATER OPERATIONS EXPENSES

<i>Salaries & Wages</i>						
51-510-50-00-5010	SALARIES & WAGES		27,558	27,558	375,044	7.35%
51-510-50-00-5015	PART-TIME SALARIES		594	594	29,800	1.99%
51-510-50-00-5020	OVERTIME		495	495	12,000	4.13%
<i>Benefits</i>						
51-510-52-00-5212	RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTION		2,982	2,982	41,801	7.13%
51-510-52-00-5214	FICA CONTRIBUTION		2,070	2,070	30,854	6.71%
51-510-52-00-5216	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE		21,251	21,251	139,623	15.22%
51-510-52-00-5222	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE		59	59	705	8.34%
51-510-52-00-5223	DENTAL INSURANCE		762	762	9,757	7.81%
51-510-52-00-5224	VISION INSURANCE		94	94	1,131	8.33%
51-510-52-00-5230	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE		241	241	2,000	12.03%
51-510-52-00-5231	LIABILITY INSURANCE		5,482	5,482	26,622	20.59%
<i>Contractual Services</i>						
51-510-54-00-5405	BUILD PROGRAM		5,660	5,660	-	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5412	TRAINING & CONFERENCES		-	-	6,500	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5415	TRAVEL & LODGING		-	-	1,600	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5426	PUBLISHING & ADVERTISING		-	-	1,000	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5429	WATER SAMPLES		-	-	14,000	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5430	PRINTING & DUPLICATING		-	-	3,300	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5440	TELECOMMUNICATIONS		-	-	24,500	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5445	TREATMENT FACILITY SERVICES		-	-	112,000	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5448	FILING FEES		-	-	6,500	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5452	POSTAGE & SHIPPING		74	74	19,000	0.39%
51-510-54-00-5460	DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS		-	-	1,600	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		1,796	1,796	21,500	8.35%
51-510-54-00-5466	LEGAL SERVICES		-	-	2,000	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5480	UTILITIES		-	-	280,132	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5483	JULIE SERVICES		-	-	5,000	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5485	RENTAL & LEASE PURCHASE		35	35	1,000	3.53%
51-510-54-00-5490	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SERVICES		-	-	15,000	0.00%
51-510-54-00-5495	OUTSIDE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		-	-	19,000	0.00%



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51-510-54-00-5498	PAYING AGENT FEES		589	589	2,295	25.64%
51-510-54-00-5499	BAD DEBT		-	-	9,000	0.00%
<i>Supplies</i>						
51-510-56-00-5600	WEARING APPAREL		-	-	4,410	0.00%
51-510-56-00-5620	OPERATING SUPPLIES		-	-	16,750	0.00%
51-510-56-00-5628	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES		-	-	10,000	0.00%
51-510-56-00-5630	SMALL TOOLS & EQUIPMENT		-	-	2,000	0.00%
51-510-56-00-5635	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE		-	-	2,000	0.00%
51-510-56-00-5638	TREATMENT FACILITY SUPPLIES		-	-	173,250	0.00%
51-510-56-00-5640	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		-	-	15,000	0.00%
51-510-56-00-5664	METERS & PARTS		-	-	46,000	0.00%
51-510-56-00-5665	JULIE SUPPLIES		124	124	1,500	8.26%
51-510-56-00-5695	GASOLINE		-	-	26,750	0.00%
<i>Capital Outlay</i>						
51-510-60-00-6025	ROAD TO BETTER ROADS PROGRAM		-	-	250,000	0.00%
51-510-60-00-6059	US34 (IL RT47/ORCHARD) PROJECT		-	-	22,124	0.00%
51-510-60-00-6060	EQUIPMENT		-	-	5,000	0.00%
51-510-60-00-6066	RTE 71 WATERMAIN RELOCATION		-	-	5,000	0.00%
51-510-60-00-6070	VEHICLES		-	-	63,000	0.00%
51-510-60-00-6079	ROUTE 47 EXPANSION		32,924	32,924	197,544	16.67%
51-510-60-00-6082	COUNTRYSIDE PKY IMPROVEMENTS		249,183	249,183	2,940,000	8.48%
<i>2015A Bond</i>						
51-510-77-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	73,540	0.00%
51-510-77-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		146,066	146,066	229,137	63.75%
<i>2007A Bond</i>						
51-510-83-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	15,000	0.00%
51-510-83-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		-	-	121,163	0.00%
<i>2003 Debt Certificates</i>						
51-510-86-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	100,000	0.00%
51-510-86-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		-	-	21,450	0.00%
<i>2006A Refunding Debt Certificates</i>						
51-510-87-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	460,000	0.00%
51-510-87-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		-	-	155,206	0.00%
<i>IEPA Loan L17-156300</i>						
51-510-89-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	96,923	0.00%
51-510-89-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		-	-	28,108	0.00%



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<i>2014C Refunding Bond</i>						
51-510-94-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	120,000	0.00%
51-510-94-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		-	-	30,150	0.00%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES			57,782	57,782	3,794,908	1.52%
TOTAL FUND EXPENSES			498,039	498,039	6,445,269	7.73%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)			(440,257)	(440,257)	(2,650,361)	

SEWER FUND REVENUES

<i>Licenses & Permits</i>						
52-000-42-00-4216	BUILD PROGRAM PERMIT		4,000	4,000	-	0.00%
<i>Charges for Service</i>						
52-000-44-00-4435	SEWER MAINTENANCE FEES		701	701	837,942	0.08%
52-000-44-00-4440	SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE FEE		321	321	340,000	0.09%
52-000-44-00-4455	SW CONNECTION FEES - OPS		2,200	2,200	2,000	110.00%
52-000-44-00-4456	SW CONNECTION FEES - CAPITAL		1,800	1,800	7,000	25.71%
52-000-44-00-4462	LATE PENALTIES - SEWER		21	21	13,000	0.16%
52-000-44-00-4465	RIVER CROSSING FEES		150	150	-	0.00%
<i>Investment Earnings</i>						
52-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS		144	144	1,000	14.41%
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
52-000-46-00-4670	REIMB - I & I REDUCTIONS		-	-	200,000	0.00%
52-000-46-00-4690	REIMB - MISCELLANEOUS		8,050	8,050	-	0.00%
<i>Other Financing Sources</i>						
52-000-49-00-4901	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL		94,504	94,504	1,134,052	8.33%
TOTAL REVENUES: SEWER FUND			111,892	111,892	2,534,994	4.41%

SEWER OPERATIONS EXPENSES

<i>Salaries & Wages</i>						
52-520-50-00-5010	SALARIES & WAGES		15,770	15,770	214,289	7.36%
52-520-50-00-5020	OVERTIME		-	-	2,000	0.00%
<i>Benefits</i>						
52-520-52-00-5212	RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTION		1,692	1,692	23,359	7.24%
52-520-52-00-5214	FICA CONTRIBUTION		1,187	1,187	16,175	7.34%
52-520-52-00-5216	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE		9,174	9,174	51,144	17.94%
52-520-52-00-5222	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE		31	31	371	8.34%
52-520-52-00-5223	DENTAL INSURANCE		364	364	4,658	7.81%
52-520-52-00-5224	VISION INSURANCE		46	46	552	8.33%
52-520-52-00-5230	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE		-	-	1,000	0.00%
52-520-52-00-5231	LIABILITY INSURANCE		2,953	2,953	12,995	22.72%
<i>Contractual Services</i>						
52-520-54-00-5405	BUILD PROGRAM		4,000	4,000	-	0.00%



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52-520-54-00-5412	TRAINING & CONFERENCES		-	-	3,300	0.00%
52-520-54-00-5415	TRAVEL & LODGING		-	-	500	0.00%
52-520-54-00-5430	PRINTING & DUPLICATING		-	-	1,700	0.00%
52-520-54-00-5440	TELECOMMUNICATIONS		-	-	2,500	0.00%
52-520-54-00-5444	LIFT STATION SERVICES		-	-	37,433	0.00%
52-520-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		589	589	8,000	7.36%
52-520-54-00-5480	UTILITIES		-	-	31,800	0.00%
52-520-54-00-5485	RENTAL & LEASE PURCHASE		35	35	1,000	3.53%
52-520-54-00-5490	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SERVICES		-	-	12,000	0.00%
52-520-54-00-5495	OUTSIDE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		(5,840)	(5,840)	16,000	-36.50%
52-520-54-00-5498	PAYING AGENT FEES		-	-	2,980	0.00%
52-520-54-00-5499	BAD DEBT		-	-	2,250	0.00%
<i>Supplies</i>						
52-520-56-00-5600	WEARING APPAREL		171	171	2,756	6.20%
52-520-56-00-5610	OFFICE SUPPLIES		-	-	2,000	0.00%
52-520-56-00-5613	LIFT STATION MAINTENANCE		502	502	12,000	4.19%
52-520-56-00-5620	OPERATING SUPPLIES		117	117	5,000	2.34%
52-520-56-00-5628	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES		-	-	2,000	0.00%
52-520-56-00-5630	SMALL TOOLS & EQUIPMENT		-	-	2,500	0.00%
52-520-56-00-5635	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE		-	-	1,200	0.00%
52-520-56-00-5640	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		5	5	30,000	0.02%
52-520-56-00-5695	GASOLINE		-	-	26,750	0.00%
<i>Capital Outlay</i>						
52-520-60-00-6025	ROAD TO BETTER ROADS PROGRAM		-	-	200,000	0.00%
52-520-60-00-6028	SANITARY SEWER LINING		-	-	200,000	0.00%
52-520-60-00-6059	US34 (IL RT47/ORCHARD) PROJECT		-	-	1,267	0.00%
52-520-60-00-6079	ROUTE 47 EXPANSION		9,836	9,836	59,015	16.67%
<i>Developer Commitments - Lennar</i>						
52-520-75-00-7500	LENNAR-RAINTREE SW RECAPTURE		-	-	33,872	0.00%
<i>2004B Bond</i>						
52-520-84-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	410,000	0.00%
52-520-84-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		-	-	52,000	0.00%
<i>2003 IRBB Debt Certificates</i>						
52-520-90-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	115,000	0.00%
52-520-90-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		-	-	47,755	0.00%
<i>2011 Refunding Bond</i>						
52-520-92-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	745,000	0.00%
52-520-92-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		-	-	389,052	0.00%



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<i>IEPA Loan L17-115300</i>						
52-520-96-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	98,353	0.00%
52-520-96-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		-	-	8,697	0.00%
<i>Other Financing Uses</i>						
52-520-99-00-9951	TRANSFER TO WATER		6,256	6,256	75,075	8.33%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES			111,892	111,892	2,534,994	4.41%
TOTAL FUND EXPENSES			46,890	46,890	2,965,298	1.58%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)			65,003	65,003	(430,304)	

LAND CASH REVENUES

72-000-41-00-4175	OSLAD GRANT-RIVERFRONT PARK	-	-	400,000	0.00%
72-000-42-00-4216	BUILD PROGRAM PERMITS	-	-	-	0.00%
72-000-46-00-4655	REIMB-GRANDE RESERVE PARK	-	-	50,000	0.00%
72-000-47-00-4703	AUTUMN CREEK	-	-	30,000	0.00%
72-000-47-00-4704	BLACKBERRY WOODS	568	568	5,000	11.36%
72-000-47-00-4708	COUNTRY HILLS	769	769	2,000	38.45%
72-000-47-00-4736	BRIARWOOD	-	-	2,000	0.00%
TOTAL REVENUES: LAND CASH		1,337	1,337	489,000	0.27%

LAND CASH EXPENDITURES

72-720-54-00-5405	BUILD PROGRAM	-	-	-	0.00%
72-720-60-00-6032	MOSER HOLDING COSTS	-	-	13,000	0.00%
72-720-60-00-6045	RIVERFRONT PARK	4,349	4,349	365,855	1.19%
72-720-60-00-6046	GRANDE RESERVE PARK A	-	-	75,000	0.00%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES		1,337	1,337	489,000	0.27%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES		4,349	4,349	453,855	0.96%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		(3,012)	(3,012)	35,145	

PARK & RECREATION REVENUES

Charges for Service					
79-000-44-00-4402	SPECIAL EVENTS	35,550	35,550	80,000	44.44%
79-000-44-00-4403	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	12,345	12,345	100,000	12.35%
79-000-44-00-4404	ATHLETICS AND FITNESS	25,908	25,908	145,000	17.87%
79-000-44-00-4441	CONCESSION REVENUE	9,029	9,029	30,000	30.10%
Investment Earnings					
79-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS	28	28	350	7.93%
Reimbursements					
79-000-46-00-4690	REIMB - MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	0.00%



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<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
79-000-48-00-4820	RENTAL INCOME		43,245	43,245	50,000	86.49%
79-000-48-00-4825	PARK RENTALS		2,212	2,212	5,000	44.24%
79-000-48-00-4843	HOMETOWN DAYS		1,100	1,100	108,000	1.02%
79-000-48-00-4846	SPONSORSHIPS & DONATIONS		11,277	11,277	15,000	75.18%
79-000-48-00-4850	MISCELLANEOUS INCOME		-	-	3,000	0.00%
<i>Other Financing Sources</i>						
79-000-49-00-4901	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL		93,220	93,220	1,118,638	8.33%
TOTAL REVENUES: PARK & RECREATION			233,914	233,914	1,654,988	14.13%

PARKS DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES

<i>Salaries & Wages</i>						
79-790-50-00-5010	SALARIES & WAGES		31,042	31,042	405,322	7.66%
79-790-50-00-5015	PART-TIME SALARIES		1,791	1,791	40,178	4.46%
79-790-50-00-5020	OVERTIME		155	155	3,000	5.18%
<i>Benefits</i>						
79-790-52-00-5212	RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTION		3,136	3,136	44,098	7.11%
79-790-52-00-5214	FICA CONTRIBUTION		2,445	2,445	33,797	7.23%
79-790-52-00-5216	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE		18,308	18,308	126,121	14.52%
79-790-52-00-5222	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE		78	78	724	10.82%
79-790-52-00-5223	DENTAL INSURANCE		670	670	9,119	7.35%
79-790-52-00-5224	VISION INSURANCE		80	80	1,023	7.78%
<i>Contractual Services</i>						
79-790-54-00-5412	TRAINING & CONFERENCES		-	-	7,000	0.00%
79-790-54-00-5415	TRAVEL & LODGING		-	-	3,000	0.00%
79-790-54-00-5440	TELECOMMUNICATIONS		-	-	3,510	0.00%
79-790-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		-	-	3,000	0.00%
79-790-54-00-5466	LEGAL SERVICES		-	-	6,000	0.00%
79-790-54-00-5485	RENTAL & LEASE PURCHASE		130	130	2,500	5.22%
79-790-54-00-5495	OUTSIDE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		-	-	47,500	0.00%
<i>Supplies</i>						
79-790-56-00-5600	WEARING APPAREL		-	-	5,182	0.00%
79-790-56-00-5610	OFFICE SUPPLIES		-	-	300	0.00%
79-790-56-00-5620	OPERATING SUPPLIES		-	-	22,500	0.00%
79-790-56-00-5630	SMALL TOOLS & EQUIPMENT		-	-	4,500	0.00%
79-790-56-00-5635	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE		-	-	500	0.00%
79-790-56-00-5640	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		68	68	56,000	0.12%
79-790-56-00-5695	GASOLINE		-	-	21,400	0.00%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES: PARKS DEPT			57,903	57,903	846,274	6.84%



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RECREATION DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES						
<i>Salaries & Wages</i>						
79-795-50-00-5010	SALARIES & WAGES		20,525	20,525	280,333	7.32%
79-795-50-00-5015	PART-TIME SALARIES		1,339	1,339	22,711	5.90%
79-795-50-00-5045	CONCESSION WAGES		2,157	2,157	15,000	14.38%
79-795-50-00-5046	PRE-SCHOOL WAGES		2,860	2,860	25,000	11.44%
79-795-50-00-5052	INSTRUCTORS WAGES		1,069	1,069	25,000	4.28%
<i>Benefits</i>						
79-795-52-00-5212	RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTION		2,192	2,192	32,976	6.65%
79-795-52-00-5214	FICA CONTRIBUTION		2,081	2,081	28,068	7.41%
79-795-52-00-5216	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE		15,305	15,305	101,075	15.14%
79-795-52-00-5222	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE		67	67	559	11.95%
79-795-52-00-5223	DENTAL INSURANCE		483	483	6,716	7.19%
79-795-52-00-5224	VISION INSURANCE		60	60	799	7.56%
<i>Contractual Services</i>						
79-795-54-00-5412	TRAINING & CONFERENCES		-	-	5,000	0.00%
79-795-54-00-5415	TRAVEL & LODGING		-	-	3,000	0.00%
79-795-54-00-5426	PUBLISHING & ADVERTISING		-	-	45,000	0.00%
79-795-54-00-5440	TELECOMMUNICATIONS		-	-	8,000	0.00%
79-795-54-00-5447	SCHOLARSHIPS		-	-	2,500	0.00%
79-795-54-00-5452	POSTAGE & SHIPPING		397	397	3,500	11.36%
79-795-54-00-5460	DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS		-	-	2,500	0.00%
79-795-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		2,981	2,981	80,000	3.73%
79-795-54-00-5480	UTILITIES		-	-	21,200	0.00%
79-795-54-00-5485	RENTAL & LEASE PURCHASE		130	130	4,500	2.90%
79-795-54-00-5495	OUTSIDE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		-	-	3,000	0.00%
79-795-54-00-5496	PROGRAM REFUNDS		1,240	1,240	10,000	12.40%
<i>Supplies</i>						
79-795-56-00-5602	HOMETOWN DAYS SUPPLIES		3,750	3,750	100,000	3.75%
79-795-56-00-5606	PROGRAM SUPPLIES		3,135	3,135	86,000	3.65%
79-795-56-00-5607	CONCESSION SUPPLIES		-	-	18,000	0.00%
79-795-56-00-5610	OFFICE SUPPLIES		-	-	3,000	0.00%
79-795-56-00-5620	OPERATING SUPPLIES		-	-	12,500	0.00%
79-795-56-00-5630	SMALL TOOLS & EQUIPMENT		-	-	1,000	0.00%
79-795-56-00-5635	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE		-	-	500	0.00%
79-795-56-00-5640	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		-	-	2,000	0.00%



**UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
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ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	% of Fiscal Year	8% May-16	Year-to-Date Totals Totals	FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET	% of Budget
79-795-56-00-5695	GASOLINE		-	-	1,284	0.00%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES: RECREATION DEPT			59,772	59,772	950,721	6.29%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES			233,914	233,914	1,654,988	14.13%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES			117,674	117,674	1,796,995	6.55%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)			116,239	116,239	(142,007)	

LIBRARY OPERATIONS REVENUES

<i>Taxes</i>					
82-000-40-00-4000	PROPERTY TAXES	61,391	61,391	644,719	9.52%
<i>Intergovernmental</i>					
82-000-41-00-4120	PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX	882	882	5,250	16.81%
82-000-41-00-4170	STATE GRANTS	-	-	17,200	0.00%
<i>Fines & Forfeits</i>					
82-000-43-00-4330	LIBRARY FINES	459	459	9,300	4.94%
<i>Charges for Service</i>					
82-000-44-00-4401	LIBRARY SUBSCRIPTION CARDS	365	365	7,500	4.87%
82-000-44-00-4422	COPY FEES	275	275	3,000	9.17%
82-000-44-00-4439	PROGRAM FEES	44	44	1,000	4.40%
<i>Investment Earnings</i>					
82-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS	58	58	350	16.48%
<i>Miscellaneous</i>					
82-000-48-00-4820	RENTAL INCOME	115	115	2,000	5.75%
82-000-48-00-4824	DVD RENTAL INCOME	187	187	5,000	3.74%
82-000-48-00-4850	MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	78	78	500	15.59%
<i>Other Financing Sources</i>					
82-000-49-00-4901	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL	1,757	1,757	36,068	4.87%
TOTAL REVENUES: LIBRARY		65,612	65,612	731,887	8.96%

LIBRARY OPERATIONS EXPENDITURES

<i>Salaries & Wages</i>					
82-820-50-00-5010	SALARIES & WAGES	15,825	15,825	217,309	7.28%
82-820-50-00-5015	PART-TIME SALARIES	15,965	15,965	201,825	7.91%
<i>Benefits</i>					
82-820-52-00-5212	RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTION	1,682	1,682	23,470	7.17%
82-820-52-00-5214	FICA CONTRIBUTION	2,377	2,377	31,448	7.56%
82-820-52-00-5216	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE	11,742	11,742	83,960	13.98%
82-820-52-00-5222	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE	34	34	403	8.34%
82-820-52-00-5223	DENTAL INSURANCE	440	440	5,638	7.81%
82-820-52-00-5224	VISION INSURANCE	54	54	651	8.33%
82-820-52-00-5230	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	-	-	2,500	0.00%
82-820-52-00-5231	LIABILITY INSURANCE	1,757	1,757	33,568	5.24%



**UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
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ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	% of Fiscal Year	8% May-16	Year-to-Date Totals Totals	FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET	% of Budget
<i>Contractual Services</i>						
82-820-54-00-5412	TRAINING & CONFERENCES		300	300	500	60.00%
82-820-54-00-5415	TRAVEL & LODGING		-	-	600	0.00%
82-820-54-00-5426	PUBLISHING & ADVERTISING		-	-	100	0.00%
82-820-54-00-5440	TELECOMMUNICATIONS		-	-	6,000	0.00%
82-820-54-00-5452	POSTAGE & SHIPPING		-	-	500	0.00%
82-820-54-00-5460	DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS		-	-	12,000	0.00%
82-820-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		3,580	3,580	29,000	12.34%
82-820-54-00-5466	LEGAL SERVICES		-	-	2,000	0.00%
82-820-54-00-5468	AUTOMATION		-	-	35,000	0.00%
82-820-54-00-5480	UTILITIES		-	-	16,281	0.00%
82-820-54-00-5495	OUTSIDE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		496	496	25,000	1.98%
82-820-54-00-5498	PAYING AGENT FEES		-	-	2,190	0.00%
<i>Supplies</i>						
82-820-56-00-5610	OFFICE SUPPLIES		-	-	8,000	0.00%
82-820-56-00-5620	OPERATING SUPPLIES		-	-	8,000	0.00%
82-820-56-00-5671	LIBRARY PROGRAMMING		-	-	1,000	0.00%
82-820-56-00-5685	DVD'S		-	-	2,000	0.00%
82-820-56-00-5686	BOOKS		-	-	5,000	0.00%
82-820-99-00-9983	TRANSFER TO LIB DEBT SERVICE		-	-	3,000	0.00%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES			65,612	65,612	731,887	8.96%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES			54,252	54,252	756,943	7.17%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)			11,361	11,361	(25,056)	

LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE REVENUES

83-000-40-00-4000	PROPERTY TAXES	73,129	73,129	749,771	9.75%
83-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS	-	-	-	0.00%
83-000-49-00-4982	TRANSFER FROM LIB OPS	-	-	3,000	0.00%
TOTAL REVENUES: LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE		73,129	73,129	752,771	9.71%

LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE EXPENDITURES

<i>2006 Bond</i>					
83-830-84-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT	-	-	50,000	0.00%
83-830-84-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT	-	-	29,738	0.00%



**UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
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ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	% of Fiscal Year	8% May-16	Year-to-Date Totals Totals	FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET	% of Budget
<i>2013 Refunding Bond</i>						
83-830-99-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	500,000	0.00%
83-830-99-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		-	-	173,033	0.00%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES			73,129	73,129	752,771	9.71%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES			-	-	752,771	0.00%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)			73,129	73,129	-	

LIBRARY CAPITAL REVENUES

84-000-42-00-4214	DEVELOPMENT FEES		3,100	3,100	20,000	15.50%
84-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS		1	1	10	6.90%
TOTAL REVENUES: LIBRARY CAPITAL			3,101	3,101	20,010	15.50%

LIBRARY CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

84-840-54-00-5460	E-BOOK SUBSCRIPTIONS		-	-	3,500	0.00%
84-840-56-00-5635	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE		-	-	-	0.00%
84-840-56-00-5683	AUDIO BOOKS		-	-	-	0.00%
84-840-56-00-5684	COMPACT DISCS & OTHER MUSIC		-	-	-	0.00%
84-840-56-00-5685	DVD'S		-	-	-	0.00%
84-840-56-00-5686	BOOKS		-	-	8,395	0.00%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES			3,101	3,101	20,010	15.50%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES			-	-	11,895	0.00%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)			3,101	3,101	8,115	

COUNTRYSIDE TIF REVENUES

87-000-40-00-4000	PROPERTY TAXES		-	-	200,000	0.00%
TOTAL REVENUES: COUNTRYSIDE TIF			-	-	200,000	0.00%

COUNTRYSIDE TIF EXPENDITURES

<i>Contractual Services</i>						
87-870-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		-	-	2,000	0.00%
87-870-54-00-5498	PAYING AGENT FEES		-	-	1,140	0.00%
<i>2015A Bond</i>						
87-870-77-00-8000	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT		-	-	26,460	0.00%
87-870-77-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		52,555	52,555	82,444	63.75%



**UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET REPORT
FOR THE MONTH ENDING MAY 31, 2016**

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	% of Fiscal Year	8% May-16	Year-to-Date Totals Totals	FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET	% of Budget
<i>2014 Refunding Bond</i>						
87-870-93-00-8050	INTEREST PAYMENT		25,358	25,358	50,715	50.00%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES			-	-	200,000	0.00%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES			77,913	77,913	162,759	47.87%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)			(77,913)	(77,913)	37,241	

DOWNTOWN TIF REVENUES

88-000-40-00-4000	PROPERTY TAXES	4,048	4,048	70,000	5.78%
88-000-45-00-4500	INVESTMENT EARNINGS	-	-	50	0.00%
88-000-48-00-4850	MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	1,400	1,400	-	0.00%
TOTAL REVENUES: DOWNTOWN TIF		5,448	5,448	70,050	7.78%

DOWNTOWN TIF EXPENDITURES

88-880-54-00-5425	TIF INCENTIVE PAYOUT	-	-	20,000	0.00%
88-880-54-00-5462	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	-	-	360	0.00%
88-880-54-00-5466	LEGAL SERVICES	-	-	15,000	0.00%
88-880-60-00-6000	PROJECT COSTS	-	-	10,000	0.00%
88-880-60-00-6079	ROUTE 47 EXPANSION	1,237	1,237	7,420	16.67%
TOTAL FUND REVENUES		5,448	5,448	70,050	7.78%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES		1,237	1,237	52,780	2.34%
FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		4,212	4,212	17,270	



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
For the Month Ending May 31, 2016 *

GENERAL FUND (01)

Revenues

Local Taxes

	May Actual	YTD Actual	% of Budget	FY 2017 Budget	Fiscal Year 2016 For the Month Ending May 31, 2015 YTD Actual	% Change
Property Taxes	\$ 295,355	\$ 295,355	9.7%	\$ 3,044,616	\$ 339,385	-12.97%
Municipal Sales Tax	187,072	187,072	6.7%	2,800,920	178,103	5.04%
Non-Home Rule Sales Tax	136,263	136,263	6.3%	2,157,300	126,832	7.44%
Electric Utility Tax	-	-	0.0%	625,000	-	0.00%
Natural Gas Tax	-	-	0.0%	265,000	-	0.00%
Excise Tax	30,202	30,202	7.7%	390,000	36,939	-18.24%
Telephone Utility Tax	695	695	8.7%	8,000	772	-9.98%
Cable Franchise Fees	55,419	55,419	20.5%	270,000	51,298	8.03%
Hotel Tax	6,432	6,432	8.5%	76,000	5,408	18.93%
Video Gaming Tax	8,326	8,326	12.8%	65,000	6,087	36.79%
Amusement Tax	4,372	4,372	2.4%	180,000	3,992	9.53%
Admissions Tax	-	-	0.0%	120,000	-	0.00%
Business District Tax	22,737	22,737	6.1%	372,000	22,034	3.19%
Auto Rental Tax	920	920	8.4%	11,000	922	-0.21%
Total Taxes	\$ 747,794	\$ 747,794	7.2%	\$ 10,384,836	\$ 771,772	-3.11%

Intergovernmental

State Income Tax	\$ 105,827	\$ 105,827	6.1%	\$ 1,725,942	\$ 89,717	17.96%
Local Use Tax	29,082	29,082	7.3%	397,644	30,209	-3.73%
Road & Bridge Tax	15,979	15,979	10.7%	150,000	17,117	-6.65%
Personal Property Replacement Tax	2,663	2,663	15.7%	17,000	3,509	-24.12%
Other Intergovernmental	1,796	1,796	7.8%	23,000	1,762	1.95%
Total Intergovernmental	\$ 155,348	\$ 155,348	6.7%	\$ 2,313,586	\$ 142,314	9.16%

Licenses & Permits

Liquor Licenses	\$ 2,414	\$ 2,414	5.4%	\$ 45,000	\$ 264	814.24%
Building Permits	36,618	36,618	28.2%	130,000	11,724	212.33%
Other Licenses & Permits	619	619	20.6%	3,000	503	23.06%
Total Licenses & Permits	\$ 39,650	\$ 39,650	22.3%	\$ 178,000	\$ 12,491	217.43%

Fines & Forfeits

Circuit Court Fines	\$ 2,901	\$ 2,901	6.4%	\$ 45,000	\$ 4,144	-29.99%
Administrative Adjudication	2,500	2,500	8.3%	30,000	1,274	96.23%
Police Tows	10,806	10,806	19.6%	55,000	1,500	620.42%
Other Fines & Forfeits	120	120	53.3%	225	70	71.43%
Total Fines & Forfeits	\$ 16,328	\$ 16,328	87.8%	\$ 130,225	\$ 6,988	133.65%

Charges for Services

Garbage Surcharge	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,020	0.1%	\$ 1,251,675	\$ 287	255.35%
Late PMT Penalties - Garbage	19	19	0.1%	21,000	22	-11.73%
Collection Fee - YBSD	13,874	13,874	9.2%	150,000	14,756	-5.98%
Other Services	800	800	160.0%	500	-	0.00%
Total Charges for Services	\$ 15,713	\$ 15,713	1.1%	\$ 1,423,175	\$ 15,065	4.30%

Investment Earnings	\$ 1,134	\$ 1,134	22.7%	\$ 5,000	\$ 168	575.27%



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
For the Month Ending May 31, 2016 *

	May Actual	YTD Actual	% of Budget	FY 2017 Budget	Fiscal Year 2016 For the Month Ending May 31, 2015 YTD Actual % Change	
Reimbursements/Miscellaneous/Transfers In						
Reimb - Legal Expenses	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 466	-100.00%
Reimb - Engineering Expenses	-	-	0.0%	25,000	1,872	-100.00%
Other Reimbursements	7,278	7,278	24.3%	30,000	20,311	-64.17%
Rental Income	605	605	8.6%	7,000	740	-18.24%
Miscellaneous Income & Transfers In	1,125	1,125	5.6%	20,000	56	1908.55%
Total Miscellaneous	\$ 9,008	\$ 9,008	11.0%	\$ 82,000	\$ 23,445	-61.58%
Total Revenues and Transfers	\$ 984,975	\$ 984,975	6.8%	\$ 14,516,822	\$ 972,243	1.31%
<i>Expenditures</i>						
Administration	\$ 64,180	\$ 64,180	8.2%	\$ 785,943	\$ 57,516	11.59%
50 Salaries	33,239	33,239	7.8%	425,839	27,565	20.58%
52 Benefits	19,405	19,405	11.7%	165,333	22,821	-14.97%
54 Contractual Services	11,361	11,361	6.2%	183,921	7,130	59.34%
56 Supplies	174	174	1.6%	10,850	-	0.00%
Finance	\$ 26,208	\$ 26,208	6.3%	\$ 413,829	\$ 24,109	8.71%
50 Salaries	16,948	16,948	7.3%	233,718	15,884	6.70%
52 Benefits	7,648	7,648	9.1%	83,961	7,103	7.67%
54 Contractual Services	1,611	1,611	1.7%	92,700	1,122	43.61%
56 Supplies	-	-	0.0%	3,450	-	0.00%
Police	\$ 440,976	\$ 440,976	8.4%	\$ 5,254,785	\$ 404,633	8.98%
50 Salaries	208,959	208,959	7.5%	2,795,541	183,807	13.68%
Overtime	3,742	3,742	3.4%	111,000	3,592	4.17%
52 Benefits	206,712	206,712	11.3%	1,833,415	193,915	6.60%
54 Contractual Services	19,477	19,477	6.3%	311,379	22,931	-15.06%
56 Supplies	2,086	2,086	1.0%	203,450	388	437.61%
Community Development	\$ 52,331	\$ 52,331	7.1%	\$ 741,002	\$ 42,418	23.37%
50 Salaries	30,656	30,656	8.0%	381,980	24,828	23.47%
52 Benefits	20,814	20,814	12.8%	163,247	16,989	22.52%
54 Contractual Services	861	861	0.5%	184,600	601	43.20%
56 Supplies	-	-	0.0%	11,175	-	0.00%
PW - Street Ops & Sanitation	\$ 55,861	\$ 55,861	2.6%	\$ 2,120,219	\$ 64,568	-13.48%
50 Salaries	25,933	25,933	7.4%	351,975	24,355	6.48%
Overtime	-	-	0.0%	15,000	103	-100.00%
52 Benefits	26,126	26,126	12.9%	202,031	22,037	18.55%
54 Contractual Services	3,795	3,795	0.3%	1,458,377	17,210	-77.95%
56 Supplies	7	7	0.0%	92,836	863	-99.17%
Administrative Services	\$ 343,854	\$ 343,854	6.3%	\$ 5,487,319	\$ 306,923	12.03%
50 Salaries	800	800	160.0%	500	-	0.00%
52 Benefits	75,820	75,820	21.6%	350,297	72,213	5.00%
54 Contractual Services	22,737	22,737	0.9%	2,500,063	28,392	-19.92%
56 Supplies	-	-	0.0%	5,000	-	0.00%
99 Transfers Out	244,497	244,497	9.3%	2,631,459	206,318	18.50%
Total Expenditures and Transfers	\$ 983,409	\$ 983,409	6.6%	\$ 14,803,097	\$ 900,167	9.25%
<i>Surplus(Deficit)</i>	<i>\$ 1,566</i>	<i>\$ 1,566</i>		<i>\$ (286,275)</i>	<i>\$ 72,076</i>	

* May represents 8% of fiscal year 2017



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS
For the Month Ending May 31, 2016 *



	May Actual	YTD Actual	% of Budget	FY 2017 Budget	Fiscal Year 2016 For the Month Ending May 31, 2015	
					YTD Actual	% Change
WATER FUND (51)						
<i>Revenues</i>						
<u>Charges for Services</u>						
Water Sales	\$ 5,152	\$ 5,152	0.2%	\$ 2,783,000	\$ 1,577	226.72%
Water Infrastructure Fees	574	574	0.1%	702,900	214	168.28%
Late Penalties	156	156	0.2%	90,000	150	4.25%
Water Connection Fees	4,400	4,400	8.8%	50,000	700	528.57%
Bulk Water Sales	-	-	0.0%	500	-	0.00%
Water Meter Sales	4,350	4,350	12.4%	35,000	2,140	103.27%
Total Charges for Services	\$ 14,633	\$ 14,633	0.4%	\$ 3,661,400	\$ 4,781	206.06%
BUILD Program	\$ 5,660	\$ 5,660	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 11,980	-52.75%
Investment Earnings	\$ 857	\$ 857	85.7%	\$ 1,000	\$ 6	14188.67%
<u>Reimbursements/Miscellaneous/Transfers In</u>						
Reimbursements	\$ 25,550	\$ 25,550	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 4,673	446.76%
Rental Income	4,825	4,825	8.4%	57,433	4,712	2.40%
Bond Proceeds	-	-	0.0%	-	0	0.00%
Miscellaneous Income & Transfers In	6,256	6,256	8.3%	75,075	6,356	-1.57%
Total Miscellaneous	\$ 36,632	\$ 36,632	27.6%	\$ 132,508	\$ 15,741	132.71%
Total Revenues and Transfers	\$ 57,782	\$ 57,782	1.5%	\$ 3,794,908	\$ 32,508	77.75%
<i>Expenses</i>						
<u>Water Operations</u>						
50 Salaries	\$ 28,152	\$ 28,152	7.0%	\$ 404,844	\$ 27,405	2.72%
Overtime	495	495	4.1%	12,000	519	-4.55%
52 Benefits	32,941	32,941	13.0%	252,493	31,502	4.57%
54 Contractual Services	8,154	8,154	1.5%	544,927	14,838	-45.05%
56 Supplies	124	124	0.0%	297,660	-	0.00%
60 Capital Outlay	\$ 282,107	\$ 282,107		\$ 3,482,668	\$ 32,924	756.84%
6082 Countryside Parkway Improvements	249,183	249,183	8.5%	2,940,000		
6025 Road to Better Roads Program	-	-	0.0%	250,000		
6059 US 34 Project	-	-	0.0%	22,124		
6066 Route 71 Watermain Relocation	-	-	0.0%	5,000		
6079 Route 47 Expansion	32,924	32,924	16.7%	197,544		
6070 Vehicles & Equipment	-	-	0.0%	68,000		
Debt Service	\$ 146,066	\$ 146,066		\$ 1,450,677	\$ -	0.00%
77 2015A Bond	146,066	146,066	48.3%	302,677		
83 2007A Bond	-	-	0.0%	136,163		
86 2003 Debt Certificates	-	-	0.0%	121,450		
87 2006A Refunding Debt Certificates	-	-	0.0%	615,206		
89 IEPA Loan L17-156300	-	-	0.0%	125,031		
94 2014C Refunding Bond	-	-	0.0%	150,150		
Total Expenses and Transfers	\$ 498,039	\$ 498,039	7.7%	\$ 6,445,269	\$ 107,188	364.64%
Surplus(Deficit)	\$ (440,257)	\$ (440,257)		\$ (2,650,361)	\$ (74,680)	

* May represents 8% of fiscal year 2017



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS
For the Month Ending May 31, 2016 *



	May Actual	YTD Actual	% of Budget	FY 2017 Budget	Fiscal Year 2016 For the Month Ending May 31, 2015 YTD Actual % Change	
SEWER FUND (52)						
<i>Revenues</i>						
<u>Charges for Services</u>						
Sewer Maintenance Fees	\$ 701	\$ 701	0.1%	\$ 837,942	\$ 247	183.84%
Sewer Infrastructure Fees	321	321	0.1%	340,000	112	186.92%
Late Penalties	21	21	0.2%	13,000	25	-14.64%
Sewer Connection Fees	4,000	4,000	44.4%	9,000	-	0.00%
River Crossing Fees	150	150	0.0%	-	-	0.00%
Total Charges for Services	\$ 5,194	\$ 5,194	0.4%	\$ 1,199,942	\$ 384	1252.54%
BUILD Program	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 2,200	81.82%
Investment Earnings	\$ 144	\$ 144	14.4%	\$ 1,000	\$ 66	118.30%
<u>Reimbursements/Miscellaneous/Transfers In</u>						
Reimbursements - I&I Reductions	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 200,000	\$ -	0.00%
Other Reimbursements	8,050	8,050	0.0%	-	1,175.00	585.11%
Miscellaneous Income & Transfers In	94,504	94,504	8.3%	1,134,052	94,555	-0.05%
Total Miscellaneous	\$ 102,554	\$ 102,554	7.7%	\$ 1,334,052	\$ 95,730	7.13%
Total Revenues and Transfers	\$ 111,892	\$ 111,892	4.4%	\$ 2,534,994	\$ 98,380	13.73%
<i>Expenses</i>						
<u>Sewer Operations</u>						
50 Salaries	\$ 15,770	\$ 15,770	7.4%	\$ 214,289	\$ 15,026	4.95%
Overtime	-	-	0.0%	2,000	-	0.00%
52 Benefits	15,448	15,448	14.0%	110,254	12,675	21.87%
54 Contractual Services	(1,216)	(1,216)	-1.0%	119,463	3,045	-139.93%
56 Supplies	795	795	0.9%	84,206	275	189.27%
75 Developer Commitment - Lennar/Raintree	-	-	0.0%	33,872	-	0.00%
60 Capital Outlay	\$ 9,836	\$ 9,836		\$ 460,282	\$ 9,836	0.00%
6025 Road to Better Roads Program			0.0%	200,000		
6028 Sanitary Sewer Lining			0.0%	200,000		
6059 US 34 Project			0.0%	1,267		
6079 Route 47 Expansion	9,836	9,836	16.7%	59,015		
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 1,865,857	\$ -	0.00%
84 2004B Bond	-	-	0.0%	462,000		
90 2003 IRBB Debt Certificates	-	-	0.0%	162,755		
92 2011 Refunding Bond	-	-	0.0%	1,134,052		
96 IEPA Loan L17-115300	-	-	0.0%	107,050		
99 Transfers Out	\$ 6,256	\$ 6,256	8.3%	\$ 75,075	\$ 6,356	-1.57%
Total Expenses and Transfers	\$ 46,890	\$ 46,890	1.6%	\$ 2,965,298	\$ 47,213	-0.68%
Surplus(Deficit)	\$ 65,003	\$ 65,003		\$ (430,304)	\$ 51,167	

* May represents 8% of fiscal year 2017



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
For the Month Ending May 31, 2016 *



	May Actual	YTD Actual	% of Budget	FY 2017 Budget	Fiscal Year 2016 For the Month Ending May 31, 2015	
					YTD Actual	% Change
PARKS & RECREATION FUND (79)						
<i>Revenues</i>						
<u>Charges for Services</u>						
Special Events	\$ 35,550	\$ 35,550	44.4%	\$ 80,000	\$ 29,790	19.34%
Child Development	12,345	12,345	12.3%	100,000	15,982	-22.76%
Athletics & Fitness	25,908	25,908	17.9%	145,000	30,202	-14.22%
Concession Revenue	9,029	9,029	30.1%	30,000	10,919	-17.31%
Total Taxes	\$ 82,832	\$ 82,832	23.3%	\$ 355,000	\$ 86,893	-4.67%
Investment Earnings	\$ 28	\$ 28	7.9%	\$ 350	\$ -	0.00%
<u>Reimbursements/Miscellaneous/Transfers In</u>						
Reimbursements	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Rental Income	43,245	43,245	86.5%	50,000	38,783	11.51%
Park Rentals	2,212	2,212	44.2%	5,000	12,575	-82.41%
Hometown Days	1,100	1,100	1.0%	108,000	825	33.33%
Sponsorships & Donations	11,277	11,277	75.2%	15,000	4,517	149.65%
Miscellaneous Income & Transfers In	93,220	93,220	8.3%	1,121,638	89,736	3.88%
Total Miscellaneous	\$ 151,053	\$ 151,053	11.6%	\$ 1,299,638	\$ 146,436	3.15%
Total Revenues and Transfers	\$ 233,914	\$ 233,914	14.1%	\$ 1,654,988	\$ 233,329	0.25%
<i>Expenditures</i>						
<u>Parks Department</u>	<u>\$ 57,903</u>	<u>\$ 57,903</u>	<u>6.8%</u>	<u>\$ 846,274</u>	<u>\$ 53,614</u>	<u>8.00%</u>
Salaries	32,833	32,833	7.4%	445,500	29,187	12.49%
50 Overtime	155	155	5.2%	3,000	488	-68.16%
52 Benefits	24,716	24,716	11.5%	214,882	20,653	19.67%
54 Contractual Services	130	130	0.2%	72,510	1,021	-87.22%
56 Supplies	68	68	0.1%	110,382	2,265	-97.01%
<u>Recreation Department</u>	<u>\$ 59,772</u>	<u>\$ 59,772</u>	<u>6.3%</u>	<u>\$ 950,721</u>	<u>\$ 60,555</u>	<u>-1.29%</u>
Salaries	27,950	27,950	7.6%	368,044	26,187	6.73%
52 Benefits	20,188	20,188	11.9%	170,193	16,073	25.60%
54 Contractual Services	4,749	4,749	2.5%	188,200	6,447	-26.34%
56 Hometown Days	3,750	3,750	3.8%	100,000	725	417.24%
56 Supplies	3,135	3,135	2.5%	124,284	11,123	-71.82%
Total Expenditures and Transfers	\$ 117,674	\$ 117,674	6.5%	\$ 1,796,995	\$ 114,169	3.07%
<i>Surplus(Deficit)</i>	\$ 116,239	\$ 116,239		\$ (142,007)	\$ 119,160	

* May represents 8% of fiscal year 2017

ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL PERIOD 01

PER.	JOURNAL #	ENTRY DATE	ITEM	TRANSACTION DESCRIPTION	VENDOR	CHECK	INVOICE	DEBIT	CREDIT
01-120-54-00-5462 (E) PROFESSIONAL SERVICES									
01		05/01/2016		BEGINNING BALANCE				0.00	
	GJ-160531FE	05/26/2016	01	UB CC Fees -Apr 2015				152.55	
		05/26/2016	07	UB Pamentus Fees 489-Apr 2015				789.45	
				TOTAL PERIOD 01 ACTIVITY				942.00	0.00
				MONTHLY REVISED BUDGET	3,333.34				
				ANNUAL REVISED BUDGET	40,000.00			942.00	
01-210-54-00-5462 (E) PROFESSIONAL SERVICES									
01		05/01/2016		BEGINNING BALANCE				0.00	
	AP-160510	05/02/2016	14	LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY	LEXIPOL LLC	522189	16550	13,278.00	
				TOTAL PERIOD 01 ACTIVITY				13,278.00	0.00
				MONTHLY REVISED BUDGET	2,916.67				
				ANNUAL REVISED BUDGET	35,000.00			13,278.00	
51-510-54-00-5462 (E) PROFESSIONAL SERVICES									
01		05/01/2016		BEGINNING BALANCE				0.00	
	AP-160510	05/02/2016	35	MAY 2016 HOSTING SERVICES	ITRON	522187	410196	533.73	
	GJ-160531FE	05/26/2016	03	UB CC Fees -Apr 2015				204.39	
		05/26/2016	09	UB Pamentus Fees 489-Apr 2015				1,057.67	
				TOTAL PERIOD 01 ACTIVITY				1,795.79	0.00
				MONTHLY REVISED BUDGET	1,791.67				
				ANNUAL REVISED BUDGET	21,500.00			1,795.79	
52-520-54-00-5462 (E) PROFESSIONAL SERVICES									
01		05/01/2016		BEGINNING BALANCE				0.00	
	GJ-160531FE	05/26/2016	05	UB CC Fees -Apr 2015				95.34	
		05/26/2016	11	UB Pamentus Fees 489-Apr 2015				493.38	
				TOTAL PERIOD 01 ACTIVITY				588.72	0.00
				MONTHLY REVISED BUDGET	666.67				
				ANNUAL REVISED BUDGET	8,000.00			588.72	
79-795-54-00-5462 (E) PROFESSIONAL SERVICES									
01		05/01/2016		BEGINNING BALANCE				0.00	
	AP-160510	05/02/2016	46	USSSA TEAM REGISTRAION	MIKE PEURA	522194	2016	200.00	
	AP-160517M	05/17/2016	01	UMPIRE	NATHANIEL ABBOTT	523201	2016 D-DUST	50.00	
		05/17/2016	02	UMPIRE	JERRY BALDWIN	523202	2016 D-DUST	100.00	
		05/17/2016	03	UMPIRE	DENNY BUTLER	523203	2016 D-DUST	100.00	
		05/17/2016	04	UMPIRE	JACOB LINDHOLM	523204	2016 D-DUST	450.00	
		05/17/2016	05	UMPIRE	JORDAN MILLER	523205	2016 D-DUST	100.00	
		05/17/2016	06	SCHEDULING UMPIRES FOR 34	CYNTHIA O'LEARY	523206	2016 D-DUST	170.00	
		05/17/2016	07	UMPIRE	ROBERT L. RIETZ JR.	523207	2016 D-DUST	250.00	
		05/17/2016	08	UMPIRE	VANCE SCHMIDT	523208	2016 D-DUST	150.00	
		05/17/2016	09	UMPIRE	CHAD STROHL	523209	2016 D-DUST	100.00	
		05/17/2016	10	UMPIRE	JAMES A. TIETZ	523210	2016 D-DUST	50.00	
		05/17/2016	11	UMPIRE	GARY TRUAX	523211	2016 D-DUST	300.00	
	AP-160518VD	05/18/2016	01	UMPRIE :VOID 522082	JERRY BALDWIN		2016 SPRNG SWP		150.00
	AP-160524	05/18/2016	85	REFEREE	DWAYNE F BEYER	523294	050516	72.00	
		05/18/2016	86	UMPIRE	BOB COSELMAN	523299	050516	72.00	

ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL PERIOD 01

PER.	JOURNAL #	ENTRY DATE	ITEM	TRANSACTION DESCRIPTION	VENDOR	CHECK	INVOICE	DEBIT	CREDIT
79-795-54-00-5462	(E)	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES							
01	AP-160524	05/18/2016	87	REFEREE	JOHN ITHAL	523308	050516	108.00	
	GJ-160531FE	05/26/2016	13	PR CC Fees -Apr 2015				859.18	
				TOTAL PERIOD 01 ACTIVITY				3,131.18	150.00
				MONTHLY REVISED BUDGET	6,666.67				
				ANNUAL REVISED BUDGET	80,000.00			2,981.18	
82-820-54-00-5462	(E)	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES							
01		05/01/2016		BEGINNING BALANCE				0.00	
	AP-160509	05/02/2016	01	05/01/2016-07/31/2016 CCTV &	SOUND INCORPORATED	104178	R141802	876.90	
		05/02/2016	02	06/27/16-06/26/17 ANNUAL	TODAY'S BUSINESS SOL	104179	3708	2,603.00	
	AP-160525	05/17/2016	11	LIBERTY MUTUAL BOND RENEWAL	FIRST NATIONAL BANK	900028	052516-A.SIMMONS	100.00	
				TOTAL PERIOD 01 ACTIVITY				3,579.90	0.00
				MONTHLY REVISED BUDGET	2,416.67				
				ANNUAL REVISED BUDGET	29,000.00			3,579.90	
				GRAND TOTAL				23,165.59	0.00
				TOTAL DIFFERENCE				23,165.59	0.00



Reviewed By:	
Legal	☐
Finance	☒
Engineer	☐
City Administrator	☒
Human Resources	☐
Community Development	☐
Police	☐
Public Works	☐
Parks and Recreation	☐

Agenda Item Number

NB #2

Tracking Number

ADM 2016-37

Agenda Item Summary Memo

Title: Monthly Treasurer's Report for May 2016

Meeting and Date: Administration Committee – June 15, 2016

Synopsis: _____

Council Action Previously Taken:

Date of Action: _____ Action Taken: _____

Item Number: _____

Type of Vote Required: Majority

Council Action Requested: Approval

Submitted by: Rob Fredrickson Finance
Name Department

Agenda Item Notes:



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
TREASURER'S REPORT - for the month ending May 31, 2016



	Projected Beginning Fund Balance	May	Revenues	YTD Revenues	Cash Basis Revenue Budget	% of Budget	May	Expenses	YTD Expenses	Expense Budget	% of Budget	Projected Ending Fund Balance
General Fund												
01 - General	5,646,250		984,975	984,975	14,516,822	7%		983,409	983,409	14,803,097	7%	5,647,816
Special Revenue Funds												
15 - Motor Fuel Tax	790,394		63,712	63,712	512,577	12%		12,298	12,298	740,580	2%	841,808
79 - Parks and Recreation	506,232		233,914	233,914	1,654,988	14%		117,674	117,674	1,796,995	7%	622,471
72 - Land Cash	210,378		1,337	1,337	489,000	0%		4,349	4,349	453,855	1%	207,366
87 - Countryside TIF	(549,947)		-	-	200,000	0%		77,913	77,913	162,759	48%	(627,860)
88 - Downtown TIF	248,876		5,448	5,448	70,050	8%		1,237	1,237	52,780	2%	253,088
11 - Fox Hill SSA	(3,780)		847	847	7,073	12%		-	-	4,833	0%	(2,933)
12 - Sunflower SSA	(31,175)		1,807	1,807	20,392	9%		-	-	17,534	0%	(29,368)
Debt Service Fund												
42 - Debt Service	-		27,169	27,169	320,675	8%		-	-	320,675	0%	27,169
Capital Project Funds												
25 - Vehicle & Equipment	1,317		17,553	17,553	140,883	12%		6,426	6,426	193,617	3%	12,444
23 - City-Wide Capital	2,985,776		67,355	67,355	1,823,662	4%		74,145	74,145	3,796,671	2%	2,978,987
Enterprise Funds												
* 51 - Water	5,328,450		57,782	57,782	3,794,908	2%		498,039	498,039	6,445,269	8%	4,888,193
* 52 - Sewer	1,610,245		111,892	111,892	2,534,994	4%		46,890	46,890	2,965,298	2%	1,675,248
Library Funds												
82 - Library Operations	496,243		65,612	65,612	731,887	9%		54,252	54,252	756,943	7%	507,604
83 - Library Debt Service	-		73,129	73,129	752,771	10%		-	-	752,771	0%	73,129
84 - Library Capital	15,559		3,101	3,101	20,010	15%		-	-	11,895	0%	18,660
Total Funds	17,254,818		1,715,633	1,715,633	27,590,692	6%		1,876,631	1,876,631	33,275,572	6%	17,093,820

* Fund Balance Equivalency

As Deputy Treasurer of the United City of Yorkville, I hereby attest, to the best of my knowledge, that the information contained in this Treasurer's Report is accurate as of the date detailed herein. Further information is available in the Finance Department.

Rob Fredrickson, Finance Director/Deputy Treasurer



Reviewed By:	
Legal	☐
Finance	☒
Engineer	☐
City Administrator	☒
Human Resources	☐
Community Development	☐
Police	☐
Public Works	☐
Parks and Recreation	☐

Agenda Item Number

NB #3

Tracking Number

ADM 2016-38

Agenda Item Summary Memo

Title: Cash Statement for April 2016

Meeting and Date: Administration Committee – June 15, 2016

Synopsis: _____

Council Action Previously Taken:

Date of Action: _____ Action Taken: _____

Item Number: _____

Type of Vote Required: Informational

Council Action Requested: None

Submitted by: Rob Fredrickson Finance
Name Department

Agenda Item Notes:



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CASH AND INVESTMENT SUMMARY - as of April 30, 2016

	Cash Summary					Grand Totals	<i>Restricted at IMET</i>
	First National	West Suburban	Associated	IL Funds Corporate	Old Second		
General Fund							
01 - General	756,879	247,534	1,803,453	2,039,426	-	4,847,292	65,931
Special Revenue Funds							
15 - Motor Fuel Tax	-	-	-	652,059	-	652,059	25,023
72 - Land Cash	225,597	-	-	-	-	225,597	-
87 - Countryside TIF	(549,946)	-	-	-	-	(549,946)	-
88 - Downtown TIF	268,259	-	-	-	-	268,259	-
11 - Fox Hill SSA	(3,566)	-	-	-	-	(3,566)	-
12 - Sunflower SSA	(29,821)	-	-	-	-	(29,821)	-
Debt Service Fund							
42 - Debt Service	5,248	-	-	-	-	5,248	-
Capital Project Funds							
23 - City-Wide Capital	(1,450,397)	153,546	4,271,661	-	-	2,974,810	114,630
25 - Police Capital	39,838	-	-	-	-	39,838	-
25 - Public Works Capital	(28,103)	-	-	-	-	(28,103)	-
Enterprise Funds							
51 - Water	2,946,013	523,383	904,882	35,024	-	4,409,302	15,238
52 - Sewer	680,083	250,591	300,697	-	-	1,231,371	71,620
Agency Funds							
90 - Developer Escrow	157,977	-	-	-	-	157,977	-
95 - Escrow Deposit	(392,877)	669,751	-	-	-	276,875	-
Total City Funds	2,625,185	1,844,805	7,280,693	2,726,510	-	14,477,193	292,442
<i>Distribution %</i>	<i>18.13%</i>	<i>12.74%</i>	<i>50.29%</i>	<i>18.83%</i>			
Library Funds							
82 - Library Operations	-	-	-	171,506	356,423	527,929	8,837
83 - Library Debt Service	-	-	-	10	(3,322)	(3,312)	-
84 - Library Capital	4,950	-	-	-	18,593	23,543	-
Library Totals	4,950	-	-	171,516	371,693	548,160	8,837
<i>Distribution %</i>	<i>0.90%</i>			<i>31.29%</i>	<i>67.81%</i>		
Park and Recreation Funds							
79 - Parks and Recreation	704,459	-	-	-	-	704,459	-
25 - Park & Rec Capital	22,485	-	-	-	-	22,485	2,616
Park & Rec Totals	726,944	-	-	-	-	726,944	2,616
<i>Distribution %</i>	<i>100.00%</i>						



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CASH AND INVESTMENT SUMMARY - as of April 30, 2016

Investments Summary

<i>Type of Investment</i>	<i>Financial Institution</i>	<i>FDIC #</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Original Cost</i>	<i>Maturity Date</i>	<i>Accrued Interest to Date</i>	<i>Value at Maturity</i>	<i>Fund</i>
Certificate of Deposit (CD)	OneWest Bank	58978	0.63%	\$ 200,000	5/2/2016	\$ 1,266	\$ 201,269	General (01)
Certificate of Deposit (CD)	Modern Bank, NA	22398	0.35%	\$ 200,248	5/11/2016	\$ 321	\$ 200,589	Sewer (52)
Certificate of Deposit (CD)	BoFi Federal Bank	35546	0.35%	\$ 199,600	8/22/2016	\$ 164	\$ 200,042	Water (51)
Certificate of Deposit (CD)	Western Alliance/Torrey Pines Bank	57512	0.35%	\$ 249,400	8/22/2016	\$ 205	\$ 249,952	Water (51)
Certificate of Deposit (CD)	Bremer Bank	12923	0.35%	\$ 151,000	8/22/2016	\$ 111	\$ 151,299	Water (51)
Investment Totals				\$ 1,000,248		\$ 2,068	\$ 1,003,151	



Reviewed By:	
Legal	☐
Finance	☒
Engineer	☐
City Administrator	☒
Human Resources	☐
Community Development	☐
Police	☐
Public Works	☐
Parks and Recreation	☐

Agenda Item Number

NB #4

Tracking Number

ADM 2016-39

Agenda Item Summary Memo

Title: Bills for Payment

Meeting and Date: Administration Committee – June 15, 2016

Synopsis: _____

Council Action Previously Taken:

Date of Action: _____ Action Taken: _____

Item Number: _____

Type of Vote Required: Informational

Council Action Requested: None

Submitted by: Amy Simmons Finance
Name Department

Agenda Item Notes:

DATE: 05/02/16
 TIME: 15:57:55
 PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
 CHECK REGISTER

CHECK DATE: 05/02/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
522095	ACEVEDOR	RAY ACEVEDO					
	2016	BAT@BRDG	05/02/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
522096	BURCIAGH	HUMBERTO A. BURCIAGA					
	2016	BAT@BRDG	05/02/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	200.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		200.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		200.00
522097	LINDERB	WILLIAM LINDER					
	2016	BAT@BRDG	05/02/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	50.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		50.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		50.00
522098	LINDHOLJ	JACOB LINDHOLM					
	2016	BAT@BRDG	05/02/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
522099	MCCLEARM	MIKE MCCLEARY					
	2016	BAT@BRDG	05/02/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
522100	OLEARYC	CYNTHIA O'LEARY					

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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522100	OLEARYC	CYNTHIA O'LEARY					
	2016	BAT@BRDG	05/02/16	01	SCHEDULING OF UMPIRES FOR	79-795-54-00-5462	270.00
				02	BATTLE @ BRIDGE TOURNAMENT	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		270.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		270.00
522101	RICHTERP	PAUL J. RICHTER					
	2016	BAT@BRDG	05/02/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
522102	RIETZR	ROBERT L. RIETZ JR.					
	2016	BAT@BRDG	05/02/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
522103	RUNYONM	MARK RUNYON					
	2016	BAT@BRDG	05/02/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	150.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		150.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		150.00
522104	SCHMIDTV	VANCE SCHMIDT					
	2016	BAT@BRDG	05/02/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
522105	STROHLC	CHAD STROHL					

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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522105	STROHLC	CHAD STROHL					
	2016 BAT@BRDG		05/02/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:		1,370.00



01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523201	ABBOTTN	NATHANIEL ABBOTT					
	2016 D-DUST		05/17/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	50.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		50.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		50.00
523202	BALDWINJ	JERRY BALDWIN					
	2016 D-DUST		05/17/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
523203	BUTLERD	DENNY BUTLER					
	2016 D-DUST		05/17/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
523204	LINDHOLJ	JACOB LINDHOLM					
	2016 D-DUST		05/17/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	450.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		450.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		450.00
523205	MILLERJ	JORDAN MILLER					
	2016 D-DUST		05/17/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
523206	OLEARYC	CYNTHIA O'LEARY					

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523206	OLEARYC	CYNTHIA O'LEARY					
	2016 D-DUST		05/17/16	01	SCHEDULING UMPIRES FOR 34	79-795-54-00-5462	170.00
				02	GAMES	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		170.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		170.00
523207	RIETZR	ROBERT L. RIETZ JR.					
	2016 D-DUST		05/17/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	250.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		250.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		250.00
523208	SCHMIDTV	VANCE SCHMIDT					
	2016 D-DUST		05/17/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	150.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		150.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		150.00
523209	STROHLC	CHAD STROHL					
	2016 D-DUST		05/17/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
523210	TIETZJ	JAMES A. TIETZ					
	2016 D-DUST		05/17/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	50.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		50.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		50.00
523211	TRUAXG	GARY TRUAX					

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523211	TRUAXG	GARY TRUAX					
	2016 D-DUST		05/17/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	300.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		300.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		300.00
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:		1,820.00



01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523213	AMPERAGE	AMPERAGE	ELECTRICAL	SUPPLY INC			
	0628460-IN		04/07/16	01	PHOTOCELL	79-790-56-00-5640	8.22
					INVOICE TOTAL:		8.22 *
	0629431-IN		04/13/16	01	CONTROL WIRE	79-790-56-00-5640	4.86
					INVOICE TOTAL:		4.86 *
	0630997-IN		04/22/16	01	REPLACEMENT LENS	79-790-56-00-5640	52.50
					INVOICE TOTAL:		52.50 *
	0631102-IN		04/21/16	01	BULB	51-510-56-00-5638	131.52
					INVOICE TOTAL:		131.52 *
	0631363-IN		04/25/16	01	REMOTE EM	23-216-56-00-5656	25.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		25.00 *
	0631724-IN		04/26/16	01	POLE, ARM	15-155-54-00-5482	2,251.06
					INVOICE TOTAL:		2,251.06 *
	0632103-IN		04/28/16	01	COBRA HEAD LED	15-155-54-00-5482	149.79
					INVOICE TOTAL:		149.79 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		2,622.95
523214	AQUAFIX	AQUAFIX, INC.					
	18192		04/25/16	01	VITASTIM GREASE	52-520-56-00-5613	523.20
					INVOICE TOTAL:		523.20 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		523.20
523215	ATT	AT&T					
	6305536805-0416		04/25/16	01	04/25-05/24 SERVICE	51-510-54-00-5440	197.43
					INVOICE TOTAL:		197.43 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		197.43

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523216	BEYERD	DWAYNE F BEYER					
	042816		04/28/16	01	REFEREE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		72.00
523217	BSNSPORT	BSN/PASSON'S/GSC/CONLIN SPORTS					
	7155413A		04/28/16	01	INDOOR SCOREBOARD W/REMOTE	79-795-56-00-5606	367.50
					INVOICE TOTAL:		367.50 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		367.50
523218	CALLONE	UNITED COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS					
	1010-7980-0000-0516		05/15/16	01	APR 2016 ADMIN LINES	01-110-54-00-5440	299.40
				02	APR 2016 CITY HALL NORTEL	01-110-54-00-5440	142.07
				03	APR 2016 CITY HALL NORTEL	01-210-54-00-5440	142.07
				04	APR 2016 CITY HALL NORTEL	51-510-54-00-5440	142.07
				05	APR 2016 POLICE LINES	01-210-54-00-5440	753.30
				06	APR 2016 CITY HALL FIRE	01-210-54-00-5440	123.65
				07	APR 2016 CITY HALL FIRE	01-110-54-00-5440	123.65
				08	APR 2016 PW LINES	51-510-54-00-5440	1,330.91
				09	APR 2016 TRFC SIGNAL MNTNCE	01-410-54-00-5435	35.72
				10	APR 2016 PARKS LINES	79-790-54-00-5440	44.36
				11	APR 2016 RECREATION LINES	79-795-54-00-5440	144.98
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,282.18 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		3,282.18
523219	CAMBRIA	CAMBRIA SALES COMPANY INC.					
	37502		04/11/16	01	PAPER TOWEL	52-520-56-00-5620	59.38
					INVOICE TOTAL:		59.38 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		59.38

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523220	CARGILL	CARGILL, INC						
	2902800856		04/22/16	01	BULK ROCK SALT	51-510-56-00-5638	3,009.27	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,009.27 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			3,009.27
523221	CARSTAR	CARSTAR						
	R030278		04/08/16	01	2013 IMPALA ACCIDENT REPAIRS	01-210-54-00-5495	500.00	
				02	2013 IMPALA ACCIDENT REPAIRS	01-640-56-00-5625	4,141.53	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		4,641.53 *	
	R030399		04/29/16	01	2013 TAHOE ACCIDENT REPAIRS	01-210-54-00-5495	500.00	
				02	2013 TAHOE ACCIDENT REPAIRS	01-640-56-00-5625	2,193.68	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		2,693.68 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			7,335.21
523222	CENTRALL	CENTRAL LIMESTONE COMPANY, INC						
	6375		05/01/16	01	RIP RAP	01-410-56-00-5620	117.90	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		117.90 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			117.90
523223	COLLEPRO	COLLECTION PROFESSIONALS INC.						
	214830-J		04/29/16	01	COMMISSION ON COLLECTION	51-510-54-00-5462	142.45	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		142.45 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			142.45
523224	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON						
	0185079109-0416		04/28/16	01	03/30-04/28 420 FAIRHAVEN	52-520-54-00-5480	138.54	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		138.54 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			138.54

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523225	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	0435113116-0416		05/04/16	01	04/04-05/03 RT34 & BEECHER	15-155-54-00-5482	29.65
					INVOICE TOTAL:		29.65 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		29.65
523226	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	0663112230-0416		04/28/16	01	03/29-04/27 103 1/2 BEAVER	51-510-54-00-5480	248.83
					INVOICE TOTAL:		248.83 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		248.83
523227	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	09030400477-0416		04/28/16	01	03/25-04/28 MISC LIGHTS	15-155-54-00-5482	2,514.46
					INVOICE TOTAL:		2,514.46 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		2,514.46
523228	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	0908014004-0416		04/29/16	01	03/31-04/29 6780 RT47 WELL	51-510-54-00-5480	92.26
					INVOICE TOTAL:		92.26 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		92.26
523229	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	0966038077-0416		04/27/16	01	03/29-04/27 456 KENNEDY RD	15-155-54-00-5482	79.28
				02	03/29-04/27 456 KENNEDY RD	01-410-54-00-5482	2.75
					INVOICE TOTAL:		82.03 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		82.03
523230	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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523230	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	1407125045-0416		05/03/16	01	04/04-05/03 FOX HILL LIFT	52-520-54-00-5480	89.32
					INVOICE TOTAL:		89.32 *
	2019099044-0416		05/05/16	01	03/15-04/13 BRIDGE TANK	51-510-54-00-5480	89.29
					INVOICE TOTAL:		89.29 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		178.61
523231	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	2947052031-0416		04/28/16	01	03/30-04/28 RIVER STREET	15-155-54-00-5482	171.72
				02	03/30-04/28 RIVER ST & RT47	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		171.72 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		171.72
523232	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	2961017043-0416		04/27/16	01	03/29-04/27 PRESTWICK LIFT	52-520-54-00-5480	99.78
					INVOICE TOTAL:		99.78 *
	3119142025-0416		04/27/16	01	03/29-04/27 VAN EMMON PKG LOT	01-410-54-00-5482	13.18
					INVOICE TOTAL:		13.18 *
	4085080033-0416		04/27/16	01	03/29-04/27 1991 CANNONBALL TR	51-510-54-00-5480	234.66
					INVOICE TOTAL:		234.66 *
	4449087016-0416		05/05/16	01	03/29-04/28 MISC LIFT STATIONS	52-520-54-00-5480	846.02
					INVOICE TOTAL:		846.02 *
	4475093053-0416		04/28/16	01	03/30-04/28 610 TOWER LN	51-510-54-00-5480	269.93
					INVOICE TOTAL:		269.93 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,463.57

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523233	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON						
	6819027011-0416		05/04/16	01	03/29-04/28 PR BUILDINGS	79-795-54-00-5480	357.40	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		357.40	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			357.40
523234	CONSERV	CONSERV FS, INC						
	40001069		04/25/16	01	ROUNDUP, MARKING CHALK	79-790-56-00-5620	357.72	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		357.72	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			357.72
523235	CONSTELL	CONSTELLATION NEW ENERGY						
	0032276706		04/30/16	01	03/29-04/26 2224 TREMONT ST	51-510-54-00-5480	4,276.36	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		4,276.36	*
	0032310579		05/03/16	01	03/30-04/27 610 TOWER WELLS	51-510-54-00-5480	7,054.11	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		7,054.11	*
	0032311198		05/03/16	01	03/30-04/26 2921 BRISTOL RIDGE	51-510-54-00-5480	3,281.72	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,281.72	*
	0032325176		05/04/16	01	03/31-05/01 1 W ALLEY	51-510-54-00-5480	65.25	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		65.25	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			14,677.44
523236	COSELMAB	BOB COSELMAN						
	042816		04/28/16	01	REFEREE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			72.00

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523237	DYNEGY	DYNEGY ENERGY SERVICES					
	012389416051		05/02/16	01	03/30-04/27 1 COUNTRYSIDE PKWY	15-155-54-00-5482	123.91
				02	03/30-04/27 1 COUNTRYSIDE PKWY	01-410-54-00-5482	12.80
					INVOICE TOTAL:		136.71 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		136.71
523238	FOURSEAS	4 SEASONS LANDSCAPING PLUS					
	6078U		04/27/16	01	BIN BLOCKS	79-790-56-00-5620	5,590.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		5,590.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		5,590.00
523239	FUNKTRLR	FUNK TRAILER SALES INC					
	042616		04/26/16	01	2016 PJ TRAILER	79-790-56-00-5620	4,800.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		4,800.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		4,800.00
523240	GARDKOCH	GARDINER KOCH & WEISBERG					
	H-2364C-115556		03/01/16	01	KIMBALL HILL I MATTERS	01-640-54-00-5461	1,496.73
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,496.73 *
	H-2364C-117872		05/02/16	01	KIMBALL HILL I MATTERS	01-640-54-00-5461	2,440.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		2,440.00 *
	H-3181C-117870		05/02/16	01	GENERAL LEGAL MATTERS	01-640-54-00-5461	2,020.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		2,020.00 *
	H-3525C-115577		03/03/16	01	KIMBALL HILL II UNIT 4 MATTERS	01-640-54-00-5461	2,720.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		2,720.00 *
	H-3525C-117871		05/02/16	01	KIMBALL HILL II UNIT 4 MATTERS	01-640-54-00-5461	1,280.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,280.00 *

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
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523240	GARDKOCH	GARDINER KOCH & WEISBERG					
	H-3548C-117873		05/02/16	01	WALKER HOMES MATTERS	01-640-54-00-5461	300.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		300.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		10,256.73
523241	GROUND	GROUND EFFECTS INC.					
	335064		04/20/16	01	LEDGESTONES	79-790-56-00-5640	4,114.40
					INVOICE TOTAL:		4,114.40 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		4,114.40
523242	HARRIS	HARRIS COMPUTER SYSTEMS					
	XT00005557		04/30/16	01	APR 2016 MYGOVHUB FEES	01-120-54-00-5462	138.76
				02	APR 2016 MYGOVHUB FEES	51-510-54-00-5462	177.66
				03	APR 2016 MYGOVHUB FEES	52-520-54-00-5462	89.66
					INVOICE TOTAL:		406.08 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		406.08
523243	HARTROB	HART, ROBBIE					
	042216		04/22/16	01	LISLE TRAINING MEAL	01-210-54-00-5415	30.00
				02	REIMBURSEMENT	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		30.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		30.00
523244	HDSUPPLY	HD SUPPLY WATERWORKS, LTD.					
	F289516		04/25/16	01	MXU BATTERIES	51-510-56-00-5664	406.77
					INVOICE TOTAL:		406.77 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		406.77

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01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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523245	ILPD4811	ILLINOIS STATE POLICE					
	051616		05/16/16	01	BACKGROUND CHECKS	79-795-54-00-5462	29.75
				02	BACKGROUND CHECKS	79-790-54-00-5462	29.75
				03	BACKGROUND CHECKS	01-410-54-00-5462	29.75
					INVOICE TOTAL:		89.25 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		89.25
523246	ILTRUCK	ILLINOIS TRUCK MAINTENANCE, IN					
	027461		04/30/16	01	REPLACED PART OF EXHAUST	01-410-54-00-5490	1,259.94
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,259.94 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,259.94
523247	INGEMUNS	INGEMUNSON LAW OFFICES LTD					
	2982		05/02/16	01	04/04/16 ADMIN HEARING	01-210-54-00-5467	150.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		150.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		150.00
523248	INTERDEV	INTERDEV, LLC					
	1009097		05/16/16	01	NETWORK ASSESSMENTS & REPORTS	01-640-54-00-5450	7,300.00
				02	PROJECT	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		7,300.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		7,300.00
523249	ITHALJ	JOHN ITHAL					
	042816		04/28/16	01	REFEREE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		72.00

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
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523250	JOHNSOIL	JOHNSON OIL COMPANY IL					
	1138891		05/01/16	01	APR 2016 GASOLINE	01-210-56-00-5695	18.47
					INVOICE TOTAL:		18.47 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		18.47
523251	JULIE	JULIE, INC.					
	033116		04/20/16	01	2016 ANNUAL ASSESSMENT	51-510-54-00-5483	4,300.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		4,300.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		4,300.00
523252	JUSTSAFE	JUST SAFETY, LTD					
	25775		04/27/16	01	FIRST AID SUPPLIES	52-520-56-00-5620	129.25
					INVOICE TOTAL:		129.25 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		129.25
523253	KENDCROS	KENDALL CROSSING, LLC					
	AMU REBATE	04/16	05/16/16	01	APR 2016 AMUSEMENT TAX REBATE	01-640-54-00-5439	5,876.33
					INVOICE TOTAL:		5,876.33 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		5,876.33
523254	KENPRINT	ANNETTE M. POWELL					
	2099		04/28/16	01	500 BUSINESS CARDS	01-210-54-00-5430	58.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		58.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		58.00
523255	KETCHMAM	MATTHEW KETCHMARK					

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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523255	KETCHMAM	MATTHEW KETCHMARK					
	042616		04/26/16	01	LISLE TRAINING MEAL	01-210-54-00-5415	20.00
				02	REIMBURSEMENT	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		20.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		20.00
523256	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE					
	42705		04/19/16	01	HEADLIGHT BULBS	01-210-54-00-5495	19.78
					INVOICE TOTAL:		19.78 *
	43107		04/23/16	01	CABLE TIES	01-210-56-00-5620	15.98
					INVOICE TOTAL:		15.98 *
	43315		04/25/16	01	MANURE FORKS	01-410-56-00-5630	95.92
					INVOICE TOTAL:		95.92 *
	43317-16		04/25/16	01	DRIPCAP, SAW BLADE, BITS,	23-216-56-00-5656	220.60
				02	MIRROR FILM, PLYWOOD	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		220.60 *
	43332		04/25/16	01	BATTERIES	51-510-56-00-5665	6.89
					INVOICE TOTAL:		6.89 *
	43450		04/26/16	01	BATTERIES	51-510-56-00-5665	11.97
					INVOICE TOTAL:		11.97 *
	43532		04/27/16	01	GLASS CLEANER, BRUSH	23-216-56-00-5656	9.27
					INVOICE TOTAL:		9.27 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		380.41
523257	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE					
	43534		04/27/16	01	SHOVELS, CLEVIS LINKS, GRAB	79-790-56-00-5620	433.83

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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523257	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE					
	43534		04/27/16	02	HOOKS, TRANSPORTS, JUMPER,	** COMMENT **	
				03	RATCHET BINDER	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		433.83 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		433.83
523258	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE					
	43634		04/28/16	01	HEX BOLT, SCREWS, WASHERS	79-790-56-00-5640	10.06
					INVOICE TOTAL:		10.06 *
	43642		04/28/16	01	PLYWOOD	23-216-56-00-5656	66.99
					INVOICE TOTAL:		66.99 *
	43776		04/29/16	01	ADAPTER	01-410-56-00-5630	6.89
					INVOICE TOTAL:		6.89 *
	43782		04/29/16	01	25 LATTICE PANELS	23-216-56-00-5656	574.75
					INVOICE TOTAL:		574.75 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		658.69
523259	METROWES	METRO WEST COG					
	2599		05/09/16	01	4/28 BOARD MEETING	01-110-54-00-5412	35.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		35.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		35.00
523260	MORASPH	MORRIS ASPHALT DIVISION					
	10430		04/27/16	01	COLD PATCH	15-155-56-00-5633	1,401.40
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,401.40 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,401.40

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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523261	NICOR	NICOR GAS						
	00-41-22-8748	4-0416	05/06/16	01	04/05-05/06 1107 PRAIRIE LN	01-110-54-00-5480	32.91	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		32.91	*
	15-63-74-5733	2-0416	05/04/16	01	04/01-05/03 1955 S BRIDGE	01-110-54-00-5480	31.54	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		31.54	*
	23-45-91-4862	5-0416	05/04/16	01	04/05-05/04 101 BRUELL ST	01-110-54-00-5480	84.89	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		84.89	*
	4512254081	3-0416	05/04/16	01	04/01-05/03 201 W HYDRAULIC	01-110-54-00-5480	101.14	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		101.14	*
	49-25-61-1000	5-0416	05/04/16	01	04/01-05/03 1 VAN EMMON	01-110-54-00-5480	72.26	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.26	*
	80-56-05-1157	0-0416	05/03/16	01	04/04-05/03 2512 ROSEMONT	01-110-54-00-5480	33.39	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		33.39	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			356.13
523262	NORTHERN	NORTHERN SAFETY CO., INC.						
	901890254		04/14/16	01	SAFETY WEAR	79-790-56-00-5620	667.54	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		667.54	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			667.54
523263	NUTOYS	NUTOYS LEISURE PRODUCTS						
	042116		04/21/16	01	2 FULL BUCKET SEATS	79-790-56-00-5640	536.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		536.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			536.00
523264	ORRK	KATHLEEN FIELD ORR & ASSOC.						

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
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523264	ORRK	KATHLEEN FIELD ORR & ASSOC.					
	14971		05/04/16	01	MISC CITY LEGAL MATTERS	01-640-54-00-5456	5,859.75
				02	CALEDONIA MATTERS	01-640-54-00-5456	78.00
				03	DOWNTOWN TIF MATTERS	88-880-54-00-5466	185.25
				04	MEETINGS	01-640-54-00-5456	500.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		6,623.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		6,623.00
523265	PARADISE	PARADISE CAR WASH					
	223210		05/04/16	01	APR 2016 CAR WASHES	01-210-54-00-5495	50.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		50.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		50.00
523266	PEPSI	PEPSI-COLA GENERAL BOTTLE					
	24924856		04/29/16	01	BRIDGE PARK WATER, POP,	79-795-56-00-5607	984.60
				02	GATORADE	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		984.60 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		984.60
523267	QUILL	QUILL CORPORATION					
	5390341		04/28/16	01	MAILING LABELS	01-110-56-00-5610	49.98
					INVOICE TOTAL:		49.98 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		49.98
523268	R0001624	KANELAND KNIGHTS					
	B@B RFND		05/05/16	01	BATTLE@BRIDGE REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	212.50
					INVOICE TOTAL:		212.50 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		212.50

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523269	R0001625	FOX VALLEY FREEDOM						
	B@B RFND		05/05/16	01	BATTLE@BRIDGE REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	400.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		400.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			400.00
523270	R0001626	KURT BOGGOTT, TREASURER						
	B@B RFND		05/05/16	01	BATTLE@BRIDGE REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	400.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		400.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			400.00
523271	R0001627	MATT ZIUS						
	B@B RFND		05/05/16	01	BATTLE@BRIDGE REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	400.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		400.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			400.00
523272	R0001628	ESP BLACK						
	B@B RFND		05/05/16	01	BATTLE@BRIDGE REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	200.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		200.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			200.00
523273	R0001629	GENEVA VIKINGS BLACK						
	B@B RFND		05/05/16	01	BATTLE@BRIDGE REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	400.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		400.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			400.00
523274	R0001630	CRYSTAL LAKE CARDINALS						

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523274	R0001630	CRYSTAL LAKE CARDINALS						
	B@B RFND		05/05/16	01	BATTLE@BRIDGE REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	212.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		212.50	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			212.50
523275	R0001631	ILLINOIS CELTIC						
	B@B RFND		05/05/16	01	BATTLE@BRIDGE REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	212.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		212.50	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			212.50
523276	R0001632	MORRIS TOMAHAWKS						
	B@B RFND		05/05/16	01	BATTLE@BRIDGE REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	212.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		212.50	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			212.50
523277	R0001633	TROY TITANS WHITE						
	B@B RFND		05/05/16	01	BATTLE@BRIDGE REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	212.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		212.50	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			212.50
523278	R0001634	VICTORY BASEBALL						
	B@B RFND		05/05/16	01	BATTLE@BRIDGE REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	212.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		212.50	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			212.50
523279	R0001637	A&E ROOFING & SIDING INC						

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523279	R0001637	A&E ROOFING & SIDING INC					
	051216		05/12/16	01	PERMIT CANCELLATION REFUND	01-000-42-00-4210	50.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		50.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		50.00
523280	RIETZR	ROBERT L. RIETZ JR.					
	042816		04/28/16	01	REFEREE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		72.00
523281	RUSSPOWE	RUSSO HARDWARE INC.					
	3064258		04/21/16	01	PTO TORO SWITCH, FLAT SPRAY	79-790-56-00-5620	23.13
				02	NOZZLE	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		23.13 *
	3064266		04/21/16	01	LINE TRIMMER	79-790-56-00-5620	199.99
					INVOICE TOTAL:		199.99 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		223.12
523282	SEBIS	SEBIS DIRECT					
	21187		05/12/16	01	APR 2016 UTILITY BILLS	01-120-54-00-5430	281.98
				02	APR 2016 UTILITY BILLS	01-120-54-00-5462	42.16
				03	APR 2016 UTILITY BILLS	01-110-54-00-5462	233.08
				04	APR 2016 UTILITY BILLS	51-510-54-00-5430	377.76
				05	APR 2016 UTILITY BILLS	51-510-54-00-5462	56.49
				06	APR 2016 UTILITY BILLS	52-520-54-00-5430	176.23
				07	APR 2016 UTILITY BILLS	79-795-54-00-5426	233.08
				08	APR 2016 UTILITY BILLS	52-520-54-00-5462	26.35
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,427.13 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,427.13

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523283	SPEEDWAY	SPEEDWAY					
	1001542438-0516		05/01/16	01	APR 2016 GASOLINE	79-790-56-00-5695	1,106.49
				02	APR 2016 GASOLINE	79-795-56-00-5695	124.38
				03	APR 2016 GASOLINE	01-210-56-00-5695	4,021.75
				04	APR 2016 GASOLINE	51-510-56-00-5695	475.65
				05	APR 2016 GASOLINE	52-520-56-00-5695	475.65
				06	APR 2016 GASOLINE	01-410-56-00-5695	475.65
				07	APR 2016 GASOLINE	01-220-56-00-5695	60.99
					INVOICE TOTAL:		6,740.56 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		6,740.56
523284	STEVENS	STEVEN'S SILKSCREENING					
	10378		04/27/16	01	300 TSHIRTS	79-795-56-00-5606	2,810.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		2,810.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		2,810.00
523285	STRYPES	STRYPES PLUS MORE INC.					
	13368		04/29/16	01	2013 TAHOE LETTERING	01-210-54-00-5495	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.00
523286	VITOSH	CHRISTINE M. VITOSH					
	CMV 1784		05/04/16	04	04/20/16 SPECIAL PLAN	01-110-54-00-5462	56.63
				05	COMMISSION	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		56.63 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		56.63
523287	WELDSTAR	WELDSTAR					

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523287	WELDSTAR	WELDSTAR						
	01526754		04/24/16	01	GAS STEEL CYLINDER	01-410-54-00-5485	7.75	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		7.75	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			7.75
523288	WINDCREK	WINDING CREEK NURSERY, INC						
	191569		04/28/16	01	3 TREES	79-790-56-00-5620	625.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		625.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			625.00
523289	YBARRAR	ROBERT YBARRA						
	031116		03/11/16	01	REFEREE	79-795-54-00-5462	75.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		75.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			75.00
523290	YBSD	YORKVILLE BRISTOL						
	0551-012524660		05/04/16	01	APR 2016 TRANSPORT & TIPPING	51-510-54-00-5445	8,453.97	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		8,453.97	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			8,453.97
523291	YORKMOW	YORKVILLE MOWING & LANDSCAPING						
	375		05/05/16	01	SPRING CLEANUP & MULCH	12-112-54-00-5495	1,151.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,151.50	*
	376		05/05/16	01	APRIL WEED EATING	11-111-54-00-5495	214.23	
				02	APRIL WEED EATING	12-112-54-00-5495	202.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		416.73	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			1,568.23

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

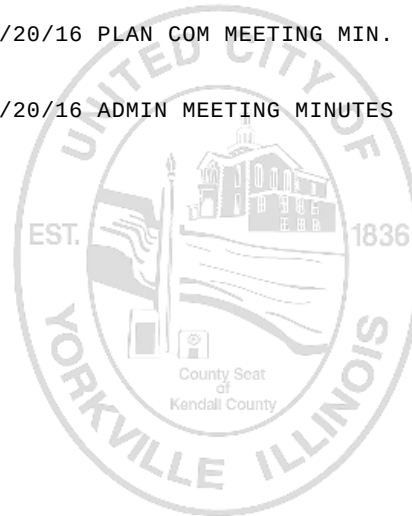
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523292	YOUNGM	MARLYS J. YOUNG					
	040716		05/11/16	01	04/07/16 PUBLIC SAFETY MEETING	01-110-54-00-5462	54.50
				02	MINUTES	** COMMENT **	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	54.50 *
	041916		05/09/16	01	04/16/16 PW MEETING MINUTES	01-110-54-00-5462	67.50
						INVOICE TOTAL:	67.50 *
	042016		05/01/16	03	04/20/16 PLAN COM MEETING MIN.	01-110-54-00-5462	14.40
						INVOICE TOTAL:	14.40 *
	042016-ADMIN		05/10/16	01	04/20/16 ADMIN MEETING MINUTES	01-110-54-00-5462	45.50
						INVOICE TOTAL:	45.50 *
						CHECK TOTAL:	181.90
						TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:	120,770.50



01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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523293	BCBS	BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD					
	050916		05/09/16	01	JUNE 2016 HEALTH INS	01-110-52-00-5216	6,902.38
				02	JUNE 2016 HEALTH INS	01-120-52-00-5216	1,940.44
				03	JUNE 2016 HEALTH INS	01-210-52-00-5216	54,132.08
				04	JUNE 2016 HEALTH INS	01-220-52-00-5216	6,431.30
				05	JUNE 2016 HEALTH INS	01-410-52-00-5216	10,660.16
				06	JUNE 2016 HEALTH INS	01-640-52-00-5240	7,364.15
				07	JUNE 2016 HEALTH INS	79-790-52-00-5216	9,952.34
				08	JUNE 2016 HEALTH INS	79-795-52-00-5216	7,755.04
				09	JUNE 2016 HEALTH INS	51-510-52-00-5216	10,663.78
				10	JUNE 2016 HEALTH INS	52-520-52-00-5216	3,869.63
				11	JUNE 2016 HEALTH INS	82-820-52-00-5216	5,785.96
					INVOICE TOTAL:		125,457.26 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		125,457.26
523294	BEYERD	DWAYNE F BEYER					
	050516		05/05/16	01	REFEREE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		72.00
523295	BKFD	BRISTOL KENDALL FIRE DEPART.					
	043016-DEV		05/16/16	01	FEB-APR 2016 DEVELOPMENT FEES	95-000-24-00-2452	26,600.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		26,600.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		26,600.00
523296	BNYMGLOB	THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON					
	252-1943605		05/02/16	01	06/15-16-06/14/17 ADMIN FEE	51-510-54-00-5498	588.50
				02	FOR DEBT CERT 2003 SERIES	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		588.50 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		588.50

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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523297	CAMBRIA	CAMBRIA SALES COMPANY INC.					
	37579		05/03/16	01	TOILET TISSUE, PAPER TOWEL,	01-110-56-00-5610	174.44
				02	AIR FRESHNER	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		174.44 *
	37601		05/09/16	01	PAPER TOWEL, TOILET TISSUE	52-520-56-00-5620	117.05
					INVOICE TOTAL:		117.05 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		291.49
523298	CAROUSEL	CAROUSEL SOUND COMPANY					
	2016 CRUISE		05/12/16	01	JUNE 1 CRUISE NIGHT	79-795-56-00-5606	275.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		275.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		275.00
523299	COSELMAB	BOB COSELMAN					
	050516		05/05/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		72.00
523300	DAC	BETTER BUSINESS PLANNING, INC.					
	35635		05/01/16	01	MAY 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-110-52-00-5216	12.00
				02	MAY 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-120-52-00-5216	3.00
				03	MAY 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-210-52-00-5216	66.00
				04	MAY 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-220-52-00-5216	12.00
				05	MAY 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-410-52-00-5216	4.00
				06	MAY 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	79-790-52-00-5216	10.50
				07	MAY 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	79-795-52-00-5216	10.50
				08	MAY 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	51-510-52-00-5216	13.00
				09	MAY 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	52-520-52-00-5216	4.00

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
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523300	DAC	BETTER BUSINESS PLANNING, INC.					
	35635		05/01/16	10	MAY 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-640-52-00-5240	12.00
				11	MAY 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	82-820-52-00-5216	12.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		159.00 *
	35639		05/01/16	01	MAY 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-110-52-00-5216	9.00
				02	MAY 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-120-52-00-5216	6.00
				03	MAY 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-210-52-00-5216	18.00
				04	MAY 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-220-52-00-5216	3.00
				05	MAY 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-410-52-00-5216	3.00
				06	MAY 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	51-510-52-00-5216	6.00
				07	MAY 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-640-52-00-5240	3.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		48.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		207.00
523301	DEARNATI	DEARBORN NATIONAL					
	050916		05/09/16	01	MAY 2016 LIFE INS	01-110-52-00-5222	74.73
				02	MAY 2016 LIFE INS-ELECTED OFF.	01-110-52-00-5222	18.56
				03	MAY 2016 LIFE INS	01-120-52-00-5222	27.84
				04	MAY 2016 LIFE INS	01-210-52-00-5222	550.20
				05	MAY 2016 LIFE INS	01-220-52-00-5222	37.12
				06	MAY 2016 LIFE INS	01-410-52-00-5222	162.78
				07	MAY 2016 LIFE INS	79-790-52-00-5222	78.32
				08	MAY 2016 LIFE INS	79-795-52-00-5222	86.01
				09	MAY 2016 LIFE INS	51-510-52-00-5222	79.29
				10	MAY 2016 LIFE INS	52-520-52-00-5222	74.13
				11	MAY 2016 LIFE INS	82-820-52-00-5222	33.60
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,222.58 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,222.58
523302	FIRST	FIRST PLACE RENTAL					
	271720-1		05/03/16	01	MARKING FLAGS	51-510-56-00-5665	49.95
					INVOICE TOTAL:		49.95 *

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523302	FIRST	FIRST PLACE RENTAL						
	271722-1		05/10/16	01	MARKING FLAGS	51-510-56-00-5665	49.95	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		49.95	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			99.90
523303	HELLANDJ	JONATHON HELLAND						
	050316		05/03/16	01	NEMRT CLASS MEAL REIMBURSEMENT	01-210-54-00-5415	20.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		20.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			20.00
523304	ILRAILWA	ILLINOIS RAILWAY						
	5200000616		04/26/16	01	6/3/16-6/2/17 LAND LEASE	72-720-60-00-6045	4,349.31	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		4,349.31	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			4,349.31
523305	ILTREASU	STATE OF ILLINOIS TREASURER						
	45		05/17/16	01	RT47 EXPANSION PYMT	15-155-60-00-6079	6,148.90	
				02	RT47 EXPANSION PYMT	51-510-60-00-6079	16,462.00	
				03	RT47 EXPANSION PYMT	52-520-60-00-6079	4,917.93	
				04	RT47 EXPANSION PYMT	88-880-60-00-6079	618.36	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		28,147.19	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			28,147.19
523306	IMPERINV	IMPERIAL INVESTMENTS						
	MARCH 2016 REBATE		05/10/16	01	MAR 2016 BUSINESS DIST REBATE	01-000-24-00-2488	6.44	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		6.44	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			6.44

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523307	INFOR	INFOR PUBLIC SECTOR, INC					
	P-3722-US06A		04/30/16	01	08/26/16-08/25/17 MOBILE WITH	01-210-56-00-5635	2,085.92
				02	MAPPING	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		2,085.92 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		2,085.92
523308	ITHALJ	JOHN ITHAL					
	050516		05/05/16	01	REFEREE	79-795-54-00-5462	108.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		108.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		108.00
523309	JSHOES	JEFFREY L. JERABEK					
	7553-42		05/10/16	01	STEEL-TOE BOOTS	52-520-56-00-5600	171.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		171.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		171.00
523310	KCSHERIF	KENDALL CO. SHERIFF'S OFFICE					
	APR-KENDALL		05/16/16	01	KENDALL COUNTY FTA BOND FEE	01-000-24-00-2412	210.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		210.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		210.00
523311	KENDCROS	KENDALL CROSSING, LLC					
	BD REBATE 03/16		05/10/16	01	NCG MAR 2016 BUS DIST REBATE	01-000-24-00-2487	714.61
					INVOICE TOTAL:		714.61 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		714.61
523312	KONEINC	KONE INC.					

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523312	KONEINC	KONE INC.						
	949289806		05/01/16	01	MAY 2016 ELEVATOR MAINTENANCE	23-216-54-00-5446	145.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		145.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			145.00
523313	KONICA	KONICA MINOLTA						
	28577531		05/12/16	01	5/1/16-6/1/16 COPIER LEASE	01-110-54-00-5485	175.19	
				02	5/1/16-6/1/16 COPIER LEASE	01-120-54-00-5485	140.15	
				03	5/1/16-6/1/16 COPIER LEASE	01-220-54-00-5485	260.98	
				04	5/1/16-6/1/16 COPIER LEASE	01-210-54-00-5485	366.84	
				05	5/1/16-6/1/16 COPIER LEASE	01-410-54-00-5485	35.29	
				06	5/1/16-6/1/16 COPIER LEASE	51-510-54-00-5485	35.29	
				07	5/1/16-6/1/16 COPIER LEASE	52-520-54-00-5485	35.29	
				08	5/1/16-6/1/16 COPIER LEASE	79-790-54-00-5485	130.49	
				09	5/1/16-6/1/16 COPIER LEASE	79-795-54-00-5485	130.48	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,310.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			1,310.00
523314	MADBOMB	MAD BOMBER FIREWORK PRODUCTION						
	2016 FOURTH		05/12/16	01	4TH OF JULY FIREWORKS	79-000-24-00-2465	15,000.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		15,000.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			15,000.00
523315	MEADOWBR	MEADOWBROOK BUILDERS LLC						
	873 CARLLY		05/12/16	01	SURETY DEPOSIT REFUND	01-000-24-00-2415	5,000.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		5,000.00	*
	TEMP RFNDS		05/04/16	01	882 N CARLY TEMP REFND	01-000-24-00-2415	5,000.00	
				02	884 PURCELL TEMP REFND	01-000-24-00-2415	900.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		5,900.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			10,900.00

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
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523316	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE						
	44027		05/02/16	01	BATTERIES	51-510-56-00-5665	23.94	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		23.94	*
	44145		05/03/16	01	WING NUT PLUG	52-520-56-00-5640	4.95	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		4.95	*
	44276		05/04/16	01	GAPS & CRACKS, SEALING	01-410-56-00-5640	4.49	
				02	COMPOUND	** COMMENT **		
					INVOICE TOTAL:		4.49	*
	44356		05/05/16	01	CONCRETE MIX, WASHERS, NUTS	79-790-56-00-5640	61.48	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		61.48	*
	44357		05/05/16	01	PHONE JACK	01-410-56-00-5640	2.69	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		2.69	*
	44372		05/05/16	01	POWER SPREADER	52-520-56-00-5613	29.98	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		29.98	*
	44470		05/06/16	01	ROD CLAMP, PVC CONDUIT	79-790-56-00-5640	6.23	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		6.23	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			133.76
523317	MIDWEST	MIDWEST GROUND COVERS						
	512551		05/02/16	01	VIBURNUM AUTUMN JAZZ FOR	52-520-56-00-5613	472.50	
				02	BLACKBERRY LIFT STATION	** COMMENT **		
					INVOICE TOTAL:		472.50	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			472.50
523318	MIKOLASR	RAY MIKOLASEK						
	050416		05/06/16	01	NEMRI TRAINING MEAL	01-210-54-00-5415	20.00	

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523318	MIKOLASR	RAY MIKOLASEK					
	050416		05/06/16	02	REIMBURSEMENT	** COMMENT ** INVOICE TOTAL:	20.00 *
	050616		05/06/16	01	LOST PERSON BEHAVIOR TRAINING	01-210-54-00-5415	10.00
				02	MEAL REIMBURSEMENT	** COMMENT ** INVOICE TOTAL:	10.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		30.00
523319	PESOLA	PESOLA MEDIA GROUP					
	11429		05/02/16	01	RIBS ON RIVER HOSTING CHARGE	79-795-56-00-5606	240.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		240.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		240.00
523320	R0000659	GINNY DALTON					
	043016		04/30/16	01	BEECHER DEPOSIT REFUND	01-000-24-00-2410	50.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		50.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		50.00
523321	R0001635	NORTHWEST MADDOGS BASEBALL					
	154318		05/06/16	01	CANCELLATION REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	425.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		425.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		425.00
523322	R0001636	NORTHWEST WATER PLANNING					
	051216		05/17/16	01	WATER FORUM CONFERENCE	01-110-54-00-5412	40.00
				02	REGISTRATION FOR FRIEDERS	** COMMENT ** INVOICE TOTAL:	40.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		40.00

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523323	RACETIME	RACE TIME					
	00507		05/09/16	01	2016 PEPPERUNI RUN	79-795-56-00-5606	510.11
					INVOICE TOTAL:		510.11 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		510.11
523324	RIS	RECORD INFORMATION SYSTEMS INC					
	41075		05/03/16	01	52 WKS OF ACCRESS TO KENDALL	01-220-54-00-5460	575.00
				02	COUNTY DATABASES	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		575.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		575.00
523325	VITOSH	CHRISTINE M. VITOSH					
	CMV 1783		05/04/16	01	CALEDONIA PROPOSED SSA	90-091-91-00-0011	349.88
				02	AUTUMN CREEK AMENDMENT TO	90-094-94-00-0011	18.42
				03	ANNEXATION AGREEMENT	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		368.30 *
	CMV 1784-A		05/04/16	01	BBB FARMS REZONING	90-095-95-00-0011	75.50
				02	147 COMMERCIAL SPECIAL USE	90-082-82-00-0011	56.63
					INVOICE TOTAL:		132.13 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		500.43
523326	YBSD	YORKVILLE BRISTOL					
	043016SF		05/16/16	01	APRIL 2016 SANITARY FEES	95-000-24-00-2450	277,479.36
					INVOICE TOTAL:		277,479.36 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		277,479.36
523327	YORKACE	YORKVILLE ACE & RADIO SHACK					

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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523327	YORKACE	YORKVILLE ACE & RADIO SHACK						
	159711		05/05/16	01	STEREN UNI MIC	79-795-56-00-5606	22.98	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		22.98	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			22.98
523328	YORKSCHO	YORKVILLE SCHOOL DIST #115						
	043016-LC		05/16/16	01	FEB-APR 2016 LAND CASH	95-000-24-00-2453	32,821.80	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		32,821.80	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			32,821.80
523329	YOUNGM	MARLYS J. YOUNG						
	042016A		05/01/16	01	4/20 PLAN COMMISSION MINUTES	90-095-95-00-0011	19.20	
				02	4/20 PLAN COMMISSION MINUTES	90-082-82-00-0011	14.40	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		33.60	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			33.60
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:			531,387.74

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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900027	FNBO	FIRST NATIONAL BANK OMAHA			05/25/16		
	052516-A.HERNANDEZ	04/29/16	01	SPORTS AUTHORITY-GAMMA PRO		79-790-56-00-5620	89.19
			02	CENTER STRAPS		** COMMENT **	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	89.19 *
	052516-A.SIMMONS2	04/29/16	01	KONICA-2/19-3/18 COPIER CHARGE		82-820-54-00-5462	5.43
			02	KONICA-IMAGING CARTRIDGE		82-820-54-00-5462	225.17
			03	FACEBOOK-ADVERTE POSTING		01-110-54-00-5426	10.00
			04	LAWSON-NUTS, RINGS, WASHERS,		01-410-56-00-5620	160.48
			05	CABLE TIES, PINS, CONNECTORS		** COMMENT **	
			06	LAWSON-NUTS, RINGS, WASHERS,		51-510-56-00-5620	160.48
			07	CABLE TIES, PINS, CONNECTORS		** COMMENT **	
			08	LAWSON-NUTS, RINGS, WASHERS,		52-520-56-00-5620	160.47
			09	CABLE TIES, PINS, CONNECTORS		** COMMENT **	
			10	KONICA-3/10-4/09 COPIER CHARGE		01-110-54-00-5430	339.55
			11	KONICA-3/10-4/09 COPIER CHARGE		01-120-54-00-5430	113.19
			12	KONICA-3/10-4/09 COPIER CHARGE		01-220-54-00-5430	75.82
			13	KONICA-3/10-4/09 COPIER CHARGE		01-210-54-00-5430	375.52
			14	KONICA-3/10-4/09 COPIER CHARGE		01-410-54-00-5462	2.41
			15	KONICA-3/10-4/09 COPIER CHARGE		51-510-54-00-5430	2.41
			16	KONICA-3/10-4/09 COPIER CHARGE		52-520-54-00-5430	2.41
			17	KONICA-3/10-4/09 COPIER CHARGE		79-790-54-00-5462	24.80
			18	KONICA-3/10-4/09 COPIER CHARGE		79-795-54-00-5462	24.80
			19	ADS-APR 2016 ALARM MONITIORING		23-216-54-00-5446	165.63
						INVOICE TOTAL:	1,848.57 *
	052516-B.BEHRENS	04/29/16	01	RURAL KING-HOSE CLAMPS, MULCH		51-510-56-00-5640	63.32
						INVOICE TOTAL:	63.32 *
	052516-B.OLSEM	04/29/16	01	STAPLES, PAPER, MOISTENER		01-110-56-00-5610	183.60
						INVOICE TOTAL:	183.60 *
	052516-B.OLSON	05/16/16	01	CREDIT FOR OVERCHARGED DUES		01-110-54-00-5460	-50.00
			02	ICSC ANNUAL DUES		** COMMENT **	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	-50.00 *
	052516-B.REISINGER	04/29/16	01	RAINBOW RACING-QUICK PRINT		79-795-56-00-5606	113.52
			02	BLACK NUMBER PULL TAG		** COMMENT **	
			04	CINTAS-NEW BUILDING FIRE		79-790-54-00-5495	645.58
			05	EXTINGUISHER SET UP & SERVICE		** COMMENT **	
			06	CINTAS-ANNUAL EXTINGUISHER		79-795-54-00-5495	125.05
			07	INSPECTIONS		** COMMENT **	
			08	FARREN-RECONNECTED & STARTED		79-795-54-00-5495	325.00
			09	AC FOR SEASON		** COMMENT **	
			10	ARAMARK#1590424484-UNIFORMS		79-790-56-00-5600	47.55
			11	ARAMARK#1590415187-UNIFORMS		79-790-56-00-5600	47.55

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900027	FNBO	FIRST NATIONAL BANK OMAHA			05/25/16		
	052516-B.REISINGER	04/29/16	12	AREA REST-PORT-0-LETS APR 2016		79-795-56-00-5620	1,644.00
			13	SHERATON CREDIT FROM 3/12/16		88-880-60-00-6000	-182.06
			14	AMAZON-PRESCHOOL TEACHING AID		79-795-56-00-5607	36.62
			15	GOLD MEDAL-BRIDGE CONCESSION		79-795-56-00-5607	2,201.78
			16	FOOD & SUPPLIES		** COMMENT **	
			17	RECHARGABLE BATTERIES		79-795-56-00-5606	41.00
			18	MEGAPHONE PA SPEAKER		79-795-56-00-5606	128.00
			19	PALOS SPPORTS-BASKETBALLS,		79-795-56-00-5606	705.02
			20	BASKETBALL LOCKER		** COMMENT **	
			21	COMPLIANCE SIGNS-SIGN		79-795-56-00-5610	14.00
			22	POWER SONIC BATTERY		79-795-56-00-5606	21.75
			24	JSKSN-HIRCH-SILICONE CARRIERS		79-795-56-00-5610	220.69
			25	COMCAST-3/29-4/28 INTERNET		01-110-54-00-5440	5.33
			26	COMCAST-3/29-4/28 INTERNET		01-220-54-00-5440	4.00
			27	COMCAST-3/29-4/28 INTERNET		01-120-54-00-5440	5.33
			28	COMCAST-3/29-4/28 INTERNET		79-790-54-00-5440	7.32
			29	COMCAST-3/29-4/28 INTERNET		01-210-54-00-5440	34.62
			30	COMCAST-3/29-4/28 INTERNET		79-795-54-00-5440	7.32
			31	COMCAST-3/29-4/28 INTERNET		52-520-54-00-5440	4.00
			32	COMCAST-3/29-4/28 INTERNET		01-410-54-00-5440	5.33
			33	COMCAST-3/29-4/28 INTERNET		51-510-54-00-5440	6.65
			34	COMCAST-3/29-4/28 TV & PHONE		79-790-54-00-5440	83.28
			35	AT&T U-VERSE-TOWN SQR PK SIGN		79-795-54-00-5440	52.00
			36	OFF WORKS-PENS, FOLDERS, TAPE,		79-795-56-00-5610	322.53
			37	CORRECTION TAPE, ENVELOPES,		** COMMENT **	
			38	PADS, BINDERS, CALCULATOR		** COMMENT **	
			39	ARAMARK#1590442990-UNIFORMS		79-790-56-00-5600	54.83
			40	ARAMARK#1590452096-UNIFORMS		79-790-56-00-5600	54.83
			41	DESK MAT		79-795-56-00-5610	13.77
			42	CONDIMENT DISPENSER, NAPKIN		79-795-56-00-5607	37.00
			43	HOLDERS		** COMMENT **	
			44	6 OFFICE CHAIRS		79-790-56-00-5620	419.94
				INVOICE TOTAL:			7,253.13 *
	052516-C.HEINEN	04/29/16	01	2016 APA CONFERENCE LODGING		01-220-54-00-5415	1,440.90
			02	2016 APA CONFERENCE MEALS		01-220-54-00-5415	184.07
				INVOICE TOTAL:			1,624.97 *
	052516-E.DHUSE	04/29/16	01	SUNBELT-RETURNED PUMP CREDIT		52-520-56-00-5640	-1,857.57
			02	ARAMARK#1590415185-UNIFORMS		01-410-56-00-5600	87.08
			03	ARAMARK#1590415185-UNIFORMS		51-510-56-00-5600	87.07
			04	NAPA#134411-WIRE HARNESS		52-520-56-00-5628	17.99
			05	RIVR VIEW-BRAKE REPAIR		51-510-54-00-5490	1,082.10
			06	NAPA#135141-WIPER BLADES		01-410-56-00-5628	39.96
			07	NAPA#135582-HOSE CLAMPS		79-790-56-00-5640	5.98

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900027	FNBO	FIRST NATIONAL BANK OMAHA			05/25/16		
	052516-E.DHUSE	04/29/16	08	2016 WATER SUPPLY CONFERNECE		51-510-54-00-5412	30.00
			09	FEE ON 04/12/16		** COMMENT **	
			10	RIVR VIEW-REPLACED INSTRUMENT		51-510-54-00-5490	2,477.80
			11	CLUSTER ASSM, HARMONIC		** COMMENT **	
			12	BALANCER & DRILLED OUT CRANK		** COMMENT **	
			13	BOLT, REPLACED TPMS SENSOR &		** COMMENT **	
			14	WHEEL BEARING ASSEMBLY		** COMMENT **	
			15	ARAMARK#1590405938-UNIFORMS		01-410-56-00-5600	82.17
			16	ARAMARK#1590405938-UNIFORMS		51-510-56-00-5600	82.17
			17	ARAMARK#1590424482-UNIFORMS		01-410-56-00-5600	107.72
			18	ARAMARK#1590424482-UNIFORMS		51-510-56-00-5600	107.71
			19	NAPA#136362-POWERSTEERING		01-410-56-00-5628	16.99
			20	FLUID		** COMMENT **	
			21	NAPA#136311-ALTERNATOR BELT		79-790-56-00-5640	24.24
			22	NAPA#136514-IDLER PULLEY		79-790-56-00-5640	21.34
			23	ARAMARK#1590433658-UNIFORMS		01-410-56-00-5600	79.08
			24	ARAMARK#1590433658-UNIFORMS		51-510-56-00-5600	79.08
			25	ARAMARK#1590442988-UNIFORMS		01-410-56-00-5600	77.16
			26	ARAMARK#1590442988-UNIFORMS		51-510-56-00-5600	77.16
				INVOICE TOTAL:			2,725.23 *
	052516-J.DYON	04/29/16	01	SAMS-KLEENEX, PAPER TOWELS		01-110-56-00-5610	31.24
				INVOICE TOTAL:			31.24 *
	052516-J.SLEEZER	04/29/16	01	FARM & FLEET-BOOTS		01-410-56-00-5600	89.88
				INVOICE TOTAL:			89.88 *
	052516-J.WEISS	04/29/16	01	TARGET-STORYTIME SUPPLIES		82-820-56-00-5671	118.08
			02	DOLLAR TREE-STORYTIME SUPPLIES		82-820-56-00-5671	9.00
				INVOICE TOTAL:			127.08 *
	052516-K.BARKSDALE	04/29/16	01	APA CONFERENCE LODGING		01-220-54-00-5415	1,152.72
			02	APA CONFERENCE MEALS		01-220-54-00-5415	253.33
			03	APA CONFERENCE TAXI & SHUTTLE		01-220-54-00-5415	140.86
				INVOICE TOTAL:			1,546.91 *
	052516-L.HILT	04/29/16	01	DAVE AUTO#24071-OIL CHANGE,		01-210-54-00-5495	100.00
			02	ROTATE TIRES		** COMMENT **	
			03	DAVE AUTO#24075-SQUAD REPAIR		01-210-54-00-5495	237.00
			04	DAVE AUTO#24082-BATTERY		01-210-54-00-5495	115.00
			05	DAVE AUTO#24076-SQUAD REPAIR		01-210-54-00-5495	984.00
			06	DAVE AUTO#24084-OIL CHANGE		01-210-54-00-5495	95.00
			07	DAVE AUTO#24101-SQUAD REPAIR		01-210-54-00-5495	145.00
			08	WESTPHAL#413101-SQUAD REPAIR		01-210-54-00-5495	446.25
			09	STEVENS-EMBROIDERY		01-210-56-00-5600	36.00

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	052516-L.HILT	04/29/16	10	IL CRIMINAL CODE BOOKLETS		01-210-56-00-5610	224.75
			11	GALLS-BOOTS		01-210-56-00-5600	230.00
			12	GALLS-SHOES		01-210-56-00-5600	134.41
			13	VERIZON-3/2-4/1 IN CAR UNITS		01-210-54-00-5440	418.40
			14	DAVES AUTO#24113-SQUAD REPAIR		01-210-54-00-5495	585.00
			15	DAVES AUTO#24127-SQUAD REPAIR		01-210-54-00-5495	2,732.00
			16	SCHAUMBURG TRAINING LODGING		01-210-54-00-5415	262.20
				INVOICE TOTAL:			6,745.01 *
	052516-L.PICKERING	04/29/16	01	MENARDS-ANT TRAPS		01-110-56-00-5610	5.67
			02	OFFICE MAX-DOCUMENT COVERS		01-110-56-00-5610	6.00
			03	OFFICE MAX-3 NEW OFFICE CHAIRS		01-110-56-00-5610	893.14
			04	CARD STOCK		01-110-56-00-5610	14.99
			05	QUILL-NOTARIAL SEAL,		01-110-56-00-5610	36.03
			06	CERTIFICATION HOLDER		** COMMENT **	
			07	OFFICE MAX-RETURNED DOCUMENT		01-110-56-00-5610	-6.00
			08	COVERS CREDIT		** COMMENT **	
				INVOICE TOTAL:			949.83 *
	052516-M.PFISTER	04/29/16	01	AMAZON-COLD PACKS, SKELETON		82-820-56-00-5610	151.64
			02	KEYS, BOOKS		** COMMENT **	
			03	STAMPS		82-820-54-00-5452	94.00
				INVOICE TOTAL:			245.64 *
	052516-N.DECKER	04/29/16	01	MINER ELEC#259689-RADAR REPAIR		01-210-54-00-5495	190.71
			02	MINER ELEC#13105-NEW SQUAD		25-205-60-00-6060	2,580.00
			03	OUTFIT		** COMMENT **	
			04	MINER ELEC#259711-NEW SQUAD		25-205-60-00-6060	2,761.02
			05	OUTFIT		** COMMENT **	
			06	MINER ELEC#259856-NEW SQUAD		25-205-60-00-6060	498.00
			07	SIREN SPEAKERS		** COMMENT **	
			08	MINER ELEC#259839-NEW SQUAD		25-205-60-00-6060	2,701.00
			09	OUTFIT		** COMMENT **	
			10	ACCURINT-MAR 2016 SEARCHES		01-210-54-00-5462	50.00
			11	MINER ELEC#260078-INSTALL		25-205-60-00-6060	386.00
			12	SECURE IDLE ON NEW SQUADS		** COMMENT **	
			13	NEW WORLD CONFERENCE LODGING		01-210-54-00-5415	274.67
			14	AT&T-03/25-03/24 SERVICE		01-210-54-00-5440	112.56
			15	COMCAST-04/08-05/07 CABLE		01-210-54-00-5440	4.27
			16	NEW WORLD CONFERENCE SHUTTLE		01-210-54-00-5415	29.00
				INVOICE TOTAL:			9,587.23 *
	052516-P.RATOS	05/16/16	01	ILLINOIS PLUMBER LICENSE FEE		01-220-54-00-5460	153.53
				INVOICE TOTAL:			153.53 *
	052516-R.FREDRICKSON	04/29/16	01	COMCAST-03/13-04/23 INTERNET		01-110-54-00-5440	45.29

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	052516-R.FREDRICKSON	04/29/16	02	COMCAST-03/13-04/23 INTERNET		01-220-54-00-5440	33.97
			03	COMCAST-03/13-04/23 INTERNET		01-120-54-00-5440	45.29
			04	COMCAST-03/13-04/23 INTERNET		79-790-54-00-5440	62.28
			05	COMCAST-03/13-04/23 INTERNET		01-210-54-00-5440	294.41
			06	COMCAST-03/13-04/23 INTERNET		79-795-54-00-5440	62.28
			07	COMCAST-03/13-04/23 INTERNET		52-520-54-00-5440	33.97
			08	COMCAST-03/13-04/23 INTERNET		01-410-54-00-5440	45.29
			09	COMCAST-03/13-04/23 INTERNET		51-510-54-00-5440	161.47
			10	IGFOA INTERNAL CONTROL SEMINAR		01-120-54-00-5412	140.00
			11	FOR FINANCE DIRECTOR		** COMMENT **	
			12	IGFOA INTERNAL CONTROL SEMINAR		01-120-54-00-5412	155.00
			13	FOR ACCOUNTING CLERK		** COMMENT **	
			14	CPA GOVT CONFERENCE		01-120-54-00-5412	198.00
			15	04/11-05/11 WEB UPKEEP FEE		01-640-54-00-5450	15.95
			16	VERIZON-APR 2016 CELL CHARGES		01-220-54-00-5440	220.32
			17	VERIZON-APR 2016 CELL CHARGES		01-210-54-00-5440	602.67
			18	VERIZON-APR 2016 CELL CHARGES		79-795-54-00-5440	121.54
			19	VERIZON-APR 2016 CELL CHARGES		51-510-54-00-5440	297.40
			20	VERIZON-APR 2016 CELL CHARGES		01-410-54-00-5440	96.21
			21	VERIZON-APR 2016 CELL CHARGES		52-520-54-00-5440	109.79
			22	KONE-CITY HALL ELEVATOR REPAIR		23-216-54-00-5446	2,439.00
				INVOICE TOTAL:			5,180.13 *
	052516-R.HARMON	04/29/16	01	AMAZON-CARDSTOCK, RUGS, PLAY		79-795-56-00-5606	488.13
			02	TENTS, BALLS, GLUE STICKS,		** COMMENT **	
			03	FILE FOLDER GAMES		** COMMENT **	
			04	DISCOUNT SCHOOL-		79-795-56-00-5606	82.94
			05	WALMART-PHOTO DEVELOPING		79-795-56-00-5606	16.10
			06	MICHAELS-PRESCHOOL CRAFT		79-795-56-00-5606	36.85
			07	SUPPLIES		** COMMENT **	
			08	WALMART-MAY PRESCHOOL SUPPLIES		79-795-56-00-5606	103.57
			09	PARTY CITY-GRADUATION SUPPLIES		79-795-56-00-5606	22.31
			10	UNIT PRINTS-		79-795-56-00-5606	8.92
			11	BALLONS ALOFT-BALLOONS		79-795-56-00-5606	31.50
			12	LAKESHORE-TEACHING TUBS, EASLE		79-795-56-00-5606	570.46
			13	POCKET CHART STAND, PRESCHOOL		** COMMENT **	
			14	TEACHING AID		** COMMENT **	
			15	LAKESHORE-PHOTO NAMEPLATES,		79-795-56-00-5606	174.72
			16	WATER MABLES, SENSORY NOODLES,		** COMMENT **	
			17	SENSORY BALLS		** COMMENT **	
				INVOICE TOTAL:			1,535.50 *
	052516-R.HART	04/29/16	01	MARRIOT-SCHAUMBURG TRAINING		01-210-54-00-5415	262.20
			02	LODGING		** COMMENT **	
				INVOICE TOTAL:			262.20 *

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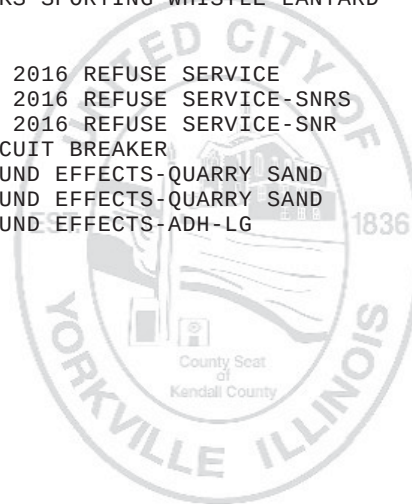
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	052516-R.HORNER	04/29/16	01	LORCHEM TECH-HOT LANDA WASHER		79-790-56-00-5620	4,552.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	4,552.00 *
	052516-R.MIKOLASEK	04/29/16	01	COFFMAN-SAFETY TEST		01-210-54-00-5495	21.50
			02	COFFMAN-OIL CHANGE, CLUTCH		01-210-54-00-5495	129.84
			03	REPAIR, HORN CONNECTION REPAIR		** COMMENT **	
			04	STREICHER-MARKING ROUNDS		01-210-56-00-5696	298.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	449.34 *
	052516-R.WRIGHT	04/29/16	01	SHAW MEDIA-SEASONAL POSTING		79-790-54-00-5462	497.72
			02	SHAW MEDIA-CODE ENFORCEMENT		01-220-54-00-5426	425.00
			03	POSTING		** COMMENT **	
			04	ILCMA PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT		01-110-54-00-5412	35.00
			05	EVENT & LUNCHEON FOR INTERN		** COMMENT **	
			06	RUSH COPLEY-DRUG SCREENING		79-795-54-00-5462	440.00
			07	RUSH COPLEY-NEW HIRE TESTING		01-210-54-00-5411	321.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	1,718.72 *
	052516-S.REDMON	04/29/16	01	WALMART-WALL CLOCK		79-795-56-00-5610	9.88
			02	WALMART-CONCESSION SUPPLIES		79-795-56-00-5607	47.83
			03	PARADISE CAR WASH-DELUXE		79-795-54-00-5495	260.00
			04	INTERIOR DETAILING		** COMMENT **	
			05	POSTAGE		79-795-54-00-5452	6.45
			06	WALMART-CONCESSION SUPPLIES		79-795-56-00-5607	94.36
			07	JEWEL-BUNS		79-795-56-00-5607	17.72
						INVOICE TOTAL:	436.24 *
	052516-S.SLEEZER	04/29/16	01	BONNELL INDUSTRIES-2016 FORD		25-225-60-00-6070	5,104.18
			02	TRANSIT		** COMMENT **	
			03	SOUTHWEST SOLUTIONS-WIRE		79-790-56-00-5620	3,198.00
			04	PARTITION		** COMMENT **	
			05	CANOPY-QUIK SHADE CANAOPY TENT		79-790-56-00-5620	1,999.50
						INVOICE TOTAL:	10,301.68 *
	052516-T.KLINGEL	04/29/16	01	OFFICE MAX-HARD DRIVE		01-210-56-00-5635	59.99
			02	SCHAUMBURG TRAINING LODGING		01-210-54-00-5415	262.20
			03	DAVE AUTO#24089-SQUAD REPAIR		01-210-54-00-5495	55.00
			04	DAVE AUTO#24092-SQUAD REPAIR		01-210-54-00-5495	81.00
			05	DAVE AUTO#24120-SQUAD REPAIR		01-210-54-00-5495	470.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	928.19 *
	052516-T.KONEN	04/29/16	01	REPLACEMENT PARTS-VALVES		51-510-56-00-5640	46.61
			02	DRYDON-HOSE LUBRICANT		51-510-56-00-5638	106.70
			03	HOME DEPO-RUBBER MALLETS		51-510-56-00-5638	14.91
			04	OFFICE MAX-SHARPIE, NOTEBOOKS		51-510-56-00-5638	31.46

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	052516-T.KONEN	04/29/16	05	AMAZON-3 PHONE CASES		51-510-56-00-5630	52.03
			06	AMAZON PRIME MEMBERSHIP		51-510-54-00-5460	99.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	350.71 *
	052516-T.NELSON	04/29/16	01	PALOS SPORTS-SOCCER BALLS		79-795-56-00-5606	159.88
			02	PALOS SPORTS-BALL LOCKER		79-795-56-00-5606	306.23
			03	DICKS SPORTING-WHISTLE LANYARD		79-795-56-00-5606	8.99
						INVOICE TOTAL:	475.10 *
	052516-UCOY	04/29/16	01	MAR 2016 REFUSE SERVICE		01-540-54-00-5442	100,627.33
			02	MAR 2016 REFUSE SERVICE-SNRS		01-540-54-00-5441	2,606.78
			03	MAR 2016 REFUSE SERVICE-SNR		01-540-54-00-5441	196.35
			04	CIRCUIT BREAKER		** COMMENT **	
			05	GROUND EFFECTS-QUARRY SAND		79-790-56-00-5620	5,543.40
			06	GROUND EFFECTS-QUARRY SAND		79-790-56-00-5620	6,976.30
			07	GROUND EFFECTS-ADH-LG		79-790-56-00-5620	426.24
						INVOICE TOTAL:	116,376.40 *
						CHECK TOTAL:	175,780.57
						TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:	175,780.57



DATE: 05/17/16
TIME: 13:36:13
ID: AP225000.CBL

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
MANUAL CHECK REGISTER

FY 17

CHECK #	VENDOR # INVOICE #	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	CHECK DATE	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
900028	FNBO	FIRST NATIONAL BANK OMAHA			05/25/16		
	052516-A.SIMMONS	04/29/16	01	ADS-MAY-JUN ALARM MONITORING		23-216-54-00-5446	331.26
			02	LIBERTY MUTUAL BOND RENEWAL		82-820-54-00-5462	100.00
			03	NEOPOST-MAY-AUG POSTAGE		01-120-54-00-5485	74.85
			04	MACHINE LEASE		** COMMENT **	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	506.11 *
	052516-B.OLSEM2	04/29/16	01	WAUBONSEE-EXCEL CLASS		01-110-54-00-5412	185.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	185.00 *
	052516-B.REISINGER2	04/29/16	01	BMI-ANNUAL LICENSE FEE		79-795-56-00-5606	336.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	336.00 *
	052516-S.AUGUSTINE	04/29/16	01	05/06 REACHING FORWARD		82-820-54-00-5412	150.00
			02	CONFERENCE		** COMMENT **	
			03	CONSTANT CONTACT PURCHASE		82-000-24-00-2480	45.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	195.00 *
	052516-S.IWANSKI	04/25/16	01	05/06 REACHING FORWARD		82-820-54-00-5412	150.00
			02	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION		** COMMENT **	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	150.00 *
						CHECK TOTAL:	1,372.11
						TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:	1,372.11

DATE: 05/12/16
TIME: 12:04:31
PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 16

CHECK DATE: 05/12/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT	
522199	OLIVEJAR	OLIVEJAR GROUP, LLC						
	499		03/25/16	01	3 LENOVO THINKPADS & DOCKS	01-640-54-00-5450	2,859.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		2,859.00	*
	500		03/25/16	01	4 MONITORS	01-640-54-00-5450	560.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		560.00	*
	501		03/25/16	01	2 LENOVO THINK PADS	01-640-54-00-5450	1,370.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,370.00	*
CHECK TOTAL:								4,789.00
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:								4,789.00



01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 05/04/16
TIME: 07:42:09
PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 17

CHECK DATE: 05/04/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
522198	R0001622	RAYMOND & MARY JAMES					
	20150655-BUILD		05/03/16	01	844 PURCELL BUILD PROGRAM	25-000-24-21-2445	680.00
				02	844 PURCELL BUILD PROGRAM	51-000-24-00-2445	5,320.00
				03	844 PURCELL BUILD PROGRAM	52-000-24-00-2445	4,000.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		10,000.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		10,000.00
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:		10,000.00



01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 05/11/16
TIME: 09:27:20
PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 17

CHECK DATE: 05/11/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
523200	R0001623	LOU OR SANDY URIDIL					
	20150528-BUILD		05/09/16	01	868 GREENFIELD BUILD PROGRAM	51-000-24-00-2445	6,000.00
				02	868 GREENFIELD BUILD PROGRAM	52-000-24-00-2445	4,000.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		10,000.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		10,000.00
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:		10,000.00



01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 05/18/16
 TIME: 13:23:29
 PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
 CHECK REGISTER

CHECK DATE: 05/18/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
523212	R0001638	ANJELINA ROJAS					
	20150022-BUILD		05/18/16	01	712 GREENFIELD BUILD PROGRAM	51-000-24-00-2445	6,000.00
				02	712 GREENFIELD BUILD PROGRAM	52-000-24-00-2445	4,000.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		10,000.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		10,000.00
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:		10,000.00



01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE PAYROLL SUMMARY May 20, 2016

	REGULAR	OVERTIME	TOTAL	IMRF	FICA	TOTALS
MAYOR & LIQ. COM.	\$ 908.34	\$ -	\$ 908.34	\$ -	\$ 69.49	\$ 977.83
CLERK	583.34	-	583.34	8.85	44.61	636.80
TREASURER	83.34	-	83.34	8.85	6.36	98.55
ALDERMAN	4,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	299.56	4,299.56
ADMINISTRATION	15,541.05	26.08	15,567.13	1,654.80	1,106.71	18,328.64
FINANCE	8,618.83	-	8,618.83	916.19	643.90	10,178.92
POLICE	111,584.41	2,402.22	113,986.63	553.72	8,366.40	122,906.75
COMMUNITY DEV.	17,543.72	-	17,543.72	1,730.97	1,292.93	20,567.62
STREETS	13,129.27	-	13,129.27	1,371.40	963.86	15,464.53
WATER	14,606.62	403.12	15,009.74	1,532.41	1,087.36	17,629.51
SEWER	8,020.18	-	8,020.18	852.55	598.20	9,470.93
PARKS	16,058.55	31.94	16,090.49	1,597.43	1,191.52	18,879.44
RECREATION	14,239.15	-	14,239.15	1,132.60	1,056.95	16,428.70
LIBRARY	16,080.55	-	16,080.55	855.55	1,202.65	18,138.75
TOTALS	\$ 240,997.35	\$ 2,863.36	\$ 243,860.71	\$ 12,215.32	\$ 17,930.50	\$ 274,006.53

TOTAL PAYROLL

\$ 274,006.53



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE

BILL LIST SUMMARY

Tuesday, May 24, 2016

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

DATE

Manual Check Register - FY16 (Pages 1-3)	05/02/2016	1,370.00
Manual Check Register - FY17 (Pages 4-6)	05/17/2016	1,820.00
City Check Register - FY16 (Pages 7 -26)	05/24/2016	120,770.50
City Check Register - FY17 (Pages 27-36)	05/24/2016	531,387.14
City MasterCard Bill Register - FY16 (Pages 37-43)	05/25/2016	175,780.57
City MasterCard Bill Register - FY17 (Page 44)	05/25/2016	1,372.11

SUB-TOTAL:

\$832,500.32

OTHER PAYABLES

FY16

Manual Check #522199 - Olivejar (Page 45)	05/12/2016	4,789.00

FY17

Manual Check #522198 - James BUILD Check (Page 46)	05/04/2016	10,000.00
Manual Check #523200 - Uridil BUILD Check (Page 47)	05/11/2016	10,000.00
Manual Check #523212 - Rojas BUILD Check (Page 48)	05/18/2016	10,000.00

SUB-TOTAL:

\$34,789.00

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS

* BNY Mellon - 2003 Debt Certificates - Interest PMT	05/25/2016	10,725.00
* Amalgamated Bank of Chicago - 2014A Bond - Interest PMT	05/25/2016	72,068.75
* Amalgamated Bank of Chicago - 22015A Bond - Interest PMT	05/25/2016	198,620.80
* BNY Mellon - 2014 Bond - Interest PMT	05/25/2016	25,357.50

TOTAL PAYMENTS:

\$306,772.05

PAYROLL

Bi - Weekly (Page 49)	05/20/2016	274,006.53

SUB-TOTAL:

\$274,006.53

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:

\$1,448,067.90

* Debt Service Payments Made Via Wire

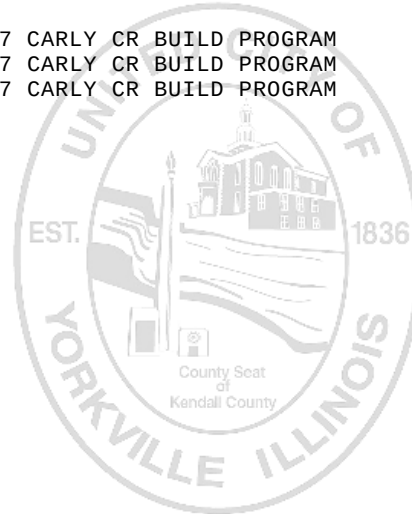
DATE: 05/24/16
TIME: 09:32:20
PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 17

CHECK DATE: 05/24/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT	
523331	AMALGAMA	AMALGAMATED BANK OF CHICAGO						
	BNY PRCD		05/24/16	01	BRISTOL BAY SSA BNY PROCEEDS	01-000-24-00-2445	0.33	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		0.33 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			0.33
523332	R0001639	DOUGLAS STONE						
	20150654-BUILD		05/24/16	01	937 CARLY CR BUILD PROGRAM	25-000-24-21-2445	680.00	
				02	937 CARLY CR BUILD PROGRAM	51-000-24-00-2445	5,320.00	
				03	937 CARLY CR BUILD PROGRAM	52-000-24-00-2445	4,000.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		10,000.00 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			10,000.00
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:			10,000.33



01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
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11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 06/09/16
TIME: 08:55:55
PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 16

CHECK DATE: 06/14/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
523337	AACVB	AURORA AREA CONVENTION					
	043016		06/03/16	01	APR 2016 ALL SEASON HOTEL TAX	01-640-54-00-5481	22.09
					INVOICE TOTAL:		22.09 *
	043016-HAMPTON		06/02/16	01	APR 2016 HAMPTON HOTEL TAX	01-640-54-00-5481	3,931.97
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,931.97 *
	043016-SUNSET		06/02/16	01	APR 2016 SUNSET HOTEL TAX	01-640-54-00-5481	29.70
					INVOICE TOTAL:		29.70 *
	043016-SUPER		06/02/16	01	APR 2016 SUPER 8 HOTEL TAX	01-640-54-00-5481	1,451.88
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,451.88 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		5,435.64
523338	ACTION	ACTION GRAPHIX LTD					
	5738R		04/28/16	01	REMOVE AND REPLACE VAN	79-795-56-00-5606	180.00
				02	LETTERING	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		180.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		180.00
523339	ADVAAUTO	ADVANCED AUTOMATION & CONTROLS					
	16-2468		05/19/16	01	MAR & APR 2016 TREATMENT PLANT	51-510-54-00-5462	19,580.00
				02	MAINTENANCE	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		19,580.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		19,580.00
523340	AMPERAGE	AMPERAGE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY INC					
	0631335-IN		04/25/16	01	BATTERY	79-790-56-00-5640	8.50
					INVOICE TOTAL:		8.50 *

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
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11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 06/09/16
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PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 16

CHECK DATE: 06/14/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
523340	AMPERAGE	AMPERAGE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY INC					
	0632108-IN		04/28/16	01	BATTERY	79-790-56-00-5640	25.50
					INVOICE TOTAL:		25.50 *
	0632347-IN		04/29/16	01	BULBS	23-216-56-00-5656	240.48
					INVOICE TOTAL:		240.48 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		274.48
523341	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	1613010022-0416		05/13/16	01	04/13-05/12 BALLFIELDS	79-795-54-00-5480	991.89
					INVOICE TOTAL:		991.89 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		991.89
523342	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	6963019021-0416		05/13/16	01	04/13-05/12 RT47 & ROSENWINKLE	15-155-54-00-5482	24.96
					INVOICE TOTAL:		24.96 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		24.96
523343	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	7090039005-0416		05/10/16	01	04/11-05/11 CANNONBALL TRL	15-155-54-00-5482	18.90
				02	04/11-05/11 CANNONBALL TRL	01-410-54-00-5482	0.90
					INVOICE TOTAL:		19.80 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		19.80
523344	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON					
	8344010026-0416A		05/20/16	01	03/30-05/15 MISC LIGHTS	15-155-54-00-5482	277.88
					INVOICE TOTAL:		277.88 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		277.88

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
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DATE: 06/09/16
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PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 16

CHECK DATE: 06/14/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
523345	EEI	ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES, INC.					
	58238-1		05/26/16	01	MILL STREET LAFO	23-230-60-00-6025	1,432.70
						INVOICE TOTAL:	1,432.70 *
	58239-7		05/26/16	01	IL RT47 STREETLIGHTS &	23-230-60-00-6048	688.81
				02	STREETSCAPES	** COMMENT **	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	688.81 *
						CHECK TOTAL:	2,121.51
523346	EEI	ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES, INC.					
	58263		05/26/16	01	RT47 OFF-STREET PARKING	15-155-60-00-6072	2,953.00
				02	IMPROVEMENTS	** COMMENT **	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	2,953.00 *
						CHECK TOTAL:	2,953.00
523347	EEI	ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES, INC.					
	58264		05/26/16	01	GAME FARM/SOMONAUK IMPROVEMENT	23-230-60-00-6073	2,544.75
						INVOICE TOTAL:	2,544.75 *
	58265		05/26/16	01	STAGECOACH CROSSING	01-640-54-00-5465	443.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	443.00 *
	58266		05/26/16	01	WINDETT RIDGE	01-640-54-00-5465	2,175.50
						INVOICE TOTAL:	2,175.50 *
	58267		05/26/16	01	UTILITY PERMIT REVIEWS	01-640-54-00-5465	574.50
						INVOICE TOTAL:	574.50 *
	58268		05/26/16	01	GRANDE RESERVE - AVANTI	01-640-54-00-5465	27,677.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	27,677.00 *
	58269		05/26/16	01	PRESTWICK	01-640-54-00-5465	370.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	370.00 *

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 06/09/16
TIME: 08:55:55
PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 16

CHECK DATE: 06/14/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
523347	EEI	ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES, INC.					
	58270		05/26/16	01	CALEDONIA	01-640-54-00-5465	185.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		185.00 *
	58271		05/26/16	01	BRISTOL BAY, UNIT 3	01-640-54-00-5465	466.25
					INVOICE TOTAL:		466.25 *
	58272		05/26/16	01	AUTUMN CREEK, UNIT 2C	01-640-54-00-5465	185.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		185.00 *
	58273		05/26/16	01	IL RT71 SANITARY SEWER & WATER	01-640-54-00-5465	14,354.25
				02	MAIN REPLACEMENT	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		14,354.25 *
	58274		05/26/16	01	MISC GIS MAPPING	01-640-54-00-5465	3,147.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,147.00 *
	58275		05/26/16	01	GRANDE RESERVE - PARK A	72-720-60-00-6046	1,045.42
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,045.42 *
	58276		05/26/16	01	WHISPERING MEADOWS - UNIT 4	01-640-54-00-5465	3,420.50
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,420.50 *
	58278		05/26/16	01	FOUNTAIN VILLAGE	01-640-54-00-5465	574.50
					INVOICE TOTAL:		574.50 *
	58279		05/26/16	01	WATER WORKS MASTER PLAN	51-510-54-00-5465	23,480.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		23,480.00 *
	58280		05/26/16	01	COUNTRYSIDE ST & WATER MAIN	51-510-60-00-6082	26,423.41
				02	IMPROVEMENTS	** COMMENT **	
				03	COUNTRYSIDE ST & WATER MAIN	23-230-60-00-6082	16,195.00
				04	IMPROVEMENTS	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		42,618.41 *
	58281		05/26/16	01	RIDGE WATER MAIN IMPROVEMENT	51-510-60-00-6025	999.60

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523347	EEI	ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES, INC.					
	58281		05/26/16	02	RIDGE WATER MAIN IMPROVEMENT	52-520-60-00-6025	117.60
				03	RIDGE WATER MAIN IMPROVEMENT	23-230-60-00-6025	58.80
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,176.00 *
	58282		05/26/16	01	MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING SERVICES	01-640-54-00-5465	1,900.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,900.00 *
	58283		05/26/16	01	WELL #8 REHABILITATION	51-510-60-00-6022	1,307.75
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,307.75 *
	58285		05/26/16	01	YBSD COORDINATION - SANITARY	01-640-54-00-5465	878.75
				02	SEWER REPAIRS	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		878.75 *
	58286		05/26/16	01	2016 ROAD PROGRAM	23-230-60-00-6025	9,588.80
					INVOICE TOTAL:		9,588.80 *
	58288		05/26/16	01	RT47 & MAIN ST PEDESTRIAN	01-640-54-00-5465	724.50
				02	CROSSING	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		724.50 *
	58289		05/26/16	01	BRISTOL BAY UTILITY MAP UPDATE	01-640-54-00-5465	187.50
					INVOICE TOTAL:		187.50 *
	58290		05/26/16	01	APPLETREE CT & CHURCH ST WATER	51-510-60-00-6025	4,291.00
				02	MAIN REPLACEMENT	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		4,291.00 *
	58291		05/26/16	01	2016 SANITARY SEWER LINING	52-520-60-00-6025	843.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		843.00 *
	58292		05/26/16	01	CITY OF YORKVILLE-GENERAL	01-640-54-00-5465	1,373.50
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,373.50 *
	58293		05/26/16	01	BLACKBERRY WOODS - COMPLETION	23-230-60-00-6014	3,484.25

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523347	EEI	ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES, INC.					
	58293		05/26/16	02	OF IMPROVEMENTS	** COMMENT ** INVOICE TOTAL:	3,484.25 *
	58294		05/26/16	01	LINCOLN PRAIRIE	01-640-54-00-5465 INVOICE TOTAL:	185.00 185.00 *
	58296		05/26/16	01	BRISTOL BAY 65	01-640-54-00-5465 INVOICE TOTAL:	575.00 575.00 *
	58297		05/26/16	01	DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION	01-640-54-00-5465 INVOICE TOTAL:	781.00 781.00 *
	58298		05/26/16	01	171 SARAVANOS SITE IMPROVEMENT	01-640-54-00-5465 INVOICE TOTAL:	780.00 780.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		151,337.13
523348	HAWKINS	HAWKINS INC					
	3874694		04/28/16	01	CHEMICALS	51-510-56-00-5638 INVOICE TOTAL:	991.00 991.00 *
	3876388		04/28/16	01	CYLINDER RETURN CREDIT	51-510-56-00-5638 INVOICE TOTAL:	-73.50 -73.50 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		917.50
523349	INGEMUNS	INGEMUNSON LAW OFFICES LTD					
	3082A		04/18/16	01	APR 18 ADMIN HEARING	01-210-54-00-5467 INVOICE TOTAL:	150.00 150.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		150.00
523350	JIMSTRCK	JIM'S TRUCK INSPECTION LLC					

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
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523350	JIMSTRCK	JIM'S TRUCK INSPECTION LLC						
	161424		04/29/16	01	TRUCK INSPECTION	01-410-54-00-5490	30.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		30.00	*
	161425		04/29/16	01	TRUCK INSPECTION	01-410-54-00-5490	30.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		30.00	*
	161426		04/29/16	01	TRUCK INSPECTION	01-410-54-00-5490	30.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		30.00	*
	161427		04/29/16	01	TRUCK INSPECTION	01-410-54-00-5490	30.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		30.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			120.00
523351	KENDCPA	KENDALL COUNTY CHIEFS OF						
	213		05/17/16	01	APR 2016 MONTHLY MEETING FEE	01-210-54-00-5415	112.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		112.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			112.00
523352	LANEMUCH	LANER, MUCHIN, DOMBROW, BECKER						
	491344		05/01/16	01	INTERNAL COMPLAINT	01-640-54-00-5463	90.00	
				02	INVESTIGATION	** COMMENT **		
					INVOICE TOTAL:		90.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			90.00
523353	LARRABER	RACHEL WRIGHT						
	051916A		05/19/16	01	COMMUNITIES OF EXCELLENCE	01-120-54-00-5415	51.52	
				02	APR 2016 MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	** COMMENT **		
					INVOICE TOTAL:		51.52	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			51.52

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523354	NEMRT	NORTH EAST MULTI-REGIONAL					
	206526		05/09/16	01	TACTICAL TRAUMA & SHOCK	01-210-54-00-5412	125.00
				02	MANAGEMENT FOR 2 PEOPLE	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		125.00 *
	70.0		05/16/16	01	BASIC POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY	01-210-54-00-5412	70.00
				02	TRAINING FOR 2 PEOPLE	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		70.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		195.00
523355	NICOR	NICOR GAS					
	15-41-50-1000	6-0416	05/09/16	01	04/06-05/06 804 GAME FARM RD	01-110-54-00-5480	188.80
					INVOICE TOTAL:		188.80 *
	15-64-61-3532	5-0416	05/06/16	01	04/06-05/06 1991 CANNONBALL TR	01-110-54-00-5480	28.43
					INVOICE TOTAL:		28.43 *
	20-52-56-2042	1-0416	05/09/16	01	04/07-05/09 420 FAIRHAVEN	01-110-54-00-5480	81.81
					INVOICE TOTAL:		81.81 *
	31-61-67-2493	1-0416	05/06/16	01	04/07-05/06 276 WINDHAM CR	01-110-54-00-5480	26.78
					INVOICE TOTAL:		26.78 *
	46-69-47-6727	1-0416	05/12/16	01	04/06-05/06 1975 BRIDGE	01-110-54-00-5480	80.91
					INVOICE TOTAL:		80.91 *
	61-60-41-1000	9-0416	05/12/16	01	04/11-05/11 610 TOWER	01-110-54-00-5480	172.92
					INVOICE TOTAL:		172.92 *
	62-37-86-4779	6-0416	05/09/16	01	04/08-05/09 185 WOLF ST	01-110-54-00-5480	79.46
					INVOICE TOTAL:		79.46 *
	66-70-44-6942	9-0416	05/09/16	01	04/06-05/09 1908 RAINTREE	01-110-54-00-5480	83.39
					INVOICE TOTAL:		83.39 *

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
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523355	NICOR	NICOR GAS					
	83-80-00-1000	7-0416	05/12/16	01	04/11-05/11 610 TOWER UNIT B	01-110-54-00-5480	75.44
					INVOICE TOTAL:		75.44 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		817.94
523356	NIUGRANT	NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY					
	STG4316		06/01/16	01	APR 2016 INTERN	01-110-54-00-5462	1,300.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,300.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,300.00
523357	PICKERIL	LISA PICKERING					
	051916		05/19/16	01	AU TUITION REIMBURSEMENT	01-110-54-00-5410	3,216.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,216.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		3,216.00
523358	SFBCT	SWFVCTC					
	YV1Q2016		05/25/16	01	40% OF 1ST QTR 2015 CABLE	01-640-54-00-5475	22,167.43
				02	FRANCHISE PYMT OF \$55,418.58	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		22,167.43 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		22,167.43
523359	SOUNDENG	SOUNDScape ENGINEERING LLC					
	543		06/01/16	01	ACOUSTICS CONSULTING SERVICES	01-220-54-00-5462	3,569.97
				02	FOR NOISE ORDINANCE	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,569.97 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		3,569.97

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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523360	TRAFFIC	TRAFFIC CONTROL CORPORATION					
	88022		11/25/15	01	TRAFFIC SIGNAL REPAIR	01-410-54-00-5435	100.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *
	88124		12/02/15	01	TRAFFIC SIGNAL REPAIR	01-410-54-00-5435	1,048.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,048.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,148.00
523361	WAUBONSE	WAUBONSEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE					
	107634a		05/25/16	01	COMMUNITIES OF EXCELLENCE	01-110-54-00-5412	417.00
				02	COMMUNITIES OF EXCELLENCE	01-120-54-00-5412	417.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		834.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		834.00
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:		217,885.65

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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523362	ACTION	ACTION GRAPHIX LTD					
	1041		06/01/16	01	GOLF OUTING SIGNS	79-795-56-00-5606	52.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		52.00 *
	1042		06/01/16	01	GOLF OUTING SIGNS	79-795-56-00-5606	225.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		225.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		277.00
523363	AMPERAGE	AMPERAGE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY INC					
	0633568-IN		05/05/16	01	LAMPS	23-216-56-00-5656	15.76
					INVOICE TOTAL:		15.76 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		15.76
523364	AMPERAGE	AMPERAGE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY INC					
	0636343-IN		05/19/16	01	WIRE, SPLICE CONNECTOR, HEAT	15-155-54-00-5482	42.33
				02	SHRINK SLEEVE	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		42.33 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		42.33
523365	AMPERAGE	AMPERAGE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY INC					
	0636598-IN		05/23/16	01	MAGNETIC SWITCH	23-216-56-00-5656	14.58
					INVOICE TOTAL:		14.58 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		14.58
523366	AMPERAGE	AMPERAGE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY INC					
	0636677-IN		05/20/16	01	QUAD VOLT BALLAST KIT	15-155-54-00-5482	110.26
					INVOICE TOTAL:		110.26 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		110.26

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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523367	ATTINTER	AT&T						
	8904302308		05/10/16	01	05/10-06/09 ROUTER	01-110-54-00-5440	489.18	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	489.18	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		489.18
523368	ATTORGEN	OFFICE OF IL. ATTORNEY GENERAL						
	FUND 958-MCCUSKER16		06/02/16	01	SEX OFFENDER AWARENESS	01-000-24-00-2437	30.00	
				02	TRAINING & EDUCATION FUND	** COMMENT **		
						INVOICE TOTAL:	30.00	*
	FUND 958-ROCHA16		06/02/16	01	SEX OFFENDERS AWARENESS	01-000-24-00-2437	30.00	
				02	TRAINING & EDUCATION FUND	** COMMENT **		
						INVOICE TOTAL:	30.00	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		60.00
523369	BACKROAD	DAVID E MILLER						
	2016 RIBS		06/01/16	01	RIBS ON RIVER BAND	79-795-56-00-5606	2,250.00	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	2,250.00	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		2,250.00
523370	BEYERD	DWAYNE F BEYER						
	051916		05/19/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	72.00	*
	052516		05/25/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	108.00	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	108.00	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		180.00
523371	BLUMLR	RICHARD BLUML						

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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523371	BLUMLR	RICHARD BLUML						
	2016 RIBS		06/01/16	01	RIBS ON RIVER BAND	79-795-56-00-5606	350.00	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	350.00	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		350.00
523372	BPAMOCO	BP AMOCO OIL COMPANY						
	47491096		05/24/16	01	MAY 2016 GASOLINE	01-210-56-00-5695	182.71	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	182.71	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		182.71
523373	BROWND	DAVID BROWN						
	052316		05/23/16	01	WORK BOOT REIMBURSEMENT	52-520-56-00-5600	161.46	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	161.46	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		161.46
523374	BUGGITER	BUG GIT-ERS LLC						
	3129		05/11/16	01	MAY PEST CONTROL	79-790-56-00-5620	85.00	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	85.00	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		85.00
523375	CAPERS	CAPERS LLC						
	INV-0179		06/01/16	01	ANNUAL MAINTENANCE	01-210-54-00-5467	5,000.00	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	5,000.00	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		5,000.00
523376	CARGILL	CARGILL, INC						

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523376	CARGILL	CARGILL, INC						
	2902824298		05/10/16	01	BULK ROCK SALT	51-510-56-00-5638	3,027.42	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,027.42	*
	29028332465		05/09/16	01	BULK ROCK SALT	51-510-56-00-5638	3,032.26	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,032.26	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			6,059.68
523377	CAROUSEL	CAROUSEL SOUND COMPANY						
	070616		06/01/16	01	JULY 6TH CRUISE NIGHT	79-795-56-00-5606	275.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		275.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			275.00
523378	CENTRALL	CENTRAL LIMESTONE COMPANY, INC						
	6518-PW		06/06/16	01	GRAVEL	01-410-56-00-5640	286.93	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		286.93	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			286.93
523379	COLLEPRO	COLLECTION PROFESSIONALS INC.						
	258000-J-042916		04/29/16	01	COMMISSION ON COLLECTIONS	01-210-54-00-5467	21.68	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		21.68	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			21.68
523380	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON						
	0185079109-0516		05/27/16	01	04/28-05/27 420 FAIRHAVEN	52-520-54-00-5480	140.33	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		140.33	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			140.33

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523381	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON						
		0903040077-0516	05/27/16	01	04/28-05/27 MISC LIGHTS	15-155-54-00-5482	2,565.63	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	2,565.63	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		2,565.63
523382	COMED	COMMONWEALTH EDISON						
		0966038077-0516	05/27/16	01	04/27-05/27 KENNEDY RD	15-155-54-00-5482	69.57	
				02	04/27-05/27 KENNEDY RD	01-410-54-00-5482	2.51	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	72.08	*
		1183088101-0516	05/25/16	01	04/26-05/25 1107 PRAIRIE CR	52-520-54-00-5480	142.67	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	142.67	*
		1718099052-0516	05/25/16	01	04/26-05/25 872 PRAIRIE CR	52-520-54-00-5480	189.72	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	189.72	*
		2668047007-0516	05/26/16	01	04/26-05/26 1908 RAINTREE	51-510-54-00-5480	161.45	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	161.45	*
		2961017043-0516	05/26/16	01	04/27-05/26 PRESTWICK LIFT	52-520-54-00-5480	98.77	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	98.77	*
		3119142025-0516	05/26/16	01	04/27-05/26 VAN EMMON PARKING	01-410-54-00-5482	12.25	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	12.25	*
		4085080033-0516	05/26/16	01	04/27-05/26 1991 CANNONBALL	51-510-54-00-5480	161.35	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	161.35	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		838.29
523383	CONSTELL	CONSTELLATION NEW ENERGY						
		0032765169	05/24/16	01	04/18-05/18 3299 LEHMAN CROSSI	51-510-54-00-5480	3,988.15	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	3,988.15	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		3,988.15

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523384	COSELMAB	BOB COSELMAN					
	051216		05/12/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00 *
	051916		05/19/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00 *
	052516		05/25/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		216.00
523385	DAC	BETTER BUSINESS PLANNING, INC.					
	36785		06/01/16	01	JUNE 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-110-52-00-5216	9.00
				02	JUNE 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-120-52-00-5216	6.00
				03	JUNE 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-210-52-00-5216	18.00
				04	JUNE 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-220-52-00-5216	3.00
				05	JUNE 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-410-52-00-5216	3.00
				06	JUNE 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	51-510-52-00-5216	6.00
				07	JUNE 2016 FSA ADMIN FEES	01-640-52-00-5240	3.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		48.00 *
	36786		06/01/16	01	JUNE 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-110-52-00-5216	9.00
				02	JUNE 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-120-52-00-5216	3.00
				03	JUNE 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-210-52-00-5216	69.00
				04	JUNE 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-220-52-00-5216	9.00
				05	JUNE 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-410-52-00-5216	4.00
				06	JUNE 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	79-790-52-00-5216	13.50
				07	JUNE 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	79-795-52-00-5216	13.50
				08	JUNE 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	51-510-52-00-5216	13.00
				09	JUNE 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	52-520-52-00-5216	4.00
				10	JUNE 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	01-640-52-00-5240	15.00
				11	JUNE 2016 HRA ADMIN FEES	82-820-52-00-5216	12.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		165.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		213.00

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
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523386	DEARNATI	DEARBORN NATIONAL					
	060916		05/09/16	01	JUNE 2016 LIFE INS	01-110-52-00-5222	74.73
				02	JUNE 2016 LIFE INS-E0	01-110-52-00-5222	18.56
				03	JUNE 2016 LIFE INS-E0	01-120-52-00-5222	27.84
				04	JUNE 2016 LIFE INS-E0	01-210-52-00-5222	550.20
				05	JUNE 2016 LIFE INS-E0	01-220-52-00-5222	37.12
				06	JUNE 2016 LIFE INS-E0	01-410-52-00-5222	162.78
				07	JUNE 2016 LIFE INS-E0	79-790-52-00-5222	78.32
				08	JUNE 2016 LIFE INS-E0	79-795-52-00-5222	86.01
				09	JUNE 2016 LIFE INS-E0	51-510-52-00-5222	79.29
				10	JUNE 2016 LIFE INS-E0	52-520-52-00-5222	74.13
				11	JUNE 2016 LIFE INS-E0	82-820-52-00-5222	33.60
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,222.58 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,222.58
523387	DEKANE	DEKANE EQUIPMENT CORP.					
	IA43458		05/11/16	01	ELEMENTS, FILTERS	01-410-56-00-5640	89.57
					INVOICE TOTAL:		89.57 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		89.57
523388	DYNEGY	DYNEGY ENERGY SERVICES					
	102389316051		05/24/16	01	04/21-05/19 421 POPLAR	15-155-54-00-5482	3,395.44
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,395.44 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		3,395.44
523389	EATON	EATON ELECTRICAL					
	CG160239		05/27/16	01	WELL 8 PROBLEM DIAGNOSIS	51-510-54-00-5445	1,650.30
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,650.30 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,650.30

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523390	EEI	ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES, INC.						
	58277		05/26/16	01	WRIGLEY SITE EXPANSION	90-074-74-00-0111	1,833.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,833.50	*
	58284		05/26/16	01	LOT 19 YBC UNIT 3	90-082-82-00-0111	1,247.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,247.50	*
	58287		05/26/16	01	SHERWIN WILLIAMS	90-087-87-00-0111	939.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		939.50	*
	58295		05/26/16	01	104 BEAVER ST SITE IMPROVEMENT	90-097-97-00-0111	1,414.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,414.50	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			5,435.00
523391	ETHBELL	ETHAN BELL BAND						
	2016 HTD		06/01/16	01	RETAINER FOR HOMETOWN DAYS	79-795-56-00-5602	200.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		200.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			200.00
523392	EYEMED	FIDELITY SECURITY LIFE INS.						
	2036948		05/26/16	01	JUNE 2016 VISION INS	01-110-52-00-5224	60.08	
				02	JUNE 2016 VISION INS	01-120-52-00-5224	54.75	
				03	JUNE 2016 VISION INS	01-210-52-00-5224	515.70	
				04	JUNE 2016 VISION INS	01-220-52-00-5224	42.71	
				05	JUNE 2016 VISION INS	01-410-52-00-5224	88.93	
				06	JUNE 2016 VISION INS	01-640-52-00-5242	65.16	
				07	JUNE 2016 VISION INS	79-790-52-00-5224	79.64	
				08	JUNE 2016 VISION INS	79-795-52-00-5224	72.81	
				09	JUNE 2016 VISION INS	51-510-52-00-5224	94.25	
				10	JUNE 2016 VISION INS	52-520-52-00-5224	45.97	
				11	JUNE 2016 VISION INS	82-820-52-00-5224	54.24	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,174.24	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			1,174.24

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
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523393	FEECEOIL	FEECE OIL COMPANY					
	3416241		05/09/16	01	DIESEL FUEL	01-410-56-00-5695	533.67
				02	DIESEL FUEL	51-510-56-00-5695	533.67
				03	DIESEL FUEL	52-520-56-00-5695	533.67
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,601.01 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,601.01
523394	FIRST	FIRST PLACE RENTAL					
	271876-1		05/16/16	01	SCARIFIER	01-410-54-00-5485	586.39
					INVOICE TOTAL:		586.39 *
	272634-1		05/23/16	01	STAKES	01-220-56-00-5620	85.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		85.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		671.39
523395	FOXVALLE	FOX VALLEY TROPHY & AWARDS					
	33081		05/11/16	01	2016 DIAMOND DUST UP TROPHY	79-795-56-00-5606	101.40
				02	PLATES	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		101.40 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		101.40
523396	GAMETIME	GAME TIME					
	PJI-0035857		05/16/16	01	MAZE WHEEL ASSEMBLY	79-790-56-00-5640	105.74
					INVOICE TOTAL:		105.74 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		105.74
523397	GLATFELT	GLATFELTER UNDERWRITING SRVS.					
	131180109-6		05/31/16	01	LIABILITY INS PYMT #6	01-640-52-00-5231	8,592.26

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
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523397	GLATFELT	GLATFELTER UNDERWRITING SRVS.					
	131180109-6		05/31/16	02	PR LIABILITY INS PYMT #6	01-640-52-00-5231	1,838.62
				03	LIABILITY INS PYMT #6	51-510-52-00-5231	900.43
				04	LIABILITY INS PYMT #6	52-520-52-00-5231	464.17
				05	LIABILITY INS PYMT #6	82-820-52-00-5231	866.52
					INVOICE TOTAL:		12,662.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		12,662.00
523398	GRAINCO	GRAINCO FS., INC.					
	63494		05/10/16	01	PROPANE TANK	79-790-56-00-5620	28.81
					INVOICE TOTAL:		28.81 *
	78001030		05/19/16	01	TORDON	01-410-56-00-5620	17.75
					INVOICE TOTAL:		17.75 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		46.56
523399	GROUND	GROUND EFFECTS INC.					
	339161		05/20/16	01	MULCH	79-790-56-00-5620	280.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		280.00 *
	340137		05/25/16	01	MULCH	79-790-56-00-5620	1,335.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,335.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,615.00
523400	GUARDENT	GUARDIAN					
	52016		05/20/16	01	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	01-110-52-00-5223	482.66
				02	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	01-110-52-00-5223	126.43
				03	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	01-120-52-00-5223	471.21
				04	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	01-210-52-00-5223	4,117.92

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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523400	GUARDENT	GUARDIAN					
	52016		05/20/16	05	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	01-220-52-00-5223	254.90
				06	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	01-410-52-00-5223	750.84
				07	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	01-640-52-00-5241	463.39
				08	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	79-790-52-00-5223	670.23
				09	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	79-795-52-00-5223	566.80
				10	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	51-510-52-00-5223	762.28
				11	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	52-520-52-00-5223	363.89
				12	JUNE 2016 DENTAL INS	82-820-52-00-5223	440.48
					INVOICE TOTAL:		9,471.03 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		9,471.03
523401	HARRIS	HARRIS COMPUTER SYSTEMS					
	MN00003126		05/27/16	01	MSI-MAINTENANCE TO REMOVE SSN	01-120-54-00-5462	32.10
				02	& EE ADDRESS FROM PAYROLL DD	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		32.10 *
	XT00005581		05/31/16	01	REMOVE SSN & EE ADDRESS FROM	01-120-54-00-5462	450.00
				02	PAYROLL/DD CHECKS	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		450.00 *
	XT00005597		05/27/16	01	MAY 2016 MYGOVHUB FEES	01-120-54-00-5462	196.30
				02	MAY 2016 MYGOVHUB FEES	51-510-54-00-5462	251.47
				03	MAY 2016 MYGOVHUB FEES	52-520-54-00-5462	126.88
					INVOICE TOTAL:		574.65 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,056.75
523402	HARTROB	HART, ROBBIE					
	052716		05/27/16	01	NAPERVILLE TRAINING MEAL	01-210-54-00-5415	15.29
				02	REIMBURSEMENT	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		15.29 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		15.29

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523403	HDSUPPLY	HD SUPPLY WATERWORKS, LTD.					
	F517899		05/17/16	01	METERS, WASHERS	51-510-56-00-5664	4,630.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		4,630.00 *
	F546427		05/19/16	01	WIRE	51-510-56-00-5664	158.57
					INVOICE TOTAL:		158.57 *
	F547844		05/20/16	01	27-510R MXU	51-510-56-00-5664	3,375.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,375.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		8,163.57
523404	HOMEDEPO	HOME DEPOT					
	5013627		05/25/16	01	BULBS	01-410-54-00-5435	14.97
					INVOICE TOTAL:		14.97 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		14.97
523405	ILPDSEX	ILLINOIS STATE POLICE					
	SOR FUND-HUMMEL13		06/03/16	01	VIOLENT OFFENDERS REGISTRATION	01-000-24-00-2437	10.00
				02	FUND	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		10.00 *
	SOR FUND-LOBDELL15		06/03/16	01	VIOLENT OFFENDERS REGISTRATION	01-000-24-00-2437	5.00
				02	FUND	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		5.00 *
	SOR FUND-MCCUSKER16		06/02/16	01	SEX OFFENDERS REGISTRATION	01-000-24-00-2437	30.00
				02	FUND	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		30.00 *
	SOR FUND-MORENO13		06/03/16	01	VIOLENT OFFENDERS REGISTRATION	01-000-24-00-2437	5.00
				02	FUND	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		5.00 *

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523405	ILPDSEX	ILLINOIS STATE POLICE					
	SOR FUND-MOREN014		06/03/16	01	VIOLENT OFFENDERS REGISTRATION	01-000-24-00-2437	5.00
				02	FUND	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		5.00 *
	SOR FUND-MOREN015		06/03/16	01	VIOLENT OFFENDERS REGISTARTION	01-000-24-00-2437	5.00
				02	FUND	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		5.00 *
	SOR FUND-ROCHA16		06/02/16	01	SEX OFFENDERS REGISTRATION	01-000-24-00-2437	30.00
				02	FUND	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		30.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		90.00
523406	ILTREASU	STATE OF ILLINOIS TREASURER					
	46		06/01/16	01	RT47 EXPANSION PYMT #46	15-155-60-00-6079	6,148.90
				02	RT47 EXPANSION PYMT #46	51-510-60-00-6079	16,462.00
				03	RT47 EXPANSION PYMT #46	52-520-60-00-6079	4,917.93
				04	RT47 EXPANSION PYMT #46	88-880-60-00-6079	618.36
					INVOICE TOTAL:		28,147.19 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		28,147.19
523407	ILTRKRNT	ILLINOIS TRUCK & EQUIP RENTAL					
	10124121		05/24/16	01	LONG REACH EXCAVATOR, DITCH	01-410-54-00-5485	1,825.00
				02	BUCKET	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,825.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,825.00
523408	INGEMUNS	INGEMUNSON LAW OFFICES LTD					
	3082		06/01/16	01	MAY 2 & 16 ADMIN HEARING	01-210-54-00-5467	300.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		300.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		300.00

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523409	IPRF	ILLINOIS PUBLIC RISK FUND						
	31470		05/12/16	01	JULY 2016 WORKER COMP INS	01-640-52-00-5231	8,833.83	
				02	JULY 2016 WORKER COMP INS	01-640-52-00-5231	1,890.31	
				03	JULY 2016 WORKER COMP INS	51-510-52-00-5231	925.75	
				04	JULY 2016 WORKER COMP INS	52-520-52-00-5231	477.22	
				05	JULY 2016 WORKER COMP INS	82-820-52-00-5231	890.89	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		13,018.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			13,018.00
523410	ITHALJ	JOHN ITHAL						
	051216		05/12/16	01	REFEREE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00	*
	051916		05/19/16	01	REFEREE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			144.00
523411	ITRON	ITRON						
	413347		05/12/16	01	JUNE 2016 HOSTING SERVICES	51-510-54-00-5462	533.73	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		533.73	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			533.73
523412	JEKAC	CHRIS JEKA						
	050216		05/02/16	01	BREATH OP TRAINING MEAL	01-210-54-00-5415	20.00	
				02	REIMBURSEMENT	** COMMENT **		
					INVOICE TOTAL:		20.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			20.00
523413	JOHNSCRE	JOHNSON'S SCREEN PRINTING						

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
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523413	JOHNSCRE	JOHNSON'S SCREEN PRINTING					
	16-21366		05/27/16	01	PUBLIC WORKS SHIRTS	01-410-56-00-5600	165.83
				02	PUBLIC WORKS SHIRTS	51-510-56-00-5600	165.84
				03	PUBLIC WORKS SHIRTS	52-520-56-00-5600	165.83
					INVOICE TOTAL:		497.50 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		497.50
523414	KCSHERIF	KENDALL CO. SHERIFF'S OFFICE					
	APR-KANE		05/24/16	01	KANE CO FTA BOND FEE	01-000-24-00-2412	210.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		210.00 *
	APR-WILL		05/27/16	01	WILL COUNTY FTA BOND FEE	01-000-24-00-2412	70.00
				02	REIMBURSEMENT	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		70.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		280.00
523415	KENPRINT	ANNETTE M. POWELL					
	2112		05/16/16	01	1,000 BUSINESS CARDS	01-220-56-00-5620	67.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		67.00 *
	2122		05/25/16	01	500 BUSINESS CARDS	01-220-56-00-5620	33.50
					INVOICE TOTAL:		33.50 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		100.50
523416	LARRABER	RACHEL WRIGHT					
	051916		05/19/16	01	COMMUNITIES OF EXCELLENCE	01-120-54-00-5415	25.76
				02	TRAINING MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		25.76 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		25.76

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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523417	MEADOWBR	MEADOWBROOK BUILDERS LLC					
	891 PURCELL		05/27/16	01	REFUND TEMP OCC GUARANTEE	01-000-24-00-2415	5,000.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		5,000.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		5,000.00
523418	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE					
	44841		05/09/16	01	PRIMER, ONE COAT KIT	23-216-56-00-5656	24.94
					INVOICE TOTAL:		24.94 *
	44896		05/10/16	01	SPRAYER, NUTS	79-790-56-00-5640	35.30
					INVOICE TOTAL:		35.30 *
	44989		05/11/16	01	BOARDS, GARAGE DOOR LUBE,	23-216-56-00-5656	443.84
				02	LUCITE PAINT	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		443.84 *
	45075		05/12/16	01	CATALYST	51-510-56-00-5620	7.98
					INVOICE TOTAL:		7.98 *
	45076		05/12/16	01	FRESH AIR INTAKE, FURNANCE	23-216-56-00-5656	19.76
				02	PIPE, BOARDS	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		19.76 *
	45077		05/12/16	01	BATTERIES	51-510-56-00-5665	23.94
					INVOICE TOTAL:		23.94 *
	45086		05/12/16	01	MARKING PAINT	79-790-56-00-5620	184.25
					INVOICE TOTAL:		184.25 *
	45097		05/12/16	01	BALL VALVE, COPPER REDUCER	51-510-56-00-5638	17.48
					INVOICE TOTAL:		17.48 *
	45103		05/12/16	01	GARAGE DOOR STOP, POLEBARN	23-216-56-00-5656	88.09

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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523418	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE					
	45103		05/12/16	02	SCREWS, J-TRIM	** COMMENT ** INVOICE TOTAL:	88.09 *
	45200		05/13/16	01	CEDAR BOARDS	23-216-56-00-5656 INVOICE TOTAL:	116.70 116.70 *
	45209		05/13/16	01 02	SHOE HANDLE BRUSH, PAINT TRAY, PAINT BRUSH, PRIMER	51-510-56-00-5638 ** COMMENT ** INVOICE TOTAL:	35.44 35.44 *
	45219		05/13/16	01	GROUND ROD CLAMPS	79-790-56-00-5640 INVOICE TOTAL:	4.17 4.17 *
	45546		05/16/16	01	SCREWS, ANCHORS	23-216-56-00-5656 INVOICE TOTAL:	61.59 61.59 *
	45559		05/16/16	01	WELL PIPE WIRE SPLICE KIT	01-410-56-00-5620 INVOICE TOTAL:	10.47 10.47 *
	45565		05/16/16	02	CEDAR BOARDS, SCREWS	23-216-56-00-5656 INVOICE TOTAL:	82.26 82.26 *
	45647		05/17/16	01	PAIL LID, PAIL	51-510-56-00-5620 INVOICE TOTAL:	6.35 6.35 *
	45658		05/17/16	01	VEHICLE FLOOR MATS	01-210-56-00-5620 INVOICE TOTAL:	12.97 12.97 *
	45663		05/17/16	01	THREADLOCKER	79-790-56-00-5620 INVOICE TOTAL:	16.47 16.47 *
	45675		05/17/16	01	WELL PIPE WIRE SPLICE KIT	01-410-56-00-5620 INVOICE TOTAL:	13.96 13.96 *
	45748		05/18/16	01	PIPE WRENCH, SWIVEL SAFETY	79-790-56-00-5630	44.27

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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523418	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE					
	45748		05/18/16	02	HASP, PLIERS SET, CORNER BRACE	** COMMENT ** INVOICE TOTAL:	44.27 *
	45786		05/18/16	01	TAPCON BITS	79-790-56-00-5620 INVOICE TOTAL:	18.26 18.26 *
	45806		05/18/16	01	SCREWS	23-216-56-00-5656 INVOICE TOTAL:	17.89 17.89 *
	45810		05/18/16	01	BATTERIES	51-510-56-00-5665 INVOICE TOTAL:	23.94 23.94 *
	45880		05/19/16	01	S-HOOKS, EYE BOLTS	79-790-56-00-5640 INVOICE TOTAL:	51.92 51.92 *
	45983-16		05/20/16	01	BLADES	51-510-56-00-5630 INVOICE TOTAL:	49.18 49.18 *
	46000		05/20/16	01	TIRE INNER TUBE	79-790-56-00-5640 INVOICE TOTAL:	9.99 9.99 *
	46006		05/20/16	01	FUSES	79-795-56-00-5607 INVOICE TOTAL:	4.87 4.87 *
	46011		05/20/16	01	BATTERIES	51-510-56-00-5665 INVOICE TOTAL:	23.94 23.94 *
	46283		05/23/16	01 02	LUCITE PAINT, ROLLER COVERS, ROLLER TRAY	23-216-56-00-5656 ** COMMENT ** INVOICE TOTAL:	29.65 29.65 *
	46284		05/23/16	01 02	DUCT SEALING COMPOUND, GAPS & CRTACKS	01-410-56-00-5640 ** COMMENT ** INVOICE TOTAL:	4.56 4.56 *

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
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523418	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE					
	46291-16		05/23/16	01	DUCT SEALING COMPOUND	01-410-56-00-5620	3.98
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3.98 *
	46303		05/23/16	01	SHACKLE, QUICK LINK	79-790-56-00-5620	7.78
					INVOICE TOTAL:		7.78 *
	46328		05/23/16	01	FVP DEF 2.5 GALLONS	52-520-56-00-5695	39.96
					INVOICE TOTAL:		39.96 *
	46505		05/25/16	01	FLATHOOK TIEDOWN	79-790-56-00-5620	23.98
					INVOICE TOTAL:		23.98 *
	46516		05/25/16	01	WASH, TIRE SHINE, GLASS	01-210-56-00-5620	34.17
				02	CLEANER, DRYING CLOTH	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		34.17 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,594.30
523419	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE					
	46533		05/25/16	01	ROUNDUP	79-790-56-00-5620	260.94
					INVOICE TOTAL:		260.94 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		260.94
523420	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE					
	46632		05/26/16	01	CONCRETE MIX	79-790-56-00-5640	36.27
					INVOICE TOTAL:		36.27 *
	46714		05/27/16	01	TAPCON HEX, TAPCON BIT	79-790-56-00-5640	12.75
					INVOICE TOTAL:		12.75 *
	46744		05/27/16	01	GFCI	79-790-56-00-5640	14.99
					INVOICE TOTAL:		14.99 *

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

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523420	MENLAND	MENARDS - YORKVILLE					
	47085-16		05/30/16	01	WINDEX	01-110-56-00-5610	2.88
						INVOICE TOTAL:	2.88 *
						CHECK TOTAL:	66.89
523421	MESIROW	MESIROW INSURANCE SERVICES INC					
	931838		05/27/16	01	LIQUOR LIABILITY RENEWAL	01-640-52-00-5231	1,050.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	1,050.00 *
						CHECK TOTAL:	1,050.00
523422	MIDWEST	MIDWEST GROUND COVERS					
	I490776		05/05/16	01	VIBUMUM AUTUMN JAZZ	52-520-56-00-5613	472.50
						INVOICE TOTAL:	472.50 *
						CHECK TOTAL:	472.50
523423	MORASPH	MORRIS ASPHALT DIVISION					
	10500		05/25/16	01	PAVEMENT FOR MATERIAL STORAGE	23-216-56-00-5656	1,754.10
				02	BINS @ 185 WOLF	** COMMENT **	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	1,754.10 *
						CHECK TOTAL:	1,754.10
523424	NANCO	NANCO SALES COMPANY, INC.					
	8784		05/23/16	01	GARBAGE BAGS, PAPER TOWEL,	79-795-56-00-5640	121.20
				02	TISSUE	** COMMENT **	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	121.20 *
						CHECK TOTAL:	121.20

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
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523425	NEMRT	NORTH EAST MULTI-REGIONAL						
	207536		05/27/16	01	BREATH ALCOHOL TESTING	01-210-54-00-5412	100.00	
				02	TRAINING	** COMMENT **		
					INVOICE TOTAL:		100.00 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			100.00
523426	NEOPOST	NEOFUNDS BY NEOPOST						
	052616		05/26/16	01	REFILL POSTAGE METER	01-000-14-00-1410	500.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		500.00 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			500.00
523427	NICOR	NICOR GAS						
	07-72-09-0117 7-0516		05/24/16	01	04/22-05/23 1301 CAROLYN CT	01-110-54-00-5480	28.60	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		28.60 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			28.60
523428	NIUGRANT	NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY						
	STG1646		06/01/16	01	MAY 2016 INTERN	01-110-54-00-5462	1,300.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,300.00 *	
	STG1647		06/01/16	01	JUN 2016 INTERN	01-110-54-00-5462	1,300.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,300.00 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			2,600.00
523429	NUTOYS	NUTOYS LEISURE PRODUCTS						
	44401		05/24/16	01	2 BUCKET SEATS	79-790-56-00-5640	536.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		536.00 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			536.00

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523430	ORRK	KATHLEEN FIELD ORR & ASSOC.					
	14993		06/05/16	01	MISCELLANEOUS CITY LEGAL	01-640-54-00-5456	6,600.75
				02	MATTERS	** COMMENT **	
				03	GC HOUSING MATTERS	90-089-89-00-0011	78.00
				04	MEETINGS	01-640-54-00-5456	1,000.00
				05	PARKS LEGAL MATTERS	79-790-54-00-5466	243.75
				06	ROB ROY MATTERS	01-640-54-00-5456	341.25
				07	YORKVILLE BUSINESS CENTER	90-082-82-00-0011	48.75
				08	MATTERS	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		8,312.50 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		8,312.50
523431	PARADISE	PARADISE CAR WASH					
	05312016		06/03/16	01	CAR WASHES	79-795-54-00-5496	16.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		16.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		16.00
523432	PATTEN	PATTEN INDUSTRIES, INC.					
	P53C0145043		05/13/16	01	PIN, RETAINER	01-410-56-00-5628	24.60
					INVOICE TOTAL:		24.60 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		24.60
523433	PEPSI	PEPSI-COLA GENERAL BOTTLE					
	25628411		05/27/16	01	BRIDGE CONCESSIONS DRINKS	79-795-56-00-5607	680.40
					INVOICE TOTAL:		680.40 *
	28724861		05/31/16	01	BEECHER CONCESSIONS DRINKS	79-795-56-00-5607	334.20
					INVOICE TOTAL:		334.20 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,014.60

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523434	PITNEY	PITNEY BOWES, INC.						
	060116		06/01/16	01	POSTAGE METER REFILL	79-000-14-00-1410	800.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		800.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			800.00
523435	PLAYGUAR	PLAYGROUND GUARDIAN						
	10990		05/11/16	01	PARK PROTECTOR SOFTWARE	79-790-56-00-5635	2,000.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		2,000.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			2,000.00
523436	QUILL	QUILL CORPORATION						
	6035552		05/20/16	01	PAPER CLIPS	01-110-56-00-5610	16.48	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		16.48	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			16.48
523437	R0000594	BRIAN BETZWISER						
	060116-91		06/01/16	01	185 WOLF ST PYMT #91	25-215-92-00-8000	3,395.47	
				02	185 WOLF ST PYMT #91	25-215-92-00-8050	2,505.83	
				03	185 WOLF ST PYMT #91	25-225-92-00-8000	106.38	
				04	185 WOLF ST PYMT #91	25-225-92-00-8050	78.51	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		6,086.19	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			6,086.19
523438	R0001068	JACQUIE PURCELL						
	050716		05/07/16	01	BEECHER DEPOSIT REFUND	01-000-24-00-2410	50.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		50.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			50.00

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523439	R0001498	CAGAN MANAGEMENT GROUP					
	052616		05/26/16	01	REFUND OVERPAYMENT ON FINAL	01-000-13-00-1371	85.05
				02	BILL FOR ACCT#0101100600-02	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		85.05 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		85.05
523440	R0001640	ERIN STOVER					
	052616		05/26/16	01	REFUND OVERPAYMENT ON FINAL	01-000-13-00-1371	62.21
				02	FOR ACCT#0300203330-03	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		62.21 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		62.21
523441	R0001641	HAROLD BORNEMAN					
	154540		05/23/16	01	CLASS CANCELLATION REFUND	79-795-54-00-5496	85.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		85.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		85.00
523442	REDWOOD	MATTHEW D. MILLER					
	2016 RIBS		06/01/16	01	RIVER NIGHT BAND	79-795-56-00-5606	1,500.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,500.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		1,500.00
523443	REINDERS	REINDERS, INC.					
	1632637-00		05/10/16	01	FUEL TANK	79-790-56-00-5640	322.08
					INVOICE TOTAL:		322.08 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		322.08

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523444	RIETZR	ROBERT L. RIETZ JR.						
	051216		05/12/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00	*
	051916		05/19/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00	*
	052616		05/26/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			216.00
523445	RIVRVIEW	RIVERVIEW FORD						
	121065		05/12/16	01	LAMP ASSEMBLY	01-410-56-00-5640	107.60	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		107.60	*
	FOCS370449		05/12/16	01	OIL CHANGE, REPAIRED TRANS	01-410-54-00-5490	622.40	
				02	FLUID LEAK, REPLACED RADIATOR	** COMMENT **		
					INVOICE TOTAL:		622.40	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			730.00
523446	RUSSPOWE	RUSSO HARDWARE INC.						
	3182853		06/01/16	01	SPEED FEED HEAD	79-790-56-00-5640	28.99	
				02	SPINDLE, BLADE	01-410-56-00-5640	290.85	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		319.84	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			319.84
523447	RUTISHAW	WARREN P. RUTISHAUSER						
	051016		05/10/16	01	UMPIRE	79-795-54-00-5462	72.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		72.00	*
					CHECK TOTAL:			72.00

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
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523448	SAFESUPP	EMERGENT SAFETY SUPPLY						
	1902604073		05/25/16	01	STORM BOOTS	51-510-56-00-5600	255.77	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	255.77	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		255.77
523449	SERVMASC	SERVICEMASTER COMM. CLEANING						
	179811		05/15/16	01	JUNE 2016 CITY OFFICE CLEANING	01-110-54-00-5488	1,253.00	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	1,253.00	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		1,253.00
523450	SUBURLAB	SUBURBAN LABORATORIES INC.						
	134356		05/18/16	01	FLOURIDE SAMPLES	51-510-54-00-5429	385.00	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	385.00	*
	134899		05/31/16	01	NEW CONSTRUCTION	51-510-54-00-5429	60.00	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	60.00	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		445.00
523451	TAPCO	TAPCO						
	I526848		05/18/16	01	SIGNS	79-790-56-00-5640	212.61	
						INVOICE TOTAL:	212.61	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		212.61
523452	TKBASSOC	TKB ASSOCIATES, INC.						
	11986		05/17/16	01	ANNUAL LASERFICHE SUPPORT &	01-640-54-00-5450	2,719.00	
				02	MAINTENANCE RENEWAL	** COMMENT **		
						INVOICE TOTAL:	2,719.00	*
						CHECK TOTAL:		2,719.00

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523453	TREASURE	TREASURER STATE OF ILLINOIS					
	FUND 527-MCCUSKER16		06/02/16	01	SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT BOARD	01-000-24-00-2437	5.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		5.00 *
	FUND 527-ROCHA16		06/02/16	01	SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT BOARD	01-000-24-00-2437	5.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		5.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		10.00
523454	UPSSTORE	MICHAEL J. KENIG					
	052016		05/20/16	01	2 PKG TO KFO	01-110-54-00-5452	47.92
					INVOICE TOTAL:		47.92 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		47.92
523455	VISUSEWE	VISU-SEWER OF ILLINOIS, LLC					
	7283		05/24/16	01	SOMONAUK & GEORGEANNA REPAIR	52-520-54-00-5495	3,080.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		3,080.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		3,080.00
523456	WAREHOUS	WAREHOUSE DIRECT					
	3071639-0		05/17/16	01	CORRECTION TAPE, DUSTER,	01-210-56-00-5610	154.57
				02	DVD-R DISCS	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		154.57 *
	3077381-0		05/23/16	01	HANGING FOLDERS	01-220-56-00-5610	45.20
					INVOICE TOTAL:		45.20 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		199.77
523457	WAUBONSE	WAUBONSEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE					

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523457	WAUBONSE	WAUBONSEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE						
	107634		05/25/16	01	COMMUNITIES OF EXCELLENCE	01-110-54-00-5412	278.00	
				02	COMMUNITIES OF EXCELLENCE	01-120-54-00-5412	278.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		556.00 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			556.00
523458	WELDSTAR	WELDSTAR						
	01532040		05/24/16	01	GAS STEEL CYLYNDER	01-410-54-00-5485	7.50	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		7.50 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			7.50
523459	WHISKEY	WHISKEY ROMANCE BAND						
	2016 RIBS		06/01/16	01	RIBS ON RIVER BAND	79-795-56-00-5606	1,600.00	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,600.00 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			1,600.00
523460	WTRPRD	WATER PRODUCTS, INC.						
	0266322		05/23/16	01	BAND REPAIR CLAMPS	51-510-56-00-5640	1,202.58	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		1,202.58 *	
	0266357		05/24/16	01	COUPLING, CURB STOP	51-510-56-00-5640	457.82	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		457.82 *	
	0266358		05/24/16	01	COPPER TUBE, COUPLING,	51-510-56-00-5640	561.28	
				02	RE-ROUNDER	** COMMENT **		
					INVOICE TOTAL:		561.28 *	
					CHECK TOTAL:			2,221.68
523461	YORKACE	YORKVILLE ACE & RADIO SHACK						

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01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 06/09/16
TIME: 09:16:40
PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 17

CHECK DATE: 06/14/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
523461	YORKACE	YORKVILLE ACE & RADIO SHACK					
	159705		05/05/16	01	CHAIN LOOP	01-410-56-00-5640	24.99
					INVOICE TOTAL:		24.99 *
	159870		05/20/16	01	USB CABLE	01-410-56-00-5620	19.99
					INVOICE TOTAL:		19.99 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		44.98
523462	YORKSELF	YORKVILLE SELF STORAGE, INC					
	052416-45		05/24/16	01	MAY STORAGE RENTAL	01-210-54-00-5485	80.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		80.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		80.00
523463	YOUNGM	MARLYS J. YOUNG					
	051116		05/27/16	01	05/11/16 PLAN COMMISSION	01-110-54-00-5462	40.75
				02	MEETING MINUTES	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		40.75 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		40.75
523464	00000000	TOTAL DEPOSIT					
	061416		06/14/16	01	TOTAL DIRECT DEPOSITS ^		10,235.23
					INVOICE TOTAL:		10,235.23 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		10,235.23
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:		176,302.78

^See Following Page for Direct Deposit Details

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 06/09/16
TIME: 09:17:02
ID: AP6C000P.CBL

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
DIRECT DEPOSIT AUDIT REPORT
DEPOSIT NACHA FILE

FY 17

VENDOR NAME	NUMBER	DEPOSIT AMOUNT	BANK	ACCOUNT #	TYPE
DAVID BEHRENS	BEHRD	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
DLK, LLC	DLK	9425.00	MAY 2016	HOURS	
TIM EVANS	EVANST	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
ROB FREDRICKSON	FREDRICR	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
GARY GOLINSKI	GOLINSKI	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
RHIANNON HARMON	HARMANR	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
ADAM HERNANDEZ	HERNANDA	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
RYAN HORNER	HORNERR	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
ANTHONY HOULE	HOULEA	180.23	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL & CLOTHING	REIMBURSEMENT
JAMIE JACKSON	JACKSONJ	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
TYLER NELSON	NELCONT	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
STEVE REDMON	REDMONST	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
SHAY REMUS	ROSBOROS	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
BILL SCOTT	SCOTTB	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
JOHN SLEEZER	SLEEZERJ	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
SLEEZER, SCOTT	SLEEZERS	45.00	MAY 2016	MOBILE EMAIL	REIMBURSEMENT
TOTAL AMOUNT OF DIRECT DEPOSITS		10235.23			
Total # of Vendors :		16			

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 05/31/16
TIME: 10:58:58
PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 16

CHECK DATE: 05/31/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
523334	GENEVA	GENEVA CONSTRUCTION					
	56503A		05/24/16	01	ENGINEERS PYMT ESTIMATE#1-	51-510-60-00-6082	249,183.20
				02	COUNTRYSIDE WATER MAIN &	** COMMENT **	
				03	ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		249,183.20 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		249,183.20
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:		249,183.20

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 05/31/16
TIME: 11:03:54
PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 17

CHECK DATE: 05/31/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
523335	GENEVA	GENEVA CONSTRUCTION					
	56503		05/24/16	01	ENGINEERS PYMT ESTIMATE #1-	51-510-60-00-6082	249,183.20
				02	COUNTRYSIDE WATER MAIN &	** COMMENT **	
				03	ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS	** COMMENT **	
					INVOICE TOTAL:		249,183.20 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		249,183.20
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:		249,183.20

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 06/08/16
TIME: 14:32:02
ID: AP225000.CBL

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
MANUAL CHECK REGISTER

FY 17

CHECK #	VENDOR # INVOICE #	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	CHECK DATE	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
131084	KCR	KENDALL COUNTY RECORDER'S			06/03/16		
	190051	06/03/16	01	RELEASE UTILITY LIENS		51-510-54-00-5448	98.00
						INVOICE TOTAL:	98.00 *
						CHECK TOTAL:	98.00
						TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:	98.00

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	

DATE: 06/06/16
TIME: 15:03:26
PRG ID: AP215000.WOW

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE
CHECK REGISTER

FY 17

CHECK DATE: 06/06/16

CHECK #	VENDOR #	INVOICE NUMBER	INVOICE DATE	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	ITEM AMT
523336	R0001642	MICHAEL COIT					
	20160023-BUILD		06/03/16	01	862 CARLY CR BUILD PROGRAM	25-000-24-21-2445	680.00
				02	862 CARLY CR BUILD PROGRAM	51-000-24-00-2445	5,320.00
				03	862 CARLY CR BUILD PROGRAM	52-000-24-00-2445	4,000.00
					INVOICE TOTAL:		10,000.00 *
					CHECK TOTAL:		10,000.00
					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID:		10,000.00

01-110 ADMINISTRATION	12-112 SUNFLOWER SSA	42-420 DEBT SERVICE	83-830 LIBRARY DEBT SERVICE
01-120 FINANCE	15-155 MOTOR FUEL TAX (MFT)	51-510 WATER OPERATIONS	84-840 LIBRARY CAPITAL
01-210 POLICE	23-216 MUNICIPAL BUILDING	52-520 SEWER OPERATIONS	87-870 COUNTRYSIDE TIF
01-220 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	23-230 CITY-WIDE CAPITAL	72-720 LAND CASH	88-880 DOWNTOWN TIF
01-410 STREET OPERATIONS	25-205 POLICE CAPITAL	79-790 PARKS DEPARTMENT	90-XXX DEVELOPER ESCROW
01-640 ADMINSTRATIVE SERVICES	25-215 PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL	79-795 RECREATION DEPT	95-XXX ESCROW DEPOSIT
11-111 FOX HILL SSA	25-225 PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL	82-820 LIBRARY OPERATIONS	



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE PAYROLL SUMMARY June 3, 2016

	REGULAR	OVERTIME	TOTAL	IMRF	FICA	TOTALS
ADMINISTRATION	\$ 14,657.99	\$ -	14,657.99	\$ 1,511.38	\$ 1,037.14	\$ 17,206.51
FINANCE	11,113.03	-	11,113.03	1,213.21	857.66	\$ 13,183.90
POLICE	119,027.51	2,082.13	121,109.64	553.72	8,942.58	\$ 130,605.94
COMMUNITY DEV.	19,545.97	-	19,545.97	1,853.29	1,454.43	\$ 22,853.69
STREETS	14,745.79	-	14,745.79	1,451.33	1,087.53	\$ 17,284.65
WATER	16,294.15	891.23	17,185.38	1,775.80	1,253.80	\$ 20,214.98
SEWER	9,520.16	-	9,520.16	1,027.94	724.43	\$ 11,272.53
PARKS	22,104.58	469.89	22,574.47	2,168.77	1,687.52	\$ 26,430.76
RECREATION	13,311.23	-	13,311.23	1,189.84	985.95	\$ 15,487.02
LIBRARY	17,865.80	-	17,865.80	1,060.09	1,339.20	\$ 20,265.09
TOTALS	\$ 258,186.21	\$ 3,443.25	\$ 261,629.46	\$ 13,805.37	\$ 19,370.24	\$ 294,805.07
TOTAL PAYROLL						\$ 294,805.07



UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE

BILL LIST SUMMARY

Tuesday, June 14, 2016

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

DATE

Manual Check Register - FY17 (Page 1)	05/24/2016	10,000.33
City Check Register - FY16 (Pages 2 - 11)	06/14/2016	217,885.65
City Check Register - FY17 (Pages 12 - 41)	06/14/2016	158,553.25
SUB-TOTAL:		\$386,439.23

OTHER PAYABLES

FY16

Manual Check #523334- Geneva Construction (Page 42)	05/31/2016	249,183.20

FY17

Manual Check #523335- Geneva Construction (Page 43)	05/31/2016	249,183.20
Clerk's Check #131084 - Kendall County Recorder (Page 44)	06/03/2016	98.00
Manual Check #523336 - Coit BUILD Check (Page 45)	06/06/2016	10,000.00
SUB-TOTAL:		\$508,464.40

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS

* BNY Mellon - 2003 Debt Certificates - Interest PMT	06/10/2016	10,725.00
TOTAL PAYMENTS:		\$10,725.00

PAYROLL

Bi - Weekly (Page 49)	06/03/2016	294,805.07
SUB-TOTAL:		\$294,805.07

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:	\$1,200,433.70

* Debt Service Payments Made Via Wire



Reviewed By:	
Legal	☐
Finance	☐
Engineer	☐
City Administrator	☒
Human Resources	☐
Community Development	☐
Police	☐
Public Works	☐
Parks and Recreation	☐

Agenda Item Number

NB #5

Tracking Number

ADM 2016-40

Agenda Item Summary Memo

Title: Monthly Website Report for May 2016

Meeting and Date: Administration Committee – June 15, 2016

Synopsis: See attached memo.

Council Action Previously Taken:

Date of Action: _____ Action Taken: _____

Item Number: _____

Type of Vote Required: Informational

Council Action Requested: None

Submitted by: Nicole Kathman Administration
Name Department

Agenda Item Notes:



Memorandum

To: Administration Committee
From: Nicole Kathman, Administrative Intern
CC: Bart Olson, City Administrator
Date: June 7, 2016
Subject: Website Report for May 2016

Summary

Yorkville's website analytics report for May 2016.

Background

Every month at the Administration Committee meeting, the website data from the previous month will be highlighted.

Current Yorkville City Website Statistics:

May 1, 2016 – May 31, 2016

Visitors:

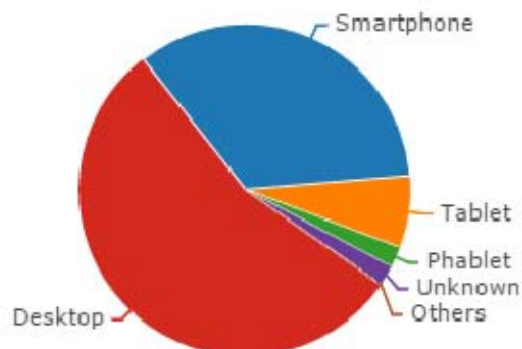
- 14,149 total visits which is an increase from April
- 4,002 returning visits, 28% of total visits
- 11,594 unique visitors

	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016
Total Visits	9,416	10,871	13,659
Returning Visits	2,637 (28%)	2,753 (25%)	3,383
Unique Visitors	7,750	9,118	11,489

Type of Device:

Slight increase in smartphone usage and slight decrease in desktop usage.

— Visits



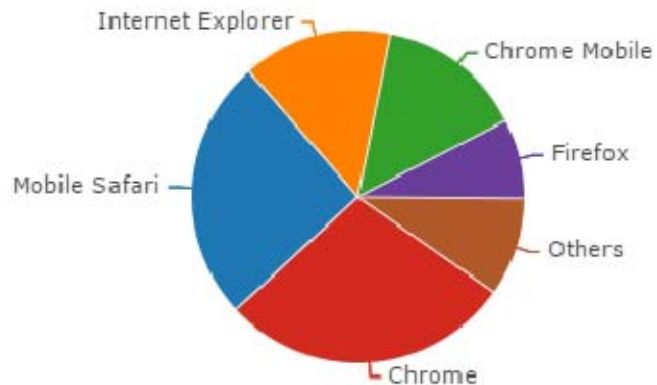
55% Desktop
34% Smartphone

	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016
Desktop	64%	63%	58%
Smartphone	27%	27%	31%

Browser:

Small increases and decreases from April 2016. Largest change is 4% decrease in Chrome usage.

— Visits

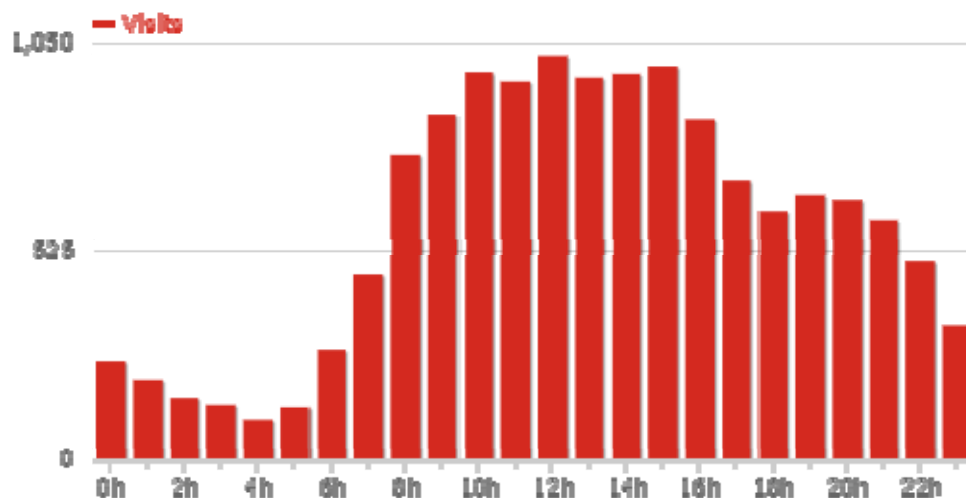


28% Chrome
25% Mobile Safari
15% Internet Explorer
14% Chrome Mobile
8% Firefox
10% Other

	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016
Browsers	35% Chrome 20% Mobile Safari 18% Internet Explorer 10% Chrome Mobile 7% Firefox 9% Other	35% Chrome 20% Mobile Safari 17% Internet Explorer 12% Chrome Mobile 8% Firefox 8% Other	32% Chrome 23% Mobile Safari 15% Internet Explorer 13% Chrome Mobile 7% Firefox 9% Other

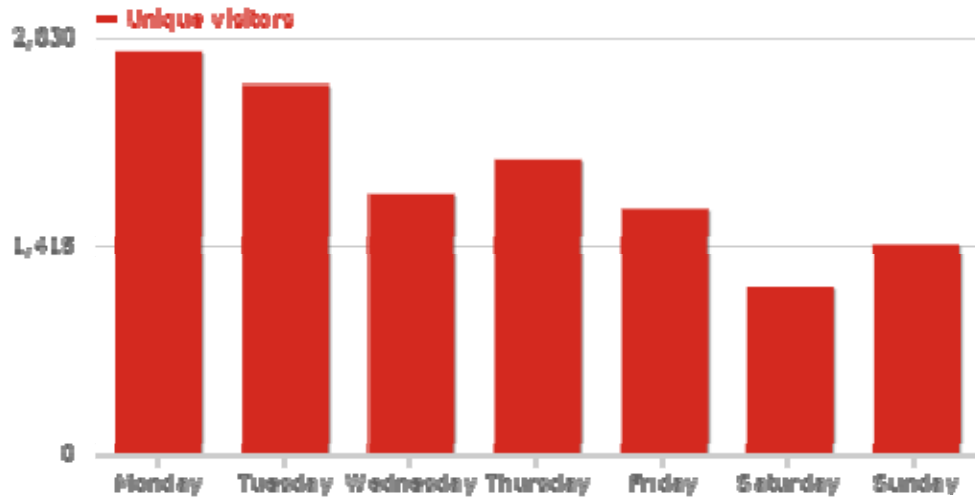
Visits by time of day:

No significant changes from previous month.



Visits by day of week:

Monday was the highest with Tuesday in a close second compared to last month where Monday and Friday were the highest.



Actions:

Top 5 Pages Visited:

1. Homepage (www.yorkville.il.us)
2. Job Opportunities (<http://www.yorkville.il.us/jobs.aspx>)
3. E-Waste Recycling (<http://www.yorkville.il.us/170/E-Waste-Recycling>)
4. Parks & Recreation Main Page (<http://www.yorkville.il.us/259/Parks-Recreation>)
5. Facilities Page (<http://www.yorkville.il.us/Facilities?clear=False>)

	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016
Top 5 Pages Visited	1. Homepage 2. Parks and Recreation Main Page 3. MyGovHub Utility Billing and Payment Center 4. Agenda Center 5. Job Opportunities	1. Homepage 2. Parks and Recreation Main Page 3. Job Opportunities 4. MyGovHub Utility Billing and Payment Center 5. Police Department Main Page	1. Homepage 2. White Goods/Bulk Items 3. Parks & Recreation Main Page 4. E-Waste Recycling 5. MyGovHub Utility Billing and Payment Center

Top 5 Downloads:

1. Application for Employment
(<http://www.yorkville.il.us/DocumentCenter/Document/View/244>)
2. Park & Playground Information
(<http://www.yorkville.il.us/DocumentCenter/Document/View/124>)
3. 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(<http://www.yorkville.il.us/DocumentCenter/Document/View/81>)
4. 50/50 Parkway Tree Program Information and Order Form
(<http://www.yorkville.il.us/DocumentCenter/Document/View/1289>)
5. 2016 Zoning Map
(<http://www.yorkville.il.us/DocumentCenter/Document/View/306>)

	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016
Top 5 Downloads	1. 2015 Zoning Map 2. City Council Agenda and Packet for 2/9/16 3. Open House Notification for Countryside Water Main and Roadway Improvements 4. City Council Agenda and Packet for 2/23/16 5. Annual Drinking Water Quality Report	1. 2016 Zoning Map 2. City Council Agenda and Packet for 3/8/16 3. City Council Agenda and Packet for 3/22/16 4. Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 5. Tax Rate Information	1. Administration Committee Agenda & Packet for 3/16/16 2. Park & Playground Information (Additional link number 5) 3. City Council Agenda and Packet for 4/12/16 4. 2016 Zoning Map 5. Residential Permit Application

Top 5 Searches:

1. Jobs (employment was second, employment opportunities was fourth, job postings was fifth)
2. Parade (Memorial Day Parade was eighth)
3. Memorial Day
4. Chickens
5. Building Permits

	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016
Top 5 Searches	1. Employment (Jobs was third and Employment Opportunities was sixth) 2. Bid Postings 3. Zoning Map 4. Soccer 5. GIS	1. Employment (Jobs was third, Employment Opportunities was fourth, and Careers was sixth) 2. Bid Postings 3. Bid Results 4. Mayor 5. Garbage	1. Employment (employment opportunities was second, jobs was third, employment openings was fourth, and job postings was eighth) 2. Baseball 3. Brush and Yard Waste Pick-Up 4. Chickens 5. Contractor Registration

Referrers:

No Significant Increases from Last Month
45% Search Engines
41% Direct Entry
14% Other Websites (includes Social Media)

	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016
Referrers	52% Search Engines 41% Direct Entry 6% Other Websites	52% Search Engines 40% Direct Entry 8% Other Websites	47% Search Engines 40% Direct Entry 13% Other Websites

Top 5 Website Referrers:

1. Facebook
2. <http://cj.chicagojobs.com/>
3. www.runningintheusa.com
4. www.infosports.com
5. www.pulte.com

	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016
Top 5 Website Referrers	1. Facebook 2. runningintheusa.com 3. co.kendall.il.us 4. ejobs.org 5. bidocean.com	1. Facebook 2. runningintheusa.com 3. co.kendall.il.us 4. eventful.com 5. ejobs.org	1. Facebook 2. runningintheusa.com 3. ejobs.org 4. pulte.com 5. infosports.com

Recommendation

This is an informational item.



Reviewed By:	
Legal	☒
Finance	☐
Engineer	☐
City Administrator	☒
Human Resources	☐
Community Development	☐
Police	☐
Public Works	☐
Parks and Recreation	☐

Agenda Item Number

NB #6

Tracking Number

ADM 2016-41

Agenda Item Summary Memo

Title: Prevailing Wage Ordinance

Meeting and Date: Administration Committee – June 15, 2016

Synopsis: Ordinance to be compliant with the Prevailing Wage Act.

Council Action Previously Taken:

Date of Action: _____ Action Taken: _____

Item Number: _____

Type of Vote Required: Majority

Council Action Requested: Approval

Submitted by: Lisa Pickering Administration
Name Department

Agenda Item Notes:



Memorandum

To: Administration Committee
From: Lisa Pickering, Deputy Clerk
CC: Bart Olson, City Administrator
Date: June 7, 2016
Subject: Prevailing Wage Ordinance

Summary

Ordinance to be compliant with the Illinois Prevailing Wage Act.

Background

During the month of June each year, the city is required by state statute to investigate and ascertain the prevailing rate of wages as defined in 820 ILCS 130 – Prevailing Wage Act. The purpose of the Prevailing Wage Act is to ensure that the general prevailing rate of wages for laborers, mechanics, and other workers engaged in the construction of public works coming under the jurisdiction of the city are the same as the prevailing rate of wages for construction work in the Kendall County area. The rate of wages is determined by the Illinois Department of Labor.

I have attached a draft ordinance along with the list of Kendall County prevailing wages for July 2015, which is the most recent month that the state has posted prevailing wages.

After the approval of the ordinance by City Council, a copy of the ordinance will be publicly posted in the glass case in the lobby, a public notice will be placed in the newspaper, and a certified copy will be filed with the Illinois Department of Labor.

Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the attached ordinance.

**AN ORDINANCE DECLARING THE UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE'S
COMPLIANCE WITH ILLINOIS PREVAILING WAGE ACT**

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois has enacted "An ACT regulating wages of laborers, mechanics, and other workers employed in any public works by the State, County, City or any public body or any political subdivision or by anyone under contract for public works," approved June 26, 1941, as amended, being Chapter 820 ILCS 130/1-12 Illinois Compiled Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the aforesaid Act requires that the United City of Yorkville investigate and ascertain the prevailing rate of wages as defined in said Act for laborers, mechanics, and other workers in the locality of said City employed in performing construction of public works, for said City.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1. As required by "An Act regulating wages of laborers, mechanics and other workers employed in any public works by the State, County, City or any public body or any political subdivision or by anyone under contract for public works" approved June 26, 1941, as amended, the general prevailing rate of wages in the locality for laborers, mechanics, and other workers engaged in the construction of public works coming under the jurisdiction of this City is hereby ascertained to be the same as the prevailing rate of wages for construction work in the Kendall County area as determined by the Department of Labor and the State of Illinois as of July 2015, a copy of that determination being attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference. The definition of any terms appearing in this Ordinance which are also used in the aforesaid Act shall be the same as in said Act.

Section 2. Nothing herein shall be construed to apply said general prevailing rate of wages as herein ascertained to any work or employment except public works of this City to the extent required by the aforesaid Act.

Section 3. The City Clerk shall publicly post or keep available for inspection by any interested party in the main office of this City this determination of such prevailing rate of wage.

Section 4. The City Clerk shall mail a copy of this determination to any employer, and to any association of employers and to any person or association of employees who have filed or file their names and addresses, requesting copies of any determination stating the particular rates and the particular class of workers whose wages will be affected by such rates.

Section 5. The City shall promptly file a certified copy of this Ordinance with the Department of Labor of the State of Illinois.

Section 6. The City Clerk shall cause a notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the area that the determination of prevailing wages has been made. Said notice shall conform substantially to the notice attached hereto as Exhibit "B". Such publication shall constitute notice that this is the determination of the City and is effective.

PASSED by the City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois,
this ____ day of _____, A.D. 2016.

City Clerk

CARLO COLOSIMO _____
JACKIE MILSCHEWSKI _____
CHRIS FUNKHOUSER _____
DIANE TEELING _____

KEN KOCH _____
LARRY KOT _____
JOEL FRIEDERS _____
SEAVAR TARULIS _____

APPROVED by me, as Mayor of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois,
this ____ day of _____, A.D. 2016.

Mayor

Exhibit A

Kendall County Prevailing Wage for July 2015

(See explanation of column headings at bottom of wages)

Trade Name	RG	TYP	C	Base	FRMAN	M-F>8	OSA	OSH	H/W	Pensn	Vac	Trng		
=====	==	===	=	=====	=====	=====	===	===	=====	=====	=====	=====		
ASBESTOS ABT-GEN		ALL		39.400	39.950	1.5	1.5	2.0	13.42	11.28	0.000	0.500		
ASBESTOS ABT-MEC		BLD		36.340	38.840	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.47	10.96	0.000	0.720		
BOILERMAKER		BLD		47.070	51.300	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.970	18.13	0.000	0.400		
BRICK MASON		BLD		43.780	48.160	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.05	14.43	0.000	1.030		
CARPENTER		ALL		44.350	46.350	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.79	16.40	0.000	0.630		
CEMENT MASON		ALL		43.000	45.000	2.0	1.5	2.0	10.00	18.27	0.000	0.500		
CERAMIC TILE FNSHER		BLD		36.810	0.000	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.55	9.230	0.000	0.770		
COMMUNICATION TECH		BLD		38.620	40.720	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.19	10.81	0.000	1.350		
ELECTRIC PWR EQMT OP		ALL		37.890	51.480	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	11.75	0.000	0.380		
ELECTRIC PWR EQMT OP		HWY		39.220	53.290	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	12.17	0.000	0.390		
ELECTRIC PWR GRNDMAN		ALL		29.300	51.480	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	9.090	0.000	0.290		
ELECTRIC PWR GRNDMAN		HWY		30.330	53.290	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	9.400	0.000	0.300		
ELECTRIC PWR LINEMAN		ALL		45.360	51.480	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	14.06	0.000	0.450		
ELECTRIC PWR LINEMAN		HWY		46.950	53.290	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	14.56	0.000	0.470		
ELECTRIC PWR TRK DRV		ALL		30.340	51.480	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	9.400	0.000	0.300		
ELECTRIC PWR TRK DRV		HWY		31.400	53.290	1.5	1.5	2.0	5.000	9.730	0.000	0.310		
ELECTRICIAN		BLD		45.950	50.550	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.57	12.87	0.000	1.610		
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTOR		BLD		50.800	57.150	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.57	14.21	4.060	0.600		
FENCE ERECTOR		ALL		45.060	48.660	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.52	20.76	0.000	0.700		
GLAZIER		BLD		40.500	42.000	1.5	2.0	2.0	13.14	16.99	0.000	0.940		
HT/FROST INSULATOR		BLD		48.450	50.950	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.47	12.16	0.000	0.720		
IRON WORKER		ALL		45.060	48.660	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.52	20.76	0.000	0.700		
LABORER		ALL		39.200	39.950	1.5	1.5	2.0	13.42	11.28	0.000	0.500		
LATHER		ALL		42.520	44.520	1.5	1.5	2.0	13.29	12.76	0.000	0.630		
MACHINIST		BLD		45.350	47.850	1.5	1.5	2.0	7.260	8.950	1.850	0.000		
MARBLE FINISHERS		ALL		32.400	34.320	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.05	13.75	0.000	0.620		
MARBLE MASON		BLD		43.030	47.330	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.05	14.10	0.000	0.780		
MATERIAL TESTER I		ALL		29.200	0.000	1.5	1.5	2.0	13.42	11.28	0.000	0.500		
MATERIALS TESTER II		ALL		34.200	0.000	1.5	1.5	2.0	13.42	11.28	0.000	0.500		
MILLWRIGHT		ALL		44.350	46.350	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.79	16.40	0.000	0.630		
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD 1		48.100	52.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD 2		46.800	52.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD 3		44.250	52.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD 4		42.500	52.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD 5		51.850	52.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD 6		49.100	52.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		BLD 7		51.100	52.100	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		FLT		36.000	36.000	1.5	1.5	2.0	17.10	11.80	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY 1		46.300	50.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY 2		45.750	50.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY 3		43.700	50.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY 4		42.300	50.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY 5		41.100	50.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY 6		49.300	50.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
OPERATING ENGINEER		HWY 7		47.300	50.300	1.5	1.5	2.0	17.55	12.65	1.900	1.250		
ORNAMNTL IRON WORKER		ALL		45.060	48.660	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.52	20.76	0.000	0.700		
PAINTER		ALL		41.730	43.730	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.30	8.200	0.000	1.350		
PAINTER SIGNS		BLD		33.920	38.090	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.600	2.710	0.000	0.000		
PILEDRIVER		ALL		44.350	46.350	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.79	16.40	0.000	0.630		
PIPEFITTER		BLD		46.000	49.000	1.5	1.5	2.0	9.000	15.85	0.000	1.780		
PLASTERER		BLD		43.430	46.040	1.5	1.5	2.0	13.05	14.43	0.000	1.020		
PLUMBER		BLD		46.650	48.650	1.5	1.5	2.0	13.18	11.46	0.000	0.880		
ROOFER		BLD		41.000	43.100	1.5	1.5	2.0	8.280	10.54	0.000	0.530		
SHEETMETAL WORKER		BLD		44.720	46.720	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.65	13.31	0.000	0.820		
SPRINKLER FITTER		BLD		49.200	51.200	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.75	9.650	0.000	0.550		
STEEL ERECTOR		ALL		45.060	48.660	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.52	20.76	0.000	0.700		
STONE MASON		BLD		43.780	48.160	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.05	14.43	0.000	1.030		
SURVEY WORKER		-->NOT IN EFFECT			ALL	37.000	37.750	1.5	1.5	2.0	12.97	9.930	0.000	0.500
TERRAZZO FINISHER		BLD		38.040	0.000	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.55	11.22	0.000	0.720		

TERRAZZO MASON	BLD	41.880	44.880	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.55	12.51	0.000	0.940
TILE MASON	BLD	43.840	47.840	1.5	1.5	2.0	10.55	11.40	0.000	0.990
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 1	35.650	36.200	1.5	1.5	2.0	7.250	6.319	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 2	35.800	36.200	1.5	1.5	2.0	7.250	6.319	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 3	36.000	36.200	1.5	1.5	2.0	7.250	6.319	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 4	36.200	36.200	1.5	1.5	2.0	7.250	6.319	0.000	0.250
TUCKPOINTER	BLD	43.800	44.800	1.5	1.5	2.0	8.280	13.49	0.000	0.670

Legend: RG (Region)

TYP (Trade Type - All, Highway, Building, Floating, Oil & Chip, Rivers)

C (Class)

Base (Base Wage Rate)

FRMAN (Foreman Rate)

M-F>8 (OT required for any hour greater than 8 worked each day, Mon through Fri.)

OSA (Overtime (OT) is required for every hour worked on Saturday)

OSH (Overtime is required for every hour worked on Sunday and Holidays)

H/W (Health & Welfare Insurance)

Pensn (Pension)

Vac (Vacation)

Trng (Training)

Explanations**KENDALL COUNTY**

The following list is considered as those days for which holiday rates of wages for work performed apply: New Years Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Veterans Day in some classifications/counties. Generally, any of these holidays which fall on a Sunday is celebrated on the following Monday. This then makes work performed on that Monday payable at the appropriate overtime rate for holiday pay. Common practice in a given local may alter certain days of celebration. If in doubt, please check with IDOL.

EXPLANATION OF CLASSES

ASBESTOS - GENERAL - removal of asbestos material/mold and hazardous materials from any place in a building, including mechanical systems where those mechanical systems are to be removed. This includes the removal of asbestos materials/mold and hazardous materials from ductwork or pipes in a building when the building is to be demolished at the time or at some close future date.

ASBESTOS - MECHANICAL - removal of asbestos material from mechanical systems, such as pipes, ducts, and boilers, where the mechanical systems are to remain.

CERAMIC TILE FINISHER

The grouting, cleaning, and polishing of all classes of tile, whether for interior or exterior purposes, all burned, glazed or unglazed products; all composition materials, granite tiles, warning detectable tiles, cement tiles, epoxy composite materials, pavers, glass, mosaics, fiberglass, and all substitute materials, for tile made in tile-like units; all mixtures in tile like form of cement, metals, and other materials that are for and intended for use as a finished floor surface, stair treads, promenade roofs, walks, walls, ceilings, swimming pools, and all other places where tile is to form a finished interior or exterior. The mixing of all setting mortars including but not limited to thin-set mortars, epoxies, wall mud, and any other sand and cement mixtures or adhesives when used in the preparation, installation, repair, or maintenance of tile and/or similar materials. The handling and unloading of all sand, cement, lime, tile, fixtures, equipment, adhesives, or any other materials to be used in the preparation, installation, repair, or maintenance of tile and/or similar materials. Ceramic Tile Finishers shall fill all joints and voids regardless of method on all tile work, particularly and especially after installation of said tile work. Application of any

and all protective coverings to all types of tile installations including, but not be limited to, all soap compounds, paper products, tapes, and all polyethylene coverings, plywood, masonite, cardboard, and any new type of products that may be used to protect tile installations, Blastrac equipment, and all floor scarifying equipment used in preparing floors to receive tile. The clean up and removal of all waste and materials. All demolition of existing tile floors and walls to be re-tiled.

COMMUNICATIONS TECHNICIAN

Construction, installation, maintenance and removal of telecommunication facilities (voice, sound, data and video), telephone, security, and data inside wire, interconnect, terminal equipment, central offices, PABX and equipment, micro waves, V-SAT, bypass, CATV, WAN (wide area network), LAN (local area networks), and ISDN (integrated system digital network), pulling of wire in raceways, but not the installation of raceways.

MARBLE FINISHER

Loading and unloading trucks, distribution of all materials (all stone, sand, etc.), stocking of floors with material, performing all rigging for heavy work, the handling of all material that may be needed for the installation of such materials, building of scaffolding, polishing if needed, patching, waxing of material if damaged, pointing up, caulking, grouting and cleaning of marble, holding water on diamond or Carborundum blade or saw for setters cutting, use of tub saw or any other saw needed for preparation of material, drilling of holes for wires that anchor material set by setters, mixing up of molding plaster for installation of material, mixing up thin set for the installation of material, mixing up of sand to cement for the installation of material and such other work as may be required in helping a Marble Setter in the handling of all material in the erection or installation of interior marble, slate, travertine, art marble, serpentine, alberene stone, blue stone, granite and other stones (meaning as to stone any foreign or domestic materials as are specified and used in building interiors and exteriors and customarily known as stone in the trade), carrara, sanionyx, vitrolite and similar opaque glass and the laying of all marble tile, terrazzo tile, slate tile and precast tile, steps, risers treads, base, or any other materials that may be used as substitutes for any of the aforementioned materials and which are used on interior and exterior which are installed in a similar manner.

MATERIAL TESTER I: Hand coring and drilling for testing of materials; field inspection of uncured concrete and asphalt.

MATERIAL TESTER II: Field inspection of welds, structural steel, fireproofing, masonry, soil, facade, reinforcing steel, formwork, cured concrete, and concrete and asphalt batch plants; adjusting proportions of bituminous mixtures.

OPERATING ENGINEER - BUILDING

Class 1. Asphalt Plant; Asphalt Spreader; Autograde; Backhoes with Caisson Attachment; Batch Plant; Benoto (requires Two Engineers); Boiler and Throttle Valve; Caisson Rigs; Central Redi-Mix Plant; Combination Back Hoe Front End-loader Machine; Compressor and Throttle Valve; Concrete Breaker (Truck Mounted); Concrete Conveyor; Concrete Conveyor (Truck Mounted); Concrete Paver Over 27E cu. ft; Concrete Paver 27E cu. ft. and Under; Concrete Placer; Concrete Placing Boom; Concrete Pump (Truck Mounted); Concrete Tower; Cranes, All; Cranes, Hammerhead; Cranes, (GCI and similar Type); Creter Crane; Spider Crane; Crusher, Stone, etc.; Derricks, All; Derricks, Traveling; Formless Curb and Gutter Machine; Grader, Elevating; Grouting

Machines; Heavy Duty Self-Propelled Transporter or Prime Mover; Highlift Shovels or Front Endloader 2-1/4 yd. and over; Hoists, Elevators, outside type rack and pinion and similar machines; Hoists, One, Two and Three Drum; Hoists, Two Tugger One Floor; Hydraulic Backhoes; Hydraulic Boom Trucks; Hydro Vac (and similar equipment); Locomotives, All; Motor Patrol; Lubrication Technician; Manipulators; Pile Drivers and Skid Rig; Post Hole Digger; Pre-Stress Machine; Pump Cretes Dual Ram; Pump Cretes: Squeeze Cretes-Screw Type Pumps; Gypsum Bulker and Pump; Raised and Blind Hole Drill; Roto Mill Grinder; Scoops - Tractor Drawn; Slip-Form Paver; Straddle Buggies; Operation of Tie Back Machine; Tournapull; Tractor with Boom and Side Boom; Trenching Machines.

Class 2. Boilers; Broom, All Power Propelled; Bulldozers; Concrete Mixer (Two Bag and Over); Conveyor, Portable; Forklift Trucks; Highlift Shovels or Front Endloaders under 2-1/4 yd.; Hoists, Automatic; Hoists, Inside Elevators; Hoists, Sewer Dragging Machine; Hoists, Tugger Single Drum; Laser Screed; Rock Drill (Self-Propelled); Rock Drill (Truck Mounted); Rollers, All; Steam Generators; Tractors, All; Tractor Drawn Vibratory Roller; Winch Trucks with "A" Frame.

Class 3. Air Compressor; Combination Small Equipment Operator; Generators; Heaters, Mechanical; Hoists, Inside Elevators (remodeling or renovation work); Hydraulic Power Units (Pile Driving, Extracting, and Drilling); Pumps, over 3" (1 to 3 not to exceed a total of 300 ft.); Low Boys; Pumps, Well Points; Welding Machines (2 through 5); Winches, 4 Small Electric Drill Winches.

Class 4. Bobcats and/or other Skid Steer Loaders; Oilers; and Brick Forklift.

Class 5. Assistant Craft Foreman.

Class 6. Gradall.

Class 7. Mechanics; Welder.

OPERATING ENGINEERS - HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Class 1. Asphalt Plant; Asphalt Heater and Planer Combination; Asphalt Heater Scarfire; Asphalt Spreader; Autograder/GOMACO or other similar type machines; ABG Paver; Backhoes with Caisson Attachment; Ballast Regulator; Belt Loader; Caisson Rigs; Car Dumper; Central Redi-Mix Plant; Combination Backhoe Front Endloader Machine, (1 cu. yd. Backhoe Bucket or over or with attachments); Concrete Breaker (Truck Mounted); Concrete Conveyor; Concrete Paver over 27E cu. ft.; Concrete Placer; Concrete Tube Float; Cranes, all attachments; Cranes, Tower Cranes of all types: Creter Crane; Spider Crane; Crusher, Stone, etc.; Derricks, All; Derrick Boats; Derricks, Traveling; Dredges; Elevators, Outside type Rack & Pinion and Similar Machines; Formless Curb and Gutter Machine; Grader, Elevating; Grader, Motor Grader, Motor Patrol, Auto Patrol, Form Grader, Pull Grader, Subgrader; Guard Rail Post Driver Truck Mounted; Hoists, One, Two and Three Drum; Heavy Duty Self-Propelled Transporter or Prime Mover; Hydraulic Backhoes; Backhoes with shear attachments up to 40' of boom reach; Lubrication Technician; Manipulators; Mucking Machine; Pile Drivers and Skid Rig; Pre-Stress Machine; Pump Cretes Dual Ram; Rock Drill - Crawler or Skid Rig; Rock Drill - Truck Mounted; Rock/Track Tamper; Roto Mill Grinder; Slip-Form Paver; Snow Melters; Soil Test Drill Rig (Truck Mounted); Straddle Buggies; Hydraulic Telescoping Form (Tunnel); Operation of Tieback Machine; Tractor Drawn Belt Loader; Tractor Drawn Belt Loader (with attached pusher - two engineers); Tractor with Boom; Tractaire with Attachments; Traffic Barrier Transfer Machine; Trenching; Truck Mounted Concrete Pump with Boom; Raised or Blind Hole Drills (Tunnel Shaft); Underground Boring and/or Mining Machines 5 ft. in diameter and over tunnel, etc; Underground Boring and/or Mining

Machines under 5 ft. in diameter; Wheel Excavator; Widener (APSCO).

Class 2. Batch Plant; Bituminous Mixer; Boiler and Throttle Valve; Bulldozers; Car Loader Trailing Conveyors; Combination Backhoe Front Endloader Machine (Less than 1 cu. yd. Backhoe Bucket or over or with attachments); Compressor and Throttle Valve; Compressor, Common Receiver (3); Concrete Breaker or Hydro Hammer; Concrete Grinding Machine; Concrete Mixer or Paver 7S Series to and including 27 cu. ft.; Concrete Spreader; Concrete Curing Machine, Burlap Machine, Belting Machine and Sealing Machine; Concrete Wheel Saw; Conveyor Muck Cars (Haglund or Similar Type); Drills, All; Finishing Machine - Concrete; Highlift Shovels or Front Endloader; Hoist - Sewer Dragging Machine; Hydraulic Boom Trucks (All Attachments); Hydro-Blaster; Hydro Excavating (excluding hose work); Laser Screed; All Locomotives, Dinky; Off-Road Hauling Units (including articulating) Non Self-Loading Ejection Dump; Pump Cretes: Squeeze Cretes - Screw Type Pumps, Gypsum Bulker and Pump; Roller, Asphalt; Rotary Snow Plows; Rototiller, Seaman, etc., self-propelled; Self-Propelled Compactor; Spreader - Chip - Stone, etc.; Scraper - Single/Twin Engine/Push and Pull; Scraper - Prime Mover in Tandem (Regardless of Size); Tractors pulling attachments, Sheeps Foot, Disc, Compactor, etc.; Tug Boats.

Class 3. Boilers; Brooms, All Power Propelled; Cement Supply Tender; Compressor, Common Receiver (2); Concrete Mixer (Two Bag and Over); Conveyor, Portable; Farm-Type Tractors Used for Mowing, Seeding, etc.; Forklift Trucks; Grouting Machine; Hoists, Automatic; Hoists, All Elevators; Hoists, Tugger Single Drum; Jeep Diggers; Low Boys; Pipe Jacking Machines; Post-Hole Digger; Power Saw, Concrete Power Driven; Pug Mills; Rollers, other than Asphalt; Seed and Straw Blower; Steam Generators; Stump Machine; Winch Trucks with "A" Frame; Work Boats; Tamper-Form-Motor Driven.

Class 4. Air Compressor; Combination - Small Equipment Operator; Directional Boring Machine; Generators; Heaters, Mechanical; Hydraulic Power Unit (Pile Driving, Extracting, or Drilling); Light Plants, All (1 through 5); Pumps, over 3" (1 to 3 not to exceed a total of 300 ft.); Pumps, Well Points; Vacuum Trucks (excluding hose work); Welding Machines (2 through 5); Winches, 4 Small Electric Drill Winches.

Class 5. SkidSteer Loader (all); Brick Forklifts; Oilers.

Class 6. Field Mechanics and Field Welders

Class 7. Dowell Machine with Air Compressor; Gradall and machines of like nature.

OPERATING ENGINEERS - FLOATING

Diver. Diver Wet Tender, Diver Tender, ROV Pilot, ROV Tender

SURVEY WORKER - Operated survey equipment including data collectors, G.P.S. and robotic instruments, as well as conventional levels and transits.

TRUCK DRIVER - BUILDING, HEAVY AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Class 1. Two or three Axle Trucks. A-frame Truck when used for transportation purposes; Air Compressors and Welding Machines, including those pulled by cars, pick-up trucks and tractors; Ambulances Batch Gate Lockers; Batch Hopperman; Car and Truck Washers; Carry-alls; Fork Lifts and Hoisters; Helpers; Mechanics Helpers and Greasers; Oil Distributors 2-man operation; Pavement Breakers; Pole Trailer, up to 40 feet; Power Mower Tractors; Self-propelled Chip Spreader; Skipman; Slurry Trucks, 2-man operation; Slurry Truck Conveyor Operation, 2 or 3 man; Teamsters; Unskilled Dumpman; and

Truck Drivers hauling warning lights, barricades, and portable toilets on the job site.

Class 2. Four axle trucks; Dump Crets and Adgetors under 7 yards; Dumpsters, Track Trucks, Euclids, Hug Bottom Dump Turnapulls or Turnatrailers when pulling other than self-loading equipment or similar equipment under 16 cubic yards; Mixer Trucks under 7 yards; Ready-mix Plant Hopper Operator, and Winch Trucks, 2 Axles.

Class 3. Five axle trucks; Dump Crets and Adgetors 7 yards and over; Dumpsters, Track Trucks, Euclids, Hug Bottom Dump Turnatrailers or turnapulls when pulling other than self-loading equipment or similar equipment over 16 cubic yards; Explosives and/or Fission Material Trucks; Mixer Trucks 7 yards or over; Mobile Cranes while in transit; Oil Distributors, 1-man operation; Pole Trailer, over 40 feet; Pole and Expandable Trailers hauling material over 50 feet long; Slurry trucks, 1-man operation; Winch trucks, 3 axles or more; Mechanic--Truck Welder and Truck Painter.

Class 4. Six axle trucks; Dual-purpose vehicles, such as mounted crane trucks with hoist and accessories; Foreman; Master Mechanic; Self-loading equipment like P.B. and trucks with scoops on the front.

TERRAZZO FINISHER

The handling of sand, cement, marble chips, and all other materials that may be used by the Mosaic Terrazzo Mechanic, and the mixing, grinding, grouting, cleaning and sealing of all Marble, Mosaic, and Terrazzo work, floors, base, stairs, and wainscoting by hand or machine, and in addition, assisting and aiding Marble, Masonic, and Terrazzo Mechanics.

Other Classifications of Work:

For definitions of classifications not otherwise set out, the Department generally has on file such definitions which are available. If a task to be performed is not subject to one of the classifications of pay set out, the Department will upon being contacted state which neighboring county has such a classification and provide such rate, such rate being deemed to exist by reference in this document. If no neighboring county rate applies to the task, the Department shall undertake a special determination, such special determination being then deemed to have existed under this determination. If a project requires these, or any classification not listed, please contact IDOL at 217-782-1710 for wage rates or clarifications.

LANDSCAPING

Landscaping work falls under the existing classifications for laborer, operating engineer and truck driver. The work performed by landscape plantsman and landscape laborer is covered by the existing classification of laborer. The work performed by landscape operators (regardless of equipment used or its size) is covered by the classifications of operating engineer. The work performed by landscape truck drivers (regardless of size of truck driven) is covered by the classifications of truck driver.

MATERIAL TESTER & MATERIAL TESTER/INSPECTOR I AND II

Notwithstanding the difference in the classification title, the classification entitled "Material Tester I" involves the same job duties as the classification entitled "Material Tester/Inspector I". Likewise, the classification entitled "Material Tester II" involves the same job duties as the classification entitled "Material Tester/Inspector II".

Exhibit “B”

Public Notice

Notice of Ordinance No. _____ Prevailing Wage Rates

The United City of Yorkville has passed an Ordinance establishing the prevailing rate of wages hereby ascertained to be the same as the prevailing rate of wages for construction work in the Kendall County area as determined by the Department of Labor and the State of Illinois as of July 2015. Anyone wishing to inspect the ordinance may do so at: City Hall, 800 Game Farm Road, Yorkville, Illinois, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.

BETH WARREN
City Clerk

BY: Lisa Pickering
Deputy Clerk



Reviewed By:	
Legal	☒
Finance	☐
Engineer	☐
City Administrator	☒
Human Resources	☐
Community Development	☐
Police	☐
Public Works	☐
Parks and Recreation	☐

Agenda Item Number

NB #7

Tracking Number

ADM 2016-42

Agenda Item Summary Memo

Title: Appointed Clerk and Treasurer - Discussion

Meeting and Date: Administration Committee – June 15, 2016

Synopsis: See attached memo.

Council Action Previously Taken:

Date of Action: N / A Action Taken: _____

Item Number: _____

Type of Vote Required: Majority

Council Action Requested: Approval

Submitted by: Nicole Kathman Administration
Name Department

Agenda Item Notes:



Memorandum

To: Administration Committee
From: Nicole Kathman, Administrative Intern
Bart Olson, City Administrator
Date: June 8, 2016
Subject: Resolutions for Appointment of the Clerk and Treasurer

Summary

A resolution for a binding referendum for the general election in November 2016 for the elimination of the elected Clerk and Treasurer positions.

Background

On the April 2013 municipal consolidated election, the following two questions were presented to voters with the following outcomes:

1. Shall the United City of Yorkville appoint rather than elect the office of City Clerk?

Yes – 411, 38.23%

No – 664, 61.77%

2. Shall the United City of Yorkville appoint rather than elect the office of City Treasurer?

Yes – 403, 37.63%

No – 668, 62.37%

At this time, City staff would like the City Council's direction on reintroducing these two questions to voters at the November 2016 general election. If the City Council would like the two questions to be presented, a resolution for each question must be approved and submitted by August 22, 2016. Therefore, if this item is brought to City Council at the next meeting, there will be 4 meetings available to discuss and pass this resolution before the deadline. A resolution for each question is attached.

Since January 2013, the City Treasurer position has been vacant. As you may recall, the City Treasurer at the time, William Powell resigned as he felt that this position was not needed due to the Finance Director fulfilling all of the duties. In April 2015, Powell ran again for the position with a pledge to resign if he were elected and that is exactly what happened.

At this time, the Finance Director fulfills the duties of City Treasurer as the current Deputy City Treasurer. If the City Treasurer position was changed to an appointed position by referendum, then by ordinance or resolution, this position could be eliminated. In this case, the City could benefit financially by the savings of the salaries for both the City Treasurer position and the Deputy City Treasurer position. Currently, this is set at \$3,600 and \$100 per meeting for the City Treasurer and a \$1,000 stipend for the Deputy City Treasurer.

On a general basis, having appointed officials would allow the City to create required qualifications for the positions as well as hold them accountable through personnel procedures and policies. Furthermore, duties of these positions could be delegated to current staff members, saving the salary cost. Please note, this is not intended as an evaluation of current or past officials, but rather just simply states what appointing these two elected positions could permit.

If the City Clerk referendum question is approved by City Council and the question receives a majority of yes votes from the residents, the current clerk would serve out her term through 2019.

For your reference, a compilation of materials on 2012's discussion and process of adding this on the ballot is attached. This is primarily comprised of meeting minutes over the course of June – December 2012.

Recommendation

Staff recommends moving this forward to the June 28, 2016 City Council meeting.



Memorandum

To: City Council
From: Bart Olson, City Administrator
CC:
Date: December 6, 2012
Subject: Resolution for the elimination of the Clerk and Treasurer

Summary

A resolution for a binding referendum for the municipal consolidated election in April 2013 for the elimination of the elected Clerk and Treasurer positions.

Background

This item was last discussed by the City Council during Summer 2012. Over the course of a few meetings (minutes attached), the City Council discussed the placement of this referendum question in relationship to a home rule referendum and REC Center question. The end result of the conversation appears to be a desire to place the clerk and treasurer question on the April 2013 ballot.

The attached resolution will satisfy that direction. The deadline for referendum questions to be approved by the City Council is in mid-January, so we do have two more City Council meetings to discuss this item.

If the referendum question is approved by City Council and the question receives a majority of yes votes from the residents, the current clerk and treasurer would serve out their term through 2015.

Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the attached resolution.

Resolution No. 2012-35

**A RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION TO
THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE, KENDALL
COUNTY, ILLINOIS, A REFERENDUM OF WHETHER THE CITY SHOULD
APPOINT RATHER THAN ELECT THE OFFICES OF
CITY CLERK AND CITY TREASURER**

WHEREAS, the United City of Yorkville (the “City”) is a duly organized and validly existing non home-rule municipality created in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Illinois of 1970 and the laws of the State; and,

WHEREAS, Article VII, Section 7 of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that municipalities may by referendum change their form of government and provide for their officers, manner of selection and terms of office; and,

WHEREAS, Section 28-7 of the Election Code (10 ILCS 5/28-7) provides a method of submission of referendum which are authorized by Article VII of the Constitution and that such referendum may be initiated by the City Council by passage of a resolution requesting the submission of the referendum for consideration by the voters of the City; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council hereby finds that it is in the best interest of the City to submit the referendum of whether the City shall appoint the City Clerk and City Treasurer.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1. The City Council finds that the recitals set forth above are true and correct and includes the recitals in this Resolution.

Section 2. The City Council finds and determines that it is in the best interest of the City to provide for a referendum concerning the appointment rather than electing the office of City Clerk and the elimination of the position of City Treasurer.

Section 3. The City Clerk is directed to immediately certify and submit the following public question to the Kendall County Clerk to be placed on the ballot for the Consolidated Election to be held on April 9, 2013, in the following form:

Shall the United City of Yorkville appoint rather than elect the office of City Clerk?	Yes
	No

Section 4. The City Clerk is directed to immediately certify and submit the following public question to the Kendall County Clerk to be placed on the ballot for the Consolidated Election to be held on April 9, 2013, in the following form:

Shall the United City of Yorkville appoint rather than elect the office of City Treasurer?	Yes
	No

Section 5. This resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval as required by law.

Passed by the City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois this 11 day of December, A.D. 2012.

Beth Warner
CITY CLERK

ROSE ANN SPEARS	<u>Y</u>	DIANE TEELING	<u>Y</u>
KEN KOCH	<u>Y</u>	JACKIE MILSCHEWSKI	<u>Y</u>
CARLO COLOSIMO	<u>Y</u>	MARTY MUNNS	<u>—</u>
CHRISFUNKHOUSER	<u>Y</u>	LARRY KOT	<u>Y</u>

Approved by me, as Mayor of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, this 13 day of DECEMBER 2012.

Nancy J. Holmsh
MAYOR

CONSENT AGENDA

1. Bills for Payment - \$1,997,215.27 (CC 2012-46)
2. **Resolution 2012-13** Approving a Revised Employee Manual – *authorize Mayor and City Clerk to execute* (ADM 2011-40)
3. **Ordinance 2012-13** Amending the Code of Ordinances Providing for Liquor Control regarding Hours of Sale – *authorize Mayor and City Clerk to execute* (PS 2012-11)
4. **Ordinance 2012-14** Amending the Code of Ordinances Adopting Hiring Standards for Part-Time Police Officers – *authorize Mayor and City Clerk to execute* (PS 2012-13)
5. **Ordinance 2012-15** Declaring the United City of Yorkville's Compliance with Illinois Prevailing Wage Act – *authorize Mayor and City Clerk to execute* (ADM 2012-36)
6. **Ordinance 2012-16** Amending the Code of Ordinances Regarding Musical Entertainments – *authorize Mayor and City Clerk to execute* (ADM 2012-37)
7. Monthly Treasurer's Report for May 2012 (ADM 2012-38)

Mayor Golinski entertained a motion to approve the consent agenda as amended. So moved by Alderman Munns; seconded by Alderman Spears.

Motion approved by a roll call vote. Ayes-8 Nays-0
Colosimo-aye, Milschewski-aye, Spears-aye, Munns-aye,
Funkhouser-aye, Gilson-aye, Teeling-aye, Kot-aye

MINUTES FOR APPROVAL

1. Minutes of the City Council – April 24, 2012 (CC 2012-44)
2. Minutes of the City Council – May 22, 2012 (CC 2012-47)

Mayor Golinski entertained a motion to approve the minutes of the regular City Council meeting for April 24, 2012 and May 22, 2012 as presented. So moved by Alderman Colosimo; seconded by Alderman Funkhouser.

Alderman Gilson had two changes on the April 24, 2012 meeting. Alderman Milschewski had one correction on May 22, 2012 minutes.

A motion was made by Mayor Golinski to approve the minutes as corrected.

Minutes approved unanimously by a viva voce vote.

REPORTS

MAYOR'S REPORT

Home Rule Discussion
(CC 2012-48)

Mayor Golinski stated the staff is seeking direction on whether or not they should draft an ordinance for Home Rule to be put on the November general election. This is not about taxation. It is about greater local authority. Mayor Golinski stated the Council will pass an ordinance restricting the Council to a property tax cap. Alderman Gilson doesn't think the people of Yorkville understand home rule verses non-rule enough to vote on the issue. Mayor Golinski stated the plan is to have a series of town hall type meetings, at least three, between now and November. Alderman Gilson believes this is another way to give authority to the City to enact more taxes and government. He will be voting against this. Alderman Colosimo feels that citizens of Yorkville should get the chance to decide with their vote. Alderman Kot is in favor of putting this on the ballot and believes that the residents should have the right to decide. Alderman Munns is in favor of putting this on the ballot for there are benefits to having Home Rule. Alderman Spears has a different view of putting Home Rule on the ballot. She believes whether it is put to a vote or not, it could somehow come to pass. City Attorney Orr stated the referendum would be binding no matter which way the vote goes. Alderman Teeling believes Home Rule should be put on the ballot so the residents can decide. Alderman Funkhouser is fine with putting this up for the residents to vote. The residents need to be educated on Home Rule. He discussed the possible tax cap. There are some positive aspects to Home Rule. **Alderman Colosimo verified that the City is limited to three referendums on the ballot. He just wanted to make sure that there are no pending issues that might be considered more important for the November ballot. Mayor Golinski was not aware of any other issues other than wanting to put the treasurer and City Clerks position on the referendum.** Mayor Golinski stated it sounds like the majority is in favor of moving forward with it, so the City will see an ordinance or resolution next City Council meeting.

Ordinance Regarding City Council Procedures
(CC 2012-49)

Mayor Golinski entertained a motion to approve an ordinance regarding City Council procedures and authorize the Mayor and City Clerk to execute. So moved by Alderman Kot; seconded by Alderman Milschewski.

2. ADM 2012-42 Biosolid Application

Alderman Gilson does not wish to allow biosolid application within the City limits. He said a biosolid is actually sewer sludge that contains contaminants. He quoted articles about biosolids and said he does not want to see Yorkville become a dumping ground. If IEPA awards a permit, the City cannot supersede this according to Alderman Colosimo. Mr. Gilson also said there have been complaints about the odor. Attorney Orr said there are ordinances for smells and that biosolids can be treated to eliminate odors.

Since 1995 all annexation agreements have included verbiage that states farms and the accompanying operations are a common part of living in Kendall County according to Mr. Olson. Gilson said the City does not have its own regulations for biosolids and Alderman Munns agreed that the City should try to take some sort of action to regulate this dumping.

Ms. Orr said the City has a viable agriculture district so the argument would be to not recognize biosolids as a fertilizer and reasons would be necessary. Kot said he would like for the city to take some action, but the city cannot afford the legal bills. Ms. Orr said the City should determine if other cities ban biosolids as fertilizer. Currently there are no reported cases in Illinois or the surrounding states according to Ms. Orr. She said the Council must decide if they are willing to litigate because the city will be sued and would be the test case. Alderman Munns suggested that the City should change the ordinance and 'put the ball in their court'. Ms. Orr stated the City would still incur costs.

It was noted by Alderman Funkhouser that these types of products are actually sold in home stores for gardens. While it is treated, there is still some odor. Ms. Milschewski commented more research is needed.

The general consensus was to do more research at this point and bring it back to the Administration Committee.

Old Business: None

MAYOR'S REPORT

Old Business:

1. CC 2012-48 Home Rule Referendum Resolution

Mayor Pro Tem Colosimo said there are only 3 spots available for referendums for the November election. The three current referendums being considered are:

1. Elimination of the Clerk as an elected position (to be appointed)
2. Elimination of the Treasurer as an elected position (to be appointed)
3. Home rule referendum

Alderman Milschewski questioned if the Clerk and Treasurer can be considered as one. Ms. Orr commented that the current Clerk has 3 more years to her term.

Mr. Colosimo asked Alderman Funkhouser to comment on the rec center committee he has chaired, since the rec center could possibly be considered for a referendum. The ad hoc committee met the night before this meeting and discussed a joint venture with the YMCA if the City were to purchase the rec center. That was decided against, however, a joint venture at a **new** facility was suggested. The cost would be \$8 million with each party contributing half. It was noted that the contract with the rec center expires in June and a spring decision would be too late.

Alderman Spears said she would like a binding referendum and allow residents to decide. She said people are frustrated because the City does not follow the citizens' opinions. Bart Olson explained that a binding referendum would mean the City has the authority to carry out the decision.

Mr. Olson said there are 2 ways to phrase the question on the referendum:

1. Money is being requested for entering into a partnership with the YMCA and then possibly restrict it later by building a facility with the YMCA
2. City want to build a rec facility and will raise taxes. If approved, the City could then go to the YMCA or build it alone.

Alderman Munns commented that the City has engaged in talks with the YMCA prior to this and felt the City should run their own programs. Kot added that is why such a proposal was voted down—it was felt the YMCA would manage it, but the City would bear the liability. Alderman Funkhouser said this venture would expand opportunities.

Alderman Teeling questioned what would happen if the 2 entities did not agree on the terms of managing the facility. She also commented that the irony is that having the referendum will actually raise property taxes if approved. She said that if the City keeps the rec center or gets rid of it, the taxes will not change. Alderman Colosimo said his concerns are the condition of the building, management, etc. He would like the residents to decide.

Ms. Milschewski said the people should decide and further stated that the YMCA might become our competitor as they are looking at a new facility

Alderman Gilson said the city could spend the same amount of money either continuing with the rec center as they could on a new facility. Cooperating with the YMCA would double the amenities and he added the YMCA could become the competition.

Mr. Kot remarked that if the referendum does not pass, it should delay any sale of the old post office as it may be needed. It is also unknown if the rec center owners will want to negotiate with the City.

There is a resolution for home rule and a decision is needed in 2 weeks to have it placed on the ballot. A final decision must be made and given to the County by August 16. Mr. Kot said home rule and rec center should be on November due to a greater voter turnout in that month with the national election. The other Aldermen agreed.

It was noted there is no cost to put issues on referendum. Ms. Orr said if all 3 issues can be put on the referendum, it will be done.

Mr. Colosimo added that perhaps the third issue on the ref should be if the rec center should be purchased without issuing further bonds and make it non-binding.

2. CC 2012-49 Ordinance Regarding City Council Procedures

An ordinance is proposed to separate the comments section of Council meeting: one at the beginning to discuss agenda items and the other at the end to discuss **any** issues. Both would have a 5-minute time limit, however, the Council decided against the 5-minute time limit. Mr. Colosimo opposes the ordinance since it contains C.O.W. language and he is opposed to C.O.W. as it is rushed. Ms. Spears agreed and said that C.O.W. meetings require more staff preparation time. Ms. Milschewski agreed and said she would rather have 4 short meetings. Gilson also concurred. Ms. Teeling questioned whether Executive Sessions would be prior to the ending comments. It was thought comments would be prior. Alderman Kot suggested having Executive Sessions. prior to regular meetings since they are short and would eliminate late night meetings when decisions are being made. Milschewski and Munns moved and seconded to table this item to the September 1st Council meeting. Voice vote approval.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

1. EDC 2012-30 Building Permit for June 2012

2. EDC 2012-31 Building Inspection Report Summary for June 2012

3. EDC 2012-32 Property Maintenance Inspection Report for June 2012

4. PS 2012-18 Monthly Police Reports for June 2012

5. PW 2012-44 Windett Ridge Mowing

6. PW 2012-45 Storm Cleanup Update

No discussion on above

7. ADM 2012-30 Verizon Cell Phone Proposal

A proposal has been made to switch to smart phones and Alderman Munns asked how many employees really need them and what is the cost of switching providers. It would be evaluated each year according to Mr. Olson and the phones would be budgeted so all key employees have them. Munns said the monthly savings is apparent, but questioned all other charges that might be incurred.

8. ADM 2012-43 Grant Spreadsheet

No discussion.

All items except #7, Verizon Cell Phone Proposal, will be moved to the consent agenda. The cell phone plan will be discussed further at the next Council meeting.

A ninth item was added to the informational items. It is:

9. Whitewater Festival

Due to low water conditions in the Fox River, Ms. Schraw said this event would be postponed until September (after the 15th). The BBQ and music will be held as scheduled.

CITY CLERK'S REPORT

No report.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT

No report.

COMMUNITY & LIAISON REPORT

Agency On Aging

Alderman Spears reported on the Agency on Aging. (See attached).

STAFF REPORT

Music And Wine Night

City Administrator Olson said this coming Friday is Music and Wine Night at Town Square Park for the City's Music under the Stars. The Yorkville Big Band is playing from 5:30 to 9:00 p.m.

National Night Out

City Administrator Olson stated on August 7, 2012, Yorkville is having National Night Out in Town Square Park from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.

ADDITIONAL BUSINESS

Appointment Of City Clerk And Treasurer

Alderman Milschewski brought up the *issue* of having a referendum eliminating the City Clerk and Treasurer from being elected. She asked if that question could be put before voters. Mayor Golinski stated the only way that can happen, since it is not on the agenda, is to have a special City Council meeting before the COW. There is time before the next election to put that question on the referendum. Mayor Golinski stated it could be done in April.

Fox Hill

Alderman Munns and Public Works Director Dhuse discussed Fox Hill sinking sidewalks.

Alderman Gilson's Resignation

Alderman Gilson announced that he has taken a job transfer. He will be resigning his alderman position effective August 1, 2012. This will be his last meeting with the Council. Mayor Golinski thanked Alderman Gilson for his service to his community.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mayor Golinski entertained a motion to go into Executive Session for the purpose of:

1. For collective negotiating matters between the public body and its employees or their representatives, or deliberations concerning salary schedules for one or more classes of employees.
2. For litigation, when an action against, affecting, or on behalf of the particular public body has been filed and is pending before a court or administrative tribunal, or when the public body finds that an action is probable or imminent, in which case the basis for the finding shall be recorded and entered into the minutes of the closed meeting. So moved by Alderman Milschewski; seconded by Alderman Colosimo.

Motion approved by a roll call vote. Ayes-8 Nays-0
Spears-aye, Milschewski-aye, Colosimo-aye, Kot-aye,
Teeling-aye, Gilson-aye, Funkhouser-aye, Munns-aye

The City Council entered Executive Session at 9:19 p.m.

The City Council returned to regular session at 9:25 p.m.

MAYOR'S REPORT

**Collective Bargaining Agreement between the Illinois FOP Labor
Council Representing Yorkville Patrol Officers and the United City of Yorkville
(CC 2012-53)**

Mayor Golinski entertained a motion to approve a collective bargaining agreement between the Illinois FOP Labor Council representing Yorkville Patrol Officers and the United City of Yorkville and authorize the Mayor and City Clerk to execute. So moved by Alderman Munns; seconded by Alderman Funkhouser.

Motion approved by a roll call vote. Ayes-8 Nays-0
Spears-aye, Colosimo-aye, Funkhouser-aye, Milschewski-aye,
Teeling-aye, Gilson-aye, Kot-aye, Munns-aye

9. Website Improvement--Administration

It was suggested the website should be improved to make it mobile-friendly and tying it to tourism.

10. Capital Improvement Projects—Public Works

This is an ongoing project assessed each year. The road study will be a very important part of this project so that infrastructure repairs can be done at the same time streets are being improved. Funding is the big issue.

11. Economic Development—Economic Development Committee

Goal #10 ties into this goal. Economic development and expanded tourism to attract people will bring more money into the City. Alderman Milschewski asked what tools/outside resources are used by YEDC. YEDC uses demographic information and surveys. Mr. Colosimo suggested developing a DVD to promote Yorkville. Ms. Barksdale-Noble noted that there are inexpensive studies available that show where money is being spent.

12. Metra Station—Economic Development

Ms. Barksdale-Noble said there will be a meeting with Metra in the next 2 weeks to reveal their long-term plans. The Mayor met with them recently and Yorkville has a good chance to be included in their long-range goals. Alderman Kot noted that 10 years ago Metra had a plan to extend to Plano and that Kendall County is not part of Metra.

13. Community Outreach—Administration

Communication will continue regarding the Rt. 47 improvement project and the River Road bridge replacement.

14. Elected Officials Referendum Plan—Administration

Alderman Milschewski brought forward the issue of elected Treasurer and City Clerk positions.

15. Home Rule Referendum—Administration

Mayor Golinski said he is a proponent of home rule. Alderman Funkhouser said the public must be educated as to the purpose and advantage of it and how it will be used. Chief Hart detailed some of the police department advantages, while Mayor Golinski advised to not proceed until there is credibility with the citizens. It was suggested by Ms. Milschewski to place this type of information on the blog.

16. Update Technology in Chambers—

Updated sound equipment was suggested since citizens have complained about not hearing what is said during the public meetings. An aesthetic refreshing of the Council Chamber was also suggested, including new furniture, paint and other changes.

The Council members then individually ranked the top 5 goals in importance. Mayor Golinski asked that committee updates be given for these goals. The top five are:

1. Building Fund Balance
2. Road Improvement
3. Police Staffing & Economic Development
4. Downtown Improvement
5. Stricter Code Enforcement

Conclusion:

Alderman Kot noted that funding is the big issue. He would like to have informal dialogue with businesses just outside the City limits encouraging them to be in the City limits. Tax money is being lost and it was suggested to offer them tax incentives. Mayor Golinski suggested possible free water hook-ups. Mr. Kot stated that Ace Hardware did not join up with the Jewel parking lot when Jewel was built.

Ms. Barksdale-Noble said each business outside the City limits would require an individual incentive.

5. **Resolution 2012-34** to Induce the Redevelopment of Certain Property Within the Yorkville Downtown Tax Increment Redevelopment Project Area (TCB 123, LLC for 210 S. Bridge Street) – *authorize Mayor and City Clerk to execute* (EDC 2012-65)

Mayor Golinski entertained a motion to approve the consent agenda as presented. So moved by Alderman Milschewski; seconded by Alderman Funkhouser.

Motion approved by a roll call vote. Ayes-7 Nays-0
Colosimo-aye, Milschewski-aye, Spears-aye,
Funkhouser-aye, Koch-aye, Teeling-aye, Kot-aye

MINUTES FOR APPROVAL

1. Minutes of the City Council – November 13, 2012 (CC 2012-97)
Mayor Golinski entertained a motion to approve the minutes of the regular City Council meeting for November 13, 2012 as presented. So moved by Alderman Colosimo; seconded by Alderman Milschewski.

Minutes approved unanimously by a viva voce vote.

REPORTS

MAYOR'S REPORT

Mayor Golinski started with Mayor's Report # 3.

Resolution 2012-35 **Providing for Submission to the Electors of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, a Referendum of Whether the City Should Appoint Rather than Elect the Offices of City Clerk and City Treasurer**
(CC 2012-99)

Mayor Golinski entertained a motion to approve a resolution providing for the submission to the electors of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, a referendum of whether the City should appoint rather than elect the offices of City Clerk and City Treasurer and authorize the Mayor and City Clerk to execute. So moved by Alderman Milschewski; seconded by Alderman Funkhouser.

City Treasurer Powell addressed the Council in regards to the Treasurers position. He believes the City has evolved to the point that an elected treasurer is not required. If a treasurer is appointed that would ensure a qualified person for the job. Alderman Colosimo stated if this referendum passes the two individuals in office will remain in office until their term expires.

Motion approved by a roll call vote. Ayes-7 Nays-0
Spears-aye, Colosimo-aye, Funkhouser-aye,
Milschewski-aye, Teeling-aye, Koch-aye, Kot-aye

Proclamation for National Drunk and Drugged Driving (3-D) Prevention Month
(CC 2012-98)

Mayor Golinski read a proclamation for National Drunk and Drugged Driving. (See attached.)

Resolution 2012-36 **Approving a Real Estate Sale Agreement with Imperial Investments, LLC for the Sale of Property Owned by the United City of Yorkville, Illinois (Lot 6, Van Emmon Street)**
(CC 2012-92)

Mayor Golinski entertained a motion to approve a resolution approving a real estate agreement with Imperial Investments LLC for the sale of property owned by the United City of Yorkville, Illinois (Lot 6 Van Emmon Street) and authorize the Mayor and City Clerk to Execute. So moved by Alderman Colosimo; seconded by Alderman Milschewski.

Alderman Colosimo stated the only error he saw was on page 3 of the amendment in regards to the establishments located on the south side of Bridge Street. He believes that should be the west side. Alderman Kot stated the remaining parking spots will remain free.

Motion approved by a roll call vote. Ayes-7 Nays-0 abstain-1
Spears-aye, Colosimo-aye, Funkhouser-abstain, Milschewski-aye
Teeling-aye, Koch-aye, Kot-aye, Mayor Golinski-aye

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORT

No report.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

B.U.I.L.D. Incentive Program Survey Results & Analysis

Resolution No. 2016-_____

**A RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION TO
THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE, KENDALL
COUNTY, ILLINOIS, A REFERENDUM OF WHETHER THE CITY SHOULD
APPOINT RATHER THAN ELECT THE CITY CLERK**

WHEREAS, the United City of Yorkville (the “City”) is a duly organized and validly existing non home-rule municipality created in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Illinois of 1970 and the laws of the State; and,

WHEREAS, Article VII, Section 7 of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that municipalities may by referendum change their form of government and provide for their officers, manner of selection and terms of office; and,

WHEREAS, Section 28-7 of the Election Code (10 ILCS 5/28-7) provides a method of submission of referendum which are authorized by Article VII of the Constitution and that such referendum may be initiated by the City Council by passage of a resolution requesting the submission of the referendum for consideration by the voters of the City; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council hereby finds that it is in the best interest of the City to submit the referendum of whether the City shall have an appointed the City Clerk.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1: The City Council finds that the recitals set forth above are true and correct and includes the recitals in this Resolution.

Section 2: The City Council finds and determines that it is in the best interest of the City to provide for a referendum concerning the appointment rather than election of the City Clerk.

Section 3: The City Clerk is directed to immediately certify and submit the following public question to the Kendall County Clerk to be placed on the ballot for the Consolidated Election to be held on November 8, 2016 in the following form:

Shall the elected office of the City Clerk in the United City of Yorkville, Illinois be abolished and the City Clerk appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council?	Yes
	No

Section 4: This resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval as required by law.

Passed by the City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois this ____ day
of _____, 2016.

CITY CLERK

CARLO COLOSIMO	_____	KEN KOCH	_____
JACKIE MILSCHEWSKI	_____	LARRY KOT	_____
CHRIS FUNKHOUSER	_____	JOEL FRIEDERS	_____
DIANE TEELING	_____	SEAVAR TARULIS	_____

Approved by me, as Mayor of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, this ____ day
of _____, 2016.

MAYOR

Resolution No. 2016-_____

**A RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION TO
THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE, KENDALL
COUNTY, ILLINOIS, A REFERENDUM OF WHETHER THE CITY SHOULD
ABOLISH THE OFFICE CITY TREASURER**

WHEREAS, the United City of Yorkville (the “City”) is a duly organized and validly existing non home-rule municipality created in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Illinois of 1970 and the laws of the State; and,

WHEREAS, Article VII, Section 7 of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that municipalities may by referendum change their form of government and provide for their officers, manner of selection and terms of office; and,

WHEREAS, Section 28-7 of the Election Code (10 ILCS 5/28-7) provides a method of submission of referendum which are authorized by Article VII of the Constitution and that such referendum may be initiated by the City Council by passage of a resolution requesting the submission of the referendum for consideration by the voters of the City; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council hereby finds that it is in the best interest of the City to submit the referendum of whether the City shall abolish the office of City Treasurer and transfer the duties of the City Treasurer to the City’s Director of Finance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1: The City Council finds that the recitals set forth above are true and correct and includes the recitals in this Resolution.

Section 2: The City Council finds and determines that it is in the best interest of the City to provide for a referendum concerning the appointment rather than election of the City Treasurer.

Section 3: The City Clerk is directed to immediately certify and submit the following public question to the Kendall County Clerk to be placed on the ballot for the Consolidated Election to be held on November 8, 2016 in the following form:

Shall the office of the City Treasurer in the United City of Yorkville, Illinois be abolished and the duties of the City Treasurer assigned to the City’s Director of Finance?	Yes
	No

Section 4: This resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval as required by law.

Passed by the City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois this ____ day
of _____, 2016.

CITY CLERK

CARLO COLOSIMO	_____	KEN KOCH	_____
JACKIE MILSCHEWSKI	_____	LARRY KOT	_____
CHRIS FUNKHOUSER	_____	JOEL FRIEDERS	_____
DIANE TEELING	_____	SEAVAR TARULIS	_____

Approved by me, as Mayor of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, this ____day
of _____, 2016.

MAYOR



Reviewed By:	
Legal	☒
Finance	☒
Engineer	☐
City Administrator	☒
Human Resources	☐
Community Development	☐
Police	☐
Public Works	☐
Parks and Recreation	☐

Agenda Item Number

NB #8

Tracking Number

ADM 2016-43

Agenda Item Summary Memo

Title: Home Rule - Discussion

Meeting and Date: Administration Committee – June 15, 2016

Synopsis: See attached memo.

Council Action Previously Taken:

Date of Action: N/A Action Taken: _____

Item Number: _____

Type of Vote Required: Majority

Council Action Requested: Approval

Submitted by: Bart Olson Administration
Name Department

Agenda Item Notes:



Memorandum

To: City Council
From: Bart Olson, City Administrator
CC:
Date: June 9, 2016
Subject: Home rule discussion

Summary

Consideration of a resolution which would place a question on home rule authority on the November general election ballot.

Background

This item was last discussed in July 2012. At the time, the City Council felt that the merits of home rule warranted consideration of a referendum question in Spring 2013. However, the City Council was in the beginning stages of financial recovery and felt that questions related to the elimination of the clerk and treasurer offices, and a question about the REC Center, were more important. The minutes from the July 2012 City Council meeting indicate that we would revisit the matter in a year or so, and the item was tabled indefinitely.

In the past several years, the City's financial position has stabilized, the City has seen progressive growth and development, the City has continued to reduce property taxes, and City Council policy decisions have been full of respectful and thorough discourse. I feel a discussion on a referendum question is warranted.

What is home rule authority?

The Illinois constitution, which grants municipal authority, is set up so that municipalities only have that authority which is specifically granted them under state statutes. This is the definition of being a "non-home rule community;" we can only do what the state says we can do. When a City opts to become a home rule community, the state statutes allow us to do anything we deem necessary, unless the state statutes specifically say we cannot. The packets from Geneva and Lake Forest do an excellent job on comprehensively explaining home rule authority.

How is home rule authority achieved?

In short, home rule authority is achieved through referendum or through the certification that the municipality has 25,000 residents. We do expect to have 25,000 residents in the next 10 years, and the staff has been internally discussing the transition for the past few years. For a referendum approval, the City Council has the authority to pass an ordinance or resolution initiating the referendum question. That ordinance or resolution would have to be approved by the City Council 79 days prior to the election date, so we are looking at a mid-August deadline for the November 2016 general election.

Uses in Yorkville?

The first question often posed by residents of a community considering home rule status is “what are you proposing to do with home rule authority?” The following list of topics that residents, businesses, and the City Council has discussed over the past decade that could be assisted with home rule authority. We do not necessarily recommend that each of these authorities be used; we only pose them as an illustration of possibilities under home rule.

- 1) Can incur debt beyond 20 years
 - a. If the City is going to entertain a Fox River water intake, which will cost well over \$60 million, it would be advantageous to have some flexibility to extend the term of the loan repayment beyond 20 years. Limiting the term to 20 years will result in some tough decisions while the City tries to secure its long term viability.
 - b. When the City refinanced the Rob Roy debt obligation, we were limited to bonds that had less than a 20 year term. For large, long-term utility projects it may be desirable to have the payment period more closely match the useful life of the item. For things like sewer and water mains, this could mean a 40 year debt obligation (maximum). The benefits of being able to stretch payments out over longer periods is that it allows more time for developers to build in the service area (and thus pay their share of the project) and lowers the burden on individual homeowners to a more manageable amount.
- 2) Improving the City’s bond ratings
 - a. A component of the City’s various bond ratings is based on being non-home rule vs. home rule. Bond rating agencies have figured out that a home rule municipality has more authority and flexibility to deal with large issues when they occur (be it recession or state budget impasse) and this has become a justification for lower ratings for non-home rule municipalities. Higher bond ratings are attributable to lower debt issuance costs and interest rates, which saves the City money in the long run. Even if the City never uses any of its expanded home rule authority, it would benefit by just having the title of a home rule municipality.
- 3) Changing the size of the City Council
 - a. After the 2010 decennial census results were received in summer 2011, the City Council was faced with the requirement to add one ward and two aldermen to the current ward system. This addition was triggered by state statute, but the statute also gave us the authority to temporarily freeze the number of aldermen and wards at our current level. So, the City Council passed an ordinance keeping the number of aldermen and wards at their current level. We will be faced with the same issue in 2020, and assuming we grow to above 20,000 residents by then, we will actually be faced with a choice of 5 wards and 10 aldermen or 7 wards and 14 aldermen. With home rule status, the City could authorize a referendum question to the voters to permanently set any number of wards and aldermen (4/8, 5/10, 4/4, 10/10, etc.).

4) Landlord-tenant issues

- a. Residents have previously asked us for crime-free housing ordinances, or assistance with landlord issues. As a non-home rule municipality, the City has almost no authority over landlord-tenant issues. As a home rule municipality, the City could pass standards and regulations for rental properties. This has been done in other municipalities to make sure landlords are registered in the City, and to enact standards on living conditions in a rental unit. Crime-free housing ordinances have also been used on behalf of landlords to easily evict bad tenants.

5) Reduced residential speed limit

- a. This authority is one of the most requested municipal ordinances by residents. We often receive complaints that cars are driving too fast through neighborhoods. We respond to those complaints with extra police presence in the area, speed trailers, and loaning speed guns to residents so they can see how fast cars are travelling. Under home rule-authority, the default residential speed limit in the City could be reduced from 30 mph to 25mph.

6) Have greater flexibility to enforce property maintenance costs on properties subject to a violation

- a. Any decision rendered by an administrative adjudication officer is as strong as a decision by a judge – which means the City could levy fines for mowing violations and then immediately lien the property.
- b. The maximum violation for a single citation is currently around \$50,000 under non-home rule laws. As a home rule unit, we would be able to exceed that amount. This would be particularly helpful in cases where entire houses must be condemned and torn down (i.e. abandoned homes with mold issues).

7) Establish more flexible rules for administrative adjudication

- a. As a non-home rule unit, adjudication hearings must be between 30 and 40 days from the date the ticket was issued. As a home rule unit, we would be able to change that window to as low as 15 days from the date the ticket was issued.

8) Establish more flexible rules for purchase and sale of public property

- a. As a non-home rule municipality, the City can only sell property through an auction, request for bids, or through partnership with a broker. The City can only purchase property by having a public hearing, and then having the results published in the local newspaper twice after the approval of the ordinance. We have considered selling the old post office in the past, and have purchased the Betzweiser building in the past decade. Having home rule authority would allow us to lengthen or shorten the RFP window for the sale of property, or would allow us to consider different procedures for the sale (direct negotiations with multiple developers, etc.). For purchase of public property, the non-home rule requirement to publish the entire purchase ordinance after the ordinance is approved is archaic and expensive. The City could still publicize the property purchase through its website, press releases, or other methods.

9) Alternatives to Police and Fire Commissions

- a. While we have had no recent issues with hiring and firing authority with our Police and Fire Commissions, home rule municipalities will often set up a hiring process where the Police Chief is the final authority on hiring and firing, as opposed to the Police and Fire Commission. This is done primarily so that the Police Chief has control over his department, and can be held accountable for poor hires or firings. The other reason to consider this process is for expediency in hiring. The simple act of calling a meeting and then waiting for that meeting can add a few weeks to a hiring process. These few weeks can be the difference between hiring someone at the top of a list, and having those top candidates find employment elsewhere.

10) Zoning ordinances

- a. Exemption from the “Affordable Housing Planning and Appeal Act” which requires all local governmental bodies having zoning authority to provide at least 10% of their year-round housing units for affordable housing. The Act requires extensive research and planning, and entails such activities as conducting a survey of all housing units, identifying existing housing stock which is most appropriate for affordable housing, and creating a plan to convert and/or rehabilitate the housing for that use (think Comprehensive Plan).
- b. Greater flexibility with regards to procedural changes in our zoning ordinance, such as establishing additional recommending committee/boards, expanding powers granted to those committees/boards and approval processes.

11) Can opt out of unfunded state mandates

- a. For years, the state was known for passing unfunded mandates down to lower levels of government. Fortunately, they have greatly reduced the frequency of that practice in the past few years; unfortunately, they have moved on to diverting local revenues to state purposes. The most recent unfunded state mandates are listed below. If we were home rule, we could simply ignore the mandate.
 - i. ADA Accessibility
 - ii. Adoption of the Illinois Energy Efficient Building Act. In part required building department to began res-check reviews of all new residential commercial plans. Needed staff education and training.
 - iii. Affordable Housing Act (discussed above).
 - iv. AED’s at the concession stands and all recreation buildings

12) Broadly impose impact fees

- a. Non-home rule municipalities may enact impact fees as part of an annexation agreement, which is how the City’s current impact fees have been legal. Home rule municipalities may require impact fees outside of annexation agreements above what is authorized under 65 ILCS 5/11-12-5, as long as the fees are reasonable, specific and unique, proportional and have a direct connection to the development and the imposition to the public general health, safety, morals and welfare. A common example of home rule impact fees being a benefit to a municipality is on old undeveloped lots. Because home rule impact fees are applied to every vacant property in the City (and in some cases on tear downs), a developer that annexed in 1950

(before impact fees existed) would still be required to pay impact fees authorized in 2012.

13) Enact recall elections by ordinance

- a. In the past few years, home rule authority has been used to set up a recall election procedure in Buffalo Grove. The recall election was the first of its kind in Illinois, and articles are attached. This type of authority would be a welcome authority for voters and a noted safeguard for elected officials when we are discussing the benefits of expanded home rule authority.

Issues to think about for residents concerned about home rule authority

As many of the articles attached to this memo explain, much of the new authority granted under home rule status deals with finances. While people may initially associate this with increased revenues (i.e. raising taxes), studies have shown that municipalities will use the new power to shift the tax burden among groups in the City, or more often to broaden the tax base that is coming from non-residents. For example, if the City were to pass a \$0.02 per gallon gasoline tax, some of that money would come from non-residents. If the annual total from that gas tax was \$100,000 per year, the City could reduce property taxes by \$100,000, reduce the garbage surcharge by \$100,000 in total, or could cut the water infrastructure improvement and maintenance fee. In the example of the water fee, this would result in a billing cycle reduction from \$16.50 to \$13.75. While residents would still be paying some of the tax burden through the gasoline tax, non-residents would be too – which is not the case for the water infrastructure and maintenance fee.

Other examples of revenue flexibility that may benefit Yorkville include the use of the hotel-motel tax for purposes other than tourism, and sales taxes on restaurant food and beverages. While restaurant owners may not initially like this tax, they may appreciate their property taxes being reduced a proportionate amount. With two large regional recreation attractions, we do expect our restaurants and taverns to serve many visitors from out-of-town.

1) Issue general obligation bonds without a referendum

- a. General obligation bonds are debts issued by a municipality that are on the full faith and credit of all property owners in the City. They may be paid off by any municipal revenue source, but typically they are accompanied by a tax increase. As a non-home rule municipality, general obligation bonds may only be issued by referendum. As a home rule municipality, general obligation bonds may be issued by ordinance. The only general obligation bond that the City has authorized is for the library, which was approved by referendum.

2) Increase property taxes beyond the PTELL limits

- a. One of the most frequent concerns of residents is the elimination of the property tax cap. Under home rule authority, a municipality does not have to follow a property tax cap. However, as stated in the NIU studies, most home rule municipalities still follow the property tax cap either by policy or by law. This can be followed by policy each year by calculating the tax levy amount as if the City was still subject to the tax cap. In this case, the City simply levies an amount less than the theoretical tax cap. A tax cap can also be followed by law. In other words, a municipality could approve an

ordinance saying that they will follow the tax cap every year, and then subject that law to a higher approval threshold to be over turned (i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$ majority). This ordinance would then be filed with the County Clerk, and they would continue to calculate the tax cap on our behalf each year. If home rule is ever approved for Yorkville, Mayor Golinski has stated that he intends to have an ordinance approved that implements the PTELL property tax cap.

3) Broad taxing authority

- a. As stated above, broad taxing authority is available to a municipality. Many will use this authority for hotel-motel taxes (that do not have to be spent on tourism), amusement taxes beyond 5%, gas taxes, food and beverage taxes (for dining out in restaurants), mandatory business licensing, real estate transfer taxes, wheel taxes, tobacco product taxes, and sales taxes in excess of the local 1% share. As a reminder, empirical evidence suggests that municipalities do not use this additional taxing authority to raise taxes – they usually try to shift the burden of taxation to non-residents.

Recommendation

Staff has attached a resolution for a November general election home rule question. Staff recommends approval of the resolution, but recognizes there will be major discussion on this matter. The deadline for the November ballot is mid-August, giving us four City Council meetings and two more Administration Committee meetings to discuss the matter.

CHAPTER 2

HOME RULE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

I. WHAT DOES “HOME RULE” MEAN?

“Home rule” gives local governments power to act autonomously. These grants are made either through state constitutions or state legislation. Most states have provisions for some form of home rule. Very simply stated, a non-home rule municipality must show a specific grant of legal authority in order to exercise a power while a home rule municipality may usually take an action unless it is specifically prohibited or “preempted.”

II. LIFE BEFORE HOME RULE POWERS

The 1870 Illinois Constitution made no provision for home rule. Thus, prior to the 1970 Illinois Constitution, municipalities could not exercise any powers except those granted by the General Assembly. This concept, known as “Dillon’s Rule,” was first expressed in an opinion by Iowa Supreme Court Judge John Forrest Dillon in 1868. Under the rule, local governmental bodies could exercise only those powers that were specifically granted to them by statute or necessarily implied from statutes or other grants of power. This was quite limiting since it rendered communities powerless to deal with new problems or regional concerns. Before municipalities could solve a particular problem, they needed to first decide whether they even had any authority to deal with the matter.

III. THE BEGINNING OF HOME RULE POWERS

Around 1900, as local governments became more complex, and as urbanization steadily transformed hamlets into metropolises, many states began giving “home rule” powers to their cities and villages. In Illinois, municipalities fought for home rule for more than 50 years before they succeeded. In the beginning of the struggle, smaller communities fought home rule because they



feared it would be used by larger municipalities to achieve even greater power. Eventually, both small towns and the largest municipalities began to realize that the legislature could not meet each of their individual needs. Thus, the concept of home rule powers was drafted into the 1970 Illinois Constitution.

On July 1, 1971, approximately 60 Illinois municipalities automatically achieved home rule. The 1970 Constitution freed home rule municipalities from having to hunt for authority for their each and every act. Instead, subject to certain limitations and restrictions, the municipal legislative body may act without relying on the General Assembly. This power pertaining to local affairs allows solutions to local problems to be fashioned by those closest to the problems rather than those sitting in Springfield. Hence, home rule may be thought of as the power to act without statutory authority.

Since 1971, many municipalities have become home rule units, either through population growth or referendum. There are currently more than 200 home rule municipalities in Illinois. Many municipalities with populations under 5,000 have even become home rule units, including some with populations under 500.

IV. HOW CAN A MUNICIPALITY OBTAIN HOME RULE STATUS?

Municipalities with a population of at least 25,000 automatically have home rule powers. Smaller municipalities can achieve home rule status by the majority vote of their citizens at a local referendum.¹ Cook County automatically achieved home rule upon the effective date of the constitution. No other county, to date, has by referendum voted to become a home rule unit. The referendum may be called or initiated either by a resolution of the governing body or by a petition signed by 10% of the number of registered voters in the governmental unit. If the referendum fails, a new vote may not be taken for 23 months.²

¹ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(a); 10 ILCS 5/28-7.

² 10 ILCS 5/28-7.



V. DOES EACH MUNICIPALITY THAT AUTOMATICALLY BECOMES HOME RULE THROUGH POPULATION GROWTH HAVE TO ACCEPT IT?

Yes, but the municipality may still decide by referendum not to be a home rule municipality.³ An election to change from a home rule municipality to a non-home rule municipality may only be held once in every 47-month period.⁴ A municipality that becomes a home rule unit may decide to go very slowly on asserting its new powers or it may aggressively move to solve problems as they occur. Very few municipalities that have become home rule have rejected it.

VI. WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC HOME RULE POWERS GRANTED BY THE 1970 CONSTITUTION?

Article VII, Section 6(a) provides, in part, that:

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 the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt.

This provision unshackles home rule municipalities from being required to find legislative authorization for their every act. Further, every law that is enacted may not deny or limit home rule powers or functions unless there is specific language limiting or denying the power or function.⁵ If a home rule municipality is considering a matter involving its government and affairs, its officials will have the broadest power to deal with it, limited only by constitutional due process and equal protection requirements and preemption by the General Assembly. In addition, the General Assembly has provided that

³ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(b).

⁴ 10 ILCS 5/28-7.

⁵ 5 ILCS 70/7.



this power may be exercised notwithstanding the effects on competition, which lessens the exposure of municipalities to antitrust suits.⁶

The issue, therefore, becomes whether, in any given situation, the exercise of the power or the performance of the function pertains to the individual municipality's government and affairs. Many powers and functions obviously relate to the government and affairs of the municipality alone. And, just as clearly, others do not. For instance, municipal actions that impact how other governmental entities are to function or attempt to modify the judicial system do not relate to that municipality alone. Thus, a home rule county could not pass an ordinance relating to the frequency of tax payments to all governments within the county⁷ and a city could not control the manner in which objections to the enforcement of its ordinances would be judicially reviewed,⁸ or affect the law on garnishments.⁹ A municipality could not pass an ordinance requiring courts to order a losing party in an ordinance enforcement case to pay the municipality's legal fees.¹⁰

For situations in the gray area at the edge, the courts have established criteria to be used to determine the proper assignment of the power between the municipality and the state. Specifically, courts look to: (1) the nature and extent of the concern being addressed; (2) which units of government have the most vital interest in the solution of the concern addressed; and (3) the role traditionally played by local and statewide authorities in dealing with the concern.¹¹

The court has applied these factors to uphold a municipality's regulation of handgun registration and possession within its boundaries.¹² On the other hand, a home rule unit may not

⁶ 65 ILCS 5/1-1-10.

⁷ *Bridgeman v. Korzen*, 54 Ill. 2d 74 (1972).

⁸ *Paper Supply Co. v. City of Chicago*, 57 Ill. 2d 553 (1974).

⁹ *McLorn v. East St. Louis*, 105 Ill. App. 3d 148 (5th Dist. 1982).

¹⁰ *Village of Glenview v. Zwick*, 356 Ill. App. 3d 630 (1st Dist. 2005).

¹¹ *Kalodimos v. Village of Morton Grove*, 103 Ill. 2d 483 (1984).

¹² *Id.*



disregard the Prevailing Wage Act in awarding a contract because it is considered a matter of statewide interest rather than local concern.¹³ In addition, branch banking is a matter of statewide, and not local, concern.¹⁴

A home rule unit may frequently exercise powers concurrently with the state.¹⁵ A home rule government's power to regulate for the protection of public safety includes the authority to enact ordinances which address matters already covered by state law as long as the legislature does not limit the power.¹⁶ Even comprehensive state regulation, when there is no express language of exclusive state control, will not be enough to deny home rule powers.¹⁷ An example of an area of concurrent authority is the area of liquor control, except that home rule municipalities may not lower the minimum drinking age.¹⁸ In the event of concurrent legislation, the court must enforce home rule ordinances, even if they are more stringent than state law.¹⁹

VII. IN WHICH AREAS MAY HOME RULE MUNICIPALITIES EXERCISE THEIR POWERS?

A. Public Health, Safety, Morals and Welfare

Unless specifically restricted by state law (for example, in the area of the age for consumption of alcoholic beverages)²⁰ or other provisions of the constitution, a home rule municipality may pass ordinances regulating the areas of building, zoning, sanitation, nuisance, civil disturbance and all other matters of

¹³ *People ex rel. Bernardi v. City of Highland Park*, 121 Ill. 2d 1 (1988).

¹⁴ *People ex rel. Lignoul v. City of Chicago*, 67 Ill. 2d 480 (1977).

¹⁵ *Carlson v. Briceland*, 61 Ill. App. 3d 247 (1st Dist. 1978).

¹⁶ *City of Chicago v. Powell*, 315 Ill. App. 3d 1136 (1st Dist. 2000).

¹⁷ *Village of Bolingbrook v. Citizens Utilities Co.*, 158 Ill. 2d 133 (1994).

¹⁸ 235 ILCS 5/6 18; *Sip and Save Liquors, Inc. v. Daley*, 275 Ill. App. 3d 1009 (1st Dist. 1995).

¹⁹ *People v. Jaudon*, 307 Ill. App. 3d 427 (1st Dist. 1999).

²⁰ 235 ILCS 5/6-18



public health, safety, morals and welfare.²¹ A home rule municipality may regulate the differential in price between self-service and full-service gasoline.²² A home rule unit may adopt regulations relating to contracts between landlord and tenant.²³ Even in areas where partial preemption has taken place, home rule communities still have the power to supplement state law so long as the local ordinance does not seek to reduce state minimum standards or provides for a lesser penalty than state law imposes.²⁴ Chicago was allowed to use its home rule powers to confiscate and destroy a firearm owned by a non-resident because this non-registered weapon had no protection under state law.²⁵

B. Zoning and Subdivision

In matters of zoning, subdivision control and planning, home rule municipalities may make procedural changes, as long as they meet the tests of due process, equal protection of the law and other constitutional guarantees.²⁶ Municipalities possess broad basic zoning authority, which is only expanded by home rule powers. Home rule units may zone landfill sites as long as standards similar to those in state environmental law are utilized.²⁷ Any extraterritorial jurisdiction for zoning still depends upon the grant of the powers contained in Division 13 of Article 11 of the Illinois Municipal Code. Extraterritorial subdivision control and planning is still subject to Division 12 of Article 11 of the Illinois Municipal Code.²⁸

²¹ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. 7, §6(a)

²² *Midwest Petroleum Marketers Ass'n v. City of Chicago*, 82 Ill. App. 3d 494 (1st Dist. 1980).

²³ *City of Evanston v. Create*, 85 Ill. 2d 101 (1981).

²⁴ *City of Chicago v. Pollution Control Board*, 59 Ill. 2d 484 (1974); *Village of Park Forest v. Thomason*, 145 Ill. App. 3d 327 (1st Dist. 1986).

²⁵ *City of Chicago v. Taylor*, 332 Ill. App. 3d (1st Dist. 2002).

²⁶ *Cain v. American National Bank and Trust Co.*, 26 Ill. App. 3d 574 (1st Dist. 1975).

²⁷ *County of Cook v. Sexton*, 86 Ill. App. 3d 673 (1st Dist. 1980).

²⁸ *City of Carbondale v. Van Natta*, 61 Ill. 2d 483 (1975).



C. Personnel

A home rule municipality may extend the period of probation for employees to achieve full or limited tenure rights otherwise provided by the statute.²⁹ A home rule community may elect to combine its police and fire departments,³⁰ or to grant its police chief the power to discharge a probationary police officer,³¹ and may require its police officers to participate in the police pension fund as a condition of employment.³² It may also adopt procedures different from those established in the state statutes for the discipline, discharge or promotion of personnel.³³ It may, for example, pass an ordinance granting to the police chief, rather than the board of fire and police commissioners, the power to make temporary appointments.³⁴

D. Enforcement of Zoning, Building and Related Codes on Other Governmental Bodies

Other public bodies are not exempt from a home rule municipality's zoning ordinances or codes relating to subdivision drainage and parking requirements.³⁵ A governmental body, the territory of which is located within a municipality, must also comply with a home rule unit's applicable building codes.³⁶

²⁹ *Scott v. City of Rockford*, 66 Ill. App. 3d 338 (1978).

³⁰ *Village of Rosemont v. Mathias*, 109 Ill. App. 3d 894 (1st Dist. 1982).

³¹ *Cheek v. Dye*, 108 Ill. App. 3d 711 (4th Dist. 1982).

³² *Sanders v. City of Springfield*, 130 Ill. App. 3d 490 (4th Dist. 1985).

³³ *Messina v. City of Chicago*, 145 Ill. App. 3d 549 (1st Dist. 1986); *Mandarino v. Village of Lombard*, 92 Ill. App. 3d 78 (2d Dist. 1980); *Resman v. Personnel Board of the City of Chicago*, 96 Ill. App. 3d 919 (1st Dist. 1981); *Hoffman v. Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of the City of Peoria*, 86 Ill. App. 3d 505 (3d Dist. 1980); *Kadzielawski v. Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of Skokie*, 194 Ill. App. 3d 676 (1st Dist. 1990).

³⁴ *Kotte v. Normal Board of Fire and Police Commissioners*, 269 Ill. App. 3d 517 (4th Dist. 1995).

³⁵ *Wilmette Park District v. Village of Wilmette*, 112 Ill. 2d 6 (1986).

³⁶ *Village of Swansea v. County of St. Clair*, 45 Ill. App. 3d 184 (5th Dist. 1977); *Lake County Public Building Commission v. City of Waukegan*, 273 Ill. App. 3d 15 (2d Dist. 1995).



Thus, building and related codes would apply to park districts, sanitary districts, counties and other public bodies. These public bodies (except for school districts which are covered by a statewide code) would be required to obtain building permits at the established fees and to build in compliance with the codes. However, it is unclear as to whether a home rule municipality may use its ordinances to prevent construction of facilities by a governmental body where the structure to be built is central to the operation of the task given by statute to the other governmental body. Home rule units may also not block the operation of the facilities of regional governments.³⁷ The appellate court held that a home rule unit may not subject the Board of Trustees of University of Illinois, an arm and instrumentality of the state, to its building, health and safety ordinances.³⁸

A home rule unit may exercise the power of eminent domain in an area not established by the legislature, but the enactment may be overturned if it is vague or overbroad.³⁹

E. Taxation

Home rule municipalities have a broad general power to tax. Except where restricted by statute (to date, the tax cap does not apply to the tax levy of home rule communities), a home rule municipality may impose any kind of taxes it wishes—property taxes, certain sales and use taxes, inheritance taxes, motor vehicle taxes, tobacco products taxes, hotel/motel taxes, per capita head taxes, leasing taxes, admission taxes, wheel taxes, gasoline taxes and amusement taxes, provided that such taxes are not based on or measured by income, earnings, or occupations, or pre-empted by state legislation. The Illinois Constitution, at Article VII, Section 6, gives to home rule units of government the power to impose taxes measured by income or earnings or upon occupations only as granted by state statute.

³⁷ *City of Evanston v. Regional Transportation Authority*, 202 Ill. App. 3d 265 (1st Dist. 1990).

³⁸ *Board of Trustees of University of Illinois, v. City of Chicago*, 317 Ill. App. 3d 569 (1st Dist. 2000).

³⁹ *City of Wheaton v. Sandberg*, 215 Ill. App. 3d 220 (2d Dist. 1991).



However, the Chicago service tax ordinance was declared invalid.⁴⁰ In addition, a home rule tax on utility services was an improper tax on services rather than a tax on tangible goods.⁴¹ Moreover, successful home rule taxes will place the incident of the tax on the purchaser, but require the seller-business owner to account for the collection and turnover of the tax proceeds to the municipality.⁴² However, when a court finds that too many legal responsibilities and obligations have been placed on a person providing a service, a home rule tax ordinance may be found unconstitutional even if it contains a declaration that the tax is on the purchaser of the service.⁴³

If taxes are levied carefully and precisely on the incidence of the activity or transaction rather than on the seller, they will likely be declared valid. A motel tax, for example, is proper if it is paid by the guest on the privilege or incidence of renting the room rather than on the gross receipts or activity of the motel owner.⁴⁴ The Illinois Supreme Court also upheld a tax on the sale of packaged alcoholic beverages by a home rule county,⁴⁵ a municipal employee head tax payable by the employer,⁴⁶ a municipal admissions tax as applied to horse racing events,⁴⁷ and a municipal amusement tax even when collected against a park district.⁴⁸ Similarly, the Court upheld a City of Chicago tax on boats moored in harbors operated by the Chicago Park District.⁴⁹

⁴⁰ *Commercial National Bank of Chicago v. Chicago*, 89 Ill. 2d 45 (1983).

⁴¹ *Waukegan Community Unit School District No. 60 v. City of Waukegan*, 95 Ill. 2d 244 (1982).

⁴² *Bloom v. Korshak*, 52 Ill. 2d 56 (1972).

⁴³ *Commercial National Bank v. City of Chicago*, 89 Ill. 2d 45 (1981).

⁴⁴ *Marcus Corp. v. Village of South Holland*, 120 Ill. App. 3d 300 (1st Dist. 1983).

⁴⁵ *Mulligan v. Dunne*, 61 Ill. 2d 544 (1975).

⁴⁶ *Paper Supply Co. v. City of Chicago*, 57 Ill. 2d 553 (1974).

⁴⁷ *Town of Cicero v. Fox Valley Trotting Club*, 65 Ill. 2d 10 (1976).

⁴⁸ *Board of Education, School District 150 v. City of Peoria*, 76 Ill. 2d 469 (1979).

⁴⁹ *Chicago Park District v. City of Chicago*, 111 Ill. 2d 7 (1986).



This broad taxing power may be limited or denied only by a three-fifths vote of each House of the General Assembly.⁵⁰ An example of this expanded power is that home rule municipalities may levy a tax for library purposes different in amount from that recommended by the library board or in an amount greater than permitted by statute.⁵¹ The courts will not review whether the tax levy of a home rule municipality is justified because the power to limit such taxes resides in the General Assembly, which in this case had not acted to limit the taxing power. The cases which limited the power of a government to tax when it had a surplus of funds do not apply in home rule units. The issue is political, not legal.⁵²

The power to impose an income tax is treated separately in the local government article of the Illinois Constitution, which makes it clear that the General Assembly may authorize a municipal income tax.⁵³ However, until the General Assembly authorizes such a tax, home rule municipalities have no power to levy an income tax.

Even with broad home rule tax powers, a community may take an action which requires other governments to carry out its goal. The courts may find this to be overreaching. So, the courts found an attempt by a home rule community to extend the time for the passage of the annual appropriation ordinance to be invalid because this act could cause serious problems for the county clerk in the timely determination of rates and for the county collector in the orderly collection of taxes.⁵⁴

Home rule cities and counties may each tax the same event or transaction. The Illinois Supreme Court has held that a Cook County tax upon the sale of motor vehicles was valid within a

⁵⁰ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(g).

⁵¹ *City of Rockford v. Gill*, 75 Ill. 2d 334 (1979).

⁵² *Trust No. 1105 v. People ex rel. Little*, 328 Ill. App. 3d (4th Dist. 2002).

⁵³ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(e)(2).

⁵⁴ *In re Application of Anderson*, 194 Ill. App. 3d 414 (2d Dist. 1990).



home rule municipality which imposed its own tax on such a sale.⁵⁵

F. Elections

Court decisions have indicated that home rule communities may have certain powers regarding elections governing purely local issues. For example, a home rule municipality may choose, by referendum, to have nonpartisan elections,⁵⁶ to change the clerk from an appointive to elective office or to change the number of trustees and terms of office.⁵⁷ A home rule municipality may enact an ordinance providing for the recall of elected officials, but neither home rule nor non-home rule units may use referenda to adopt recall procedures under Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.⁵⁸ A home rule unit may also hold a referendum to provide for runoff elections, but the proposition must clarify the procedure and include the dates for the runoffs and the number of candidates to participate.⁵⁹ In 2005, the Attorney General opined that a home rule municipality may by referendum choose to elect its officers via cumulative voting or by instant run-off voting.⁶⁰

G. Finance

In financial matters relating to the expenditure of its funds, a home rule municipality need not be bound by state law requiring prior appropriation.⁶¹

⁵⁵ *City of Evanston v. County of Cook*, 53 Ill. 2d 312 (1972).

⁵⁶ *Boytor v. City of Aurora*, 81 Ill. 2d 308 (1980).

⁵⁷ *Clarke v. Village of Arlington Heights*, 57 Ill. 2d 50 (1974); *Brown v. Perkins*, 706 F.Supp. 633 (N.D. Ill. 1989).

⁵⁸ *Williamson v. Doyle*, 103 Ill. App. 3d 770 (1st Dist. 1981).

⁵⁹ *Leck v. Michaelson*, 111 Ill. 2d 523 (1986).

⁶⁰ ILL. ATT'Y GEN. OP. NO. 05-007.

⁶¹ *City of Burbank v. Illinois State Labor Relations Bd.*, 185 Ill. App. 3d 997 (1st Dist. 1989).



H. Special Assessments

Home rule municipalities have full power to levy special assessments in order to make local improvements. The General Assembly never may take away this power, except by constitutional amendment.⁶² Under the 1870 Constitution, a municipality could levy special assessments only as authorized by the General Assembly. Moreover, under the 1970 Constitution, home rule municipalities may exercise their special assessment power jointly with other local governments.

I. Special Service Area Tax

The 1970 Constitution grants all municipalities, home rule and non-home rule, the power to levy or impose additional taxes and to incur debt to finance special services, such as street lights, paving and sewers, in certain areas within the municipality.⁶³ In the past, by reason of the tax uniformity requirement, all the taxpayers of a municipality were required to pay for a new project financed by general taxation, even if it served only a limited area of the municipality. The Illinois Supreme Court has held, however, that no property taxes may be levied to support such projects without specific enabling legislation.⁶⁴ Such legislation was then passed and is in effect.⁶⁵ A home rule community may also elect to exempt certain property within a special service area from tax otherwise payable.⁶⁶ A home rule unit may extend a special service area tax based on a standard other than assessed value but it may not force a county to collect this tax and must do so itself.⁶⁷

⁶² ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(1).

⁶³ *Coryn v. City of Moline*, 71 Ill. 2d 194 (1978); *Sweis v. City of Chicago*, 142 Ill. App. 3d 643 (1st Dist. 1986).

⁶⁴ *Oak Park Federal Sav. and Loan Ass'n v. Village of Oak Park*, 54 Ill.2d 200 (1973); *See also*, ILL. ATT'Y GEN. OP. NO. S-951 (1975).

⁶⁵ 35 ILCS 200/27-5, *et seq.*

⁶⁶ *Elgin National Bank v. Rowcliff*, 109 Ill. App. 3d 719 (2d Dist. 1982).

⁶⁷ *County of Will v. Village of Rockdale*, 226 Ill. App. 3d 634 (3d Dist. 1992).



J. Debt

The 1970 Constitution vastly liberalized local debt provisions. The 1870 Constitution had a rigid debt incurring limit of 5% of the assessed valuation of local property. Revenue bonds were not subject to that limit.

The constitution establishes separate rules for debt payable from property taxes and debt payable from other sources, such as revenue from a utility, corporate funds, and taxes other than property taxes. A home rule municipality begins with the unlimited power to incur debt payable from property taxes. The General Assembly may limit this power by establishing statutory debt limits and referendum requirements for bonded debt payable from *ad valorem* (imposed at a percentage rate against the value of the item taxed) property taxes. However, the General Assembly may never set limits lower than:

- (1) 3% of the assessed property valuation if the municipality has 500,000 people or more;
- (2) 1% of the assessed property valuation if the municipality has more than 25,000 people but less than 500,000;
- (3) ½% of the assessed property valuation if the municipality has 25,000 people or fewer.⁶⁸

The sale of such non-referendum debt may be authorized by the passage of an ordinance enacted by the corporate authorities. Since the passage of the constitution, no statutory limits have been imposed upon the debt incurring powers of home rule units. Laws presently in force which allow the establishment of tax caps throughout the state do not limit home rule debt.

The Illinois Supreme Court has approved the sale of general obligation bonds payable from property taxes by a home rule

⁶⁸ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(k).



unit without the necessity of referendum approval.⁶⁹ The court also has authorized the use of general obligation bonds to fund land acquisition and other costs in a municipally created commercial urban development program.⁷⁰

The only restriction on home rule debt is the requirement that debt payable from property taxes must mature within 40 years.⁷¹ This is a distinct improvement over the 20-year limit contained in the 1870 Constitution.

At the same time, a home rule municipality possesses the unlimited power to incur debt payable from sources other than property taxes. This means that, if a home rule municipality wants to secure its debt by sales tax receipts, revenue bond receipts, corporate fund payments, or from any source other than property tax receipts, there is no constitutional limit on the amount of debt the municipality may incur. The General Assembly, by three-fifths vote of each House, may limit the amount of such debt. This special majority requirement for preemption gives to home rule municipalities substantial protection against interference by the General Assembly. On the other hand, the General Assembly intended this as a check against possible abuse of power by municipalities. Of course, the ability to sell bonds in an unlimited amount is not the same thing as having the money in hand. Market forces will determine whether a municipality will be able to raise money through the sale of bonds.

K. Internal Organization

All municipalities have the power, subject to approval by a referendum, to adopt, alter or repeal those forms of government provided by law. All municipalities, by referendum approval or as established by statute, may provide for their officers, their manner of selection, and their terms.⁷² This later provision will

⁶⁹ *Kanellos v. County of Cook*, 53 Ill. 2d 161 (1972).

⁷⁰ *People ex rel. City of Urbana v. Paley*, 68 Ill. 2d 62 (1977).

⁷¹ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(d).

⁷² ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(f).



allow experimentation, with voter approval, in the basic rules by which elective officers are chosen.

In the case of *Clarke v. Village of Arlington Heights*,⁷³ the Illinois Supreme Court upheld the actions taken by Arlington Heights in increasing the size of its legislative body and providing for the office of the clerk to be appointive.⁷⁴ The village took these actions only after a proposition authorizing such changes had been approved by the electors. While, in the *Clarke* case, a referendum was required, it is now clear that, with regard to all officers whose positions are not an integral part of the form or structure of government, a home rule municipality may alter such positions merely by ordinance.⁷⁵

In the absence of a successful referendum, home rule powers may not be used to diminish the power of elected officials in such a direct manner as to shift the checks and balances written into each form of government authorized by statute. Thus, the legislative body in a home rule municipality may not take the power of appointing officers away from the mayor by seeking to convert these offices into employments which would be filled by the legislative body.⁷⁶ A commission form municipality, though home rule, may not deprive a commissioner of the power to hire and fire departmental employees and transfer that power to others without referendum approval.⁷⁷ For the same reasons, an attempt to adopt an ordinance to change the vote necessary to override a veto by the president of the county board in a home rule county was found to be an attempt to alter the form of government without the required referendum.⁷⁸ The court also

⁷³ *Clarke v. Village of Arlington Heights*, 57 Ill. 2d 50 (1974).

⁷⁴ See also, *Brown v. Perkins*, 706 F.Supp. 633 (N.D. Ill. 1989) (reduced terms of Trustees by referendum).

⁷⁵ See e.g., *Paglini v. Police Board of City of Chicago*, 61 Ill. 2d 233 (1975) (change in disciplinary hearing procedures for police); *Peters v. City of Springfield*, 57 Ill. 2d 142 (1974) (changing mandatory retirement age); *Stryker v. Oak Park*, 62 Ill. 2d 523 (1976) (changes in composition of board of fire and police commissioners).

⁷⁶ *Pechous v. Slawko*, 64 Ill. 2d 576 (1976).

⁷⁷ *Marshall v. City of Chicago Heights*, 59 Ill. App. 3d 986 (1st Dist. 1978).

⁷⁸ *Dunne v. County of Cook*, 123 Ill. App. 3d 468 (1st Dist. 1984).



found that an ordinance which attempted to add a third commissioner to the county board of tax appeals, stagger terms, and change the manner of election was an illegal attempt to alter the board without the required referendum.⁷⁹ However, a home rule municipality may change its rules of order to require a different vote to pass a particular matter than that required by state law.⁸⁰

VIII. HOME RULE REFERENDA

Home rule referenda generally succeed when: (1) the officials can point to some specific reason why the increased powers would be beneficial to the community; (2) the public trusts its government; and (3) the residents have been educated and informed about the reasons why their leaders seek home rule powers. In one municipality which achieved home rule by referendum, the issue was the ability to sell long-term bonds in order to buy a large park site. In other communities, the issue has been the ability to regulate and tax a local amusement. Where the community has no central goal in mind, critics have often convinced voters that home rule is synonymous with higher taxes. Actually, real estate taxes tend to decrease or grow at a slower pace in home rule communities because home rule communities can tap other sources of governmental funding besides real estate taxation. Often the funding source is one which directs new taxes to businesses or industries which are major users of municipal services.

IX. HOW DO MUNICIPALITIES EXERCISE THEIR HOME RULE POWERS?

Home rule municipalities retain the powers subject to the limitations of existing Illinois law. To exercise home rule powers, a municipality must take some affirmative action. Thus, while a home rule municipality may license general contractors, that power will only spring to life if it passes a local ordinance so

⁷⁹ *Chicago Bar Association v. County of Cook*, 124 Ill. App. 3d 355 (1st Dist. 1984).

⁸⁰ *Allen v. County of Cook*, 65 Ill. 2d 281 (1976).



providing. On the other hand, even if a home rule municipality took no new action, its licensing of restaurants authorized by existing state law would still be valid.

An ordinance need not specify that it is enacted pursuant to home rule powers. Any time a home rule municipality adopts an ordinance that is contrary to a non-preempted substantive statute or to a non-preempted statutory procedural rule, the action itself will be considered an exercise of home rule powers.⁸¹ Thus, the passage of ordinances which did not receive the number of votes required by state statutes or which would have been defective for another technical reason, was still held valid.⁸² Interestingly, if a home rule unit repeals an ordinance which conflicts with state law, the state law automatically and once again applies to the matter.⁸³

While a home rule unit may exercise its expanded powers by actions other than ordinances,⁸⁴ it has not yet been determined whether the community must specifically pass an ordinance to override a state law which would otherwise bar the validity of its acts. In one case, a county awarded health care contracts without competitive bidding, and the court allowed the practice without any apparent local ordinance modifying the provisions of the state statutes.⁸⁵ In another case, the court found a home rule community's contract was invalid because the city had failed to pass any ordinance reversing the statutory requirement of a prior appropriation.⁸⁶ For that reason, it may be wise, though not required, to indicate that an effort is being made to change state law. Some communities do this by indicating in ordinances that

⁸¹ *Messina v. City of Chicago*, 145 Ill. App. 3d 549 (1st Dist. 1986).

⁸² *Scandrol v. City of Rockford*, 86 Ill. App. 3d 999 (2d Dist. 1980); *Thompson v. Cook County*, 96 Ill. App. 3d 561 (1st Dist. 1981); *City of Rockford v. Suski*, 90 Ill. App. 3d 681 (2d Dist. 1980).

⁸³ *Provenzano v. City of Des Plaines*, 256 Ill. App. 3d 458 (1st Dist. 1993).

⁸⁴ *Beneficial Development Corporation v. City of Highland Park*, 161 Ill. 2d 321 (1994).

⁸⁵ *American Health Care Providers v. County of Cook*, 265 Ill. App. 3d 919 (1st Dist. 1994).

⁸⁶ *Nielsen Massey Vanillas, Inc. v. Waukegan*, 276 Ill. App. 3d 146 (2d Dist. 1995).



the enactment is being passed by the municipality “in the exercise of its home rule powers.”

Home rule municipalities may also impose fines greater than the state statutory limit. Home rule municipalities may imprison offenders for up to six months. If a municipality, however, enacts ordinances that have imprisonment as one of the penalties, the police and prosecutor will be held to higher levels of proof and constitutional safeguards than would be the case if a fine alone were involved.

X. HOW DOES THE LEGISLATURE LIMIT OR REMOVE POWERS FROM HOME RULE UNITS?

The state may limit or remove some powers by preempting them. If the state does not exercise a power which is exercised by a home rule municipality, the General Assembly may limit or eliminate (preempt) such power only by a vote of three-fifths of each House. The General Assembly may limit or deny the taxing power only by a three-fifths vote of each House.⁸⁷ In addition, the General Assembly may provide for the exclusive exercise by the state of any power of a home rule unit other than a taxing power or special service tax by a simple majority vote of each House.⁸⁸

The state has preempted various home rule powers, including specified licensing powers, power over pensions and traffic regulations. It has made home rule units subject to the minimum standards of the Open Meetings Act and the law in relation to notices⁸⁹ and has made home rule units subject to the authority of the Regional Transit Authority, which operates in northern Illinois. Certain powers relating to human rights legislation may also have been preempted.⁹⁰ The General Assembly has further declared that the provisions of the Public Labor Relations Act⁹¹

⁸⁷ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(g).

⁸⁸ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(h).

⁸⁹ 5 ILCS 120/6; 715 ILCS 5/10.

⁹⁰ *Hutchcraft Van Service v. Urbana Human Relations Commission*, 104 Ill. App. 3d 817 (4th Dist. 1982).

⁹¹ 5 ILCS 315/1, *et seq.*



are the exclusive exercise by the state of powers and functions which might otherwise be exercised by home rule units.⁹² The Illinois Municipal League and other organizations continue to resist preemptive legislation because the concept of home rule is to allow local problems to be freely solved with local solutions.

XI. ARE THE POWERS OF A HOME RULE UNIT UNLIMITED IF THE LEGISLATURE DOES NOT PREEMPT THE POWER?

No. Home rule units are still subject to all of the restrictions contained in the federal constitution and the state constitution. In addition, in certain cases the courts have held that even without specific statutory preemption, the acts of home rule units fall outside of the “government and affairs” of a local governmental body or are areas of traditional state control. For example, the City of Chicago was not permitted to use its home rule powers to impose building, safety, and health ordinances on the Trustees of the University of Illinois.⁹³ But the North Shore Sanitary District was required to follow the City of Waukegan’s zoning ordinance because there was no statutory preemption.⁹⁴

XII. WHAT CAN A MUNICIPALITY DO IF IT NO LONGER WANTS TO BE A HOME RULE UNIT?

A municipality may cease to be a home rule unit through a referendum. If the municipality reverts to non-home rule status, it does not affect the validity of actions taken while it was a home rule unit. Bonds issued and contracts which were entered into under home rule remain valid for their terms and taxes may be levied to fund those obligations.⁹⁵

⁹² 5 ILCS 315/15(c).

⁹³ *Board of Trustees v. City of Chicago*, 317 Ill. App. 3d (1st Dist. 2000).

⁹⁴ *City of Waukegan v. Illinois Environmental Protection Agency*, 339 Ill. App. 3d (2d Dist. 2003).

⁹⁵ *Royal Liquor Mart, Inc. v. City of Rockford*, 133 Ill. App. 3d 868 (2d Dist. 1985).



XIII. WHAT HAPPENS IF A MUNICIPALITY'S POPULATION DECREASES BELOW 25,000?

If a municipality which is a home rule unit by reason of having a population of over 25,000 decreases in population to 25,000 or less, the municipality continues to be a home rule unit until it elects by referendum not to be one. Unless a referendum on the question has been held within two calendar years preceding the determination of the population loss, the clerk must certify the question for submission to the voters at the next general election following such a determination.⁹⁶

XIV. LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION OF HOME RULE POWERS

Courts must construe grants of home rule powers liberally.⁹⁷ Previously, where a municipality had only those powers which were specifically granted to it by statute, such powers were narrowly construed by the courts (Dillon's Rule). Thus, if a statute allowed a municipality to license dogs, the municipality could license dogs, but could not necessarily license all other animals based only on this one statutory grant of authority. Now, home rule municipalities may license dogs, cats, monkeys, and anything else within its "government and affairs" unless the state specifically preempts or restricts this power.

XV. WHAT HAPPENS IF THERE IS A CONFLICT BETWEEN A HOME RULE COUNTY ORDINANCE AND A MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE?

If a conflict exists, the municipal ordinance prevails within its jurisdiction. In a case involving a tax imposed on the sale of motor vehicles, the Illinois Supreme Court has held that no conflict exists and that both taxes are valid.⁹⁸ While double

⁹⁶ 65 ILCS 5/1-1-9.

⁹⁷ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(m).

⁹⁸ *City of Evanston v. County of Cook*, 53 Ill. 2d 312 (1972).



taxation does not cause a conflict, a true impasse (height of a fence, number of liquor licenses, etc.) would be resolved in favor of the municipality.

XVI. WHAT POWERS DO NON-HOME RULE MUNICIPALITIES HAVE?

Non-home rule municipalities will continue to be governed by authority they are given in the state statutes. Some of those powers include:

- (1) The power to make local improvements by special assessment, which may be exercised jointly with other municipalities, counties and special districts authorized to make local improvements by statute. The power to enter into joint assessments may not be removed by the General Assembly.
- (2) The power to adopt, alter or repeal their forms of government from among those forms provided by statute, if their citizens approve the change by referendum. Since this language is identical to that accorded to home rule communities, there are now substantial changes which could be considered by non-home rule communities. For example, such a community could approve an appointed clerk and modifications in the composition of its legislative body.⁹⁹
- (3) The power to conduct a referendum regarding officers who are central to its form of government, to set the salaries of its officers and to determine the manner of their selection and terms. A referendum may also be held to provide for nonpartisan elections.¹⁰⁰ The General Assembly may not remove this power.

⁹⁹ *Clarke v. Village of Arlington Heights*, 57 Ill. 2d 50 (1974).

¹⁰⁰ Ill. Att’y Gen. Op. No. 85-017.



- (4) The power to incur debt in any amount and in any manner allowed by the legislature. However, debt limits for non-home rule municipalities are subject to statutory enactment and may be changed more easily as conditions demand. The non-home rule debt limit is 8.625% of the municipality's assessed valuation.¹⁰¹
- (5) Municipalities also are able to extend debt payments for debts payable from property taxes over a 40-year period.¹⁰²

XVII. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

The Illinois Constitution grants very broad powers to all local governments, including school districts, to cooperate with each other, with the State of Illinois, other states, the federal government, and private parties to provide public services.¹⁰³ Intergovernmental cooperation permits one entity, which may not possess the legal authority to do something, to exercise the powers of another public entity to accomplish the task. For example, if a non-home rule city desired to cooperate with another entity to provide services for children with special needs (special schools, teachers, buses, etc.), it could cooperate with a home rule city, another non-home rule municipality, any county, any school district, the State of Illinois or the federal government. It also could enter into an agreement with another state to share facilities and it could cooperate with a private institution for children with special needs in the area. Intergovernmental agreements may be for multi-year terms.

Public entities in Illinois are generally responsible for developing, promoting, and maintaining services and benefits for residents and the general public without adequate financial sources. Illinois municipalities have recognized that by banding together to supply essential governmental services they may

¹⁰¹ 65 ILCS 5/8-5-1.

¹⁰² ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §6(d).

¹⁰³ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §10.



retain a high level of performance while controlling ever escalating costs. Intergovernmental cooperation is both a constitutional and statutory grant of authority and is available to all units of local government. The Illinois Constitution Article VII, Section 10 allows that:

Units of local government and school districts may contract or otherwise associate among themselves, with the state, with other states and their units of local government and school districts and with the United States to obtain or share services and to exercise, combine, or transfer any power or function in any manner not prohibited by law or by ordinance. Units of local government and school districts may contract as otherwise associated with individuals, associations and corporations in any manner not prohibited by law or by ordinance.¹⁰⁴

The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act¹⁰⁵ supplements the provisions of Section 10 of Article VII. For example, while the Illinois Constitution does not authorize state agencies to engage in intergovernmental activities, the Act clearly authorizes intergovernmental activity by “any agency of the state government.”¹⁰⁶ The Act also makes clear that it “is not a prohibition on the contractual and associational powers granted by Section 10 of Article VII of the Constitution.”¹⁰⁷

Sections 3 and 5 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act¹⁰⁸ allow for agreement between public agencies to perform any governmental service or activity that they are authorized to conduct. This power to enter into intergovernmental agreements endures unless it is withdrawn by statute or local ordinance.

¹⁰⁴ ILL. CONST. 1970 ART. VII, §10.

¹⁰⁵ 5 ILCS 220/1, *et seq.*

¹⁰⁶ 5 ILCS 220/2.

¹⁰⁷ 5 ILCS 220/7.

¹⁰⁸ 5 ILCS 220/3, 5 ILCS 220/5.



Intergovernmental cooperation may and should take many forms of cooperative efforts such as sharing facilities, sharing costs of equipment and forming self-insurance pools. Intergovernmental cooperation is limited only by the municipality's creativity and leadership. When used effectively, intergovernmental cooperation enables local governments to function more efficiently. It is noteworthy to emphasize that governmental agreements are not exclusively limited to engagements between local governmental units. Cooperative agreements may include, as previously noted, private individuals, associations and even for-profit entities. Many lawyers believe, however, that to bring in private partners there must be more than one government involved in the agreement. Other examples include police and fire mutual aid agreements, agreements for the joint use of recreational areas, the serving of special populations for recreational services, street maintenance agreements, intergovernmental land use plans, solid waste water and disposal, as well as the provision of Lake Michigan water to various communities locally south and west of Chicago.

Both home rule and non-home rule municipalities have used the intergovernmental cooperation section of the 1970 Constitution to overcome a lack of available and affordable insurance. Ancel Glink has worked with municipalities and other governmental bodies to produce many intergovernmental self-insurance pools. The Illinois Supreme Court commented on the efficiency of the use of this form of constitutionally authorized intergovernmental cooperation in the case of *Antiporek v. Village of Hillside*.¹⁰⁹ Other examples of the productive use of intergovernmental cooperation include police and fire mutual aid agreements, agreements for the joint use of recreational areas, street maintenance agreements, intergovernmental land use plans and agreements in the area of solid waste treatment and disposal.

A. Nature of Cooperation

Intergovernmental cooperation should begin with extensive discussions and negotiations among all participating parties.

¹⁰⁹ *Antiporek v. Village of Hillside*, 114 Ill. 2d 246 (1986).



Typically, these discussions emanate from problem areas or lack of funds to accomplish either mandated or targeted services to residents. If used effectively, intergovernmental cooperation enables municipalities to function even more efficiently and provide those services which they could not otherwise afford. The beginning of the process should include an identification of the problem that needs to be solved, as well as a review of those governmental entities which may assist your government or share the same types of problems or issues. Before any such agreement may go into effect, it must be approved in identical form by each participating party and is usually committed to written form.

A unit of local government generally approves the agreement or contract by passing an ordinance or resolution. The ordinance or resolution should cite that it is being passed pursuant to the constitution and statutory authority to participate in intergovernmental cooperation. The language may include the source of the government's power to participate in the cooperative agreement. Where the cooperative effort is intended to be of long standing duration and governed by a separate permanent board of directors, the participating parties should strongly consider establishing permanent governing bylaws to facilitate the effective operation of the intergovernmental agency. To minimize potential liability or future litigation costs, the contracting parties should consult with an attorney before entering into any formal written agreement or contract.

B. Examples of Intergovernmental Agreements

Examples of some intergovernmental agreements are the following:

- (1) **Recreation:** Establishing joint recreational services for the disabled.
- (2) **Financing:** General obligation bonds by a home rule municipality for use by a school district to purchase an obsolete library building. The library used the money to help a new library at another location which enhanced the village's plan for its downtown



area. The remaining dollars of the bond issues were used to remodel the old library as a new headquarters for the school district. The school district entered into a long-term lease under which the rent would pay all the principal and interest on the bonds. Without the help of the home rule power and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, neither the municipality, the library, nor the school district could have financed these improvements alone.

- (3) **Property Purchases:** Various school districts, park districts and villages have cooperated in the purchase of derelict buildings or public buildings which are no longer of use or have asbestos or other environmental problems associated with the structures. The sharing of the purchase of the property may ensure additional open space for a community as well as cooperative and utilitarian use of parcels of property or structures for general purposes.
- (4) **Shared Facilities:** Construction of buildings for joint or shared governmental use. Intergovernmental agreements may also be used to create cooperative construction financing and long-term maintenance and sharing of facilities. Shared facilities between park districts and school districts, and between park districts and villages, are common.
- (5) **Infrastructure Need:** There are several multi-jurisdictional agreements to provide Lake Michigan water to communities to the west and north of Chicago. The Central Lake County Joint Action Water Agency, the DuPage Water Commission and the Northwest Suburban Joint Action Water Agency are examples of these types of multi-jurisdictional cooperative agreements.
- (6) **Revenue Sharing:** The sharing of revenue from casino profits. Additionally, a recent appellate court opinion upheld an intergovernmental agreement where the revenues from a municipality's real estate



transfer tax were forwarded to the school district to supplement its operating revenue.¹¹⁰

- (7) **Economic Development:** Joint public and private partnership in the creation of residential and commercial development in blighted areas. Many communities suffering from a lack of revenue from their downtown areas are turning to private developers to partner with their city or village and other governments to develop an economic plan for a downtown area or blighted area. For example, a city may, by its eminent domain powers, take property, raze buildings and make condemned land available to private developers for residential and commercial use. Such a project allows a larger tax base and additional taxes over the long-term for the city or village and benefits to other participating governments.
- (8) **Transportation:** The Mid-American Intermodal Authority Port District is a cooperative effort of 11 Illinois counties that want to increase economic development in shipping along the Illinois and Missouri rivers.

There are virtually hundreds of intergovernmental agreements currently in effect serving the constituents and residents of the State of Illinois.

Some court decisions have addressed issues related to intergovernmental agreements. In *County of Wabash v. Partee*,¹¹¹ there was a suit brought against a county, city and various officials, which involved a case where the sewage treatment was allegedly blocked from plaintiff's land development. The city and county had the authority to enter into an intergovernmental agreement whereby the city and county exchanged jurisdiction of certain property in order that the county could proceed to complete a county highway and thus the county had authority to

¹¹⁰ *Rajterowski v. City of Sycamore*, 2010 WL 4380288 (2d Dist. 2010).

¹¹¹ *County of Wabash v. Partee*, 241 Ill. App. 3d 59 (5th Dist. 1993).



proceed with condemnation. In *Village of Oak Lawn v. Commonwealth Edison Company*,¹¹² the court stated that the village could pass an ordinance requiring the utility to bear the necessary expense of temporary relocation of its electric transmission lines to permit construction of the relief sewer designed to prevent flooding in that village and neighboring communities. It was found that such an agreement clearly benefited the health and welfare of the citizenry.¹¹³

Although a majority of intergovernmental cooperation agreements have been successful, there are exceptions. In *E&E Heating, Inc. v. Pollution Control Board*,¹¹⁴ the court found that the county board may not transfer its obligations to decide on landfill applications to a unit of local government pursuant to the state constitution provision nor could such a transfer be made under the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, which appeared to limit it to joint exercises or activities and not outright transfers of power.

In *Village of Elmwood Park v. Forest Preserve Dist. Of Cook County*,¹¹⁵ the court held that the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act “was intended to encourage rather than enforce cooperation....” The court reviewed legislative history and found that while the Act allowed “intergovernmental cooperation in certain circumstances,” it did not compel cooperation.¹¹⁶ The cooperation of governmental entities was voluntary and not obligatory.¹¹⁷

¹¹² *Village of Oak Lawn v. Commonwealth Edison Company*, 163 Ill. App. 3d 457 (1st Dist. 1987).

¹¹³ *Id.*

¹¹⁴ *E&E Heating, Inc. v. Pollution Control Board*, 116 Ill. App. 3d 586 (2nd Dist. 1983), *aff’d* 107 Ill. 2d 33 (1985).

¹¹⁵ *Village of Elmwood Park v. Forest Preserve Dist. Of Cook County*, 21 Ill. App. 3d 597 (1st Dist. 1974).

¹¹⁶ *Id.* 21 Ill. App. 3d at 600.

¹¹⁷ *Id.*



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CENTER FOR GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES

Northern Illinois University

The Debate:

- *Home rule gives cities the power to solve local problems. (Supporters)*
- *Home rule gives cities too much power, especially too much power to tax. (Opponents)*

The Findings:

- *Home rule taxes reduce cities' reliance on the property tax*
- *Cities use home rule to respond to quality of life concerns.*
- *Little voter opposition to home rule was reported in home rule cities.*

issue: *The Uses of Home Rule With Special Emphasis on Taxation*

James M. Banovetz and Thomas W. Kelty

Public debate continues in Illinois over what was probably the single most significant change in Illinois law made when the state's present constitution went into effect in 1971. At issue is whether or not the constitution's home rule provisions gave individual cities too much power, especially too much power to tax.

A just completed survey, sponsored jointly by the Illinois Municipal League and the Illinois City/County Management Association, offers new insight into the way home rule governments use their home rule powers. All Illinois' home rule municipalities were asked how they were using home rule powers. Table 1 divides home rule communities into six groups based on population size and geographic location, shows how many home rule communities are in each group, and the number and percentage of respondents from each of the six categories.

tableone

Home Rule Survey Participation, 2002

Location & Size of Municipality	# Home Rule*	# Responding	% Responding
Cook Co. over 25,000 pop.	31	21	68
Cook Co. under 25,000 pop.	32	15	47
Collar Co. over 25,000 pop.	25	15	60
Collar Co. under 25,000 pop.	15	8	53
Outstate Co. over 25,000 pop.	19	13	68
Outstate Co. under 25,000 pop.	23	11	48
Total	145	83	57

** As of November 1, 2000, excluding Cook County and the City of Chicago.*

The overall response rate for the largest communities, those over 25,000 population, was 65 per cent; the response rate for the 70 home rule communities under 25,000, each of which adopted home rule by referendum, was 49 percent.

Larger communities make the most intensive use of home rule powers; these are the same communities that had the highest participation rate in the survey.

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What did the survey find?

The survey found that the frequency and breadth of home rule use increased significantly in some important categories and changed little in other categories during the years since similar surveys were conducted in 1983 and 1986. (See J. Banovetz and T. Kelty, *Home Rule in Illinois: Image and Reality* (Sangamon State University: *Illinois Issues*, 1987.) Table 2 summarizes the findings from the 2002 survey and compares them to the 1983-86 surveys.

Several significant changes occurred between 1986 and 2002. First and foremost, of course, is a very significant increase in the use of home rule taxing powers. Of equal significance is an even sharper decline in the use of home rule powers to borrow money. While the first will suggest to some observers that home rule governments are misusing financial powers, the second directly countermands that conclusion.

Other significant changes are found in the increased use of home rule powers to buy, sell, or lease property and to levy higher sales taxes. But there was little significant change in the frequency with which home rule powers were used to engage in regulatory activities, to utilize intergovernmental agreements, to change the structure of government, or to extend property taxes beyond statutory limits.

Economic development uses were not categorized as such in 1983-86, but the survey results did report that the variety of uses lumped into this category made it one of the most frequent uses of home rule powers at that time and it, along with home rule taxation, remains one of the most frequent uses of home powers.

tabletwo

Uses of Home Rule Powers

Function	1983-86 105 or 95%	2002* 83 or 57%
(Columns show percentage of respondents using home rule powers for the function)		
Economic Development	**	83
Levy taxes based on home rule powers	57	83
Regulation	72	78
Reduce the cost of borrowed money	90	74
Buy, sell, or lease property	43	73
Regulatory Licensing	61	55
Intergovernmental Agreements	58	52
Change structure of government	30	29
Exceed Tax Caps	NA***	22
Extend property tax beyond statutory limits	16	18

* Listed in order of frequency of use

** Not tabulated, but incidence of use was second only to incurring debt

*** There were no tax caps in 1983-86.

Note: The lower survey participation in 2002 will cause some inflation in the percentages for that year since the majority of the non-participants were small communities which, in general, make much less use of home rule powers.

Doesn't the survey justify opponents' fears about home rule and higher taxation?

The survey found that home rule cities and villages are clearly making significant use of their power to levy taxes not available to non-home rule governments. Table 3 (on page 3) reports the survey's findings regarding the home rule taxes currently being levied.

Clearly, taxation has become a major use of home rule powers during the past 20 years. This finding raises the question of whether home rule tax powers are being abused or used excessively. Three other issues must be considered to answer that question: (1) on whom is the burden of this additional taxation falling (i.e., are the taxes being

paid by the same or different people), (2) are these new taxes being used to reduce, hold down, or replace other, more onerous taxes, and (3) is the total tax burden in home rule communities heavier, more oppressive, and repugnant to local taxpayers?

The third question is the hardest of the three to answer. Different cities and villages provide different services. Most provide basic police, fire, roads, and zoning services, but there are great variations in the provision of such services as ambulance, park, water, sewer, solid waste disposal, storm water collection and disposal, planning, economic development, and other services. Even in the common services, there is great variation: while all communities provide roads, for ex-

ample, not all provide and maintain curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. Further, voters in some communities want higher service levels than do voters in other communities. Because of such measurement problems, the survey did not attempt to compare either total tax levies or costs of government in home rule and non-home rule cities.

The survey did, however, gather data to answer the first two questions and it did gather information on voter response to local use of home rule powers. This information is provided in the rest of this report.

Don't local residents have to pay all the home rule taxes?

Local residents pay all the home rule taxes levied on activities in which they engage. To the extent that they shop in

their home community, they pay the added sales taxes that may be imposed by their community. If they rent hotel and motel rooms in their home community, they will also pay those taxes. But non-residents also pay a significant percentage of such taxes.

A closer look at the taxes listed in Table 3 will reveal that, of the nine taxes (excluding "other") listed there, only two, the wheel tax and the tax on the use of natural gas, are levied entirely upon residents or businesses in the community. The other seven taxes fall on non-residents as well as residents. *By using these taxes, home rule governments reduce the percentage of the local tax burden being paid by local taxpayers.*

The City of Mount Vernon offers a case in point. When the city was faced with the need to expand its sewage plant, the city's

leadership offered voters a choice. Without home rule powers, the city would have to levy higher property taxes or a new tax on utilities to pay for the sewage plant expansion. Either tax would have been paid exclusively by local taxpayers, but if the voters gave the city home rule powers, the officials promised to levy a higher sales tax to pay for the plant's expansion. Since the city had a large shopping mall which drew customers from a 50-mile radius outside the community, the use of sales taxes to pay for the expansion would mean that shoppers from outside the city would pay a portion of the cost. Faced with that choice, the voters, by a 3-2 margin, gave Mount Vernon home rule authority.

Some of the "other" taxes also fall on non-residents. The Village of Bedford Park, for example, has a large stone quarry inside its corporate limits. The village uses its home rule powers to levy a tax on the mining and removal of the stone. Enough revenues are produced from the tax so that the village does not have to levy a property tax to finance village operations and services.

The principal taxes levied by non-home rule communities (taxes on property, utility bills, and auto ownership) fall exclusively on residents. Perhaps for this reason, only one of these home rule taxes — the real estate transfer tax — has been strongly opposed by local residents. That opposition resulted in the passage of a new state law requiring local voter approval in a referendum before any new real estate transfer tax could be imposed by a home rule community.

Thus, survey data suggest that home rule tax powers have predominantly

tablethree

Use of Home Rule Taxing Power, 2002

Kind of Tax	No. of Municipalities	
	Using It	% of Total
Additional retail sales taxes*	53	60.9
Hotel-motel tax	52	59.7
Real estate transfer tax	31	35.6
Sales tax on restaurant food & beverages	22	25.3
Gasoline tax	15	17.2
Amusement tax	12	13.8
Wheel tax	7	8.0
Retail sale of new motor vehicles tax	2	2.3
Use of Natural Gas	2	2.3
Other	4	4.6
Number reporting not using any home rule tax	14	16.1

* See the discussion of sales taxes for further explanation of this item.

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been used to shift a portion of the local tax burden to non-residents. To the extent that this is so, their use lessens the percentage of the local tax burden borne by residents.

Does home rule result in excessive imposition of sales taxes?

As Table 3 reports, 61 percent of home rule communities levy sales taxes over and above the one percent rate allowed by law to all municipal and county governments in the state. The 1983-86 survey found that only five percent of home rule communities levied home rule sales taxes at that time. Thus, the single biggest change in the use of home rule powers between the 1983-86 surveys and the 2002 survey was in the much more frequent use of sales taxation to finance local government operations.

Interestingly, this increased use of sales taxes came in large part as a result of a law passed by the Illinois legislature in 1992 prohibiting home rule retail sales taxes. To replace such taxes, the state gave home rule communities authority to increase the local option component of the state retail sales tax (technically called a retail occupation tax) from the one percent authorized for all cities and counties to as much as 2.5 percent. Because this new arrangement gave home rule governments the freedom to levy higher sales taxes without having to incur any collection costs, the use of home rule sales taxes increased rapidly thereafter.

In part, too, home rule governments turned to the use of sales taxes because there is little evidence of significant voter opposition to higher sales tax

levies. What evidence is available suggests that voters support home rule in part *because* of the home rule sales tax option. The business community in Sycamore, Illinois, for example, urged the city council to ask voters for home rule approval so the city could levy higher sales taxes rather than increase property taxes to finance needed municipal improvements.

Sales taxes also provide a way of funding local services that is viewed as less painful than higher property taxes. This was the case in Mount Vernon. Other communities do this in different fashions. Carbondale, for example, dedicated a part of its home rule sales tax revenues to paying for the construction of a new high school. Eighty-three percent of Bloomingdale voters, in an advisory referendum, approved the village's plan to use higher sales taxes to purchase and preserve open space in the community.

Despite such evidence, however, if sales and other home rule taxes are accompanied by large increases in property taxes, then they could fairly be challenged as abusive. If not, such a charge would be hard to sustain.

More to the point, it is not sales and home rule taxes, but rather the potential misuse or abuse of the property tax, that has concerned home rule opponents.

So do home rule communities levy higher property taxes?

The survey evidence relating to this question is mixed. Some evidence (see Table 2) indicates that some home rule communities do use home rule powers to levy higher property taxes: 18 percent

of home rule communities levy property taxes in excess of the statutory limits that would apply to them if they did not have home rule powers, and 22 percent of the communities reported that they have, in one or more years, levied property tax increases that exceeded the tax cap limitations which applied to non-home rule communities in those years.

But there is also evidence that home rule communities, as a group, rely less on property taxes for local revenues than do non-home rule cities and villages. *In other words, the survey found support for the contention that home rule non-property taxes are widely used to hold down or reduce property tax levies.*

Table 4, for example, provides survey data which suggests that home rule communities, as a group and when divided by population size and location, rely less heavily on property taxes for their revenue than do non-home rule communities. This is true even for communities which levy taxes in excess of applicable tax caps. The data in the table compares the percentage of total municipal revenues derived from property taxes by home rule communities with the percentage for all Illinois cities, villages, and incorporated towns.

Two qualifications must be made when interpreting the data in Table 4 (on page 5):

- While only 44% of the home rule communities responded to this part of the survey, making any *definitive* conclusions difficult to reach, the data collected offers *no support* for the notion that home rule communities, on average or in

general, are imposing property tax burdens higher than those imposed in non-home rule communities (which make up the greatest part of the statewide average of all municipalities).

- All else being equal, home rule communities should show a higher than average level of dependence on property taxation. Normally, the cost of government, on a total and per capita basis, will be higher in larger communities. Since all but one of Illinois' cities over 25,000 population have home rule powers and higher costs, and since the smallest Illinois cities and villages are predominantly non-home rule with lower costs, home rule communities should show higher dependence on property taxes. This survey provides evidence which suggests that they do not.

That Illinois home rule cities appear to rely less on property taxes is not because such cities cost less to govern and serve, but more likely because they are able to use other kinds of taxes — especially taxes paid in part by non-residents — to reduce their dependence on property taxes. It is most likely, for example, that the relatively low percentage of total revenues derived by home rule communities from property taxes is related to the widespread use of the sales tax as an alternate revenue source in those communities.

Given these considerations, the most reasonable conclusion is that (1) home rule governments, on average, do not finance a higher percentage of their costs using property taxes, but rather that (2) they do a better job of spreading their tax burdens among a variety of taxes less onerous to local taxpayers.

tablefour

Municipal Reliance on Property Taxes: Percentage of Total Municipal Revenues Derived from Property Taxes

Category	All Home Rule	Taxing Property Over Statutory Limits
Cook County <25,000	18%	23%
Cook County >25,000	18%	*
Collar Counties <25,000	13%	11%
Collar Counties >25,000	15%	*
Outstate <25,000	15%	16%
Outstate >25,000	10%	*
Statewide Average**	26%	

* Too few cases for valid statistical comparison

** Source: *Statewide Summary of Municipal Finances, 1998, Report of the Comptroller General of Illinois*

Note: Data from survey are for year 2000; statewide data are for most recent year available, 1998.

tablefive

Average Annual Growth Rates of Property Taxes

Communities	Number	Growth Rate W/O Cap	Growth Rate W/ Cap
Non-Home Rule	104	14.57	7.14
Home Rule	134	9.03	7.55

Source: R.F. Dye & T.J. McGuire, *Journal of Public Economics* 66 (1997)

Are the survey findings consistent with other published research?

Only one other study, published in the *Journal of Public Economics*, has analyzed the effect of home rule on property tax increases. In that study, summarized in Table 5, R. F. Dye and T. J. McGuire found that municipal property taxes in Illinois have increased more rapidly in non-home rule communities than in home rule communities. Even when the effects of

the tax cap are taken into consideration, Dye and McGuire did not find the rate of increase in property taxes between home rule and non-home rule communities to be significantly different.

What then can be said about the relationship between home rule and taxes?

Whatever else home rule has accomplished for Illinois cities and villages, it has managed to spread tax

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burdens among a larger number of different taxes and, thereby, it has reduced local reliance on property taxes.

Since property taxes are widely regarded, nationally as well as in Illinois, as the least fair form of taxation, home rule's impact can be said to have transferred the burdens of municipal finance toward taxes that enjoy, if not greater voter support, then certainly less voter animosity and opposition.

What other changes have resulted from the use of home rule powers?

The survey shows that home rule's other major impacts have occurred in the fields of economic development, regulation, and changes in the organization and structure of local governments.

Aging and declining communities use home rule to attract new business development; rapidly growing communities use home rule both to control development and to make developers pay more of the increase in public services costs attributable to their developments. Home rule communities use their expanded powers to broaden zoning regulations, negotiate tax concessions, develop special planning and subdivision control regulations, and design programs to limit and eradicate neighborhood blight and deterioration.

Illinois home rule communities, for example, have established a broad use of impact fees to help finance community development. Impact fees are fees charged developers to recover increases in governmental costs associated with real estate developments; they are a device used to protect local residents from

having to bear a high portion of the cost of expanding certain government services, such as education and parks, needed to serve residents in new subdivisions.

Home rule communities use home rule powers to impose a broad and flexible array of impact fees on developers. Non-home rule communities may require that residential developers donate land, or cash in lieu of land, to help defray the cost of school and park expansion, but the scope of their authority is much narrower than the powers being used by Illinois' home rule communities.

Initially, home rule governments used their home rule powers to impose impact fees to transfer more of the burden of expanding education and park facilities from old to new residents. More recently, home rule communities have enlarged the list of government service expansions being expanded with the help of impact fees. The first expansion was for transportation impact fees, used to enlarge and expand major arterial streets to accommodate the increased traffic that follows new development. Some communities are now adding impact fees to help cover the cost of expanding library, fire protection, and, in some cases, even general municipal service costs.

Other examples of the use of home rule powers to promote economic and community development include: establishing special economic development districts within the community with special zoning and development goals (Skokie), providing homeowner loans to improve blighted properties (Evergreen Park), authorizing city purchase of properties in blighted commercial districts (Elk Grove

Village), and providing affordable senior citizen housing sites (Wilmette).

How is home rule being used for regulatory purposes?

Table 6 (on page 7) summarizes the most common regulatory uses of home rule powers.

Examples of the use of home rule powers in the regulatory area include: increasing the frequency of building inspections of rented housing units (Northbrook, Addison, Hanover Park), requiring permits for fiber optic trenching permits (Granite City), controlling handgun ownership and use (Morton Grove, Niles), and requiring hazardous materials cleanup (Morton Grove).

How much political opposition is there to the use of home rule powers?

Respondents to the survey reported very little voter opposition to the use of home rule powers. Two questions were asked regarding voter opposition. The questions and their answers are set forth in Table 7 (on page 7). Because of the frequent turnover in local officials, and the limitations on memory, such data must be considered valid for a limited period of time, such as the last decade.

This data is also supported by the frequency of referenda called by local voters to rescind home rule powers. There were 21 such referenda between 1971 and 1981; three were successful. There were only eight such referenda between 1982 and 1992; only one was successful. There have been no such referenda in Illinois since 1992.

table*six*

The Regulatory Use of Home Rule Powers

Question	# Responses	%	Question	# Responses	%
Do you use home rule to:					
1. Develop regulations on:			2. Engage in licensing or franchising:		
Curfew	18	20	Liquor sales	15	17
Environment	11	13	Towing truck operators	13	15
Liquor sales or use	35	40	Cable TV	16	18
Zoning	42	48	Utilities	13	15
Other juvenile concerns	13	15	Mobile Homes	9	10
Land use planning/subdivision control	34	39	Nursing homes/ retirement communities	7	8

table*seven*

Measures of Voter Discontent with Home Rule

Question	Response	Number	Percent
Has there been an effort to submit a referendum to abandon home rule in your community?	Yes	3	3.4
	No	79	90.8
Have there been any periodic, significant criticism or attacks on home rule in your municipality?	Yes	1	1.1
	No	81	93.1

What does this record show?

The record would seem to indicate that there has been growing voter acceptance of home rule in the communities which are using home rule powers. While taxation is a major use of home rule powers, the home rule taxes employed spread the cost of local government to non-residents as well as to residents and appear to be easing municipal reliance on property taxes. Finally, home rule communities are employing home rule powers for purposes other than taxation, principally to promote economic development and enhance governments' ability to address a wide range of local problems using regulatory and other measures.

Home rule, in short, appears to have proven itself an important weapon in empowering local governments to respond constructively to voter and quality of life concerns.

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Home Rule In Illinois

A Resource Guide for the City of Geneva

June 3, 2005



City of Geneva
Administrative Services Department Memorandum

To: Mayor Burns and City Council

From: Kim Warren, Administrative Services Assistant

CC: Phil Page, City Administrator
Mary McKittrick, Assistant City Administrator

Date: June 3, 2005

Re: Home Rule Resource Booklet

The goal of this booklet is to provide an overview of Illinois home rule information for the Geneva City Council. This booklet will help answer and address some common questions and concerns that Elected Officials, City staff, and citizens often have about home rule.

The first section of this booklet is in a frequently asked questions format and answers are provided through excerpts from articles written on home rule. The second section contains full text articles about home rule, including all articles referred to in the FAQ's section.

Please look over the provided booklet and feel free to share the information with citizens. If you have any questions please contact Kim Warren at 232-8171 or Mary McKittrick at 262-8495.

Frequently Asked Questions

About Home Rule

What is Home Rule?

Black's Law Dictionary defines "home rule" as: State Constitutional provision or type of legislative action which results in apportioning power between state and local government by providing local cities and towns with a measure of self-government if such local government accepts terms of the state legislation.

From the above-cited definition, one can clearly identify what the goal of home rule is -- "self-government." Home rule is a term which was given to a concept created to provide units of local government with an increased means of local control. The theory behind home rule was that some problems are inherently local in nature and, thus, are better dealt with at the local level since a "one-size fits all" state legislative solution couldn't possibly foresee problems which are uniquely local in nature. The creation of home rule was triggered by the increasing urbanization and complexity of society. As municipalities became larger and less rural, they desired governmental independence and the ability to deal with local problems at the local level. What home rule does is to reverse what is commonly known as "Dillon's Rule."² "Dillon's Rule" stands for the proposition that in order for a municipality to be able to act or legislate in a given area, it must point to statutory authority to act or its actions must be necessarily implied from a given statute. Thus, prior to home rule, municipalities had to point to a specific statute in order to act.

*Excerpt from: Illinois Municipal League, Municipal Review Magazine Legal Q & A
(Published June 1997) By Beth Anne Janicki and Lore Ann Verkuilen

What is the History of Home Rule in Illinois?

Home rule powers were granted to municipalities through the 1970 Illinois Constitution, rather than the legislature. One should begin with the 1970 constitution in describing Illinois' particular brand of home rule. The specific grant of home rule authority is found in Article VII, Section 6 of the constitution. The array of powers which are given the collective title "home rule" is provided in the following language: "Except as limited by this Section, 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 the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt." The significant limitations of "this Section" itself are:

a) *Home rule units have constitutional limits on their taxing power.* No ad valorem property tax receipts may have a maturity period longer than forty years. Home rule units may not "license for revenue or impose taxes upon or measured by income or earnings or upon occupations."

b) *Home rule units have constitutional debt limits.* The General Assembly may, by a three-fifths vote, limit debt incurred which is payable through any funds other than ad valorem property tax receipts. When debt is secured through property taxes, the General Assembly may set limits and require referenda for any amounts over the following limits:

- (1) if its population is 500,000 or more, an aggregate of three percent [of the assessed value of its taxable property].
- (2) if its population is more than 25,000 and less than 500,000 an aggregate of one percent [of the assessed value of its taxable property].
- (3) if its population is 25,000 or less, an aggregate of one half percent [of the assessed value of its taxable property].

c) *Home rule units have constitutional limits on their power to punish.* No home rule unit may “define or provide for felonies,” nor can any home rule unit define or provide for any Class A misdemeanors without specific statutory authority from the General Assembly.

In addition to the constitutional limits on home rule authority, legislative restrictions are also allowed. The General Assembly’s authority to limit home rule legislatively is divided into two classes, each with a different voting threshold. The state legislature may preempt home rule authority by simple majority when it is willing to reserve for itself the exercise of a specific power. In these cases, the state must be willing to shoulder the burden in order to deny a particular power to home rule units. The second class involves situations in which the state does not wish to take control of the issue but still wishes to restrict the municipalities from doing so. In such cases, the standard Illinois supermajority vote, three-fifths, is required. Through either of these mechanisms, the state must be willing to put a certain degree of extra effort into attempts to restrict home rule powers.

*Excerpt from: The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy Local Government Revenue Structure:
Does Home Rule Matter? By Tom Rooney

Do Home Rule Communities Levy More Property Taxes?

Does adopting home rule mean that property taxes will increase? The opponents of home rule – the optional system for empowering city and village governments to act – assert that property tax increases are the inevitable consequence when home rule is adopted.

An examination of the record *does not* support opponents’ claims. Several scholarly studies have been made of the use of property taxes in home rule cities and villages during the 32 years since home rule first became available to Illinois cities and villages. This article summarizes the results of those studies. A study of 134 home rule and 104 comparable nonhome rule communities recently published in the *Journal of Public Economics* reported that property tax rates levied by non-home rule communities prior to the adoption of tax caps rose 61 per cent faster than rates levied in the home rule communities over the same period of time. Further, the study found that the rate of increase in property taxes in the two communities were comparable despite the fact home rule home rule communities were not subject to tax cap limits.

An earlier study by Professor Robert Albritton reached similar conclusions. It found that population size and geographic location had a greater effect on the rate of increases in property tax levies than home rule status, and that, when controlled for these variables, the average property tax levy for home rule communities was the same as the average property tax levy for non-home rule communities during the first ten years of Illinois’ some rule experience.

A just completed survey of Illinois home rule communities found that home rule communities are less dependent on property taxes for their revenues than are non-home rule communities. On average, according to annual surveys published by the Office of the Illinois Comptroller, cities and villages derive 25-30 percent of the revenues from property taxes. The 2002 survey of Illinois home rule communities found that, on average, home rule communities derived 10 to 20 percent of their revenue from property taxes, depending upon their population and geographic location.

To be sure, there are some – fewer than one in five home rule communities at last count – that do levy property taxes at rates higher than would be allowed by statute for non-home rule communities. But not even these

communities use all the taxing powers given to non-home rule communities by law. Rather, in these communities, elected officials have determined that local residents would rather pay higher property taxes than some of the other taxes, like utility taxes, which non-home rule cities can levy to finance the services they provide.

In short, there is no economic data that supports the contention that property taxes necessarily or even usually increase faster in home rule communities than in non-home rule communities.

Available evidence also suggests that voters in Illinois home rule communities do not believe that home rule has led to undesirable rates of taxation. Voters in all home rule communities have the option to stop home rule tax levies by voting home rule out. And, indeed, in the last 32 years, home rule opponents have succeeded 29 times in placing the elimination of home rule on the ballot in a home rule community. Most of the resulting election campaigns were fought on the issue of whether taxes, and especially property taxes, were being mis-used. Voters approved the retention of home rule powers in 25 of these 29 elections, or 83 per cent. In the aggregate, they voted by a margin of more than 3-2 to retain their community's home rule powers.

*Excerpt from: Illinois Municipal Review, April 2003, The Status of Illinois Home Rule, Part III:
Do Home Rule Communities Levy More Property Taxes? By James M. Banovetz and Thomas W. Kelty

How Have Illinois Home Rule Municipalities Used Their Authority?

A recently completed survey (2002), sponsored jointly by the Illinois Municipal League and the Illinois City/County Management Association, offers new insight into the way home rule governments use their home rule powers. All Illinois' home rule municipalities were asked how they were using home rule powers.

tablethree

Use of Home Rule Taxing Power, 2002

Kind of Tax	No. of Municipalities Using It	% of Total
Additional retail sales taxes*	53	60.9
Hotel-motel tax	52	59.7
Real estate transfer tax	31	35.6
Sales tax on restaurant food & beverages	22	25.3
Gasoline tax	15	17.2
Amusement tax	12	13.8
Wheel tax	7	8.0
Retail sale of new motor vehicles tax	2	2.3
Use of Natural Gas	2	2.3
Other	4	4.6
Number reporting not using any home rule tax	14	16.1

* See the discussion of sales taxes for further explanation of this item.

table^{six}

The Regulatory Use of Home Rule Powers

Question	# Responses	%	Question	# Responses	%
Do you use home rule to:					
1. Develop regulations on:			2. Engage in licensing or franchising:		
Curfew	18	20	Liquor sales	15	17
Environment	11	13	Towing truck operators	13	15
Liquor sales or use	35	40	Cable TV	16	18
Zoning	42	48	Utilities	13	15
Other juvenile concerns	13	15	Mobile Homes	9	10
Land use planning/subdivision control	34	39	Nursing homes/ retirement communities	7	8

*Excerpt from: Policy Profiles Vol. 2, No. 3 August 2002. Center for Governmental Studies, Northern Illinois University.
Issue: The Uses of Home Rule with Special Emphasis of Taxation.

How Do Voters Feel About Home Rule?

Voter attitudes toward home rule

Voters' attitudes toward home rule appear to have become more positive in recent years. In home rule's early years, 1971-75, referenda approving home rule outnumbered those disapproving by a 3-1 margin. That margin slipped to less than 1.5 to 1 in the 1976-85 period, then fell further to 1-1.3 against in 1986-99 period. But since the turn of the century, voter approval has turned positive, if just barely. There were 13 referenda on home rule in the first three years of the 21st century; home rule was approved in seven of these elections. But this record combines two very different kinds of elections: adoption referenda and retention referenda.

Adoption referenda

There have been 158 referenda since 1971 in which municipal voters have had the opportunity to adopt home rule. They did so in 77 of these elections, or 49 per cent. That means voters turned down home rule in 81 elections. In five communities, voters rejected home rule in more than one election. In five others, voters rejected home rule when it was first put on the ballot, then adopted home rule in a later election. In Lincolnwood and Oakbrook Terrace, voters rejected home rule twice before finally adopting it in a third election. From another perspective, of the 153 communities which have had referenda to adopt home rule, 77, or 50 percent, ultimately did so. Of these 77, 75 communities, or 97 per cent, still operate under home rule powers. The two who do not are National City, which was dissolved as a municipal corporation when its last residents moved away, and Lisle, which later abandoned home rule by referendum. In addition to Lisle, three other communities which gained home rule by referendum also had a subsequent referendum on the retention of home rule powers. In all of these cases, Berkeley, Lincolnshire and Rolling Meadows, voters opted to retain home rule.

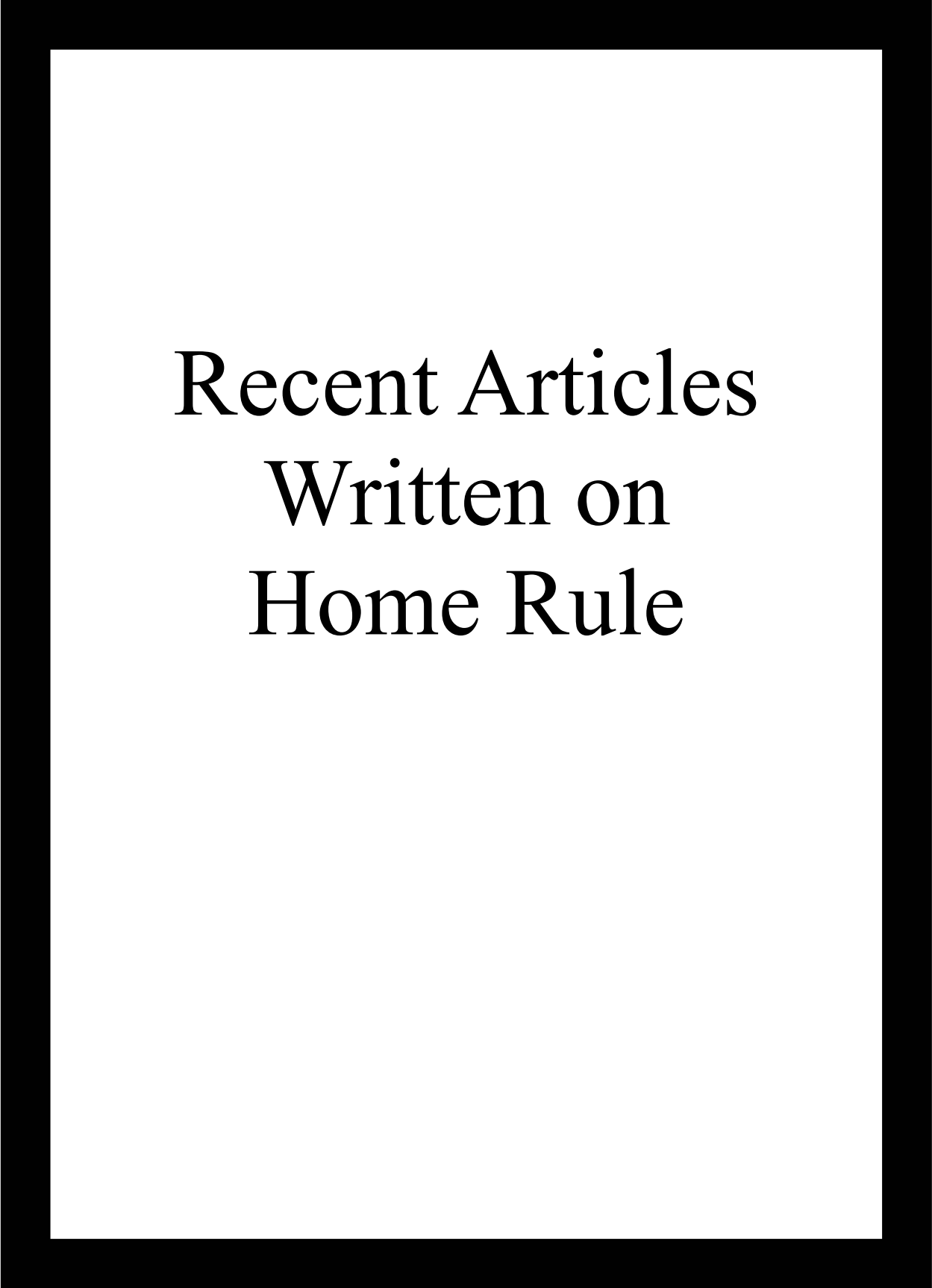
Home rule retention elections

There have been 31 elections in which voters were asked whether or not they wished to keep the home rule powers already provided to their community. Voters chose in 27 of these elections, or 87 per cent, to retain their home rule powers. Retention elections occur for either of two reasons: (1) voters dissatisfied with their community's use of home rule powers may petition the court for a retention election — this has happened 25 times; or (2) a community which gains home rule powers by population is required by law to hold a retention election if its population later falls under the 25,000 ceiling — this has happened six times. Of the 25 retention elections held in response to voter petitions, home rule was retained in 21, or 84 per cent of the elections. Home rule was retained in all six of the retention elections held because a community's population had fallen under 25,000. In the aggregate, voters in retention elections chose, by a margin of greater than 2-1, to retain home rule powers.

Is home rule an issue with voters?

In a survey of all home rule communities undertaken jointly by the Illinois Municipal League and the Illinois City-County Management Association in 2001-02, communities were asked whether: (1) there had been a recent effort to submit a petition to call for a retention election to abandon home rule, and (2) there had been any periodic, significant criticism or attacks on home rule in the community. Of the 83 communities responding to the survey, 91 per cent answered “no” to both questions. These findings suggest that the use of home rule powers is not generating significant opposition among voters in communities which already have home rule. This conclusion also finds support among the referenda record on home rule. Understandably, and appropriately, the mixed results of home rule adoption referenda indicate that voters considering the adoption of home rule are very skeptical about giving a broad grant of power, including tax power, to their municipal government. On the other hand, the support shown for home rule in retention elections indicates that a substantial majority of voters in home rule communities trust their local officials with home rule powers. Indeed, in one of the most recent retention elections, held at the request of a voters' petition in Rolling Meadows in 1999, voters supported home rule by a margin of more than 9-1.

*Excerpted from: Illinois Municipal Review, December 2002, The Status of Illinois Home Rule, Part I: Home Rule Cities And The Voters, By James M. Banovetz



Recent Articles Written on Home Rule

Legal Q & A
(Published March 1997)

By BETH ANNE JANICKI, Chief Legal Counsel, IML and
LORI ANN VERKUILEN, Paralegal, IML

This monthly column examines issues of general concern to municipal officials. It is not meant to provide legal advice and is not a substitute for consulting with your municipal attorney. As always, when confronted with a legal question, contact your municipal attorney as certain unique circumstances may alter any conclusions reached herein.

Q: How does an abstention from voting by a council or board member count?

A: For various reasons, city council and village board members frequently find themselves abstaining from voting on a particular matter or matters. The question then arises as to how that vote should be treated. The Illinois Municipal Code is silent regarding how a vote in abstention should be counted. Thus, we are left to look elsewhere to determine whether an abstention counts as a "yea" or a "nay" vote.

The Illinois Supreme Court case of Prosser v. Village of Fox Lake is the prevailing authority on this issue.¹ In Prosser, a village trustee sought to have the operation of two village ordinances enjoined because the trustee claimed that three "aye" votes (of a six member board) did not constitute a "concurrence of the majority" of the board members.² In Prosser, three board members voted "yea," one voted "nay" and one abstained. The court was faced with the issue of whether the abstention counted as a "yea" or a "nay" vote. The court held that where a concurrence of a majority is required by statute for the passage of a measure, when a member abstains from voting it would be assumed that he or she concurred with the majority.³ The Prosser court reasoned that:

If a quorum is present, municipal legislators cannot avoid their voting responsibilities by refusing to vote when present at a meeting. (see Launtz v. People ex. rel. Sullivan (1985), 113 Ill 137, see also People ex. rel. Anderson v. Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co. (1997) 396 Ill 466.) A legal significance or effect must be given to each failure to vote by a municipal legislator who is present at a board meeting in order to prevent frustration or abuse of the legislature process (State ex.

rel. Young v. Yates (1897) 19 Mont. 239, 47 p. 1004) He should not be allowed to have his physical presence counted toward the constitution of a quorum and at the same time be allowed to deny in effect, his official presence by a failure to vote.⁴

The Prosser court distinguished between situations where a statute requires an "affirmative vote" and where a "concurrence of the majority" is required holding, that in the first instance any abstention would have the effect of a "nay" vote and in the second instance it would constitute an acquiescence with the majority.⁵ Thus, the general rule is that if a statute requires a "concurrence of the majority," the abstention is counted with the majority vote. The situation, however, may be different if a council member abstains because of a personal or pecuniary interest in the matter being voted upon. This situation was discussed in an ISBA Local Government Law newsletter:

Where a member either has been disqualified or abstained because of interest in the subject matter under consideration, his vote in abstention does not seem to fall within the general rule of acquiescence, although some courts have applied that rule. 63 A.L.R. 3d 1072, 1080. While the corporate authorities of a city or village have the power under state statutes as well as the Illinois Constitution to adopt their own rules of order to govern proceedings and voting procedures - and usually have done so - those rules may not be inconsistent with state statutes. In the event the municipality possessed home rule powers, it could adopt the better rule, treating an abstention in these circumstances as if a vacancy had occurred by reason of death, resignation or disqualification; i.e.: the total number of members of the corporate authority would be regarded as having been reduced by the number of members abstaining because of conflict of interest.⁶

Thus, if a member abstains because of prohibited conflict of interest as defined in 65 ILCS 5/3.1-55-10 or 50 ILCS 105/3 and 105/4, a question arises as to the effect of that abstention. There is no case law in Illinois which directly addresses this point. However, a public officer can violate these provisions without actually voting since the prohibition is against any interest in a "contract or the performance of any work in the making or letting of which such officer may be called upon to act or vote."⁷ An officer cannot escape from being called upon to act or vote. Therefore, any officer having such an interest must effectively resign from office, since he cannot avoid the prohibition by abstaining from voting.⁸ Any conviction of the conflict provisions constitutes a class IV felony and,

among other penalties, results in removal from office. Thus, a close examination must be made to determine whether an actual conflict of interest exists since in the event he or she has an actual conflict, such an official must resign or risk prosecution from committing a Class IV felony. In the event of such resignation, obviously the total membership of the board or council would be reduced accordingly, very likely changing the total needed for a majority or extraordinary majority vote, as the case may be.⁹ Further, the conflict of interest provisions provide several exceptions wherein the member is permitted to abstain from voting. In these situations and also in situations involving common law conflicts, the abstention would most likely be treated as an abstention for any other reason within the reasoning set forth in Prosser.

In conclusion, whenever a statute requires the concurrence of a majority of a public body, an abstention vote is counted as acquiescence with the majority vote. If an affirmative vote is required, then nothing more than an actual "aye" or "nay" vote will count, and any attempt to abstain from voting or failing to vote will have the effect of a "nay" vote. In some situations, however, the statutes will require something different, such as a "favorable vote" of the aldermen or trustees or a conflict will prevent a member from voting. The best advice to follow under those circumstances is that of your city or village attorney.

NOTES

¹. 91 Ill. 2d 389 (1982).

². Section 3.1-40-40 of the Illinois Municipal Code requires that all ordinances be passed by a concurrence of a majority of all members holding office, unless otherwise provided. (65 ILCS 5/3.1-40-40).

³. Prosser, 91 Ill. 2d at 395.

⁴. *Id.* at 394

⁵. *Id.* at 395. *See also* Lake County Forest Preserve District v. Northern Trust Bank, 207 Ill. App. 3d 290, 265 N.E. 2d 715 (2d Dist. 1990).

[6.](#) John T. Zimmerman, The Effect of Abstention Voting by Municipal Officials 25 ISBA Local Government Law, Vol. 6 (March 1989).

[7.](#) 50 ILCS 105/3.

[8.](#) Peabody v. Sanitary District of Chicago, 330 Ill. 250 (1928).

[9.](#) *See supra*, note 6.



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Center for Governmental Studies

Northern Illinois University

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Issue: *Illinois Home Rule: A Thirty Year Assessment*

The home rule provisions in Illinois' 1970 constitution represent a unique innovation in the way states bestow power and authority on their city and county governments. Through its home rule system, Illinois gives the broadest and most liberal authority to cities and counties of any state in the nation. With Illinois now completing thirty years of home rule experience, the time is appropriate to undertake a comprehensive assessment of Illinois' experience with home rule. Such is the task of the following paragraphs.

Who uses home rule?

At the time of the November 2000 elections, Illinois had 147 cities and villages and one county (Cook) with home rule powers. Of the home rule cities, 77 had gained home rule by virtue of their size (all cities over 25,000 are granted home rule automatically unless it is rescinded in a city referendum) and 70 had gained home rule by referendum (the constitution gives cities under 25,000 this option). A list of current home rule users is provided in Table 1 on the next page.

Ironically, although a minority of municipalities and counties have home rule, over seven million Illinois residents live in a home rule community — and most have done so for more than a quarter of a century. Thus it is safe to conclude that Illinois voters have had widespread experience with home rule.

How do voters feel about home rule?

Because having a referendum on home rule is relatively easy, there have been 191 such referenda — an average of more than 6 per year — in Illinois home rule's thirty year history. As might be expected, the aggregate of those referenda present a mixed voter reaction to home rule. Voters supported home rule in 97 of those referenda and rejected it in 94 others.

As Table 2 (on page 3) shows, however, there are three different kinds of home rule referenda and each reflects a different picture of voter attitudes toward home rule.

The mission of the Center for Governmental Studies includes education of the public on important public policy issues. This article is one in a series of policy briefs designed to provide an objective view of an issue.

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tableone Home Rule Units in Illinois *as of November 2000*

Cities and villages adopting home rule by referendum have the date of the referendum indicated. Those with no date gained home rule automatically because of population size.

I. Counties

Cook

II. Cities and Villages

Addison	Des Plaines	Mascoutah, 1979	Rock Island
Alton	Dolton	Maywood	Rolling Meadows, 1985
Alsip, 1990	Downers Grove	McCook, 1971	Rosemont, 1972
Arlington Heights	East Hazel Crest, 1989	Mettawa, 1990	St. Charles
Aurora	East St. Louis	Moline	Sauget, 1976
Barrington Hills, 1990	Elgin	Monee, 1996	Schaumburg
Bartlett	Elk Grove Village	Monmouth, 1999	Schiller Park, 1994
Bedford Park, 1971	Elmhurst	Morton Grove	Sesser, 1989
Belleville	Elmwood Park	Mound City, 1973	Skokie
Bellwood, 1994	Elwood, 1997	Mount Prospect	South Barrington, 1975
Berkeley, 1994	Evanston	Mt. Vernon, 1986	South Holland
Berwyn	Evergreen Park, 1982	Muddy, 1981	Springfield
Bloomingtondale, 1996	Fairview Heights, 1993	Mundelein	Standard, 1975
Bloomington	Flora, 1975	Murphysboro, 1994	Stickney, 1974
Bolingbrook	Freeport	Naperville	Stone Park, 1972
Bryant, 1974	Galesburg	Naples, 1982	Streamwood
Buffalo Grove, 1980	Glendale Heights	Niles	Sycamore, 1996
Burbank	Glen Ellyn	Normal	Thornton, 1980
Burnham, 1980	Glenview	Norridge, 1973	Tinley Park
Cahokia, 1997	Glenwood, 1986	Northbrook	University Park, 1975
Calumet City	Golf, 1976	North Chicago	Urbana
Calumet Park, 1976	Granite City	Northlake, 1994	Valmeyer, 1994
Carbondale	Gurnee	Oak Forest	Washington, 1998
Carol Stream	Hanover Park	Oak Lawn	Watseka
Carpentersville, 1993	Harvey	Oak Park	Waukegan
Champaign	Harwood Heights, 1995	Old Mill Creek, 1993	West Dundee, 1990
Channahon, 1982	Highland Park	Orland Park	Wheaton
Chicago	Hillside, 1995	Palatine	Wheeling, 1977
Chicago Heights	Hodgkins, 1996	Park City, 1973	Wilmette
Chicago Ridge, 1994	Hoffman Estates	Park Forest	Woodridge, 1975
Cicero	Inverness, 2000	Park Ridge	
Country Club Hills, 1993	Joliet	Pekin	
Countryside, 1972	Kankakee	Peoria	
Crystal Lake	Lake Barrington, 1991	Peoria Heights, 1986	
Danville	Lansing	Peru, 1981	
Darien	Lincolnshire, 1975	Quincy	
Decatur	Lincolnwood, 1997	Rantoul, 1982	
Deerfield, 1975	Manhattan, 1996	Robbins, 1998	
DeKalb	Marion, 1994	Rockdale, 1982	

tabletwo Home Rule Referenda Record

Years	Total Number of Referenda	Total Referenda For + or Against - Home Rule			Municipal Adoption Referenda		Municipal Retention Referenda		County Adoption Referenda	
		+	-	% +	+	-	+	-	+	-
1971-75	36	20	16	56	19	7	1	0	0	9
1976-80	42	21	21	50	8	17	13	2	0	2
1981-85	23	16	7	70	9	5	7	2		
1986-90	27	11	16	41	9	16	2	0		
1991-95	36	17	19	46	15	19	2	0		
1996-2000	27	12	15	44	12	15				
Totals	191	97	94	51	72	79	25	4	0	11

Note: Table summarizes all home rule referenda held prior to November 2000. November 2000 data not available when this report was prepared.

Do county voters support home rule?

No. Nine counties held a total of eleven referenda between 1972-76 to adopt home rule. All failed by substantial margins. In the aggregate, county voters rejected home rule by a margin of 3-1. No county has attempted such a referendum since 1976.

But the picture is more complex. The framers of Illinois' 1970 constitution wanted to strengthen county govern-

ment by encouraging the use of elected county executive officers — an office previously used only in Cook County. The framers used home rule as an inducement to the voters to adopt such a change. Instead, by combining two separate issues in one referendum, the framers effectively blocked the adoption of either an elected county executive or home rule.

But the legislature later gave voters another option: a county executive plan without home rule. Voters in several counties (e.g. Kane, Will,

Madison) adopted this plan. Many other counties have passed ordinances creating the office of county administrator to strengthen the executive function in county government.

The fact that these structural changes have taken place but county home rule has still not been adopted by referendum further emphasizes county voters' rejection of home rule for counties other than Cook. Voters in Cook County have never attempted to rescind county home rule.

Are city and village voters more supportive of home rule?

Yes. In home rule adoption referenda, home rule support and opposition have been much more evenly divided. There have been 151 municipal adoption referenda: voters in 74 referenda voted to adopt home rule; voters in the remaining 79 referenda voted not to adopt home rule.

But some communities have had more than one referendum. Alsip, Bloomingdale, Lincolnshire, Sesser, and Stickney voters first voted to reject home rule and later voted to adopt it. Lincolnwood voters twice voted to reject home rule and then adopted it in the third referendum. Long Grove voters have rejected home rule in three different referenda. Lisle voters first adopted home rule and two years later voted it out. Correcting for these multiple referenda, the final figures emerge: 141 communities have had one or more referenda on whether to use home rule. Of these, 72 adopted home rule and 70 continue to use it. (Besides Lisle, National City also once had home rule, but the community ceased to exist when the last of its 45 residents moved away).

tablethree Home Rule Retention Referenda

Year	Community	Outcome	Year	Community	Outcome
1972	Danville	Retain	1981	Dolton	Retain
1976	Aurora	Retain		Calumet City	Retain
	Park Ridge	Retain		Lombard	Abolish
1977	Elgin	Retain		Maywood	Retain
	Lisle	Abolish		South Holland	Retain
1978	Rockford	Retain	1982	Evergreen Park	Retain
	Rock Island	Retain		Rantoul	Retain
1979	Decatur	Retain	1983	Rockford	Abolish
	Glenview	Retain	1985	Berwyn	Retain
1980	Elmwood Park	Retain	1987	Pekin	Retain
	Highland Park	Retain	1990	Decatur	Retain
	Lincolnshire	Retain	1992	Berwyn	Retain
	Morton Grove	Retain		Park Forest	Retain
	Peoria	Retain			
	Villa Park	Abolish			
	Wilmette	Retain			
Referenda Retaining Home Rule:					25
Referenda Abolishing Home Rule:					4
Total Retention Referenda:					29

Do voters in communities with home rule support the home rule system?

Home rule’s greatest voter support, by far, has come in referenda held to decide whether or not a community’s existing home rule system should be retained. There have been a total of 29

such referenda; voters have opted to retain home rule in 25 or 86 per cent (see Table 3 above). In the aggregate, voters living in home rule communities have opted, by a margin of 3-2, to retain their community’s home rule powers.

Of the four communities which had and then abandoned home rule, the voters in two — Lisle and Rockford — reacted negatively to actual or proposed home rule use. In two others — Lombard and Villa Park — voters rejected home rule in the mistaken assumption that it would lower their taxes (mistaken because their home rule powers had not been used to levy any taxes).

The experience of these four communities demonstrated that voters can, when motivated to do so, abolish an operating home rule system.

So, how do voters feel about home rule?

In the 152 Illinois local governments that have tried home rule in the last thirty years, 147, or 97 per cent, still have it. Voters in only 26 of these communities, or 17 per cent, have even challenged the system with a retention election. In short, *where home rule has been tried in Illinois, voters have been supportive of it.*

What issues have concerned voters?

Supporters of home rule have pointed to the value of local authority and flexibility to address local problems, lessened dependence upon the state legislature, and more freedom from

legislative mandates. They stress the greater flexibility home rule gives local governments to deal with issues of community development, to prevent community blight, and to shift local tax burdens to non-residents, primarily through sales and use taxes.

Opponents of home rule focus upon the threat of unwanted and excessive taxation under home rule governments. Sometimes, too, opponents argue that home rule gives local governments the power to suppress individual rights.

What does the record show on these issues?

There is a diverse body of evidence that indicates that home rule communities have used their more flexible powers in innovative ways to address local problems. The most commonly cited uses of home rule powers have involved economic development, control of community development, reduced borrowing costs, and local tax burdens shifted to non-residents.

Opponents argue that home rule brings much heavier tax burdens for local residents. Their claims rely on anecdotal, not empirical evidence. Surprisingly, they do not cite their most compelling case — the City of Rockford — where voters abolished home rule after the city council enacted a series of property tax increases.

In contending that home rule powers are used to suppress individual rights, opponents of home rule cite the

Morton Grove home rule ordinance prohibiting hand gun ownership. However, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled in 1984 that the ordinance did not violate any constitutional rights under either the Illinois or U.S. constitutions. (*Kalodimos v Morton Grove*, 1984).

Anticipating the potential for abusive use of home rule powers, the framers of the 1970 Illinois constitution established constitutional safeguards to prevent such abuses. There are three kinds of such safeguards: electoral recision discussed above, legislative preemption, and judicial review. The latter two are discussed in the following paragraphs.

What is legislative preemption and how has it worked?

Recognizing that there would be overlaps between state and local governments in the exercise of power, the Illinois constitution gave the Illinois General Assembly the authority to *preempt* or take away home rule powers by a 3/5ths vote of both houses or to provide for the exclusive state exercise of a power by a simple majority vote of both houses. These provisions give the legislature broad leeway to reduce home rule powers. But, while the Assembly has used its preemption powers to deal with specific issues, it has not seriously eroded the home rule authority set forth in the constitution.

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In some respects, the legislature has been supportive of home rule power. It has, for example, stipulated by law that no legislative enactment shall be construed as restricting home rule power unless that enactment has “specific language limiting or denying” the home rule power.

Except for a series of bills restricting home rule authority to license or regulate specific occupations, the General Assembly did little in home rule’s first 15 years to limit home rule powers, but such limitations have become more common in the last 15 years.

Legislative limitations can be grouped into several categories. In one category are laws like the Open Meetings Act and statutes containing state-wide rules governing public labor relations. These apply state-wide principles of good government to home rule units. A second category has clarified the state’s exclusive role in regulating certain businesses and activities. For instance, to reduce drunk driving accidents, the legislature took away home rule powers to set minimum ages for the purchase of alcoholic beverages, but it also eliminated particular drinking age problems which had faced communities with college campuses.

Third, the legislature has established exclusive state authority over certain personnel policies in local government. Again, the legislature has protected the obvious benefits that stem from uniform state-wide practices, such as state-wide municipal employee retirement programs, in this field.

Has the legislature preempted any home rule tax powers?

The final category is legislative action taken to limit home rule tax powers. The legislature imposed a referendum requirement on the use of a real estate transfer tax, effectively limiting further use of the tax. It also eliminated home rule authority to impose local sales taxes. In the latter instance, however, it authorized home rule units to raise the rate of the local portion of the state sales tax levy. Thus, while limiting home rule power and flexibility, the legislature protected home rule access to additional revenues from the use of the sales tax (called the retail occupation tax in Illinois law).

Perhaps most important is what the legislature has *not* done. It *has not* authorized local use of an income tax; it *has not* imposed a limit on real estate taxes levied with home rule powers; and it *has not* imposed limits on borrowing and indebtedness by home rule units. Furthermore, the legislature *has* exempted home rule units from complying with tax caps recently imposed on the annual rate of increase in local property taxes.

In the last ten years, the legislature also initiated the practice of “partial exemptions” — imposing obligations or denying powers to some but not all home rule units. To date, partial exemption laws have treated Chicago differently than other home rule units. This practice weakens home rule by splitting the block of legislators who represent the interests of home rule governments in the legislature. The result has been preemptions of home rule powers that local governments have been unable to prevent.

How has judicial review affected home rule powers?

Specific uses of home rule powers have often been challenged in the courts which, in turn, have frequently but not always upheld a liberal interpretation of home rule powers. For example, besides the Morton Grove handgun ordinance, the courts have upheld: the sale of general obligation bonds without a referendum (Kanellos v County of Cook, 1972); a home rule ordinance that authorizes actions contrary to state statutes (Rozner v Korshak, 1973), and a home rule ordinance that legislates concurrently with the state on environmental matters (Chicago v Pollution Control Board, 1974).

But the courts have also been willing to constrain home rule uses it views as excessive. It refused, for example, to enforce a Des Plaines noise pollution ordinance against a railroad, holding that noise pollution was a matter requiring regional or state-wide rather than local regulation (*Des Plaines v Chicago & Northwestern Ry.*, 1976). It struck down ordinances altering the statutory appointment powers of municipal officials, (*Pechous v Slawko*, 1976), and an ordinance imposing a local fee on filing cases in civil court (*Ampersand v Finley*, 1975).

The courts have treated the use of home rule taxing powers in a similar manner. They have: upheld home rule wheel taxes (*Gilligan v Korzen*, 1974), upheld Chicago's employers' expense tax (*Paper Supply v Chicago*, 1974), and approved a home rule admissions tax (*Cicero v Fox Valley Trotting Club*, 1976; *Kerasotes Rialto Theatre v Peoria*, 1979), but they struck down home rule utility tax levies which exceeded statutory rate limits (*Waukegan Community Unit School District v Waukegan*, 1983).

The courts thus have demonstrated that they will constrain home rule actions they deem to be beyond the scope of constitutional and statutory restrictions.

As the body of case law regarding home rule has grown, the courts have tended to reaffirm the precedents set in the early years. For instance, the courts reaffirmed, in 1998, that, despite ordinances to the contrary, home rule municipalities have a duty to bargain collectively with employee unions (*Public Labor Council v Cicero*, 1998); and they reaffirmed the principle that implied preemption is not sufficient to deny home rule communities the power to regulate matters of local affairs (*Bolingbrook v Citizens Utility Co*, 1994; *Barrington Police Pension Fund v Barrington Ethics Board*, 1997). The Supreme Court has also upheld partial preemption (*Nevitt v Langfelder*, 1993).

So what does all of this mean for Illinois' home rule system?

All of this means that the home rule system adopted in Illinois as part of the state's 1970 constitution has demonstrated after thirty years, that it is a workable system for empowering local governments. Illinois home rule has served, and continues to serve over seven million people in 148 local governments. It gives residents in non-home rule counties, cities, and villages additional options when searching for new ways to solve community problems.

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Local Government Revenue Structure: Does Home Rule Matter?

Tom Rooney*

Abstract. This paper focuses on the question of whether home rule authority as granted under the Illinois Constitution results in changes in municipal tax structure and tax effort. Analysis of the data collected for this paper shows that home rule authority is not a significant factor in the level of taxation imposed by a municipality. Home rule authority appears to be more valuable for regulatory purposes than for its taxation powers.

1. Introduction

On December 29, 1998, a group of citizens in the city of Rolling Meadows submitted petitions containing over fourteen hundred signatures to the City Clerk's office. The petitioning citizens were concerned that the city's economic development projects were becoming extravagant. The city council, according to the petitioners, had broken its self-imposed property tax caps to finance a few large economic development projects. Rolling Meadows is a city with home rule authority; accordingly, it is not subject to the State of Illinois' property tax legislation. The council wrote its own tax cap legislation in 1992, but it amended this legislation in 1997 "to issue bonds for the \$2.8 million in public improvements the city is funding as part of the 3Com deal [an incentive package to bring 3Com Corporation to Rolling Meadows]." (Wandling 2001) The petitioners felt that the city council needed to be restrained through some mechanism that the council had no authority to alter on its own. The petitioners chose to attempt to limit the city council through the following referendum question:

"Shall the City of Rolling Meadows, presently a Home Rule municipality, elect to become a Non-Home Rule Municipality?"

Passage of this referendum would repeal the city's home rule authority in its entirety.

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While approximately 10% of the municipalities in Illinois possess home rule authority² and many have had home rule for decades, the example of Rolling Meadows shows that home rule authority cannot be taken for granted. The referendum in Rolling Meadows also illustrated a more complex issue. During the discussion and debate on the referendum, some significant issues were without clear answers. Citizens on both sides of the referendum hypothesized about the possible impact of the loss of home rule in the areas of revenue, regulation, etc. Hypothesizing was necessary for the simple reason that many significant points have no clear precedents for guidance.

Perhaps the most significant issues without clear answers were those regarding taxation. The proponents of the referendum argued that revoking the city's home rule status would decrease the taxes paid by the citizens of Rolling Meadows. Numerous petition signers reported that they had signed the petition because the petition circulator told them that the main benefit of becoming a non-home rule municipality was tax reduction. Referendum supporters asserted that if Rolling Meadows were without home rule authority, the tax burden of Rolling Meadows residents would decrease. On the opposite side of the argument, the opponents of the referendum argued that taxes would actually increase if the city lost its home rule authority. Their reasoning was that the city could be forced to stop collecting certain taxes and would be forced to cover the shortfall with increases in the taxes that remained.

Since the city council's self-imposed tax cap was at issue, referendum proponents argued that one implication of the referendum would be a tighter cap on property taxes. The loss of home rule status would make Rolling Meadows subject to the state's tax caps. In Illinois, non-home rule units are subject to the state Property Tax Extension Limitation Law, or PTELL. PTELL is a state mandate that limits annual increases in property taxes to the inflation rate or five percent, whichever is smaller. If a non-home rule unit wishes to increase its rate of taxation beyond these levels, it must receive approval for the increased rate directly from the voters. Home rule units are not subject to the provisions of PTELL. While a home rule unit, the council could ignore its own tax cap; as a non-home rule unit, the council could not ignore the state's tax cap. The opponents of the referendum responded that this position would lead to an inevitable contradiction. They asserted that a drastic increase in the property tax (among others) would be necessary to compensate for any lost forms of taxation, and the increase would break the very tax cap that the referendum supporters were trying to protect.

Another direct implication of the proponents of the referendum was that non-home rule units had lower overall tax burdens than home rule units. This line of argument is also common when municipalities have referenda to

² Rolling Meadows Review, editorial, March 25, 1999.

establish home rule authority. The assertion is that certain taxes are not available to non-home rule units and that these governments are therefore strictly limited in their ability to tax. Some other taxes, like the property tax, would be limited in growth and subject to other restrictions. Other taxes would have to be scaled back. Some would even have to be revoked. All in all, the argument went, the citizens of Rolling Meadows would get significant tax relief if the city lost its home rule authority.

The story of the referendum itself ended on April 13, 1999, when the voters of Rolling Meadows overwhelmingly rejected it with a 93% to 7% margin. However, the story of the actual substance of the debates over taxation remains unfinished. The loose ends from the electoral provided the genesis for this research project. The arguments involving taxation were discussed hypothetically by making assumptions about individual taxes, but no one really knew what the overall revenue picture of non-home rule units looked like compared to that of home rule units. This project is an effort to make such a comparison.

2. A Review of the History of Rule

The concept of home rule turns around the relationship that usually exists between states and municipalities. As the usual relationship is described in Dillon's Rule, municipalities exist only as creatures of the state. Accordingly, it follows that municipalities may only exercise powers that have been expressly given to them by the state. Under home rule, that presumption is turned around. A home rule municipality may exercise any powers that have not been denied to it by the state.

The home rule concept was first put into practice in the state of Missouri in 1875 (Small 1970). In that year, Missouri adopted its third state constitution "with the Southern element back in power" after ten years under a Radical Republican, Reconstruction constitution (Encyclopedia Americana 1992). The Missouri Constitution of 1875 is often cited as the beginning of home rule authority and readers can be left with the impression that the home rule gates were thrown wide open, at least in Missouri. In reality, the Missouri constitutional provision only provided home rule to two cities, St. Louis and Kansas City, in seventy years. Parallel to provisions in Illinois statutes designed to single out Chicago, home rule in Missouri was only granted to cities with a population of more than 100,000 persons (Cole 1973). (Illinois' practice of classification singles out Chicago through a 500,000 person threshold.) St. Louis was therefore the only home rule city in Missouri for nearly the first quarter century of home rule. Kansas City did not reach the population threshold for home rule until 1899, almost 25 years after the famous Missouri home rule provision was written. No other Missouri cities attained home rule status until the population threshold was lowered to only 10,000 inhabitants in 1947 (Cole 1973).

In the century and a quarter history of home rule, it has expanded to the point where “home rule, in one of its variants, is the practice in forty-five states.” (Wandling 2001 p. 14)

At the turn of the 20th century, only Missouri, California, Washington, and Minnesota had provisions for municipal home rule (Wandling 2001, p. 11). By 1912, the number of states granting home rule authority had grown to 13, and by 1937 only 21 states provided for home rule (Wandling 2001, P 11-13). In 1970, when Illinois granted home rule authority to its municipalities, it was the thirty-sixth state to do so (Small 1970, p. 235-36). Since 1970, nine more states have brought the total to 45.

3. A Review of Home Rule in Illinois

The creation of municipal home rule in 1875 came five years too late to benefit Illinois’ municipalities. The Illinois Constitution written in 1870, Illinois’ third constitution, would remain in effect for an entire century. It is certainly true that Illinois could have taken the legislative route to establishing municipal home rule, and that Illinois could have taken the constitutional route through a simple amendment. In fact, the Land of Lincoln did dabble in both procedures during the hundred year period of the third constitution. For example, a 1904 amendment to the constitution “provide[d] some home rule powers for the city [of Chicago].” (Cole 1973, p. 13) While these limited powers were of use to Chicago, they were not a grant of true home rule authority. In Alice Ebel’s review of the 1870 Constitution for the 1970 Convention, Ms. Ebel used the phrase “so-called ‘home rule’ for Chicago” (Ebel 1970, p. 235) to clarify that the powers granted through this amendment which were commonly called home rule powers were not a true grant of home rule.

As home rule powers were granted to municipalities through the 1970 Illinois Constitution, rather than the legislature, one should begin with the 1970 constitution in describing Illinois’ particular brand of home rule. The specific grant of home rule authority is found in Article VII, Section 6 of the constitution.³ The array of powers which are given the collective title “home rule” are given in the following language: “Except as limited by this Section, 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 the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt.”⁴ The significant limitations of “this Section” itself are:

- a) *Home rule units have constitutional limits on their taxing power.* No ad valorem property tax receipts may have a maturity period longer than

³ All citations of the Illinois Constitution come from *1970 Illinois Constitution Annotated*, David R. Miller, Illinois Legislative Council, 1980.

⁴ Article VII, Section 6, Subsection (a)

forty years. Home rule units may not “license for revenue or impose taxes upon or measured by income or earnings or upon occupations.”⁵

- b) *Home rule units have constitutional debt limits.* The General Assembly may, by a three-fifths vote, limit debt incurred which is payable through any funds other than ad valorem property tax receipts. When debt is secured through property taxes, the General Assembly may set limits and require referenda for any amounts over the following limits:

- “(1) if its population is 500,000 or more, an aggregate of three percent [of the assessed value of its taxable property].
- (2) if its population is more than 25,000 and less than 500,000 an aggregate of one percent [of the assessed value of its taxable property].
- (3) if its population is 25,000 or less, an aggregate of one-half percent [of the assessed value of its taxable property].”⁶

- c) *Home rule units have constitutional limits on their power to punish.* No home rule unit may “define or provide for felonies,”⁷ nor can any home rule unit define or provide for any Class A misdemeanors without specific statutory authority from the General Assembly.

In addition to the constitutional limits on home rule authority, legislative restrictions are also allowed. The General Assembly’s authority to limit home rule legislatively is divided into two classes, each with a different voting threshold. The state legislature may preempt home rule authority by simple majority when it is willing to reserve for itself the exercise of a specific power. In these cases, the state must be willing to shoulder the burden in order to deny a particular power to home rule units. The second class involves situations in which the state does not wish to take control of the issue but still wishes to restrict the municipalities from doing so. In such cases, the standard Illinois supermajority vote, three-fifths, is required. Through either of these mechanisms, the state must be willing to put a certain degree of extra effort into attempts to restrict home rule powers.

While the Illinois Constitution constrains home rule municipalities in the ways described above, it provides some important protections for them as well. For example, Cook County is constitutionally a home rule county, and other counties could choose to meet the constitutional criteria to become

⁵ Article VII, Section 6, Subsection (e)(2)

⁶ Article VII, Section 6, Subsection (k)

⁷ Article VII, Section 6, Subsection (d)(2)

home rule counties. The 1970 Constitutional Convention rejected a proposal which would have made county home rule dependent upon a population threshold of 100,000. Instead, the Convention decided that county home rule needed a county executive to be effective, so the presence of such an executive officer is the constitutional requirement for county home rule (Cole 1973, p. 17). Jurisdictional disputes between a county and its home rule municipalities could be very problematic without some standard for decision. The framers of the Illinois Constitution provided such a standard, and the standard is favorable to the municipalities: “If a home rule county ordinance conflicts with an ordinance of a municipality, the municipal ordinance shall prevail within its jurisdiction.”⁸ Further, the General Assembly is prohibited by the Constitution from interfering with home rule municipalities in the area of special services assessments. Finally, the last subsection of Section 6 states that “Powers and functions of home rule units shall be construed liberally.”⁹ These provisions form a solid basis that gives home rule authority real substance in Illinois.

4. Project Design

Database

To test the hypothesis that home rule authority increases the tax burden placed upon residents and businesses of a city, a database was created to support various statistical analyses. The two hundred and sixty-seven municipalities in Cook County and the “collar counties” of DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties were chosen for this study. Mr. Allan Mayer of the Illinois Comptroller’s office completed a basic study of all Illinois municipalities in the Comptroller’s *FY 1999 Fiscal Report Card*. For this project, however, Cook and the collar counties were chosen:

- a) to limit the scope of the study, and
- b) to recognize the reality that this area, comprising almost two-thirds of the population of Illinois¹⁰, is qualitatively different from “down-state”

Additionally, according to Mr. Mayer’s report, there are 110 home rule municipalities in Illinois. Of those municipalities, 103 are in the six counties studied here.

Information from these cities was coded to allow basic analysis of revenue structure. The database itself contains the following general fields:

⁸ Article VII, Section 6, Subsection (c)

⁹ Article VII, Section 6, Subsection (m)

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

- County of the municipality
- Name of the municipality
- Presence of home rule authority
- Population
- Equalized Assessed Value
- Per capita EAV
- Total revenue
- Per capita revenue
- Per capita revenue
- Own source revenue
- Per capita own source revenue
- Own source as a % of revenue
- Property tax rate
- Property tax revenue
- Property tax as a % of revenue
- Property tax as a % of own source
- Sales tax as a % of revenue
- Sales tax/property tax ratio
- Municipal library
- Municipal fire department

In addition to these basic fields, a larger version of this database contains additional fields to note the presence or absence of various specific assessments in the total property tax levy.

Data Collection

The information for this project came from various places. A list of municipalities in the six counties was obtained from the Illinois Municipal League(IML). The IML's list indicated the home rule status of the municipality, and it provided a method for coding municipalities that happen to cross county boundaries.

The information regarding municipalities with multiple county jurisdictions was further refined with documents from the Illinois Department of Revenue(IDOR). The Department's "Sales Tax Receipts Reported by Standard Industrial Classification" contains a front section listing cities with multiple jurisdictions. Where the IML list and IDOR list differed, the IDOR list was given precedence.

The IDOR document was also the source of the sales tax information in the database created for this project. Both the fields for state sales tax receipts and home rule sales tax receipts were completed with information from this document. For these variables, the numbers in this sheet were given precedence over other information, such as the financial database from the Illinois Comptroller's office. The comptroller's sales tax data often varies from that of the IDOR document, although the variations are within reason. It is the author's assumption that the IDOR document contains more stable data because of its status as the primary source. The comptroller's data is a compilation of data supplied by the municipalities through their annual financial reports. Additionally, the differing fiscal years of the municipalities could, in theory at least, alter the data, as could the distinction between the liability periods and the collection periods of the taxes. The IDOR document identifies its data as "for the liability period(s) of January 1, 1999 thru [sic] December 31, 1999, collected in February 1, 1999 thru [sic] January 31, 2000." This data is therefore reliably uniform, in addition to being the primary source of such information.

The comptroller's database is the main source used in this project for each of the variables concerning the revenue ratios. In each of the fields that have a total revenue figure as part of the calculation, the total revenue amount was taken from the comptroller's database. The different fields separating own source revenue from intergovernmental revenue were also compiled using information from the comptroller's database. The term "own source revenue" was operationally defined to include the following categories from the comptroller's data:

- Property Tax
- Sales Tax (HR or referendum ROT)
- Utility Tax
- Other local taxes
- State sales tax
- All licenses and permits
- Fines and forfeitures
- Charges for service
- Interest
- Miscellaneous

Another large portion of the data in the fields for this project came from the individual municipalities' tax extension records on file in each county clerk's office. Records were obtained from the clerk's offices in the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will. These records contained the Equalized Assessed Values (EAV) of the communities, the total property tax rates, and the separate property tax rates for each fund. There were cases in which one county's EAV figures were different (within reason) from those of another county with jurisdiction over the same municipality. In these cases, the figure of the county that controlled a greater portion of EAV was used.

5. Data Analysis

Ms. Carol Reckamp of the Comptroller's Chicago office estimated a 95% compliance rate for municipalities submitting proper Annual Financial Report (AFR) data.¹¹ This compliance rate is accurate in the sample of six counties used for this project. Of the 267 municipalities examined in the six counties, 13 did not appear in the comptroller's AFR data. These municipalities are: Blue Island, Dixmoor, Dolton, Greenwood, Lily Lake, Lyons, Markham, Melrose Park, Minooka, Monee, Prospect Heights, Robbins, and Trout Valley. Other municipalities either provided insufficient information to the comptroller's office or the Comptroller's database contained errors which could not be rectified by the author and which resulted in incomplete information. Municipalities with incomplete information were: Elburn, Riverwoods, Union, and Westchester. These municipalities were removed from statistical analysis for any variable calculated with incomplete information.

¹¹ Phone interview between Ms. Reckamp and the author, February 2001.

Dummy variables used to control for the presence of municipal libraries and municipal fire departments turned out to be critical to the data analysis. These controls were not in place when some of the preliminary regressions were run. In these preliminary regressions, some very fundamental relationships that must be true for home rule communities did not appear to be supported by the data. Once the data accounted for the presence of municipal libraries and municipal fire departments, the values produced by the regressions changed.

Hypothesis #1: Property tax revenue will be a smaller proportion of own source revenue in home rule units.

The reasoning behind the hypothesis seems intuitive. Home rule units have the ability to generate revenue from sources that are unavailable to non-home rule units. It seems logical to assume that home rule units would avail themselves of their additional tax authority and be less dependent upon property tax. However, the data do not support this hypothesis. The proportion of revenue that is derived from property tax seems to be slightly lower than non-home rule units, but the finding is not statistically significant. The factors of:

- a) the proportion of total revenue derived from sales tax, and
- b) the presence of a municipal fire department were statistically significant indicators.

A larger proportion of sales tax is directly related to a smaller proportion of property tax revenue, as might be logically deduced. However, this connection is not directly affected by home rule. One would be tempted to think that home rule communities would be likely to have a greater proportion of revenue derived from sales tax; after all, they have the authority to assess an additional sales tax in 0.25% increments. Non-home rule units did not possess this ability during the time period studied in this project. This assumption turns out to be false. The correlation between proportion of sales tax revenue and home rule authority is not statistically significant. Indeed, one need only take a cursory look at the communities that obtain one-third or more of their revenue from sales tax. More than half of these communities are non-home rule units. Of the home rule units in this category, the majority of them do not assess an additional home rule sales tax. The proportion of revenue comprised of sales tax does not have a significant connection with home rule.

Similarly, the presence of a municipal fire department is also not directly related to home rule authority. Many cities without home rule authority have municipal fire departments, and some home rule communities are served by fire protection districts rather than municipal departments.

Home rule does not have a significant impact on the property tax percentage of own source revenue, and the significant impact of the proportion of sales tax revenue is not related to home rule.

Hypothesis #2: Own source revenue will be a higher proportion of total revenue in home rule units.

Again, this hypothesis seems intuitive. With additional own source tax possibilities available to home rule units, one would think that home rule units would generate more own source revenue. Nevertheless, the data do not support this hypothesis. When tested with some variables, home rule only increases this proportion slightly; when tested with other variables, home rule only decreases this proportion slightly. More importantly, in all tests, home rule authority is not a statistically significant factor. Of the variables tested, per capita EAV is directly correlated at a significant level (with a very minor positive effect) and proportion of sales tax is directly correlated at a significant level (with a more pronounced positive effect). There is no hidden home rule impact in either variable.

Hypothesis #3. Per capita revenue will be higher in home rule units.

To come full circle, a form of the hypothesis of the Rolling Meadows petitioners was tested. The petitioners argued that the taxes of home rule communities were higher than those of non-home rule units. Their reasoning also seemed intuitive; home rule units can tax more, so they will. Per capita revenue seemed to be a good choice as a measurement of the level of taxation. Regressions with per capita revenue as the dependent variable do not support the petitioners' hypothesis. To give the petitioners their due, home rule units do seem to have higher per capita revenue, but the data show that the connection is spurious. Home rule authority is not statistically significant as a determinant.

6. Conclusions

The data show that home rule authority is not significant determinant of a community's taxation level, even when considering the level of taxation under different operational definitions. These findings confirm the findings of Allan Mayer of the Illinois Comptroller's Office. In a study of the data of all municipalities in Illinois, Mr. Mayer found that "other factors [than home rule authority] are more likely to determine a municipality's dependence on property taxes (Mayer ND)." On the basis of the data for this report, the same conclusion can be made regarding the proportion of own source revenue and the general level of taxation. Home rule is not a key factor. For the questions regarding general level of taxation, further study must be done; the data in this report do not point to any critical factors.

The question remains, then: Why does home rule authority not have the effect on taxation that either side in the Rolling Meadows home rule debate expected it to have?

A plausible explanation would seem to be that home rule authority is really more about regulation and other municipal powers that are not related to taxation. Some anecdotal evidence supports this conclusion. In a previous phase of this project, information was obtained from the four cities in Illinois whose home rule authority was revoked: Lisle, Lombard, Rockford, and Villa Park.

Interviews with various officials in these cities showed a common pattern. All the officials stated that their towns were not particularly interested in trying to regain home rule authority. Mr. Bill Lichter, Village Manager of Lombard, stated that if his village were to become interested in regaining home rule, the taxation issues would not be the driving force. From his perspective, the only revenue issue of any concern was the restriction of non-home rule units in their use of revenue raised by the hotel/motel tax. The rest of the discussion involved regulation issues, not financial issues. Mr. Ron Schultz, Legal Director of the City of Rockford, also said that his city would, hypothetically, be more interested in the regulatory powers of home rule than the taxation powers. As an example, he cited the fact that the City of Rockford used to be able to license electricians according to their own standards. With the loss of home rule, Rockford no longer has the authority to set these standards. Home rule seems to affect the regulatory operations of a municipality much more than it affects a municipality's revenue structure.

Analysis of the data collected for this paper shows that home rule authority is not a significant factor in the level of taxation imposed by a municipality. Home rule authority does not manifest itself in a higher level of taxation, as the proponents of the Rolling Meadows referendum argued. Neither does home rule manifest itself in a lower level of taxation, as the opponents of the Rolling Meadows referendum argued. None of the taxation factors tested in this project point directly to home rule as a contributing factor. Home rule authority is more valuable to municipality for regulatory powers than for tax purposes.

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Illinois Home Rule: A Case Study in Fiscal Responsibility

James M. Banovetz*

Abstract. This article examines the popular notion that elected officials, particularly at the local level, can not be trusted with broad powers of taxation; that they are likely to use and perhaps abuse all of the powers of taxation they possess. The study looks at the use of tax powers, made over a 30 year period, by Illinois' home rule municipalities which have one of the broadest grants of tax powers given by any state to its local government officials. This study found only seven reasonably verifiable examples of unwarranted uses of home rule powers, only three of which represent unequivocal instances in which the voters, the courts, or the legislature voided uses of home rule powers. Available evidence produced neither a rational nor an empirical basis to support a reasonable probability that, given the opportunity, local elected officials will enact new or higher taxes without regard for the wishes of the voters. Indeed, the Illinois experience suggests that, with adequate safeguards, local officials can be trusted with broad based local tax powers.

1. Introduction

Perhaps one of the most common attitudes about American local governments is that their legislators are prone to abusing their power to tax. This attitude has its roots in the era of municipal corruption in the last decades of the nineteenth century, chronicled so well by Lincoln Stephens in his classic *The Shame of the Cities*, and attacked by the municipal reform movement of the last century launched by Richard S. Childs and the National Municipal League.

The attitude persists despite the fact that reforms produced by that movement (including the Australian ballot, nonpartisanship in local elec-

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tions, the council-manager form of government, and, most importantly, the professionalization of local government workforces) has cleaned most corruption out of city and village governments, especially from the growing majority of mid-sized cities using professional city managers, and including most large city governments (e.g., Cincinnati and Kansas City).

This attitude continues to provide popular support for manifold constraints on the powers of local governments, especially their tax powers. Constraints range from the judicial standard of strict constructionism in the interpretation of grants of authority to local governments (Dillon's Rule), through statutory limits on taxing powers, to the more contemporary imposition of tax caps. All of these constraints are rooted in the presumed truism of Lord Acton's thesis that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

The persistence of this attitude has been demonstrated by the force of the so-called "Taxpayers' Revolt" of the last several decades. The growing use of property tax caps in Illinois attests to the attitude's continuing strength - strength that endures despite a dearth of empirical or other scholarly evidence examining it.

Illinois' experience with home rule offers a unique and interesting opportunity to test the proposition that it is inevitable, or indeed even probable, that municipal officials will abuse the authority to impose more and higher taxes on local taxpayers. This paper will exploit this opportunity; it will examine Illinois' experience with home rule tax powers, looking for evidence suggesting irresponsibility in their use. To do so, it will draw upon the limited available research on Illinois home rule and on the author's own 38 years of experience working with, and studying, Illinois' local government system. First, however, it will summarize the extraordinary home rule powers granted to Illinois cities and villages.

2. The History of Illinois Home Rule

With Chicago and Cook County's long histories of machine politics and political corruption, Illinois has provided fertile ground for popular scepticism about the fiscal responsibility of local municipal officials. The public's reaction to late 19th and early 20th century municipal corruption was an intense and continuing pattern of adding ever more restrictions and limitations on municipal taxing powers. Property tax limitations eventually reached a point at which they were so overlapping and confusing that they were barely capable of judicial interpretation, sometimes leading to implementation in an arbitrary and capricious fashion (Fisher and Fairbanks 1968). Indeed, Illinois students of local government routinely attribute Illinois' unusually large number of local governments to the need to evade statutory restrictions on municipal taxing powers so that services demanded by the public could be

provided.² Illinois has also had a history of strict and rigid application of Dillon's Rule to the interpretation of statutory grants of power. In effect, Dillon's rule holds that municipal corporations have only those powers specifically granted to them by statute and those *necessarily implied* from the granted power.³ Indeed, statutory grants of authority to cities were so restricted in their application that Chicago attempted, frequently and unsuccessfully starting in 1904, to secure some form of home rule (Banovetz and Kelty 1987a).

Despite the state's history of local government distrust, Chicago's home rule efforts ultimately proved successful in 1971 when voters approved the State Constitution drafted in 1970. That Constitution provided Illinois cities and villages with an optional home rule system that William N. Cassella of the National Civic League has called "the most advanced form (of government) as far as a flexible power system is concerned." (Banovetz and Kelty 1987b)

3. Illinois Home Rule Powers Defined

The 1970 Illinois Constitution provides a very broad definition of home rule powers:

"Except as limited by this Section, 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 the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt." (Art. VII; Sec. 6a)

Except for prohibiting home rule units from levying taxes upon "income, earnings, or occupations" without legislative authorization, the constitutional constraints upon home rule units are relatively few and have not proven to be significant.

The constitution permits the General Assembly to put specific limits on the use of home rule powers, but with restrictions: (1) it can provide for the exclusive exercise of a power or function by the state by a vote of a simple

² Depending upon the information source, Illinois has between 6,800 and 7,200 units of local government. It has more units of local government than any other state in the nation, leading the second ranked state, Pennsylvania, by nearly 50 percent. A large portion of these governments are fire protection, park, and library districts formed in part to get new access to property tax revenues to support these popular services.

³ Italics added to emphasize the interpretive practices of the Illinois courts. Dillon's rule is a legal concept first articulated by the Iowa courts and later applied by the courts in each state. The classic application of the rule was in *Trenton v. New Jersey*, 262 U.S. 182 (1923). Further clarification is found in Kennedy (1971) and Braden and Cohn (1969).

majority of both houses, or (2) it can prohibit the use of a home rule power, but only by a vote of a three-fifths majority of the membership of both houses.

The constitution further stipulates that:

“Powers and functions of home rule units shall be construed liberally.” (Art. VII, Sec. 6m)

The Illinois Supreme Court demonstrated its general willingness to construe the grant of home rule powers liberally in three early, landmark cases. In 1972 and again in 1980, the Court ruled that legislation passed before the effective date of the 1970 constitution did not limit home rule powers unless such legislation complied with constitutional requirements (the three-fifths majority vote) needed to impose a limit on home rule powers.⁴ In 1973, the Court held that statutes restricting the exercise of local government power did not apply to home rule units unless the statute explicitly indicated such an intent.⁵

In short, Illinois’ grant of home rule powers to its cities and villages is, indeed, very broad.

4. Illinois Use of Municipal Home Rule⁶

When the 1970 Illinois Constitution took effect on July 1, 1971, a total of 67 cities and villages automatically gained home rule authority by virtue of meeting the constitution’s standard of having a population of 25,000 or more persons.⁷ By the time of the November 2000 elections, that number had grown to 147 municipalities. In the intervening years, twelve more cities gained home rule by population growth, 72 had adopted home rule by referendum, and four lost home rule status by referendum.

Since the Constitution and its home rule system took effect thirty years ago, over seven million Illinois residents—well over half of the state’s population C have lived in a local government exercising home rule powers. “Thus

⁴ *Kanellos v Cook County*, 53 Ill. 2d 161, 290 N.E.2d 240 (1972); *Sommer v. Village of Glenview*, 79 Ill 2d 383, 403 N.E.2d 258 (1980).

⁵ *Rozner v Korshak*, 55 Ill. 2d 430; 303 N.E.2d 389 (1973)

⁶ The discussion in this section is based upon “Illinois Home Rule: A Thirty Year Assessment,” *Policy Profiles*, Northern Illinois University Center for Governmental Studies, February 2001.

⁷ Home rule was also made available to counties in which a chief executive officer is elected by the voters at large. This structural requirement has resulted in a county experience with home rule very different from the municipal experience, but not necessarily in terms of financial powers, practices, or behaviors. Chiefly, this requirement has effectively limited home rule to just one county, Cook County. As a result, this paper does not deal with county home rule in Illinois.

it is safe to conclude that Illinois and its residents have had widespread experience with municipal home rule.”⁸

5. Home Rule Tax Powers

With significant exceptions, the broad scope of Illinois’ home rule power also extends to the power to levy taxes. Home rule freed municipalities from all legislative limitations on the levy and use of property taxes, and gave municipalities wide discretion to design new tax levies.

The principal exception is income taxes: the Constitution’s sole stated tax limitation prohibits home rule taxes levied on “income, earnings, or occupations” unless such taxes are specifically authorized by the Illinois General Assembly. No such authorization has ever been given or even seriously considered. A second major exception occurred in 1991 when the Illinois General Assembly preempted the power to impose retail sales taxes. Illinois had operated well before 1971 with a 5 percent state sales tax which went into the state’s general fund and an additional 1 percent tax, if locally authorized,⁹ which was rebated to the city or county in which the retail sale occurred. Functionally, the system produced a state-wide 6 percent sales tax.¹⁰ The state collected the entire sales tax and rebated to each local government its portion of the tax.

After home rule became effective in 1971, a number of cities and villages enacted their own sales taxes, applied over and above the 6 percent state tax. These local sales taxes sometimes were levied on different bases, usually designed to protect local merchants from out-of-town competition. Thus, for instance, some communities with significant farm service businesses exempted farm implement sales from the local, home rule sales tax; others limited the local tax to the first \$500 of price on any given item; still others used other tax definitions to raise money without harming the local economy. Tax rates, too, were set locally and the collection of these additional local sales taxes was the responsibility of the levying municipality.

The result was a pattern of local sales taxes that provoked opposition from statewide merchants who had to program cash registers differently in many communities they served. To assist the merchants, the General Assembly reserved to the state exclusive authority to enact sales taxes, thereby establishing a single, statewide retail sales tax base.¹¹ Simultaneously, the General Assembly protected home rule communities by authorizing them

⁸ *Policy Profiles, op. cit.*, p. 1.

⁹ And nearly all Illinois cities and counties have authorized the use of this local portion of the levy.

¹⁰ The tax was later modified so that the 5 percent state portion was not levied on the sale of food (except food served on the premises) and drugs.

¹¹ The sales tax in Illinois is technically known in law as the retail occupation tax.

individually to levy an additional sales tax, on the state's tax base, in amounts of .25 up to a total additional levy of 1.5 percent.

A third constraint upon home rule taxing power was also added by the General Assembly. One of the first¹² taxes levied by home rule municipalities was a real estate transfer tax. In the decades of the 70's and the 80's, which saw rapid escalation of real estate values, the real estate transfer tax produced a large windfall in revenues from taxpayers whose properties had become so inflated that sellers, who paid the tax, hardly noticed the amount. When the escalation in property values leveled off, however, the tax generated opposition. Thus, the General Assembly enacted legislation which allowed existing real estate transfer taxes to continue, but imposed a referendum requirement on any future levy of such a tax by a home rule municipality.

6. Hypothesis and Methodology

Given:

- Illinois' local government history,
- The extraordinary breadth of Illinois home rule powers,
- The broad scope home rule gives to municipal taxing powers, and
- The number of Illinois cities that have used Illinois home rule,

the Illinois experience might well be said to represent the most severe test possible of the hypothesis that, given sufficient discretion, local government officials will impose unwarranted taxation on their residents. This paper will examine this hypothesis by (1) examining the extent to which the authority has been used; (2) comparing home rule with non-home rule communities' uses of property taxes as a revenue producing measure; (3) reviewing home rule constraints on the misuse of home rule taxing powers to determine if, indeed, such constraints have been, and can be, used successfully; and (4) examining the nature of voters' reaction to the use of home rule powers. Since the term "unwarranted powers" is subjective, this paper will view only those uses as "unwarranted" which were subsequently constrained or voided by oversight agencies-the General Assembly, the courts, or the voters through a referendum.

Ultimately, in a society ruled by democratic principles, the reaction of the voters is the most nearly infallible test of the acceptability and utility of public policy, including the appropriateness of tax policies. Fortunately, for the purposes of testing this hypothesis, voter reaction is also the test with the best available information.

¹²New at least to Illinois.

1. Municipal use of home rule taxing powers

Two comprehensive surveys of the uses of home rule powers have been made. The first was undertaken in 1983 (with 95 communities responding) and updated in 1986 (with 60 communities responding; taken together in the two surveys, 105 communities responded to at least one survey) (Banovetz and Kelty). The second has just been completed (in spring, 2002), with 83 communities responding.

The most common uses of home rule powers in the two surveys are shown in Table 1. Three relevant conclusions can be drawn from this table. First, home rule is widely used for governmental functions other than taxation. While the use of home rule taxes is one of the two most common uses of home rule powers, home rule is used almost as frequently to promote economic development, strengthen regulatory authority, reduce debt costs,¹³ and facilitate the purchase, sale, and lease of real estate. Home rule, in short, is not used by government officials primarily as a method of raising more tax revenues.

Second, the use of home rule as a means of raising tax revenues from sources other than property taxes is clearly increasing and is widely employed for that purpose, although the frequency of such use is probably overstated by the survey. Well over half of the survey's non-respondents were small communities which make less use of tax and other home rule powers. Nonetheless, this significant increase in use makes the analysis in this study (a) more important, and (b) more likely to support the hypothesis.

Third, few home rule communities use their home rule power to levy higher property taxes. Fewer than one-fourth of home rule communities use home rule to increase property tax levies above the levels allowed by statute or to increase such levies above statutory tax caps.

¹³ Home rule is widely used to lower the interest costs of government borrowing. Because they are not limited in their borrowing to kinds of debt authorized by statute, home rule communities can negotiate better interest rates. Further, home rule communities can issue general obligation bonds (GO bonds which are secured with the government's property tax powers) without the need to secure voter approval through a referendum. The use of GO bonds lowers the interest costs of the borrowing. And, indeed, the shift in borrowing from revenue to GO bonds by home rule communities has been significant; it is used even when other revenue sources (e.g., utility bills) are used to raise the funds to repay the debt. Because debt secured with property tax powers can, if used unwisely, lead to substantial increases in property taxes, its indiscriminate use could have serious adverse effects on the property tax levies and credit ratings of home rule communities. Thus this home rule use has a direct relationship to the use of home rule tax powers.

Table 1. Uses of Home Rule Powers

Function	1983-86 in %	2002 in %*
Communities Reporting	105 or 95%	83 or 57%
Economic Development	**	83
Levy Taxes Based on Home Rule Powers	57	83
Regulation	72	78
Reduce the Cost of Borrowed Money	90	74
Buy, Sell, or Lease Property	43	73
Levy Sales Tax	5	61***
Regulatory Licensing	61	55
Intergovernmental Agreements	58	52
Change Structure of Government	30	29
Exceed Tax Caps	NA	24
Extend Property Tax Beyond Statutory Limits	16	18

*Listed in order of frequency.

** Not tabulated, but incidence of use was second only to incurring debt.

*** Sales taxes reported in the first survey were based on home rule powers; in the second survey, they were levied based on special statutory authority.

Note: The lower survey participation in 2002 will cause some inflation in the percentages since the majority of the non-participants were small communities which, in general, make much less use of home rule powers. Two-thirds of communities over 25,000 responded while less than half of those under 25,000 responded.

Further insight into the kinds of taxes being levied by home rule communities in both the 1983-86 and 2002 surveys is found in table 2. It clearly shows that the years between 1986 and 2002 have witnessed a major expansion in the use of taxes levied with home rule powers. This can be attributed to a number of possible factors. Certainly the chronic need of local governments - like all governments - for more money to meet public service demands is a factor. So, too, was the loss of federal revenue sharing dollars which occurred during this period. Local governments typically reacted to this loss by maintaining services at or near existing levels and making up the revenue shortfall by some combination of greater operating efficiency and increased use of other revenue sources.

Two other factors also played a role. The first is the influence of the Home Rule Attorney's Association, a group sponsored by the Illinois Municipal League, which has met monthly since first being formed in 1971, to monitor home rule uses with the intent of discouraging uses that would be disapproved in court tests. As case law has developed, and the legality of more uses has been established, many powers have been more frequently used. The second has been the success of home rule itself: experimental uses of home rule powers that subsequently prove successful in achieving their purpose also tended to be copied. The hotel-motel tax is a good example of the latter phenomena.

Table 2. Home Rule Taxes, 1983-86 and 2002

Tax Levied	1983-86% use	2002 % use
Communities Reporting	105 or 95%	83 or 57%
Retail Sales *	5	61
Hotel / Motel*	35	60
Real Estate Transfer*	11	36
Restaurant food & Beverage Sales*	8	25
Exceed Property Tax Caps	NA	24
Property Tax Beyond Statutory Limits	15	18
Gasoline*	9	17
Amusement*	14	14
Wheel Tax (on auto ownership)	4	8
Other	3	7
Sale of New Automobiles	7	2

*Taxes which broaden the tax base to include non-residents of the community.

Note: The lower survey participation in 2002 will cause some inflation in the percentages since the majority of the non-participants were small communities that, in general, make much less use of home rule powers. Two-thirds of communities over 25, 000 responded while less than half of those under 25,000 responded.

The single most notable change in tax patterns has been the increase in the use of home rule retail sales taxes which became much more common after the Illinois General Assembly prohibited the use of home rule powers to levy sales taxes and permitted home rule communities to impose larger local sales tax levies on the state sales tax base. Historically, Illinois has imposed a 5% state sales tax and permitted local communities (e.g. cities, villages, counties) to add an additional 1% levy within their jurisdictions, which the state collects and remits to them. Now, home rule communities can levy up to an additional 1.5%, to a total of 2.5%, on the state sales tax base which the state will collect and remit to them. By eliminating the need to collect the home rule portion of their local sales tax, this change made the use of home rule sales taxes much more attractive to home rule governments.

Two additional points must be added to this. First and foremost, only seven, or 13%, of the fifty-three communities reporting the use of this tax levied the whole 1.5%. Of these, six were located in Cook County and one in a Chicago suburban county. Because of additional levies for metropolitan purposes, total sales tax rates in Chicago and suburbs are higher than in the rest of the state, making local tax additions a smaller percentage of the total levy. Second, non -home rule communities are restricted to the 1% local share. These differences produce total sales tax rates which vary widely throughout the state. No evidence has ever been offered that suggests that such differences have produced a detectable impact on consumers' shopping patterns in either the state or in the Chicago metropolitan area.

A second trend evident from a careful reading of the data is that the taxes levied with home rule power are predominantly those that spread the tax burden to non-residents of the community: retail sales tax, hotel / motel tax, real estate transfer tax, restaurant food and beverage tax, gasoline tax,

and amusement tax. The four most frequently used home rule taxes, and six of the top eight home rule tax uses, are taxes which spread tax burdens more broadly. In fact, some communities adopted home rule specifically to secure the authority to levy retail sales taxes so that community cost burdens could be transferred to non-residents.¹⁴

In short, then, taxation has been an increasingly common use of home rule powers, but it has been most frequently used to transfer local tax burdens from residents to non-residents of the community.

2. Comparison of home rule and non-home rule uses of tax powers

Home rule governments clearly levy a wider array of taxes than their non-home rule peers since, with one exception, non-home rule units are not authorized to levy any of the taxes listed in Figure 3. That exception is the hotel/motel tax.¹⁵ Indeed, only one of the taxes listed in Figure 3 has been challenged by opponents of home rule: the use of home rule to extend property taxes beyond the statutory limits imposed on non-home rule governments.¹⁶ Because this has been the focal point of home rule opposition, it also will be the focal point of this analysis of the hypothesis that, given sufficient discretion (as Illinois home rule surely provides), local government officials will impose unwarranted taxation on their residents.

Opponents of home rule regularly contend that the adoption of home rule will lead to rapid, and by implication unwarranted, increases in municipal property taxes. Two studies have been conducted over the years which compare home rule and non-home rule use of property tax powers; both have relevance for this opponents' contention.

The first, undertaken by J. Banovetz and R. Albritton, compared the changes which occurred in all Illinois cities and villages over 10,000 population during the first ten years of home rule, 1971-81 (Banovetz and Keltly 1987). They found that both population size and geographic location (located inside or outside of Cook County) accounted for more of the variance

¹⁴ These tend to be communities with regional shopping malls - Oakbrook and Mt. Vernon are examples. Communities with large college student populations, such as DeKalb, or with busy hotel/motel industries, such as Rosemont, also utilize such taxes heavily.

¹⁵ That exception, however, is significant. The City of Rosemont, located adjacent to O'Hare Airport and with a night-time population several times its daytime population, first adopted home rule in 1972 for the express purpose of imposing a hotel/motel tax on the many large hotels within its boundaries. The tax proved so successful and devoid of local opposition, that it was widely copied by other home rule governments. The state legislature finally authorized the tax for use by non-home rule governments, but with a crucial difference: the statutory authorization permits home rule tax proceeds to be used only to promote tourism to the community. Home rule governments can use the tax proceeds for any public purpose.

¹⁶ Presumably, home rule opponents will also object to home rule governments' exemption from statutory property tax caps, but, in the author's experience monitoring home rule referenda, this consideration has not yet emerged as a major issue.

in property tax rates and the rate of increase in such rates than did home rule status. While home rule units showed a higher rate of increase in property tax levy amounts during the ten year period, the total amount of their tax levies, shown in Table 3, was not significantly different in 1981, the final year for which data for the study were available. Leaving aside the debate about whether the higher rate of increase was attributable to home rule status or simply a process of “catch-up,” and remembering that only 13.7 per cent of all home rule units (of whatever population size) were even levying higher property tax rates than they could have levied without home rule powers in 1983, only one conclusion from that study could be said to be relevant to this inquiry: *when controlling for population and location, the average property tax levy for home rule communities was the same as the average property tax levy for non-home rule communities after ten years of Illinois home rule experience.*

Table 3. Comparison of Property Tax Levy Rates of Home Rule and Non-Home Rule Communities After Ten Years of Illinois Experience with Home Rule

Category of Municipality	Ave. Rate 1970	Ave. Rate 1981
I. Municipalities Over 25,000		
In Cook County (N=27)	.794	1.612
Outside Cook County (N=35)	1.114	1.612
II. Cook County Municipalities 10,000-25,000		
With home rule (N=8)	.543	1.325
Without home rule (N=38)	.812	1.303
III. Non-Cook County Municipalities 10,000-25,000		
With home rule (N=6)	.659	1.002
Without home rule (N=52)	.842	1.176

The second, much more contemporary study, by R. Dye and T. McGuire (1997) looked at the effect of property tax limitation measures in general, and specifically on the effect of tax caps on local government fiscal behavior. In studying such effects on Illinois cities and villages located in the six county Chicago metropolitan region, Dye and McGuire specifically evaluated the impact that the state’s tax caps, enacted in 1991, had upon the property tax rates of non-home rule communities (which are subject to the caps) when compared to home rule communities (which are not). This is shown in Table 4. They found that:

Table 4. Average Annual Growth Rates of Property Taxes

Communities	Number	Growth Rate W/O Cap	Growth Rate W/Cap
Non-Home Rule	104	14.57	7.14
Home Rule	134	9.03	7.55

Source: R.F. Dye & T.J. McGuire (1997).

1. The 104 non-home rule communities had been experiencing a much faster rate of growth in property tax rates before the imposition of the tax caps than the 134 home rule communities.
2. The rate of increase in property tax levies decreased in both the home rule and the non-home rule communities after the imposition of the tax caps upon the non-home rule communities, but the rate of decline was less in home rule communities.¹⁷
3. The rate of increase in property tax levies for non-home rule and for home rule communities was comparable¹⁸ after the imposition of tax caps.

Nothing in the Dye and McGuire study would lead to the conclusion that home rule status results in significantly higher levels of property taxation. *In short, nothing in either study comparing home rule and non-home rule uses of the property tax supports the hypothesis that local government leaders, given the freedom from constraint that home rule provides, will impose significantly higher rates of property taxation.* In fact, Dye and McGuire's data on the rates of property tax increases prior to the imposition of the tax caps suggests exactly the opposite: that property taxes have increased more slowly in home rule communities.

Data in the 2000 survey adds further evidence that home rule communities rely less on property taxes than do their non-home rule peers. It asked communities what proportion of their total revenues in 2000 was derived from property taxes. The results are presented in Table 5 together with a comparison with the statewide average for municipal revenues from property taxes.

Table 5 indicates that (1) the use of home rule powers to levy property taxes in excess of non-home rule statutory limits is very rare in communities smaller than 25,000, and (2) the percentage of total municipal revenues derived from property taxes by home rule units, even those home rule units levying property taxes in excess of what would be their statutory limits without home rule powers, is considerably less in communities larger than 25,000 population than the statewide averages. Since property tax levies tend to be higher in larger communities, all else being equal, the averages for large home rule communities should be considerably higher than the statewide average. That it is not suggests that home rule powers, at worst, have not driven up property taxes and, at best, have been a factor in keeping such

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 8. Dye and McGuire did not control for differences in population size, but they did find evidence that location in Cook County or the collar counties did have an independent effect (p. 14).

¹⁸ The rate of increase was 7.14 % for non-home rule and 7.55% for home rule communities. The use of a percentage rate of increase, however, does not control for the impact on the percentage of the much higher rate of initial increase by the non-home rule group.

taxes down.¹⁹ Such data hardly support the hypothesis that, given the authority to do so, local government officials will increase property taxes in unjustifiable amounts.

Table 5. Municipal Reliance on Property Taxes: Percentage of Total Municipal Revenues Derived from Property Taxes

Category	Average All Home Rule	Average All Home Rule Over Statutory Limits
Cook County <25,000	18%	23%
Cook County >25,000	18%	*
Collar Counties <25,000	13%	11%
Collar Counties >25,000	15%	*
Outside <25,000	15%	16%
Outside >25,000	10%	*
Statewide Average**	26%	***

* Too few cases for valid statistical comparison

** Source: *Statewide Summary of Municipal Finances*, Report of the Comptroller General of Illinois

*** Data not available

Note: Data from survey is for year 2000; statewide data is for most recent year available, 1998.

In short, there is no research-based evidence in the public domain which supports claims that, given either the authority or the opportunity, Illinois city officials will drive up property taxes.

3. The impact of constraints on the misuse of home rule authority

The 1971 Illinois Constitution establishes legislative, judicial, and electoral constraints on the use, and misuse, of home rule power. This section will deal with the first two; electoral constraints will be discussed in the next section.

Legislative constraints derive from the constitutional grant of authority to the General Assembly either to preempt home rule powers for exclusive use by the state or to deny certain powers to home rule units. The legislature has used both constraints, but in a way not necessarily intended to show disapproval of specific uses of home rule tax powers.

While the General Assembly seemed to disapprove of a home rule tax when it imposed a referendum requirement on new adoptions of property

¹⁹ The example of the City of Rockford, the state's only city above 25,000 population without home rule powers, adds further support for this possibility. When Rockford lost its home rule powers, it quickly sought and received both state legislative and local voter approval for a number of property tax increases which brought the city's property tax rate considerably above its former, non-home rule, statutory limit.

transfer taxes, its action was not as negative as it might seem since it neither denied home rule units the authority to levy such taxes in the future nor did it order that existing property transfer taxes either be repealed or submitted to the voters for approval. Its action, then, appeared to be more of a response to anti-tax pressures than disapproval of this use of home rule taxing power.

The legislature's 1991 action terminating local home rule powers to levy retail sales taxes was not intended ultimately to restrict home rule powers. The bill's sponsor, Senator Dawn Clark Netsch, was and remains a home rule supporter. Rather, her intent, articulated publicly, was to eliminate the problems for retail merchants caused by the varying, locally defined tax bases on which the local taxes were levied.²⁰ By including in the bill a provision allowing only home rule governments to impose an additional sales tax on the state's base, Senator Netsch and the General Assembly preserved home rule units' access to retail sales taxes as an alternative approach for raising revenues to support their service commitments.

Similarly, the General Assembly passed up other opportunities to restrict home rule taxing powers in 1991 and again in 1995 when it passed laws imposing caps on annual increases in local government property tax levies.²¹ The caps were made mandatory for local governments in the six county Chicago metropolitan area and in other counties when approved by a county wide referendum. In all cases, however, the General Assembly explicitly exempted home rule units from the tax caps. The tax cap legislation responded to statewide, anti-property tax sentiment and it is reasonable to assume that home rule units would not have escaped the limitations if the General Assembly had significant evidence that their tax increases were unwarranted.

The Illinois courts, acting in their capacity as the final arbiters of the meaning of constitutional language, including the language of the home rule provisions, also has not hesitated to use its powers to restrict abusive or excessive uses of home rule taxing powers. The Illinois Supreme Court, has heard 20 cases challenging the use of home rule tax powers; it supported home rule taxing power in 17, or 85 percent, of these cases.

²⁰ Senator Netsch, in conversations with the author, expressed her view that her action in sponsoring the bill was actually supportive of home rule taxing powers. Further, there have been other similar situations in which the General Assembly has exercised preemptive powers because the aggregate of otherwise reasonable local decisions created problems for the state as a whole. An excellent example was the action of the 81st General Assembly denying home rule governments the power to regulate minimum ages for the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages. In this instance, variations in local laws, all enacted for locally supported reasons, led to too many traffic accidents as young drivers drove to communities with more lenient regulations.

²¹ The tax cap program limited a local government's property tax increase in any year to a maximum of five percent or the increase in the cost of living, whichever was less.

The cases in which it did not support home rule taxing authority are particularly significant for the use of home rule authority and for this analysis. In the first, the court struck down a Chicago ordinance imposing a retail sales tax on sellers of services.²² Drawing on the ruling in this case, the court ruled a year later that home rule utility taxes, levied in amounts that exceeded the statutory maximums on such levies for non-home rule units, were a tax on occupations and thus in violation of the constitution.²³ Finally, the court ruled that a Chicago tax on memberships in health clubs was an impermissible occupation tax.²⁴

These examples demonstrate that the legislature and the courts have the power and the inclination to restrict or constrain the use of home rule tax powers if they feel a need to do so. That there are so few such examples, and none in the use of home rule's unlimited power to levy property taxes, suggest that they have not felt such a need; that they have not found significant patterns of misuse or excessive use that require imposing constraints on such tax powers. Of perhaps particular significance, the legislature did find, in 1991 and again in 1995, excessive use of property taxing powers by non-home rule units of government and did impose constraints on those governments, but did not impose similar constraints on home rule governments.

4. Voter reaction to home rule: electoral constraints

From the standpoint of democratic theory, the reaction of the voters is the ultimate test of whether Illinois' broad home rule taxing authority, including seemingly unlimited property taxing authority, has led to unwarranted tax increases.

This reaction can be measured by the referenda held on the question of whether or not a city, village, or county should have home rule powers. As of November, 2000, there had been 191 such referenda in Illinois.²⁵ As might be expected, these referenda convey a mixed message. In 97 cases, the voters approved the use of home rule; in the other 94 cases they did not. But these 191 referenda can be divided into three distinct categories—county adoption referenda, municipal adoption referenda, and municipal retention referenda—and each produces a different picture of voter support. These referenda results are reported in Table 6.

²²*Commercial National Bank of Chicago v City of Chicago* 89 Ill. 2d 45, 432 N.E.2d 227 (1982).

²³ *Waukegan Community School District 60 v City of Waukegan* 95 Ill. 2d 244, 447 N.E.2d at 233-35 (1983). This case also over-ruled a 1974 court ruling favorable to home rule.

²⁴ *Chicago Health Clubs, Inc. v Picur* 124 Ill.2d 1, 528 N.E.2d 978 (1988).

²⁵ "Illinois Home Rule: A Thirty Year Assessment," *Policy Profiles*, *op.cit.*, pp. 1-5.

Table 6. Home Rule Referenda Record 1971-2000

Kind of Referenda	Voted for Home Rule	Voted Against Home Rule
County Adoption of Home Rule	0	11
Municipal Adoption of Home Rule	72	79
Municipal Retention of Home Rule	25	4
Total	97	94

All referenda to adopt home rule by county governments were held after Cook County used its home rule powers to levy several new taxes; all failed, on average by a margin of 3-1. However, these referenda results are somewhat murky because they contained two separate issues, adopting home rule and restructuring county government.²⁶

On the question of whether or not a city or village should be a home rule unit, the results are mixed—an understandable outcome in a society founded on a legitimate concern for the misuse of government powers. Most of these are referenda in which voters who have not lived in a home rule government are deciding whether to adopt home rule. Given Illinois' history, the only surprise is that so many referenda supported home rule.

Of greatest interest for this analysis are the outcomes in elections in which voters currently living in a home rule city are deciding whether or not home rule should be retained. These are voters who have experienced home rule powers, including home rule taxing powers, and who have an opportunity to abolish those powers. In these elections, voters opted to retain home rule in 25 out of 29 elections, or in 86 percent of the cases. Equally interesting, the average electoral outcome in these elections was a 3-2 margin in favor of home rule.²⁷ *"In short, where home rule has been tried in Illinois, voters have been supportive of it."*²⁸

Further support for this conclusion can be gleaned from the municipal adoption referenda. The county with the highest percentage of home rule adoptions is Cook County which has home rule powers and whose voters had, by the time they voted on adoption of home rule for their own city or village, experienced county home rule and paid Cook County's home rule taxes.

However, no analysis of these voting data and the hypothesis that elected officials with broad taxing power can and will misuse those powers

²⁶ See footnote 6. These referenda can be interpreted as voter rejection of Cook County's new taxes, but Cook County's own voters have never voted on home rule retention.

²⁷ There is a body of opinion among political scientists who specialize in analyzing election outcomes which holds that any outcome in which the margin of victory is 55 percent or more can qualify as a landslide victory.

²⁸ "Illinois Home Rule: A Thirty Year Assessment," *Policy Profiles*, op. cit., p. 5.

can be complete without an examination of the instances in which voters chose to abolish home rule powers. There were four: Lisle in 1977, Villa Park in 1980, Lombard in 1981, and Rockford in 1983.

The Lisle abandonment represented an instance in which elected officials announced their intention to proceed with a plan to issue general obligation bonds to build a new city hall despite voter opposition to the plan expressed through an advisory referendum. Voters promptly petitioned for a referendum on the abolition of home rule; the referendum carried; home rule powers were lost; and the city hall was never built.

Villa Park and Lombard represented a different scenario altogether. In those communities, voters petitioned for an abandonment referendum and the issue was placed on the ballot. In each election campaign, supporters of abandonment asserted that abolition would reduce taxes by negating the taxes passed with home rule powers. The referendums passed, but tax reductions did not occur because neither community had used its home rule powers to levy or impose any taxes, including higher property taxes.

The Rockford case presented a still different scenario. In that city, after years of delayed maintenance of the city's infrastructure, officials instituted a series of sharp property tax increases to upgrade and repair public facilities. The council could have raised the needed money without resorting to home rule powers by imposing local utility taxes, but it chose not to do so.

Opponents of the property tax increases circulated a petition calling for a referendum on abandoning home rule. The referendum was held and home rule was abandoned. Shortly thereafter, a series of seven referenda were held to raise the city's property taxes above the statutory limit. Six of the seven referenda passed.

These cases demonstrate that concerned citizens can, when alarmed about local home rule uses, effectively prevent misuse by placing the fate of home rule powers in the hands of the voters.

Summation: Analysis of the Hypothesis

This paper seeks to validate the popular belief, expressed constantly in election campaigns concerning home rule in Illinois, that, given sufficient discretion, local government officials will impose unwarranted taxation on their residents. The strongest case that can be made in support of this view is with reference to specific instances of home rule powers being used in unwarranted ways, and subsequently being overturned by the Illinois General Assembly, by the Illinois courts, or by local voters.

The best case: examples of unwarranted use of home rule powers

The clearest example of an unwarranted home rule use was Lisle's attempt to issue bonds to build a new city hall after voters had expressed their

opposition to the plan in an advisory referendum. Rockford's use of home rule powers to levy large property tax increases can also be cited in this category. The abandonment of home rule in Lombard and Villa Park is not a relevant example since assertions made to the voters regarding home rule taxes subsequently turned out to be false.

A second example has been the rapid increase in the use of home rule taxes. This suggests that local officials make unwarranted use of their broader tax powers. The widespread use of these non-property taxes, have produced several instances of action to curb the use of home rule powers.

Three relevant examples of possible unwarranted home rule uses were those taxes constrained by court decisions voiding Chicago's retail sales tax on services, on Chicago's tax on health club memberships, and utility taxes levied by Waukegan and several other home rule communities in excess of statutory maximums. The two home rule taxes subsequently altered by legislative action-the retail sales tax and the real estate transfer tax - might also be considered in a best case scenario.

In this best case analysis, then, there have been seven examples of unwarranted use of home rule powers during Illinois' thirty year experience with very broad grants of taxing power.

Weaknesses in the best case

Even this best case, however, has obvious weaknesses. With the exception of the unwarranted uses by Lisle (bond issue over voter opposition) and Chicago (sales tax on services, health membership tax), each example has mitigating circumstances. Rockford's voters, by approving six of seven property tax increase referenda after home rule's abandonment, gave evidence that they were less opposed to the higher taxes (policy use) than to the home rule decision process (policy procedure). The specific utility taxes voided by the courts were subsequently reinstated by the General Assembly. In the real estate transfer tax case, existing taxes were permitted to continue unaffected by the legislation. In the sales tax case, the General Assembly gave home rule municipalities special statutory power to access the state sales tax base and home rule use of retail sales taxes has actually increased as a result.

Evidence disproving the hypothesis

The strongest evidence disproving the hypothesis comes from two disparate sources. One is the empirical research undertaken by Banovetz and Albritton, who failed to find evidence that home rule communities increased property taxes at a faster rate than non-home rule communities, and by Dye and McGuire, who found that non-home rule communities were raising property tax rates faster than home rule communities. Both findings undercut the central premise of the opposition to Illinois' home rule system: that

home rule's unlimited property taxing powers will lead to higher increases in property tax levies. The 2002 survey of home rule use added further data which undercuts the hypothesis.

The second, strongest source of evidence comes from Illinois voters. While county home rule voters have been clearly negative, and voter support for home rule adoption has been mixed, the voters who were asked if they wish to continue a home rule system already in use have been strong in their support for home rule. In other words, voters who have home rule want to retain it; they do not feel victimized by unwarranted use of home rule taxing powers.

The Anti-tax Hypothesis Evaluated

As noted earlier, the Illinois experience with municipal home rule might well be said to represent the most severe test possible of the anti-tax hypothesis that, given sufficient discretion, local government officials will impose unwarranted levels of taxation on their residents. This review of that experience finds inadequate support for the hypothesis.

Despite an extensive pattern of municipal use of home rule over the past thirty years, this study found only seven reasonably verifiable examples of unwarranted uses of home rule powers, only three of which represent unequivocal instances in which the voters, the courts, or the legislature voided uses of home rule powers. Further, given the paucity of such unwarranted uses, it might reasonably be concluded that these examples are more impressive as evidence that home rule abuses can be, and are, adequately constrained. Finally, the empirical and scholarly evidence against the hypothesis is compelling. Thus neither a rational nor an empirical basis could be found to establish a reasonable probability that, given the opportunity, local elected officials will enact new or higher taxes without regard for the wishes of the voters.

Indeed, the Illinois home rule experience suggests that city councils and village boards have demonstrated impressive, although not complete, responsibility in the use of local taxing powers.

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CENTER FOR GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES
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issue: *The Uses of Home Rule With Special Emphasis on Taxation*

James M. Banovetz and Thomas W. Kelty

The Debate:

- *Home rule gives cities the power to solve local problems. (Supporters)*
- *Home rule gives cities too much power, especially too much power to tax. (Opponents)*

The Findings:

- *Home rule taxes reduce cities' reliance on the property tax*
- *Cities use home rule to respond to quality of life concerns.*
- *Little voter opposition to home rule was reported in home rule cities.*



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Public debate continues in Illinois over what was probably the single most significant change in Illinois law made when the state's present constitution went into effect in 1971. At issue is whether or not the constitution's home rule provisions gave individual cities too much power, especially too much power to tax.

A just completed survey, sponsored jointly by the Illinois Municipal League and the Illinois City/County Management Association, offers new insight into the way home rule governments use their home rule powers. All Illinois' home rule municipalities were asked how they were using home rule powers. Table 1 divides home rule communities into six groups based on population size and geographic location, shows how many home rule communities are in each group, and the number and percentage of respondents from each of the six categories.

table one
Home Rule Survey Participation, 2002

Location & Size of Municipality	# Home Rule*	# Responding	% Responding
Cook Co. over 25,000 pop.	31	21	68
Cook Co. under 25,000 pop.	32	15	47
Collar Co. over 25,000 pop.	25	15	60
Collar Co. under 25,000 pop.	15	8	53
Outstate Co. over 25,000 pop.	19	13	68
Outstate Co. under 25,000 pop.	23	11	48
Total	145	83	57

* As of November 1, 2000, excluding Cook County and the City of Chicago.

The overall response rate for the largest communities, those over 25,000 population, was 65 per cent; the response rate for the 70 home rule communities under 25,000, each of which adopted home rule by referendum, was 49 percent.

Larger communities make the most intensive use of home rule powers; these are the same communities that had the highest participation rate in the survey.

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What did the survey find?

The survey found that the frequency and breadth of home rule use increased significantly in some important categories and changed little in other categories during the years since similar surveys were conducted in 1983 and 1986. (See J. Banovetz and T. Kelty, *Home Rule in Illinois: Image and Reality* (Sangamon State University: *Illinois Issues*, 1987.) Table 2 summarizes the findings from the 2002 survey and compares them to the 1983-86 surveys.

Several significant changes occurred between 1986 and 2002. First and foremost, of course, is a very significant increase in the use of home rule taxing powers. Of equal significance is an even sharper decline in the use of home rule powers to borrow money. While the first will suggest to some observers that home rule governments are misusing financial powers, the second directly countermands that conclusion.

Other significant changes are found in the increased use of home rule powers to buy, sell, or lease property and to levy higher sales taxes. But there was little significant change in the frequency with which home rule powers were used to engage in regulatory activities, to utilize intergovernmental agreements, to change the structure of government, or to extend property taxes beyond statutory limits.

Economic development uses were not categorized as such in 1983-86, but the survey results did report that the variety of uses lumped into this category made it one of the most frequent uses of home rule powers at that time and it, along with home rule taxation, remains one of the most frequent uses of home powers.

tabletwo

Uses of Home Rule Powers

Function	1983-86	2002*
Communities reporting (Columns show percentage of respondents using home rule powers for the function)	105 or 95%	83 or 57%
Economic Development	**	83
Levy taxes based on home rule powers	57	83
Regulation	72	78
Reduce the cost of borrowed money	90	74
Buy, sell, or lease property	43	73
Regulatory Licensing	61	55
Intergovernmental Agreements	58	52
Change structure of government	30	29
Exceed Tax Caps	NA***	22
Extend property tax beyond statutory limits	16	18

* Listed in order of frequency of use

** Not tabulated, but incidence of use was second only to incurring debt

*** There were no tax caps in 1983-86.

Note: The lower survey participation in 2002 will cause some inflation in the percentages for that year since the majority of the non-participants were small communities which, in general, make much less use of home rule powers.

Doesn't the survey justify opponents' fears about home rule and higher taxation?

The survey found that home rule cities and villages are clearly making significant use of their power to levy taxes not available to non-home rule governments. Table 3 (on page 3) reports the survey's findings regarding the home rule taxes currently being levied.

Clearly, taxation has become a major use of home rule powers during the past 20 years. This finding raises the question of whether home rule tax powers are being abused or used excessively. Three other issues must be considered to answer that question: (1) on whom is the burden of this additional taxation falling (i.e., are the taxes being

paid by the same or different people), (2) are these new taxes being used to reduce, hold down, or replace other, more onerous taxes, and (3) is the total tax burden in home rule communities heavier, more oppressive, and repugnant to local taxpayers?

The third question is the hardest of the three to answer. Different cities and villages provide different services. Most provide basic police, fire, roads, and zoning services, but there are great variations in the provision of such services as ambulance, park, water, sewer, solid waste disposal, storm water collection and disposal, planning, economic development, and other services. Even in the common services, there is great variation: while all communities provide roads, for ex-

ample, not all provide and maintain curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. Further, voters in some communities want higher service levels than do voters in other communities. Because of such measurement problems, the survey did not attempt to compare either total tax levies or costs of government in home rule and non-home rule cities.

The survey did, however, gather data to answer the first two questions and it did gather information on voter response to local use of home rule powers. This information is provided in the rest of this report.

Don't local residents have to pay all the home rule taxes?

Local residents pay all the home rule taxes levied on activities in which they engage. To the extent that they shop in

their home community, they pay the added sales taxes that may be imposed by their community. If they rent hotel and motel rooms in their home community, they will also pay those taxes. But non-residents also pay a significant percentage of such taxes.

A closer look at the taxes listed in Table 3 will reveal that, of the nine taxes (excluding "other") listed there, only two, the wheel tax and the tax on the use of natural gas, are levied entirely upon residents or businesses in the community. The other seven taxes fall on non-residents as well as residents. *By using these taxes, home rule governments reduce the percentage of the local tax burden being paid by local taxpayers.*

The City of Mount Vernon offers a case in point. When the city was faced with the need to expand its sewage plant, the city's

leadership offered voters a choice. Without home rule powers, the city would have to levy higher property taxes or a new tax on utilities to pay for the sewage plant expansion. Either tax would have been paid exclusively by local taxpayers, but if the voters gave the city home rule powers, the officials promised to levy a higher sales tax to pay for the plant's expansion. Since the city had a large shopping mall which drew customers from a 50-mile radius outside the community, the use of sales taxes to pay for the expansion would mean that shoppers from outside the city would pay a portion of the cost. Faced with that choice, the voters, by a 3-2 margin, gave Mount Vernon home rule authority.

Some of the "other" taxes also fall on non-residents. The Village of Bedford Park, for example, has a large stone quarry inside its corporate limits. The village uses its home rule powers to levy a tax on the mining and removal of the stone. Enough revenues are produced from the tax so that the village does not have to levy a property tax to finance village operations and services.

The principal taxes levied by non-home rule communities (taxes on property, utility bills, and auto ownership) fall exclusively on residents. Perhaps for this reason, only one of these home rule taxes — the real estate transfer tax — has been strongly opposed by local residents. That opposition resulted in the passage of a new state law requiring local voter approval in a referendum before any new real estate transfer tax could be imposed by a home rule community.

Thus, survey data suggest that home rule tax powers have predominantly

tablethree

Use of Home Rule Taxing Power, 2002

Kind of Tax	No. of Municipalities Using It	% of Total
Additional retail sales taxes*	53	60.9
Hotel-motel tax	52	59.7
Real estate transfer tax	31	35.6
Sales tax on restaurant food & beverages	22	25.3
Gasoline tax	15	17.2
Amusement tax	12	13.8
Wheel tax	7	8.0
Retail sale of new motor vehicles tax	2	2.3
Use of Natural Gas	2	2.3
Other	4	4.6
Number reporting not using any home rule tax	14	16.1

* See the discussion of sales taxes for further explanation of this item.

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been used to shift a portion of the local tax burden to non-residents. To the extent that this is so, their use lessens the percentage of the local tax burden borne by residents.

Does home rule result in excessive imposition of sales taxes?

As Table 3 reports, 61 percent of home rule communities levy sales taxes over and above the one percent rate allowed by law to all municipal and county governments in the state. The 1983-86 survey found that only five percent of home rule communities levied home rule sales taxes at that time. Thus, the single biggest change in the use of home rule powers between the 1983-86 surveys and the 2002 survey was in the much more frequent use of sales taxation to finance local government operations.

Interestingly, this increased use of sales taxes came in large part as a result of a law passed by the Illinois legislature in 1992 prohibiting home rule retail sales taxes. To replace such taxes, the state gave home rule communities authority to increase the local option component of the state retail sales tax (technically called a retail occupation tax) from the one percent authorized for all cities and counties to as much as 2.5 percent. Because this new arrangement gave home rule governments the freedom to levy higher sales taxes without having to incur any collection costs, the use of home rule sales taxes increased rapidly thereafter.

In part, too, home rule governments turned to the use of sales taxes because there is little evidence of significant voter opposition to higher sales tax

levies. What evidence is available suggests that voters support home rule in part *because* of the home rule sales tax option. The business community in Sycamore, Illinois, for example, urged the city council to ask voters for home rule approval so the city could levy higher sales taxes rather than increase property taxes to finance needed municipal improvements.

Sales taxes also provide a way of funding local services that is viewed as less painful than higher property taxes. This was the case in Mount Vernon. Other communities do this in different fashions. Carbondale, for example, dedicated a part of its home rule sales tax revenues to paying for the construction of a new high school. Eighty-three percent of Bloomingdale voters, in an advisory referendum, approved the village's plan to use higher sales taxes to purchase and preserve open space in the community.

Despite such evidence, however, if sales and other home rule taxes are accompanied by large increases in property taxes, then they could fairly be challenged as abusive. If not, such a charge would be hard to sustain.

More to the point, it is not sales and home rule taxes, but rather the potential misuse or abuse of the property tax, that has concerned home rule opponents.

So do home rule communities levy higher property taxes?

The survey evidence relating to this question is mixed. Some evidence (see Table 2) indicates that some home rule communities do use home rule powers to levy higher property taxes: 18 percent

of home rule communities levy property taxes in excess of the statutory limits that would apply to them if they did not have home rule powers, and 22 percent of the communities reported that they have, in one or more years, levied property tax increases that exceeded the tax cap limitations which applied to non-home rule communities in those years.

But there is also evidence that home rule communities, as a group, rely less on property taxes for local revenues than do non-home rule cities and villages. *In other words, the survey found support for the contention that home rule non-property taxes are widely used to hold down or reduce property tax levies.*

Table 4, for example, provides survey data which suggests that home rule communities, as a group and when divided by population size and location, rely less heavily on property taxes for their revenue than do non-home rule communities. This is true even for communities which levy taxes in excess of applicable tax caps. The data in the table compares the percentage of total municipal revenues derived from property taxes by home rule communities with the percentage for all Illinois cities, villages, and incorporated towns.

Two qualifications must be made when interpreting the data in Table 4 (on page 5):

- While only 44% of the home rule communities responded to this part of the survey, making any *definitive* conclusions difficult to reach, the data collected offers *no support* for the notion that home rule communities, on average or in

general, are imposing property tax burdens higher than those imposed in non-home rule communities (which make up the greatest part of the statewide average of all municipalities).

■ All else being equal, home rule communities should show a higher than average level of dependence on property taxation. Normally, the cost of government, on a total and per capita basis, will be higher in larger communities. Since all but one of Illinois' cities over 25,000 population have home rule powers and higher costs, and since the smallest Illinois cities and villages are predominantly non-home rule with lower costs, home rule communities should show higher dependence on property taxes. This survey provides evidence which suggests that they do not.

That Illinois home rule cities appear to rely less on property taxes is not because such cities cost less to govern and serve, but more likely because they are able to use other kinds of taxes — especially taxes paid in part by non-residents — to reduce their dependence on property taxes. It is most likely, for example, that the relatively low percentage of total revenues derived by home rule communities from property taxes is related to the widespread use of the sales tax as an alternate revenue source in those communities.

Given these considerations, the most reasonable conclusion is that (1) home rule governments, on average, do not finance a higher percentage of their costs using property taxes, but rather that (2) they do a better job of spreading their tax burdens among a variety of taxes less onerous to local taxpayers.

tablefour

Municipal Reliance on Property Taxes: Percentage of Total Municipal Revenues Derived from Property Taxes

Category	All Home Rule	Taxing Property Over Statutory Limits
Cook County <25,000	18%	23%
Cook County >25,000	18%	*
Collar Counties <25,000	13%	11%
Collar Counties >25,000	15%	*
Outstate <25,000	15%	16%
Outstate >25,000	10%	*
Statewide Average**	26%	

* Too few cases for valid statistical comparison
** Source: *Statewide Summary of Municipal Finances, 1998, Report of the Comptroller General of Illinois*
Note: Data from survey are for year 2000; statewide data are for most recent year available, 1998.

tablefive

Average Annual Growth Rates of Property Taxes

Communities	Number	Growth Rate W/O Cap	Growth Rate W/ Cap
Non-Home Rule	104	14.57	7.14
Home Rule	134	9.03	7.55

Source: R.F. Dye & T.J. McGuire, *Journal of Public Economics* 66 (1997)

Are the survey findings consistent with other published research?

Only one other study, published in the *Journal of Public Economics*, has analyzed the effect of home rule on property tax increases. In that study, summarized in Table 5, R. F. Dye and T. J. McGuire found that municipal property taxes in Illinois have increased more rapidly in non-home rule communities than in home rule communities. Even when the effects of

the tax cap are taken into consideration, Dye and McGuire did not find the rate of increase in property taxes between home rule and non-home rule communities to be significantly different.

What then can be said about the relationship between home rule and taxes?

Whatever else home rule has accomplished for Illinois cities and villages, it has managed to spread tax

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burdens among a larger number of different taxes and, thereby, it has reduced local reliance on property taxes.

Since property taxes are widely regarded, nationally as well as in Illinois, as the least fair form of taxation, home rule's impact can be said to have transferred the burdens of municipal finance toward taxes that enjoy, if not greater voter support, then certainly less voter animosity and opposition.

What other changes have resulted from the use of home rule powers?

The survey shows that home rule's other major impacts have occurred in the fields of economic development, regulation, and changes in the organization and structure of local governments.

Aging and declining communities use home rule to attract new business development; rapidly growing communities use home rule both to control development and to make developers pay more of the increase in public services costs attributable to their developments. Home rule communities use their expanded powers to broaden zoning regulations, negotiate tax concessions, develop special planning and subdivision control regulations, and design programs to limit and eradicate neighborhood blight and deterioration.

Illinois home rule communities, for example, have established a broad use of impact fees to help finance community development. Impact fees are fees charged developers to recover increases in governmental costs associated with real estate developments; they are a device used to protect local residents from

having to bear a high portion of the cost of expanding certain government services, such as education and parks, needed to serve residents in new subdivisions.

Home rule communities use home rule powers to impose a broad and flexible array of impact fees on developers. Non-home rule communities may require that residential developers donate land, or cash in lieu of land, to help defray the cost of school and park expansion, but the scope of their authority is much narrower than the powers being used by Illinois' home rule communities.

Initially, home rule governments used their home rule powers to impose impact fees to transfer more of the burden of expanding education and park facilities from old to new residents. More recently, home rule communities have enlarged the list of government service expansions being expanded with the help of impact fees. The first expansion was for transportation impact fees, used to enlarge and expand major arterial streets to accommodate the increased traffic that follows new development. Some communities are now adding impact fees to help cover the cost of expanding library, fire protection, and, in some cases, even general municipal service costs.

Other examples of the use of home rule powers to promote economic and community development include: establishing special economic development districts within the community with special zoning and development goals (Skokie), providing homeowner loans to improve blighted properties (Evergreen Park), authorizing city purchase of properties in blighted commercial districts (Elk Grove

Village), and providing affordable senior citizen housing sites (Wilmette).

How is home rule being used for regulatory purposes?

Table 6 (on page 7) summarizes the most common regulatory uses of home rule powers.

Examples of the use of home rule powers in the regulatory area include: increasing the frequency of building inspections of rented housing units (Northbrook, Addison, Hanover Park), requiring permits for fiber optic trenching permits (Granite City), controlling handgun ownership and use (Morton Grove, Niles), and requiring hazardous materials cleanup (Morton Grove).

How much political opposition is there to the use of home rule powers?

Respondents to the survey reported very little voter opposition to the use of home rule powers. Two questions were asked regarding voter opposition. The questions and their answers are set forth in Table 7 (on page 7). Because of the frequent turnover in local officials, and the limitations on memory, such data must be considered valid for a limited period of time, such as the last decade.

This data is also supported by the frequency of referenda called by local voters to rescind home rule powers. There were 21 such referenda between 1971 and 1981; three were successful. There were only eight such referenda between 1982 and 1992; only one was successful. There have been no such referenda in Illinois since 1992.

table*six*

The Regulatory Use of Home Rule Powers

Question	# Responses	%	Question	# Responses	%
Do you use home rule to:					
1. Develop regulations on:			2. Engage in licensing or franchising:		
Curfew	18	20	Liquor sales	15	17
Environment	11	13	Towing truck operators	13	15
Liquor sales or use	35	40	Cable TV	16	18
Zoning	42	48	Utilities	13	15
Other juvenile concerns	13	15	Mobile Homes	9	10
Land use planning/subdivision control	34	39	Nursing homes/ retirement communities	7	8

table*seven*

Measures of Voter Discontent with Home Rule

Question	Response	Number	Percent
Has there been an effort to submit a referendum to abandon home rule in your community?	Yes	3	3.4
	No	79	90.8
Have there been any periodic, significant criticism or attacks on home rule in your municipality?	Yes	1	1.1
	No	81	93.1

conclusion:

What does this record show?

The record would seem to indicate that there has been growing voter acceptance of home rule in the communities which are using home rule powers. While taxation is a major use of home rule powers, the home rule taxes employed spread the cost of local government to non-residents as well as to residents and appear to be easing municipal reliance on property taxes. Finally, home rule communities are employing home rule powers for purposes other than taxation, principally to promote economic development and enhance governments' ability to address a wide range of local problems using regulatory and other measures.

Home rule, in short, appears to have proven itself an important weapon in empowering local governments to respond constructively to voter and quality of life concerns.

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Home Rule Cities And The Voters

By JAMES M. BANOVTZ
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With the November 2002 election results compiled, and the addition of Bridgeview and Oakbrook Terrace to the roster of home rule cities and villages, the number of Illinois municipalities with such powers has now climbed to 153. Of these, 78 gained home rule by achieving or surpassing the 25,000 population mark; the remaining 75 gained it by referendum.

Table 1 lists the 153 home rule communities. Those that adopted home rule by referendum are shown with the date of the referendum; those listed without a date gained home rule powers by virtue of their population size. Municipalities with a population of 25,000 or more automatically have home rule powers unless voters rescind those powers through a referendum.

Home rule cities in Illinois are drawn from all classes of communities, from Chicago with its 2.9 million people to even the smallest communities, such as Muddy with a 2000 population of 78. They come from all parts of the state with the greatest concentration found in the Chicago metropolitan area.

Voter attitudes toward home rule

Voters' attitudes toward home rule appear to have become more positive in recent years. In home rule's early years, 1971-75, referenda approving home rule outnumbered those disapproving by a 3-1 margin. That margin slipped to less than 1.5 to 1 in the 1976-85 period, then fell further to 1-1.3 against in 1986-99 period. But since the turn of the century, voter approval has turned positive, if just barely. There were 13 referenda on home rule in the first three years of the 21st century; home rule was approved in seven of these elections. But this record combines two very different kinds of elections: adoption referenda and retention referenda.

Adoption referenda

There have been 158 referenda since 1971 in which municipal voters have had the opportunity to adopt home rule. They did so in 77 of these elections, or 49 per cent.

That means voters turned down home rule in 81 elections. In five communities, voters rejected home rule in more than one election. In five others, voters rejected home rule when it was first put on the ballot, then adopted home rule in a later election. In Lincolnwood and Oakbrook Terrace, voters rejected home rule twice before finally adopting it in a third election.

From another perspective, of the 153 communities which have had referenda to adopt home rule, 77, or 50 per cent, ultimately did so. Of these 77, 75 communities, or 97 per cent, still operate under home rule powers. The two who do not are National City, which was dissolved as a municipal corporation when its last residents moved away, and Lisle, which later abandoned home rule by referendum.

In addition to Lisle, three other communities which gained home rule by referendum also had a subsequent

referendum on the retention of home rule powers. In all of these cases, Berkeley, Lincolnshire and Rolling Meadows, voters opted to retain home rule.

Home rule retention elections

There have been 31 elections in which voters were asked whether or not they wished to keep the home rule powers already provided to their community. Voters chose in 27 of these elections, or 87 per cent, to retain their home rule powers.

Retention elections occur for either of two reasons: (1) voters dissatisfied with their community's use of home rule powers may petition the court for a retention election — this has happened 25 times; or (2) a community which gains home rule powers by population is required by law to hold a retention election if its population later falls under the 25,000 ceiling — this has happened six times.

Of the 25 retention elections held in response to voter petitions, home rule was retained in 21, or 84 per cent of the elections. Home rule was retained in all six of the retention elections held because a community's population had fallen under 25,000. In the aggregate, voters in retention elections chose, by a margin of greater than 2-1, to retain home rule powers.

Is home rule an issue with voters?

In a survey of all home rule communities undertaken jointly by the Illinois Municipal League and the Illinois City-County Management Association in 2001-02, communities were asked whether: (1) there had been a recent effort to submit a petition to call for a retention election to abandon home rule, and (2) there had been any periodic, significant criticism or attacks on home rule in the community. Of the 83 communities responding to the survey, 91 per cent answered "no" to both questions. These findings suggest that the use of home rule powers is not generating significant opposition among voters in communities which already have home rule.

This conclusion also finds support among the referenda record on home rule. Understandably, and appropriately, the mixed results of home rule adoption referenda indicate that voters considering the adoption of home rule are very skeptical about giving a broad grant of power, including tax power, to their municipal government. On the other hand, the support shown for home rule in retention elections indicates that a substantial majority of voters in home rule communities trust their local officials with home rule powers.

Indeed, in one of the most recent retention elections, held at the request of a voters' petition in Rolling Meadows in 1999, voters supported home rule by a margin of more than 9-1.

Further results of the survey on home rule will be reported in subsequent articles. ■

Home Rule Units In Illinois

As of November 20, 2002

Dates listed indicate the year the community adopted home rule by referendum.

I. Counties

Cook

II. Cities and Villages

Addison

Alsip, 1990

Alton

Arlington Heights

Aurora

Barrington Hills, 1990

Bartlett

Bedford Park, 1971

Belleville

Bellwood, 1994

Berkeley, 1996

Berwyn

Bloomington, 1996

Bloomington

Bolingbrook

Bridgeview, 2002

Bryant, 1974

Buffalo Grove, 1980

Burbank

Burnham, 1980

Cahokia, 1996

Calumet City

Calumet Park, 1976

Carbondale

Carol Stream

Carpentersville, 1993

Champaign

Channahon, 1982

Chicago

Chicago Heights

Chicago Ridge, 1994

Cicero

Country Club Hills, 1993

Countryside, 1972

Crystal Lake

Danville

Darien, 2001

Decatur

Deerfield, 1975

DeKalb

Des Plaines

Dolton

Downers Grove

East Hazel Crest, 1989

East St. Louis

Elgin

Elk Grove Village

Elmhurst

Elmwood Park

Elwood, 1997

Evanston

Evergreen Park

Fairview Heights, 1993

Flora, 1975

Freeport

Galesburg

Glendale Heights

Glen Ellyn

Glenview

Glenwood, 1986

Golf, 1976

Granite City

Gurnee

Hanover Park

Harvey

Harwood Heights, 1995

Highland Park

Hillside, 1995

Hodgkins, 1996

Hoffman Estates

Hopkins Park, 2001

Inverness, 2000

Joliet

Kankakee

Lake Barrington, 1991

Lansing

Lincolnshire, 1975

Lincolnwood, 1997

Manhattan, 1996

Marion, 1994

Mascoutah, 1979

Maywood

McCook, 1971

Mettawa, 1990

Moline

Monee, 1996

Monmouth, 1999

Morton Grove

Mound City, 1973

Mount Prospect

Mt. Vernon, 1986

Muddy, 1981

Mundelein

Murphysboro, 1994

Naperville

Naples, 1982

Niles

Normal

Norridge, 1973

Northbrook

North Chicago

Northlake, 1994

Oak Brook Terrace, 2002

Oak Forest

Oak Lawn

Oak Park

Old Mill Creek, 1993

Onarga, 1997

Orland Park

Palatine

Park City, 1973

Park Forest

Park Ridge

Pekin

Peoria

Peoria Heights, 1986

Peru, 1981

Quincy

Rantoul, 1982

Robbins, 1998

Rockdale, 1982

Rock Island

Rolling Meadows, 1985

Rosemount, 1972

Round Lake Beach

St. Charles

Sauget, 1976

Schaumburg

Schiller Park, 1994

Sesser, 1989

Sherman, 2002

Skokie

South Barrington, 1975

South Holland

Springfield

Standard, 1975

Stickney, 1974

Stone Park, 1972

Streamwood

Sycamore, 1996

Thornton, 1980

Tinley Park

University Park, 1975

Urbana

Valmeyer, 1994

Washington, 1998

Watseka, 1975

Waukegan

West Dundee, 1990

Wheaton

Wheeling, 1977

Wilmette

Woodridge, 1975

Do Home Rule Communities Levy More Property Taxes?

By JAMES BANOVTZ and THOMAS W. KELTY

Does adopting home rule mean that property taxes will increase?

The opponents of home rule – the optional system for empowering city and village governments to act – assert that property tax increases are the inevitable consequence when home rule is adopted.

An examination of the record *does not* support opponents' claims. Several scholarly studies have been made of the use of property taxes in home rule cities and villages during the 32 years since home rule first became available to Illinois cities and villages. This article summarizes the results of those studies.

A study of 134 home rule and 104 comparable non-home rule communities recently published in the *Journal of Public Economics* reported that *property tax rates levied by non-home rule communities prior to the adoption of tax caps rose 61 per cent faster than rates levied in the home rule communities over the same period of time*. Further, the study found that the rate of increase in property taxes in the two communities were comparable despite the fact home rule home rule communities were not subject to tax cap limits.¹

An earlier study by Professor Robert Albritton reached similar conclusions. It found that population size and geographic location had a greater effect on the rate of increases in property tax levies than home rule status, and that, when controlled for these variables, the average property tax levy for home rule communities was the same as the average property tax levy for non-home rule communities during the first ten years of Illinois' home rule experience.²

A just completed survey of Illinois home rule communities found that home rule communities are less dependent on property taxes for their revenues than are non-home rule communities. On average, according to annual surveys published by the Office of the Illinois Comptroller, cities and villages derive 25-30 percent of the revenues from property taxes. The 2002 survey of Illinois home rule communities found that, on average, home rule communities derived 10 to 20 percent of their revenue from property taxes, depending upon their population and geographic location. The data are shown in Table 1.

To be sure, there are some – fewer than one in five home rule communities at last count – that do levy property taxes at rates higher than would be allowed by statute for non-home rule communities. But not even these communities use all the taxing powers given to non-home rule communities by law. Rather, in these communities, elected officials have determined that local residents would rather pay higher property taxes than some of the other taxes, like utility taxes, which non-home rule cities can levy to finance the services they provide.

In short, there is no economic data that supports the contention that property taxes necessarily or even usually increase faster in home rule communities than in non-home rule communities.

Available evidence also suggests that voters in Illinois home rule communities do not believe that home rule has led to undesirable rates of taxation. Voters in all home rule communities have the option to stop home rule tax levies by voting home rule out. And, indeed, in the last 32 years, home rule opponents have succeeded 29 times in placing the elimination of home rule on the ballot in a home rule community. Most of the resulting election campaigns were fought on the issue of whether taxes, and especially property taxes, were being misused. Voters approved the retention of home rule powers in 25 of these 29 elections, or 83 per cent. In the aggregate, they

**Table 1: Municipal Reliance on Property Taxes
Percentage of Total Municipal Revenues Derived
from Property Taxes**

Category	Average All Home Rule	Average of All Home Rule Over Statutory Limits
Cook County Over 25,000	18%	23%
Cook County Under 25,000	18%	*
Collar Counties Over 25,000	13%	11%
Collar Counties Under 25,000	15%	*
Outstate Over 25,000	15%	16%
Outstate Under 25,000	10%	*
State-Wide Average**	25-30%	

* Too few cases for valid statistical comparison

** Source: Recent annual Statewide Summary of Municipal Finances, report of the Illinois Comptroller

voted by a margin of more than 3-2 to retain their community's home rule powers.

In three of the four communities that did reject home rule powers, the use of property taxing powers was the major issue put before the voters. In Lombard and Villa Park, voters were promised by home rule opponents that getting rid of home rule would lower their property taxes. The voters in those communities voted home rule out, but their property taxes did not go down because home rule powers had **not** been used to raise property taxes.

In the third case involving property taxes, Rockford voters decided to abandon home rule and their property taxes did go down. So too did municipal services with the result that voters, in the months following home rule's abolition, voted in five of seven referenda to increase their property taxes.

No community has voted to eliminate home rule since Rockford did so in 1983. As home rule's record has become better established and known, there have been fewer such referenda and, in those referenda, voters have, by margins of as much as 9-1, chosen to retain local home rule powers.

There is no evidence in the record that home rule taxing powers are being misused. ■

1. T.F. Dye and T. J. McGuire, "The effect of tax limitation measures on local government fiscal behavior," *Journal of Public Economics*, 66 (1997) 469.

2. Reported in J. Banovetz and T. Kelty, *Home Rule in Illinois: Image and Reality*, (University of Illinois, Springfield), 1987 at 18-23.

James M. Banovetz is Professor Emeritus and Senior Research Fellow of the Center for Governmental Studies at Northern Illinois University. Former legal counsel to the Illinois Municipal League, Thomas W. Kelty is the senior member of Kelty Law Offices, P.C., Springfield, Illinois and general counsel to the Illinois Institute for Local Government Law.

HOME RULE AND DEVELOPMENT

James M. Banovetz

People tend to equate home rule and taxation, and indeed taxation has emerged as one of the key uses to which home rule is put. Less well known, and probably just as significant, is the way home rule is being used to promote a wide variety of development objectives. The 2002 survey of home rule uses documented, not only heavy development use, but increasingly creative use of home rule powers for developmental purposes.

Chief among these is the expansion underway in the use of impact fees. Impact fees are now being used to finance more of the costs of development than the traditional school and park impact fees. Impact fees are now being used to support: **Libraries** (Arlington Heights, Bartlett, Channahon, Carol Stream, Manhattan, and Wheeling); **General Municipal service expansion** (Carol Stream, Channahon, and Manhattan); and **Police services** (Bartlett).

Skokie uses its home rule powers to create Economic Development Districts. These are special districts created by ordinance. Each district is used as a basis for formulating its own zoning and economic development goals.

Other notable new uses of home rule in conjunction with development include Joliet's neighborhood improvement program in which the city shares infrastructure costs with residents; Wilmette's transfer of park property to use for the development of senior housing, and Elk Grove Village's use of home rule to support its efforts to purchase and redevelop property in blighted commercial areas.

Rock Island uses home rule to offer annexation agreements under which the city rebates taxes for the annexed land until development occurs on the land. Addison used home rule to extend the length of its annexation agreements.

Lincolnshire and Schiller Park both have used home rule to combine their planning commissions with their boards of zoning appeals.

Addison has raised its home rule sales tax to underwrite bonds issued to raise money to spur redevelopment of buildings, including public buildings.

Home rule is truly for something other than levying taxes.

Reference: City/County Management in Illinois, Vol.83, No. 10, June 2003



www.warrenville.il.us

Winter 2003

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Home Rule Referendum

On July 21, 2003, the Warrenville City Council voted to pursue a referendum on home rule authority at the March, 2004, primary election. A citizens committee formed to seek petition signatures to put home rule on the ballot. If granted, the home rule authority will only apply to City government. Without home rule, the City is restricted to the powers that are specifically listed in state statutes. With home rule, the City would have the flexibility to address local matters unless that power is specifically denied by the state.

City Issues Regarding Home Rule

Public Safety/Additional Patrol Officers

In recognition of growing demands on public safety, the City Council recently approved hiring of up to three additional Police Officers. New revenue will be needed to pay for these officers.

Property Maintenance Codes

Without home rule, Code Enforcement Officers must rely on complaints, observations from the street, and the voluntary compliance of property owners. In order to maintain attractive neighborhoods, property maintenance codes must be enforced. Home rule authority can also allow for broader regulation of large rental complexes. These simple tools would assist the City in monitoring overcrowding and illegal room conversions.

City Finances

Over the past five years, non-personnel expenses have remained static or been reduced each year. Just like most businesses, City costs are rising faster than revenues. Further, significant expenditure cuts can only be made in areas that affect services. The Council wishes to find revenue sources that **do not** increase property/utility taxes and fees such as the vehicle sticker.

Passage of a home rule referendum in Warrenville would provide the City Council with several significant sources of revenue that are not currently available. Examples include a more diverse use of the existing hotel and motel taxes, implementation of a restaurant and bar tax, or additional sales tax. If enacted under home rule authority, these taxes would provide sufficient revenue so that the City can avoid property and utility tax increases. A real estate transfer tax can only be imposed by another referendum.

The Debate:

Home rule gives cities the power to solve local problems (supporters)

Home rule gives cities too much power, especially to tax (opponents)

-Continued on page 3...

*Edited by Ana Vainisi
Executive Secretary/
Deputy City Clerk*



Hometown Happenings is published by the City as a public information service for our residents and businesses

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www.warrenville.il.us

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City Administrator
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Police Chief
Robert LaDeur

Community Development Director
Ronald Mentzer

Director of Finance & Information Services
Erik Bush

Public Works Superintendent
Michael Smith

Services Available at City Hall

- Temporary Handicapped Parking Placards
- Dog Tags
- "No Solicitors" Cards
- Payment of Water & Sewer Bills
- Notary Public
- Voter Registration
- Sale of Refuse Stickers & Recycling Bins
- Building Permits/Zoning Issues
- Property Maintenance Code Enforcement
- Requests for Public Records

City Council Meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. at the Warrenville City Hall on the first and third Monday of each month.

Committee of the Whole Meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. at the Warrenville City Hall as follows:

Finance: 2nd Monday of January, March, May, July, September, November

Community Development: 4th Monday of January, March, May, July, September, November

Public Safety: 2nd Monday of February, April, June, August, October, December

Channel 10 Program Schedule

Council Meetings

Wednesday 7:00 p.m.
Thursday 10:00 a.m. & 7:00 p.m.
Friday & Saturday 7:00 p.m.
Sunday 10:00 a.m. & 7:00 p.m.

Committees

Monday 7:00 a.m.
Tuesday 7:00 a.m. & 3:30 p.m.
Wednesday 2:30 p.m. & 11:00 p.m.
Thursday 2:30 p.m.
Friday & Saturday 7:00 a.m. & 11:00 p.m.

CITY HALL HOURS

Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

POLICE DEPARTMENT HOURS

Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
Saturday
9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Public Utilities

Commonwealth Edison(1-800-EDISON1).....1800-334-7661
SBC (Repair) 1888-611-4466
SBC Customer Service 1800-660-3000
NICOR 1888-642-6748
Comcast Cable 266-8808
ARC Disposal 1847-981-0091
Warrenville Water/Sewer Division 393-5753

Local Schools

Community School District #200 offices.....682-2000
Bower Elementary School.....393-9413
Johnson Elementary School 393-7187
Four Winds Waldorf School 836-9400
Hubble Middle School 682-2160
St. Francis Catholic High School 668-5800
St. Irene Catholic School 393-9303
Wheaton-Warrenville South High School 682-2120

Government and Civic Numbers

City Hall—Administration, Finance & Elected Officials 393-9427
Police/Fire Response Number.....911
Police Department Administration 393-2131
Community Development—Building and Code Enforcement.....393-9050
Community Development—Planning and Zoning Division 393-9050
Public Works Administration—City Garage 393-1223
Warrenville Fire Protection District 393-1381
Warrenville Library District 393-1171
Warrenville Chamber of Commerce 393-9080
Warrenville Post Office 393-1109
Warrenville Youth & Family Services 393-7057

MUNICIPAL HAPPENINGS . . .

Home Rule Referendum (Continued)

Unlike property and utility taxes, home rule authority taxes may be applied primarily to non-essential purchases. It also allows the City to capture revenue from the multitude of visitors who eat in our restaurants, visit our bars, or shop here. While the visitors are welcome to enjoy the numerous amenities of our community, they do create additional traffic, retail crimes, and police calls. Recouping tax revenue from non-residents to pay for the additional police service or wear and tear on our roads is a more equitable way to cover the costs of these services and reduce the burden on the local taxpayer.

Land Acquisition

The Council would like to help the school district purchase land for a new middle school to be located in Warrenville. As a non-home rule community, the City is in a difficult position to accomplish this goal. As a home rule unit, the City could purchase the desired site as open space and have more flexibility in working with the school district.

According to a study by the Northern Illinois University Center for Governmental Studies, cities with home rule authority did not abuse their taxing authority. In fact, when additional tax revenue was needed, they relied on creative sources of tax revenue that did not solely target the property owners.

Home Rule Units of Government

The home rule provisions in the 1970 Illinois Constitution allows for broader more flexible authority for home rule units of government. *"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 the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license, to tax, and to incur debt."* (Article VII, Sec. 6 of the 1970 Illinois Constitution).

As urbanization increased and municipalities became less rural, the complexity of their problems warranted the ability to address them at the local level. Hence, home rule was born. The term "home rule" designates the concept of "local control" or "self-government" (Illinois Municipal Review, June 1997).

From *Illinois Home Rule: A Thirty Year Assessment* by James M. Banovetz and Thomas W. Keltz, as printed in *Policy Profiles*, by the Center for Governmental Studies, Northern Illinois University, February 2001

The Debate:

Home rule gives cities the power to solve local problems (supporters)
Home rule gives cities too much power, especially to tax (opponents)

The Findings:

Home rule taxes reduce the cities' reliance on property tax

Cities use home rule to respond to quality of life concerns

Little voter opposition to home rule was reported in home rule cities

"It (home rule) gives residents in non-home rule counties, cities, and villages additional options when searching for new ways to solve community problems."

Facts About Home Rule

- Home rule is automatically granted when a local population hits 25,000
- For cities under 25,000 population, home rule can be granted by referendum
- Home rule can also be removed by referendum
- Half (18 out of 36) of the municipalities in DuPage County are home rule
- There are 153 home rule communities in Illinois
- Under home rule, local decisions continue to be made by the City Council, consisting of Aldermen elected by Warrenville citizens

-Continued on page 4 . . .

MUNICIPAL HAPPENINGS . . .

Home Rule Referendum (Continued)

Additional Resources on Home Rule Authority

Home Rule, the Aftermath of a Revolution by Thomas Kelty and James Banovetz

Illinois Home Rule and Taxation: A New Approach to Local Government Enabling Authority by Thomas Kelty.

Illinois Municipal Review issued by the Illinois Municipal League, Legislative Action Center

Policy Profiles issued by Northern Illinois University, Center for Governmental Studies.

Questions regarding home rule authority can be directed to City Administrator John Coakley at 630/393-9427.

Excerpts from *Policy Profiles "The Uses of Home Rule with Special Emphasis on Taxation"*, by James M. Banovetz and Thomas W. Kelty, as printed by Center for Governmental Studies, Northern Illinois University, Vo. 2, No. 3, August 2002

- Local residents pay all the home rule taxes levied on activities in which they engage. To the extent that they shop in their community, they pay the added sales taxes that may be imposed by their community. If they rent hotel and motel rooms in their home community, they will also pay those taxes. But, non-residents also pay a significant percentage of such taxes.
- Thus, survey data suggests that home rule tax powers have predominantly been used to shift a portion of the local tax burden to non-residents. To the extent that this is so, their use lessens the percentage of the local tax burden borne by residents.
- That Illinois home rule cities appear to rely less on property taxes is not because such cities cost less to govern and serve, but more likely because they are able to use other kinds of taxes – especially taxes paid in part by non-residents – to reduce their dependence on property taxes.
- **Whatever else home rule has accomplished for Illinois cities and villages, it has managed to spread tax burdens among a larger number of different taxes and, thereby, it has reduced local reliance on property taxes.**

Conclusion: What does the record show?

While taxation is a major use of home rule powers, the home rule taxes employed spread the cost of local government to non-residents as well as to residents and appear to be easing municipal reliance on property taxes. Finally, home rule communities are employing home rule powers for purposes other than taxation, principally to promote economic development and enhance government's ability to address a wide range of local problems using regulatory and other measures.

Home rule, in short, appears to have proven itself an important weapon in empowering local government to respond constructively to voter and quality of life concerns.

Illinois Home Rule Municipalities

As of 10/14/04 there are 167 Home Rule Municipalities in Illinois

Addison	Decatur	Lincolnshire	Pose
Alsip	Deerfield	Lincolnwood	Prairie Grove
Alton	DeKalb	Manhattan	Quincy
Arlington Heights	Des Plaines	Marion	Rantoul
Aurora	Dolton	Mascoutah	Robbins
Barrington Hills	Downers Grove	Maywood	Rock Island
Bartlett	East Dundee	McCook	Rockdale
Bartonville	East Hazel Crest	Mettawa	Rolling Meadows
Batavia*	East St. Louis	Moline	Romeoville
Bedford Park	Elgin	Monee	Rosemont
Belleville	Elk Grove Village	Monmouth	Round Lake Beach
Bellwood	Elmhurst	Morton Grove	Saint Charles
Berkeley	Elmwood Park	Mound City	Sauget
Berwyn	Elwood	Mount Prospect	Schaumburg
Bloomington	Evanston	Mount Vernon	Schiller Park
Bolingbrook	Evergreen Park	Muddy	Sesser
Bridgeview	Fairview Heights	Mundelein	Sherman
Bryant	Flora	Murphysboro	Skokie
Buffalo Grove	Forest View	Naperville	South Barrington
Burbank	Freeport	Naples	South Holland
Burnham	Galesburg	Nauvoo	Springfield
Cahokia	Glen Ellyn	Niles	Standard
Calumet City	Glendale Heights	Normal	Stickney
Calumet Park	Glenview	Norridge	Stone Park
Carbondale	Glenwood	North Chicago	Streamwood
Carlock	Golf	Northbrook	Sycamore
Carol Stream	Granite City	Northlake	Thornton
Carpentersville	Gurnee	Oak Forest	Tinley Park
Carterville	Hanover Park	Oak Lawn	Tuscola
Champaign	Harvey	Oak Park	University Park
Channahon	Harwood Heights	Oakbrook Terrace	Urbana
Chicago	Herrin	Old Mill Creek	Valmeyer
Chicago Heights	Highland Park	Onarga	Warrenville
Chicago Ridge	Hillside	Orland Park	Washington
Christopher	Hodgkins	Palatine	Watseka
Cicero	Hoffman Estates	Park City	Waukegan
Country Club Hills	Hopkins Park	Park Forest	West Dundee
Countryside	Inverness	Park Ridge	Wheaton
Crainville	Joliet	Pekin	Wheeling
Crystal Lake	Kankakee	Peoria	Wilmette
Danville	Lake Barrington	Peoria Heights	Woodridge
Darien	Lansing	Peru	

*Per a special census, Batavia has more than 25,000 in population, but is waiting for State to issue certification. Geneva's comparable communities (highlighted in yellow) include Algonquin, Batavia, Bloomington, Carpentersville, Darien, Deerfield, Glen Ellyn, Hinsdale, LaGrange, Libertyville, Lisle, McHenry, St. Charles, West Chicago, and Woodstock.



City of Geneva

Home Rule Research Information

“Possible Uses of Home Rule in Specific Areas”

August 23, 2005

Possible Uses of Home Rule in Specific Areas

General Administration

Home rule allows for broader licensing and regulation authority for municipalities without first having to go to the state government for permission.

Examples of licensing and regulations:

- Cable
- Liquor
- Utilities
- Land Use
- Public Transit
- Mobile Homes
- Vendors
- Nursing Homes
- Tow Trucks
- Pollution

By changing to home rule, a municipality would be able to:

- Impose fines greater than the \$750 limit
- License and regulate cats
- License vending machines by ordinance
- Impose a user fee on truck traffic
- Alter curfew for juveniles
- Regulate hand gun registration and possession within city boundaries

Governmental Organization

Home rule allows for a change in the structure of municipal government based upon the approval of local voters.

Examples of governmental changes:

- Appointing a Clerk
- Creating or eliminating positions
- Changing council powers
- Changing size of council
- Changing election procedures
- Lengthening terms of an office

By changing to home rule, a municipality would be able to:

- Increase or decrease the size of the city council
- Establish a strong mayor form of government
- Change the Mayor's position from part-time to full-time or from full-time to part-time
- Make all municipal elections non-partisan
- Cease being a home rule unit through public referendum

Opposing State Mandates

Home rule allows a municipality to work around certain state mandates.

By changing to home rule, a municipality would be able to:

- Adopt a budget and appropriation ordinance process different than what is found in the state statutes
- Build and operate a hydroelectric plant without regard to specific Illinois statutory requirements
- Set mandatory retirement age below the statutory age of 63

Community Development

Home rule gives municipalities, through the use of broader zoning regulations, the ability to rehabilitate older residential neighborhoods while helping to prevent neighborhood deterioration.

By changing to home rule, a municipality would be able to:

- Enforce regulations regarding property maintenance costs
- Adopt a housing code provision prohibiting owners of vacant houses from leaving the property boarded up and unused longer than six months
- Revise zoning regulations
- Require a license to install or maintain burglar and/or fire alarms
- Broaden the use of eminent domain in acquiring blighted or deteriorated properties

Financial Tools

Home rule gives municipalities the ability to develop creative financing and incur debt beyond statutory limits, in order to expediate local economic development.

Examples of financial development:

- Authorize municipal acquisition, redevelopment, and sale of blighted areas

- Issue non referendum general obligation bonds for private loans or for the purpose of development
- Allows local officials more latitude to bargain with developers
- Revenue bonds can be used to finance projects which are not specified in state statutes, at higher interest rates
- Issue revenue bonds to provide capital for low-interest residential loans
- The ability to use ordinary bank loans as an alternative, which may not be available under statutory law to non-home rule units
- Secure Industrial Revenue Bonds not subject to outside competition
- Adopt investment policies not restricted by state statutes
- Provide subsidies or credits to private businesses using non-referendum general obligation bonds as loan guarantees

By changing to home rule, a municipality would be able to:

- Issue development revenue bonds to help develop a shopping center
- Issue a sales tax rebate to a new or expanding business in order to attract new retail
- Adopt investment policies not included in state statutes
- Use non-referendum general obligation bonds for private loans for construction of housing for the elderly
- Issue non-referendum general obligation bonds to build a new civic center
- Issue non-referendum general obligation bonds to construct parking ramps

Taxing Authority

Home rule allows municipalities to impose taxes not available to non home rule municipalities. Home rule municipalities are not subject to limitations set by state statute on property tax rates or bonded indebtedness.

Examples of taxes that home rule municipalities can impose or are freed from state restrictions are:

- Real Estate Transfer Tax
- Hotel/Motel
- Utility
- Property taxes
- Amusement
- New motor vehicle
- Gasoline
- Food and Beverage
- Liquor
- Mobile Homes

By changing to home rule, a municipality would be able to:

- Adopt a restaurant tax to fund a convention or visitor's bureau
- Give a sales tax rebate to new or expanding businesses
- Impose a tax on the storage of flammable liquids
- Impose a hotel-motel tax or use the existing hotel-motel tax for any purpose deemed necessary
- Impose a tax on retail sales that is limited to the first \$500
- Impose a tax on the retail sale of automobiles
- Impose a tax on cigarettes
- Impose a tax on gasoline
- Impose a real estate transfer or exit tax, local moves exempted

Police and Fire

Home rule allows municipalities to organize the Police and Fire departments in unique ways that better serve the municipalities.

Examples of better organization of Police and Fire Departments are:

- Creation of alternatives to Police and Fire Commissions
- Create exempt ranks
- Change Commission powers
- Create new positions

By changing to home rule, a municipality would be able to:

- Create two police deputy chief positions
- Hire a personnel director and personnel board instead of having a Police and Fire Commission
- Give Police and Fire Commissioners more authority over personnel including demotions
- Transfer power to hire police officers from Police and Fire Commission to the City Manager/Administrator

Conclusion

These are just some of the many possible uses for Home Rule. Since the 1970 Illinois Constitution states that the "... powers and functions of home rule units shall be construed liberally." (Art. VII, Sec. 6), this allows for home rule municipalities to find more creative ways to manage local municipalities.

HOME RULE

A REPORT FOR THE CITY OF GALENA

February 2, 2004

February 2, 2004

Galena City Council
312 1/2 North Main Street
Galena, Illinois 61036

RE: Home Rule

Honorable Mayor Auman and Alderpersons:

Home Rule Committee members did research and met between December 10th and January 28th in order to complete the following directives from the City Council relating to Home Rule:

1. Define the powers that would confer to the City of Galena
2. Identify ways in which the City of Galena could utilize Home Rule powers
3. Assess the possible impact on the community from the exercise of these powers
4. Prepare a written report addressing these issues and present the report to the City Council at a special council meeting on Monday, February 2, 2004.

This report is an attempt to present the facts relating to home rule. The various opinions of the committee members (neutral, in favor of and opposed to home rule) were relied upon to ensure an unbiased presentation of these facts. This report is in no way intended to be a recommendation for or against home rule.

We have attempted to be thorough in our research, but our efforts cannot be considered exhaustive. Before the Council takes action in any manner relating to home rule, it is recommended that additional research and consultation be undertaken. Individuals who have been helpful to our efforts and could serve as resources to the council are listed in Appendix A.

We hope that this information will be helpful as you, and our community, consider the home-rule option for Galena.

Sincerely,



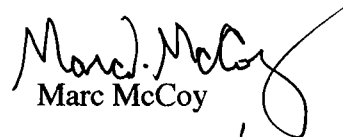
Beth Baranski



Tom Horman



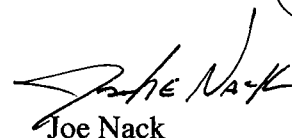
Kathie Farlow



Marc McCoy



Doris Glick



Joe Nack



Joel Holland

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INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Constitution makes no mention of local government. Local governments were created by the states. When most states were young, society was predominately rural, and cities were not large or important. As cities became more important, and had more responsibilities, many states saw that they needed to have additional powers to be able to more effectively handle their affairs. 46 states currently have home rule options. The table in Appendix B (pp. 24-28) contains a listing of the states and the nature of their home rule options.

When a new Illinois Constitution was adopted in 1970, it provided for Illinois counties and municipalities to have home-rule powers (see "Appendix C: Constitution of the State of Illinois, Article VII -Local Government, Section 6. Powers of Home Rule Units" on p. 29). Municipalities with populations over 25,000 were automatically granted home-rule powers. Communities with populations of 25,000 or less were given the ability to become home-rule by referendum.

Cook County is the only home-rule county in Illinois. There are currently 159 home-rule communities in Illinois (see "Appendix D: Illinois Home Rule Communities and their Populations on pp. 30-34). Of the 12,419,293 people living in Illinois (2000 Census), 7,209,278 or 58% currently live in home-rule communities. Nearly half of these communities (76 of them) became home rule automatically because they had populations over 25,000. The remaining 83 communities adopted home-rule by referendum. Over half of the 83 communities that adopted home-rule (42) had populations under 6,000. Four communities which had been home rule, voted by referendum not to be home-rule: Rockford (pop. 150,115), Villa Park (pop. 22,075), Lisle (pop. 21,182), and Lombard (pop. 42,322).

A referendum to become home rule may be called for either by resolution of the governing body or by petition of the electors. The petition must be signed by a number at least equal to 10% of the number who voted in the last general election; and it must be filed with the clerk of the unit of government in question. The governing body may schedule the referendum to be held at a general, regular election. The referendum must be held no later than the first general or regular election occurring at least 78 days after the filing of the petition or the adoption of the resolution. If the proposition fails, it may not be presented again for two years. The statutory provisions governing home rule referenda are found in Chapter 10, Act 5/28-4 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes. The same provisions apply to a referendum to eliminate home rule, except that issue may not be voted on more than once in four years.

HOME RULE POWERS AND LIMITATIONS

The Home Rule powers granted by the Illinois Constitution are very broad. Under Home Rule local governments can exercise any local powers not denied them by the State. Without Home Rule they can exercise only those powers explicitly given to them by the State. Rather than the granting of a specific set of powers, home rule gives local units of government the authority to act as they see fit with some limitations set by the constitution, and by legislative action taken by the Illinois General Assembly. In some cases, communities have placed self-imposed local limitations on their home-rule powers.

Constitutional Limitations

The Illinois Constitution states that “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 the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt”. These powers have been very broadly interpreted by the courts. However, in several cases, the Illinois Supreme Court has struck down ordinances of home rule units on the grounds that they did not pertain essentially to the “local government and affairs” of that unit. For example, Cook County’s function of collecting property taxes could not be altered using home rule powers, according to one Supreme Court opinion, since it is a function serving *all* the taxing districts within the county area.

The Constitution specifically states that home rule units do not have the following powers: to incur debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts maturing more than 40 years from the time it is incurred; to define and provide for the punishment of a felony; to have an income or occupation tax; or to license for revenue.

Legislative Limitations

Since home rule was authorized by the constitution, the State Assembly has passed some legislation limiting home rule powers. Examples include the limitation of utility taxes to 5% (the same limit that non-home rule communities have), and the requirement for home rule units to hold a referendum to impose a real estate transfer tax.

In at least one case, the legislature has added support for home rule. Home rule communities were included in H.B. 1208 which gave municipalities immunity from anti-trust prosecution: it protected home rule units from having to rebate tax revenues received from home rule taxes that are later ruled unconstitutional by the court; and it permitted communities that had abandoned home rule powers to continue to enforce liquor regulations previously enacted with home rule powers.

Local Limitations

Downers Grove, Illinois became a home rule unit automatically in 1970, by virtue of its population (over 25,000). In 1995, to keep its home rule authority from being voted out, it adopted a policy resolution that made the Village Council directly responsible for making the public aware of any action being considered that any non-home rule unit would NOT have been allowed. The policy stated that the Village had to publish a summary of the ordinance, along with the actual ordinance. The document had to be distributed to public places (library, city office, grocery stores), and the issue could not be voted on for at least 2 Village Council meetings after publication distribution. They also had to hold public hearings on the merits of the ordinance presided over by the Mayor, or his/her designee. Finally, the policy states that if petitions opposing the ordinance are submitted, having signatures totaling at least 10% of the total votes that were cast for the mayor in the preceding election, an advisory referendum must be held. If the referendum failed, then the policy stated that the Village

Trustees must also vote down the ordinance. The Downers Grove policy is included in Appendix E (pp.35-36).

Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois, which obtained home rule status by referendum in 2002 (their 3rd try), imposed a tax cap ordinance on itself. The City Council adopted a home-rule property tax cap patterned after the Illinois *Property Tax Extension Limitation Law* (PTELL) that is currently in effect for the non-home rule units within their county. In essence, home rule authority allowed it the ability to operate outside of PTELL, but Oakbrook Terrace then ungranted itself that authority. A complete set of information including promotional materials and ordinances related to Oakbrook Terrace's adoption and use of home rule is included in Attachment A.

THE USE OF HOME RULE POWERS

The ways that home-rule powers have been used is as varied as the communities that have used it. As time has gone on, communities have continued to invent new approaches to handling the business of government that would not have been possible without home-rule. It should be expected that new uses of home-rule power will continue to evolve, therefore it is impossible to compile a complete listing of “home rule powers”. This section describes commonly-used home-rule powers and, when possible, estimates the impact these powers might have if used in Galena. The various powers have been divided into two broad categories: General Powers and Taxing Powers.

GENERAL POWERS

Borrowing

Surveys of home-rule communities conducted in 1983 and 1986 showed that borrowing flexibility was the most commonly used home rule power. Home rule units may incur more debt than allowed by state law or for purposes other than those allowed by law, without referenda which may be required by law, and at higher interest rates than those allowed by law. For example, general obligation bonds are being issued by some home rule units without the referendum approval that is required of non-home rule units. Also, revenue bonds have been used to finance commercial and hospital projects which are not specified in the statutes, and at interest rates higher than those allowed by law. Several home rule units have issued revenue bonds to provide capital for low-interest residential mortgage loans. Home rule units have also made use of ordinary bank loans, an alternative that may not be available to non-home rule units.

Flexible Levy Rates

Home rule units are not limited by statutory levy rate limits. They can raise and lower rates to tailor their levy rate categories to fit the community's needs. Some home rule communities are levying property taxes at rates higher than those allowed by state law. In some cases this may be misleading. Home rule units have the power to consolidate a number of separate levies into one, or into several larger levies that exceed statutory limits. This can be an administrative convenience. The total municipal tax rate may or may not be larger, in such a case, than if they had continued to use a number of separate levies under rate limits. In short, the fact that a particular levy exceeds a rate limit does not by itself indicate that the home rule unit's property taxes are higher than if it were not a home rule unit.

Economic Development

Notes taken from various articles documenting the use of home rule powers suggest that economic development objectives have been obtained primarily through home rule flexibility for bond issues (see “Borrowing” above). Specific examples from articles (Attachment G) about home rule follow:

- Park Forest South (issued industrial revenue bonds to develop a shopping center)
- Flora and Bryant (industrial revenue bonds)
- Standard (greater housing & community development powers)
- Sauget (to expedite the marketing of industrial revenue bonds)
- Normal (1983-1986, to develop new agreements with other units of government; to purchase and sell real property; to levy a hotel-motel tax; to use general obligation and industrial bonds; to assess development fees in order to finance storm water storage facilities; to revise land use, zoning and liquor regulations;

and to license a telecommunications line running through the community – most of these were for successful effort to attract the Diamond-Star automotive plant)

- Highland Park (to develop low and moderate income housing)
- Channahon (offered a home rule sales tax rebate)

Government Structure

A home rule unit has the power - subject to approval by referendum - to adopt, alter or repeal a form of government provided by law. A home rule municipality also has the power to provide for its officers, their manner of selection and terms of office only as approved by referendum or as otherwise authorized by law. Examples taken from various articles on home rule follow:

- Arlington Heights (to increase size of city council)
- Aurora (to establish a strong mayor form of government, and the city's voters approved a referendum which made all municipal elections nonpartisan)
- Burbank (modified its local election procedures to require that aldermen must be elected at large but must reside in the ward they represent and no more than one alderman may be elected from any one of the city's wards)
- Bryant (so powers would be available if ever needed)
- Carbondale (transferred the power to appoint police and fire officers from its Board of Police and Fire Commissioners to its city manager)
- Champaign (to increase size of city council)
- Park Forest (abolished Board of Fire and Police Commissioners and replaced it with a personnel director and personnel board)
- Peoria (to increase size of city council)
- Rosemont (gave its Board of Police and Fire Commissioners the added power to demote police officers one grade in rank as a disciplinary measure)
- Springfield (set police & fire officers retirement at 60, below statutory age of 63)
- Stone Park (changed mayor's position from half-time to full-time and changed salary)
- Wheaton (to assume operation of an abandoned drainage district)

Avoidance of State Mandates

It appears that unless home rule communities are specifically included in state mandates, they need not heed them. In Saline County, Muddy adopted home rule when it feared the General Assembly would adopt rules requiring two police officers in each squad car, a luxury clearly beyond the budget of a community of 88 persons.

Park Forest negated the application of the state curfew law.

Licensing and Regulation

Various articles on home rule yield the following examples of community use of powers relating to licensing and regulation:

- Calumet Park (to raise the drinking age to 21)
- Deerfield (to curb juvenile vandalism)
- DeKalb (new approaches to regulation of landlord-tenant relations)
- DesPlaines (noise control ordinance)
- Downers Grove (regulation of private wells)
- McCook and Bedford Park (to control special industrial pollution problems)
- Niles (to license to install & maintain burglar & fire alarm systems)
- Park City (to regulate mobile home park operators)
- Rockford (required permits to operate self-service gas stations)
- Rosemont (licensing & regulation of cats)
- Watseka (to regulate itinerant solicitors)
- Woodridge (liquor regulation)

TAXING POWERS

In general, home rule allows communities a broader range of taxing options than non-home rule communities. With the exception of the real estate transfer tax, home rule taxes can be imposed by municipalities by ordinance rather than by referendum, and with the exception of utility taxes, the state does not appear to set limits on the tax rates. Listed below are examples of taxes that have been imposed by various Home Rule municipalities that have withstood judicial scrutiny. The list is not meant to be exhaustive.

- Amusement tax	- Mobile Home tax	- Gasoline tax
- Parking tax	- Wheel tax	- New motor vehicle tax
- Hotel/Motel tax	- Liquor tax	- Sales tax

Some of these taxes are described more fully below. When possible, specific information about how the various taxes would impact Galena are provided, and figures are broken down as far as who would pay what portion of the tax (Galena residents or visitors to Galena).

Home Rule Retailers' Occupation Tax and Service Occupation Tax (Sales Tax)

Only those home rule municipalities or counties that have imposed the tax by local ordinance or resolution receive home rule sales tax distributions. The Illinois Department of Revenue administers the home rule sales tax. Home rule communities must file a certified copy of an ordinance establishing, increasing or decreasing home rule sales tax on or before April 1st for the rate to take effect July 1st, and on or before October 1st for the rate to take effect January 1st of the next year. A home rule unit imposing a Home Rule Retailer's Occupation tax must also impose a Home Rule Service Occupation Tax at the same rate. Home Rule Retailers' Occupation Tax applies only to sales of general merchandise, not to items that require title or registration, or to the sales of qualifying food, drugs, or medical appliances.

Home rule sales tax must be imposed in 0.25 percent increments. There is no maximum rate limit. Distributions for home rule taxes are made monthly on the same cycle as distributions for other sales taxes. Interest income earned by the state on home rule sales taxes are included in the sales tax check issued, along with a detailed breakdown of the interest and tax.

Home rule communities imposing a home rule sales tax may enter into a reciprocal agreement for exchange of information with the state. This exchange allows designated individuals within the home rule unit to receive specific financial information (e.g. sales tax figures collected by each business). This information must be kept confidential.

Of the 159 home-rule communities, 112 have imposed a home rule sales tax, with the home-rule tax rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.50%. The combined rate (including the state and county taxes) in these communities ranges from 6.75% to 9.25%. A complete current listing of "Sales Tax Rates in Home Rule Units of Local Government" can be found in Appendix F on pp. 37-40.

Sales tax amounts are based on taxable sales of merchandise collected from registered retailers and servicepersons. Broad categories of sales documented by the Illinois Department of Revenue include the following:

1. General Merchandise
2. Food
3. Drinking and Eating Places
4. Apparel
5. Furniture, Household, and Radio

6. Lumber, Building, and Hardware
7. Automotive and Filling Stations
8. Drugs and Miscellaneous Retail
9. Agriculture and All Others
10. Manufacturers

Galena's current sales tax rate is 6.75%. This rate consists of 5% that goes to the state, 0.25% that goes to the county, 0.5% that goes to the city to help pay for the construction and maintenance of the new sewage treatment plant, and 1% that goes to the city for general use. A 1% tax is also collected by the City on food, drugs and medical appliances. Increases in the municipal sales tax rate under home rule would not increase the sales tax rate applied to food, drugs and medical appliances. In 2003, Galena collected a total of \$753,450 in sales tax. Deducting the portion collected on food, drugs and medical appliances (\$125,320), and excluding the \$145,000.00 portion dedicated annually to the TIF District through 2008, Galena collected \$483,130 in 2003.

The following table portrays what the 2003 sales tax collected by Galena for 2003 at the current 1% rate and what it would have been with increased home-rule sales tax:

TOTAL RATE	GALENA RATE	2003 (PROJECTED)	REVENUE INCREASE
6.75%	1.00%	\$483,130	\$0
7.00%	1.25%	\$640,163	\$157,033
7.25%	1.50%	\$797,195	\$314,065
7.50%	1.75%	\$954,228	\$471,098
7.75%	2.00%	\$1,111,260	\$628,130
8.00%	2.25%	\$1,268,293	\$785,163
8.25%	2.50%	\$1,425,325	\$942,195
8.50%	2.75%	\$1,582,358	\$1,099,228
8.75%	3.00%	\$1,739,390	\$1,256,260
9.00%	3.25%	\$1,896,423	\$1,413,293
9.25%	3.50%	\$2,053,455	\$1,570,325

The tables below provide examples of local purchases and the costs at the current sales tax rate compared to increased home-rule sales tax rates:

A \$47.95 handbag from Max Mitchell Fashion Accessories:

TOTAL RATE (inc. the 5.75%)	GALENA RATE (above the 5.75%)	TOTAL TAX	TOTAL BILL	ADDED REVENUE
6.75%	1.00%	\$3.24	\$51.19	\$0.00
7.00%	1.25%	\$3.36	\$51.31	\$0.12
7.25%	1.50%	\$3.48	\$51.43	\$0.24
7.50%	1.75%	\$3.60	\$51.55	\$0.36
7.75%	2.00%	\$3.72	\$51.67	\$0.48
8.00%	2.25%	\$3.84	\$51.79	\$0.60
8.25%	2.50%	\$3.96	\$51.91	\$0.72
8.50%	2.75%	\$4.08	\$52.03	\$0.84
8.75%	3.00%	\$4.20	\$52.16	\$0.97
9.00%	3.25%	\$4.32	\$52.27	\$1.08
9.25%	3.50%	\$4.44	\$52.39	\$1.20

Dinner at a local restaurant, totaling \$18.00, including buffalo wings appetizer, (\$5.25), cup of soup (\$1.25), dinner salad (\$2.50), chicken breast sandwich (\$5.25), soda (\$1.25) & root beer float (\$2.50):

TOTAL RATE (inc. the 5.75%)	GALENA RATE (above the 5.75%)	TOTAL TAX	TOTAL BILL	ADDED REVENUE
6.75%	1.00%	\$1.22	\$19.22	\$0.00
7.00%	1.25%	\$1.26	\$19.26	\$0.04
7.25%	1.50%	\$1.31	\$19.31	\$0.09
7.50%	1.75%	\$1.35	\$19.35	\$0.13
7.75%	2.00%	\$1.40	\$19.40	\$0.18
8.00%	2.25%	\$1.44	\$19.44	\$0.22
8.25%	2.50%	\$1.49	\$19.49	\$0.27
8.50%	2.75%	\$1.53	\$19.53	\$0.31
8.75%	3.00%	\$1.58	\$19.58	\$0.36
9.00%	3.25%	\$1.62	\$19.62	\$0.40
9.25%	3.50%	\$1.67	\$19.67	\$0.45

The table below is based on the Illinois Department of Revenues Report of Sales Tax Receipts for the 2002 liability period (collected in 2003) for "total tax receipts," and calculated assumptions about the portion of tax paid by Galena residents versus that paid by visitors to Galena (assumptions and calculations are shown in Appendix G on p. 41):

GALENA RATE (above the 5.75%)	Sales Tax Revenue Collected*	Estimated Portion of Sales Tax Paid by Galena Residents (56%)	Estimated Portion of Sales Tax Paid by Visitors to Galena (44%)
1.00%	\$483,130	\$270,553	\$212,577
1.25%	\$640,163	\$358,491	\$281,672
1.50%	\$797,195	\$446,429	\$350,766
1.75%	\$954,228	\$534,368	\$419,860
2.00%	\$1,111,260	\$622,306	\$488,954
2.25%	\$1,268,293	\$710,244	\$558,049
2.50%	\$1,425,325	\$798,182	\$627,143
2.75%	\$1,582,358	\$886,120	\$696,238
3.00%	\$1,739,390	\$974,058	\$765,332
3.25%	\$1,896,423	\$1,061,997	\$834,426
3.50%	\$2,053,455	\$1,149,935	\$903,520

*These figures do not include the 1% collected on food, drugs and medical appliances, nor do they include the \$145,000 dedicated annually to the TIF district.

The table below shows sales tax rates imposed in various communities that may be of interest:

Municipality	Total Sales Tax Rate
Galena	6.75%
Dubuque	7.00%
Platteville	5.50%
Wisconsin Dells	6.00%
Chicago (Cook Co.)	8.75%
Chicago (DuPage Co.)	7.50%

Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax

The State of Illinois imposes a tax on persons engaged in the business of renting, leasing or letting rooms in a hotel at a rate of 6% of 94% (5.64%) of the gross rental receipts. State statute (55 ILCS 5/5-1030) provides that "The corporate authorities of any county may by ordinance impose a tax upon all persons engaged in such county in the business of renting, leasing or letting rooms in a hotel which is not located within a city, village, or incorporated town that imposes a tax under Section 8-3-14 of the Illinois Municipal Code, as defined in the "Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act," at a rate not to exceed 5% of the gross rental receipts..." Jo Daviess County imposes the full 5% rate allowed (so a person renting a \$100 room pays 10.64% tax for a total of \$110.64). The statute also states that "the amounts collected by any county pursuant to this Section shall be expended to promote tourism; conventions; expositions; theatrical, sports and cultural activities within that county or otherwise to attract nonresident overnight visitors to the county. Jo Daviess County began collecting the tax in 1983. The Galena/Jo Daviess County Convention & Visitors Bureau (CVB) pays the County 10% of the funds collected for accounting and administration. The remaining 90% is used by the CVB for advertising, staffing, supplies, etc.

The table below shows the history of tax revenues collected in the county as a whole, and a current estimate of the portion collected from hotels within the Galena corporate limits (exact figures are not available, and the number of rooms in Galena - and therefore the percentage collected in Galena - has changed over the years, making accurate estimates for previous years difficult). It can be assumed that 100% of the hotel motel tax is paid by visitors.

Fiscal Year (Dec. 1-Nov. 30)	Tax Rate	County Tax Collected	Estimated portion of tax collected from Galena
1984	1%	\$45,869	
1985	3%	\$140,095	
1986	3%	\$207,908	
1987	3%	\$229,192	
1988	3%	\$291,902	
1989	3%	\$330,096	
1990	3%	\$340,900	
1991	3%	\$427,061	
1992	3%	\$400,262	
1993	3%	\$508,040	
1994	3%	\$553,532	
1995	3%	\$542,352	
1996	3%	\$589,216	
1997	3%	\$612,361	
1998	3%	\$709,697	
1999	3%	\$648,729	
2000	3%	\$769,782	
2001	3%	\$712,158	
2002	5%	\$1,333,094	
2003	5%	\$1,122,874*	34% = \$381,777**

*The County switched to an accrual accounting system this year, therefore there is an extra month in this year's accounting, and all receipts for the year are not yet in. This figure represents receipts as of January 12, 2004.

**This figure represents the receipts collected from 39 properties in Galena (see list of properties in Appendix H on p. 43) as of January 12th and the percentage this amount represents of total receipts collected at that time.

The statute also states that “Any county may agree with any unit of local government...to impose and collect for a period not to exceed 40 years, any portion or all of the tax authorized pursuant to this Section and to transmit such tax so collected to such unit of local government...The amount so paid shall be expended by any such unit of local government or authority for the purposes for which such tax is authorized. Any such agreement must be authorized by resolution or ordinance...” A history of the CVB’s development and early history is provided in Attachment B. It appears that there is some history of the CVB allotting funds to Galena.

According to statute (65 ILCS 5/8-3-14), municipalities can “impose a tax upon all persons engaged in such municipality in the business of renting, leasing or letting rooms in a hotel, as defined in "The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act," at a rate not to exceed 5% of the gross rental receipts...The amounts collected by any municipality pursuant to this Section shall be expended by the municipality solely to promote tourism and conventions within that municipality or otherwise to attract nonresident overnight visitors to the municipality.” If Galena has a hotel motel tax (at any rate), the county cannot collect hotel motel tax from businesses within the corporate limits.

Galena appears to have four options relating to the local collection of hotel motel tax:

1. The current situation could be maintained.
2. Without becoming home rule, Galena could impose a hotel motel tax up to 5% and collect the revenue generated by lodging businesses within the corporate limits. This money would have to be used to promote overnight tourism.
3. If Galena became home rule, it could pass an ordinance to collect hotel motel tax with no limit to the tax rate, and the money collected could be used for any public purpose.
4. The County and Galena could enter into an agreement whereby some portion or all of the hotel motel tax collected in Galena would be transmitted to Galena. It is unclear as to whether this money would have to be used exclusively to promote overnight visitor tourism whether or not Galena is home rule, because of the County’s requirement; or if, Galena, with home rule, could use the money for any public purpose.

Because the state does not collect the county and municipal portions of the hotel motel tax, they do not keep official records of the local hotel motel tax collected in the state. The following table provides a sampling of Illinois home rule communities that impose a hotel motel tax:

Municipality	Municipal Hotel Operators' Occupancy Tax Rate
Alton	7%
Crystal Lake	2.5%
Freeport	3%
Mt. Vernon	\$1.00 per night per room
Nauvoo	2%
Normal	6%
Rosemont	7%
Springfield	4%

Sources: John Mazor, Executive Director, Galena/Jo Daviess County Convention & Visitors Bureau (815)777-3557

Jan Kimerling, State of Illinois Bureau of Tourism, (217) 785-6399

Real Estate Transfer Tax

According to state statutes (35 ILCS 200/31-1 to 31-70), the state, counties and home rule communities may impose a real estate transfer tax. The tax is imposed on the privilege of transferring a title to real estate or a beneficial interest in a land trust in Illinois. If the property transferred remains subject to an existing mortgage, only the owner's equity (not the amount of the mortgage outstanding) is included in the base for computing the tax. The recorder of deeds or registrar of titles in each county collects the tax through the sale of revenue stamps. The stamps are purchased from the Department of Revenue. The same stamp may also provide evidence of the payment of a county real estate transfer tax. The state rate is 50 cents for each \$500 of value. Counties may impose a tax of 25 cents per \$500 of value on real estate transactions. Home rule municipalities may also impose an additional real estate transfer tax.

A title insurance company's listing of 76 Chicago metropolitan area communities with real estate transfer taxes shows rates imposed ranging from \$0.50 to \$10.00 per \$1,000 of property transferred (See listing in Appendix I, pp. 44-53). Some communities charge flat per transaction fees ranging from \$25 to \$50. A majority of the communities (47) charge the tax to the seller, while 15 charge the buyer, 9 charge either party but the seller is customary, and 3 split the tax evenly between the buyer and the seller. A state law was passed that required local voter approval in a referendum before any new real estate transfer tax could be imposed by a home rule community.

Jo Daviess County Assessor Nancy Miller was able to determine the value of property transfers within Galena's corporate limits. The estimated total for 2003, which was an aggressive year for property transfers, is about \$12 million. The State (\$0.50) and county (\$1.00) currently impose a transfer tax on each \$1,000 of real estate transferred. The table below indicates the revenues that Galena would collect on \$12 million of transfers if it used home-rule powers to impose a real estate transfer tax at various rates:

Tax Amount Paid Per \$1,000 Property	Galena Revenue
\$0.50	\$6,000
\$1.00	\$12,000
\$1.50	\$18,000
\$2.00	\$24,000

Food & Beverage Tax

Home rule units can impose a tax (above and beyond the sales tax) specifically on food and beverages sold in restaurants. If the restaurant can separate the carry-out sales from the sales to individuals sitting down to eat, then they do not have to charge food & beverage tax on the carry-out sales.

The Village of Lombard had home rule, but voted it out. They have recently imposed a tax on eating establishments based upon state statute authorizing municipalities to "license, tax, and regulate all places for eating or amusement" (65 ILCS 5/11-42-5). This Lombard tax has not been questioned, and suggests that communities can impose a food & beverage tax whether they are home rule or not (Materials on Lombard's tax can be found in Attachment C

There is no statutory limit on the food & beverage tax rates that Galena could impose, whether it is home rule or not.

The table below is based on the Illinois Department of Revenues Report of Sales Tax Receipts for the 2002 liability period (collected in 2003) for “Drinking and Eating Places,” and calculated assumptions about the portion of tax paid by Galena residents versus that paid by visitors to Galena (assumptions and calculations are shown in Appendix G on p. 42):

Food & Beverage Tax	Tax Total Collected by the City	Estimated Portion of Tax Paid by Galena Residents (31%)	Estimated Portion of Tax Paid by Visitors to Galena (69%)
0.25%	\$34,248	\$10,617	\$23,631
0.50%	\$68,496	\$21,234	\$47,262
0.75%	\$102,744	\$31,851	\$70,893
1.00%	\$136,992	\$42,468	\$94,524
1.25%	\$171,240	\$53,084	\$118,156
1.50%	\$205,488	\$63,701	\$141,787
1.75%	\$239,737	\$74,318	\$165,419
2.00%	\$273,985	\$84,935	\$189,050

The following are some of the home rule communities that have a food and beverage tax: Champaign, Urbana, and South Holland.

Property Tax

The property tax is a local tax, imposed by local government taxing districts which include counties, townships, municipalities, school districts, special districts, etc. Property tax is administered by local officials. In Illinois, the property tax is imposed on the value of real property (typically land, buildings, and permanent fixtures) owned. Illinois does not have a state property tax.

The property tax cycle extends over a two year period. During the first year, the property is assessed and the assessment reflects the property value as of January 1 of that year. During the second year, the actual tax bills for the prior assessment year are calculated and payments collected from property owners (e.g., the tax for the 2002 assessment is paid in 2003) the steps in the property tax cycle are as follows:

- **Assessment** - Local assessing officials establish a value (assessment) for each parcel of property.
- **Review** – Property owners and local taxing districts have an opportunity to appeal assessments.
- **Equalization** – Chief County Assessment Officers and Boards of Review equalize assessments within the county and then the state equalization factor (multiplier) determined by the Department of Revenue is applied to assure that the median level of assessments in all counties is 33 1/3 percent.
- **Levy** – Taxing districts determine the amount in property taxes needed.
- **Extension** – County clerk apportions the levy among the properties in a taxing district according to their assessed values.
- **Collection and distribution equalized** – Taxpayers pay their bills and payments are allocated to the local government taxing districts.

Jo Daviess County passed PTELL, or “tax caps” in November, 1997. PTELL limits increases in property tax extensions of taxing districts to the rate of inflation or 5%, whichever is less. Taxing districts are allowed additional increases for new construction, annexations to the district, voter-approved increases in the limit itself, voter-approved increases in tax rates and voter-approved new rates, and the Tax Increment Financing (TIF) increment when the TIF district expires.

Home rule units are not subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law (PTELL), even if their county voted for it. Taxes may be levied at rates that exceed those set forth by statutes. In cases where statute requires a referendum to establish a new tax, home rule municipalities may forego the referendum. Property taxes can be said to be paid entirely by residents (though a significant percentage may be paid by non-resident commercial property owners and second home owners).

The table below shows the history of the City of Galena's tax extensions and levy rates, as well as the total levy rate (including all taxing bodies) paid by Galena property owners:

FY (May 1-April 30) tax was collected	Property Tax Extension	City's Levy Rate Portion	Total Levy Rate in West Galena Township Areas of Galena	Total Levy Rate in East Galena Township Areas of Galena
1988	\$451,027	2.2886	7.8505	8.0612
1989	\$509,780	2.5129	8.2108	8.2896
1990	\$585,940	2.7308	8.0708	8.0194
1991	\$616,746	2.4566	7.8348	7.8411
1992	\$618,027	2.4232	7.9343	7.9204
1993	\$682,207	2.4505	8.8949	8.9064
1994	\$655,488	2.2646	8.6369	8.6978
1995	\$719,361	2.3705	8.7099	8.7773
1996	\$719,626	2.1729	8.0936	8.2015
1997	\$782,904	2.0289	7.7237	7.7714
1998	\$801,666	1.8776	7.6970	7.6320
1999	\$811,012	1.7384	7.4365	7.4061
2000	\$822,879	1.7636	7.5118	7.4810
2001	\$822,439	1.6366	7.4274	7.4170
2002	\$843,539	1.5478	7.4145	7.3844
2003	\$848,002	1.52864	7.44317	7.4156
2004 (estimated)	\$882,767	1.55450		

Levy rates of other communities in Jo Daviess County, and random home rule communities:

Community	Municipal Levy Rate for funds collected in 2003
Apple River	0.88406
East Dubuque	1.39303
Elizabeth	0.34822
Galena	1.52864
Hanover	1.49106
Menominee	0.00000
Nora	0.52519
Scales Mound	0.54584
Stockton	0.83174
Warren	0.81381
Downers Grove (home rule)	0.58540
Freeport (home rule)	0.00920
Normal (home rule)	0.72820
Park City (home rule)	0.11600
Robbins (home rule)	2.68000
Rosemont (home rule)	1.70000 (used for G.O. bonds only)
Springfield (home rule)	1.00000 (capped by ordinance see Attachment

Gasoline Tax

The Federal Tax of 18.4 cents per gallon is collected in all states in addition to any state or local taxes on gasoline sales. The State of Illinois charges a 19 cents per gallon tax on gasoline (21.5 cents per gallon on diesel fuel) in addition to the 6.25% sales tax which is converted annually to a price per gallon rate on the basis of the average price per gallon statewide. Beginning January 1st, 2004, this rate is 7.9 cents per gallon for gasoline. The Illinois Department of Revenue collects this gasoline tax. A portion of the 19 cents is distributed by the Illinois Department of Transportation back to communities using a formula based on population and number of miles of road.

Gasoline tax must be charged at a per gallon rate rather than as a percentage of the sale amount. Freeport has a 2 cents/gallon gasoline tax. Evanston has a gasoline tax.

Amusement Tax

State statute authorizes municipalities to "license, tax, and regulate all places for eating or amusement" (65 ILCS 5/11-42-5), therefore the amusement tax is probably not limited to home rule communities. Villa Park and Cicero have an amusement tax. Stickney has an admission tax on Hawthorne Race Track.

Use Tax

Home rule communities can place a tax on the purchase of new or used cars, boats or other vehicles. State statute (65 ILCS 5/8-11-6) reads that "In home rule municipalities with less than 2,000,000 inhabitants, the tax shall be collected by the municipality imposing the tax from persons whose Illinois address for titling or registration purposes is given as being in such municipality." Springfield has a 1% use tax. Dealers send the tax collected to the City. Residents who make taxable purchases outside of Springfield are sent individual tax bills by the City.

Cigarette Tax

According to State Statute (65 ILCS 5/8-11-6a), the cigarette tax has been preempted and can no longer be imposed by home rule communities. Those communities that already had cigarette taxes in place are grandfathered in (e.g. Rosemont sells stickers (5 cents each) to retailers to affix to each cigarette package).

SAMPLE HOME RULE COMMUNITIES

Committee members contacted home-rule communities to learn more about how home rule is being used. The committee member who contacted the community is listed so that any follow-up questions the council members may have can be directed to the appropriate member.

Village of Barrington Hills (Kathie Farlow)

Robert Kosin, Dir. of Admin. Barrington Hills

1. Barrington Hills has a population of 3930 residents and became a home rule municipality by referendum with a vote of about 2 to 1. Barrington Hills lies within the boundaries of 4 counties so they decided to apply for home rule to standardize the regulations for septic systems
2. Naturally Barrington Hills is not a tourist city as is Galena and they don't face the same issues we do, but according to Mr. Rosin it has never been a problem since they became home rule. He feels the fear of the people is not so much home rule but how the authority now given to city officials will be used.
3. Mr. Rosin felt one of the benefits to home rule was intergovernmental cooperation. This came up with several of the cities I spoke to. He also said that in certain instances the state of Illinois can pre-empt certain home rule rulings

Village of Carlock (Joel Holland)

Notes from phone call with Joanne Kyrouac, Trustee of the Village of Carlock, IL.

Carlock is a town of 456 people located between Bloomington and Peoria. They passed Home Rule in August of 2003. Their goal was to generate additional tax revenue without putting the burden entirely on the local citizens. The process they used was:

1. They sent out a survey to all of the residents that indicated they would have a budget shortfall and would probably need to raise taxes. They asked the citizens which taxes out of sales tax, user fees or property taxes they would prefer to have increased. The response was overwhelming support for an increase in sales tax.
2. They held a town meeting and discussed the pros and cons of home rule.

The town has three primary businesses that generate the majority of the sales tax: a restaurant, auto dealer and gas station. Immediately after passing home rule, they raised the sales tax by 0.50%. They anticipate this will generate 17-18K in additional tax revenue. Please see the letter from Village Trustee Joanne Kyrouac in Attachment E.

Village of Channahon (Joe Nack)

I spoke with Lisa Armour, the City Administrator of Channahon, she indicated that the reason for Home Rule passing in their community was the possibility of a hydro electric plant being owned by the city that would produce electricity that would be a revenue generating agent. Based on that sole issue, Home Rule passed. The plant never came into existence. The municipality has imposed various taxes over the years such as a sale tax, 1%; gas tax, 1 cent; a hotel/motel tax. Population of the community is approximately 8,000. They have found Home Rule to be very beneficial with no detriments. They found it very beneficial in economic development and that they have been able to have sale tax rebates on a limited basis. The community is essentially a bedroom community. Industry in the area is a natural gas plant. A TIF district was created to support the natural gas plant.

City of Crystal Lake (Kathie Farlow)

Melanie - Crystal Lake

1. Crystal Lake became home rule by population
2. They instituted a 2-1/2% hotel-motel tax after becoming home rule

City of Freeport (Joel Holland)

Notes from phone call with Duane Price of the finance department of Freeport, IL:

Duane indicated that Home Rule has provided Freeport with other taxing opportunities without going to referendum.

Examples of taxes they have implemented:

Fast Food and Beverage Sales Tax of 2% (raises 750K annually)

.02 /gallon gasoline tax

3% Hotel/Motel tax

Borrow from banks

He believes it has allowed the city to broaden its tax base and put less emphasis on real estate taxes. He also said that there needs to be a "watchdog type" organization to keep elected officials in check to make sure they aren't abusing home rule powers. Freeport is a home rule community because it has a population of over 25,000. They are concerned about losing that status as their population has been decreasing. Their population at the last census was 26,500.

Village of Hodgkins (Tom Horman)

Telephone Interview With The Municipality Of Hodgkins

Hodgkins:

Population: 2,134

Became Home Rule in 1996

Points of interest:

- * Interview was with Sheri, deputy clerk in the City Hall and also a tax payer.
708-579-6700
- * Initial reason for Home Rule was:
 - * Vacant truck terminals on edge of town - eye sore for the community.
 - * Community wanted the terminals demolished and the land used for retail.
 - * Home Rule passed and a retail shopping mall was built on the truck terminal land.
 - * Taxes collected from the shopping mall is most positive.
 - * A movie theater was built adjacent to the mall. Home Rule placed a 25 cent tax for each ticket sold.
 - * End result: Additional taxes being collected and a visual eye sore was replaced by a good looking establishment.
- * Home Rule passed in the election by overwhelming majority of the votes:
 - * Educating the public through town meetings
 - * Door to door campaigns
 - * Promises by the city government not to raise taxes.
- * Because of the additional taxes which are being collected by Home Rule, the city has dropped a vehicle license and hopefully in the near future; fee water usage.
- * Sheri believes the city council is much better than ever before due to Home Rule. Each alderman has become more responsible and accountable for his/her actions taken with Home Rule so more thought and research is done by each.
- * Sheri wished all the committee members "good luck" and invited us to visit sometime.

City of Mount Vernon (Tom Horman)

Population: 16,269

Home Ruled In 1986

Points ofInterest:

- * Spoke with two people in two conversations. 618-242-5000
 - Mary Ellen, Economic Development
 - Roy Payne, City Manager
- * Initial Reason For Home Rule:
 - * City needed revenue badly! Unemployment was high, fireman were laid off, farming was at it's lowest, and the city was in bad shape.
 - * Imposed a 1 % increase to jump start the revenue.
- * New revenue because of Home Rule:
 - * With new revenue coming in they built or improved an Industrial Park.
 - * Because of the change in the Industrial Park, Walgreens built a Distribution Center creating 900 new jobs.
 - * Kept and continue to keep away from increase in property tax.

- * City is on major intersection of travelers and is a good break for travelers. So:
 - * 15% of revenue now comes from the outside.
 - * Every major fast food restaurant has built along the new interstate which the city is now gaining revenue from (they credit the Industrial Park development for a portion of this growth).
 - * AND new hotels have sprung up creating over night stays. Home Rule imposed a \$1.00 a night per room MUNICIPAL SERVICE FEE or in other words - a tax.
 - * Home Rule passed a 2% gas tax two years ago.
- * Passing Home Rule On The Ballot
 - * Key selling point was the city officials. They educated, informed, and communicated the needs of the city to the community. A group effort by all in the city government.
 - * The city government educated the public in the same election to elect city officials who could and would carry out the tasks at a critical time in their city history.
 - * The first vote of Home Rule won a landslide victory.
- * The city is now on good financial standing and is doing great!

City of Nauvoo (Joe Nack)

I spoke with Bob Soland, Alderman. He indicated that they formed a committee of 3 citizens to sell the Home Rule to the community. These 3 citizens had public meetings, did all of the research, placed the issue on a ballot, and successfully sold Home Rule to the community. The main basis was to generate income for their police department and roads due to the increased costs based on tourism. Made a promise to the community that if Home Rule was granted, that other than the 2% increase in hotel/motel tax, which was being done, again, to raise money for the police department and the roads predominantly used for tourism, no other taxes would be imposed without referendum. This is a self-imposed limitation by the village board. The village is very conscious of keeping the community informed of how monies that are generated by the Home Rule taxes are being spent. Home Rule passed approximately 1-1/2 years ago. Population of the community is approximately 1,000.

Town of Normal (Beth Baranski)

The town of Normal, population 45,386 (per 2000 census), is, along with the city of Bloomington (population 64,808 per 2000 census), a college campus town (Illinois State University). The city became home rule automatically because of its population. The city's exercise of home-rule powers includes the following:

1. A 1.25% Retailers Occupation Tax (sales tax) on top of the 1% collected locally by all municipalities (therefore the combined rate is 5% state + .25% county + 1% city + 1.25% home-rule = 7.50%).
2. A 0.5% Use Tax placed on Bloomington-Normal residents purchasing new or used cars, boats or other vehicles. When purchases are made within the cities, the dealers collect the tax and submit to Normal on a monthly basis. If the purchase is made outside of Bloomington-Normal, the City reviews the list provided by the state, and sends a bill directly to the resident. Normal collects the tax for both itself and Bloomington, and gives Bloomington their portion.

3. A 6% Hotel Occupancy Tax. This is added to the 6% Hotel Occupancy tax collected by the state for a total 12% hotel-motel tax.
4. A 2% Food & Beverage Tax. Bloomington collects this tax for itself and Normal, and gives Normal their portion. This tax is added to the 7.5% sales tax for a total 9.5% tax on food and beverages sold in restaurants.
5. A 4% Liquor Tax on the sale of packaged liquor. This tax is added to the 7.5% sales tax for a total 11.5% tax on the sale of packaged liquor.
6. Has an intergovernmental agreement with the Illinois Department of Revenue allowing them to obtain sales tax revenue figures broken down by individual businesses.
7. Has issued bonds without needing to go to referendum. Recently (December, 2003) issued general obligation bonds to redevelop downtown area.

Source: Patty Martinez, Assistant Finance Director, Finance Department, 309/454-2444

City of Oakbrook Terrace (Marc McCoy)

Oakbrook Terrace has a population of 2,500. Home referendum failed twice before passing in 2002. Oakbrook Terrace has seven hotels. City Manager Martin Bourke explained that a principal advantage of home rule for Oakbrook Terrace was the ability to utilize hotel-motel tax funds for general operating expenses and capital improvements. Currently, State laws restrict those revenues for use only to generate additional hotel stays and promote tourism, conventions and other special events within the City. Mr. Bourke was kind enough to share information regarding Referendum, including questions and answers, copy of ordinance, copy of ordinance establishing a VOLUNTARY LIMIT ON THE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN THE TAX LEVY TO BE EXTENDED BY THE CITY OF OAKBROOK TERRACE, copy of ordinance establishing LIMITATION ON PROPERTY TAX EXTENSION, copy of the resolution initiating a public question, copy of the resolution to endorse the adoption of home rule, and information listing the advantages of home rule. A copy of these documents is included in Attachment A.

City of Park City (Doris Glick)

Village of Park City, Illinois

Population 6,637

Home Rule 1973

Spoke with City Clerk Ruth Wilcox and Mayor Steve Pannell 847-377-2400.

The Village of Park City went Home Rule by referendum in 1973. This year 2003 the Village was able to raise the Sales Tax rate from 6.5 to 7% without a referendum, which has made it possible for the Village of Park City to have a very low tax levy of 0.116 for 2003. The Village has no Hotel/Motels so was unable to make a comparison to Galena.

Village of Peoria Heights (Marc McCoy)

Population of 6,700 and adopted home rule in 1986 with a 4 to 1 margin after the loss of Pabst Brewery in 1982. Mr. Larry Franz advised Peoria Heights has found the number one advantage to be the flexibility to be a functioning government. They have no Hotels or Motels within the City limits. Also stated the public does not have to fear that home rule will become a "free for all".

Village of Robbins (Doris Glick)

Population 6,637

Home Rule 1998

Spoke with City Clerk Palma James 708-623-5030.

Reason The Village of Robbins became Home Rule was to be able to sell energy to Con-Ed. At the present time Con-Ed is closed but has plans to reopen. Village of Robbins has a Sales Tax rate of 7.75% without a referendum and they have a much higher levy of 2.680 for 2003. The Village has not had to raise additional taxes just because they are Home Rule.

Village of Rosemont (Beth Baranski)

The Village of Rosemont, population 4,224 (per 2000 census) is located near O'Hare Airport. The city passed a referendum to become home rule in 1972. The city's exercise of home-rule powers includes the following:

1. A 1.25% Retailers Occupation Tax (sales tax) on top of the 1% collected locally by all municipalities (therefore the combined rate is 5% state +.25% county + 1.50% Cook County home-rule+ 1% city +1.25% home-rule = 9.00%).
2. A 7% Hotel Occupancy Tax. This is added to the 6% Hotel Occupancy tax collected by the state and 1% collected by Cook County for a total 14% hotel-motel tax.
3. A 0.75% Use Tax placed on Rosemont residents purchasing new or used cars, boats or other vehicles. When purchases are made in the village, the dealers collect the tax and submit to the village on a monthly basis. If the purchase is made outside of the village, the village reviews the list provided by the state, and sends a bill directly to the resident.
4. A 1% Food & Beverage Tax. This tax is added to the 9.0% sales tax for a total 10% tax on food and beverages sold in restaurants.
5. A Cigarette Tax. Those selling cigarettes must affix a sticker to each pack. They purchase stickers from the village for 5 cents each.
6. Has an intergovernmental agreement with the Illinois Department of Revenue allowing them to obtain sales tax revenue figures broken down by individual businesses.
7. Has issued bonds without needing to go to referendum. Recently (December, 2003) issued general obligation bonds to redevelop downtown area.

Source: John Hochstettler, Finance Director, 847/825-4404

City of St. Charles (Kathie Farlow)

Susan - city hall - St. Charles

1. St. Charles became home rule in 1994 when there population reached 25,000
2. Susan was not very specific but did say home rule status allowed more flexibility in running the city
3. St. Charles instituted a 1/4% increase in the sales tax when they became a home rule municipality.
4. She did not feel there has ever been a problem regarding St. Charles home rule status

City of Springfield (Beth Baranski)

The City of Springfield, population 111,454 (per 2000 census) is the state capital and a tourist destination. The city became home rule automatically because of its population. The city's exercise of home-rule powers includes the following:

1. A 1% Retailers Occupation Tax (sales tax) on top of the 1% collected locally by all municipalities (therefore the combined rate is 5% state +.25% county + 1% city +1% home-rule = 7.25%).
2. A 1% Use Tax placed on Springfield residents purchasing new or used cars, boats or other vehicles. When purchases are made in the city, the dealers collect the tax and submit to the city on a monthly basis. If the purchase is made outside of the City, the City reviews the list provided by the state, and sends a bill directly to the resident.
3. A 4% Hotel Occupancy Tax. This is added to the 6% Hotel Occupancy tax collected by the state for a total 10% hotel-motel tax.

Source: Dallas Whitford, Tax Manager, Office of Budget and Management, Municipal Center, 217/789-2000

Appendix A
Potential Contacts

Dr. James M. Banovetz
Northern Illinois University
Home #: 815/758-2759

Roger Huebner, Attorney
Illinois Municipal League
217/525-1220
rhuebner@iml.org

Larry Frang, Attorney
Illinois Municipal League
217/525-1220

Municipal Government Home Rule

Municipal Government Home Rule			
<i>State</i>	<i>Type of home rule</i>	<i>Cities eligible</i>	<i>Enabling authority</i>
Alabama	None/ Dillon's Rule state		
Alaska	Broad "liberal construction"	1 st class cities	State constitution
Arizona	Structural + limited fiscal	3500+ population	1910 const. Provision
Arkansas	Structural + functional	2500+ population	1926 const. amendment
California	Broad structural + functional	All	1879 const. Provision and state law
Colorado	Broad structural + functional	All	1912 const. amendment
Connecticut	Structural/ Dillon's Rule	All	1969 const. provision + 1981 law
Delaware	Functional/ legislative grant	1000+ population	1953 law
Florida	Structural + functional	All	1968 const. Provision
Georgia	Functional	All	1954 const. amendment + 1962 & 1965 laws
Hawaii	<i>This state has no municipal governments. only county governments</i>		
Idaho	Only home rule "police powers"/ Dillon's Rule state	All	State constitution
Illinois	Structural + functional/ broad "liberal construction"	25000+ population	1970 const. provision
Indiana	Limited functional/ devolution of powers	All	1980 law
Iowa	Structural + limited functional	All	1968 const. amendment + 1971 law
Kansas	Structural + functional + fiscal devolution of powers/ "liberally construed"	All	1960 const. amendment
Kentucky	Structural + functional / legislative grant (almost devolution of powers)	All	1980 law + 1994 const. amendment
Louisiana	Structural + functional + fiscal/ devolution of powers + broad "residual" powers	All	1974 const. provision
Maine	Structural + functional/ "liberally construed"	All	1974 const. provision
Maryland	Structural + functional	All	1954 const. amendment
Massachusetts	Structural + functional + limited fiscal/ devolution of powers	All	1966 const. amendment + Home Rule Procedures Act
Michigan	Structural + functional + fiscal/	All	1908 & 1963 const. provisions +

	"liberally construed" devolution of powers		1909 law
Minnesota	Limited structural + functional	All	1896 const. amendment + 1896 law
Mississippi	Limited structural + functional	All	1985 law
Missouri	Structural + functional + fiscal	5000+ population	1945 const. provision + 1971 const. amendment
Montana	Structural + functional/ "not home rule, but self-government powers"	All	1972 const. provision
Nebraska	Charter writing authority only/ Dillon's Rule state/ "illusory home rule"	5000+ population	1912 const. amendment
Nevada	None/ Dillon's Rule state		
New Hampshire	None		
New Jersey	Limited structural + functional + limited fiscal/ "liberally construed"	All	1947 const. provision + 1950 law
New Mexico	Structural + functional/ "liberal construction"/ "maximum local self-government"	300+ population	1970 const. provision
New York	Structural + functional + limited fiscal/"bill of rights for local government"	All	1938 const. provision
North Carolina	Structural/ modified Dillon's Rule state		
North Dakota	Structural + functional + fiscal/ "maximum local self-government"	100+ population	1889 const. provision + 1993 law
Ohio	Structural + functional + fiscal/ "exercise all powers of local government"	All	1912 const. provision
Oklahoma	Structural		State constitution
Oregon	Structural	All	1906 const. provision
Pennsylvania	Structural	All	1968 const. provision + 1972 law
Rhode Island	Structural	All	1952 const. provision
South Carolina	Structural + functional + fiscal/ "liberally construed"	All	1973 const. amendment
South Dakota	Fordham approach with few limits/ devolution of powers	All	1962 const. amendment
Tennessee	Structural	All	1953 const. amendment
Texas	Structural + functional	All	1912 const. amendment

Municipal Government Home Rule

Page 3 of 5

Utah	Structural + functional + limited fiscal	All	1932 const. amendment
Vermont	Legislative permission to adopt form of government	All	State law
Virginia	Functional/ Dillon's Rule state	All	State law
Washington	Limited structural	All	1889 const. provision + Amendment 40 + 1967 law
West Virginia	Very limited structural/ Dillon's Rule state	2000+ population	1936 const. amendment
Wisconsin	Limited structural + functional	All	1933 const. amendment
Wyoming	Structural + functional	All	1972 const. amendment

County Government Home Rule			
State	Type of home rule	Counties eligible	Enabling authority
Alabama	"Limited"	3 most populous counties	Special law
Alaska	Broad/ "liberal construction"	All boroughs	Const. provision
Arizona	Structural + limited fiscal	500,000+ population	1992 const. amendment
Arkansas	Structural + functional	All	1974 const. amendment
California	Broad structural + functional	All	1911 const. amendment
Colorado	Structural/ legislative grant	All	1981 const. amendment
Connecticut	Counties abolished in 1960		
Delaware	None		
Florida	Structural + limited functional	All	1968 const. provision
Georgia	Functional	All	1966 const. amendment
Hawaii	Structural + limited fiscal	All	1968 const. provision
Idaho	Only "police powers" home rule/ Dillon's Rule state	All	Const. provision
Illinois	Broad structural + functional/ "liberal construction"	All	1971 const. provision
Indiana	Limited functional/ devolution of powers	All	1980 law
Iowa	Structural + functional	All	1978 const. amendment + 1988 law
Kansas	Structural + functional + fiscal/ devolution of powers/ "liberally construed?"	All	1974 law
Kentucky	Structural + functional	All	1990 law

Louisiana	Structural + functional/ devolution of powers/ broad "residual powers"	All	1974 const. provision
Maine	Limited fiscal		1985 and 1996 law
Maryland	Structural + functional	All	1915 and 1996 const. amendments: "Express Powers Act"
Massachusetts	None (7 of 14 counties abolished)		
Michigan	Limited structural (only Wayne County has a charter)	All	State law
Minnesota	Limited structural	Ramsay County	1987 law
Mississippi	Limited structural	All	1988 law
Missouri	Structural + functional + fiscal	85000+ population	1945 and 1971 const. amendments
Montana	Structural + functional/ "residual powers"	All	1972 const. provision
Nebraska	None		
Nevada	None		
New Hampshire	None/ Counties have very limited functions		
New Jersey	Structural + limited fiscal		
New Mexico	None		
New York	Structural + functional + limited fiscal	All	1959 const. amendment
North Carolina	Modified Dillon's Rule/ may choose manager form	All	
North Dakota	Structural + functional (only 3 counties have charters)	All	1985 law
Ohio	Structural	All	1933 const. amendment
Oklahoma	None		
Oregon	Structural	All	1958 const. amendment
Pennsylvania	Structural	All	1968 const. + 1972 law
Rhode Island	None (no counties exist in Rhode Island)		
South Carolina	Structural + functional + limited revenue		
South Dakota	Broad/ Fordham plan		
Tennessee	Not mentioned		
Texas	None		
Utah	Structural + functional + limited fiscal		
Vermont	None (counties have minimal governing role)		

Virginia	Charter (only 3 of 95 counties)		
Washington	Limited structural		
West Virginia	None		
Wisconsin	"Administrative" home rule	All	1985
Wyoming	None		
Source: <i>Home Rule in America: A Fifty-State Handbook</i> . Congressional Quarterly Press, 2001.			

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS - 1970

ARTICLE VII - LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SECTION 6. POWERS OF HOME RULE UNITS

(a) A County which has a chief executive officer elected by the electors of the county and any municipality which has a population of more than 25,000 are home rule units. Other municipalities may elect by referendum to become home rule units. Except as limited by this Section, 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 the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt.

(b) A home rule unit by referendum may elect not to be a home rule unit.

(c) If a home rule county ordinance conflicts with an ordinance of a municipality, the municipal ordinance shall prevail within its jurisdiction.

(d) A home rule unit does not have the power (1) to incur debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts maturing more than 40 years from the time it is incurred or (2) to define and provide for the punishment of a felony.

(e) A home rule unit shall have only the power that the General Assembly may provide by law (1) to punish by imprisonment for more than six months or (2) to license for revenue or impose taxes upon or measured by income or earnings or upon occupations.

(f) A home rule unit shall have the power subject to approval by referendum to adopt, alter or repeal a form of government provided by law, except that the form of government of Cook County shall be subject to the provisions of Section 3 of this Article. A home rule municipality shall have the power to provide for its officers, their manner of selection and terms of office only as approved by referendum or as otherwise authorized by law. A home rule county shall have the power to provide for its officers, their manner of selection and terms of office in the manner set forth in Section 4 of this Article.

(g) The General Assembly by a law approved by the vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house may deny or limit the power to tax and any other power or function of a home rule unit not exercised or performed by the State other than a power or function specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(h) The General Assembly may provide specifically by law for the exclusive exercise by the State of any power or function of a home rule unit other than a taxing power or a power or function specified in subsection (1) of this Section.

(i) Home rule units may exercise and perform concurrently with the State any power or function of a home rule unit to the extent that the General Assembly by law does not specifically limit the concurrent exercise or specifically declare the State's exercise to be exclusive.

(j) The General Assembly may limit by law the amount of debt which home rule counties may incur and may limit by law approved by three-fifths of the members elected to each house the amount of debt, other than debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, which home rule municipalities may incur.

(k) The General Assembly may limit by law the amount and require referendum approval of debt to be incurred by home rule municipalities, payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, only in excess of the following percentages of the assessed value of its taxable property: (1) if its population is 500,000 or more, an aggregate of three percent; (2) if its population is more than 25,000 and less than 500,000, an aggregate of one percent; and (3) if its population is 25,000 or less, an aggregate of one-half percent. Indebtedness which is outstanding on the effective date of this Constitution or which is thereafter approved by referendum or assumed from another unit of local government shall not be included in the foregoing percentage amounts.

(l) The General Assembly may not deny or limit the power of home rule units (1) to make local improvements by special assessment and to exercise this power jointly with other counties and municipalities, and other classes of units of local government having that power on the effective date of this Constitution unless that power is subsequently denied by law to any such other units of local government or (2) to levy or impose additional taxes upon areas within their boundaries in the manner provided by law for the provision of special services to those areas and for the payment of debt incurred in order to provide those special services.

(m) Powers and functions of home rule units shall be construed liberally.

**Home Rule Units In Illinois
And Populations (from 2000 Census)**

**As of November 20, 2002 (with the exception of the highlighted communities, which
may be more recent)**

I. Counties

Cook

II. Cities and Villages

Addison Pop. 35,914	Berwyn Pop. 54,016	Calumet Park, 1976 Pop. 8,516
Alsip, 1990 Pop. 19,725	Bloomington, 1996 Pop. 21,675	Carbondale Pop. 20,681
Alton Pop. 30,496	Bloomington Pop. 64,808	Carlock Pop. 456
Arlington Heights Pop. 76,031	Bolingbrook Pop. 56,321	Carol Stream Pop. 40,438
Aurora Pop. 142,990	Bridgeview, 2002 Pop. 15,335	Carpentersville, 1993 Pop. 30,586
Barrington Hills, 1990 Pop. 3,915	Bryant, 1974 Pop. 255	Cartersville Pop. 4,616
Bartlett Pop. 36,706	Buffalo Grove, 1980 Pop. 42,909	Champaign Pop. 67,518
Bedford Park, 1971 Pop. 574	Burbank Pop. 27,902	Channahon, 1982 Pop. 7,344
Belleville Pop. 41,410	Burnham, 1980 Pop. 4,170	Chicago Pop. 2,896,016
Bellwood, 1994 Pop. 20,535	Cahokia, 1996 Pop. 16,391	Chicago Heights Pop. 32,776
Berkeley, 1996 Pop. 5,245	Calumet City Pop. 39,071	Chicago Ridge, 1994 Pop. 14,127

Cicero Pop. 85,616	Elgin Pop. 94,487	Golf, 1976 Pop. 451
Country Club Hills, 1993 Pop. 16,169	Elk Grove Village Pop. 34,727	Granite City Pop. 31,301
Countryside, 1972 Pop. 5,991	Elmhurst Pop. 42,762	Gurnee Pop. 28,834
Crystal Lake Pop. 38,000	Elmwood Park Pop. 25,405	Hanover Park Pop. 38,278
Crainville Pop. 992	Elwood, 1997 Pop. 1,620	Harvey Pop. 30,000
Danville Pop. 33,904	Evanston Pop. 74,239	Harwood Heights, 1995 Pop. 8,297
Darien, 2001 Pop. 22,860	Evergreen Park Pop. 20,821	Herrin Pop. 11,298
Decatur Pop. 81,860	Fairview Heights, 1993 Pop. 15,034	Highland Park Pop. 31,365
Deerfield, 1975 Pop. 18,420	Flora, 1975 Pop. 5,086	Highwood Pop. 4143
DeKalb Pop. 39,018	Freeport Pop. 26,443	Hillside, 1995 Pop. 8,155
Des Plaines Pop. 58,720	Galesburg Pop. 33,706	Hodgkins, 1996 Pop. 2,134
Dolton Pop. 25,614	Glendale Heights Pop. 31,765	Hoffman Estates Pop. 49,495
Downers Grove Pop. 48,724	Glen Ellyn Pop. 26,999	Hopkins Park, 2001 Pop. 711
East Hazel Crest, 1989 Pop. 1,607	Glenview Pop. 41,847	Inverness, 2000 Pop. 6,749
East St. Louis Pop. 31,542	Glenwood, 1986 Pop. 9,000	Joliet Pop. 106,221

Kankakee Pop. 27,491	Mound City, 1973 Pop. 692	Oak Brook Terrace, 2002 Pop. 2,300
Lake Barrington, 1991 Pop. 4,757	Mount Prospect Pop. 56,265	Oak Forest Pop. 28,051
Lansing Pop. 28,332	Mt. Vernon, 1986 Pop. 16,269	Oak Lawn Pop. 55,245
Lincolnshire, 1975 Pop. 6,108	Muddy, 1981 Pop. 78	Oak Park Pop. 52,524
Lincolnwood, 1997 Pop. 12,359	Mundelein Pop. 30,935	Old Mill Creek, 1993 Pop. 251
Manhattan, 1996 Pop. 3,330	Murphysboro, 1994 Pop. 13,295	Onarga, 1997 Pop. 1,438
Marion, 1994 Pop. 16,035	Naperville Pop. 128,358	Orland Park Pop. 51,077
Mascoutah, 1979 Pop. 5,659	Naples, 1982 Pop. 134	Palatine Pop. 65,479
Maywood Pop. 26,987	Nauvoo Pop. 1,063	Park City, 1973 Pop. 6,637
McCook, 1971 Pop. 254	Niles Pop. 30,068	Park Forest Pop. 23,462
Mettawa, 1990 Pop. 367	Normal Pop. 45,386	Park Ridge Pop. 37,775
Moline Pop. 43,768	Norridge, 1973 Pop. 14,582	Pekin Pop. 33,857
Monee, 1996 Pop. 2,924	Northbrook Pop. 33,435	Peoria Pop. 112,936
Monmouth, 1999 Pop. 9,841	North Chicago Pop. 35,918	Peoria Heights, 1986 Pop. 6,635
Morton Grove Pop. 15,198	Northlake, 1994 Pop. 11,878	Peru, 1981 Pop. 9,835

Quincy Pop. 40,366	Sesser, 1989 Pop. 2,128	Tinley Park Pop. 48,401
Rantoul, 1982 Pop. 12,857	Sherman, 2002 Pop. 2,871	University Park, 1975 Pop. 6,662
Robbins, 1998 Pop. 6,635	Skokie Pop. 63,348	Urbana Pop. 36,395
Rockdale, 1982 Pop. 1,888	South Barrington, 1975 Pop. 3,760	Valmeyer, 1994 Pop. 608
Rock Island Pop. 39,684	South Holland Pop. 22,147	Washington, 1998 Pop. 10,841
Rolling Meadows, 1985 Pop. 24,604	Springfield Pop. 111,454	Watseka, 1975 Pop. 5,670
Rosemont, 1972 Pop. 4,224	Standard, 1975 Pop. 256	Waukegan Pop. 87,901
Round Lake Beach Pop. 5,842	Stickney, 1974 Pop. 6,148	West Dundee, 1990 Pop. 5,428
St. Charles Pop. 27,896	Stone Park, 1972 Pop. 5,127	Wheaton Pop. 55,416
Sauget, 1976 Pop. 249	Streamwood Pop. 36,407	Wheeling, 1977 Pop. 34,496
Schaumburg Pop. 75,386	Sycamore, 1996 Pop. 12,020	Wilmette Pop. 27,651
Schiller Park, 1994 Pop. 11,850	Thornton, 1980 Pop. 2,582	Woodridge, 1975 Pop. 30,934

Dates listed indicate the year the community adopted home rule by referendum.

95-53

RESOLUTION NO. 95-53**A RESOLUTION AMENDING THE
VILLAGE COUNCIL POLICY REGARDING
THE EXERCISE OF HOME RULE POWERS**

WHEREAS, Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Illinois of 1970 (the "Constitution") became effective on July 1, 1971, and Section 6(a) of said Article provides that, except as limited by said Section 6, a home rule unit (as therein defined) 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 the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt; and

WHEREAS, upon the effectiveness of the Constitution the Village of Downers Grove became, automatically and without further action of any kind, a home rule unit within the meaning of said Article; and

WHEREAS, the Council of the Village of Downers Grove believes that the Council should exercise the special home rule unit powers and functions under the Constitution with due care and caution, and with a view to the long-range effects that such exercise may have upon the Village and its residents, and for such reasons believes it necessary and desirable to adopt policy guidelines for the exercise of such special home rule unit powers; and,

WHEREAS, the Village Council has previously adopted Resolutions 71-81 and 81-1 setting forth a policy regarding the exercise of home rule powers (the "Home Rule Policy"); and,

WHEREAS, The Village Council has determined that this Home Rule Policy should be amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the Village of Downers Grove, DuPage County, Illinois, as follows:

1. Prior to adoption of an ordinance that is not authorized under the provisions of the Illinois Municipal Code (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 65) for municipalities that are not home rule units, the Village Council will cause a summary of the proposed ordinance to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the Village. Copies of the proposed ordinance shall be made available for public distribution at the Downers Grove Library and Village Hall. Finally, the pendency of such proposed ordinance will be announced in at least two meetings of the Village Council.

2. Prior to adoption of any ordinance imposing a tax on any person or property in the Village that is not authorized under the provisions of the Illinois Municipal Code for municipalities that are not home rule units, the Village Council will follow the following procedures:

- (a) A statement setting forth the intended use of the additional revenue to be derived from such tax will be prepared and published along with the publication of the summary of the proposed ordinance, referred to in paragraph 1 above.
- (b) A public hearing will be held with respect to the proposed ordinance to be presided over by the Mayor or the Mayor Pro-Tem, or by some other person designated for such purpose by the Mayor, at which any person interested in the subject matter of such proposed ordinance may appear, in person or by attorney, and submit statements and documentary evidence to the person conducting such hearing. Notice of the time and place of such public hearing will be published at least once, seven days or more prior to the date of such hearing, in a newspaper having general circulation in the Village.
- (c) The Village Council will consider the minutes of the public hearing, as well as the written statements submitted as part thereof. If, prior to a vote on adoption of the ordinance petitions opposing such proposed ordinance are filed with the Village Clerk containing signatures of eligible voters in the Village equal to 10% or more of the total votes cast for the office of Mayor at the last preceding election of Mayor, it will be the policy of the Village Council to hold an advisory referendum on such proposed ordinance. If the majority of the persons voting at such referendum are opposed to such proposed ordinance, it will be the policy of the Village Council not to adopt such ordinance.

3. The interpretation and application of this Resolution shall be within the sole discretion of the Village Council which decision shall be final. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing provisions of this Resolution, any ordinance or resolution hereafter adopted by action of the Village Council shall not be invalidated, impaired or affected in any way by non-compliance or alleged non-compliance with any one or more provisions of this Resolution.

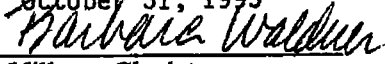
4. Any and all resolutions in conflict with the provisions of this Resolution, and in particular Resolutions 71-81 and 81-1, are hereby repealed.

5. The provision of this Resolution shall be come effective immediately upon its passage and approval.


Mayor

Passed: October 30, 1995

Published: October 31, 1995

Attest: 
Village Clerk

4/wp/policy/homerule

Sales Tax Rates in Home Rule Units of Local Government

The following table outlines the sales tax rates for general merchandise current as of January 1, 2004, for each of the home rule units in Illinois that impose home rule sales tax. You will find the combined rate preprinted on your Forms ST-1 and ST-2 for each reporting period. These rates are subject to change January 1 and July 1 of each year.

	Home Rule Sales Tax Rate Current as of 1/1/2004	ST-1/ST-2 Combined Rate Current as of 1/1/2004
Addison	0.75%	7.50%
Alsip	0.75%	8.50%
Alton	0.50%	7.10%
Arlington Heights	0.50%	8.25%
Aurora (DuPage)	1.00%	7.50%
Aurora (Kane)	1.00%	7.50%
Aurora (Kendall)	1.00%	7.75%
Aurora (Will)	1.00%	7.50%
Bedford Park	0.75%	8.50%
Belleville	0.25%	7.35%
Bellwood	1.00%	8.75%
Berkeley	1.00%	8.75%
Berwyn	1.00%	8.75%
Bloomington	0.50%	7.25%
Bloomington	1.25%	7.50%
Bolingbrook (DuPage)	1.00%	7.50%
Bolingbrook (Will)	1.00%	7.50%
Bridgeview	1.00%	8.75%
Buffalo Grove (Cook)	0.50%	8.25%
Buffalo Grove (Lake)	0.50%	7.00%
Burbank	0.75%	8.50%
Burnham	1.00%	8.75%
Cahokia	0.50%	7.60%
Calumet City	1.00%	8.75%
Calumet Park	1.00%	8.75%
Carbondale	1.00%	7.25%
Carlock	0.50%	6.75%
Carol Stream	0.50%	7.25%
Carpentersville	1.25%	7.75%
Carterville	1.00%	7.25%
Champaign	1.00%	7.50%
Channahon (Grundy)	1.00%	7.25%
Channahon (Will)	1.00%	7.50%
Chicago (Cook)	1.00%	8.75%
Chicago (DuPage)	1.00%	7.50%
Chicago Ridge	0.75%	8.50%
Cicero	1.00%	8.75%
Country Club Hills	1.25%	9.00%
Crainville	1.00%	7.25%
Danville	1.00%	7.50%

* Cook County imposes a 0.75% county home rule sales tax. For unincorporated areas in Cook County, the ST-1/ST-2 combined rate remains at 7.75%. For home rule municipalities within Cook County that impose home rule sales tax, the ST-1/ST-2 combined rate varies (see the entries for each municipality).

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	Home Rule Sales Tax Rate Current as of 1/1/2004	ST-1/ST-2 Combined Rate Current as of 1/1/2004
Decatur	1.50%	8.00%
DeKalb	1.25%	7.50%
Des Plaines	0.75%	8.50%
Dolton	0.50%	8.25%
Downers Grove	0.50%	7.25%
East Hazel Crest	0.50%	8.25%
East St. Louis	1.00%	8.10%
Elgin (Cook)	0.75%	8.50%
Elgin (Kane)	0.75%	7.25%
Elk Grove Village (Cook)	0.75%	8.50%
Elk Grove Village (DuPage)	0.75%	7.25%
Elmhurst (Cook)	0.25%	8.25%
Elmhurst (DuPage)	0.25%	7.00%
Elmwood Park	1.00%	8.75%
Elwood	1.00%	7.50%
Evanston	1.00%	8.75%
Evergreen Park	0.75%	8.50%
Fairview Heights	0.25%	7.35%
Freeport	0.25%	7.00%
Galesburg	1.00%	7.50%
Glendale Heights	0.25%	7.00%
Granite City	1.50%	8.10%
Gurnee	0.50%	7.00%
Hanover Park (Cook)	0.50%	8.25%
Hanover Park (DuPage)	0.50%	7.00%
Harwood Heights	1.00%	8.75%
Herrin	1.00%	7.25%
Highland Park (Lake)	1.00%	7.50%
Hillside	1.00%	8.75%
Hoffman Estates (Cook)	0.50%	8.25%
Hoffman Estates (Kane)	0.50%	7.00%
Joliet (Kendall)	1.25%	8.00%
Joliet (Will)	1.25%	7.75%
Lansing	0.50%	8.25%
Lincolnwood	0.75%	8.50%
Marion	1.00%	7.25%
Moline	1.00%	7.25%
Monee	1.00%	7.50%
Monmouth	1.00%	7.25%
Morton Grove	1.00%	8.75%

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	Home Rule Sales Tax Rate Current as of 1/1/2004	ST-1/ST-2 Combined Rate Current as of 1/1/2004
Mount Prospect	0.75%	8.50%
Mount Vernon	1.25%	7.50%
Mundelein	0.75%	7.25%
Murphysboro	1.00%	7.25%
Niles	0.75%	8.50%
Normal	1.25%	7.50%
Norridge	1.25%	9.00%
Northbrook	0.50%	8.25%
Northlake (Cook)	1.00%	8.75%
Northlake (DuPage)	1.00%	7.50%
Oak Lawn	0.50%	8.25%
Oak Park	1.00%	8.75%
Orland Park (Cook)	0.75%	8.50%
Orland Park (Will)	0.75%	7.25%
Palatine	1.00%	8.75%
Park City	0.50%	7.00%
Park Ridge	0.50%	8.25%
Park Ridge Manor	0.50%	8.25%
Pekin (Peoria)	1.00%	7.50%
Pekin (Tazewell)	1.00%	7.75%
Peoria	1.50%	8.00%
Peoria Heights (Peoria)	1.00%	7.50%
Peoria Heights (Tazewell)	1.00%	7.75%
Peoria Heights (Woodford)	1.00%	8.25%
Quincy	1.50%	7.75%
Rock Island	0.75%	7.00%
Rolling Meadows	1.00%	8.75%
Rosemont (Cook)	1.25%	9.00%
Round Lake Beach	0.50%	7.00%
Sauget	0.25%	7.35%
Schaumburg (Cook)	1.00%	8.75%
Schaumburg (DuPage)	1.00%	7.50%
Schiller Park	0.75%	8.50%
Sesser	1.00%	7.25%
Sherman	0.50%	6.75%
Skokie	1.00%	8.75%
South Barrington	1.00%	8.75%
South Holland	0.50%	8.25%
Springfield	1.00%	7.25%
St. Charles (DuPage)	0.50%	7.00%

* Cook County imposes a 0.75% county home rule sales tax. For unincorporated areas in Cook County, the ST-1/ST-2 combined rate remains at 7.75%. For home rule municipalities within Cook County that impose home rule sales tax, the ST-1/ST-2 combined rate varies (see the entries for each municipality).

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	Home Rule Sales Tax Rate Current as of 1/1/2004	ST-1/ST-2 Combined Rate Current as of 1/1/2004
St. Charles (Kane)	0.50%	7.00%
Stickney	1.00%	8.75%
Stone Park	1.50%	9.25%
Streamwood	1.00%	8.75%
Sycamore	0.75%	7.00%
Urbana	1.00%	7.50%
Washington	1.00%	7.75%
Watseka	0.75%	7.00%
Waukegan	1.00%	7.50%
West Dundee	1.50%	8.00%
Wheeling (Cook)	0.75%	8.50%
Wheeling (Lake)	0.75%	7.25%
Cook County (Countywide)	0.75%	*



CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

TRANSFER TAXES - CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

As of August 2, 2002

TAXING DISTRICT	PRIMARY LIABILITY	AMOUNT OF TAX	CONTACT	TELEPHONE	COMMENTS
<u>MUNICIPALITIES</u>					
ADDISON (DuPage)	Buyer	\$2.50/\$1000.00	1 Friendship Plaza Addison, IL 60101	(630) 693-7564	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; SEWER INSPECTION REQUIRED; COPY OF STATE DECLARATION AND DEED REQUIRED IF EXEMPT
ALSIP (Cook)	Seller	\$3.50/\$1000.00 (Minimum of \$100.00)	4500 W. 123rd St. Alsip, IL 60803	(708) 385-6902	FINAL WATER READING AND BILL MUST BE PAID; COPY OF SALES CONTRACT REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; \$15 CHARGE FOR EXEMPT STAMP; NO PERSONAL CHECKS
AURORA (DuPage) (Kane) (Kendall) (Will)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	44 E. Downer Place Aurora, IL 60504	(630) 906-7414	FINAL WATER READING AND BILL MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; STATE DECLARATION (ORIGINAL OR A COPY) SIGNED BY AT LEAST ONE PARTY REQUIRED WITH LEGAL ATTACHED
BARTLETT (Cook) (DuPage) (Kane)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	228 S. Main Bartlett, IL 60103	(630) 837-0800 Finance Dept.	SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; FINAL WATER READING; COPY OF DEED AND STATE DECLARATION OR CONTRACT REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; \$3 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP BY MAIL
BEDFORD PARK (Cook)	Seller	\$50.00/trans.	6701 Archer Rd. Bedford Park, IL 60501	(708) 458-2067 Administration Dept.	WATER BILLS MUST BE PAID; INSPECTION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
BELLWOOD (Cook)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00	3200 Washington Blvd. Bellwood, IL 60104	(708) 547-3500	FINAL WATER READING; HOME INSPECTION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; ORIGINAL OR COPY OF DEED AND STATE DECLARATION REQUIRED; \$10 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP
BERKELEY (Cook)	Seller	\$25.00/trans.	5819 Electric Ave. Berkeley, IL 60163	(708) 449-8840	ORIGINAL DEED REQUIRED; WATER BILLS, FINES, ETC., MUST BE PAID; SUBPUMP INSPECTION; COMPLIANCE STAMP
BERWYN (Cook)	Seller	\$10.00/\$1000.00	6700 W. 26th St. Berwyn, IL 60402	(708) 788-2660 Collector's Dept.	FINAL WATER READING; INSPECTION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; \$25 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP; ORIGINAL DEED; DEC FOR COOK & ILLINOIS

NOTE: While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this chart, the information contained herein is subject to change at any time. The appropriate county or municipality should be contacted for the most current information and requirements. This list is updated twice a year, in February and August. For the most recent on-line listing, go to <http://www.cmetro.ctic.com>.



CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

TRANSFER TAXES - CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

As of August 2, 2002

TAXING DISTRICT	PRIMARY LIABILITY	AMOUNT OF TAX	CONTACT	TELEPHONE	COMMENTS
BOLINGBROOK (DuPage) (Will)	Split equally	\$3.75/\$500.00	375 West Briarcliff Bolingbrook, IL 60440	(630) 226-8455	FINAL METER READING; SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; STATE DECLARATION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; \$30 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP
BUFFALO GROVE (Cook) (Lake)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	50 Raupp Blvd. Buffalo Grove, IL 60089	(847) 459-2500	WATER BILL, TICKETS, INVOICES MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM
BURBANK (Cook)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00	6530 W. 79th St. Burbank, IL 60459	(708) 599-5500 City clerk's office	HAS LOCAL FORM; ORIGINAL DEED REQUIRED IF EXEMPT; NO PERSONAL CHECKS
BURNHAM (Cook)	Buyer	\$5.00/\$1000.00	14450 Manistee Burnham, IL 60633	(708) 862-9150	FINAL WATER READING; HAS LOCAL FORM; CASH OR MONEY ORDER REQUIRED
CALUMET CITY (Cook)	Split equally	\$8.00/\$1000.00	204 Pulaski Road Calumet City, IL 60409 Inspection Services: 687 Wentworth	(708) 891-8116	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; INSPECTION REQUIRED; STATE DECLARATION FORM REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
CALUMET PARK (Cook)	Buyer	\$5.00/\$1000.00	12409 S. Throop Calumet Park, IL 60827	(708) 389-0851	FINAL WATER READING REQUIRED; INSPECTION REQUIRED (\$100); HAS LOCAL FORM; NO PERSONAL CHECKS
CAROL STREAM (DuPage)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	500 N. Gary Ave. Carol Stream, IL 60188-1899	(630) 665-7050 Finance Dept.; (630) 871-6222 to arrange for water reading	WATER METER READING; WATER, SEWER AND SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; COPY OF SALES CONTRACT REQUIRED
CHANNAHON (Grundy) (Will)	Buyer	\$3.00/\$1000.00	24441 W. Eames Channahon, IL 60410	(815) 467-5311	WATER READING; SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; ORIGINAL DEED REQUIRED
CHICAGO (Cook) (DuPage)	Buyer	\$3.75/\$500.00	121 N. LaSalle St. Room 107 Chicago, IL 60602	(312) 747-9723	WATER/SEWER BILLS MUST BE PAID; COMPLIANCE W/BUILDING REGISTRATION ORDINANCE; HAS LOCAL FORM; APPLICABLE TO SOME LEASEHOLDS; CERTIFICATE OF ZONING COMPLIANCE REQUIRED AS OF 12/1/97 FOR NON-CONDO RESIDENTIAL REALES

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CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

TRANSFER TAXES - CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

As of August 2, 2002

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CHICAGO HEIGHTS (Cook)	Seller	\$4.00/\$1000.00	1601 Chicago Road Chicago Heights, IL 60411 Scariano, Ellich, Himes 2 Prudential Plaza #3100 Chicago, IL 60601	(708) 756-5300 (312) 565-3100	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; INSPECTION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; COPY OF DEED
CICERO (Cook)	Seller	\$10.00/\$1000.00	4937 W. 25 th Street Cicero, IL 60804	(708) 656-3600 Code enforcement dept.	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; ORIGINAL DEED AND STATE AND COUNTY DECLARATIONS AND "BASEMENT/ATTIC AFFIDAVIT" REQUIRED; CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE AND INSPECTION REQUIRED FOR MANY TYPES OF TRANSACTIONS, INCLUDING (ACCORDING TO THE ORDINANCE) A MORTGAGE REFINANCING; HAS LOCAL FORM; \$25 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP
COUNTRY CLUB HILLS (Cook)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00 (minimum of \$50.00)	4200 W. 183 rd Street Country Club Hills, IL 60478	(708) 798-2616 Clerk's office	FINAL WATER READING; SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; NO PERSONAL CHECKS; COPY OF CONTRACT AND DECLARATION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
COUNTRYSIDE (Cook)	Buyer	\$50.00/trans.	5550 East Ave. Countryside, IL 60525	(708) 354-7270	WATER, SEWER AND WEED CUTTING CHARGES MUST BE PAID; RECEIPTS REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; NO PERSONAL CHECKS; FINAL \$20 READING
DES PLAINES (Cook)	Seller	\$2.00/\$1000.00	1420 Miner St. Suite #301 Des Plaines, IL 60016	(847) 391-5382	FINAL WATER READING; CODE VIOLATIONS MUST BE CURED; INSPECTION REQUIRED IF RESIDENTIAL RENTAL; HAS LOCAL FORM; ORIGINAL DEED, SURVEY AND STATE DECLARATION REQUIRED; COPY OF TITLE COMMITMENT REQUIRED; \$10 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP; PLAT OF SURVEY REQUIRED
DOLTON (Cook)	Seller	\$10.00/trans.	14014 Park Ave. Dolton, IL 60419	(708) 849-4000	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; \$150 HOUSING INSPECTION FEE BEFORE STAMPS MAY ISSUE; HAS LOCAL FORM; \$10 FEE EVEN IF EXEMPT

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EAST HAZEL CREST (Cook)	Buyer	\$25.00/trans.	1904 W. 174 th St. East Hazel Crest, IL 60429	(708) 798-0213	WATER BILL AND OTHER SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; FINAL WATER READING
ELGIN (Cook) (Kane)		None	150 Dexter Court Elgin, IL 60120	(847) 931-5639	FINAL WATER READING; SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; INSPECTION REQUIRED IF VIOLATIONS EXIST; STAMP REQUIRED; INCLUDES EXEMPT TRANSACTIONS; HAS LOCAL FORM
ELK GROVE VILLAGE (Cook) (DuPage)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	901 Wellington Ave. Elk Grove Village, IL 60007	(847) 439-3900	WATER AND SEWER BILLS MUST BE PAID; FINAL WATER READING 2-3 DAYS PRIOR TO CLOSING; \$10 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP; HAS LOCAL FORM; COPY OF DEED AND ILLINOIS DECLARATION REQUIRED
ELMHURST (DuPage) (Cook)	Seller	\$1.50/\$1000.00	209 N. York St. Elmhurst, IL 60126	(630) 530-3000	SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; FINAL WATER READING; INSPECTION REQUIRED; COPY OF SIGNED SALES CONTRACT REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
ELMWOOD PARK (Cook)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00	11 Conti Parkway Elmwood Park, IL 60707	(708) 452-7300	WATER, SEWER AND OTHER BILLS MUST BE PAID; DEED AND WATER READING REQUIRED; TWO INSPECTIONS REQUIRED; COPY OF DEED AND DECLARATION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; \$35 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP
EVANSTON (Cook)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00	2100 Ridge Evanston, IL 60201	(847) 866-2925	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM
EVERGREEN PARK (Cook)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00 (Minimum of \$100.00)	9418 S. Kedzie Evergreen Park, IL 60805	(708) 229-8215	FINAL WATER READING; \$15.00 HOUSING INSPECTION BEFORE STAMPS MAY ISSUE; HAS LOCAL FORM

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FRANKLIN PARK (Cook)	Seller	Fee for Seal on Deed: Single-Family - \$25.00 Two-Family - \$40.00 Multi-Family - \$40.00 plus \$10.00 for each unit over 3 Commercial/Industrial - Separate Fee Schedule	9500 W. Belmont Ave. Franklin Park, IL 60131	(847) 671-8795 Building Dept.	ZONING ADMINISTRATOR'S APPROVAL AND INSPECTION REQUIRED FOR MULTIFAMILY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES; VIOLATIONS DISCLOSED MUST BE CORRECTED; ORDER FINAL WATER BILL (847-671-8292) AT LEAST 5 DAYS IN ADVANCE; SUBMIT CURRENT SURVEY AND ORIGINAL DEED TO BUILDING DEPT. AT LEAST 3 DAYS PRIOR TO CLOSING
GLEN ELLYN (DuPage)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00 (PAYMENT OF TAX MAY BE WAIVED, BUT STAMP REQUIRED)	535 Duane St. Glen Ellyn, IL 60137	(630) 469-5000 Cashier's Dept.	WATER, SEWER, PARKING TICKETS AND OTHER SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; SALES CONTRACT OR DEED REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
GLENDALE HEIGHTS (DuPage)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	300 E. Fullerton Glendale Heights, IL 60139	(630) 260-6000 X: 333	WATER AND SEWER BILLS MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; \$25 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP; COPY OF DEED AND DECLARATION REQUIRED
GLENWOOD (Cook)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00	1 Asselborn Way Glenwood, IL 60425	(708) 753-2400	OCCUPANCY INSPECTION REQUIRED (\$35.00); WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; COPY OF CONTRACT REQUIRED; NO PERSONAL CHECKS
HANOVER PARK (Cook) (DuPage)	Seller	\$1.50/\$500.00	2121 W. Lake St. Hanover Park, IL 60103	(630)-372-4200	SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; \$10 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP
HARVEY (Cook)	Split Equally	\$4.00/\$1000.00 plus \$45.00 Buyer's Expense for Administrative Processing Fee	15320 Broadway Harvey, IL 60426	(708) 210-5300 Planning Dept.	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; INSPECTION REQUIRED; COPY OF DEED REQUIRED; CHARGE FOR EXEMPT STAMP; HAS LOCAL FORM
HARWOOD HEIGHTS (Cook)	Buyer	\$10.00/\$1000.00	7343 W. Lawrence Ave. Harwood Heights, IL 60706	(708) 867-7200	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; INSPECTION REQUIRED (\$50); HAS LOCAL FORM; DEED AND ILLINOIS DECLARATION REQUIRED; \$50 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP
HIGHLAND PARK (Lake)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00	1707 St. Johns Ave. Highland Park, IL 60035	(847) 432-0800 Finance Dept.	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; ORIGINAL DEED REQUIRED FOR EXEMPT ONLY; HAS LOCAL FORM; NO PERSONAL CHECKS

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HIGHWOOD (Lake)		\$5.00/\$1000.00	17 Highwood Ave. Highwood, IL 60040	(847) 432-1924	THE TRANSFER FEE IS APPLICABLE FOR TOWN OF FORT SHERIDAN SUBDIVISION; HAS LOCAL FORM; COPY OF DEED REQUIRED, NO PERSONAL CHECKS
HILLSIDE (Cook)	Buyer	\$3.75/\$500.00	30 N. Wolf Road Hillside, IL 60162	(708) 449-6450	FINAL WATER READING AND INSPECTION REQUIRED (\$20); ORIGINAL ILLINOIS DECLARATION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
HOFFMAN ESTATES (Cook)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	1900 Hassell Rd. Hoffman Estates, IL 60195	(847) 882-9100	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; ILLINOIS DECLARATION REQUIRED; \$10 FEE AND COPY OF DEED FOR EXEMPT STAMP
JOLIET (Kendall) (Will)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	150 W. Jefferson Joliet, IL 60432	(815) 724-3902	RESIDENTIAL TRANSFER INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE FORM REQUIRED BEFORE CONTRACT ENTERED INTO IF RESIDENTIAL (SINGLE FAMILY, CONDOMINIUM OR TOWNHOME); SIGNED FORM REQUIRED FOR PURCHASE OF STAMPS; SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; FINAL WATER READING; ORIGINAL DEED REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORMS
LINCOLNSHIRE (Lake)	Buyer	\$3.00/\$1000.00	1 Olde Halfday Road Lincolnshire, IL 60069 Klein, Thorpe & Jenkins 20 N. Wacker Dr. #1660 Chicago, IL 60606	(847) 883-8600 (312) 984-6400	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; COPY OF ILLINOIS DECLARATION REQUIRED
MAYWOOD (Cook)	Seller	\$4.00/\$1000.00	40 E. Madison Plaza Maywood, IL 60153	(708) 450-4405 Clerk's Office	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; INSPECTION AND ORIGINAL DEED REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
MCCOOK (Cook)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00 (Minimum of \$100.00)	5000 Glencoe Ave. McCook, IL 60525	(708) 447-9030	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; CHARGE FOR SOME EXEMPTIONS; APPLICABLE TO SOME LEASEHOLDS; HAS LOCAL FORM; ORIGINAL DEED; RESIDENTIAL BUILDING INSPECTION

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MELROSE PARK (Cook)		None	1000 N. 25 th St. Melrose Park, IL 60160	708-343-4000 x: 28	VILLAGE INSPECTION REQUIRED; FEES: \$75.00 AND UP; ALLOW 2 WEEKS
METTAWA (Lake)	Buyer	\$5.00/\$1000.00	1000 Allanson Road Mundelein, IL 60060	(847) 949-4015	ORIGINAL DEED OR FACSIMILE ABI REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
MORTON GROVE (Cook)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	6101 Capulina St. Morton Grove, IL 60053	(847) 965-4100	WATER AND SEWER BILLS MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; COPY OF ILLINOIS DECLARATION AND SALES CONTRACT REQUIRED; NO PERSONAL CHECKS; WARRANTY DEED
MOUNT PROSPECT (Cook)	Buyer	\$3.00/\$1000.00	100 S. Emerson Mt. Prospect, IL 60056 Pedersen & Houpt 161 N. Clark, #3100 Chicago, IL 60601	(847) 392-6000 (312) 641-6888	WATER AND SEWER BILLS MUST BE PAID; VIOLATIONS OF PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE MUST BE RESOLVED; HAS LOCAL FORM, COPY OF ILLINOIS DECLARATION REQUIRED
NAPERVILLE (DuPage) (Will)	Buyer	\$1.50/\$500.00	400 S. Eagle St. P. O. Box 3020 Naperville, IL 60566	(630) 420-6059	HAS LOCAL FORM; CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR EXEMPTION; IF NON- RESIDENTIAL, CITY REQUIRES ALL UTILITY BILLS TO BE PAID (INCLUDING A FINAL PRO- RATED BILL); COPY OF CONTRACT
NILES (Cook)	Buyer	\$3.00/\$1000.00	1000 Civic Center Dr. Niles, IL 60714	(847) 588-8000	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; INSPECTION REQUIRED; REAL ESTATE CONTRACT REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
NORRIDGE (Cook)			4000 N. Alcott Norridge, IL 60706	(708) 453-0800	\$25 FEE AND INSPECTION REQUIRED BEFORE "TRANSFER CERTIFICATE" MAY ISSUE
NORTH CHICAGO (Lake)	Buyer	\$5.00/\$1000.00	1850 Lewis Ave. North Chicago, IL 60064	(847) 596-8625	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; CERTIFICATE FROM BUILDING COMMISSIONER REQUIRED; COPY OF CONTRACT REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; NO PERSONAL CHECKS
OAK LAWN (Cook)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00	9446 Raymond Oak Lawn, IL 60453 Klein, Thorpe & Jenkins 20 N. Wacker Dr. #1660 Chicago, IL 60606	(708) 499-7761 Finance Dept. (312) 984-6400	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; NO PERSONAL CHECKS

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OAK PARK (Cook)	Seller	\$8.00/\$1000.00	123 Madison St. Oak Park, IL 60302	(708) 358-5675 Vernell Henderson	FINAL WATER AND SEWER READING; INSPECTION REQUIRED IF 4+ UNITS; HAS LOCAL FORM; COPY OF CONTRACT OR ILLINOIS DECLARATION REQUIRED
PARK FOREST (Cook) (Will)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00	350 Victory Drive Park Forest, IL 60466	(708) 748-1112	SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; INSPECTION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; \$15 FEE FOR EXEMPTIONS
PARK RIDGE (Cook)	Seller	\$2.00/\$1000.00	505 Butler Place Park Ridge, IL 60068	(847) 318-5289	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; ZONING INSPECTION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
POSEN (Cook)		None	2440 W. Walter Zimny Drive Posen, IL 60469	(708) 385-0139	ORDINANCE REQUIRES NOTICE TO VILLAGE CLERK OF INTENT TO SELL ANY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, VILLAGE INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
RIVER FOREST (Cook)	Seller	\$0.50/\$1000.00	400 Park Avenue River Forest, IL 60305	(708) 366-8500	WATER READING REQUIRED; INSPECTION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; ZONING INSPECTION
RIVER GROVE (Cook)	Seller	\$50.00/trans. If single family; \$25.00 plus \$25.00 for each unit if apt. bldg.; \$100.00 other properties	2621 N. Thatcher Ave. River Grove, IL 60171	(708) 453-8000 Building Dept.	WATER BILL AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS MUST BE PAID; COPY OF DEED REQUIRED
ROLLING MEADOWS (Cook)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	3600 Kirchoff Rolling Meadows, IL 60008	(847) 394-8500	WATER AND SEWER BILLS MUST BE PAID; COPY OF DEED AND ILLINOIS DECLARATION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP
SCHAUMBURG (Cook) (DuPage)	Seller	\$1.00/\$1000.00	101 Schaumburg Ct. Schaumburg, IL 60193	(847) 895-4500	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; COPY OF ILLINOIS DECLARATION REQUIRED, HAS LOCAL FORM; \$10 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP
SKOKIE (Cook)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	5127 Oakton Skokie, IL 60077 Elaine Jacobson 33 N. LaSalle, #2131 Chicago, IL 60602	(847) 673-0500 (312) 263-7377	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; \$15 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP

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STICKNEY (Cook)	Seller	\$5.00/\$1000.00	6533 W. Pershing Rd. Stickney, IL 60402-4018	(708) 749-4400	FINAL WATER READING; ORIGINAL DEED AND STATE AND COUNTY DECLARATIONS AND COPY OF CONTRACT REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM; NO PERSONAL CHECKS; \$25 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP
STONE PARK (Cook)	Seller	\$2.00/\$500.00	1629 N. Mannheim Stone Park, IL 60165	(708) 345-5550	FINAL WATER READING; HOUSING INSPECTION REQUIRED (\$50 PER RESIDENCE); ILLINOIS DECLARATION FORM REQUIRED
STREAMWOOD (Cook)	Seller	\$3.00/\$1000.00	301 E. Irving Park Streamwood, IL 60107	(630) 837-0200 Finance Dept.	WATER BILL MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM; COPY OF ILLINOIS DECLARATION REQUIRED; \$10 FEE FOR EXEMPT STAMP
UNIVERSITY PARK (Cook) (Will)	Seller	\$1.00/\$1000.00	698 Burnham Drive University Park, IL 60466	(708) 534-6451	ALL SUMS DUE MUST BE PAID; INSPECTION REQUIRED (\$250, NO PERSONAL CHECKS); HAS LOCAL FORM
WESTCHESTER (Cook)	Seller	\$50.00/trans.	10300 Roosevelt Road Westchester, IL 60154	(708) 345-0020	FINAL WATER READING; \$75.00 HOME INSPECTION; ORIGINAL DEED REQUIRED; STAMP, ALSO REQUIRED BY THE RECORDER'S OFFICE TO RECORD DEED
WHEATON (DuPage)	Buyer	\$2.50/\$1000.00	303 W. Wesley Wheaton, IL 60187	(630) 260-2027	WATER AND BILL MUST BE PAID; COPY OF CONTRACT OR STATE DECLARATION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
WILMETTE (Cook)	Buyer	\$3.00/\$1000.00	1200 Wilmette Ave. Wilmette, IL 60091	(847) 251-2700 X: 7610	WATER BILL AND OTHER INVOICES MUST BE PAID; HAS LOCAL FORM
WOODRIDGE (DuPage) (Will)	Seller	\$2.50/\$1000.00	5 Plaza Drive Woodridge, IL 60517	(630) 852-7000	WATER READING REQUIRED; \$75 OR AVERAGE OF LAST 2 BILLS DEPOSIT TOWARDS FINAL WATER BILL; DEED AND STATE DECLARATION REQUIRED; HAS LOCAL FORM
WORTH (Cook)		None	7112 W. 111th St. Worth, IL 60482	(708) 448-1181	NO FEE; NEED CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT FOR WATER AND SEWER - \$20.00 FEE

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<u>STATE</u>					
ILLINOIS	Either party/ Seller customary	\$0.50/\$500.00	County Recorder's Office (see below)	(see below)	SEE 35 ILCS 200/31-1 <i>ET SEQ.</i>
<u>COUNTIES</u>					
COOK	Seller	\$0.25/\$500.00	Cook County Recorder 118 N. Clark St., #120 Chicago, IL 60602	(312) 603-5050	HAS ITS OWN DECLARATION FORM
DEKALB	Either party/ Seller customary	\$0.25/\$500.00	DeKalb County Recorder 110 E. Sycamore St. Sycamore, IL 60178	(815) 895-7156	USE STATE DECLARATION FORM
DUPAGE	Either party/ Seller customary	\$0.25/\$500.00	DuPage County Recorder 421 N. County Farm Road Wheaton, IL 60187	(630) 682-7200	USE STATE DECLARATION FORM
KANE	Either party/ Seller customary	\$0.25/\$500.00	Kane County Recorder 719 S. Batavia Ave. Bldg C Geneva, IL 60134	(630) 232-5935	USE STATE DECLARATION FORM
KENDALL	Either party/ Seller customary	\$0.25/\$500.00	Kendall County Recorder 111 W. Fox St. Yorkville, IL 60560	(630) 553-4112	USE STATE DECLARATION FORM
LAKE	Either party/ Seller customary	\$0.25/\$500.00	Lake County Recorder 18 N. County St. Waukegan, IL 60085	(847) 360-6673	USE STATE DECLARATION FORM
MCHENRY	Either party/ Seller customary	\$0.25/\$500.00	McHenry County Recorder 2200 N. Seminary Ave. Woodstock, IL 60098	(815) 334-4110 (815) 338-2040 x: 115	USE STATE DECLARATION FORM
ROCKFORD	Either party/ Seller customary	\$1.50/\$1000.00	Rockford County Recorder 404 Elm St. Rockford, IL 61101	815-987-3100	USE STATE DECLARATION FORM
WILL	Either party/ Seller customary	\$0.25/\$500.00	Will County Recorder 58 E. Clinton Suite 100 Joliet, IL 60432	(815) 740-4637	USE STATE DECLARATION FORM

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Appendix G
Sales Tax Assumptions and Calculations

The second table on page 9 of the report, which contains estimates of the percentage of sales tax paid by Galena residents versus that paid by visitors to Galena, relied on the calculations and assumptions shown here:

1. The Report of Sales Tax Receipts by Standard Industrial Classification for the liability periods of January 01, 2002 through December 31, 2002 which were collected in February 01, 2002 through January 31, 2003 shows that Galena's total 1% Municipal Sales Tax collected was \$753,449.92 or \$753,450 (rounding to the nearest 10). This amount includes the general sales tax collected AND the 1% collected on "food, drugs and medical appliances". Home rule sales taxes would only apply to the general sales tax items.

The Galena Municipal Tax total MINUS the 1% "food, drugs and medical appliances" was calculated by dividing the State's 5% total sales tax (which does NOT include "food, drugs and medical appliances") by 5 ($\$3,140,666.08/5 = \$628,133.22$). This means that Galena collected 1% Sales Tax of \$628,130 (rounding to the nearest ten) and 1% tax on "food, drugs and medical appliances" of \$125,316.70, or \$125,320 ($\$628,130 + \$125,320 = \$753,450$).

2. The \$483,130 figure shown in the second table on page 9 for "Sales Tax Revenue Collected" was calculated by subtracting the \$145,000 dedicated to the TIF District from the \$628,130 1% Municipal Sales Tax ($\$628,130 - \$145,000 = \$483,130$).
3. An estimate of the percentages of 1% sales tax paid by Galena residents and that paid by visitors was looked at in two ways, and the most conservative estimate was used in the table:
 - a. A comparison was made between the per capita amount of 1% municipal sales tax collected within the state as a whole ($\$1,310,495,467.89/2000$ state municipal population of 10,749,236 = \$121.92 per person) versus that collected within Galena ($\$753,449.92/2000$ pop. 3,460 = \$217.76 per person). Galena collected \$95.84 more per person than the state's municipalities as a whole did. Assuming that the additional revenue above the state's municipal per capita rate was generated by visitors to Galena, one can say that \$331,606.40 ($\$95.84/\text{person} \times 3,460 \text{ people} = \$331,606.40$) or 44% of the 1% sales tax (including that paid on "food, drugs and medical appliances") was paid by visitors, while 56% was paid by Galena residents.
 - b. Another approach involves comparing Galena with a community of similar size that does not have a tourism economy. The City of Fulton (in Whiteside County) has a population of 3,881. Fulton collected \$212,664.44 from the 1% Municipal Sales Tax for a total of \$54.80 per capita. Galena collected \$162.96 more per capita than Fulton did ($\$217.76 - \$54.80 = \$162.96$). Assuming that the additional revenue above Fulton's per capita rate was generated by visitors to Galena, one can say that \$563,841.60 ($\$162.96/\text{person} \times 3,460 \text{ people} = \$563,841.60$) or 75% of the 1% sales tax (including that paid on "food, drugs and medical appliances") was paid by visitors, while 25% was paid by Galena residents.

The table on page 13 of the report, which contains estimates of the percentage of the “Drinking and Eating Places” portion of the sales tax paid by Galena residents versus that paid by visitors to Galena, relied on the calculations and assumptions shown here:

1. The Report of Sales Tax Receipts by Standard Industrial Classification for the liability periods of January 01, 2002 through December 31, 2002 which were collected in February 01, 2002 through January 31, 2003 shows that Galena’s total 1% Municipal Sales Tax collected by businesses in the category “Drinking and Eating Places” was \$136,992.39.
2. An estimate of the percentages of “Drinking and Eating Places” sales tax paid by Galena residents and that paid by visitors was looked at in two ways, and the most conservative estimate was used in the table:
 - a. A comparison was made between the per capita amount of “Drinking and Eating Places” municipal sales tax collected within the state’s municipalities as a whole ($\$132,110,390.71 / 2000$ state municipal population of 10,749,236 = \$12.29 per person) versus that collected within Galena ($\$136,992.39 / 2000$ pop. 3,460 = \$39.59 per person). Galena collected \$27.30 more per person than the state’s municipalities as a whole did. Assuming that the additional revenue above the state’s per capita rate was generated by visitors to Galena, one can say that \$94,458 ($\$27.30/\text{person} \times 3,460 \text{ people} = \$94,458$) or 69% of the 1% “Drinking and Eating Places” sales tax was paid by visitors while 31% was paid by Galena residents.
 - b. Another approach involves comparing Galena with a community of similar size that does not have a tourism economy. The City of Fulton (in Whiteside County) has a population of 3,881. Fulton collected \$13,147.10 from the 1% “Drinking and Eating Places” Municipal Sales Tax for a total of \$3.39 per capita. Galena collected \$36.20 more per capita than Fulton did ($\$39.59 - \$3.39 = \$36.20$). Assuming that the additional revenue above Fulton’s per capita rate was generated by visitors to Galena, one can say that \$125,252 ($\$36.20/\text{person} \times 3,460 \text{ people} = \$125,252$) or 91% of the 1% “Drinking and Eating Places” sales tax was paid by visitors, while 9% was paid by Galena residents.

Appendix H
Galena Properties Paying Hotel Motel Tax

1. Abby's High Street	25. Helmann
2. Abe's Spring Street	26. Irish Cottage Hotel
3. Abigail's Honeymoon Cottage	27. John Henry Guest House
4. Aldrich Guest House	28. Logan House
5. Allens' Bedford Guest House	29. Main Street Inn
6. Allens' Ryan Mansion	30. Palace Campground
7. Annie Wiggins Guest House	31. Park Avenue Guest House
8. Anna's Snoop Sister's Inn	32. Queen Anne Guest House
9. Avery Guest House	33. Renaissance Suites
10. Best Western Quiet House	34. Steamboat House
11. Mars Avenue Guest House	35. Stillman Inn
12. Briar Wreath Guest House	36. Stoney Creek
13. Captain Gear Guest House	37. Triangle Motel
14. Captain Harris Guest House	38. Victorian Mansion
15. Carry's Vintage Inn	39. Victorian Pines
16. Cloran Mansian Guest House	
17. Country Inn & Suites	
18. DeSoto Hotel	
19. DeZoya Guest House	
20. Farmers Guest House	
21. Felt Manor	
22. Gallery Guest Studio Suite	
23. Grandview	
24. Green Briar	

Legal Q & A

By BETH ANNE JANICKI, Chief Legal Counsel, IML and
LORI ANN VERKUILEN, Paralegal, IML

This monthly column examines issues of general concern to municipal officials. It is not meant to provide legal advice and is not a substitute for consulting with your municipal attorney. As always, when confronted with a legal question, it is essential to contact your municipal attorney as certain unique circumstances may alter any conclusions reached herein.

Q: What is "Home Rule" and is it the greatest thing since kissing?

A: Many times when the League is contacted by an elected official with a question regarding municipal authority, the first question we must ask in response is: "are you a home rule unit?" Surprisingly, the answer we frequently receive is "I'm not sure" or "I don't really know." If you happen to be one of those officials who is not very clear on the concept of home rule, don't feel bad. Very few individuals fully understand the concept of home rule, which after much interpretation and construction by Illinois courts has become somewhat of an elusive concept. This article is intended to provide a brief overview of the home rule provisions contained in the Illinois Constitution of 1970 and what they have come to mean to Illinois municipalities. Specific questions regarding the extent of home rule authority should be directed to your municipal attorney.

Black's Law Dictionary defines "home rule" as:

State Constitutional provision or type of legislative action which results in apportioning power between state and local government by providing local cities and towns with a measure of self-government if such local government accepts terms of the state legislation.[1]

From the above-cited definition, one can clearly identify what the goal of home rule is -- "self-government." Home rule is a term which was given to a concept created to provide units of local government with an increased means of local control. The theory behind home rule was that some problems are inherently local in nature and, thus, are better dealt with at the local level since a "one-size fits all" state legislative solution couldn't possibly foresee problems which are uniquely local in nature. The creation of home rule was triggered by the increasing urbanization and complexity of society. As municipalities became larger and less rural, they desired

governmental independence and the ability to deal with local problems at the local level. What home rule does is to reverse what is commonly known as "Dillon's Rule." [2] "Dillon's Rule" stands for the proposition that in order for a municipality to be able to act or legislate in a given area, it must point to statutory authority to act or its actions must be necessarily implied from a given statute. Thus, prior to home rule, municipalities had to point to a specific statute in order to act.

Today, forty states have some form of home rule. Thirty states have home rule granted by their State Constitution and the others have a form of statutory home rule authority. In Illinois, we have home rule pursuant to the Illinois Constitution of 1970. [3] Home rule in Illinois, however, was an uphill battle and took almost 50 years to achieve. At a 1969 IML Newly Elected Officials Seminar, a prominent municipal attorney accurately reflected upon the feelings present in the municipal community at the time of the Constitutional Convention wherein home rule was quite a hot topic:

Someone asked me this afternoon, 'what is home rule?' I can well understand the amazement of a public official attending a League meeting for the first time. Every speaker says how wonderful home rule would be but no one will tell him what it is. It must, however, be the greatest thing since kissing.'

Home rule' is basically the power of municipalities to have the say-so over matters of local concern and importance. However, Illinois municipalities today are frustrated at every step of their orderly development by this lack of power. Every move they make must be governed by state laws which were drafted to fit 1260 municipalities and which fit any particular one worse than army fatigues. What we need -- and what the Constitutional convention can give us -- is the power to legislate in those areas where a decision made in the Village of Oak Park by the trustees of Oak Park will be better or more fitting than one made in Springfield.

The question asked this afternoon was whether home rule would mean 1200 independent kingdoms afloat in a sea of chaos. One might ask whether the current situation of 1200 municipalities bound hand and foot swaying plaintively in the direction of Springfield is any better. Luckily, however, we need not choose one or the other. Thirty-five (35) states now have home rule in one form or another . Home rule works.

Reading the municipal laws of this state causes one to wonder why we are willing to continue to put up with so many outdated provisions; why we refuse to mold

our government to present-day needs and realities; why we fear change and refuse to experiment with our legislative tools as though to change would be to enslave us forever. This willingness to only patch, tinker, or evade legislative session after legislative session, is a sad commentary on our political initiative, our resourcefulness and our willingness to trust our democratic concept of government. In short, the archaic condition of our Constitution need not stampede us into home rule; yet, how sad for us all if we should pale at the challenge.[4]

Opponents of home rule were mainly smaller communities who believed that it was merely a means of providing more power to the already powerful larger communities. Eventually, these opponents came to realize that all municipal needs could not be met by the General Assembly and home rule became effective on July 1, 1971 (the effective date of the Illinois Constitution of 1970). On that date, 60 municipalities and one county (Cook) became home rule. Currently, there are 139 municipalities and one county (Cook) that are home rule. Presently over 70% of the population of our state resides in a home rule unit of government.

Now that you are aware of what home rule means, you might ask how is the status of home rule conveyed upon a municipality? There are two ways to become a home rule unit. The first is by population. Any municipality with a population over 25,000 automatically attains home rule status. The second method is by referendum which can be initiated either by resolution of the governing body or by a petition signed by 10% of the voters in the last election.[5] These referenda can be attempted only once every 23 months.[6] An important thing to remember is that once home rule status is attained, a municipality is not forever bound to remain home rule. Home rule status can be lost via referendum. If this does happen, any home rule ordinances previously enacted remain effective.[7] Moreover, an election to change from home rule to non-home rule can only be held once every 47 months.[8] A decrease in population has no effect on the status of a municipality which has already achieved home rule automatically by population. However, the municipal clerk is required to certify the question for submission to the voters of whether home rule status should be retained within two calendar years after the population decrease is discovered unless such a referendum is held sooner or a referendum has been held within two calendar years preceeding the year wherein the decrease in population was discovered.[9]

Once home rule status has been attained, what can a home rule unit do? The general grant of home rule authority provides:

... a home rule unit may exercise any power and perform any function relating to its government and affairs including, but not limited to, the power to regulate for the protection of the public health, safety, morals and welfare, to license; to tax and to incur debt.[10]

What do we learn from the above language? First, a home rule unit can act on matters which relate to its "government and affairs" or in other words, it must act on matters which relate to its own problems and not those of the state or nation. This is an area where courts have had a significant hand in the interpretation of what constitutes a matter pertaining to "government and affairs." For example, an ordinance banning the possession of handguns was found to pertain to the government and affairs of a municipality.[11] The Illinois Supreme Court stated:

Villages have an obvious interest not only in reducing premeditated crime within their boundaries but also in minimizing the effects of domestic violence or spontaneous quarrels. They also have an interest in reducing the possibility of serious accidents resulting from the accessibility to children of attractive but dangerous instrumentalities such as handguns.[12]

On the other hand, a home rule noise control ordinance was found to be unrelated to the municipality's government and affairs because, according to the Illinois Supreme Court, noise control is a matter requiring regional, if not statewide, standards and controls since it extends far beyond its source.[13]

Pursuant to the general home rule grant of authority, a home rule unit may also take actions which protect the public health, safety, morals and welfare. This would include, but is not limited to, areas such as sanitation, nuisance, zoning and building. For example, an ordinance banning pay toilets in public places was upheld as a proper exercise of home rule police power.[14] The public health aspects of such an ordinance are clear. Moreover, an ordinance concerning unlocked and unattended motor vehicles in a public place with the motor running was also upheld as proper.[15] One can easily see the public safety benefits of such an ordinance.

Home rule units are also granted broad licensing power under the constitution. Unless prohibited by law, home rule units can license anything as long as it is related to the good of the general public. Licensing merely as a means of revenue generation, however, is prohibited. This means that if a home rule unit is going to license, there must be some concurrent degree of regulation or supervision along with the licensing. License fees may be charged, but these must reasonably relate to the cost of enforcement.[16]

Except where limited by statute, home rule units have broad general taxing power. However, home rule units have only the power provided by law to impose taxes upon or measured by income or earnings or upon occupations. For example, a City of Chicago cigarette tax was upheld against the argument that it was an occupation tax on tobacco sellers. The tax was seen as being imposed upon the transaction of the sale of tobacco and not on the seller.[17] However, an ordinance imposing an amusement tax on racquet and fitness clubs which was collected by club operators was found to be an unlawful occupation tax.[18]

A home rule unit, unless limited by the General Assembly, also has a somewhat unlimited ability to incur debt.[19] The only limit is that debt payable from property taxes must mature within 45 years.

Finally, a home rule unit may alter, adopt or repeal a form of government provided by law or it may provide for its officers, their manner of selection and term of office via referendum.[20]

Pursuant to the Illinois Constitution, home rule units specifically may not define and provide for the punishment of a felony or imprison for more than 6 months.[21]

The drafters of the Illinois Constitution also provided a "legislative escape value" in the form of home rule preemption.[22] This is a method by which the General Assembly can declare something exclusively within the authority of the State, may declare that a home rule unit may act concurrently with the State, or they can completely deny or limit a home rule power or function. It is important to remember that legislative preemption is different than a matter which is not a proper exercise of home rule powers. Legislative preemption involves matters which are likely within a home rule unit's authority but the General Assembly has determined that home rule units should not act within the specific area.

An additional type of preemption has become quite common although it is not provided for in the Constitution. The General Assembly sometimes finds it necessary to preempt all home rule units except the City of Chicago. This type of preemption, sometimes called partial preemption, has been upheld by the Illinois Supreme Court.[23]

Home rule preemptions have become very common in the Illinois General Assembly. Sometimes home rule preemptions are placed into legislation which deals with areas where many home rule units do not even exercise their powers and with absolutely no showing of abuse by home rule units. Municipalities, whether home rule or not, must continue to vow to preserve the

grant of local control provided in the Constitution of 1970 and limit the increasing number of legislative preemptions.

In conclusion, one might ask "what are some compelling reasons in favor of or against home rule?" Some arguments in favor are that home rule provides greater flexibility to tailor local solutions to local problems; it provides more autonomy because since reliance on express authority of the General Assembly will be decreased; home rule provides the ability to create a more satisfied community because of broad health, safety and welfare powers; and, finally, it provides the ability for a larger revenue base to provide new services and keep property taxes lower. As far as arguments against home rule go, there aren't very many.

Is home rule the greatest thing since kissing? Depending upon who you are kissing, it's probably a close call.

NOTES

1. Black's Law Dictionary 733(6th ed.1990).
2. Dillon's rule was enunciated by Iowa Supreme Court Justice John F. Dillon in *City of Clinton v. Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad*.
3. Ill. Const. 1970, Art. VII, §6.
4. Home Rule and The Illinois Constitutional Convention, Ancel, Louis, 1969 IML Conference for Newly Elected Officials.
5. Ill. Const. 1970, Art. VII, §6(a).
6. 10 ILCS 5/28-7.
7. Royal Liquor Mart v. City of Rockford, 133 Ill. App. 868, 479 N.E. 2d 485, 88 Ill. Dec. 872 (2d Dist. 1985).
8. 10 ILCS 5/28-7.
9. 65 ILCS 5/1-1-9.
10. Ill Const. 1970, Art. VII, §6(a).
11. Kalodimos v. Village of Morton Grove, 103 Ill. 2d 483, 470 N.E. 2d 266, 83 Ill. Dec. 308 (1984).
12. Id at 503-504.
13. City of Des Plaines v. Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 65 Ill. 2d 1, 357 N.E. 2d 433, 2 Ill. Dec. 266 (1976).

14. Greyhound Lines, Inc. v. City of Chicago, 24 Ill. App. 3d 718, 321 N.E. 2d 293. (1st Dist. 1974).
15. Ruyle v. Reynolds, 43 Ill. App. 3d 905, 357, N.E. 2d 804, 2 Ill. Dec. 584 (4th Dist. 1976).
16. A & H Vending Services, Inc. v. Village of Schaumburg, 168 Ill. App. 3d 61, 522 N.E. 2d 188, 118 Ill. Dec. 733 (1st Dist. 1988), (an ordinance licensing vending machines with a 5 to 1 ratio of fees to the cost of enforcement was upheld); but see Quad Canteen Service Corp. v. Ruzak, 85 Ill. App. 3d 256, 406 N.E. 2d 616, 40 Ill. Dec. 610. (2d Dist. 1980), (a 10 to 1 ratio of fees to cost of enforcement of vending machine licensing ordinance was unconstitutional).
17. Bloom v. Korshak, (1972) 52 Ill. 2d 56, 284 N.E. 2d 257.
18. Chicago Health Clubs v. Picur, 124 Ill. 2d 1, 528 N.E. 2d 978, 124 Ill. Dec. 87 (1988).
19. Ill. Const. 1970 Art. VII, §6(k) provides:
(k) the General Assembly may limit by law the amount and require referendum approval of debt to be incurred by home rule municipalities, payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, only in excess of the following percentages of the assessed value of its taxable property: (1) if its population is 500,000 or more, an aggregate of three percent; (2) if its population is more than 25,000 and less than 500,000, an aggregate of one percent; and (3) if its population is 25,000 or less, an aggregate of one-half percent. Indebtedness which is outstanding on the effective date of this Constitution or which is thereafter approved by referendum or assumed from another unit of local government shall not be included in the foregoing percentage amounts.
20. A home rule ordinance which removed the mayor's power to appoint officers by converting those offices into employments was found improper since it changed an integral part of the form or structure of the government. Thus a referendum was necessary. Pechous v. Slawko, 64 Ill. 2d 576, 357 N.E. 2d 1144, 2 Ill. Dec. 701 (1976). 21. Ill. Const. Art. VII, §6(e).
22. Ill. Const. Art. VII, §6(g)(h)(i).
23. Nevitt v. Langfelder, 157 Ill. 2d 116, 623 N.E. 2d 281, 191 Ill. Dec. 36 (1993).



HOME RULE *QUESTIONS & ANSWERS*

WHAT IS “HOME RULE”?

Under the 1970 Illinois Constitution, Home Rule shifts decision making from the state level (Springfield) to the local level (Lake Forest) enabling communities to find local solutions to local problems.

Home Rule communities are granted a broad range of powers for the local good unless exempted by the State. Often a Home Rule community is exempted from meeting requirements mandated by state legislation.

HOW DOES A COMMUNITY BECOME HOME RULE?

Municipalities with populations over 25,000 are automatically granted Home Rule status, while smaller communities can put the question on a ballot and let voters decide. The majority (over 70%) of Illinois’ 12.5 million citizens live in Home Rule communities. Among Illinois communities having Home Rule, 55% attained Home Rule status by voter approval of a Home Rule referendum, such as the one on the November 2, 2004 ballot. No community has petitioned to revoke Home Rule status in the past 20 years.

WHAT NEARBY COMMUNITIES ARE HOME RULE?

Deerfield	Gurnee	Mettawa	Skokie
Evanston	Highland Park	Mundelein	Waukegan
Glenview	Lincolnshire	Northbrook	Wilmette

Currently, several other North Shore communities like Lake Forest are considering voter approval of Home Rule status.

WHY IS LAKE FOREST CONSIDERING HOME RULE?

If approved by the voters, Home Rule will provide the City with additional flexibility and local control for maintaining the character of our community. It would enhance the City’s ability to preserve the integrity of its zoning ordinances, to operate in a more cost-effective manner, and to have a more diversified and flexible revenue base that could reduce dependency on property taxes.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF HOME RULE?

The adoption of Home Rule would provide Lake Forest greater protection from state mandates and the ability to solve problems at a local level. Specifically, major benefits frequently associated with Home Rule are threefold:

Maintaining Community Character

Home Rule would mean that the State of Illinois cannot intercede as a super zoning authority. The City would retain local control over zoning issues instead of allowing petitioners to go to the State for final decisions on such things as affordable housing, day care, etc. Petitions would come directly to the City and go through the local public hearing process for a decision. This local process gives residents the opportunity

to review petitions that directly impact their property. Lake Forest would have direct control over important issues that impact property values and community character.

Increased Financial Flexibility

Lake Forest's long-term financial stability is being impacted by decreasing revenues (tax cap limitation and a reduction in state revenues, development fees and sales taxes) coupled with increasing expenses (higher insurance, pension and health care costs, aging infrastructure, and additional state mandates). Home Rule is not only a flexible tool that endorses local decision making; it enables sound long-term fiscal planning.

Home Rule would provide Lake Forest with the flexibility to explore new funding sources, such as a licensing fee for service businesses (banks, landscapers, etc.), restaurant tax, real estate transfer tax, etc. Home Rule status would also allow the City to use the existing Hotel Tax revenue for infrastructure (streets, sewers, etc.) instead of limiting its use solely to tourism. Home Rule communities have more flexibility in regard to debt offerings often resulting in lower interest rates and a strengthened bond rating.

Reduced Regulation from State Mandates

Home Rule can afford Lake Forest greater protection against state control, such as the recently enacted Affordable Housing Act. Under that Act, Lake Forest could be required to increase its overall percentage of affordable housing to 10%, or approximately 330 new units. If Lake Forest were Home Rule, it could still support this important initiative but at a level that more appropriately addresses our community's needs. State legislatures often impose unfunded mandates on local governments to provide certain services that fail to provide a revenue source to offset the cost of those services.

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES OF HOME RULE?

Home Rule gives local government greater discretion to generate revenues through issuing bonds and increased taxes -- i.e., property and sales tax increases, restaurant tax, real estate transfer tax, etc.

Home Rule permits greater local control over decision making without state oversight and without certain procedural limitations.

WILL PROPERTY TAXES INCREASE UNDER HOME RULE?

Based on the research of Professor James Banovetz, widely regarded as the foremost expert on Home Rule in Illinois, there is no evidence that Home Rule municipalities have higher or faster growing property taxes than comparable non-Home Rule municipalities. In fact, Home Rule status is often used to shift the tax burden from property taxes to other revenue sources, such as licensing fees, restaurant tax, real estate transfer tax, etc. This would diversify the revenue base and reduce the burden on property owners. Indeed, communities that have adopted Home Rule status have seen their property taxes increase at a lower rate than non-Home Rule communities.

The City Council has recognized the concern of residents about increased taxing authority. In early August 2004, the City Council adopted an ordinance to continue to adhere to the property tax limitations commonly referred to as the "property tax cap." The only exceptions to this limitation would be if an emergency or legal requirement dictates an increase or if the residents approved a referendum for an increase beyond that called for under tax cap legislation. Additionally, under a proposal before the City Council, if Home Rule authority is approved by the voters, any increase in tax rates would require two public meetings and a super-majority (two-thirds) vote of the City Council.

IF THE HOME RULE REFERENDUM IS APPROVED, DOES THAT MEAN THAT THE CITY WILL ADOPT A REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAX?

The real estate transfer tax is one alternative revenue source that could be considered by The City of Lake Forest if the voters approve the Home Rule referendum. Before the City could enact a real estate transfer tax, however, voters would have to approve it on a separate referendum in the future.

HOW DOES HOME RULE AFFECT SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDING?

Home Rule has no effect on School Districts 115 or 67 as they are independent governmental and funding bodies.

HOW DO RESIDENTS CONTROL THE USE OF HOME RULE?

Voters can petition to revoke a community's Home Rule status. (In Illinois, this has not occurred in the past 20 years.)

Another safeguard for taxation and spending restraint is resident participation in City government and local elections. One-half of the City's aldermen are up for election each year, the Mayor every two years. Lake Forest has a long-standing tradition of residents staying informed on local issues and communicating with local officials. If residents view the City Council as not fiscally prudent, residents can vote to change Council membership and leadership.

Finally, the Aldermen and Mayor are also residents. They would be personally impacted by any Council action.

IF THE HOME RULE REFERENDUM FAILS, HOW WILL IT AFFECT LAKE FOREST RESIDENTS?

Lake Forest will be required to comply with all State mandates, including those that are not funded; some current mandates could impact community character, long-term finances and property values.

Without the financial flexibility Home Rule provides, the City Council will continue to look for ways to contain costs to maintain a balanced budget and fund necessary capital expenditures. This would likely include reductions in personnel and equipment purchases; postponement/elimination of needed capital improvements (repairs to streets, sewers, parks, etc.); and/or modifications to user fees to fund service delivery costs (garbage collection, etc.).

In all likelihood, additional borrowing for infrastructure improvements would be required. The issuance of additional bonds would result in higher property taxes.

IF THE HOME RULE REFERENDUM IS APPROVED, HOW WILL IT AFFECT LAKE FOREST RESIDENTS?

Lake Forest will not be required to comply with all State mandates (whether funded or not) but will have the ability to evaluate certain State requirements and decide what is appropriate for Lake Forest.

The City Council will have the flexibility to explore a variety of alternative revenue sources to balance future budgets and fund needed infrastructure improvements.



LEARN MORE ABOUT HOME RULE

Residents have an opportunity to learn more about Home Rule and to discuss its impact on community character with their Aldermen at these upcoming meetings:

Ward 1: Thursday, September 23, 6:30-8:30 p.m.,
Sheridan School, 1360 N. Sheridan Road

Ward 2: Wednesday, September 29, 6:30-8:30 p.m.,
Cherokee School, 475 E. Cherokee Road

Ward 3: to be determined

Ward 4: Tuesday, September 28, 6:30-8:30 p.m.,
Everett School, 1111 Everett School Road

Public Forum: Wednesday, October 6, 6:30-8:30 p.m.,
location to be determined

For updates on these meetings and additional information on Home Rule, go to the City's website at www.cityoflakeforest.com and visit the "What's New" section.

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HOME RULE—ITS HISTORY AND EFFECT

Presentation by Barry L. Moss

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

92nd Annual Conference

September 22-25 2005

Hilton Chicago Hotel

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HOME RULE—ITS HISTORY AND EFFECT

I. DILLON'S RULE

- A. Prior to the adoption of the 1970 Illinois Constitution, the powers of municipalities were circumscribed by "Dillon's Rule," which states:

It is a general and undisputed proposition of law that a municipal corporation possesses and can exercise the following powers and not others: First, those granted in express words; second, those necessarily or fairly implied in or incident to the powers expressly granted; third, those essential to the accomplishment of the declared objects and purposes of the corporation.

1 John F. Dillon, MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS §237, pp. 448-449 (5th ed. 1911). *People ex rel. Ryan v. Village of Hanover Park*, 311 Ill.App.3d 515, 742 N.E.2d 132, 243 Ill.Dec. 823 (1999).

- B. Non-home rule units still operate under the restrictions of Dillon's Rule. Without statutory authority to act, the municipality is foreclosed from acting at all.
- C. Governmental powers are narrowly construed under Dillon's Rule, with any doubt being resolved against the exercise of such power. *Ives v. City of Chicago*, 30 Ill.2d 582, 198 N.E.2d 518 (1964).

- D. Dillon's Rule is rooted in the popular belief that local governmental legislators are prone to abuse their power to tax. Prior to the 1970 constitution, property tax limitations had reached a point at which they were so overlapping and confusing that they were barely capable of judicial interpretation, sometimes leading to implementation in an arbitrary and capricious fashion. Indeed, Illinois students of local government routinely attribute Illinois' unusually large number of local governments to the need to evade statutory restrictions on municipal taxing powers so that services demanded by the public could be provided. Banovetz, "Illinois Home Rule: A Case Study in Fiscal Responsibility," *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy*, 32, p. 79 (2002).
- E. Despite the state's history of local government distrust, especially fears of unbridled property tax increases, home rule efforts ultimately proved successful when voters approved the 1970 Illinois Constitution. That constitution provided Illinois cities and villages with an optional home rule system that William N. Cassella of the National Civic League has called "the most advanced form [of government] as far as a flexible power system is concerned." *Banovetz, supra*.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL HOME RULE POWERS

- A. Article VII, §6(a) of the 1970 Illinois Constitution provides as follows:

(a) A County which has a chief executive officer elected by the electors of the county and any municipality which has a population of more than 25,000 are home rule units. Other municipalities may elect by referendum to become home rule units. Except as limited by this Section, 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 the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt.

- B. This is the basic grant of constitutional home rule powers. It expressly states that a home rule unit may exercise any power pertaining to its government and affairs.

Moreover, Section 6(m) states that, "Powers and functions of home rule units shall be liberally construed." This language was intended to reduce the likelihood of narrow judicial interpretations of home rule powers, which were intended by the drafters to be very expansive.

C. Indeed, the drafters of Article VII, '6, of the Illinois constitution clearly expressed their intent to reverse the traditional application of Dillon's Rule. During the course of the 1970 constitutional convention, John Parkhurst, one of the drafters, stated, "So we did come to grips with Dillon's Rule and we did try to turn it around 180 degrees [with respect to home rule units.]" See RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS, SIXTH ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, p. 3024 (1972).

D. In general, the courts have adhered to the principle that home rule legislative power is to be interpreted expansively. See *City of Evanston v. Create, Inc.*, 85 Ill.2d 101, 421 N.E.2d 196, 51 Ill.Dec. 688 (1981). The reversal of Dillon's Rule, as applied to home rule units, has been substantiated by a significant body of case law. *Id.*; *Webster v. City of Chicago*, 132 Ill.App.3d 666, 478 N.E.2d 446, 88 Ill.Dec. 131 (1st Dist. 1985). See also *People ex rel. Bernardi v. City of Highland Park*, 121 Ill.2d 1, 520 N.E.2d 316, 117 Ill.Dec. 155 (1988), which reaffirmed the abrogation of Dillon's Rule with respect to home rule units.

III. HOME RULE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

With the advent of home rule, the legal analysis regarding the breadth of corporate authorities' legislative authority must be revised completely. The appropriate inquiry with respect to home rule legislation is (a) whether the ordinance relates to the municipality's local government and

affairs and (b) whether the exercise of home rule powers has been superseded by other constitutional provisions or by appropriate action of the General Assembly. Unless some type of positive prohibition exists, the corporate authorities of a home rule unit have broad, discretionary powers to enact legislation.

- A. Home rule units have all the powers of a sovereign, limited only by the constitution or by the General Assembly in the manner provided by the constitution. Courts can invalidate home rule legislation only on the grounds that the enactment violates the Federal or State Constitution or violates a mandate imposed by state or federal statute. *City of Elgin v. County of Cook*, 169 Ill.2d 53, 660 N.E.2d 875, 214 Ill.Dec. 168 (1995); *Stahl v. Village of Hoffman Estates*, 296 Ill.App.3d 550, 694 N.E.2d 1102, 230 Ill.Dec. 824 (1st Dist 1998).
- B. It should be noted, however, that the acquisition of home rule authority does not automatically validate preexisting ordinances. If an ordinance was enacted before the acquisition of home rule powers, the ordinance's validity is tested under the municipality's prior, non-home rule status. *Bank of Elk Grove v. City of Joliet*, 171 Ill.App.3d 321, 525 N.E.2d 569, 121 Ill.Dec. 511 (3d Dist. 1988); *Application of County Collector of Kane County*, 132 Ill.2d 64, 547 N.E.2d 107, 138 Ill.Dec. 138 (1989) (pre-home rule ordinance regarding ordinance publication requirement was binding). A municipality need not enact an ordinance to execute its home rule powers. *Beneficial Development Corp. v. City of Highland Park*, 161 Ill.2d 321, 641 N.E.2d 435 , 204 Ill.Dec. 211 (1994).
- C. There are express constitutional limitations under Article VII, Section 6 that preclude home rule units from:

1. Incurring debt in excess of 40 years
2. Adopting ordinances for the punishment of felonies
3. Providing for imprisonment of over 6 months
4. Licensing for revenue
5. Imposing taxes measured by income or earnings or upon occupations
6. Providing for its officers, their manner of selection and terms of office except as approved by referendum of otherwise authorized by law.

IV. HOME RULE AND LOCAL AFFAIRS

Home rule authority is very broad, but there are limitations to its exercise. One such limitation is that the home rule unit cannot legislate with regard to matters that are not of local concern.

- A. A home rule unit's legislation must relate to its local affairs or government. A home rule unit's legislation can relate only to its own legitimate concerns, not to those of the state or nation. *City of Des Plaines v. Chicago & North Western Ry.*, 65 Ill.2d 1, 357 N.E.2d 433, 2 Ill.Dec. 266 (1976) (railroad noise regulation a matter of statewide, not local, concern); *see also Oak Park Trust & Savings Bank v. Village of Mt. Prospect*, 181 Ill.App.3d 10, 536 N.E.2d 763, 129 Ill.Dec. 713 (1st Dist. 1989) (licensing of multifamily dwelling units is local concern); *Crain Enterprises, Inc. v. Mound City*, 189 Ill.App.3d 130, 544 N.E.2d 1329, 136 Ill.Dec. 554 (5th Dist. 1989) (vacation of streets and alleys is matter of local concern); *Kadzielawski v. Board of Fire & Police Commissioners*, 194 Ill.App.3d 676, 551 N.E.2d 331, 141 Ill.Dec. 338 (1st Dist. 1990) (ordinance creating imposition of fines to discipline police and fire employees); *Trettenero v. Civil Service Commission of City of Aurora*, 221 Ill.App.3d 326, 581 N.E.2d 857, 163 Ill.Dec. 703 (2nd Dist. 1991) (ordinance determines when hearing

before civil service commission is warranted); *Page v. City of Chicago*, 29 Ill.App.3d 450, 701 N.E.2d 218, 233 Ill.Dec. 575 (1998) (city's human rights ordinance). Property tax levies are matters of local concern and within the scope of home rule powers. *Trust No. 115 v. People ex rel. Little*, 328 Ill.App.3d 1033, 767 N.E.2d 933, 263 Ill.Dec. 207 (2002); *Alpha Gamma Rho Alumni v. People ex rel. Botlaw*, 322 Ill.App.3d 310, 750 N.E.2d 282, 255 Ill.Dec. 701 (2001).

- B. In *Kalodimos v. Village of Morton Grove*, 103 Ill.2d 483, 470 N.E.2d 266, 83 Ill.Dec. 308 (1984), the Supreme Court addressed the issue of whether a home rule unit had the power to bar the possession of handguns. The court's analysis of the issue began with a discussion of whether the ban related to the village's local problems. The court framed the applicable legal test as follows:

Whether a particular problem is of statewide rather than local dimension must be decided not on the basis of a specific formula or listing set forth in the Constitution but with regard for the nature and extent of the problem, the units of government which have the most vital interest in its solution, and the role traditionally played by local and statewide authorities in dealing with it. 470 N.E.2d at 274.

While recognizing that weapons control and crime prevention were to some extent matters of statewide concern, the court found that the village had its own obvious interest in reducing the possibility of violent crime and domestic violence. Having determined that the village had legislated within an area of local concern, the court held that the ordinance was within the scope of its home rule powers. *Accord, City of Chicago v. Roman*, 184 Ill.2d 504, 705 N.E.2d 81, 235 Ill.Dec. 468 (1998) (home rule ordinance mandating a minimum sentence of 90 days= imprisonment was valid); *City of Champaign v. Sides*, 349 Ill.App.3d 293, 810 N.E.2d 287, 284 Ill.Dec. 634 (2004) (local public indecency ordinance upheld).

- C. The courts have held that home rule units may enact eminent domain ordinances to eradicate blight and to stimulate economic development in business districts. *City of Wheaton v. Sandberg*, 215 Ill.App.3d 220, 574 N.E.2d. 697, 158 Ill.Dec. 584 (2d Dist 1991); *City of Carbondale v. Yehling*, 96 Ill.2d 495, 451 N.E.2d 837, 71 Ill.Dec. 683 (1983).
- D. However, disconnection of territory from a municipality is primarily a matter of statewide concern and therefore not within the scope of home rule powers as a matter pertaining to "local government and affairs." *LaSalle National Trust, N.A. v. Village of Mettawa*, 249 Ill.App.3d 550, 616 N.E.2d 1297, 186 Ill.Dec. 665 (2d Dist 1993); *JLR Investments, Inc. v. Village of Barrington Hills*, 355 Ill.App.3d 661, 828 N.E.2d 1193, 293 Ill.Dec. 695 (2005); *City of Chicago v. Village of Elk Grove Village*, 314 Ill.App.3d 423, 820 N.E.2d 1158, 290 Ill.Dec. 91 (2004).

V. LIMITATION ON HOME RULE POWER/EXTRATERRITORIAL EFFECT

- A. When a home rule unit has attempted to exercise its sovereignty in a manner that has a clear extraterritorial impact, the action usually has been struck down by the courts. *City of DesPlaines v. Chicago & North Western Ry.*, 65 Ill.2d 1, 357 N.E.2d 433, 2 Ill.Dec. 266 (1976) (city's noise abatement ordinance had extraterritorial effect); *Commercial National Bank v. City of Chicago*, 89 Ill.2d 45, 432 N.E.2d 227, 59 Ill.Dec. 643 (1982) (City of Chicago's service tax ordinance held to be incompatible with territorial limitations placed on home rule units).
- B. Obviously, if a state statute authorizes extraterritorial legislation, a home rule unit can use that statutory grant of power. *City of Carbondale v. Van Natta*, 61 Ill.2d 483, 338 N.E.2d. 19 (1975) (extraterritorial zoning authority). In addition, a home rule unit can

perform extraterritorial acts that are proprietary, as distinguished from governmental, in character. *People ex rel. City of Salem v. McMackin*, 53 Ill.2d 347, 291 N.E.2d 807 (1972); *Marshall Field & Co. v. Village of South Barrington*, 92 Ill.App.3d 360, 415 N.E.2d 1277, 47 Ill.Dec. 964 (1st Dist. 1981) (issuance of industrial revenue bonds to finance development outside municipal boundaries).

VI. LIMITATIONS ON HOME RULE POWER; CO-EQUAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

A home rule unit may not enact legislation that would frustrate or inhibit the exercise of authority by other coequal branches of government within the municipal boundaries. This limitation is another variation of the "local government and affairs" constitutional restriction.

A One of the first cases to deal with this issue was *Ampersand, Inc. v. Finley*, 61 Ill.2d 537, 338 N.E.2d 15 (1975). Although the case involved an ordinance of a home rule county, its teachings are equally applicable to home rule municipalities. The county had passed an ordinance that imposed a filing fee on both plaintiffs and defendants in all civil cases. The fee was to be contributed to the law library fund. The court struck down the ordinance, finding that it interfered with traditional access of litigants to the state's courts and was therefore beyond the powers of a home rule unit.

B. With respect to matters of judicial review and procedure in particular, home rule units have no authority to regulate or control these essential court processes. *See Paper Supply Co. v. City of Chicago*, 57 Ill.2d 553, 317 N.E.2d 3 (1974) (city had no authority to require that review of municipal administrative decisions be made under Administrative Review Act); *City of Carbondale v. Yehling*, 96 Ill.2d 495, 451 N.E.2d 837, 71 Ill.Dec. 683 (1983) (ordinance attempting to regulate eminent domain procedure). A home rule unit may not require a court to order the payment of the

municipality's attorney's fees, even where the municipality is the prevailing party in the litigation. *Village of Glenview v. Zwick*, 356 Ill.App.3d 630, 826 N.E.2d 1171, 292 Ill.Dec. 735 (2005).

- C. If regulatory authority has been given to another branch of the state or federal government, it is more likely that the regulated activity will be found to be non-local in character. *People ex rel. Lignoul v. City of Chicago*, 67 Ill.2d 480, 368 N.E.2d 100, 10 Ill.Dec. 614 (1977) (city's ordinance that effectively allowed branch banking within city's boundaries held invalid); *Metropolitan Sanitary District v. City of Des Plaines*, 63 Ill.2d 256, 347 N.E.2d 716 (1976) (ordinance that attempted to regulate construction of wastewater treatment plant located in city held invalid); *Bridgman v. Korzen*, 54 Ill.2d 74, 295 N.E.2d 9 (1972) (tax collection ordinance held invalid); *City of Chicago v. Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois*, 293 Ill.App.3d 897, 689 N.E.2d 125, 228 Ill.Dec. 253 (1st Dist. 1997) (university could not be required to collect and remit parking and amusement taxes to city under home rule ordinance).
- D. Where state agencies are actively involved in performing statutory or regulatory duties that could be impacted by the home rule ordinance, courts have not been hesitant to strike down the ordinance.
 - 1. In *People ex rel. Bernardi v. City of Highland Park*, 121 Ill.2d 1, 520 N.E.2d 316, 117 Ill.Dec. 155 (1988), the Supreme Court held that prevailing wages for municipal construction projects were a matter of statewide concern subject to regulation by the Department of Labor, and the municipality's actions were beyond its home rule authority.

2. In *Kirwin v. Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.*, 173 Ill.App.3d 699, 528 N.E.2d 201, 123 Ill.Dec. 656 (1st Dist. 1988) the court held that home rule municipalities lack authority to regulate public utilities that are under jurisdiction of Illinois Commerce Commission. *But see Village of Bolingbrook v. Citizens Utilities Company of Illinois*, 158 Ill.2d 133, 632 N.E.2d 1000, 198 Ill.Dec. 389 (1994) (home rule unit's antipollution ordinances were enforceable against utility regulated by Illinois Commerce Commission).
3. In *Hutchcraft Van Service, Inc. v. Urbana Human Relations Commission*, 104 Ill.App.3d 817, 433 N.E.2d 329, 60 Ill.Dec. 532 (4th Dist. 1982), the City enacted an ordinance prohibiting discrimination against persons for a broad variety of reasons. The ordinance was challenged as being beyond the scope of the City's home rule powers. In particular, the plaintiff pointed to the extensive body of state and federal law prohibiting discrimination and the powers of regulatory agencies to enforce those laws. The existence of an independent state agency to enforce the laws regarding discrimination was found to be very persuasive by the court. 433 N.E.2d at 333-334. The court therefore held that the City's ordinance was "preempted" by state law. *Compare Page v. City of Chicago*, 299 Ill.App.3d 450, 701 N.E.2d 218, 233 Ill.Dec. 575 (1st Dist. 1998); *see also Village of Dolton ex rel. Winter v. CFX Transportation, Inc.*, 196 Ill.App.3d 564, 554 N.E.2d 440, 143 Ill.Dec. 505 (1st Dist. 1990).
4. In *City of Joliet v. Snyder*, 317 Ill.App.3d 940, 741 N.E.2d 1051, 251 Ill.Dec. 873 (2000), the court held that the housing of sexually dangerous persons by a state agency was not a matter of local concern.

5. These cases are examples of the test, as articulated by the Supreme Court in *Kalodimos v. Village of Morton Grove*, 103 Ill.2d 483, 470 N.E.2d 266, 83 Ill.Dec. 308 (1984), that requires the court to determine if a home rule ordinance has ventured too far into areas traditionally reserved to other units of local, state, or federal government. In short, it appears from a review of current precedent that a home rule unit's legislative authority may be curtailed when it interferes with essential functions or duties that have been delegated to other governmental bodies.

VII. LIMITATION ON HOME RULE AUTHORITY/STATUTORY PREEMPTION

- A. The mere existence of a state statutory scheme does not restrict a home rule unit's authority to adopt ordinances that concurrently regulate or even conflict with state law. In *City of Evanston v. Create, Inc.*, 85 Ill.2d 101, 421 N.E.2d 196, 51 Ill.Dec. 688 (1981), the Supreme Court thoroughly examined a home rule unit's authority to regulate landlord-tenant relations in light of the preexisting state statute that also dealt with this area (see 765 ILCS 730/0.01, *et seq.*, and 735 ILCS 5/9-101, *et seq.*). The court's analysis in *Create, Inc.* is highly significant because it sets forth in a clear and concise manner the circumstances under which preemption will occur.
- B. There are two prongs of the constitutional preemption doctrine. *Create, Inc.*, *supra*, 421 N.E.2d at 199. First, under ' 6(g) of Article VII of the Illinois constitution, the General Assembly, by a three-fifths majority vote, may deny or limit home rule powers. Second, under ' 6(h) of Article VII, the General Assembly may specifically provide for the exclusive exercise by the state of any power or function of a home rule unit.

1. With respect to statutes enacted after the effective date of the 1970 Constitution, there must be an *express* statement that the General Assembly intends to divest home rule units of their powers in a specified area. *Create, Inc., supra*, 421 N.E.2d at 199; *Lech v. Michaelson*, 129 Ill.App.3d 593, 472 N.E.2d 1166, 84 Ill.Dec. 770 (1st Dist. 1984), *aff=d in part, rev=d in part on other grounds*, 111 Ill.2d 523 (1986); *Stryker v. Village of Oak Park*, 62 Ill.2d 523, 343 N.E.2d 919 (1976); *City of Chicago v. Haworth*, 303 Ill.App.3d 451, 708 N.E.2d 425, 236 Ill.Dec. 839 (1st Dist. 1999) (City=s regulation of private detectives had been preempted) Due to the confusion surrounding the evolution of the home rule preemption doctrine, the General Assembly added a new provision to the Statute on Statutes (5 ILCS 70/7) to require express preemptive language. That section provides:

No law enacted after January 12, 1977, denies or limits any power or function of a home rule unit, pursuant to paragraphs (g), (h), (i), (j), or (k) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution, unless there is specific language limiting or denying the power or function an the language specifically sets forth in what manner and to what extent it is a limitation on or denial of the power or function of a home rule unit.

2. With respect to statutes that were in existence before the effective date of the Constitution, an ordinance of a home rule unit supersedes any such conflicting state statute. *Create, Inc., supra*, 421 N.E.2d at 199. *See also County of Cook v. John Sexton Contractors Co.*, 75 Ill.2d 494, 389 N.E.2d 553, 559, 27 Ill.Dec. 489 (1979); *Town of Cicero v. Fox Valley Trotting Club, Inc.*, 65 Ill.2d 10, 357 N.E.2d 1118, 1121, 2 Ill.Dec. 675 (1976); *Stryker v. Village of Oak Park, supra*, 343 N.E.2d at 922; *Paglini v. Police Board of Chicago*, 61 Ill.2d 233, 335

N.E.2d 480, 482 (1975); *Mulligan v. Dunne*, 61 Ill.2d 544, 338 N.E.2d 6, 10 - 11 (1975); *Peters v. City of Springfield*, 57 Ill.2d 142, 311 N.E.2d 107, 109 (1974); *Clarke v. Village of Arlington Heights*, 57 Ill.2d 50, 309 N.E.2d 576, 579 (1974); *People ex rel. Hanrahan v. Beck*, 54 Ill.2d 561, 301 N.E.2d 281, 283 (1973); *Kanellos v. County of Cook*, 53 Ill.2d 161, 290 N.E.2d 240, 243 - 244 (1972); *Kotte v. Normal Board of Fire and Police*, 269 Ill.App.3d 517, 646 N.E.2d 292, 206 Ill.Dec. 925 (4th Dist. 1995).

- C. *Create, Inc.* is significant because the City's ordinance created certain legal remedies (especially for the tenant) that did not exist under state law. 421 N.E.2d at 198. The court held that the creation of new legal remedies by home rule ordinance did not interfere with the state judiciary system or the administration of justice by the courts. *See also City of Springfield v. Ushman*, 71 Ill.App.3d 112, 388 N.E.2d 1357, 27 Ill.Dec. 308 (4th Dist. 1979) (home rule ordinance providing for fines up to \$1000).
- D. The Public Utilities Act does not impliedly preempt a home rule municipality's ordinances which authorize a fine for the unlawful discharge of waste. *Village of Bolingbrook v. Citizens Utilities Company of Illinois*, 158 Ill.2d 133, 632 N.E.2D 1000, 198 Ill.Dec. 389 (1994). *See Congress Care Center Associates v. Chicago Department of Health*, 260 Ill.App.3d 586, 632 N.E.2d 266, 198 Ill.Dec. 107 (1st Dist. 1994) (where the court held that the city's home rule authority was not preempted by the Nursing Home Care Act). *See also City of Chicago v. Krisjon Construction Co.*, 246 Ill.App.3d 950, 617 N.E.2d 21, 186 Ill.Dec. 782 (1st Dist. 1993) (open dumping of waste).
- E. Thus, absent express preemptive language in the statute, the preemption doctrine is limited in its scope and effect. The mere existence of a state statutory program dealing

with a particular issue does not work a per se preemption of home rule powers. *Village of Bolingbrook v. Citizens Utilities Co.*, 158 Ill.2d 133, 632 N.E.2d 1000, 198 Ill.Dec. 389 (1994); *City of Chicago v. Roman*, 292 Ill.App.3d 546, 685 N.E.2d 967, 226 Ill.Dec. 512 (1st Dist. 1997). This rule was applied by the Supreme Court in *Scadron v. City of Des Plaines*, 153 Ill.2d 164, 606 N.E.2d 1154, 180 Ill.Dec. 77 (1992), in which the Court held that a home rule ordinance that totally banned outdoor advertising signs viewable from limited access highways was not preempted by the Illinois Highway Advertising Control Act.

- F. If a statute that had preempted home rule ordinances is amended to remove the preemption, then the home rule ordinance is reinstated without the necessity of express reenactment. *City of Burbank v. Czaja*, 331 Ill.App.3d 369, 769 N.E.2d 1045, 264 Ill.Dec. 208 (1st Dist.2002).
- G. A home rule preemption provision, applicable only to the Illinois Municipal Code, does not apply to a home rule unit that does not use that particular Code provision. For example, Chicago has adopted its own personnel ordinance and no longer operates under Article 10 of the Municipal Code with respect to personnel matters. Preemption of home rule authority under Article 10, therefore, does not apply to Chicago. *Dineen v. City of Chicago*, 125 Ill.2d 248, 531 N.E.2d 347, 126 Ill.Dec. 52 (1988).
- H. The General Assembly has the authority to preempt home rule authority of certain home rule municipalities based on population. *Village of Schaumburg v. Doyle*, 277 Ill.App.3d 832, 661 N.E.2d 496, 214 Ill.Dec. 642 (1st Dist. 1996); *Des Plaines Firemen's Association v. City of Des Plaines*, 267 Ill.App.3d 920, 642 N.E.2d 732, 204 Ill.Dec. 831 (1st Dist. 1994).

- I. Based on established precedent, it is clear that the exercise of legislative authority by a home rule unit is presumptively valid unless the state has expressly preempted the field. The mere existence of a concurrent state statutory scheme is not sufficient in and of itself to overcome that presumption. A listing of selected statutes that contain express preemptive language can be found at I.I.C.L.E. *Municipal Law and Practice in Illinois*, ch. 29, §29.54 (2000).

VIII. HOME RULE AUTHORITY TO ABATE REAL ESTATE TAXES AND SALES TAXES

Home rule units of government are not restricted by statutory limitations on abatements and rebates. Article 7, §6(a), of the Illinois constitution provides that "[e]xcept as limited by this Section, a home rule unit may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to it government and affairs including, but limited to, the power to...tax."

- A. Illinois courts have construed the taxation powers of home rule units broadly, allowing those units to "exercise these powers unless restricted by a constitutional provision or appropriate legislation." *Stahl v. Village of Hoffman Estates*, 296 Ill.App.3d 550, 694 N.E.2d 1102, 1105, 230 Ill.Dec. 824 (1st Dist. 1998) (upholding constitutionality of home rule unit's imposition of exemptions from estate transfer taxes).
- B. Home rule units have construed these and similar authorities to relieve them from the statutory restrictions on real estate tax abatements and sales tax rebates. This power provides home rule units with a distinct advantage over non-home rule units. Home rule units can abate or rebate the taxes they levy without limitation on the amount or duration of the incentive.
- C. Section 18-180 of the Property Tax Code provides home rule municipalities with additional authority to abate all real estate taxes levied against certain residential

properties located in areas of urban decay under limited circumstances. 35 ILCS 200/18-180. Section 18-180 allows the home rule municipality to extend the abatement to owner-occupied single-family or duplex residential dwelling units located within the municipality and in an area of urban decay. Conditions making an area subject to urban decay are similar to those that would qualify an area as "blighted" for tax increment financing purposes. Section 18-180 allows the home rule municipality to abate not only a percentage of the real estate taxes it levied against qualifying properties but also taxes levied against those properties by other taxing districts, subject to certain procedures.

- D. Home rule units may also abate sales taxes to stimulate commercial development. The home rule unit is not limited by the restrictions placed on non-home rule municipalities by 65 ILCS 5/8-11-20.
- E. Any rebate of sales or property taxes must comply with the "public purpose test" of Article 8, §1(a), of the Illinois constitution, which provides that "[p]ublic funds, property or credit shall only be used for public purposes." Courts construing this limitation have employed an "expanding concept of 'public purpose' in the area of economic welfare," upholding the provision of public funds to private entities for the purpose of encouraging development. *People ex rel. City of Salem v. McMackin*, 53 Ill.2d 347, 291 N.E.2d 807, 813 (1972).

IX. HOME RULE POWERS TO TAX

Article VII, Section 6(a) of the Illinois constitution affords home rule units broad authority to tax transactions within their boundaries. Some of the transactions that home rule units may tax are:

- A. Amusements. *See Kerasotes Rialto Theater Corp. v. City of Peoria*, 77 Ill.2d 491, 3297 NE.2d 790, 34 Ill.Dec. 118 (1979).
- B. Real estate transfers
 - 1. *See Stahl v. Village of Hoffman Estates*, 296 Ill.App.3d 550, 694 N.E.2d 1102, 230 Ill.Dec. 824 (1998).
 - 2. A home rule unit's power to enact real estate transfer taxes has been limited since January 1997 under 65 ILCS 5/8-3-19. A referendum is now required for all transfer taxes enacted after that date. However, previously enacted transfer tax ordinances remain valid, and no new referendum is required.
- C. Sales taxes
 - 1. Home rule units may impose sales taxes in excess of the rate available to non-home rule units. *See* 65 ILCS 5/8-11-1, 8-11-5 and 8-11-6.
 - 2. Under 65 ILCS 8-11-6a, home rule units are not preempted from exacting sales taxes with respect to the following transactions:
 - a. A tax on alcoholic beverages, whether based on gross receipts, volume sold, or any other measurement.
 - b. A tax based on the number of units of cigarettes or tobacco products (provided, however, that a home rule municipality that has not imposed a tax based on the number of unit of cigarettes or tobacco products before July 1, 1993, shall not impose such a tax after that date).
 - c. A tax, however measured, on the use of a hotel or motel room or similar facility.
 - d. A tax, however measured, on the sale or transfer of real property.

- e. A tax, however measured, on lease receipts.
- f. A tax on food prepared for immediate consumption and on alcoholic beverages sold by a business which provides for on premises consumption of said food or alcoholic beverages.
- g. Other taxes not based on the selling or purchase price or gross receipts from the use, sale or purchase of tangible personal property.

D. Zoning

1. Home rule units do not rely on enabling statutes (*see* 65 ILCS 5/11-13-1*et seq.*) as the source of their zoning power. Zoning is intrinsically a matter of local concern.. *Cain v. American National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago*, 26 Ill.App3d 574, 325 N.E.2d 799, 805 (1st Dist. 1975); *Thompson v. Cook County Board of Appeals*, 96 Ill.App.3d 561, 421 N.E.2d 285, 292, 51 Ill.Dec. 777 (1st Dist. 1981); *Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois v. Chicago*, 125 Ill.2d 164, 531 N.E.2d 9, 15, 125 Ill.Dec. 830 (1988).
2. A home rule unit's power to zone is limited to the territorial boundaries of the municipality. *County of Will v. City of Naperville*, 226 Ill.App.3d 662, 589 N.E.2d 1090, 1093, 168 Ill.Dec. 690 (3d Dist 1992) (city may not zone property it owns that lies outside the city's corporate limits, and it is the prerogative of the county to zone such property); *see also City of Evanston v. Regional Transportation Authority*, 202 Ill.App.3d 265, 559 N.E.2d 899, 905, 147 Ill.Dec. 559 (1st Dist. 1990) (application of a city zoning ordinance to a regional bus facility was not within the grant of home rule power because the facility was regional).

E. Governmental employment

1. In the absence of a collective bargaining agreement, a home rule unit has broad powers to hire, fire or discipline employees. *Stryker v. Village of Oak Park*, 62 Ill.2d 523, 343 N.E.2d 919 (1976); *Kadzielawski v. Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of the Village of Skokie*, 194 Ill.App.3d 676, 551 N.E.2d 331, 141 Ill.Dec. 338 (1990).
2. A home rule unit may adopt ordinances that differ from state law with respect to police and fire personnel matters. *Kadzielawski, supra*; *Diamond v. Board of Fire and Police Com'rs of the Village of Elk Grove Village*, 115 Ill.App.3d 437, 50 N.E.2d 879, 71 Ill.Dec. 191 (1983); *Mandarino v. Village of Lombard*, 92 Ill.App.3d 78, 414 N.E.2d 508, 46 Ill.Dec. 624 (1980).

F. Human rights

1. Home rule units may enact their own ordinances regulating behavior in the workplace, notwithstanding the existence of a state statute. In *Page v. City of Chicago*, 299 Ill.App.3d 450, 701 N.E.2d 218, 233 Ill.Dec. 575 (1st Dist. 1998), the court held that a city human rights ordinance that prohibited acts of sexual harassment and discrimination by small employers that were not covered by the Illinois Human Rights Act, 775 ILCS 5/7-108(A), was a proper exercise of home rule authority.
2. In *Crawford v. City of Chicago*, 304 Ill.App.3d 818, 710 N.E.2d 91, 237 Ill.Dec. 668 (1st Dist. 1999), the court upheld an ordinance making qualified same-sex domestic partners or city employees eligible for the same benefits available to employee spouses.

G. Health and safety regulations

1. In *Village of Mundelein v. Franco*, 317 Ill.App.3d 512, 740 N.E.2d 801, 251 Ill.Dec. 515 (2d Dist. 2000), the appellate court upheld local ordinances that allowed police officers to stop vehicles solely because the occupants were not wearing seat belts.
2. In *City of Chicago v. Taylor*, 332 Ill.App.3d 583, 774 N.E.2d 22, 266 Ill.Dec. 244 (1st Dist. 2002), the appellate court held ordinances banning certain categories of firearms and requiring all firearms to be registered were permissible exercises of home rule powers.

H. Real property taxes

1. Home rule units are not limited with respect to real property tax rates nor by claims that the municipality has accumulated surplus funds. *Alpha Gamma Rho Alumni v. People*, 322 Ill.App.3d 310, 750 N.E.2d 282, 255 Ill.Dec. 701 (2001).
2. Refusal to place a proposition on the ballot to lower maximum property tax in a home rule unit was upheld by the Illinois Supreme Court in *Sommer v. Village of Glenview*, 79 Ill.2d 383, 403 N.E.2d 258, 38 Ill.Dec. 170 (1980).

I. Bonds

Home rule units are not subject to limitations on bonding authority set forth in the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/1-1-1 *et seq.*). The only limitations are constitutional. *See Ill.Const.* art. 7, §6(e) (40-year limitation on certain debt).

X. HOME RULE REFERENDA

While municipalities with populations of 25,000 or more automatically have home rule status in Illinois, other municipalities may elect to become home rule by referendum. A home rule unit may also elect by referendum not to be a home rule unit.

A. Adopting home rule

1. Article 7, §6(a) of the Illinois constitution provides that municipalities "...may elect by referendum to become home rule units."
2. Article 7, §11 of the Illinois constitution sets forth the general procedures for referenda with respect to home rule status:.

(a) Proposals for actions which are authorized by this Article or by law and which require approval by referendum may be initiated and submitted to the electors by resolution of the governing board of a unit of local government or by petition of electors in the manner provided by law.

(b) Referenda required by this Article shall be held at general elections, except as otherwise provided by law. Questions submitted to referendum shall be adopted if approved by a majority of those voting on the question unless a different requirement is specified in this Article.

3. There is legislation with respect to municipal home rule referenda in particular. Under 10 ILCS 5/28-7, a municipal home rule referendum may be initiated by resolution of a municipality's governing board or by filing with the municipal clerk a petition signed by qualified voters equal in number to 10 percent of the number of registered voters in the municipality. The municipal clerk then must certify the home rule adoption question to the county clerk or other election authority at least 61 days before the election. The referendum is voted on at the next "regular" election. *See* 10 ILCS 5/1-3.

4. A home rule adopting referendum (and a referendum to opt out of home rule requires the municipal clerk to make two filings with the Secretary of State). At least 20 days before the referendum, the clerk must file a certified statement indicating when the referendum will be held. Within 30 days after the referendum, the clerk must file a certified statement showing the results of the referendum and the status of the municipality as a home rule or non-home rule unit.
5. No referendum with regard to adopting home rule status may be submitted to the voters more than once in any 23-month period.

B. Opting out of home rule

Article 7, §6(b) of the Illinois constitution provides that, "A home rule unit by referendum may elect not to be a home rule unit.

1. The same procedures that govern referenda to adopt home rule status apply to referenda to opt out of home rule status. *See* 10 ILCS 5/28-7.
2. A referendum to opt out of home rule status may be held only once in any 47-month period.

C. A survey of home rule adoption referenda (Source: James M. Banovetz, "Home Rule Cities and the Voters," *Illinois Municipal Review*, December 2002).

1. As of December 2002, there had been 158 municipal referenda with respect to the question of adopting home rule status. In those elections 77 communities (or 49%) chose to adopt home rule.
2. Voters turned down home rule in 81 elections. In five communities voters rejected home rule in more than one election. In five others, voters rejected

home rule when it was first put on the ballot, then adopted home rule in a later election. In Lincolnwood and Oakbrook Terrace, voters rejected home rule twice before finally adopting it in a third election.

3. In 2004, voters in the City of Warrenville approved the adoption of home rule.

D. A survey of home rule retention elections (Source: Banovetz, *supra*)

1. There have been 31 elections in which voters were asked whether or not they wished to keep the home rule powers already provided to their community. Voters chose in 27 of these elections, or 87 percent, to retain their home rule powers.
2. Retention elections occur for either of two reasons: (a) voters dissatisfied with their community's use of home rule powers may petition the court for a retention election—this has happened 25 times; or (b) a community which gains home rule powers by population is required by law to hold a retention election if its population later falls under the 25,000 ceiling—this has happened six times.
3. Of the 25 retention elections held in response to voter petitions, home rule was retained in 21, or 84 percent, of the elections. Home rule was retained in all 6 of the retention elections held because a community's population had fallen under 25,000. In the aggregate, voters in retention elections chose, by a margin of greater than 2-1, to retain home rule powers.
4. Four communities have lost home rule status by virtue of retention elections: Lisle, Villa Park, Lombard and Rockford.



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Article updated: 10/31/2010 8:18 PM

Buffalo Grove recall vote to make history

By Steve Zalusky

Buffalo Grove will make history on Tuesday, although perhaps not in a way it would prefer.

Tuesday's vote to recall Buffalo Grove Trustee Lisa Stone from office may or may not be a first in Illinois. No historian or state agency has been able to name another municipality that recalled an elected official, but since no agency keeps track, it's impossible to know for sure.

It is historic, nonetheless. With just days before the election, the evidence that Stone could be on her way out is mounting. The manager and honorary manager of her 2009 campaign for village board have publicly abandoned her. Signs urging recall are planted in front yards. A website, Facebook page and a blogger dedicated to recall are getting hits.

Stone, for her part, has not mounted a full-throated defense, except for frequent mentions of the recall referendum from her seat at village board meetings.

The recall, she says, is all part of a village plan to get rid of her an effort aided and abetted by village officials from the start.

She said she tells supporters "just vote and tell your friends to vote also. That's the extent of my campaigning."

Yet she believes she will prevail. "I believe in my heart that people in this community know my heart's in the right place. I believe I'm going to win."

So how did Stone go from winning a village board seat to being on the verge of being kicked out?

Stone's 2009 campaign website is a snapshot of happier times: a photo of the smiling candidate at her campaign rally, surrounded by a jovial campaign staff: Lake County Board member David Stolman, her honorary campaign chairman; Buffalo Grove Village President Elliott Hartstein; and retiring Trustee Brian Rubin, her campaign manager.

Her resume as a community activist is documented on the site as well, including her part in a successful effort to tighten restrictions on pit bulls and Rottweilers, leading to a national appearance on MSNBC.

But whatever initial support Stone had eroded as she clashed with the village board with increasing intensity, over everything from whether the board was doing enough about the region's heroin problem to whether it had ignored potential dangers at a nearby landfill.

It wasn't necessarily the issues themselves that caused friction. Stone's opponents would say it was the way she dealt with them — her absolute refusal to back down or move on on any issue, and her practice of dragging village board meetings on for hours and hours as she pushed and pushed.

The meetings became near shouting matches at times, even sparking the village president to tell Stone to shut up

after repeatedly saying her time to speak was over. Stone said he was simply trying to muzzle her. Nothing got resolved.

"I think the drama is terrible. It is a shame that there has to be a recall, because I would have hoped that she would have changed her ways," Stolman said. "I think everybody has tried to assist her."

"We are the laughing stock of Lake County," he said. "That's wrong, and I can't tolerate that any more."

The list of those Stone has upset includes village officials, employees and volunteers. Among the complaints:

- Stone has criticized fellow trustees, claiming they ignored the heroin issue.
- She uttered innuendos about a trustee's connection to a relative whose law firm did village business and implied a conflict in a plan commissioner's public comments related to the Land and Lakes landfill, since the commissioner worked for that same trustee's firm.
- Stone called attention to another trustee's child being employed by the village.
- She has consistently criticized Village Clerk Janet Sirabian, voting against her minutes and calling attention to a lost executive session tape.
- Stone's interruptions and refusal to stop talking when her allotted time is up has made it extremely difficult for Village President Hartstein to run village board meetings. Since her election, meetings can last close to or past midnight.
- Village officials say Stone has gone to outside agencies and officials on issues, while seeming to represent the entire board.
- Officials claim she has bullied village employees, in particular former Village Manager William Brimm.
- Stone's critics say she has cost the village needless time and money in Freedom of Information Act requests and legal fees, in particular the cost to handle her challenge of recall petitions, when the number of signatures challenged would not have thrown the measure off the ballot.
- Volunteers also have felt targeted. She raised questions about the Buffalo Grove Days Committee on such matters as cash handling procedures, food coupons for volunteers and the accounting of sponsorship dollars.
- Stone filed a police report after a former trustee bumped into her at a youth baseball game, claiming it was intentional and telling people she believed the former trustee "was looking for ways to hurt her." She requested a special police watch on her home.
- She sued a poster to the Daily Herald website comment board by the nom de plume of "Hipcheck 16."

But perhaps the coup de grace was Stone's relentless pursuit of information about the Land and Lakes landfill, which the village had considered buying for development but decided against. She took issue with the village not following up on a consultant's report that raised questions about possible contamination of groundwater.

Stone's side

Stone doesn't see herself as the problem. She says she is being persecuted because she is questioning areas the board would rather avoid, such as the potential problems posed by the Land and Lakes landfill.

"I won't tolerate BS and I'll stand up for what I know is truthful," she said. "If that's a reason to remove someone from government, that's a very sad state of our government, that's a very sad message."

And that's all the more reason why the village needs someone like her in office, she said.

Supporter Francis Ladonne said Stone is doing what an elected official should do _ "look out for the good and

welfare of the residents to the best of her ability.”

When people bring issues to Stone's attention, she does the best she can to follow through, Ladonne said. “She is admittedly a little rough around the edges and perhaps a little unorthodox, but as I said, I think she is doing what I would expect an elected official to do.”

And if voters remove her from office, “in my opinion, they don't have an interest in fair and transparent and honest government,” Ladonne said.

Lincolnshire resident Brenda Weiss, who describes herself as an environmental activist, came to Stone's defense at a recent village board meeting.

She upbraided trustees for what she saw as rude treatment of Stone, saying that to minimize concerns about the Land and Lakes landfill does not negate their relevance.

Stone sees the recall as an effort to maintain status quo village government, without anyone meddling into their business. She said the recall group is closely tied into government. “Very many of them are involved in the various commissions. They're taking offense on behalf of the officials I'm questioning.”

Stone said voters need someone who will watch over the public safety — the very reason she contacted Congressman Mark Kirk about the landfill.

“I'm pursuing something of substance,” she said. “The answer to all of this is, ‘Let's remove her from government. What she's doing is crazy. She doesn't know what she's talking about.’”

Stone said the fact that a home rule authority can pass such a recall ordinance is very dangerous “because you can have runaway boards.”

She sees herself as honest, forthright and direct.

But board members see her behavior as insulting and attacking.

Trustee Jeffrey Berman, who drafted the recall ordinance, cited Stone's relentless attacks on board members, village staff and even volunteers.

Rubin, her former backer, said he does not dislike Stone, but criticized her lack of decorum. Rubin said that when he served on the board with trustees he often disagreed with, “We would discuss it. We would agree to disagree and we would go across the street and have a beer.”

Rubin said Hartstein and the trustees have tolerated Stone and given her more room than they would the average human being.

Berman said he has no problem with trustees criticizing staff. He said he has done it during his entire tenure.

“But the difference is that I haven't accused them of being crooks and I haven't gone after them without basis and I haven't sat up and publicly humiliated people with little regard for who they are and what they are and the services they provide our community.”

Resident Stan Zoller is among those on the recall side. He has a blog called “Gaggin' in the Grove” that's been called required reading by some trustees and has a devoted following among recall supporters. Zoller, a Rolling Meadows High School teacher who once covered Buffalo Grove as a reporter, said, “It has been probably one of the most unusual performances I have seen by a village official.”

The man who filed the petition for her recall, David Wells, said, “Ultimately I think it comes down to gross incompetence. She comes to these board meetings very unprepared. She acts very unprofessional.”

So how does all of this play outside Buffalo Grove? Perhaps not as negatively as it might, were there not big problems elsewhere, says Cynthia Canary, executive director of the Illinois Campaign for Political Reform.

"Buffalo Grove, with this turmoil, may be benefiting from the fact that our entire state is in turmoil and our media is in turmoil," so it hasn't been at the top of everyone's mind, she said.

However, she said, "It certainly isn't a good example to set in a community where you want new leaders and new blood and new ideas. That kind of animosity doesn't make local government look like the most inviting place in the world."

Berman insists the board did not rush into recall. At first attempts were made to keep the entire board, not just Stone, disciplined, including the codification of a code of conduct. When the recall ordinance was drafted, it was meant as a warning to the board to be on its best behavior, he said. Months of fine tuning followed.

For Stone, the last episode of the reality TV show known as the Buffalo Grove village board could be Nov. 2, when voters will play the role of Donald Trump and decide whether she will be fired or survive for future episodes.

"I hope to win the recall because I think I'm really good at representing the people," she said.

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Article updated: 11/3/2010 10:58 AM

Stone turned out of office in Buffalo Grove

By Steve Zalusky

History was made in Buffalo Grove Tuesday, as voters turned out a sitting village board trustee who has been in office only 18 months.

With all 38 of Buffalo Grove precincts counted, Lisa Stone lost her seat on the board, 8,728 to 3,853.

Elected to a four-year term in 2009 with the support of residents who appreciated her activist style of getting things done, Stone's decline in favor was almost a free fall fueled by an acrimonious relationship with other trustees and some administrators that started almost on day one.

Stone released a statement Tuesday night: "I'm disappointed, yet I know I did my best and always put the health and safety of the residents first.

"I had the courage to stand up for what is right and face the consequences, but the citizens have spoken and I accept their decision.

"To those who supported me throughout the last 18 months, thank you, it meant the world to me."

Mayor Elliott Hartstein said despite his support for Stone's recall, he doesn't take any satisfaction from winning.

"I'm saddened the community had to go through this particular experience," he said. "I'm pleased the community took it upon themselves to try to rectify a problem."

Hartstein's demeanor wasn't all sober assessment tonight at one point inside the Village Grill where the recall forces gathered, he donned a dark wig and mimicked Stone.

"I was just having a little fun," he said. "I knew Lisa wouldn't be there so I stood in for her."

Stone pledged to see the landfill issue through, from her position as a citizen. That issue is more important to her than being an elected official, she said tonight.

Meanwhile, she said she'll take a few days to absorb the vote. She knew it was risky not to campaign on her own behalf, she said, adding that 30 percent of the vote is "still a formidable portion of our community." "Obviously if I campaigned significantly that percent would be raised to a number that would be competitive."

Stone said she won't be a regular at village board meetings, and doesn't have any plans right now to run for anything else, just enjoy life.

"I really do believe in good government and transparent government," Stone said. "If (this) is what it takes to make people start to think about their community (and) their local government, which is what affects their life, then I think that's important to do. If it's at the sacrifice of an elected official who was trying to fight for the safety of people, then

so be it.”

Hartstein said that presuming the election results are certified by Nov. 25, he will have 60 days to appoint a temporary board member to fill Stone's seat. That seat will then be up for election in April 2011, as a two-year term.

Candidates running for the village board in April will have to declare whether they are running for a 4-year, or the two-year term.

“Anyone who suggests the recall is not democracy ignores the fact that the community had the opportunity to vote,” Hartstein said, “and it appears the community has spoken loud and clear in large numbers, saying enough is enough.”

Hartstein said although he doesn't have anyone in mind to fill the seat temporarily, it won't take him 60 days to make the appointment.

Jim Pawlak, who worked for recall, was among the recall supporters gathered at the Village Grill at the Buffalo Grove Park District.

“We now have to look toward the future and start to rebuild our reputation as a community to restore what was destroyed during the last 18 months,” Pawlak said. “I consider this a major victory for BG; I'm sorry we had to do this. I'm grateful it's done and tomorrow is a new day.”

Given it will take a week or more to certify the results, Stone may have one more village board meeting to attend, should she choose to.

The vote ends at least one chapter of the strange trip that began with her election in April 2008. Stone, an activist who made a name for herself by challenging the community to deal with rising heroin use among teenagers and by getting tighter restrictions on pit bulls and Rottweilers, won election to the board with the support of prominent Buffalo Grove leaders, predominantly Lake County Board member David Stolman, Hartstein, state Rep. Sid Mathias and former trustee Brian Rubin.

Once she was on the inside, though, the confrontational tactics that worked on the outside didn't win her the same support they once did. People like Stolman said they were disappointed she didn't work to build consensus; and instead openly attacked people who disagreed with her.

Gradually her support began to dwindle, as people complained that what she called her push for truth and greater openness in village government looked to them like grandstanding.

Stone, however, argued she was exposing abuses by trustees and staff, calling out Hartstein for what she called false statements and Brimm for an alleged altered e-mail. She also said she was acting as a watchdog on behalf of residents, when she called the village's attention to an environmental report on the Land and Lakes landfill and succeeded in getting a hearing from the IEPA.

Her fellow trustees and some village employees argued she abused her power, insulting Hartstein and driving longtime Village Manager William Brimm from office, while consuming village staff time in sorting through Freedom of Information Act requests and costing taxpayers money in legal fees for what some saw as a frivolous challenge to signatures on the petition for her recall.



Reviewed By:	
Legal	☐
Finance	☒
Engineer	☐
City Administrator	☒
Human Resources	☐
Community Development	☐
Police	☐
Public Works	☐
Parks and Recreation	☐

Agenda Item Number

OB #1

Tracking Number

ADM 2014-89

Agenda Item Summary Memo

Title: Aurora Area Convention and Visitors Bureau Membership

Meeting and Date: Administration Committee – June 15, 2016

Synopsis: Discussion of long-term options for use of hotel taxes

Council Action Previously Taken:

Date of Action: N / A Action Taken: _____

Item Number: _____

Type of Vote Required: Majority

Council Action Requested: Approval

Submitted by: Bart Olson Administration
Name Department

Agenda Item Notes:

Have a question or comment about this agenda item?

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Memorandum

To: Administration Committee
From: Bart Olson, City Administrator
CC:
Date: June 9, 2016
Subject: Tourism

Summary

Review of the City's options for tourism services.

Background

This item was last discussed at the May Administration Committee meeting. At that meeting, the committee reviewed the materials from the HCCVB and discussed tourism consultant proposals.

Dan DiSanto and I are scheduled to meet on Friday to discuss the attached proposals from SMG Consulting. They have drafted the proposal as either two separate studies or one combined. I expect to have a verbal update for the committee on Wednesday.

Recommendation

This is an informational item.

SMG Consulting

SEO Services for Yorkville + Oswego Destination
Marketing Organization Analysis



"Solutions and Ideas for your competitive world"

Yorkville Proposal

Project Goal:

To assist the United City of Yorkville in evaluating alternatives for tourism promotion that will result in increased visitation, employment, and local tax revenue.

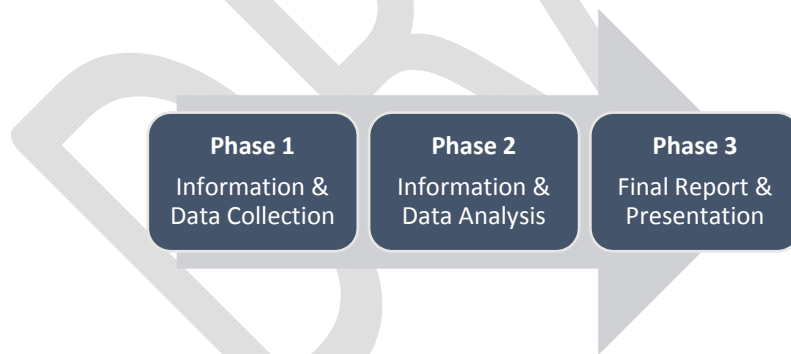
Project Objectives:

- ▶ To review existing information available on current marketing programs and **evaluate the current needs of Yorkville** given the available resources.
- ▶ To make specific recommendations how **to most effectively allocate the Yorkville tourism promotion funds**.
- ▶ To recommend **effective program measurements** that can assist in evaluating marketing programs and refining future promotional decisions.

Project Scope & Methodology

Project Scope

In an effort to achieve the project goal and objectives SMG proposes the following project scope:



Phase 1 – Information Collection

Implement data and information collection process.

Phase 2 – Information & Data Analysis and Synthesis

Review collected information and analyze it with an eye toward synthesizing the data and crafting a final recommendation and report.

Phase 3 – Final Report

SMG Consulting will develop a final report.

Methodology

SMG is proposing the following methodology for consideration.

Phase 1 – Data Collection

Task 1.1 Review current information on current marketing efforts

- Review EnjoyAurora.com's Google analytics including the trend and the number of referrals to Yorkville.
- Review Yorkville lodging trend.
- Review Yorkville marketplace and current market situation.

Task 1.2 Interview Stakeholders

- Interview -5-7 stakeholders as recommended by the client. Interviews to be conducted via phone or Skype.

Task 1.3 Goal Setting

- Identify goals and desired outcomes from the tourism promotion investment.

Task 1.4 Review client marketing organizational capacity

- How are/will current stakeholders be engaged? Who will actually implement marketing programs? What capacity exists within the City structure and what outside services will be needed?

Phase 2 – Information Analysis

Task 2.1 Collected information will be integrated into a report that identifies the following:

- Current market and tourism situation in Yorkville.
- Goals and desired outcomes.
- Strategies and marketing programs designed to achieve the identified goals.
- Those measurements needed to assess the performance of the marketing programs.

Note(s):

1. SMG Consulting will review the current \$60,000/year investment from the perspective of a three year \$180,000 investment with annual available funds of \$60,000.
2. SMG Consulting will consider the need to develop marketing systems that can be built on as additional tourism investment funds become available.

Phase 3 – Final Report Development

Task 3.1 Provide a timely final report.

- SMG Consulting will provide a draft report for review and comment and then a final report.

Project Timeline

We anticipate this project to be approximately 4-6 weeks depending on the pace of interviews. We will need assistance from the City of Yorkville in the following areas:

- Obtaining related marketing information needed to complete the project
- List of stakeholders to be interviewed (5-7)
- Initial email contact with the interview list
- Other TBD

Project Fees

The cost to provide the services identified in this proposal include the following:

Phase 1: Data and Information Collection	10 hours
- Includes information collection, phone interviews etc.	
Phase 2: Information Analysis	5 hours
Phase 3: Final Report Development	10 hours
Total (Not to exceed)	\$4,200

Oswego Proposal

Project Goal:

To assist the Oswego in evaluating alternatives for tourism promotion that will result in increased visitation, employment, and local tax revenue.

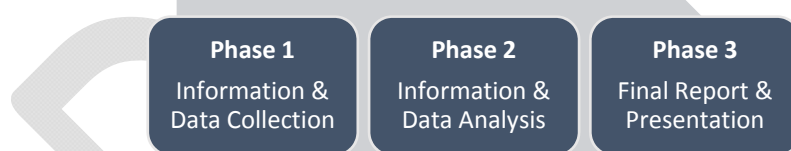
Project Objectives:

- ▶ To review existing information available on current marketing programs and **evaluate the current needs of Oswego** given the available resources.
- ▶ To make specific recommendations how **to most effectively allocate the Oswego tourism promotion funds**.
- ▶ To recommend **effective program measurements** that can assist in evaluating marketing programs and refining future promotional decisions.

Project Scope & Methodology

Project Scope

In an effort to achieve the project goal and objectives SMG proposes the following project scope:



Phase 1 – Information Collection

Implement data and information collection process.

Phase 2 – Information & Data Analysis and Synthesis

Review collected information and analyze it with an eye toward synthesizing the data and crafting a final recommendation and report.

Phase 3 – Final Report

SMG Consulting will develop a final report.

Methodology

SMG is proposing the following methodology for consideration.

Phase 1 – Data Collection

Task 1.1 Review current information on current marketing efforts

- Review EnjoyAurora.com's Google analytics including the trend and the number of referrals to Oswego.
- Review Oswego lodging trend.
- Review Oswego marketplace and current market situation.

Task 1.2 Interview Stakeholders

- Interview -5-7 stakeholders as recommended by the client. Interviews to be conducted via phone or Skype.

Task 1.3 Goal Setting

- Identify goals and desired outcomes from the tourism promotion investment.

Task 1.4 Review client marketing organizational capacity

- How are/will current stakeholders be engaged? Who will actually implement marketing programs? What capacity exists within the City structure and what outside services will be needed?

Phase 2 – Information Analysis

Task 2.1 Collected information will be integrated into a report that identifies the following:

- Current market and tourism situation in Oswego.
- Goals and desired outcomes.
- Strategies and marketing programs designed to achieve the identified goals.
- Those measurements needed to assess the performance of the marketing programs.

Note(s):

1. SMG Consulting will review the current \$80,000/year investment from the perspective of a three year \$240,000 investment with annual available funds of \$80,000.
2. SMG Consulting will consider the need to develop marketing systems that can be built on as additional tourism investment funds become available.

Phase 3 – Final Report Development

Task 3.1 Provide a timely final report.

- SMG Consulting will provide a draft report for review and comment and then a final report.

Project Timeline

We anticipate this project to be approximately 4-6 weeks depending on the pace of interviews. We will need assistance from the Oswego in the following areas:

- Obtaining related marketing information needed to complete the project
- List of stakeholders to be interviewed (5-7)
- Initial email contact with the interview list
- Other TBD

Project Fees

The cost to provide the services identified in this proposal include the following:

Phase 1: Data and Information Collection	10 hours
- Includes information collection, phone interviews etc.	
Phase 2: Information Analysis	5 hours
Phase 3: Final Report Development	10 hours
Total (Not to exceed)	\$4,200

Yorkville+ Oswego Proposal

This proposal seeks to merge the efforts of Yorkville and Oswego in a focused effort to generate tourism to the two adjacent destination. It is assumed that both municipalities would contribute funding of approximately \$140,000 annually and that both would have representation in the management and expenditures of those funds.

Project Goal:

To assist Yorkville+ Oswego in evaluating alternatives for tourism promotion that will result in increased visitation, employment, and local tax revenue.

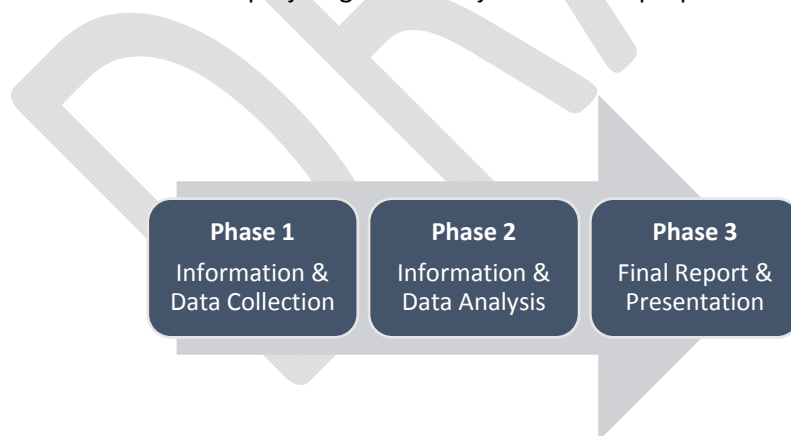
Project Objectives:

- ▶ To review existing information available on current marketing programs and **evaluate the current needs of Yorkville + Oswego** given the available resources.
- ▶ To make specific recommendations how **to most effectively allocate the Yorkville + Oswego tourism promotion funds**.
- ▶ To recommend **effective program measurements** that can assist in evaluating marketing programs and refining future promotional decisions.

Project Scope & Methodology

Project Scope

In an effort to achieve the project goal and objectives SMG proposes the following project scope:



Phase 1 – Information Collection

Implement data and information collection process.

Phase 2 – Information & Data Analysis and Synthesis

Review collected information and analyze it with an eye toward synthesizing the data and crafting a final recommendation and report.

Phase 3 – Final Report

SMG Consulting will develop a final report.

Methodology

SMG is proposing the following methodology for consideration.

Phase 1 – Data Collection

Task 1.1 Review current information on current marketing efforts

- Review EnjoyAurora.com's Google analytics including the trend and the number of referrals to Oswego.
- Review Yorkville + Oswego lodging trend.
- Review Yorkville + Oswego marketplace and current market situation.

Task 1.2 Interview Stakeholders

- Interview 12-14 stakeholders (an equal amount from both municipalities) as recommended by the client. Interviews to be conducted via phone or Skype.

Task 1.3 Goal Setting

- Identify goals and desired outcomes from the tourism promotion investment.

Task 1.4 Review client marketing organizational capacity

- How are/will current stakeholders be engaged? Who will actually implement marketing programs? What capacity exists within the existing municipal structure(s) of Yorkville and Oswego and what outside services will be needed?
- Develop the appropriate structure to meet the needs of both municipalities including the potential of a representative (both municipalities) advisory committee/board to make marketing funding recommendations and oversee program implementation.

Phase 2 – Information Analysis

Task 2.1 Collected information will be integrated into a report that identifies the following:

- Current market and tourism situation in Yorkville + Oswego.
- Goals and desired outcomes.
- Strategies and marketing programs designed to achieve the identified goals.
- Those measurements needed to assess the performance of the marketing programs.

Note(s):

1. SMG Consulting will review the potential \$140,000/year investment from the two municipalities of a three year \$420,000 investment with annual available funds of \$140,000.
2. SMG Consulting will consider the need to develop marketing systems that can be built on as additional tourism investment funds become available.

Phase 3 – Final Report Development

Task 3.1 Provide a timely final report.

- SMG Consulting will provide a draft report for review and comment and then a final report.

Project Timeline

We anticipate this project to be approximately 6-8 weeks depending on the pace of interviews. We will need assistance from the Yorkville + Oswego in the following areas:

- Obtaining related marketing information needed to complete the project
- List of stakeholders to be interviewed (5-7)
- Initial email contact with the interview list
- Other TBD

Project Fees

The cost to provide the services identified in this proposal include the following:

Phase 1: Data and Information Collection **20 hours**

- Includes information collection, phone interviews etc.

Phase 2: Information Analysis **7 hours**

Phase 3: Final Report Development **20 hours**

Total (Not to exceed) \$7,990.00

About SMG

SMG Consulting is a marketing advisory firm specializing in providing marketing research, strategic planning, and strategy development services for the tourism and recreation industries.

SMG prides itself on providing its clients with insights and solutions for effective marketing strategies. We view ourselves as strategists that assist our clients by understanding bigger issues necessary for their success.

SMG has access to a wide variety of tourism industry/marketing research resources to help ensure our clients receive state-of-the-art solutions. The firm has attracted a roster of blue chip public and private sector clients including visitor and convention bureaus, hotels, lodging management companies, casinos, ski resorts, economic development agencies and chambers of commerce.

SMG brings a wealth of skills, experience and knowledge relevant to this project, including the following:

- Extensive experience in marketing research, economic analysis and its application in tourism.
- Extensive experience in working with Destination Marketing organizations and promotion efforts.
- Specific experience with and a thorough understanding of the impact of the lodging and recreation segments within tourist destinations.
- Extensive experience in working with public sector tourism organizations.
- Appreciation and commitment for balancing tourism with the protection of the environment and the local community's values and needs.
- Expansive knowledge and experience in dealing with a variety of marketing and political issues.
- Extensive experience in developing tourism impact and ROI planning models.
- A thorough understanding of national economy, travel trends, and impacts.

Consultant Profile

Carl Ribardo - Project Director

Carl is a strategic thinker, thought leader and innovator in the tourism industry. As the founder and president of SMG Consulting Carl has developed a wide range of services including marketing research, marketing strategy and planning, tourism economic analysis, measurement, and organizational change management. Carl is a trusted advisor to a number of CEOs and senior executives throughout the industry.

Carl is also a writer and speaker. He authors a monthly op-ed page for the local newspaper, has published a number of marketing strategy, tourism and motorcycle touring related articles, and is a familiar face at industry conferences, including ESTO and Mountain Travel Symposium, where he regularly serves as a guest speaker and panelist. Carl also serves as an advisor to the Recreation, Parks and Tourism Department at San Francisco State University and was recently appointed to the Visit California Research & ROI Committee.

Carl obtained a Bachelor of Science degree from California State University at Northridge. He received his Master's degree in Business Administration (MBA) from San Francisco State University Graduate School of Business. He recently completed a certificate program at Cornell University in Organizational Change Leadership.

He enjoys riding his BMW motorcycle on two lane roads throughout the west, trap shooting, and golf.

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