Annual Financial Report April 30, 2018





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Principal Officials April 30, 2018

> **President** John A. Tatooles

# Trustees

Terrence H. Kral

Timothy W. Tiedje

John R. Willis

Richard C. Gallagher

Russell P. Fitton

Chuck Fritz

Clerk Laurie C. White

Deputy Clerk Stacy Smith

**Treasurer** Kenneth A. Klein

Administrator Sam Trakas

Police Chief Robert R. Haas, Jr. Independent Auditor's Report



RSM US LLP

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

The Honorable Village President and Board of Trustees Village of Inverness, Illinois

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Inverness, Illinois, as of and for the year ended April 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Inverness, Illinois, as of April 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information:

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis (pages 3 - 10), budgetary comparison information (page 37), and pension information (pages 35 - 36) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information:

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements. The Other Supplementary Information (pages 39 - 43), and the Introductory Section and Other Information Section (pages 44 - 45) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Other Supplementary Information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Other Supplementary Information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Introductory Section and Other Information Section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

RSM US LLP

Schaumburg, Illinois October 1, 2018

Management's Discussion and Analysis

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2018

The Village of Inverness' (Village) Management's Discussion and Analysis is designed to explain significant financial issues, provide an overview of Village financial activity, identify changes in the Village's financial position, identify material deviations from budget, and identify individual issues and concerns.

This document should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

### **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

### **Net Position**

The Village's total net position of governmental activities increased by \$1,108,504 or 11.9% as a result of this year's operations. The Village does not conduct any business-type activities.

#### Revenues

The governmental activities revenues totaled \$4,690,229.

#### Cost of Village Programs

The governmental activities expenses totaled \$3,581,725.

#### General Fund

The General Fund reported revenues of \$3,821,999 and expenditures of \$3,266,539, resulting in an operating increase of \$555,460, prior to any fund transfers.

# USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

In the past, the primary focus of local government financial statements was summarized by fund type and presented on a current financial resource basis. Now, financial statements are presented from two perspectives: government-wide and major fund. These perspectives allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden a basis for comparison and enhance the Village's accountability.

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to emulate the corporate sector in that all government and business-type activities are consolidated into columns, which add to a total for the Primary Government. In the case of the Village, there are currently no activities that are classified as business-type. The focus of the Statement of Net Position (the "Unrestricted Net Position") is designed to be similar to bottom line results for the Village and its governmental-type activities.

This statement combines and consolidates the governmental funds' current financial resources (shortterm spendable resources) with capital assets and long-term obligations using the accrual basis of accounting and economic resources measurement focus.

The Statement of Activities is focused on both the gross and net cost of various governmental activities, which are supported by the government's general taxes and other resources. This is intended to summarize and simplify the user's analysis of the cost of various governmental services.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2018

The Governmental Activities reflect the Village's basic services, including general government, public safety and public works. Property taxes, shared state income taxes and sales taxes finance the majority of these services.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

Traditional users of governmental financial statements will find the Fund Financial Statements presentation more familiar. The focus is on Major Funds, rather than the previous model's fund types.

The Governmental Major Fund presentation is presented on a sources and uses of liquid resources basis. This is the manner in which the budget or financial plan is typically developed. The flow and availability of liquid resources is a clear and appropriate focus of any analysis of a government. Funds are established for various purposes and the Fund Financial Statements allow the demonstration of sources and uses and/or budgeting compliance associated therewith.

#### **Infrastructure Assets**

The Village implemented the infrastructure portions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 34 prospectively and depreciates assets over their useful lives.

### **GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT**

#### **Net Position**

Net position is defined as the amount by which assets and deferred outflows and deferred inflows exceed liabilities. Net position can be a useful indicator of a government's financial condition. Assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$10,435,014 as of April 30, 2018. This is an increase of \$1,108,504 or 11.9% over the prior year.

# Summary Statement of Net Position As of April 30, 2018 and 2017

		2018	2017		Change
Current and other assets	\$	11,079,280	\$ 10,507,614	\$	571,666
Capital assets		4,817,170	4,858,086		(40,916)
Total assets		15,896,450	15,365,700		530,750
Deferred Outflows of Resources		144,490	183,906		(39,416)
Current liabilities		1,263,778	1,270,079		(6,301)
Noncurrent liabilities		4,129,426	4,926,459		(797,033)
Total liabilities		5,393,204	6,196,538		(803,334)
Deferred Inflows of Resources		212,722	26,558		186,164
Net Position:					
Investment in capital assets		4,817,170	4,858,086		(40,916)
Restricted		282,221	278,388		3,833
Unrestricted		5,335,623	4,190,036		1,145,587
Total net position	\$	10,435,014	\$ 9,326,510	\$	1,108,504

# Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2018

A portion of total net position constitutes the investment in capital assets. For governmental activities, capital assets include land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, vehicles and equipment.

There are six basic (normal) transactions that will affect the comparability of the Statement of Net Position summary presentation.

- 1) <u>Net Results of Activities</u> which will impact (increase/decrease) current assets and unrestricted net position.
- 2) Borrowing of Capital which will increase current assets and long-term debt.
- Spending Borrowed Proceeds on New Capital which will reduce current assets and increase capital assets. There is a second impact, an increase in investment in capital assets and an increase in related net debt which will not change the investment in capital assets.
- Spending of Non-borrowed Current Assets on New Capital which will (a) reduce current assets and increase capital assets and (b) reduce unrestricted net position and increase investment in capital assets, net of debt.
- 5) <u>Principal Payment on Debt</u> which will (a) reduce current assets and reduce long-term debt and (b) reduce unrestricted net assets and increase investment in capital assets, net of debt.
- 6) <u>Reduction of Capital Assets through Depreciation</u> which will reduce capital assets and investment in capital assets, net of debt.

As indicated above, governmental net position increased by \$1,108,504 or 11.9%.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2018

The following table compares revenue and expenses for the current and prior year:

### Summary Statement of Activities Years Ended April 30, 2018 and 2017

		Governmental Activities 2018 2017				Change			
Revenues		2010		2017		Change			
Program Revenues									
Charges for service Grants and contributions	\$	416,428	\$	381,112	\$	35,316			
Operating		195,152		193,857		1,295			
General Revenue									
Property taxes		2,775,548		2,811,769		(36,221)			
Other taxes		999,887		960,422		39,465			
Franchise fees		183,110		177,613		5,497			
Investment income		96,008		37,970		58,038			
Miscellaneous		24,096		39,724		(15,628)			
Total Revenue		4,690,229		4,602,467		87,762			
Expenses									
General Government		768,430		1,052,914		(284,484)			
Public Safety		1,684,226		1,626,253		57,973			
Public Works		926,851		1,106,794		(179,943)			
Interest		202,218		228,976		(26,758)			
Total Expenses		3,581,725		4,014,937		(433,212)			
Change in Net Position		1,108,504		587,530		520,974			
Net position - beginning		9,326,510		8,738,980		587,530			
Net position - ending	\$	10,435,014	\$	9,326,510	\$	1,108,504			

There are eight basic impacts on revenues and expenses as reflected below:

## **Revenues:**

- 1) <u>Economic Condition</u> which can reflect a declining, stable or growing economic environment and has a substantial impact on state income, sales and utility tax revenue as well as public spending habits for building permits, elective user fees and volumes of consumption.
- Increase/Decrease in Village Board Approved Rates while certain tax rates are set by State statute, the Village Board has significant authority to impose and periodically increase/decrease rates (property taxes, impact fees, building permit fees, telecommunication taxes and home rule sales tax, etc.).

# Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2018

- 3) <u>Changing Patterns in Intergovernmental and Grant Revenue (both recurring and non-recurring)</u> certain recurring revenues (state share revenues, etc.) may experience significant changes periodically while non-recurring (or one-time) grants are less predictable and often distorting in their impact on year-to-year comparisons.
- <u>Market Impacts on Investment Income</u> the Village's investment portfolio is managed using a similar average maturity to most governments. Market conditions may cause investment income to fluctuate.

# Expenses:

- Introduction of New Programs within the functional expense categories (General Government, Public Safety and Public Works) individual programs may be added or deleted to meet changing community needs.
- Increase in Authorized Personnel changes in service demand may cause the Village Board to increase/decrease staffing. Staffing costs represent approximately 40% of all governmental activities.
- Increases in Contractual Services the Village relies heavily on contractual agreements for the delivery of services. Scheduled increases for certain public works activities may have an impact on overall expenses based on their significance to basic operational programming.
- 4) <u>Inflation</u> while overall inflation appears to be reasonably modest, the Village is a major consumer of certain commodities such as supplies, fuels and parts. Some functions may experience unusual commodity specific increases. In addition, inflationary factors will impact costs associated with contractual service agreements.

### Revenues

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2018, revenues from all governmental activities totaled \$4,690,229. This is a 1.9% increase or \$87,762 from the previous year. The increase is attributed to additional building permit fees and income and use taxes.

# Expenses

Total expenses for all governmental activities for the year ended April 30, 2018 were \$3,581,725. This is a 10.8% decrease or \$433,212 decrease from the previous year. This decrease in expenses is the result of the Village adjusting the annual road program by moving initial planned fiscal year 2018 project to fiscal year 2017 to take advantage of the prior year surplus.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2018

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE'S FUNDS

#### **Governmental Funds**

The focus of the Village's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At year-end, governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$9,363,811. This is an 8.6% increase from the prior year's ending combined fund balance of \$8,619,753.

Total revenues for Governmental Funds for fiscal year 2018 were \$4,879,895. This is an increase of \$331,876 over the prior year's revenues. General Fund revenues were \$3,821,999, which was \$364,398 greater than the prior year. As mentioned previously, this increase is associated with the increase in building permit fees and income and use taxes.

Total expenditures for Governmental Funds for the year ended April 30, 2018, were \$9,460,978, which was an increase of \$4,944,354 over the previous year. The significant increase in governmental fund expenditures is largely due to the current refunding of the Series 2008 General Obligation Bond with the issuance of the Series 2017 Refunding General Obligation Bond. General Fund expenditures were \$3,266,539 compared to FY17 expenditures of \$3,657,639. This positive result at year-end again represents conservative financial planning on the part of the Village's elected leadership combined with successful targeted cost containment practices. Significant program costs for this year include: \$1,642,316 for police operations, \$117,935 for residential solid waste disposal, \$364,663 for snow and ice control and \$364,663 for general road maintenance activities.

# **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

# Year Ended April 30, 2018

	Original			
	and Final			Over/
General Fund	Budget		Actual	Under
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 1,905,250	\$ 2	2,012,040	\$ 106,790
Other taxes	983,500		1,099,055	115,555
Charges for services	150,000		199,324	49,324
Licenses and permits	216,000		202,197	(13,803)
Fines and forfeitures	15,000		14,907	(93)
Franchise fees	175,000		183,110	8,110
Interest	10,000		87,270	77,270
Miscellaneous	 10,000		24,096	14,096
Total	 3,464,750		3,821,999	357,249
Expenditures	 3,947,950		3,266,539	681,411
Change in Fund Balance	\$ (483,200)	\$	555,460	\$ 1,038,660

# Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2018

### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

As of April 30, 2018, actual revenues were \$357,249 more than budget projections. Actual expenditures were \$681,411 less than the approved budget. The reason for this was referenced above. The General Fund experienced an increase in fund balance of \$755,460, including transfers in of \$200,000 from the Motor Fuel Tax Fund to assist in the continuing road program.

The Village did not revise the total annual operating budget during the year. A schedule showing actual expenditures compared to budget is presented as supplementary information later in this financial report.

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the Village had a combined total of capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) of \$4,817,170 comprised of land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, vehicles and equipment. This amount represents a net decrease (including additions and deletions) of \$40,916 over FY 2017.

#### Capital Assets at Year-End Net of Depreciation April 30, 2018 and 2017

•	Governmental Activities						
	 2018 2017						
Land Buildings Improvements other than building Vehicles and equipment	\$ 3,597,208 1,031,842 134,915 53,205	\$	3,597,208 1,066,245 148,270 46,363				
Total	\$ 4,817,170	\$	4,858,086				

### **Outstanding Debt**

In December 2008, the Village issued \$9,500,000 in GO Bonds to pay the costs of a system wide improvement to the Village's roadway network. These bonds received a rating of AAA from Standard & Poor's, which was subsequently reaffirmed in April 2017.

In May 2017, the Village issued \$5,070,000 in GO Refunding Bonds (Series 2017) to currently refund \$5,245,000 of the Series 2008 bonds. The Series 2017 Refunding bonds were issued at a premium of \$255,141. The proceeds from the bonds were used to refund the outstanding 2010 Series bonds and pay issuance costs. The debt service requirements associated with this issue are outlined in Note 8 of this financial report. Property taxes have been pledged to pay principal and interest on these bonds.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2018

# Economic Factors and a Look to the Future

The Village continues to plan and operate in a fiscally conservative fashion. This organizational philosophy and practice has enabled the Village to maintain a healthy fund balance to address operational and environmental uncertainties. Currently, the unassigned fund balance for all governmental funds is \$7,526,759. This is approximately 230% of annual operational expenditures and is consistent with the Village's Investment Policy. Unassigned reserves of this amount should provide the Village with the flexibility to "weather" the uncertainties that are present in the State of Illinois. State revenues account for about 30% of all operating revenues. The potential impact of the State's financial condition on the Village and other local governments has been commented on before. The State's continued inability to solve this financial crisis only heightens this uncertainty. In the event the General Assembly takes steps to reduce or eliminate certain intergovernmental revenues, existing unassigned reserves should be adequate to bridge potential operational deficits in the near term until the Village can adjust to the changing fiscal environment.

Looking forward, the Village will need to explore additional funding sources for future infrastructure maintenance. The 2017 Refunding Bond savings has provided additional short-term finalizing flexible to increase infrastructure repairs. In the next five years, the Village will need to reinvest on its existing facilities, including Village Hal Silos, HVAC systems and cedar roof. Existing unassigned reservices should be sufficient to pay for these improvements.

Aside from the above issues, there should be a high degree of operational stability over the next several years that should provide financial stability as well.

# CONTACTING THE VILLAGE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to demonstrate the Village's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning this report may be directed to the Village Administrator, Village of Inverness, 1400 Baldwin Road, Inverness, Illinois 60067.

**Basic Financial Statements** 

# Statement of Net Position April 30, 2018

April 30, 2018	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Current	
Cash and investments	\$ 9,632,193
Receivables	
Property taxes	1,207,089
Intergovernmental	205,558
Accrued interest	50
Other	34,390
Total current assets	11,079,280
Noncurrent	
Capital assets (net of	
accumulated depreciation)	
Land	3,597,208
Buildings	1,031,842
Improvements other than buildings	134,915
Vehicles and equipment	53,205
Total noncurrent assets	4,817,170
	4,017,170
Total assets	15,896,450
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension related amounts	144,490
Total deferred outflows of resources	144,490
Liabilities	
Current	
Accounts payable	155,291
Compensated absences	17,172
Deposits payable	366,315
Interest payable	55,000
Bonds payable	670,000
Total current liabilities	1,263,778
Noncurrent	
Net pension liability	180,734
Bonds payable, net of unamortized premium of \$218,692	3,948,692
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,129,426
Total liabilities	5,393,204
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension related amounts	212,722
Total deferred inflows of resources	212,722
Net Position	
Investment in capital assets	4,817,170
Restricted for streets and bridges	282,221
Unrestricted	5,335,623
Total net position	\$ 10,435,014
See Notes to Financial Statements	

# Statement of Activities Year Ended April 30, 2018

Year Ended April 30, 201	18			Program	Rever	nues	Re C	t (Expense), evenue, and changes in let Position
						Operating		
			С	harges for	(	Grants and	Go	overnmental
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services	С	ontributions		Activities
Governmental activities General government	\$	768,430	\$	202,197	\$	-	\$	(566,233)
Public safety		1,684,226		14,907		-		(1,669,319)
Public works		926,851		199,324		195,152		(532,375)
Interest		202,218		-		-		(202,218)
Total	\$	3,581,725	\$	416,428	\$	195,152		(2,970,145)
General revenues Taxes Property 2,775,548								
			•	sonal property	renlac	ement		2,775,548 4,299
			Sale		- opiac	omon		80,825
				ome and use				914,763
				nchise fees				183,110
				ment income				96,008
				llaneous				24,096
				Total general	reven	ues		4,078,649
				0				. ,
			Change	e in net positio	n			1,108,504

Net position - beginning	 9,326,510
Net position - ending	\$ 10,435,014

### Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds April 30, 2018

Accesto	General Fund			Nonmajor Governmental Funds			Total overnmental Funds
Assets							
Cash and investments	\$ 8,711,452	\$	655,458	\$	265,283	\$	9,632,193
Receivables							
Property taxes	850,580		356,509		-		1,207,089
Intergovernmental	188,620		-		16,938		205,558
Accrued interest	50		-		-		50
Other receivables	 34,390		-		-		34,390
Total assets	\$ 9,785,092	\$	1,011,967	\$	282,221	\$	11,079,280
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	\$ 155,291	\$	-	\$	-	\$	155,291
Deposits payable	 366,315		-	-	-		366,315
Total liabilities	 521,606		-		-		521,606
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Deferred property taxes	 841,286		352,577		-		1,193,863
Total deferred inflows of resources	 841,286		352,577		-		1,193,863
Fund Balances							
Restricted - street and bridge improvements	-		-		282,221		282,221
Restricted - debt service Assigned	-		659,390		-		659,390
Solid waste program	572,728		-		-		572,728
Street and bridge improvements	322,713		-		-		322,713
Unassigned	 7,526,759		-		-		7,526,759
Total fund balances	 8,422,200		659,390		282,221		9,363,811
Total liabilities, deferred inflows							
and fund balances	\$ 9,785,092	\$	1,011,967	\$	282,221	\$	11,079,280

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position April 30, 2018

Total fund balances-governmental funds	\$ 9,363,811
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	4,817,170
Pension related deferred amounts are not reported in the governmental funds since they do not provide or use current financial resources. These amounts consist of the following:	
Deferred outflows	144,490
Deferred inflows	(212,722)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current	
financial resources are deferred inflows of resources in the funds.	1,193,863
Some liabilities reported in the Statement of Net Position do not	
require the use of current financial resources and, therefore,	
are not reported as liabilities in governmental funds.	
These amounts consist of:	
Interest payable	(55,000)
Compensated absences	(17,172)
Net pension liability	(180,734)
Unamortized bond premium	(218,692)
Bonds payable	 (4,400,000)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 10,435,014

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds Year Ended April 30, 2018

		General Fund	Bond Fund	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Taxes					
Property taxes	\$	2,012,040	\$ 854,006	\$ -	\$ 2,866,046
Sales taxes		80,825	-	-	80,825
Income and use taxes		1,013,931	-	-	1,013,931
Replacement taxes		4,299	-	-	4,299
Charges for services		199,324	-	-	199,324
Licenses and permits		202,197	-	-	202,197
Fines and forfeitures		14,907	-	-	14,907
Intergovernmental		-	-	195,152	195,152
Franchise fees		183,110	-	-	183,110
Interest		87,270	57	8,681	96,008
Miscellaneous		24,096	-	-	24,096
Total revenues	_	3,821,999	854,063	203,833	4,879,895
Expenditures Current					
General government		644,255	-	-	644,255
Public safety		1,642,316	-	-	1,642,316
Public works		926,851	-	-	926,851
Debt service		,			,
Principal retirement		-	5,915,000	-	5,915,000
Interest expense		-	198,886	-	198,886
Issuance costs		-	80,553	-	80,553
Capital outlay		53,117	-	-	53,117
Total expenditures		3,266,539	6,194,439	-	9,460,978
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over expenditures		555,460	(5,340,376)	203,833	(4,581,083)
Other financing sources (uses)					
Issuance of refunding debt		-	5,070,000	-	5,070,000
Premium on issuance of refunding debt		-	255,141	-	255,141
Transfers in		200,000	-	-	200,000
Transfers out		-	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)		200,000	5,325,141	(200,000)	5,325,141
Net change in fund balances		755,460	(15,235)	3,833	744,058
Fund balances - beginning		7,666,740	674,625	278,388	8,619,753
Fund balances - ending	\$	8,422,200	\$ 659,390	\$ 282,221	\$ 9,363,811
See Notes to Financial Statements.					

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended April 30, 2018

Net change in fund balances-total governmental funds	\$ 744,058
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets. In the current year total capital outlay (\$27,481) was exceeded by depreciation (\$68,397) in the current period.	(40,916)
The issuance and refunding of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. These transactions, however, have no effect on net position. Refunding bond proceeds Refunding bond premium Principal retirement - bonds	(5,070,000) (255,141) 5,915,000
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Change in deferred inflows of resources	(189,666)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:	
Amortization of bond premium	42,390
Decrease in accrued interest	34,831
Increase in compensated absences payable	8,745
Changes in net pension liability and related pension amounts	 (80,797)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 1,108,504

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Village is a municipal corporation governed by an elected seven-member board. The financial statements of the Village of Inverness, Illinois (Village) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Village's accounting policies are described below.

# **Reporting Entity**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require the reporting entity to include (1) the primary government, (2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that the exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Based on these criteria there are no potential component units which should be included with the Village's financial statements nor is the Village considered to be a potential component unit of any other government.

### **Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements**

**Government-wide Financial Statements:** The government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report the overall financial activity of the Village. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities of the Village. The financial activities of the Village consist only of governmental activities, which are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The Statement of Net Position presents the Village's assets, deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference reported in three categories:

**Net investment in capital assets** consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds and other debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets, if any.

**Restricted net position** results when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is generally the Village's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

**Unrestricted net position** consists of net position that does not meet the criteria of the two preceding categories.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function (i.e. general government, public safety and public works) are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs (including fines and fees), and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

*Fund Financial Statements:* Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. The fund financial statements provide information about the Village's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. The Village's major funds include the General Fund and the 2008 Bond Fund. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor governmental funds. The Village has no enterprise funds.

The Village administers the following major governmental funds:

**General Fund** – This is the Village's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government. The services which are administered by the Village and accounted for in the general fund include general government, public safety, and public works.

**Bond Fund** – This is the Village's debt service fund and will be used to retire the principal and interest payments on the Series 2008 and Series 2017 General Obligation Bonds. Financing will be provided by a property tax levy.

# Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flow takes place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Village gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include various taxes, State shared revenues and various State, Federal and local grants. On an accrual basis, revenues from taxes are recognized when the Village has a legal claim to the resources. Grants, entitlements, State shared revenues and similar items are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Village considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year.

Significant revenue sources which are susceptible to accrual include property taxes, other taxes, grants, charges for services, and interest. All other revenue sources are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received.

Expenditures generally are recorded when the liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due (upon employee retirement or termination). General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

### Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Unearned Revenues

Deferred outflows of resources are the consumption of net position that is applicable to future reporting periods. The Village reports the deferred outflows due to pensions as deferred outflows of resources on the government-wide financial statements.

Deferred inflows of resources are the acquisition of net position or fund balance that is applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred inflows of resources arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period for the governmental funds. Deferred inflows of resources also result when timing requirements relating to imposed tax revenues are not met, as in when property tax receivables are recorded prior to the period the levy is intended to finance. In addition, the Village reports deferred inflows due to pensions on the government-wide financial statements. See Note 11 for pension related disclosures.

Unearned revenues arise when resources are received by the Village before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when revenue recognition criteria are met or when the Village has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenues is removed from the financial statements and revenue is recognized.

### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and deferred inflows and outflows and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Joint Venture - Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC)

SWANCC is a municipal corporation empowered to plan, finance, construct and operate a solid waste disposal system to serve its member municipalities. Management consists of a Board of Directors comprised of one appointed representative from each member. The Village does not exercise any control over the activities of SWANCC beyond its representation on the Board.

### **Budgets**

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for all funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

### Investments

Investments are generally reported at fair value based on quoted market prices. Investments in 2a-7 money market funds and 2a-7 like pools (Illinois Funds) are reported at net asset value per share.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# **Capital Assets**

Capital assets which include land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000, and an estimated useful life of two years or greater. Additions or improvements that significantly extend the useful life of an asset, or that significantly increase the capacity of an asset are capitalized. Expenditures for asset acquisitions and improvements are stated as capital outlay expenditures in the governmental funds.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the assets' lives are not capitalized.

Infrastructure assets acquired prior to May 1, 2004 are not capitalized as allowed for "Level 3" governments by GASB Statement No. 34.

Depreciation of capital assets is recorded in the Statement of Activities with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position and is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Buildings	50
Improvements other than buildings	15 – 50
Vehicles and equipment	2 – 10

Gains or losses from sales or retirements of capital assets are included in the operations on the Statement of Activities.

### Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet. Short-term interfund loans, if any, are classified as "interfund receivables/payables."

### Interfund Receivables/Payables

The Village has the following types of transactions between funds:

**Loans and advances**—amounts provided with a requirement for repayment. In the fund financial statements, interfund loans are reported as due from other funds in lender funds and due to other funds in borrower funds.

**Services provided and used**—sales and purchases of goods and services between funds for a price approximating their external exchange value. Interfund services provided and used are reported as revenues in seller funds and expenditures or expenses in purchaser funds. Unpaid amounts are reported as due to/from other funds in the fund balance sheets or fund statements of net position.

**Reimbursements**—repayments from the funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds that initially paid for them. Reimbursements are reported as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as a reduction of expenditures in the reimbursed fund.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

*Transfers*—flows of assets (such as cash or goods) without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. In governmental funds, transfers are reported as other financing uses in the funds making transfers and as other financing sources in the funds receiving transfers.

# **Long-Term Obligations**

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt is reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond issuance costs are expensed when incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Debt service funds are specifically established to account for and service the long-term obligations for the governmental funds debt. Long-term debt is recognized as a liability in a governmental fund when due, or when resources have been accumulated for payment early in the following year. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed with available financial resources (if any) is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund.

The Village accrues accumulated unpaid vacation earned by the employee, which is reported in the government-wide statements. Vacation credit may not be accumulated from year to year. Any employee who does not take all the vacation time to which he or she is entitled in a year will automatically forfeit that vacation and vacation pay. Upon termination, the employee is entitled to the prorated amount of vacation time, calculated at a rate of 1/12 for each month or portion thereof.

### **Fund Balances**

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54 (GASB 54), *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, established fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in the governmental funds. In addition, GASB 54 modified certain fund type definitions and provided guidance for classification of stabilization amounts on the face of the balance sheet.

Within the governmental fund types, the Village's fund balances are reported in one of the following classifications:

**Restricted** – includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes, that is, when constraints placed on the use of resources are either: a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributions, or laws or regulations of other governments; or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# **Fund Balances (Continued)**

**Assigned** – includes amounts that are constrained by the Village's *intent* to be used for specific purposes, but that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by: a) the Village's Board itself; b) a body or official to which the Board has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. The Village's Board has not delegated authority to any other body or official to assign amounts for a specific purpose within the General Fund. However, certain assignments are approved by the Board within the Financial Plan. Within the other governmental fund types (special revenue, debt service, capital projects) resources are assigned in accordance with the established fund purpose and approved Financial Plan and appropriation.

**Unassigned** – includes the residual fund balance that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned within the general fund and deficit fund balances (if any) of other governmental funds.

### Note 2. Legal Compliance and Accountability

### **Budgets**

An annual budget is prepared for all Village Funds. The budget is prepared by fund, function and activity, and includes information on the past year, current year estimates and requested funding for the next fiscal year.

The proposed budget is presented to the governing body for review. On the basis of the approved budget, the appropriation ordinance is prepared. The governing body holds public hearings and may add to, subtract from or change appropriations.

The appropriation ordinance may be amended by the governing body. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. The appropriation ordinance was not revised or amended during the year.

The budget amounts in these financial statements reflect the Village's financial plan. These budget amounts are less than the legally enacted appropriation ordinance.

#### Note 3. Investments

The Village maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the balance sheet – governmental funds and the statement of net position as "cash and investments." In addition, investments are separately held by several of the Village's funds.

Permitted Deposits and Investments - Statutes authorize the Village to make deposits/invest in commercial banks, obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, insured credit union shares, money market mutual funds with portfolios of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or agreements to repurchase these same obligations, repurchase agreements, short-term commercial paper rated within the three highest classifications by at least two standard rating services and The Illinois Funds. The Village does not have a policy that further limits its permitted deposits and investments. The Village adheres to the State statutes identified above and has not adopted any policies for cash and/or investments addressing custodial risk, interest rate risk or credit risk.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# Note 3. Investments (Continued)

#### Interest Rate Risk.

As of April 30, 2018, the Village had the following investments and maturities.

	Carrying
Investment Type	Value
Illinois Funds	\$ 8,356,257
Total	\$ 8,356,257

The Illinois Funds is an investment pool managed by the State of Illinois, Office of the Treasurer, which allows governments in the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. Illinois Funds is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. Illinois Funds does meet all the criteria in GASB Statement No. 79, paragraph 4 which allows the reporting of its investments at amortized cost. Investments in Illinois Funds are valued at share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for. There are no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals from the pool.

### Credit Risk.

State law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds to the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). The Village does not have an investment policy that further limits its investment options. As of April 30, 2018, the Illinois Funds Investment Pool (IFIP) was rated AAA by Standard & Poor's.

### Note 4. Receivables - Taxes

Property taxes for 2017 attach as an enforceable lien on January 1, 2017 on property values assessed as of the same date. Taxes are levied by December of the subsequent fiscal year (by passage of a Tax Levy Ordinance). Tax bills are prepared by the County and issued on or about February 1, 2018 and July 1, 2018, and are payable in two installments, on or about March 1, 2018 and August 1, 2018. The County collects such taxes and remits them periodically.

# Notes to Financial Statements

# Note 5. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets for governmental activities of the Village is as follows:

	Balance May 1	/	Additions	C	Deletions	Balance April 30
Capital assets not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 3,597,208	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 3,597,208
Capital assets being depreciated:						
Buildings	1,720,158		-		-	1,720,158
Improvements other than buildings	504,430		-		-	504,430
Vehicles and equipment	 231,920		27,481		44,076	215,325
	 2,456,508		27,481		44,076	2,439,913
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings	653,913		34,403		-	688,316
Improvements other than buildings	356,160		13,355		-	369,515
Vehicles and equipment	185,557		20,639		44,076	162,120
	 1,195,630		68,397		44,076	1,219,951
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	 1,260,878		(40,916)		-	1,219,962
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 4,858,086	\$	(40,916)	\$	-	\$ 4,817,170

Total depreciation of \$68,397 was allocated as follows:

General government	\$ 49,188	
Public safety	 19,209	
	\$ 68,397	

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# Note 6. Interfund Activity

Transfers between funds for the year ended April 30, 2018 are shown as follows:

Fund	Detail	Transfer In	
General Fund	Street repairs	\$ 200,000	
Fund	Detail	Transfer Out	
Motor Fuel Tax	Street repairs	\$ 200,000	

# Note 7. Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; natural disasters; and injuries to the Village's employees. These risks, along with medical claims for employees and retirees, are provided for through a combination of purchased coverage and participation in public entity risk pool. The Village currently reports all of its risk management activities in its General Fund.

The Village has joined together with other local governments in Illinois to form the Municipal Insurance Cooperative Association (MICA). MICA is a public entity risk pool operating a common risk management and insurance program for its member governments. MICA maintains \$1,000,000 specific reinsurance contracts for a \$150,000 limit on property claims, \$200,000 limit on liability claims, \$500,000 limit on workers' compensation claims and a \$50,000 limit on crime claims. MICA also maintains a \$9,000,000 reinsurance contract for total loss aggregate of \$10,000,000. The Village pays an annual premium to MICA based upon a risk exposure formula and the Village's prior experience within the pool to cover potential claims from a fully funded loss amount of \$11,200,000. In addition, the Village pays the first \$1,000 for property, liability and crime claims. Amounts paid into the pool in excess of claims for any coverage year are rebated back to members in subsequent periods. The Village records such rebates as miscellaneous revenue in the General Fund in the year in which they are received.

Risks for medical and death benefits for current employees are provided through insurance purchased from private insurance companies.

The Village's employee policy does not offer health insurance to retired employees. However, the Municipal Employee's Continuance Privilege law (215 ILCS 5/367j) requires IMRF employers who offer health insurance to their active employees to offer the same health insurance to disabled members, retirees, and surviving spouses at the same premium rate for active employees. The Village has one retiree receiving health insurance pursuant to Municipal Employee's Continuance Privilege law.

There have been no reductions in the Village's insurance coverage for any of its programs since the prior fiscal year. Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage during the current year or prior three fiscal years.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### Note 8. Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of long-term obligation activity associated with governmental activities for the year ended April 30, 2018:

	Balance May 1, 2017	Additions	Retirements	Balance April 30, 2018	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds Payable, Series 2008	\$ 5,245,000	\$-	\$ 5,245,000	\$ -	\$-
General Obligation Bonds Payable, Series 2017	-	5,070,000	670,000	4,400,000	670,000
Premium on bonds payable	5,941	255,141	42,390	218,692	-
Compensated absences payable	25,917	17,172	25,917	17,172	17,172
	\$ 5,276,858	\$ 5,342,313	\$ 5,983,307	\$ 4,635,864	\$ 687,172

The following is a summary of debt transactions of the Village for the year ended April 30, 2018:

#### General Obligation Bonds

On December 15, 2008, the Village issued \$9.5 million in general obligation (GO) bonds, series 2008, due in annual installments of \$465,000 to \$860,000 plus interest at variable rates ranging from 3.00% to 4.35% with principal payments due on December 1 and interest payments due on December 1 and June 1 each year through December 1, 2023. The bonds were issued to provide funds for the maintenance of infrastructure.

On May 11, 2017, the Village issued \$5.1 million in general obligation (GO) refunding bonds, series 2017. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$255,141 and the proceeds were used to provide funds to currently refund the remaining principal outstanding of the 2008 GO Bonds (\$5.2 million). The series 2017 bonds are due in annual installments of \$670,000 to \$800,000 plus interest at 3.0% through December 1, 2023.

The Village currently refunded the series 2008 in order to take advantage of more favorable interest rates which provide the Village with future cost savings. The Village reduced the total debt service payments by \$536,900 and achieved an economic gain of approximately \$106,000 (difference between the net present value of the debt service payments on the old and the new debt).

As of April 30, 2018, debt service requirements to maturity on the outstanding debt, including interest, are as follows:

	Go	Governmental Activities			
Year Ending		Bonds			
April 30	Principal	Interest	Total		
2019	\$ 670,000	\$ 132,000 \$	802,000		
2020	690,000	111,900	801,900		
2021	720,000	91,200	811,200		
2022	745,000	69,600	814,600		
2023	775,000	47,250	822,250		
2024	800,000	24,000	824,000		
Total	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 475,950 \$	6 4,875,950		

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies

# Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC)

The Village has committed to pay its share of the annual operating costs and fixed costs of SWANCC. The Village's share of dual costs is expected to be funded through tipping fees paid by refuse haulers.

SWANCC has entered into Solid Waste Disposal Contracts with member municipalities. The Contracts are irrevocable and may not be terminated or amended except as provided in the Contract. Each member is obligated, on a "take or pay" basis, to purchase or in any event to pay for a minimum annual cost of the system.

The obligation of the Village to make all payments as required by this Contract is unconditional and irrevocable, without regard to performance or nonperformance by SWANCC of its obligations under this Contract.

The Village's contract with the Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County provides that each member is liable for its proportionate share of any costs arising from defaults in payment obligations by other members.

### Intergovernmental Agreement

The Village is a member of the Northwest Central Dispatch System (NWCDS) which serves 11 municipalities. NWCDS is a consolidated, multi-jurisdictional emergency communications system that answers emergency telephone calls and dispatches both police and fire/EMS calls for member municipalities.

The Village remitted approximately \$174,238 to NWCDS for the year ended April 30, 2018.

### Note 10. Joint Ventures - Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC)

**Description of Joint Venture** 

The Village is a member of the Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) which consists of 23 municipalities. SWANCC is a municipal corporate and public body politic and corporate established pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Illinois and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of the State of Illinois, as amended (the Act). SWANCC is empowered under the Act to plan, construct, finance, operate and maintain a solid waste disposal system to serve its members. SWANCC is reported as a nonequity governmental joint venture.

Complete financial statements can be obtained from the Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County, 77 West Hintz Road, Suite 200, Wheeling, Illinois 60090.

In accordance with the joint venture agreement, the Village made payments of \$117,935 to SWANCC for the fiscal year.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# Note 11. Employee Retirement Systems

### **Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund**

#### Plan Description

The Village contributes to the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF), which provides retirement, disability, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. IMRF is an agent multiple-employer public retirement system that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for local governments and school districts in Illinois. All employees, except those covered by the police and fire pension plans, hired in positions that meet or exceed the prescribed annual hourly standard, must be enrolled in IMRF as participating members. Benefit provisions are established by statute and may only be changed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois. IMRF issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on-line at www.imrf.org or by writing to the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund, 2211 York Road, Suite 500, Oak Brook, Illinois 60523.

#### Benefits Provided

IMRF has three benefit plans. The vast majority of IMRF members participate in the Regular Plan (RP). The Sheriff's Law Enforcement Personnel (SLEP) plan is for sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and selected police chiefs. Counties could adopt the Elected County Official (ECO) plan for officials elected prior to August 8, 2011 (the ECO plan was closed to new participants after that date).

All three IMRF benefit plans have two tiers. Employees hired before January 1, 2011, are eligible for Tier 1 benefits. Tier 1 employees are vested for pension benefits when they have at least eight years of qualifying service credit. Tier 1 employees who retire at age 55 (at reduced benefits) or after age 60 (at full benefits) with eight years of service are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to 1-2/3% of the final rate of earnings for the first 15 years of service credit, plus 2% for each year of service credit after 15 years to a maximum of 75% of their final rate of earnings. Final rate of earnings is the highest total earnings during any consecutive 48 months within the last 10 years of service, divided by 48. Under Tier 1, the pension is increased by 3% of the original amount on January 1 every year after retirement.

Employees hired on or after January 1, 2011, are eligible for Tier 2 benefits. For Tier 2 employees, pension benefits vest after ten years of service. Participating employees who retire at age 62 (at reduced benefits) or after age 67 (at full benefits) with ten years of service are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to 1-2/3% of the final rate of earnings for the first 15 years of service credit, plus 2% for each year of service credit after 15 years to a maximum of 75% of their final rate of earnings. Final rate of earnings is the highest total earnings during any 96 consecutive months within the last 10 years of service, divided by 96. Under Tier 2, the pension is increased on January 1 every year after retirement, upon reaching age 67, by the *lesser* of:

- 3% of the original pension amount, or
- 1/2 of the increase in the Consumer Price Index of the original pension amount.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# Note 11. Employee Retirement Systems (Continued)

# **Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (Continued)**

# Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of April 30, 2018, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	Membership
Inactive employees or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits Inactive employeess entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	7
Active employees	5_
Total membership	13

### Contributions

As set by statute, employer regular plan members are required to contribute 4.50 percent of their annual covered salary. The statutes require employers to contribute the amount necessary, in addition to member contributions, to finance the retirement coverage of its own employees. The employer contribution rate for calendar year 2018 and 2017 was 12.23 percent and 12.35 percent of annual covered payroll, respectively. The Village also contributes for disability benefits, death benefits and supplemental retirement benefits, all of which are pooled at the IMRF level. Contribution rates for disability and death benefits are set by the IMRF Board of Trustees, while the supplemental retirement benefits rate is set by statute.

### Net Pension Liability

The Village's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2017. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

### Actuarial Assumptions

The following are the methods and assumptions used to determine total pension liability at December 31, 2017:

- The Actuarial Cost Method used was Entry Age Normal.
- The Asset Valuation Method used was Market Value of Assets.
- The Inflation Rate was assumed to be 2.50%.
- Salary Increases were expected to be 3.39% to 14.25%, including inflation.
- The Investment Rate of Return was assumed to be 7.50%.
- Projected Retirement Age was from the Experience-based table of rates, specific to the type of eligibility condition, last updated for the 2017 valuation according to an experience study from years 2014 to 2016.
- The IMRF-specific rates for Mortality (for non-disabled retirees) were developed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar Health Annuitant Mortality Table with adjustments to match current IMRF experience.
- For Disabled Retirees, an IMRF-specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2017 (base year 2015). The IMRF-specific rates were developed from the

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

## Note 11. Employee Retirement Systems (Continued)

#### Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

RP-2014 Disabled Retirees Mortality Table, applying the same adjustments that were applied for non-disabled lives.

• For active members, an IMRF-specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2017 (base year 2015). The IMRF-specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table with adjustments to match current IMRF experience.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return to the target asset allocation percentage and adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return				
Domestic equity	37.00%	6.85%				
International equity	18.00%	6.75%				
Fixed income	28.00%	3.00%				
Real estate	9.00%	5.75%				
Alternative investments	7.00%	2.65 - 7.35%				
Cash equivalents	1.00%	0.00%				
Total	100.00%					

The assumptions were changed from the prior year as follows:

- Inflation rate was changed from 2.75% to 2.50%.
- Salary increases were changed from 3.75% 14.50% to 3.39% 14.24%.
- The mortality assumption was updated from MP-2014 table to include mortality improvements based on the MP-2017 table.
- The experience-based tables of rates used for the projected retirement ages was updated from the 2014 valuation according to an experience study from years 2011-2013 to a 2017 valuation pursuant to an experience study from years 2014-2016.

#### Single Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 7.50% was used to measure the total pension liability. The projection of cash flow used to determine this single discount rate assumed that the plan members' contributions will be made at the current contribution rate, and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. The single discount rate reflects:

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

## Note 11. Employee Retirement Systems (Continued)

#### **Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (Continued)**

Single Discount Rate (Continued)

- 1. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (during the period in which the fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and
- 2. The tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating (which is published by the Federal Reserve) as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate of return are not met).

For the purpose of the most recent valuation, the expected rate of return on plan investments is 7.50%, the municipal bond rate is 3.31%, based on the tax of municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating (which is published by the Federal Reserve) and the resulting single discount rate is 7.50%, which is equal to the long-term rate of return due to the fact that projections estimate net position will be available to pay all future benefits.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)					
	Total Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Pension					
	Liability	Net Position	Liability			
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)			
Balances at April 30, 2017	\$ 2,075,762	\$ 1,750,245	\$ 325,517			
Changes for the year:						
Service cost	41,668	-	41,668			
Interest	152,801	-	152,801			
Differences between expected and actual experience	79,422	-	79,422			
Changes of assumptions	(67,181)	-	(67,181)			
Contributions - employer	-	41,888	(41,888)			
Contributions - employee	-	15,263	(15,263)			
Net investment income	-	306,980	(306,980)			
Benefit payments, including refunds of						
employee contributions	(118,507)	(118,507)	-			
Other changes	-	(12,638)	12,638			
Net changes	88,203	232,986	(144,783)			
Balances at April 30, 2018	\$ 2,163,965	\$ 1,983,231	\$ 180,734			

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### Note 11. Employee Retirement Systems (Continued)

#### **Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (Continued)**

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the plan's net pension liability, calculated using a single discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher:

		1% Decrease (6.50%)				1% Increase (8.50%)	
Village's net pension liability	\$	420,100	\$	180,734	\$	(23,269)	

Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended April 30, 2018, the Village recognized pension expense of \$80,797. At April 30, 2018, the Village reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		rred Outflows Resources		erred Inflows Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	71.458	\$	10,982
Changes of assumptions Net differences between projected and actual	Ŷ	3,919	Ŷ	58,951
earnings on pension plan investments		55,986		142,789
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		13,127		-
Total deferred amounts to be recognized in pension expense in future periods	\$	144,490	\$	212,722

Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be a reduction in the net pension liability in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future periods as follows:

Year Ended April 30,	 Amount
2019 2020 2021 2022	\$ 1,791 (16,012) (32,500) (34,638)
Total	\$ (81,359)

The schedule of changes in net pension liability, total pension liability and related ratios and investment returns and the schedule of contributions are presented as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) following the notes to the financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

## Note 12. Other Employee Benefits

The Village has established a Police Pension Fund for sworn officers in accordance with Illinois Compiled Statutes (40 ILCS 5/3 et seq.). At the present time, no officers have applied to participate in the Fund. As an alternative for sworn officers who do not make written application to the Police Pension Fund, the Village has established a section 401(a) savings plan, referred to below.

During fiscal year 2009, in conjunction with establishing a new police department, the Village established a section 401(a) savings plan (Plan) for its qualified police officers. The Plan is a defined contribution retirement savings plan established to provide benefits at retirement to police officers employed by the Village. Full-time police officers hired by the Village that do not make written application to participate in the police pension fund of the Village and subsequently become ineligible for participation may participate in the Village's 401(a) Plan.

As of April 30, 2018, twelve officers were participating in the Plan. The Plan requires an initial and irrevocable election as to mandatory employee contributions (from 0% - 20% of covered payroll) and the Village contributes 10% of covered payroll. Plan provisions and contribution requirements of the Village were established, and may only be amended by the Village Board.

Other than IMRF and the 401(a) savings plan, the Village offers no other post-employment benefits to its employees.

#### Note 13. New Governmental Accounting Standards

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued the following statements:

GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits (OPEB)). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The Village has not yet determined the impact of this Statement. The Village will adopt this Statement for its April 30, 2019 financial statements.

GASB issued Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the Guidance in this Statement. The Village has not yet determined the impact of this Statement. The Village will adopt this Statement for its April 30, 2020 financial statements.

GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The Village has not yet determined the impact of this Statement. The Village will adopt this Statement for its April 30, 2020 financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### Note 13. New Governmental Accounting Standards (Continued)

GASB issued Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017.* The objective of this Statement is to address practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues relating to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)). The Village has not yet determined the impact of this Statement. The Village will adopt this Statement for its April 30, 2019 financial statements.

GASB issued Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues.* The objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources (resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt) are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to the financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The Village has not yet determined the impact of this Statement. The Village will adopt this Statement for its April 30, 2019 financial statements.

GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases.* The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single mode for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The Village has not yet determined the impact of this Statement. The Village will adopt this Statement for its April 30, 2021 financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Required Supplementary Information - Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF) Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability, Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios

Fiscal year ending April 30,	2018		2017		2016		2015
<b>Total pension liability</b> Service cost Interest on the total pension liability	\$ 41,668 152,801	\$	41,069 148,115	\$	38,817 141,124	\$	45,409 115,988
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions Benefit payments	79,422 (67,181) (118,507)		(21,257) (13,766) (97,312)		8,488 4,438 (92,569)		202,653 69,686 (77,853)
Net change in total pension liability	 88,203		56,849		100,298		355,883
Total pension liability—beginning	 2,075,762		2,018,913		1,918,615		1,562,732
Total pension liability—ending (a)	\$ 2,163,965	\$	2,075,762	\$	2,018,913	\$	1,918,615
Plan fiduciary net position Contributions - Employer Contributions - Employee Net investment income Benefit payments Other (Net transfer)	\$ 41,888 15,263 306,980 (118,507) (12,638)	\$	50,821 17,016 116,017 (97,312) (4,730)	\$	38,526 16,559 8,255 (92,569) 27,966	\$	40,015 16,550 94,175 (77,853) 42,319
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	232,986		81,812		(1,263)		115,206
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	 1,750,245		1,668,433		1,669,696		1,554,490
Plan fiduciary net position—ending (b)	\$ 1,983,231	\$	1,750,245	\$	1,668,433	\$	1,669,696
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 180,734	\$	325,517	\$	350,480	\$	248,919
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	91.65%	,	84.32%	,	82.64%	)	87.03%
Covered payroll	\$ 339,174	\$	378,134	\$	367,970	\$	345,765
Net pension liability as a percentage of the covered payroll	53.29%		86.09%	,	95.25%	)	71.99%

Note to the Schedule:

The Village implemented GASB 68 in FY 2016. Information is not available prior to 2015. Additional years will be added to future reporting periods as required to show 10 years of historical data.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Employer Contributions

Fiscal Year Ended April 30	De	ctuarially etermined ontribution	Co	Actual	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2018	\$	39,289	\$	39,289	\$ -	\$ 319,173	12.31%
2017		49,847		49,847	-	381,213	13.08%
2016		42,460		42,460	-	370,293	11.47%

#### Notes to the Schedule:

The Village implemented GASB 68 in FY 2016. Information is not available prior to that period. Additional years will be added to future reporting periods as required to show 10 years of historical data.

#### Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions used in Calculation of the 2018 Contribution Rate\*

Valuation Date	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31, each year, which are 12 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.
Actuarial cost method	Aggregate Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	5 Year Smoothed Market Value; 20% Corridor
Remaining amortization period	27 Year closed period until remaining period reaches 15 years (then 15-year rolling period)
Investment rate of return	7.50%
Salary increases	4.40% to 16%, including inflation
Projected increase in total payroll Inflation rate included	None, Level Dollar Amortization 2.75%
Mortality	For non-disabled retirees, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2014 (base year 2012). The IMRF specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar Health Annuitant Mortality Table with adjustments to match current IMRF experience. For disabled retirees, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2014 (base year 2012). The IMRF specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Disabled Retirees Mortality Table applying the same adjustment that were applied for non-disabled lives. For active members, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2014 (base year 2012). The IMRF specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Employer Mortality Table with adjustments to match current IMRF experience.

\*Based on the valuation assumptions used in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation.

**General Fund** 

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2018

	Original and Final Budget		Actual		Variance With Final Budget
General government	200900				Daagot
Taxes					
Property taxes	\$ 1,905,250	\$	2,012,040	\$	106,790
Sales taxes	65,000		80,825		15,825
Income and use taxes	914,000		1,013,931		99,931
Replacement taxes	4,500		4,299		(201)
Charges for services	150,000		199,324		49,324
Licenses and permits	216,000		202,197		(13,803)
Fines and forfeitures	15,000		14,907		(93)
Franchise fees	175,000		183,110		8,110
Interest	10,000		87,270		77,270
Miscellaneous	 10,000		24,096		14,096
Total revenues	 3,464,750		3,821,999		357,249
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	836,200		644,255		191,945
Public safety	1,772,500		1,642,316		130,184
Public works	1,244,550		926,851		317,699
Capital outlay	94,700		53,117		41,583
Total expenditures	 3,947,950		3,266,539		681,411
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over expenditures	(483,200)		555,460		1,038,660
Other financing sources					
Transfers in	 465,000		200,000		(265,000)
Net change in fund balance	\$ (18,200)	=	755,460	\$	773,660
Fund balance - beginning			7,666,740	_	
Fund balance - ending		\$	8,422,200	=	

## Note to Required Supplementary Information

## Note 1. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The General Fund's budget is adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Supplementary Information

**Governmental Funds** 

**General Fund** 

## **General Fund**

# Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2018

		Original and Final	
	•	Budget	Actual
General government		200300	7 1010101
Salaries, full-time staff	\$	175,000	\$ 172,156
Salaries, part-time staff		38,000	25,744
Salaries, elected officials		53,100	53,020
Employee benefits and other personnel related		26,000	30,153
Dues		3,000	3,292
Legal services		106,000	39,430
Engineering services		-	6,773
Accounting services		24,000	21,233
Office supplies and postage		20,500	15,986
Insurance		46,650	46,808
Printing and publishing		1,500	1,092
Telephone		12,500	8,217
Expense and automobile allowance		3,800	3,825
Bonds and insurance		66,100	65,032
Contract inspection		93,000	95
Conferences and training		6,500	2,540
Miscellaneous		31,000	28,354
Property maintenance		50,250	50,538
Payroll taxes		20,250	23,407
Unemployment tax		1,000	850
Contributions		5,000	-
Audit		21,800	21,000
Information technology		31,250	24,710
Total general government		836,200	644,255
Public safety			
Police salaries, full-time		940,000	927,171
Police salaries, part-time		48,500	38,630
Police overtime		2,500	-
Police payroll tax		80,000	71,758
Police pension		91,000	92,068
Police unemployment tax		1,000	-
Police health insurance		266,250	240,052
Emergency response		62,000	42,139
Police training		6,000	3,442
Police dues		12,000	10,915
Police supplies/services		10,000	12,322
Police uniforms		7,000	6,007
Police office supplies		6,000	5,188
•••			

(Continued)

## **General Fund**

# Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Continued) Year Ended April 30, 2018

		Driginal nd Final		
		Budget		Actual
Public safety (Continued)	•	Budgot		/ lotual
Police contracts	\$	168,500	\$	159,522
Police vehicle maintenance	Ŧ	56,000	Ŧ	24,439
Police telephone		5,000		4,656
Office equipment		-		232
Information technology		10,750		3,775
Total public safety		1,772,500		1,642,316
Public works				
Salaries, full-time staff		58,000		57,936
Engineering services		46,200		42,328
Engineering expense		55,000		5,334
Engineering reimbursable		-		14,538
Forestry		63,000		34,774
Stormwater management		90,000		85,198
Solid waste		130,000		117,935
Street and bridge		274,000		117,780
Snow removal		482,000		364,663
Payroll tax		4,500		-
Pension		7,500		6,599
Health Insurance		28,600		17,851
Contract inspections		-		61,406
Dues		1,000		-
Training		500		-
Office supplies		3,000		461
Office equipment		1,250		48
Total public works		1,244,550		926,851
Capital outlay				
General governmental				
Office equipment		4,200		2,953
Building alterations		27,000		-
Public safety				
Police vehicles		41,000		39,311
Police radios		6,000		2,471
Police office equipment		6,500		2,415
Police other capital		10,000		5,967
		94,700		53,117
Total expenditures	\$	3,947,950	\$	3,266,539

Nonmajor Governmental Fund – Special Revenue Fund

# Nonmajor Governmental Fund - Motor Fuel Tax Fund

Balance Sheet April 30, 2018

## Assets

Cash and investments Intergovernmental receivables	\$ 265,283 16,938
Total assets	\$ 282,221
Liabilities and Fund Balance	
Fund balance - restricted for street and bridge improvements	\$ 282,221
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 282,221

## Nonmajor Governmental Fund - Motor Fuel Tax Fund

# Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2018

	Original and Final Budget			Actual	
Revenues		-			
Intergovernmental - motor fuel tax allotments	\$	195,000	\$	195,152	
Interest		500		8,681	
Total revenues		195,500		203,833	
Expenditures		-		-	
Excess of revenues over expenditures		195,500		203,833	
Other financing (uses)					
Transfers out		(190,000)		(200,000)	
Net change in fund balance	\$	5,500	=	3,833	
Fund balance - beginning				278,388	
Fund balance - ending			\$	282,221	

Major Debt Service Fund

## **Bond Fund**

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2018

	Original and Final Budget			Actual	
Revenues		Budget		Actual	
Taxes					
Property taxes	\$	865,595	\$	854,006	
Interest		10		57	
Total revenues		865,605		854,063	
Expenditures					
Debt service					
Principal		-		5,915,000	
Interest		-		198,886	
Issuance costs		-		80,553	
Total expenditures		-		6,194,439	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		865,605		(5,340,376)	
Other financing sources					
Issuance of refunding debt		-		5,070,000	
Premium on issuance of refunding debt		-		255,141	
Total other financing sources		-		5,325,141	
Net change in fund balance	\$	865,605	=	(15,235)	
Fund balance - beginning				674,625	
Fund balance - ending			\$	659,390	

Other Information (Unaudited)

#### Property Tax Assessed Valuations, Rates, Extensions and Collections April 30, 2018

Year	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Assessed valuation	\$ 499,179,906	\$ 489,400,143	\$ 418,616,830	\$ 432,717,186	\$ 422,757,054
Tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuation					
Corporate	0.3653	0.3694	0.4318	0.4232	0.4130
Bonds	0.1687	0.1857	0.2154	0.2061	0.2100
	0.5340	0.5560	0.6480	0.6293	0.6230
Extensions					
Corporate	1,823,358	1,807,650	1,807,650	1,788,080	1,746,365
Bonds	842,100	908,875	901,462	891,644	884,972
	2,665,458	2,716,525	2,709,112	2,679,724	2,631,337
Collections					
Corporate	992,259	1,802,612	1,789,242	1,762,669	1,717,814
Bonds	458,265	906,342	892,282	878,973	870,504
	1,450,525	2,708,954	2,681,523	2,641,641	2,588,318
Year	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Assessed valuation	\$ 469,315,613	\$ 511,800,895	\$ 569,891,309	\$ 628,948,084	\$ 592,409,976
Tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuation					
Corporate	0.3553	0.3260	0.2785	0.2530	0.2696
Bonds	0.1867	0.1700	0.1501	0.1350	0.1425
	0.5420	0.4960	0.4286	0.3880	0.4121
Extensions					
Corporate	1,667,364	1,667,364	1,587,230	1,587,230	1,587,910
Bonds	876,299	866,271	855,456	849,261	844,254
	2,543,663	2,533,635	2,442,686	2,436,491	2,432,164
Collections	· · · ·	· · ·			
Corporate	1,639,263	1,639,885	1,561,111	1,542,752	1,540,274
Bonds	861,530	851,994	841,379	825,462	818,927
	2,500,793	2,491,880	2,402,490	2,368,214	2,359,201

Source: Office of the Cook County Treasurer

Schedule of Legal Debt Margin April 30, 2018

The Village is a home-rule municipality.

Article VII, Section 6(k) of the 1970 Illinois Constitution governs computation of the legal debt margin.

"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...(2) if its population is more than 25,000 and less than 500,000 an aggregate of one percent:....indebtedness which is outstanding on the effective date (July 1, 1971) of this constitution or which is thereafter approved by referendum....shall not be included in the foregoing percentage amounts."

To date, the General Assembly has set no limits for home-rule municipalities.