

VILLAGE OF

a great place to live, work, and play



BARRINGTON

Annual Budget for Fiscal Year 2014

January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014



Public Safety Facility
400 North Northwest Highway
Barrington, Illinois 60010
(847) 304-3300

Village Hall
200 South Hough Street
Barrington, Illinois 60010
(847) 304-3400

Public Works
300 North Raymond Avenue
Barrington, Illinois 60010
(847) 304-3400

<http://www.barrington-il.gov>

Village of Barrington, Illinois – 2014 Organization Chart

Barrington Residents

**Village President
&
Board of Trustees**

Village Manager

Appointed Board & Commissions
 Ethics Board
 Plan Commission
 Zoning Board of Appeals
 Architectural Review Commission
 Electrical Commission
 Fire & Police Commission
 Police Pension Board
 Firefighter's Pension Board
 Emergency Telephone System Board
 Bikeway & Pedestrian Committee
 Sesquicentennial Committee

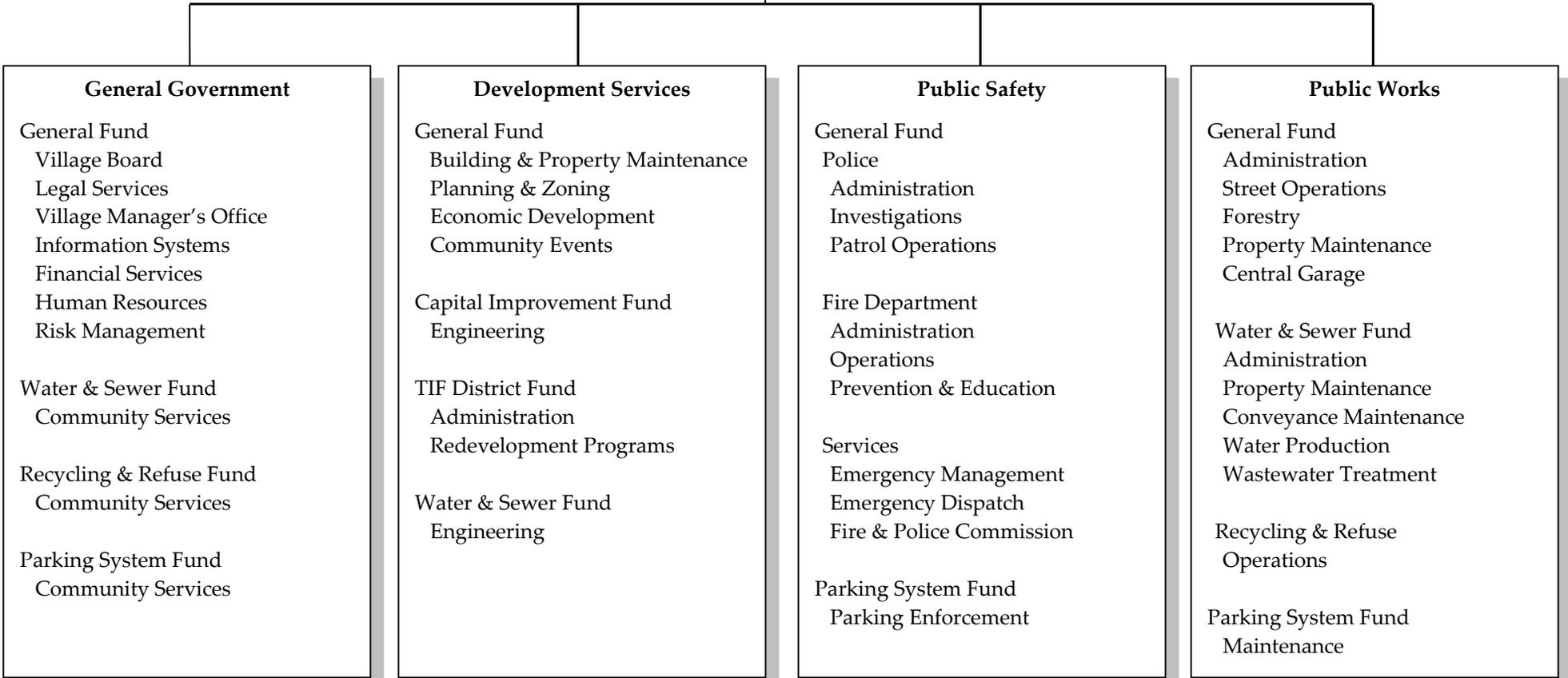


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Transmittal Letter	Pages 1 – 7
Introductory Section	
2013 Budget Summary	Pages 8 – 17
Introduction to Barrington	Pages 18 – 26
Guide to Using the Budget Document	Pages 27 – 30
The Budget Process	Pages 31 – 32
The Basis of Budgeting	Pages 33 – 34
Financial and Budgeting Policies	Pages 35 – 40
Evaluation of Financial Condition	Pages 41 – 60
Analysis of Major Revenue Sources by Fund	Pages 61 – 76
Budgets by Fund	
General Fund	Pages 77 – 80
Capital Improvement Fund	Pages 81 – 83
Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Fund	Pages 84 – 87
Debt Service Fund	Pages 88 – 89
Water & Sewer Fund	Pages 90 – 92
Recycling & Refuse Fund	Pages 93 – 94
Parking System Fund	Pages 95 – 97
Barrington’s White House Fund	Pages 98 – 100
Firefighter’s Pension Fund	Pages 101 – 103
Police Pension Fund	Pages 104 – 106
Budgets by Department	
Village Board	Pages 107 – 110
Village Manager’s Office	Pages 111 – 115
Community & Financial Services	Pages 116 – 119
Human Resources & Risk Management	Pages 120 – 123
Building & Engineering	Pages 124 – 128
Economic & Community Development	Pages 129 – 133
Police Department	Pages 134 – 139
Fire Department	Pages 140 – 143
Public Works	Pages 144 – 151

Capital Improvements	Pages 152 – 168
Facility Improvements	Pages 156 – 157
Infrastructure Improvements	Pages 158 – 164
Vehicle & Equipment Purchases	Pages 165 – 168
Legal Budget Documents	
Ordinance Adopting Annual Budget	Pages 169 – 172
Estimate of Revenues	Pages 173 – 182
Expenditure Budget	Pages 183 – 199
Compensation Plan	Pages 200 – 207
Appendices	
Appendix I – Five Year Financial Forecast	Pages 208 – 222
Appendix II – Personnel Analysis	Pages 223 – 228
Appendix III – Legal Debt Margin & Debt Schedules	Pages 229 – 239
Appendix IV – Historical Statistics	Pages 240 – 246
Appendix IV – Glossary & Acronyms	Pages 247 – 254



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

Village of Barrington

Illinois

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

January 1, 2013

Executive Director

Principal Officials
As of December 16, 2013 – Budget Approval Date

VILLAGE PRESIDENT

Karen Y. Darch

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Paul D. Hunt
Timothy J. Roberts
Susan M. Padula

James A. Daluga
Robert L. Windon
Peter R. Douglas

VILLAGE CLERK

Adam J. Frazier

VILLAGE MANAGER

Jeffrey L. Lawler

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Director of Community & Financial Services
Chief of Fire/EMS
Chief of Police
Director of Public Works
Director of Engineering & Building
Director of Economic & Community Development
Manager of Human Resources & Risk Management

Jason M. Hayden
James E. Arie
David W. Dorn
Mark E. Werksman
Greg E. Summers
Margaret F. Blanchard
Colleen B. Nigg



BARRINGTON

The vision of the Village of Barrington is to preserve and promote its unique small town heritage, preserve its distinct ecological and historical character, provide a moral and safe environment, maintain a high quality of life through the efficient use of community resources, and respond to future challenges through citizen participation in all civic, social, and cultural endeavors.

The Community is committed to preserving the quality of its neighborhoods, the quality of education, and the diversity of leisure time activities. The Community is dedicated to fostering an easily-accessible center of activity for the Barrington area, maintaining a prosperous economic base, protecting its extensive natural resources, and promoting public participation and communication.

December 16, 2013

Barrington Residents,

Presented for your review and consideration is the Budget document for the Village of Barrington, Illinois for the Fiscal Year beginning January 1, 2014 and ending December 31, 2014. This document provides a framework for achieving the strategic objectives established by the Village Board and details how the resources entrusted to the Village will be utilized to provide services to residents. The strategic objectives are used to guide decisions during the budget process and ensure the programs and projects approved in the budget will effectively assist the Board in achieving its vision for the Community. The budget document authorizes a spending plan that provides funding for the continued provision of services and programs to the community. The Budget is developed and modified through an extensive review process involving the Board of Trustees and Staff and reflects an ongoing commitment by the Village government to ensure Barrington is a community that is a "great place to Live, Work and Play".

The services and programs provided by the Village are made possible by the resources entrusted to it by the residents and businesses in the community. The Village is committed to utilizing these resources to provide efficient, effective, and high-quality services that meet the needs of the community. The Budget is the foundation of the Village's service provision efforts and illustrates how resources will be used to continue existing services and, make improvements to those services if appropriate and achievable. The Budget explains how the Village will enhance the quality of life for residents of the community by adjusting services and programs to address the changing needs and priorities of residents, businesses, and visitors.

Similar to most municipalities, the Village has limited resources available to fund its programs and services. The Village continually assesses the external environment for changes that will impact its available resources. The methodology used to develop the budget carefully analyzes the environment and allows the Village to effectively respond to fluctuations in its resources. If significant variations in resources are anticipated, they are addressed through a deliberative process involving the Village Board and Staff.

Review of Accomplishments during the 2013 Budget Period

The 2013 budget cycle was challenging for the Village because the process of disengaging from providing services to the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District occurred throughout most of the year. The District notified the Village of its intent to terminate the fee for service arrangement that existed between the two entities in late 2012. In the first half of 2013 both entities tried to come to a new agreement but it became clear towards the middle of the year that the relationship would end in 2013. A significant amount of time was spent on this process by the Village Board and Staff and this presented a challenge for accomplishing other projects and objectives of the Village in 2013. A second challenge during 2013 was the continuation of slow economic growth and the adverse impact that has on economic development and the Village's finances. Despite these challenges, the Village was able to effectively continue providing its basic services and also accomplish several objectives included in the original budget, achievements in 2013 included:

Significant Service Changes

- Worked with a Fire Department consultant to analyze an appropriate staffing model for the Barrington Fire Department if the termination of the agreement by the District ended the relationship between the Village and District; the Village Board approved the enhanced staffing model of 18 full-time sworn employees for the Department.
- Worked with the Fire Department consultant to identify service provision strategies and the vehicles and equipment needed to ensure a successful transition to a smaller Department with a smaller service profile.

Productivity Enhancements

- Purchased a Storage Array Network that was installed at the Public Safety Facility to ensure the Village's software and data is mirrored and stored in two locations to prevent the total loss of the Village's information technology data. The Village also has robust off-site storage of information at different locations but the implementation of this technology would allow the Village's network to be running in a matter of hours if there was an emergency.

Financial Management

- Selection of vehicles and equipment for the Barrington Fire Department in 2014, the Village was fortunate to be able select all of the vehicles needed to continue providing services without any interruption in 2014 and without having to make significant purchases.
- Transitioned the Village's purchase card program to another vendor that provides a 1% cash back rebate on all purchases made on the card; this should generate approximately \$15,000 in revenue for the Village.
- Continued the Village's commitment to excellent financial management practices as demonstrated by the receipt of the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting and the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, national recognitions of the Village's financial reporting and budgeting by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States.

Customer Service & Communications Improvements

- Upgraded the Village's wireless utility meter reading system by purchasing and installing new Data Collector Units (DCUs) for the network. The DCUs receive the radio readings from all water meters in the Village and transmit the data to the Village's server. This allows the Village to send accurate utility bills to customers and reduces the number of staff needed.

Economic Development & Community Events

- Successfully concluded the negotiations for a Redevelopment Agreement with the development team of Arthur Hill & Company LLC and Envision Realty Corporation for the Hough-Main Redevelopment Site.
- Facilitated the location of Meatheads Hamburger chain to the Shops of Flint Creek; also assisted Berry Cherry Frozen Yogurt and The Trax Coffee Shop with beginning operations in the Village.
- Continued the Village's commitment to special events by coordinating or sponsoring multiple special events including the Barrington Art Fair, Cruise Nights, the 4th of July events, Scarecrow Fest, Holiday Events, and Celtic Fest.
- Actively marketed the Village at retail business trade shows to promote enhanced retail opportunities for the community.
- Revised the Shopping & Dining Guide to promote Village businesses and continued to nurture the positive relationship between the Economic Development Department and Village businesses through programs to promote local businesses and listen to business concerns.
- Facilitated the opening of 38 new businesses (a net increase of 17 businesses after factoring the businesses that closed in 2013) in the Village by continuing Village programs such as attendance at retail trade shows, business site visits, and the annual broker tour.

Infrastructure Improvements

- Continued the Village's commitment to maintaining its infrastructure by repaving or reconstructing 1.17 miles of streets, constructing or replacing 2,031 linear feet of water main, constructing, replacing, or lining 21 linear feet of sanitary sewer main, and constructing 966 linear feet of storm sewer main. The Village also made upgrades to its Wastewater Treatment Plant and began design engineering for the construction of several sanitary sewer lift stations.
- Continued the multi-year project to replace 100 year old water main that runs through the Village's downtown district.

Organizational and Community Challenges in 2014

A major challenge for the Village in 2014 will continue to be the economic environment and the impact it can have on the Village's revenues and expenditures. During the period from 2007 to 2010, declines in revenues and increases in certain expenditures made it extraordinarily difficult to keep the Village on a financially sustainable path. During this period, Village revenues declined more than \$2.3 million (8.61%) due to decreases in elastic revenues such as Sales Tax, Income Tax, and Investment Income as well as the loss of the Inverness Police Contract. These decreases in revenues occurred at the same time that the funded status of the Village's public safety pension funds eroded due to investment losses in the stock market and benefit increases by the State Legislature. The erosion of the public safety pension funds caused a significant increase in actuarially required contributions from the Village. In 2008, the Village's contribution to the public safety pension funds was approximately \$930,000 per year; in 2013 this increased to \$1,310,000, a \$380,000 (40.86%) increase. At the same time, other benefit costs such as health insurance and worker's compensation insurance have continued to increase faster than general inflation.

In response the decline in revenues and increase in expenditures, the Village made structural adjustments to its operations to permanently reduce expenditures while maintaining a consistent level of services. From 2008 through 2013, the Village reduced its workforce by 26.41 (17.39%) full-time equivalent ("FTE") positions. The Village also modified how it funds infrastructure improvements to ensure that services provided to the public

remain at a consistent level. Although the economic challenges of the last couple of years have been dramatic, the Village was able reduce its expenditures without making significant service reductions. This is a positive development for the community as many Illinois municipalities have made or are considering service reductions due to reductions in revenue or increases in expenditures. The maintenance of the Village's current services should help stabilize the community which is also feeling the impact of the economic downturn.

In 2014, another significant structural change will occur as the Village will no longer be providing fire suppression and emergency medical services to the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District. The relationship between the Village and the District dates to the 1950s and was a significant source of revenue and expenditures for the Village. The Village's Fire Department was much larger than necessary to provide services solely within the corporate boundaries of the Village. Managing a smooth transition to a smaller Fire Department, staffed with 18 sworn employees, whose primary focus is the provision of fire suppression and emergency medical services within the corporate boundaries of the Village will be a significant change for the Village in 2014.

Another ongoing challenge for the Village is identifying funding to continue its comprehensive infrastructure improvement programs. As a result of the decline in revenues from the 2007 – 2009 recession, the Village has not been able to fund infrastructure improvements from its own resources at the same level it did prior to the recession. The Village has met this challenge by obtaining grants and taking advantage of low interest rates to issue bonds to fund infrastructure improvements. These alternate funding mechanisms are becoming scarce and identifying sufficient funding for infrastructure improvements will continue to be a challenge for the next couple of years.

The greatest challenge for the community remains the economic difficulties faced by individuals, families, and organizations in Barrington. The economic environment has caused an increase in unemployment for Barrington households and this is causing stress for families and non-profit service organizations in the community. Maintaining the Village's services at their current levels and continuing contributions to certain non-profit service organizations is the Village's primary means for assisting individuals, families, and organizations in the community through the current economic challenges.

The lack of financing for development is another challenge for both the Village and the community. There are several sites that need to be redeveloped in the Village, including Village owned and privately owned properties in the downtown area and a privately owned property on Northwest Highway. If these properties were redeveloped into successful commercial enterprises, it would benefit the community by providing jobs, new retail destinations, and enhancing and diversifying the Village's tax base. One of the primary challenges to the redevelopment of these properties is caution and risk aversion by financial institutions which limits the ability to finance developments. The difficulty in obtaining financing has limited interest by developers in pursuing redevelopment projects in Barrington and in many other areas of the State and Country.

Strategic Goals and Performance Management

The ongoing mission of the Village is to strive to make Barrington a great place to live, work, and play. To accomplish this mission, the Village Board established long-term strategic goals to balance competing priorities and services and guide the development of the budget. The goals provide an overarching framework for making policy decisions regarding services, programs and capital projects. The long-term strategic goals include:

- Ensure the financial sustainability of the Village;
- Identify and provide the type and level of municipal services desired by residents and businesses;
- Analyze infrastructure improvement needs and develop plans to meet those needs;
- Sustain, and whenever possible, enhance resident's quality of life.

Village Management was tasked with developing objectives for each strategic goal and linking Department objectives to these organizational objectives. Progress toward achieving the strategic goals will extend over many years and involve multiple policies, programs, and achievements, the strategic goals and objectives include:

Ensure the Financial Sustainability of the Village.

Organizational Objectives

- Identify opportunities to diversify and/or enhance the Village's revenue base.
- Analyze methods for continuing to provide current types and levels of service at a lower cost.
- Encourage the development and redevelopment of the Village's commercial base.

Identify and provide the type and level of municipal services desired by the residents.

Organizational Objectives

- Protect the safety and well-being of residents and their property.
- Preserve and enhance the physical environment in the community.
- Create and maintain an organizational culture that emphasizes excellent customer service, innovation, accountability, and the solicitation of feedback from residents.

Analyze infrastructure improvement needs and develop plans to meet those needs.

Organizational Objectives

- Provide for the design, construction, maintenance, procurement, beautification, and preservation of all facilities, roadways, and properties.
- Identify and pursue methods of financing capital infrastructure improvements, including grants, borrowing, and revenue sources.

Sustain, and whenever possible, enhance resident's quality of life

Organizational Objectives

- Encourage and promote strong educational, cultural, and recreational opportunities.
- Develop and maintain an excellent communications program.
- Develop diverse businesses and attractions to serve social and economic needs.

Goals and Objectives for the 2014 Budget

The 2014 budget includes funding for the achievement of many goals and objectives, as noted below:

- Ensure a successful transition to a smaller Barrington Fire Department whose primary focus is providing services within the corporate boundaries of the Village. Village management will closely monitor the service provision efforts in 2014 and will work to expeditiously correct any issues that arise.
- Monitor legislation that will negatively impact the Village's operations or finances and work with local State Legislators, other municipalities, and coalitions of governments to prepare appropriate responses to such legislation.
- Continue to work towards the redevelopment of the Hough-Main site by working with the Developer and marketing the development to desired retailers.
- Include a contingency in the 2014 General Fund operating budget of \$130,000 (1.02% of total operating expenditures) to provide funding for emergencies, unexpected expenditures or opportunities, or revenue declines due to economic fluctuations. This contingency is for the current year and is in addition to the 4.3 months of reserves the Village has in the General Fund. Any amount remaining in the contingency at the end of 2014 will be transferred to the Capital Improvement Fund or Pension Funds to reduce the Village's long-term liabilities. The allocation of the transfer to the Capital Improvement Fund or the Pension Funds will be determined in consultation with the Village Board at the end of the budget year.
- Continue the Village's commitment to excellence in financial management by continuing to receive the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award and the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.
- Purchase capital equipment to maintain the service provision capacity of the operating Departments. Major capital purchases will include a Streetsweeper for Public Works and several vehicles for the Police Department.
- Explore the possibility of cooperation in service provision efforts, including outsourcing services or selling services to other communities. Outsourcing or selling services potentially reduces expenditures or increases revenues and leads to efficiencies in service provision.
- Cooperate with other organizations to promote groundwater sustainability in the region. Continue to develop strategies and policies to enhance groundwater sustainability in the Barrington community.

Conclusion

The 2014 Budget is the result of considerable discussion and careful deliberation by the Village Board and Staff. The preparation, review and deliberation of the budget require a significant time commitment from the organization. The level of commitment demonstrated throughout this process by the Village Board and Staff is greatly appreciated by Community & Financial Services Staff and ensures the successful completion of the budget process. I would like to extend a special note of thanks to Financial Services Staff members, Allison Chmelik, Assistant Director and Heather McGovern, Accountant, who were instrumental in the completion of this document. The Budget is optimistic about the future but conservative in its revenue estimates. Most of all, this Budget is the result of a process in which the opportunities and challenges facing the Village have been carefully assessed, documented, and addressed to facilitate the accomplishment of the strategic objectives of the Board.



Jason Hayden

Director of Community & Financial Services and Village Treasurer

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

2014 Budget Summary

This section of the budget document provides a summary of the Village's financial operations assuming the revenue estimate and expenditure budget for 2014 occur as budgeted. This section also details the number of authorized positions included in the 2014 compensation plan. The charts and graphs provide an overview of total revenues and expenditures for the Village and can be used as a quick reference for the Village's financial operations.

Summary of 2014 Budgeted Financial Information

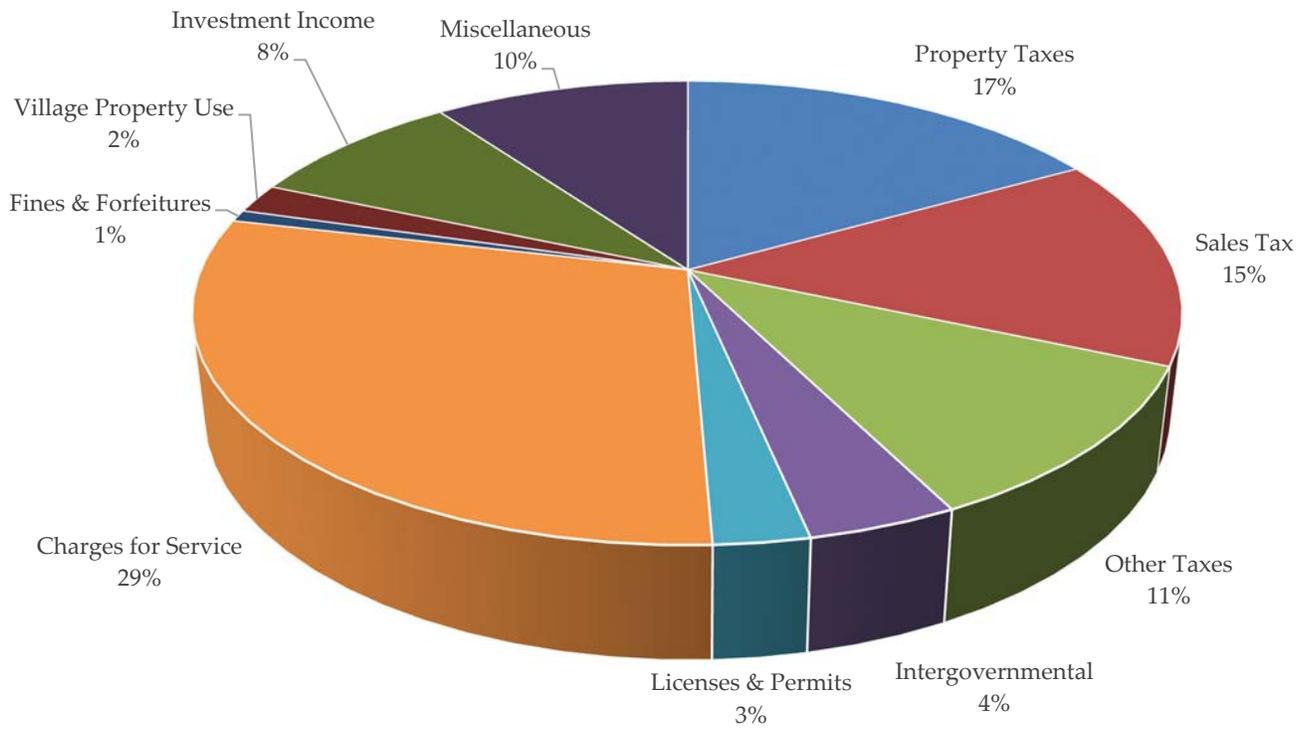
The 2014 Budget includes \$28,502,500 in estimated revenues and \$24,664,350 in budgeted operating and debt service expenditures/expenses, resulting in a total surplus after operating and debt service expenditures of \$3,838,150. The Village will use these available funds, combined with remaining bond and loan proceeds, accumulated fund balances, and donations to invest \$11,001,920 in infrastructure improvements in 2014. The Net Change in Fund Balances/Net Position for all Funds is budgeted at a positive \$771,428.

Summary of 2014 Changes in Fund Balances/Net Position				
	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Village Total
Revenues	16,481,500	8,426,000	3,595,000	28,502,500
Expenditures/Expenses				
Operating				
General Government	2,471,290	609,610	-	3,080,900
Development Services	1,018,760	195,370	-	1,214,130
Public Safety	7,378,500	240,850	2,354,400	9,973,750
Public Works	2,040,950	4,321,677	-	6,362,627
Depreciation	-	848,200	-	848,200
Debt Service	1,956,638	1,228,105	-	3,184,743
Total Operating & Debt	14,866,138	7,443,812	2,354,400	24,664,350
Surplus/(Deficit) after Operating & Debt Service	1,615,362	982,188	1,240,600	3,838,150
Capital Expenditures	3,695,050	7,306,870	-	11,001,920
Less:				
Capitalized Expenses	-	(7,200,000)	-	(7,200,000)
Principal Payments	-	(735,198)	-	(735,198)
Total Expenditures	18,561,188	6,815,484	2,354,400	27,731,072
Net Change in Fund Balance/ Net Position	(2,079,688)	1,610,516	1,240,600	771,428
Beginning Balances	16,164,070	31,871,881	31,304,424	79,340,375
Ending Balances	14,084,382	33,482,397	32,545,024	80,111,803

Analysis of Total Village Revenues

Total Village revenues are projected to equal \$28,502,500 in 2014, a decrease of \$3,290,860 (10.32%) from 2013 Estimated Revenues. Estimated revenues in 2014 are forecast to decrease significantly due to the termination of the intergovernmental agreement between the Village and the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District. The termination of this fee for service arrangement substantially impacts Charges for Services revenue in the General Fund. The largest source of revenue for the Village continues to be Charges for Services at \$8,357,500 (29.32% of total revenues), followed by Property Taxes (\$4,793,000 or 16.82%), Sales Tax (\$4,200,000 or 14.74%), and Other Taxes (\$3,130,000 or 10.98%). The General Fund receives the largest portion of total Village revenues at \$12,960,000 (45.47% of total revenue) followed by the Water & Sewer Fund (\$5,228,500 or 18.34%) and the Police Pension Fund (\$2,240,000 or 7.86%).

Village Wide Revenue Receipts, 2009 Actual - 2014 Budget						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Budget
By Revenue Type						
Property Taxes	4,636,916	4,660,269	4,536,640	4,620,186	4,672,600	4,793,000
Sales Tax	3,229,784	3,561,253	3,799,128	3,951,956	4,265,000	4,200,000
Other Taxes	2,438,379	3,055,378	2,981,764	3,057,411	3,020,900	3,130,000
Intergovernmental	837,011	219,974	983,298	1,189,303	1,632,200	1,185,000
Licenses & Permits	633,726	530,811	761,949	738,761	779,600	755,000
Charges for Service	11,452,901	11,435,403	11,775,415	12,239,121	12,121,600	8,357,500
Fines & Forfeitures	229,721	201,889	241,725	256,578	307,000	230,000
Village Property Use	496,129	474,647	468,531	609,953	579,900	582,000
Investment Income	2,892,036	2,851,735	757,243	2,801,629	2,077,910	2,432,000
Miscellaneous	1,954,863	2,044,149	2,553,419	2,386,435	2,336,650	2,838,000
Total Revenues	28,801,466	29,035,502	28,859,112	31,851,333	31,793,360	28,502,500
By Fund						
General	15,778,172	15,650,709	16,343,399	16,233,663	16,933,960	12,960,000
Capital Improvement	120,146	83,693	1,039,325	1,821,775	2,150,500	1,740,000
TIF	1,330,651	1,102,204	1,107,604	1,202,475	910,750	950,500
Debt Service	783,998	790,438	835,159	827,217	824,500	831,000
Water & Sewer	4,406,851	4,954,681	5,175,884	5,490,023	5,107,000	5,228,500
Recycling & Refuse	1,084,910	1,086,736	1,122,521	1,102,627	1,143,000	1,236,000
Parking System	1,241,199	972,813	853,895	840,680	878,650	861,000
Barrington White House	-	-	-	-	200,000	1,100,500
Firefighter's Pension	1,545,717	1,747,413	1,312,841	1,826,200	1,599,000	1,355,000
Police Pension	2,509,822	2,646,816	1,068,484	2,506,671	2,046,000	2,240,000
Total Revenues	28,801,466	29,035,503	28,859,112	31,851,332	31,793,360	28,502,500

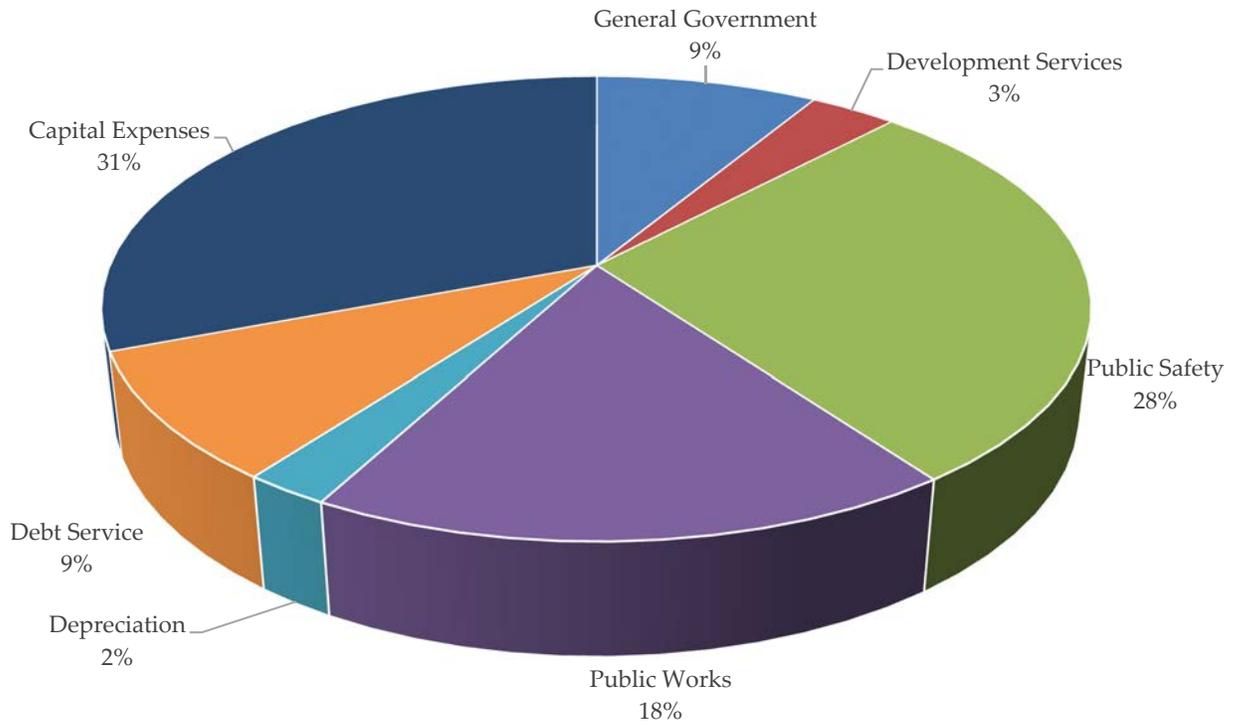


Total Village Revenues - \$28,502,500

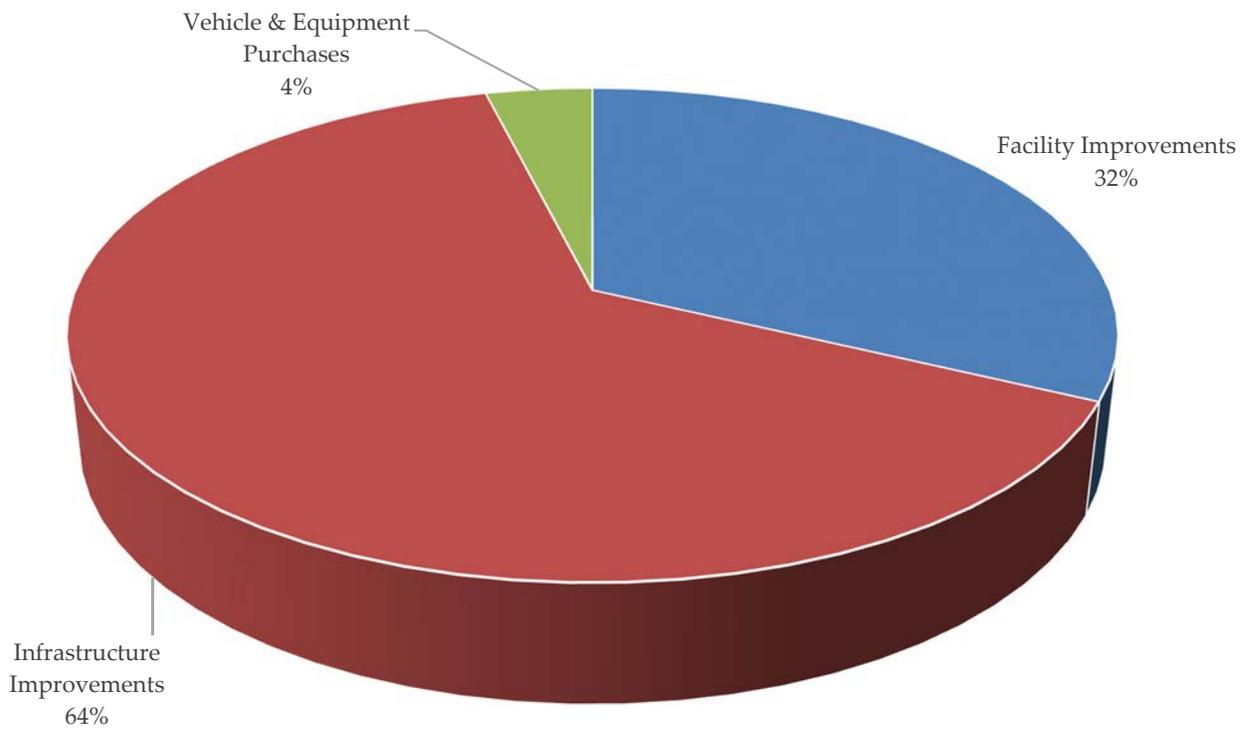
Analysis of Total Village Expenditures

Total authorized expenditures prior to accrual adjustments equal \$35,666,270 in 2014, an increase of \$1,692,129 (4.99%) from 2013 total estimated expenditures of \$33,974,141. These expenditure totals are adjusted to subtract capitalized expenditures and principal payments in the proprietary funds as required by accrual accounting standards (capitalized expenditures and principal payments in the proprietary funds are recognized through depreciation expenses and balance sheet liability reductions as required by accrual accounting). As a result, total expenditures projected to be recognized in the Village's annual financial report equal \$27,731,072 in 2014 and \$29,667,302 in 2013, a decrease of \$1,936,230 or 6.53% from 2013 to 2014. Total expenditures/expenses in 2014 include \$24,664,350 (69.15% of total expenses) for operations and debt service and \$11,001,920 (30.85% of total expenses) for capital expenditures/expenses. Operating and debt service expenditures are projected to decrease \$2,459,835 (9.07%) in 2014 while capital expenditures/expenses are projected to increase \$4,151,964 (60.61%). The Village has budgeted significant facility and infrastructure investments in 2014 to continue its commitment to maintaining excellent infrastructure in the community.

Village Wide Expenditures/Expenses, FY 2009 Actual - 2014 Budget						
	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimated	FY 2014 Budget
By Expenditure Type						
Operating & Debt						
General Government	3,849,708	3,651,352	3,377,071	3,239,199	3,624,095	3,080,900
Development Services	1,151,308	1,206,636	1,796,249	3,241,206	1,211,985	1,214,130
Public Safety	11,881,720	11,291,336	11,672,733	11,625,327	12,465,890	9,973,750
Public Works	5,479,963	5,600,896	5,897,919	5,820,303	5,949,378	6,362,627
Depreciation	714,588	775,230	858,446	810,990	833,200	848,200
Debt Service	3,177,165	2,808,036	2,813,385	8,143,269	3,057,137	3,184,743
Total Operating & Debt	26,254,452	25,333,487	26,415,803	32,880,294	27,141,685	24,664,350
Capital Expenses	2,213,924	5,128,307	5,056,521	5,881,880	6,849,956	11,001,920
Less:						
Capitalized Expenses	(793,528)	(2,432,217)	(2,081,965)	(2,656,951)	(3,763,000)	(7,200,000)
Principal Payments	(1,500,052)	(440,761)	(516,626)	(532,651)	(543,840)	(735,198)
Total Expenditures	26,174,796	27,588,816	28,873,736	35,622,575	29,684,802	27,731,072
By Fund						
General	15,771,675	14,965,882	15,057,819	14,864,109	15,948,170	12,727,940
Capital Improvement	943,653	1,787,400	2,084,899	2,899,194	3,310,100	3,876,610
TIF	908,401	1,057,606	1,625,173	8,333,467	1,142,185	936,694
Debt Service	748,577	1,007,239	1,011,568	1,010,405	1,013,242	1,019,944
Water & Sewer	4,650,022	5,198,177	5,164,682	4,557,921	4,075,761	4,733,724
Recycling & Refuse	999,181	1,039,434	1,112,024	1,175,820	1,189,647	1,193,600
Parking System	766,736	804,079	888,517	905,422	860,096	883,160
Barrington White House	-	-	-	-	17,500	5,000
Firefighter's Pension	175,019	249,192	319,364	317,225	488,650	583,200
Police Pension	1,211,532	1,479,822	1,609,691	1,559,010	1,639,450	1,771,200
Total Expenditures	26,174,796	27,588,827	28,873,737	35,622,572	29,684,802	27,731,072



Total Village Expenditures - \$27,731,072



Total Capital Expenditures - \$11,001,920

Summary of Governmental Funds Financial Position

The Village’s Governmental Funds will have a net decrease in total Fund Balances as the Capital Improvement Fund will utilize its Fund Balance to complete several major infrastructure projects. The Fund Balances for the remainder of the Governmental Funds will increase.

Village of Barrington, Illinois					
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Funds Balances - Governmental Funds					
As Budgeted for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014					
	General	Debt Service	Capital Improvements	Village Center TIF	Total Governmental Funds
Revenue					
Property Taxes	3,045,000	798,000	-	950,000	4,793,000
Other Taxes	6,780,000	-	550,000	-	7,330,000
Intergovernmental	170,000	-	1,015,000	-	1,185,000
Licenses & Permits	475,000	-	-	-	475,000
Charges for Services	1,575,000	-	-	-	1,575,000
Fines & Forfeits	140,000	-	-	-	140,000
Village Property Usage	465,000	-	105,000	-	570,000
Investment Income	130,000	1,000	40,000	500	171,500
Miscellaneous	180,000	32,000	30,000	-	242,000
Total Revenues	12,960,000	831,000	1,740,000	950,500	16,481,500
Expenditures					
Current					
General Government	2,471,290	-	-	-	2,471,290
Development Services	837,200	-	181,560	-	1,018,760
Public Safety	7,378,500	-	-	-	7,378,500
Public Works	2,040,950	-	-	-	2,040,950
Capital Projects	-	-	3,695,050	-	3,695,050
Debt Service					
Principal Retirement	-	815,000	-	645,000	1,460,000
Interest & Fiscal Charges	-	204,944	-	291,694	496,638
Total Expenditures	12,727,940	1,019,944	3,876,610	936,694	18,561,188
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	232,060	(188,944)	(2,136,610)	13,806	(2,079,688)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)					
Transfers In	-	190,000	200,000	-	390,000
Transfers Out	(200,000)	-	(390,000)	-	(590,000)
Bond Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	32,060	1,056	(2,326,610)	13,806	(2,279,688)
Beginning Fund Balance	8,150,667	51,521	14,616,085	(6,654,203)	16,164,070
Ending Fund Balance	8,182,727	52,577	12,289,475	(6,640,397)	13,884,382

Summary of Enterprise Funds Financial Position

The Village's Proprietary Funds will have an increase in total Net Assets as the surpluses in the Water & Sewer, Recycling & Refuse, and Barrington's White House Funds will offset a small deficit in the Parking System Fund.

Village of Barrington, Illinois					
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position - Enterprise Funds					
As Budgeted for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014					
	Water & Sewer Fund	Recycling & Refuse Fund	Parking System Fund	Barrington White House Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating Revenues					
Licenses & Permits	-	-	280,000	-	280,000
Charges for Service	5,007,500	1,225,000	475,000	-	6,707,500
Fines & Forfeitures	-	-	90,000	-	90,000
Village Property Usage	-	-	12,000	-	12,000
Miscellaneous	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Total Operating Revenues	5,007,500	1,235,000	857,000	-	7,099,500
Operating Expenses					
Administration	1,157,950	68,000	366,310	-	1,592,260
Operations	2,210,997	1,125,600	433,650	5,000	3,775,247
Capital Outlay	106,870	-	-	-	106,870
Depreciation	765,000	-	83,200	-	848,200
Total Operating Expenses	4,240,817	1,193,600	883,160	5,000	6,322,577
Operating Income/(Loss)	766,683	41,400	(26,160)	(5,000)	776,923
Non-operating Revenues					
Investment Income	20,000	1,000	4,000	500	25,500
Connection Fees	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
Other Income	126,000	-	-	1,100,000	1,226,000
Property Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Interest & Fiscal Charges	(492,907)	-	-	(80,000)	(572,907)
Total Non-Operating Revenues	(271,907)	1,000	4,000	1,020,500	753,593
Transfers In	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
Change in Net Position	494,776	42,400	(22,160)	1,215,500	1,530,516
Net Position - January 1	27,765,403	249,760	3,856,718	450,000	31,871,881
Net Position - December 31	28,260,179	292,160	3,834,558	1,665,500	33,402,397

Summary of Fiduciary Funds Financial Position

The Village’s Fiduciary Funds show a positive change in Net Position Held in Trust for Pension Benefits in 2014 as a result of significant projected investment revenues. One of the challenges for the Pension Funds, especially the Police Pension Fund, is that expenses exceed Contributions from the Village and employees. Any year in which Investment Income does not make up the difference between Contributions and expenses will lead to a decrease in the total Net Assets of the Pension Funds.

Village of Barrington, Illinois Fiduciary Funds Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position As Budgeted for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	Police Pension Fund	Firefighter's Pension Fund	Total Fiduciary Funds
Additions			
Contributions - Employer	720,000	275,000	995,000
Contributions - Employee	195,000	170,000	365,000
Total Contributions	915,000	445,000	1,360,000
Investment Income			
Interest	425,000	350,000	775,000
Net Change in Fair Value	900,000	560,000	1,460,000
Total Investments	1,325,000	910,000	2,235,000
Less Investment Expenses	(85,000)	(45,000)	(130,000)
Net Investment Income	1,240,000	865,000	2,105,000
Total Additions	2,155,000	1,310,000	3,465,000
Deductions			
Administration	41,200	38,200	79,400
Benefits & Refunds	1,645,000	500,000	2,145,000
Total Deductions	1,686,200	538,200	2,224,400
Change in Net Assets	468,800	771,800	1,240,600
Net Position Held in Trust for Pension Benefits			
Beginning	18,031,086	13,273,338	31,304,424
Ending	18,499,886	14,045,138	32,545,024

2014 Personnel Summary

In 2014, the number of authorized Full-Time Equivalent employees will decrease by 20.73 FTE positions to a total of 107.14 FTE employees. This reduction in force is caused by the termination of the agreement between the Village and the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District which caused a reduction in services to be provided by the Fire Department and a corresponding reduction in the number of Firefighter/Paramedics needed.

Personnel Summary by Fund and Program Area							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Change	FY 2014	Change
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	2012 - 2013	Budget	2013 - 2014
General Fund							
General Government	9.47	9.72	8.67	9.07	0.40	8.90	(0.17)
Development Services	7.55	7.83	7.37	7.37	0.00	8.64	1.27
Public Safety	78.84	72.37	70.97	72.33	1.36	50.83	(21.50)
Public Works	12.58	12.58	11.78	11.98	0.20	12.45	0.47
General Fund Total	108.44	102.50	98.79	100.75	1.96	80.82	(19.93)
Capital Improvement Fund							
Development Services	0.00	1.26	1.56	1.56	0.00	1.70	0.14
Capital Improvement Fund Total	0.00	1.26	1.56	1.56	0.00	1.70	0.14
Village Center TIF Fund							
Development Services	0.00	0.40	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	(0.65)
Village Center TIF Fund Total	0.00	0.40	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	(0.65)
Water & Sewer Fund							
General Government	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	0.00	1.65	0.16
Development Services	1.78	1.47	1.77	1.77	0.00	1.98	0.21
Public Works	14.06	14.06	14.61	14.61	0.00	14.34	(0.27)
Water & Sewer Fund Total	17.33	17.02	17.87	17.87	0.00	17.97	0.10
Recycling & Refuse Fund							
General Government	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.70	0.03
Public Works	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.60	(0.20)	0.75	0.15
Recycling & Refuse Fund Total	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.27	(0.20)	1.45	0.18
Parking System Fund							
General Government	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.70	(0.22)
Public Safety	4.20	4.20	3.80	3.40	(0.40)	3.40	0.00
Public Works	2.30	2.30	1.55	1.45	(0.10)	1.10	(0.35)
Parking System Fund Total	7.42	7.42	6.27	5.77	(0.50)	5.20	(0.57)
Total Village Employees	134.66	130.07	126.61	127.87	1.26	107.14	(20.73)
Employees by Program Area							
General Government	12.55	12.80	11.75	12.15	0.40	11.95	(0.20)
Development Services	9.33	10.96	11.35	11.35	0.00	12.32	0.97
Public Safety	83.04	76.57	74.77	75.73	0.96	54.23	(21.50)
Public Works	29.74	29.74	28.74	28.64	(0.10)	28.64	0.00
Total Village Employees	134.66	130.07	126.61	127.87	1.26	107.14	(20.73)

- Changes in the 2014 personnel budget include:
 - A reduction in force in the Fire Department of 21 sworn positions and .30 of a non-sworn position, this included the reduction of 6 Lieutenant positions, 15 Firefighter/Paramedic positions, and .30 of an Executive Assistant Position.
 - A reduction of .20 FTE positions in General Government as the Administrative Intern position will not be filled once the current intern is no longer employed by the Village in May of 2014.
 - The addition of .97 net positions in Development Services, including the addition of full-time Engineer and Building Inspector positions and the elimination of the Development Planner position.

The net result of this activity is a decrease in authorized positions of 20.73 FTE employees and a corresponding reduction in the total personnel costs in the 2014 budget.

- The size of the Village's workforce has been dramatically reduced since 2008 when the authorized number of positions was 151.87 FTE employees. The reduction of 44.73 FTE employees (29.45% of the 2008 workforce) to 107.14 FTE employees in 2014 has been caused by a number of factors including the decline in revenues that resulted from the 2008 – 2009 recession and the termination of the agreements to provide police protection services to the Village of Inverness and fire/EMS services to the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District. The reduction in the workforce was achieved through a combination of a reduction in force at the end of 2008, early retirements in the Police Department in 2009, not filling open positions in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, and a reduction in force in the Fire Department at the end of 2013.
- The reduction in FTE positions has been most dramatic in the General Fund as it was most directly affected by the decline in revenues and the termination of the contract to provide police services to Inverness. The loss of the Inverness contract resulted in a large reduction in the Police Department workforce from 2009 to 2010. At the end of 2008, a reduction in force of 13 positions (11.55 of which were from the General Fund) was implemented to offset the loss in revenues that resulted from the recession of 2008 – 2009. In addition, the Village has chosen to not replace several positions that became vacant in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 including the Deputy Village Manager, Deputy Police Chief, Assistant Director of Public Works, the Central Garage Supervisor, and one part-time Public Service Officer. Finally, the reduction in force in the Fire Department at the end of 2013 reduced the General Fund workforce by a further 21.5 FTE positions.

INTRODUCTION TO BARRINGTON

Brief History

Until 1833, the area that now includes Barrington had for centuries been the home to tribes of Pottawatomi and Mascouten Indians. Late that year, under the terms of a treaty signed by Chief Blackhawk, the migration of the Indians across the Mississippi River began, thus opening up vast tracts of land along the Fox River to early settlers who began moving to the area in 1834.

Pioneers who traveled from Troy, New York, by way of the newly renamed City of Chicago, settled in what would later become Cuba Township in Lake County. Other settlers, primarily from Vermont, upper New York State, and Massachusetts (most notably from the Great Barrington area in Berkshire County, Massachusetts), settled in what is now Cook County. Their settlement was originally called Miller Grove but, was later renamed Barrington Center. It was established at the point where Sutton Road crosses Route 68. The area's rich soil and ample water supply attracted a growing number of farming families throughout the 1830s. These farming families were industrious, courageous people who saw an opportunity to carve out a prosperous future, not only for themselves but for those who would follow.

Settling down caused changes and the settlers felt the need to develop a community. The first school house, the Northway School, was built at Barrington Center early in the 1840s just east of what is now the Catlow Theatre. Not only was this simple, one-room school the seat of learning for a growing number of farm youngsters, it also served as the house of worship for the Methodists and the Congregationalists until completion of their own churches in 1859. In 1850, at the request of the County Sheriff, the inhabitants of the various nearby settlements assembled to choose a name for their township, and to set up a town government. The name they chose for the township was Barrington.

In 1854, Robert C. Campbell, a civil engineer, completed a detailed plan for a village to be called Barrington Station. When built, it consisted of a farm house and a log barn owned by Willard Stevens, and was bounded by what is now Hough Street, County Line Road, a line east of Spring Street, and by a point a few feet south of Russell Street. The 80 acres within this boundary were the nucleus of what is today Barrington proper. That same year also brought about the completion of the northwest extension of the Chicago and Fond-Du-Lac railroad, later known as the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Deer Grove was the initial home of the railroad station, but in reaction to protests from residents of Deer Grove the Station was carted a few miles up the track by flat car to what would soon be the site of Barrington Station.

The homes that sprang up around the Barrington Station were constructed of logs, as were most homes in rural America at that time. But in 1855, the Village's first milled lumber facility began operations. The building that housed the mill is still a fixture on Franklin Street, a vivid reminder of Barrington's rustic past. In 1863, the 300-some people who comprised the population of Barrington Station decided, in a referendum, to separate local and township powers. This led, in 1865, to the state legislature's approval of a charter for the Village of Barrington. Not surprisingly, many families from nearby communities saw the potential advantages of moving to Barrington and having easy access to the railroad and the growing number of stores that had recently opened. In reaction to this steady migration, the number and variety of small businesses to set up shop near the railroad kept pace with the growing needs of the population.

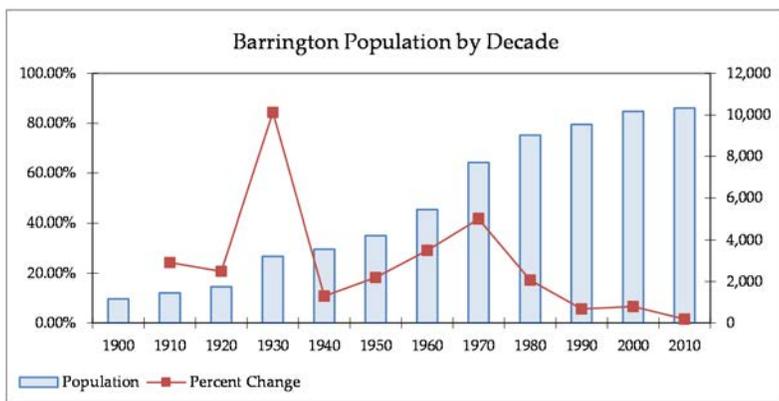
In the last decades of the 19th century the City of Chicago grew from a promising prairie town to a great pivotal hub of commerce and industry. As Chicago became more prosperous, the desire for suburban living led to major population growth both in the countryside and in the Village of Barrington. In the 1920s, advancements

in transportation allowed wealthy families from Chicago to move into the Barrington area and build family estate homes. The location of the Village and its attractive environment appealed to those who had become wealthy during the booming 1920s. The Village's population growth slowed during the difficult times of the 1930s and 1940s, but then resumed in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s as a result of the baby boom after World War II and the suburbanization in the Chicago metropolitan area.

In the last couple of decades Barrington has continued to be the urban hub of a large 72 square mile region that includes several other incorporated municipalities, many that share the Barrington name, these include Barrington Hills, Deer Park, Inverness, Lake Barrington, North Barrington, and South Barrington. The total population of the area is approximately 34,500 (including Barrington, Barrington Hills, Inverness, Lake Barrington, North Barrington, and South Barrington) with Barrington (10,327) comprising 30% of the total population but only 6.5% of the total land area (5.1 square miles). Barrington is a mixture of active commercial areas such as the Downtown, Northwest Highway, and the Shops on Lageshulte combined with quiet residential neighborhoods. The Village is also home to some fairly large corporate facilities including the Pepsico Gatorade Sports Science Institute and the General Electric Healthcare Finance Division. As a residential community, the Village has many amenities including two large parks, several pocket parks, a recently renovated recreation center, a library, the commuter train station, and many bike trails. The Barrington region is full of forest preserves, lakes, and walking and biking trails. The Village has matured into a vibrant place that provides its residents with employment opportunities, recreational opportunities, and beautiful neighborhoods. Barrington is also recognized as a Tree City USA community and has held this distinction for twenty-seven consecutive years.

Population Information

The Village's population has been increasing relatively slowly since 1990, with a total increase during the last two decades of approximately 800 residents. As illustrated in the chart below, Barrington experienced the most rapid growth in population during the decades of the 1920s, 1960s, and 1970s. According to the 2010 census, the Village's population increased by 159 people, to 10,327, from 2000 through 2010. This population was based on a total of 3,909 households in the Village, including 2,724 family households (composed of a group of related individuals) and 1,185 non-family households (composed of either unrelated persons or one person). The total number of households increased by 142 (3.77%) from the 2000 census.



the total population of the Village increased 6.61%. In 2010, the average household size in the Village was 2.60 and the average family size was 3.22; in comparison the average Illinois household size in the 2010 census was 2.59 and the average Illinois family size was 3.20. The projected population total of 10,534 for 2020 is estimated based on data from the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning and information available to the Village about planned residential development in the community.

The Village's population in 2010 was composed largely (92.08%) of Caucasians who were not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. The next largest racial group in the community were Asian-Americans who comprised 3.67% of the total population followed by persons who were multi-racial at 3.08% of the population. Overall, there were more females than males residing in the community.

Population Characteristics					
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Gender			Household Information		
Male	4,863	47.09%	Family Households	2,724	69.69%
Female	5,464	52.91%	Non-Family Households	1,185	30.31%
Total	10,327		Total Households	3,909	
Racial Composition			Age Groups		
White	9,509	92.08%	0 to 19	3,129	30.30%
African-American	100	0.97%	20 to 34	987	9.56%
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	21	0.20%	35 to 59	4,014	38.87%
Asian or Pacific Islander	379	3.67%	60 to 74	1,194	11.56%
Other/More than One Race	318	3.08%	75+	1,003	9.71%
Total Population	10,327		Total Population	10,327	
Hispanic/Latino Origin	468	4.53%	Median Age	42.9	

The median age of the Village's population in the 2010 census was 42.9 years, an increase of 4.3 years over the median age of 38.6 years reported in the 2000 census. The largest segment of the population in 2010 consisted of people aged 35 to 59 and the proportion of persons in this age category has been increasing since the 1970s. However, the second largest age group was persons who were 0 to 19 years of age. This is consistent with a family oriented community as persons in the primary child rearing ages of 35 to 59 combined with their children comprise more than 65% of the Village's total population. The portion of the population over the age of 60 now comprises more than 20% of the population, a significant increase when compared to the 2000 census.

Economic Statistics

In the 2010 census, slightly more than 58% of Village residents 25 years of age or older have attained a college degree, including 24% who have a graduate or professional degree. This is much higher than Illinois or national averages (26.1% and 24.4%, respectively). Another 22% of residents who are age 25 or older have attended some college or attained an Associates degree. Slightly more than 94% of Village residents 25 or older have their high school diploma (or equivalent), this is also much higher than the State and National averages (81.4% and 80.4% respectively).

The educational achievements of Village residents may help to explain the community's low level of unemployment. As demonstrated in the table below, the rate of unemployment in the Village is consistently lower than Illinois or national averages.

Unemployment Rate Comparison					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Barrington	3.60%	5.80%	6.20%	5.70%	5.20%
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet MSA	6.20%	10.00%	9.60%	9.80%	8.90%
Illinois	6.40%	10.10%	11.40%	9.80%	8.90%
United States	5.80%	9.30%	10.80%	8.90%	8.10%

Those Barrington residents who are employed tend to work in white-collar or service sector jobs. As demonstrated in the Employment by Sector Table, the 2010 census found that approximately 61% of Village residents are employed in Retail Trades; Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental & Leasing; Professional, Scientific, and Managerial professions; or Educational, Health, and Social Services.

Employment by Sector		
Race/Ethnicity/Gender	Number	Percent
Construction	423	8.99%
Manufacturing	405	8.61%
Wholesale & Retail Trades	195	4.14%
Retail Trades	469	9.97%
Transportation & Warehousing, Utilities	109	2.32%
Information	172	3.66%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	646	13.73%
Professional, Scientific, Management	881	18.72%
Educational, Health & Social Services	879	18.68%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation	286	6.08%
Public Administration	86	1.83%
Other Services	154	3.27%
Total Employment	4,705	100.00%

The educational achievements, low number of unemployed, and type of employment for residents probably explain the very low number of

Barrington residents who live in poverty. According to the American Community Survey, for the 2006 to 2009 period, an estimated 6.8% of individuals in the community had incomes below the poverty line. Fifty-four (54%) percent of individuals with incomes below the poverty level were male and 46% were female; 34% of those individuals living in poverty were younger than 18.

In terms of income, as illustrated in the Household Income by Category Chart below, both household and family income levels in Barrington are high when compared to National and State averages. The median household income of Barrington was \$102,370 in the 2010 census, which was \$46,635 (83.67%) higher than the

Household Income by Category		
Category	Number	Percent
Less than \$10,000	100	2.51%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	184	4.61%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	232	5.81%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	216	5.41%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	132	3.31%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	764	19.14%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	322	8.07%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	684	17.14%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	624	15.64%
\$200,000 or more	733	18.37%
	3,991	100.00%
Median Household Income	\$ 102,370	
Average Household Income	\$ 144,342	

median for Illinois (\$55,735) and \$50,456 (97.19%) higher than the national median (\$51,914). The average annual household income for Barrington in 2010 is estimated at \$144,342, considerably higher than the average income for households in Illinois (\$75,140) or the United States (\$70,883). More than 18% of Barrington households have income that exceeds \$200,000 per year, in comparison only 4.2% of United States and 4.7% of Illinois Households have this level of income.

Schools and Education

The Village is encompassed by Unit School District 220 which includes elementary and secondary educational facilities. This school district is one of the best in the State as indicated by the high test scores achieved by students at every educational level (elementary, middle school, and high school) within the district. Included in the corporate boundaries of the Village are four elementary schools, two middle schools, and one high school. Unit 220 School District educates over 9,000 students from Pre-Kindergarten through high school.

The Village is also located in Community College District 512. Village residents can access educational services through Harper Community College, which is located approximately five miles south of the Village, in Palatine. In addition, the Chicago region includes numerous higher educational facilities, including outstanding four-year universities such as Northwestern University and the University of Chicago.

Transportation

Major Roads and Highways in the Village include Northwest Highway (US Route 14), Illinois Route 59, and Lake-Cook Road. Interstate 90 intersects Illinois Route 59 approximately 6 miles south of the Village. Once on Interstate 90, a commuter has access to multiple interstate highways and can travel throughout the region.

Public Transportation consists of the Barrington Train Station which offers Metra commuter rail services to and from Chicago; the train ride takes approximately an hour. The PACE Suburban bus system also has stops in the Village. Townships in the area support a PACE Bus Dial-A-Ride service for the handicapped and elderly.

The Village is located approximately 25 miles from Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, and approximately 40 miles from Chicago's Midway Airport.

Government Services, Culture, and Recreation

The Village provides residents of Barrington with a full range of municipal services, including general administration; police protection and crime prevention; fire suppression, emergency medical, and fire prevention; building and property maintenance; building plan review and inspections; planning and zoning administration; economic development; street maintenance; forestry services; street and infrastructure construction and maintenance; utility services (including water and wastewater services and recycling and refuse collection and disposal); and parking. Through intergovernmental agreements, the Village provides services to other local communities including water and wastewater services to areas of Barrington Hills and Inverness as well as fire and emergency medical services to the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District (population 24,000).

In addition to the municipal services listed above, Village Residents have many choices of cultural and recreational facilities offered by other local government agencies, non-profit organizations, or private entities. The Barrington Area Park District provides services to the community including 5 parks with 196 acres of park area. Park District facilities include an aquatic center, a fitness center, baseball diamonds, basketball courts, tennis courts, sand volleyball courts, and playgrounds. The Barrington Area Library District serves residents of the Village and surrounding communities and is located in the Village.

Other recreational facilities in the Village include the Catlow Theatre (a movie theatre), the Makray Memorial Golf Club, the Barrington Area Historical Society Museum, and various art galleries. Recreational attractions in the suburbs surrounding the Village include forest preserves, lakes, the Fox River, movie cineplexes, shopping malls, amusement parks, and water parks. Village residents can also travel to the City of Chicago by car or train to take advantage of the numerous cultural and recreational facilities located there, including the

Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum, Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium, the Museum of Science and Industry and Lincoln Park Zoo.

Local government service statistics as of December 31, 2012 are provided on the following pages.

Municipal Operations Statistics by Function/Program							
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Public Works							
Forestry							
Number of Parkway Trees Planted	238	160	118	30	129	58	62
Number of Parkway Trees Trimmed	1,346	69	442	173	810	1189	1026
Fleet Services							
Number of Vehicles Maintained	74	74	75	74	74	76	85
Preventative Maintenance Services	205	194	163	124	98	94	106
Public Safety							
Fire							
Number of Fire Calls	1,297	1,590	1,455	1,336	1,529	1,701	1,347
Number of EMS Calls	1,748	1,819	1,856	1,867	1,925	1,851	1,910
Number of Training Hours	14,799	13,181	67,213	16,920	20,577	34,388	18,369
ISO Rating (Village/District)	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5
Police							
Part I Crime	317	273	209	133	127	160	151
Calls for Service	20,069	13,217	13,820	12,266	14,016	13,975	13,199
State Tickets Issued	4,983	4,567	4,775	4,464	4,577	2,994	4,029
Parking Tickets Issued	6,892	6,528	6,653	3,734	2,459	3,222	3,535
Number of Arrests	838	675	784	551	496	526	648
Number of Accident Reports	812	928	748	633	609	580	548
Number of Investigations Conducted	955	724	373	268	312	201	183
Community Development							
Number of Building Permits Issued	653	646	502	498	582	732	707
Number of Building Inspections	2,747	2,582	1,954	1,532	1,311	1,277	1,982
Highways and Streets							
Sidewalk Replaced/Installed (sq. ft.)	13,837	13,150	5,148	5,080	4,330	3,431	2,400
Annual Street Rehab Program (lin ft)	8,790	9,720	6,000	6,963	11,240	14,297	6,137
Crack Sealing (lbs. installed)	30,000	30,000	0	10,000	0	0	0
Water and Sewer							
Water Main Breaks	27	32	20	35	18	24	48
Hydrants Flushed	961	961	952	961	978	978	970
Water Meters Replaced	1,118	1,052	538	394	55	44	127
Average Water Produced Daily	1,674,636	1,570,230	1,718,000	1,408,370	1,522,000	1,499,000	1,567,000
Average Daily Consumption	1,399,783	1,354,408	1,390,810	1,105,066	1,274,000	1,308,000	1,475,000
Sanitary Sewer Televising (feet)	12,000	12,700	30,413	14,350	29,175	8,800	34,972
Sanitary Sewer Repairs	1,096	1,400	1,200	0	1,065	6,675	53

Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Police Stations	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Fire Stations	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Public Works							
Streets (miles)	70.40	70.40	70.40	70.40	70.40	70.40	70.40
Sidewalks (miles)	26.75	27.24	27.24	27.24	33.84	34.99	34.99
Streetlights	824	824	824	824	824	824	824
Water and Sewer							
Water Mains (miles)	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	86.81	86.81
Fire Hydrants	946	961	961	961	961	978	978
Sanitary Sewers (miles)	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	66.00	66.00	66.00
Sanitary Manholes	N/A	913	913	913	1,823	1,857	1,857

General Statistical Information

Date of Incorporation		1865
Form of Government		President / Board of Trustees
Geographic Location		38 Miles Northwest of Chicago
Total Area of Incorporation		5.1 Square Miles
Municipal Information		
Miles of Streets		
State		16
County		2
Village		53
Ten Largest Water Users	Gallons	Percent of Water Used
Pepsico	30,507,000	5.75%
The Garlands	15,780,000	2.98%
Good Shepherd Health & Fitness	8,693,000	1.64%
Barrington High School	8,110,000	1.53%
Alden	4,877,000	0.92%
Barrington Park District	4,404,000	0.83%
Greencastle	3,389,000	0.64%
Fast Eddie's Car Wash	2,491,000	0.47%
Motor Werks	2,268,000	0.43%
The Foundry	1,935,000	0.37%
Total for Ten Largest Users	82,454,000	15.55%
Village-Wide Total Gallons Billed	530,133,000	
Bond Ratings		
Debt Certificates, Series 2007	(Moody's)	Aaa
Debt Certificates, Series 2012	(Moody's)	Aa1
Taxable General Obligation Bonds, Series 2009 (Capital Improvements and Waterworks & Sewerage Alternate Revenue Sources)	(Standard & Poor's)	AA+
General Obligation Refunding Bond Series of 2009A	(Standard & Poor's)	AA+
General Obligation Refunding Bond Series of 2009B (Waterworks & Sewerage Alternate Revenue Sources)	(Standard & Poor's)	AA+
Election Information		
Number of Registered Voters		8,875
Number of Ballots Cast in Last Municipal Elections		2,000
Percentage of Registered Voters Voting in Last Municipal Elections		22.54%

General Statistical Information

Recreation & Cultural Information

Number of Parks	5
Park Area in Acres	203
Number of Libraries	1

Library Statistics

Number of Volumes	213,522
Audio Recordings	22,471
Video Recordings	21,964
Periodicals (Subscriptions, not including online)	356
Registered Borrowers	28,070
Circulation	1,186,681
Library Employees	
Full-Time	37
Part-Time	33

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

GUIDE TO USING THE BUDGET DOCUMENT

The ultimate goal of the Budget Document is to communicate how the resources available to the Village will be used to provide services to the community during the budget period in a format that is understandable to users who are not familiar with municipal finance. The budget document is meant to communicate to residents of the Village how their government is utilizing its financial resources to provide services to the community. The budget document illustrates the Village's estimated revenues, operational, debt, and capital expenditures, and expected financial results at the end of the budget year. The document also serves as a legal document that provides appointed officials of the Village with the authority to expend Village funds. Finally, the budget document serves as a goal setting and policy document and includes goals, policies, and procedures approved by the Village Board as part of the budget authorization process.

To fulfill these multiple functions, the budget document strikes a balance between ease of use for readers who may not be familiar with Barrington or experienced in municipal finance and usefulness for experienced readers and municipal officials. The document must be intelligible to a lay person but include detailed information about the operations, capital expenditures, and financial outcomes that will result from the authorized legal budget.

This budget document is a financial plan that relates proposed Village services for 2013 to the estimated means of financing them. The Budget provides a reader with a comprehensive overview of the Village's financial operations and is prepared in a format that meets accounting, legal, and management requirements. The following descriptions provide information about each section of the document.

Table of Contents and Index

The Table of Contents lists the major subjects and their associated page numbers. The index, located at the back of the document, provides a comprehensive, alphabetically arranged listing of subjects and their associated page numbers. The index offers the reader a quick, comprehensive reference to individual subjects.

Transmittal Letter

Encompassing the first section of the budget document, the Transmittal Letter reviews the Village's accomplishments in the 2013 budget period, discusses challenges and changes that will affect the Village in 2014, provides an overview of the Village's Strategic Plan, and set goals and objectives for 2014.

2014 Budget Summary

This section provides an overview of the changes in fund balance/net position for the Village as whole as well as a summary of total revenues and expenditures. It follows with a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Fund Balances for the Governmental Funds, a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position for the Enterprise Funds, and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Changes in Net Position for the Fiduciary Funds. This section also discusses changes in personnel for the Village in 2014.

Introduction to Barrington

This section is a community and demographic summary and provides a synopsis of Barrington, its history, its demographics, and the services provided by the Village and other local governments and organizations.

The Budget Process and Public Involvement

This section provides an explanation of the Village's budget process and a description of each step in that process. A calendar, with all of the tasks included in the budget process and the time frame in which they are completed, is also included in this section. This section also describes the extent of resident involvement in the budget process.

The Basis of Budgeting

This section describes the basis upon which the budget is formulated. The Village's budget is generally based on standards set forth in Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and any deviations from these principles are noted. This section also describes similarities and differences between the financial reporting requirements in the Village's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) and the method of presenting financial information in the budget document.

Financial and Budgeting Policies

This section illustrates the financial and budgeting policies that guide the development of the budget and provide the framework for internal financial controls that maintain the integrity of the Village's finances. This section includes descriptions of the Village's policies on budgeting, fund balances, revenues, operating expenditures, capital projects, debt, and financial reporting.

Evaluation of Financial Condition

An understanding of the Village's financial condition at the beginning of the budget period is an important precursor to evaluating the Village's operations and finances in 2014. This section investigates the Village's financial condition at the beginning of the 2014 Budget period by calculating financial ratios, providing brief explanations of the ratios and their meaning, and comparing the Village to other comparable communities.

Revenue Descriptions, Historical Trends, and Projections

This section begins with a review of recent economic events that have impacted the Village and an explanation of the economic assumptions underlying the projections in the budget. This section then provides descriptions, historical trends, and projections for the major revenue sources in each Fund. Major revenues sources are defined as those sources of revenue in a Fund that provide more than 10% of total revenues or produce more than \$350,000 in revenues.

Financial Summary Tables and Budgets by Fund

The Budgets by Fund section follows the Financial Summary Tables. Each Budget by Fund includes a written budget summary and tables that present the revenues, operational and capital expenditures/expenses, transfers, and changes in Fund Balance (or Net Position for the Enterprise and Fiduciary Funds) for the period from 2010 through 2014. The written budget summary includes a written summary of the revenues, expenditures, transfers, and changes in Fund Balance that will occur in the budget period. The information about each Fund's finances is presented in tables that display the 2010 actual, 2011 actual, 2012 actual, 2013 amended budget, 2013 nine month actual, a 2013 projected actual, and the 2014 Budget in a seven-column format. The tables can be used as tools to analyze the financial impact of the authorized budget on each accounting fund. The basis of presentation in each accounting fund is dependent on the measurement focus of each fund (described in the Basis of Budgeting section on Pages 33 – 34 for a complete description of the measurement focus for each fund).

Budgets by Department

The 2014 Budget includes Department summaries which provide an overview of all of the functions of the Village. There are 69 budgetary units which incur expenditures/expenses on behalf of the Village. A budgetary unit is defined as a series of accounts that combined, represent total expenditures related to a particular function of the Village. For example, Financial Services includes multiple accounts for all of the expenses related to the management of the Village's finances, including all accounting and budgeting functions. A Department, which is utilized as a management tool by the Village, combines multiple budget units into a related functional area that is intended to accomplish a portion of the Village's core functions. An example is the Police Department, which includes four budget units: Police Administration, Investigations, Patrol Operations, and Parking Enforcement. Combined, these budget units comprise the Police Department which is responsible for accomplishing the Village's core function of ensuring public safety by preventing and resolving criminal activities. Departments can be part of a single accounting fund, such as the Fire Department which is only in the General Fund, or can be part of multiple funds, such as Community & Financial Services which is part of the General Fund, the Water and Sewer Fund, the Recycling and Refuse Fund, and the Parking Fund. The format for the Departmental Summaries includes:

- Mission and Strategic Objectives – Provides information about the long-term overall objective of the Department, why it was created, and what it is trying to accomplish by providing services to residents.
- Overview – Provides background information about the Department; discusses any major challenges facing the Department in the current budget program; and provides a brief overview of the services provided by the Department to the community.
- Objectives for 2014 – Details the goals and objectives of the Department for the current budget year and describes how those goals and objectives fit in to the overall Village strategic goals and objectives.
- Accomplishments in the Prior Budget Period – This section provides descriptions of accomplishments realized during the 2013 budget period.
- Budget Analysis – Provides an overview of the expenditures for each Department and describes any major changes from the prior year in the annual budget.
- Sources of Funding – Describes which accounting funds and revenue sources provide resources to fund the Department's operations.
- Employees – Provides a description and a chart of the number of staff in each Department, the change over time, and the number of staff assigned to each Division.
- Budget Unit Descriptions – Each Department includes multiple budget units that focus on a particular subset of Departmental responsibilities. The final section of each Departmental summary includes budget unit summaries that provide a brief overview and a table displaying the budgeted expenditures/expenses in 2014.

Capital Improvements

The Capital Improvements section begins by providing an overview of Village capital improvements and an illustration of the Village's capital improvement revenues and expenditures from 2010 through 2019. The section continues by describing each capital improvement program area (i.e., Infrastructure Improvements), and discussing the work that will be performed and highlighting the projects that will occur in each program area. Each program area description illustrates the expenditures and funding sources for the projects that will occur during the budget period and describes the potential effect of these projects on the Village's operational budgets. Service area descriptions also include a projection of expenditures and funding through 2019 and a projection of projects that will be completed during this period of time.

Legal Budget Documents

This section includes the Ordinance adopting the legal budget and the sections of the legal budget which include the 2014 Revenue Estimate, the 2014 Expenditure Budget, and the 2014 Compensation Plan.

Appendices

The appendices include an analysis of Village Personnel and associated expenditures, an examination of the Village's legal debt margin and its outstanding debt schedules, a summary of various historical statistics about the Village's finances.

Glossary

The Glossary provides a definition of many of the words and phrases that are unique to municipal financial reporting and budgeting.

Additional information on the financial condition of the Village is available in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) which can be reviewed at Village Hall or at the Barrington Area Library. Interested readers can also review previous budget documents and CAFRs at Village Hall or the Barrington Area Library. Community & Financial Services staff is also available to answer questions from residents that pertain to the Village's finances. Please contact:

Village of Barrington
Community & Financial Services
200 South Hough Street
Barrington, Illinois 60010
(847) 304-3400
<http://www.barrington-il.gov>

A primary source of easily accessible information about Village operations and finances is the Village's Web Site. This Budget Document as well as the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports can be accessed on the Web Site.

THE BUDGET PROCESS

The Village's annual budget includes the authorization and documentation of the estimated revenues and expenditure budgets for all Accounting Funds subject to appropriation for each fiscal year. The Village's budgetary operations are governed under the provisions of the Illinois Budget Act (65 ILCS 5/8-2-9.1 to 9.11). The budget process is coordinated by the Director of Community & Financial Services under the direction of the Village Manager. In accordance with the Budget Act, the Village is required to adopt an annual budget document prior to the beginning of the year in which the revenues will be received and the expenditures/expenses will occur. The Village adopts expenditure budgets for its governmental funds, enterprise funds, and Pension Trust Funds. An expenditure budget is not adopted for the Village's agency fund, the Escrow and Deposits Fund. This section describes the budget process and provides the budget calendar that illustrates the key dates included in the process.

Review and Development

In the first half of the year preceding the beginning of a new budget period, the Village Board holds a budget workshop to review and refine the Village's strategic goals and develop guidelines for the budget process. Based on these goals and guidelines, budget instructions and worksheets are provided to Department Heads at the beginning of August. Departments finalize their budget requests and submit them to the Community & Financial Services department by the middle of August. A tentative budget is completed by the middle of September and Department Heads meet with the Village Manager and the Director of Community & Financial Services to discuss their respective Department's budget requests. Adjustments necessary to balance the budget and/or more effectively meet the objectives established by the Board are initiated during this review process. The tentative budget document is then finalized and presented to the Village Board for review in late October/early November. At the beginning of December, copies of the proposed budget are available for public review and comment at Village Hall and on the Village's website.

Adoption of the Budget

The public has several weeks to review the tentative budget before the public hearing on the annual budget in December. A notice of the public hearing is published at least ten days in advance in at least one general circulation newspaper. The public hearing on the budget provides residents with the opportunity to comment on and make suggestions about the annual budget to the Village Board. After the public hearing is held, the Budget may be revised and passed without any further inspection, notice, or hearing. Based on the current language of the Budget Act, the budget is usually considered and approved by the Board at the regular Board meeting in the middle of December.

Amendments and Transfers

The Village's Budget Officer may approve transfers of money between accounts within an Accounting Fund at his/her discretion as long as these transfers do not result in a change to the total expenditure amount included in the approved budget for the respective Accounting Fund.

If it becomes necessary to increase or decrease total authorized expenditures in an Accounting Fund, an amendment to the budget can be made following the approval, by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Corporate Authorities then holding office (65 ILCS 5/8-2-9.6), of an ordinance amending the budget for the respective Accounting Fund.

Budget Calendar

<u>Description of Activity</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
Committee of the Whole Initial Review of 2014 Budget Process, Revenues, and Goals	Jun, 2013
Revenue estimate finalized by Community & Financial Services	Jul, 2013
Projected personnel expenditures completed by Community & Financial Services and Human Resources and submitted for review to Village Manager.	Jul, 2013
Budget request sheets and issue paper requests issued to all Departments by Community & Financial Services.	Aug, 2013
Strategic Plan and Financial Policies Reviewed with Village Board	Sep, 2013
Budget request sheets and issue paper requests completed and returned to Community & Financial Services	Sep, 2013
Completion of data entry of Department budget requests and generation of budgets for funds, departments, and divisions.	Sep, 2013
Discussion of departmental budget requests between Village Manager, Director of Community & Financial Services and Department Heads	Oct, 2013
Proposed 2014 Budget submitted to the President and Board of Trustees	November 1, 2013
Committee of the Whole Budget meeting	November 4, 2013
Village Board establishes the tentative date for the public hearing on the 2014 budget and the date for the adoption of the budget	November 25, 2013
Proposed budget available for public inspection at Village Hall and on the Village Web Site	December 6, 2013
Public hearings before the Village Board on the Annual Budget	December 16, 2013
Village Board adoption of the Annual Budget	December 16, 2013
Production of Printed Budget Document.	December, 2013 to January, 2014
Deadline to file approved budget for 2014, a Certified copy of the Ordinance and Certificate of Estimate of Revenues must be filed with each County Clerk (must be filed no later than 30 days after passage of the Budget by the Board).	January 15, 2014
Deadline to send printed budget document to GFOA for review under the Distinguished Budget Awards Program.	March 10, 2014

BASIS OF BUDGETING

The Village's budget process is governed by the provisions of the Budget Act as established by Illinois Statute (65 ILCS 5/8-2-9.1 to 9.11). The financial portion of the Legal Budget for the Village is presented in two parts, the Revenue Estimate on Pages 172 – 181 and the Expenditure Budget on Pages 182 – 198. Transfers between accounting funds are included in the Estimated Revenue (for Transfers In) and in the expenditure/expense budget for Transfers Out.

The Estimate of Revenues for all accounting funds is presented on an account level basis (i.e., each individual revenue source is presented in the Estimate). The revenue estimate is organized by accounting fund, then by revenue source grouping (e.g., Property Taxes), and then by individual revenue source (e.g., General Corporate Property Tax).

The expenditure budget is established, authorized, and presented at the sub-class level for all accounting funds. The Village defines the sub-class level of expenditures as an interrelated grouping of individual expenditure accounts (i.e., the Professional Development sub-class is an interrelated group of accounts that includes Membership Dues, Publications & Subscriptions, Meetings & Conferences, Training & Licensing, and Expense Reimbursement). Establishment of the expenditure budget at the sub-class level provides departments with greater flexibility in meeting operational needs. Accounting for expenditures at the sub-class level also provides the Village Board with better information about transfers between major sub-classes versus transfers between related line items within a sub-class. The expenditure budget is organized by accounting fund, then department, then budget unit, and finally sub-class.

To enhance the reader's understanding of the Village's budget, information about the Legal Budget is presented in several formats throughout the document. The Budget Summary, on Pages 8 – 17, provides a broad overview of the finances of the Village. The Fund Summaries beginning on Page 76, include tables that summarize the revenues, expenditures, transfers, and changes in fund balance or net assets for each fund. The department budget sections, beginning on Page 106, include tables that summarize budgeted expenditures and funding sources at both the Department and the budget unit levels. The presentation of expenditures/expenses for each budgetary unit (please review the Guide to Using the Budget Document on Pages 27 – 30 or the Glossary on Pages 230 – 237 for an explanation of a budgetary unit) is reflected on a gross budgetary basis. This means that included within each budget unit are all costs, including benefit costs and any interfund charges related to that unit. In order to associate costs with services, expenditures for pensions and other fringe benefits are budgeted by unit percentage and allocated to the appropriate department.

The revenues, expenditures, and transfers for the Village's Governmental Funds (General Fund, Capital Improvement Fund, Tax Increment Financing Fund, and Debt Service Fund) in the Legal Budget and in all table presentations of the Legal Budget, are prepared on a modified accrual basis consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The revenues, expenses, and transfers for the Village's Enterprise Funds and Fiduciary Funds in the Legal Budget and in all table presentations of the Legal Budget, are prepared according to full accrual accounting principles consistent with GAAP, with some exceptions as noted in the following paragraphs.

The modified accrual form of accounting is a change in measurement focus from the full accrual form of accounting. Under modified accrual accounting, revenues are recognized when measurable and available and expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Under full accrual accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in

the period they are incurred. There are a few instances in which the Village's budget deviates from GAAP. These include:

- For all accounting funds, compensated absences, which are not recognized in the Legal Budget, are accrued under GAAP and reported in the Village's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report as a long-term liability.
- The budget document does not convert all funds to a Village-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities (and the accompanying Reconciliations) as required under GASB Statement Number 34.
- Budgetary Enterprise Fund deviations from GAAP in the Legal Budget include, a) recognizing capital outlays and debt financing as expenditures and revenues respectively, rather than adjusting the appropriate balance sheet accounts in accordance with GAAP, and b) depreciation is not included in the budget even though it is recorded as an expense under GAAP.
 - These deviations from GAAP in the Legal Budget are corrected in the Chart displays in the Fund Summary Section. To provide a basis for comparison, the charts in the Fund Summaries convert the Legal Budget to the format used to present the Village's finances in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The Charts for Enterprise and Fiduciary Funds capitalize expenses appropriately (they are not displayed as expenses) and reflect them as an increase in the Invested in Capital Assets portion of Fund Net Assets. Depreciation in these columns is presented as an expense in accordance with GAAP. The Village makes these conversions so a reader has a basis for analyzing how the budget will impact the Village's financial position at the end of the budget period once the financial statements are prepared.

The Village's accounting system is maintained on a basis consistent with the adopted budget. This enables departments to monitor their budget by utilizing the inquiry functions of the financial software system. At the end of each fiscal year, the Village undertakes appropriate adjustments to bring the accounting system of the Village in line with GAAP (including the requirements of GASB Statement Number 34). These adjustments allow the Village to convert its financial structure from the budget format to a format that is appropriate for meeting the requirements of financial reporting required in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). All year-end adjustments are carefully reviewed by the Village's outside auditor to ensure their propriety.

Non-Appropriated Accounting Funds

The Village's financial system includes several accounting funds that are not appropriated and are therefore not included in the budget document. There are three of these non-appropriated funds, they include the Escrow Fund, the GASB 34 Adjustment Fund, and the BACOG Fund. The Escrow Fund is utilized by the Village to account for monies that are deposited with the Village for various purposes, primarily as deposits to offset the Village's expenses for review and inspection of construction or development projects. The GASB 34 Fund is utilized by the Village to account for Governmental Fund fixed assets that are not recognized at the Fund level but are included in the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities in the annual Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Finally, the BACOG Fund is utilized by the Village to account for the activities associated with the Village's support of the local coalition of government organization, the Barrington Area Coalition Of Governments (BACOG). The Village processes BACOG's payroll and provides benefit coverage to BACOG employees for which BACOG reimburses the Village.

None of the transactions in these Funds are considered revenues or expenditures of the Village and there is no appropriated budget for these Funds so they are excluded from the Budget document.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL POLICIES

The budget and financial policies are the basic guidelines for the management of the Village's financial operations and were developed within parameters set by Illinois Statute and the Barrington Municipal Code. The policies assist the Village Board and management staff in preparing the budget and managing the Village's fiscal affairs throughout each budget period. The policies are reviewed during the budget process and modified as appropriate to accommodate changing fiscal conditions, environmental challenges, and Village Board policy initiatives.

Budget Policies

1. The fiscal year of the Village of Barrington will begin on January 1 of each calendar year and end on December 31 of the same calendar year. All accounting and budgeting functions of the Village will occur in conjunction with this fiscal time period.
2. The Budget will be prepared on a basis consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board for municipal governments. Any exceptions to preparing the budget on a basis consistent with GAAP will be disclosed in the Basis of Budgeting Section (located on Pages 32 - 33 of this document).
3. The Budget Officer of the Village, prior to December 1 of the forthcoming budget year, will submit to the Village Board a budget document that includes the Legal Budget and the following supplementary information:
 - a. A transmittal letter describing the previous budget period's accomplishments, the Village's strategic goals, and the non-strategic organization wide budget period goals.
 - b. A budget summary section that summarizes the revenues, expenditures, changes in Fund Balance or Net Position, and changes in Personnel included in the proposed budget.
 - c. An estimate of all revenues for each Fund, prepared on a realistic basis at the account level and taking into account all available information. The revenue estimate will be conservative but attempt to avoid underestimating revenues for the forthcoming budget period (recognizing that an underestimate may lead to unnecessary reductions in programs and services and an overestimate may lead to an expansion of services and programs that cannot be supported with available resources).
 - d. A section that describes major revenue sources, illustrates historical trends, and establishes projections that form the basis for the revenue estimate. This section will also include an analysis of the assumptions underlying each projection.
 - e. An accounting of expenditures/expenses in each Fund by Department and budget unit according to categories established for operating expenditures. The Legal Budget will include two previous years of actual expenditures, the current amended annual budget, a nine-month actual for the current fiscal year, a projected actual for the current fiscal year, and the budget approved for the forthcoming budget year.
 - f. Specific objectives for every operating Department. These objectives will be consistent with strategic organizational goals as described in the transmittal letter.
 - g. A Capital Improvements section that describes each major category of projects, analyzes the work to be performed in the budget period, illustrates the expenditure budget for the budget period, and forecasts future capital project funding needs.
4. The annual Budget submitted to the Village Board will include a balanced budget, as defined by Village Policy in each Fund. The transmittal letter will highlight and explain any circumstances in which a budget in any Fund is not balanced.
5. Public hearings for the Budget will be held before the Village Board. The public hearing format will provide Village residents with the opportunity to express their opinions regarding estimated revenues, proposed fee or

tax increases, and proposed expenditures/expenses. Residents will have the opportunity to express their reasons for wishing to increase or decrease any expenditures/expenses. The notice of public hearing will be published in newspapers circulating in the community not less than seven days in advance of the date of the public hearing (ILCS 5/8-2-9.9). The draft budget will be available for public inspection on the Village's website and at the front counter of Community & Financial Services no later than seven days prior to the budget hearing.

6. The Budget Document will be published in a format that satisfies all criteria of the Government Finance Officers Association Distinguished Budget Program. The final budget document will be published no later than 90 days following the adoption of the budget and will be made available to the public on the Village's web site at the time of publication.
7. The Budget Officer of the Village may approve the transfer of money between accounts within an Accounting Fund at his/her discretion as long as these transfers do not result in a change to the total expenditure amounts included in the approved budget for the respective Accounting Fund. If it becomes necessary to make a change that impacts total expenditures budgeted in a particular Fund, the change can only be made following the approval, by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Corporate Authorities then holding office (65 ILCS 5/8-2-9.6), of an Ordinance amending the budget for the respective Accounting Fund.

Minimum Fund Balances and Balanced Budgets

1. The Village will avoid the appropriation of fund balance or net position for recurring operating expenditures. If at any time the utilization of a fund balance to pay for operating expenditures is necessary to maintain the quality or level of current services, an explanation of the circumstances of the utilization of fund balance and the strategy to arrest the future use of fund balance will be included in the Transmittal Letter.
2. If appropriation of fund balance or net position for recurring operating expenditures occurs in more than one year or if an accounting fund falls below the minimum fund balance requirement, the Village Board will hold a special session as part of the Budget process to discuss the long term financial prospects for the accounting fund that is having problems. As part of this special session, the Village Budget Officer will be required to submit a plan for balancing revenues and expenditures in the Fund to the Board. This plan must present realistic options for arresting the deterioration in the fund balance or net position, including the possibility of personnel and service reductions if necessary to balance revenues and expenditures.
3. The Village will maintain a minimum Unassigned General Fund Balance that is sufficient to provide financial resources for the Village in the event of an emergency or the loss of a major revenue source. The Village has set the minimum Unassigned Fund Balance for the General Fund at an amount equal to three months of General Fund operating expenditures.
4. The only minimum Fund Balance established for the Capital Improvement Fund is the Fund Balance Assigned for Vehicle and Equipment Replacement. This Assigned Fund Balance will equal at least 50% of the amount needed to replace all Village vehicles and equipment as determined by the Vehicle & Equipment Replacement schedules maintained by the Community & Financial Services Department. The maximum Fund Balance allowable in the Capital Improvement Fund is equal to 3% of the equalized assessed value of the taxable real property located in the corporate boundaries of the Village (ILCS 5/8-2-9.5). Based on the Village's 2012 equalized assessed value of \$584,173,685, this limit equaled \$17,525,210 at the end of 2012 (2012 is the most recent EAV number available from the Cook County Assessor's office).
5. No minimum Fund Balance has been established for the TIF Fund. This Fund was established to account for the revenues and expenditures associated with capital infrastructure improvements and redevelopment efforts within the TIF District. Throughout the majority of its existence, it is likely the TIF Fund will have a negative Unassigned Fund Balance because capital projects and land acquisition in the TIF District required more resources than have been generated in TIF Increment. The TIF Fund, in order to pay for these capital projects, may receive loans from other accounting funds of the Village and these loans will lead to a negative Fund Balance until they are repaid by the TIF Fund.

6. No minimum Fund Balance is set for the Debt Service Fund. The Fund collects revenue for the payment of General Obligations of the Village. The combination of Property Taxes, reimbursements from the Federal Government for the Build America Bonds, and transfers from other Funds will equal the amount needed to pay the debt related to the bonds during any particular fiscal year. As a result, there is no need to set a minimum Fund Balance as the revenue should always offset expenditures in the Fund.
7. The minimum Unrestricted Net Position for the Enterprise Funds are established at three months of operating expenditures. Enterprise fund revenues are traditionally stable and predictable; establishing minimum Net Position at three months of operating expenditures should provide sufficient security for operating activities in these Funds.
8. The Pension Trust Funds minimum net position are established by actuarial projections. The Village will strive to provide enough resources to fully fund current estimates of future pension liabilities.
9. The definition of a balanced budget for each accounting fund for which budget appropriations occur shall be:
 - a. General Fund – A General Fund balanced budget is determined by the positive or negative results of the Unassigned Fund Balance. The expenditures associated with General Fund operating activities are supported by the revenues and accumulated resources of the Unassigned Fund Balance. Increases or decreases in the Unassigned Fund Balance are indicative of the General Fund’s ability to support continuing operations.
 - b. Capital Improvement Fund – A balanced budget in the Capital Improvement Fund is determined by whether the Assigned Fund Balance remains above \$0. The Capital Improvement Fund is expected to vary considerably year to year as the Village accumulates and then expends resources for capital infrastructure improvements. As long as the Assigned Fund Balance remains above \$0, the Capital Improvement Fund is not drawing resources needed for operations from the General Fund.
 - c. Tax Increment Financing Fund – A balanced budget in the TIF Fund is determined by the Fund’s ability to provide resources to repay its obligations. An analysis of a balanced budget for the TIF Fund must therefore focus on the cash balance of the Fund and its ability to fund its continuing obligations.
 - d. Debt Service Fund - A balanced budget in the Debt Service Fund has been established by Village Policy as a positive Net Change in Fund Balance (i.e., a Net Change in Fund Balance greater than \$0). A positive Net Change in Fund Balance indicates that the Fund is receiving sufficient revenues to pay the Village’s obligations.
 - e. Water & Sewer Fund - A balanced budget in the Water and Sewer Fund is determined by the positive or negative change in Net Position. The budgeted Change in Net Position is indicative of the Fund’s ability to generate sufficient resources to meet operating and non-operating expenses. If the Change in Net Position is equal to or greater than \$0, the Fund’s budget is considered to be balanced.
 - f. Recycling & Refuse Fund - A balanced budget in the Recycling and Refuse Fund is determined by the positive or negative change in Net Position. The budgeted Change in Net Position is indicative of the Fund’s ability to generate sufficient resources to meet operating and non-operating expenses. If the Change in Net Position is equal to or greater than \$0, the Fund’s budget is considered to be balanced.
 - g. Motor Vehicle System Parking Fund - A balanced budget in the Motor Vehicle Parking System Fund is determined by the positive or negative change in Net Position. The budgeted Change in Net Position is indicative of the Fund’s ability to generate sufficient resources to meet operating and non-operating expenses. If the Change in Net Position is equal to or greater than \$0, the Fund’s budget is considered to be balanced.

Revenues

1. To ensure the Village's continuing financial health, the Village will strive to maintain a diversified and stable revenue system so that fluctuations in any one revenue source will not have a devastating impact on the Village's ability to continue providing services.
2. The Village shall levy property taxes in an amount necessary to capture all available revenue in accordance with the fiduciary responsibility of the Village Board and Staff. The Illinois Property Tax Extension Limitation Law (PTELL or "Tax Cap") prevents the Village from levying an amount greater than the CPI adjustment factor set by the State. However, new development which adds to the Equalized Assessed Value (EAV) of the Village can add additional revenue if the Village levies sufficiently. As a result of this law, the Village is actually harming its future financial prospects if it does not levy an amount that exceeds the CPI adjustment factor every year because the Village cannot ever capture the value of new development in its levy in future years if it is not included in the first year.
3. The Village will establish user charges and fees at a level that attempts to recover the full cost of providing the service, including the construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of the capital assets necessary to provide the service.
4. User Fees, particularly utility rates, should identify the relative costs of serving different classes of customers.
5. The Village will consider rates and fees charged by comparable units of local government providing similar services when establishing user charges and fees.
6. The Village will attempt to maximize its financial resources by investing excess funds in a manner that provides the highest investment return while maintaining the maximum security of invested funds and meeting the daily cash flow demands of the Village. The Village will invest funds in a manner conforming to Illinois Statute and local regulations governing the investment of public funds.

Operating Expenditures

1. The Village will fund all operating expenditures in a particular Fund from the operating revenues generated by the Fund. In developing the budget, recommendations will be made regarding services level adjustments that may be necessary to meet this objective. Services will not be expanded beyond the Village's ability to utilize current revenues to pay for the expansion of those services.
2. The Village will continually assess its organization and service provision efforts in order to provide service enhancements by increasing efficiency or effectiveness. The Village shall also constantly strive to provide the same quality and quantity of services at lower cost. During each budget process the Village will assess its current organization and service provision strategy and make adjustments if the analysis demonstrates that a particular enhancement would improve operations.
3. The Village will establish Personnel budgets that are necessary to continue to provide high quality services to residents. To attract and retain quality employees, the Village will maintain a compensation and benefits package that is competitive with other public sector employers.
4. The Village will provide sufficient resources to train Employees and thereby develop the specialized knowledge and expertise necessary to maintain and improve the quality of Village services.
5. The Village will strive to adopt new technologies and techniques that will allow the Village to maintain and improve the level of services provided to residents while maintaining or reducing (if possible) its workforce. To achieve this objective, the Village will investigate, fund, and implement information and communication technology solutions that allow for the automation of functions.
6. Operating Expenditures will be budgeted, accounted for, and reported in the following major categories:

I. Personnel Services

Salaries

Benefits

II. Operations

Professional Development
Contractual Services
Commodities & Equipment
Miscellaneous

III. Capital Expenditures

Contractual Services
Capital Outlays

7. The Village will attempt to maximize its financial resources by encouraging Intergovernmental Cooperation. The establishment of intergovernmental service agreements with other units of local government allows the Village to provide residents higher levels of service at a reduced cost. It is the objective of the Village to continue to maintain and improve these intergovernmental agreements while evaluating whether there are other service areas that could be enhanced through intergovernmental cooperation.

Capital Projects

1. The Village will develop a multi-year plan for capital projects. This plan will identify projects likely to be constructed within a five year time period and will also identify the likely source of funding for the project.
2. To maintain its excellent debt standing, the Village will attempt to support capital projects with recurring revenues or excess fund balances in the Capital Improvement, TIF Redevelopment, and Water and Sewer Fund.
3. The Village will set utility rates that are sufficient to provide funding for future capital improvements necessary to maintain utility infrastructure. Rates shall be set at a minimum to maintain sufficient cash resources to fund capital expenditures on a pay as you go basis. This minimum level will be set through the use of the Village's Water and Sewer Rate Analysis.
4. Capital maintenance expenditures will be sufficient to address the deterioration of the Village's capital infrastructure to protect the community's quality of life. Capital maintenance expenditures will be sufficient to ensure a relatively stable level of expenditures in every budget year.

Debt

1. The Village will issue debt or utilize low interest loans only for projects that cannot be reasonably funded through recurring revenues. Past examples include the Village Facilities Project (construction of Village Hall and the Public Safety Facility), the construction of the Station Street Reservoir and the Iron Removal Facility, the renovation of the Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the 2009 and 2010 annual Street Improvement program (when the deterioration in revenues in 2008 and 2009 made it necessary to fund this program by issuing debt).
2. The Village will not issue debt or undertake low interest loans that will last beyond the useful life of the asset for which the debt is to be issued.
3. To minimize interest payments on assumed debt, the Village will strive to maintain or improve upon its bond rating of AA+ (Standard & Poor's) when issuing bonds. When considering loans, the Village will utilize, to the extent available, low interest loans (with interest rates below current rates of interest) such as Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) loans for Water and Sewer Infrastructure construction and rehabilitation.

Financial Reporting

1. Following the conclusion of the fiscal year, the Village will prepare a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) established by the Governmental

Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The CAFR shall also satisfy all criteria of the Government Finance Officers Association's Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.

2. Included as part of the CAFR shall be the opinion prepared by independent certified public accountants designated by the Village Board to audit the Village's financial statements.
3. The Village will capitalize projects in compliance with the Capitalization Policy established in conjunction with the conversion of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report to the GASB Statement #34 format.
4. On a quarterly basis, the Community & Financial Services Department will prepare and present to the Committee of the Whole quarterly financial reports that will include revenue and expenditure summaries and a cash and investment report for each Fund. These reports will not necessarily be presented to the Committee at the end of the quarter (it takes approximately 20 days after the end of the month for Financial Services to make all concluding entries for a month), but the Committee will have the opportunity to review the financial reports for each quarter as soon as the final accounting entries have been completed.

EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

Understanding the financial condition of the Village is an important precursor to developing the Budget. It is critical for municipal officials to monitor, analyze, and respond to changing social, demographic, economic, and financial trends so the municipal budget is financially viable and responsive to community needs.

Trend analysis allows the Village to monitor changes and anticipate future challenges by identifying factors that may impact the community and the Village's finances. The environmental and financial indicators analyzed and measured in this section are used to assess the Village's financial condition prior to the development of the budget. This assessment provides a basis from which the budget can be developed with an understanding of how any changes in Fund Balances or Net Assets brought about by the Budget will affect the Village's financial condition at the end of the budget period. The assessment also assists municipal officials with setting priorities for service provision efforts in the forthcoming budget year by identifying trends in the community.

Trend analysis is based on the development of financial ratios and environmental trends from Village financial documents as well as relevant economic and demographic data from a variety of sources. The ratio and trend indicators included in this section are grouped into six categories, these include:

- Community Needs and Resource Indicators
- Revenue Indicators
- Expenditure Indicators
- Operating Position Indicators
- Debt Indicators
- Comparative Indicators

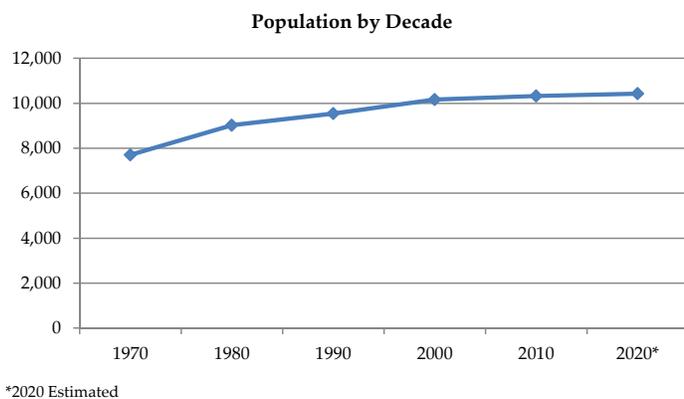
Multiple indicators are provided for each one of these categories to provide sufficient information to analyze the Village's underlying financial condition.

Community Needs and Resource Indicators

These indicators encompass the economic and demographic characteristics that determine the resources available to the community (i.e., revenues that can be generated within a community to finance service provision efforts) as well as the service demands that may be required by the community (i.e., demands for public safety, capital improvements, and social services).

Population Change by Decade, 1970 - 2020

A rapidly increasing population in a community can be stressful as demand for services typically increases at a rate faster than the population. Decreases in population can also be stressful because a community's ability to provide services decreases but the demand for services often remains constant. In addition, the Village's population has financial consequences because many of the tax revenue sources received from the State of Illinois are based on population. For instance, Motor Fuel Taxes and the municipal portion of the Illinois Income Tax are distributed on a per capita basis. The population count for these revenue sources are based on an official census count certified by the Bureau of the Census.



Measurement: The population of the Village is determined by the United States Census for previous years. Future years are estimated from information provided by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) which uses Census information to estimate future populations for communities in the Chicago Metropolitan Area.

Warning Signs: A trend of stable increases is a positive sign for a municipality. A rapid increase or a decrease in population often puts stress on a

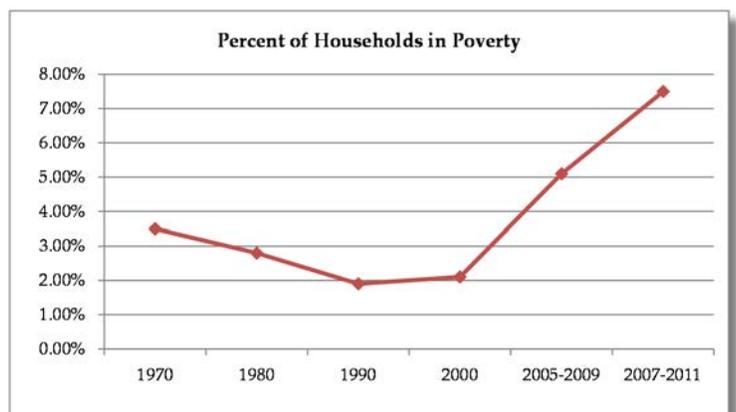
municipality's ability to continue to provide adequate services to residents. In addition, rapid changes in population trends often have a pronounced negative effect on a community and may require additional services to compensate for the negative social and demographic effects of rapid population change.

Analysis: The Village's Population has been increasing at a sustainable pace over the past two decades. The 1970s were the last decade in which the population increased at a rate greater than 10%. The Village anticipates a continuation of this slow pace of growth in population over the next couple of decades as the amount of land available for residential development in the community is limited. It is anticipated that the Village's population will increase slowly through 2020 to a total of approximately 10,500.

Percent of Poverty Households, 1970 - 2000

This indicator measures the percent of households in the community with a total household income that falls below the poverty line established by the Federal Government. Communities with a significant percent of poverty households face difficulties due to an inability to generate resources combined with a high demand for municipal and social services.

Measurement: Measured by U.S. Census results prior to 2005, data for 2005-2009 and 2007-2011



comes from the American Community Surveys conducted by the US Census.

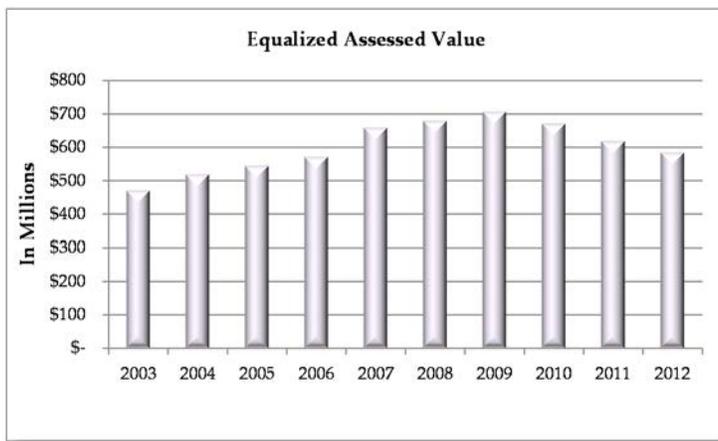
Warning Signs: The lower this number is the better it is for the community, both in terms of the ability to generate resources and in terms of the services needed by the community. An increasing trend would be a signal that the Village faces future additional service demands as more households cope with the problems associated with financial stress combined with fewer resources that can be generated by the community for municipal service provision efforts.

Analysis: The Village has very few households below the poverty line. However, the effect of the 2007-2009 recession is very apparent as there was an increase in the number of households with incomes below the poverty line in the community from 2000 to the 2007-2011 American Community Survey Results. The Village continues to be a prosperous place as the median household income in the 2007-2011 American Community Survey results was \$101,192 which is 78.86% higher than the State of Illinois median income of \$56,576 and 91.79% higher than the national median income of \$52,762. If the trend of more households in poverty in the community continues to increase, this could indicate a future increase in demands for municipal services.

Percent Change in Equalized Assessed Value

Positive changes in the Equalized Assessed Value (EAV) of a municipality indicate property values in the community are increasing. This is an important indicator of the community's ability to generate resources for municipal services. Growth in the EAV is also indicative of a healthy community that is an attractive place to live and do business (increases in property values are caused by demand for properties in a community or by residential or commercial development in the community).

Measurement: The EAV of the Village is adjusted annually by the Cuba or Ela Township Assessor's Office for properties located in Lake County or by the Cook County Assessor's Office for properties located in Cook County. The Village is notified of the EAV of properties within Lake County in early spring when the tax bills are mailed.



The Village is notified of the EAV of properties within Cook County in the fall when the tax bills for the second installment are mailed.

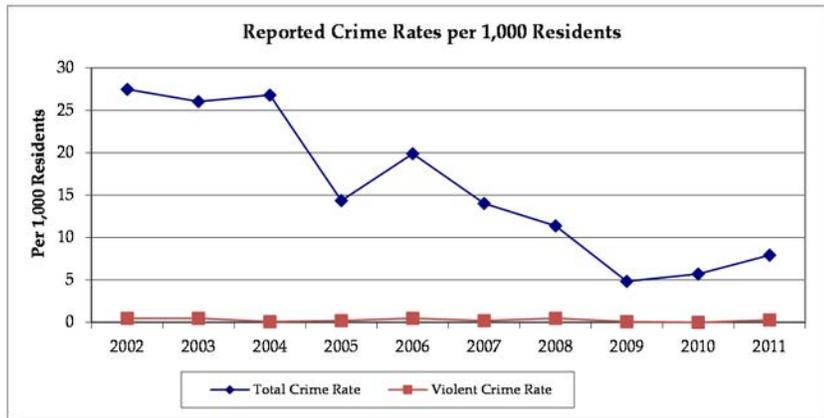
Warning Signs: A plateau or drop in the EAV of the Village would indicate a lowering of demand for real estate located in the Village. This would be a prime indicator of economic and social challenges in the future for the Village.

Analysis: In the past ten years the equalized assessed value of property in the Village has increased 24.26% from approximately \$470 million in 2003 to \$584 million (an average

increase of 2.43% per year) in 2012. However, the Village's EAV declined in 2010, 2011, and 2012, the first time in decades that the EAV of the community declined. If the Village's EAV continues to decrease, it could be a significantly negative factor for the community as it indicates property values for residents and businesses are declining. Barrington remains a desirable place to live and operate a business but the economic headwinds from 2007 to 2010 are having an impact on property values in the community.

Crime Rate

The crime rate in the community is the number of misdemeanor and felony offenses that occur within the corporate boundaries of the Village. The crime rate in the Village is strongly indicative of future demands for police services as well as the social and economic health of the community.



Measurement: The Crime Rate is measured from the Village's Uniform Crime Report filed with the State of Illinois each year.

Warning Signs: An increase in the number of misdemeanor or felony offenses.

Analysis: In 2011, the Village's overall crime rate, at 7.94 incidents per 1,000

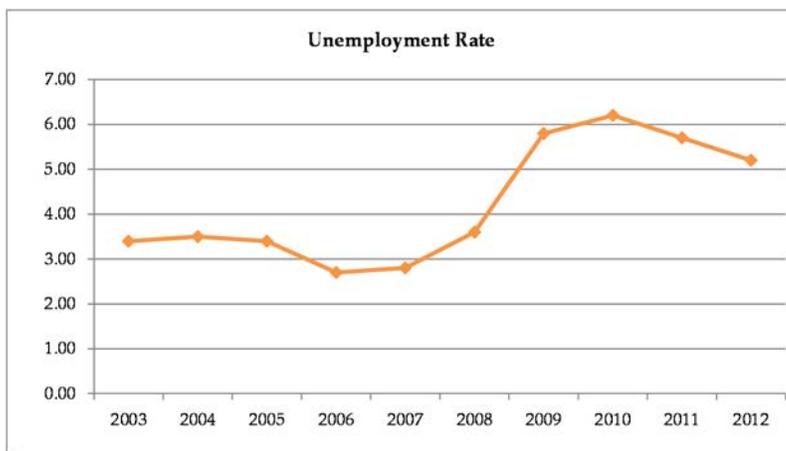
residents, is very low and remains substantially lower than crime rates in Cook County, Illinois, or the United States. In addition, violent crime in the Village is rare with less than 1 incident per 1,000 residents per year in every one of the past ten years. The low crime rates are an indicator of the overall social and economic health of the community. Similar to national trends, the crime rate in the community has been declining throughout the last decade.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate in the community is another indicator of the overall health of the community. A high unemployment rate indicates that residents of the community will be facing financial challenges and may not be able to contribute resources towards municipal services. In addition, a high unemployment rate produces social stress in the community and among families as financial challenges for those who are unemployed mount. Social stress can increase the demand for services and may have an impact on a community's crime rate.

Measurement: The unemployment rate in the Village is measured by the Illinois Department of Labor and is provided to the Village every year.

Warning Signs: A sustained increase in the unemployment rate that is not reflective of the trends in the national or regional economy may indicate that residents of the community have lost some competitiveness in comparison to residents of the Chicago Metropolitan Area. Also, an unemployment rate that is higher than State or National averages would indicate that residents of the community are facing difficulties in comparison to overall averages.

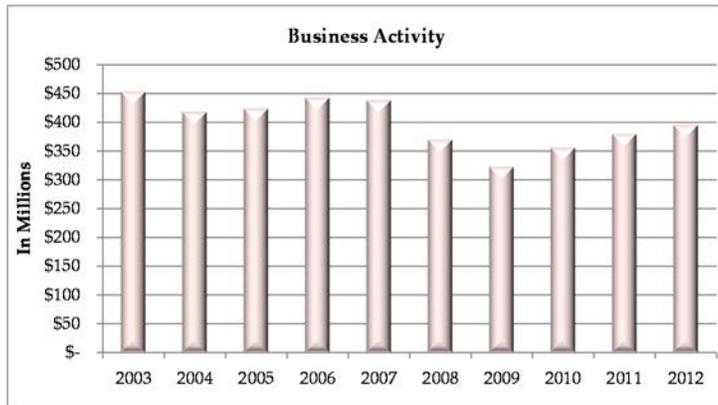


Analysis: The unemployment rate in the Village is much lower than either State of Illinois or National averages (9.80% and 8.90% respectively in 2012 as compared to the Village's rate of 5.20%). However, Village residents have been affected by the economic turbulence of the last few years and the unemployment rate for residents has increased from approximately 3.60% in 2008. Although income levels of residents on average remain relatively high when compared to State or National averages, this upward trend in unemployment is an indicator that a growing number of residents face economic challenges.

Business Activity

Business activity in the community provides a measure of the economic health of the community. In a thriving community, business activity is vibrant as residents spend their disposable income in the community. A decline in business activity may be an indicator of either a poor business environment in the Village or a decline in the

disposable income of Barrington area residents (a decline may also be an indicator of both of these factors).



Measurement: Business activity is measured by the receipt of Sales Tax by the Village. The Village receives 1% of the retail sales of goods and services in the Village. By dividing the Village's Sales Tax receipts by 1%, the total amount of goods and services sold at retail in the Village can be measured.

Warning Signs: Drops in the total amount of goods and services sold at retail in the Village; this

is an especially important indicator if those drops are not reflective of trends in the regional, state, or national economies.

Analysis: In the 1990s, businesses were able to continuously increase the amount of business activity in the Village. However, from 2000 to 2010, business activity in the Village has been negatively impacted by the turbulent economy and by development in the areas surrounding the Village. In 2001 and 2002, business activity declined due to the recession that occurred during those years. From 2003 through 2007, business activity remained within a narrow range but then declined again in 2008 and 2009 as a result of the most recent recession. Based on the trend for the previous ten years, the Village seems to have experienced a structural decline in the economic activity in the community. The trend since 2000 has been a lower level of economic activity in the Village and this has negative consequences for the Village and the community. However, in 2010, 2011, and 2012, there has been a positive increase in the business activity in the Village and if this turns into a trend it could indicate a more positive business environment in the community going forward.

Revenue Indicators

These indicators analyze the capacity of a municipal government to provide services and highlight the growth, flexibility, elasticity, dependability, and diversity of the Village's revenue base.

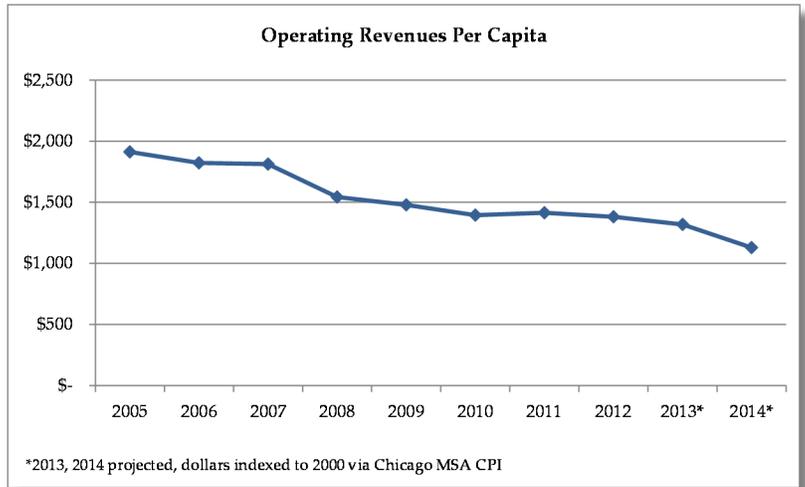
Village Revenues per Capita

Village Revenues per Capita measure the change in revenues relative to changes in population over time. This is an important measure of a municipality's financial condition because a decline in Revenues per Capita means that the municipality has fewer resources per resident to maintain existing services.

Measurement: This ratio is measured by dividing all Village operating revenues (defined as all revenues except transfers, interfund charges, and borrowing) by the Village's population. This number is then converted to a constant dollar basis and indexed to the year 2000 by using the Chicago Area Consumer Price Index produced by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Warning Signs: A declining trend line would indicate that the Village's revenue base is declining on a per resident basis which may indicate that the Village will not be able to maintain its current level of services or complete the same level of infrastructure improvements due to a decline in available resources.

Analysis: As demonstrated in the graph, Village revenues per capita have decreased since 2005, from approximately \$1,912 per resident in 2005 to approximately \$1,130 per resident in 2014 (in the 2014 revenue estimate). Although total Village revenues have increased from 2005 to 2014, once the effect of inflation and population increases are factored in, actual Village revenues are not keeping pace with the increase in demand for services and the cost for those services. This is indicative of the economic challenges the Village has faced since 2005 as the Village's receipt of elastic revenues, especially sales tax, has been significantly reduced when compared to previous years.

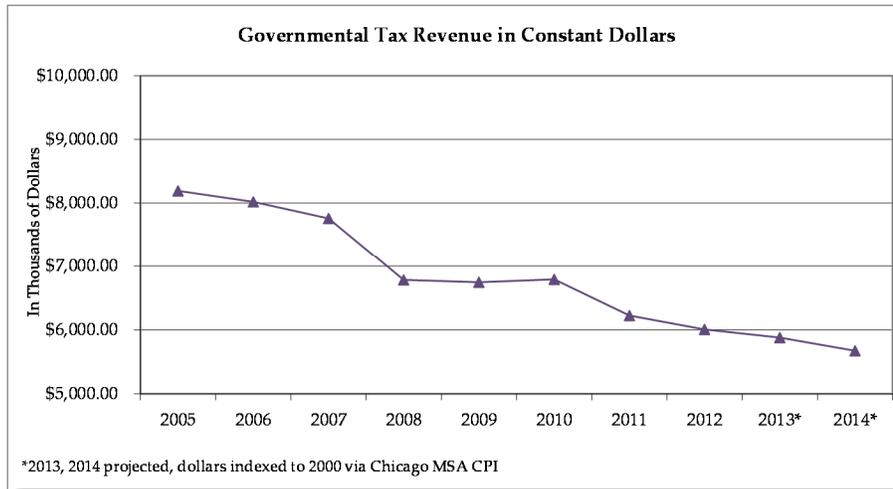


Tax Revenues in Constant Dollars, Governmental Funds

Measuring constant tax revenues in the Governmental Funds provides an indicator of the expansion in the Village's resource base and its ability to maintain or improve upon the services it provides to residents. In addition, this statistic provides information about the Village's ability to maintain and invest in the capital infrastructure in the

community (i.e., streets, sidewalks, street lights, sewers, bikeways, etc.).

Measurement: This ratio is measured by summing all of the tax revenue received in the Governmental Funds (i.e., General, Capital Improvement, TIF, and Debt Service) for the past ten years. These totals are adjusted to a constant dollar basis and indexed to the year 2000 by using the Chicago Area Consumer Price Index produced by the U.S. Department of Labor.



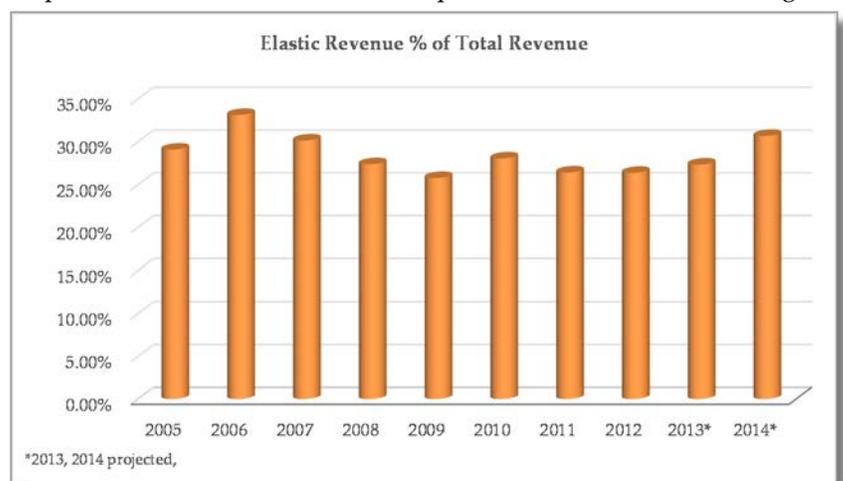
Warning Signs: A decrease in Tax Revenues in Constant Dollars would indicate that the Village's ability to maintain governmental services and invest in capital infrastructure in the community is eroding.

Analysis: Total tax revenues (only Governmental Funds receive tax revenues) decreased from 2005 to 2014 when adjusted for inflation. This decrease has been primarily caused by the stagnation of the Village's elastic tax revenues such as Sales Tax and Income Tax. In 2010, this trend was briefly interrupted as the Village generated more tax revenue from the increase in the Village's Utility Taxes. However, without a corresponding increase in some elastic revenue sources such as Sales Tax or Income Tax, the trend of tax revenue in constant dollars decreasing is likely to continue as the purchasing power of the revenue the Village receives is eroded due to inflationary pressures. This is particularly acute in the last couple of years as tax revenues have declined and the Consumer Price Index has increased.

Elastic Revenues as a Percent of Total Revenues, Governmental Funds

Elastic revenues are defined as those revenue sources that expand or contract readily in response to national and regional economic trends. Elastic revenue as a percent of total revenue is an important indicator of the Village's reliance on volatile revenue sources that may contract rapidly in response to a decline in economic activity.

Measurement: This ratio is measured by dividing all Village elastic revenue sources (the major elastic revenue sources include Sales Tax, Income Tax, Local Use Tax, Replacement Tax, Hotel/Motel Tax, Utility Taxes, and Interest Income) by total Village revenues (not including transfers, interfund charges, or borrowing).



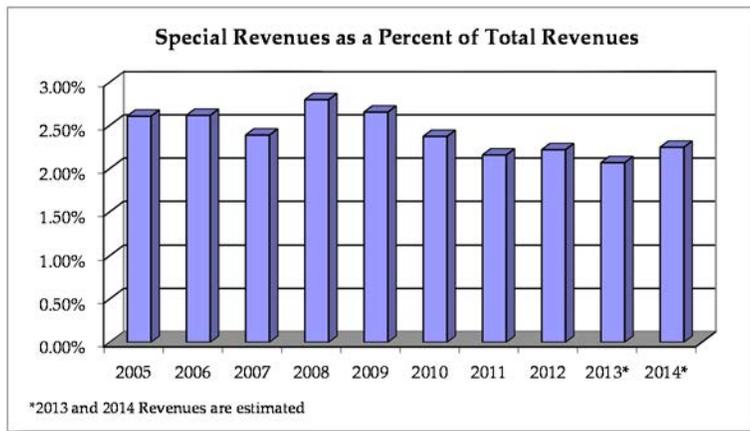
Warning Signs: The goal of the Village should be to maintain a stable percentage of elastic revenue sources as a portion of total revenues over time. An increase in the percent of elastic revenue sources as a portion of total revenues means the Village is becoming more reliant on volatile revenue sources that may contract suddenly. A decrease in the percent of elastic revenue sources as a portion of total revenues may indicate financial stress if the decrease is in response to economic events. A decrease may also indicate a structural decline in the Village’s elastic revenue sources and this would mean that the Village is becoming more dependent on inelastic revenues. An enhanced reliance on inelastic revenues can be detrimental because they do not expand rapidly in response to economic events and this decreases the Village’s ability to offset increasing operating costs in times of economic inflation.

Analysis: Elastic revenues as a percent of total revenues have declined since the early part of the 2000s as several of the Village’s elastic revenue sources have decreased in that time period. The Village has maintained a relatively stable range of 25% to 30% during ten years profiled in the chart (2005 – 2014) and the decrease in elastic revenues has had a muted impact because the Village has been able to control its costs during this time period. The Village has begun experiencing an increase in elastic revenues and 2013 and 2014 are projected to have the highest percent of elastic revenues as a ratio of total revenues since 2007.

Special Revenues as a Percent of Total Revenues, Governmental Funds

Special revenues as a percent of total revenues is an important indicator of the Village’s unrestricted revenue sources. Special revenues are those revenues that are restricted for a particular purpose. If these comprise a significant percentage of the total revenues in the Governmental Funds, this may indicate a lack of flexibility in future service

provision efforts as the Village’s ability to meet challenges is constrained by a low amount of unrestricted revenues.



Measurement: This is measured by totaling both special revenues and total revenues in the Governmental Funds and then dividing the special revenues by the total revenues.

Warning Signs: An increase in the percent of special revenues may indicate a trend towards less unrestricted revenue which potentially could undermine the Village’s ability to meet changing service needs.

Analysis: Special revenues as a percent of total revenues have been decreasing since 2008. The Village’s receipt of special revenues has fluctuated during this period but other revenue sources have increased. This indicates that a smaller portion of the Village’s overall revenues are restricted in terms of their use and this is a positive trend for the Village.

User Charges by Operating Expenses, Enterprise Funds

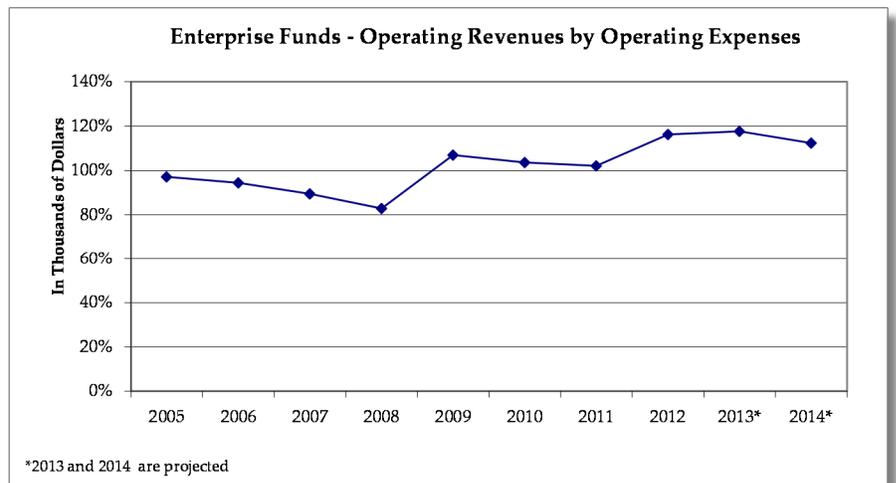
User charges divided by operating expenses in the Enterprise Funds measures the Village's ability to offset Enterprise Fund expenses with operating revenues. This is an important indicator of the long term financial viability of the Village's enterprise funds and indicates the ability of the Village to maintain the infrastructure and equipment in the Enterprise Funds.

Measurement: Measured by totaling Charges for Services revenue in the Enterprise Funds and dividing by operating expenses.

Warning Signs: A decreasing trend (i.e., user charges are offsetting less and less operating expenses over time) is indicative of future challenges and may indicate the need to generate additional revenue to ensure the future viability of the enterprise operation. Keeping this indicator above 100% is

important because investments in capital infrastructure have to be financed by the Enterprise Funds and Depreciation Expense (which is a measure of the amount the Village should be investing in its capital infrastructure each year) is incorporated into Operating Expenses. As long as the Funds are generating revenues that are sufficient to offset total operating expenses including depreciation, the Enterprise Funds should have sufficient cash flow to invest in the capital infrastructure of the system.

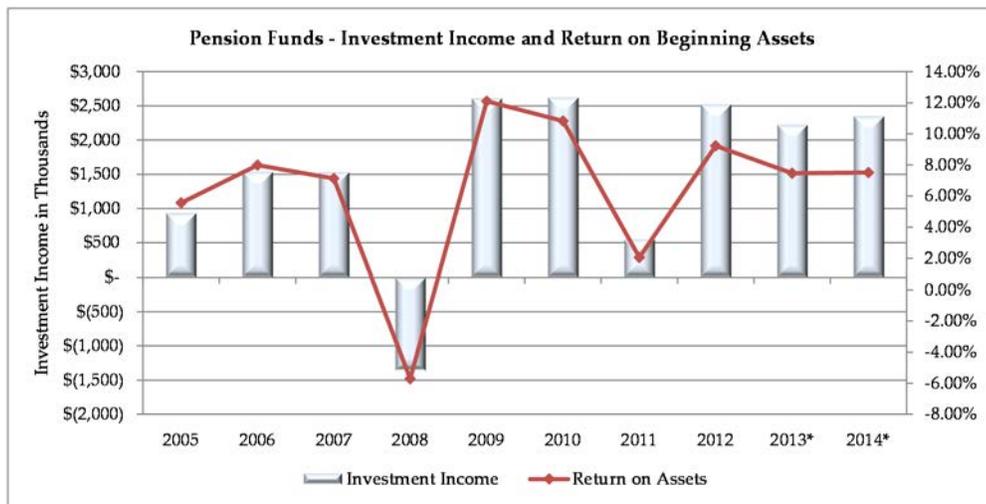
Analysis: This ratio has improved since 2009 and remains above 100% from 2009 through 2014. Prior to 2009, however, the Village was spending more than it was generating in operating revenues which was a negative trend.



Investment Income and Return on Beginning Assets, Pension Funds

Investment Income in the Pension Funds is an important indicator of the Village's financial health because it has a significant impact on the Village's future required contributions to those Funds. The greater the investment income in the pension funds, the less the Village needs to contribute to make sure the pension funds are fully funded (all future pension liabilities are offset by future assets as determined by an actuary).

Measurement: The total investment income earned by the Pension Funds by year.



Warning Signs: A sustained decline in Investment Income or negative investment income in one year.

Analysis: The average investment return for the Village’s public safety pension funds (Firefighter’s and Police) from 2005 to 2014 is estimated at 6.17% (2013 and 2014 are projected numbers). The Funds had positive results in 2005, 2006, and 2007 but then suffered a significant setback in 2008. However, the average return during 2009 to 2012 was 8.56%, partially offsetting the investment losses from 2008. The estimated returns in 2013 and 2014 are 7.5% for both years. With the exception of 2008, the Village’s pension funds are actually achieving the assumed rate of return for investments contained in the Village’s actuarial assumptions, as detailed in the following chart:

Analysis of Return on Assets						
	All Years			Excluding 2008		
Year	Beginning Assets	Investment Income	Rate of Return	Beginning Assets	Investment Income	Rate of Return
2003	13,916,397	1,095,825	7.87%	13,916,397	1,095,825	7.87%
2004	15,306,440	1,131,379	7.39%	15,306,440	1,131,379	7.39%
2005	16,749,429	932,776	5.57%	16,749,429	932,776	5.57%
2006	19,244,570	1,538,024	7.99%	19,244,570	1,538,024	7.99%
2007	21,460,797	1,530,850	7.13%	21,460,797	1,530,850	7.13%
2008	23,802,581	(2,778,461)	-11.67%			
2009	21,561,310	2,610,865	12.11%	21,561,310	2,610,865	12.11%
2010	24,213,401	2,624,011	10.84%	24,213,401	2,624,011	10.84%
2011	26,878,617	551,003	2.05%	26,878,617	551,003	2.05%
2012	27,330,886	2,523,188	9.23%	27,330,886	2,523,188	9.23%
2013	29,787,524	2,225,000	7.47%	29,787,524	2,225,000	7.47%
2014	31,274,374	2,350,000	7.51%	31,274,374	2,350,000	7.51%
Ten Year Averages			6.12%	7.74%		

Unfortunately, 2008 was such an extraordinarily negative year that it skews the long term average return. The investment losses from 2008 are an extreme anomaly that altered the general perception about the rate of return on investments that are being achieved by the Pension Funds.

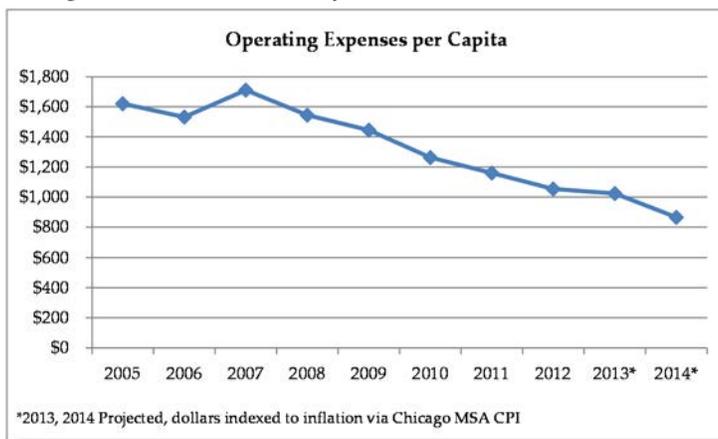
Expenditure Indicators

Expenditures roughly measure the Village's service provision efforts and are an important indicator of financial condition.

Operating Expenditures per Capita

Expenditures per capita measure the amount the Village is expending per resident of the Village. This provides information that can be used to compare current and projected expenditure patterns to previous years and to provide a basis for analyzing increases or decreases in expenditures.

Measurement: Total Operating Expenditures for each of the past ten years are indexed to the year 2000 by using the Chicago Area Consumer Price Index produced by the U.S. Department of Labor and then divided by the Village's estimated population for each year (estimated population is determined by taking the total increase that occurred during the 2000s and dividing it by the number of years to get an average increase per year and then adding that average increase to the base year).



Warning Signs: Substantial increases or decreases in any one year or a sustained trend of increases or decreases (unless the decreases do not correspond to a decrease in service levels). An increase in expenditures, if not prompted by an increase in services, may indicate that municipal service provision efforts are becoming less efficient. A decrease in expenditures may indicate the Village is experiencing challenges in maintaining service levels.

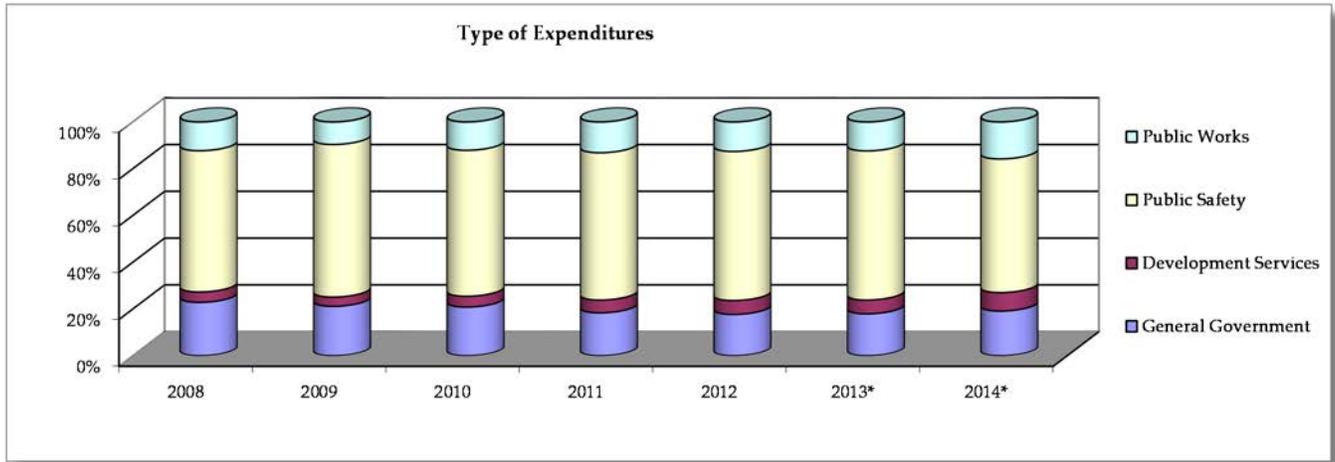
Analysis: Operating expenditures per capita, adjusted for inflation, have declined since 2007. In

2007, expenditures per capita increased significantly as a result of the costs associated with the fight against the EJ&E railroad acquisition. Expenditures have been decreasing since 2007, which was the peak of expenditures, as the causes of the spending in 2007 have dissipated. In addition, the Village has actively worked to reduce its expenditures in response to the decrease in revenue experienced during the 2008 – 2009 recession. As a result, the Village is significantly more efficient as the decline in operating expenditures has not corresponded to a decrease in service levels. Since 2008, the Village has been able to reduce expenses without significantly impacting services provided to the community.

Operating Expenditures by Function

This ratio measures how the Village is allocating its resources in its service provision efforts. A change may be indicative of a change in the way the Village is choosing to provide services.

Measurement: The data in this chart report total operating expenditures by category for each of the Village's major service areas.



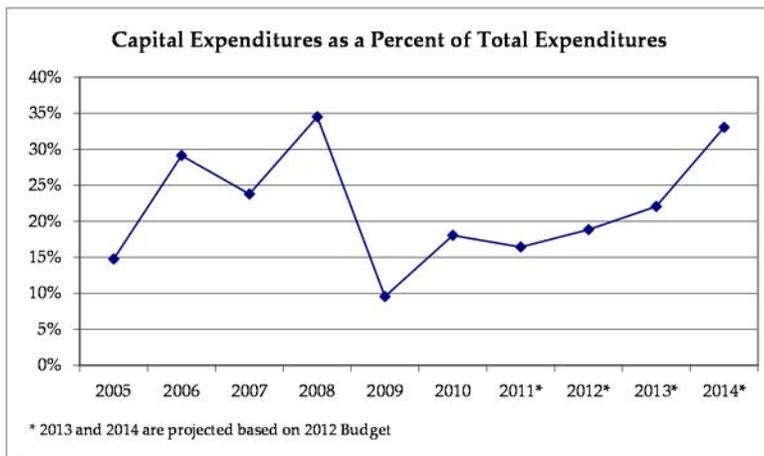
Warning Signs: Substantial increases or decreases in any one year or a sustained trend of increases or decreases in any function. Shifts in expenditures from one function to another, especially if expenditures shift towards general government, may indicate that the Village is having a difficult time meeting all of its obligations and is shifting resources to more high priority areas.

Analysis: As clearly demonstrated in this chart, the Village continuously expends the majority of its resources on public safety and public works. This is an important indicator of the Village's commitment to providing a high level of service to residents. General government expenditures (those associated with administration) have traditionally been approximately 11% to 16% of total expenditures in the Village and have been decreasing since 2008.

Capital Expenditures as a Percent of Total Expenditures

This is an important indicator of the Village's commitment to maintaining its capital assets. An inability to properly maintain capital assets is an indicator of future severe financial consequences as deteriorated capital assets become more expensive in the future as their condition worsens and the cost of construction increases at a pace faster than the general rate of inflation.

Measurement: Total capital expenditures as a percent of total expenditures.



Warning Signs: A trend of decreases in capital expenditures as percent of total expenditures.

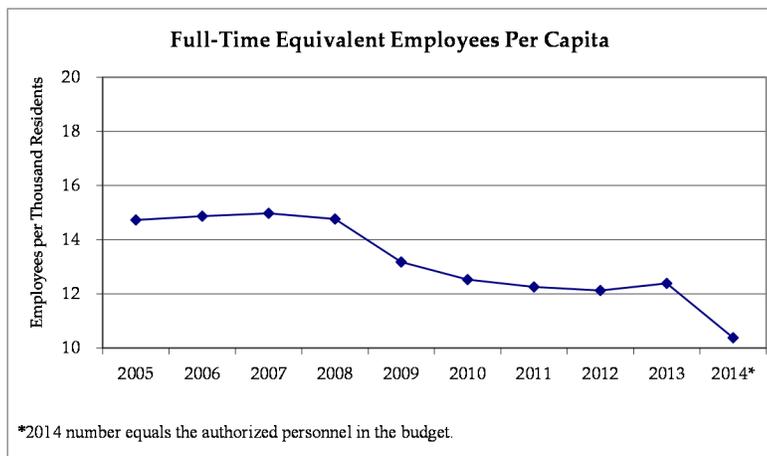
Analysis: In general, the Village maintains a high level of funding for capital projects; this has been enabled by the passage of the utility and telecommunications taxes which increased the resources available for capital projects. Prior to the passage of these taxes, there was no dedicated revenue source for capital projects and the Village had a difficult

time maintaining an adequate level of resources for capital projects. The Village has actually been increasing its capital spending since 2009 (which was the nadir of capital spending).

Employees per Capita

The employees per capita statistic ratio is an important indicator of operating expenditures as 70% of the Village’s costs are typically personnel related. If the employees per capita increases, this may indicate difficulty in balancing revenues and expenditures in the future unless new revenue sources are obtained to finance the additional employees.

Measurement: This ratio is calculated by dividing the Village’s total estimated population for each year by the total number of full time equivalent employees (estimated population is determined by taking the total increase that is estimated to have occurred from 2000 to 2010 and dividing it by the number of years and then adding this to the total established by the 2000 census).



Warning Signs: Substantial increases or decreases in a year or a sustained trend of increases or decreases. Increases may indicate that the cost of providing municipal services is going to increase and the Village may have difficult financial challenges ahead if revenues do not also increase. A decrease may indicate that the Village will have a difficult time sustaining current levels of service.

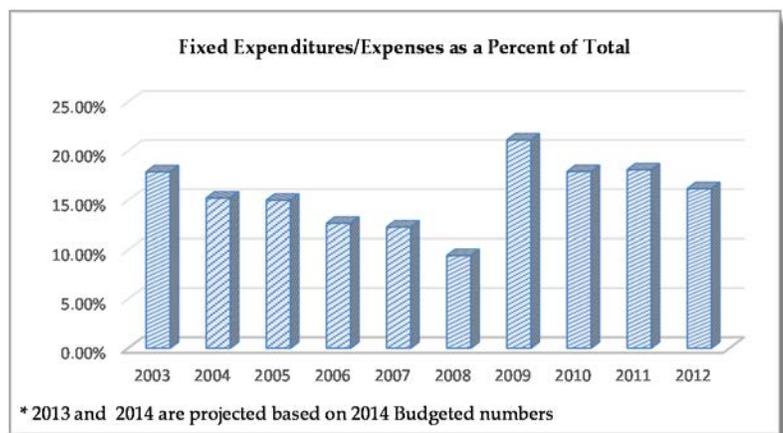
Analysis: This ratio remained relatively constant from 2005 to 2008 but has been decreasing since 2009 as the Village works to

reduce its workforce. A reduction in force occurred in 2009 to compensate for a decrease in revenue due to the recession and the loss of the contract to provide police services to the neighboring Village of Inverness. Additional small reductions occurred in 2010, 2011, and 2012 due to the elimination of several open positions. At the end of 2013, another significant reduction is anticipated as the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District terminated the fee for service contract with the Village, thereby causing another reduction in force, this time in the Fire Department. These decreases have not resulted in a decrease in services provided to the community and the improvement in efficiency is a positive result for the Village

Fixed Costs as a Percent of Net Operating Expenditures/Expenses

The operating expenditures of the Village are partly comprised of mandatory, fixed expenditures over which Village officials have limited control. These fixed costs include expenditures for which the Village is legally obligated (i.e., debt service and pension obligations) and expenditures imposed by higher levels of government (mandates). The higher the level of fixed expenditures, the less flexibility Village officials have to adjust spending in response to fiscal challenges.

Measurement: Fixed expenditures include debt service expenditures, Pension Fund benefit expenditures, liability insurance expenditures, the emergency dispatch service



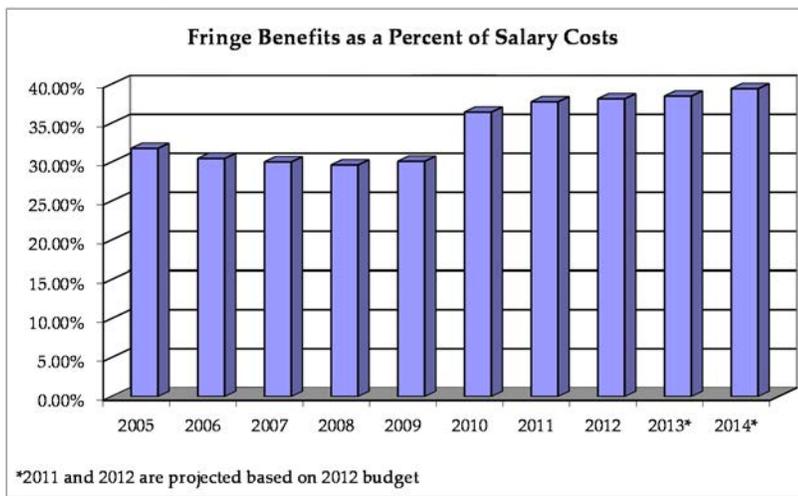
contract, Water and Sewer Debt Service, and the Recycling and Refuse collection and disposal contract. These fixed expenditures/expenses are divided by total Village expenditures/expenses.

Warning Signs: A trend of increasing fixed expenditures as a percent of total expenditures. This may indicate a decrease in the level of financial flexibility for the Village and future difficulties in balancing the budget in financially challenging times.

Analysis: From 2003 through 2008, fixed costs were 10% to 15% of total expenditures/expenses, providing the Village with the ability to respond to changes in revenues by reducing variable costs. These costs increased significantly in 2009 and remain elevated through 2012 due to increases in debt service and pension obligations. However, since 2009 fixed expenditures as a percent of total expenditures have been decreasing.

Fringe Benefits as a Percent of Salaries

Fringe benefits as a percent of salaries is an important statistic because it provides information about the Village's ability to sustain operating expenditures/expenses with current revenues. This ratio provides information about trends in fringe benefit costs as these costs typically increase at rates exceeding the general rate of inflation.



Measurement: Total fringe benefit costs divided by total salary costs.

Warning Signs: A trend indicating fringe benefit costs as a percent of salary costs are on the rise. This indicates that the Village's ability to offset operating expenses across all funds is being eroded because fringe benefit costs are increasing at a rate that is greater than the rate of increases in salaries.

Analysis: Fringe benefits as a percent of salary costs remained fairly stable from 2004 to 2009 but increased significantly in

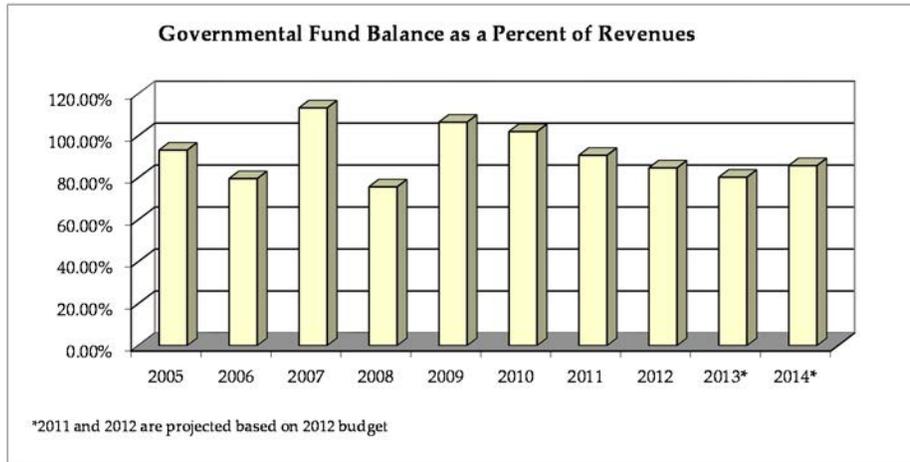
2010 and 2011. The primary cause of this increase is the increase in the cost of pension contributions for the Police and Firefighter's pension funds. As a percent of salary, the Village's required pension contributions have increased to 33% of salaries for Police Officers and 19% of salaries for Firefighters. If this trend continues, it may have a substantially negative impact on the Village's budget in the future. In 2014, it is projected that pension contributions to all three of the Village's pension programs (IMRF, Firefighter's and Police Pensions) will consume 10.69% of total General Fund revenues. This is a significant increase from the 8.58% of General Fund revenues contributed to the pension funds in 2008.

Operating Position Indicators

Operating position refers to the Village's ability to balance its budget on a current basis, maintain reserves for emergencies, and have sufficient liquidity to pay its bills on time.

Fund Balances as a Percent of Net Operating Revenues, Governmental Funds

This statistic measures the amount of resources available to meet Village obligations in the Governmental Funds in comparison to annual revenues in these Funds.



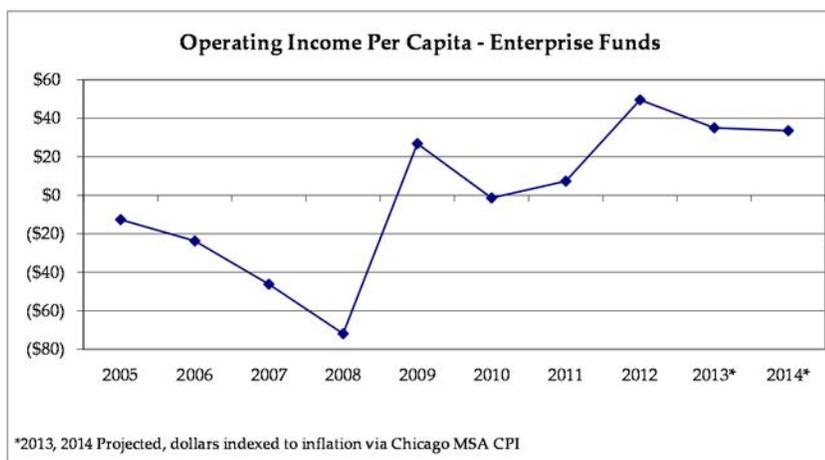
Measurement: Total Governmental Fund Balances divided by total Governmental Fund revenues.

Warning Signs: A substantial decrease in any one year or a trend of decreases. This would indicate that the Village's ability to meet its obligations if revenues declined drastically in any one year was being eroded.

Analysis: Fund Balance as a percent of Net Operating Revenue decreased from 2010 through 2013 but is projected to increase again in 2014. However, the Village has a very healthy level of Governmental Fund Balance (never falls below 60% of annual revenues) which provides sufficient resources to respond to emergencies or the loss of a major revenue source. It should be noted that the decreases in 2011 and 2012 were caused by significant increases in revenues in the Governmental Funds rather than a decline in Fund Balances.

Operating Income in Constant Dollars, Enterprise Funds

This indicator provides information about the ability of the Enterprise Funds to generate sufficient operating revenues to offset operating expenses over time.



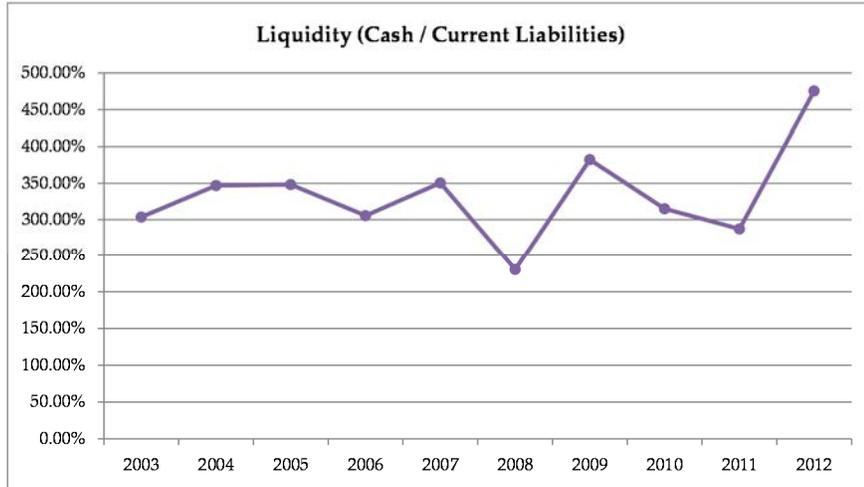
Measurement: Operating revenues less operating expenses in constant dollars

Warning Signs: A substantial decrease in operating income in one year or a trend of decreasing operating income over several years. Either of these situations would indicate that the ability of the Enterprise Funds to continue operations is being eroded.

Analysis: Operating income per capita in constant dollars for the Enterprise Funds has steadily improved since 2005. The period from 2005 to 2009 included several large, non-capital projects that produced deficits in operating income during this time period (including the train station renovation and the rehabilitation of water and sewer mains). However, beginning in 2009, operating income improved significantly and a positive trend has developed which improves the future viability of the enterprise funds.

Village Liquidity

Liquidity measures an organization's financial condition in the short term by demonstrating an ability to meet current obligations with current assets.



Measurement: Cash and short term investments less current liabilities

Warning Signs: A substantial decrease in one year or a trend of decreasing liquidity may indicate that the Village will have trouble meeting its obligations in the future.

Analysis: The Village has a high level of liquidity and this is reflected by the Village's ability to meet current operating expenditures without having to resort to short-term

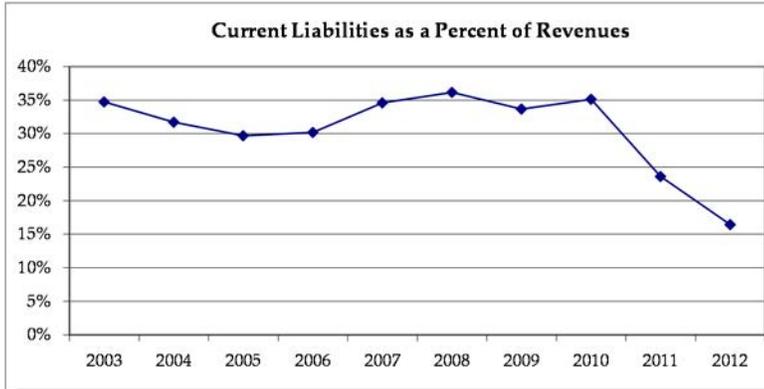
borrowing. Many local governments in Cook County engaged in short term borrowing in recent years due to the decrease in revenues combined with delays in property tax payments. The Village has been able to easily meet its operating expenses without having to resort to short term borrowing due to its high level of liquidity.

Debt Indicators

Debt is an effective way to finance Capital Improvements but must be closely monitored to avoid serious financial problems.

Current Liabilities as Percentage of Net Operating Revenues

This ratio indicates the ability of the Village to meet its future liabilities with operating revenues. Current liabilities are those that the Village has an obligation to pay within one fiscal year.



Measurement: Current liabilities divided by net operating revenues

Warning Signs: A trend of increases in current liabilities as a percent of net operating revenues may indicate that the Village will not be able to meet its future liabilities due to the lack of sufficient revenues.

Analysis: This ratio declined from 2003 to 2005, and then began increasing in 2006. In 2008 it peaked at approximately 35% and has

begun to decline again. The Village's current liabilities as percent of revenues has always remained below 40% which means that Village revenues were always more than two and a half times the amount of its current liabilities.

Long Term Debt as a Percent of Assessed Valuation

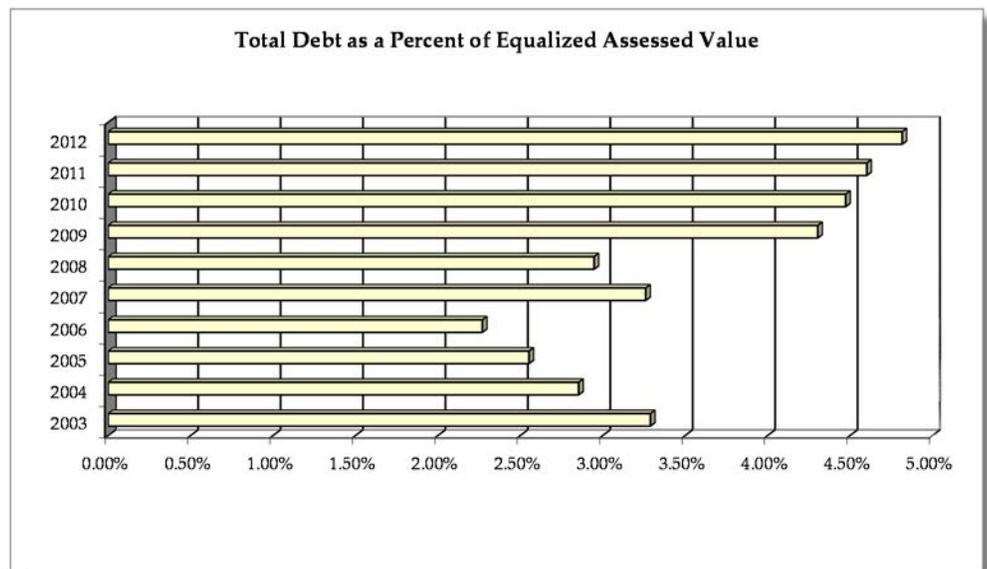
This statistic compares the Village's EAV to total debt. This information provides an analytical measure of the Village's ability to service its current debt obligations as well as measuring the Village's ability to incur further debt if necessary.

Measurement: Total outstanding bonded debt divided by the Village's EAV.

Warning Signs: A trend of increases in bonded debt as a percent of EAV may indicate that the Village will have trouble meeting its future debt obligations and will not be able to incur further debt.

Analysis: Bonded debt as a percent of equalized assessed value is restricted by State statute to a maximum of 8.625%

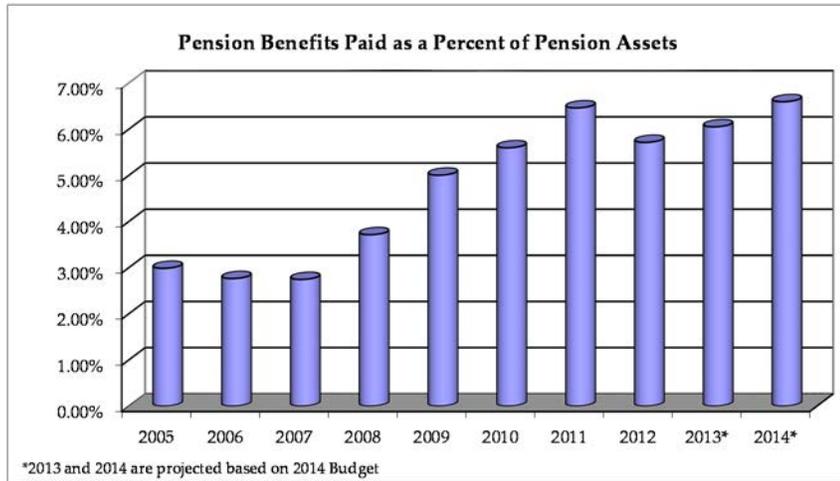
(please review Appendix B: Legal Debt and Schedules of Existing Debt). The Village issued debt in 1998 and 1999 for Village Hall and the Public Safety Building; in 2002, 2003 and 2004 for the construction of an iron removal facility for the water system; in 2007 for TIF Projects; and in 2009 for capital projects in the Capital Improvement Fund and the Water & Sewer Fund and for refunding of the 1998 and 1999 bonds. The Village has no plans to issue debt in the foreseeable future and therefore this ratio should decrease over the next couple of years. However, the Village's EAV



decreased in 2010, 2011, and 2012 which caused a spike in this percent, assuming EAV remains stable or increases, this ratio will decrease in future years.

Firefighter’s and Police Pension Plan Assets as a Percent of Benefits Paid

This statistic provides information about the Village’s ability to sustain benefit payments to retirees of the pension funds.



Measurement: Total benefits paid divided by total Pension Fund assets.

Warning Signs: A substantial increase in any one year or a trend of increases. This would indicate pension fund assets are less able to provide future benefit payments.

Analysis: Payments as a percent of assets remain relatively low but the trend of increases since 2009 is an early warning sign of future challenges. The increases are caused by higher benefit

payments as more Village employees retire from service combined with losses in pension assets due to negative investment returns. 2009 was a key year for this statistic because many employees retired as a result of the reduction in force (caused by the reduction in revenues from the recession) and the loss of the Inverness contract. This ratio is likely to continue to increase in the future as the pension benefit payments increase due to the 3% automatic cost of living adjustment included in pension benefits and as more employees retire, especially from the Fire Department. However, if investment returns continue to improve as they have in the 2009 – 2012 time period (average return for the two pension funds of 8.56%), this ratio may moderate as the asset base increases.

Comparative Indicators

This section utilizes the ten point test of financial condition to compare the financial condition of the Village for multiple years. This provides a benchmark analysis of the Village’s financial condition compared to other municipalities with a similar size population.

Ten Point Test of Financial Condition

The ten point test of financial condition was developed to provide a benchmark indicator about the financial condition of a municipality. The ten ratios included in the test were originally developed by Kenneth Brown, a government finance expert and then updated in an article in the Government Finance Review in 2009 (Maher, Craig S. and Nollenberger, Karl. “Revisiting Kenneth Brown’s “10-point test”: Updating Brown’s famous 10-point test with ten indicators of financial condition for 2003 through 2006 provide finance officers with another way to measure financial condition” Government Finance Review, October 1, 2009). The authors of the 2009 article used a Government Finance Officers Association database of hundreds of Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports from municipalities to develop benchmark statistics for municipalities of differing sizes. By calculating these ratios for the Village of Barrington and comparing them to the benchmark statistics provided in the cited article, the Village’s financial performance can be compared to multiple other municipalities of similar size.

Measurement: Explained in the following chart.

Warning Signs: A poor performance in comparison to the benchmark statistics.

Description of Ratio	Desired Tendency	2006	Barrington				
		Median for Cities of 15,000 Pop.	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Governmental Revenues per Capita	Low	\$1,055	\$1,888	\$1,751	\$1,707	\$1,871	\$1,945
General Fund Intergovernmental Revenues by Total Revenue	Low	10.15%	2.85%	5.30%	1.25%	2.06%	0.85%
General Fund Property Tax Revenue by Total Revenue	Low	38.17%	17.11%	16.46%	17.35%	17.02%	17.59%
Governmental Operating Expenditures per Capita	Low	\$1,148	\$1,783	\$1,667	\$1,617	\$1,629	\$1,675
General Fund Surplus/(Deficit) by Revenues	High	4.19%	-10.60%	0.01%	0.19%	0.52%	0.58%
General Fund Balance by Revenue	High	40.36%	64.92%	64.04%	64.76%	62.53%	63.54%
Enterprise Fund Working Capital Coverage	High	3.64	3.84	11.53	9.38	8.92	7.35
Long-Term Debt by Equalized Assessed Value	Low	25.60%	3.06%	4.42%	4.47%	4.60%	4.82%
Debt Service by Governmental Revenues	Low	7.75%	5.70%	7.64%	9.85%	9.13%	12.10%
Funded Ratio of Postemployment Benefits	High	80.80%	91.34%	75.37%	74.44%	74.45%	72.35%

Analysis: Despite all of the challenges the Village has encountered during the past five years, the organization continues to maintain a relatively healthy fiscal position in comparison to municipalities of similar size. In all years, the Village would be rated in the top 25% of all municipalities below 15,000 in population on the majority of these ratios with the primary exceptions being Governmental Revenues Per Capita and the Governmental Expenditures Per Capita.

The Village scores poorly on the Governmental Revenues Per Capita and Governmental Expenditures Per Capita because it has relatively high revenues for its size due to its significant Sales Tax Receipts (resulting from several car dealerships being located in the Village). This high level of revenue provides the Village with the ability to provide excellent municipal services, leading to the higher Governmental Expenditures Per Capita, but the Ten Point Test of Financial Condition assumes the high ratio means the Village has maxed out its ability to generate revenue due to a high tax burden and also assumes the Village has maxed out its ability to expend resources due to its high tax burden. Barrington is an exception to this ratio as the taxes assessed by the Village are relatively low but revenues are high due to the Sales Tax receipts.

ANALYSIS OF MAJOR REVENUE SOURCES BY FUND

One of the first steps in the budget process is the completion of revenue projections for every accounting fund. The revenue projections are based on an analysis of historical trends, internal knowledge about changes in the environment that may impact those trends, and an assessment of national, state, and local economic forecasts to assess the potential impact of the economy on Village revenues.

Once the revenue projections have been completed and accepted by the Village Board, they are used to set expenditure budget limits for the operating departments. This process of projecting revenues and setting spending limits based on those projections is a key component to maintaining fiscal discipline. A balance between conservatism and optimism is necessary when estimating revenues. A revenue estimate that is too high can lead to expenditures that exceed revenues as expected financial resources do not materialize. A revenue estimate that is too low can lead to unnecessary reductions in services as operating departments are asked to reduce their budgets due to a lack of resources.

Projections of major revenue sources for each accounting fund are included in the following pages. The Village considers a revenue source to be major if it provides a Fund with at least 10% of its total financial resources or has generated more than \$350,000 in revenue in the past. A description of each revenue source is provided and an analysis of the basis for each projection is detailed. Trend information for the previous seven years for each revenue source is provided along with a projection for the 2014 budget year. Each revenue source is then further projected for fiscal years 2015 to 2019 to provide a basis for revenue estimates in those future years which is then used as part of the five year financial forecast.

Economic Analysis and Assumptions

There can be little argument that the previous fourteen (14) years, 2000 to 2013, have been a tumultuous economic period. The decade began with the last gasps of the incredible bull stock market of the late 1990s which propelled stocks to unprecedented valuations. These extreme valuations led to the bear market of 2001 to 2003 in which the stock market declined anywhere from 40% to 60% (depending on the market). The stock market decline combined with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 had a significant impact on the real economy and led to a recession and slow economic recovery from 2001 to 2004. In response, the Federal Government and Federal Reserve Bank began a series of economic stimulus programs including reductions in the federal tax rate and the federal funds rate.

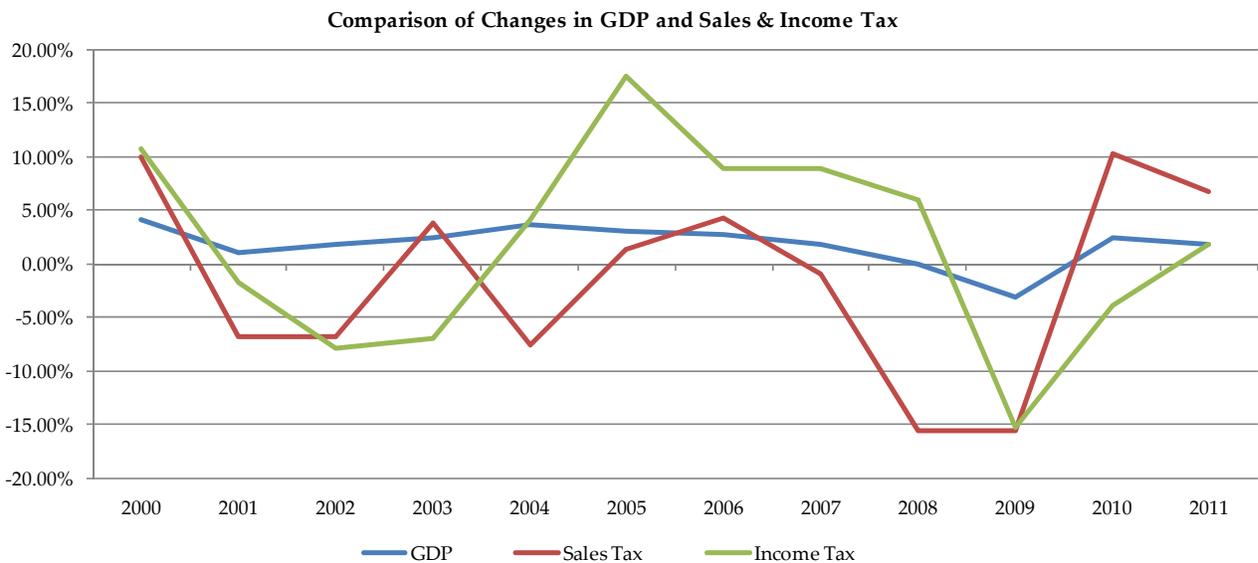
The combination of fiscal and interest rate stimulus led to an economic recovery that lasted from 2004 through 2007. However, much of this recovery was tied to an extreme increase in real estate values fueled by low interest rates and lax lending standards in the private sector banking industry and at government sponsored enterprises such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac). In late 2007, the combination of lax lending standards, over-utilization of non-traditional mortgage products such as Adjustable Rate Mortgages (ARMs), and increasing interest rates (overall interest rate increases caused interest rate resets on ARMs that became unmanageable for many homeowners) led to an increase in foreclosures. The spike in foreclosures caused a drop in the average price of homes throughout the United States. This became a crisis in the fall of 2008 when the securitization of mortgages combined with the drop in value of those securities led to the collapse of Lehman Brothers, Bear Stearns, AIG, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac.

The crisis and collapse of large organizations led to extreme fear and a virtual cessation of activity in the credit markets. The severe restriction in lending activity began to severely impact the real economy. Large and small

businesses as well as consumers could no longer access credit. As a result, from the fall of 2008 through 2009 job losses spiked and the unemployment rate went to 10% at the end of 2009. The United States endured a severe recession the likes of which had not been encountered for many decades.

In the last two quarters of 2009, the economy began to recover as the extreme fiscal and interest rate stimulus policies of the Federal Government and Federal Reserve Bank began to take effect. The economy grew at a 5.7% rate in the last quarter of 2009 and continued to grow throughout 2010. However, the recovery from the recession has been relatively slow and uneven, with periods of slow growth such as from May to September, 2010 and from January to September 2011. The majority of forecasts portend a continued slow recovery in the unemployment rate and sluggish consumer spending continuing through the end of 2013. It is likely the Federal Government and Federal Reserve Bank will continue the stimulus policies at least through the end of 2013 to ensure a robust economic recovery has taken hold before withdrawing economic stimuli. Projections for 2014 and beyond continue to call for continued slow economic growth recovery. However, forecasts for economic performance in 2014 in many other parts of the world including China and Europe are subdued and many economists think the world economy will underperform compared to the last couple of years. The potential for slow global economic growth with continuing elevated unemployment in the United States makes forecasts for a continued expansion of the United State economy extremely murky.

Economic events are extremely consequential for the Village’s finances because some of the Village’s largest revenue sources are very elastic, including Sales Tax and Income Tax. An elastic revenue source expands or contracts as a result of external economic events. The elasticity of these revenues is demonstrated in the chart below which plots the change in the Gross Domestic Product of the United States with the percent change in the Village’s receipt of Sales and Income Taxes. Although there is not an exact correlation, the chart clearly



demonstrates that declines in the rate of growth of the nation’s GDP lead to decreases in two of the major revenue sources of the Village. As a result, the ability to fund ongoing operations in the General Fund from operating revenues is predicated upon continued growth in the overall economy of the United States and the State of Illinois. Assessing the impact of economic growth on the Village’s revenue sources is one of the keys to successfully projecting future revenues due to the relationship between economic growth and these major Village revenue sources.

The following economic assumptions are built into the revenue projections for 2013 and are based on current economic forecasts:

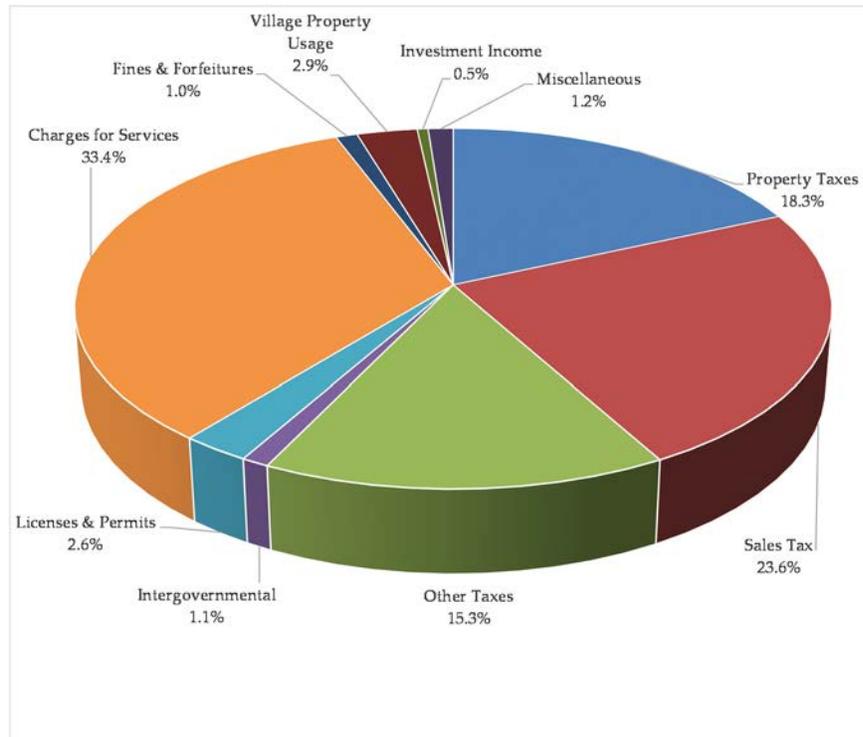
- Economic growth of 2.0% in 2014 and average growth of 2.5% from 2015 to 2019;
- No increase in interest rates until 2014, small increases in 2014 and beyond until rates increase to approximately 2.5% sometime in 2017. Average interest rates of 2.5% from 2017 to 2019;
- An average increase in the Consumer Price Index of 2.5% from 2014 through 2019;
- A slow reduction in the unemployment rate to approximately 6% by 2015.

These assumptions impact the Village's projected revenues and five year financial forecast in a number of ways. The projected economic growth leads to forecasted increases in both Sales and Income Taxes from 2014 through 2019 with both of these revenue sources as continued economic growth positively impacts these revenue sources. The increase in interest rates is important for the Village's ability to earn interest on its cash assets. The Village has significant cash assets and interest earnings can be a significant revenue source when interest rates are normalized. The assumption of increasing interest rates impacts the Village's forecast for interest earnings.

The assumed increase in CPI and the reduction in the unemployment rate impacts both revenues and expenditures. The CPI increase and unemployment reduction is projected to impact Sales and Income Tax as more employed people combined with higher prices will have a positive impact on both income and consumption, leading to increases in these revenues. These assumptions also impact the Village's personnel costs and are therefore built in to the personnel projections for the next five years.

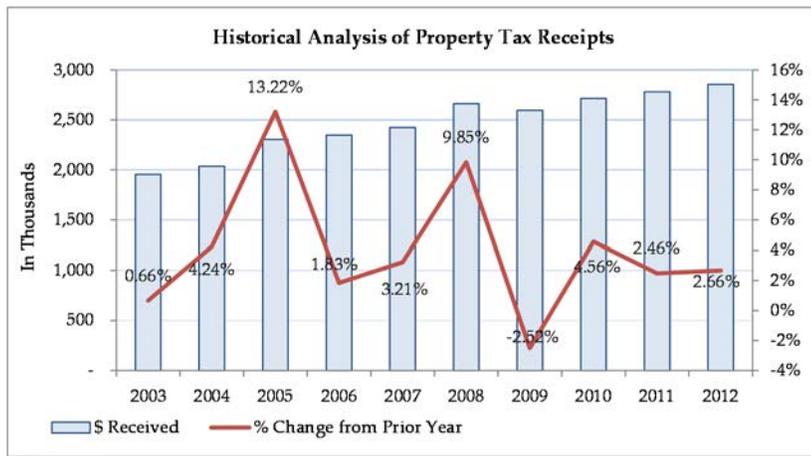
General Fund

The General Fund is the largest Fund of the Village, receiving the largest amount of revenue from the widest variety of sources. The pie chart below demonstrates the variety of revenue sources received by the General Fund, with the four largest sources being Charges for Services, Sales Tax, Property Taxes, and Other Taxes. The revenue sources discussed in the following pages comprise 91% of total General Fund revenues and include Property Taxes, Sales Tax, Utility Taxes, Income Tax, Licenses & Permits, the Barrington-Countryside Fire Protection District Intergovernmental Agreement, Interfund Charges, Village Property Usage, and Investment Earnings.



Property Taxes

The Village levies a tax on all taxable real property located within the corporate limits of the Village. The property tax system in Illinois is complex and Barrington's situation is more complicated because it is located in two counties. In general, each County assesses the property value of all taxable real estate located in the Village and utilizes these values from individual properties to calculate an equalized assessed value for all property in the Village. The Village assesses the amount needed to fund its operations and levies this amount as a tax on the equalized assessed value of the Village. The annual increase in the Village's levy is limited by Illinois Statute to the lesser of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or 5%. New property is exempted from this limitation which allows the Village to increase its property tax revenue if new developments occur in the Village. One positive aspect of the Illinois property tax system is its stability. Property taxes are fairly inelastic



because they do not decrease even in times of decreasing property values as the tax system is based on the levy of the taxing bodies rather than being tied directly to the assessed value of the property.

The Village's receipt of property taxes has steadily increased over time, as demonstrated in the Historical Analysis of Property Tax Receipts Chart. In 2003, the Village received approximately \$1.955 million in property taxes; this increased to \$2.855 million in 2012. The

increases during this period were a combination of the annual allowable increase (the lesser of the CPI or 5%) and development in the community. Barrington has been fortunate to have steady but moderate development in the community throughout the past ten years. In particular, the Garlands of Barrington, a retirement living community, has added significantly to the Village's property tax base.

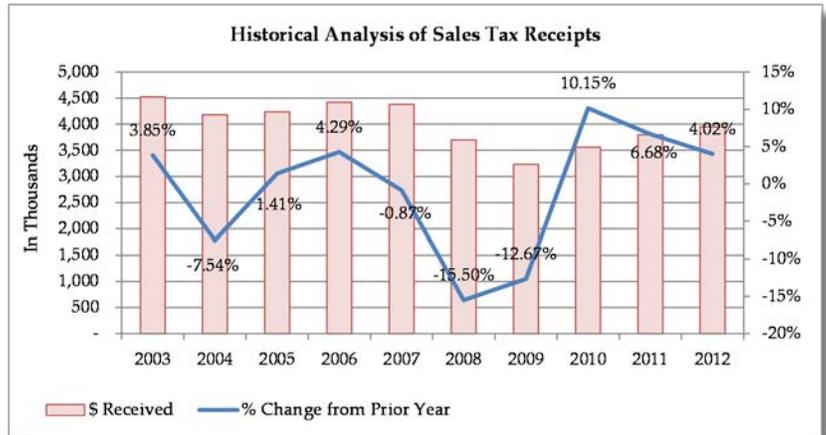
The projection of future property taxes estimates a continued steady increase in property tax revenues for the Village, with no major increases or decreases. The projection is based on the current analysis of future increases in the CPI discussed earlier combined with projected development in the community. The Village anticipates some residential developments to be occurring in 2014, 2015, and 2016 based on some proposals that have been received. As a result, projected property taxes in 2016, 2017, and 2018 are higher than recent historical receipts have been. If an annexation or other large development were to occur it could significantly increase revenues in the future.

Projected Property Tax Revenue										
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	2,714,823	2,781,633	2,855,543	2,979,500	3,045,000	3,125,000	3,250,000	3,350,000	3,450,000	3,525,000
% Change	4.56%	2.46%	2.66%	4.34%	2.20%	2.63%	4.00%	3.08%	2.99%	2.17%
Projection Range										
High				3,036,611	3,104,590	3,185,900	3,312,500	3,415,000	3,517,000	3,594,000
Low				2,922,389	2,985,410	3,064,100	3,187,500	3,285,000	3,383,000	3,456,000

Municipal Sales Tax

Sales tax is assessed on the sale of all tangible personal property for use or consumption (“goods”) by businesses located within the corporate boundaries of the Village. Barrington receives a portion of the sales tax which is equal to 1% of the sales price of the goods sold in the Village. The Village’s portion is collected by the State of Illinois and remitted to the Village three months after the sale was actually made. The Village utilizes its sales tax revenue to support its general government services and the revenue is not designated for any particular purpose. Sales tax revenue is extremely elastic and is subject to increases or decreases as a result of economic activity in the Village, which in turn is influenced by regional and national economic trends.

The Village’s sales tax peaked in 2000 at a little more than \$5.000 million but then declined by 2003 to \$4.520 million as a result of the recession in the early 2000’s. Sales tax remained stagnant in a range between \$4.000 and \$4.500 million from 2003 to 2007. The recession that began in December of 2007 had a severe negative impact on sales tax and revenue decreased in 2008 to \$3.702 million (a 15.50% decrease) with a further decrease to \$3.229 million (a 12.77% decrease) in 2009. In 2010, the rebounding economy caused Sales Tax revenue to increase 10.15% to a total of \$3.561 million. In 2011 and 2012, further increases of 6.69% and 4.02% respectively increased receipts to \$3.952 million at the end of 2012. The stagnation (from 2002 to 2007) and then decline in sales tax revenue (in 2008 and 2009) had a particularly negative impact on the Village’s finances because the revenue has not kept pace with increases in the costs of operations. In general, the Village’s operational costs increase between 3% and 5% annually. In order to maintain the same purchasing power the Village’s sales tax should have increased by this much each year. Despite the increases in the last three years, the decline of this revenue source since the early 2000s continues to negatively impact the Village’s ability to finance operations and provide sufficient resources for infrastructure improvements.



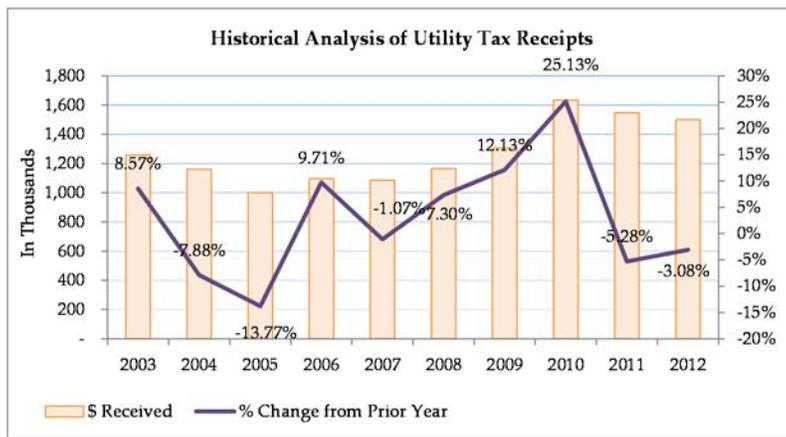
The recession that began in December of 2007 had a severe negative impact on sales tax and revenue decreased in 2008 to \$3.702 million (a 15.50% decrease) with a further decrease to \$3.229 million (a 12.77% decrease) in 2009. In 2010, the rebounding economy caused Sales Tax revenue to increase 10.15% to a total of \$3.561 million. In 2011 and 2012, further increases of 6.69% and 4.02% respectively increased receipts to \$3.952 million at the end of 2012. The stagnation (from 2002 to 2007) and then decline in sales tax revenue (in 2008 and 2009) had a particularly negative impact on the Village’s finances because the revenue has not kept pace with increases in the costs of operations. In general, the Village’s operational costs increase between 3% and 5% annually. In order to maintain the same purchasing power the Village’s sales tax should have increased by this much each year. Despite the increases in the last three years, the decline of this revenue source since the early 2000s continues to negatively impact the Village’s ability to finance operations and provide sufficient resources for infrastructure improvements.

The projection for future sales tax revenue is for a steady increase back to the level of the mid 2000’s (approximately \$4.5 million) by 2019. This corresponds with the majority of economic forecasts which seem to project moderate economic growth for the next five years. However, the High-Low Projection Range provides a significant range for variation because of the elasticity of Sales Tax. This revenue could increase or decrease significantly if the economy undergoes significant growth or decline.

Projected Sales Tax Revenue										
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	3,561,253	3,799,633	3,951,955	4,175,000	4,200,000	4,250,000	4,300,000	4,350,000	4,400,000	4,450,000
% Change	10.26%	6.69%	4.01%	5.64%	0.60%	1.19%	1.18%	1.16%	1.15%	1.14%
Projection Range										
High					4,408,750	4,460,000	4,512,500	4,565,000	4,617,500	4,670,000
Low					3,782,500	3,830,000	3,875,000	3,920,000	3,965,000	4,010,000

Municipal Utility Taxes

Illinois Statute provides Barrington with the authority to assess a tax on resident's and business' utilization of utilities, including telecommunications, electricity, and natural gas. The rates for these taxes are equal to 6% of the monthly bill for telecommunications and 5% of the monthly utility bill for electricity and natural gas. Utility Taxes have been a fairly steady source of revenue with relatively moderate increases or decreases. The one exception occurred in 2005 when a lawsuit prompted the State of Illinois to change the Statute governing Telecommunications Taxes which caused an interruption of revenue for approximately six months. Based on this history, the Village considers utility taxes to be an inelastic revenue source as they are based on fundamental services that residents and businesses in the Village need regardless of economic events. These taxes are currently split between the General Fund and the Capital Improvement Fund with the Capital Improvement Fund receiving the Natural Gas Tax and half of the Electricity Tax. The entire amount of the utility taxes from both Funds are analyzed as part of the General Fund revenue analysis because they would revert to the General Fund if necessary to support general operations (i.e., if there is an emergency or loss of a significant revenue source, the utility taxes would revert to the General Fund to provide resources to support basic municipal services).



Utility tax revenues remained within a fairly predictable range of approximately \$1.0 to \$1.3 million from 2001 through 2008 (with the exception of 2005 due to the aforementioned change in State Law). Utility taxes have been a fairly reliable revenue source but have not increased over time (usually if one of these taxes is less in one year, another tax is more, smoothing out increases and decreases). As a result, on an inflation weighted basis, this revenue source is actually decreasing

over time, especially with personnel and construction costs increasing faster than the rate of inflation. With this in mind, and in response to the economic downturn in 2008 and 2009, the Village Board increased the utility tax rates to their current level effective July 1, 2009. In previous years, the Village's rates were equal to 3.5% of the monthly utility bill. This rate increase explains the increase in revenue in 2009 and in 2010 when the first full year of the rate increase was received.

The projection for future revenues is based on the projection for utility tax revenue in 2013. Due to the past history of fairly stable revenues, with no significant increases or decreases, the Village is predicting this revenue source will stabilize at approximately \$1.550 million from 2015 through 2019. Revenues are likely to vary in a range of approximately \$50,000 around the projected level of revenue.

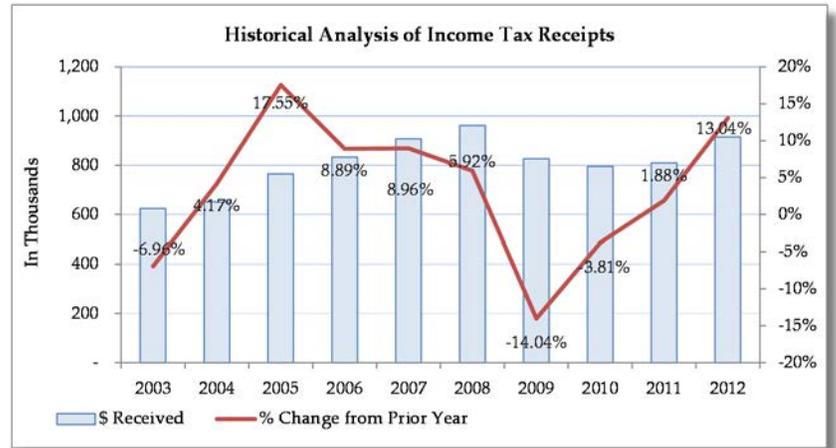
Projected Utility Taxes Revenue										
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	1,633,988	1,547,729	1,500,051	1,475,000	1,535,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000
% Change	25.13%	-5.28%	-3.08%	-1.67%	4.07%	0.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Projection Range										
High					1,571,875	1,588,375	1,588,750	1,588,750	1,588,750	1,588,750
Low					1,498,125	1,511,625	1,511,250	1,511,250	1,511,250	1,511,250

Income Tax

The State of Illinois assesses a 5% tax on the annual income of residents and businesses in the State. The income tax is paid through payroll taxes and by individuals and businesses in April of each year. The State shares approximately 8% of the total income taxes received with municipalities on a per capita basis. In the previous ten years, Barrington has received between \$600,000 and \$1,000,000 from the State based on the per capita formula. As demonstrated in the Historical Analysis of Income Tax Receipts Chart, Income Tax receipts by the Village are very sensitive to economic events. The State's receipt of this revenue is strongly correlated with corporate profits and individual incomes and increases or decreases in response to the economic environment. Barrington's receipt of this revenue varies along with the State's Income Tax receipts due to the formula for sharing this income being calculated on a percentage basis. The Village does not designate a particular purpose for Income Tax revenue; it is treated as general revenue and utilized to support services in the General Fund.

In analyzing historical receipts, the Village's receipt of Income Tax has varied with the economic conditions in the State and Nation. In 2001, Income Tax receipts were equal to \$729,000 but declined for the next three years as the recession of 2001 took a toll on corporate profits and individual incomes. In 2004, Income Tax began a five year period of increases as the economic conditions in the State and

Country improved and corporate profits and individual incomes increased; in 2008 the Village received \$964,000 in Income Tax revenue. In 2009, Income Tax revenue declined dramatically to a total of \$826,000 and this trend continued in 2010 as economic conditions were unfavorable to profits and income and revenue declined to \$795,000. In 2011 and 2012 a rebound occurred as corporate and individual incomes increase and the Village received \$810,000 and \$915,000 in Income Tax revenue, respectively.



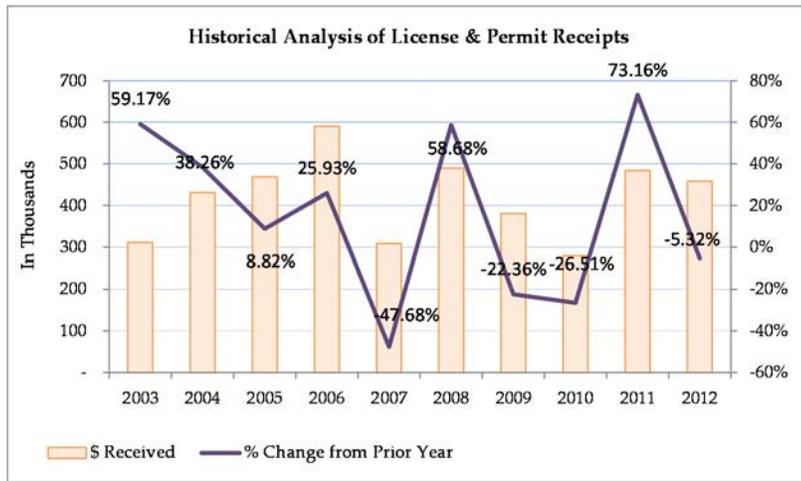
The projection for Income Tax calls for a steady increase from the nadir of income tax receipts in 2010 due to the lag between Income Tax receipts and actual economic conditions (Income Tax does not recover quickly even when economic conditions improve). The Village anticipates an increase in 2014 to \$980,000 and steadily improving revenues from 2015 through 2019.

Projected Income Tax Revenue										
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	794,998	809,961	915,574	980,000	980,000	980,000	985,000	990,000	995,000	1,000,000
% Change	-3.81%	1.85%	11.54%	6.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.51%	0.51%	0.50%	0.50%
Projection Range										
High				1,025,779	1,029,000	1,029,000	1,034,000	1,039,250	1,044,500	1,049,750
Low				934,221	931,000	931,000	936,000	940,750	945,500	950,250

Licenses and Permits

The Village is authorized by Illinois Statute to regulate certain activities that occur within the corporate boundaries of the Village and to charge permit and license fees for the expenses incurred from regulating those activities. The activities regulated by the Village include business activities such as liquor, food, and tobacco sales as well as the building of structures and land use within the corporate boundaries of the Village through zoning and planning regulations. In addition, various miscellaneous activities such as owning a pet, having a

block party, or sound amplification are regulated by the Village.



All of these activities require a permit or license for which the Village charges a fee. As illustrated in the Historical Analysis of License and Permit Receipts graph, this revenue source varies significantly on an annual basis. These variations are largely caused by changes in development activities in the Village. Development permits are based on a percentage of the value of the development activity that occurs so significant developments activity can

generate substantial revenues for the Village. This variability makes this revenue source difficult to predict. The other types of revenues, business and miscellaneous permits are fairly predictable. The Village utilizes this revenue source to support the services necessary to provide the regulation of the related activity (for instance, Building Permit revenues are used to fund the Building and Property Enforcement Division of Development Services).

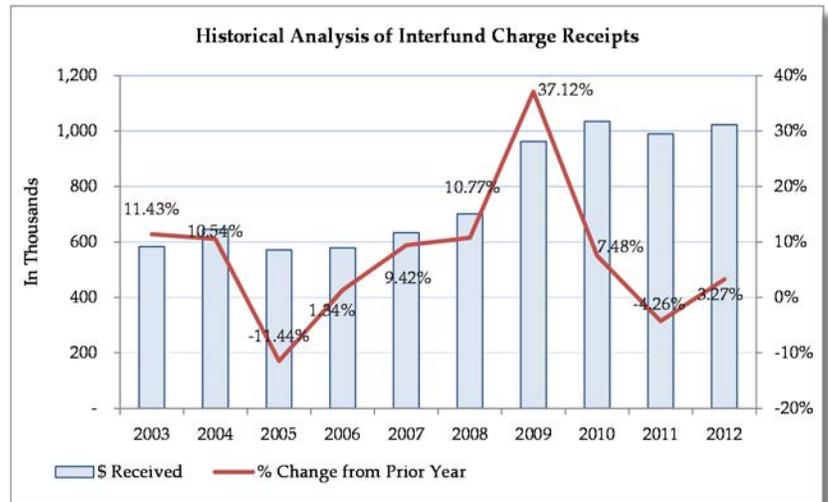
License and Permit revenues are projected to increase significantly from the \$475,000 estimated in 2014 to \$575,000 in 2015 due to some residential development projects that have been proposed. Revenues will decrease some in 2016 and are then projected to remain relatively stable through 2019.

Projected Licenses & Permits Revenue										
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Budgeted	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	279,684	484,305	458,552	419,500	475,000	575,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000
% Change	-26.51%	73.16%	-5.32%	-8.52%	13.23%	21.05%	-8.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Projection Range										
High					485,488	586,875	539,375	538,125	538,125	538,125
Low					391,100	480,000	410,000	420,000	420,000	420,000

Interfund Charges

The General Fund receives payment for services it provides to several of the Village's other Funds, including the Water and Sewer, Refuse and Recycling, and Parking System Funds. The interfund charge for services provided to other funds is based on the staff and resources provided by the General Fund to the Enterprise Funds, including managerial, administrative, financial, risk management, dispatch, information systems, and central garage services. Examples of these services include the time spent by the Village Board, Village Manager, and Staff from Financial Services and Human Resources on issues and services related to Water & Sewer, Recycling & Refuse, and Parking operations.

The General Fund revenues from this source are based on a percent of the expenditures in the Budget units that are providing services. The Water and Sewer Fund pays the General Fund an Interfund Charge that is based on 22% of the total costs of the Village Board, Village Manager's Office, Information Systems, Human Resources, Risk Management, Dispatch Services, and Central Garage budgetary units. The Recycling and Refuse and Parking System Funds pay an



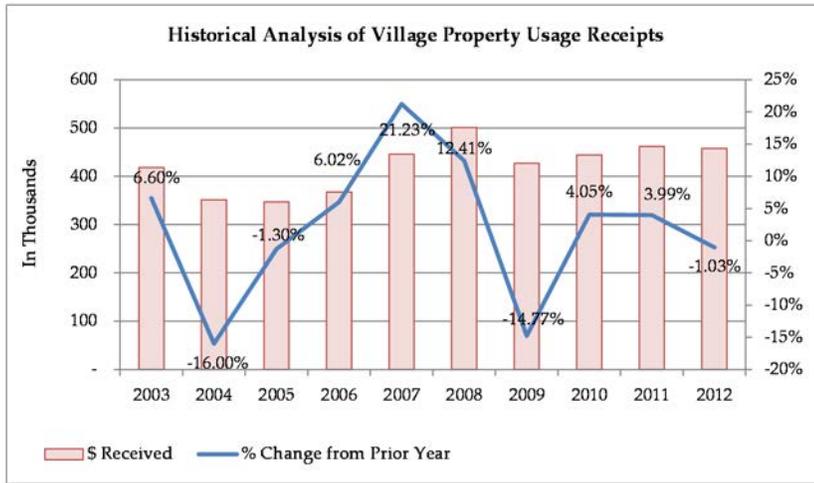
interfund charge equal to 4% of the costs of the aforementioned budgetary units. Based on these formulas, Interfund Charge revenue has ranged from \$583,000 in 2003 to \$1,022,000 in 2012.

The revenue estimate for the 2014 budget is 1.65% more than the amount estimated to be received in 2013. From 2015 through 2019, Interfund Charge revenue is projected to increase by approximately 1% per year as the expenses this revenue source is based upon increase. The range for the projection is fairly small with a potential 1% higher or lower than the projection as the revenues are predictable unless there is an unexpected spike in budget unit expenditures.

Projected Village Property Usage Revenue										
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	444,468	462,223	457,455	435,000	465,000	470,000	475,000	480,000	485,000	490,000
% Change	4.05%	3.84%	-1.04%	-5.16%	6.45%	1.06%	1.05%	1.04%	1.03%	1.02%
Projection Range										
High					486,750	493,250	498,500	503,750	509,000	514,250
Low					443,250	446,750	451,500	456,250	461,000	465,750

Village Property Usage

The Village receives payments from various external organizations for the use of Village assets. There are two primary revenues received by the Village, payments from Cellular companies for placing cellular antennas on Village water towers and other structures and payments from cable companies for utilizing the Village's right of way for the cable that provides cable service to Village residents.



This revenue source has ranged from \$418,000 in 2003 to \$457,000 in 2012, with some increases and decreases throughout the ten year period. The spikes in this revenue source come from one-time payments made by cellular companies when they initially agree to a contract to place a cellular antenna on Village owned property. The Village is able to receive a large one-time payment at the initial start of the contract to offset infrastructure improvements which increases the

revenues received in one year from this source. The Village's receipt of the right of way payment from cable companies is based on a percent of revenues and therefore increases in conjunction with increases in subscriber revenue.

The revenue projection for 2014 is \$465,000, a small increase from the 2013 estimate. Small increases are then anticipated from 2015 through 2019. This revenue source is fairly predictable unless an additional cellular location is built on Village owned property.

Projected Village Property Usage Revenue										
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	444,468	462,223	457,455	435,000	465,000	470,000	475,000	480,000	485,000	490,000
% Change	-0.32%	3.84%	-1.04%	-5.16%	6.45%	1.06%	1.05%	1.04%	1.03%	1.02%
Projection Range										
High					486,750	493,250	498,500	503,750	509,000	514,250
Low					443,250	446,750	451,500	456,250	461,000	465,750

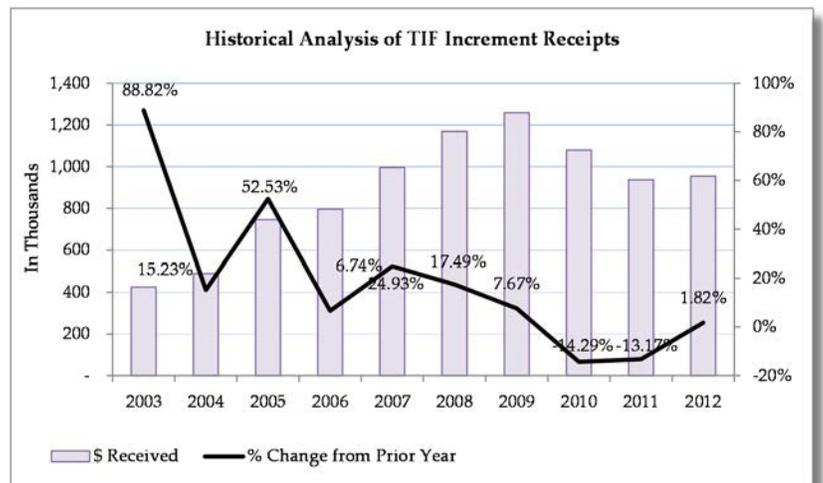
Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Fund

The Village's TIF District was established in 2000 and incorporates a substantial portion of the Village's central business district. The District provides the Village with the ability to encourage redevelopment and reuse of the properties in the District by providing incentives to bridge the gap between the costs of development in the District and costs of development for a Greenfield development project. The District also provides the Village with the resources necessary to upgrade the infrastructure in the District. The TIF increment revenue profiled below is equal to 99.56% of total revenues in the Fund as estimated for the 2013 Budget.

TIF Increment (Property Taxes)

The TIF increment represents the difference between the frozen real estate valuation of the TIF District, established upon creation of the District, and the increase in real estate values since the establishment of the District due to development activity or inflation in property values. The property taxes on the frozen real estate valuation continue to go to other taxing bodies. All property taxes derived from the increase in property values in the District are remitted to the TIF Fund of the Village and can be used for particular activities that are intended to promote redevelopment in the District.

As demonstrated in the Historical Analysis of TIF Increment Receipts Chart, the TIF Increment increased substantially from 2002 to 2009 but then began to decline in 2010. The increase in TIF Increment from 2002 to 2009 was caused by the expansion of real estate values during that time period combined with some development activity that occurred in the District. The decline in TIF increment that began in 2010 has been caused by a general decrease in real estate values which negatively impacted the valuation of properties in the TIF District.



The projection for future years is based on an assumption of improving property values combined with some development activity in the TIF District through 2019. However, the best case scenario incorporates potential revenues that could be recognized in the District if one of the redevelopment projects in the District occurs. The proposed project at the corner of Hough and Main Streets would substantially increase the real estate valuation in the TIF District and would lead to a large increase in TIF Increment revenue for the District.

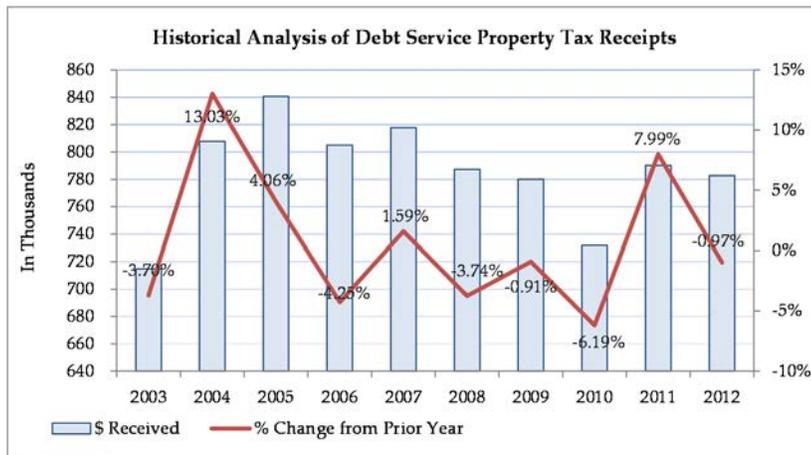
Projected TIF Increment Revenue										
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	1,078,952	936,880	953,904	910,000	950,000	975,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,150,000	1,200,000
% Change	-14.29%	-13.17%	1.82%	-4.60%	4.40%	2.63%	2.56%	5.00%	9.52%	4.35%
Projection Range										
High					995,500	1,022,500	1,195,000	1,250,000	1,360,000	1,430,000
Low					927,250	951,250	975,625	1,025,000	1,123,750	1,171,250

Debt Service Fund

The Village's Debt Service Fund is utilized to pay the debt service on bonds issued for governmental, non-TIF and non-enterprise Fund projects. The Fund pays debt service on one General Obligation Refunding Bond and one Alternate Revenue Source Bond. The property tax revenue profiled below is equal to 88.35% of total revenues in the Debt Service Fund as estimated for the 2013 Budget.

Property Taxes

The Debt Service Fund receives the majority of its revenues from property taxes which are used to pay for the bonds that were approved by referendum and issued in 1998 and 1999 for the reconstruction of the Village Hall and Public Safety Building. The two bonds were refunded by the Village in 2009 to take advantage of lower interest rates. The property taxes will be received in an amount equal to the bond payment and will be received through 2018.



As demonstrated in the Historical Analysis of Property Tax Receipts Chart, the revenues from this source are fairly stable as they correspond to the bond payments required to service the 1998 and 1999 debt. The increase that occurred in 2004 and 2005 corresponded to an increase in the bond payments.

The projection for future years is based on the debt service schedule for the 2009 refunding bond. There was a dip in

revenue in 2010 and 2011 as the refunded bond schedule decreased but revenue began increasing again in 2012. The range of variability around the projected amounts is very small because this is a predictable revenue source and the Village traditionally receives 99% or 100% of its entire property tax levy. The bonds will be retired in 2018 so revenues will no longer be received.

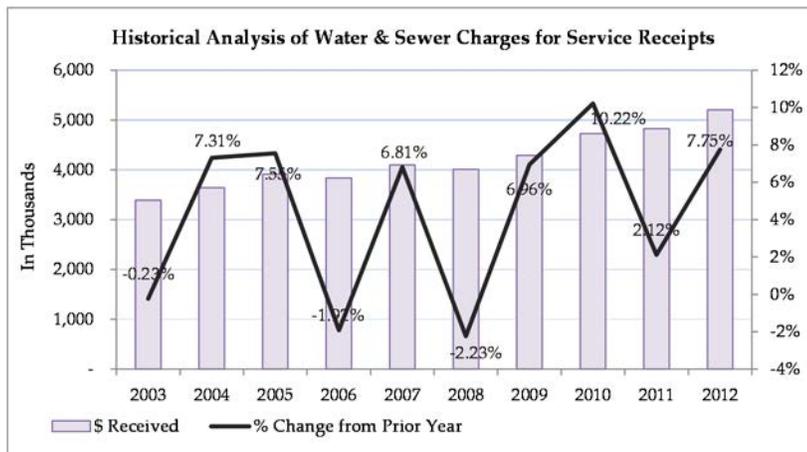
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	731,791	790,289	782,646	790,000	798,000	781,000	812,038	814,538	424,350	-
% Change	-6.18%	7.40%	-0.98%	0.93%	1.00%	-2.18%	3.82%	0.31%	-91.95%	-100.00%
Projection Range										
High				797,826	805,900	788,980	819,848	822,658	432,495	-
Low				782,174	790,100	773,020	804,228	806,418	416,205	-

Water & Sewer Fund

The Village's Water & Sewer Fund provides water and wastewater treatment services to residents of the Village as well as customers in surrounding communities. These services are funded by charges for services to the users of the water and wastewater treatment services. The revenues of the Fund support the administration, operations, infrastructure improvements, and debt service needed to provide the service.

Charges for Services

The Water & Sewer Fund receives the majority of its funding (95% in the 2012 Budget) from charges for water and sewer services. Service users include all residences and businesses in Barrington as well as several subdivisions of Inverness and Barrington Hills. The residential rate for Water & Sewer for a residential ¾" meter service in 2013 was \$8.46 per 1,000 gallons of consumption with a minimum charge of \$31.58 per month. Customers outside of the Village are charged at 1.5 times this rate due to the increased cost of constructing and maintaining infrastructure in these outlying areas.



As demonstrated in the Historical Analysis of Water & Sewer Charges for Service Receipts Chart, revenues have been steadily increasing from a little more than \$3.4 million in 2002 to \$5.2 million in 2012. Consumption has remained relatively constant during this period, fluctuating around 400,000,000 gallons per year with 2007 being a high consumption year (451,000,000 gallons consumed) due to drought conditions in

the Barrington area. The total number of gallons billed in 2012 equaled 530,133,000, a 20.38% increase from the previous year. The increase in revenue that occurred in 2012 was caused by the combination of a rate increase of 2% and the increase in consumption (consumption in 2012 was well above average due to the drought conditions that existed for the majority of the summer).

The projection for future revenue for the Water & Sewer Fund indicates a steady increase in revenues of approximately 2.0% per year through 2019. The 2% increases through 2019 are the result of a change in philosophy toward rate increases by the Village. Beginning in 2011, instead of raising rates erratically and in large increments (e.g., 8% increase in 2009); the Village will begin raising rates on an annual basis in amounts that are consistent with increases in inflation. However, the range of revenues has been set at 5% higher or lower than the projection to provide for the possibility of spikes or dips in consumption.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	4,727,280	4,827,567	5,201,804	4,900,000	5,000,000	5,100,000	5,200,000	5,300,000	5,400,000	5,505,000
% Change	10.22%	2.12%	7.75%	-5.80%	2.04%	2.00%	1.96%	1.92%	1.89%	1.94%
Projection Range										
High				5,160,090	5,245,000	5,350,000	5,455,000	5,560,000	5,665,000	5,775,000
Low				4,639,910	4,755,000	4,850,000	4,945,000	5,040,000	5,135,000	5,235,000

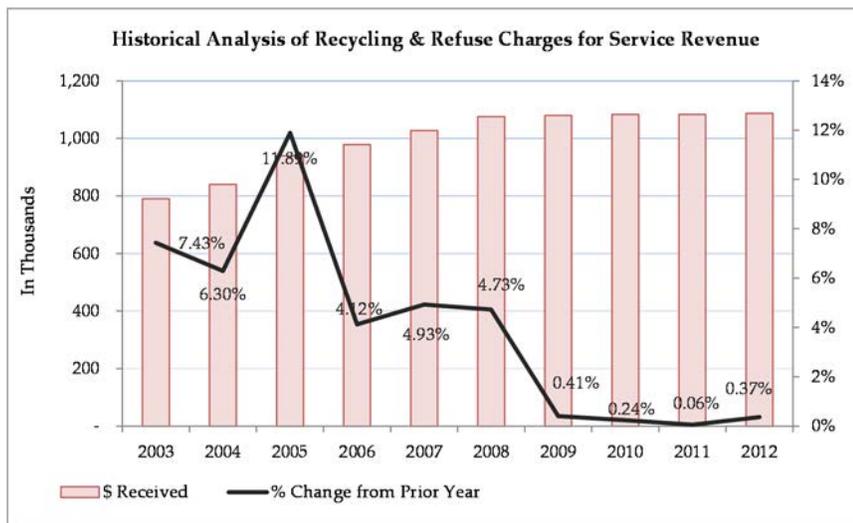
Recycling & Refuse Fund

The Village's Recycling & Refuse Fund provides recycling and refuse collection and disposal services to residents of the Village. These services are funded by user charges. The revenues of the Fund support the administration and operations necessary to provide the services.

Charges for Services

The Recycling & Refuse Fund receives the majority of its funding from charges for services to the customers of the service. The customers include single family residences and some multifamily units. Businesses in the Village contract separately for these services. The rate for these services for residences was \$31.09 per month in 2013 with

senior or disabled residents receiving a reduced rate if they qualify for the State of Illinois Circuit Breaker program.



As demonstrated in the Historical Analysis of Recycling & Refuse Charges for Service Receipts Chart, revenues have been steadily increasing from approximately \$736,000 in 2002 to almost \$1.2 million in 2012. The majority of the increases in revenue are the result of increases in rates tied to increases in the cost of providing the service. The Village contracts for both collection and disposal services and sets rates for

customers that are intended to offset the cost of the services. As demonstrated in the chart, rates increased from 2004 through 2008 as the cost service provider contracts increased but remained stable from 2008 to 2012. The number of customers for the services has remained relatively constant throughout the ten year period at approximately 3,400.

The projection for future years includes a 7.93% increase in 2014 followed by moderate increases of approximately 2% per year thereafter, depending on the increase in costs to provide the services. The increases in 2013 and 2014 are the result of rate increases that are needed to offset the increase in costs caused by a new contract negotiated with Groot, the garbage and recyclable collection company. The rate increases programmed into the revenue projection are intended to provide sufficient resources to offset the increased costs. The rate increases should increase revenue to a little more than \$1.2 million in 2014. The projection range is estimated to be 2.5% higher or lower than projected revenues as the number of customers is relatively stable making the projection of revenues fairly predictable.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	1,082,496	1,083,120	1,087,154	1,135,000	1,225,000	1,250,000	1,275,000	1,300,000	1,326,000	1,352,000
% Change	0.24%	0.06%	0.37%	4.40%	7.93%	2.04%	2.00%	1.96%	2.00%	1.96%
Projection Range										
High				1,162,179	1,253,375	1,280,625	1,306,250	1,331,875	1,358,500	1,385,150
Low				1,107,821	1,196,625	1,219,375	1,243,750	1,268,125	1,293,500	1,318,850

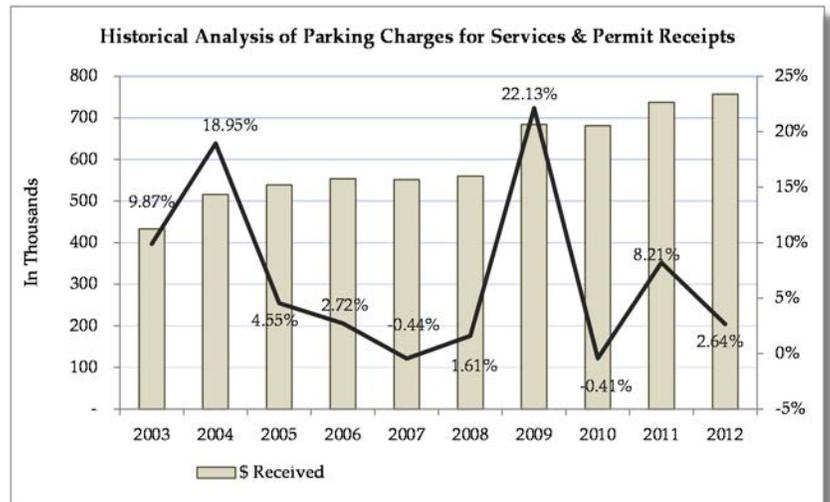
Parking System Fund

The Village's Parking System Fund provides parking facilities throughout the Village Center and at the Village Train Station. The Village owns or leases multiple parking facilities in the downtown and at the train station and charges users of the parking facilities for the right to park in those facilities. The majority of these charges are derived from the Village's parking lots surrounding the commuter train station which provides commuter rail service to downtown Chicago.

Charges for Services and Permits

The Parking System Fund receives the majority of its funding from parking permits or charges for services from users who wish to park in the commuter train station parking lots. There are two ways the Village charges these users, on a quarterly basis via a parking permit or on a daily basis via fareboxes located at the train station. The fare for parking on a daily basis is \$3.00 per day with a quarterly parking permit costing \$180 per quarter. The Village also charges for overnight parking at \$10 per night.

As demonstrated in the Historical Analysis of Parking Charges for Service and Permits Receipts Chart, revenues are relatively stable except for those years when the Village increases its parking charges causing spikes in revenue. In 2002, the Village received approximately \$394,000; this increased to approximately \$540,000 in 2005 as a result of a rate increase and increased again in 2009 to \$684,000 due to a further rate increase. The increases in revenues are driven by rate increases because the number of spaces available at the Village's commuter parking facilities is fixed at 943. Therefore only moderate changes in use of these spaces occur on an annual basis. This makes it necessary for the Village to increase its rates periodically to offset the increases in the cost of maintaining the parking facilities.



Therefore only moderate changes in use of these spaces occur on an annual basis. This makes it necessary for the Village to increase its rates periodically to offset the increases in the cost of maintaining the parking facilities.

The projection for future years indicates stable revenues from 2014 through 2019 as no future rate increases are anticipated. The projection range is at 5% to provide for the possibility of increases or decreases in the use of the Village's commuter parking facilities. One of the major projects the Village anticipates happening in the future is the construction of a parking deck at the commuter train station. If this does occur, the number of parking spaces available would increase substantially thereby providing additional revenue.

Projected Charges for Services and Permit Revenue										
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Actual/Projected	681,084	736,986	756,466	765,000	755,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000
% Change	-0.41%	8.21%	2.64%	1.13%	-1.31%	0.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Projection Range										
High				802,823	793,250	797,750	798,000	798,000	798,000	798,000
Low				727,177	716,750	722,250	722,000	722,000	722,000	722,000

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Village of Barrington, Illinois - Fund Structure for 2014 Budget



GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is used to account for the resources and activities associated with the majority of the day-to-day operations of the Village. The General Fund receives the majority of Village revenues and utilizes these resources to fund expenditures traditionally associated with municipal government, including general administration, police protection, fire protection, highway and street maintenance, building and zoning code enforcement, and planning and economic development.

Fund Information

The General Fund is a governmental fund type and uses the modified accrual basis of accounting to account for the revenues, expenditures, transfers, and financial results in the Fund (please see the Basis of Budgeting section on Pages 33 - 34 for a description of modified accrual accounting). Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 54 requires the Village to classify the Fund Balance of the General Fund into five categories, these include:

- Non-Spendable – Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted – Amounts restricted by laws, regulations, contracts, or commitments imposed by external organizations such as creditors, grantors, contributors, the Federal Government or the State of Illinois.
- Committed – Amounts committed for specific purposes through formal action of the Board of Trustees – usually by passage of an Ordinance or Resolution.
- Assigned – Amounts assigned for a specific purpose by the governing body itself or an official with authority – less formal than a commitment by the Village Board.
- Unassigned – Amounts of positive residual fund balance.

At the end of 2012, the General Fund had a Non-Spendable Fund Balance that consisted of prepaid expenses, an asset that is non-spendable because the funds have already been expended. This Non-Spendable Fund Balance is carried forward into 2014 because it is impossible to estimate the change in this Fund Balance in 2013. The Restricted Fund Balance in the General Fund includes special revenues such as the Motor Fuel Tax, Emergency 911 Tax, Hotel/Motel Tax, Memorial Donations, Special Service Area Taxes, DUI Revenues, and the Foreign Fire Tax. The total Restricted Fund Balance includes the accumulated positive residual equity from each of these special revenues (each year the Village accounts for the revenues and expenses for restricted revenue and any positive residual equity is included as a Fund Balance in the Restricted Fund Balance category). The Assigned Fund Balance in the General Fund includes an assignment for liability and benefits insurance and an assignment for the future purchase of equipment. These assignments are established by the passage of the annual budget but are not specifically established by Ordinance or Resolution.

One difficulty arising from the establishment of these various categories of Fund Balance is determining if the General Fund budget is balanced at the end of a fiscal year. According to Village policy (please see the Budget and Financial Policies section of this document on Pages 35 – 40), a balanced budget in the General Fund is determined by the positive or negative results in the Unassigned Fund Balance. General Fund operating expenditures in a fiscal year are funded by a combination of the beginning Unassigned Fund Balance and the operating revenues received in the fiscal year. Increases or decreases in the Unassigned Fund Balance indicate the General Fund's ability to support continuing operations and this is the reason for the focus on the Unassigned Fund Balance.

As a result of this policy, conclusions about positive or negative financial results for a fiscal year are dependent on an analysis of the increase or decrease in the Unassigned Fund Balance. A decrease in the Non-spendable, Restricted, or Assigned Fund Balance that is larger than the increase in the Unassigned Fund Balance may lead to a decline in the total Fund Balance. However, this decline in the total Fund Balance would be considered a positive financial result by the Village if the Unassigned Fund Balance increased. As illustrated below, the Village's General Fund had a positive financial result for the four years from 2009 through 2012 but then declined in 2013 before increasing again in 2014.

The decline in 2013 was the result of a large transfer to the Capital Improvement Fund which was intended to provide funding for capital projects in future years. This transfer was implemented because operational expenditures in the General Fund will decrease significantly in 2014 as a result of the reduction in costs in the Fire Department (caused by the termination of the agreement to provide services to the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District). As a result of this permanent decrease in operational expenditures, it is no longer necessary to maintain such a large Unassigned Fund Balance in the General Fund and utilizing those resources to fund infrastructure improvements is the most prudent use of them. The Unassigned Fund Balance at the end of 2014 will equal 4.5 months of expenditures, the same ratio that existed at the end of 2012.

Minimum Fund Balance

The Village's policy is to maintain a minimum Unassigned Fund Balance for the General Fund of at least three months of operating expenditures (as detailed in the Financial and Budgeting Policies section on Pages 35 – 40). The minimum Unassigned Fund Balance for 2014 should equal at least \$3,181,985 (\$12,727,940 in budgeted expenditures * 25%) at the end of the fiscal year.

No minimum balance has been established for the Assigned or Reserved Fund Balances. These Fund Balances may be drawn upon to fulfill their purposes when needed and do not serve as a Fund Balance Reserve that can be used to pay for operating costs.

Fiscal Year	Beginning Unassigned Fund Balance	Change in Unassigned Fund Balance	Ending Unassigned Fund Balance	Months of Unassigned Fund Balance in Reserve
2009	4,469,123	164,058	4,633,181	3.53
2010	4,633,181	408,201	5,041,380	4.18
2011	5,041,380	452,750	5,494,130	4.39
2012	5,494,130	(10,238)	5,483,892	4.43
2013*	5,483,892	(1,323,716)	4,160,176	3.14
2014*	4,160,176	930,460	5,090,636	4.81

*As projected for FY 2013 and as budgeted for FY 2014

Analysis of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Fund Balance

The 2014 General Fund Budget includes \$12,960,000 in estimated revenues, \$12,727,940 in budgeted expenditures, and a transfer to the Capital Improvement Fund of \$200,000. The net result of these activities is a projected increase in the total Fund Balance of \$32,060; the total Fund Balance at the end of 2014 is projected to equal \$8,182,727.

General Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers and Changes in Fund Balance							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	FY 2014
				Budget	Actual	Actual	Budget
Revenues							
Property Taxes	2,714,824	2,781,633	2,855,543	2,914,000	2,933,372	2,972,600	3,045,000
Other Taxes	6,616,631	6,563,651	6,532,280	6,185,000	5,036,856	6,760,900	6,780,000
Intergovernmental	219,974	336,006	138,765	167,500	117,071	170,200	170,000
Licenses & Permits	279,684	484,305	458,552	415,000	358,330	494,600	475,000
Charges for Services	5,120,519	5,081,318	5,294,184	5,319,200	3,624,777	5,481,600	1,575,000
Fines & Forfeitures	132,724	164,417	159,669	165,000	165,502	207,000	140,000
Village Property Usage	444,648	462,223	457,455	465,000	155,689	465,500	465,000
Investment Income	44,020	65,525	131,958	83,325	153,291	190,660	130,000
Miscellaneous	77,690	404,321	205,257	192,500	144,275	190,900	180,000
Total Revenues	15,650,709	16,343,399	16,233,663	15,906,525	12,689,163	16,933,960	12,960,000
Expenditures							
General Government	3,121,523	2,779,362	2,641,869	3,027,315	2,171,269	3,005,295	2,471,290
Development Services	689,473	766,163	825,342	906,965	541,376	873,800	837,200
Public Safety	9,340,393	9,524,162	9,514,547	10,210,647	7,266,819	10,103,100	7,378,500
Public Works	1,814,492	1,988,131	1,882,351	2,003,347	1,277,712	1,965,975	2,040,950
Total Expenditures	14,965,882	15,057,819	14,864,109	16,148,274	11,257,176	15,948,170	12,727,940
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over/(Under) Expenditures	684,828	1,285,579	1,369,554	(241,749)	1,431,986	985,790	232,060
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)							
Transfers Out	(655,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,275,000)	(3,154,000)	-	(3,150,000)	(200,000)
Net Other Financing	(655,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,275,000)	(3,154,000)	-	(3,150,000)	(200,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	29,828	85,579	94,554	(3,395,749)	1,431,986	(2,164,210)	32,060
Beginning Fund Balance	10,104,916	10,134,744	10,220,323	10,314,877	10,314,877	10,314,877	8,150,667
Ending Fund Balance	10,134,744	10,220,323	10,314,877	6,919,128	11,746,863	8,150,667	8,182,727

Revenues are projected to decrease \$2,946,525 (18.52%), from estimated 2013 revenues of \$15,906,525 to an estimated \$12,960,000 in 2014. Property taxes, Other Taxes, Intergovernmental, Licenses & Permits, and Investment Income are all projected to increase in 2014. These will be more than offset by a substantial decrease in Charges for Services supplemented by smaller decreases in Fines & Forfeitures and Miscellaneous revenues. The decrease in Charges for Services is caused by the termination of the contract to provide Fire and EMS services to the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District which causes a \$3.7 million reduction in this revenue source. Village Property Usage revenues are projected to remain stable (descriptions and analyses of the General Fund's largest revenues can be found in the Analysis of Major Revenue Sources by Fund on Pages 61 – 75).

The 2014 expenditure budget decreases \$3,420,334 (21.18%), from budgeted expenditures of \$16,148,274 in 2013 to \$12,727,940 in 2014. Decreases occur in three of the four program areas, primarily as a result of the termination of the contract to provide Fire and EMS services to the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District. Although Public Safety (the Fire Department) is the most directly impacted by the termination of the contract with the District, all program areas also experience reductions in service costs as a result of the termination of the District contract (however, Public Works had some other expenses that offset the decrease caused by the termination of the agreement, please review the department budget summaries for a description of the changes in Departmental budgets). A Transfer Out of \$200,000 goes to the Capital Improvement Fund, including \$42,000 for future equipment replacement and \$158,000 for infrastructure improvements.

The Restricted Fund Balance is projected to decrease to \$669,175 in 2014 as several special revenues will exceed their associated expenditures. The Village will continue to reduce the Restricted Fund Balance in the future by expending the special revenues for the appropriate purpose (e.g., instead of accumulating a Restricted Fund Balance for DUI enforcement, the Village will utilize this special revenue source to purchase DUI enforcement equipment when needed). The Assigned Fund Balance will decrease as the Village plans to use the Intergovernmental Public Benefit Cooperative (IPBC) and Intergovernmental Risk Management Agency (IRMA) reserves to pay part of its insurance premiums in 2014. The Village's reserve balances have increased significantly in the last couple of years. The Unassigned Fund Balance is projected to equal \$5,090,636 at the end of 2014. This is equivalent to 4.80 months of annual expenditures, well in excess of the 3 months required by Village Policy.

General Fund - Analysis of Changes in Fund Balance							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Fund Balance							
Non-spendable	21,988	43,519	31,066	43,519	43,519	43,519	43,519
Restricted	1,201,636	848,315	810,523	741,023	1,222,245	759,575	669,175
Assigned	3,869,739	3,834,356	3,989,397	4,029,397	3,989,397	3,187,397	2,379,397
Unassigned	5,041,380	5,494,130	5,483,892	2,105,189	6,491,702	4,160,176	5,090,636
Fund Balance Total	10,134,743	10,220,320	10,314,878	6,919,128	11,746,863	8,150,667	8,182,727
One Month of Expenses	1,247,157	1,254,818	1,238,676	1,345,690	1,250,797	1,329,014	1,060,662
Three Months of Expenses	3,741,471	3,764,455	3,716,027	4,037,069	3,752,392	3,987,043	3,181,985
Months of Expenses in Unassigned Fund Balance	4.04	4.38	4.43	1.56	5.19	3.13	4.80

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

The Capital Improvement Fund is utilized by the Village to accumulate resources and incur expenditures for facilities and infrastructure maintenance and improvements as well as capital vehicle and equipment purchases.

Fund Information

The Capital Improvement Fund is a governmental fund type; this means a modified accrual basis of accounting is used to account for the revenues, expenditures, transfers, and financial results in the Fund (please see the Basis of Budgeting section on Pages 33 – 34 for a description of modified accrual accounting). Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 54 requires the Village to classify the Fund Balances of the Capital Improvement Fund into the following categories:

- Non-Spendable – Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted – Amounts restricted by laws, regulations, contracts, or commitments imposed by external organizations such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or the Federal Government or the State of Illinois.
- Committed – Amounts committed for specific purposes through formal action of the Board of Trustees – usually by passage of an Ordinance or Resolution.
- Assigned – Amounts assigned for a specific purpose by the governing body itself or an official with authority – less formal than a commitment by the Village Board.

Under GASB 54 reporting requirements, Capital Improvement Funds are not allowed to have Unassigned Fund Balances unless there is a negative Fund Balance. In 2014, the Capital Improvement Fund will have accumulated Fund Balances for Non-Spendable, Committed, and Assigned Fund Balances. The Non-Spendable Fund Balance is the amount owed by the TIF Fund to the Capital Improvement Fund for loans that provided funding to the TIF Fund before that Fund began receiving revenue. The Committed Fund Balance is the amount committed by the Board for certain future improvement projects, including facility improvements, street improvements, downtown parking, and bikeway improvements. The Assigned Fund Balance is the amount saved by the Village for future vehicle and equipment purchases and infrastructure improvement projects.

Minimum Fund Balances

With the exception noted below, no minimum Fund Balances have been established for the Capital Improvement Fund. The nature of the Capital Improvement Fund is to accumulate resources for future capital expenditures and then expend those resources when appropriate. The Fund will have large surpluses or deficits from year to year and the Fund Balance will fluctuate drastically in some years as the Fund accumulates and expends resources.

A portion of the Assigned Fund Balance is a reservation for the future purchase of vehicles and equipment. This portion of the Fund Balance was established to ensure that resources will be available in the future to purchase replacements for vehicles and equipment currently in use. The Village maintains detailed lists of vehicles and equipment including the purchase date, an expected useful life, an expected replacement cost, and the amount needed to be reserved to replace the equipment in the future. The Village's policy is to maintain an Assigned Fund Balance that is at least 50% of the replacement value of all of the Village's vehicles and equipment. In 2014, the Village's schedules of vehicles and equipment have a total replacement value of \$7,350,000 for all vehicles and equipment currently in use by the Village. The combined Vehicle and Equipment Reservations in the General and Capital Improvement Funds at the end of 2014 will equal \$4,134,450, approximately 56% of the total replacement value of all Village vehicles and equipment.

Analysis of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Fund Balance

The 2014 Capital Improvement Fund Budget includes \$1,740,000 in estimated revenues, \$3,876,610 in budgeted expenditures, a transfer in from the General Fund of \$200,000, and Transfers Out to the Debt Service Fund of \$190,000 and to the Barrington White House Fund of \$200,000. The Fund Balance is projected to decrease \$2,326,610 to a total of \$12,289,475 as a result of these activities.

Capital Improvement Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers and Changes in Fund Balance							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Revenues							
Other Taxes	-	217,241	477,087	550,000	403,797	525,000	550,000
Intergovernmental	-	561,992	1,049,368	1,800,000	766,381	1,450,000	1,015,000
Charges for Services	47,011	226,270	82,173	45,000	16,970	25,000	-
Village Property Usage	-	-	146,307	105,000	-	105,000	105,000
Investment Income	40,221	17,918	16,965	40,000	20,397	25,500	40,000
Miscellaneous	(3,539)	15,904	49,875	30,000	133	20,000	30,000
Total Revenues	83,693	1,039,325	1,821,775	2,570,000	1,207,680	2,150,500	1,740,000
Expenditures							
Development Services	40,615	58,363	60,900	65,050	45,787	63,500	181,560
Facility Improvements	3,718	168,100	560,887	567,000	128,866	380,000	351,000
Infrastructure Improvements	1,378,903	1,176,942	1,823,235	3,223,550	791,686	2,475,000	2,945,050
Vehicle & Equipment Purchases	364,164	681,494	454,171	649,325	263,035	391,600	399,000
Total Expenditures	1,787,400	2,084,899	2,899,194	4,504,925	1,229,375	3,310,100	3,876,610
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
	(1,703,707)	(1,045,574)	(1,077,419)	(1,934,925)	(21,695)	(1,159,600)	(2,136,610)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)							
Transfers In	650,000	1,200,000	1,275,000	325,000	-	3,150,000	200,000
Transfers Out	(230,000)	-	(100,000)	(665,000)	-	(665,000)	(390,000)
Net Other Financing	420,000	1,200,000	1,175,000	(340,000)	-	2,485,000	(190,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,283,707)	154,426	97,581	(2,274,925)	(21,695)	1,325,400	(2,326,610)
Beginning Fund Balance	14,322,385	13,038,678	13,193,104	13,290,685	13,290,685	13,290,685	14,616,085
Ending Fund Balance	13,038,678	13,193,104	13,290,685	11,015,760	13,268,990	14,616,085	12,289,475

Revenues are projected to decrease \$830,000 (32.30%), from an estimate of \$2,570,000 in 2013 to an estimate of \$1,740,000 in 2015. The primary cause of this decrease is a reduction in Intergovernmental revenue as the Village received a significant amount of TIGER II grant revenue in 2013 for engineering a grade separation of Route 14/Northwest Highway and the EJ&E/CN Railroad. A smaller portion of this grant funding will be recognized in 2014 which leads to the decrease in this revenue source. Most of the other revenue sources are estimated to be relatively stable with the only other decrease occurring in Charges for Services because the Village will no longer be receiving reimbursement from the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District for purchases of Fire Department vehicles and equipment (such purchase will also be much smaller than in prior years).

Expenditures are budgeted to decrease \$628,315 (13.95%) due to decreases in Facility Improvements, Infrastructure Improvements and Vehicle & Equipment Purchases offset to some extent by an increase in Development Services. The decrease in Infrastructure Improvements is the result of a decrease in expenditures for the TIGER II Grant Route 14/EJ&E-CN railroad grade separation project. The decrease in Vehicle & Equipment Purchases is caused by a decline in replacement purchases in 2014 (this category varies each year depending on the vehicles and equipment that needs to be replaced). Additional detail on expenditures for capital improvements can be found in the Capital Improvement section on Pages 151 – 167.

The Transfer In from General Fund is budgeted at \$200,000 in 2014, with \$42,000 of the transfer for future vehicle and equipment purchases and the remaining \$158,000 for future Infrastructure Improvements. The Transfer Out to the Debt Service Fund of \$190,000 will be used to pay the debt service for the 2009 Alternate Revenue Bond that was issued to provide resources for street improvements in 2009, 2010, and 2011. The Transfer Out of \$200,000 to the Barrington White House Fund is the remainder of the \$450,000 the Village pledged for the renovation of the Barrington White House (\$250,000 was transferred in 2013).

Capital Improvement Fund - Analysis of Changes in Fund Balance							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	
Fund Balance							
Non-spendable	6,700,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	6,925,000	6,925,000
Restricted	325,179	325,179	-	-	-	-	-
Committed	1,659,500	1,731,400	1,470,000	820,000	1,470,000	1,720,000	785,000
Assigned							
Vehicles & Equipment	3,555,344	3,435,000	3,600,000	3,100,000	3,435,000	4,283,400	3,926,400
Infrastructure	798,655	1,001,525	1,520,685	395,760	1,808,681	1,687,685	778,075
Fund Balance Total	13,038,678	13,193,104	13,290,685	11,015,760	13,413,681	14,616,085	12,414,475

The Non-spendable Fund Balance in 2014 will remain stable at \$6,925,000, the projected amount of this Fund Balance at the end of 2013. The Committed Fund Balance will decrease as the Village will be using several of these committed fund balances for projects in 2014. The Assigned Fund Balance will decrease from the 2013 projected actual as the Village will utilize both the Vehicle & Equipment and Infrastructure Assigned Fund Balances for projects and purchases that will occur in 2014. The Assigned Fund Balance for Infrastructure will decrease to \$778,975 at the end of 2014 as the Village will be utilizing the assets in this Fund Balance for infrastructure improvements in 2014.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING FUND

The Tax Increment Financing Fund is utilized by the Village to accumulate resources and incur expenditures for the redevelopment of the portions of the Village's downtown district included in the TIF District.

Fund Information

The Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Fund is a governmental fund type; this means a modified accrual basis of accounting is used to account for the revenues, expenditures, transfers, and financial results in the Fund (please see the Basis of Budgeting section on Pages 33 – 34 for a description of modified accrual accounting). Typically, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 54 requires the Village to classify the TIF Fund Balance as an Assigned Fund Balance, meaning that the accumulated resources in the Fund are a positive or negative residual Fund Balance and can be used for legal TIF expenditures. However, the TIF Fund has a negative Fund Balance due to the amount that is owed by the Fund to the Capital Improvement Fund for loans that were provided to TIF in the early years of its existence. Seven million was loaned to TIF to help it complete projects prior to revenues being received. The negative Fund Balance is the difference between what continues to be owed to the Capital Improvement Fund and the assets available to repay the loan from the Capital Improvement Fund. When a Fund has a negative Fund Balance, GASB 54 requires that balance to be considered Unassigned.

Minimum Fund Balances

No minimum balance has been established for the TIF Fund; the Fund exists to provide resources for capital improvements and redevelopment projects in the TIF District and it is anticipated that the Fund Balance may be negative for the majority of the life of the TIF.

Although a minimum Fund Balance is not established for the TIF Fund, total estimated project costs, excluding financing costs, were established in the Village Center Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Project and Plan at \$16,500,000. The total project cost represents the maximum project costs that may be incurred without an amendment to the original TIF plan. Per Illinois Statute, the original budget is adjusted for inflation so the adjusted TIF Budget for 2014 is \$27,320,850.

Actual and budgeted expenditures through the end of 2014 should equal \$23,922,886, excluding debt service expenditures which are not included in the TIF budget limit. This leaves \$2,862,261 available for future projects. The amount available can only be expended if future revenues from the tax increment will be sufficient to cover future project costs and retire all of the TIF District's external debt.

However, it is unlikely the TIF Fund will expend this remaining budget amount because the majority of projects have been completed. The primary activity of the TIF Fund from this point forward will be retiring its outstanding obligations.

Analysis of TIF Budget, Adjusted for Inflation, and Expenditures			
	Budget Amount	Chicago Area CPI Modifier	Actual or Projected Expenditures
Original Budget, CY 2000	16,500,000		540,303
CY 2001	17,242,500	4.50%	2,572,125
CY 2002	17,742,533	2.90%	939,541
CY 2003	18,328,036	3.30%	721,476
CY 2004	19,079,486	4.10%	326,681
CY 2005	20,167,016	5.70%	202,538
CY 2006	20,973,697	4.00%	4,396,421
CY 2007	22,336,987	6.50%	3,417,567
CY 2008	24,056,935	7.70%	6,936,111
CY 2009	23,455,512	-2.50%	280,752
CY 2010	24,135,722	2.90%	327,903
CY 2011	25,535,594	5.80%	871,408
CY 2012	26,337,411	3.14%	2,252,525
CY 2013 (Est.)	26,785,147	1.70%	137,535
CY 2014 (Est.)	27,320,850	2.00%	-
		Total Expenditures	23,922,886
		Unexpended TIF Budget	2,862,261

Analysis of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Fund Balance

The 2014 TIF Fund Budget includes \$950,500 in estimated revenues and \$936,694 in budgeted expenditures. The Fund Balance is projected to increase \$13,806 to negative \$6,640,397.

Village Center TIF Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers and Changes in Fund Balance							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Revenues							
Property Taxes	1,078,952	936,880	953,904	1,050,000	820,996	910,000	950,000
Intergovernmental	-	-	1,170	-	-	-	-
Village Property Usage	21,000	-	1	-	-	-	-
Investment Income	2,253	1,492	733	5,000	550	750	500
Miscellaneous	(1)	169,232	246,667	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,102,204	1,107,604	1,202,475	1,055,000	821,547	910,750	950,500
Expenditures							
Development Services							
Administration	137,024	136,307	352,355	102,710	87,172	96,685	-
District Improvements	119,882	96,208	220	-	-	-	-
Redevelopment Activities	70,997	638,893	1,899,951	52,200	-	52,100	-
Debt Service	729,703	753,766	1,420,322	993,500	123,622	993,400	936,694
Total Expenditures	1,057,606	1,625,173	3,672,847	1,148,410	210,794	1,142,185	936,694
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures	44,599	(517,569)	(2,470,372)	(93,410)	610,753	(231,435)	13,806
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)							
Debt Issuance	-	-	6,350,000	-	-	-	-
Premium on Debt Issuance	-	-	154,056	-	-	-	-
Payment to Escrow Agent	-	-	(4,660,620)	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	-	-	300,000	-	225,000	-
Net Financing Sources/(Uses)	-	-	1,843,436	300,000	-	225,000	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	44,599	(517,569)	(626,936)	206,590	610,753	(6,435)	13,806
Beginning Fund Balance	(5,547,862)	(5,503,263)	(6,020,832)	(6,647,768)	(6,647,768)	(6,647,768)	(6,654,203)
Ending Fund Balance	(5,503,263)	(6,020,832)	(6,647,768)	(6,441,178)	(6,037,015)	(6,654,203)	(6,640,397)

Revenues are projected to decrease by \$104,500 (9.91%) from 2013 estimated revenues as property taxes decrease \$100,000 due to the decline in the EAV of the TIF District in 2011 and 2012. Expenditures are budgeted to decrease \$211,716 due to decreases in Administration, Redevelopment Activities, and Debt Service expenditures. The activity in the TIF Fund will likely be limited to repayment of the debt obligations of the Fund from this point forward. The negative Fund Balance of \$6,640,397 consists of the amount the TIF District owes to the Capital Improvement Fund for the loans that were provided to TIF when it began.

Analysis of Cash Position

The capacity of the TIF Fund to repay its outstanding obligation is based on the available cash in the Fund. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Fund Balance does not provide a way to ascertain the TIF District's cash position. The schedule below is intended to provide an understanding of the Fund's cash position at the end of 2014 based on the projected financial transactions during the fiscal year. Revenues of \$950,500 and expenditures of \$936,694 will increase total cash in the Fund by \$13,806. The Fund's cash balance at the end of 2014 is projected to be \$109,638; this cash balance plus future revenues are available for retiring debt and incurring future project costs in the TIF District.

Village Center TIF Fund - Cash Flow Analysis							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Beginning Cash Balance	1,739,707	1,313,659	1,081,897	102,267	102,267	102,267	95,832
Cash Receipts							
Revenues	1,102,204	1,107,604	3,045,911	1,355,000	821,547	1,135,750	950,500
Change in Receivables	(105,317)	125,054	43,809	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Receipts	996,887	1,232,658	3,089,720	1,355,000	821,547	1,135,750	950,500
Cash Outflows							
Expenditures	1,057,606	1,625,173	3,672,847	1,148,410	210,794	1,142,185	936,694
Repay Capital Impr Fund	300,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	-
Changes in Payables	65,330	(160,754)	396,503	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Outflows	1,422,936	1,464,419	4,069,350	1,248,410	210,794	1,142,185	936,694
Net Increase/(Decrease)	(426,048)	(231,761)	(979,630)	106,590	610,753	(6,435)	13,806
Ending Cash Balance	1,313,659	1,081,897	102,267	208,857	713,020	95,832	109,638

Analysis of External Debt

The TIF District's capacity to meet all of its external commitments is one of the key indicators of the success of the District and is the primary activity of the TIF Fund until its termination in 2023. As demonstrated in the chart below, the TIF Fund is easily capable of repaying all of its external obligations. The total ending cash balance will increase significantly once the tax increment from the Hough-Main Redevelopment Project begins to be received in 2016. However, it is important to note that even if the Hough-Main project were not to occur, the TIF District could still repay its external obligations as the increment from the Hough-Main project is only projected to add a total of \$850,000 in revenues, as shown in the following chart (the increment is projected to begin in 2016 at \$100,000 and should provide nine years of increment; this revenue will increase each year as the EAV of the project increases).

Analysis of TIF District's External Debt									
Fiscal Year	A	B	C			D	E	F	Ending Cash Balance
	Beginning Cash	Projected Cash Receipts	GO Debt Certificates	Cook Street Plaza Note	Total Debt Payments	Other Expenses			
2014	95,832	950,500	756,194	180,000	936,194	500	109,638		
2015	109,638	998,025	794,394	187,272	981,666	500	125,497		
2016	125,497	1,117,986	804,144	191,017	995,161	500	247,821		
2017	247,821	1,140,345	846,344	194,838	1,041,182	500	346,484		
2018	346,484	1,163,152	873,644	198,735	1,072,379	500	436,758		
2019	436,758	1,186,415	897,081	202,709	1,099,790	500	522,883		
2020	522,883	1,210,143	932,697	176,748	1,109,445	500	623,081		
2021	623,081	1,234,346	954,413		954,413	500	902,515		
2022	902,515	1,259,033	989,175		989,175	500	1,171,873		
2023	1,171,873	1,284,214	1,015,000		1,015,000	500	1,440,587		

*Ending Cash Balance is calculated by the following formula (A+B) - (E+F).

DEBT SERVICE FUND

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the payment of interest and principal for general obligation debts of the governmental funds of the Village.

Fund Information

The Debt Service Fund is a governmental fund type; this means a modified accrual basis of accounting is used to account for the revenues, expenditures, transfers, and financial results in the Fund (please see the Basis of Budgeting section on Pages 33 – 34 for a description of modified accrual accounting). The Fund Balance of the Debt Service Fund is considered Assigned because the Village has chosen to leave the balance in the Fund for future debt service payments.

Minimum Fund Balances

No minimum Fund Balance is set for the Debt Service Fund. The Fund collects Property Tax and other revenue for the payment of General Obligation Bonds of the Village. The amount of revenue received by the Fund is typically equal to the amount needed to cover the annual debt service payments for the outstanding bonds. As a result, there is no need to set a minimum Fund Balance as the Property Tax revenue should always offset expenditures in the Fund.

The Village issued Alternate Revenue Bonds in 2009 to finance capital improvements and transfers from the Capital Improvement Fund as well as subsidies from the Federal Government will be used to pay the debt service for these bonds.

Analysis of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Fund Balance

The 2014 Debt Service Budget includes \$831,000 in estimated revenues, \$1,019,944 in budgeted expenditures, and a transfer in from the Capital Improvement Fund of \$190,000. The Fund Balance is projected to increase \$1,056 to a total of \$52,577.

- Revenues decrease slightly to \$831,000 in 2014 as the reimbursement from the Federal Government for the 2009 Alternate Revenue bonds decreases due to the Federal Sequester.
- Expenditures are expected to increase slightly (\$6,652 or 0.66%) as the debt service schedules for the Village's outstanding bonds increase slightly in 2014.
- Transfers In equal \$190,000 offsetting the Alternate Revenue (Build America) Bond payment. The Capital Improvement Fund is transferring this money because the Build America Bonds were used for capital projects.
- The Fund Balance is expected to be maintained at approximately \$50,000 until the Bonds being repaid from the Fund are retired.

Debt Service Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers and Changes in Fund Balance

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Revenues							
Property Taxes	731,791	790,289	782,646	792,000	774,913	790,000	798,000
Investment Income	1,385	928	871	5,000	1,030	1,500	1,000
Miscellaneous	57,262	43,942	43,700	38,000	19,790	33,000	32,000
Total Revenues	790,438	835,159	827,217	835,000	795,733	824,500	831,000
Expenditures							
Debt Service							
Principal	680,000	755,000	770,000	790,000	-	790,000	815,000
Interest & Fiscal Fees	327,239	256,568	240,405	223,292	111,700	223,242	204,944
Total Expenditures	1,007,239	1,011,568	1,010,405	1,013,292	111,700	1,013,242	1,019,944
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	(216,801)	(176,409)	(183,187)	(178,292)	684,033	(188,742)	(188,944)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)							
Transfers In	230,000	-	100,000	176,500	-	190,000	190,000
Net Other Financing	230,000	-	100,000	176,500	-	190,000	190,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	13,199	(176,409)	(83,187)	(1,792)	684,033	1,258	1,056
Beginning Fund Balance	296,661	309,860	133,451	50,263	50,263	50,263	51,521
Ending Fund Balance	309,860	133,451	50,263	48,471	734,297	51,521	52,577

WATER & SEWER FUND

The Water & Sewer Fund accounts for the revenues and expenses related to the provision of water and sewer services to residents and businesses. All activities necessary to provide these services are contained in this Fund including administration, billing and collections, operations, maintenance, capital improvements and debt service.

Fund Structure

The Water & Sewer Fund is an enterprise fund which means the revenues, expenses, transfers, and Changes in Net Position are accounted for in accordance with full accrual accounting methods (please see the Basis of Budgeting section on Pages 33 – 34 for a description of accrual accounting). Instead of a Fund Balance, the Water and Sewer Fund utilizes Net Position as the indicator of the accumulated equity of the Fund; Net Position is equal to total assets (including all capital assets) less total liabilities. Net Position reflects the total productive investment in the water and sewer systems by the Village.

A positive financial result in the Water & Sewer Fund is determined by the positive or negative change in Net Position. The Change in Net Position is indicative of the Fund's ability to generate sufficient resources to meet operating and non-operating expenses. If the Change in Net Assets is equal to or greater than \$0, the Fund is considered to have generated a positive financial result for the year.

Minimum Unrestricted Net Position

According to Village financial policy, minimum Unrestricted Net Position for the Water & Sewer Fund should equal three months of operating expenditures, less depreciation. In fiscal year 2014, minimum ending Unrestricted Net Position should equal \$868,954 ($\$3,475,817 * 25\%$) which is exceeded by projected ending Unrestricted Net Position of \$1,562,045 by \$693,091 (44.37%).

Analysis of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Net Position

The 2014 Water & Sewer Fund Budget includes \$5,007,500 in budgeted operating revenues, \$4,240,817 in budgeted operating expenditures, \$221,000 in budgeted non-operating revenues, \$492,907 in budgeted non-operating expenditures, and \$3,900,000 in budgeted expenditures that will be capitalized. Net Position is projected to increase \$494,776 (1.78%) to a total of \$28,260,179.

- Operating revenues are projected to increase \$200,000 as a 2% increase in water & sewer consumption rates will be implemented. Non-operating revenues are projected to decrease by \$14,000 (5.96%) due to a decrease in estimated investment income as interest rates are projected to remain low.
- Operating expenses are budgeted to decrease \$179,928 (4.07%) as an increase in Operations is somewhat offset by decreases in Administration, Capital Outlays, and Depreciation expenses. The increase in Operations is primarily the result of increases in salary and benefit costs. The decrease in Administration is caused by decreases in salary and benefit costs in Public Works Administration. The decrease in Capital Outlays is caused by a larger portion of total Capital Outlays being capitalized in 2014 and the decrease in Depreciation is the result of an overestimate of the depreciation cost in the 2013 budget.

Water & Sewer Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	Budget
Operating Revenues							
Charges for Services	4,729,824	4,827,632	5,201,804	4,807,500	3,714,395	4,900,000	5,007,500
Total Revenues	4,729,825	4,827,632	5,201,804	4,807,500	3,714,395	4,900,000	5,007,500
Operating Expenses							
Administration	1,135,594	1,140,306	1,179,997	1,202,225	869,464	1,186,013	1,157,950
Operations	1,708,057	1,761,843	1,714,637	2,092,020	1,165,773	1,801,093	2,210,997
Capital Outlay	948,961	948,021	408,387	276,500	2,256,187	(168,000)	106,870
Depreciation	775,230	783,084	735,628	850,000	-	750,000	765,000
Total Operating Expenses	4,567,844	4,633,256	4,038,649	4,420,745	4,291,425	3,569,106	4,240,817
Operating Income (Loss)	161,981	194,376	1,163,155	386,755	(577,030)	1,330,894	766,683
Non-operating Revenues/(Expenses)							
Intergovernmental	-	85,300	-	-	11,863	12,000	-
Investment Income	32,703	15,214	12,846	35,000	12,715	15,000	20,000
Connection Fees	2,000	97,740	97,547	75,000	88,075	100,000	75,000
Other Income	190,153	149,998	177,826	125,000	74,652	80,000	126,000
Interest & Fiscal Charges	(630,333)	(531,425)	(519,272)	(506,555)	(254,515)	(506,655)	(492,907)
Non-Operating Net	(405,477)	(183,173)	(231,053)	(271,555)	(67,211)	(299,655)	(271,907)
Change in Net Position	(243,496)	11,203	932,102	115,200	(644,241)	1,031,239	494,776
Net Position - January 1	23,641,076	25,790,859	25,802,062	26,734,165	26,734,165	26,734,165	27,765,403
Net Position - December 31	23,397,580	25,802,062	26,734,164	26,849,365	26,089,924	27,765,403	28,260,179

- Unrestricted Net Assets are projected to decrease as the Village will be making significant investments in its capital assets in 2014, thereby shifting the composition of its Net Assets to the Invested in Capital Assets category.

Water & Sewer Fund - Net Position							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	Budget
Invested in Capital, Net of Debt	18,499,081	20,599,554	20,713,134	23,490,384	20,713,134	23,563,134	26,698,134
Restricted	740,000	740,000	740,000	740,000	740,000	740,000	-
Unrestricted	4,158,499	4,462,508	5,281,030	2,618,981	4,636,790	3,462,269	1,562,045
	23,397,580	25,802,062	26,734,164	26,849,365	26,089,924	27,765,403	28,260,179

Analysis of Cash Position

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position does not provide a complete picture of the Water & Sewer Fund's capacity to finance operations and capital projects because there is not an indication of the amount of cash available in the Fund. The Cash Flow Analysis provides an overview of the increases and decrease in cash from 2010 through the 2014 budget. Cash has been declining each year during this period as the Village utilizes the \$8,500,000 in Alternate Revenue Bonds issued in 2009 to complete important infrastructure improvements. This trend will continue in 2014 when the remainder of the 2009 Bond funds are expected to be utilized for a capital projects. Beginning in 2014, the Village will have to carefully manage its cash assets to stabilize the Water & Sewer Funds liquidity over time while also making necessary infrastructure improvements.

Water & Sewer Fund - Cash Flow Analysis							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	
Cash from Operating Activities							
Receipts from Customers	4,895,340	5,122,432	5,501,286	5,007,500	3,888,984	5,092,000	5,208,500
Payments to Employees	(1,390,504)	(1,416,665)	(1,423,438)	(1,540,350)	(1,053,270)	(1,450,006)	(1,641,150)
Payments to Suppliers	(2,443,290)	(2,501,861)	(1,812,818)	(2,030,395)	(3,238,155)	(1,369,100)	(1,834,667)
Total	1,061,544	1,203,905	2,265,031	1,436,755	(402,441)	2,272,894	1,732,683
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities							
Purchase of Capital Assets	(1,753,290)	(2,050,671)	(2,562,484)	(3,627,250)	-	(3,600,000)	(3,900,000)
Disposal of Capital Assets	26,350	424,627	12,704	-	-	-	-
Interest Expenses	(630,333)	(531,425)	(519,272)	(506,555)	(254,515)	(506,655)	(492,907)
Payment of Principal	(440,761)	(516,626)	(532,651)	(543,840)	-	(543,840)	(735,198)
Total	(2,798,034)	(2,674,095)	(3,601,702)	(4,677,645)	(254,515)	(4,650,495)	(5,128,105)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities							
Interest Received	32,703	15,214	12,846	35,000	12,715	15,000	20,000
Total	32,703	15,214	12,846	35,000	12,715	15,000	20,000
Net Change in Cash	(1,703,787)	(1,454,976)	(1,323,825)	(3,205,890)	(644,241)	(2,362,601)	(3,375,422)
Cash & Cash Equivalents							
Beginning	11,941,284	10,237,497	8,782,521	7,458,696	7,458,696	7,458,696	5,096,095
Ending	10,237,497	8,782,521	7,458,696	4,252,806	6,814,456	5,096,095	1,720,673

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

RECYCLING & REFUSE FUND

The Recycling and Refuse Fund is used to account for the revenues and expenses associated with the provision of recycling and refuse collection and disposal services to residents and businesses. Other services funded by the resources in this Fund include brush pickup, chipping services, and storm cleanup. All activities necessary to provide services are accounted for, including administration, billing and collections, and operations.

Fund Structure

The Recycling and Refuse Fund is an enterprise fund; the revenues, expenses, transfers, and Change in Net Position are accounted for in accordance with full accrual accounting methods (please see the Basis of Budgeting section on Pages 33 – 34 for a description of accrual accounting). Instead of a Fund Balance, the Recycling and Refuse Fund utilizes Net Position as the indicator of the accumulated equity of the Fund; Net Position is equal to total assets (including all capital assets) less total liabilities.

A positive financial result in the Recycling and Refuse Fund is determined by the positive or negative change in Net Position. The Change in Net Position is indicative of the Fund's ability to generate sufficient resources to meet operating and non-operating expenses. If the Change in Net Position is equal to or greater than \$0, the Fund is considered to have generated a positive financial result for the year.

Minimum Unrestricted Net Position

The Village's financial policies set the minimum Unrestricted Net Position for the Recycling & Refuse Fund at three months of operating expenditures. In 2014, this will equal \$298,397 ($\$1,193,600 \times 25\%$) which exceeds projected ending Unrestricted Net Position of \$292,172 by \$6,225 (2.09%). Ending Unrestricted Net Position should exceed three months of expenses at the end of 2015 as the Village has finished absorbing the rate increases for garbage collection services and should have a surplus again in 2015.

Analysis of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Net Position

The 2014 Recycling & Refuse Fund Budget includes \$1,236,000 in estimated revenues (\$1,235,000 in operating revenues and \$1,000 in non-operating revenues) and \$1,193,600 in budgeted expenditures. Total Net Position is projected to increase \$42,400 to a total of \$292,160.

Operating Revenues are estimated to increase \$75,000 from 2013 budgeted Operating Revenues as a rate increase of 5% will increase Charges for Services revenue. The rate increase is necessary to offset the increase in the cost of the garbage collection contract. Administration expenditures are budgeted to remain stable in 2014 and Operations expenses are budgeted to decrease slightly due to small decreases in Personnel and Contractual Services.

Unrestricted Net Position is projected to increase in the end of 2014 as the 5% rate increases in 2013 and 2014 offset the cost increase in this garbage collection contract and return the Fund to a positive change in Net Position on an annual basis. The Village chose to absorb the initial increase in the garbage collection contract for a couple of years due to a Net Position in the Fund that was greater than 25% of total expenditures. This will no longer occur in the future as the Village will increase service charges to keep up with the cost in the garbage collection contract.

Recycling & Refuse Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Operating Revenues							
Charges for Services	1,082,496	1,083,120	1,087,154	1,140,000	835,698	1,135,000	1,225,000
Miscellaneous	3,629	38,977	15,089	20,000	3,194	7,500	10,000
Total Revenues	1,086,125	1,122,097	1,102,243	1,160,000	838,892	1,142,500	1,235,000
Operating Expenses							
Administration	60,361	63,254	66,341	68,000	48,741	67,400	68,000
Operations	979,073	1,048,769	1,109,479	1,134,750	651,535	1,122,247	1,125,600
Total Operating Expenses	1,039,434	1,112,024	1,175,820	1,202,750	700,276	1,189,647	1,193,600
Operating Income/(Loss)	46,691	10,073	(73,577)	(42,750)	138,616	(47,147)	41,400
Non-operating Revenues							
Investment Income	611	425	384	1,000	171	500	1,000
Income Before Transfers	47,302	10,498	(73,192)	(41,750)	138,787	(46,647)	42,400
Transfers							
Transfers In	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Transfers	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Net Position	52,302	10,498	(73,192)	(41,750)	138,787	(46,647)	42,400
Net Position - January 1	306,799	359,101	369,599	296,407	296,407	296,407	249,760
Net Position - December 31	359,101	369,599	296,407	254,657	435,194	249,760	292,160

PARKING SYSTEM FUND

The Parking System Fund accounts for the revenues and expenses related to the operation, maintenance, and enforcement of downtown and commuter parking facilities.

Fund Information

The Parking System Fund is an enterprise fund; the revenues, expenses, transfers, and Change in Net Position are accounted for in accordance with full accrual accounting methods (please see the Basis of Budgeting section on Pages 33 - 34 for a description of accrual accounting). Instead of a Fund Balance, the Parking System Fund utilizes Net Position as the indicator of the accumulated equity of the Fund; Net Position is equal to total assets (including all capital assets) less total liabilities. Net Position reflects the total productive investment in the parking system by the Village.

A positive financial result in the Parking System Fund is determined by the positive or negative change in Net Position. The Change in Net Position is indicative of the Fund's ability to generate sufficient resources to meet operating and non-operating expenses. If the Change in Net Position is equal to or greater than \$0, the Fund is considered to have generated a positive financial result for the year.

Minimum Unrestricted Net Position

Village financial policy sets the minimum Unrestricted Net Position for the Parking System Fund at three months of operating expenditures, less depreciation. In 2014, this equals \$199,990 ($\$799,960 * 25\%$) which is exceeded by projected 2014 ending Unrestricted Net Position of \$1,392,977 by \$1,192,987 (596.52%).

Analysis of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Net Position

The 2014 Parking System Fund Budget includes \$857,000 in estimated operating revenues, \$799,960 (\$883,160 less \$83,200 in Depreciation Expense which is not actually budgeted) in budgeted operating expenditures, and \$4,000 in estimated non-operating revenues. The Change in Net Position is projected to be a negative \$22,160, primarily due to depreciation, with Total Net Position declining to a total of \$3,834,558.

- Operating revenues are projected to increase \$28,000 to a total of \$857,000, as a result of increases in Charges for Services, Fines & Forfeitures, and Village Property Usage revenue. This projected increase is caused by improved utilization of the Village's commuter permit lots due to the improvement in employment. Non-Operating Revenue are projected to decrease due to low interest rates which depresses the Village's ability to generate investment returns from its Fund Balance.
- Total budgeted expenditures decrease \$32,222 as a result of decreases in Administration and Operations. Administration decreases due to a reduction in Personnel costs as a result of reallocation of salary and benefit costs. The decrease in Operations is primarily caused by a one-time large maintenance expense that was budgeted in 2013 that will not be repeated in 2014. Depreciation will increase due to some of the capital investments that have been made in the last couple of years.

Parking System Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	Budget
Operating Revenues							
Licenses & Permits	251,127	277,644	280,209	280,000	210,078	285,000	280,000
Charges for Service	453,553	459,336	476,258	460,000	367,069	480,000	475,000
Fines & Forfeitures	69,165	77,308	96,909	80,000	72,447	100,000	90,000
Village Property Usage	8,999	6,308	6,190	7,000	6,400	9,400	12,000
Miscellaneous	47,417	1,684	(50,129)	2,000	110	250	-
Total Revenues	830,261	822,280	809,437	829,000	656,104	874,650	857,000
Operating Expenses							
Administration	347,148	385,973	385,116	372,550	273,702	372,150	366,310
Operations	456,585	427,182	416,695	467,470	271,246	396,390	433,650
Capital Expenses	345	-	28,249	-	7,912	8,356	-
Depreciation	-	75,362	75,362	75,362	-	83,200	83,200
Total Operating Expenses	804,079	888,517	905,422	915,382	552,861	860,096	883,160
Operating Income/(Loss)	26,182	(66,237)	(95,986)	(86,382)	103,243	14,554	(26,160)
Non-operating Revenues							
Investment Income	7,850	3,777	3,151	5,000	2,711	4,000	4,000
Property Taxes	134,702	27,838	28,093	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Operating Revenues	142,552	31,615	31,244	5,000	2,711	4,000	4,000
Change in Net Position	168,734	(34,622)	(64,743)	(81,382)	105,954	18,554	(22,160)
Net Position - January 1	3,768,795	3,937,529	3,902,907	3,838,164	3,838,164	3,838,164	3,856,718
Net Position - December 31	3,937,529	3,902,907	3,838,164	3,756,782	3,944,118	3,856,718	3,834,558

- Unrestricted Net Assets are projected to decrease as a result of the negative change in Net Position combined with the increase in the investment in capital. Net Assets Invested in Capital are projected to increase as the Village will be expending some funds for capital investments in 2014.

Parking System Fund - Composition of Net Assets							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	Budget
Net Assets							
Invested in Capital, Net of Debt	2,499,944	2,455,877	2,474,982	2,439,620	2,474,982	2,404,782	2,441,582
Unrestricted	1,437,585	1,447,030	1,363,183	1,317,163	1,257,229	1,451,937	1,392,977
	3,937,529	3,902,907	3,838,165	3,756,783	3,732,211	3,856,719	3,834,558

Analysis of Cash Position

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position does not provide a true picture of the Parking System Fund's capacity to finance operations and capital projects because there is not an indication of the amount of cash available in the Fund. The Cash Flow Analysis provides an overview of the increase or decrease in cash from 2010 through the 2014 budget. As demonstrated in the Chart below, there was a major depletion in cash in 2010 as the Village undertook two capital projects, the replacement of the parking fareboxes at the Train Station and the reconstruction of the North Commuter Parking Lots. Capital projects in 2011 and 2012 also caused a decline in cash but cash is projected to increase in 2013. The replacement of brick pavers at the train station is expected to cause a decrease in cash in 2014.

Parking System Fund - Cash Flow Analysis							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Cash Flows from Operating Activities							
Receipts from Customers	972,560	840,759	899,643	829,000	656,104	874,650	857,000
Payments to Employees	(386,178)	(373,193)	(387,291)	(400,300)	(274,586)	(380,040)	(395,400)
Payments to Suppliers	(441,650)	(486,165)	(445,716)	(439,720)	(278,274)	(396,856)	(404,560)
Total	144,732	(18,598)	66,636	(11,020)	103,243	97,754	57,040
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities							
Purchase of Capital Assets	(698,640)	(31,294)	(94,467)	(40,000)	-	(13,000)	(120,000)
Disposal of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(698,640)	(31,294)	(94,467)	(40,000)	-	(13,000)	(120,000)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities							
Interest Received	7,850	3,777	3,151	5,000	2,711	4,000	4,000
Total	7,850	3,777	3,151	5,000	2,711	4,000	4,000
Net Change in Cash	(546,059)	(46,115)	(24,680)	(46,020)	105,954	88,754	(58,960)
Cash & Cash Equivalents							
Beginning	2,064,244	1,518,185	1,472,070	1,447,390	1,447,390	1,447,390	1,536,144
Ending	1,518,185	1,472,070	1,447,390	1,401,370	1,553,344	1,536,144	1,477,184

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

BARRINGTON WHITE HOUSE FUND

The Barrington White House Fund is used to account for the revenues and expenses associated with the operations and capital expenses for the Barrington White House. The Barrington White House is intended to be self-supporting and function as an event facility for private parties and a community center. The White House will also provide rental space for non-profit entities in the community.

Fund Structure

The White House Fund is an enterprise fund; the revenues, expenses, transfers, and Change in Net Position are accounted for in accordance with full accrual accounting methods (please see the Basis of Budgeting section on Pages 33 – 34 for a description of accrual accounting). Instead of a Fund Balance, the White House Fund utilizes Net Position as the indicator of the accumulated equity of the Fund; Net Position is equal to total assets (including all capital assets) less total liabilities.

A positive financial result in the White House Fund is determined by the positive or negative change in Net Position. The Change in Net Position is indicative of the Fund's ability to generate sufficient resources to meet operating and non-operating expenses. If the Change in Net Position is equal to or greater than \$0, the Fund is considered to have generated a positive financial result for the year.

Minimum Unrestricted Net Position

The White House Fund will not begin operations until 2015 or 2016 and therefore no minimum Net Position has been established for the Fund. Until 2015, the primary activity of the Fund will be the renovation of the facility.

Analysis of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position

The 2014 Barrington White House Fund Budget includes \$1,100,500 in estimated revenues (all revenues are non-operating in 2014 because the White House will not begin operations until mid to late 2015) and \$3,370,000 in budgeted expenditures (\$5,000 in operating expenses, \$3,180,000 in capital expenses that will be capitalized and are therefore not displayed in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position, and \$245,000 in debt service expenditures, only \$80,000 of which is displayed in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position). Total Net Position is projected to increase \$1,215,500 to a total of \$1,648,000.

Non-Operating Revenues are projected to increase to \$1,100,000 as the capital campaign for donations for the renovation project generates income for the project. In addition, the White House will receive \$200,000 from the Capital Improvement Fund as the final transfer of the Village's contribution to the project.

Some Operations expenses are budgeted as preparations for operations in 2015 begin in late 2014. The bulk of expenditures (\$3,180,000) are budgeted as capital expenses for the renovation of the facility which will be occurring throughout 2014 and in the first half of 2015 (these are not displayed in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, Transfers, and Changes in Net Position on the next page because they will be capitalized; however, they are included in the Legal expenditure budget).

The White House Fund is projected to borrow \$4,000,000 in 2014 to provide funding for the capital expenses associated with the renovation project. This money will be reflected on the balance sheet of the Fund in the Village's Financial Statements (these funds will not be displayed in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, Transfers, and Changes in Net Position or in the Net Position display in this document because these Funds are Balance Sheet transactions; they are not displayed in Net Position because the Invested in Capital portion of Net Position is Net of Debt). These borrowed funds will be repaid from 2015 through 2019 as pledged donations from the capital

fundraising campaign are received. With the exception of a pledge of \$450,000, the Village will not be using its general revenues to fund the renovation project but is conducting a fundraising campaign to provide funding for the completion of the project.

Barrington White House Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenses, Transfers and Changes in Net Position							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Operating Revenues							
Charges for Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Property Usage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses							
Operations	-	-	-	25,000	-	17,500	5,000
Capital Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenses	-	-	-	25,000	-	17,500	5,000
Operating Income/(Loss)	-	-	-	(25,000)	-	(17,500)	(5,000)
Non-operating Revenues							
Other Income	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	1,100,000
Investment Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Interest & Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	(80,000)
Total Non-Operating Revenues	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	1,020,500
Income before Transfers	-	-	-	175,000	-	182,500	1,015,500
Transfers In	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	200,000
Change in Net Position	-	-	-	425,000	-	432,500	1,215,500
Net Position - January 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	432,500
Net Position - December 31	-	-	-	425,000	-	432,500	1,648,000

Unrestricted Net Position is projected to increase at the end of 2014 to \$468,000; this represents the remainder of the Village's contributions and donations that can be used for the continuation of the renovation. The Net Position

Barrington White House Fund - Net Position							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Invested in Capital, Net of Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,180,000
Unrestricted	-	-	-	-	-	432,500	468,000
	-	-	-	-	-	432,500	1,648,000

Invested in Capital, Net of Debt will equal \$1,180,000 at the end of 2014 and represents that portion of the Village's contribution and the donations that have been received that have been utilized for the renovation of the facility.

Analysis of Cash Position

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, Transfers, and Changes in Net Position does not provide a complete picture of the Barrington White House Fund's capacity to finance operations and capital projects because there is not an indication of the amount of cash available in the Fund. The Cash Flow Analysis provides an overview of the increases and decreases in cash from 2010 through the 2014 budget. The Fund will end 2014 with \$2,153,000 in cash as the loan proceeds will offset the majority of capital expenditures in 2014 so the Village's contribution and the donations will be available to fund the remainder of the renovation project in 2015.

Barrington White House Fund - Cash Flow Analysis							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities							
Receipts from Customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to Suppliers	-	-	-	-	-	(17,500)	(5,000)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	(17,500)	(5,000)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities							
Capital Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	200,000
Donations	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	1,100,000
Purchase of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-	(150,000)	(3,180,000)
Disposal of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(80,000)
Issuance of Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000
Payment of Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	(165,000)
Total	-	-	-	200,000	-	300,000	1,875,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities							
Interest Received	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Net Change in Cash	-	-	-	200,000	-	282,500	1,870,500
Cash & Cash Equivalents							
Beginning	-	-	-	-	-	-	282,500
Ending	-	-	-	200,000	-	282,500	2,153,000

FIRE PENSION FUND

The Fire Pension Fund serves to accumulate financial resources and hold them in trust to fund the pension benefits for Village Firefighters and their beneficiaries.

Fund Information

The Firefighter's Pension Fund is a fiduciary fund and therefore accounts for the additions, deductions, and changes in net position that occur in the Fund on a full accrual accounting basis (please see the Basis of Budgeting section on Pages 33 – 34 for a description of accrual accounting in the budget document). Net Position Held in Trust for Pension Benefits is equal to total current assets less total current liabilities.

Minimum Net Position Held in Trust

Minimum Net Position Held in Trust for Pension Benefits are established by the actuarial projections of the Fund's assets and liabilities. The fund is required by Illinois Statute to be 90% funded by 2040 and the actuarial projections take this into account when setting the Village's contribution levels. As long as the Village contributes 100% of its actuarially required contribution, the Fund should be considered to be in a positive financial position.

Analysis of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Net Position Held in Trust

The 2014 Fire Pension Fund Budget includes \$445,000 in contributions, net investment income of \$865,000 (\$910,000 in revenues less \$45,000 in investment expenses), and \$538,200 in deductions. The Net Position Held In Trust for Pension Benefits is projected to increase \$771,800 to a total of \$14,045,138.

- Total additions in 2014 are estimated to decrease \$507,000 from 2013 budgeted net additions of \$1,817,000 as Contributions decrease \$514,000 and Net Investment Income increases \$7,000. The decrease in Contributions is the result of the termination of the agreement with the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District which results in a reduction in force in the Fire Department. This has the impact of reducing both the employer and employee contributions into the Pension Fund.
- Expenditures are budgeted to increase \$125,000 as expenses for pension benefits increase in accordance with statutory requirements.

Fire Pension Fund - Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Additions							
Contributions - Employer	609,827	607,313	623,143	659,000	521,755	659,000	275,000
Contributions - Employee	266,113	285,208	300,117	300,000	230,533	300,000	170,000
Total Contributions	875,940	892,521	923,260	959,000	752,288	959,000	445,000
Investment Income							
Interest	207,825	271,808	355,390	350,000	169,507	190,000	350,000
Net Change in Fair Value	663,648	148,511	547,551	545,000	622,712	450,000	560,000
Total Investments	871,473	420,320	902,941	895,000	792,218	640,000	910,000
Less Investment Expenses	(25,672)	(29,676)	(33,698)	(37,000)	(28,155)	(38,000)	(45,000)
Net Investment Income	845,801	390,644	869,243	858,000	764,063	602,000	865,000
Total Additions	1,721,741	1,283,165	1,792,503	1,817,000	1,516,351	1,561,000	1,310,000
Deductions							
Administration	69,327	29,428	29,669	89,700	63,799	100,650	38,200
Benefits & Refunds	154,193	260,259	253,858	375,000	234,356	350,000	500,000
Total Deductions	223,520	289,688	283,527	464,700	298,155	450,650	538,200
Change in Net Assets	1,498,222	993,476	1,508,976	1,352,300	1,218,197	1,110,350	771,800
Net Position Held in Trust for Pension Benefits							
Beginning	8,162,314	9,660,536	10,654,012	12,162,988	12,162,988	12,162,988	13,273,338
Ending	9,660,536	10,654,012	12,162,988	13,515,288	13,381,184	13,273,338	14,045,138

Analysis of Actuarial Statistics

Statistics from the Village’s actuarial studies provide information about the funded status of the Fire Pension Fund and the gap between its assets and the actuarially determined pension liability. The Fund will have difficulty improving its funded status unless contributions and investment returns increase substantially in future years. The increase in actuarial pension liabilities from 2003 through 2012 has averaged 29.05%; a continuation of this trend of rapidly increasing liabilities is unsustainable as the combination of contributions and investment returns cannot offset a long-term average increase in liability of 25% without having a severely negative impact on the Village’s General Fund finances.

Fire Pension Fund - Actuarial Statistics							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Value of Assets Held in Trust	9,660,536	10,654,012	12,162,988	13,515,288	13,381,184	13,273,338	14,045,138
Accrued Pension Liability	12,153,978	13,505,517	14,949,952	18,210,537	18,210,537	18,210,537	22,182,255
Unfunded Surplus/(Liability)	(2,493,442)	(2,851,505)	(2,786,964)	(4,695,249)	(4,829,352)	(4,937,199)	(8,137,117)
Percent Funded	79.48%	78.89%	81.36%	74.22%	73.48%	72.89%	63.32%

Year	Liability Amount	Increase from Prior Year	Increase from Prior Year	% Increase
2003	3,082,145	1,534,909	(12,327)	99.20%
2004	3,784,000	701,855	(833,054)	35.31%
2005	4,657,958	873,958	172,103	23.10%
2006	5,624,501	966,543	92,585	20.75%
2007	6,648,699	1,024,198	57,655	18.21%
2008	8,657,024	2,008,325	984,127	30.21%
2009	9,507,231	850,207	(1,158,118)	9.82%
2010	12,153,978	2,646,747	1,796,540	27.84%
2011	13,505,517	1,351,539	(1,295,208)	14.22%
2012	14,949,952	1,444,435	92,896	11.88%
Averages		1,340,272	(10,280)	29.05%

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

POLICE PENSION FUND

The Police Pension Fund serves to accumulate financial resources and hold them in trust to fund the pension benefits for Village Police Officers and their beneficiaries.

Fund Structure

The Police Pension Fund is a fiduciary fund so accounting for the revenues, expenses, and changes in the Net Position Held in Trust is based on full accrual accounting principles (please see the Basis of Budgeting section on Pages 33 – 34 for a more thorough description of accrual accounting). Net Position Held in Trust for Pension Benefits is equal to total assets less total liabilities.

Minimum Net Position Held in Trust for Pension Benefits

Minimum Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits is established by the actuarial projections of the Fund's assets and liabilities. The fund is required by Illinois Statute to be 90% funded by 2040 and the actuarial projections take this into account when setting the Village's contribution levels. As long as the Village contributes 100% of its actuarially required contribution, the Fund should be considered to be in a positive financial position.

Analysis of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Net Position Held in Trust

The 2014 Police Pension Fund Budget includes \$915,000 in contributions, \$1,240,000 in net investment income (\$1,325,000 in revenues less \$85,000 in investment expenses), and \$1,686,200 in deductions. The Net Position Held In Trust for Pension Benefits is projected to increase \$468,800 to a total of \$18,499,886.

- Net additions are estimated to increase \$184,000 from 2013 budgeted net additions of \$1,971,000 as Contributions increase \$69,000 and Net Investment Income increases \$115,000. Investment income is projected to increase as the Fund achieves additional returns on investment due to the larger asset base at the beginning of 2014. Contributions increase due to an increase in the Village's actuarially required contribution amount in 2014.
- Expenditures are budgeted to increase \$102,000 for additional pension benefit payments as each pension increases 3% per year in accordance with Illinois Statute and the Village is anticipating a possible retirement in 2014.

Police Pension Fund - Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Additions							
Contributions - Employer	611,830	654,232	582,977	651,000	572,134	651,000	720,000
Contributions - Employee	183,768	182,608	191,913	195,000	147,692	195,000	195,000
Total Contributions	795,598	836,840	774,890	846,000	719,826	846,000	915,000
Investment Income							
Interest	356,255	359,329	427,248	400,000	283,822	350,000	425,000
Net Change in Fair Value	1,494,963	(127,685)	1,304,533	800,000	1,010,234	850,000	900,000
Total Investments	1,851,218	231,644	1,731,782	1,200,000	1,294,056	1,200,000	1,325,000
Less Investment Expenses	(73,009)	(71,283)	(77,837)	(75,000)		(80,000)	(85,000)
Net Investment Income	1,778,209	160,361	1,653,945	1,125,000	1,294,056	1,120,000	1,240,000
Total Additions	2,573,807	997,201	2,428,834	1,971,000	2,013,882	1,966,000	2,155,000
Deductions							
Administration	28,830	32,331	32,271	44,200	88,463	41,450	41,200
Benefits & Refunds	1,377,983	1,506,077	1,448,902	1,540,000	1,129,019	1,518,000	1,645,000
Total Deductions	1,406,813	1,538,408	1,481,173	1,584,200	1,217,482	1,559,450	1,686,200
Change in Net Position	1,166,994	(541,207)	947,662	386,800	796,399	406,550	468,800
Net Position Held in Trust for Pension Benefits							
Beginning	16,051,087	17,218,081	16,676,874	17,624,536	17,624,536	17,624,536	18,031,086
Ending	17,218,081	16,676,874	17,624,536	18,011,336	18,420,935	18,031,086	18,499,886

Analysis of Actuarial Statistics

Statistics from the Village's actuarial studies provide information about the funded status of the Police Pension Fund and the gap between its assets and the actuarially determined pension liability. The funded status for the Police Pension Fund is projected to decline to 61.11% at the end of 2014 due to the continued increase in pension liabilities. The increase in actuarial pension liabilities from 2003 through 2012 averaged 6.13% (this average is used to project Accrued Pension Liability for 2013 and 2014 in the chart below). The funded status of the Pension Fund could improve with a couple of years of positive investment returns because the combined Contributions and Investment Returns could equal 10% to 12% of the assets of the Fund. This could more than offset the increase in liabilities if it continues to average 6.24%.

Police Pension Fund - Actuarial Statistics							
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Value of Assets Held in Trust	17,218,081	16,676,874	17,624,536	18,011,336	18,420,935	18,031,086	18,499,886
Accrued Pension Liability	24,456,073	25,806,736	26,876,465	28,523,992	28,523,992	28,523,992	30,272,513
Unfunded Surplus/(Liability)	(7,237,992)	(9,129,862)	(9,251,929)	(10,512,656)	(10,103,057)	(10,492,906)	(11,772,627)
Percent Funded	70.40%	64.62%	65.58%	63.14%	64.58%	63.21%	61.11%
	Year	Liability Amount	Increase from Prior Year	% Increase			
	2003	14,703,752	(201,448)	-1.35%			
	2004	16,072,685	1,368,933	9.31%			
	2005	17,170,137	1,097,452	6.83%			
	2006	18,151,458	981,321	5.72%			
	2007	19,676,927	1,525,469	8.40%			
	2008	20,882,030	1,205,103	6.12%			
	2009	23,422,470	2,540,440	12.17%			
	2010	24,456,073	1,033,603	4.41%			
	2011	25,806,736	1,350,663	5.52%			
	2012	26,876,465	1,069,729	4.15%			
	Averages		1,197,127	6.13%			

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

VILLAGE BOARD

The Village Board is responsible for establishing the organizational vision statement and setting strategic objectives to realize that vision. The Board enacts legislation and approves policies that set organizational priorities, determine the types and levels of services to be provided, and approve the capital improvements to be undertaken by the Village.

- Strategic Objectives
- Establish and periodically review the strategic goals and organizational objectives for the Village.
 - Review and develop policies that will lead to accomplishing the established goals and objectives.
-
-

Overview

The Village is a municipal government with a Village President and six Trustees all of whom are elected at large for four-year staggered terms. The Corporate Authorities established the position of Village Manager by passing an Ordinance and the position acts as the administrative head of all Departments and manages the day-to-day operations of the organization. Regular meetings of the Board of Trustees are normally held on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. Committee of the Whole (COW) meetings are also scheduled on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month prior to the Regular Board meetings to allow the Board to thoroughly consider decisions and policies. The Board also meets as a Committee of the Whole on the 1st Monday of the month in a strategic planning capacity, focusing on goals and strategic objectives for the Village. If it is determined that a matter requires detailed review, the Committee of the Whole may refer such matter to one of four standing committees (each comprised of 3 Trustees with the Village President serving as an ex-official member): Administration & Finance; Planning, Zoning, and Economic Development (PZED); Public Safety; and Public Works. The Village Clerk is an elected position and is responsible for taking and transcribing minutes of all Village Board and Committee of the Whole meetings and maintaining official Village records.

The Village Board is responsible for ensuring that the Village as an organization has effective and responsive leadership to meet community and organizational requirements. The Trustees enact and the Village President enforces Ordinances and Resolutions in accordance with the power granted the Village by the Illinois Constitution and Statutes. The President is responsible for appointing members of Boards and Commissions subject to the advice and consent of the Board of Trustees.

Objectives for 2014

- Continuously improve the financial sustainability of the Village.
- Provide the type and level of municipal services desired by residents.
- Analyze infrastructure improvement needs and develop plans to meet those needs.
- Sustain and enhance, whenever possible, Village resident's quality of life.
- Proactively strive to influence State of Illinois legislation that will impact the Village.

Accomplishments in 2013

- ✓ Approved a plan service provision and staffing plan for the Fire Department when the provision of services to the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District ceases on 12/31/2013.

- ✓ Participated in various Coalition of Government (COGs) organizations such as the Northwest Municipal Conference and Barrington Area Coalition of Governments to promote legislation that will have a positive impact on municipal budgets and operations.
- ✓ Evaluated the Village Manager's performance in a timely manner and provided clear strategic direction to Village Staff on priorities and policies.
- ✓ Approved a 2014 Annual Budget that was balanced but continued the Village's commitment to improving infrastructure.

Budget Analysis

The Village Board budget in FY 2014 will decrease \$325,045 (37.63%) from the 2013 budget due to a significant decrease in Operations expenditures offset to a small extent by an increase in Personnel expenditures. The increase in Personnel is caused by increases in the salary and benefit costs for the portion of the full time position included in this budget. The salaries for Elected Officials do not increase in 2014.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	9 Month	Projected	Budget
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Actual	Budget
Personnel							
Salaries	\$ 26,474	\$ 33,455	\$ 33,190	\$ 33,700	\$ 24,586	\$ 33,600	\$ 36,500
Benefits	6,405	9,199	9,732	11,125	7,460	10,670	12,500
Personnel Sub-Total	32,878	42,654	42,922	44,825	32,046	44,270	49,000
Operations							
Professional Development	61,692	63,760	27,259	38,465	15,447	38,000	36,650
Contractual Services	715,192	580,174	502,505	751,530	489,032	751,150	431,725
Commodities & Equipment	2,241	5,416	5,719	5,200	3,518	5,000	4,950
Miscellaneous	14,683	11,146	29,312	23,750	16,548	23,500	16,400
Operations Sub-Total	793,808	660,496	564,794	818,945	524,545	817,650	489,725
Total Expenditures	826,687	703,149	607,717	863,770	556,592	861,920	538,725
Funding Sources							
General Revenues	826,687	703,149	607,717	863,770	556,592	861,920	538,725
Total Funding Sources	826,687	703,149	607,717	863,770	556,592	861,920	538,725

The decrease of \$329,220 (40.20%) in Operations expenditures is primarily attributable to a decrease in Contractual Services. The Village incurred significant legal costs in 2013 due to several issues but these were primarily resolved in 2013 and should not reoccur in 2014. Expenditures in the other account groupings also decrease, primarily due to small decreases in multiple accounts.

Sources of Funding

The Budget Unit is funded by the general revenues of the General Fund.

Employees

No change in the number of employees is anticipated in FY 2014.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2011 - 2012	FY 2014 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013
Full-Time Positions							
Asst to Village Manager	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	-	0.25	-
Elected Officials							
Village President	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Village Clerk	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Trustees	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	-	6.00	-
Employee Distribution							
Village Board	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	-	0.25	-

Budget Unit Expenditures

Village Board – The Village Board budget unit includes the salaries and benefits for the Corporate Authorities, the Village Clerk, and a portion of the salary and benefits for the Assistant to the Village Manager/Deputy Village Clerk. The Corporate Authorities are responsible for enacting and enforcing Ordinances and regulations and providing leadership and policy direction. This budget unit also includes the Village Clerk who is responsible for taking and transcribing minutes of all meetings of the Corporate Authorities and maintaining Village records and providing those records to interested parties upon request.

Expenditures by Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Personnel	\$ 32,878	\$ 42,654	\$ 42,922	\$ 44,825	\$ 32,046	\$ 44,270	\$ 49,000
Operations	105,393	272,197	169,870	212,585	138,655	211,650	164,725
Expenditures Total	138,272	314,850	212,793	257,410	170,701	255,920	213,725

Legal Services – Legal Services is responsible for providing legal counsel and support on Board procedures and all operational legal matters. The budget unit includes the expenses for the Corporation Counsel as well as other contractual legal services such as human resources, contract negotiations, housing code violations, prosecutions, and ethics.

Expenditures by Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Operations	\$ 688,415	\$ 388,299	\$ 394,924	\$ 606,360	\$ 385,890	\$ 606,000	\$ 325,000
Expenditures Total	688,415	388,299	394,924	606,360	385,890	606,000	325,000

VILLAGE MANAGER'S OFFICE

The mission of the Village Manager's Office is to effectively implement the goals and policies set by the Corporate Authorities. The Village Manager's Office achieves its mission by providing advice and making recommendations to the Village Board on policies, procedures, and decisions and by managing the daily operations of the Village.

- Strategic Objectives
- Analyze methods for providing equivalent or enhanced municipal services at lower cost
 - Encourage the development or redevelopment of the Village's commercial base
 - Protect the safety and well-being of residents and their property
 - Foster an organizational culture that encourages excellent customer service, innovation, accountability, and solicitation of feedback from residents
 - Encourage and promote strong educational, cultural, and recreational opportunities
 - Develop and maintain an excellent external communication program
-
-

Overview

The management responsibility for this Office rests with the Village Manager who is appointed by the Corporate Authorities and functions as the Chief Administrative Officer for the Village. The Village Manager is responsible for overseeing the operations of all operating departments and support divisions to ensure effective implementation and coordination of services and to ensure the enforcement of all Village ordinances and regulations. The Village Manager oversees the development and administration of the budget and administers Information Systems functions of the Village.

The Village Manager's Office directly contributes to the accomplishment of many of the strategic objectives because it is responsible for management and oversight of all Village Departments. The six strategic objectives identified above are all substantially advanced when the Village Manager's Office accomplishes its objectives for each budget year.

Objectives for 2014

- Reduce total liability insurance claim amounts, including workers compensation and property damage claims, below the IRMA target for the Village.
- Improve the Village's IMAP rating with IRMA through enhanced health and safety policies and implementation.
- Complete the conversion of Village documents to an electronic document management system to improve efficiency and effectiveness throughout the organization.
- Continue Village efforts to redevelop properties in the Village center with particular attention to the redevelopment of Village owned properties; efforts include marketing sites through development trade publications, meeting with brokers and developers about sites, and attending development conferences such as International Council of Shopping Centers conferences.
- Make continuous improvements in the Village's effort to provide excellent customer service to residents, businesses, and visitors by ensuring Departments and Staff are accountable and empowered to improve customer's experience when working with the Village.

- Continue the Village's emphasis on communicating with residents, businesses, and visitors by continuously improving the Village's communications vehicles including the newsletter, website, online social media, Channel 4, Reverse 911, and various Village publications.
- Continue to emphasize Village Staff development by encouraging training and skills development whenever possible.
- Enhance coordination of emergency management efforts by participating in a full-scale exercise and implementing a crisis counseling response group.

Accomplishments in 2013

- ✓ Worked with Village Board and Fire Consultant to plan for a Barrington Fire Department with a reduced service profile and smaller staff in 2014.
- ✓ Attended the International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC) deal making conferences in Chicago and Las Vegas to further the Village's efforts to recruit retailers to the community.
- ✓ Purchased and implemented a network data storage server at the Public Safety Building that mirrors the primary storage server at Village Hall to serve as a primary backup in case a disaster render either facility unusable.
- ✓ Increased efficiency and capability of Village computer systems by continuing program to utilize docking stations in lieu of desktop unit.

Budget Analysis

The Department budget in FY 2014 will decrease to \$674,665 from budgeted 2013 expenditures of \$749,490. Decreases occur in both Personnel and Operations expenditures. The decrease in Personnel expenditures is caused by the elimination of the Administrative Intern position in May of 2014 when the current employee leaves the Village.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel							
Salaries	\$ 377,592	\$ 370,900	\$ 320,469	\$ 341,850	\$ 242,610	\$ 341,050	\$ 327,600
Benefits	121,474	121,382	106,764	117,050	84,300	114,525	113,675
Personnel Sub- Total	499,066	492,283	427,233	458,900	326,910	455,575	441,275
Operations							
Professional Development	4,259	2,534	3,711	6,275	1,902	3,700	9,775
Contractual Services	279,768	194,444	238,267	272,815	182,888	270,800	218,115
Commodities & Equipment	92,042	1,264	1,175	8,700	4,144	8,600	5,500
Miscellaneous Expenditures	3,089	1,932	3,402	2,800	2,200	2,800	-
Operations Sub-Total	379,158	200,175	246,554	290,590	191,133	285,900	233,390
Total Expenditures	878,224	692,457	673,787	749,490	518,043	741,475	674,665
Funding Sources							
General Revenues	878,224	692,457	673,787	749,490	518,043	741,475	674,665
Total Funding Sources	878,224	692,457	673,787	749,490	518,043	741,475	674,665

Operations expenditures decrease due to decreases in Contractual Services, Commodities, and Miscellaneous Expenditures. The decrease in Contractual Services is caused by a decrease in consulting services, in 2013, the Village utilized the services of a Fire Operations consultant and this will not reoccur in 2014. Commodities and Equipment decreases due to a decline in spending in this area in Information Technology. Miscellaneous expenditures declines due to the elimination of the need to make information technology purchases for the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District.

Sources of Funding

The Office of the Village Manager is funded by the general revenues of the General Fund. The Enterprise Funds of the Village (Water & Sewer, Recycling & Refuse, and Parking System) are charged an Interfund Charge for the services provided by the Village Manager’s Office and Information Technology.

Employees

The number of employees in the Village Manager’s Office decreases by .15 FTE employees in 2014 as the Management Intern position will not be replaced when the current employee leaves the Village in May of 2014. The Village is adjusting to an overall lower number of employees as a result of reductions in personnel during the 2009 – 2011 time period and responsibilities have been realigned for the remaining staff. The 3.80 full time equivalent employees remaining in the Village Manager’s Office in 2014 is a reduction of 1.65 FTE employees when compared to 2010 and is anticipated to remain stable in future years. In 2011, the Village lost the Deputy Village Manager and the decision was made to not fill the position in 2012. Also in 2012, some changes in the allocation of certain employee’s time were made and this led to a reduction in the number of employees included in this budget unit.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2011 - 2012	FY 2014 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013
Full-Time Positions							
Village Manager	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Deputy Village Manager	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Asst to Village Manager	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	-	0.75	-
Executive Asistant	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	-	0.60	-
Info Systems Coordinator	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Part-Time Positions (FTEs)							
Info Systems Technician	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	-	0.25	-
Management Intern	-	-	0.15	0.35	0.20	0.20	(0.15)
Total FTE Positions	4.85	4.85	3.75	3.95	0.20	3.80	(0.15)
Employee Distribution							
Village Manager's Office	3.60	3.60	2.50	2.70	0.20	2.55	(0.15)
Information Systems	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	-	1.25	-
TIF Administration	-	-	0.15	0.15	-	-	(0.15)

Budget Unit Expenditures

Village Manager’s Office – This budget unit reflects the functions and costs related to managing the operations of the Departments (Community & Financial Services, Economic & Community Development, Engineering & Building, Fire/ EMS, Human Resources & Risk Management, Police, and Public Works). The Village Manager’s Office also oversees all major projects to ensure completion in a timely and cost effective manner. The budget unit oversees a comprehensive communications program including the resident newsletter, the website, and the broadcasting and programming of the Village’s public access channel.

Expenditures by Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Personnel	\$ 385,910	\$ 363,498	\$ 292,965	\$ 317,000	\$ 225,849	\$ 315,550	\$ 294,050
Operations	184,955	63,901	86,290	132,605	104,688	131,500	47,855
Expenditures Total	570,865	427,398	379,255	449,605	330,537	447,050	341,905

Information Technology – Information Systems is responsible for planning, coordinating, acquiring, operating, and maintaining information technology for all Departments. The budget unit is also responsible for providing Departments with Internet access, electronic mail services, and business and office productivity software. The budget unit also provides any training needed to use or maintain software or hardware systems. Responsibilities also include development of and enhancements to the Village’s web page.

Expenditures by Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Personnel	\$ 113,156	\$ 128,785	\$ 134,268	\$ 141,900	\$ 101,061	\$ 140,025	\$ 147,225
Operations	194,203	136,274	160,264	157,985	86,445	154,400	185,535
Expenditures Total	307,359	265,059	294,532	299,885	187,506	294,425	332,760

This Page Left Intentionally Blank

COMMUNITY & FINANCIAL SERVICES

Manage the Village's financial resources effectively and efficiently and provide excellent customer service to residents, customers, and businesses.

- Strategic Objectives
- Identify and implement ways to enhance and diversify revenues.
 - Analyze methods for providing equivalent or enhanced municipal services at lower cost.
 - Identify methods of financing capital infrastructure improvements, including grants, borrowings, and revenue sources.
 - Create and maintain an organizational culture that emphasizes excellent customer service, innovation, accountability, and the solicitation of feedback from residents.
-

Overview

The primary responsibility of Community and Financial Services is to provide centralized management and oversight of the Village's financial resources. The Department is responsible for compiling the Village's annual budget, creating the budget document, managing the audit process, and causing the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report to be produced. The Department is also responsible for managing the Village financial resources including its bank accounts and investment activities and providing support services for operating departments including payroll, purchasing, accounts payable, and billing for services provided. The Department interacts on a regular basis with residents and businesses in the community due to its responsibility for providing general information to the public and administering customer service processes including Water and Sewer Billing, Recycling and Refuse Billing, and Parking Permitting. The Department also focuses on enhancing the level of customer service in the Village and serves as a single point of contact for customers, residents, or businesses who contact the Village.

Objectives for 2014

- Create a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that meets all criteria for the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting program; apply for and receive the certificate.
- Create an annual budget document that meets all criteria for GFOA's Distinguished Budget Presentation Award Program; apply for and receive the award.
- Upgrade the Village's financial software to the latest iteration.
- Complete a Request For Proposal process for banking and investment services.

2013 Budget Accomplishments

- ✓ Awarded the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) for the FY 2013 Budget Document.
- ✓ Received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from GFOA for the Village's 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.
- ✓ Completed the purchase and implementation of upgraded Data Collector Units for the radio water meter reading system.

Budget Analysis

The Department budget in FY 2014 will decrease \$40,140 (3.98%) from the 2013 budget as Personnel cost increases are more than offset by a decrease in Operations. The increase of \$5,200 (.96%) in Personnel expenditures is caused by incremental salary and benefit cost increases.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel							
Salaries	\$ 371,295	\$ 382,359	\$ 389,952	\$ 409,050	\$ 289,674	\$ 406,850	\$ 414,400
Benefits	109,710	119,052	128,518	135,350	99,465	135,900	135,200
Personnel Sub-Total	481,005	501,412	518,470	544,400	389,139	542,750	549,600
Operations							
Professional Development	2,341	2,300	3,124	3,950	976	2,250	4,050
Contractual Services	203,782	249,494	246,785	271,900	189,887	268,850	267,600
Commodities & Equipment	14,755	7,122	10,545	10,600	6,460	10,500	7,600
Miscellaneous Expenditures	169,783	166,920	149,818	178,600	144,036	178,600	140,460
Operations Sub-Total	390,661	425,836	410,272	465,050	341,359	460,200	419,710
Total Expenditures	871,666	927,247	928,742	1,009,450	730,498	1,002,950	969,310
Funding Sources							
General Revenues	341,833	329,539	331,412	404,400	293,588	401,650	364,700
Water & Sewer Revenues	122,324	148,482	145,873	164,500	114,467	161,750	170,300
Recycling & Refuse Revenues	60,361	63,254	66,341	68,000	48,741	67,400	68,000
Parking System Revenues	347,148	385,973	385,116	372,550	273,702	372,150	366,310
Total Funding Sources	871,666	927,247	928,742	1,009,450	730,498	1,002,950	969,310

The decrease in Operations is caused by decreases in Contractual Services, Commodities, and Miscellaneous Expenditures. The decreases in Contractual Services and Commodities are the result of small reductions in multiple accounts. The reduction in Miscellaneous Expenditures is primarily caused by a one-time property tax expense in 2013 that will not be incurred in future years. The Village had to pay property taxes on some properties prior to them being exempted from those taxes (the Village will have these taxes returned in 2014 as a certificate of error will be filed with the County to recoup this payment).

Sources of Funding

The Department is funded by a mix of revenues from the General Fund, Water & Sewer Fund, Recycling & Refuse Fund, and Parking System Fund. This reflects the multiple responsibilities of the Department as it provides financial oversight and customer service to the community through each of these Funds.

Employees

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in the Department will decrease by .15 FTE employees in 2014 as the Management Intern position will not be filled when the current intern leaves the employment of the Village in May of 2014. The Department remains significant smaller than it was prior to the reduction in force that occurred at the end of 2008. This reduction has increased efficiency in the Department but does present challenges in accomplishing all necessary tasks and making sure enough employees are available to provide excellent customer service.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013	FY 2014 Budget	Change 2013 - 2014
Full-Time Positions							
Director	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Assistant Director	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Accountant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Executive Assistant	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	0.40	-
Accounting Assistant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Part-Time Positions (FTEs)							
Accounting Assistant	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	-	0.70	-
Office Assistant	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	-	0.60	-
Management Intern	-	-	0.15	0.35	0.20	0.20	(0.15)
Total FTE Positions	5.70	5.70	5.85	6.05	0.20	5.90	(0.15)
Employee Distribution							
Financial Services	2.62	2.62	2.67	2.87	0.20	2.85	(0.02)
TIF Administration	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	(0.10)
W&S - Community Svcs	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	-	1.65	0.16
R&R - Community Svcs	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	-	0.70	0.03
Parking - Community Svcs	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	-	0.70	(0.22)

Expenditures by Budget Unit

Financial Services – Financial Services is responsible for all financial reporting and accounting functions for the Village. Areas of responsibility include accounts payable, accounts receivable, payroll, general ledger, customer service, and the supervision of the billing and collections functions. Upon closure of the fiscal year, the Finance & Accounting Division is responsible for the coordination of the audit process and the preparation of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The Division is also responsible for managing the annual budget process and monitoring expenditures for budget compliance during the year.

Expenditures by Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Personnel	\$ 259,274	\$ 258,627	\$ 269,019	\$ 283,250	\$ 200,069	\$ 281,800	\$ 296,600
Operations	82,559	70,912	62,393	121,150	93,519	119,850	68,100
Expenditures Total	341,833	329,539	331,412	404,400	293,588	401,650	364,700

Community Services – This budget unit is responsible for customer service at the front counter of Village Hall and responding to resident and business questions and concerns in person, by phone, or through electronic communications. This Division is also responsible for preparing, distributing and servicing all billing accounts related to water, sewer, and recycling & refuse. The responsibility for receipting of all cash as well as the coordination of collection efforts also falls under this Division.

Expenditures by Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Personnel	\$ 221,731	\$ 242,785	\$ 249,451	\$ 261,150	\$ 189,070	\$ 260,950	\$ 253,000
Operations	308,102	354,924	347,879	343,900	247,839	340,350	351,610
Expenditures Total	529,833	597,708	597,330	605,050	436,910	601,300	604,610

HUMAN RESOURCES & RISK MANAGEMENT

Promote a work environment that fosters quality service to Village residents and provides a safe and respectful work environment. Act as a catalyst to recruit and hire the best talent to maintain a professional environment that allows the Village to serve the community with integrity and responsiveness.

- Department Objectives
- Remain informed relative to laws and regulations affecting personnel related matters, including OSHA regulations, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Illinois Labor Relations Act. Ensure Village policies comply with these laws and regulations.
 - Develop and maintain an effective risk management program that protects the Village, its appointed and elected officials, and its employees from property and other losses arising from the performance of the duties related to their respective positions.
 - Develop and maintain a Village-wide culture that fosters a sense of employee ownership, pride and innovative ideas.
 - Develop and maintain an effective internal/external communications program.
 - Develop an improvement opportunity culture.
-

Overview

In 2014, the Village will employ 105.32 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) employees, including 84 full-time employees, 67 regular or temporary part-time employees, and 8 elected officials. The Human Resources/Risk Management (“HRRM”) Department is responsible for coordinating personnel related activities for this workforce. Areas of responsibility include employee recruitment and retention, coordination of Village-wide training programs, implementation and interpretation of personnel related policies, maintenance of personnel records, administration of employee benefits, and labor contract administration and negotiations. The department also supports the Fire and Police Commission. The responsibility for coordinating employee group health and life insurance programs through the Village’s participation in a self-funded insurance cooperative (Intergovernmental Personnel Benefit Cooperative “IPBC”) rests with this department. HRRM also manages the Village’s General Liability, Workers’ Compensation, Property, and other insurance programs provided through the Intergovernmental Risk Management Agency (“IRMA”).

Objectives for 2014

- Continue Village safety initiative to reduce total liability insurance claim amounts, including workers compensation and property damage claims, below the IRMA target for the Village.
- Review health insurance options for most cost effective plans.
- Incorporate health care reform mandates into the Village benefit programs.
- Emphasize wellness components in health plans.
- Negotiate collective bargaining agreement with the Fraternal Order of Police.

Department Accomplishments in 2013

- ✓ Negotiated a four year labor contract with the Teamster’s Local 700 bargaining unit, representing Public Works employees.

- ✓ As a result of the Village's membership in the IPBC insurance pool, premiums for plan year 2013/2014 were held to a 2.9% increase for the HMO plan and a 14.3% increase for the PPO plans.
- ✓ Reviewed and updated Risk Management policies and practices.
- ✓ Continued the positive trend of reducing workers' compensation and liability claims.

Budget Analysis

The Department budget in FY 2014 will decrease \$116,255 (11.53%) from the 2013 budget as a result of a large decrease in Operations expenditures which is offset to some extent by an increase in Personnel expenditures. The decrease in Operations expenditures is caused by a reduction in Contractual Services and Miscellaneous Expenditures. The decrease in Contractual Services is caused by a decrease in the Village's premium for Worker's Compensation and General Liability insurance and a decrease in the contingency amount budgeted in 2013. The decrease in Miscellaneous Expenditures is caused by a decrease in expenditures for insurance deductible payments for the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District (the fee for service agreement with the District terminated on 12/31/2013 and the Village will no longer be incurring expenses for insurance costs to provide coverage to the District).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel							
Salaries	\$ 147,024	\$ 150,720	\$ 153,396	\$ 161,150	\$ 115,682	\$ 160,000	\$ 161,900
Benefits	61,230	56,518	71,505	53,200	36,561	50,600	82,250
Personnel Sub-Total	208,254	207,238	224,902	214,350	152,243	210,600	244,150
Operations							
Professional Development	2,934	2,804	4,143	4,500	2,231	4,100	6,950
Contractual Services	838,764	837,879	775,582	769,270	638,040	765,200	637,650
Commodities & Expenditures	860	799	594	950	458	850	950
Miscellaneous Expenditures	23,964	5,497	23,732	20,585	10,074	19,500	3,500
Operations Sub-Total	866,522	846,979	804,051	795,305	650,803	789,650	649,050
Total Expenditures	1,074,776	1,054,217	1,028,953	1,009,655	803,046	1,000,250	893,200
Funding Sources							
General Revenues	1,074,776	1,054,217	1,028,953	1,009,655	803,046	1,000,250	893,200
Total Funding Sources	1,074,776	1,054,217	1,028,953	1,009,655	803,046	1,000,250	893,200

The increase in Personnel expenditures is caused primarily by the need to budget for potential unemployment claims in 2014 as the Village will be reducing its workforce in the 18 Fire Department due to the termination of the contract to provide services to the District. Although it is likely these employees will have employment elsewhere on January 1, 2014, a contingency amount for unemployment was still budgeted in Human Resources in 2014.

Sources of Funding

The Human Resources & Risk Management Department is funded by the general revenues of the General Fund. However, the Enterprise Funds of the Village (Water & Sewer, Recycling & Refuse, and Parking System) are charged an Interfund Charge for the services provided by both Human Resources and Risk Management.

Employees

No change in the number of employees is anticipated in FY 2014. However, the 2.00 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in the Department in 2014 is a reduction from 2008 when the Department had a part-time position that handled some administrative tasks.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013	FY 2014 Budget	Change 2013 - 2014
Full-Time Positions							
Manager	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Coordinator	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Part-Time Positions (FTEs)							
Office Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total FTE Positions	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	-
Employee Distribution							
Human Resources	2.00	2.00	1.30	1.30	-	1.30	-
Risk Management	-	-	0.70	0.70	-	0.70	-

Expenditures by Budget Unit

Human Resources – This Division is responsible for coordinating the human resources function for the Village. This responsibility includes recruiting employees, coordinating disciplinary actions with Village management, writing human resource policies and procedures for the organization, conducting salary and benefit analyses, coordinating and administering employee benefits, providing employee and supervisor training, coordinating the labor negotiation process for the Village, and maintaining personnel records. This Division represents the Village as a member of the Intergovernmental Personnel Benefits Cooperative (IPBC).

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	9 Month	Projected	Budget
					Actual	Actual	
Personnel	\$ 159,238	\$ 137,619	\$ 131,738	\$ 136,300	\$ 98,294	\$ 135,800	\$ 147,050
Operations	13,285	13,520	14,409	20,255	12,455	19,950	20,200
Expenditures Total	172,523	151,139	146,147	156,555	110,749	155,750	167,250

Risk Management – This Division is responsible for centrally administering risk management activities for the Village. This includes coordinating the Village’s participation in the Intergovernmental Risk Management Agency (“IRMA”), paying Village premiums and deductibles, administering the Village’s safety program, and providing training on safety procedures to Village employees.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	9 Month	Projected	Budget
					Actual	Actual	
Personnel	\$ 49,016	\$ 69,619	\$ 93,163	\$ 78,050	\$ 53,949	\$ 74,800	\$ 97,100
Operations	853,236	833,459	789,642	775,050	638,347	769,700	628,850
Expenditures Total	902,252	903,078	882,806	853,100	692,297	844,500	725,950

ENGINEERING & BUILDING

The mission of the Engineering and Building Department is to promote the safety, welfare, and economic prosperity of the Village by addressing the Village's infrastructure development needs, regulating building standards, proactively planning for future development, and enforcing zoning and community standards ordinances.

- Department Objectives
- Provide internal and external customers with comprehensive, professional, and accurate information about the Village's planning, zoning, building, engineering, health, and property maintenance regulations.
 - Create and maintain an environment that encourages continual client/customer service enhancements.
 - Provide internal and external customers service with efficient processing of special use and planned development applications for Architectural Review Commission, Plan Commission and Zoning Board of Appeals.
 - Develop, implement, and enhance Village infrastructure.
 - Further develop and enhance the streetscape experience.
 - Maintain and Update the Village's Comprehensive Plan
 - Enhance connectivity including pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular opportunities.
 - Develop and maintain an effective internal/external communication program.
 - Adapt the Village's Transportation Plan to respond to changing opportunities.
 - Create and maintain a culture that fosters a sense of employee ownership, pride and innovative ideas.
-
-

Overview

Engineering and Building is responsible for developing and implementing plans for the Village's infrastructure, including streets, sidewalks, water, sewer and stormwater management systems. The department is also responsible for maintaining, administering, and enforcing the plans, codes, ordinances, documents, maps, and policies of the Village as they relate to engineering, planning, zoning, construction, property maintenance, and health. The department administers the Village's activity tracking and Geographic Information System software, programs, and databases. The activities and services of the department as well as the budgeted expenditures supporting those services and activities are discussed and illustrated in summary pages at the end of this departmental section.

Objectives for 2014

- Enhance the safety record of the department by providing a minimum of one annual safety training for all field employees of the department.
- Oversee the smooth transition of planning matters from the Economic and Community Development to the Engineering and Building Department to streamline operations and create transparency for petitioners.
- Revise and update the Village's Development Regulations to serve as a more efficient and effective tool for developers.

- Complete the Route 14/CN Grade Separation Engineering Phase I Study within the funding levels provided by the TIGER II grant and the Illinois Department of Transportation.

Department Accomplishments in 2013

- ✓ Completed construction of 1660 feet of sidewalk along Waverly Road and Summit Street as part of the Safe Routes to School Grant.
- ✓ Continuing efforts for the TIGER II grant for the Route 14/Northwest Highway and EJ&E/CN grade separation including continued involvement from the Project Study Group and the Community Advisory Group and work on the next phase of engineering for the project.
- ✓ Completed 1.36 miles of roadway reconstruction and resurfacing.
- ✓ Completion of Phase II of the Main Street water main replacement (a 108 year old water main), 1310 feet of water main, including a new crossing under the Union Pacific railroad tracks as well as repaving and restriping of Parking Lots #5 and #10.
- ✓ Updated the Village's Zoning Ordinance in order to better accommodate the needs of local businesses including the adoption of Special Use standards to address the State Compassionate Care Act legislation.

Budget Analysis

The Department budget in FY 2014 increases \$143,085 (20.48%) from budgeted expenditures in 2013 due primarily to increases in Personnel expenditures supplemented somewhat by an increase in Operating expenditures. Personnel expenditures are budgeted to increase \$131,800 (21.60%) as a result of the addition of 1.65 FTE employees to the Department in 2014 (as described in the Employee section below). This increase in personnel costs is offset to some extent by a decrease in personnel costs in Economic & Community Development as the Planning function was transferred to this Department at the end of 2013. Salary adjustments and benefit costs also increase in 2014; salary increases are set at a maximum of 2% in 2014 so the cost increases for salaries and benefits are a small portion of the overall cost increase in Personnel.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel							
Salaries	\$ 415,368	\$ 422,918	\$ 446,169	\$ 470,700	\$ 271,111	\$ 361,498	\$ 566,800
Benefits	101,549	110,553	123,617	139,600	79,691	106,480	175,300
Personnel Sub-Total	516,917	533,471	569,786	610,300	350,802	467,978	742,100
Operations							
Professional Development	3,271	3,388	6,640	12,825	2,900	6,675	12,800
Contractual Services	62,117	45,864	37,187	59,100	32,018	57,350	67,810
Commodities	5,454	3,313	2,854	8,820	1,361	4,200	10,420
Miscellaneous	1,388	347	4,224	7,500	-	2,000	8,500
Operations Sub-Total	72,230	52,913	50,904	88,245	36,278	70,225	99,530
Total Expenditures	589,147	586,383	620,691	698,545	387,080	538,203	841,630
Funding Sources							
General Revenues	376,598	398,300	432,003	440,350	295,020	411,350	464,700
Capital Improvement Revenues	63,902	87,768	86,249	117,575	-	-	181,560
Water & Sewer Revenues	148,647	100,315	102,438	140,620	92,060	126,853	195,370
Total Funding Sources	589,147	586,383	620,691	698,545	387,080	538,203	841,630

Operating expenditures increase \$11,279 (12.78%) as increases occur in Contractual Services, Commodities & Equipment, and Miscellaneous expenditures. These increases are the result of small increases in numerous individual accounts as the Department adapts to assuming the planning function for the Village. Professional Development decreases by a minimal amount in 2014.

Sources of Funding

Engineering & Building is funded by the general revenues of the General, Capital Improvement, and Water & Sewer Funds. The majority of expenditures in the Department come from the General Fund but the Engineering budget unit is split between the Capital Improvement and Water & Sewer Funds as the unit’s activities involve engineering and supervising street and water and sewer main construction and repairs. It should be noted that Engineering and Building generates significant revenues through its fees for services and in some years can generate enough revenue to offset all of its expenditures.

Employees

The number of employees in the Department is budgeted to increase from 6.53 FTE employees in 2013 to 8.18 employees in 2014, an increase of 1.65 FTE employees (25.27%). Multiple changes occurred in the Department in 2013 as result of employees leaving the Village. The Assistant Director/Engineer left the Village in April 2013 and a reorganization of the Department occurred which led to the appointment of an Assistant Director and the hiring of an Engineer, so these two functions were separated. In addition, the Department assumed the Planning function from Economic & Community Development and therefore hired a Planning & Zoning Coordinator (the former Zoning Coordinator was promoted to Assistant Director so the addition of a Planning & Zoning Coordinator in 2014 is actually a new employee). Finally, the part-time Building Inspector left the employment of the Village in October 2013 and the decision was made to convert this position to a full-time position due to increased activity and the difficulty in recruiting a part-time employee for this position.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013	FY 2014 Budget	Change 2013 - 2014
Full-Time Positions							
Director	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Assistant Director	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00
Project Manager	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Zoning Coordinator	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Building Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00
Part-Time Positions (FTEs)							
Senior Building Inspector	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	-	0.55	(0.05)
Building Inspector	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	-	-	(0.60)
Zoning Coordinator	1.13	1.13	-	-	-	-	-
GIS Coordinator	-	-	0.60	0.60	-	0.60	-
Office Assistant	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	0.70	0.30
Engineering Intern	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	-	0.33	-
Total FTE Positions	6.06	6.06	6.53	6.53	-	8.18	1.65
Employee Distribution							
Building & Property Maint	4.28	2.12	2.12	2.12	-	2.28	0.16
Planning & Zoning	-	0.58	0.88	0.88	-	2.22	1.34
CIF Engineering	-	0.75	0.75	0.75	-	1.70	0.95
W&S Engineering	1.78	1.25	1.55	1.55	-	1.98	0.43

Budget Unit Expenditures

Building & Property Maintenance – Building & Property Maintenance is responsible for assisting developers and residents in complying with state and local construction codes. The budget unit also enforces accessibility, building, sprinkler, electrical, plumbing and property maintenance codes. Property maintenance standards enforcement has become a larger priority in recent years due to the increase in foreclosed or abandoned properties.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	
Personnel	\$ 216,876	\$ 184,179	\$ 222,632	\$ 200,350	\$ 142,281	\$ 188,950	\$ 198,600
Operations	32,897	31,273	32,251	42,775	21,325	36,900	49,630
Expenditures Total	249,773	215,452	254,882	243,125	163,606	225,850	248,230

Planning & Zoning – The Planning & Zoning division is responsible for managing and interpreting the Zoning Ordinance and administering the zoning review and appeal process as well as the Architectural Review Committee for historic preservation projects. The Department makes a recommendation to and provides staff support for the Architectural Review Committee, Plan Commission, and the Zoning Board of Appeals and the whenever these Boards review cases in their respective areas.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	
Personnel	\$ 121,425	\$ 176,303	\$ 165,315	\$ 172,000	\$ 126,364	\$ 171,950	\$ 188,250
Operations	5,400	6,546	11,806	25,225	5,050	13,550	28,220
Expenditures Total	126,825	182,848	177,121	197,225	131,414	185,500	216,470

Engineering – Engineering is responsible for overseeing the annual road and utility program, and for developing long-range capital improvement programs. The funding for this budget unit is split between the General Fund, the Capital Improvement Fund, and the Water & Sewer Fund as it provides services to all of these Funds.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	
Personnel	\$ 178,616	\$ 172,989	\$ 181,840	\$ 237,950	\$ 82,157	\$ 107,078	\$ 355,250
Operations	33,933	15,094	6,848	20,245	9,903	19,775	21,680
Expenditures Total	212,549	188,083	188,688	258,195	92,060	126,853	376,930

This Page Left Intentionally Blank

ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Economic & Community Development Department strives to manage the community and economic development programs and policies in ways that generate positive economic growth and create a vibrant, social and active community

- Department Objectives
- Provide effective internal and external customer communication with comprehensive, professional, and accurate information about the Village's economic & community development programs.
 - Create an environment in which existing and prospective businesses can flourish resulting in a diversified and prosperous economic base within the community.
 - Develop programs and regulations to enhance the streetscape experience by identifying means to encourage redevelopment of underutilized properties.
 - Develop programs that focus on the retention of existing businesses to stabilize the economic base of the community.
 - Manage an internal database management plan to use in business recruitment and retention efforts to diversify the business mix to serve social and economic needs.
 - Develop and manage a year-long special events program designed to bring people into the community to shop, dine and enjoy special activities which make Barrington a vibrant, social and active community.
 - Oversee the implementation of the Hough-Main Redevelopment Project to further develop Village Center.
 - Identify opportunities to develop public private partnerships with various organizations and property owners in the Village.
 - Serve as a liaison to the business community to resolve policy issues in a positive way.
-
-

Overview

Economic & Community Development is responsible for overseeing the economic & community development and marketing functions. Specific areas of responsibility include review and implementation of all commercial projects, ranging from infill development, new development and amendments to existing planned developments; updating the Village Center Master Plan, Special Planning Areas, and Zoning Ordinance as required; implementing economic development programs to assist new and existing business and to recruit new commerce to the community; and manage a comprehensive marketing program to make Barrington an vibrant, social and active community. The Department also manages the TIF programs, and the restoration of Barrington's White House and miscellaneous grants programs as assigned by the Village Manager.

Objectives for 2014

- Oversee the redevelopment of Village owned parcels in the Tax Increment Financing District, including the Hough Main project and ADCO property.
- Encourage the redevelopment of privately held properties to increase the tax base of the community.
- Manage a business recruitment marketing effort to attract a diversity of businesses and make Barrington a destination for shopping.

- Outreach to existing businesses to understand current trends and retain existing businesses.
- Manage the fifth annual Barrington Arts Festival to bring record crowds to the Village Center and support the efforts of Run for the Arts which helps to offset the cost of the Art Festival.
- Provide quality customer service to clients throughout the development process to make it “easy” to do business in Barrington.
- Market Barrington to developers and real estate brokers by attending ICSC events.
- Increase merchant participation in monthly merchant meetings.
- Increase sponsorship of Village events with the goal of making events self-funded.
- Publish the 2014 Shopping & Dining Guide and Calendar of Special Events.
- Continue to expand Holiday advertising and events to drive traffic to the Village stores.
- Manage the restoration and fundraising process for the Robertson House.

Department Accomplishments in 2013

- ✓ Strengthened the Village relationship with the business community by holding 11 merchant meetings and involving businesses in the special events programs.
- ✓ Raised approximately \$18,000 in cash contributions and \$7,000 from in-kind contributions to support the Village-sponsored Cruise Night event.
- ✓ Continued the Barrington Art Festival which brought approximately 10,000 people to Barrington over the Memorial Day Weekend and raised \$5,000 in support from the Run for the Arts event.
- ✓ Established the Public Art Purchase Program as part of the cultural arts programming for the Village
- ✓ Partnered with the Catlow Theater to bring the Oscar Shorts to Barrington for a premier showing, this event brought over 500 patrons to the theater and to downtown Barrington.
- ✓ Attended two retail development trade shows with a marketing campaign that raised awareness about the Village as a place to locate retail businesses. In 2013, 38 new businesses (a net increase of 17 businesses after the businesses that close or left the community are factored in) opened in the Village with the highlight being the opening of Meathead’s, Berry Cherry, Tip, Top Tap, and Verizon.
- ✓ Secured a new coffee vendor for the Barrington Train Station.
- ✓ Distributed approximately 28,000 shopping and dining guides in the spring and fall and advertised in retail publications to promote Barrington as a shopping and dining destination.
- ✓ Increased attendance at special events throughout the year, including Cruise Nights, Scarecrow Fest, Farmers Market, and Barrington Aglow.
- ✓ Implemented the gateway entrance signs as part of the Barrington wayfinding signage program.

Budget Analysis

The Department budget in FY 2014 will equal \$372,500, an increase of \$13,960 (3.89%) from the 2013 Budget as an increase in Personnel expenditures more than offsets a decrease in Operations expenditures. Personnel expenditures increase \$25,900 (15.41%) primarily due to a restructuring of the distribution of personnel costs combined with small salary adjustments and increases in benefit costs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel							
Salaries	\$ 132,917	\$ 112,556	\$ 119,832	\$ 130,600	\$ 89,027	\$ 129,900	\$ 148,500
Benefits	40,288	30,809	35,358	39,350	26,643	38,400	45,500
Personnel Sub-Total	173,205	143,365	155,191	169,950	115,670	168,300	194,000
Operations							
Professional Development	8,270	7,583	9,717	12,815	8,891	12,700	8,000
Contractual Services	12,102	16,481	19,182	23,375	13,641	22,600	20,350
Commodities	2,290	2,105	1,401	2,350	721	1,600	2,150
Miscellaneous	53,105	110,560	121,598	150,050	29,056	147,000	148,000
Operations Sub-Total	75,767	136,730	151,899	188,590	52,308	183,900	178,500
Total Expenditures	248,972	280,095	307,089	358,540	167,978	352,200	372,500
Funding Sources							
General Revenues	248,972	280,095	307,089	358,540	167,978	352,200	372,500
Total Funding Sources	248,972	280,095	307,089	358,540	167,978	352,200	372,500

Operating expenditures are budgeted to decrease \$10,040 (5.35%) due to small decreases multiple accounts in Professional Development, Contractual Services, Commodities, and Miscellaneous expenditures.

Sources of Funding

Economic & Community Development is funded by the general revenues of the General Fund. However, a portion of the Director’s salary is also supported by the TIF Fund as a major part of her responsibilities involves the redevelopment of properties in the Village’s TIF areas in the downtown.

Employees

The number of employees in the Department is budgeted to decrease by 1.35 FTE employees in 2014. The planning function was moved to the Engineering & Building Department at the end of 2013 due to the resignation of an employee from Economic & Community Development. In addition, the portion of the part-time Office Assistant allocated to Economic & Community Development was moved to Engineering & Building to reflect the supervisory relationship of the position.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013	FY 2014 Budget	Change 2013 - 2014
Full-Time Positions							
Director	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Development Planner	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	(1.00)
Office Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part-Time Positions (FTEs)							
Community Events Coord.	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	-	0.75	-
Development Planner	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	-
Office Assistant	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	-	-	(0.35)
Intern	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	-	0.17	-
Total FTE Positions	3.27	3.47	3.27	3.27	-	1.92	(1.35)
Employee Distribution							
Planning & Zoning	-	0.60	0.83	0.83	-	-	(0.83)
Economic Development	3.27	1.72	1.19	1.19	-	0.87	(0.32)
Community Events	-	0.75	0.85	0.85	-	1.05	0.20
TIF Administration	-	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	-	(0.40)

Expenditures by Budget Unit

Economic Development

This Division is responsible for coordinating economic development efforts with an emphasis on the recruitment and retention of businesses. This budget unit encourages redevelopment of underutilized properties in the commercial business districts and manages business retention programs. Economic Development also manages the Village Center Tax Increment Façade and Business Assistance Grant Programs and is responsible for coordinating efforts to encourage the development and redevelopment of underutilized commercial properties to diversity the commercial economic base of the Village.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Personnel	\$ 131,962	\$ 86,357	\$ 96,024	\$ 98,250	\$ 71,431	\$ 98,100	\$ 103,300
Operations	19,913	88,929	101,074	132,990	18,991	131,500	124,450
Expenditures Total	151,875	175,286	197,098	231,240	90,422	229,600	227,750

Community Events

This budget unit is responsible for managing, implementing, and marketing a number of special events and activities sponsored by the Village. These events and activities are intended to make Barrington a vibrant, active, and social community while also contributing to the success of the Village’s retail establishments. Events sponsored by or run by the Village include the Barrington Arts Festival, Cruise Nights, July 4th Parade activities, Scarecrow Festival, and the annual Barrington Aglow activities.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended Budget	9 Month Actual	Projected Actual	Budget
Personnel	\$ 41,244	\$ 57,008	\$ 59,167	\$ 71,700	\$ 44,239	\$ 70,200	\$ 90,700
Operations	55,854	47,800	50,825	55,600	33,317	52,400	54,050
Expenditures Total	97,098	104,809	109,992	127,300	77,556	122,600	144,750

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Police Department delivers quality law enforcement services to residents and businesses of the community and provides them with a safe environment that fosters a sense of security in person, property, and mind. The Department accomplishes this mission through a dedicated, professional, and compassionate workforce committed to enforcing the law, preserving peace, preventing crime, controlling traffic, and protecting civil rights and liberties.

- Department Objectives
- Enhance community-based emergency response and maintain a high level of public safety by providing high quality police protection services through the use of well-trained and professional police officers, investigators and non-sworn civilian employees.
 - Develop a plan to accommodate changing transportation realities.
 - Create an environment that encourages continual client/customer service enhancements.
 - Develop and maintain an effective internal/external communication program.
 - Encourage crime prevention through prevention education and community policing efforts.
 - Create and maintain a culture that fosters a sense of employee ownership, pride and innovative ideas.
 - Develop an improvement opportunity culture.
 - Promote “green” initiatives.
-
-

Overview

The Village established its Police Department to provide Village residents with dedicated police protection services. The Department provides the community with a full range of police services including crime investigations, juvenile crime investigations, patrol operations, traffic and parking enforcement, crime prevention education, and community policing.

Objectives for 2014

- Meet or exceed IRMA Target Goals for number of claims and total claim expenses.
- Increase personnel training time by 5% in areas of most frequent personal injury, property or liability loss.
- Improve traffic safety by reducing traffic crashes by 5%.
- Increase time spent on directed traffic enforcement and compliance activities by 5%.
- Achieve citizen satisfaction survey rating average greater than 4.0 “satisfied” on a 5.0 scale.
- Instill a feeling of security and safety in Village residents and business owners.
- Support objectives, programs, and operations of other Barrington service departments in meeting their goals.
- Increase collection rate for unpaid parking fines.
- Look for areas where Department procedures and processes can be improved or made more cost effective, including child safety seat installations and range usage.
- Increase citizen registration of contact information with the Village’s Community Notification System.

- Expand the use of The Community Notification System by adding a regional alert capability.

Department Accomplishments in 2013

- Reduced IRMA claims for auto liability and damage from 2012.
- Achieved a citizen satisfaction rating average above 4.87 “satisfied” on a 5.0 scale.
- Increased useful life of police patrol cars and other capital equipment beyond normal replacement schedules.
- Facilitated the Administrative Adjudication program for processing equipment, traffic and local ordinance violations. A total of 280 cases have been heard since June, 2012.
- Supported and coordinated police and Village services for an increasing number of local events intended to foster economic and community development for local organizations and the Village.
- Handled 456 traffic accidents (YTD 10/01/2013) vs. 548 for all of 2012.
- Completed mandated Starcom re-banding while improving our overall radio operations.

Budget Analysis

The Department budget in FY 2014 equals \$4,253,850, an increase of \$171,033 (4.19%) from budgeted 2013 expenditures of \$4,082,817. One significant change in the Police Department budget in 2014 that should be noted is the elimination of the School/Community Policing budget unit. The functions of this unit will now be budgeted and account for in the Administration and Investigations budget units. This change was

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel							
Salaries	\$ 2,566,727	\$ 2,626,598	\$ 2,717,747	\$ 2,696,342	\$ 1,891,784	\$ 2,604,346	\$ 2,779,200
Benefits	1,083,180	1,121,306	1,092,382	1,201,350	918,272	1,142,044	1,270,200
Personnel Sub-Total	3,649,907	3,747,904	3,810,129	3,897,692	2,810,056	3,746,390	4,049,400
Operations							
Professional Development	15,204	26,321	33,022	28,510	20,195	30,400	32,600
Contractual Services	61,837	56,534	72,837	79,995	40,901	67,550	70,850
Commodities & Equipment	53,512	50,055	50,869	56,520	26,464	43,720	75,300
Miscellaneous	12,345	4,870	15,746	20,100	22,184	36,000	33,200
Operations Sub-Total	142,899	137,780	172,474	185,125	109,744	177,670	211,950
Total Expenditures	3,792,806	3,885,685	3,982,603	4,082,817	2,919,800	3,924,060	4,261,350
Funding Sources							
General Revenues	3,570,876	3,666,169	3,748,058	3,845,197	2,751,803	3,689,370	4,020,500
Parking Revenues	221,930	219,516	234,545	237,620	167,997	234,690	240,850
Total Funding Sources	3,792,806	3,885,685	3,982,603	4,082,817	2,919,800	3,924,060	4,261,350

implemented to better reflect how the Department operates and has no material impact on the services provided by the Department.

The increase in the 2014 budget is primarily caused by an increase in Personnel expenditures of \$151,708 (3.89%) which is the result of salary adjustments and increases in benefit costs. Benefit costs increase significantly in 2014 due to a change some actuarial assumptions which increased the amount the Village needed to contribute for employee pensions. Also, health insurance costs will increase an average of 10% in 2014 which also impacts total benefit costs.

The increase in operating expenditures of \$19,325 (10.44%) is caused by increases in Professional Development, Commodities, and Miscellaneous expenditures which are somewhat offset by a decrease in Contractual Services. The increase in Professional Development is the result of small increases in several accounts as the Department continues its focus on the development of employee skills. The increase in Commodities is also caused by small increase in numerous accounts and by the replacement purchase of some equipment including Tasers, interview room taping equipment, mobile printers, and radars. The increase in Miscellaneous Expenditures is primarily caused by the utilization of drug asset forfeiture funds to join the Lake County Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MEG) which is a multi-jurisdictional task force dedicated to investigating criminal activities such as drug trafficking, gang activity, and weapons offenses. The decrease in Contractual Services resulted from a decrease in Telecommunications expenses.

Sources of Funding

The Police Department is funded by general revenues from the General Fund (94.34% of funding in 2014) and revenues from the Parking System Fund (the remaining 5.66% of funding). The vast majority of Police Department operations are provided to residents through the General Fund with only a small portion of the Department's operations related to parking enforcement activities.

Employees

The number of employees in the Department is anticipated to remain stable at 33.86 FTE employees in 2014. The number of personnel in the Department has declined significantly since 2009 due to the loss of the contract to provide police services to the Village of Inverness. Employees were offered an early retirement package in April of 2009 to coincide with the expiration of the Inverness contract and many long time employees took advantage of the offer. Because of this, the Village was able to reduce its workforce in this Department to a level that is supported by revenues without having to resort to a reduction in force.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013	FY 2014 Budget	Change 2013 - 2014
Full-Time Positions							
Chief	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Assistant Chief	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
Sergeants	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	5.00	-
Corporal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Officers/Detectives	19.91	17.00	17.00	16.00	(1.00)	16.00	-
Public Service Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Assistant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Records Supervisor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Records/Police Assistant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Office Assistant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Part-Time Positions (FTEs)							
Public Service Officers	1.50	1.50	0.70	-	(0.70)	-	-
Records/Police Assistant	4.80	2.24	2.24	3.90	1.66	3.90	-
Crossing Guards	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	-	2.96	-
Total FTE Positions	40.17	33.70	32.90	33.86	0.96	33.86	-
Employee Distribution							
Administration	6.10	3.54	3.14	4.95	1.81	8.76	3.81
Investigations	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	-	4.20	0.95
Patrol Operations	22.91	19.00	19.00	18.55	(0.45)	17.50	(1.05)
School/Community	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71	-	-	(3.71)
Parking Enforcement	4.20	4.20	3.80	3.40	(0.40)	3.40	-

Expenditures by Budget Unit

Administration

Administration includes the Chief of Police who serves as the manager for Departmental operations and as a member of the Village’s management team. Administration oversees the operations and management of all Divisions within the Department and provides administrative support services to each of these Divisions. The Administrative Division also manages community relations for the Department by interacting with citizen’s groups and engaging in other public relations programs. Records management is also included in this Division. The staff assigned to Records has the responsibility of providing matron duties for prisoners and customer service operations at the Public Safety Building.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	Budget
Personnel	\$ 428,806	\$ 376,566	\$ 376,952	\$ 547,900	\$ 264,782	\$ 369,300	\$ 691,000
Operations	47,139	46,676	60,997	65,030	37,166	58,770	62,000
Expenditures Total	475,945	423,243	437,949	612,930	301,947	428,070	753,000

Investigations

The primary responsibility of Investigations is criminal and follow-up investigations. Other responsibilities include complaint investigations, case management, and evidence and property management. The Sergeant in Investigations is also responsible for the supervision and management of community and school programs including the School Liaison Officer Program.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Amended	9 Month	Projected	Budget
				Budget	Actual	Actual	Budget
Personnel	\$ 368,587	\$ 387,180	\$ 387,230	\$ 421,750	\$ 309,226	\$ 409,150	\$ 568,150
Operations	10,441	11,890	17,433	18,745	9,762	18,050	26,850
Expenditures Total	379,028	399,070	404,664	440,495	318,988	427,200	595,000

Patrol Operations

Patrol Operations is synonymous with uniformed services and includes those police officers that provide traditional police services. A sergeant, who is responsible for supervising operations, is assigned to each shift and reports directly to the Chief of Police.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 2,402,376	\$ 2,559,091	\$ 2,607,465	\$ 2,517,942	\$ 2,070,224	\$ 2,708,650	\$ 2,556,000
Operations	70,123	72,482	81,252	87,205	60,643	97,150	116,500
Expenditures Total	2,472,499	2,631,572	2,688,717	2,605,147	2,130,867	2,805,800	2,672,500

Parking Enforcement

This budget unit is responsible for enforcing the parking ordinances of the Village. The unit patrols the Village, identifies parking violations and issues citations for those violations. The objective of this unit is to enhance parking opportunities in the community through the strict enforcement of the parking ordinances.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 217,911	\$ 214,982	\$ 224,503	\$ 227,750	\$ 165,824	\$ 230,990	\$ 234,250
Operations	4,019	4,534	10,042	9,870	2,173	3,700	6,600
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditures Total	221,930	219,516	234,545	237,620	167,997	234,690	240,850

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The mission of the Fire Department is to protect the lives and property of the residents of the Village by providing exceptional emergency fire and medical services and enhancing community awareness of fire, health and safety hazards.

- Strategic Objectives
 - Protect the safety and well-being of residents and their property.
 - Analyze methods for continuing to provide current types and levels of service at a lower cost.
-
-

Overview

The Village first established a volunteer Fire Department in 1898 to provide Village residents with fire suppression services. In the 1950s the Village entered into an intergovernmental arrangement with the Barrington-Countryside Fire Protection District (BCFPD) to provide fire and emergency medical services to the District. This relationship ended at the end of 2013 and the Barrington Fire Department's primary service area is now determined by the corporate boundaries of the Village. Prior to 1995, the Fire Department was a mix of paid-on-call firefighters/paramedics and full-time Paramedics. In 1995, the Village decided to enhance services by hiring full-time Firefighter/Paramedics.

The Fire Department provides the Village with a full range of fire and emergency services including fire suppression, emergency medical services, fire prevention, community education, and disaster mitigation. The two strategic objectives for the Department are directly derived from the Village's organizational objectives and the Department has a direct impact on the accomplishment of those two objectives. The Fire Department's prime responsibility is protecting the lives and property of Village residents and its success in executing this responsibility contributes directly to the Village's public safety organizational objective. The Department is also one of the major cost centers for the Village, and emphasizing efficient operations is important to provide the best services possible at a cost that is financially sustainable.

Objectives for 2014

- Increase total on-duty training of shift personnel by 5%.
- Maintain and improve emergency service response times within the Village.
- Monitor the impact of Canadian National Trains on emergency response operations in Barrington and the District.
- Conduct an analysis to consider additional revenue sources.
- Complete Firefighter/Paramedic testing process by June 1, 2013.

Department Accomplishments in 2013

- ✓ Maintained emergency service response times within the Village and District. The average Village emergency response time was 3:27. The average District response time was 6:28.
- ✓ Established monitoring and data collection on the impact of Canadian National and Union Pacific trains on emergency response in Barrington and the District. CN trains caused response delays twenty times with an average delay of 1:58 and UP trains caused response delays thirty-six times with an average delay of 1:41.

Budget Analysis

The Department budget in FY 2014 will equal \$2,960,000, a significant reduction from the \$5,616,400 budgeted in 2013. The termination of the agreement to provide services to the District made it necessary for the Barrington Fire Department to significantly reduce its personnel and operational expenditures in 2014. Personnel and Operations expenditures both decrease substantially (49.24% and 14.04% respectively) as the Department readjusts to providing services primarily within the corporate boundaries of the Village.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel							
Salaries	\$ 3,563,836	\$ 3,481,167	\$ 3,593,683	\$ 3,714,550	\$ 2,768,856	\$ 3,754,950	\$ 1,980,900
Benefits	1,361,743	1,389,846	1,460,916	1,591,650	1,081,297	1,510,734	712,450
Personnel Sub-Total	4,925,579	4,871,013	5,054,599	5,306,200	3,850,153	5,265,684	2,693,350
Operations							
Professional Development	56,549	37,743	35,180	36,750	34,538	45,300	34,250
Contractual Services	93,064	129,766	145,067	150,650	62,432	124,000	103,300
Commodities & Equipment	93,332	120,479	60,786	77,800	36,578	63,850	49,100
Miscellaneous	50,537	72,333	36,461	45,000	43,110	61,500	80,000
Operations Sub-Total	293,482	360,321	277,495	310,200	176,657	294,650	266,650
Total Expenditures	5,219,061	5,231,334	5,332,094	5,616,400	4,026,810	5,560,334	2,960,000
Funding Sources							
General Revenues	5,219,061	5,231,334	5,332,094	5,616,400	4,026,810	5,560,334	2,960,000
Total Funding Sources	5,219,061	5,231,334	5,332,094	5,616,400	4,026,810	5,560,334	2,960,000

The decrease in Personnel expenditures is caused by a reduction in force of 21 sworn and .50 non-sworn employees that occurred on December 31, 2013. The remaining workforce will consist of 18 sworn and .50 non-sworn employees as described on the next page. The decrease in Operations expenditures is caused by decreases in every category of accounts as almost every account in the Departmental budget decreases as the Department adjusts its expenditures to a reduced service level.

Department Funding

The Fire Department is funded entirely by the general revenues of the General Fund, the Department does not provide services from any other Fund of the Village.

Employees

The number of employees in the Department will decline significantly in 2014 due to the separation from the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District. In previous years, the District paid the salary and benefit costs for approximately 65% of the employees in the Department. Based on this formula and 39 sworn employees, the District paid for approximately 25 sworn employees and the Village paid for approximately 14 sworn employees. In 2014, the Department will include 18 sworn employees, which is an increase the number of employees paid for by the Village. However, the Village will be reducing its costs in other areas such as risk management and equipment purchases and so the increase in cost for employees is not as significant.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013	FY 2014 Budget	Change 2013 - 2014
Full-Time Positions							
Chief of Fire/EMS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Deputy Fire Chief	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-	(1.00)
Fire Prevention Officer	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Assistant Fire Chief	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	-
Fire Lieutenants	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	-	3.00	(6.00)
Firefighter/Paramedics	25.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	-	10.00	(14.00)
Executive Assistant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-	(1.00)
Part-Time Positions							
Executive Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.50
Part-Time Firefighters	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	-	1.87	-
Total FTE Positions	42.87	42.87	41.87	41.87	-	20.37	(21.50)
Employee Distribution							
Administration	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	1.50	(1.50)
Operations	38.87	38.87	37.87	37.87	-	17.87	(20.00)
Prevention	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-

Expenditures by Budget Unit

Administration

Administration is responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the Fire Department, including all Divisions and services. Administration provides the Department with leadership, executive management, and administrative support. The budget unit also ensures appropriate levels and quality of staff and equipment are available to efficiently and effectively provide services to the Village and the District.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 354,239	\$ 368,406	\$ 382,364	\$ 398,300	\$ 195,676	\$ 261,650	\$ 189,300
Operations	41,257	52,249	41,418	43,350	26,175	38,150	27,100
Expenditures Total	395,497	420,655	423,782	441,650	221,850	299,800	216,400

Operations

Operations provides fire suppression and emergency medical services to the residents of the Village and the Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District. This Division responds to emergency 911 calls in both the Village and the District. The Division is responsible for training and equipping fire and emergency medical personnel as well as maintaining all of the equipment necessary to respond to fire and emergency calls.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 4,415,191	\$ 4,347,090	\$ 4,502,762	\$ 4,743,950	\$ 3,538,773	\$ 4,837,984	\$ 2,356,900
Operations	247,745	301,263	-	258,850	147,171	249,900	231,500
Expenditures Total	4,662,936	4,648,353	4,502,762	5,002,800	3,685,944	5,087,884	2,588,400

Fire Prevention and Community Education

Fire Prevention and Community Education is responsible for coordinating fire prevention education programs in community schools and addressing local groups regarding fire prevention and fire code enforcement practices. The Division is also responsible for reviewing new construction plans, participating in the technical review process for new projects, training and evaluating inspection staff, and overseeing fire prevention inspections in the Village and District. This Division investigates all structural fires in the Village and District to determine their cause.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 156,149	\$ 155,517	\$ 169,473	\$ 163,950	\$ 115,704	\$ 166,050	\$ 147,150
Operations	4,480	6,809	5,433	8,000	3,312	6,600	8,050
Expenditures Total	160,628	162,326	174,907	171,950	119,016	172,650	155,200

PUBLIC WORKS

The mission of the Public Works Department is to enhance community order, health, safety, and aesthetics through proper administration and good management of the review, design, construction and maintenance of the Village's facilities and infrastructure. The Department is committed to the improvement and enhancement of the environment through the use of storm water management techniques that promote water quality, through a continued commitment to an active forestry program, and through the establishment of solid waste programs that promote environmentally sensitive alternatives such as recycling and composting.

- Department Objectives
- Maintain and enhance the Village infrastructure and streetscape experience.
 - Enhance connectivity (pedestrian, bike, vehicular).
 - Develop a plan to meet changing transportation realities.
 - Create and maintain an environment that encourages continual client/customer service enhancement.
 - Develop and maintain an effective internal/external communication program.
 - Create and maintain a culture that fosters a sense of employee ownership, pride and innovative ideas.
 - Promote "green" initiatives.
-
-

Overview

The Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining a safe and reliable infrastructure and providing quality services to Village residents and businesses. Public Works differs from other departments in that services provided include several enterprise activities. Each enterprise activity has its own accounting fund and from an accounting standpoint, operates in a similar fashion to a private sector entity but without seeking to make a profit. The Public Works Department is responsible for providing a wide variety of services to the residents of the Village. These services typically involve maintenance of public property and infrastructure such as streets, public right-of-ways, sidewalks, street lighting, parking lots, trees, plants, water and sewer systems, and Village owned property and equipment.

Objectives for 2014

- Complete the engineering and construction of Lift Station #4 (Paganica Subdivision).
- Complete the Train Station Brick Paver Project including the installation of with decorative planters.
- Complete smoke testing Subareas 4 & 5 and identify any inflow/infiltration sources into the sanitary sewer system; complete schedule any repairs to eliminate the source of infiltration.
- Work with the Barrington Lions Club to complete two more Entrance Sign Beautification Projects.
- Install new pedestrian traffic signal heads at the pedestrian crossings on South Hough Street and on East Main Street
- Replace and installation new equipment for the Wastewater Treatment Plant, including Phosphorous Removal Tank and Equipment and the construction and installation of a new chemical building and equipment for phosphorous removal, thereby fulfilling an IEPA requirement.
- Upgrade the SCADA system for monitoring the Village's water system.

Department Accomplishments in 2013

- Completed the installation and construction of Lift Station #7 (Wickstrom Ford) and Lift Station #2 (Foundry Shopping Center).
- Completed smoke testing of Subarea #3 and parts of Subareas #4 and #5 of the sanitary sewer system, identified and eliminated several significant inflow/infiltration sources.
- Completed the installation of new fuel pumps and fuel management system at Public Works.
- Completed two Entrance Sign Beautification Project in conjunction with the Barrington Lions club, two entrance signs a year (2 in 2014 – 2 in 2015) will be completed with the entire program complete for the 2015 Sesquicentennial.
- There were no NPDES permit violations for the Wastewater Treatment Facility for the seventh year.
- The Village will be receiving approximately \$6,000 from the Solid Waste Agency of Cook County (SWANCC) due to the excellent participation by the Community in the Recycling Incentive Program (RIP).
- Purchased new 5-ton truck with front and wing plow, also equipped with liquids operation. This is the first wing plow the Village has ever purchased

Budget Analysis

The Department budget in FY 2014 will increase \$5,555 (.09%), from budgeted 2013 expenditures of \$6,357,072, to budgeted expenditures of \$6,362,627 in the 2014 budget. Personnel expenditures decrease \$9,400 (.38%) due to a small decrease in Benefits offset somewhat by a small increase in Salaries.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel							
Salaries	\$ 1,760,980	\$ 1,781,820	\$ 1,737,995	\$ 1,758,450	\$ 1,251,424	\$ 1,730,178	\$ 1,762,200
Benefits	549,029	605,535	629,710	715,500	477,876	656,000	702,350
Personnel Sub-Total	2,310,009	2,387,355	2,367,705	2,473,950	1,729,301	2,386,178	2,464,550
Operations							
Professional Development	8,947	12,437	9,906	17,970	3,928	10,125	20,595
Contractual Services	1,746,088	1,944,668	1,877,211	2,076,150	1,016,837	1,879,900	2,099,442
Commodities & Equipment	605,633	665,795	652,819	861,000	446,154	745,975	831,490
Miscellaneous	930,219	887,665	912,663	928,002	664,988	927,200	946,550
Operations Sub-Total	3,290,887	3,510,565	3,452,598	3,883,122	2,131,906	3,563,200	3,898,077
Total Expenditures	5,600,896	5,897,919	5,820,303	6,357,072	3,861,207	5,949,378	6,362,627
Funding Sources							
General Revenues	1,820,481	1,998,092	1,897,268	2,021,122	1,285,080	1,981,375	2,058,437
Water & Sewer Revenues	2,566,687	2,643,392	2,631,405	2,971,350	1,821,343	2,684,056	2,985,790
Recycling & Refuse Revenues	979,073	1,048,769	1,109,479	1,134,750	651,535	1,122,247	1,125,600
Parking System Revenues	234,655	207,666	182,150	229,850	103,249	161,700	192,800
Total Funding Sources	5,600,896	5,897,919	5,820,303	6,357,072	3,861,207	5,949,378	6,362,627

Operations expenditures increase \$14,955 due to increases in Professional Development, Contractual Services and Miscellaneous expenditures which are somewhat offset by a decrease in Commodities & Equipment. The increase in Professional Development is the result of small increases in several accounts in multiple budget units as the Department continues its effort to develop the skills of employees. The increase in Contractual Services is caused by increases in contractual services in Street Operations and Central Garage due to some repairs to street lights and vehicles, respectively. The increase in Miscellaneous expenditures is primarily caused by an increase in Interfund Charges in the Water & Sewer and Recycling & Refuse budgets.

The decrease in Commodities is primarily the result of a reduction in costs for Chemical treatments in Water Production; in 2013 the Village began using a new chemical treatment to purify the Village's water supply and the budget for this new treatment was higher than the actual cost.

Sources of Funding

The Public Works Department is funded by a mix of revenues from the General Fund (32.40%), Water & Sewer Fund (47.00%), Recycling & Refuse Fund (17.72%), and Parking System Fund (2.88%). This reflects the multiple responsibilities of the Department as it maintains the Village's facilities, infrastructure, properties, and vegetation throughout the community.

Employees

The number of employees in the Department is budgeted to remain stable at 28.64 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) employees in 2014. The Department remains 7.50 FTE positions, or 22.19%, below the number of positions that existed in 2008. At the end of 2008, the Department lost a number of positions as part of the Village's general reduction in force and in 2009 a Public Works Supervisor position became vacant and was not replaced.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013	FY 2014 Budget	Change 2013 - 2014
Full-Time Positions							
Director	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Assistant Director	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	(1.00)	1.00	-
Public Works Supervisors	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	-	4.00	-
Lab Technician	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Mechanic	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	-
Utility Treatment Operator II	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Utility Treatment Operator I	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	-	4.00	-
Maintenance Workers	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	-	7.00	-
Office Assistant	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
Part-Time Positions (FTEs)							
Office Assistant	0.70	0.70	0.70	-	(0.70)	-	-
Janitor/Laborer	3.60	3.60	3.60	4.20	0.60	4.20	-
Seasonal Support	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	-	2.94	-
W&S Technician	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	-
Total FTE Positions	29.74	29.74	28.74	28.64	(0.10)	28.64	-
Employee Distribution							
GF - Administration	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	(0.10)	0.65	(0.15)
Street Maintenance	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	-	4.80	0.05
Forestry	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	-	2.40	0.27
Property Maintenance	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.10	0.30	2.40	0.30
Central Garage	3.00	3.00	2.20	2.20	-	2.20	-
W&S - Administration	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.60	(0.30)	1.50	(0.10)
Conveyance Maintenance	5.56	5.56	5.70	6.00	0.30	6.00	-
Water Production	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	-	1.80	0.05
Wastewater Treatment	4.85	4.85	5.26	5.26	-	5.04	(0.22)
Recycling & Refuse	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.60	(0.20)	0.75	0.15
Parking Maintenance	2.30	2.30	1.55	1.45	(0.10)	1.10	(0.35)

Expenditures by Budget Unit

Administration

Administration is responsible for managing and providing administrative support services to all operating Divisions within the Department. Since this Division provides these services to other Divisions of the Department, it is funded from both the General and Water and Sewer Funds. This Division includes the Director of Public Works who is responsible for the operations of the Department.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 360,104	\$ 391,126	\$ 365,576	\$ 329,850	\$ 235,006	\$ 324,988	\$ 251,550
Operations	763,306	717,416	770,215	788,745	574,793	775,200	821,300
Expenditures Total	1,123,410	1,108,542	1,135,791	1,118,595	809,799	1,100,188	1,072,850

Street Operations

Street Operations is responsible for the maintenance of all Village roads, sidewalks, and public rights-of-way and all administrative functions related to these maintenance activities. Specific services provided include maintenance of the roadway, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, street sweeping, markings/delineation of pavement, snow and ice removal, maintenance of drainage facilities, maintenance of street lights and traffic control devices, and maintenance of all street signage.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 430,946	\$ 448,848	\$ 433,543	\$ 464,000	\$ 341,025	\$ 464,000	\$ 426,050
Operations	299,819	407,445	304,160	386,452	187,793	365,850	459,850
Expenditures Total	730,765	856,293	737,703	850,452	528,818	829,850	885,900

Forestry

Forestry is responsible for the care and maintenance of approximately 8,000 trees located within Village right-of-ways. This Division also coordinates the planting of replacement trees and the maintenance of all streetscape plantings including flower baskets in the Village Center. The Division also reviews proposed development projects for their impact on the surrounding public and private vegetation. Staff from this Division also meets with residents to discuss and advise them on plant health for public and private property trees. This Division supports the Engineering & Building Department in their enforcement of all vegetative ordinances and related codes and also contributes to various Public Works maintenance activities as needed for emergency response situations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 97,062	\$ 105,510	\$ 106,337	\$ 112,850	\$ 79,226	\$ 112,400	\$ 127,650
Operations	230,948	197,913	195,674	160,030	95,712	154,800	163,000
Expenditures Total	328,010	303,423	302,011	272,880	174,938	267,200	290,650

Property Maintenance

Property Maintenance is responsible for the maintenance and repair of most of the buildings, grounds and appurtenant structures owned or leased by the Village including the Village Hall, the Public Safety Building, the Public Works Facility, the Train Station, and other Village owned property. The Division performs routine and small repairs and addresses basic janitorial requirements; major or technical repairs are contracted out.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 118,734	\$ 125,410	\$ 124,579	\$ 139,150	\$ 98,869	\$ 139,150	\$ 136,900
Operations	86,104	102,349	99,052	146,755	73,626	143,450	125,687
Expenditures Total	204,838	227,759	223,630	285,905	172,495	282,600	262,587

Central Garage

Central Garage is directly responsible for the acquisition, maintenance, repair, and disposal of all Village vehicles and equipment utilized by Departments of the Village. This Division also manages the Village's fuel distribution facility.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 213,340	\$ 210,077	\$ 219,578	\$ 224,150	\$ 158,527	\$ 224,075	\$ 208,800
Operations	233,387	283,823	312,679	306,865	195,501	301,725	325,300
Expenditures Total	446,727	493,901	532,257	531,015	354,027	525,800	534,100

Utility Maintenance

The primary function of the Utility Maintenance budget unit is to maintain and improve the Village's water distribution and sanitary sewer collection systems, including fire hydrants. This is accomplished on a daily, preventative, and emergency basis and via long term public/capital improvement processes. This unit is also responsible for the installation, maintenance, repair, and reading of water meters.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 365,240	\$ 357,670	\$ 366,156	\$ 412,100	\$ 270,210	\$ 372,450	\$ 516,900
Operations	88,224	138,983	146,534	185,365	65,388	167,400	223,865
Expenditures Total	453,464	496,653	512,690	597,465	335,598	539,850	740,765

Water Production

Water Production is responsible for the operation, maintenance, and repair of water production facilities that produce all of the potable water used by customers. Specific responsibilities include the operation, maintenance, and repair of all equipment, buildings, and grounds at four (4) well sites, three (3) water storage reservoirs, three (3) elevated water storage tanks, one (1) pressure boosting station, one (1) pressure reducing station and one (1) iron filtration facility. This Division is also responsible for all testing of the water supply.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 159,778	\$ 134,546	\$ 137,669	\$ 144,550	\$ 103,163	\$ 142,218	\$ 146,000
Operations	232,231	217,627	173,480	291,990	109,290	215,150	236,990
Expenditures Total	392,009	352,173	311,149	436,540	212,453	357,368	382,990

Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater Treatment is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the treatment facility and sewage lift stations that serve the water and sewer customers. Specific responsibilities include the operation and maintenance of all equipment, buildings, and grounds at the wastewater treatment facility, twelve (12) sewage lift stations, one (1) storm water lift station, and one industrial sampling hut. This Division is also responsible for the coordination of the sludge management program and for conducting all required tests on the effluent that is discharged from the plant.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 377,075	\$ 430,092	\$ 430,727	\$ 468,450	\$ 317,100	\$ 434,450	\$ 482,100
Operations	330,869	372,651	342,714	431,170	201,194	328,125	392,285
Expenditures Total	707,945	802,742	773,442	899,620	518,295	762,575	874,385

Recycling & Refuse Operations

Recycling & Refuse Operations is responsible for managing the contractual agreement between the Village and Groot, which provides for the collection of residential solid waste and the transportation of this material to the SWANCC transfer station in Wheeling Township. This contract provides for the weekly collection of residential refuse, yard waste, and recyclables. Responsibility for educating the public on and promoting the expansion of the recycling program rests with this Division. Brush pick-up and chipping services are also provided through this Division. This Division also handles questions or issues relating to commercial refuse collection and disposal.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 84,158	\$ 96,307	\$ 96,044	\$ 78,250	\$ 70,364	\$ 95,847	\$ 69,400
Operations	894,915	952,462	1,013,435	1,056,500	581,171	1,026,400	1,056,200
Expenditures Total	979,073	1,048,769	1,109,479	1,134,750	651,535	1,122,247	1,125,600

Parking System Maintenance

The Parking System Maintenance budget unit is responsible for maintaining the train station which is leased from the Union Pacific railroad as well as Village owned and leased parking lots. Specific areas of responsibility include the maintenance of the train station including the public restrooms and three (3) train station commuter lots and four (4) Village owned/leased parking lots in the Village Center. Specific services provided include minor maintenance of the building and lots, markings/delineation of pavement, coordination of snow and ice removal contracts, and maintenance of streetlights, turf, landscaping and signage.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9 Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Personnel	\$ 103,573	\$ 87,770	\$ 87,496	\$ 100,600	\$ 55,810	\$ 76,600	\$ 99,200
Operations	131,082	119,896	94,654	129,250	47,439	85,100	93,600
Expenditures Total	234,655	207,666	182,150	229,850	103,249	161,700	192,800

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Village's capital improvement expenditures are intended to enhance the quality of life in the community by maintaining and improving Village owned facilities, the community's infrastructure, and by providing the equipment and vehicles needed by Operating Departments to continue providing the services desired by the community.

- Objectives
- Maintain and improve Village owned facilities to improve the ability of Village staff to provide services, facilities include Village Hall, Public Safety Building, Public Works facility, and various other buildings and properties owned by the Village.
 - Maintain high quality streets, sidewalks, public right-of-ways, bikeways, water facilities and mains, wastewater treatment facilities and sewer mains, and stormsewer mains by rehabilitating these infrastructure assets when necessary. Continuously improve the infrastructure in the community to respond to changing needs, challenges, and regulations.
 - Provide infrastructure and parking in the central business district to meets the needs of residents, shoppers, businesses, and commuters and encourage private sector investment.
 - Purchase new and replacement vehicles and equipment to support and enhance the operations of Village Departments.
-
-

Overview

The Village is committed to the maintenance of its infrastructure and has developed a multi-year infrastructure improvement program that is updated in conjunction with the budget to reflect changing conditions and resources. One of the primary obligations of municipalities is the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of infrastructure in the community. The financial health of a municipality is greatly impacted by its ability to adequately maintain infrastructure and avoid the substantial financial and quality of life impact that results from deteriorated infrastructure.

The Capital Improvement planning process is integrated into the development of the annual Budget and is presented to the Village Board as part of the proposed Budget each year. This section of the budget document illustrates the revenues and expenditures for capital projects included in the annual budget and includes a projection of projects that will be occurring during the next five years. This section also highlights the various funding sources that will be used to support each aspect of the Capital Improvement Program, particularly the annual Street Improvement Program which comingles Capital Improvement and Water & Sewer Fund resources.

The types of capital improvements undertaken by the Village include:

- Facility Improvements
- Infrastructure Improvements
- Vehicle and Equipment Purchases

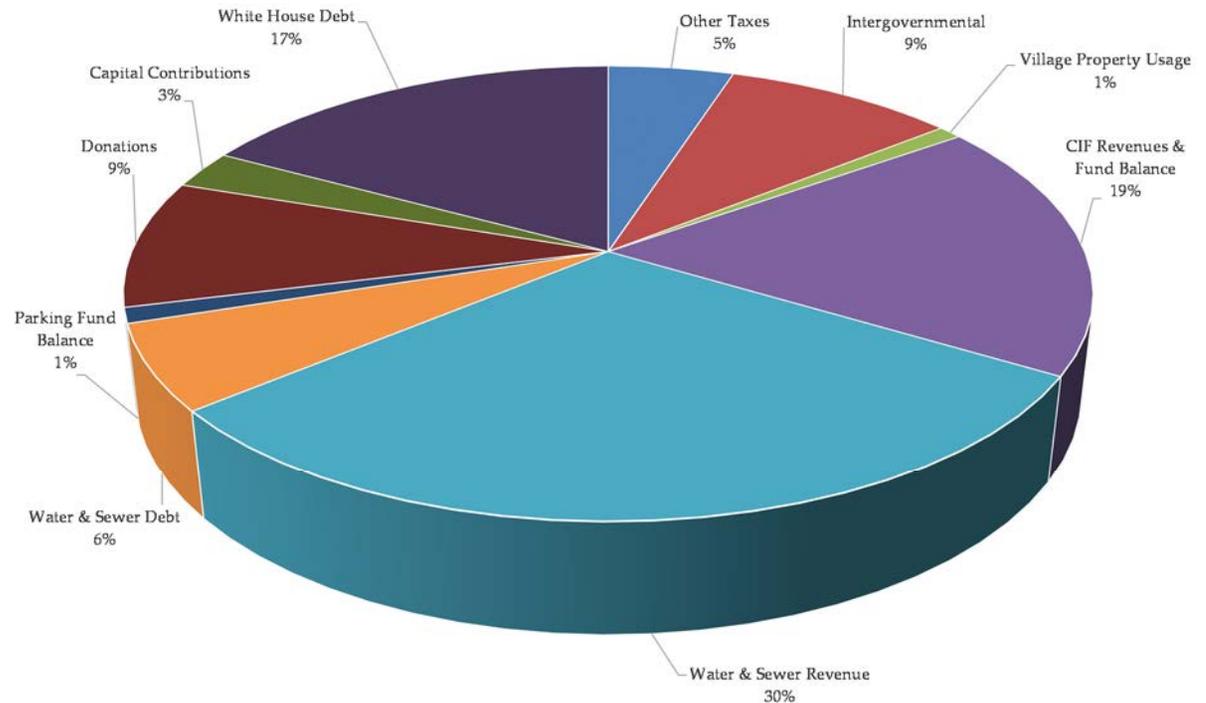
The Village considers a capital expenditure or expense to be a substantial rehabilitation, reconstruction, or new construction of an infrastructure asset as defined in the Village’s Capitalization Policy. The purchase of vehicles and equipment is also included as a capital expenditure/expense.

Summary of Total Revenues

Multiple revenue sources are utilized to fund capital improvements including utility tax revenues, cellular tower lease revenue, investment revenues, transfers from the General Fund, and Water and Sewer Revenues. In addition to these dedicated funding sources, the Village derives a portion of the funding for capital improvements from one-time or limited duration revenues including Grants and Contributions, the Capital Improvement Fund Accumulated Fund Balance, and Motor Vehicle Parking System Revenues. These funding sources are normally linked to specific projects or programs and are not available in every year to fund capital improvements.

The final source of funding for capital improvements is debt financing. The most common long term debt instruments issued to finance capital improvements include General Obligation (GO) Bonds and Alternate Revenue Bonds. The Village is conservative in its use of debt financing and has typically only issued debt to finance projects that cannot be supported through other means (please see the Budget and Financial Policies section on Pages 35 - 40 to review the Village’s policies related to debt; please see Appendix IV on Pages 229 – 239 to review the Village’s outstanding debt and its relation to the legal debt margin). The Village issued Alternate Revenue Bonds in 2009 to provide funding for future infrastructure improvements and a portion of the proceeds from those bonds will be utilized in 2013 to fund several water and sewer projects. The distribution of funding sources for 2013 capital improvements is illustrated in the graph above.

In 2014, total funding for capital improvements will equal \$11,001,920. Funding is provided by a variety of sources with the utilization of Fund Balance in the Capital Improvement Fund providing the final funding for projects in 2014. A summary of the funding sources for Capital Improvements from 2010 through 2019 is presented in the chart on the following page.



Capital Improvements Funding in 2010 - 2019

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Approved Budget	Projected Actual	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Funding Sources											
Capital Improvement Fund											
Other Taxes	-	217,241	477,087	550,000	525,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
Intergovernmental	-	561,992	1,049,368	1,800,000	1,450,000	1,015,000	-	-	-	-	-
Village Property Usage	-	-	146,307	105,000	105,000	105,000	110,000	115,000	120,000	125,000	130,000
CIF Revenues & Fund Balance	604,055	851,272	1,165,532	1,984,875	1,166,600	2,025,050	1,479,800	709,500	204,400	(59,500)	(210,000)
Debt Proceeds	1,142,730	716,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water & Sewer Fund											
Water & Sewer Revenues	703,632	620,668	690,857	2,803,750	2,345,909	3,341,870	1,500,000	900,000	850,000	400,000	470,000
Debt Proceeds	1,978,906	2,378,024	2,230,014	1,100,000	1,079,091	665,000	-	-	-	-	-
Parking System Fund											
Parking Fund Balance	698,985	31,294	122,716	40,000	21,356	120,000	-	-	-	130,000	-
White House Rehabilitation											
Donation Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	880,000	-	-	-	-
Capital Contribution	-	-	-	210,000	150,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	1,880,000	1,120,000	-	-	-	-
Total Funding Sources	5,128,307	5,377,345	5,881,880	8,593,625	6,842,956	11,001,920	5,639,800	2,274,500	1,724,400	1,145,500	940,000
Capital Improvements											
Facility Improvements	3,718	168,100	560,887	777,000	530,000	3,531,000	2,290,000	290,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Infrastructure Improvements	4,760,425	3,782,302	4,807,170	6,888,300	5,646,356	7,040,920	2,920,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	450,000	440,000
Vehicle & Equipment	364,164	681,494	513,822	928,325	666,600	430,000	429,800	664,500	254,400	545,500	350,000
Total Expenditures	5,128,307	4,631,895	5,881,880	8,593,625	6,842,956	11,001,920	5,639,800	2,274,500	1,724,400	1,145,500	940,000
Expenditures by Fund											
Capital Improvement Fund	1,746,785	2,026,535	2,838,294	4,439,875	3,246,600	3,695,050	2,139,800	1,374,500	874,400	615,500	470,000
Water & Sewer Fund	2,682,538	2,574,066	2,920,871	3,903,750	3,425,000	4,006,870	1,500,000	900,000	850,000	400,000	470,000
Parking System Fund	698,985	31,294	122,716	40,000	21,356	120,000	-	-	-	130,000	-
Barrington White House Fund	-	-	-	210,000	150,000	3,180,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	5,128,307	4,631,895	5,881,880	8,593,625	6,842,956	11,001,920	5,639,800	2,274,500	1,724,400	1,145,500	940,000

Capital expenses occur in several different accounting funds, including the Capital Improvement, Water & Sewer, Parking System, and Barrington White House Funds. Capital expenses typically include both reoccurring programs and non-reoccurring short-term or one-time projects that are expected to be completed within a specified period of time. In 2014, total expenditures for capital improvements are budgeted at \$11,001,920. The majority of expenditures in 2014 will be for infrastructure improvements which includes everything from street improvements to water and wastewater system improvements. Facility Improvements are also significant in 2014 as the renovation of the Barrington White House, located at 145 West Main Street, will be occurring during the year. Vehicle & Equipment purchases will comprise a smaller portion of total capital expenditures in 2014.

In future years, capital expenses will range from \$5,089,000 in 2015 to \$1,120,000 in 2019. The majority of spending throughout the five year period will be for infrastructure improvements, primarily in the Water & Sewer Fund, because there is a dedicated revenue source for these type of expenditures. The majority of spending in the Capital Improvement Fund will be for Vehicle & Equipment purchases and Facility Improvements. Currently, it is projected that there will be no funding available for Infrastructure Improvements in the Capital Improvement Fund in 2018 and 2019.

VILLAGE FACILITIES

Description of Improvements

All capital improvements related to the construction or significant rehabilitation of Village facilities (except for Water & Wastewater Facilities which are included in Infrastructure Improvements below) are included in this portion of the Capital Improvement Program. The Village owns, or is responsible for, significant assets that are used to provide municipal services to the residents and businesses of Barrington. These assets include Village Hall, the Public Safety Building, the Public Works Facility, Memorial Park, the Commuter Train Station, the Barrington White House, public rights of way and related infrastructure throughout the Village, and various other properties.

Analysis of 2014 Budgeted Expenditures

The Budget in 2014 includes \$3,531,000 in expenditures, including \$466,000 in Contractual Services and \$3,065,000 in Capital Outlays. The 2014 budget is a significant increase from the 2013 budget, primarily as a result of the increase in Facility Improvements. Project area budgets include Facility Improvements for \$3,245,000 and \$286,000 for Property Improvements.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Approved Budget	Projected Actual	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Capital Expenditures											
Contractual Services	3,718	5,234	114,917	616,000	430,000	466,000	410,000	290,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	162,866	445,970	146,000	85,000	3,065,000	1,880,000	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	3,718	168,100	560,887	777,000	530,000	3,531,000	2,290,000	290,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Project Areas											
Facility Improvements	3,718	168,100	560,887	435,000	250,000	3,245,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
Property Improvements	-	-	-	342,000	280,000	286,000	290,000	290,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Funding Sources											
Capital Improvement Fund	3,718	168,100	560,887	567,000	380,000	351,000	290,000	290,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Water & Sewer Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barrington White House Fund	-	-	-	210,000	150,000	3,180,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
Total Funding Sources	3,718	168,100	560,887	777,000	530,000	3,531,000	2,290,000	290,000	150,000	150,000	150,000

Analysis of Programs and Projects

Facility Improvements – The primary project in Facility Improvements in 2014 is the renovation of the Barrington White House, located at 145 West Main Street. The building was built in 1898 and was purchased by the Village in 2008 as part of the overall purchase of the Hough-Main properties. The Village’s vision for the building is to turn it into a mixed use facility that includes a banquet facility for private parties, a community center, and an area that can be rented to non-profit agencies serving the Barrington community. It should be noted that the impact of this project on the Village’s operating budget will be substantial because once the renovation is complete, the Village will need to manage the facility which will include hiring staff and maintaining the facility.

2014 Projects	Rehabilitation of Barrington White House - \$3,180,000 Installation of a containment facility for liquid deicing mixtures at Public Works - \$60,000 Installation of exhaust fan at Village Hall - \$5,000
2015 Projects	Completion of Rehabilitation of Barrington White House - \$2,000,000

Annual Tree Removal and Replacement Program – This program is designed to ensure the Village’s trees are well managed and contribute to the quality of life in the Village. The program includes the removal and planting of trees in Village owned right of ways throughout the community. The funding in 2014, 2015, and 2016 is much greater than in the latter years as a result of the Emerald Ash Borer which is causing the Village to replace a larger number of trees than in typical years. By 2016, this program should return to a more normal funding level of approximately \$150,000 per year. The impact of this program on the operating budget is moderate, with the primary impact being the staff time needed to conduct an RFP process for a contractor and oversee the contractor’s activities.

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

Description of Improvements

Infrastructure Improvements are intended to provide residents, businesses, and visitors with high quality infrastructure that improves the quality of life in the community. The Village is committed to implementing a multi-year infrastructure improvement program that provides for the timely and effective reconstruction or repair of the infrastructure in the community.

Infrastructure improvements are classified into seven project/program areas, including:

- Street improvements
- Parking improvements
- Stormwater management projects
- Water system projects
- Wastewater treatment system projects
- Pedestrian Programs
- Bikeway Programs

These project/program areas, the funding for each, and the types of projects that will occur are further discussed below, in the Analysis of Programs and Projects beginning on Page 158.

Analysis of 2014 Budgeted Expenditures

The budget for Infrastructure Improvements in 2014 is \$7,040,920, including \$1,549,050 in Contractual Services, \$70,000 in Miscellaneous Expenditures, and \$5,421,870 in Capital Outlays. The 2014 budget is an increase of \$152,620 (2.22%) from the 2013 budget, primarily due to decreases in budgeted expenditures for Street Improvements, Water Main Projects, and Water Facility Projects.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Approved	Projected	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Capital Expenditures											
Contractual Services	643,966	447,498	1,212,875	2,402,700	1,747,000	1,549,050	200,000	150,000	150,000	-	-
Miscellaneous	7,295	3,277	1,200	10,000	1,000	70,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Capital Outlay	4,109,164	3,331,527	3,593,095	4,475,600	3,898,356	5,421,870	2,700,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	430,000	420,000
Total Expenditures	4,760,425	3,782,302	4,807,170	6,888,300	5,646,356	7,040,920	2,920,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	450,000	440,000
Project Areas											
Street Improvements	1,330,735	1,094,943	1,849,783	3,460,700	3,065,000	2,812,070	2,250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
Parking Improvements	698,985	31,294	122,716	449,350	21,356	1,017,850	-	-	-	130,000	-
Stormwater Management	105,448	691,673	3,200	55,000	10,000	665,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Pedestrian Programs	19,104	81,999	8,067	85,000	70,000	115,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bikeway Programs	9,450	-	-	6,000	-	36,000	-	-	-	-	-
Water Main Projects	1,297,072	855,627	1,770,089	1,377,750	1,297,000	812,500	-	-	-	-	-
Water Facility Improvements	166	14,824	-	457,000	335,000	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	220,000
Sanitary Sewer Main Projects	823,140	428,893	90,357	232,500	95,000	417,500	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater Facility Imprvmnts	476,327	583,049	962,959	765,000	760,000	1,165,000	450,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Funding Sources											
Capital Improvement Fund	1,378,903	1,176,942	1,823,235	3,223,550	2,475,000	2,945,050	1,470,000	520,000	520,000	20,000	20,000
Water & Sewer Fund	2,682,538	2,574,066	2,861,220	3,624,750	3,150,000	3,975,870	1,450,000	800,000	800,000	300,000	420,000
Parking System Fund	698,985	31,294	122,716	40,000	21,356	120,000	-	-	-	130,000	-
Total Funding Sources	4,760,425	3,782,302	4,807,170	6,888,300	5,646,356	7,040,920	2,920,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	450,000	440,000

Analysis of Programs and Projects

Street Improvements - Street Improvements are intended to provide residents, businesses, and visitors with high quality streets and associated infrastructure. The Village is committed to a multi-year street improvement program to reconstruct or repair Village streets and infrastructure when those repairs are necessary based on an annual assessment of all Village streets conducted by the Engineering & Building Department. The Annual Street Improvement Program consists of two parts, street improvements funded by the Capital Improvement Fund and the reconstruction or repair of water, sanitary sewer, and storm sewer main lines funded by the Water & Sewer Fund. The reconstruction of a street involves the complete demolition of the road, the repair or reconstruction of the road bed, and the reconstruction of the road along with the associated storm sewer, curb, and gutter. Included in each project is the replacement or repair of water and sanitary sewer mains and facilities in the right-of-way of the street to be rebuilt. Reconstructing or repairing water, sewer, and storm sewer mains in conjunction with a street reconstruction reduces main breaks thereby preventing the excavation of recently repaired or reconstructed streets. Excavating and patching a street to repair a utility is a major contributor to the premature deterioration of the street. Road rehabilitation is defined as the repaving of the road and the repair and replacement of associated storm sewer, curb, and gutter.

2014 Projects	Street Improvement Program - \$1,892,070 TIGER II Route 14 Grade Separation Engineering - \$900,000 New Pedestrian LED Signals for Crossing at South Hough Street and East Main Street - \$26,400
2015 Projects	Street Improvement Program - \$1,700,000 Hart Road Intersection Improvement (Village Share) - \$550,000
2016 Projects	Street Improvement Program - \$1,000,000
2017 Projects	Street Improvement Program - \$1,000,000

Parking improvements - The Village is committed to pursuing parking options that enhance parking in the community for commuters, employees/employers, and shoppers but minimize impacts on traffic and prevent the diversion of vehicles into residential areas. Parking System Improvements include expenditures for improvements to the Village’s commuter, shopping, and employee/employer parking facilities. Parking System Improvements include the construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of parking facilities surrounding the Barrington Commuter Train Station. Improvements may also include enhancements to parking facilities within the Central Business District, including the construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of such facilities.

2014 Projects	Construction of a surface parking facility at Hough and Main Street Properties - \$897,850 Replacement of Brick Pavers at Village Train Depot - \$120,000
---------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Stormwater management projects – The topography within the Village’s corporate boundaries include several low lying or wetland areas that can be severely impacted by flooding after abnormal rain events. In response to this problem, the Village commissioned a study to determine methods of mitigating flooding and create a long range plan for storm water management in the community. Several key projects have been identified and the Storm Water Management budget unit was established to consolidate expenditures and efficiently manage the financial aspects of these projects. Improvements related to storm water management include additional engineering analyses as needed, the installation of storm sewers in the community, the creation of storm water detention areas, and other activities that will prevent flooding and manage storm water after severe rain events.

2014 Projects	Purchase of Russell-Summit Properties for stormwater detention - \$600,000 Neighborhood Drainage Improvement Program - \$20,000 Drainage Studies - \$45,000
2015 Projects	Inflow/Infiltration Repair Projects - \$100,0000 Neighborhood Drainage Improvement Program - \$20,000
2016 Projects	Inflow/Infiltration Repair Projects - \$100,0000 Neighborhood Drainage Improvement Program - \$20,000
2017 Projects	Inflow/Infiltration Repair Projects - \$100,0000 Neighborhood Drainage Improvement Program - \$20,000
2018 Projects	Inflow/Infiltration Repair Projects - \$100,0000 Neighborhood Drainage Improvement Program - \$20,000
2019 Projects	Inflow/Infiltration Repair Projects - \$100,0000 Neighborhood Drainage Improvement Program - \$20,000

Water system projects - The maintenance and improvement of the Village's water system is an important aspect of the overall capital improvement program in the Village. This system supplies drinking water to approximately 4,450 metered customers, had an average daily consumption of 1,475,000 gallons in 2012, and includes 87 miles of Water Main and 4,400,000 gallons of storage capacity. The capacity, structural integrity, and general condition of the storage facilities, well houses and pumps, water mains, and service lines are critical to the Village's continued ability to supply its customers with clean, high quality drinking water and to provide adequate pressure for fire suppression. Water system improvements include the construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of any part of the water distribution system, including water main, water main valves, water service lines, wells, and storage facilities. The construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of water mains is typically completed in conjunction with the Street Maintenance Program. Coordination between these programs is essential to prolong the useful life of Village streets (if the Village has to open up a street to repair a water main, this has a negative impact on the integrity of the street and may lead to quicker deterioration).

2014 Projects	Water main replacement in west alley of Pickwick Townhomes - \$200,000 Water main replacement along Old Northwest Highway - \$525,000 Scada System Upgrade (1/2 cost) - \$62,500
2015 Projects	Various Projects - \$100,000
2016 Projects	Various Projects - \$100,000
2017 Projects	Various Projects - \$100,000
2018 Projects	Various Projects - \$100,000
2019 Projects	Painting of Library Water Tower - \$200,000 Various Projects - \$100,000

Wastewater treatment system projects - The maintenance and improvement of the Village’s wastewater treatment system is another important component of the overall capital improvement program in the Village. The sanitary sewer system collects wastewater from residences and businesses, utilizes a mechanical and biological process to metabolize and remove pollutants, and then discharges the effluent (the cleaned water) to Flint Creek. The sanitary sewer system provides service to approximately 4,450 metered customers and includes 64 miles of sanitary sewer and a wastewater treatment facility. Sanitary Sewer System Improvements include the construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of any part of the wastewater collection and treatment system, including sanitary sewer main, sanitary sewer pumps, lift stations, and the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of sanitary sewer mains is typically completed in conjunction with the Street Maintenance Program. Coordination between these programs is essential to prolong the useful life of Village streets (if the Village has to open up a street to repair a sewer main, this has a negative impact on the integrity of the street and may lead to quicker deterioration). Another area of significant capital improvement expenditures in the wastewater treatment system is inflow and infiltration repairs. These repairs include cross connection and leak repairs to prevent storm water from entering the sanitary sewer system which can overburden the wastewater treatment plant and cause backups in the sanitary sewer system. These repairs may also include the construction of temporary storage areas to hold excess sanitary flow in the event of a major rainfall; this is necessary to prevent sewage backups into resident’s basements and surcharges at manhole locations.

2014 Projects	Lift Station #2 Forcemain Replacement - \$150,000 Phosphorous removal building, tank, and equipment - \$450,000 Completion of Lift Station #4 Reconstruction - \$400,000 Installation of Generators for Lift Stations #8 and #10 - \$100,000
2015 Projects	Replacement of Grit Removal Equipment - \$350,000 Various Projects - \$100,000
2016 Projects	Various Projects - \$100,000
2017 Projects	Various Projects - \$100,000
2018 Projects	Various Projects - \$100,000
2019 Projects	Various Projects - \$100,000

Pedestrian Programs - The Village's Pedestrian Sidewalk Program was established to provide a safe, well-maintained system of pedestrian walkways throughout the Village. The Village's Pedestrian Sidewalk Program includes the reconstruction of existing sidewalk in poor condition and the construction of new sidewalk to complete gaps between existing stretches of sidewalk. The order of improvements for existing sidewalks is based on a rating of sidewalk condition performed by the Engineering & Building Department. Sidewalks are rated on a five-point scale, from very poor to very good; the Village is committed to improving all sidewalks to at least a good rating. Those sidewalks that are rated very poor receive the highest priority for reconstruction. The installation of new sidewalk is prioritized for walkways that will provide access to public spaces including parks and schools. Sidewalk repairs or installations are often conducted in conjunction with the annual road program as it is easier to manage construction for these projects together.

2014 Projects	Safe Routes to School Grant sidewalk installation - \$65,000 Installation of Roslyn Road sidewalk - \$40,000
---------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Bikeway Programs - Bikeways are an important quality of life issue for Village residents. The Village is committed to improving existing bikeways and constructing new paths to provide for a comprehensive pathway system throughout the community as well as connectors to regional pathway systems. Bikeway projects include the design, engineering, rehabilitation, and construction of bikeways throughout the community. Projects may also include the purchase of small parcels of land or right-of-way to create additional bikeways. Bikeway projects may also include the need to construct culverts or tunnels under roadways or railroads to connect different portions of the overall bikeway system.

2014 Projects	Bike lane striping and signage on Dundee and Hillside Avenues - \$35,000
---------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------

VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT PURCHASES

Description of Improvements

The Village has a large fleet of vehicles and a substantial quantity of equipment that needs to be replaced at regular intervals. The Village has been committed for many years to saving for these purchases in advance to avoid needing to borrow to obtain the equipment needed to provide services to residents. The Village has established Designated Fund Balances in the Capital Improvement Fund for vehicle, information technology, and operating equipment replacement in the future. These Designated Fund Balances are maintained for two purposes, to provide a source of funding for purchases of vehicles and equipment in an emergency situation (e.g., a disaster that damaged or destroyed a significant portion of the Village's fleet of vehicles) and to provide a pool of funding for vehicle or equipment purchases so that operating budgets are not impacted when a replacement purchase needs to be made. At the beginning of 2014, the total replacement value and Designated Fund Balances equal:

	Estimated Total Replacement Value	Designated Fund Balance	% of Replacement Value Designated
Vehicles	\$4,530,000	\$2,890,000	63.80%
Information Technology	\$750,000	\$560,000	74.67%
Operating Equipment	\$2,075,000	\$1,000,000	48.19%
Totals	\$7,355,000	\$4,400,000	59.82%

Analysis of Budgeted Expenditures

The budget for Vehicle & Equipment Purchases in 2014 is \$430,000, all of which is budgeted for Capital Outlays. Of this total, \$307,000 is budgeted for Vehicle Purchases and \$123,000 is budgeted for Equipment Purchases. The vast majority of expenditures (92.79%) of expenditures will occur in the Capital Improvement Fund. The 2014 budget is a significant decrease from the \$928,325 budgeted in 2013 as replacement needs decrease significantly in 2014.

Budgets during the 2015 to 2019 time period are anticipated to range from \$255,000 in 2017 to \$665,000 in 2016, largely depending on the vehicles that will be replaced in a particular year. The budget in 2016 is larger than the other years due to the anticipated need to replace an ambulance in the Fire Department (an ambulance is likely to cost approximately \$300,000 to replace once all of the associated equipment is included).

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Approved Budget	Projected Actual	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Capital Expenditures											
Contractual Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	364,164	681,494	513,822	928,325	666,600	430,000	429,800	664,500	254,400	545,500	350,000
Total Expenditures	364,164	681,494	513,822	928,325	666,600	430,000	429,800	664,500	254,400	545,500	350,000
Project Areas											
Equipment Purchases	322,757	217,191	254,802	521,825	275,000	123,000	204,800	201,500	131,400	317,500	200,000
Vehicle Purchases	41,407	464,303	259,021	406,500	391,600	307,000	225,000	463,000	123,000	228,000	150,000
Funding Sources											
Capital Improvement Fund	364,164	681,494	454,171	649,325	391,600	399,000	379,800	564,500	204,400	445,500	300,000
Water & Sewer Fund	-	-	59,651	279,000	275,000	31,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	100,000	50,000
Total Funding Sources	364,164	681,494	513,822	928,325	666,600	430,000	429,800	664,500	254,400	545,500	350,000

Analysis of Programs and Projects

Equipment Replacement – This program is designed to purchase replacement information technology and operating equipment once each item’s useful life has been expended. Only equipment that costs in excess of \$5,000 is included in this program; items under \$5,000 in cost are budgeted in each Department’s operating budget. The list of replacement equipment and the year in which it will be replaced is illustrated on the following page.

List of Major Equipment Purchases, 2014 - 2019

Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Apex 7000 Portable Radio	6,000					
PSF Security Camera System	50,000					
Sign Machine	10,000					
Uninterruptible Power Source	9,000					
Network & Desktop Hardware	28,000					
Software Purchases	20,000					
Defibrillator		26,500				
Software Upgrades		46,000				
Server & Licenses		50,000				
Network Sw itches		20,000				
Workstations		12,300				
Portable Radios			20,000			
Defibrillator			26,500			
Cots			40,000			
MDTs, In-Car Computers			40,000			
Server & Licenses			50,000			
Software Licensing			25,000			
Asphalt Grinder				15,000		
MDTs, In-Car Computers				40,000		
Defibrillator				26,400		
Channel 4 Broadcast Equip					128,000	
Village Hall Server					50,000	
In-Car Video Equipment					88,500	
Electronic Sign					18,000	
Tactical Armor					17,000	
Rescue Tools					16,000	
Software Licensing						10,000
Fiber Network Backbone						25,000
Property Evidence Mgmt System						15,000
Portable UHF Radios (Police)						100,000
	123,000	154,800	201,500	81,400	317,500	150,000

Vehicle Purchases – This program includes the purchase of new or replacement vehicles that allow Village employees to provide effective services. Listed below are the vehicles that are anticipated to be replaced in the next five years; however, these replacement dates are flexible and will vary depending on the condition of the vehicle (the Village attempts to retain vehicles for the maximum amount of their useful life).

List of Replacement Vehicles, 2014 - 2019						
Department/Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Development Services						
Ford Taurus		18,000				
Police Department						
Dodge Chargers (\$29,000 each)		58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	
Ford Explorer	35,000			35,000		
Investigations Sedan	25,000					
Parking Enforcement Vehicle		30,000				
Fire Department						
Ambulance			225,000			
Public Works						
Streetsweeper	205,000					
Ford F-350 - 1 ton dump		80,000	80,000			
Ford F-250		28,000				
Single axle trailer		5,000				
Double axle trailer		6,000				
Ford Explorer				30,000		
John Deere Snow Tractor (\$35,000 each)					70,000	
Ford F-550 Aerial						110,000
Ford F-350 Pickup						40,000
	265,000	225,000	363,000	123,000	128,000	150,000

Ordinance Adopting Annual Budget

VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

ORDINANCE NUMBER 13- 3773

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING AN ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014, BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 2014 AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

ADOPTED BY THE
CORPORATE AUTHORITIES
OF THE
VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS
THIS 16th DAY OF DECEMBER, 2013

Published in pamphlet form by
the authority of the Board of
Trustees of the Village of
Barrington, Illinois, this 17th
day of December, 2013

Agenda # 56

ORDINANCE NO. 13- 3773

**AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING AN ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014, BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 2014 AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014**

WHEREAS, the Corporate Authorities of the Village of Barrington did by Ordinance 73-1276, adopt an annual budget process, as provided for by Illinois Statue, Chapter 65 ILCS 5/8-2-9.1 through Chapter 65 ILCS 5/8-2-9.10, as amended, in lieu of an annual appropriation ordinance; and

WHEREAS, in the process of developing the budget for Fiscal Year 2014, the Corporate Authorities of the Village of Barrington considered various supporting documents that reflect priorities, objectives, processes, procedures, and policies and include supplementary information and supporting schedules; and

WHEREAS, these supporting documents include the following sections: Letter of Transmittal; 2014 Budget Summary; Introduction to Barrington; Guide to Using the Budget Document; the Budget Process; Basis of Budgeting; Budget and Financial Policies; Evaluation of Financial Condition; Analysis of Major Revenue Sources by Fund; budget summaries for each accounting fund; operating expenditures/expense budgets by department; and the Appendices including the Five Year Financial Projection, the Personnel Analysis, the Debt Analysis, the Capitalization Policy, the Investment Policy, Historical Statistics, and the Glossary; and

WHEREAS, these supporting documents are not the legal budget for fiscal year 2014 but provide a framework for the development of the legal budget; and

WHEREAS, the tentative budget was compiled and prepared by the Budget Officer and submitted to the President and Board of Trustees on November 4, 2013; and

WHEREAS, the tentative budget has been published in pamphlet form and made conveniently available for public inspection from December 6, 2013 to December 16, 2013, at the Village Hall and on the Village Website (said date being ten (10) days prior to the approval of the budget Ordinance on December 16, 2013); and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on said tentative budget on December 16, 2013 (said date being more than one week after the publication of the tentative budget) prior to the approval by the Village

Board of this Budget Ordinance and pursuant to a notice of hearing published in a newspaper of general circulation in this municipality at least ten (10) days prior to said hearing; and

WHEREAS, the Corporate Authorities of the Village of Barrington desire to adopt the Budget for Fiscal Year 2014.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington, Cook and Lake Counties, Illinois, that:

SECTION 1: The Budget (which consists of the Revenue Estimate, the Expenditure Budget, and the Official Compensation Plan for 2014) a copy of all of which is attached hereto and expressly made part hereof as Exhibit A to this Ordinance, is hereby adopted as the Budget of the Village of Barrington for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2014 and ending December 31, 2014.

SECTION 2: This Ordinance shall be published in pamphlet form and shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication in pamphlet form as provided by law.

Passed This 16th Day of December, 2013 by a Roll Call Vote of the President and Board of Trustees:

Ayes: Trustees Hunt, Salazar, Anderson, Fekala, and Douglas

Nays: None

Absent: Trustee Roberts

Abstain: None

Approved this 16 Day of December, 2013

Karen Darch

Karen Darch, Village President

Attested and filed this 16th Day of December, 2013

Adam Frazier
Adam Frazier, Village Clerk

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR THE VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 2014 AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND AVAILABILITY OF SAME FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a public hearing shall be held on Monday, December 16, 2013 at 8:00 a.m. or as soon after as it appears on the Agenda, in the Village Board Room, at 200 South Hough Street, Barrington, Illinois on the Tentative Budget of this Village for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2014 and ending December 31, 2014. This Tentative Budget was placed on file for public inspection beginning on December 6, 2013, and shall remain on file and available for public inspection until 8:00 p.m. on December 16, 2013 at the Village Hall, 200 South Hough Street, Barrington, Illinois, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. A copy of the Tentative Budget will also be available on the Village's website at <http://www.barrington-il.gov>. It is anticipated that the President and Board of Trustees will adopt the 2014 Budget in its final form at its regular meeting on December 16, 2013 after the public hearing. The building is handicap accessible.
Published in Daily Herald
Dec. 5, 2013 (4359963)

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

Paddock Publications, Inc.

Daily Herald

Corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, DOES HEREBY CERTIFY that it is the publisher of the **DAILY HERALD**. That said **DAILY HERALD** is a secular newspaper and has been circulated daily in the Village(s) of Algonquin, Antioch, Arlington Heights, Aurora, Barrington, Barrington Hills, Lake Barrington, North Barrington, South Barrington, Bartlett, Batavia, Buffalo Grove, Burlington, Campton Hills, Carpentersville, Cary, Deer Park, Des Plaines, South Elgin, East Dundee, Elburn, Elgin, Elk Grove Village, Fox Lake, Fox River Grove, Geneva, Gilberts, Grayslake, Green Oaks, Gurnee, Hainesville, Hampshire, Hanover Park, Hawthorn Woods, Hoffman Estates, Huntley, Inverness, Island Lake, Kildeer, Lake Villa, Lake in the Hills, Lake Zurich, Libertyville, Lincolnshire, Lindenhurst, Long Grove, Mt. Prospect, Mundelein, Palatine, Prospect Heights, Rolling Meadows, Round Lake, Round Lake Beach, Round Lake Heights, Round Lake park, Schaumburg, Sleepy Hollow, St. Charles, Streamwood, Tower Lakes, Vernon Hills, Volo, Wauconda, Wheeling, West Dundee, Wildwood, Sugar Grove, North Aurora

County(ies) of Cook, Kane, Lake, McHenry

and State of Illinois, continuously for more than one year prior to the date of the first publication of the notice hereinafter referred to and is of general circulation throughout said Village(s), County(ies) and State.

I further certify that the **DAILY HERALD** is a newspaper as defined in "an Act to revise the law in relation to notices" as amended in 1992 Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 7150, Act 5, Section 1 and 5. That a notice of which the annexed printed slip is a true copy, was published December 5, 2013 in said **DAILY HERALD**.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, the said **PADDOCK PUBLICATIONS, Inc.**, has caused this certificate to be signed by, this authorized agent, at Arlington Heights, Illinois.

PADDOCK PUBLICATIONS, INC.
DAILY HERALD NEWSPAPERS

BY *Danula Baltz*
Authorized Agent

Control # 4359963

Estimate of Revenues

The Revenue Estimate establishes the resources available for each accounting fund during the fiscal year and is approved by the Village Board as part of the Ordinance adopting the Annual Budget. By Statute, the Expenditure Budget in a Fund cannot exceed the Revenue Estimate unless an appropriation of Fund Balance occurs.

Estimated Revenues by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget							
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Estimate
General Fund							
Property Taxes							
Property Tax - Corporate	450,370	399,453	445,560	500,000	528,119	535,000	550,000
Property Tax - Fire Protection	295,401	317,217	371,512	345,000	342,473	347,000	350,000
Property Tax - Ambulance	310,647	326,548	338,955	345,000	339,583	344,000	350,000
Property Tax - Police Protection	292,162	292,520	371,207	345,000	342,470	347,000	350,000
Property Tax - Crossing Guards	50,569	47,231	46,324	45,000	54,617	55,400	50,000
Property Tax - Audit	23,300	14,258	13,834	12,000	13,075	13,300	10,000
Property Tax - Road & Bridge	48,108	49,766	51,586	50,000	50,532	51,400	55,000
Property Tax - FICA	235,957	202,499	198,489	195,000	194,452	197,000	200,000
Property Tax - IMRF	146,161	201,750	198,477	195,000	194,452	197,000	200,000
Property Tax - Fire Pension	233,345	227,296	198,182	240,000	250,297	253,600	250,000
Property Tax - Police Pension	580,487	654,232	567,977	590,000	572,134	579,700	630,000
Property Tax - SSA #1	18,189	20,433	20,409	22,000	19,530	20,200	20,000
Property Tax - SSA #3	30,128	28,430	33,030	30,000	31,638	32,000	30,000
Total Property Taxes	2,714,824	2,781,633	2,855,543	2,914,000	2,933,372	2,972,600	3,045,000
Other Taxes							
Sales Tax	3,561,253	3,799,128	3,951,956	3,750,000	3,149,524	4,265,000	4,200,000
Automobile Rental Tax	14,895	17,006	12,670	15,000	9,138	12,500	15,000
Replacement Tax	120,123	106,832	106,564	110,000	96,000	115,000	110,000
Income Tax	794,998	809,961	915,574	850,000	771,578	980,000	980,000
Local Use Tax	133,742	149,922	161,915	140,000	129,124	165,000	160,000
Telecommunications Tax	749,670	684,808	708,177	700,000	453,658	600,000	675,000
Electricity Tax	646,906	645,680	314,787	300,000	231,568	300,000	310,000
Natural Gas Tax	237,412	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel/Motel Tax	10,855	9,672	11,374	10,000	7,637	10,000	10,000
Foreign Fire Tax	39,629	39,669	45,286	35,000	-	33,400	40,000
Motor Fuel Tax	307,148	300,973	303,977	275,000	188,630	280,000	280,000
Total Other Taxes	6,616,631	6,563,651	6,532,280	6,185,000	5,036,856	6,760,900	6,780,000
Intergovernmental							
Training Grants	12,732	20,550	2,011	12,500	348	500	10,000
Public Safety Grants	96,662	94,356	13,588	15,000	12,181	12,200	15,000
Street/Traffic Grants	18,641	19,210	19,797	20,000	15,068	20,000	20,000
Grants & Reimbursements	6,282	106,350	6,839	25,000	35,115	40,000	25,000
Program/Project Contributions	85,657	95,540	96,530	95,000	54,359	97,500	100,000
Total Intergovernmental	219,974	336,006	138,765	167,500	117,071	170,200	170,000

Estimated Revenues by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Estimate
General Fund (continued)							
Licenses & Permits							
Liquor License	47,233	51,096	54,723	50,000	57,242	57,600	50,000
Food & Vendor Permits	700	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Building Permits	136,779	320,178	293,134	250,000	214,433	325,000	300,000
Elevator Inspection Fees	11,790	13,520	12,310	15,000	520	12,000	15,000
Contractors License Fee	20,675	33,932	41,330	25,000	34,880	40,000	40,000
Overweight Permits	31,865	42,367	34,906	40,000	29,730	35,000	35,000
Permits & Licenses	30,642	23,212	22,149	25,000	21,525	25,000	25,000
Total Licenses & Permits	279,684	484,305	458,552	415,000	358,330	494,600	475,000
Charges for Services							
Non-Resident EMS Transport	105,762	88,627	71,374	85,000	49,050	65,000	80,000
Resident EMS Transport	201,333	184,743	231,981	200,000	166,699	210,000	180,000
Emergency 911 Surcharge	148,380	159,453	176,383	150,000	127,670	165,000	160,000
Shared Services							
Barrington Hills	4,388	5,989	8,116	5,000	5,876	8,500	8,000
BCFPD/Administration	3,172,947	3,191,881	3,290,336	3,400,000	2,164,901	3,525,000	-
BCFPD/Pension	376,482	380,017	394,961	425,000	270,049	400,000	-
BCFPD/True-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Police Special Events	11,980	36,147	57,051	12,000	47,913	55,000	45,000
Fire Special Events	2,857	1,567	2,905	5,000	8,251	10,000	5,000
Public Works Special Events	533	4,238	5,029	1,000	3,303	5,000	1,000
Police False Alarms	12,650	11,600	12,650	10,000	7,200	11,500	6,000
Escrow Reimbursements	2,655	10,792	4,937	4,000	5,287	5,300	4,000
ARC/PC/ZBA Petitions	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning & Zoning Fees	8,440	10,450	9,800	10,000	10,726	12,000	10,000
Liquor License Application Fee	3,900	3,475	4,998	4,000	4,025	4,100	4,000
Miscellaneous Charges	26,972	2,339	1,278	5,000	1,426	2,000	2,000
Interfund Charges							
Administration Charge	502,228	354,840	412,680	363,000	272,250	363,000	410,000
Risk Management Charge	330,086	348,300	355,200	75,000	285,750	381,000	340,000
Information Systems	30,329	79,800	69,000	381,000	56,250	75,000	90,000
Central Garage Charge	171,397	161,460	151,905	153,600	115,200	153,600	150,000
Dispatch Svcs Charge	-	45,600	33,600	30,600	22,950	30,600	30,000
Total Charges for Services	5,120,519	5,081,318	5,294,184	5,319,200	3,624,777	5,481,600	1,575,000

Estimated Revenues by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Estimate
General Fund (continued)							
Fines & Forfeitures							
Traffic Fines - Cook	105,996	97,123	106,802	100,000	93,831	115,000	80,000
Traffic Fines - Lake	1,758	1,782	1,010	2,000	1,156	1,500	-
Overweight Fines	8,645	4,435	-	7,000	-	-	-
Property Maintenance Fines	9,620	48,024	14,535	20,000	2,400	5,000	10,000
Local Ordinance Violations	-	-	6,915	25,000	12,047	15,000	20,000
DUI Fines	6,057	13,028	20,391	10,000	20,860	25,000	20,000
Drug Fines/Seizures	-	-	9,921	-	34,989	45,000	10,000
Miscellaneous Fines & Forfeits	648	25	95	1,000	220	500	-
Total Fines & Forfeitures	132,724	164,417	159,669	165,000	165,502	207,000	140,000
Village Property Usage							
Rental Income	286,826	285,721	265,389	290,000	4,452	265,000	265,000
Cable TV Fees	157,822	176,502	192,066	175,000	151,237	200,500	200,000
Total Village Property Usage	444,648	462,223	457,455	465,000	155,689	465,500	465,000
Investment Income							
Interest	27,769	62,523	128,441	75,000	152,966	190,000	125,000
Interest Real Estate Taxes	227	149	44	-	11	-	-
Interest - Hotel/Motel	1	-	-	100	-	50	-
Interest - MFT	694	244	297	1,000	44	250	-
Interest - Memorial Donations	36	20	20	100	13	50	-
Interest - Emergency 911	603	356	371	1,000	199	150	-
Interest - Foreign Fire	130	99	81	100	58	50	-
Interest - SSA #1	3	-	-	25	-	10	-
Interest - SSA #3	8	-	-	1,000	-	100	-
Unrealized Gain/Loss	14,549	-	2,703	5,000	-	-	5,000
Realized Gain/Loss	-	2,134	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investment Income	44,020	65,525	131,958	83,325	153,291	190,660	130,000
Miscellaneous							
Event Sponsorships	21,703	21,952	18,615	15,000	19,270	25,300	12,500
Donations	2,875	795	434	2,500	445	500	2,500
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Insurance/Cobra Reimbursmen	16,733	247,239	145,404	100,000	75,382	80,000	125,000
Workers Comp Reimbursement	-	52,467	4,454	-	30,971	55,000	-
Project Reimbursement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenue	36,379	81,868	36,350	75,000	18,207	30,000	40,000
Total Miscellaneous	77,690	404,321	205,257	192,500	144,275	190,900	180,000
Total Revenues	15,650,714	16,343,399	16,233,663	15,906,525	12,689,163	16,933,960	12,960,000

Estimated Revenues by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Estimate
Capital Improvement Fund							
Other Taxes							
Electrical Utility Tax	-	-	314,787	300,000	231,568	300,000	300,000
Natural Gas Tax	-	217,241	162,300	250,000	172,229	225,000	250,000
Total Other Taxes	-	217,241	477,087	550,000	403,797	525,000	550,000
Intergovernmental							
Street & Traffic Grants & Rmbs	-	224,044	-	-	-	-	-
Grants & Reimbursements	-	97,948	1,049,368	1,800,000	766,381	1,450,000	1,015,000
Program/Project Cntrbtns	-	240,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Intergovernmental	-	561,992	1,049,368	1,800,000	766,381	1,450,000	1,015,000
Charges for Services							
Shared Services							
BCFPD/Equipment	47,011	33,783	48,871	-	16,970	25,000	-
BCFPD/Vehicles	-	192,487	33,302	45,000	-	-	-
Total Charges for Services	47,011	226,270	82,173	45,000	16,970	25,000	-
Village Property Usage							
Rental Income	-	-	146,307	105,000	-	105,000	105,000
Total Village Property Usage	-	-	146,307	105,000	-	105,000	105,000
Investment Income							
Interest	33,196	16,896	15,664	35,000	20,397	25,000	35,000
Interest - Public Benefit	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealized Gain/Loss	6,972	1,022	1,301	5,000	-	500	5,000
Realized Gain/Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investment Income	40,221	17,918	16,965	40,000	20,397	25,500	40,000
Miscellaneous							
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales of Assets	6,875	15,438	31,500	30,000	133	20,000	30,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	(10,414)	466	18,375	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous	(3,539)	15,904	49,875	30,000	133	20,000	30,000
Transfers							
Transfers In	650,000	1,200,000	1,275,000	325,000	-	3,150,000	200,000
Total Transfers	650,000	1,200,000	1,275,000	325,000	-	3,150,000	200,000
Total Revenues	733,693	2,239,325	3,096,775	2,895,000	1,207,680	5,300,500	1,940,000

Estimated Revenues by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Estimate
Tax Increment Financing Fund							
Property Taxes							
Property Tax - Corporate	1,078,952	936,880	953,904	1,050,000	820,996	910,000	950,000
Total Property Taxes	1,078,952	936,880	953,904	1,050,000	820,996	910,000	950,000
Intergovernmental							
Grants & Reimbursements	-	-	1,170	-	-	-	-
Total Intergovernmental	-	-	1,170	-	-	-	-
Village Property Usage							
Rental Income	21,000	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total Village Property Usage	21,000	-	1	-	-	-	-
Investment Income							
Interest	2,253	1,492	733	5,000	550	750	500
Total Investment Income	2,253	1,492	733	5,000	550	750	500
Miscellaneous							
Miscellaneous Revenue	(1)	169,232	246,667	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous	(1)	169,232	246,667	-	-	-	-
Transfers In							
Trnsfr from Capital Impr Fund	-	-	-	300,000	-	225,000	-
Total Transfers In	-	-	-	300,000	-	225,000	-
Debt Proceeds							
Bond Proceeds	-	-	6,350,000	-	-	-	-
Premium on Bond Issuance	-	-	154,056	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Proceeds	-	-	6,504,056	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,102,204	1,107,604	7,706,531	1,355,000	821,547	1,135,750	950,500

Estimated Revenues by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Estimate
Debt Service Fund							
Property Taxes							
Property Tax - Corporate	731,791	790,289	782,646	792,000	774,913	790,000	798,000
Total Property Taxes	731,791	790,289	782,646	792,000	774,913	790,000	798,000
Investment Income							
Interest	1,385	928	871	5,000	1,030	1,500	1,000
Total Investment Income	1,385	928	871	5,000	1,030	1,500	1,000
Miscellaneous							
Miscellaneous	57,262	43,942	43,700	38,000	19,790	33,000	32,000
Total Miscellaneous	57,262	43,942	43,700	38,000	19,790	33,000	32,000
Transfers							
Transfers In	230,000	-	100,000	176,500	-	190,000	190,000
Total Transfers	230,000	-	100,000	176,500	-	190,000	190,000
Debt Service Fund Total	1,020,438	835,159	927,217	1,011,500	795,733	1,014,500	1,021,000
Water & Sewer Fund							
Intergovernmental							
Grants & Reimbursements	-	85,300	-	-	11,863	12,000	-
Total Intergovernmental	-	85,300	-	-	11,863	12,000	-
Charges for Services							
Water Sales	1,575,744	1,631,604	1,733,444	1,625,000	1,300,038	1,715,000	1,750,000
Sewer Sales	3,151,487	3,195,963	3,468,360	3,175,000	2,414,357	3,185,000	3,250,000
Meter Sales	2,545	65	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Connection Fees	2,000	97,740	97,547	75,000	88,075	100,000	75,000
Water for Construction	48	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500
Total Charges for Services	4,731,824	4,925,372	5,299,352	4,882,500	3,802,469	5,000,000	5,082,500
Investment Income			5,201,804			4,900,000	5,000,000
Interest	27,853	14,503	11,923	35,000	12,715	15,000	20,000
Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	4,850	711	923	-	-	-	-
Total Investment Income	32,703	15,214	12,846	35,000	12,715	15,000	20,000
Miscellaneous							
Other Income	181,835	148,976	177,826	125,000	74,652	80,000	125,000
Project Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(Loss) on Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damage Claim Reimbursement	8,318	1,022	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total Miscellaneous	190,153	149,998	177,826	125,000	74,652	80,000	126,000
Total Revenues	4,954,680	5,175,884	5,490,023	5,042,500	3,901,699	5,107,000	5,228,500

Estimated Revenues by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Estimate
Recycling & Refuse Fund							
Charges for Services							
Refuse Charges	1,082,496	1,083,120	1,087,154	1,140,000	835,698	1,135,000	1,225,000
Total Charges for Services	1,082,496	1,083,120	1,087,154	1,140,000	835,698	1,135,000	1,225,000
Investment Income							
Interest Income	611	425	384	1,000	171	500	1,000
Total Investment Income	611	425	384	1,000	171	500	1,000
Miscellaneous							
Other Income	3,629	38,977	15,089	20,000	3,194	7,500	10,000
Total Miscellaneous	3,629	38,977	15,089	20,000	3,194	7,500	10,000
Tranfers In							
Transfer from General Fund	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycling & Refuse Fund Total	1,091,736	1,122,521	1,102,627	1,161,000	839,063	1,143,000	1,236,000

Estimated Revenues by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Estimate
Parking System Fund							
Property Taxes							
SSA #16	58,767	4,890	-	-	-	-	-
SSA #17	75,935	22,947	28,093	-	-	-	-
Total Property Taxes	134,702	27,838	28,093	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits							
Commuter Parking Permits	223,381	248,911	258,944	250,000	189,955	255,000	260,000
Employer/Employee Permits	23,596	24,118	17,965	25,000	18,123	27,000	15,000
Overnight Parking Permits	4,150	4,615	3,300	5,000	2,000	3,000	5,000
Total Licenses & Permits	251,127	277,644	280,209	280,000	210,078	285,000	280,000
Charges for Services							
Fare Boxes/Meters	453,553	459,336	476,258	460,000	367,069	480,000	475,000
Total Charges for Services	453,553	459,336	476,258	460,000	367,069	480,000	475,000
Fines & Forfeitures							
Parking Fines	704,680	736,980	756,466			765,000	755,000
	69,165	77,308	96,909	80,000	72,447	100,000	90,000
Total Fines & Forfeitures	69,165	77,308	96,909	80,000	72,447	100,000	90,000
Village Property Usage							
Rental Income	8,999	6,308	6,190	7,000	6,400	9,400	12,000
Total Village Property Usage	8,999	6,308	6,190	7,000	6,400	9,400	12,000
Investment Income							
Interest	7,850	3,777	3,151	5,000	2,711	4,000	4,000
Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investment Income	7,850	3,777	3,151	5,000	2,711	4,000	4,000
Miscellaneous							
Reimbursements	94	1,684	9,651	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenue	47,323	-	(59,780)	2,000	110	250	-
Total Miscellaneous	47,417	1,684	(50,129)	2,000	110	250	-
Parking System Fund Total	972,813	853,895	840,680	834,000	658,815	878,650	861,000

Estimated Revenues by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Estimate
Barrington White House Fund							
Charges for Services							
Catering Charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Property Usage							
Rental Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Village Property Usage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Income							
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Total Investment Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Miscellaneous							
Donations	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	1,100,000
Project Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Miscellaneous	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	1,100,000
Transfers							
Transfer In	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	200,000
Net Transfers	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	200,000
Total Revenues	-	-	-	450,000	-	450,000	1,300,500
Firefighter's Pension Funds							
Investment Income							
Interest	207,825	271,808	355,390	350,000	169,507	190,000	350,000
Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	663,648	148,511	547,551	545,000	622,712	450,000	560,000
Realized Gain/(Loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investment Income	871,473	420,320	902,941	895,000	792,218	640,000	910,000
Miscellaneous							
Employer Contributions	609,827	607,313	623,143	659,000	521,755	659,000	275,000
Employee Contributions	266,113	285,208	300,117	300,000	230,533	300,000	170,000
Total Miscellaneous	875,940	892,521	923,261	959,000	752,288	959,000	445,000
Firefighter's Pension Fund Total	1,747,413	1,312,841	1,826,201	1,854,000	1,544,506	1,599,000	1,355,000

Estimated Revenues by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Amended Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Estimate
Police Pension Fund							
Investment Income							
Interest	356,255	359,329	427,248	400,000	283,822	350,000	425,000
Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	1,494,963	(127,685)	1,304,533	800,000	1,010,234	850,000	900,000
Realized Gain/(Loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investment Income	1,851,218	231,644	1,731,782	1,200,000	1,294,056	1,200,000	1,325,000
Miscellaneous							
Employer Contributions	611,830	654,232	582,977	651,000	572,134	651,000	720,000
Employee Contributions	183,768	182,608	191,913	195,000	147,692	195,000	195,000
Total Miscellaneous	795,598	836,840	774,890	846,000	719,826	846,000	915,000
Police Pension Fund Total	2,646,816	1,068,484	2,506,671	2,046,000	2,013,882	2,046,000	2,240,000
Village Revenues Total	29,920,507	30,059,112	39,730,389	32,105,525	24,472,087	35,158,360	27,792,000

Expenditure Budget

The Expenditure Budget for 2014 is the total legally authorized expenditure/expenses for each accounting fund as approved by the Village Board through the Ordinance adopting the annual budget. The Village Board has appointed the Village Manager as the Budget Officer of the Village in accordance with the Illinois Statute (65 ILCS 5/8-2-9.2 to 65 ILCS 5/8-2-9.10) that provides for the passage of an annual budget in lieu of an appropriation Ordinance.

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget							
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
General Fund							
General Government							
Village Board							
Salaries	26,474	33,455	33,190	33,700	24,586	33,600	36,500
Benefits	6,405	9,199	9,732	11,125	7,460	10,670	12,500
Professional Development	61,692	63,760	27,259	38,465	15,447	38,000	36,650
Contractual Services	26,777	191,875	107,581	145,170	103,142	145,150	106,725
Commodities & Equipment	2,241	5,416	5,719	5,200	3,518	5,000	4,950
Miscellaneous Expenditures	14,683	11,146	29,312	23,750	16,548	23,500	16,400
Total Village Board	138,272	314,850	212,793	257,410	170,701	255,920	213,725
Legal Services							
Contractual Services	688,415	388,299	394,924	606,360	385,890	606,000	325,000
Total Legal Services	688,415	388,299	394,924	606,360	385,890	606,000	325,000
Village Manager							
Salaries	292,860	274,043	220,510	238,000	168,091	237,450	221,350
Benefits	93,050	89,454	72,455	79,000	57,759	78,100	72,700
Professional Development	3,905	2,462	2,466	2,465	686	1,500	1,515
Contractual Services	177,628	60,538	82,956	127,290	101,917	127,200	41,140
Commodities & Equipment	3,423	901	867	2,850	2,085	2,800	5,200
Total Village Manager	570,865	427,398	379,255	449,605	330,537	447,050	341,905
Information Technology							
Salaries	84,732	96,857	99,959	103,850	74,519	103,600	106,250
Benefits	28,424	31,928	34,309	38,050	26,541	36,425	40,975
Professional Development	355	72	1,244	3,810	1,216	2,200	8,260
Contractual Services	102,140	133,906	155,310	145,525	80,971	143,600	176,975
Commodities & Equipment	88,619	363	308	5,850	2,059	5,800	300
Miscellaneous Expenditures	3,089	1,932	3,402	2,800	2,200	2,800	-
Total Information Technology	307,359	265,059	294,532	299,885	187,506	294,425	332,760

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
General Fund (continued)							
General Government (continued)							
Financial Services							
Salaries	197,039	199,163	205,146	213,750	151,029	213,750	225,800
Benefits	62,235	59,465	63,873	69,500	49,040	68,050	70,800
Professional Development	2,079	1,804	1,985	1,900	976	1,650	2,050
Contractual Services	74,144	65,936	54,958	73,400	49,190	72,600	62,850
Commodities & Equipment	6,335	3,173	3,833	5,250	2,818	5,000	3,200
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	1,618	40,600	40,536	40,600	-
Total Financial Services	341,833	329,539	331,412	404,400	293,588	401,650	364,700
Human Resources							
Salaries	109,279	97,813	99,140	104,200	75,439	104,200	88,950
Benefits	49,959	39,806	32,599	32,100	22,855	31,600	58,100
Professional Development	2,904	2,804	3,771	3,000	1,861	3,000	5,700
Contractual Services	9,522	8,987	9,108	15,720	10,106	15,600	12,050
Commodities & Equipment	860	799	594	950	458	850	950
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	930	936	585	30	500	1,500
Total Human Resources	172,523	151,139	146,147	156,555	110,749	155,750	167,250
Risk Management							
Salaries	37,745	52,907	54,257	56,950	40,243	55,800	72,950
Benefits	11,271	16,713	38,907	21,100	13,706	19,000	24,150
Professional Development	31	-	372	1,500	370	1,100	1,250
Contractual Services	829,242	828,892	766,474	753,550	627,934	749,600	625,600
Commodities & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenditures	23,964	4,567	22,796	20,000	10,044	19,000	2,000
Total Risk Management	902,252	903,078	882,806	853,100	692,297	844,500	725,950
Total General Government	3,121,519	2,779,362	2,641,869	3,027,315	2,171,269	3,005,295	2,471,290
Development Services							
Building & Code Enforcement							
Salaries	173,978	148,334	178,424	150,700	108,614	143,750	148,400
Benefits	42,898	35,845	44,208	43,450	33,667	43,350	50,200
Professional Development	1,846	544	1,354	2,725	768	1,600	3,250
Contractual Services	29,715	30,056	30,320	37,275	20,239	34,000	43,390
Commodities & Equipment	1,335	673	577	2,375	317	1,700	2,490
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Total Building & Code Enforcement	249,773	215,452	254,882	236,525	163,606	224,400	248,230

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
General Fund (continued)							
Development Services (continued)							
Engineering							
Salaries	40,437	61,130	63,710	82,900	59,870	79,600	-
Benefits	10,764	17,143	18,938	20,200	12,706	18,900	-
Professional Development	324	583	1,758	2,050	530	1,000	-
Contractual Services	10,358	8,228	1,260	6,050	4,837	6,000	-
Commodities & Equipment	2,018	685	584	1,875	435	1,000	-
Total Engineering	63,901	87,768	86,249	113,075	78,378	106,500	-
Planning & Zoning							
Salaries	98,353	140,797	129,400	138,500	98,188	138,500	146,000
Benefits	23,072	35,505	35,915	40,100	28,177	39,550	42,250
Professional Development	813	1,760	2,073	4,200	1,938	2,950	3,750
Contractual Services	2,036	3,227	4,660	10,650	2,504	5,800	12,780
Commodities & Equipment	1,164	1,212	849	2,875	608	1,400	3,690
Miscellaneous Expenditures	1,388	347	4,224	2,500	-	2,500	8,000
Total Planning & Zoning	126,825	182,848	177,121	198,825	131,414	190,700	216,470
Economic Development							
Salaries	98,766	66,048	72,160	73,900	53,642	73,900	77,050
Benefits	33,196	20,309	23,864	24,350	17,789	24,200	26,250
Professional Development	8,170	7,524	9,267	11,815	8,599	11,700	8,000
Contractual Services	9,972	12,374	14,840	16,275	9,721	15,600	14,550
Commodities & Equipment	1,770	1,782	897	1,900	671	1,200	1,900
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	67,250	76,070	103,000	-	103,000	100,000
Total Economic Development	151,875	175,286	197,098	231,240	90,422	229,600	227,750
Community Events							
Salaries	34,151	46,508	47,672	56,700	35,385	56,000	71,450
Benefits	7,093	10,500	11,495	15,000	8,854	14,200	19,250
Professional Development	100	60	450	1,000	292	1,000	-
Contractual Services	2,130	4,108	4,343	7,100	3,920	7,000	5,800
Commodities & Equipment	520	323	504	450	50	400	250
Miscellaneous Expenditures	53,105	43,310	45,528	47,050	29,056	44,000	48,000
Total Community Events	97,098	104,809	109,992	127,300	77,556	122,600	144,750
Total Development Services	689,471	766,163	825,342	906,965	541,376	873,800	837,200

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
General Fund (continued)							
Public Safety							
Police Administration							
Salaries	275,523	272,786	277,937	270,500	188,632	259,550	495,250
Benefits	153,283	103,781	99,014	103,800	76,150	97,850	195,750
Professional Development	1,848	2,121	2,212	3,010	1,791	2,800	2,850
Contractual Services	33,535	39,453	52,194	51,900	31,085	43,600	49,050
Commodities & Equipment	11,756	5,103	6,591	8,520	4,290	8,500	10,100
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Police Administration	475,945	423,243	437,949	437,730	301,947	412,300	753,000
Investigations							
Salaries	256,290	272,405	278,234	294,850	213,560	294,800	386,000
Benefits	112,297	114,775	108,997	116,900	95,667	113,000	182,150
Professional Development	4,095	5,151	10,510	8,360	4,213	6,800	10,050
Contractual Services	3,797	3,806	3,073	4,860	1,997	4,050	4,900
Commodities & Equipment	2,550	2,933	3,851	5,525	3,552	5,500	11,900
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investigations	379,028	399,070	404,664	430,495	318,988	424,150	595,000
Patrol Operations							
Salaries	1,697,549	1,742,364	1,822,459	1,876,542	1,364,912	1,876,500	1,726,700
Benefits	704,827	816,727	785,006	848,000	705,312	847,950	829,300
Professional Development	5,992	18,502	19,955	18,235	14,191	18,200	19,700
Contractual Services	21,026	11,221	14,226	14,320	6,867	13,250	14,900
Commodities & Equipment	30,760	37,889	31,325	36,150	17,400	29,300	48,700
Miscellaneous Expenditures	12,345	4,870	15,746	35,100	22,184	35,000	33,200
Total Patrol Operations	2,472,499	2,631,572	2,688,717	2,828,347	2,130,867	2,820,200	2,672,500
School/Community Programs							
Salaries	159,062	169,631	167,940	175,050	120,562	175,000	-
Benefits	73,164	40,455	46,038	47,600	40,723	47,600	-
Professional Development	3,269	507	313	505	60	200	-
Contractual Services	2,263	211	4	1,220	137	400	-
Commodities & Equipment	5,645	1,480	2,433	2,550	619	2,500	-
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total School/Cmnty Prgms	243,403	212,284	216,728	226,925	162,101	225,700	-
Fire Administration							
Salaries	276,947	272,112	279,653	173,750	133,264	166,450	145,900
Benefits	77,292	96,294	102,711	84,250	62,411	82,000	43,400
Professional Development	4,648	8,602	4,354	4,450	3,169	4,350	4,700
Contractual Services	29,653	37,825	33,147	32,850	20,790	29,800	18,100
Commodities & Equipment	6,956	5,822	3,917	6,050	2,215	3,500	4,300
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fire Administration	395,497	420,655	423,782	301,350	221,850	286,100	216,400

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
General Fund (continued)							
Public Safety (continued)							
Fire Operations							
Salaries	3,179,068	3,095,989	3,191,656	3,668,250	2,550,128	3,668,250	1,726,100
Benefits	1,236,123	1,251,102	1,311,106	1,365,550	988,646	1,356,400	630,800
Professional Development	50,465	27,979	30,206	39,050	30,054	39,000	27,600
Contractual Services	62,477	91,195	110,175	98,050	41,227	96,900	83,900
Commodities & Equipment	84,266	109,756	53,801	67,000	32,780	48,500	40,000
Miscellaneous Expenditures	50,537	72,333	36,461	67,000	43,110	66,500	80,000
Total Fire Operations	4,662,936	4,648,353	4,733,405	5,304,900	3,685,944	5,275,550	2,588,400
Fire Prevention/Education							
Salaries	107,821	113,067	122,374	122,500	85,464	122,400	108,900
Benefits	48,327	42,450	47,099	44,550	30,240	44,450	38,250
Professional Development	1,436	1,163	620	1,950	1,315	1,950	1,950
Contractual Services	934	746	1,745	1,300	415	900	1,300
Commodities & Equipment	2,110	4,900	3,068	4,750	1,582	3,350	4,800
Total Fire Prevention	160,628	162,326	174,907	175,050	119,016	173,050	155,200
Emergency Management							
Salaries	25,655	30,709	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits	7,795	9,937	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Development	1,836	3,048	1,965	2,600	133	700	2,600
Contractual Services	7,185	212	1,150	10,000	9,980	10,000	700
Commodities & Equipment	4,409	8,055	1,389	1,600	277	700	1,100
Miscellaneous Expenditures	652	5,949	602	14,100	12,271	14,000	10,600
Total Emergency Mgmt	47,532	57,909	5,107	28,300	22,661	25,400	15,000
Dispatch Services							
Contractual Services	373,098	396,547	394,935	423,000	267,020	411,000	344,700
Commodities & Equipment	52,225	30,482	9,480	1,500	1,170	1,500	-
Miscellaneous Expenditures	45,827	106,833	17,600	31,000	21,896	30,000	28,000
Total Dispatch Services	471,149	533,862	422,015	455,500	290,086	442,500	372,700
Fire & Police Commission							
Professional Development	416	479	114	2,000	203	650	2,000
Contractual Services	22,642	27,099	4,432	16,750	10,775	14,500	7,700
Commodities & Equipment	-	295	-	500	-	200	600
Miscellaneous Expenditures	8,716	7,016	2,728	2,800	2,380	2,800	-
Total Fire & Police Commission	31,773	34,888	7,274	22,050	13,358	18,150	10,300
Total Public Safety	9,340,391	9,524,162	9,514,547	10,210,647	7,266,819	10,103,100	7,378,500

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
General Fund (continued)							
Public Works							
Administration							
Salaries	64,003	82,573	70,488	47,450	34,212	47,100	54,750
Benefits	38,498	27,687	24,086	23,700	14,852	20,500	19,300
Professional Development	1,436	879	603	1,020	626	925	1,100
Contractual Services	3,482	5,266	5,923	8,100	4,929	7,000	9,500
Commodities & Equipment	2,723	311	567	600	182	400	550
Total Administration	110,141	116,717	101,667	80,870	54,801	75,925	85,200
Street Operations							
Salaries	322,481	331,362	315,892	342,300	250,052	342,300	321,650
Benefits	108,464	117,486	117,651	121,700	90,973	121,700	104,400
Professional Development	1,067	2,628	2,189	3,500	593	1,800	3,400
Contractual Services	141,152	205,247	143,793	166,970	68,741	155,450	219,200
Commodities & Equipment	122,325	135,009	129,048	173,180	104,991	166,600	193,650
Miscellaneous Expenditures	35,275	64,560	29,130	42,802	13,468	42,000	43,600
Total Street Operations	730,765	856,293	737,703	850,452	528,818	829,850	885,900
Forestry							
Salaries	79,298	86,550	84,523	86,300	60,411	85,900	98,650
Benefits	17,764	18,960	21,814	26,550	18,815	26,500	29,000
Professional Development	650	781	1,217	1,825	741	1,600	1,850
Contractual Services	220,427	181,363	178,893	134,550	82,865	131,700	136,950
Commodities & Equipment	9,872	15,769	15,564	23,655	12,107	21,500	24,200
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Forestry	328,010	303,423	302,011	272,880	174,938	267,200	290,650
Property Maintenance Total							
Salaries	99,550	103,469	100,735	109,500	77,322	109,500	105,950
Benefits	19,184	21,941	23,844	29,650	21,547	29,650	30,950
Professional Development	-	-	-	175	-	150	-
Contractual Services	65,858	77,249	68,996	105,050	51,920	104,400	87,800
Commodities & Equipment	13,344	15,139	15,138	23,755	14,339	23,500	20,400
Miscellaneous Expenditures	911	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Property Maintenance	198,846	217,798	208,713	268,130	165,127	267,200	245,100

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
General Fund (continued)							
Public Works (continued)							
Central Garage							
Salaries	177,578	153,689	159,099	160,950	114,221	160,925	142,100
Benefits	35,762	56,388	60,479	63,200	44,306	63,150	66,700
Professional Development	653	436	575	1,180	580	875	3,150
Contractual Services	30,966	35,719	52,777	35,025	15,610	32,050	49,450
Commodities & Equipment	201,768	247,669	259,327	270,660	179,310	268,800	272,700
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Central Garage	446,727	493,901	532,257	531,015	354,027	525,800	534,100
Total Public Works	1,814,489	1,988,131	1,882,351	2,003,347	1,277,712	1,965,975	2,040,950
Transfers							
Trnsfr to Capital Impr Fund	655,000	1,200,000	1,275,000	3,154,000	-	3,150,000	200,000
Total Transfers Out	655,000	1,200,000	1,275,000	3,154,000	-	3,150,000	200,000
General Fund Totals	15,620,871	16,257,819	16,139,109	19,302,274	11,257,176	19,098,170	12,927,940
Capital Improvement Fund							
Development Services							
Engineering							
Salaries	32,118	45,127	46,334	45,050	31,871	45,000	128,700
Benefits	8,497	13,236	14,566	15,500	9,740	14,000	41,750
Professional Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200
Contractual Services	-	-	-	4,500	4,176	4,500	5,790
Commodities & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,120
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Engineering	40,615	58,363	60,900	65,050	45,787	63,500	181,560
Total Development Services	40,615	58,363	60,900	65,050	45,787	63,500	181,560
Facility Improvements							
Building Improvements							
Contractual Services	3,718	5,234	114,917	170,000	33,599	50,000	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	15,000	5,040	15,000	-
Capital Outlay	-	162,866	445,970	40,000	22,806	35,000	65,000
Total Building Improvements	3,718	168,100	560,887	225,000	61,445	100,000	65,000
Property Improvements							
Contractual Services	-	-	-	286,000	36,622	230,000	286,000
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	56,000	30,800	50,000	-
Total Property Improvements	-	-	-	342,000	67,422	280,000	286,000
Total Facility Improvements	3,718	168,100	560,887	567,000	128,866	380,000	351,000

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Capital Improvement Fund (continued)							
Infrastructure Improvements							
Street Improvements							
Contractual Services	213,639	235,243	993,771	1,783,200	589,067	1,505,000	991,200
Capital Outlay	1,117,095	859,700	821,398	940,000	191,693	900,000	840,000
Total Street Improvements	1,330,735	1,094,943	1,815,168	2,723,200	780,760	2,405,000	1,831,200
Parking Improvements							
Contractual Services	-	-	-	122,850	-	-	122,850
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	286,500	-	-	775,000
Total Parking Improvements	-	-	-	409,350	-	-	897,850
Stormwater Management							
Contractual Services	12,320	-	-	-	-	-	45,000
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Capital Outlay	7,295	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stormwater Management	19,615	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
Pedestrian Programs							
Contractual Services	16,112	21,877	8,417	35,000	10,926	20,000	25,000
Capital Outlay	2,992	60,122	(350)	50,000	-	50,000	90,000
Total Pedestrian Programs	19,104	81,999	8,067	85,000	10,926	70,000	115,000
Bikeway Programs							
Contractual Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	9,450	-	-	6,000	-	-	36,000
Total Bikeway Programs	9,450	-	-	6,000	-	-	36,000
Total Infrastructure Improvements	1,378,903	1,176,942	1,823,235	3,223,550	791,686	2,475,000	2,945,050
Vehicle & Equipment Purchases							
Equipment Purchases							
Contractual Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	322,757	217,191	222,159	470,825	123,384	225,000	123,000
Total Equipment Purchases	322,757	217,191	222,159	470,825	123,384	225,000	123,000
Vehicle Purchases							
Contractual Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	41,407	464,303	232,013	178,500	139,651	166,600	276,000
Total Vehicles Purchases	41,407	464,303	232,013	178,500	139,651	166,600	276,000
Total Vehicle & Equipment	364,164	681,494	454,171	649,325	263,035	391,600	399,000

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Capital Improvement Fund (continued)							
Transfers							
Transfer to TIF Fund	-	-	-	225,000	-	225,000	-
Transfer to Debt Service Fund	230,000	-	100,000	190,000	-	190,000	190,000
Transfer to White House Fund	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	200,000
Total Transfers	230,000	-	100,000	665,000	-	665,000	390,000
Capital Improvement Fund Total	2,017,400	2,084,899	2,999,194	5,169,925	1,229,375	3,975,100	4,266,610
TIF District Fund							
Development Services							
Administration							
Salaries	65,000	69,616	72,361	55,350	54,770	55,000	-
Benefits	17,299	21,878	23,092	21,850	17,552	17,660	-
Professional Development	2,396	3,376	2,491	3,960	2,048	2,650	-
Contractual Services	10,667	41,437	199,847	21,300	12,802	21,275	-
Commodities & Equipment	15,686	-	-	250	-	100	-
Miscellaneous Expenditures	25,977	-	54,563	-	-	-	-
Total Administration	137,024	136,307	352,355	102,710	87,172	96,685	-
District Improvements							
Contractual Services	1,997	40,953	220	-	-	-	-
Commodities	66,465	35,454	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	51,420	19,801	-	-	-	-	-
Total District Improvements	119,882	96,208	220	-	-	-	-
Redevelopment Activities							
Contractual Services	358	221,530	116,021	47,200	-	47,100	-
Programs	70,639	47,991	8,930	5,000	-	5,000	-
Capital Outlay	-	369,372	1,775,000	-	-	-	-
Total Redevelopment Activities	70,997	638,893	1,899,951	52,200	-	52,100	-
Total Development Services	327,903	871,408	2,252,526	154,910	87,172	148,785	-
Debt Service							
Principal	355,000	395,000	951,812	685,000	-	685,000	645,000
Payment to Escrow Agent	-	-	4,660,620	-	-	-	-
Interest & Fiscal Charges	374,703	358,766	468,510	308,500	123,622	308,400	291,694
Total Debt Service	729,703	753,766	6,080,942	993,500	123,622	993,400	936,694
TIF District Fund Total	1,057,606	1,625,173	8,333,467	1,148,410	210,794	1,142,185	936,694

Debt Service Fund							
Debt Service							
Principal	680,000	755,000	770,000	790,000	-	790,000	815,000
Interest & Fiscal Charges	327,239	256,568	240,405	223,292	111,700	223,242	204,944
Debt Service Total	1,007,239	1,011,568	1,010,405	1,013,292	111,700	1,013,242	1,019,944
Debt Service Fund Total	1,007,239	1,011,568	1,010,405	1,013,292	111,700	1,013,242	1,019,944
Water & Sewer Fund							
Administration							
General Government							
Community Services							
Salaries	79,505	89,404	86,719	97,500	68,760	97,350	99,100
Benefits	23,888	29,372	31,974	34,700	25,937	34,650	34,750
Professional Development	262	236	727	950	-	300	900
Contractual Services	14,907	26,795	22,017	27,600	17,335	25,750	32,750
Commodities & Equipment	3,762	2,675	4,436	3,750	2,435	3,700	2,800
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Community Services	122,324	148,482	145,873	164,500	114,467	161,750	170,300
Public Works							
Administration							
Salaries	193,071	209,948	201,068	184,600	132,432	183,638	122,900
Benefits	64,532	70,917	69,933	74,100	53,510	73,750	54,600
Professional Development	956	1,837	687	1,475	331	750	2,275
Contractual Services	22,728	16,677	14,968	37,050	14,029	26,000	54,350
Commodities & Equipment	806	465	362	1,300	296	925	1,075
Miscellaneous Expenditures	731,176	691,980	747,105	739,200	554,400	739,200	752,450
Administration Total	1,013,269	991,824	1,034,124	1,037,725	754,998	1,024,263	987,650
Administration Total	1,135,594	1,140,306	1,179,997	1,202,225	869,464	1,186,013	1,157,950
Operations							
Development Services							
Engineering							
Salaries	102,600	72,657	74,635	92,600	64,310	88,700	143,700
Benefits	24,815	22,060	24,556	31,750	17,847	22,800	41,100
Professional Development	288	501	1,455	2,450	193	1,100	2,600
Contractual Services	20,008	4,353	947	12,125	9,275	12,050	5,850
Commodities & Equipment	937	744	844	1,695	435	1,250	2,120
Total Engineering	148,647	100,315	102,438	140,620	92,060	125,900	195,370
Public Works							
Property Maintenance							
Contractual Services	4,602	7,187	11,550	10,775	4,165	10,400	13,612
Commodities	1,390	2,774	3,368	7,000	3,203	5,000	3,875
Total Property Maintenance	5,992	9,961	14,918	17,775	7,368	15,400	17,487

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Water & Sewer Fund (continued)							
Operations (continued)							
Conveyance System							
Salaries	275,911	261,626	255,941	262,150	188,182	259,250	353,050
Benefits	89,329	96,044	110,215	149,950	82,027	113,200	163,850
Professional Development	1,468	1,700	1,404	2,890	172	550	2,890
Contractual Services	30,992	55,948	65,860	74,875	19,778	60,500	102,875
Commodities & Equipment	52,339	81,335	69,924	87,600	42,819	86,350	98,100
Miscellaneous Expenditures	3,425	-	9,348	20,000	2,620	20,000	20,000
Total Conveyance	453,464	496,653	512,690	597,465	335,598	539,850	740,765
Water Production							
Salaries	127,106	104,658	106,585	111,100	79,150	109,268	114,250
Benefits	32,672	29,888	31,084	33,450	24,013	32,950	31,750
Professional Development	929	3,117	1,555	3,380	525	1,850	3,380
Contractual Services	126,805	144,145	110,384	149,470	77,175	137,200	130,370
Commodities & Equipment	78,146	70,364	61,541	139,140	31,590	76,100	103,240
Miscellaneous Expenditures	26,351	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Water Production	392,009	352,173	311,149	436,540	212,453	357,368	382,990
Wastewater Treatment							
Salaries	278,821	311,322	309,349	326,700	226,491	310,300	332,150
Benefits	98,254	118,770	121,378	141,750	90,609	124,150	149,950
Professional Development	1,788	1,058	1,677	2,525	361	1,625	2,550
Contractual Services	253,004	281,572	265,265	342,385	159,888	254,300	303,885
Commodities & Equipment	76,077	89,995	75,773	86,260	40,946	72,200	85,850
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Total Wastewater Treatment	707,945	802,742	773,442	899,620	518,295	762,575	874,385
Operations Total	1,708,057	1,761,843	1,714,637	2,092,020	1,165,773	1,801,093	2,210,997
Capital Expenses							
Village Facilities							
Facility Improvements							
Contractual Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Facility Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Facilities Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Improvements							
Street Improvements							
Contractual Services	-	-	34,615	64,400	49,887	60,000	100,000
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	673,100	199,517	600,000	880,870
Total Street Improvements	-	-	34,615	737,500	249,404	660,000	980,870

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Water & Sewer Fund (continued)							
Infrastructure Improvements (continued)							
Stormwater Improvements							
Contractual Services	47,037	9,710	2,000	35,000	825	2,000	-
Miscellaneous	7,295	3,277	1,200	10,000	1,000	8,000	-
Capital Outlay	31,500	678,687	-	10,000	-	-	600,000
Total Stormwater Improvements	85,833	691,673	3,200	55,000	1,825	10,000	600,000
Water Main Improvements							
Contractual Services	26,722	70,790	133,717	77,750	19,217	47,000	-
Capital Outlay	1,270,349	784,837	1,636,371	1,300,000	1,157,987	1,250,000	812,500
Total Water Main Improvements	1,297,072	855,627	1,770,089	1,377,750	1,177,204	1,297,000	812,500
Water Facilities Projects							
Contractual Services	166	-	-	97,000	18,278	35,000	-
Capital Outlay	-	14,824	-	360,000	55,421	300,000	-
Total Water Facilities	166	14,824	-	457,000	73,698	335,000	-
Sanitary Sewer Main Projects							
Contractual Services	251,817	42,061	4,242	82,500	-	5,000	200,000
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Capital Outlay	571,323	386,832	86,115	150,000	6,700	90,000	167,500
Total Sanitary Sewer Mains	823,140	428,893	90,357	232,500	6,700	95,000	417,500
Wastewater Facilities Projects							
Contractual Services	75,807	67,817	36,009	65,000	41,493	60,000	65,000
Capital Outlay	400,520	515,231	926,950	700,000	518,608	700,000	1,100,000
Total Wastewater Facilities	476,327	583,049	962,959	765,000	560,101	760,000	1,165,000
Infrastructure Total	2,682,538	2,998,692	2,861,220	3,624,750	2,068,932	3,157,000	3,975,870

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Water & Sewer Fund (continued)							
Vehicle & Equipment Purchases							
Equipment Purchases							
Contractual Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	32,643	51,000	22,282	50,000	-
Total Equipment Purchases	-	-	32,643	51,000	22,282	50,000	-
Vehicle Purchases							
Contractual Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	27,008	228,000	164,973	225,000	31,000
Total Vehicle Purchase	-	-	27,008	228,000	164,973	225,000	31,000
Vehicles & Equipment Total	-	-	59,651	279,000	187,255	275,000	31,000
Sub-Total Capital Expenses	2,682,538	2,998,692	2,970,871	3,903,750	2,256,187	3,432,000	4,006,870
Less: Capitalized Fixed Assets	(1,733,577)	(2,050,671)	(2,562,484)	(3,627,250)		(3,600,000)	(3,900,000)
Total Capital Expenses	948,961	948,021	408,387	276,500	2,256,187	(168,000)	106,870
Debt Service							
Principal	440,761	516,626	532,651	543,840	-	543,840	735,198
Interest & Fiscal Charges	630,333	531,425	519,272	506,555	254,515	506,655	492,907
Debt Service Total	1,071,094	1,048,051	1,051,922	1,050,395	254,515	1,050,495	1,228,105
Water & Sewer Fund Total	4,863,705	4,898,222	4,354,943	4,621,140	4,545,940	3,869,601	4,703,922
Recycling & Refuse Fund							
Administration							
General Government							
Community Services							
Salaries	43,001	40,561	41,479	42,650	30,702	42,100	42,850
Benefits	10,643	13,006	13,987	14,350	10,719	14,400	14,350
Professional Development	-	120	206	800	-	300	800
Contractual Services	4,982	8,293	8,393	9,450	6,112	9,100	9,250
Commodities & Equipment	1,735	1,274	2,277	750	1,208	1,500	750
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Community Services	60,361	63,254	66,341	68,000	48,741	67,400	68,000
Administration Total	60,361	63,254	66,341	68,000	48,741	67,400	68,000

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Recycling & Refuse Fund (continued)							
Operations							
Public Works							
Recycling & Refuse Operations							
Salaries	63,159	73,262	72,489	56,350	50,513	69,297	47,700
Benefits	20,999	23,046	23,555	21,900	19,851	26,550	21,700
Professional Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Services	761,818	821,362	886,355	930,000	486,671	900,400	925,200
Commodities & Equipment	16	-	-	500	-	-	500
Miscellaneous Expenditures	133,081	131,100	127,080	126,000	94,500	126,000	130,500
Recycling & Refuse Total	979,073	1,048,769	1,109,479	1,134,750	651,535	1,122,247	1,125,600
Operations Total	979,073	1,048,769	1,109,479	1,134,750	651,535	1,122,247	1,125,600
Recycling & Refuse Fund Total	1,039,433	1,112,022	1,175,820	1,202,750	700,276	1,189,647	1,193,600
Parking System Fund							
Administration							
Community & Financial Services							
Community Services							
Salaries	51,750	53,232	56,609	55,150	39,183	53,650	46,650
Benefits	12,944	17,210	18,683	16,800	13,769	18,800	15,300
Professional Development	-	140	206	300	-	-	300
Contractual Services	109,749	148,471	161,418	161,450	117,250	161,400	162,750
Commodities & Equipment	2,922	-	-	850	-	300	850
Miscellaneous Expenditures	169,783	166,920	148,200	138,000	103,500	138,000	140,460
Total Community Services	347,148	385,973	385,116	372,550	273,702	372,150	366,310
Administration Total	347,148	385,973	385,116	372,550	273,702	372,150	366,310
Operations							
Police Department							
Parking Enforcement							
Salaries	178,303	169,412	171,177	166,000	124,681	170,796	171,250
Benefits	39,608	45,569	53,326	61,750	41,143	60,194	63,000
Professional Development	-	41	32	-	-	-	-
Contractual Services	1,217	1,844	3,340	5,795	952	1,500	2,000
Commodities & Equipment	2,802	2,650	6,670	4,075	1,222	2,200	4,600
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Parking Enforcement	221,930	219,516	234,545	237,620	167,997	234,690	240,850

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Parking System Fund							
Public Works							
Parking System Maintenance							
Salaries	80,003	63,363	61,826	71,050	38,438	52,700	69,050
Benefits	23,570	24,407	25,671	29,550	17,372	23,900	30,150
Professional Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Services	84,254	112,932	72,446	81,900	31,067	60,500	66,250
Commodities & Equipment	46,828	6,964	22,208	47,350	16,372	24,600	27,350
Total Parking Maintenance	234,655	207,666	182,150	229,850	103,249	161,700	192,800
Operations Total	456,585	427,182	416,695	467,470	271,246	396,390	433,650
Capital Expenses							
Infrastructure Improvements							
Parking Improvements							
Contractual Services	345	-	105	40,000	7,912	13,000	-
Capital Outlay	698,640	31,294	122,611	-	-	8,356	120,000
Parking Improvements Total	698,985	31,294	122,716	40,000	7,912	21,356	120,000
Infrastructure Improvements Total	698,985	31,294	122,716	40,000	7,912	21,356	120,000
Less: Capital Assets Capitalized	(698,640)	(31,294)	(94,467)	(40,000)	-	(13,000)	(120,000)
Total Capital Expenses	345	-	28,249	-	7,912	8,356	-
Parking System Fund Total	804,078	813,155	830,060	840,020	552,861	776,896	799,960

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Barrington White House Fund (continued)							
Operations							
General Government							
White House Operations							
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Services	-	-	-	25,000	-	17,500	5,000
Commodities & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total White House Operation	-	-	-	25,000	-	17,500	5,000
Operations Total	-	-	-	25,000	-	17,500	5,000
Capital Expenses							
Village Facilities							
Facility Improvements							
Contractual Services	-	-	-	160,000	-	150,000	180,000
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	3,000,000
Facility Improvements Total	-	-	-	210,000	-	150,000	3,180,000
Village Facilities Total	-	-	-	210,000	-	150,000	3,180,000
Total Capital Expenses	-	-	-	210,000	-	150,000	3,180,000
Less: Capital Assets Capitalized	-	-	-	(210,000)	-	(150,000)	(3,180,000)
Total Capital Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service							
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,000
Interest & Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
Debt Service Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,000
Barrington White House Fund Total	-	-	-	25,000	-	17,500	250,000

Budgeted Expenditures/Expenses by Fund, Fiscal Year 2011 Actual to Fiscal Year 2014 Budget

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Revised Budget	FY 2013 9-Month Actual	FY 2013 Projected Actual	FY 2014 Budget
Firefighter's Pension Fund							
Fire Department							
Pension Administration							
Benefits	154,193	260,259	253,858	375,000	234,356	350,000	500,000
Professional Development	2,804	3,890	3,970	4,500	885	2,950	4,500
Contractual Services	92,195	55,215	59,397	122,000	91,069	135,600	78,500
Commodities	-	-	-	200	-	100	200
Pension Administration Total	249,192	319,364	317,225	501,700	326,310	488,650	583,200
Fire Department Total	249,192	319,364	317,225	501,700	326,310	488,650	583,200
Firefighter's Pension Fund Total	249,192	319,364	317,225	501,700	326,310	488,650	583,200
Police Pension Fund							
Police Department							
Pension Administration							
Benefits	1,377,983	1,506,077	1,448,902	1,540,000	1,129,019	1,518,000	1,645,000
Professional Development	1,500	2,635	1,860	6,500	750	4,000	5,500
Contractual Services	100,340	100,980	108,248	112,500	87,713	117,350	120,500
Commodities	-	-	-	200	-	100	200
Pension Administration Total	1,479,823	1,609,691	1,559,010	1,659,200	1,217,482	1,639,450	1,771,200
Police Department Total	1,479,823	1,609,691	1,559,010	1,659,200	1,217,482	1,639,450	1,771,200
Police Pension Fund Total	1,479,823	1,609,691	1,559,010	1,659,200	1,217,482	1,639,450	1,771,200
Total Expenditures	26,813,586	28,015,287	34,811,582	31,120,871	20,151,912	28,851,602	27,127,872

COMPENSATION PLAN FOR 2014

The Compensation Plan is approved by the Village Board as part of the legal budget because it sets the number and classification of authorized positions as well as the minimum and maximum salary levels for those positions. Annual adjustments to the plan are included as part of the initial budget proposal presented to the Village Board and review of the plan is part of the budget process. Recommended changes are based on an analysis of the staffing needs of the Village, economic and labor market conditions, and the classification of positions.

The Compensation Plan for 2014 provides legal authorization for the compensation ranges for all positions, including full-time represented, full-time non-represented, regular part-time, and temporary or seasonal positions. The number of authorized Full Time Equivalent (FTE) positions and the total number of authorized hours for regular part-time and temporary or seasonal positions are also authorized by the Plan.

Individual Salary Adjustments, Non-Represented Positions

The goal of the compensation plan for non-represented employees is to encourage excellence in service by tying salary increases to job performance rather than tenure. A second goal is to reward outstanding employees for meritorious job performance by providing them with a salary increase greater than what is received by other employees who may not be performing at the same level. To accomplish these goals, the actual amount of the increase is determined by the level of performance of the particular employee. There is no set time period in which an employee can reach the top of the salary range. Employees whose performance consistently exceeds expectations will reach the top of the salary range in a shorter time period than others who may not be consistently meeting or exceeding expectations.

The Village administers salary increases for non-represented employees by linking performance to the percent of increase that an individual employee receives. Employee performance for the previous fiscal year is evaluated by supervisors in the first quarter of the current fiscal year. An employee's overall evaluation, based on individual performance factors considered, will fall into a performance category and their salary increase is based on this rating (but in no case can an increase exceed the maximum of the applicable range). Non-represented employees completing their introductory period and advancing to regular status shall be considered for a salary increase based on their individual performance as documented through the employee evaluation process. The increase is again tied to the level of performance and the method of calculation is consistent with the methodology established for annual (May 1) increases. To transition to regular status, introductory employees should have been rated as meeting or exceeding expectations.

If ranges are adjusted during an employee's introductory period and create a situation where the employee is below the range minimum, the employee's wage will be adjusted to the minimum wage established for their respective position. The first May 1 increase granted to an Employee after transitioning to regular status shall be consistent with the process followed for Regular Employees with the exception that the increase shall be subject to a pro-rata calculation based on the number of months (inclusive of the month of transition) since the date the employee transitioned to regular status (normally the date six months after employment) through April 30. In each case the percent increase shall be rounded up to the closest ½ % increment.

Individual Salary Adjustments, Represented Positions

Represented employees are subject to the salary increase provisions of the contract negotiated between the Village and the respective bargaining unit. There are three employee groups represented by bargaining units, Police Officers are represented by the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), Fire Lieutenants and Firefighter/Paramedics are represented by the Barrington Firefighters, Local 3481 bargaining unit, and Public Works Maintenance Workers, Utility Treatment Operators, Mechanics, and the Lab Technician are represented by the Teamsters Local 700 bargaining unit.

Salary provisions in contracts between the Village and the Unions typically involve two components, an economic adjustment and a series of step increases as an employee gains experience and seniority in working for the Village. Both the economic adjustment and the step increases require a represented employee to perform satisfactorily on their annual performance review to receive the increase. The economic adjustment is typically awarded to represented employees on the anniversary of the contract beginning, typically May 1 for Village contracts. Step increases are awarded to represented employees on their anniversary date as step increases are tied to years of service. Step increases are only awarded to employees after they have completed their introductory period which is determined by an employee's collective bargaining agreement. During a represented employee's introductory period, an employee may be disciplined, terminated, or laid off at the discretion of the Village. In general, it takes a represented employee six (6) years to reach the top of their salary range by moving through the step system.

Compensation Plan - Schedule I: Full-Time Represented Employees

		Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Authorized Positions
Effective 01.01.2014 to 04.30.2014									
Maintenance Worker	Annual	45,334	47,881	50,432	52,981	55,529	58,078	60,627	7.0
	Hourly	21.80	23.02	24.25	25.47	26.70	27.92	29.15	
Utility Treatment Operator	Annual	46,704	49,734	52,395	55,244	58,093	60,942	63,786	4.0
	Hourly	22.45	23.91	25.19	26.56	27.93	29.30	30.67	
Mechanic	Annual	48,472	51,532	54,592	57,652	60,713	63,772	66,831	2.0
	Hourly	23.30	24.78	26.25	27.72	29.19	30.66	32.13	
Lab Technician	Annual	48,472	51,532	54,592	57,652	60,713	63,772	66,831	1.0
	Hourly	23.30	24.78	26.25	27.72	29.19	30.66	32.13	
Firefighter/Paramedic	Annual	59,462	63,029	66,567	70,134	73,672	77,238	80,777	10.0
	Hourly	21.58	22.87	24.15	25.45	26.73	28.03	29.31	
Police Officer	Annual	58,262	63,524	68,611	73,433	77,814	81,294	83,627	17.0
	Hourly	28.01	30.54	32.99	35.30	37.41	39.08	40.21	
Fire Lieutenant	Annual	84,286	87,539	90,792	94,044	-	-	-	3.0
	Hourly	30.58	31.76	32.94	34.12	-	-	-	
Sub-Total Full-Time Represented Positions									44.0
Effective 05.01.2014 to 12.31.2014									
Maintenance Worker	Annual	46,241	48,839	51,441	54,041	56,640	59,240	61,840	7.0
	Hourly	22.23	23.48	24.73	25.98	27.23	28.48	29.73	
Utility Treatment Operator	Annual	47,638	50,729	53,443	56,349	59,255	62,161	65,062	4.0
	Hourly	22.90	24.39	25.69	27.09	28.49	29.89	31.28	
Mechanic	Annual	49,441	52,563	55,684	58,805	61,927	65,047	68,168	2.0
	Hourly	23.77	25.27	26.77	28.27	29.77	31.27	32.77	
Lab Technician	Annual	49,441	52,563	55,684	58,805	61,927	65,047	68,168	1.0
	Hourly	23.77	25.27	26.77	28.27	29.77	31.27	32.77	
Firefighter/Paramedic	Annual	60,652	64,290	67,899	71,536	75,145	78,783	82,392	10.0
	Hourly	22.01	23.33	24.64	25.96	27.27	28.59	29.90	
Police Officer	Annual	58,262	63,524	68,611	73,433	77,814	81,294	83,627	17.0
	Hourly	28.01	30.54	32.99	35.30	37.41	39.08	40.21	
Fire Lieutenant	Annual	85,972	89,290	92,607	95,925	-	-	-	3.0
	Hourly	31.19	32.40	33.60	34.81	-	-	-	
Sub-Total Full-Time Represented Positions									44.0

- (1) Represented employees move up one step on an annual basis with satisfactory job performance.
- (2) Full-time equivalent hours equal 2,080 except for Firefighter/Paramedic and Fire Lieutenant positions which equal 2,756 hours.
- (3) Job sharing is permitted if hours paid do not exceed the budget; the number of FTE positions do not increase but the classification of the positions may change.
- (4) The total number of sworn police personnel shall not exceed 23 FTEs.
- (5) Stipend paid to Firefighter Paramedic assigned as station Lieutenant for a 24 hour period is \$1.25 per hour.
- (6) Stipend paid to Fire Lieutenant assigned as Shift Commander for a 24 hour period is \$1.50 per hour.
- (7) The Police contract expired April 30, 2013.

Compensation Plan - Schedule II: Full-Time Non-Represented Employees
Effective 01.01.2014 to 04.30.2014

	Annual		Hourly		Authorized Positions
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Office Assistant	31,432	47,820	15.11	22.99	2.0
Records/Police Assistant	35,181	49,934	16.91	24.01	1.0
Accounting Assistant	35,196	52,501	16.92	25.24	1.0
Executive Assistant	45,755	64,418	22.00	30.97	2.0
Records Supervisor	45,330	65,785	21.79	31.63	1.0
Accountant	50,892	73,518	24.47	35.35	1.0
Planning & Zoning Coordinator	50,892	73,518	24.47	35.35	1.0
Building Inspector	22,880	73,518	11.00	35.35	1.0
Assistant to the Village Manager	50,892	81,419	24.47	39.14	1.0
Project Manager	58,030	84,024	27.90	40.40	1.0
Public Works Supervisor	62,261	84,444	29.93	40.60	4.0
HR/Risk Management Coordinator	60,912	88,591	29.28	42.59	1.0
Information Systems Coordinator	60,912	88,591	29.28	42.59	1.0
Sergeant	72,900	96,115	35.05	46.21	5.0
Fire Prevention Officer	73,747	97,686	35.46	46.96	1.0
Village Engineer	71,558	98,404	34.40	47.31	1.0
Assistant Directors:					
Community & Financial Services	75,621	100,103	36.36	48.13	1.0
Engineering & Building	75,621	100,103	36.36	48.13	1.0
Public Works	75,621	100,103	36.36	48.13	1.0
Manager of HR & Risk Management	75,621	100,103	36.36	48.13	1.0
Assistant Chief - Fire	78,701	103,186	28.56	37.44	3.0
Assistant Chief - Police	78,701	103,186	37.84	49.61	1.0
Directors:					
Community & Financial Services	88,573	124,460	42.58	59.84	1.0
Economic & Community Development	88,573	124,460	42.58	59.84	1.0
Engineering & Building	88,573	124,460	42.58	59.84	1.0
Public Works	88,573	124,460	42.58	59.84	1.0
Chief of Fire/EMS	101,554	127,854	48.82	61.47	1.0
Chief of Police	101,554	127,854	48.82	61.47	1.0
Village Manager	124,181	152,029	59.70	73.09	1.0
Sub-Total Full-Time Non-Represented Employees					40.0

- (1) Full-time equivalent hours equal 2,080 except for Assistant Chief - Fire positions which equal 2,756 hours.
- (2) Job sharing is permitted if hours paid do not exceed budget; the number of FTE positions do not increase but the classification of the positions may change
- (3) An employee serving as both a Records Clerk and a PSO is eligible for a maximum 5% increase, not to exceed 5% above the max of the Records Clerk range, once the employee has completed 250 hours of PSO service.
- (4) The total number of sworn police personnel shall not exceed 23 FTEs.

Compensation Plan - Schedule II: Full-Time Non-Represented Employees
Effective 05.01.2014 to 12.31.2014

	Annual		Hourly		Authorized Positions
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Office Assistant	32,061	48,776	15.41	23.45	2.0
Records/Police Assistant	35,885	50,933	17.25	24.49	1.0
Accounting Assistant	35,900	53,551	17.26	25.75	1.0
Executive Assistant	46,670	65,706	22.44	31.59	2.0
Records Supervisor	46,237	67,101	22.23	32.26	1.0
Accountant	51,910	74,988	24.96	36.05	1.0
Zoning Coordinator	51,910	74,988	24.96	36.05	1.0
Building Inspector	22,880	74,988	11.00	36.05	1.0
Assistant to the Village Manager	51,910	83,047	24.96	39.93	1.0
Project Manager	59,191	85,704	28.46	41.20	1.0
Public Works Supervisor	63,506	86,133	30.53	41.41	4.0
HR/Risk Management Coordinator	62,130	90,363	29.87	43.44	1.0
Information Systems Coordinator	62,130	90,363	29.87	43.44	1.0
Sergeant	74,358	98,037	35.75	47.13	5.0
Fire Prevention Officer	75,222	99,640	36.16	47.90	1.0
Village Engineer	72,989	100,372	35.09	48.26	1.0
Assistant Directors:					
Community & Financial Services	77,133	102,105	37.08	49.09	1.0
Engineering & Building	77,133	102,105	37.08	49.09	1.0
Public Works	77,133	102,105	37.08	49.09	1.0
Manager of HR & Risk Management	77,133	102,105	37.08	49.09	1.0
Assistant Chief - Fire	80,275	105,250	29.13	38.19	3.0
Assistant Chief - Police	80,275	105,250	38.59	50.60	1.0
Directors:					
Community & Financial Services	90,344	126,949	43.43	61.03	1.0
Economic & Community Development	90,344	126,949	43.43	61.03	1.0
Engineering & Building	90,344	126,949	43.43	61.03	1.0
Public Works	90,344	126,949	43.43	61.03	1.0
Chief of Fire/EMS	103,585	130,411	49.80	62.70	1.0
Chief of Police	103,585	130,411	49.80	62.70	1.0
Village Manager	126,665	155,070	60.90	74.55	1.0
Sub-Total Full-Time Non-Represented Employees					40.0

- (1) Full-time equivalent hours equal 2,080 except for Assistant Chief - Fire positions which equal 2,756 hours.
- (2) Job sharing is permitted if hours paid do not exceed budget; the number of FTE positions do not increase but the classification of the positions may change
- (3) An employee serving as both a Records Clerk and a PSO is eligible for a maximum 5% increase, not to exceed 5% above the max of the Records Clerk range, once the employee has completed 250 hours of PSO service.
- (4) The total number of sworn police personnel shall not exceed 23 FTEs.

Compensation Plan - Schedule III: Regular & Temporary Part-Time Employees

Effective 01.01.2014 to 04.30.2014

	Hourly		Actual Positions	Authorized Hours	Full-Time Equivalent Positions
	Minimum	Maximum			
Temporary/Seasonal Positions					
Seasonal Laborer					
Seasonal Support	15.00	25.00	20.0	1,976	0.95
Street Operations	8.25	11.00	2.0	1,352	0.65
Forestry & Property Maintenance	8.25	17.50	1.0	728	0.35
Water & Sewer Maintenance	8.25	11.00	2.0	1,352	0.65
Water Production	8.25	11.00	1.0	728	0.35
Crossing Guards	N/A	15.00	9.0	6,136	2.95
Interns					
Village Manager	9.00	15.50	1.0	1,248	0.60
Economic Development	9.00	15.00	1.0	416	0.20
Engineering	9.00	15.00	1.0	728	0.35
Regular Part-Time Positions					
Laborer	13.88	20.80	8.0	8,528	4.10
Part-Time Firefighter I	12.00	14.00	6.0	4,271	1.55
Part-Time Firefighter II	14.00	16.00	1.0	826	0.30
Office Assistant	15.11	22.99	2.0	2,704	1.30
Records/Police Assistant	16.93	24.03	6.0	7,488	3.60
Accounting Assistant	16.94	25.26	1.0	1,456	0.70
Public Service Officer	18.16	26.09	-	-	-
Events/Marketing Coordinator	19.08	28.86	1.0	1,456	0.70
Information Systems Technician	20.38	28.86	1.0	780	0.38
Executive Assistant	22.00	30.97	1.0	1,456	0.70
Senior Building Inspector	26.52	37.12	1.0	1,144	0.55
GIS Coordinator	27.87	39.19	1.0	1,248	0.60
Sub-Total Part-Time Full Time Equivalent Positions					21.52

(1) An employee serving as both a Records Clerk and a PSO is eligible for a maximum 5% increase, not to exceed 5% above the max of the Records Clerk range, once the employee has completed 250 hours of PSO service.

(2) To qualify as a Part-time Firefighter II, an employee must be certified as an EMT-P, FF II, and FAE.

Compensation Plan - Schedule III: Regular & Temporary Part-Time Employees

Effective 05.01.2014 to 12.31.2014

	Hourly		Actual Positions	Authorized Hours	Full-Time Equivalent Positions
	Minimum	Maximum			
Temporary/Seasonal Positions					
Seasonal Laborer					
Seasonal Support	15.00	25.00	20.0	1,976	0.95
Street Operations	8.25	11.00	2.0	1,352	0.65
Forestry & Property Maintenance	8.25	17.50	1.0	728	0.35
Water & Sewer Maintenance	8.25	11.00	2.0	1,352	0.65
Water Production	8.25	11.00	1.0	728	0.35
Crossing Guards	N/A	15.00	9.0	6,136	2.95
Interns					
Village Manager	9.00	15.81	1.0	1,248	0.60
Economic Development	9.00	15.00	1.0	416	0.20
Engineering	9.00	15.00	1.0	728	0.35
Regular Part-Time Positions					
Laborer	14.16	21.22	8.0	8,528	4.10
Part-Time Firefighter I	12.00	14.00	6.0	4,271	1.55
Part-Time Firefighter II	14.00	16.00	1.0	826	0.30
Office Assistant	15.41	23.45	2.0	2,704	1.30
Records/Police Assistant	17.27	24.51	6.0	7,488	3.60
Accounting Assistant	17.28	25.77	1.0	1,456	0.70
Public Service Officer	18.52	26.61	-	-	-
Events/Marketing Coordinator	19.46	29.44	1.0	1,456	0.70
Information Systems Technician	20.79	29.44	1.0	780	0.38
Executive Assistant	22.44	31.59	1.0	1,456	0.70
Senior Building Inspector	27.05	37.86	1.0	1,144	0.55
GIS Coordinator	28.43	39.97	1.0	1,248	0.60
Sub-Total Part-Time Full Time Equivalent Positions					21.52

(1) An employee serving as both a Records Clerk and a PSO is eligible for a maximum 5% increase, not to exceed 5% above the max of the Records Clerk range, once the employee has completed 250 hours of PSO service.

(2) To qualify as a Part-time Firefighter II, an employee must be certified as an EMT-P, FF II, and FAE.

Compensation Plan - Schedule IV: Village Board

Effective 01.01.14-12.31.14

	Quarterly	Actual Positions
Village Board		
Village President	1,125.00	1.0
Village Trustee	300.00	6.0
Village Clerk ⁽¹⁾	750.00	1.0

(1) Village Clerk also receives \$100.00 per meeting attended with consecutive meetings on the same day or continued meetings considered to be one meeting.

Appendix I – Five-Year Financial Projection

The Five-Year Financial Projection is intended to provide elected officials, Village Staff, and Village residents with a long-range projection of the financial condition of the major operating funds of the Village. The operating funds included in this forecast provide all municipal services to Village residents. The forecast also illustrates the funding available for capital infrastructure projects during the next five years.

The Five Year Financial Forecast is not as detailed or precise as the Village's annual Budget. However, it is an extremely useful tool for the budgeting process because it provides a way to assess the long-range financial impact of current decisions. The presentation for each of the Operating Funds includes a brief description of the Fund and the revenues in the Fund followed by a projected Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance. Some of the Funds also include either a chart illustrating the Changes in Fund Balances or a Projected Cash Flow Analysis. All of these projections begin with the 2014 budget.

General Assumptions

The principal assumptions included in the Five-Year Financial Plan involve the rate of increase for general inflation, "personnel inflation" (salary and fringe benefits costs), inflation for operational services and goods, the rate of growth in the principal revenue sources of each Fund, and interest rates. The 2013 – 2017 Five-Year Financial Plan is based on the following general assumptions:

- General inflation at a rate of 2.0% in 2014, 2.5% in 2015 and 2016, and 3.0% from 2017 through 2019;
- Personnel inflation: In years beyond 2014, Salaries, including economic adjustments and merit adjustments applicable to personnel not at the top of their salary range, are projected to increase at 2.00% per year. Fringe benefits are projected to increase at 4.00% per year, the long term average growth rate for the Village;
- The rate of increase for operational services and goods is generally projected to be 1.00% each year. However, there are some significant exceptions and these are noted in the text for each Fund.
- The rate of growth in principal revenue sources for each operating Fund is analyzed in the Analysis of Major Revenue Sources by Fund on Pages 55 to 71;

In the years 2015-2017, the long-range operating budget projections are adjusted by an experience factor intended to take into account normal positive variances in expenditures across the thousands of accounts that make up the Village's financial structure. This experience factor partially offsets the effect of compounding the inflation assumptions in the later years. Other assumptions specific to particular funds are described in the narrative accompanying the presentation of each fund.

Relationship to the Annual Budget

The Five-Year Financial Projection is typically prepared in conjunction with the annual budget to provide the Village Board with a framework to understand how the decisions included in the current budget will impact future finances. The 2014 Budget and 2014-2019 Financial Forecast continues the Village Board directive that staff should prioritize budget expenses using the following hierarchy:

- Projects or expenditures necessary to maintain or replace critical equipment, projects already started but not completed, projects that are the recipient of grant funding, and items required to comply with Illinois and Federal law.
- Projects or expenditures that will directly contribute to increased revenues from sales tax, utility and telecommunications taxes, and Hotel/Motel taxes.
- Projects or expenditures that will significantly increase the efficiency of Village operations.
- Projects or expenditures that will significantly improve the safety, convenience, or quality of life for residents, non-residents, and businesses.
- Projects or expenditures that will improve the aesthetics of the Village.
- Discretionary projects or expenditures that add new services or amenities.

The economic difficulties that have been experienced during the past five years in the United States, Illinois, and Barrington make forecasting the Village's future finances challenging. In addition, the significant structural changes that will occur in 2014 reduce the validity of using the Village's historical finances to forecast the future. As a result of these prognostication challenges, the Five Year Financial Forecast defaults to using conservative numbers for revenues and includes fairly robust expenditures. As a result, the baseline five year forecast for each of the included Funds is likely a worst case forecast unless there is a significant economic event that adversely impacts the Village's finances.

General Fund

The General Fund provides the bulk of municipal services to residents and is supported by the widest variety of revenue sources. An analysis of the major revenue sources for the General Fund can be found on Pages 61 – 75. Expenditures in the General Fund are projected to increase at the rates of inflation discussed in the general assumptions paragraph on the first page of this appendix. The effects of the inflationary assumptions vary depending on the category of expenditure. During the six years profiled below, Salaries and Benefits comprise an average of 71% of the Village’s expenditures in the General Fund. This is fairly typical for a municipal government as the services provided to residents are dependent on staffing resources. However, this is an increase for the Village as the percent of expenditures related to personnel was lower in the early 2000’s (benefit costs have increased at rates greater than the general rate of inflation throughout the last decade).

General Fund Expenditures by Category						
	FY 2014 Budget	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected	FY 2017 Projected	FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected
Expenditures by Category						
Salaries						
(\$ Change)	6,506,650	6,597,258	6,655,663	6,788,526	6,924,037	7,062,248
(% Change)		1.39%	0.89%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Benefits						
(\$ Change)	2,587,175	2,656,820	2,734,657	2,857,244	2,985,847	3,119,715
(% Change)		2.69%	2.93%	4.48%	4.50%	4.48%
Professional Development						
(\$ Change)	151,375	152,889	152,428	153,953	155,492	157,047
(% Change)		1.00%	-0.30%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Contractual Services						
(\$ Change)	2,455,010	2,361,310	2,360,597	2,331,403	2,361,917	2,392,636
(% Change)		-3.82%	-0.03%	-1.24%	1.31%	1.30%
Commodities & Equipment						
(\$ Change)	655,930	662,489	664,218	670,860	677,568	684,344
(% Change)		1.00%	0.26%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Miscellaneous						
(\$ Change)	371,800	424,518	427,263	430,036	482,836	485,665
(% Change)		14.18%	0.65%	0.65%	12.28%	0.59%
Transfers Out						
(\$ Change)	200,000	250,000	300,000	300,000	250,000	125,000
(% Change)		25.00%	20.00%	0.00%	-16.67%	-50.00%
Total Expenditures						
(\$ Change)	12,927,940	13,105,283	13,294,826	13,532,022	13,837,698	14,026,655
(% Change)		1.37%	1.45%	1.78%	2.26%	1.37%

Analysis of Projected Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Fund Balance

The projected net increase in the General Fund Balance ranges from a high of \$38,717 in 2015 to a low of \$11,302 in 2018. The General Fund will actually have a substantial surplus of revenues over expenditures throughout the projected period but will be transferring a significant portion of these excess resources to the Capital Improvement Fund for future infrastructure improvements. Although the Transfer Out each year is significant, a portion of this transfer will be saved for future equipment purchases and the amount available for infrastructure improvements is substantially less than the amount available prior to the recession in 2008 – 2009.

General Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers and Changes in Fund Balance						
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Revenues						
Property Taxes	3,045,000	3,125,000	3,250,000	3,350,000	3,450,000	3,525,000
Other Taxes	6,780,000	6,850,000	6,910,000	6,970,000	7,025,000	7,085,000
Intergovernmental	170,000	175,000	180,000	185,000	190,000	195,000
Licenses & Permits	475,000	575,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000
Charges for Services	1,575,000	1,529,000	1,539,000	1,549,000	1,579,000	1,589,000
Fines & Forfeitures	140,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Village Property Usage	465,000	470,000	475,000	480,000	485,000	490,000
Investment Income	130,000	155,000	205,000	255,000	355,000	405,000
Miscellaneous	180,000	105,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Total Revenues	12,960,000	13,144,000	13,324,000	13,554,000	13,849,000	14,054,000
Expenditures						
General Government	2,471,290	2,361,751	2,328,900	2,315,949	2,363,920	2,412,342
Development Services	837,200	850,818	916,516	933,160	1,000,268	1,017,858
Public Safety	7,378,500	7,565,361	7,634,751	7,830,017	8,031,411	8,239,160
Public Works	2,040,950	2,077,353	2,114,658	2,152,897	2,192,099	2,232,296
Total Expenditures	12,727,940	12,855,283	12,994,826	13,232,022	13,587,698	13,901,655
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over/(Under) Expenditures	232,060	288,717	329,174	321,978	261,302	152,345
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)						
Transfers Out	(200,000)	(250,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(250,000)	(125,000)
Net Other Financing	(200,000)	(250,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(250,000)	(125,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	32,060	38,717	29,174	21,978	11,302	27,345
Beginning Fund Balance	8,150,667	8,182,727	8,221,444	8,250,617	8,272,596	8,283,898
Ending Fund Balance	8,182,727	8,221,444	8,250,617	8,272,596	8,283,898	8,311,243

Analysis of Projected Changes in Fund Balances

The Unassigned Fund Balance is projected to increase from \$5.090 million at the end of 2014 to \$6.044 million at the end of 2019. The increase in the Unassigned Fund Balance is caused by small surpluses every year combined with reductions in the Restricted and Assigned Fund Balances. The Restricted Fund Balance will decrease as the Village will be using restricted revenues to fund appropriate expenditures. In previous years, restricted revenue had been accumulated and the Unassigned Fund Balance had been used to fund those expenditures. Beginning in 2010, the Village changed this policy and is now utilizing restricted revenues as needed to offset associated expenditures. The Assigned Fund Balance will decrease in 2014, 2015, 2018, and 2019 as the Village is projected to utilize some of the Assigned Fund Balance for insurance premium payments (the Assigned Fund Balances have been accumulated to pay insurance premiums).

General Fund - Analysis of Changes in Fund Balance						
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Fund Balance						
Non-spendable	43,519	43,519	43,519	43,519	43,519	43,519
Restricted	669,175	629,175	494,175	524,175	409,175	439,175
Assigned	2,379,397	1,820,397	1,911,397	2,002,397	1,693,397	1,784,397
Unassigned	5,090,636	5,728,353	5,801,526	5,702,505	6,137,807	6,044,152
Fund Balance Total	8,182,727	8,221,444	8,250,617	8,272,596	8,283,898	8,311,243
One Month Expenses	1,060,662	1,071,274	1,082,902	1,102,668	1,132,308	1,158,471
Three Months Expenses	3,181,985	3,213,821	3,248,707	3,308,005	3,396,925	3,475,414
Months of Expenses in Unassigned Fund Balance	4.80	5.35	5.36	5.17	5.42	5.22

The Unassigned Fund Balance will equal 5.42 months of expenditures in 2018, the highest level in the five year period. This will drop slightly in 2019 to 5.22 months of expenditures.

Capital Improvement Fund

The Capital Improvement Fund is utilized by the Village for capital expenditures including facility construction and renovation, infrastructure improvements, and equipment and vehicle purchases. Capital expenditures are defined by the Village as expenditures on facilities, infrastructure, or equipment that have useful lives of multiple years and cost in excess of \$5,000.

Analysis of Projected Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Fund Balance

Revenues during the 2015 to 2019 time period range from a low of \$730,000 in 2015 to a high of \$790,000 in 2019. Expenditures range from \$2,325,924 in 2015 to \$570,068 in 2017. In 2014, a grant from the Federal Government for the design engineering of a grade separation (underpass) for the EJ&E/CN Railroad and US Route 14 (Northwest Highway) will increase spending significantly compared to previous or forthcoming periods.

Capital Improvement Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers and Changes in Fund Balance						
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Revenues						
Other Taxes	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
Intergovernmental	1,015,000	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Property Usage	105,000	110,000	115,000	120,000	125,000	130,000
Investment Income	40,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000
Miscellaneous	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total Revenues	1,740,000	730,000	745,000	760,000	775,000	790,000
Expenditures						
Development Services	181,560	186,124	190,825	195,668	200,658	205,800
Facility Improvements	351,000	290,000	290,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Infrastructure Improvements	2,945,050	1,470,000	520,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Vehicle & Equipment Purchases	399,000	379,800	564,500	204,400	445,500	300,000
Total Expenditures	3,876,610	2,325,924	1,565,325	570,068	816,158	675,800
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	(2,136,610)	(1,595,924)	(820,325)	189,932	(41,158)	114,200
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)						
Transfers In	200,000	250,000	300,000	300,000	250,000	125,000
Transfers Out	(390,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)	(190,000)
Net Other Financing	(190,000)	60,000	110,000	110,000	60,000	(65,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,326,610)	(1,535,924)	(710,325)	299,932	18,842	49,200
Beginning Fund Balance	14,616,085	12,289,475	10,753,551	10,043,226	10,343,158	10,362,000
Ending Fund Balance	12,289,475	10,753,551	10,043,226	10,343,158	10,362,000	10,411,200

In typical years (not 2014), the bulk of expenditures in the Capital Improvement Fund are utilized for the reconstruction or rehabilitation of streets as part of the Annual Street Improvement Program. Expenditures for the Annual Street Improvement Program range from \$800,000 in 2015 to \$0 in 2017, 2018, and 2019 (a portion of these

expenditures also come from the Water & Sewer Fund for the underground utility work associated with the reconstruction of certain streets). Even in 2015, this level of expenditures is a substantial decrease compared to previous years (e.g., 2000 to 2007 when the Village was able to spend approximately \$2.0 million per year on the road program) as the Village has experienced severe decreases in its revenues. In the period from 2015 to 2019 the Village has no funding for sidewalk repairs or new installations. Vehicle and Equipment purchases range from \$204,400 to \$564,500 during the five year time period and are necessary to provide the Village’s operating departments with the equipment they need to be able to provide services to Barrington residents.

Analysis of Projected Changes in Fund Balances

The Non-spendable Fund Balance is the amount owed by the Village’s TIF Fund to the Capital Improvement Fund and will remain stable throughout the five year period at \$6,925,000. The Committed Fund Balance represents amounts that have been committed by the Village Board for certain purposes. This Fund Balance includes amounts for future Facility Improvements, Street Improvements, Downtown Parking, and Bikeways Construction. The Committed Balance will decrease in 2015 and 2016 when the Hart Road Intersection improvement project is slated to be completed but then will remain stable throughout the five year period. The Assigned Fund Balance for future vehicle and equipment purchases will decline throughout the period to a total of \$3,086,469 at the end of 2019. This amount will likely be less than 50% of the total replacement value of the Village’s vehicles and equipment at the end of 2019. The Financial Policies (Pages 35 – 40) require the Village to maintain an Assigned Fund Balance for Vehicles & Equipment that is greater than 50% of the total replacement value and therefore the projected decline in this balance will have to be addressed prior to this balance falling below the 50% threshold. The Assigned Fund Balance for Infrastructure is projected to end 2019 at \$211,874, this represents the amount available for capital projects such as the annual road program or sidewalk improvements.

Capital Improvement Fund - Analysis of Changes in Fund Balance						
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Fund Balance						
Non-spendable	6,925,000	6,925,000	6,925,000	6,925,000	6,925,000	6,925,000
Committed	785,000	235,000	187,857	187,857	187,857	187,857
Assigned						
Vehicles & Equipment	3,926,400	3,506,400	2,930,400	3,140,969	3,037,269	3,086,469
Infrastructure	778,075	87,151	-	89,332	211,874	211,874
Fund Balance Total	12,414,475	10,753,551	10,043,257	10,343,158	10,362,000	10,411,200

Village Center Tax Increment Financing Fund

The Village Center Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Fund is utilized by the Village to assist with the redevelopment of the Village’s downtown area. The TIF District has improved the infrastructure in the Village Center, contributed to the redevelopment of Cook Street Plaza, and contributed to improvements in many businesses by providing small business matching grants. The TIF Fund derives its resources from the increase in the real estate values in the District as explained in the Analysis of Major Revenues by Fund section on Page 71.

Analysis of Projected Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Fund Balance

Expenditures in the TIF Fund range from \$974,394 in 2015 to a high of \$1,087,072 in 2019. This projection assumes that the expenditures in the TIF Fund during this five year period will be used for debt service for the debt certificates issued in 2007 that allowed the Village to purchase the properties at Hough and Main. The TIF Fund will not have the financial capacity to engage in any further projects during this period of time.

Village Center TIF Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers and Changes in Fund Balance						
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Revenues						
Property Taxes	950,000	975,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,150,000	1,200,000
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Property Usage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Income	500	500	500	500	500	500
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	950,500	975,500	1,000,500	1,050,500	1,150,500	1,200,500
Expenditures						
Development Services						
Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redevelopment Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service	936,694	974,394	994,144	1,036,344	1,063,644	1,087,072
Total Expenditures	936,694	974,394	994,144	1,036,344	1,063,644	1,087,072
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures	13,806	1,106	6,356	14,156	86,856	113,428
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)						
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Financing Sources/(Uses)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	13,806	1,106	6,356	14,156	86,856	113,428
Beginning Fund Balance	(6,654,203)	(6,640,397)	(6,639,290)	(6,632,934)	(6,618,778)	(6,531,922)
Ending Fund Balance	(6,640,397)	(6,639,290)	(6,632,934)	(6,618,778)	(6,531,922)	(6,418,494)

Projected Cash Flow

The TIF Fund has a negative Fund Balance because it was loaned \$7,000,000 by the Capital Improvement Fund in the early 2000's as a source of funding to get the District started. To understand the resources available to repay the outstanding debt of the TIF Fund, an analysis of the Fund's cash position must be completed. The cash flow analysis below demonstrates that the TIF Fund will be able to meet its future obligations from future cash receipts. Throughout the six year period a cash balance between \$109,638 and \$331,540 will be maintained. Cash will be increasing in the latter half of the period as the equalized assessed value of the District should begin to improve which will have a positive impact on the TIF Fund's finances.

Village Center TIF Fund - Cash Flow Analysis						
	FY 2014 Budget	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected	FY 2017 Projected	FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected
Beginning Cash Balance	95,832	109,638	110,744	117,100	131,256	218,112
Cash Receipts						
Revenues	950,500	975,500	1,000,500	1,050,500	1,150,500	1,200,500
Change in Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Receipts	950,500	975,500	1,000,500	1,050,500	1,150,500	1,200,500
Cash Outflows						
Expenditures	936,694	974,394	994,144	1,036,344	1,063,644	1,087,072
Repay Capital Impr Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Outflows	936,694	974,394	994,144	1,036,344	1,063,644	1,087,072
Net Increase/(Decrease)	13,806	1,106	6,356	14,156	86,856	113,428
Ending Cash Balance	109,638	110,744	117,100	131,256	218,112	331,540

Water & Sewer Fund

The Water and Sewer Fund provides water and sewer services to residents and businesses in the Village and in some areas surrounding the Village. The Fund is an enterprise activity and is therefore expected to charge users for the services provided in an amount that is sufficient to pay for the administration, operations, infrastructure improvements, and debt service needed to provide the utility services. The primary revenue source for the Water & Sewer Fund is profiled on Page 69 of this document and includes a five year projection.

Analysis of Projected Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in Fund Balance

Operating Expenses in the Water & Sewer Fund range from \$4,910,948 in 2015 to \$4,605,534 in 2019. Administration costs include management and financial services. Operation costs include all expenditures necessary to provide the basic services to residences and businesses. Capital outlays are those infrastructure improvement or equipment purchase expenses that are not capitalized and depreciated. Non-operating expenses consist of interest payments on debt issued for water and sewer infrastructure improvements.

Water & Sewer Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position						
	FY 2014 Budget	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected	FY 2017 Projected	FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected
Operating Revenues						
Charges for Services	5,007,500	5,107,500	5,207,500	5,307,500	5,407,500	5,512,500
Total Revenues	5,007,500	5,107,500	5,207,500	5,307,500	5,407,500	5,512,500
Operating Expenses						
Administration	1,157,950	1,174,877	1,192,158	1,209,804	1,227,827	1,246,237
Operations	2,210,997	2,256,071	2,302,394	2,350,008	2,398,960	2,449,297
Capital Outlay	106,870	700,000	150,000	350,000	150,000	70,000
Depreciation	765,000	780,000	795,000	810,000	825,000	840,000
Total Operating Expenses	4,240,817	4,910,948	4,439,552	4,719,813	4,601,787	4,605,534
Operating Income (Loss)	766,683	196,552	767,948	587,687	805,713	906,966
Non-operating Revenues/(Expenses)						
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Income	20,000	25,000	35,000	45,000	50,000	55,000
Connection Fees	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Other Income	126,000	126,000	126,000	126,000	126,000	126,000
Interest & Fiscal Charges	(492,907)	(471,577)	(452,921)	(428,924)	(409,851)	(386,075)
Non-Operating Net	(271,907)	(245,577)	(216,921)	(182,924)	(158,851)	(130,075)
Change in Net Position	494,776	(49,025)	551,027	404,763	646,862	776,891
Net Assets - January 1	27,765,403	30,653,458	30,604,433	31,155,461	31,155,461	31,155,461
Net Assets - December 31	28,260,179	30,604,433	31,155,461	31,560,224	31,802,323	31,932,351

The change in Net Position for the Fund will range from a decrease of \$49,025 in 2015 to an increase of \$776,891 in 2019. The increase or decrease is largely determined by a combination of non-capitalized infrastructure expenses and depreciation. The Fund is generating sufficient revenues to easily support operations and interest expense on

an accounting basis. Between 2015 and 2019, more of the Fund's assets will be shifted to Unrestricted Net Assets as the positive Changes in Net Assets during the period will accrue to Unrestricted Net Assets.

Water & Sewer Fund - Net Position						
	FY 2014 Budget	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected	FY 2017 Projected	FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected
Invested in Capital, Net of Debt	26,698,134	26,718,134	26,673,134	26,363,134	25,788,134	25,348,134
Unrestricted	1,562,045	3,886,299	4,482,327	5,197,090	6,014,189	6,584,217
	<u>28,260,179</u>	<u>30,604,433</u>	<u>31,155,461</u>	<u>31,560,224</u>	<u>31,802,323</u>	<u>31,932,351</u>

Projected Cash Flow

The Change in Net Assets in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position is an indicator of the Funds long-term financial standing but does not provide sufficient information to determine the resources available in a particular year to finance operations and complete infrastructure improvements. The cash flow analysis below illustrates the Fund's cash position at the beginning and end of each fiscal year, thus providing the information needed to understand the financial resources available to the Fund in a particular year. As demonstrated by the projection, the Funds cash position will decline in 2015 and 2016 but will increase in 2017, 2018, and 2019. The decline in the first two years is the result of infrastructure improvement spending that will be higher than in the outlying years. An unanticipated major infrastructure project could really impact this cash analysis (an example would be the purchasing or construction of backup water wells which is a project that has been recommended by the Village's Public Works Department).

Water & Sewer Fund - Cash Flow Analysis						
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
	Budget	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Cash from Operating Activities						
Receipts from Customers	5,208,500	5,308,500	5,408,500	5,508,500	5,608,500	5,713,500
Payments to Employees	(1,641,150)	(1,685,873)	(1,732,026)	(1,779,662)	(1,828,835)	(1,879,602)
Payments to Suppliers	(1,834,667)	(2,445,075)	(1,912,526)	(2,130,151)	(1,947,952)	(1,885,932)
Total	1,732,683	1,177,552	1,763,948	1,598,687	1,831,713	1,947,966
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Purchase of Capital Assets	(3,900,000)	(800,000)	(750,000)	(500,000)	(250,000)	(400,000)
Interest Expenses	(492,907)	(471,577)	(452,921)	(428,924)	(409,851)	(386,075)
Payment of Principal	(735,198)	(576,730)	(598,440)	(610,334)	(632,416)	(649,692)
Total	(5,128,105)	(1,848,307)	(1,801,361)	(1,539,258)	(1,292,267)	(1,435,767)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Interest Received	20,000	25,000	35,000	45,000	50,000	55,000
Total	20,000	25,000	35,000	45,000	50,000	55,000
Net Change in Cash	(3,375,422)	(645,755)	(2,413)	104,429	589,446	567,199
Cash & Cash Equivalents						
Beginning	5,096,095	1,720,673	1,074,918	1,072,505	1,176,935	1,766,380
Ending	1,720,673	1,074,918	1,072,505	1,176,935	1,766,380	2,333,579

Parking System Fund

The Parking System Fund provides access to parking facilities in the downtown area of the Village, including the 975 spaces associated with the Village's commuter train station. The Fund is an enterprise activity and is therefore expected to charge users for the use of various Village parking facilities to provide the resources for maintaining those facilities. The primary revenue source for the Parking Fund is profiled on Page 71 of this document and includes a five year projection.

Analysis of Expenditures

Operating Expenses in the Parking System Fund range from a low of \$883,160 in 2014 to a high of \$962,161 in 2019. Administration costs include management and financial services and Operation costs are the expenses associated with parking enforcement and maintenance. The increase in expenses throughout the six year period is primarily caused by increases in salaries and benefits for the employees who provide services related to the parking system and by an increase in the cost of leasing parking lots. Depreciation costs will be higher in 2015 through 2017 due to some capital expenditures that occurred in 2010 that will be depreciating through 2017.

Parking System Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position						
	FY 2014 Budget	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected	FY 2017 Projected	FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected
Operating Revenues						
Licenses & Permits	280,000	285,000	285,000	285,000	285,000	285,000
Charges for Service	475,000	475,000	475,000	475,000	475,000	475,000
Fines & Forfeitures	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Village Property Usage	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	857,000	862,000	862,000	862,000	862,000	862,000
Operating Expenses						
Administration	366,310	370,975	375,720	380,548	385,459	390,457
Operations	433,650	443,650	453,944	464,544	475,460	486,704
Capital Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	83,200	103,200	103,200	103,200	85,000	85,000
Total Operating Expenses	883,160	917,825	932,865	948,292	945,919	962,161
Operating Income/(Loss)	(26,160)	(55,825)	(70,865)	(86,292)	(83,919)	(100,161)
Non-operating Revenues						
Investment Income	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Property Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Operating Revenues	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Change in Net Position	(22,160)	(51,825)	(66,865)	(82,292)	(79,919)	(96,161)
Net Position - January 1	3,856,718	3,834,558	3,782,733	3,715,869	3,633,577	3,553,658
Net Position - December 31	3,834,558	3,782,733	3,715,869	3,633,577	3,553,658	3,457,496

As demonstrated by the negative Change in Net Assets for the six year period, the Parking Fund will probably have the most difficulty of any of the Village's Funds in generating the resources needed to maintain the system. The

parking system has a fixed source of revenues which is the number of spaces available for parking. However, expenses in the Fund are not fixed and continue to escalate; this is especially true for salaries and benefits and parking lot lease expenses. This mismatch between increases in revenues and expenses causes the continuous escalation in the deficits in the Parking Fund. In future years, the Village will have to find additional revenue or reduce expenditures in order to maintain the financial position of the Parking Fund.

The Net Position of the Fund is primarily invested in capital assets, the improved land that is used for parking facilities. The Net Position Invested in Capital, Net of Debt will be declining throughout the five year period as depreciation expenses cause a decline in this portion of the Net Position. However, the Unrestricted Net Position will increase throughout most of the period as the Fund will be accumulating funds in the Unrestricted Net Position that can be used in the future for investments in capital assets.

Parking System Fund - Net Position						
	FY 2014 Budget	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected	FY 2017 Projected	FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected
Invested in Capital, Net of Debt	2,441,582	2,338,382	2,235,182	2,131,982	2,176,982	2,091,982
Unrestricted	1,392,977	1,444,351	1,480,687	1,501,595	1,376,676	1,365,514
Total Net Position	3,834,559	3,782,733	3,715,869	3,633,577	3,553,658	3,457,496

Projected Cash Flow

The Change in Net Assets in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position is an indicator of the Funds long-term financial standing but does not provide sufficient information to determine the resources available in a particular year to finance operations and complete infrastructure improvements. The cash flow analysis below illustrates the Fund's cash position at the beginning and end of each fiscal year, thus providing the information needed to understand the financial resources available to the Fund in a particular year. The Fund's cash position will improve throughout the six year period as the deficit spending in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position is primarily caused by depreciation expenses which are non-cash expenses. Available cash will decline slightly as a result of a capital project in 2018, ending cash in 2019 is projected to be improve from \$1,449,722.

Parking System Fund - Cash Flow Analysis						
	FY 2014 Budget	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected	FY 2017 Projected	FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Receipts from Customers	857,000	862,000	862,000	862,000	862,000	862,000
Payments to Employees	(395,400)	(406,019)	(416,973)	(428,273)	(439,933)	(451,964)
Payments to Suppliers	(404,560)	(408,606)	(412,692)	(416,819)	(420,987)	(425,197)
Total	57,040	47,375	32,335	16,908	1,081	(15,161)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Purchase of Capital Assets	(120,000)	-	-	-	(130,000)	-
Disposal of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(120,000)	-	-	-	(130,000)	-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Interest Received	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Net Change in Cash	(58,960)	51,375	36,335	20,908	(124,919)	(11,161)
Cash & Cash Equivalents						
Beginning	1,536,144	1,477,184	1,528,559	1,564,895	1,585,803	1,460,884
Ending	1,477,184	1,528,559	1,564,895	1,585,803	1,460,884	1,449,722

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Appendix II – Personnel Analysis

The mission of municipalities such as the Village is to provide services to their residents. Providing residents with high quality municipal services is largely dependent on the number and quality of staff employed by the organization. A municipality does not produce goods but is organized to provide services that are difficult for the private sector to provide. This appendix includes an analysis of the effect of personnel costs, both salaries and benefits, on the Village's total operating expenditures. This is a critical component to understanding the Village's fiscal operations because 65% of the Village's total operating costs and 73% of the total operating costs within the General Fund are directly related to personnel.

Number of Employees

Personnel costs are directly tied to the actual number of employees employed by the Village. The Village converts the number of full-time and part-time employees to full-time equivalency to accurately reflect the number of employees on the payroll. Full-time equivalency is equal to 2,080 hours for all employees except Assistant Fire Chiefs, Fire Lieutenants and Firefighter/Paramedics whose full-time equivalency is 2,756 hours.

The 2014 Compensation Plan authorized 151 positions, including 84 full-time positions and 67 regular or temporary/seasonal part-time positions. There are also 8 elected officials, the Village President, the Village Clerk, and seven Village Trustees. The total number of full-time equivalent positions authorized by the Compensation Plan is 107.14, this represents a 29.45% reduction in full-time equivalent employees when compared to the 2008 budget. The decrease is the net result of a reduction in force in 2008 and the termination of positions in the Fire Department in 2013, not replacing several vacant positions since 2008, an early retirement program in the Police Department, the reduction of four full-time employees to part-time, a reduction in hours for 4 part-time employees.

Personnel Summary by Fund, Program Area, and Budget Unit							
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Change	FY 2014	Change
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	2012 - 2013	Budget	2013 - 2014
General Fund							
General Government							
Village Board	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	-	0.25	-
Village Manager's Office	3.60	3.60	2.50	2.70	0.20	2.55	(0.15)
Information Systems	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	-	1.25	-
Financial Services	2.62	2.62	2.67	2.87	0.20	2.85	(0.02)
Human Resources	2.00	2.00	1.30	1.30	-	1.30	-
Risk Management	-	-	0.70	0.70	-	0.70	-
Total General Government	9.47	9.72	8.67	9.07	0.40	8.90	(0.17)
Development Services							
Building & Property Maintenance	4.28	1.90	1.90	1.90	-	2.28	0.38
Engineering	-	1.43	1.30	1.30	-	2.22	0.92
Planning & Zoning	-	2.03	2.13	2.13	-	2.22	0.09
Economic Development	3.27	1.72	1.19	1.19	-	0.87	(0.32)
Community Events	-	0.75	0.85	0.85	-	1.05	0.20
Total Development Services	7.55	7.83	7.37	7.37	-	8.64	1.27

Personnel Summary by Fund, Program Area, and Budget Unit

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013	FY 2014 Budget	Change 2013 - 2014
General Fund							
Public Safety							
Police Department							
Administration	6.10	3.54	3.14	4.95	1.81	8.76	3.81
Investigations	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	-	4.20	0.95
Patrol Operations	22.91	19.00	19.00	18.55	(0.45)	17.50	(1.05)
School/Community Programs	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71	-	-	(3.71)
Fire Department							
Administration	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	1.50	(1.50)
Operations	38.87	38.87	37.87	37.87	-	17.87	(20.00)
Prevention/Education	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-
Services							
Emergency Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public Safety	78.84	72.37	70.97	72.33	1.36	50.83	(21.50)
Public Works							
Administration	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	(0.10)	0.65	(0.15)
Street Operations	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	-	4.80	0.05
Forestry	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	-	2.40	0.27
Property Maintenance	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.10	0.30	2.40	0.30
Central Garage	3.00	3.00	2.20	2.20	-	2.20	-
Total Public Works	12.58	12.58	11.78	11.98	0.20	12.45	0.47
General Fund Total	108.44	102.50	98.79	100.75	1.96	80.82	(19.93)
Capital Improvement Fund							
Development Services							
Engineering	-	1.26	1.56	1.56	-	1.70	0.14
Total Development Services	-	1.26	1.56	1.56	-	1.70	0.14
Capital Improvement Fund Total	-	1.26	1.56	1.56	-	1.70	0.14
Village Center TIF Fund							
Development Services							
Economic Development	-	0.40	0.65	0.65	-	-	(0.65)
Total Development Services	-	0.40	0.65	0.65	-	-	(0.65)
Village Center TIF Fund Total	-	0.40	0.65	0.65	-	-	(0.65)

Personnel Summary by Fund, Program Area, and Budget Unit

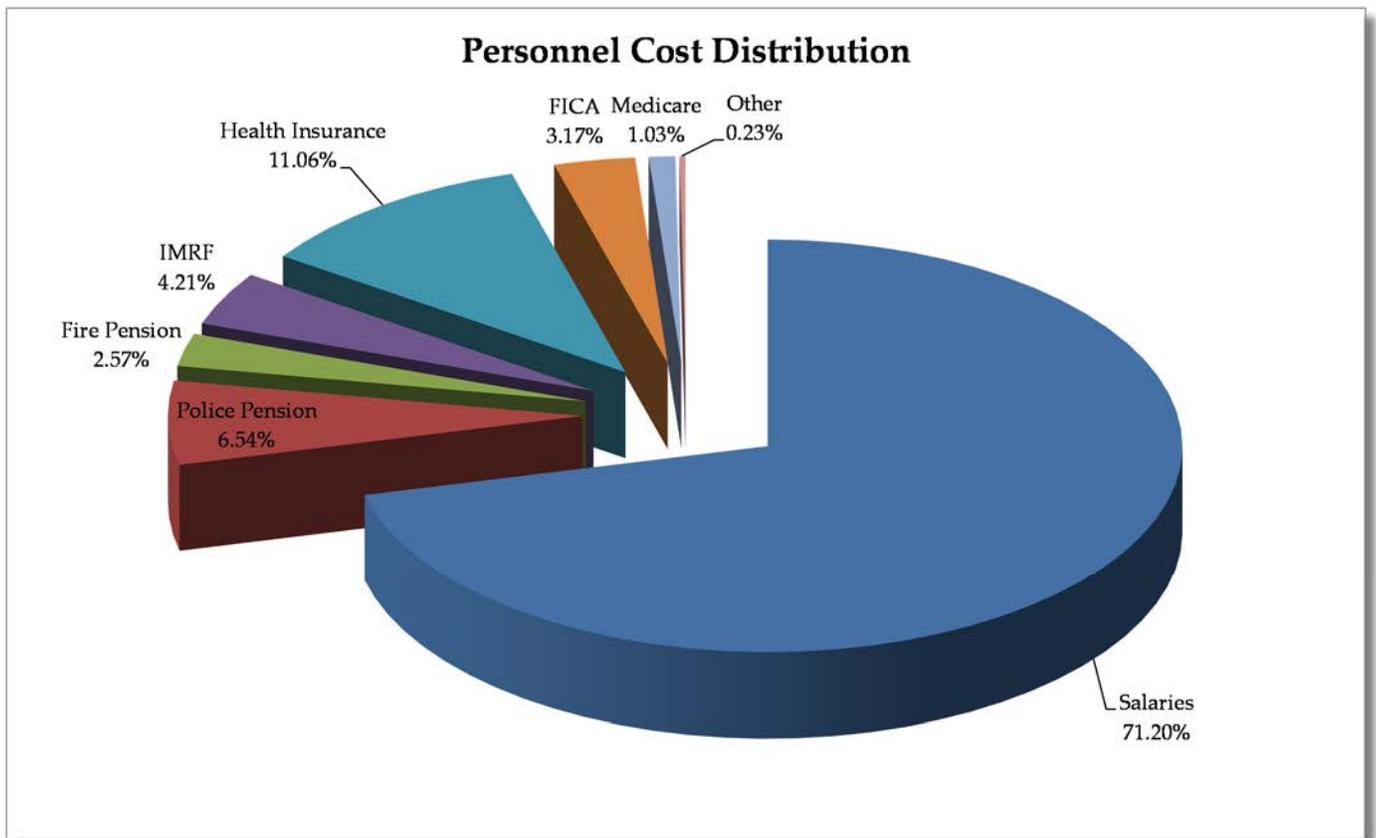
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013	FY 2014 Budget	Change 2013 - 2014
Water & Sewer Fund							
General Government							
Community Services	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	-	1.65	0.16
Total General Government	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	-	1.65	0.16
Development Services							
Engineering	1.78	1.47	1.77	1.77	-	1.98	0.21
Total Development Services	1.78	1.47	1.77	1.77	-	1.98	0.21
Public Works							
Administration	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.60	(0.30)	1.50	(0.10)
Maintenance	5.56	5.56	5.70	6.00	0.30	6.00	-
Water Production	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	-	1.80	0.05
Wastewater Treatment	4.85	4.85	5.26	5.26	-	5.04	(0.22)
Total Public Works	14.06	14.06	14.61	14.61	-	14.34	(0.27)
Water & Sewer Fund Total	17.33	17.02	17.87	17.87	-	17.97	0.10
Recycling & Refuse Fund							
General Government							
Community Services	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	-	0.70	0.03
Total General Government	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	-	0.70	0.03
Public Works							
Operations	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.60	(0.20)	0.75	0.15
Total Public Works	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.60	(0.20)	0.75	0.15
Recycling & Refuse Fund Total	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.27	(0.20)	1.45	0.18
Parking System Fund							
General Government							
Community Services	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	-	0.70	(0.22)
Total General Government	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	-	0.70	(0.22)
Public Safety							
Parking Enforcement	4.20	4.20	3.80	3.40	(0.40)	3.40	-
Total Public Safety	4.20	4.20	3.80	3.40	(0.40)	3.40	-
Public Works							
Operations	2.30	2.30	1.55	1.45	(0.10)	1.10	(0.35)
Total Public Works	2.30	2.30	1.55	1.45	(0.10)	1.10	(0.35)
Parking System Fund Total	7.42	7.42	6.27	5.77	(0.50)	5.20	(0.57)
Total Village Employees	134.66	130.07	126.61	127.87	1.26	107.14	(20.73)

In terms of the distribution of actual employees, the majority of Village employees are those who directly provide services to residents (i.e. Police Officers, Firefighter/Paramedics, and Public Works Maintenance Employees); these employees represent 61.14% of the total Village work Force.

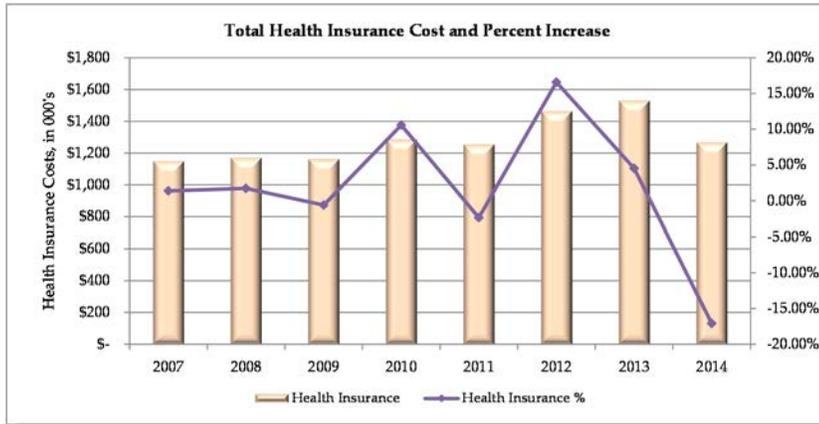
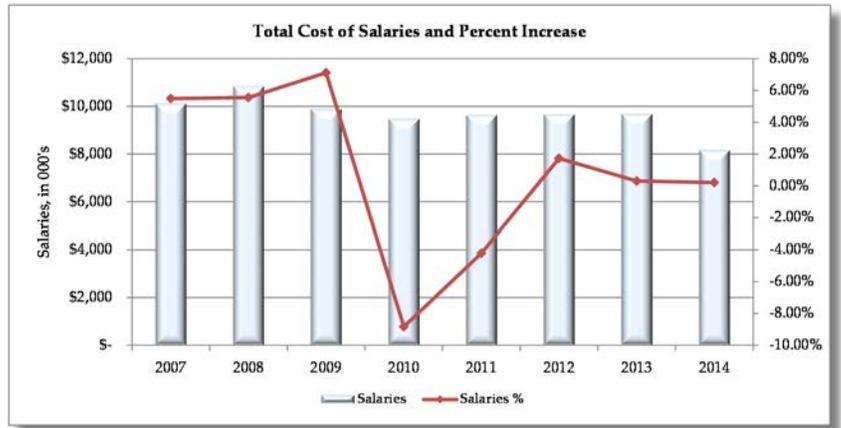
	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Budget	Change 2011 - 2012	FY 2013 Budget	Change 2012 - 2013
Managerial	15.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	-	12.00	(1.00)
Administrative	13.52	15.40	15.27	15.97	0.70	15.59	(0.38)
Engineering/Property Maintenance	4.06	4.06	4.53	4.53	-	5.18	0.65
Public Safety - Police Services	24.91	22.00	22.00	21.00	(1.00)	21.00	-
Public Safety - Fire/EMS Services	39.87	39.87	38.87	38.87	-	18.87	(20.00)
Public Safety - Administrative	11.26	8.70	7.90	8.86	0.96	8.86	-
Public Safety - Streets & Maintenance	18.04	18.04	17.54	18.14	0.60	18.14	-
Public Works - Utility Services	8.00	8.00	7.50	7.50	-	7.50	-
	134.66	130.07	126.61	127.87	1.26	107.14	(20.73)

Analysis of Personnel Costs

The Village's workforce of 107.14 full-time equivalent employees in 2014 results in total Village wide personnel costs of \$11,459,688. The largest portion of these costs is salaries at 71.2% (\$8,158,866) of total personnel costs. However, fringe benefit costs, currently at 28.8% (\$3,300,822) of total personnel costs, continue to increase faster than salary costs and are projected to comprise a greater portion of total personnel costs in the future. Pensions are the largest part of fringe benefit costs, comprising 46.2% (\$1,525,738) of total fringe benefit costs and 13.3% of total personnel costs. Health insurance is the second largest fringe benefit cost at \$1,267,808 (38.4% of fringe benefit costs and 11.1% of total personnel costs).



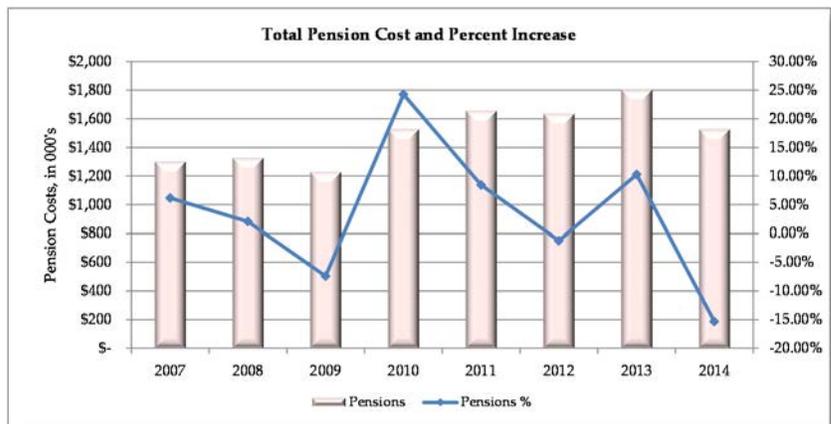
Total salary costs equaled \$10.119 million in fiscal year 2007, increased to a high of \$10.839 million in 2008, but have since decreased to a budgeted \$8.158 million in 2014. The spike in costs in 2008 was caused by the reduction in force that occurred in that year which caused the Village to pay out accrued vacation time for those employees whose positions were eliminated. The decreases in salary costs since 2008 have been caused by the continued reduction in the Village's workforce since that time. Salary costs for the Village's workforce in 2014 are approximately equal to salary costs in 2004. This reduction has allowed the Village to maintain its fiscal position despite the decrease in revenues that have been experienced since 2008.



Health insurance costs ranged from \$1.149 million in fiscal year 2007 to a budgeted \$1.267 in 2014. Although the cost for health insurance per employee has increased substantially during the seven years illustrated in the chart, the reductions in force that occurred in 2008, 2009, and 2013 have moderated the impact of the increases per employee on the total actual cost.

of \$1.525 million in 2014, a total increase of 17.40% over the eight year period. This total increase actually understates the total true increase because the Village reduced the Fire Department workforce at the end of 2013. Without that reduction, the pension costs would have been approximately \$2.0 million in 2014, an increase of approximately \$700,000 or approximately 53% in eight years. The debilitating increase in pension costs is making it challenging for the Village to balance revenues and expenses and is reducing the resources available for capital projects.

Total pension costs have increased from \$1.299 million in 2007 to a budgeted total



Appendix III – Debt Analysis

Illinois Statute (65 ILCS) limits the amount of general obligation debt a municipality of less than 500,000 may incur. The legal debt margin is set at 8.625% of a municipalities Equalized Assessed Value (EAV). Barrington’s legal debt margin at the end of 2013, based on the 2012 EAV (the most recent available), is:

2012 Equalized Assessed Value	\$584,173,685
Legal Debt Limit (8.625% of EAV)	\$50,384,980
Less: Debt Applicable to Limit as of 12/31/2013	
Debt Certificates	\$7,515,000
General Obligation Bonds	\$3,335,000
Legal Debt Margin	\$39,534,980

A schedule of the Village’s total debt and debt per capita from 2000 through 2027 is provided below. This schedule assumes no further debt issuances by the Village as there are no plans to issue new debt in the foreseeable future.

Outstanding Debt by Type, 2000 - 2027								
Fiscal Year	General Government				Enterprise Activities		Total Debt	Debt Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds	Notes	Alternate Revenue Bonds	Debt Certificates	Alternate Revenue Bonds	IEPA Loans		
2000	\$ 10,165,000	\$ 665,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,545,000	\$ -	\$ 13,375,000	\$ 1,315.40
2001	9,780,000	580,000	-	-	2,415,000	2,560,817	15,335,817	1,506.17
2002	9,380,000	495,000	-	-	2,275,000	2,656,768	14,806,768	1,452.21
2003	8,960,000	405,000	-	-	2,125,000	4,147,903	15,637,903	1,531.48
2004	8,525,000	310,000	-	-	1,970,000	4,007,445	14,812,445	1,448.65
2005	8,060,000	210,000	-	-	1,810,000	3,818,750	13,898,750	1,357.43
2006	7,575,000	105,000	-	-	1,645,000	3,624,932	12,949,932	1,264.27
2007	7,065,000	-	-	9,500,000	1,470,000	3,425,845	21,460,845	2,092.11
2008	6,535,000	-	-	9,500,000	1,290,000	3,221,350	20,546,350	2,000.23
2009	5,890,000	-	2,455,000	9,260,000	9,665,000	3,011,299	30,281,299	2,943.93
2010	5,305,000	-	2,340,000	8,905,000	9,370,000	2,795,538	28,715,538	2,780.63
2011	4,665,000	-	2,225,000	8,510,000	9,065,000	2,573,911	27,038,911	2,618.27
2012	4,010,000	1,253,188	2,110,000	8,065,000	8,755,000	2,346,260	26,539,448	2,569.91
2013	3,335,000	1,126,448	1,995,000	7,515,000	8,260,000	2,112,420	24,343,868	2,357.30
2014	2,635,000	990,722	1,880,000	6,995,000	7,705,000	1,872,222	22,077,944	2,137.89
2015	1,935,000	845,556	1,760,000	6,420,000	7,360,000	1,625,492	19,946,048	1,931.45
2016	1,185,000	690,475	1,640,000	5,820,000	7,010,000	1,372,052	17,717,527	1,715.65
2017	410,000	524,982	1,515,000	5,155,000	6,645,000	1,111,718	15,361,700	1,487.53
2018	-	348,559	1,385,000	4,435,000	6,270,000	844,303	13,282,862	1,286.23
2019	-	160,664	1,255,000	3,665,000	5,885,000	569,611	11,535,275	1,117.00
2020	-	-	1,120,000	2,830,000	5,385,000	287,445	9,622,445	918.44
2021	-	-	980,000	1,945,000	4,740,000	106,378	7,771,378	741.76
2022	-	-	835,000	1,000,000	4,055,000	50,586	5,940,586	567.01
2023	-	-	680,000	-	3,295,000	-	3,975,000	379.40
2024	-	-	520,000	-	2,510,000	-	3,030,000	289.20
2025	-	-	355,000	-	1,695,000	-	2,050,000	195.67
2026	-	-	180,000	-	850,000	-	1,030,000	98.31
2027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following pages include debt service schedules for each of the Village’s outstanding debt issuances.

Note: These Debt Certificates were utilized by the Village's TIF District to assemble land at the corner of Hough (Illinois Route 59) and Main Streets (Lake-Cook Road) for the purpose of facilitating redevelopment of the site and spurring development activity in the Village Center.

Village of Barrington, Illinois							
Schedule of Long-Term Debt Requirements							
Debt Certificate Series of 2007							
As of December 31, 2013							
Date of Issue	October 15, 2007						
Date of Maturity	January 1, 2023						
Authorized Issue	\$9,500,000						
Interest Rates	4.00% - 4.50%						
Interest Dates	July 1 and January 1						
Principal Maturity Date	January 1						
Payable at	The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A.						
Current and Future Principal and Interest Requirements							
Fiscal Year Ending	Requirements			Interest Due on			
	Principal	Interest	Totals	January 1	Amount	July 1	Amount
2014	520,000	130,894	650,894	2014	65,447	2014	65,447
2015	-	119,844	119,844	2015	59,922	2015	59,922
2016	350,000	112,844	462,844	2016	56,422	2016	56,422
2017	665,000	89,544	754,544	2017	44,772	2017	44,772
2018	720,000	64,844	784,844	2018	32,422	2018	32,422
2019	400,000	25,223	425,223	2019	12,612	2019	12,612
2020	835,000	1	835,001	2020	1	2020	1
2021	-	-	-	2021	-	2021	-
2022	-	-	-	2022	-	2022	-
2023	-	-	-	2023	-	2023	-
	<u>3,490,000</u>	<u>543,194</u>	<u>4,033,194</u>		<u>271,597</u>		<u>271,597</u>

Note: These Debt Certificates were issued by the Village to refinance \$4,575,000 of the 2007 Debt Certificates at a lower interest rate. The net savings from this refinancing was \$577,748.

Village of Barrington, Illinois Schedule of Long-Term Debt Requirements Debt Certificate Series of 2012 As of December 31, 2013							
Date of Issue	May 15, 2012						
Date of Maturity	January 1, 2023						
Authorized Issue	\$4,575,000						
Interest Rates	2.00% - 3.00%						
Interest Dates	July 1 and January 1						
Principal Maturity Date	January 1						
Payable at	The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A.						
Current and Future Principal and Interest Requirements							
Fiscal Year Ending	Requirements			Interest Due on			
	Principal	Interest	Totals	January 1	Amount	July 1	Amount
2014	-	105,300	105,300	2014	52,650	2014	52,650
2015	575,000	99,550	674,550	2015	49,775	2015	49,775
2016	250,000	91,300	341,300	2016	45,650	2016	45,650
2017	-	88,800	88,800	2017	44,400	2017	44,400
2018	-	88,800	88,800	2018	44,400	2018	44,400
2019	370,000	84,368	454,368	2019	42,184	2019	42,184
2020	-	80,475	80,475	2020	40,238	2020	40,238
2021	885,000	69,413	954,413	2021	34,707	2021	34,707
2022	945,000	44,175	989,175	2022	22,088	2022	22,088
2023	1,000,000	15,000	1,015,000	2023	7,500	2023	7,500
	<u>4,025,000</u>	<u>767,181</u>	<u>4,792,181</u>		<u>383,591</u>		<u>383,591</u>

Note: This Development Note was issued to Cook Street Plaza Joint Venture, the entity that developed the Cook Street Plaza project in the Village Center. Included in the project is a municipal parking structure on the first floor of the indoor parking garage that provides for public parking. This Development Note was issued to reimburse the Developer for the construction costs for this parking facility. Please note, the payments from 2014 through 2020 are estimates, the actual amount is based on the amount of property taxes paid by Cook Street Plaza and therefore may be more or less than the amounts displayed in the schedule below, depending on the vagaries of the Cook Street Plaza property tax payments.

Village of Barrington, Illinois					
Schedule of Long-Term Debt Requirements					
Development Note of 2012					
As of December 31, 2013					
Date of Issue	May 15, 2012				
Date of Maturity	December 15, 2020				
Authorized Issue	\$1,725,000				
Interest Rates	4.00% - 4.50%				
Interest Dates	December 15				
Principal Maturity Date	December 15				
Payable at	Via Check to Note Holder				
Current and Future Principal and Interest Requirements					
Fiscal Year Ending	Requirements			Interest Due on	
	Principal	Interest	Totals	December 15	Amount
2012	521,812	44,000	565,812	2012	44,000
2013	137,609	53,260	190,869	2013	53,260
2014	142,126	47,874	190,000	2014	47,874
2015	147,894	42,106	190,000	2015	42,106
2016	154,064	35,936	190,000	2016	35,936
2017	160,655	29,345	190,000	2017	29,345
2018	167,688	22,312	190,000	2018	22,312
2019	175,186	14,814	190,000	2019	14,814
2020	117,966	6,828	124,794	2020	6,828
	<u>1,725,000</u>	<u>296,475</u>	<u>2,021,475</u>		<u>296,475</u>

Note: These Alternate Revenue Bonds were issued for the purpose of making capital improvements to the Village's Water and Sanitary Sewer System including the renovation of the Wastewater Treatment Plan, the rehabilitation of several lift stations, and the installation or reconstruction of water, sanitary sewer, and stormwater sewer main throughout the Village.

Village of Barrington, Illinois Schedule of Long-Term Debt Requirements Taxable General Obligation Alternate Revenue Source Bond Series of 2009 As of December 31, 2013							
Date of Issue	September 30, 2009						
Date of Maturity	December 15, 2028						
Authorized Issue	\$8,600,000						
Denomination of Bonds	\$5,000						
Interest Rates	1.25% - 5.72%						
Interest Dates	June 15 and December 15						
Principal Maturity Date	December 15, 2028						
Payable at	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.						
Current and Future Principal and Interest Requirements							
Tax Levy	Tax Levy Requirements			Interest Due on			
Year	Principal	Interest	Totals	June 15	Amount	December 15	Amount
2013	270,000	431,020	701,020	2014	215,510	2014	215,510
2014	330,000	422,596	752,596	2015	211,298	2015	211,298
2015	345,000	410,650	755,650	2016	205,325	2016	205,325
2016	350,000	396,850	746,850	2017	198,425	2017	198,425
2017	365,000	381,555	746,555	2018	190,777	2018	190,778
2018	375,000	365,056	740,056	2019	182,528	2019	182,528
2019	385,000	347,544	732,544	2020	173,772	2020	173,772
2020	500,000	328,988	828,988	2021	164,494	2021	164,494
2021	645,000	302,136	947,136	2022	151,068	2022	151,068
2022	685,000	267,500	952,500	2023	133,750	2023	133,750
2023	760,000	230,716	990,716	2024	115,358	2024	115,358
2024	785,000	189,904	974,904	2025	94,952	2025	94,952
2025	815,000	145,002	960,002	2026	72,501	2026	72,501
2026	845,000	98,384	943,384	2027	49,192	2027	49,192
2027	875,000	50,050	925,050	2028	25,025	2028	25,025
	<u>8,330,000</u>	<u>4,367,951</u>	<u>12,697,951</u>		<u>2,183,975</u>		<u>2,183,976</u>

Note: These Alternate Revenue Bonds were issued for capital improvements to the Village's streets for 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012.

Village of Barrington, Illinois Schedule of Long-Term Debt Requirements Taxable General Obligation Alternate Revenue Source Bond Series of 2009 As of December 31, 2013							
Date of Issue	September 30, 2009						
Date of Maturity	December 15, 2028						
Authorized Issue	\$2,550,000						
Denomination of Bonds	\$5,000						
Interest Rates	1.25% - 5.72%						
Interest Dates	June 15 and December 15						
Principal Maturity Date	December 15, 2028						
Payable at	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.						
Current and Future Principal and Interest Requirements							
Tax Levy Year	Tax Levy Requirements			Interest Due on			
	Principal	Interest	Totals	June 15	Amount	December 15	Amount
2013	115,000	105,556	220,556	2014	52,778	2014	52,778
2014	115,000	101,968	216,968	2015	50,984	2015	50,984
2015	120,000	97,804	217,804	2016	48,902	2016	48,902
2016	120,000	93,004	213,004	2017	46,502	2017	46,502
2017	125,000	87,760	212,760	2018	43,880	2018	43,880
2018	130,000	82,110	212,110	2019	41,055	2019	41,055
2019	130,000	76,040	206,040	2020	38,020	2020	38,020
2020	135,000	69,774	204,774	2021	34,887	2021	34,887
2021	140,000	62,524	202,524	2022	31,262	2022	31,262
2022	145,000	55,006	200,006	2023	27,503	2023	27,503
2023	155,000	47,220	202,220	2024	23,610	2024	23,610
2024	160,000	38,896	198,896	2025	19,448	2025	19,448
2025	165,000	29,744	194,744	2026	14,872	2026	14,872
2026	175,000	20,306	195,306	2027	10,153	2027	10,153
2027	180,000	10,296	190,296	2028	5,148	2028	5,148
	<u>2,110,000</u>	<u>978,008</u>	<u>3,088,008</u>		<u>489,004</u>		<u>489,004</u>

Note: These Refunding Bonds were issued to lower the interest rate paid on outstanding bonds that were originally issued in 1992 and used for water and sewer improvements.

Village of Barrington, Illinois Schedule of Long-Term Debt Requirements General Obligation (Alternate Revenue Source) Refunding Bond Series of 2009B As of December 31, 2013							
Date of Issue	September 30, 2009						
Date of Maturity	December 15, 2014						
Authorized Issue	\$1,090,000						
Denomination of Bonds	\$5,000						
Interest Rates	2.25% - 2.50%						
Interest Dates	June 15 and December 15						
Principal Maturity Date	December 15, 2014						
Payable at	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.						
Current and Future Principal and Interest Requirements							
Tax Levy	Tax Levy Requirements			Interest Due on			
Year	Principal	Interest	Totals	June 15	Amount	December 15	Amount
2013	225,000	5,624	230,624	2014	2,812	2014	2,812
	<u>225,000</u>	<u>5,624</u>	<u>230,624</u>		<u>2,812</u>		<u>2,812</u>

Note: These Refunding Bonds were issued to lower the interest rate paid on outstanding bonds that were originally issued in 1998 and 1999 for the construction of the Public Safety Facility and the Village Hall.

Village of Barrington, Illinois Schedule of Long-Term Debt Requirements General Obligation Refunding Bond Series of 2009A As of December 31, 2013							
Date of Issue	September 30, 2009						
Date of Maturity	December 15, 2018						
Authorized Issue	\$5,890,000						
Denomination of Bonds	\$5,000						
Interest Rates	2.25% - 3.50%						
Interest Dates	June 15 and December 15						
Principal Maturity Date	December 15, 2018						
Payable at	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.						
Current and Future Principal and Interest Requirements							
Tax Levy Year	Tax Levy Requirements			Interest Due on			
	Principal	Interest	Totals	June 15	Amount	December 15	Amount
2013	700,000	98,788	798,788	2014	49,394	2014	49,394
2014	700,000	81,288	781,288	2015	40,644	2015	40,644
2015	750,000	62,038	812,038	2016	31,019	2016	31,019
2016	775,000	39,538	814,538	2017	19,769	2017	19,769
2017	410,000	14,350	424,350	2018	7,175	2018	7,175
	<u>3,335,000</u>	<u>296,002</u>	<u>3,631,002</u>		<u>148,001</u>		<u>148,001</u>

Note: This loan, in conjunction with two other loans, from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency was utilized to make water and sewer improvements including the construction of the Iron Removal Facility for the Village's water system.

Village of Barrington, Illinois Long-Term Debt Requirements IEPA Loan of 2001 As of December 31, 2013			
Date of Contract	December 15, 2001		
Date of Maturity	December 15, 2020		
Amount of Loan	\$1,649,301		
Interest Rate	2.535%		
Interest Date	June 15 and December 15		
Payable at	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency		
Loan Number	L17-1616		
Current and Future Principal and Interest Requirements			
Year Ended	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2014	91,192	16,900	108,092
2015	93,519	14,573	108,092
2016	95,904	12,188	108,092
2017	98,351	9,741	108,092
2018	100,859	7,233	108,092
2019	103,433	4,659	108,092
2020	106,071	2,020	108,091
	689,329	67,314	756,643

Note: This loan, in conjunction with two other loans, from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency was utilized to make water and sewer improvements including the construction of the Iron Removal Facility for the Village's water system.

Village of Barrington, Illinois Long-Term Debt Requirements IEPA Loan of 2002 As of December 31, 2013			
Date of Contract	September 25, 2002		
Date of Maturity	June 1, 2023		
Amount of Loan	\$887,776		
Interest Rate	2.570%		
Interest Date	June 15 and December 15		
Payable at	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency		
Loan Number	L17-1480		
Current and Future Principal and Interest Requirements			
Year Ended	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2014	45,483	12,687	58,170
2015	46,659	11,511	58,170
2016	47,866	10,304	58,170
2017	49,104	9,066	58,170
2018	50,374	7,796	58,170
2019	51,677	6,493	58,170
2020	53,014	5,156	58,170
2021	54,385	3,785	58,170
2022	55,792	2,378	58,170
2023	50,586	928	51,514
	<u>504,940</u>	<u>70,104</u>	<u>575,044</u>

Note: This loan, in conjunction with two other loans, from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency was utilized to make water and sewer improvements including the construction of the Iron Removal Facility for the Village's water system.

Village of Barrington, Illinois			
Long-Term Debt Requirements			
IEPA Loan of 2002			
As of December 31, 2013			
Date of Contract	December 15, 2002		
Date of Maturity	December 15, 2021		
Amount of Loan	\$1,885,195		
Interest Rate	2.905%		
Interest Date	June 15 and December 15		
Payable at	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency		
Loan Number	L17-1238		
Current and Future Principal and Interest Requirements			
Year Ended	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2014	103,523	25,926	129,449
2015	106,552	22,897	129,449
2016	109,670	19,779	129,449
2017	112,879	16,570	129,449
2018	116,182	13,267	129,449
2019	119,582	9,867	129,449
2020	123,081	6,367	129,448
2021	126,682	2,767	129,449
	918,151	117,440	1,035,591

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Appendix IV – Historical Statistics

The following statistics are intended to provide historical perspective on many aspects of the Village’s financial operations. They begin by presenting information about the Village’s Equalized Assessed Value, continue with statistics on the total sources and uses of funds, move to an overview of Governmental and Enterprise Funds, then present General Fund performance, and finally provide information about Village Sales Tax receipts. This section of the budget document is presented in a landscape format to enhance the readability of the numbers.

Historical Changes in Equalized Assessed Valuation (EAV)								
Year	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Industrial Property	Farm	Railroad	Total Assessed Value	% Increase or Decrease from Prior Year	Ratio of Commercial & Industrial EAV to Residential
2000	244,628,725	96,351,563	32,608,764	5,926	75,074	373,670,052	3.26%	34.53%
2001	270,997,588	110,333,352	49,657,393	5,926	230,617	431,224,876	15.40%	37.16%
2002	291,665,510	115,301,439	39,490,942	5,926	264,704	446,728,521	3.60%	34.71%
2003	316,487,085	125,305,502	33,526,421	5,926	294,205	475,619,139	6.47%	33.46%
2004	350,332,278	131,777,623	36,812,617	5,926	327,058	519,255,502	9.17%	32.53%
2005	367,287,879	138,379,808	38,733,231	5,926	307,641	544,714,485	4.90%	32.57%
2006	388,341,502	139,783,380	42,423,318	5,926	304,144	570,858,270	4.80%	31.97%
2007	464,957,230	153,596,653	39,231,826	110,366	338,311	658,234,386	15.31%	29.36%
2008	499,046,138	156,630,113	41,009,582	35,871	357,841	697,079,545	5.90%	28.41%
2009	527,412,128	147,745,125	30,757,434	4,080	447,980	706,366,747	1.33%	25.33%
2010	472,675,058	159,566,285	37,678,809	4,066	818,490	670,742,708	-5.04%	29.53%
2011	435,950,072	148,410,568	33,867,653	3,702	732,515	618,964,510	-7.72%	29.57%

1. 2011 is the most recent data available from the Cook County Clerk's Office.

Analysis of Sources & Uses of Funds

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sources of Funds											
Property Taxes	3,096,200	3,340,841	3,893,924	3,950,755	4,283,303	4,621,479	4,770,138	4,553,404	4,536,895	4,592,092	4,672,600
Other Taxes	6,625,521	6,240,924	6,294,426	6,672,447	6,714,655	6,176,403	5,668,163	6,616,631	6,780,890	7,009,367	7,285,900
Licenses & Permits	518,789	643,150	691,317	812,951	557,703	743,313	631,688	557,328	764,514	743,552	779,600
Intergovernmental	564,647	433,357	559,981	450,959	477,834	443,598	837,011	219,973	897,998	1,188,133	1,632,200
Charges for Services	8,151,780	9,178,182	10,186,618	10,330,452	10,755,316	11,371,881	10,877,483	11,537,552	12,072,802	11,891,357	12,021,600
Fines & Forfeits	206,604	223,078	251,922	218,382	210,245	198,001	208,093	210,032	261,326	259,669	307,000
Property Usage	427,784	417,419	436,222	443,824	514,757	575,411	499,182	471,956	468,413	613,162	579,900
Investment Income	673,261	474,942	794,557	1,351,307	1,320,940	514,157	196,065	107,291	102,245	170,527	238,160
Miscellaneous	1,593,679	1,473,535	1,997,305	1,798,312	1,329,180	1,033,325	1,285,782	379,152	908,772	726,669	434,150
Total Sources of Funds	21,858,265	22,425,428	25,106,272	26,029,389	26,163,933	25,677,568	24,973,605	24,653,319	26,793,855	27,194,528	27,951,110
Uses of Funds											
General Government	2,696,350	2,411,394	2,408,929	2,367,272	2,776,073	4,451,999	3,808,979	3,651,357	3,377,430	3,239,199	3,606,595
Development Services	441,905	511,132	538,706	559,562	628,006	7,870,713	1,011,759	1,166,024	1,737,886	3,180,306	1,211,985
Public Safety	7,500,616	8,158,984	10,107,606	9,722,807	10,719,753	10,743,125	10,495,169	9,562,323	9,743,680	9,749,091	10,337,790
Public Works	5,609,584	5,534,147	5,689,342	6,151,348	6,789,806	6,003,186	5,423,341	5,741,410	5,942,496	5,893,331	5,949,378
Capital Improvements	3,751,845	2,874,421	3,179,793	7,640,678	6,260,006	4,024,517	2,463,225	5,097,776	5,925,876	6,817,781	6,699,956
Debt Service	1,508,356	1,533,071	1,546,452	1,809,575	1,860,010	1,745,331	3,555,797	2,709,128	2,801,231	3,470,031	3,057,137
Total Uses of Funds	21,508,656	21,023,149	23,470,828	28,251,242	29,033,654	34,838,871	26,758,270	27,928,018	29,528,599	32,349,739	30,862,841
Other Financing Sources											
Debt Proceeds	1,619,707	29,783	-	-	9,500,000	-	18,130,000	-	-	-	-
Net Other Financing Sources	1,619,707	29,783	-	-	9,500,000	-	18,130,000	-	-	-	-
Net Sources of Funds Over / (Under) Uses of Funds	1,969,316	1,432,062	1,635,444	(2,221,853)	6,630,279	(9,161,303)	16,345,335	(3,274,699)	(2,734,744)	(5,155,211)	(2,911,731)

1. This chart excludes non-cash expenses such as depreciation but includes revenues and expenses not recognized in the Income Statements such as capital expenses and principal payments in the Enterprise Funds.
2. This chart excludes the Internal Service Funds that existed prior to 2009 but does not adjust for the corresponding Interfund Charges related to those Funds.

Analysis of Governmental Fund Revenues

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Taxes											
Property Taxes	3,096,200	3,340,841	3,893,924	3,950,755	4,237,507	4,619,999	4,635,436	4,525,566	4,508,802	4,592,092	4,672,600
Sales Tax	4,520,109	4,179,395	4,238,256	4,420,193	4,381,733	3,702,421	3,229,784	3,561,253	3,799,128	3,951,956	4,265,000
Income Tax	624,763	650,813	765,054	833,098	907,704	961,415	826,460	794,998	809,961	915,574	980,000
Utility Tax	581,327	563,412	627,657	621,940	613,226	650,249	704,226	884,318	862,921	791,874	825,000
Telecommunications Tax	677,618	596,304	372,313	475,117	472,112	514,353	601,656	749,670	684,808	708,177	600,000
Auto Rental Tax	12,847	16,236	20,878	20,029	17,367	18,117	15,445	14,895	17,006	12,670	12,500
Local Use Tax	90,967	105,438	116,270	133,189	134,875	149,252	124,894	133,742	149,922	161,915	165,000
Replacement Tax	68,769	76,973	104,522	113,510	133,506	132,789	112,406	120,123	106,832	106,564	115,000
Foreign Fire Tax	32,600	35,703	31,447	34,690	31,234	28,952	41,544	39,629	39,668	45,286	33,400
Hotel/Motel Tax	16,521	16,650	18,029	20,681	22,898	18,855	11,748	10,855	9,672	11,374	10,000
Motor Fuel Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307,148	300,972	303,977	280,000
Total Taxes	9,721,721	9,581,765	10,188,350	10,623,202	10,952,162	10,796,402	10,303,599	11,142,197	11,289,692	11,601,459	11,958,500
Licenses & Permits	311,609	430,846	468,856	590,417	328,884	490,148	380,561	279,684	484,305	458,552	494,600
Intergovernmental	564,647	433,357	559,981	450,959	477,834	443,598	837,011	219,973	897,998	1,188,133	1,620,200
Charges for Services	3,363,105	3,996,558	5,036,962	4,873,444	5,338,692	5,572,153	4,614,155	5,167,529	5,307,587	5,376,357	5,506,600
Fines & Forfeits	80,385	80,497	126,498	99,806	91,897	107,208	138,928	132,724	164,417	159,669	207,000
Village Property Usage	419,785	404,679	414,569	430,803	503,624	569,465	490,183	465,648	462,223	603,762	570,500
Investment Income	349,508	277,983	451,589	982,745	1,153,498	469,308	154,901	87,875	85,863	150,527	218,160
Miscellaneous Revenue	830,055	808,165	900,400	866,465	915,521	944,430	131,581	131,414	633,399	546,669	243,900
Total	15,640,815	16,013,850	18,147,205	18,917,841	19,762,112	19,392,712	17,050,919	17,627,044	19,325,484	20,085,128	20,819,460

1. FY 2013 Revenues are projected as final audited numbers were not available when this document was produced.

Analysis of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Net Change in Fund Balances											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue											
Property Taxes	3,096,200	3,340,841	3,893,924	3,950,755	4,237,507	4,619,999	4,635,436	4,525,566	4,508,802	4,592,092	4,672,600
Other Taxes	6,625,521	6,240,924	6,294,426	6,672,447	6,714,655	6,176,403	5,668,163	6,616,631	6,780,890	7,009,367	7,285,900
Licenses & Permits	311,609	430,846	468,856	590,417	328,884	490,148	380,561	279,684	484,305	458,552	494,600
Intergovernmental	564,647	433,357	559,981	450,959	477,834	443,598	837,011	219,973	897,998	1,188,133	1,620,200
Charges for Services	3,363,105	3,996,558	5,036,962	4,873,444	5,338,692	5,572,153	4,614,155	5,167,529	5,307,587	5,376,357	5,506,600
Fines & Forfeits	80,385	80,497	126,498	99,806	91,897	107,208	138,928	132,724	164,417	159,669	207,000
Village Property Usage	419,785	404,679	414,569	430,803	503,624	569,465	490,183	465,648	462,223	603,762	570,500
Investment Income	349,508	277,983	451,589	982,745	1,153,498	469,308	154,901	87,875	85,863	150,527	218,160
Miscellaneous	830,055	808,165	900,400	866,465	915,521	944,430	1,093,629	131,414	633,399	546,669	243,900
Total Revenue	15,640,815	16,013,850	18,147,205	18,917,841	19,762,112	19,392,712	18,012,967	17,627,044	19,325,484	20,085,128	20,819,460
Expenditures											
General Government	2,343,124	2,011,550	2,001,111	1,953,053	2,284,155	3,936,297	3,351,097	3,121,523	2,779,361	2,641,869	3,005,295
Development Services	441,905	511,132	538,706	559,562	628,006	7,698,584	908,145	1,017,376	1,637,571	3,077,868	1,086,085
Public Safety	7,210,189	7,869,718	9,827,353	9,439,030	10,395,661	10,394,285	10,274,437	9,340,393	9,524,164	9,514,546	10,103,100
Public Works	1,619,527	1,648,192	1,695,027	1,676,608	2,052,672	2,116,136	1,518,748	1,814,493	1,988,131	1,882,351	1,965,975
Capital Outlay	1,841,635	1,885,289	1,528,100	5,851,468	5,228,218	1,845,703	894,467	1,787,400	2,084,899	2,899,194	3,246,600
Debt Service											
Principal	510,000	530,000	565,000	590,000	620,000	530,000	800,000	1,035,000	1,150,000	1,721,812	1,475,000
Interest	512,065	482,761	452,329	695,494	715,476	579,136	625,412	701,942	615,333	708,913	531,642
Total	14,478,445	14,938,642	16,607,626	20,765,215	21,924,188	27,100,141	18,372,306	18,818,127	19,779,459	22,446,553	21,413,697
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,162,370	1,075,208	1,539,579	(1,847,374)	(2,162,076)	(7,707,429)	(359,339)	(1,191,083)	(453,975)	(2,361,425)	(594,237)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)											
Transfers In	512,800	513,696	114,364	114,807	2,015,016	-	3,619,507	880,000	1,200,000	1,375,000	3,815,000
Transfers Out	(547,800)	(518,696)	(119,364)	(119,807)	(2,020,016)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(885,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,375,000)	(3,815,000)
Debt Issuance	-	-	-	-	9,500,000	-	8,440,000	-	-	6,350,000	-
Premium on Debt Issuance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,056	-
Payment to Escrow Agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,975,000)	-	-	(4,660,620)	-
Net Other Financing	(35,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	9,495,000	(5,000)	6,079,507	(5,000)	-	1,843,436	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,127,370	1,070,208	1,534,579	(1,852,374)	7,332,924	(7,712,429)	5,720,168	(1,196,083)	(453,975)	(517,989)	(594,237)
Fund Balances - January 1	13,201,255	14,301,716	15,371,924	16,906,503	15,054,129	22,387,053	13,455,932	19,176,100	17,980,017	17,526,042	17,008,053
Fund Balances - December 31	14,328,625	15,371,924	16,906,503	15,054,129	22,387,053	14,674,624	19,176,100	17,980,017	17,526,042	17,008,053	16,413,816

Analysis of Enterprise Funds Changes in Net Assets											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Operating Revenues											
Licenses & Permits	169,266	207,180	212,304	222,461	222,534	228,819	253,165	251,127	277,644	280,209	285,000
Charges for Services	4,446,883	4,788,675	5,181,624	5,149,656	5,457,008	5,416,624	5,799,728	6,263,328	6,370,023	6,765,215	6,515,000
Fines & Forfeitures	93,215	126,219	142,581	125,424	118,576	118,348	90,793	69,165	77,308	96,909	100,000
Village Property Usage	7,337	7,999	12,740	21,653	13,021	11,133	5,946	8,999	6,308	6,190	9,400
Miscellaneous	38,426	61,341	71,751	50,975	87,736	95,545	448,104	53,592	40,726	(35,040)	10,250
Total Revenues	4,755,127	5,191,414	5,621,000	5,570,169	5,898,875	5,870,469	6,597,736	6,646,211	6,772,009	7,113,483	6,919,650
Operating Expenses											
Administration	814,491	867,613	868,124	867,910	947,861	1,218,419	1,221,738	1,195,954	1,203,559	1,246,337	1,625,563
Operations	3,310,904	3,766,097	3,706,941	3,814,476	4,224,875	4,334,725	3,701,983	3,490,867	3,623,770	3,625,928	3,319,730
Capital Outlay	633,661	551,724	541,955	543,893	735,671	841,672	525,929	949,306	948,022	436,636	240,356
Depreciation	633,388	660,264	667,528	666,258	678,261	681,457	714,588	775,230	858,446	810,990	825,000
Total Operating Expenses	5,392,444	5,845,698	5,784,548	5,892,537	6,586,668	7,076,273	6,164,238	6,411,357	6,633,797	6,119,891	6,010,649
Operating Income/(Loss)	(637,317)	(654,284)	(163,548)	(322,368)	(687,793)	(1,205,804)	433,498	234,854	138,212	993,592	909,001
Non-operating Revenues/(Expenses)											
Investment Income	90,827	323,753	196,959	342,968	368,562	167,442	44,849	41,164	19,416	16,382	20,000
Property Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	45,796	1,480	134,702	27,838	28,093	-
Connection Fees	471,620	677,450	572,370	747,680	426,025	407,635	76,970	2,000	97,740	97,547	100,000
Grants & Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,300	-	12,000
Other Income	146,817	86,174	93,000	349,225	505,822	6,024	11,925	190,153	149,998	177,826	80,000
Disposal of Capital Assets	-	(22,275)	(15,395)	(93,223)	(23,369)	(7,282)	-	-	-	-	-
Interest & Fiscal Charges	(202,872)	(207,719)	(195,069)	(180,429)	(165,263)	(150,447)	(251,701)	(630,333)	(531,425)	(519,272)	(506,655)
Non-Operating Net	506,392	857,383	651,865	1,166,221	1,111,777	469,168	(116,477)	(262,314)	(151,133)	(199,424)	(294,655)
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(130,925)	203,099	488,317	843,853	423,984	(736,636)	317,021	(27,460)	(12,921)	794,168	614,346
Transfers In	35,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	838,675	5,000	-	-	-
Change in Net Assets	(95,925)	208,099	493,317	848,853	428,984	(731,636)	1,155,696	(22,460)	(12,921)	794,168	614,346
Net Assets - January 1	25,409,282	25,313,357	25,521,456	26,014,773	26,863,626	27,292,610	26,560,974	27,716,670	30,087,489	30,074,568	30,868,736
Capital Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Assets - December 31	25,313,357	25,521,456	26,014,773	26,863,626	27,292,610	26,560,974	27,716,670	27,694,210	30,074,568	30,868,736	31,483,082

Analysis of General Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Net Change in Fund Balances

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue											
Property Taxes	1,954,739	2,037,627	2,306,927	2,349,170	2,424,595	2,663,475	2,596,464	2,714,823	2,781,633	2,855,543	2,972,600
Sales Tax	4,520,109	4,179,395	4,238,256	4,420,193	4,381,733	3,702,421	3,229,784	3,561,253	3,799,128	3,951,956	4,265,000
Other Taxes	846,467	901,813	1,056,200	1,155,197	1,247,584	1,309,380	2,438,379	3,055,378	2,764,521	2,580,324	2,495,900
Licenses & Permits	311,609	430,846	468,856	590,417	308,884	490,148	380,561	279,684	484,305	458,552	170,200
Intergovernmental	382,823	396,879	423,234	449,477	477,834	443,598	837,011	219,973	336,006	138,765	494,600
Charges for Services	3,363,105	3,993,355	5,036,105	4,873,444	5,338,692	5,572,153	4,614,155	5,120,518	5,081,317	5,294,184	5,481,600
Fines & Forfeits	80,385	80,497	126,498	99,806	91,897	107,208	138,928	132,724	164,417	159,669	207,000
Village Property Usage	87,585	96,090	105,747	115,878	134,060	223,588	427,183	444,648	462,223	457,454	465,500
Investment Income	246,307	156,402	238,890	469,784	534,271	207,510	119,468	44,020	65,525	131,958	190,660
Miscellaneous	716,924	788,141	688,534	603,597	810,321	844,430	996,239	77,688	404,321	205,257	190,900
Total Revenue	12,510,053	13,061,045	14,689,247	15,126,963	15,749,871	15,563,911	15,778,172	15,650,709	16,343,396	16,233,662	16,933,960
Expenditures											
General Government	2,343,124	2,011,550	2,001,111	1,953,053	2,284,155	3,936,297	3,351,097	3,121,523	2,779,361	2,641,870	3,005,295
Development Services	441,905	511,132	538,706	559,562	628,006	762,473	627,393	689,473	766,163	825,342	873,800
Public Safety	7,210,189	7,869,718	9,827,353	9,439,030	10,395,661	10,394,285	10,274,437	9,340,393	9,524,164	9,514,546	10,103,100
Public Works	1,619,527	1,648,192	1,695,027	1,676,608	2,052,672	2,116,136	1,518,748	1,814,493	1,988,131	1,882,351	1,965,975
Total	11,614,745	12,040,592	14,062,197	13,628,253	15,360,494	17,209,191	15,771,675	14,965,882	15,057,819	14,864,109	15,948,170
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	895,308	1,020,453	627,050	1,498,710	389,377	(1,645,280)	6,497	684,827	1,285,577	1,369,553	985,790
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)											
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	(547,800)	(518,696)	(119,364)	(119,807)	(2,020,016)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(655,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,275,000)	(3,150,000)
Sale of Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Other Financing	(547,800)	(518,696)	(119,364)	(119,807)	(2,020,016)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(655,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,275,000)	(3,150,000)
Net Change in Fund Balances	347,508	501,757	507,686	1,378,903	(1,630,639)	(1,650,280)	1,497	29,827	85,577	94,553	(2,164,210)
Fund Balance - January 1	10,760,271	10,995,992	11,497,749	12,005,435	13,384,338	11,753,699	10,103,419	10,104,916	10,134,743	10,220,320	10,314,873
Fund Balance - December 31	11,107,779	11,497,749	12,005,435	13,384,338	11,753,699	10,103,419	10,104,916	10,134,743	10,220,320	10,314,873	8,150,663

Analysis of Sales Tax Receipts by Category												
Sales Category	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average
General Merchandise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100	8,625	-	977
Food	322,458	336,802	313,184	332,305	335,538	361,719	353,048	327,255	290,271	281,797	310,163	326,675
Drinking & Eating Places	157,358	167,542	167,933	172,494	193,626	178,131	158,747	153,603	184,579	204,173	221,076	176,722
Apparel	89,456	97,731	98,338	94,134	93,091	78,886	69,301	55,287	97,006	53,749	43,323	82,412
Furniture, Household & Radio	215,197	205,710	219,868	192,632	199,628	235,499	194,241	137,434	148,556	176,289	233,261	204,563
Lumber, Building, Hardware	99,077	112,054	110,430	103,201	104,429	105,176	57,278	13,195	16,632	9,875	2,749	70,254
Automobile & Filling Stations	2,735,387	2,871,259	2,561,287	2,590,645	2,674,736	2,513,537	2,062,700	1,844,185	2,047,230	2,263,780	2,360,982	2,461,815
Drugs & Misc. Retail	365,448	343,811	329,197	331,784	368,174	411,772	374,849	360,270	484,599	545,430	563,032	407,816
Agriculture & All Other*	373,917	378,280	373,737	409,125	460,247	506,648	401,198	306,782	255,597	222,972	176,602	367,240
Manufacturers	-	18,014	16,022	17,509	-	-	-	35,206	34,443	32,253	33,137	15,549
Total Received	4,358,298	4,531,203	4,189,996	4,243,829	4,429,469	4,391,368	3,671,362	3,233,217	3,562,013	3,798,944	3,944,325	4,113,046
Analysis of Percent of Total												
General Merchandise	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.23%	0.00%	0.02%
Food	7.40%	7.43%	7.47%	7.83%	7.58%	8.24%	9.62%	10.12%	8.15%	7.42%	7.86%	7.94%
Drinking & Eating Places	3.61%	3.70%	4.01%	4.06%	4.37%	4.06%	4.32%	4.75%	5.18%	5.37%	5.60%	4.30%
Apparel	2.05%	2.16%	2.35%	2.22%	2.10%	1.80%	1.89%	1.71%	2.72%	1.41%	1.10%	2.00%
Furniture, Household & Radio	4.94%	4.54%	5.25%	4.54%	4.51%	5.36%	5.29%	4.25%	4.17%	4.64%	5.91%	4.97%
Lumber, Building, Hardware	2.27%	2.47%	2.64%	2.43%	2.36%	2.40%	1.56%	0.41%	0.47%	0.26%	0.07%	1.71%
Automobile & Filling Stations	62.76%	63.37%	61.13%	61.04%	60.39%	57.24%	56.18%	57.04%	57.47%	59.59%	59.86%	59.85%
Drugs & Misc. Retail	8.39%	7.59%	7.86%	7.82%	8.31%	9.38%	10.21%	11.14%	13.60%	14.36%	14.27%	9.92%
Agriculture & All Other*	8.58%	8.35%	8.92%	9.64%	10.39%	11.54%	10.93%	9.49%	7.18%	5.87%	4.48%	8.93%
Manufacturers	0.00%	0.40%	0.38%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.09%	0.97%	0.85%	0.84%	0.38%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.91%	99.77%	100.00%	100.00%
Analysis of Change from Previous Year												
General Merchandise	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Food	#DIV/0!	4.45%	-7.01%	6.11%	0.97%	7.80%	-2.40%	-7.31%	-11.30%	-2.92%	10.07%	
Drinking & Eating Places	#DIV/0!	6.47%	0.23%	2.72%	12.25%	-8.00%	-10.88%	-3.24%	20.17%	10.62%	8.28%	
Apparel	#DIV/0!	9.25%	0.62%	-4.28%	-1.11%	-15.26%	-12.15%	-20.22%	75.46%	-44.59%	-19.40%	
Furniture, Household & Radio	#DIV/0!	-4.41%	6.88%	-12.39%	3.63%	17.97%	-17.52%	-29.25%	8.09%	18.67%	32.32%	
Lumber, Building, Hardware	#DIV/0!	13.10%	-1.45%	-6.55%	1.19%	0.72%	-45.54%	-76.96%	26.05%	-40.63%	-72.16%	
Automobile & Filling Stations	#DIV/0!	4.97%	-10.80%	1.15%	3.25%	-6.03%	-17.94%	-10.59%	11.01%	10.58%	4.29%	
Drugs & Misc. Retail	#DIV/0!	-5.92%	-4.25%	0.79%	10.97%	11.84%	-8.97%	-3.89%	34.51%	12.55%	3.23%	
Agriculture & All Other*	#DIV/0!	1.17%	-1.20%	9.47%	12.50%	10.08%	-20.81%	-23.53%	-16.68%	-12.76%	-20.80%	
Manufacturers	0.00%	100.00%	-11.06%	9.28%	-100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
	#DIV/0!	3.97%	-7.53%	1.28%	4.37%	-0.86%	-16.40%	-11.93%	10.17%	6.65%	3.83%	

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Appendix V – Glossary

The Annual Budget Document contains specialized and technical terminology and acronyms that are unique to public finance and budgeting. To assist the reader of the Annual Budget Document in understanding these terms and acronyms, a budget glossary has been included.

Terms

Abatement – A complete or partial cancellation of a tax levy imposed by a government.

Accrual Accounting – A basis of accounting that utilizes a current financial resources measurement focus thereby recognizing revenue as it is earned and realizable and recognizing expenditures when they are incurred.

Adjustment for Accounting Interpretations – The revenues from the Village’s Property Tax Levy are received in the year after they are levied for (i.e., in Illinois, Property Tax Revenues levied in 2004 are received in 2005). In order to adjust for Accounting Interpretation Three whereby the prior year’s levy is utilized, an adjustment for accounting interpretation is used to adjust fund balances.

Alternate Revenue Bonds – General obligation bonds that, rather than being repaid by Village-wide property taxes, are retired by specifically pledged revenue streams (i.e., Water and Sewer or Motor Vehicle Parking System revenues).

Amortization – Gradual reduction, redemption, or liquidation of the balance of an account according to a specified schedule of times and amounts. Also, provision for the extinguishment of a debt by means of a Debt Service Fund.

Appropriation – A legal authorization granted by a legislative body (the Village Board) to make expenditures or incur obligations for specific purposes. An appropriation is usually limited in amount and in the time in which it may be expended.

Assessed Valuation – A valuation set upon real estate by the Township Assessor and Supervisor of Assessments as a basis for levying real estate taxes.

Assets – Property owned by a government that can be converted to a monetary value.

Balanced Budget – A budget in which the expenditures incurred during a period are matched by revenues.

Bond – A written promise to pay (debt) a specified sum of money (principal) at a specified future date (maturity dates) along with periodic interest paid at a specified percentage of the principal (interest rate). Bonds are typically used for long-term debt. When a government pledges its full faith and credit to the repayment of the bonds it issues, then these are known as general obligation bonds. Bonds with principal and interest that are payable exclusively from the earnings of an Enterprise Fund are known as revenue bonds.

Budget – Plan of financial operation, embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed revenue estimates of financing them. Used without qualification, the term usually indicates a financial plan for a single fiscal year.

Budget Calendar – The schedule of key dates or milestones that Village departments follow in the preparation, adoption and administration of the budget.

Budget Document – The official written document prepared by Administrative Services that presents the legal Budget (the Revenue Estimate, Expenditure Budget, Summary of Transfers, Official Compensation Plan, and Schedule of Estimated Real Estate Tax Levies) to the legislative body and the residents of the Village. The document includes written summaries, schedules of revenues, expenditures, and transfers, and charts and graphs to ease the understanding of the effect of the Legal Budget on the Village’s financial condition.

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

Capital Improvement Program – Plan for capital expenditures to be incurred each year over a fixed period of several future years, setting forth each capital project, identifying its expected beginning and ending date, the amount to be expended in each year, and the method of financing those expenditures.

Capital Equipment – Expenditures for the acquisition of capital assets, i.e., vehicles, operating equipment, office equipment.

Capital Projects – Projects involving the purchase or construction of capital assets. Typically a capital project encompasses a purchase of land and/or the construction of a building or facility.

Cash Accounting – A basis of accounting in which transactions are recorded when cash is either received or expended for goods and services.

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

Contingency Account – A budgetary reserve set aside for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures not otherwise budgeted for.

Debt Service – The Village’s obligation to pay for the principal and interest of all bonds and other debt instruments according to a predetermined payment schedule.

Debt Service Funds – Funds created to pay for the principal and interest of all bonds and other debt instruments according to a predetermined schedule.

Deficit – The excess of expenditures over revenues during an accounting period; or, in the case of Enterprise and Intergovernmental Service Funds, the excess of expense over income during an accounting period.

Depreciation – The process of estimating and recording the lost usefulness, expired useful life or diminution of service from a fixed asset that cannot or will not be restored by repair and will be replaced. The cost of the fixed asset’s lost usefulness is the depreciation or the cost to reserve in order to replace the item at the end of its useful life.

Eliminations – When funds are consolidated, transactions between funds are eliminated in order to eliminate double accounting.

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

Enterprise Fund – A fund established to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the Village Board is that the costs of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, i.e., water utility, parking system.

Equalized Assessed Valuation – The Board of Review, on a county basis, reviews assessed valuation of all townships and may assign multipliers to equalize assessed valuations from township to township. If necessary, the State will then assign multipliers for counties in order that all property will be assessed at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ percent of market value.

Expenditure – This term refers to the outflow of funds paid or to be paid for an asset obtained or goods and services obtained regardless of when the expense is actually paid. This term applies to all funds. Note: An encumbrance is not an expenditure. An encumbrance reserves funds to be expended.

Fiduciary Funds – Funds used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and which therefore cannot be sued to support the government's own programs.

Fiscal Year – A twelve-month period that the annual operating budget applies at the end of which a determination of financial position and results of operations is carried out by the government.

Fixed Assets – Assets of long-term character that are intended to continue to be held or used, such as land, buildings, machinery, furniture and other equipment.

Full Faith and Credit – A pledge of the general taxing power of a government to repay debt obligations (typically used in reference to bonds).

Full-Time Equivalent Position (FTE) – A part-time position converted to the decimal equivalent of a full-time position based on 2,090 hours per year. For example, a Head Start teacher working for nine months, or 1,560 hours, would be equivalent to 0.75 of a full-time position.

Fund – A budgetary and accounting entity that is segregated from other funds for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

Fund Balance – The fund equity of governmental funds and trust funds (excess of assets over liabilities).

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

General Fund – The fund used to account of all activities of a government except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

General Obligation Bond – Bonds that have the full faith and credit of the issuing government or agency to be used or expended for a specified purpose or activity.

Governmental Funds - Funds generally used to account for tax-supported activities.

Grant – A contribution of assets (usually cash) by one governmental unit or other organization to another. Typically, these contributions are made to local governments from the state and federal governments. Grants are usually made for specified purposes.

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

Internal Service Fund – A fund used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of a government on a cost reimbursement basis.

Investment – Securities and real estate purchased and held for the production of income in the form of interest, dividends, rentals or base payments.

Letter of Transmittal – The opening section of the budget provides the Village Board and the public with a general summary of the most important aspects of the budget, changes from the current and previous fiscal years, and the objectives and assumptions that provide guidance to the development of the budget.

Line-Item Budget – A budget that lists each expenditure category (salary, materials, telephone service, travel, etc.) separately, along with the dollar amount budgeted for each specified category.

Liquidity – Available cash or the capacity to obtain it on demand.

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

Mission Statement – A brief description of functions and objectives rendered by an organization for the community it serves.

Modified Accrual Accounting – A basis of accounting in which expenditures are accrued but revenues are accounted for on a cash basis. This accounting technique is a combination of cash and accrual accounting since expenditures are immediately incurred as a liability while revenues are not recorded until they are received or are “measurable” and available for “expenditure”. Since this type of accounting basis is a conservative financial approach, it is recommended as the standard for most governmental funds.

Obligations – Amounts that a government may be required legally to meet out of its resources. They include not only actual liabilities, but also unliquidated encumbrances.

Operating Budget – The authorized revenues and expenditures for on-going municipal services and is the primary means by which government is controlled. The life span of an operating budget typically is one year or less. The use of annual operating budgets is usually required by law.

Ordinance – A formal legislative enactment by the governing board of a municipality. If it is not in conflict with any higher form of law, such as state statute, it has the full force and effect of the law within the boundaries of the municipality to which it applies.

Pension Trust Fund – A trust fund used to account for public employee retirement systems.

Performance Budget – A budget that focuses upon activities rather than line items. Work load and unit cost data are collected in order to assess the efficiency of services. Typical data collected might include miles of streets paved per year, cost of paved streets per mile, tons of garbage collected per man hour, or cost per man hour of garbage collection.

Performance Measures – Specific quantitative and qualitative measures of work performed as an objective in the department.

Property Tax – Property taxes are levied on real property according to the property's valuation and the tax rate.

Rating – The credit worthiness of a Village as evaluated by independent agencies.

Requisition – A written demand or request, usually from one department, to the purchasing office to another department for specific articles or services.

Reserve – An account used to indicate that a portion of a fund's balance is legally restricted for a specific purpose and is, therefore, not available for general appropriation.

Revenue Bonds – Bonds usually sold for constructing a project that will produce revenue for the government. The revenue is used to pay the principal and interest of the bond.

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

Risk Management – An organized attempt to protect a government's assets against accidental loss in the most economical method.

Securities – Bonds, notes, mortgages, or other forms of negotiable or non-negotiable instruments.

Special Revenue Fund – A fund used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes.

Surplus – An excess of the assets of a fund over its liabilities and reserves.

Tax Anticipation Notes – Notes issued in anticipation of collection of taxes and retired from the proceeds of the tax levy whose collection they anticipate.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) District – Areas of the Village (as defined by State law) in need of development/redevelopment improvements that use a portion of property taxes collected in this area to make public improvements.

Tax Levy – The total amount to be raised by general property taxes for purposes specified in the Tax Levy Ordinance.

Tax Rate – The amount of tax levied for each \$100 of equalized assessed valuation. The tax rate times equalized assessed valuation equals the tax levy.

Transfers In/Out – A legally authorized funding transfer between funds in which one fund is responsible for the initial receipt and the other fund is responsible for the actual disbursement.

User Charges – The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the party benefiting from the service.

Acronyms

BACOG – Barrington Area Council of Governments

BARN – Barrington Area Radio Network

BCFPD – Barrington Countryside Fire Protection District

BOT – Board of Trustees

CAFR – Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

CIF – Capital Improvement Fund

CIP – Capital Improvement Projects

CMAP – Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

COW – Committee of the Whole

EAV – Equalized Assessed Valuation

EJ&E – Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Rail System

EMS – Emergency Management Services

FATS – Fire Arms Training System

FTE – Full Time Equivalent

GAAP – Generally Accepted Accounting Principals

GASB – Governmental Accounting Standards Board

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GFOA – Government Finance Officers Association

GIS – Geographical Information Systems

IDOT – Illinois Department of Transportation

IEPA – Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

IGA – Intergovernmental Agreement

IPBC – Intergovernmental Personnel Benefit Cooperative

IRMA – Intergovernmental Risk Management Agency

IWINS – Illinois Wireless Information Network from the State of Illinois

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

PZED – Planning, Zoning and Economic Development

SWANCC – Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County

TIF District – Tax Increment Financing District

VOB – Village of Barrington

WWTP – Waste Water Treatment Plant