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## Financial Management Plan for the Palatine Public Library District



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## Introduction

In May of 2017, the Palatine Public Library District (the "Library") engaged Ehlers to conduct a financial study to project the financial impacts of planned building improvements. The goals of the financial study (the "Financial Management Plan" or "FMP") are to:

1. Determine the financial health of the Library and estimate future tax levies needed to sustain existing operations.
2. Incorporate options for the Library's Capital Improvement Plan and measure the tax impact of rehabilitating the library building and improving the patron experience.
3. Provide guidance on the future limiting rate increase to the property tax levy that will be needed to accomplish the Library's operational and capital plans.

The Library undertook this financial study with a holistic approach to understand the funding required to complete necessary building improvements and desired service enhancements. This FMP recommends property tax rates that will support operations, debt obligations, and planned future capital improvements, as described later within this report.

## Background

## Library Building Needs

The Library owns its building which was constructed in 1992. In the 25 years since it was constructed, the building components have been carefully maintained. The Library has replaced the boiler and fire suppression system. Nevertheless, many integral building systems such as the roof and heat pumps are nearing the end of their useful lives. Replacing these systems will be essential over the next five to ten years. If the Library fails to take care of the outer shell of the building, expensive damage to the building's interior and the library's materials will occur. The Library must protect and maintain its single largest asset - its building.

To identify and quantify the cost of needed building improvements, the Library undertook a Capital Reserve Study in 2017. The study was performed by the architectural firm of Engberg Anderson Inc., who carefully reviewed the condition of the building and developed a timeframe and cost estimate for necessary capital improvements. The total improvement costs for each year are summarized in the table on the following page. These costs include estimates for inflation provided by Engberg Anderson, Inc.

Table 1. Cost Estimates from the Capital Reserves Study
Engberg Anderson ©2016


In addition to the improvements identified in the Capital Reserve Study, the Library has identified the need to undertake interior remodeling to improve the patrons' experience. The original interior design of the library was laid out 25 years ago, before the revolution in information technology. New interior spaces will enhance the functionality of the library.

## Library Funding and Illinois Property Taxes

The Library is funded primarily from property taxes. Other revenue sources include fees and fines, grants, and investment income. These other sources comprise just 6\% of the Library's overall annual funding.

The Library District is not an Illinois home rule unit of government. As a result, it is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law (PTELL) that is designed to limit the annual increases in property tax extensions. The tax extension is the calculated taxable value against which the Library's tax rate is applied to determine the tax levy.

The PTELL allows a taxing district to receive a limited inflationary increase in tax extensions on existing property, plus an additional amount for new construction. The limit slows the growth of revenues to taxing districts when property values and assessments are increasing faster than the rate of inflation and is intended to give property owners some protection from rapidly increasing tax bills.

Under PTELL, increases in property tax extensions are limited to the lesser of 5\% or the increase in the national Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the year preceding the levy year. These limitations result in a Limiting Tax Rate, which is the maximum annual tax rate for the Library. The Limiting Tax Rate restricts the level at which property taxes at the District can be raised in any given year.

The allowable inflationary increase in the tax extension has been significantly below $5 \%$ in the last few years. It was $0.8 \%$ for Tax Year 2015, $0.7 \%$ for Tax Year 2016, and 2.1\% for Tax Year 2017.

The Library's limiting tax rate for 2016 taxes payable in 2017 was $.268 \%$.
If a taxing district determines that it needs more money than is allowed by the limitation, it can ask the voters to approve an increase in the Limiting Tax Rate. The new voter-approved Limiting Tax Rate will then serve as a new "floor" to which the PTELL formula is applied to determine future rate increases.

A survey of property tax rates among public libraries in surrounding communities shows that the Palatine Library District's tax rate is among the lowest.

Table 2. Comparison of Tax Year 2016 Library Tax Rates

| Library | Population | Budget | EAV | Tax Rate |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Palatine | 88,983 | $\$ 6,499,205$ | $2,347,970,503$ | 0.268 |
| Schaumburg | 126,849 | $\$ 15,806,895$ | $4,420,286,172$ | 0.352 |
| Arlington Heights | 75,101 | $\$ 13,720,182$ | $2,896,943,647$ | 0.483 |
| Indian Trails (Wheeling) | 67,010 | $\$ 7,608,955$ | $1,460,173,744$ | 0.476 |
| Barrington | 44,157 | $\$ 7,271,025$ | $3,062,372,722$ | 0.231 |
| Rolling Meadows | 24,099 | $\$ 3,606,147$ | $793,403,535$ | 0.486 |

[^0]FY15-16 Illinois Public Library Annual Report (IPLAR), March 20, 2017

## Library Funds

The Library accounts for its operations in several funds. This FMP looked at all major funds:

The Corporate Fund accounts for Library operations. The Corporate Fund receives a property tax levy and other income such as fees, fines, and grants.

The Social Security Fund receives a separate tax levy to fund social security payments made to the federal government.

The IMRF Fund also receives a separate property tax levy and funds retirement contributions for staff.

The Building Maintenance Fund receives a separate property tax levy and funds routine repairs and replacements to the library building.

The Special Reserve Fund which accounts for special building projects. We have accounted for all future capital improvement activity in the Special Reserve Fund, as well as shown associated bond proceeds and annual debt service payments in this fund. The Special Reserve Fund revenue is derived entirely from transfers in from the Corporate Fund.

## Methodology and Assumptions

A revenue requirement analysis was the first analytical step in the development of the financial study. Ehlers prepared an 18-year budget projection model for each fund listed above. A long-range cash flow analysis was prepared through the year 2035 to examine projected cash flows in future years and estimate the tax levy increases necessary to meet all financial obligations of the Funds while maintaining and building adequate cash reserves.

This type of cash needs approach is a commonly used methodology by public entities to set their revenue requirements and is comprised of operating and maintenance expenses, transfer payments, debt service and capital projects. The primary financial inputs in the development of the revenue requirement analysis were the Library's audited financial statements, budget documents, and Capital Reserve Study. A multiyear time frame is recommended to better anticipate future financial requirements and allow the Library to begin planning or adjusting for changes sooner, thereby successfully managing short- and long-term tax impacts.

Once the cashflow projection was developed, we used the model to develop multiple scenarios for funding the Library's future operating and capital needs. Our approach is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Process for Undertaking the Financial Plan


## Target Cash Balances

When establishing the revenue requirements in our analysis, we solve for a minimum or target fund balance in each of the funds except the Special Reserve Fund. The Library's policy is to maintain a fund balance equal to $50 \%$ of annual expenditures.

## Key Assumptions

In the cashflow projections, we included assumptions based on the Library's experience and staff expectations for the future. The plan incorporated the following annual operating expense increases:

- $2 \%$ in Corporate Fund for general operations
- $1.5 \%$ in Building Maintenance Fund
- $2.5 \%$ in IMRF Fund
- $2.0 \%$ in Social Security Fund

Equalized Assessed Value (EAV) was assumed to increase 1.0\% annually. The historical EAV increased 0.8\% for Tax Year 2015, 0.7\% for Tax Year 2016, and 2.1\% for Tax Year 2017. The 1\% future growth assumption, which is intended to be conservative, determines the maximum Limiting Tax Rate allowed under state law.

Capital projects financed with debt are amortized over a fifteen-year period and interest rates are estimated to be $5.5 \%$, which is higher than current market rates. Interest rates have been at historical lows and it is reasonable to expect interest rates to rise over the next few years. Fifteen-year bond maturities are utilized for the
purposes of this analysis, although state statute permits issuance as long as twenty years. If the District utilizes shorter maturities there may be interest savings, but a greater tax impact on property owners.

## Baseline Analysis

Prior to adding the building projects to the FMP model, we modeled the Library's longterm financial position given the assumptions detailed above. It is important to note here that the model builds in an imbalance whereby the property tax levy is increasing by less than $1 \%$ annually while operating expenses are increasing between $1.5 \%$ and $2.5 \%$. These budgeting assumptions are based on recent experience. We also assumed that the Library would continue to set aside approximately $\$ 200,000$ per year for building projects as it has done for the past several years. This baseline scenario was thus designed to mimic the status quo and show what will happen to the Library's finances if it continues "as is" without reinvesting significantly in the building.

The result of this Baseline Scenario is shown in Figure 2 below. The Library's fund balance (excluding the fund balance in the Special Reserve Fund) declines and falls below the Library's target operating reserves by approximately 2025.

Figure 2. Fund Balances (excluding Special Reserve Fund) in the Baseline Scenario


The conclusion that can be drawn from this Baseline Scenario is that some tax increase above the assumed Limiting Tax Rate increases allowed under state law will be required to fund the basic operations of the Library.

## Library Funding Options

We explored multiple options for meeting the revenue needs of the Library. This report will describe the two options that were deemed to be viable and merit further consideration by the Library Board. Both options require a referendum (property tax increase) to be approved by the voters. We will first describe the two options with the pros and cons of each. Then the report will provide further detail and the tax impacts of each option.

Option \#1: Limiting Tax Rate Increase. Under this option, the Library would request the voters approve a permanent Limiting Tax Rate increase. The receipts from the approved property tax increase may be used for all Library purposes including operations, capital, debt service, and building reserves for future capital repairs. This option gives the Library the most financial flexibility and addresses longterm operating needs. This option would provide for the capital repairs identified in Table 1, $\$ 2$ million in interior renovations, plus operational enhancements.

Option \#2: Bond Levy. Under this option, the Library would continue to fund all operations from property tax receipts received under the existing Limiting Tax Rate, as adjusted annually. However, the Library may finance the majority of its capital improvements with general obligation bonds and levy a separate property tax (the "Bond Levy") to pay for debt service on those bonds. The Bond Levy would terminate when the bonds are paid off, thus reducing future property tax levies automatically and providing taxpayers some future relief. This option would generate sufficient revenue for the capital improvements, but by 2025 would leave the Library funds below their target reserve balance, eventually depleting fund balances altogether. This option would provide for the capital repairs identified in Table 1 and $\$ 2$ million in interior renovations, but would not provide funding for operational enhancements.
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Table 3. Pros and Cons of Funding Options

|  | Pros | Cons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Option \#1: <br> Limiting Rate Increase | Provides financial flexibility to Library to meet all its obligations | Permanent tax increase. |
| First year impact on a median-valued home (\$266,000) would be $\$ 64$ | Allows Library to pay for projects with cash on hand rather than financing most improvements. Saves taxpayers total expected interest expense of about \$3,957,250. | \$1.4 million in alternative revenue bonds would need to be paid from operating funds. |
|  | Would provide funding for service enhancements such as extended hours and interior renovations. |  |
|  | Would minimize impact of construction on library patrons by allowing library to determine timing of improvements. |  |
| Option \#2: <br> Bond Levy <br> Bond levy impact on a median-valued home $(\$ 266,000)$ would be \$26 over five years. | Lower overall levy increase than Option \#1 because the new levy is for debt service only. | Only addresses capital needs and does not address long-term revenue needed for operations. Would necessitate another referendum by 2024 to fund ongoing operations. |
|  | Levy increase will drop off after bonds are paid off in calendar year 2042. | Does not provide for service enhancements such as extended hours. |
|  | Would provide funding for all capital repairs and interior renovations. | Increases overall cost of capital projects by an estimated $\$ 3,957,250$ to pay for interest expense. |
|  |  | Total of $\$ 9.4$ million of project costs will need to be financed. |
|  |  | Capital repairs would not start until 2022 and would have to be completed by 2029. |

## Option \#1: Limiting Tax Rate Increase

We have modeled an option whereby the Library requests voters to approve a Limiting Tax Rate increase for Tax Year 2020. The proposed new Limiting Tax Rate would be established at an amount sufficient to fund building projects and deliver service enhancements:

- Reinvest in the Library by completing the $\$ 11.2$ million of capital projects over the next eighteen years
o $\$ 9.2$ million specified in the Capital Reserve Study.
o $\$ 2$ million of interior renovations to modernize the library.
- Fund additional services to patrons starting in Fiscal Year 2021, including:
o Additional hours of operation
o Additional library materials
o Public outreach
Under this option, voters would be requested to approve a maximum Limiting Tax Rate that is higher than the one that would result from the PTELL. The estimated Limiting Tax Rate that would be required is estimated to be .362\%.

The Library would receive the higher property tax levy beginning in Fiscal Year 2021. Since the first major roof expense occurs in Fiscal Year 2023, this would give the Library two years to begin saving tax receipts for the capital expenses, reducing the amount of borrowing needed to fund the improvements. It is estimated that the Library would need to borrow $\$ 1.4$ million by issuing General Obligation bonds in 2023 in order to complete the roof. All other improvements would be funded with cash. Cashflow projections for each fund under Option \#1 are shown in Appendix A. Under Option \#1 the Library would achieve its target cash reserves.

The following graph shows the expected future tax rates with a voter approved Limiting Tax Rate increase. Once the limiting rate is increased to .362\%, future increases are not expected to be needed through 2035.

Figure 3. Proposed Limiting Tax Rate


The first year impact of the Limiting Tax Rate increase is shown below for residential properties at various home values.

Table 4. Estimated Tax Increase on Residential Property in Tax Year 2020 Due to Potential Voter Approved Limiting Tax Rate Increase

| Home Value | Tax Increase in 2020 Due <br> to .362\% Limiting Tax <br> Rate |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 150,000$ | $\$ 33$ |
| $\$ 250,000$ | $\$ 60$ |
| $\$ 266,000$ (median value) | $\$ 64$ |
| $\$ 350,000$ | $\$ 86$ |

The Limiting Tax Rate Option would maintain the Library's financial stability. Projected fund balances would meet the Library's fund balance policy of $50 \%$ of annual expenses. The projected Corporate Fund Balance is shown in the following graph.

Figure 4. Projected Corporate Fund Balance with Limiting Rate Tax Increase

Projected Fund Balance
Corporate Fund
Option 1: Limiting Rate Increase and Operational Enhancements


## Option \#2: Bond Levy

Under State law, the Library may request voters to approve a Bond Levy. This is a property tax increase in an amount sufficient to pay debt service on general obligation bonds issued to finance capital improvements to the Library's building.

Option \#2 contemplates the Library undertaking the $\$ 9.2$ million in capital improvements specified in the Capital Reserve Study, plus $\$ 2$ million in interior renovations. The Library would finance as many of these improvements as possible to include them in the Bond Levy referendum. As a general rule, a library would group projects together and issue bonds periodically, just as one would do when renovating a home. However, there are state and federal rules related to the issuance of tax-exempt general obligation bonds that provide some constraints as to the timing and thus the amount of debt that can be issued.

First constraint: The bonds need to be issued within five years of the voter referendum authorizing the Bond Levy to repay the bonds. If the levy is adopted in 2022, for example, the last bond issuance must occur by 2027. Second constraint: The Library must spend $85 \%$ of bond proceeds within three years of issuing the debt (and $5 \%$ in the first six months). Given these two sets of constraints, we have mapped out a bond issuance strategy that would maximize the number of improvements that could be financed and thus added to the Bond Levy. It results in the total issuance of \$9.4 million in bonds.

Figure 5. Proposed Bond Issuances for Bond Levy Option


This bonding strategy would require some of the improvements currently planned for 2028 through 2035 to be moved up to be completed by 2029.

The Bond Levy would begin in Levy Year 2022 for the first bond issue, increase in 2024, and increase again in 2026 for the subsequent bond issues. The bond levy would be used to pay debt service on the bonds, and be assessed in addition to tax increases allowed under the existing PTELL that go to fund operations.

Based on the assumptions discussed above, library taxes will increase modestly even without the bond levy. We estimate these "status quo" tax increases will be $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.50$ per year on a median-valued home of $\$ 266,000$. Together, these "status quo"
tax increases plus the bond levy are expected to result in a total tax rate of $.337 \%$ in 2035. This is less than the proposed . $362 \%$ tax rate in Option \#1. The following graph shows the expected tax rate under the Bond Levy Option (Option \#2).

Figure 6. Proposed Tax Rate for Bond Levy Option


The estimated total tax impact of the Bond Levy is shown in the chart below for residential properties at various home values. Taxes would increase more gradually than Option \#1. A chart of the estimated tax impacts for both options through 2035 is in Appendix C .

## Table 5. Estimated Total Tax Increase on Residential Property Due to Bond Levy Option \#2

| Home Value | Estimated Total Tax <br> Increase Due to Bond levy |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 150,000$ | $\$ 13$ |
| $\$ 250,000$ | $\$ 24$ |
| $\$ 266,000$ (median value) | $\$ 26$ |
| $\$ 350,000$ | $\$ 34$ |

The tax increases in the chart above do not include the modest operating levy increases allowable under PTELL.
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The Bond Levy Option provides funding for the Library's capital needs but does not provide long-term financial stability. Projected fund balances will fall below the Library's fund balance policy of $50 \%$ of annual expenses, and a future referendum will be required to raise additional property taxes to pay for operating costs. The projected Corporate Fund Balance is shown in the graph below.

Figure 7. Projected Corporate Fund Balance with Bond Levy Option \#2


Cashflow projections for each fund under Option \#2 are shown in Appendix B. The annual transfer from the Corporate Fund to the Special Reserve Fund under this option is reduced from $\$ 200,000$ per year to $\$ 100,000$ per year in order to preserve cash in the Corporate Fund for operations. The transfers cannot be eliminated entirely because some cash funding of capital improvements is required given the constraints on the timing of bonds. However, it should be noted that once the financed improvements are completed, this annual transfer will only allow the Library to undertake $\$ 100,000$ per year in projects without going back to the voters to ask for another levy increase.

## Summary of Funding Options

In completing the FMP, Ehlers, staff and the Board evaluated multiple options. The two most viable options for meeting the capital needs facing the Library both entail requesting voters to approve a tax increase for the Library.

Option \#1 is to request a permanent Limiting Tax Rate increase that will provide for all of the Library's financial needs through 2035, including exterior and interior building improvements and service enhancements. This option would request the voters to approve a new Limiting Tax Rate of . $362 \%$ for the Library for Tax Year 2020. The resulting tax increase in 2020 on a median valued home $(\$ 266,000)$ is estimated to be
\$64. Future tax increases beyond 2020 are not expected to be needed in the FMP. The advantages of this option include:

- Achieving financial stability for the library.
- Paying cash from most of the planned improvements, saving an estimated $\$ 3,957,250$ in interest expenses for the capital projects.
- Providing funding for service improvements including longer hours and more materials.

The proposed . $362 \%$ Limiting Tax Rate would still be competitive with neighboring libraries, as shown in the chart on Page 3.

Option \#2 is to finance as many of the improvements as feasible with general obligation bonds and request the voters to approve a Bond Levy sufficient to pay for debt service on the bonds. Given the bonding assumptions in this study, it is estimated that the total bond levy (once all three bonds are issued) would be $.036 \%$. This Bond Levy amount would be in addition to the Library's operating levy.

The advantage of Option \#2 is that it provides for lower and slower tax increases which will terminate once the bonds are paid off. However, there are two major disadvantages. One is that by financing most of the improvements, the Library will add an estimated $\$ 3,957,250$ in additional interest expense to the projects. Second, this option does not provide sufficient funding to provide long-term financial sustainability for the Library and, unless property values increase more than the assumed $1.0 \%$ annually, we anticipate the Library will need to return to the voters by 2024 for a referendum approving additional levy increases in the future.

A comparison of the tax impacts for the two options is provided in Appendix C.
Given the proposed level of projects the Library is undertaking, it will be important to periodically update this financial study. A number of assumptions were used to develop the results shown in this study. It is therefore recommended that the Library continuously monitor the financial health of its funds as part of its annual budgeting process, and update the study once refined cost estimates have been obtained for the significant capital improvements.

Finally, this financial study models when debt may be issued, but it is not a debt plan. The Library should review whether it has sufficient cash to pay for capital improvements prior to issuing debt. As with all other bonding decisions, the Library's decision to issue debt for any given improvement will be based on many factors, including the Library's cash balances and bond rating and other financial needs. In addition, the terms of the debt should be carefully evaluated, just as one does when obtaining a home mortgage. When getting a home loan, one evaluates the benefit of a shorter term with lower overall interest expense as compared to the lower monthly payments achieved with a 30-year loan. This study assumes a fifteen-year amortization on all bonds issued. Like the home mortgage example, if bonds were issued with ten year final maturities, the interest expense would not be as great, but the annual levy would have to be higher.

## Appendix A

Cashflow Projections for Option \#1: Limiting Tax Rate Increase


PALATINE PUBLIC LIBRA Financial Management PI
OPTION I - Limiting Rate Icre OPTION I-Limiting Rate Increa

| Inflation Assumptions | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \longrightarrow$ | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% |
| 3 | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% |
| 4 | 32 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| CORPORATE FUND |  |  |  |  |
| 6 REVENUE |  |  |  |  |
| 7 Property taxes - Palatine | 8,661,786 | 8,748,404 | 8,835,888 | 8,924,247 |
| 8 Property taxes - Inverness |  |  |  |  |
| 81 Intergovernmental |  |  |  |  |
| Replacement tax | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 000 |
| 10 TIF Taxes |  |  |  |  |
| 11 Charges for Services |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 Gifts and Donations | 22,989 | 23,219 | 23,452 | 23,686 |
| 14 Grants | 85,163 | 86,015 | 86,875 | 87,744 |
| 15 Miscellaneous | 62,646 | 63,273 | 63,906 | 64,545 |
| 16 Sale of Equipment | 2,299 | 2,322 | 2,345 |  |
| 17 Transfer in |  |  |  |  |
| 18 from |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 from |  |  |  |  |
| 21 Interest on Investments | 59,718 | 59,681 | 58,931 | 57,440 |
| 22 TOTAL REVENUE | 9,064,506 | 9,154,387 | 9,244,454 | 9,332,319 |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |
| 24 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 Salaries and Benefits | 4,541,886 | 4,632,723 | 4,725,378 | 4,819,885 |
| 26 Materials | 1,247,208 | 1,272,152 | 1,297,595 | 1,323,547 |
| 27 Utilities | 377,338 | 384,885 | 392,583 | 400,435 |
| 28 Equipment | 193,277 | 197,143 | 201,086 | 205,108 |
| 29 Contractual Servcies | 464,925 | 474,223 | 483,708 | 493,382 |
| 30 Supplies | 87,196 | 88,940 | 90,719 | 92,533 |
| 31 Operating Expenses | 297,180 | 303,123 | 309,186 | 315,370 |
| 32 Auxiliary Projects | 83,342 | 85,008 | 86,709 | 88,443 |
| 33 Referendum Services |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 Additional operating hours | 144,965 | 147,864 | 150,822 | 153,838 |
| 36 Additional outreach | 129,790 | 132,386 | 135,034 | 137,734 |
| 37 Renovation | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| 38 Additional materials | 68,386 | 69,753 | 71,148 | 72,571 |
| 39 Benefit increase | 418,282 | 426,648 | 435,181 | 443,885 |
| 40 Tort | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| 41 Transfer out |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{42}$ to Social Security |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 to Audit |  |  |  |  |
| 45 to Special Reserve Fd Debt Ser | 139,476 | 139,476 | 139,476 | 139,476 |
| 46 to Special Reserve Fd Capital | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| 47 Contingency |  |  |  |  |
| 48 New Employees - Positions Adde |  |  |  |  |
| 49 TOTAL EXPENSES | 9,068,251 | 9,229,326 | 9,393,623 | 9,561,206 |
| 50 |  |  |  |  |
| 51 REVENUE OVER (UNDER) EXP | $(3,745)$ | (74,940) | $(149,169)$ | $(228,887)$ |
| 52 Ending Fund Balance | 5,968,076 | 5,893,136 | 5,743,967 | 5,515,079 |
| $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}53 & \text { Fund Balance as a Percent of Ar } & 66 \% & 64 \% & 61 \% & \\ 54\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 56 IMRF | 521,187 | 531,611 | 542,243 | 553,088 |
| 57 Social Security | 332,966 | 336,295 | 339,658 | 343,055 |
| 58 Auditing | 4,772 | 4,820 | 4,868 | 4,917 |
| 59 Liability Insurance | 47,725 | 48,202 | 48,684 | 49,171 |
| 60 Building and Sites | 337,155 | 340,526 | 343,931 | 347,371 |
| 61 Unemployment insurance62 Capital |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 64 TOTAL TAX LEVY | 9,944,484 | 10,049,141 | 10,154,948 | 10,261,920 |
| 65 Levy Year | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 |  |
| 66 Library DistrictTax Rate | 0.362\% | 0.362\% | 0.362\% | 0.362\% |
| 67 Proposed Limititing Tax Rate68 Tax Impact | 0.362\% | 0.362\% | 0.362\% | 0.362\% |
|  | \$3.23 | \$3.18 | \$3.30 | \$2.52 |
| ${ }_{70}^{69}$ Assesed Value (increases 1\% I | 305,760 | 308,818 | 311,906 | 315,025 |
|  | 2.8032 | 2.8032 | 2.8032 | 2.8032 |
| ${ }_{71} 70$ Equalization Factor | (7,000) | (7,000) | $(7,000)$ | $(7,000)$ |
| 72 Equalized Value | 78,711 | 79,568 | 80,434 | 81,308 |
| 73 Library District Taxes | \$285 | \$288 | \$291 | \$294 |
| 74 Annual Increase/(Decrease) | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 |  |

## Palatine Public Library District

Financial Management Plan Option \#1
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND


## Palatine Public Library District

Financial Management Plan Option \#1
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND


## Palatine Public Library District

Financial Management Plan Option \#1
Building Maintenance Fund


## Palatine Public Library District <br> Financial Management Plan Option \#1 <br> Social Security Fund

| Inflation Rate on Levy |  |  |  |  |  | 10.00\% | 2.00\% | 1.75\% | 1.75\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest Income |  |  |  |  |  | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% | 1.00\% |
| Inflation on Expenses |  |  |  |  |  | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 2.00\% |
|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| Social Security Fund | Audit | Audit | Audit | Actual | Projected |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REVENUE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 General Property Tax | 189,571 | 209,621 | 232,617 | 237,179 | 241,250 | 248,305 | 251,167 | 269,715 | 339,157 | 327,315 | 322,299 | 314,458 | 314,044 | 314,541 | 317,687 | 320,864 | 324,072 | 326,405 | 329,669 | 332,966 | 336,295 | 339,658 |
| 4 Replacement Tax | 3,063 |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 5 TIF Taxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Interest Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}7 & \text { Contributions \& Donations } \\ 8 & \text { Miscellaneous Revenue }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |
| ${ }^{8} 8$ Miscellaneous Revenue | 192,634 | 209,621 | 232,617 | 237,179 | 241,250 | 248,305 | 251,167 | 269,715 | 339,157 | 327,315 | 322,299 | 314,458 | 314,044 | 314,541 | 317,687 | 320,864 | 324,072 | 326,405 | 329,669 | 332,966 | 336,295 | 339,658 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 Employer's Contribution | 228,806 | 228,446 | 227,384 | 232,561 | 250,000 | 255,000 | 260,100 | 265,302 | 270,608 | 276,020 | 281,540 | 287,171 | 292,914 | 298,772 | 304,747 | 310,842 | 317,059 | 323,400 | 329,868 | 336,465 | 343,194 | 350,058 |
| 12 Total Capital Projects (Line 45) |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 13 Existing Debt: Interest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 Total Expenses | 228,806 | 228,446 | 227,384 | 232,561 | 250,000 | 255,000 | 260,100 | 265,302 | 270,608 | 276,020 | 281,540 | 287,171 | 292,914 | 298,772 | 304,747 | 310,842 | 317,059 | 323,400 | 329,868 | 336,465 | 343,194 | 350,058 |
| 15 Revenues Over / (Under) Expenses | $(36,172)$ | $(18,825)$ | 5,233 | 4,618 | $(8,750)$ | $(6,695)$ | $(8,933)$ | 4,413 | 68,549 | 51,295 | 40,759 | 27,287 | 21,130 | 15,769 | 12,940 | 10,022 | 7,013 | 3,005 | (199) | $(3,499)$ | $(6,899)$ | $(10,400)$ |
| OTHER FINANCING SOURCES I (USES) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. Bond Proceeds (Line 44) | 0 |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 17 Sale of assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 Transfers In |  |  |  | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 19 Transfers In |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 20 Transfers Out |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 Total Other Sources I (Uses) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0$ |
| 20 Prior Period Adjustments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 Ending Fund Balance | 77,232 | 58,407 | 63,640 | 78,258 | 69,508 | 62,813 | 53,880 | 58,293 | 126,843 | 178,138 | 218,896 | 246,183 | 267,314 | 283,083 | 296,023 | 306,045 | 313,058 | 316,063 | 315,864 | 312,365 | 305,466 | 295,067 |
| Fund Balance as a Percent of Annual Expenses |  | 26\% | 28\% | 34\% | 28\% | 25\% | $21 \%$ | $22 \%$ | 47\% | 65\% | 78\% | 86\% | 91\% | 95\% | 97\% | 98\% | 99\% | 98\% | 96\% | 93\% | 89\% |  |

> Palatine Public Library District
> Financial Management Plan Option \#1
> IL Municipal Retirement Fund

## Appendix B

Cashflow Projections for Option \#2: Bond Levy


Palatine Public Library District
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND


Palatine Public Library District
Financial Management Plan Option \#2
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND


| Inflation Assumptions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Expenses Inflation Rate |  |  |  |  | 0.00\% | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | $1.50 \%$ | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | $1.50 \%$ |  |
| Interest Income |  |  |  |  | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% $1.00 \%$ |
| Preiminary Levy Infiation Rate | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | $\frac{2019}{}$ | $\frac{8020}{}$ | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | $\underline{2029}$ | 2030 | 2031 | $\underline{2032}$ | 2033 | 2034 | ${ }_{\text {2035 }}$ |
| Building Maintenance Programs | Audit | Audit | Audit | Actual | Budget |  |  |  | Projected |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REVENUE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 General Property Tax | 246,677 | 246,684 | 247,006 | 238,155 | 231,600 | 238,373 | 241,121 | 267,025 | 271,194 | 278,290 | 289,747 | 299,419 | 309,373 | 320,558 | 332,168 | 334,288 | 337,318 | 339,506 | 341,731 | 344,854 | 347,142 | 349,464 |
| 4 Replacement Tax | 2,916 |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 | 0 |  |
| 5 Intergovernmental |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Interest Earnings |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 8 8 Contributions \& Donations |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 9 total Revenue | 249,593 | 246,684 | 247,006 | 238,155 | 231,600 | 238,373 | 241,121 | 267,025 | 271,194 | 278,290 | 289,747 | 299,419 | 309,373 | 320,558 | 332,168 | 334,288 | 337,318 | 339,506 | 341,731 | 344,854 | 347,142 | 349,464 |
| EXPENSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 Total Current | 268,110 | 245,180 | 261,147 | 233,054 | 269,000 | 273,035 | 277,131 | 281,288 | 285,507 | 289,790 | 294,137 | 298,549 | 303,027 | 307,572 | 312,186 | 316,869 | 321,622 | 326,446 | 331,343 | 336,313 | 341,358 | 346,478 |
| 12 Total Capital Projects (Line 45) |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 Existing Debt: Interest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 Total Expenses | 268,110 | 245,180 | 261,147 | 233,054 | 269,000 | 273,035 | 277,131 | 281,288 | 285,507 | 289,790 | 294,137 | 298,549 | 303,027 | 307,572 | 312,186 | 316,869 | 321,622 | 326,446 | 331,343 | 336,313 | 341,358 | 346,478 |
| 15 Revenues Over / (Under) Expenses | $(18,517)$ | 1,504 | $(14,141)$ | 5,101 | $(37,400)$ | $(34,662)$ | $(36,010)$ | $(14,263)$ | $(14,313)$ | $(11,500)$ | $(4,390)$ | 870 | 6,346 | 12,986 | 19,982 | 17,419 | 15,696 | 13,060 | 10,388 | 8,541 | 5,784 | 2,986 |
| OTHER FINANCING SOURCES I(USES) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 Bond Proceeds (Line 44) | 0 |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 18 18 Sale of assets Transiers in from Corporate Fund |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 19 Transters In |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 Transfers Out |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 19 Total Other Sources I (Uses) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 Prior Period Adjustments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 Ending Fund Balance | 220,882 | 222,386 | 208,245 | 213,346 | 175,946 | 141,284 | 105,274 | 91,011 | 76,698 | 65,197 | 60,807 | 61,677 | 68,023 | 81,009 | 100,991 | 118,410 | 134,106 | 147,166 | 157,554 | 166,096 | 171,879 | 174,865 |
| Fund Balance as a Percent of Annual Expenses |  | 91\% | 80\% | 92\% | $65 \%$ | 52\% | 38\% | 32\% | 27\% | 22\% | 21\% | 21\% | $22 \%$ | 26\% | $32 \%$ | 37\% | 42\% | 45\% | 48\% | 49\% | 50\% | 50\% |

## Palatine Public Library District

Financial Management Plan Option \#2

## Social Security Fund


Financial Management Plan Option \#2
Financial Management Plan
IL Municipal Retirement Fund

| IL. Municipal Retirement Fund |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Inflation Assumptions } \\ \text { Inflation Rate }\end{array}$ |



## Appendix C <br> Comparison of Tax Impact of Residential Property

| Base Line: No Voter Approved Tax Rate Increase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Levy Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2018 Home Value (Increases 1\% |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| \$150,000 | Total Tax | \$94 | \$95 | \$97 | \$99 | \$101 | \$102 | \$104 | \$106 | \$109 | \$111 | \$113 | \$115 | \$117 | \$119 | \$121 | \$124 | \$126 | \$128 | \$130 |
|  | \$ Change | \$3 | \$1 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 |
| \$250,000 | Total Tax | \$169 | \$171 | \$174 | \$177 | \$180 | \$184 | \$187 | \$191 | \$194 | \$198 | \$201 | \$205 | \$209 | \$212 | \$216 | \$220 | \$224 | \$228 | \$232 |
|  | \$ Change | \$5 | \$2 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$4 | \$3 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { \$266,000 (Median } \\ \text { Value) } \end{gathered}$ | Total Tax | \$181 | \$183 | \$186 | \$190 | \$193 | \$197 | \$200 | \$204 | \$208 | \$212 | \$215 | \$219 | \$223 | \$227 | \$231 | \$235 | \$239 | \$244 | \$248 |
|  | \$ Change | \$5 | \$2 | \$3 | \$3 | \$4 | \$3 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 |
| \$350,000 | Total Tax | \$244 | \$247 | \$251 | \$256 | \$260 | \$265 | \$270 | \$275 | \$280 | \$285 | \$290 | \$295 | \$300 | \$305 | \$311 | \$316 | \$322 | \$327 | \$333 |
|  | \$ Change | \$7 | \$3 | \$5 | \$4 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$6 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 |


| Option \#1: Limiting Tax Rate Increase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Levy Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2018 Home Value (Increases 1\% per year) |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| \$150,000 | Total Tax | \$94 | \$95 | \$97 | \$130 | \$131 | \$133 | \$135 | \$136 | \$138 | \$139 | \$141 | \$143 | \$144 | \$146 | \$148 | \$150 | \$151 | \$153 | \$155 |
|  | \$ Change | \$3 | \$1 | \$2 | \$33 | \$1 | \$2 | \$2 | \$1 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$1 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$1 |
| \$250,000 | Total Tax | \$169 | \$171 | \$174 | \$234 | \$236 | \$239 | \$241 | \$244 | \$247 | \$249 | \$252 | \$255 | \$257 | \$260 | \$263 | \$266 | \$269 | \$272 | \$275 |
|  | \$ Change | \$5 | \$2 | \$3 | \$60 | \$2 | \$3 | \$3 | \$2 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$2 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { \$266,000 (Median } \\ \text { Value) } \end{gathered}$ | Total Tax | \$181 | \$183 | \$186 | \$250 | \$252 | \$256 | \$259 | \$261 | \$264 | \$267 | \$270 | \$273 | \$275 | \$279 | \$282 | \$285 | \$288 | \$291 | \$294 |
|  | \$ Change | \$5 | \$2 | \$3 | \$64 | \$2 | \$3 | \$3 | \$2 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$2 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 |
| \$350,000 | Total Tax | \$244 | \$247 | \$251 | \$337 | \$340 | \$345 | \$348 | \$351 | \$355 | \$359 | \$363 | \$367 | \$370 | \$375 | \$379 | \$383 | \$387 | \$392 | \$395 |
|  | \$ Change | \$7 | \$3 | \$4 | \$86 | \$3 | \$4 | \$4 | \$3 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$3 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$3 |

The proposed limiting rate increase would occur in Levy Year 2020.

| Option \#2: Bond Levy <br> 2018 Home Value (Increases 1\% |  | Levy Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| per year) |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| \$150,000 | Total Tax | \$94 | \$95 | \$97 | \$99 | \$101 | \$110 | \$112 | \$118 | \$120 | \$124 | \$126 | \$129 | \$131 | \$133 | \$135 | \$138 | \$140 | \$142 | \$144 |
|  | \$ Change | \$3 | \$1 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$9 | \$2 | \$6 | \$2 | \$4 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 | \$2 |
| \$250,000 | Total Tax | \$169 | \$171 | \$174 | \$177 | \$180 | \$196 | \$200 | \$211 | \$215 | \$222 | \$226 | \$230 | \$233 | \$237 | \$241 | \$245 | \$249 | \$253 | \$256 |
|  | \$ Change | \$5 | \$2 | \$3 | \$3 | \$3 | \$16 | \$4 | \$11 | \$4 | \$7 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \$ 266,000 \text { (Median } \\ \text { Value) } \end{gathered}$ | Total Tax | \$181 | \$183 | \$186 | \$190 | \$193 | \$210 | \$214 | \$226 | \$230 | \$238 | \$242 | \$246 | \$250 | \$254 | \$258 | \$262 | \$266 | \$270 | \$274 |
|  | \$ Change | \$5 | \$2 | \$3 | \$3 | \$4 | \$17 | \$4 | \$12 | \$4 | \$8 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 | \$4 |
| \$350,000 | Total Tax | \$244 | \$247 | \$251 | \$256 | \$260 | \$283 | \$288 | \$305 | \$310 | \$320 | \$325 | \$331 | \$336 | \$341 | \$347 | \$352 | \$357 | \$363 | \$368 |
|  | \$ Change | \$7 | \$3 | \$5 | \$4 | \$5 | \$23 | \$5 | \$16 | \$5 | \$10 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$6 | \$5 | \$5 | \$6 | \$5 |

Columns highlighted in green represent the Levy Years in which the bond levy will increase. Tax increases in other years are for operating purposes and are within the projected PTELL limitations.


[^0]:    Sources: Cook County Clerk's Office, Tax Year 2016 Agency Reports

