2013

Local Government Division

ILLINOIS STATE COMPTROLLER JUDY BAAR TOPINKA

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY
REPORT CARD

WELCOME

LETTER *from* THE COMPTROLLER

Illinois State Comptroller Judy Baar Topinka

Dear Honorable Members of the General Assembly and County Clerks:

Pursuant to the Fiscal Responsibility Report Card Act [35 ILCS 200/30-30 and 200/30-31] enclosed is the FY 2013 Fiscal Responsibility Report Card detailing the financial activity of Illinois' local governments.

The FY 2013 Fiscal Responsibility Report Card contains summarized financial data for counties, municipalities, townships, and special purpose districts. Highlighted in this report are the sources of revenue, programmatic expenditures, and fund balances retained by local governments in FY 2013. Also included are Individual Data Summaries for each unit of government which includes: an administrative profile summarizing each unit's revenue, expenditures, fund balances, and debt with per capita breakdowns; and fiscal indicators calculating averages and medians based on the population served or the financial position of the unit of government.

The FY 2013 Report Card contains illustrative text and information relating to the fiscal health and responsibility of Illinois' local governments. Also included are user-friendly data and statistical groupings regarding local government revenue. Additionally, several appendices provide more extensive graphical illustrations of FY 2013 revenue and expenditures as well as historical data comparisons for local governments.

The Comptroller's office will continue to offer Illinois' local government units easy access to this information through the availability of the toll-free Local Government Assistance Hotline to assist them in meeting their financial reporting requirements. Additionally, the office will continue to enhance the on-line filing program, Comptroller Connect, to improve the efficiency and accuracy of the financial data used to produce the Fiscal Responsibility Report Card.

A new tool has been provided to help taxpayers "follow the money". The Warehouse is your portal to local government finances and can be accessed from wherever you are located. Each year, the Comptroller's Office collects more than 5,200 financial reports from counties, municipalities, townships, and special taxing districts across the state. The Warehouse makes all of these records available for taxpayer review on the Comptroller's website giving taxpayers a snapshot of a government's finances.

It is my privilege to provide you and the taxpayers of Illinois with this comprehensive assessment of local governments' finances. I hope you find this information useful in future deliberation on issues that affect local governments.

Sincerely,

Judy Baar Topinka

Judy Baar Topinka
Illinois State Comptroller

EFFICIENCY

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Illinois State Comptroller Judy Baar Topinka

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TRANSPARENCY

REPORT *card* INTRODUCTION

Improving Illinois

Pursuant to local government statutes *[Governmental Account Audit Act*[1]*, Counties Code*[2]*, and Municipal Code*[3]*]* the Office of the Comptroller collects Annual Financial Reports [AFRs] from approximately 5,200 local governments representing financial information for more than 6,600 primary and component units of government for FY 2013. The *Fiscal Responsibility Report Card Act*[4] requires the Office of the Comptroller to provide a report to the General Assembly and County Clerks regarding the collection of revenue and the expenditures of local governments, excluding school districts, community colleges and other types of governments that do not collect property tax. The FY 2013 Fiscal Responsibility Report Card (referred throughout this document as the Report Card) is being distributed to the General Assembly and County Clerks in fulfillment of this requirement.

While the *Fiscal Responsibility Report Card Act*[4] calls for an annual report detailing the financial activity of local governments, it also serves as a vehicle for assessing the fiscal health of Illinois' local governments and holding local officials accountable for their financial decisions. Data collected by the Comptroller is available in a standardized format and accessible to policy makers and the public as called for in the *Freedom of Information Act*[5] and the *Public Records Act*[6].

The Report Card contains descriptive text, research on issues relating to fiscal health and responsibility, and expenditure and revenue groupings based on government type. The Report Card contains user-friendly statistical information regarding the collection of local government revenue based on various revenue groupings and several appendices, one of which details the finances of Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District, Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District. Individual Data Summaries provide comparative data for similar units of government including summaries of total revenue, expenditures, fund balances, and debt.

The Report Card includes the Methodology, Governmental Funds for Revenue, Expenditures, and Fund Balance data for FY 2013. In addition, it includes Local Government Debt and Tax Increment Finance (TIF) District data for FY 2013. The information in the Report Card is supported by the data in Appendices A – D, which were generated from the data contained in the Local Government Division Database.

ACCOUNTABILITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS *in* ILLINOIS

FY 2013

The State of Illinois is comprised of over 8,400 units of local government, each of which is required to register with the Office of the Comptroller as prescribed by the *Illinois State Comptroller Act*[7]. Additionally, Illinois statutes require approximately 5,200 units of local governments to submit Annual Financial Reports [AFRs], and in some cases a CPA audit to the Office of the Comptroller. ***The financial data reported on the AFR is used to prepare the Report Card, which the Office of the Comptroller submits annually to the General Assembly and Illinois' 102 County Clerks.***

Following is a listing of the types of local governments in Illinois:

GOVERNMENT TYPE
Airport Authority
Cemetery District
City
Community College*
Conservation District
County
Drainage District*
Electric Agency
Exposition and Auditorium Authority
Fire Protection District
Forest Preserve District
Home Equity Program
Hospital District
Housing Authority*
Joint Action Water Agency
Mass Transit District
Mosquito Abatement District
Multi Township Tax Assessment District
Museum District
Natural Gas Agency
Park District
Planning Agency
Port District
Public Building Commission
Public Health District
Public Library District
Public Water District
Rescue Squad District
River Conservancy District
Road & Bridge District**
Road District
Sanitary District
School District*
Soil and Water Conservation District
Solid Waste Agency
Special Recreation
Street Lighting District
Surface Water District
T.B. Sanitarium District
Town
Township
Transportation Authority
Village
Water Authority
Water Commission
Water Reclamation District
Water Service District

**These units of government are not required to file annual financial data with the Office of the Comptroller.*

***Financial data for all Road & Bridge Districts is included in the financial reports of its Township.*

INCENTIVES

TIF DISTRICTS *in* ILLINOIS

FY 2013

Municipalities in the State of Illinois that have created one or more Tax Increment Finance (TIF) Districts are required to file a TIF Report annually with the Office of the Comptroller. The requirements are outlined in the *Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act*[22] the *Industrial Jobs Recovery Law*[23], and the *Economic Development Area Tax Increment Allocation Act*[24]. The Office of the Comptroller is the central repository for TIF Reports. ***For FY 2013, there were 474 municipalities who reported having at least one TIF District. These municipalities reported a total of 1,283 TIF Districts. The TIF compliance rate for FY 2013 was 96.7%.***

SAVINGS

METHODOLOGY

FY 2013

The financial data in the FY 2013 Fiscal Responsibility Report Card and Individual Data Summaries has been generated from the Local Government Division Database, which contains non-audited, self-reported, financial data from 5,177 units of local governments via their FY 2013 Annual Financial Reports [AFRs] that were submitted by the Report Card deadline of November 25, 2014.

Reporting Governments

Illinois statutes define a unit of local government as a municipal corporation or political subdivision of the State of Illinois. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board [GASB] distinguishes the difference between primary and component [or dependent] units of government, determining the number of local governments in the state. The *Fiscal Responsibility Report Card Act*[4], *Governmental Account Audit Act*[1], *Counties Code*[2], and the *Municipal Code*[3], further prescribe local governments' reporting requirements to the Office of the Comptroller.

Based on Illinois statutes and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board [GASB], approximately 5,200 primary governments were required to file annual financial data with the Office of the Comptroller for FY 2013. All counties, municipalities, townships, and special purpose governments (with FY 2013 appropriations or expenditures over $7,010) must file an Annual Financial Report [AFR]. Special purpose governments with appropriations or expenditures below $7,010 are exempt from filing an AFR, but are required to file a Verification of Appropriation Form. There were 121 governments that were qualified to file the FY 2013 Verification of Appropriation Forms.

Exclusions/Editing

The FY 2013 compliance rate was 99.6% for annual financial reporting requirements.

Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District, Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's financial data have been included in the FY 2013 All Government Governmental Fund Revenue, Expenditure and Fund Balance sections. However, these governments have been excluded from their respective FY 2013 data tables and the Individual Data Summaries. The inclusion of these governments' data would considerably skew the averages and medians provided on the Individual Data Summaries and the data contained in the FY 2013.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORT CARD

In the Report Card, governmental funds have been combined to indicate the total revenue, expenditures and fund balance for FY 2013.

The following indicate the funds, which constitute governmental funds:

- General
- Special Revenue
- Capital Project
- Debt Service
- Discretely Presented Component Units

2013. Governments that did not provide data for that year have been excluded from this comparison. The historical comparisons provide a useful tool when measuring governmental growth or reductions from year to year.

INDIVIDUAL DATA SUMMARIES

Pursuant to the *Fiscal Responsibility Report Card Act*[4], the Office of the Comptroller has prepared a FY 2013 Individual Data Summary (see page 14 and 15 for a sample of an Individual Data Summary) for each local government that submitted an AFR by the Report Card deadline

REVENUE CATEGORIES

Category	*Combination*
Other Local Taxes	Local Sales Tax, Utility Tax, and Other Local Taxes
Other State Sources	State Gaming Tax and Other State Sources
Other Intergovernmental Sources	Federal Sources and Other Intergovernmental Sources
Miscellaneous	Licenses & Permits, Fines & Forfeitures, and Miscellaneous

EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

Category	*Combination*
Public Safety	Corrections, Judiciary/Legal, and Public Safety
Social Services	Transportation/Public Works, Social Services, Culture/Recreation, Housing, and Environment
Other Expenditures	Public Utility, Depreciation, and Other Expenditures

Tables and Graphs

Appendices A – D includes all of the tables and graphs associated with the Report Card. In an effort to provide a more functional Report Card, several revenue and expenditure categories have been combined as shown above to simplify the presentation of this data in tables and graphs. The only exception to this modified/combined presentation can be found in the All Government tables and graphs, as each category is identified and its corresponding financial data provided.

FY 2012 HISTORICAL DATA

The historical data tables in the Report Card represent data from units of government that submitted data for FY 2012 by November 14,

of November 25, 2014. Each Individual Data Summary is divided into two sections – the Local Government Profile and Fiscal Indicators.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROFILE

The Local Government Profile contains basic information about the local government for which the Individual Data Summary has been prepared. The profile includes information collected from the AFR and maintained in the Local Government Division Database.

The Individual Data Summaries include per capita comparisons, based on the population reported by each unit of government. The reported population for counties and municipalities is more reliable than other

government figures because their reported numbers can be verified through the U.S. Census Bureau.

CATEGORICAL DIVISIONS

The Individual Data Summaries indicate average and median comparisons to similar governments. The segregation within each type of government is based on one of the following statutory considerations:

Counties

Counties have three categories based on various administrative and financial reporting requirements triggered by the population served: counties with a population under 10,000; counties with a population between 10,000 and 275,000; and finally, those units with populations over 275,000 are segregated into a third category.

Municipalities

Municipalities were also broken into three data categories: municipalities serving a population below 1,000; municipal governments with a population between 1,000 and 25,000; and municipalities with a population above 25,000.

Townships and Special Purpose Governments

Townships and special purpose governments have been segregated into two groups, revenue less than or greater than $850,000.

FISCAL INDICATORS

The Fiscal Indicators section lists a series of financial "indicators" or measurements designed to assess the basic fiscal position of each unit of government. The data on each Individual Data Summary is listed as it was reported to the Office of the Comptroller by the local government. Figures used to calculate the averages and medians are the sum of data reported by the local governments for each specific measurement included.

The Individual Data Summaries combine General and Special Revenue funds in the Fiscal Indicators section, with the exception of the Net Assets grouping which contains all governmental activity. Other fund categories [Capital Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Discretely Presented Components] are excluded because comparisons including these funds may be distorted by timing differences in capital spending and debt financing activities, which may result in large temporary fund balances. In addition, borrowing from capital projects and debt funds may be restricted by bond covenants.

The Fiscal Indicators are divided into five distinct groupings: General and Special Funds, Equity, Net Assets, Debt and Enterprise Funds.

The General and Special Revenue grouping indicates the revenue, expenditure, and beginning and ending fund balance along with their per capita breakdown. It also includes the difference between the government's revenue and expenditure along with the ratio of fund balance to expenditures for general and special revenue funds.

The Equity grouping of the Individual Data Summary indicates the amount of the reserved and unreserved fund balance for the local governments. Funds legally restricted to a specific project are considered a "reserved fund balance." All funds not legally restricted or dedicated to a specific project are considered an "unreserved fund balance."

The Net Assets grouping indicates the amount of the government's restricted and unrestricted net assets.

In the Debt Grouping, the debt amounts in the governmental and proprietary fund types have been combined to provide a comprehensive view of total debt. It also includes an analysis of the government's general obligation debt compared to the equalized assessed valuation [EAV].

The Enterprise Funds grouping details the financial activity in the fund established to account for operations financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises [i.e. water, gas and electric utilities, and transit systems]. These amounts have been provided indicating revenue, expenditures and fund balance with various per capita breakdowns.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SAMPLE OF AN INDIVIDUAL DATA SUMMARY:

STATE OF ILLINOIS
COMPTROLLER
JUDY BAAR TOPINKA

FISCAL YEAR 2013

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORT CARD

DATA SUMMARY

COUNTIES: Greater than 275,000

Local Government Profile

Unit Name:	Sample County
Unit Code:	000/000/00
County:	Any County
Fiscal Year End:	11/30/2013
Accounting Method:	Modified Accrual
Appropriation or Budget:	$647.725.525
Equalized Assessed Valuation:	$34.663.102.323
Population:	932,126
Employees:	
Full Time:	2,799
Part Time:	200
Salaries Paid:	$161.337.950

Blended Component Units

Fiscal Indicators

General and Special Funds	Amounts	Averages	Medians
Beginning Fund Balance for FY 13:	$149.713.159	$187,177,328	$168,820,291
Per Capita Beginning Fund Balance:	$161	$344	$341
Revenue Collected During FY 13:	$321.825.892	$239,363,444	$231,556,738
Expenditures During FY 13:	$314.057.807	$224,704,864	$198,787,094
Per Capita Revenue:	$345	$427	$442
Per Capita Expenditures:	$337	$400	$399
Revenues over (under) Expenditures:	$7.768.085	$14,658,580	$7,611,640
Ratio of Fund Balance to Expenditures:	48.39%	88.40%	96.55%
Ending Fund Balance for FY 13:	$151.977.148	$191,525,018	$171,167,929
Per Capita Ending Fund Balance:	$163	$348	$371

Equity	Amounts	Averages	Medians
Total Reserved Funds:	$	$	$
Total Unreserved Funds:	$	$	$

Net Assets	Amounts	Averages	Medians
Total Restricted Net Assets:	$104.883.465	$115,558,211	$107,237,861
Total Unrestricted Net Assets:	$77.792.273	$71,615,768	$83,651,537

STATE OF ILLINOIS
COMPTROLLER
JUDY BAAR TOPINKA

FISCAL YEAR 2013

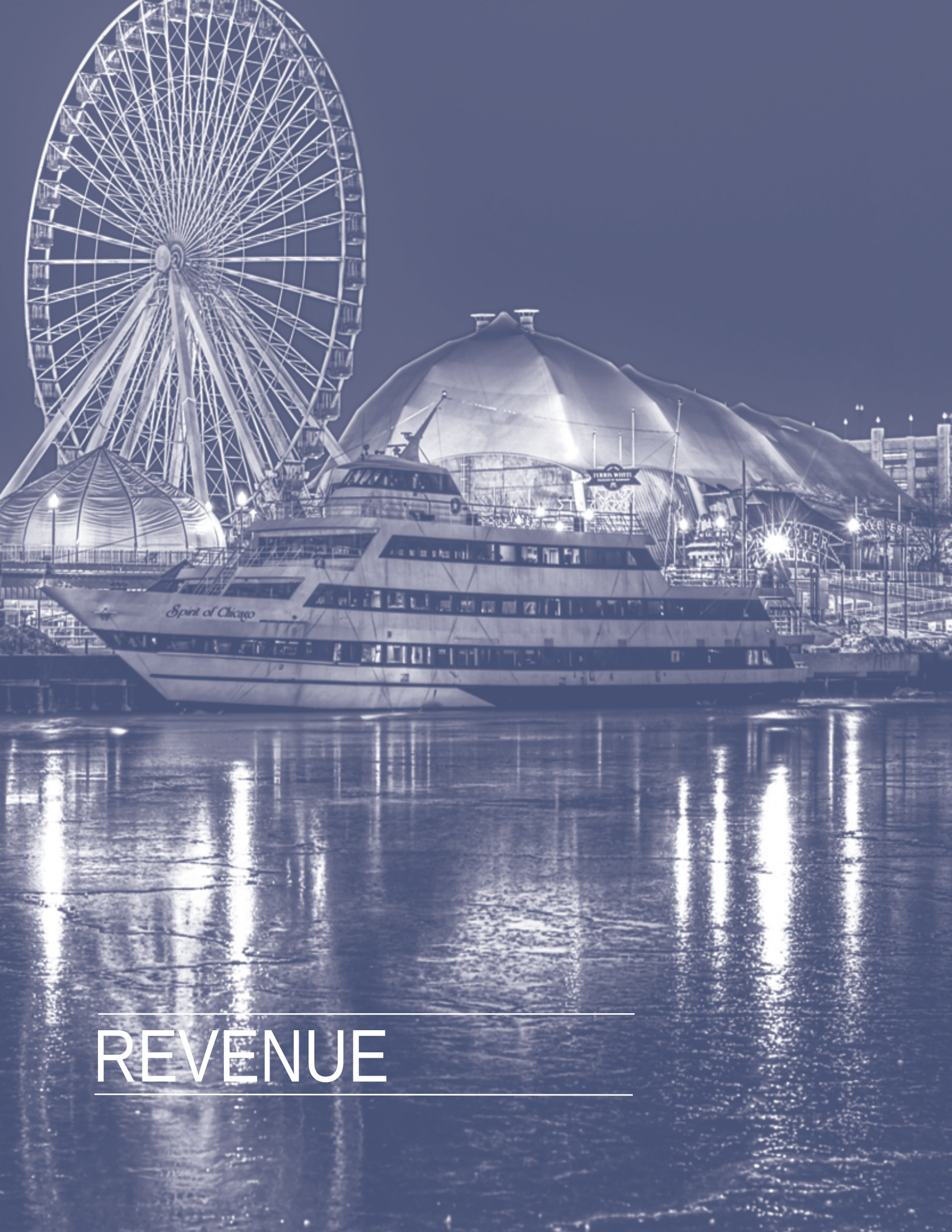
FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORT CARD

DATA SUMMARY

Debt	Amounts	Averages	Medians
Outstanding Debt for FY 13:	$350,080,346	$211,171,994	$182,694,282
Per Capita Debt:	$376	$384	$329
General Obligation Debt over EAV:	0.59%	0.75%	0.59%

Enterprise Funds	Amounts	Averages	Medians
Beginning Retained Earnings for FY 13:	$84,511,826	$70,924,086	$34,310,756
Per Capita Beginning Retained Earnings for FY 13:	$91	$119	$77
Revenue Collected During FY 13:	$22,468,701	$16,132,399	$17,413,625
Expenditures During FY 13:	$22,488,672	$15,706,936	$15,749,265
Per Capita Revenue:	$24	$33	$40
Per Capita Expenditures:	$24	$31	$33
Operating Income (loss):	-$19,971	$425,463	-$138,186
Ratio of Retained Earnings to Expenditures:	384.02%	1171.22%	399.20%
Ending Retained Earnings for FY 13:	$86,361,460	$72,249,424	$36,590,519
Per Capita Ending Retained Earnings:	$93	$122	$76

NOTE: The financial information used to compile this report is self-reported by individual local governments. While there may be mathematical errors or misclassified financial data, the Office of the Comptroller has attempted to reconcile these issues throughout the FY 2013 reporting cycle.



REVENUE

GOVERNMENTAL *fund* REVENUE

FY 2013

Local governments in the State of Illinois collect various types of revenue through locally imposed taxes, proceeds from state taxes, intergovernmental partnerships, federal grant dollars, local fees, charges for services, and additional sources.

As *Table 1* indicates, 5,177 units of local governments collected $26.7 billion in revenue in FY 2013. This represents a $2.5 billion dollar revenue increase from the previous year when *All Governments* reported $24.2 billion in FY 2012 *[Appendix C - Table 3]*. The FY 2013 financial data from 1,278 municipalities [excluding the City of Chicago] accounted for 35.6% or $9.5 billion of *All Government Revenue*, while 101 Illinois counties [excluding Cook County] collected approximately 13.8% or $3.7 billion of *All Government Revenue* in FY 2013. The total combined revenue from townships, along with park, library, fire protection and special purpose districts combined totaled $3.7 billion or 13.9% of *All Government Revenue* in FY 2013. The City of Chicago's $5.6 billion in revenue accounted for 21% of *All Government Revenue* in FY 2013.

Local and State Taxes accounted for 74.3% of *All Government Revenue* in FY 2013. The largest source of revenue for all units of government was Property Tax, accounting for 33% of *All Government Revenue*. Approximately 4,700 of the 5,177 local governments in the FY 2013 data set reported collecting Property Taxes, indicating local governments' dependence on revenue from Property Taxes.

TABLE 1 FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NUMBER OF TYPE GOVERNMENTS IN DATA SET	TOTAL
All Governments*	5,177	$26,702,820,247
Counties	101	$3,694,712,468
Municipalities*	1,278	$9,518,133,852
Townships	1,429	$721,832,904
Public Library Districts	330	$356,376,975
Park Districts*	333	$1,229,527,980
Fire Protection Districts	825	$683,728,463
Special Purpose Districts*	876	$728,280,056
Cook, Chicago, CPD, RTA, and MWRD*	5	$9,770,227,549

**Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District (CPD), Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's (MWRD) financial data have been included in the FY 2013 All Government Governmental Fund Revenue section. However, these governments have been excluded from their FY 2013 Government Type tables.*

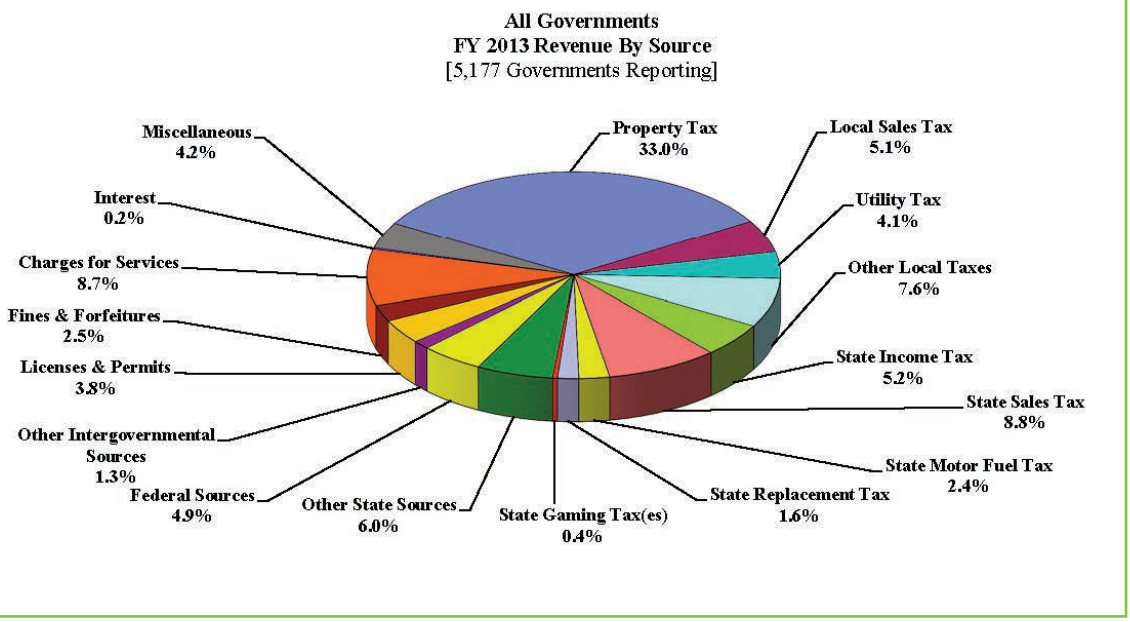
Local governments have shown an increase in their use of alternative sources of revenue to minimize reducing and/or eliminating key programs and services to their residents. The revenue categories Charges for Services, Fines & Forfeitures and Licenses & Permits show evidence of this growth. The growth in these revenue categories resulted in approximately $403.9 million in increased revenue for local governments throughout the state between FY 2012 & 2013. Facing increased fees from the state, the elimination of certain shared taxes and reductions in tax distributions, local governments will likely continue to increase the usage of these categories to offset decreased revenue.

LOCAL TAXES

Local Taxes account for 49.9% of *All Government Revenue.* Local Taxes consist of revenue received through locally imposed taxes including: Property, Local Sales, Utility, and Other Taxes. In FY 2013, local governments collected $8.8 billion in Property Taxes, $1.4 billion in Local Sales Taxes, $1.1 billion in Utility Taxes, and $2 billion in Other Local Taxes. *Table 2* details the amount of Local Taxes collected by local governments in FY 2013.

Property Tax[8]

Property Tax is an ad valorem tax levied on an assessed valuation of real property by the legislative body of a local government. Property Tax is the primary source of income for local governments. In FY 2013, Property Tax accounted for 33% of *All Government Revenue,* approximately $8.8 billion.



Overwhelmingly, Property Taxes are used to fund basic governmental operations and services, such as infrastructure improvement, maintenance, and pensions. Non-home rule municipalities must have explicit statutory authority to impose Property Taxes for anything except the general corporate fund.

Local governments with the fewest taxing tools and programs are more dependent on Property Tax and local taxes than larger units of government with diverse revenue sources *[shown in Table 2]*. Counties and municipalities rely on Property Taxes for an average of

31.7% of their total revenue, while townships, libraries and fire protection districts rely on Property Taxes for an average of 84.2% of their total revenue.

For more information on FY 2013 county, municipal, township and special purpose district revenue see *Appendix A*.

does not have home rule powers, an additional local sales tax can be imposed by referendum. Some municipalities with large central business districts or regional shopping centers may receive sufficient revenue from local sales to eliminate or substantially reduce the amount of Property Taxes levied.

TABLE 2 FY 2013 LOCAL TAXES

Government Type	Property Tax	Local Sales Tax	Utility Tax	Other Local Taxes	Total Local Taxes	% of Total Revenue
All Governments*	$8,806,026,094	$1,373,964,204	$1,105,763,407	$2,035,961,710	$13,321,715,415	49.9%
Counties	$1,246,853,015	$165,489,006	$412,019	$17,712,166	$1,430,466,206	5.4%
Municipalities*	$2,823,681,264	$578,918,391	$557,698,899	$423,770,107	$4,384,068,661	16.4%
Townships	$564,311,263	$0	$1,489	$622,304	$564,935,056	2.1%
Public Library Districts	$325,832,821	$0	$0	$221,943	$326,054,764	1.2%
Park Districts*	$741,034,045	$0	$0	$3,424,901	$744,458,946	2.8%
Fire Protection Districts	$567,327,854	$0	$0	$2,689,760	$570,017,614	2.1%
Special Purpose Districts*	$269,199,098	$0	$0	$8,747,841	$277,946,939	1.0%
Cook, Chicago, CPD, RTA, and MWRD*	$2,267,786,734	$629,556,807	$547,651,000	$1,578,772,688	$5,023,767,229	18.8%

Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District (CPD), Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's (MWRD) financial data have been included in the FY 2013 All Government Governmental Fund Revenue section. However, these governments have been excluded from their FY 2013 Government Type tables.

Local Sales and Use Taxes[9]

Local Sales and Use Taxes are imposed on the sale or consumption of goods. Approximately 172 counties and municipalities reported Local Sales Tax revenue in FY 2013, totaling $744 million. This represents an increase in revenue of $352 million in local sales tax revenue from the previous year. Cook County and the City of Chicago accounted for $629.6 million or 45.8% of the total Local Sales Tax reported in the *Table 2 - All Governments*.

Home rule municipalities can levy a rate, in addition to the state-ordered sales tax rate in ¼ percent increments[10]. If a unit of local government

County governments are authorized to impose, with voter approval, a countywide tax on sales of general merchandise for public safety.

Utility Tax[11]

Utility Taxes are levied on gross receipts of public or privately owned utilities which provide electric, gas, water, or telephone service to residents. Utility Taxes represent $1.1 billion, or 4.1% of *All Government Revenue* in FY 2013. Approximately 707 municipalities imposed a Utility Tax in FY 2013, which accounted for approximately 5.9% *All Municipal Revenue [Appendix A – Table 3]*.

Municipalities are authorized without referendum to impose a Utility Tax of up to 5% of a utility's gross sales within the municipality. There are no restrictions on the use of these tax dollars.

Other Local Taxes[12]

This source consists of local taxes imposed on the sale or consumption of selected goods and services, such as motor fuel, alcohol and tobacco products, and taxes on business entities other than public utilities. Local governments reported receiving $2 billion from Other Local Taxes in FY 2013. The City of Chicago reported $1.3 billion in Other Local Taxes in FY 2013.

STATE SOURCES

Revenues received from various state, federal, and intergovernmental agencies are reported on the Annual Financial Report [AFR] as Intergovernmental Receipts and Grants. The majority of the financial data reported in this revenue category comes from various state sources such as State Gaming Tax, State Income Tax, State Sales Tax, State Motor Fuel Tax, and State Replacement Tax. In FY 2013, local governments collected $6.5 billion in State Sources, accounting for 24.4% of ***All Government Revenue***.

Table 3 details the State Sources collected by local governments in FY 2013.

State Income Tax[13]

State Income Taxes are revenues shared with local governments. The tax was enacted in 1969; the current rate is 5% for individuals and 7% for corporations. The statutes direct an amount equal to one-tenth of the net revenue realized from the State Income Tax to be shared with local units of government. This "sharing" of the state's income tax revenue takes the form of monthly transfers to counties and municipalities through the state's Local Government Distributive Fund.

State Income Tax represented $1.4 billion, or 5.2% of ***All Government Revenue***. State Income Taxes are only available to municipalities and counties and are distributed proportionately by population. Municipal governments receive 8.6% and counties receive 4.4% of their total income from this source. In FY 2013, the City of Chicago received $403.8 million or 28.8% of the total revenue from State Income Taxes.

For more information on municipal and county revenue see ***Appendix A***.

TABLE 3 FY 2013 STATE SOURCES

Government Type	State Income Tax	State Sales Tax	State Motor Fuel Tax	State Replacement Taxes	State Gaming Taxes	Other State Sources	Total State Sources	% of Total Revenue
All Governments*	$1,399,790,228	$2,339,068,691	$638,606,930	$439,660,344	$102,507,969	$1,595,953,301	$6,515,587,463	24.4%
Counties	$161,011,344	$282,338,772	$204,646,200	$64,347,866	$615,212	$344,349,752	$1,057,309,146	4.0%
Municipalities*	$821,997,723	$1,597,918,295	$243,681,861	$109,656,104	$92,948,197	$253,776,984	$3,119,979,164	11.7%
Townships	$0	$0	$30,642,184	$38,248,438	$20,562	$11,063,049	$79,974,233	0.3%
Public Library Districts	$0	$0	$0	$5,231,376	$0	$5,428,708	$10,660,084	0.0%
Park Districts*	$0	$0	$0	$25,049,507	$441	$8,916,586	$33,966,534	0.1%
Fire Protection Districts	$0	$0	$0	$7,989,786	$0	$2,418,611	$10,408,397	0.0%
Special Purpose Districts*	$0	$20,828,745	$1,412,632	$8,902,445	$510,902	$73,205,315	$104,860,039	0.4%
Cook, Chicago, CPD, RTA, and MWRD	$416,781,161	$437,982,879	$158,224,053	$180,234,822	$8,412,655	$896,794,296	$2,098,429,866	7.9%

Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District (CPD), Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's (MWRD) financial data have been included in the FY 2013 All Government Governmental Fund Revenue section. However, these governments have been excluded from their FY 2013 Government Type tables.

State Sales Tax[14]

Sales and Use Taxes are imposed on the sale or consumption of goods. The State Sales Tax was first enacted at a rate of 2% in 1933. Since then, the rate and base of taxable items have changed numerous times, with the last change occurring as part of sales tax reform measures adopted in January 1990.

The current State Sales Tax rate of 6.25% is applied against a uniform tax base with the state retaining 5% and returning the remaining 1.25% to point-of-sale municipal and county governments. Home rule units can impose an additional sales tax rate without limitation.

The Illinois Sales Tax consists of two pairs of taxes that have two subparts: the Retailer's Occupation Tax [ROT] and Use Tax and the Service Occupation Tax and Service Use Tax. The ROT is imposed on retailers' gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property, while the Use Tax is imposed on individuals using tangible personal property. The Service Occupation Tax and Service Use Tax are similar to the ROT and Use Tax but apply to tangible property as an incident to the rendering of service for or by any governmental body, not-for-profit organization, foundation, institution, etc.

In addition to municipalities and counties, mass transit districts and some water reclamation districts have the ability to impose additional sales taxes[15].

Revenue from State Sales Taxes represented $2.3 billion, or 8.8% of ***All Government Revenue*** in FY 2013. Illinois' municipalities are heavily reliant on State Sales Taxes, accounting for $1.6 billion or 16.8% of ***All Municipal Revenue [Appendix A – Table 3]***. The City of Chicago collected $316 million or 13.5% of State Sales Tax in FY 2013. State Sales Tax accounted for $282 million or 7.6% of ***All County Revenue*** in FY 2013 ***[Appendix A – Table 2]***. The RTA accounted for $118 million or 5.1% of State Sales Tax revenue.

State Motor Fuel Tax[16]

The State Motor Fuel Tax is distributed to local governments in the form of shared revenue, grants, entitlements, or payments in lieu of taxes. The tax is imposed on the privilege of operating motor vehicles on public highways or waterways in Illinois. The state imposes a 19-cent per gallon tax on motor fuel and 21.5 cent per gallon on diesel fuel. Distributors and suppliers pay this tax and pass it on to consumers as part of the pump price.

All state revenue from this tax is deposited into the Motor Fuel Tax Fund from which a specific percentage [54.4% after administrative costs for the Departments of Revenue and Transportation have been deducted from total collection[17]] is returned to local governments after deductions for associated costs. The funds, distributed back to the local governments units are apportioned as follows:

- Municipalities receive 49.1%
- Cook County receives 16.74%
- Other 101 counties receive 18.27%
- Townships and road districts receive 15.89%

The uses of motor fuel tax funds are statutorily restricted to purposes relating to maintenance and construction of transportation and related facilities. State Motor Fuel Tax accounted for $638.6 million or 2.4% of ***All Government Revenue*** in FY 2013. This represents a $117.8 million dollar increase from the previous year when State Motor Fuel Tax accounted for $520.8 million in ***All Government Revenue*** in FY 2012 ***[Appendix C - Table 3]***.

State Replacement Tax[18]

Before 1970, property taxes were levied on personal property [cars, furniture, etc.] and real property [land and buildings] for both individuals and businesses. The 1970 Illinois Constitution abolished the individual personal Property Tax and gave the legislature until 1979 to abolish the business personal Property Tax and replace the revenue lost by units of local government with a new tax or set of taxes. In 1979, the General Assembly replaced the Personal Property Tax on businesses with an Income Tax on corporations and an Invested Capital Tax on public utilities. These funds were distributed based on shares of Personal Property Tax collections in 1976 for units in Cook County and on the 1977 share for the remaining counties.

In FY 2013, local governments reported receiving $439.7 million in State Replacement Taxes, representing 1.6% of ***All Government Revenue***. This amount has increased by $86.7 million since FY 2012 when State Replacement Tax accounted for $352.9 million in ***All Government Revenue [Appendix C - Table 3]***.

State Gaming Taxes

Three different Gaming Taxes can be distributed to local governments:

The Charitable Games Tax[19] is a 3% tax on gross proceeds received from the operator license fees of charitable games. The revenue is deposited into the Illinois Gaming Law Enforcement [IGLE] Fund, one-third of which is annually distributed to municipalities and

counties for law enforcement purposes.

Pull Tabs and Jar Games Tax[20] are revenue received from the operator license fees and the 5% tax on gross proceeds of pull-tabs and jar games. These revenues are divided equally between the Common School Fund and the Illinois Gaming Law Enforcement [IGLE] Fund. One-third of the fund is distributed annually for law enforcement purposes to municipalities and counties in proportion to the number of licenses issued in each municipality or county.

Riverboat Gambling Taxes and License Fees[21] allow local governments to collect 50 percent of the admission tax collections, subject to appropriation, of the municipality or county in which the licensee operates. Twenty-five percent of the wagering tax revenue collected from each licensee is issued, subject by appropriation, to the local government designated as its home dock.

Local governments reported collecting $102.5 million in Gaming Taxes in FY 2013, representing 0.4% of ***All Government Revenue***. Municipalities accounted for $92.9 million of Gaming Taxes. The total amount collected has increased by 6.7% from FY 2012 when State Gaming Taxes accounted for $96 million in ***All Government Revenue [Appendix C - Table 3]***.

Other State Sources

Funds from the state, other than the statutorily mandated taxes, are classified as Other State Sources. Generally, funds reported in this category represent grants received from the state. Other State Sources accounted for $1.6 billion, or 6.0% of ***All Government Revenue*** in FY 2013.

FEDERAL SOURCES

Traditionally, this revenue source represents grants for which a unit of government applies or qualifies. In FY 2013, local governments reported receiving $1.3 billion from the federal government ***[shown in Table 4]***. More than $708.7 million of this federal assistance was received by the City of Chicago; all other units of government combined received $602.8 million in FY 2013.

OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL SOURCES

Funds received from other local governments typically come from a joint funded program. In FY 2013, approximately 568 units of governments reported receiving funds from intergovernmental sources, other than Federal sources, representing $355.5 million, or 1.3% of all receipts. This represents a $144.8 million dollar increase from FY 2012 when Other Intergovernmental Sources accounted for $210.7 million in ***All Government Revenue [Appendix C - Table 3]***.

TABLE 4 FY 2013 INTERGOVERNMENTAL SOURCES

Government Type	Federal	Intergovernmental	Total Intergovernmental Sources	% of Total Revenue
*All Governments**	$1,311,509,914	$355,542,954	$1,667,052,868	6.2%
Counties	$251,991,103	$105,886,973	$357,878,076	1.3%
*Municipalities**	$173,929,461	$85,841,051	$259,770,512	1.0%
Townships	$6,905,687	$6,624,241	$13,529,928	0.1%
Public Library Districts	$909,187	$1,126,171	$2,035,358	0.0%
*Park Districts**	$1,473,439	$13,239,362	$14,712,801	0.1%
Fire Protection Districts	$6,810,723	$5,491,307	$12,302,030	0.0%
*Special Purpose Districts**	$32,832,030	$17,024,681	$49,856,711	0.2%
*Cook, Chicago, CPD, RTA, and MWRD**	$836,658,284	$120,309,168	$956,967,452	3.6%

**Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District (CPD), Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's (MWRD) financial data have been included in the FY 2013 All Government Governmental Fund Revenue section. However, these governments have been excluded from their FY 2013 Government Type tables.*

OTHER SOURCES

Other Sources include all other revenue sources not derived from taxes including the following: Licenses & Permits, Fines & Forfeitures, Charges for Services, Interest, and Miscellaneous. Other Sources accounted for $5.2 billion or 19.5% of all FY 2013 revenue.

Charges for Services were the largest portion of Other Sources, representing $2.3 billion or 8.7% of all revenue. *Table 5* details the amount of Other Sources collected by local governments in FY 2013.

TABLE 5 FY 2013 OTHER SOURCES

Government Type	Licenses & Permits	Fines & Forfeitures	Charges For Services	Interest	Miscellaneous	Total Other Sources	% of Total Revenue
*All Governments**	$1,009,003,462	$678,921,547	$2,334,023,460	$58,014,433	$1,118,501,599	$5,198,464,501	19.5%
Counties	$75,141,536	$142,833,423	$494,800,799	$10,123,906	$126,159,376	$849,059,040	3.2%
*Municipalities**	$318,763,337	$198,019,835	$877,294,920	$29,117,617	$331,119,806	$1,754,315,515	6.6%
Townships	$469,059	$438,219	$32,737,321	$3,005,552	$26,743,536	$63,393,687	0.2%
Public Library Districts	$50,708	$3,807,939	$3,205,565	$1,358,228	$9,204,329	$17,626,769	0.1%
Park Districts*	$1,124,603	$760,174	$380,004,442	$3,334,711	$51,165,769	$436,389,699	1.6%
Fire Protection Districts	$45,222	$16,830	$59,575,829	$1,929,960	$29,432,581	$91,000,422	0.3%
*Special Purpose Districts**	$5,123,388	$189,127	$269,657,584	$2,969,078	$23,615,346	$295,616,367	1.1%
Cook, Chicago, CPD, RTA, and MWRDi	$608,285,609	$332,856,000	$216,747,000	$12,113,537	$521,060,856	$1,691,063,002	6.3%

**Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District (CPD), Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's (MWRD) financial data have been included in the FY 2013 All Government Governmental Fund Revenue section. However, these governments have been excluded from their FY 2013 Government Type tables.*

NOTES

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EXPENDITURES

GOVERNMENTAL *fund* EXPENDITURES

FY 2013

Expenditures represent the amounts local governments spend for various programs and/or services. Local governments should report financial data for at least two expenditure categories, including General Government [the expenses incurred for general operation of the unit of government] and the category which best describes the purpose/function [or program] the government provides.

Previously, many small and special purpose districts combined all expenditures into either the General Government category or a specific special purpose category, skewing the programmatic data. Over the past few years, we have seen improvements in the number of governments using various expenditure categories to indicate the programs and services they provide to their taxpayers.

In FY 2013, *All Governments Expenditures* totaled over $28.8 billion as detailed in *Table 6*. This represents a $1.9 billion dollar increase from FY 2012 when *All Governments Expenditures* totaled over $26.9 billion *[Appendix C - Table 4]*. In FY 2013, municipalities [excluding City of Chicago] expended nearly $10 billion, accounting for 34.7% of *All Governments Expenditures*. The City of Chicago's $6.3 billion expenditures accounted for 22% of total local government expenditures.

TABLE 6 FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES

Government Type	Total number of Governments in Data Set	Total
*All Governments**	5,177	$28,780,143,810
Counties	101	$3,751,386,780
*Municipalities**	1,278	$9,994,199,375
Townships	1,429	$690,313,696
Public Library Districts	330	$367,692,079
*Park Districts**	333	$1,479,268,809
Fire Protection Districts	825	$689,427,775
*Special Purpose Districts**	876	$799,492,637
Cook, Chicago, CPD, RTA, and MWRD	5	$11,008,362,659

**Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District (CPD), Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's (MWRD) financial data have been included in the FY 2013 All Government Governmental Fund Expenditure section. However, these governments have been excluded from their FY 2013 Government Type data tables.*

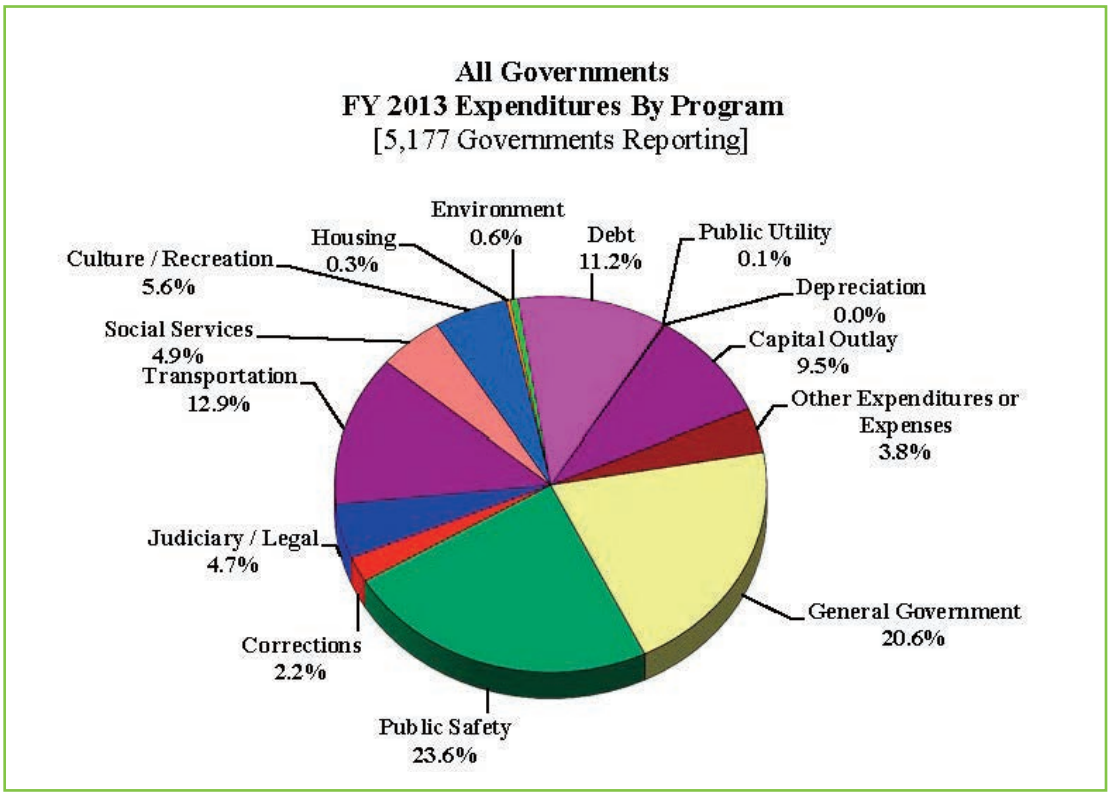
The largest expenditure category for local governments was Public Safety, accounting for 23.6% *[shown in Graph 2]* of *All Government Expenditures* in FY 2013. General Government accounted for 20.6% of *All Government Expenditures*.

Local governments experienced a significant increase of $1.9 billion from FY 2012 largely due to the inclusion of Cook County. The three categories with the largest increase from FY 2012 were Judiciary/Legal, Corrections, and Debt Service. The category with the largest increase was Judiciary/Legal where local governments saw a substantial increase of 236%. Local governments reported spending $635.8 million for Corrections showing an increase of $446.1 million or 235.2% from FY 2012. The third largest increase was Debt Service where local governments reported spending $3.2 billion in FY 2013. This was a increase of $445.3 million or 16.1% since FY 2012 where governments reported spending $2.8 billion.

The two categories with the largest decrease were Environment at 52.6% and Housing at 15.2%.

General Government

General Government expenditures should indicate the administrative costs for the day-to-day operation of a unit of local government. Included in these costs are legislative and judicial branch expenditures and administrative costs of the Chief Executive Officer and other top-level auxiliary and staff agencies in the administrative branch. These expenditures can also include Financial Administration [for the local governments financial divisions], General Administrative Buildings [not related to specific functions and agencies, such as police stations, libraries, jails, etc.], and Central Administration.



For many units of government, the population served, the type of programs/services offered, the amount of funding available, and the personnel required determine the local governments' administrative expenses. For instance, a unit of government with a large population will require a significant number of employees to deliver its programs and services, in turn increasing the amount of General Government expenditures.

Small units of government may have a high percentage of their funds spent on General Government because of a lack of resources to develop a programmatic budget or accounting system. However, in educational training efforts, the Local Government Division has instructed local government officials to take additional steps to report expenditures into various programmatic expenditure categories provided on the AFR.

General Government was the second largest spending category in FY 2013, accounting for $5.9 billion *[shown in Table 7]* or 20.6% *[shown in Graph 2]* of *All Government Expenditures*. Municipalities accounted for $1.6 billion or 27.4% of the total General Government expenditures. In FY 2013, the City of Chicago expended $1.8 billion or 30.9% of the total General Government, illustrating the significant administrative expenses associated with serving a large population with numerous programs and services.

*Public Safety**

Public Safety includes expenditures for the protection of persons and property, primarily through police and fire protection services. Protective building inspection is also included in the category. In addition, several special purpose districts, such as mosquito abatement or soil and water conservation districts report a substantial amount of their annual expenditures in Public Safety.

Public Safety continues to be the largest expenditure category for local governments, accounting for $6.8 billion *[shown in Table 7]*, or 23.6% of *All Government Expenditures*. Municipalities spent $3.7 billion for Public Safety, accounting for 53.9% of all Public Safety expenditures.

*Corrections**

The Corrections category includes costs related to the confinement and correction of adults and minors serving time in local jails. Associated costs in the corrections category include probation, parole, and pardon activities. County governments are generally charged with responsibility for this programmatic expenditure; however some municipal governments may provide data for corrections. Expenditures for programs related to corrections represented $635.8 million *[shown in Table 7]* or 2.2% of total FY 2013 spending. This represents an significant increase of over $446.1 million from FY 2012 when *All Governments* spent $189.7 million in this category *[Appendix C - Table 4]*. Cook County accounted for $444.7 million in this category.

*Judiciary and Legal**

Expenditures for the judicial activities of local governments include costs associated with criminal courts, grand jury, public defender, civil courts, and maintenance of the law library. County governments are usually charged with responsibility for these programs.

Expenditures for judiciary represented $1.4 billion or 4.7% of total FY 2013 spending *[shown in Table 7]*. This represents an increase of $949 million from FY 2012 when *All Governments* spent $402.2 million in this category *[Appendix C - Table 4]*. In FY 2013, Cook County reported $957.6 million or 70.9% of Judiciary and Legal expenses, while Counties reported $389.5 million or 28.8%.

The categories Public Safety, Corrections, and Judiciary/Legal have been merged together into a Public Safety category with the exception of All Government tables and charts.

Transportation and Public Works

Transportation and Public Works expenditures include: streets and highways [maintenance, operation, repair and construction], airports [operation, construction, support], parking meters [purchase, maintenance, collection], and facilities [construction, maintenance, operation.

Transportation and Public Works was the third largest expenditure in FY 2013, totaling $3.7 billion *[shown in Table 7]*, or 12.9% *[shown in Graph 2]* of *All Government Expenditures*. Nearly 2,800 units of government reported expenditures in the Transportation and Public Works expenditure category. *All Government Expenditures* has decreased by $444.8 million since FY 2012 where governments reported spending $4.2 billion in this category *[Appendix C - Table 4]*.

Social Services

The category Health and Welfare was redefined and named Social Services in FY 2004. Social Service expenditures are related to the preservation and improvement of public health, public assistance, and institutional care for economically disadvantaged individuals. Welfare, public health, hospitals and operations and cemeteries are all included under this expenditure category.

Social Services expenditures were reported by more than 1,500 units of government in FY 2013 and totaled $1.4 billion *[shown in Table 8]* representing 4.9% of *All Government Expenditures*.

Culture and Recreation

Culture and Recreation includes programs and services for cultural and recreational activities maintained for the benefit of local government residents and visitors. These activities may include the administration, operation, and maintenance costs associated with the parks, libraries, museums, civic centers, swimming pools, and other cultural and recreational entities. Special purpose governments such as libraries and parks list the majority, if not all, of their spending in this category.

TABLE 7 FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES

Government Type	General Government	Public Safety	Corrections	Judiciary/ Legal	Transportation
All Governments*	$5,930,881,749	$6,797,843,222	$635,752,091	$1,351,367,436	$3,710,708,791
Counties	$787,635,448	$631,426,467	$191,032,108	$389,467,676	$398,055,674
Municipalities*	$1,626,849,826	$3,661,871,478	$0	$4,197,682	$1,145,078,927
Townships	$240,798,744	$1,846,599	$0	$1,805	$248,062,890
Public Library Districts	$57,616,325	$0	$0	$6,427	$43,541
Park Districts*	$309,881,250	$3,375,164	$0	$2,109	$2,802,006
Fire Protection Districts	$112,360,933	$453,930,893	$0	$30,001	$94,644
Special Purpose Districts*	$180,432,879	$10,496,621	$0	$41,805	$95,076,071
Cook, Chicago, CPD, RTA, and MWRD	$2,615,306,344	$2,034,896,000	$444,719,983	$957,619,931	$1,821,495,038

Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District (CPD), Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's (MWRD) financial data have been included in the FY 2013 All Government Governmental Fund Expenditure section. However, these governments have been excluded from their FY 2013 Government Type tables.

FY 2013, over 1,500 local governments recorded Culture and Recreation expenditures. Local governments spent $1.6 billion, or 5.6% of *All Government Expenditures* on Culture and Recreation in FY 2013 *[shown in Table 8]*. *All Government Expenditures* has increased by $52.9 million since FY 2012 *[Appendix C - Table 4]*. Public library districts reported 61.2% of their FY 2013 expenditures in Culture and Recreation while park districts reported 40% of their FY 2013 expenditures in this category.

Housing

Housing was introduced as an expenditure category on the FY 2000 AFR. This category was added to allow local governments to indicate their programmatic expenditures in public and private housing as well as community development. Housing covers the operational and construction costs to support housing and redevelopment projects. In addition, the costs for governments to provide housing for needy or disabled persons are included in the category. Approximately 61 counties and municipalities reported $90.8 million or 99.2% of total Housing expenditures in FY 2013.

Environment

An expenditure category added in FY 2000, Environment reflects the costs for the provisions and maintenance of clean land and water supplies. In FY 2013, over 400 local governments spent $159.5 million, or 0.6% of *All Government Expenditures on Environment expenditures*, to maintain or improve the environment *[as shown in Table 8]*. *All Government Expenditures* has decreased by more than $176 million since FY 2012 where governments reported spending $336.3 million in this category *[Appendix C - Table 4]*.

Debt Service

Debt Service includes interest and principal payments on general long-term obligations and interest amounts applicable to other debt instruments. Total spending for Debt Service was $3.2 billion in FY 2013, or 11.2% of *All Government Expenditures*. Between FY 2012 & 2013, *All Governments* reported a 16.1 % increase in Debt Service expenditures.

TABLE 8 FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES

Government Type	Social Services	Culture/Recreation	Housing	Environment	Debt Service
*All Governments**	$1,408,716,300	$1,598,192,469	$91,601,260	$159,535,254	$3,214,170,745
Counties	$611,458,152	$64,913,614	$16,164,489	$16,057,302	$246,591,630
Municipalities*	$366,572,366	$542,521,047	$74,658,986	$125,473,076	$1,038,987,215
Townships	$105,379,166	$9,201,345	$761,933	$626,809	$27,406,519
Public Library Districts	$226,506	$224,951,352	$3,693	$1,004	$31,650,992
*Park Districts**	$705,292	$592,076,825	$0	$54,890	$285,975,377
Fire Protection Districts	$273,854	$500	$12,159	$199,470	$42,038,321
*Special Purpose Districts**	$149,923,349	$67,040,786	$0	$10,668,696	$170,888,518
*Cook, Chicago, CPD, RTA, and MWRD**	$174,177,615	$97,487,000	$0	$6,454,007	$1,370,632,173

**Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District (CPD), Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's (MWRD) financial data have been included in the FY 2013 All Government Governmental Fund Expenditure section. However, these governments have been excluded from their FY 2013 Government Type tables.*

Public Utilities

Public Utilities category is intended to capture expenditures for the administrative costs of any publicly owned water, electric, transit or other utility companies. The category was added in FY 2000. In FY 2013, local governments spent $29.3 million for Public Utilities, with municipalities spending $27.1 million or 92.5% of the total Public Utility expenditures.

Depreciation

Depreciation is defined as the portion of the cost of fixed assets, other than wasting assets, to be recorded as an expense during the fiscal year. In FY 2013, local governments reported spending $13.7 million in this category. This represents a 2% decrease from FY 2012.

Capital Outlay

Capital Outlay is defined as the costs associated with capital programs such as construction and/or the cost to purchase land, structures, and equipment. Prior to FY 2000, local governments included costs associated with construction and land acquisition in the expenditure category for which the projects were being completed. The addition of this category allows for easier identification of local governments annual expenditures for capital projects.

In FY 2013, approximately 2,200 units of government reported spending $2.7 billion or 9.5% of total expenditures for capital projects. *All Government Expenditures* has increased by more than $103.6 million since FY 2012 where governments reported spending $2.6 billion in this category *[Appendix C - Table 4]*.

Other Expenditures

Other Expenditures should be used to record expenditures that do not fit into any other expenditure program. In FY 2013, Other Expenditures totaled over $1.1 billion or 3.8% of total spending. *All Government Expenditures* has increased by more than $43 million since FY 2012 where governments reported spending $1 billion in this category *[Appendix C - Table 4]*.

TABLE 9 FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES

Government Type	Public Utility	Depreciation	Capital Outlay	Other
All Governments*	$29,301,381	$13,716,576	$2,742,962,964	$1,095,393,572
Counties	$0	$8,886,888	$324,218,521	$65,478,811
Municipalities*	$27,115,879	$4,785,812	$1,052,486,049	$323,601,032
Townships	$0	$0	$49,851,416	$6,376,470
Public Library Districts	$0	$0	$50,978,015	$2,214,224
Park Districts*	$0	$0	$269,645,637	$14,750,259
Fire Protection Districts	$0	$43,876	$69,288,106	$11,155,018
Special Purpose Districts*	$2,185,502	$0	$89,661,256	$23,077,154
Cook, Chicago, CPD, RTA, and MWRD*	$0	$0	$836,833,964	$648,740,604

Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District (CPD), Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's (MWRD) financial data have been included in the FY 2013 All Government Governmental Fund Expenditure section. However, these governments have been excluded from their FY 2013 Government Type tables.

NOTES

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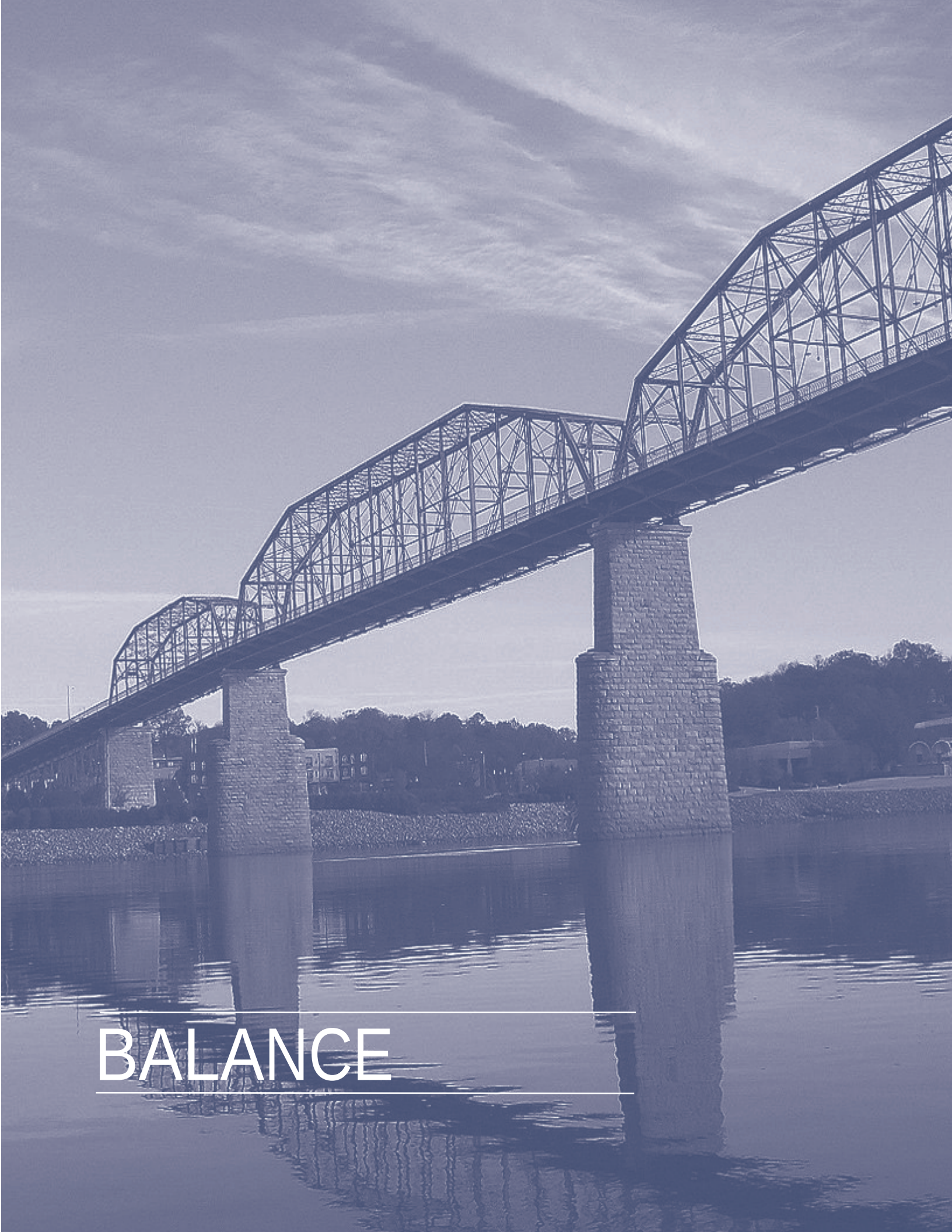


BALANCE

GOVERNMENTAL *fund* BALANCE

FY 2013

Fund balance is defined as the difference between current year expenditures and current year revenue; including the previous year fund balance. A unit of local government's fund balance can be used to measure the overall financial condition of a unit of local government.

The FY 2013 ***All Governments*** – Current Year Ending Fund Balance for local governments was $18.1 billion, a $403.8 million dollar decrease from the beginning fund balance. All government types, with the exception of Parks and Special Purpose Districts, reported an increase from their beginning fund balance to their ending fund balance. Cook County, the City of Chicago, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Park District and the Regional Transit Authority (RTA) reported a decrease in their ending fund balance for FY 2013.

TABLE 10 FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE

Government Type	Previous Year Fund Balance	Current Year Ending Fund Balance	Difference Between Previous and Current Year Fund Balance	Total Expenditures	Ratio of Fund Balance to Expenditures	Months of Reserve
All Governments*	$18,540,068,846	$18,136,305,112	($403,763,734)	$28,780,143,810	63%	8
Counties	$3,444,490,085	$3,494,789,061	$50,298,976	$3,751,386,780	93%	11
Municipalities*	$6,254,701,268	$6,528,484,380	$273,783,112	$9,994,199,375	65%	8
Townships	$848,185,773	$894,654,177	$46,468,404	$690,313,696	130%	15
Public Library Districts	$397,830,331	$412,810,840	$14,980,509	$367,692,079	112%	13
Park Districts*	$869,217,599	$862,767,249	($6,450,350)	$1,479,268,809	58%	7
Fire Protection Districts	$523,362,548	$540,027,611	$16,665,063	$689,427,775	78%	9
Special Purpose Districts*	$956,295,668	$944,371,236	($11,924,432)	$799,492,637	118%	14
Cook, Chicago, CPD, RTA, and MWRD	$5,245,985,574	$4,458,400,558	($787,585,016)	$11,008,362,659	41%	6

****Cook County, City of Chicago, Chicago Park District (CPD), Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's (MWRD) financial data have been included in the FY 2013 All Government Governmental Fund Balance section. However, these governments have been excluded from their FY 2013***

Government Type Tables.
The Office of the Comptroller has done extensive research both on fund balances as an indicator of fiscal health or stress and on the legality of "high" fund balances. A healthy fund balance is a leading indicator of sound fiscal health and various local government organizations/associations advise and offer recommendations regarding fund balances. The Government Finance Officers Association [GFOA] recommends that local governments, "at minimum...maintain an unreserved fund balance in the General Fund of no less than 5 – 15% of general revenues or no less than two months of regular expenditures."

In addition, it is also recommended that units of government dependent on property taxes maintain a fund balance equal to three to six months of their spending. However, various factors determine the fund balance a unit of local government should retain. A local government's reliance on property taxes, the time frame in which local governments receive state or county revenue, and the diversity of its revenue sources are some factors to be considered in determining the amount a unit of local government should retain in its fund balance.

The Annual Financial Report [AFR] collects information regarding local governments' spending and fund balance [previous & current year] to measure the Ratio of Fund Balance to Expenditures, which is contained on the Individual Data Summaries. Ratio of Fund Balance to Expenditures represents the amount of general and special fund expenditures divided by the fund balance. The Ratio of Fund Balance to Expenditures for ***All Governments*** in FY 2013 was 63%, representing a reserve just over seven and a half months. It should also be noted that Park Districts and Fire Protection Districts reported a lower Ratio of Fund Balance to Expenditures while Counties, Municipalities, Townships, Public Library Districts, and Special Purpose Districts reported a higher Ratio of Fund Balance to Expenditures, compared to FY 2012 reporting.

NOTES

DEBT

local GOVERNMENT DEBT

FY 2013

The debt amounts in the governmental and proprietary fund types have been combined to provide a comprehensive view of total debt reported by local governments in Illinois. Debt is separated into three specific areas: General Obligation Bonds (GO); Revenue Bonds; and Total Debt. These are further categorized by sub-categories: Beginning of Year; Issued; Retired; and End of Year debt.

For FY 2013, the ***Total End of Year Debt*** for local governments was $57.9 billion, an $4.6 billion dollar or 8.6% increase from the ***Total Beginning of Year Debt***. General Obligation Bonds account for $27.5 billion or 47.5% of ***Total End of Year Debt***. Revenue Bonds account for $20 billion or 34.7% of ***Total End of Year Debt***. Both General Obligation Bonds and Revenue Bonds saw an increase for FY 2013.

FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL & PROPRIETARY INDEBTEDNESS

	FY 2012	FY 2013	Difference Between Previous and Current Year Debt	% of Inc/Dec
Beginning of Year GO Bonds	$23,960,161,316	$27,732,182,129	$3,772,020,813	15.7%
Issued GO Bonds	$3,423,092,912	$2,490,904,733	($932,188,179)	-27.2%
Retired GO Bonds	$3,340,876,615	$2,707,616,888	($633,259,727)	-19.0%
End of Year GO Bonds	$24,042,377,613	$27,515,469,974	$3,473,092,361	14.4%
Beginning of Year Revenue Bonds	$19,069,966,572	$19,339,088,430	$269,121,858	1.4%
Issued Revenue Bonds	$1,998,152,771	$1,881,853,954	($116,298,817)	-5.8%
Retired Revenue Bonds	$1,860,231,055	$1,137,506,785	($722,724,270)	-38.9%
End of Year Revenue Bonds	$19,207,888,288	$20,083,435,599	$875,547,311	4.6%
TOTAL Beginning of Year DEBT	$53,248,225,361	$57,331,764,705	$4,083,539,344	7.7%
TOTAL Issued DEBT	$6,891,381,401	$6,187,043,101	($704,338,300)	-10.2%
TOTAL Retired DEBT	$6,777,816,979	$5,585,151,139	($1,192,665,840)	-17.6%
TOTAL End of Year DEBT	$53,361,789,783	$57,933,656,667	$4,571,866,884	8.6%

DELINQUENT *local governments*

FY 2013

A total of 5,177 primary governments out of 5,200 filed their FY 2013 Annual Financial Report by November 25, 2014. The FY 2013 compliance rate was 99.6% for annual financial reporting requirements.

COUNTIES: ADAMS - WOODFORD

Clay
- Iola Village

Cook
- Country Club Hills City
- Dixmoor Public Library District
- Dixmoor Village
- Dolton Village
- Maywood Village
- Harvey City

Dekalb
- Waterman Village

Greene
- White Hall Township

Jackson
- Elkville Village

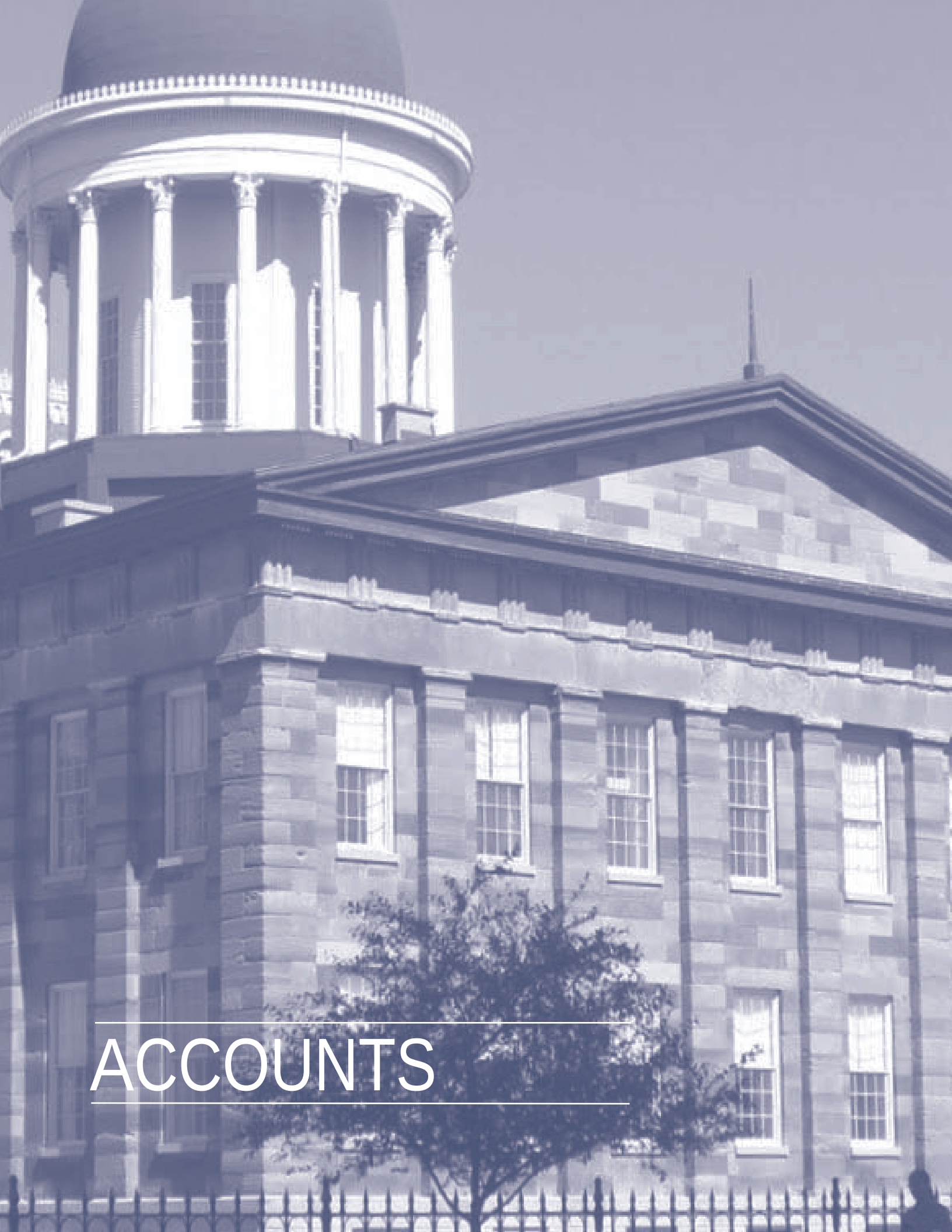
Kankakee
- Pembroke Township
- Hopkins Park Village

Marion
- Junction City Village

St. Clair
- Brooklyn Village
- East St. Louis City
- Golden Garden Fire Protection District
- Washington Park Village

Washington
- Hoyleton Village
- New Minden Village

Will
- University Park Village



ACCOUNTS

CHART *of* ACCOUNTS

FY 2013

Following is a detailed, line-by-line description of the AFR. For further references, see the document How to Fill Out the FY 2013 Annual Financial Report (AFR) and Frequently Asked Questions.

‘ASSETS/LIABILITY/EQUITY

Assets:

101 ***Cash and cash equivalent:*** Available bank deposits (checking accounts, NOW accounts, saving accounts, money market accounts) and currency, coin, checks and money orders on hand, including petty cash and amounts held by fiscal agents.

102 ***Investments:*** Securities (certificates of deposit, treasury bills, repurchase agreements, etc.) and real estate held for the production of income in the form of interest, dividends, rentals or lease payments. Amounts should exclude real estate used or held for future use in governmental operations as reported in the General Fixed Assets Account Group.

115 ***Receivables:*** Amounts not yet collected or other amounts that are not included in these detailed descriptions.

109 ***Inventories:*** Materials and supplies on hand for future consumption or resale. Goods held for resale rather than for use in operations.

111 ***Fixed assets:*** Land, buildings, improvements and equipment with a life expectancy of greater than one year.

112 ***Other assets:*** Any tangible or intangible asset, the benefit of which will be realized in the future and that has not been reported in another account.

113 ***Amount available for retirement of long-term debt:*** The amount of assets available in debt service and/or funds for the retirement of general long-term debt.

114 ***Amount to be provided for payment of long-term debt:*** The amount to be provided from taxes or other general revenues to retire outstanding general long-term debt or other long-term obligations.

120 ***TOTAL ASSETS:*** The sum of Codes 101 through 114.

Liabilities:

122 ***Payables:*** Amounts owed on open accounts to private persons or organizations for goods and services furnished to a government. Also includes vouchers payable which have been pre-audited and approved for payment but which have not been paid. This code should not be used to represent expenditures made during the reporting year, only salaries still owed.

132 ***Deferred revenue:*** Amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met but for which revenue recognition criteria have not yet been met. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, such amounts are measurable but not available (for units using the accrual method of accounting).

133 ***Debt service payable - principal:*** Current liabilities for the principal portion of the government's debt instruments such as bonds, notes, leases, installment purchase agreements, other obligations and all special assessment bonds should be shown in their respective funds. Long-term amounts should be classified as long-term liabilities in appropriate fund types or included in the long-term debt Account Group.

134 ***Debt service payable – interest:*** Current liabilities for the interest portion of the government's debt instruments such as bonds, notes, leases, installment purchase agreements, and other obligations. All special assessment bonds should be shown in the Proprietary Funds column (Includes Enterprise, Internal Service and Fiduciary columns).

128 ***Other Liabilities:*** Record all liabilities not listed under other categories. Include accrued wages, vacation and sick pay.

121 ***TOTAL LIABILITIES:*** For Comptroller Connect Internet users who use the Cash-No Assets Accounting method, this will be your only entry in Liabilities. It will be calculated down to Code 135.

135 ***TOTAL LIABILITIES:*** The sum of Codes 125 through 133.

Equity:

136 ***Fund balance – reserved:*** The portion of a fund balance segregated to indicate resources legally restricted for future year payments. Fund balance may be reserved for advances to other funds, debt service, employee retirement systems, encumbrances, endowments, fixed assets held for resale, inventories, nonrecurring loans receivable, and prepaid items.

137 ***Fund balance – unreserved:*** The total designated and undesignated unreserved fund balance. The designated unreserved fund balance indicates tentative managerial plans to utilize financial resources in a future period that may never be legally authorized or result in expenditures. The designated unreserved fund balance should be clearly distinguished from the reserved fund balance. The undesignated unreserved fund balance indicates the remaining portion of the unreserved fund balance.

138 ***Retained earnings – reserved:*** A portion of retained earnings segregated in accordance with the terms of a revenue bond indenture for current debt service, operations and maintenance, or bond renewal and replacement.

139 ***Retained earnings – unreserved:*** The total designated and undesignated unreserved retained earnings. The designated unreserved retained earnings indicate tentative managerial plans to utilize financial resources in a future period that may never be legally authorized or result in expenditures. The designated unreserved retained earnings should be clearly distinguished from the reserved retained earnings.

140 ***Contributed capital:*** Permanent fund capital contributed to a proprietary fund by sources such as the general government resources, customers, subdivision developers and builders, or other governments.

141 ***Investment in general fixed assets:*** A general fixed assets account, which represents the government's equity in general fixed assets.

142 ***TOTAL EQUITY:*** The sum of Codes 136 through 142.

145 ***TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY:*** The sum of Codes 135 and 142.

ALTERNATIVE ASSET & LIABILITY

Current Assets:

101 ***Cash and cash equivalent:*** Available bank deposits (checking accounts, NOW accounts, saving accounts, money market accounts) and currency, coin, checks and money orders on hand, including petty cash and amounts held by fiscal agents.

102 ***Investments:*** Securities (certificates of deposit, treasury bills, repurchase agreements, etc.) and real estate held for the production of income in the form of interest, dividends, rentals or lease payments. Amounts should exclude real estate used or held for future use in governmental operations as reported in the General Fixed Assets Account Group.

115 ***Receivables:*** Amounts not yet collected or other amounts that are not included in these detailed descriptions.

109 ***Inventories:*** Materials and supplies on hand for future consumption or resale. Goods held for resale rather than for use in operations.

Non-Current Assets:

116 ***Capital assets/Net of depreciation:*** The depreciated value of any land, land improvements, buildings, building improvements, construction in progress, machinery and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, easements, and works of art and historical treasures.

117 ***Other Capital Assets:*** All other capital assets reported at historical cost, including the capitalized interest and ancillary charges.

120 ***TOTAL ASSETS:*** The sum of Codes 101 through 117.

Current Liabilities:

122 ***Payables:*** Amounts owed on open accounts to private persons or organizations for goods and services furnished to a government. Also includes vouchers payable which have been pre-audited and approved for payment but which have not been paid. This code should not be used to represent expenditures made during the reporting year, only salaries still owed.

132 ***Deferred revenue:*** Amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met but for which revenue recognition criteria have not yet been met. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, such amounts are measurable but not available (for units using the accrual method of accounting).

Non-Current/Long-Term Liabilities:

129 ***Due Within One Year:*** All Non-Current/Long-Term Liabilities due during the reporting fiscal year.

130 ***Due Beyond One Year:*** All Non-Current/Long-Term Liabilities due beyond the reporting fiscal year.

131 ***Other Non-Current/Long-Term Liabilities:*** All other Non-Current/Long-Term Liabilities that do not meet the criteria of Codes 129 or 130.

135 ***TOTAL LIABILITIES:*** The sum of Codes 122 through 131.

Net Assets:

143 ***Investments in Capital Assets/Net of Related Debt:*** Capital assets, including restricted capital assets, reduced by accumulated depreciation and by any outstanding debt incurred to acquire, construct or improve those assets.

148 ***Net Assets – Restricted:*** Those net assets with limits on their use, externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws and regulations of other governments.

149 ***Net Assets – Unrestricted:*** Those net assets that have no explicit restriction on their use.

146 ***TOTAL NET ASSETS:*** The sum of Codes 143 through 149.

147 ***TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS:*** The sum of Codes 135 and 146.

REVENUES

Local Taxes:

201 ***Property tax:*** Property tax: Ad valorem taxes levied on an assessed valuation of real property.

202 ***Sales tax:*** Local taxes imposed upon the sale or consumption of goods in addition to the state imposed sales tax.

203 ***Utility tax:*** Taxes levied in proportion to gross receipts on public or privately owned public utilities that provide electric, gas, water and/or telephone service. Utility taxes have been divided into four categories:

203a ***Electric Utilities***
203b ***Water Utilities***
203c ***Communications Utilities***
203d ***Other***

204 ***Other Taxes:*** Locally assessed taxes imposed on the sale or consumption of selected goods and services, such as motor fuel, alcohol products, tobacco products, income taxes assessed on either individuals or corporations and any other gross receipts and taxes on businesses other than public utilities.

Intergovernmental:

211 ***State income tax:*** Revenues from the state government in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments in lieu of taxes which are derived from the state income tax. Includes funds that the state provides from the Local Government Distributive Fund.

212 ***State sales tax:*** Revenues from the state government in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments in lieu of taxes which are derived from the State Sales tax. The state redistributes 1.5% from the 7.5% sales tax that the state collects based on local consumption.

213 ***State motor fuel tax:*** Revenues from the state government in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments instead of taxes that are derived from the State Motor Fuel tax. The monies that the state redistributes from the Motor Fuel tax are based on local consumption and other grant formulas.

214 ***State replacement tax:*** Revenues from the state government in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments instead of taxes that are derived from the State Personal Property Replacement tax.

205 ***Gaming Income:*** The amount of revenue received from Riverboat Gaming, Racing Privilege Tax, Charitable Games Tax or Pull-Tabs and Jar Games Tax.

215 ***Other state sources:*** Revenues from the state government in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments instead of taxes, which are derived from any state sources other than those listed above. State Sources have been separated into the following ten categories:

215a ***General Support:*** Funds for administrative costs for developing, implementing or supporting program.

215b ***Public Welfare:*** State aid for public welfare purposes; medical care and related administration under public assistance programs, federal categorical assistance (through AFDC); non-categorical assistance; and administration of local welfare. Include revenue from state governments for increased benefits under the SSI program.

215c ***Health and/or Hospitals:*** State aid or grants for local health programs; maternal and child health; alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health; environmental health; nursing aid; hospital financing (including construction); and hospitalization of patients in local government hospitals.

Exclude State aid medical care under public assistance programs such as Medicaid and those costs recorded under Public Welfare (215b).

215d ***Streets and Highways:*** Grants distributed from the State other than funds distributed from under the Motor Fuel tax law. Funds from the Motor Fuel Tax distribution formula should be included under Motor Fuel Tax (213). Exclude all funds for mass transit that should be recorded under Mass Transit (215i).

215e ***Culture and Recreation:*** Revenue distributed for cultural or recreation facilities operated by a government (swimming pools, recreational marinas and piers, golf courses, skating rinks, parks, libraries, museums, zoos, camping areas, refreshment stands, fit shops, etc).

215f ***Housing and Community Development:*** State aid or grants for construction or operation of public housing. Includes rent subsidy programs; repair and renovation of existing houses; and rural, urban and community development.

215g ***Water Supply System:*** State aid or grants for maintenance, operation, and construction of public water supply systems, water purification plants, etc.

215h ***Electric/Gas Power System:*** State aid or grants for maintenance, operation, and construction of public electric power generating plants or natural gas supply and related transmission or distribution systems.

215i ***Mass Transit:*** State aid or grants for maintenance, operation, and construction of public mass transit systems.

215j ***Other State Sources:*** All other state aid or grants that are not classified under any other category.

225 ***All federal sources:*** Revenues from the federal government in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments instead of taxes. Federal revenues and receipts have been separated into the following ten categories:

225a ***General Support:*** Federal aid or grants for the administration costs of the government.

225b ***Public Welfare:*** Federal aid for categorical programs (AFDC); medical assistance programs (Medicaid) even if received by a public hospital; care in nursing homes not associated with hospitals; food stamp administration; child welfare services; low-income energy assistance; social land community services block grants; refugee assistance; work incentives program (WIN); and related administration.

225c ***Health and/or Hospitals:*** Federal aid for alcohol; drug abuse, and mental health; communicable disease control; maternal and child health; special supplemental food program (WIC); environmental health; and care of veterans in state hospitals, including construction of facilities.

225d ***Streets and Highways:*** Federal aid distributed from the Federal Highway Trust or other funds for approved projects and for highway safety.

225e ***Culture and Recreation:*** Federal aid or grants distributed for cultural or recreation facilities operated by a government (swimming pools, recreational marinas and piers, golf courses, skating rinks, parks, libraries, museums, zoos, camping areas, refreshment stands, fit shops, etc).

225f ***Housing and Community Development:*** Federal aid or grants for construction or operation of public housing; rent subsidy programs; and rural, urban and community development.

225g ***Water Supply System:*** Federal aid for maintenance, operation, and construction of public water supply systems, water purification plants, etc.

225h ***Electric/Gas Power System:*** Federal aid for maintenance, operation, and construction of public electric power generating plants or natural gas supply and related transmission or distribution systems.

225i ***Mass Transit:*** Federal aid for maintenance, operation, and construction of public mass transit systems.

225j ***Other State Sources:*** Federal aid or grants that are not classified under any other category.

226 ***Other intergovernmental:*** Revenue from other governments in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments instead of taxes, which are derived from any sources other than those listed above.

Other Local Sources:

231 ***All licenses and permits:*** Revenue from businesses, occupations or non-business activities, which must be licensed before doing business within the government's jurisdiction or before an activity (motor vehicle operation, hunting, marriage or pet ownership), may be conducted within the government's jurisdiction.

233 ***Fines and forfeitures:*** Moneys derived from fines and penalties imposed for the commission of statutory offenses, violation of lawful administrative rules and regulations and for the neglect of official duty; moneys derived from confiscating deposits held as performance guarantees.

234 ***Charges for services:*** Revenue received from specific services or regulation the local governments charge individuals, groups or business. The category has been separated into the following 11 functions:

234a ***Water Utilities:*** Revenue from operations of public water supply systems, such as sale of water to residential, industrial, and commercial customers (including bulk water for resale by other private or public water utilities); connection and "tap" fees; sprinkler fees; meter inspection fees; late payment penalties and other revenues from operations.

234b ***Gas Utilities:*** Revenue from operations of public gas supply systems, such as sale of natural gas to residential, commercial, and industrial customers (including natural gas for resale by other private or public gas supply utilities); connection fees; and other revenues from operations.

234c ***Electric Utilities:*** Revenue from operations of electricity supply systems, such as sale of electricity to residential, commercial, and industrial customers including: electricity for resale by other private or public gas supply utilities; connection fees; and other revenues from operations.

234d ***Transit Utilities:*** Revenue from operations of public mass transportation systems (rapid transit, subway, bus, street railway, and commuter rail services), such as fares, charter fees, advertising income, and other revenues from operations.

234e ***Sewer Utility:*** Charges for sewage collection and disposal, including sewer connections.

234f ***Refuse and Disposal Charge:*** Fees for garbage collection and disposal; operation of landfills; sale of recyclable materials; cleanup of hazardous wastes; and sale of electricity, gas, steam, or other by-products of waste resource recovery or congeseration facilities.

234g ***Parking:*** Revenue from on-street and off-street parking meters and charges and rentals from locally owned parking lots or public garages.

234h ***Housing:*** Gross rentals, tenant charges, and other revenue from operation of public housing projects; and fees for housing mortgage insurance (e.g., FHA-insured loans).

234i ***Highway or Bridge Tolls:*** Fees from toll roads, bridges, and ferries; rents and other revenue from consigns; and other charges for use of toll facilities.

234j ***Culture and Recreation:*** Gross revenue of facilities operated by a government (swimming pools, recreational marinas

and piers, golf courses, skating rinks, parks, libraries, museums, zoos, etc); auxiliary facilities in public recreation areas (camping areas, refreshment stands, fit shops, etc); lease or use fees from stadiums or convention centers; and rentals from concessions at such facilities.

234k ***Other:*** Charges for any other services not provided in other categories.

235 ***Interest:*** Amounts earned from investments held by the government. Include interest income from Enterprise, Internal Service, and Fiduciary funds in this account) previously recorded in Interest Income.

236 ***Miscellaneous:*** Amounts earned or charged by the government for purposes other than those described above.

240 ***TOTAL RECEIPTS/REVENUES:*** The sum of Codes 201 through 236.

EXPENDITURES AND EXPENSES

251 ***General Government:*** Expenditures for the legislative branch of government; also, expenditures made by the Chief Executive Official and other top level auxiliary and staff agencies in the administrative (executive) branch of the government. The general government function has been separated into the following four categories:

251a ***Financial Administration:*** Expenditures and expenses for financial divisions such as auditor, comptroller, treasurer, central accounting, budgeting purchasing, tax administrations, and revenue collection. Cost of insurance and debt issuance, human resources, and generally paid from this resource.

251b ***General Administrative Buildings:*** Construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of general public buildings not related to specific functions or agencies (excludes police stations, firehouses, libraries, jails, hospitals, and courthouses).

251c ***Central Administration:*** Government-wide executive, administrative and staff service agencies other than financial, judicial, legal, and federal or state legislative activities.

251d ***Other:*** All other administrative provisions included but not limited to, provisions and operation of publicly-owned commercial facilities not classified under particular functions or utilities; or legislative bodies and related activities involved in the making, enacting, and repeal of laws.

252 ***Public safety:*** Expenditures for the protection of persons and property. The majority of sub-accounts under Public Safety are police protection, fire protection and protective inspection. This category has been separated into the following four functions:

252a ***Police:*** Cost of police departments including all forensic services, police communications, building or

other facilities used exclusively for police purposes.

252b ***Fire:*** Cost of prevention, avoidance, and suppression of fires and provision of ambulance, medical, rescue, or auxiliary services provided by fire protection agencies.

252c ***Regulation-Building Inspection:*** Cost of regulation and inspection of private establishments for the protection of the public or to prevent hazardous conditions NOT classified under another major function.

252d ***Other:*** All other costs related to public safety that is not classified in other functions.

253 ***Corrections:*** Expenditures for the confinement and correction of adults and minors convicted of offenses against the law and pardon, probation and parole activities. Include costs for probation officers and non-residential halfway houses. This function generally only applies to counties. It may apply to a few municipalities.

254 ***Judiciary and Legal:*** Expenditures for the judicial activities of the government, including criminal courts, grand jury, public defender, civil courts and the law library. Include the cost of legal departments, general counsels, and attorneys providing government-wide services.

255 ***Transportation and Public Works:*** The sub-accounts for Transportation and Public Works are Highways, Streets, Airports and Parking - Expenditures for roadways and walkways according to the type of facility involved. However, roadways and walkways in parks are not charged to this account but to appropriate accounts under the function of Culture and Recreation. Transportation and related Public Works have been separated into the following five functions:

255a ***Streets and Highways:*** Maintenance, operation, repair, and construction of non-toll highways, streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, bridges, tunnels, ferry boats, viaducts, and related structures. Include the cost for snow and ice removal.

255b ***Airports:*** Provisions, operation, construction, and support of airport facilities serving the public-at-large.

255c ***Parking Meters:*** Purchase and maintenance of parking meters, on street and off street parking lots, and collection of monies from them.

255d ***Parking Facilities:*** Provision, construction, maintenance, and operation of local government public parking facilities operated on a commercial basis.

255e ***Other:*** All other transportation or public works projects related to transportation that are not included in other functions.

256 ***Social Services:*** Public welfare and public health services for assistance and health care. This function has been separated into the following five categories:

256a ***Welfare:*** Administration of medical and cash assistance, general relief, vendor and other welfare programs. Grants or cash payments made directly to individuals contingent upon their need. Payment under public welfare programs made directly to private vendors. Provision, construction and maintenance of nursing homes and welfare institutions owned and operated by a government for the benefit of veterans or needy persons.

256b ***Health (Other than Hospitals):*** Provision of services for the conservation and improvement of public health, other than hospital care and financial support of health programs. Public health administration, laboratories, public education, vital statistics, research, and other general health activities fall under this category.

256c ***Hospitals and Operations:*** Hospital facilities providing in-patient medical care and institutions primarily for care and treatment of disabled which are directly administered by government. Also covers direct payment for acquisition or construction of hospitals whether or not the government will operate the completed facility.

256d ***Cemeteries:*** Provision or maintenance, improvement or upkeep of public cemeteries. Also includes any costs with acquiring the cemetery.

256e ***Other:*** All other costs associated with services not provided in other categories.

257 ***Culture and Recreation:*** Expenditures for cultural and recreational activities maintained for the benefit of residents, citizens and visitors. Culture and Recreation has been separated into the following three categories:

C257a ***Library:*** Provisions and support of public libraries facilities maintained for the benefit of residents and visitors. Include the costs for building, books, and subscriptions.

C257b ***Parks:*** Provisions and support of park districts for the benefit of residents and visitors. Include roads, golf courses, playgrounds, tennis courts, beaches, swimming pools, and museums that the park district administers.

C257c ***Other:*** Provisions and support of recreational and cultural-scientific facilities maintained for the benefit of residents and visitors. Include golf courses, playgrounds, tennis courts, beaches, swimming pools, museums, zoos, convention centers, etc.

258 ***Housing:*** Construction, operation, and support of housing and redevelopment projects and other activities to promote or aid public and private housing and

community development. Urban renewal and slum clearance; redevelopment and rehabilitation of substandard or deteriorated facilities and areas; rural redevelopment; and revitalization of commercial areas all fall under this category.

275 ***Environment:*** Provisions and maintenance of clean land and water supplies. The function has been separated into the following three categories:

275a ***Sewage:*** Provision, maintenance, and operation of sanitary and storm sewer systems and sewage disposal and treatment facilities. Construction and maintenance of sanitary sewer lines; sewer cleaning; lift or pump stations and other sewer related projects.

275b ***Solid Waste Management:*** Collection, removal, and disposal of garbage, refuse, hazardous and other solid wastes, and cleaning of streets, alleys and sidewalks.

275c ***Other:*** All other environmental activities related to maintaining clean land, air and water supplies, not listed in other categories.

259 ***Debt:*** Amount paid for outstanding debt in the current fiscal year. This function has been separated into the following two categories:

259a ***Interest:*** Amount of interest paid on outstanding debt.

259b ***Principal:*** Amount of principal paid on outstanding debt.

271 ***Public Utility Company:*** A public service such as water, electric, or mass transportation built and maintained by a government for the purpose of providing services for a charge to the residents. Do not include payments for utility bills. Utility payments should be listed in General Government (Code 251). This function is divided into four categories:

271a ***Water:*** Operation, maintenance, and construction of public water supply systems. Also includes the production, acquisition, and distribution of water to the general public or to other public or private utilities, for residential, commercial, and industrial use.

271b ***Electric/Gas:*** Operation, maintenance, and construction of public electric power or natural gas systems, including production, acquisition, and distribution of electricity or gas to the general public or to other public or private utilities, for residential, commercial, and industrial use.

271c ***Transit:*** Operation, maintenance, and construction of public mass transit systems.

271d ***Other:*** All other utility costs not listed in other functions.

272 ***Depreciation:*** The portion of the cost of fixed assets, other than wasting assets, to be recorded as an expense during the fiscal year. Assets that are purchased in governmental fund types cannot be

depreciated.

280 ***Capital Outlay:*** Costs associated with capital programs such as construction and/or the cost to purchase land, structures, and equipment.

260 ***Other:*** Expenditures and expenses for miscellaneous activities which cannot be properly reported elsewhere.

270 ***TOTAL:*** The sum of all expenditures and expenses.

FUND BALANCE

301 ***Excess of receipts/revenue over (under) disbursements/expenditures:*** The difference of Code 240 minus Code 270.

302 ***Operating transfers-in:*** All interfund transfers-in, other than residual equity transfers (e.g., legally authorized transfers from a fund receiving revenue to the fund through which the resources are to be expended in a recurring or routine manner).

303 ***Operating transfers-out:*** All interfund transfers-out, other than residual equity transfers (e.g., legally authorized transfers from a fund receiving revenue to the fund through which the resources are to be expended in a recurring or routine manner).

304 ***Bond proceeds:*** All revenues from bonds sold by the unit of government.

305 ***Other (attach explanation):*** Other financing sources resulting from transactions that are liabilities recorded in the general long-term debt accounting group, such as capital leases.

306 ***Net increase (decrease) in fund balance:*** The sum of Codes 301, 302, 304, and 305, minus 303.

307 ***Previous year fund balance:*** Beginning fund balance, which is determined by calculating the difference between fund assets and fund liabilities of all governmental and similar trust funds at the beginning of the fiscal year. This figure should be equal to C310 from the previous year's AFR.

308 ***Other (attach explanation):*** Amounts attributable to such items as residual equity transfers, appropriate prior-period adjustments allowed for certain changes in accounting principles and changes in reserves for inventories accounted for under the purchase method.

310 ***Current year ending fund balance:*** The sum of Codes 306, 307, and 308. The amount of funds available at the end of the fiscal year.

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS

The outstanding debt amounts from all fund types are combined on this page. Debt should be separated into the following five categories:

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS: Bonds that are backed by the full faith and credit of the unit of government.

REVENUE BONDS: Bonds whose principal and interest are payable exclusively from earnings

on a fund established to account for operations financed and operated to provide services.

ALTERNATE REVENUE BONDS: Bonds other than General Obligation Bonds or Revenue Bonds.

CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS: Any general long-term debt entered into by contractual obligation. Includes all contractual commitments with a term of one year or more, such as lease purchase agreements, installment contracts, notes, etc.

OTHER: Any general long-term debt that is not included in the categories listed above.

NOTE: For General Obligation, Revenue and Alternate Bonds the following division of functions should be provided:

- Water
- Electric
- Transportation
- Housing
- Other

Outstanding Beginning of Year Debt (First Column): Record the amount of debt the government had in the beginning of the fiscal year.

Issued Current Fiscal Year (Second Column): Record all new debt issued during the current fiscal year.

Retired Current Fiscal Year (Third Column): Record all debt paid during the current year. Note: This number should be listed as a positive number.

Outstanding End of Year Debt (Fourth Column): Equals debt outstanding for the government.

LEGAL DEBT LIMITATION (TOTAL): Maximum amount of debt entity can undertake.

DEBT APPLICABLE TO THE LIMIT (TOTAL): Applicable debt limited by statute

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN: The difference between Total Legal Debt Limitation and Total Debt Applicable to the Limit.

PENSION fUNDS/ RETIREMENT BENEFITS'

500 ***Actuarial Valuation Date:*** The point in time in which an asset is assigned a dollar value.

501 ***Total Pension Liability / Actuarial Accrued Liability:*** The excess of the present value of a pension fund's total of future benefits (payable to the pension plan participants) and fund administration expenses over the present value of the future normal cost of those benefits.

502 ***Total Funded Pension / Actuarial Value of Assets:*** The value of pension plan investments and other property used by the actuary for the purpose of an actuarial valuation (sometimes referred to as valuation assets).

503 ***Total Unfunded Pension Liability:*** The excess, if any, of the Actuarial Accrued Liability over the Actuarial Value of Assets.

504 ***Funded Ratio:*** The ratio of the actuarial value of assets (AVA) to the actuarial accrued liability (AAL).

505 ***Net Pension Obligation (NPO):*** is the difference between pension assets and pension obligation.

NET OPEB OBLIGATION (NOO): is based on the difference between the Annual Required Contribution (ARC) and the amount actually contributed.

IMRF (ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT FUND): This section is for the payment of retirement, disability, and death benefits for employees of local governments and school districts (excludes City of Chicago and Cook County).

SLEP (SHERIFF'S LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL): This section is for the payment of retirement, disability, and death benefits for county sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, forest preserve rangers and airport police and certain police chiefs.

OPEB (OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS): This section is defined as benefits that an employer offers to retirees as compensation for past services. It includes postemployment healthcare benefits (such as medical, dental, vision, hearing), but may, under certain circumstances, also include other benefits such as life, disability and long term care insurance.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

NOTE: This page is structured differently from the rest of the Annual Financial Report. The columns represent object codes within the Capital Projects Fund. The rows represent functions for expenditures within the Capital Projects Fund.

CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS: Costs associated with construction of capital projects including centralized engineering, design and planning, and contract supervision activities whose major purpose is to support public capital projects. For purposes of this report, construction should be considered as an object code expenditure under the Capital Projects Fund.

LAND, EQUIPMENT AND EXISTING STRUCTURES: Cost for all tangible property that is secured with Capital Project Funds.

601 – 617 Numerous Functions: Refer to the Expenditures section to determine how each individual function should be reported.

ENDNOTES

1.) 50 ILCS 310/1-9 - [Government Account Audit Act].

2.) 55 ILCS 5/6-31001-31011 - [County Code].

3.) 65 ILCS 5/8-8-2 - [Municipal Code].

4.) 35 ILCS 200/30 - 30 and 200/30/31 - [Fiscal Responsibility Law].

5.) 5 ILCS 140/3 - [Freedom of Information Act].

6.) 15 ILCS 405/16.1 - [Public Records Act].

7.) 15 ILCS 405/23.7 - [Illinois State Comptroller Act].

8.) 35 ILCS 200/- [Property Tax Code].

9.) 35 ILCS 105/1 ff. - [Use Tax]; 120/1 ff. - [Retailers' Occupation Tax]: 110/1 ff. [Service Use Tax]; and 115/1 ff. - [Service Occupation Tax].

10.) 65 ILCS 5/8-11-1 - [HR Municipal Service Occupation Tax]: 65 ILCS 5/8-1006 [HR Municipal Service]. 65 ILCS 5/8-11-1.7 [Taxation of occupation or privileges].

11.) 35 ILCS 610/2a.1 Telephone and Telegraph Companies; 615/2a.1 Gas Distribution Companies; 620/2a.1 Electric Companies; and 625/3 Water Companies [Messages Tax Act].

12.) Other common local government taxes include: Amusement Tax, Hotel/Motel Tax, Motor Vehicle Leasing Tax, Replacement Vehicle Tax, Motor Home Tax, and Coin-Operated Devices Tax.5 ILCS 5/ [Income Tax Act].

13.) 35 ILCS 5/- [Income Tax Act].

14.) 35 ILCS 105/1 ff. - [Use Tax]; 120/1 ff. [Retailers' Occupation Tax]: 110/1 ff. [Service Use Tax]; and 115/1 ff. - [Service Occupation Tax].

15.) 70 ILCS 3615/4.03 - [Regional Transportation Authority [RTA] Retailers' Occupation Tax, RTA Service Occupation Tax and RTA Use Tax] 70 ILCS 3610/5.01 Metro-East Mass Transit District [MED] Retailers' Occupation Tax, MED Service Occupation Tax, and MED Use Tax.

16.) 35 ILCS 505/1 ff. - [Motor Fuel Tax].

17.) Illinois Department of Revenue: Annual Report of Collections and Distributions: FY 2003.

18.) 35 ILCS 5/201 - [Income Tax Act: Personal Property Replacement Tax].

19.) 230 ILCS 30/1 to 30/15 - [Charitable Games Act].

20.) 230 ILCS 20/ - [Illinois Pull Tabs and Jar Games Act].

21.) 230 ILCS 10/ - [Riverboat Gambling Act].

22.) 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3 - [Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act].

23.) 65 ILCS 5/11-74.6-10 - [Industrial Jobs Recovery Law].

24.)20 ILCS 620/ – [Economic Development Area Tax Increment Allocation Act].

RESOURCES

APPENDICES *(a-d)*

FY 2013

APPENDIX A

FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUE: Tables 1 - 8

APPENDIX B

FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL FUND EXPENDITURES: Tables 1 - 8

APPENDIX C

FY 2012 HISTORICAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURES: Tables 1-12

APPENDIX D

FY 2013 COOK COUNTY, CITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT, REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY (RTA) and METROPOLITAN WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT: Tables 1 – 10

APPENDIX A

FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUE: Tables 1 - 8

TABLE 1

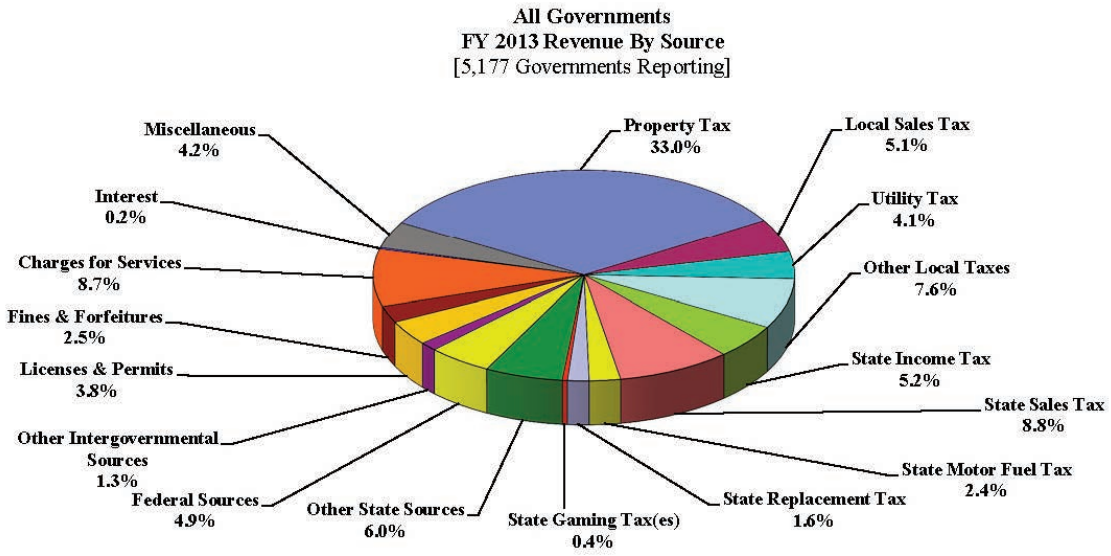
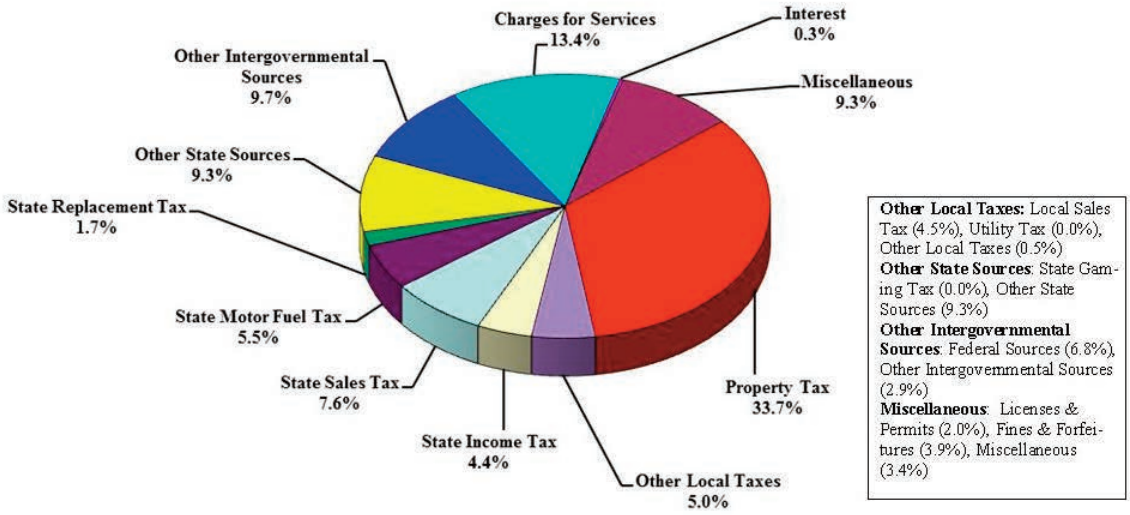


TABLE 2



APPENDIX A

FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUE: Tables 1 - 8

TABLE 3

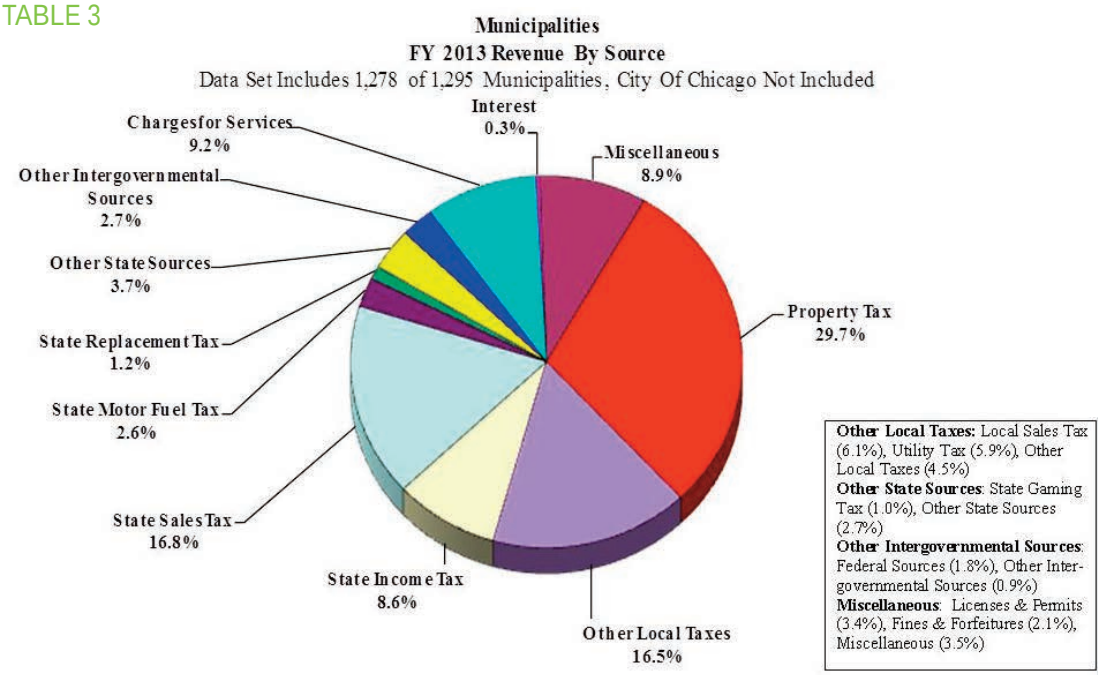
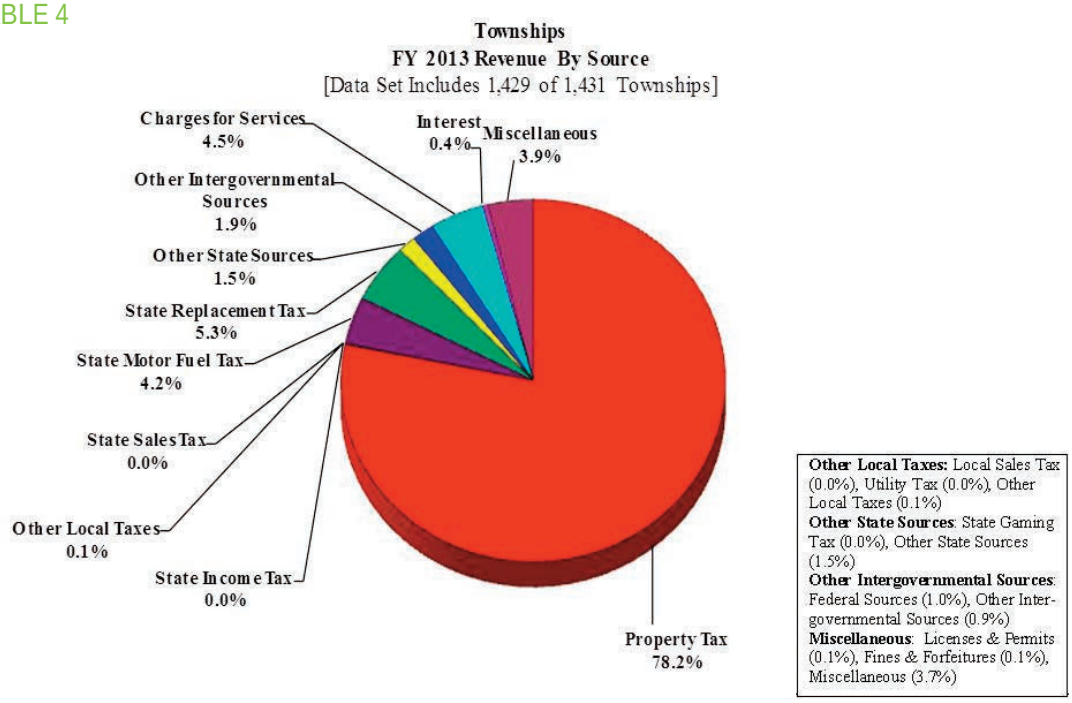


TABLE 4



APPENDIX A

FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUE: Tables 1 - 8

TABLE 5

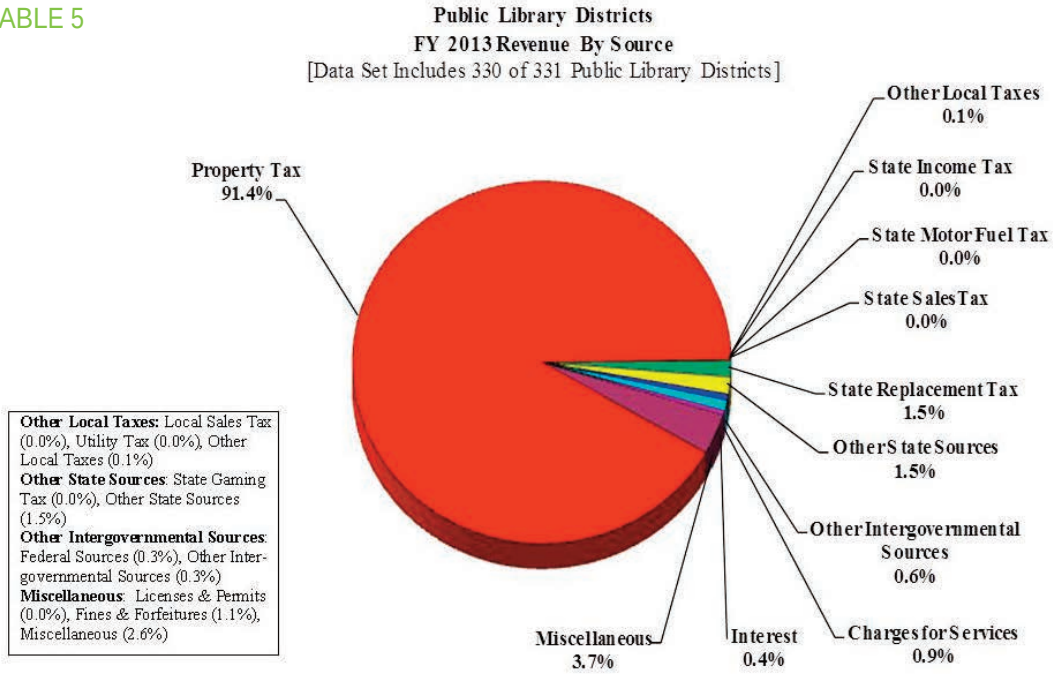
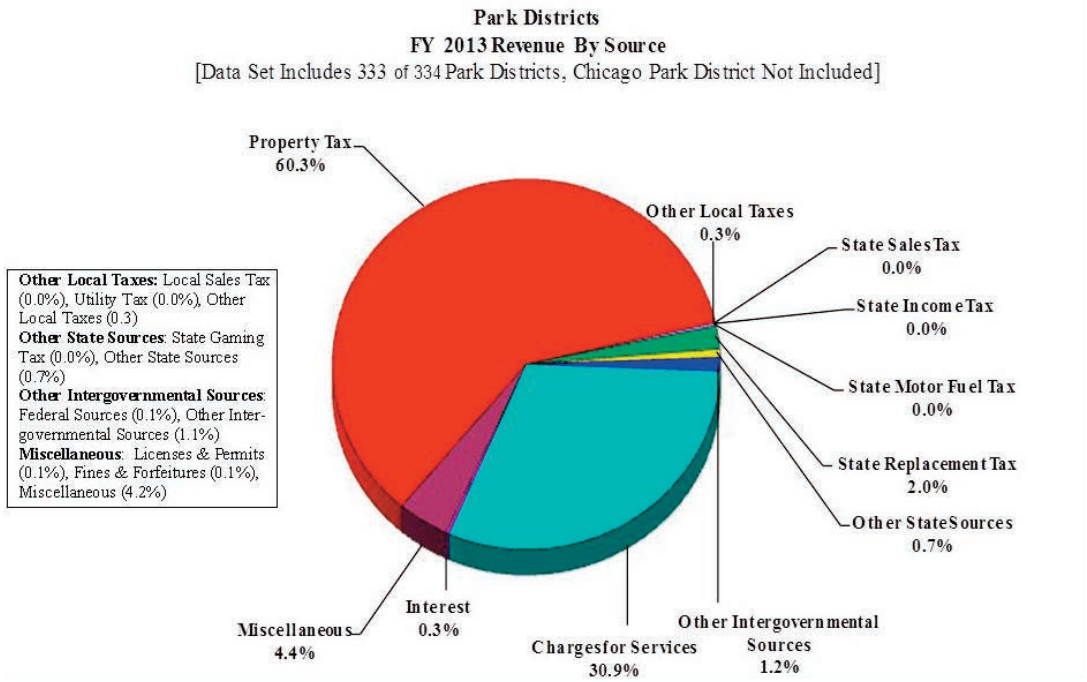


TABLE 6



FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUE: Tables 1 - 8

TABLE 7

Fire Protection Districts
FY 2013 Revenue By Source
[Data Set Includes 825 of 826 Fire Protection Districts]

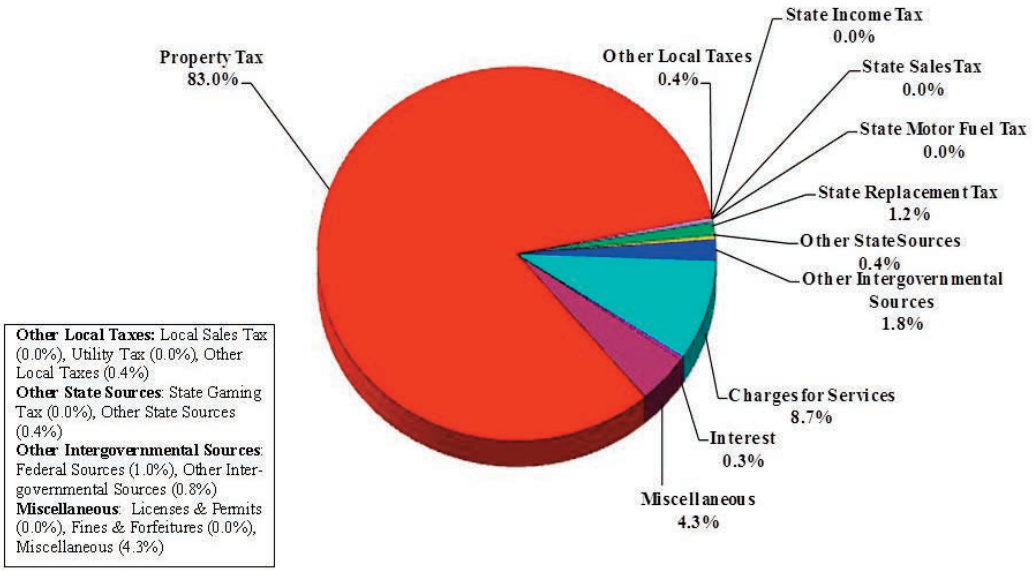
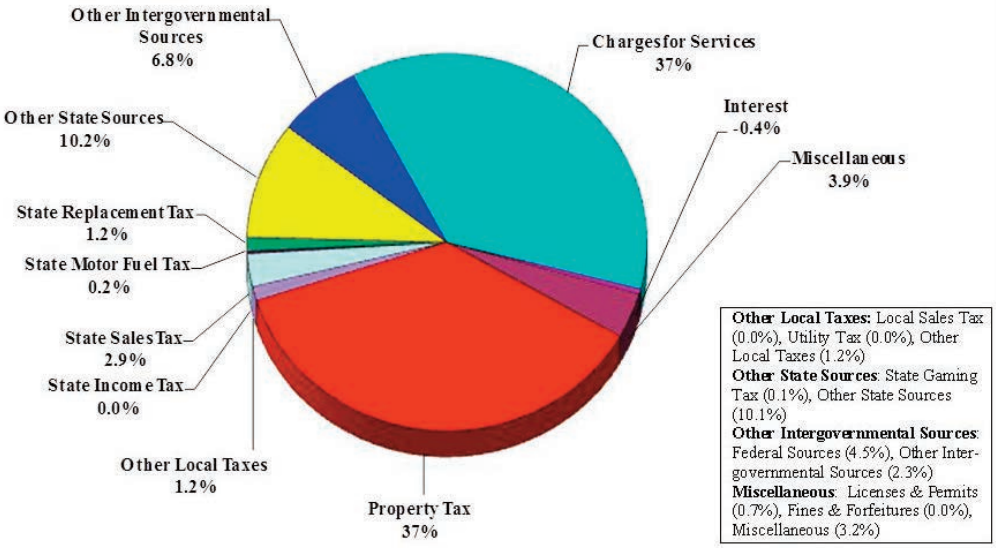


TABLE 8

Special Purpose Districts
FY 2013 Revenue By Source
[Data Set Includes 876 of 881 Special Purpose Districts, RTA, Metro Water Not Included]



APPENDIX B

FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL FUND EXPENDITURES: Tables 1 - 8

TABLE 1

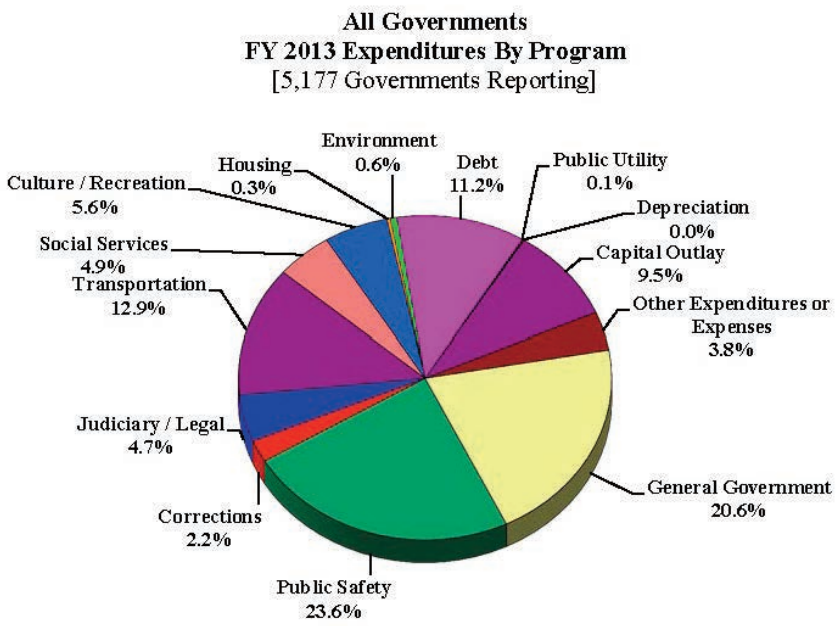
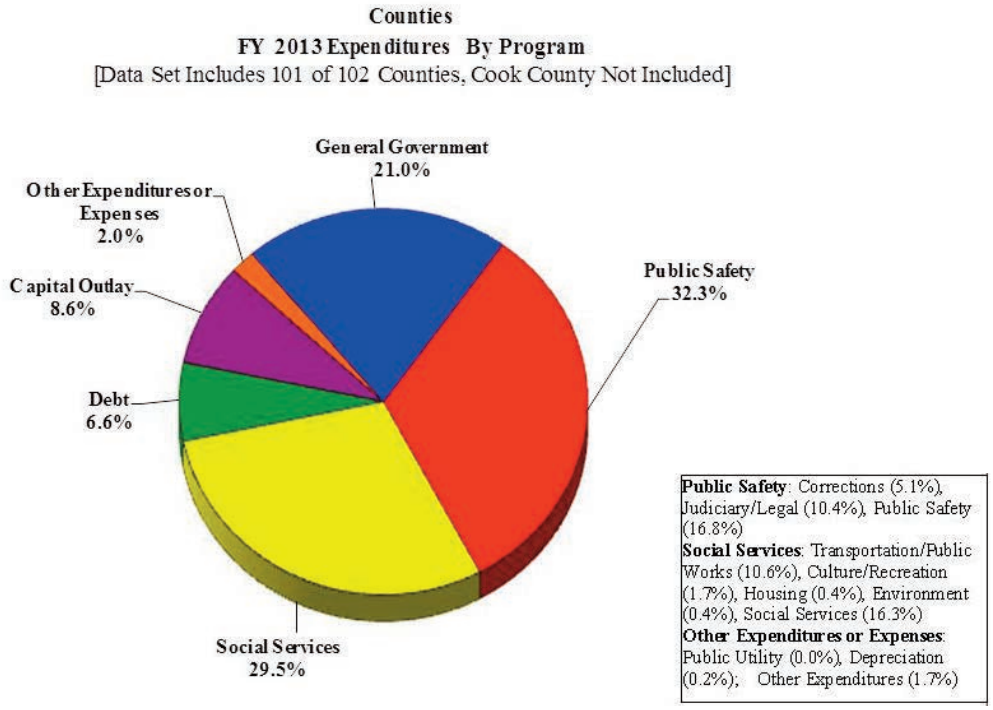


TABLE 2



APPENDIX B

FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL FUND EXPENDITURES: Tables 1 - 8

TABLE 3

Municipalities
FY 2013 Expenditures By Program
[Data Set Includes 1,278 of 1,295 Municipalities, City Of Chicago Not Included]

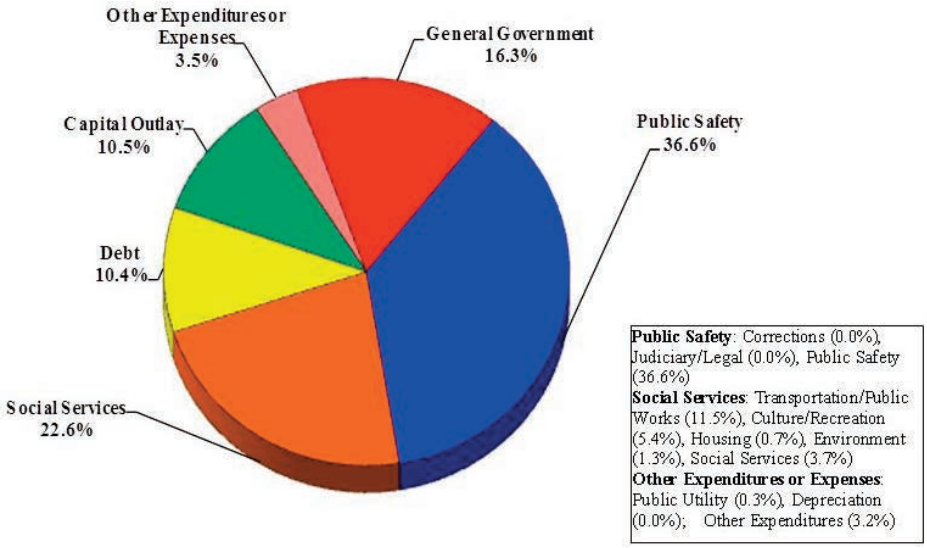
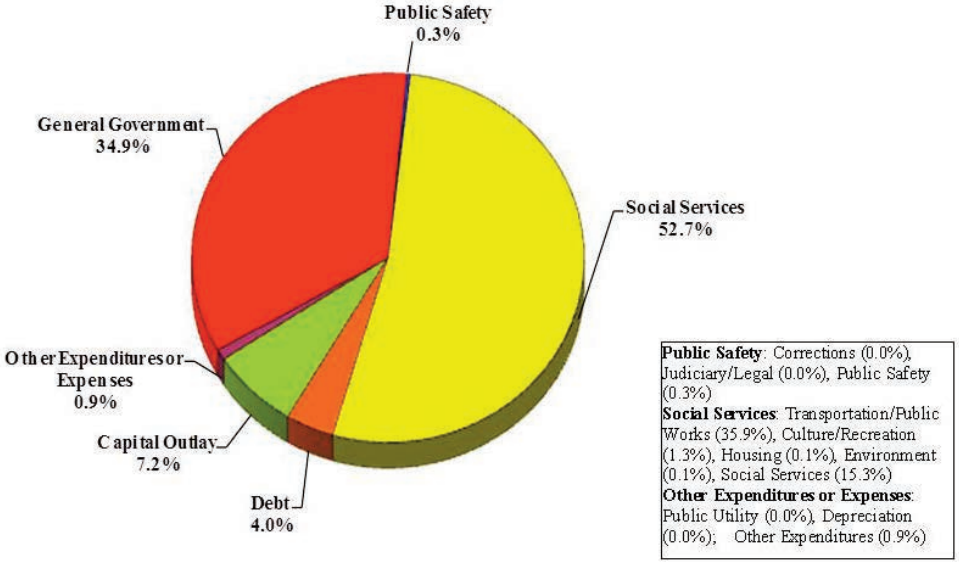


TABLE 4

Townships
FY 2013 Expenditures By Program
[Data Set Includes 1,429 of 1,431 Townships]



APPENDIX B

FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL FUND EXPENDITURES: Tables 1 - 8

TABLE 5

Public Library Districts
FY 2013 Expenditures By Program
[Data Set Includes 330 of 331 Public Library Districts]

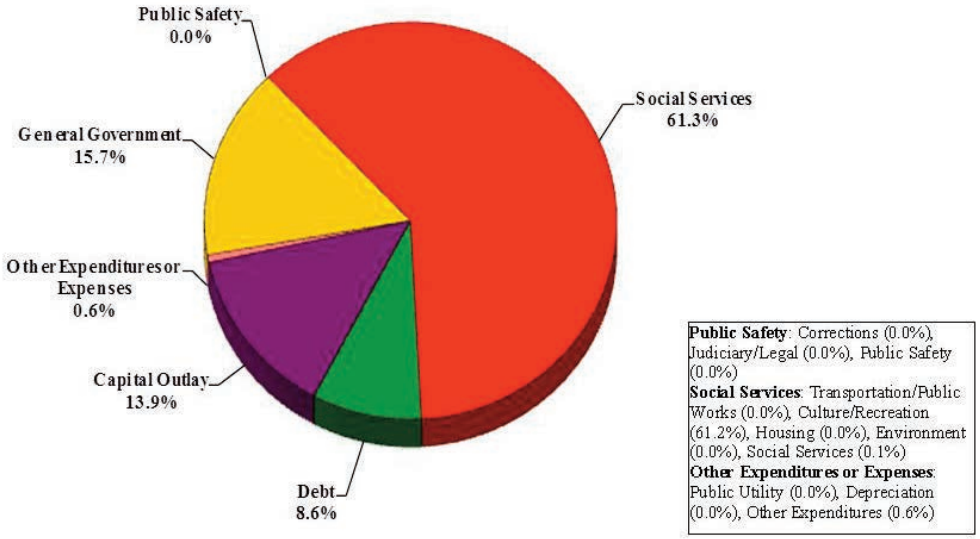
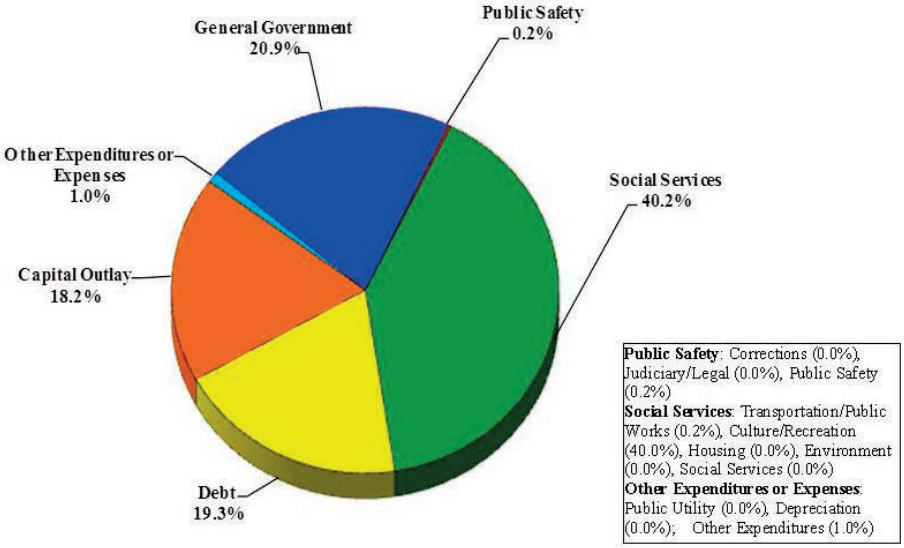


TABLE 6

Park Districts
FY 2013 Expenditures By Program
[Data Set Includes 333 of 334 Park Districts, Chicago Park District Not Included]



APPENDIX B

FY 2013 GOVERNMENTAL FUND EXPENDITURES: Tables 1 - 8

TABLE 7

Fire Protection District
FY 2013 Expenditures By Program
[Data Set Includes 825 of 826 Fire Protection Districts]

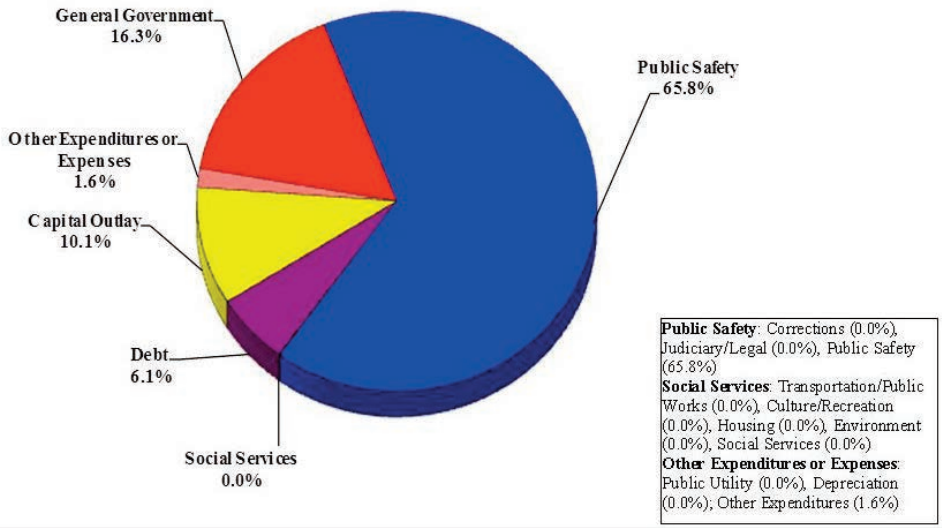
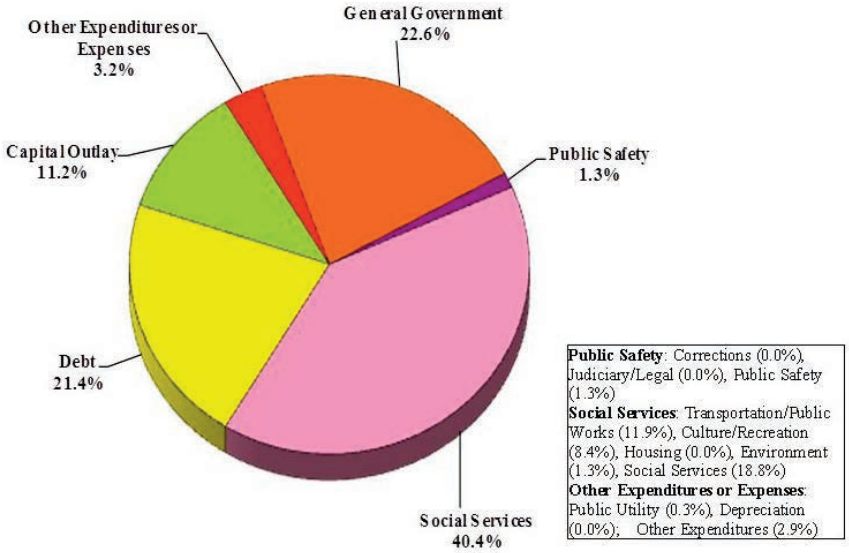


TABLE 8

Special Purpose Districts
FY 2013 Expenditures By Program
[Data Set Includes 876 of 881 Special Purpose Districts, RTA, Metro Water Not Included]



APPENDIX C

FY 2012 HISTORICAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURES: Tables 1 -12

TABLE 1

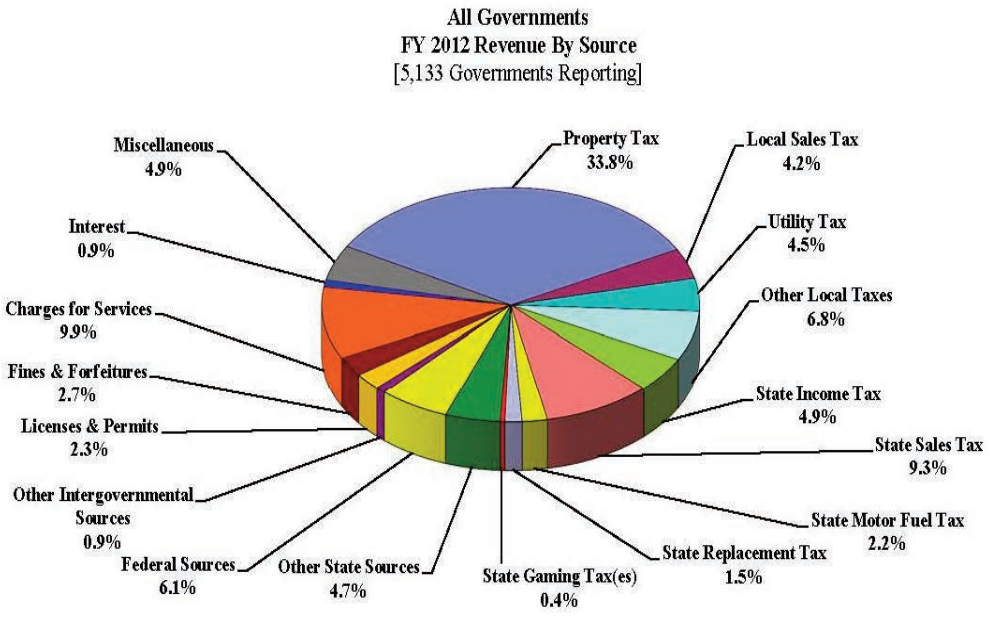
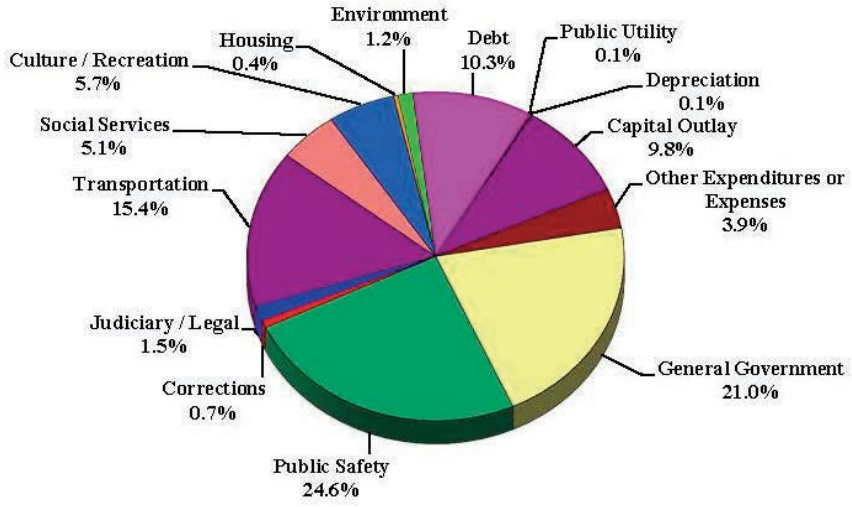


TABLE 2



FY 2012 HISTORICAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURES: Tables 1 -12

TABLE 3 All Government Revenue

FY 2012 Sources	Revenue Amounts
Property Tax	$8,185,097,502
Local Sales Tax	$1,021,639,109
Utility Tax	$1,079,079,473
Other Local Taxes	$1,657,804,314
State Income Tax	$1,194,296,693
State Sales Tax	$2,253,302,527
State Motor Fuel Tax	$520,823,404
State Replacement Tax	$352,924,478
State Gaming Tax(es)	$96,034,976
Other State Sources	$1,137,107,979
Federal Sources	$1,465,298,654
Other Intergovernmental	$210,740,714
Licenses & Permits	$563,517,503
Fines & Forfeitures	$660,282,427
Charges for Services	$2,394,214,993
Interest	$226,273,124
Miscellaneous	$1,196,815,650
Total Revenues	**$24,215,253,520**

TABLE 4 All Government Expenditures

FY 2012 Programs	Expenditure Amounts
General Government	$5,663,663,852
Public Safety	$6,622,146,620
Corrections	$189,670,327
Judiciary/Legal	$402,158,963
Transportation	$4,155,548,441
Social Services	$1,380,471,169
Culture/Recreation	$1,545,319,134
Housing	$108,076,057
Environment	$336,279,735
Debt	$2,768,875,170
Public Utility	$28,183,756
Depreciation	$13,992,866
Capital Outlay	$2,639,399,891
Other Expenditures or Expenses	$1,052,170,422
Total Expenditures	**$26,905,956,403**

APPENDIX C

FY 2012 HISTORICAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURES: Tables 1 -12

TABLE 5

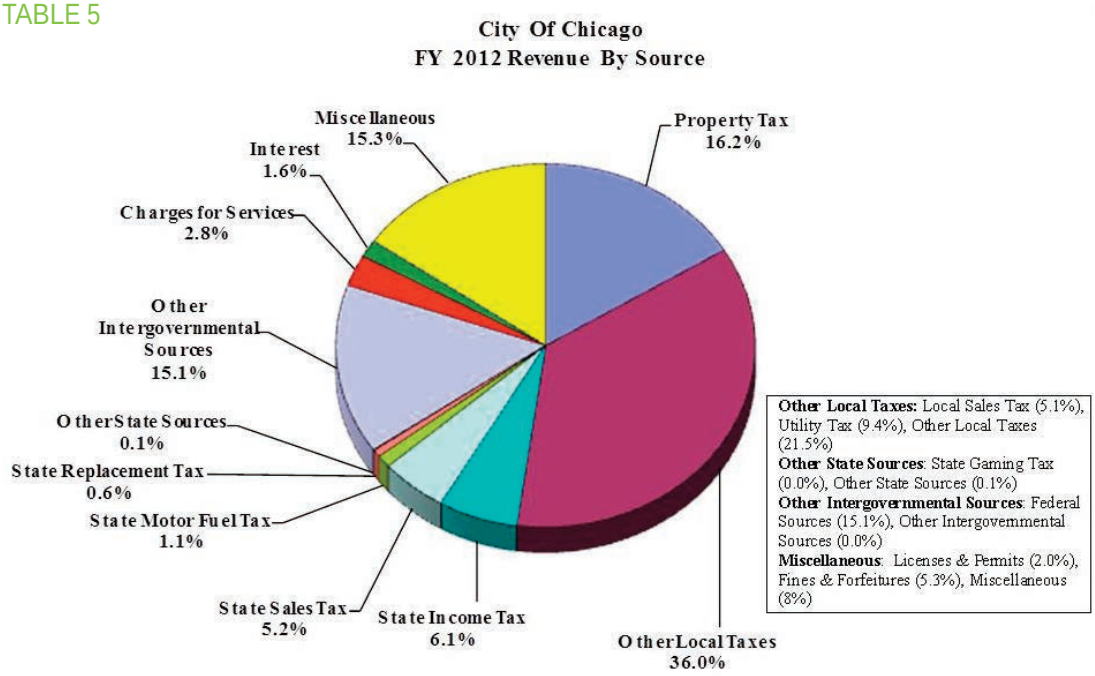
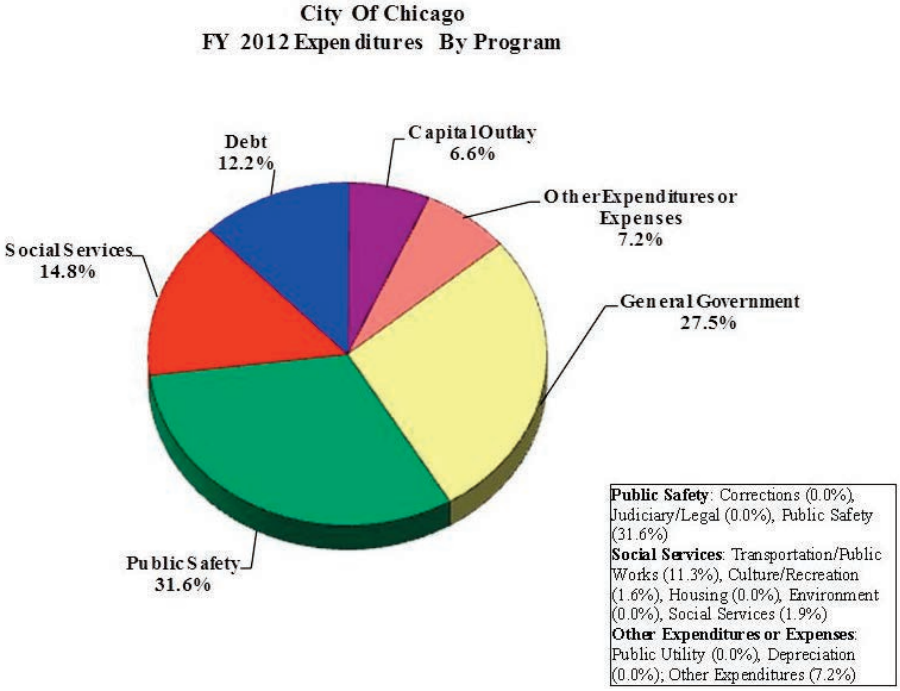


TABLE 6



APPENDIX C

FY 2012 HISTORICAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURES: Tables 1 -12

TABLE 7

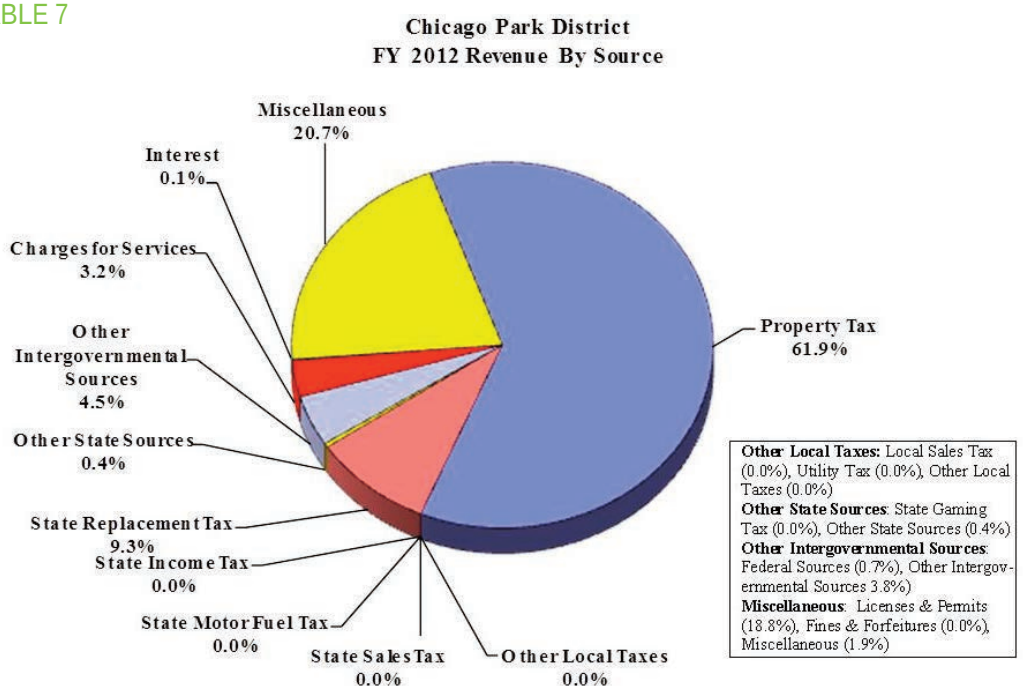
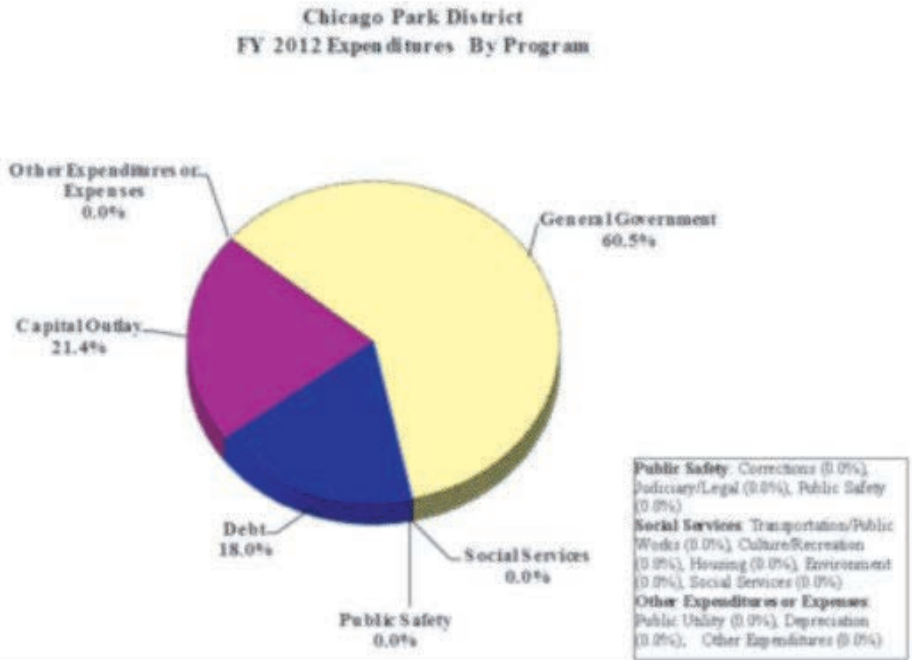


TABLE 8



APPENDIX C

FY 2012 HISTORICAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURES: Tables 1 -12

TABLE 9

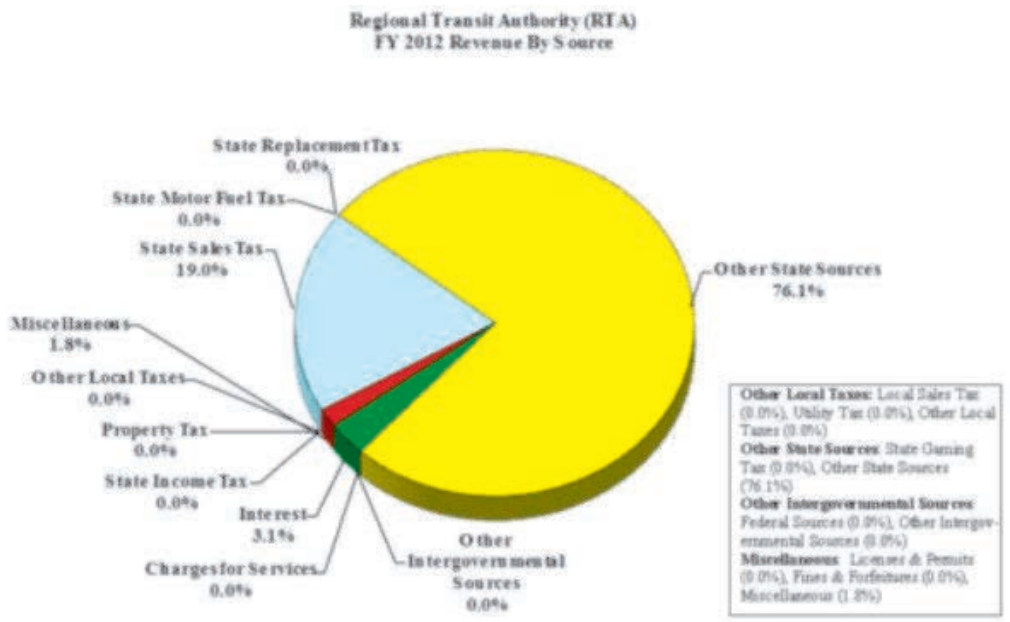
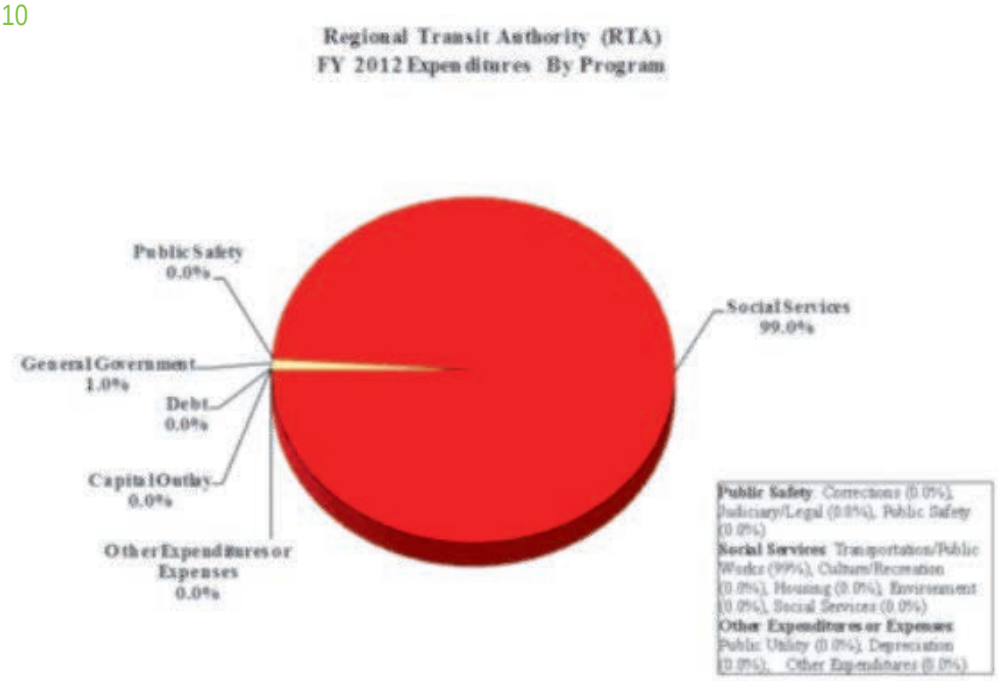


TABLE 10



APPENDIX C

FY 2012 HISTORICAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURES: Tables 1 -12

TABLE 11

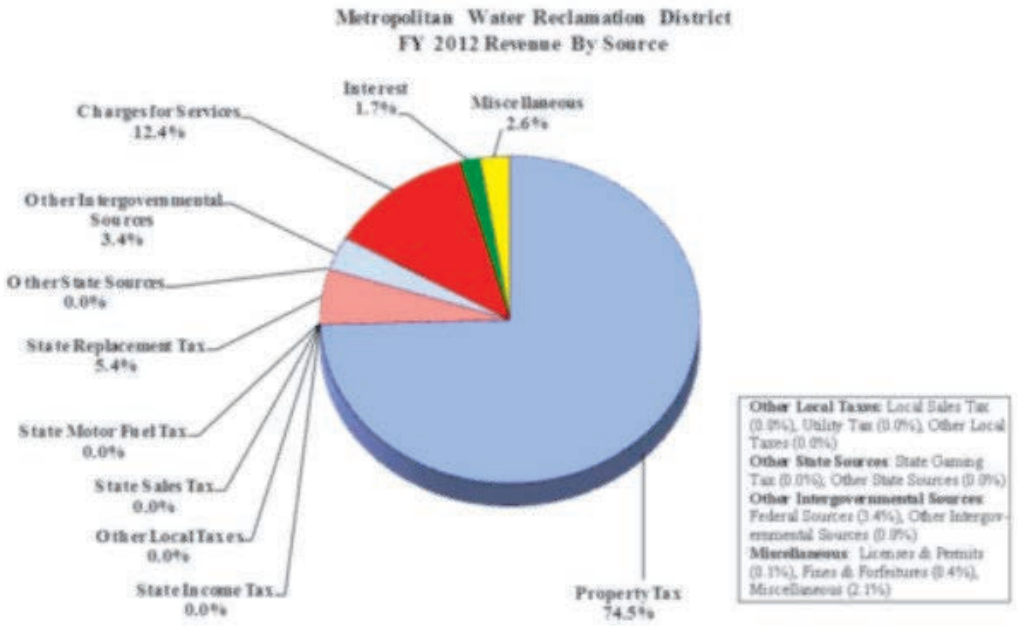
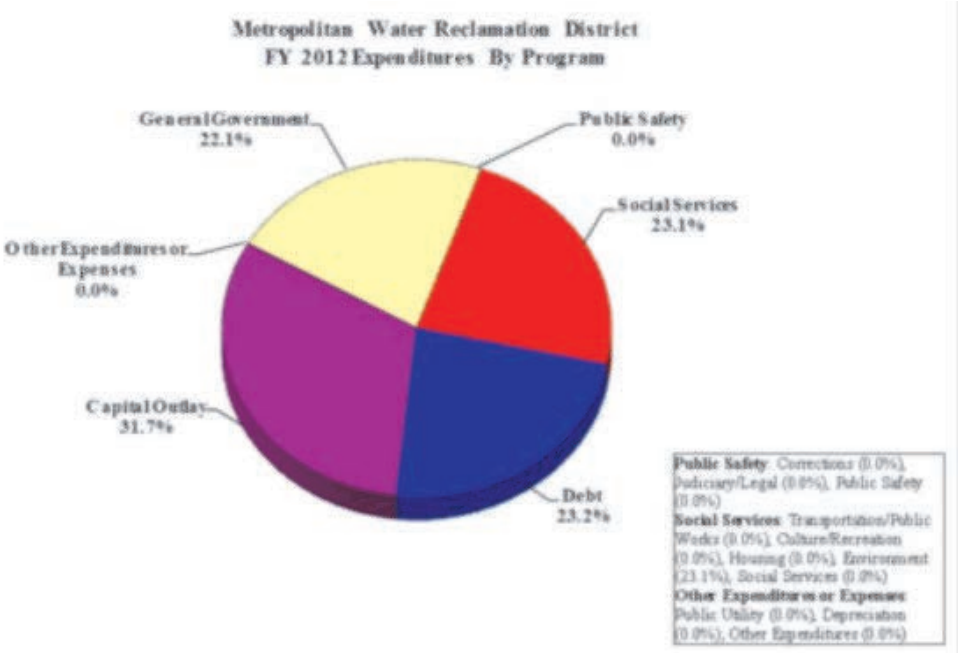


TABLE 12



APPENDIX D

FY 2013	COOK COUNTY, CITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT, REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY (RTA) & METROPOLITAN WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT:	Tables 1 - 10

TABLE 1

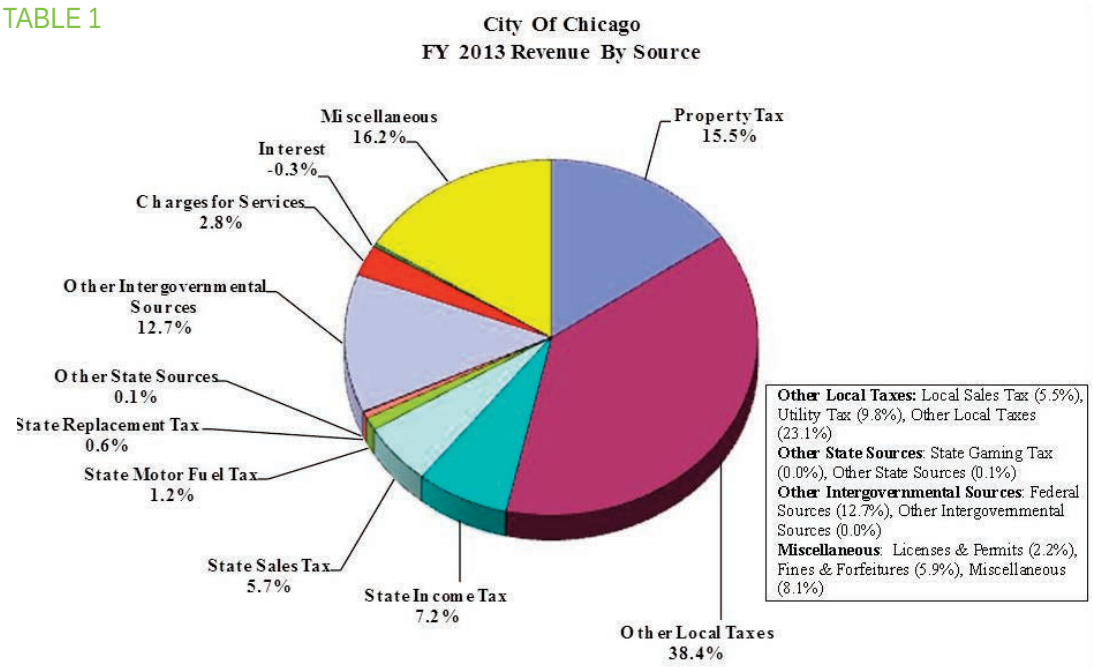
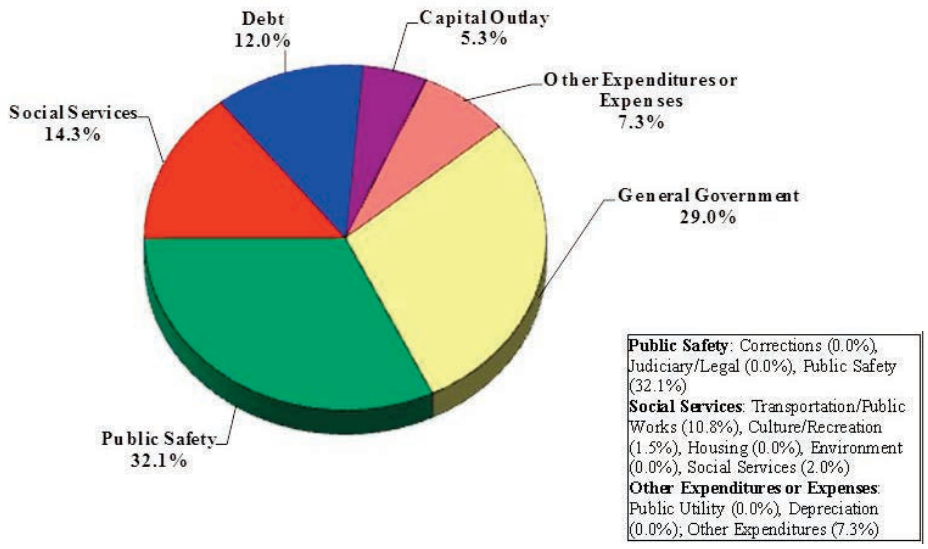


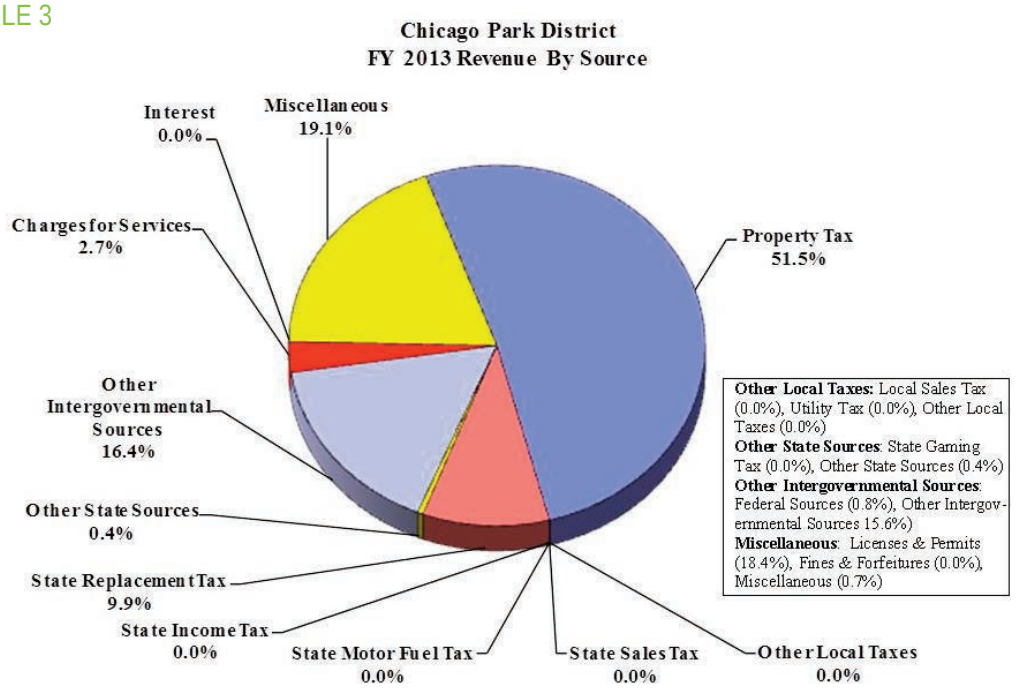
TABLE 2



APPENDIX D

FY 2013 COOK COUNTY, CITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT, REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY (RTA) & METROPOLITAN WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT: Tables 1 - 10

TABLE 3



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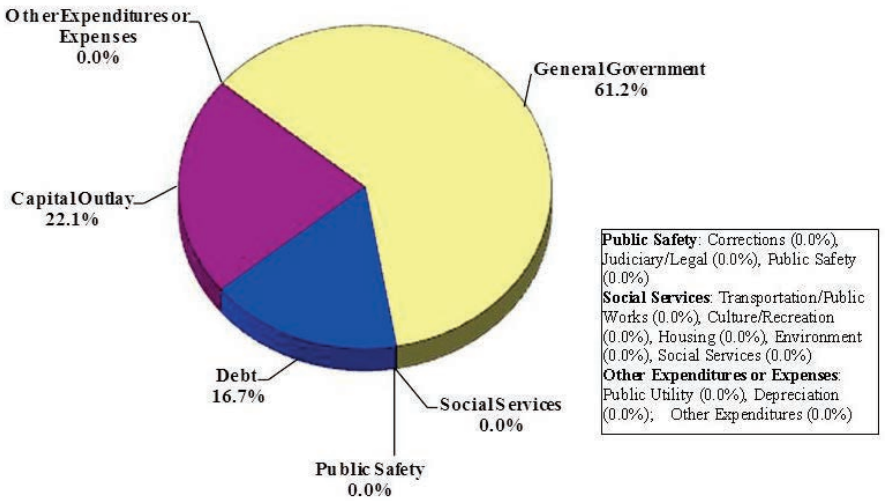


APPENDIX D

FY 2013 COOK COUNTY, CITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT, REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY (RTA) & METROPOLITAN WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT: Tables 1 - 10

TABLE 5

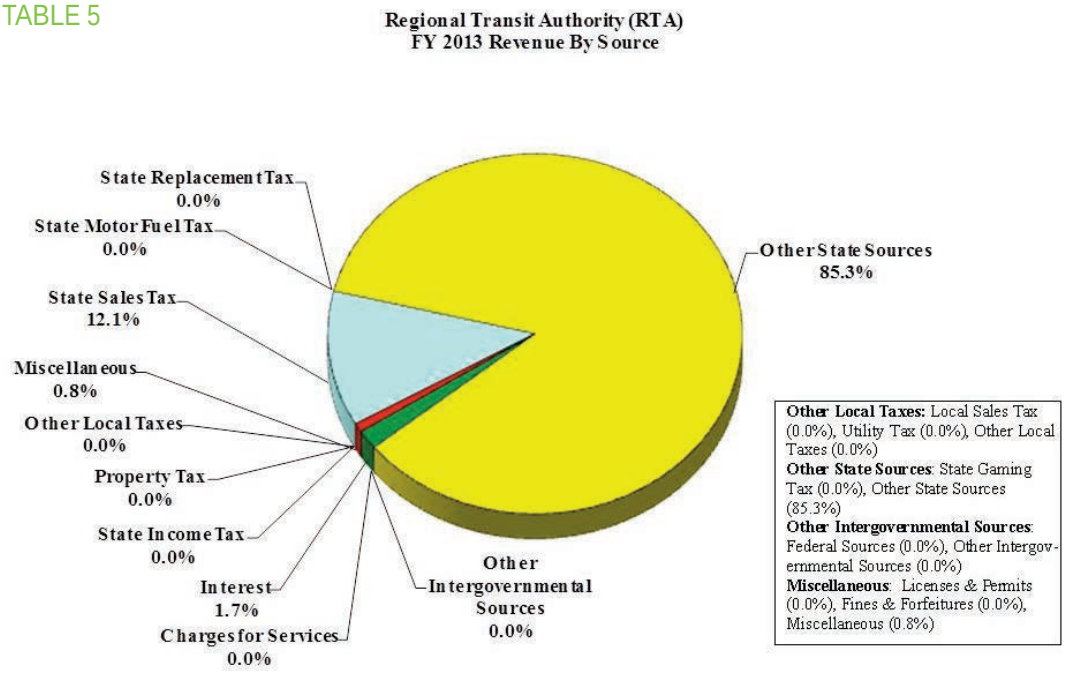
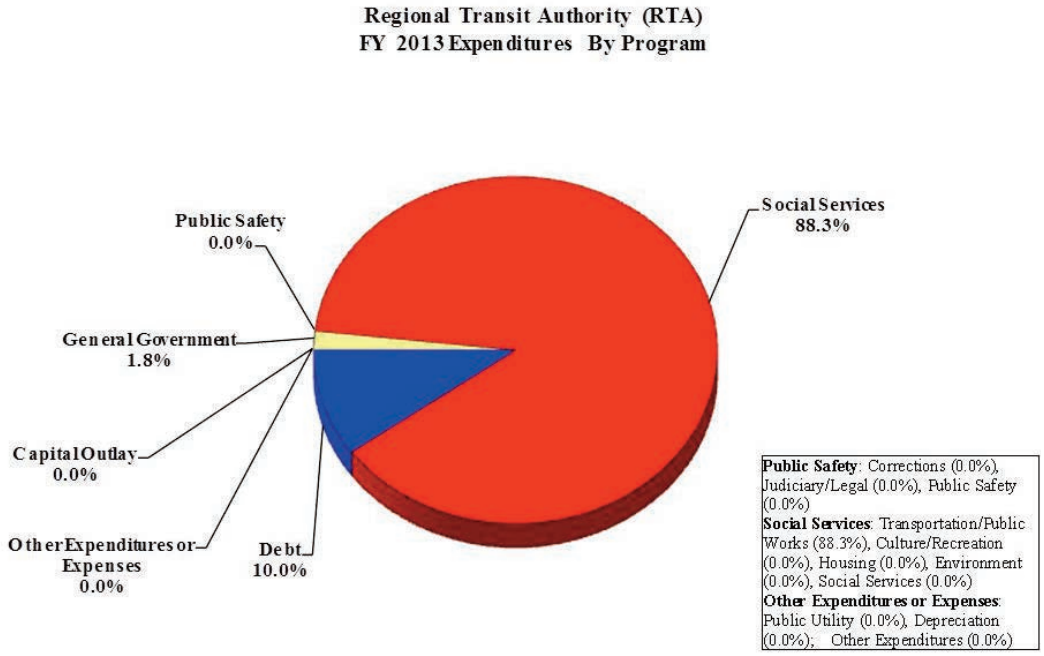


TABLE 6



FY 2013 COOK COUNTY, CITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT, REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY (RTA) & METROPOLITAN WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT: Tables 1 - 10

TABLE 7

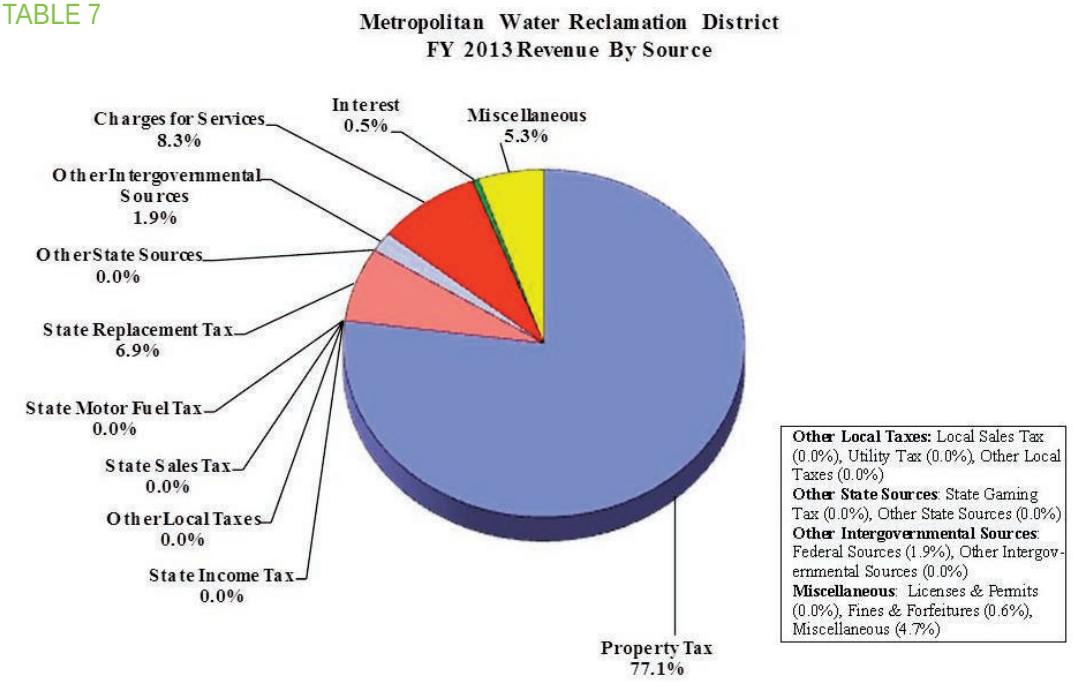
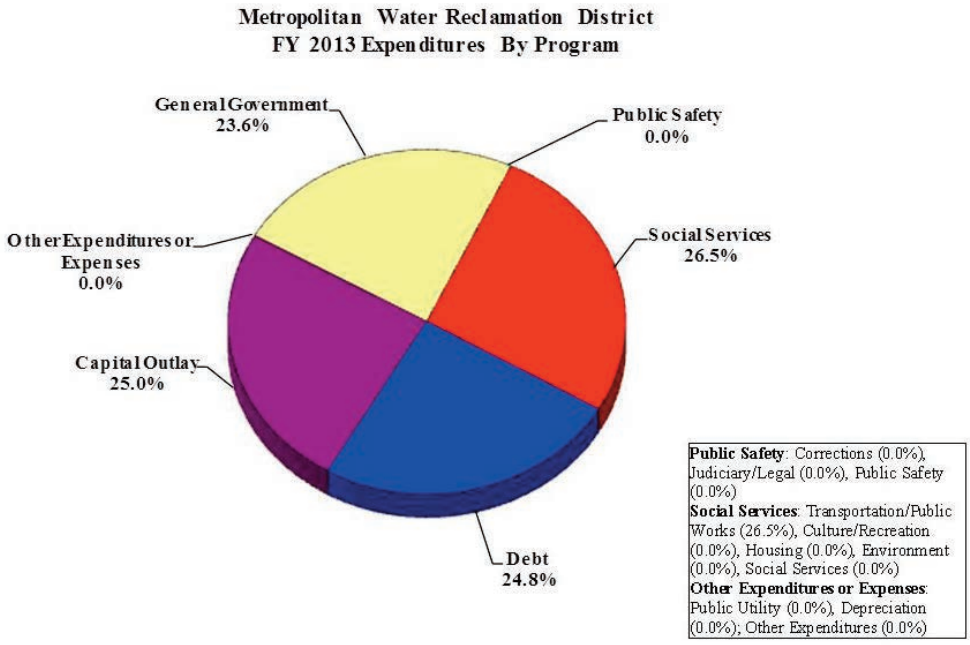


TABLE 8



APPENDIX D

FY 2013	COOK COUNTY, CITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT, REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY (RTA) & METROPOLITAN WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT:	Tables 1 - 10

TABLE 9

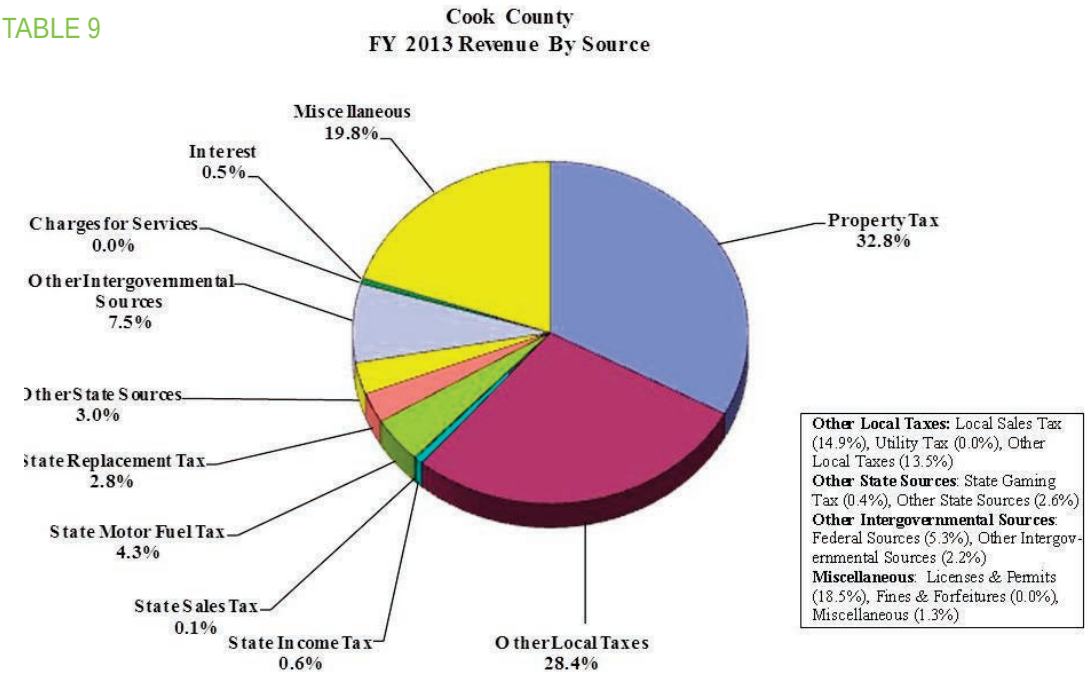
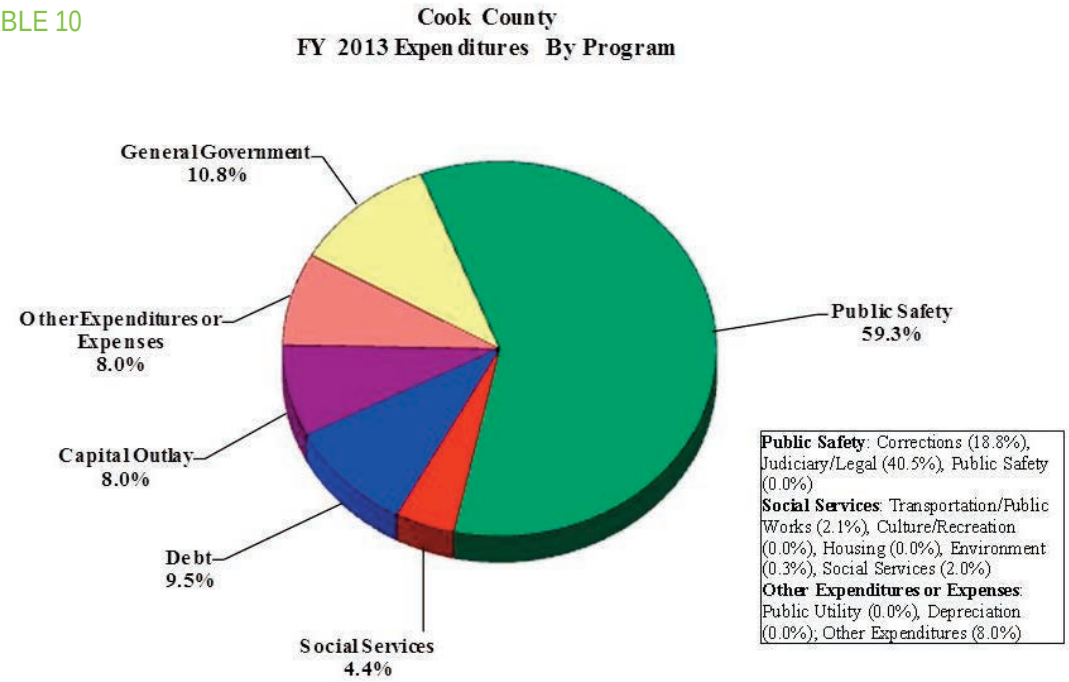


TABLE 10



NOTES

SEAL OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
UNION
NATIONAL
SOVEREIGNTY
STATE
1868
1818
AUG. 26TH 1818

NOTES

SEAL OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
UNION
NATIONAL
SOVEREIGNTY
STATE
1868
1818
AUG. 26TH 1818

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