



**MANAGER'S REPORT FOR OCTOBER 23, 2015**  
**GENERAL INFORMATION AND RESPONSES TO MAYOR & COMMISSIONER REQUESTS**

***Places to be this Week...***

There is no Village Council meeting this week.

***Future Calendar Reminders...***

**Village Council Meeting** - The Village Council meeting will be held on **November 3 at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers** at Village Hall.

**Monthly Financial Statements**

Please see attached statement for the month of September.

**Maple Avenue Re-Opened to Traffic**

On Thursday the Village's contractor, A. Lamp Construction, paved Maple Avenue from Cumnor to Fairview with the binder course. Village crews applied temporary striping on Friday morning, and later that morning, this section of Maple Avenue was re-opened to traffic. Maple Avenue will be intermittently closed to traffic when driveway aprons, landscaping, the final surface, and striping are completed. While this occurs, there will be temporary closures outside of peak travel times.

**Urban Flooding Awareness Act**

At the October 8 Stormwater & Flood Plain Oversight Committee meeting, the committee reviewed and approved the attached memorandum related to the Urban Flooding Awareness Act. The memo summarizes how the Village is meeting the recommendations for local governments.

**Attachments**

September Financial Statements

Urban Flooding Awareness Act Memorandum

# CASH AND INVESTMENTS BY FUND AND TYPE - for the Nine Months Ending 09/30/2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

Referring to the trendline, \$35 million in bonds were issued in 2012 for infrastructure projects - \$25 million for road reconstruction and \$10 million for water projects. The Village refunded \$8 million in October 2013 and held that amount in escrow until January 1, 2014. At this time, all of the Water bond proceeds and \$23.2 million of the Road bond proceeds have been spent. In April 2015, \$5 million in bonds were issued for water infrastructure projects of which \$2.3 million have been spent.

### CASH & INVESTMENTS BY FUND

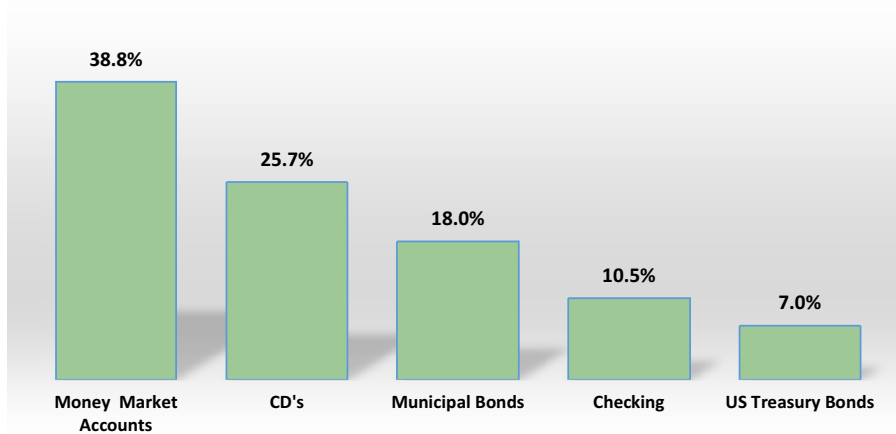
General Fund	\$ 17,389,792
Water Fund	\$ 10,035,464
Capital Project Funds	\$ 6,998,111
Stormwater Fund	\$ 6,791,152
Ogden Corridor TIF	\$ 5,260,560
Equipment replacement	\$ 2,357,364
Health Insurance	\$ 1,594,666
Parking Operations	\$ 1,370,279
State & Federal Drug	\$ 1,278,884
Downtown TIF	\$ 879,737
Debt Service Funds	\$ 347,067
Foreign Fire Insurance Fund	\$ 238,198
Motor Fuel Tax	\$ (194,152)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 54,347,120</b>

### CASH & INVESTMENTS

CASH & INVESTMENTS BY TYPE		Average Rate of Return
Money Market Accounts	\$ 21,086,996	0.13%
CD's	\$ 13,976,125	1.05%
Municipal Bonds	\$ 9,768,435	1.07%
Checking	\$ 5,730,421	0.61%
US Treasury Bonds	\$ 3,785,143	1.47%
<b>TOTAL *</b>	<b>\$ 54,347,120</b>	

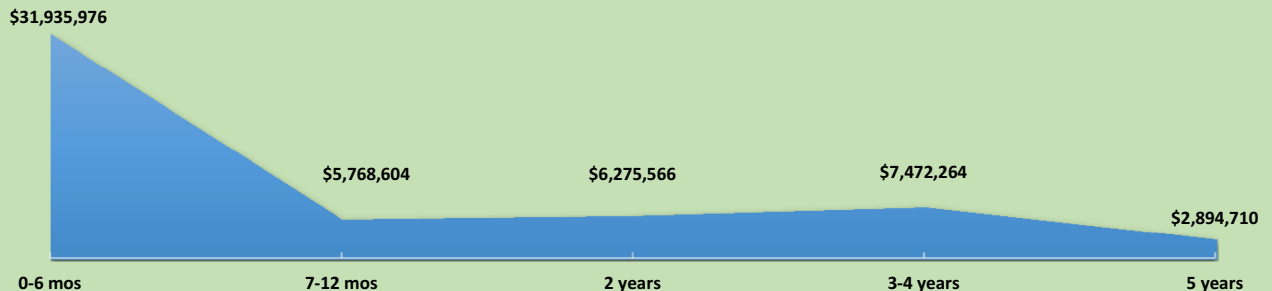
\* NOTE - Total amount excludes Police Pension, Fire Pension, Library and Construction Deposit Funds

## CASH & INVESTMENTS BY TYPE



## AGED CASH & INVESTMENTS

Weighted average maturity is 0.85 years

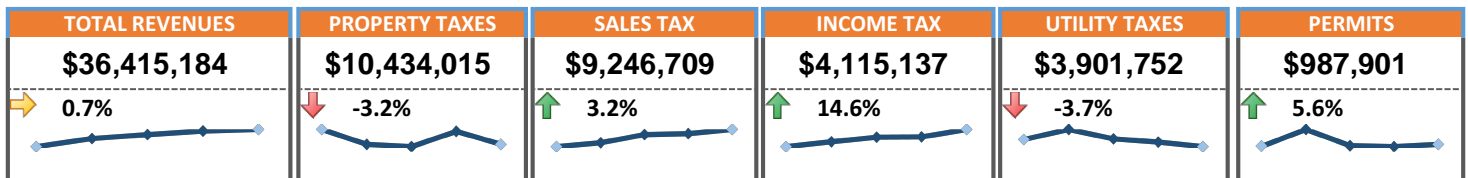


# GENERAL FUND REVENUES-for the Nine Months Ending 09/30/2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

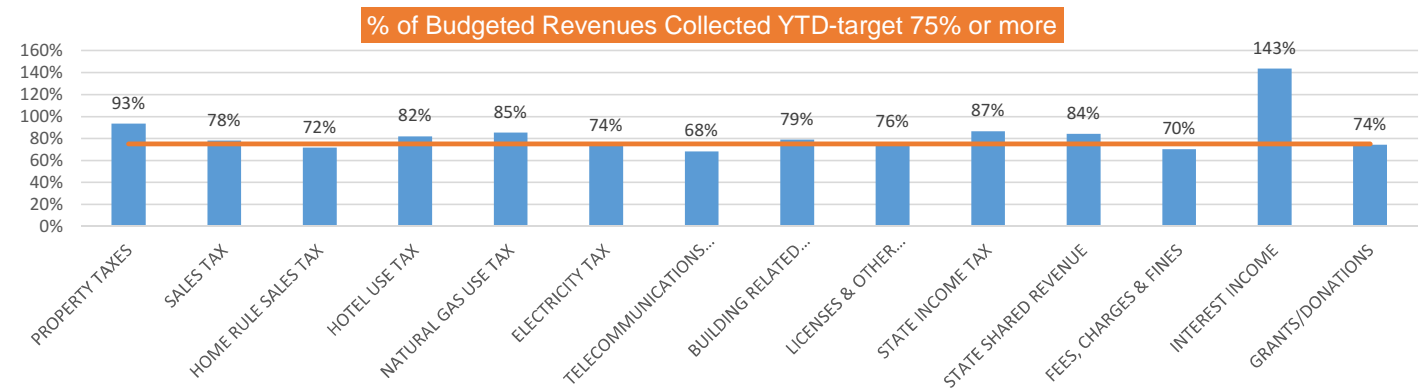
September 2015 YTD revenues are 0.7% or \$246,345 above August 2014 YTD. State Income Tax is the largest increase (\$524,875). Increase in Building permits (\$52,391) is due to a large permit from Advocate Health Care to construct a new bed tower and Schiess Architects for a 14-unit townhome project. Other notable increases are: \$282,857 in sales tax, \$68,142 in other state shared revenues, \$44,841 in hotel use tax. Interest rates on investments were on the rise causing investment income to be \$43,807 above September 2014 YTD. Natural Gas Use Tax is above budgeted levels but lower than last year due to a warmer winter. Electricity tax is also within budgeted levels but running behind last year also due to the weather. Telecommunications tax continue to decrease due to consumers changing to data plans for cell service which are not taxable. Fines, which are received unevenly, are \$167,764 lower in 2015. Grant revenue is \$66,308 lower due to lower charges to Westmont for VOC and no ILEAS grants in 2015.

## General Fund Revenue Analysis - Major Sources



## General Fund - All Revenues

	September 2015 YTD Actual	September 2014 YTD Actual	% CHANGE	5 YEAR TREND
TOTAL REVENUES	\$36,415,184	\$36,168,839	0.7%	
PROPERTY TAXES	\$10,434,015	\$10,782,555	-3.2%	
SALES TAX	\$9,246,709	\$8,963,852	3.2%	
HOME RULE SALES TAX	\$1,436,975	\$1,429,242	0.5%	
HOTEL USE TAX	\$706,161	\$661,320	6.8%	
NATURAL GAS USE TAX	\$438,994	\$483,968	-9.3%	
ELECTRICITY TAX	\$1,417,263	\$1,469,881	-3.6%	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX	\$2,045,495	\$2,099,559	-2.6%	
BUILDING RELATED PERMITS	\$987,901	\$935,510	5.6%	
LICENSES & OTHER PERMITS	\$312,820	\$284,916	9.8%	
STATE INCOME TAX	\$4,115,137	\$3,590,262	14.6%	
STATE SHARED REVENUE	\$1,117,630	\$1,049,488	6.5%	
FEES, CHARGES & FINES	\$3,551,081	\$3,790,782	-6.3%	
INTEREST INCOME	\$143,429	\$99,622	44.0%	
GRANTS/DONATIONS	\$461,574	\$527,882	-12.6%	



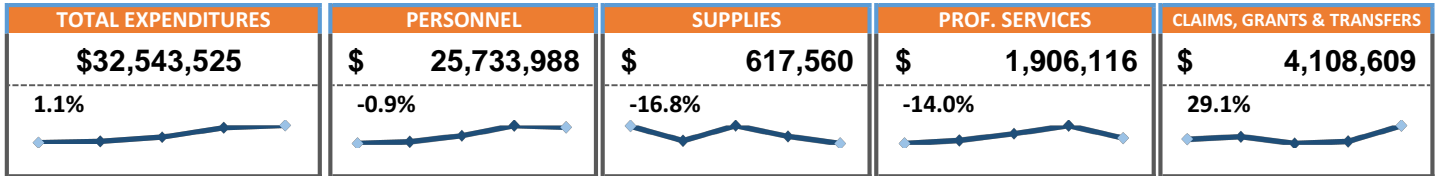
The orange line in this graph represents a "target" of 75%. The target is calculated by dividing 9 months by 12 months in the year. Property taxes are received in two distributions - in June and September. Natural Gas Tax is seasonal with a greater portion received in the winter months. The bulk of Licensing revenue is received in June (Liquor) and December (Electrician).

# GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES-for the Nine Months Ending 09/30/2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

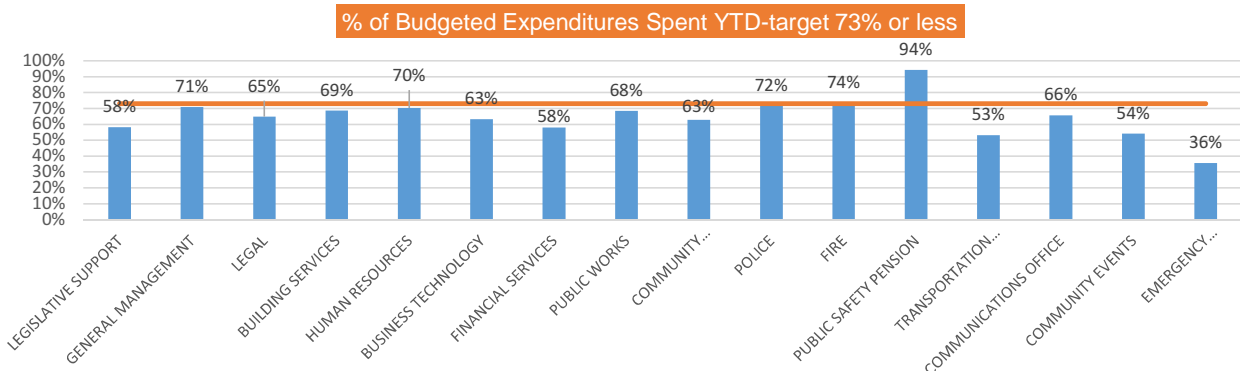
September 2015 YTD Expenditures are 1.1% or \$365,556 higher than September 2014 YTD, but within and under budgeted levels in all areas. Last year expense was unusually high in Building Services, Public Works, and Police due to costs related to heavy snowstorms early in the year. Police expense is higher due to purchasing an in car video camera and an increase in transfers to the Risk Fund. Fire Safety expenses exceed last year in personnel related expenses by \$310k in part because last year five employees salaries were being paid out of workers comp; also Fire Safety is \$523k higher due to an increase in transfers to the Risk Fund. Legislative Support is \$40k lower due to the DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference payment is \$18k lower in 2015 (fee reduced in 2015) and one open position; the Communications Office has a savings of over \$12k from renegotiating the emergency broadcast system contract. General Management is higher due to hiring of a Management Fellow in 2015. Building services is lower due to no stormwater fee in 2015. Financial services is lower due to an open position. Community development is lower as 2014 included expenditures for professional services for a sign ordinance and zoning and subdivision ordinance. Community events is lower due to less overtime at Rotary

## General Fund Expenditure Analysis - Major Uses



## General Fund - All Expenditures by Fund

	September 2015 YTD Actual	September 2014 YTD Actual	% CHANGE	5 YEAR TREND
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$32,543,525	\$32,177,969	1.1%	
LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT	\$223,062	\$263,343	-15.3%	
GENERAL MANAGEMENT	\$498,946	\$441,530	13.0%	
LEGAL	\$348,899	\$371,670	-6.1%	
BUILDING SERVICES	\$529,120	\$581,584	-9.0%	
HUMAN RESOURCES	\$173,880	\$174,096	-0.1%	
BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY	\$648,972	\$762,761	-14.9%	
FINANCIAL SERVICES	\$914,267	\$979,083	-6.6%	
PUBLIC WORKS	\$3,895,277	\$4,260,640	-8.6%	
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	\$1,309,169	\$1,390,407	-5.8%	
POLICE	\$9,813,895	\$9,487,421	3.4%	
FIRE	\$9,342,147	\$8,283,749	12.8%	
PUBLIC SAFETY PENSION	\$4,323,750	\$4,587,125	-5.7%	
TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE	\$48,341	\$55,051	-12.2%	
COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE	\$431,223	\$476,120	-9.4%	
COMMUNITY EVENTS	\$38,176	\$56,384	-32.3%	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	\$4,401	\$7,005	-37.2%	



The orange line in this graph represents a "target" of 73%. The target is calculated by dividing 19 pay periods paid through September 2015 by the total annual pay periods of 26. Personnel costs account for about 80% of General Fund expenses. Public Safety Pensions are expensed upon receipt of property taxes in June and September.



## Memorandum

**TO:** Mayor Tully & Village Council

**DATE:** October 8, 2015

**FROM:** Stormwater & Flood Plain Oversight Committee

**SUBJECT:** Urban Flooding Awareness Act

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### Background

At the September 1, 2015 Council meeting, Mayor Tully requested the SW&FPOC to review the Urban Flooding Awareness Act and to report how the Village of Downers Grove stacks up to the recommendations made in the report.

The Illinois General Assembly under the Urban Flooding Awareness Act of 2014 tasked the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) to prepare a report on the extent, cost, prevalence, and policies related to urban flooding in Illinois and to identify resources and technology that may lead to mitigation of the impact of urban flooding. Urban flooding is broadly defined as caused by rainfall overwhelming the capacity of drainage system, such as storm sewers. It does not include overland flooding from creeks and rivers.

IDNR, in partnership with several State, regional and local governments (including Downers Grove), finalized the report in June of this year. The report found that over 90% of urban flooding damage claims in the past eight years were outside of mapped floodplain.

The report discusses the effectiveness of stormwater projects, programs, and policies; strategies for reducing flood damages and increasing affordability and effectiveness of flood insurance; recommendations to the Illinois General Assembly on funding, to the Illinois Congressional Delegation on encouraging specific FEMA initiatives, and to State and Local Governments.

### What Downers Grove Does

Below are the recommendations to Local Governments found on page 80 of the report. Inserted below the recommendations is what Downers Grove is doing in these areas.

19. To better utilize funding that is available through Illinois Emergency Management Agency for mitigation projects, communities are encouraged to complete pre-disaster planning. (Chapter 6)

The Village of Downers Grove's pre disaster planning includes completing a hazard vulnerability analysis of our community. Natural, technological,

industrial and civil/political hazards, capable of creating a major emergency or disaster are identified.

From there we look at how vulnerable is the community, the infrastructure, the buildings, the people, and begin to develop protocols to respond to these types of events. Additionally we educate our residents through several outreach programs on preparing themselves and their families.

20. Communities should establish overland stormwater conveyance areas in all new development areas, and these flow paths should be maintained and regulated. (Chapter 5)

Our Stormwater code requires overland flow routes within easements. We currently do not have a program for inspection, thus enforcement is on a complaint basis.

21. Communities should investigate existing property evaluation programs to help homeowners analyze their homes for urban flooding potential and to identify flood damage reduction actions. (Chapter 9)

We currently provide staff engineer assistance to property owners to analyze and identify ways to reduce flooding.

22. Communities should improve stormwater management in redeveloping areas by adopting stormwater ordinances that incentivize reduction of imperviousness and updating storm water systems, especially in known flood problem areas. (Chapter 5)

Our threshold for when PCBMPs are required are 700 sf of net new impervious area, which is below the County's threshold of 2,500 sf. Our SWU also incentivizes reduction in impervious as well because the fee is based on impervious coverage. Our 2014 Stormwater Project Analysis Report includes areas to update stormwater systems, but has not been fully funded.

23. Communities should consider real time monitoring of combined storm sewer systems. When technology allows, they should update the monitoring with a reverse 911 system to alert property owners of imminent flooding. (Chapter 3)

Not applicable. The Village has no combined sewer systems.

24. Within a reasonable timeframe, communities should update their storm sewer atlas with storm sewer location, infrastructure sizes and design data to allow for evaluation of the effect of changing rainfall patterns on system capacity to more accurately identify areas at risk for urban flooding, and to better inform stormwater management planning. (Chapter 3)

Our website contains an aerial map with utility overlays that is available to the public. The storm sewer sizes are shown. Our internal GIS contains rim and invert data that we provide when asked. We also have mapped Localized Poor Drainage Areas to better inform residents of where flooding may occur outside of the regulatory flood plain.

25. Communities should consider adoption of ordinances to address drainage for below grade construction, such as requiring sewers to exit structures within 2 to 3 feet of the finished exterior grade of buildings. Adoption of International Building Code Sections R405 and R406 for foundation drainage and waterproofing should also be considered. (Chapters 3, 5, and 9)

Our Building Code enforces the 2006 International Building Code & 2006 International Residential Code w /amendments, including section R405 & R406. Specifically required is that drains shall be provided around all concrete or masonry foundations that retain earth and enclose habitable or usable spaces located below grade.

26. Communities and counties participating in CRS should participate in the Illinois Association of Floodplain Managers (IAFSM) CRS users group. (Chapter 8)

We are a CRS class 6 community which means residents and in the floodplain qualify for a 20% discount on flood insurance premiums. Properties not in the floodplain still benefit from significant premium reductions with the Preferred Risk Policies. Staff actively participates in the CRS users group.

27. Non CRS municipalities should consider using CRS principles in stormwater management to make their communities more resilient. (Chapter 8)

Not applicable.