President and Board of Trustees
Village of Arlington Heights
Committee-of-the-Whole
Community Room
Arlington Heights Village Hall
33 S. Arlington Heights Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
July 14, 2014
7:30 PM

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. ROLL CALL OF MEMBERS

IV. NEW BUSINESS

A. 7:33 p.m. - Consideration of recommending to the Liquor Commissioner the issuance of a Class "DD" Liquor License to Arlington Lanes Entertainment, LLC, dba Arlington Lanes, located at 3435 N. Kennicott Avenue. Liquor License to be issued upon surrender of license currently held by Arlington Lanes, LLC.

B. 7:53 p.m. - Use of public sidewalk for outdoor dining cafe for Peggy Kinnane's Restaurant - 8 N. Vail Avenue

C. 8:13 p.m. - Possible Change in Fiscal Year

V. OTHER BUSINESS

VI. ADJOURNMENT

Persons with disabilities requiring auxiliary aids or services, such as an American Sign Language interpreter or written materials in accessible formats, should contact David Robb, Disability Services Coordinator, at 33 S. Arlington Heights Road, Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005, (847)368-5793 (Voice), (847)368-5980 (Fax) or drobb@vah.com.

Item: Consideration of a Liquor License - Arlington Lanes Entertainment, LLC

Department:

Consideration of recommending to the Liquor Commissioner the issuance of a Class "DD" Liquor License to Arlington Lanes Entertainment, LLC, dba Arlington Lanes, located at 3435 N. Kennicott Avenue. Liquor License to be issued upon surrender of license currently held by Arlington Lanes, LLC.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
No Attachments Available	

Item: Use of public sidewalk for outdoor dining cafe for Peggy Kinnane's Restaurant - 8 N. Vail Avenue

Department: Planning & Community Development

Request

Peggy Kinnane’s Restaurant, located at 8 N. Vail Avenue, has submitted an application for outdoor dining on the public sidewalk along side their restaurant on the Campbell Street frontage.

Analysis

Chapter 28, Section 5.1-14.2 allows the use of public sidewalks for outdoor eating cafes subject to certain criteria. Because this request is to use public sidewalk, which requires a License Agreement, and to serve alcohol on that public sidewalk, review and approval by the Village Board is required.

The request from Peggy Kinnane's is an accordance with the more relaxed requirements approved by the Village Board earlier this year. Kinnane's is delineating the dining area through the use of planters/fencing with openings that allow for a shared walkway for pedestrians, restaurants, patrons, and restaurant servers.

The application has been reviewed by the appropriate departments and meets all requirements. Peggy Kinnane’s has provided the appropriate insurance provisions and signed the License Agreement.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Committee-of-the-Whole recommend to the Village Board approval of the Peggy Kinnane’s outdoor dining request.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Signed Agreement	Agreement

LICENSE AGREEMENT

THIS LICENSE AGREEMENT ("Agreement") entered into between the Village of Arlington Heights, a municipal corporation of the County of Cook, State of Illinois ("Village") and Derek Hanley, ("Licensee"); and

WHEREAS, the Village is the owner of right-of-way ("Site"), located directly adjacent to 8 N. Vail Avenue in the Village of Arlington Heights; and

WHEREAS, Licensee is the owner of Peggy Kinnane's, a restaurant located at 8 N. Vail Avenue, in the Village of Arlington Heights; and

WHEREAS, the Licensee's restaurant is located directly adjacent to the Site; and

WHEREAS, Licensee has requested permission from the Village to use the Site solely for the purposes described herein,

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of ten dollars and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is acknowledged, and the mutual covenants contained herein, the Parties agree as follows:

1. The Village grants the Licensee a license to use the Site for an outdoor eating area, as set forth on Exhibit A, which is attached and made a part of this Agreement. The Licensee understands and agrees that the Site is on public-right-of-way and, as such, may be utilized by individuals not utilizing the Licensee's facility.

2. Recognizing that the use of the Site is seasonal, the term of this Agreement shall be for the period commencing on the date set forth above and terminating October 31, 2014. Should the Licensee desire to enter into an Agreement for any subsequent period, the Licensee will fill out the applicable documents to apply for the use of the Site as an outdoor eating area. The Village shall review the Licensee's prior use of the Site to determine if the Village desires to enter into another License Agreement. The granting of a License in one year is in no way a guarantee of a License in a future year. The Village, in its sole discretion, will determine upon receipt and review of appropriate documentation and prior history whether a subsequent License will be granted. If the Village determines that a License can be granted for another year, it will notify the Licensee in writing of its willingness to enter into another Agreement.

3. The Licensee will obtain any required permits and pay all required fees.

4. The Licensee acknowledges that it has physically inspected the Site completely and thoroughly and accepts possession in an "as-is, where-is" condition.

5. The Licensee agrees to keep the Site in a safe, clean, and hazard-free condition throughout its possession. It is expressly understood that the Licensee will be placing planters, tables and chairs on the Site and that these will not be attached in any way to the Site. During hours when the Licensee is not open for business, the Site shall be kept in an aesthetic orderly manner and the tables and chairs shall not be stacked.

The Licensee further understands that the Village assumes no responsibility whatsoever for any injury or damage that may occur in any way from any of the items or furnishings the Licensee places on the Site, regardless of whether the damage or injury occurs on the Site or elsewhere.

6. The Licensee agrees that the Village shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to the Site throughout the term of this Agreement. Licensee shall be responsible for all loss or damage to the Site and to any persons or property therein, regardless of cause, excluding any loss or damage arising out of the negligence or willful misconduct of the Village and its agents and employees.

7. The Licensee will and does hereby agree to defend, indemnify, save and hold harmless the Village of and from all claims, loss damage, injury, causes and actions, suits of whatever nature for personal injury, including death resulting therefrom, and property damage arising out of, resulting from, or in connection with the use or operation, including without limitation, making of improvements, if any, of the Site, or any acts in connection with such use or operation, whether by the Licensee, or a contractor, if any contracting with Licensee, or any invitee, guest, workman, agent or employee of the Licensee. The Licensee further agrees to defend, indemnify, save and hold harmless the Village of and from all claims, loss damage, injury, causes and actions, suits of whatever nature that may occur in any way from any of the furnishings the Licensee places on the Site, regardless of whether the damage or injury occurs on the Site or elsewhere.

8. A default shall occur if the Licensee fails to pay any sum of money (whether the license fee or any other amount due to the Village) when due, if the Licensee's liquor license is revoked by the Village, or if the Licensee fails to comply with any other provision of this Agreement and such failure continues for 30 days after the date of written notice from the Village to the Licensee specifying the nature of the default.

Upon or after any default, this Agreement is terminated without any further notice. The Licensee may re-enter the Site and remove all persons and property from the Site at the Licensee's sole expense.

9. Upon the expiration of the Term or the early termination of this Agreement for any reason, the Village may, in addition to any other rights granted herein, re-enter the Site and remove all persons and property from the Site, storing such property at the Licensee's sole expense.

10. The Licensee agrees that it will, at its expense, obtain insurance to cover its liability hereunder, with the following minimum amounts:

Commercial General Liability:	
Bodily Injury and Property Damage Combined	$1,000,000 per occurrence $2,000,000 aggregate
Personal Injury Liability	BFGL aggregate
Worker's Compensation	Statutory ($100,000)
Employer's Liability	$500,000

Umbrella Excess Liability:
Special coverage shall be $1,000,000 over primary insurance

All underlying coverage needs to be included in the Umbrella or Excess Liability policy. Any exclusions or exceptions must be noted on the certificate of insurance.

The Licensee agrees that it will name the Village as Additional Insured in the general liability policies of insurance required herein (which may include a combination of underlying and umbrella coverage) with respect to the Site and the use, operation, and possession thereof and that it will provide to the Village the appropriate insurance policy endorsement evidencing compliance.

12. The Licensee agrees to use and operate the Site in complete compliance with all local codes, ordinances, and governmental rules and regulations. The Licensee specifically understands that all outdoor activity on the Site must be concluded no later than 11:00 p.m. The Licensee further understands that it is the responsibility of the Licensee to ensure that no one leaves the Site with any alcoholic beverages. The Licensee also agrees to take any action necessary should the Village notify the Licensee of complaints of excessive noise emanating from the Licensee's use of the Site.

13. The Village, at all times during the Term, shall have the right to enter the Site at any reasonable time to inspect the Site.

14. The Village shall not, by reason of this Agreement or any of its provisions, in any way become the landlord of the Licensee, or in any way become a partner of or joint venture with the Licensee in the conduct of its business.

15. The Licensee acknowledges that this Agreement is not a lease and that it has no rights under the Illinois Forcible Entry and Detainer Law.

16. This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois.

17. All notices required under this Agreement shall be deemed sufficiently given or served if delivered personally or if sent by receipted delivery to:

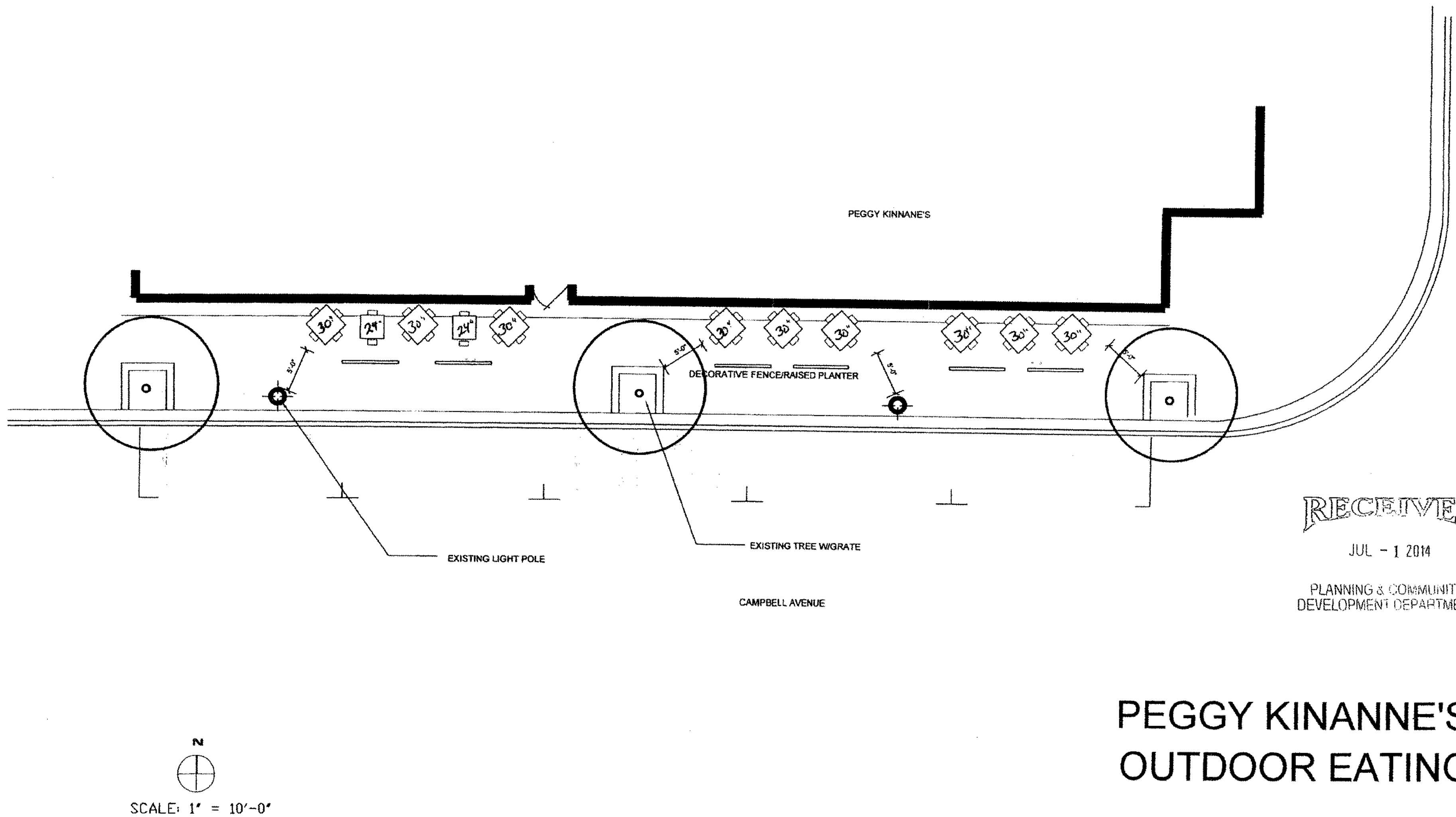
Village of Arlington Heights Village Manager 33 S. Arlington Heights Road Arlington Heights, IL 60005	Peggy Kinnane's Derek Hanley 8 N. Vail Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60005

19. If any term, covenant, or provision of this Agreement or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall, to any extent, be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement or the application of such term, covenant, or provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid or unenforceable shall not be affected, and each term, covenant, and condition of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed by their duly authorized officers this 8 day of July, 2014.

Peggy Kinnane's	Village of Arlington Heights
______________________	______________________
Owner / General Manager Title	______________________ Title
7-8-14 Date	______________________ Date
Attest: ______________________	Attest: ______________________

Rward.Agreements.License Agreement – Peggy Kinnane's



RECEIVED
JUL - 1 2014
PLANNING & COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

PEGGY KINANNE'S OUTDOOR EATING

Item: Possible Change in Fiscal Year

Department: Finance

In 2011, Staff prepared the attached memo entitled, "Analysis of Possible Change in Fiscal Year", which was discussed at the June 13, 2011 Committee-of-the-Whole (COW) meeting. The memo was prepared as a result of a suggestion by a Trustee that it may be easier to understand the ramifications of the Village Board's property tax decisions if the budget process was changed to a calendar year basis. At that meeting, the COW decided to retain the Village's current fiscal year of April 30th. At that time, the Village's auditors also stated that only about 25% of the local governments used a December 31st year end.

Since 2011, Staff has noted that during the review of the last couple of property tax levies, more Trustees appeared to be interested in discussing a potential change in the fiscal year. In addition, a March 2013 survey by the Northwest Municipal Conference showed that about 50% of the local governments now use a December 31st year end. As a result, one of the Finance Department's stated objectives in the FY2015 Budget was to revisit this issue with the Village Board during the year.

To assist the Committee-of-the-Whole with its July 14, 2014 discussion on this possible change in the Village's fiscal year, attached is a list developed by Staff that outlines potential advantages, disadvantages, and other issues that could arise from such a change.

If the Village changed its fiscal year, as a component unit of the Village, the Arlington Heights Memorial Library would also be required to match its fiscal year with that of the Village. It is also likely that we would seek to have the Performing Arts at Metropolis continue to follow our fiscal year. Having different fiscal years from the Northwest Central Dispatch and the Northwest Water Commission, both of which have an April 30th year end, would require the Village to make some additional budgetary assumptions and accounting adjustments each year.

Staff is seeking the Village Board's direction on whether to change the Village's fiscal year-end from April 30th to a calendar year-end of December 31st. Staff is poised to work with any fiscal year the Village Board may choose.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Type
Possible Change in Fiscal Year Advantages & Disadvantages	Exhibits
June 13, 2011 Committee-of-the-Whole Memo	Exhibits

POSSIBLE CHANGE IN FISCAL YEAR

JULY 2014

ADVANTAGES OF A CALENDAR FISCAL YEAR

- Changing to a calendar fiscal year would likely make the tax levy less confusing for interested parties. The final tax levy recommendation and final operating budget would be reviewed at the same time. This could provide decision makers with a clearer understanding of whether cuts in services are needed.
- Motor Fuel tax audits conducted by the State of Illinois are based on a calendar year. Having a calendar fiscal year would make it somewhat easier for staff to complete the audit process.
- Construction contracts could be competitively bid in the winter. Although it is questionable whether better prices could be gained by bidding during this time, it would provide better lead time for planning projects for the spring and summer months.
- Construction projects would more likely be completed during the same fiscal year as a number of construction projects start in late-March and April and run through the fall.
- Annual W-2 and 1099 tax forms, which are based on a calendar year, would coincide with a calendar fiscal year.
- As with construction contracts, revenues generated through the Building Department would link more closely with the services provided by the Village.
- Reports to the public would be more intuitive on a calendar year basis, and quarterly reports would be more in line with the seasons.
- The Village currently defers the first installment (March) property tax levy recognition to the start of the current fiscal year (May). By changing to a calendar fiscal year the Village would no longer defer the first installment. This would not change the Village's cash position, but it would result in a one-time increase in the recognition of property tax revenue and fund balance for the General, Capital Projects, TIF, and Debt Service Funds.
- Staff would utilize the true IMRF pension rate for the entire calendar fiscal year rather than estimating a rate for the last four months of the current fiscal year.
- The current fiscal year budget is finalized in April of each year and Trustees are sworn in at the Village Board meeting in May after an election. A calendar year budget would allow the new Board to have input on the next budget year much sooner.

DISADVANTAGES OF A CALENDAR FISCAL YEAR

- For one or two years it will be difficult to compare fiscal year results due to an eight month transition year.
- The Village would incur some one-time transition costs including two audits and actuary studies that would be completed during one calendar year. There would also be additional accounting software expenses associated with establishing an eight month transition year and a new fiscal year.

- The Library noted that for the initial year when the first installment of property taxes is still deferred, its fund balance would increase substantially as property taxes represent most of the Library's revenue. (The Library has expressed an interest in using this one-time increase in fund balance to pay off their portion of the unfunded liability for IMRF.)
- For one audit/budget cycle staff would need to work on closing the FY2015 CAFR while also developing the 2015 transition year budget during May through July 2015.
- By reviewing the property tax levy and the operating budget at the same time the Village Board may be inclined to take a one-year view of the tax levy and its effect on the General Fund, as opposed to the multi-year General Fund projection the Village Board uses under the current process. (To continue to provide the Village Board with a long-term, policy driven view of General Fund operations, staff could add a presentation to the operating budget that shows multi-year projections for this fund.)

IF THE VILLAGE BOARD CHOSE TO MOVE FORWARD WITH A CHANGE FROM A FISCAL YEAR TO A CALENDAR YEAR – ISSUES AND PROPOSED TIMELINE:

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED:

- Contracts for the Police and Fire unions, health and other insurance coverage, as well as other contracts would likely need to be changed over time to coincide with a new fiscal year. The Village's annual liquor license schedule may also need to be amended.
- Terms for Board and Commission members may need to be changed over time.
- Based on recommendations from other communities that have changed their fiscal years, as well as recommendations from our auditors and accounting software provider, an <u>eight month transition year</u> would be recommended over a 20 month transition year.

PROPOSED TIMELINE:

- **August through December 2014** – Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and property tax levy on the same schedule as prior years. (Most of the planned CIP costs would occur during the shortened May – December 2015 transition fiscal year.)
- **January – February 2015** – Draft budget prepared for 8-month transition fiscal year. Staff suggests that a basic, line item only budget with minimal narrative be developed for the 8-month transition fiscal year, since the Village would begin the full year 2016 calendar year budget process in April 2015.
- **February 2015** – Village Board approval of the 8-month transition year budget after one COW meeting review of the basic, line item only budget.
- **April through June 2015** – Prepare the CIP for the calendar year 2016 budget.
- **July 2015** – Key operating fund multi-year projections/budget ceilings/initial property tax estimate report to Village Board.
- **August through mid-October 2015** – Prepare draft 2016 Budget
- **Late October through November 2015** – Four budget committee meetings held
- **First week in December 2015** – Village Board approval of tax levy/Public Hearing on 2016 Budget/Approval of 2016 Budget

INTER OFFICE

MEMO

To: William C. Dixon, Village Manager
From: Thomas F. Kuehne, Finance Director/Treasurer
Date: June 8, 2011
Subject: **ANALYSIS OF POSSIBLE CHANGE IN FISCAL YEAR**

During the 2010 property tax levy process last Fall, Trustee Farwell suggested that it may be easier to understand the ramifications of the Village Board's property tax decisions if the budget process was changed to a calendar year basis. The assumption here is presumed that by having all the details of the budget available, the Board would be able to draw a clearer line between property taxes and service levels. The Finance Department's FY2012 budget narrative included a review of this question as one of our goals and objectives for the year.

Some communities use a calendar year as their fiscal year. According to the Village's auditors, Sikich LLC, roughly 25% of the local governments use a December 31st year end, while about 75% use a fiscal year end with most fiscal year's ending on April 30th. The Village's auditors also indicated there was no significant accounting reason which would favor the use of a calendar year (CY) end or a fiscal year (FY) end. As to why the majority of local governments currently use the April 30th year end, conversations with peers suggests that it more closely mirrors municipal elections. Others have suggested that it reflects the municipal business cycle by encompassing winter expenditures and aligning the start of the fiscal year with the construction season in this part of the country.

Those communities in Cook County that use the CY basis indicated that the biggest advantage is that they do not have to make an accounting adjustment to defer the first installment of property taxes to May 1st. The County remits those taxes to municipalities in March. Another advantage noted by CY communities was that they thought they may be able to secure more competitive bids on some major street contracts by being in the market earlier in the year. However, they did not have documented evidence of this assumption. To test this assumption, the Arlington Heights Engineering Department compared our 2011 unit bid prices for asphalt against the prices received by CY communities (Palatine and Mount Prospect), and found that our 2011 unit bid prices were 8% lower compared to these communities. A couple of the CY communities also mentioned that the budgets presented to their Village Boards were summarized on an expenditure category level by department rather than on a detailed line item basis, making it easier to concentrate on policy issues.

The basic question in regard to Trustee Farwell's suggestion is whether changing the fiscal year end to December 31st would improve the Village Board's ability to make policy decisions on the funding priorities and "macro" issues of the annual budget and property tax levy. To analyze this question, two key activities need to be outlined; how the Village's property tax levy is developed and the Village's current budget process.

Village Property Tax Levy

The Village's property tax levy is one of the Board's most publicized decisions each year. Although many residents frequently think of their property tax bill as a Village levy, the Village's portion represents about 11% of an average homeowner's property tax bill. The vast majority of the property tax revenue goes to the local school districts.

The Village's portion of the tax levy is made up of eight sub-levies as shown below:

Levy Type	Mandated By	2010 Levy For FY12 Budget	%
Corporate (General Fund)	N/A	8,035,100	28%
Capital Projects (Street Purposes)	N/A	2,500,000	9%
Social Security	Federal Law	1,161,600	4%
IMRF	State Statute	1,354,800	5%
Police Pension	State Statute	4,038,000	14%
Fire Pension	State Statute	4,459,000	15%
Debt Service	Local Bond Ordinance	7,583,900	26%

On an annual basis the Village has fairly limited flexibility with the property tax levy as six of the eight levies, or 63% of the total levy, are mandated by federal and state law or through our local bond ordinance. Some years ago the Village was able to hold down the property tax levy due to growing sales and income tax receipts. More recently though, the economic recession coupled with State mandated Police and Fire pension benefit improvements has resulted in significant increases in the pension fund levies. At the same time, sales and income tax receipts have declined significantly. In order to keep the increase in the Village's property tax as moderate as possible while meeting our pension obligations, the Village has had to reduce or keep the Corporate (General Fund) levy steady by reducing our staffing level by about 10% over the last three years.

Since a large portion of the property tax levy is mandated, the amount available for the Corporate tax levy has had a significant influence on policy discussions about the General Fund budget rather than the other way around. The Village must balance the mandated pension and debt levy requirements against the amount needed from the property tax levy to help continue to provide needed services. This in turn is balanced against the total levy increase that is acceptable to the public. This dynamic has been exacerbated by the State mandated pension changes, investment losses, and decreases in the General Fund's sales and income tax "growth" revenues over the last few years.

Village Budget Process (Current)

The Village's annual budget process incorporates a capital planning component as well as three-year budget projections leading up to budget ceilings being established for the General and Water & Sewer Funds. The budget ceiling process is somewhat unique in that it creates a cap on spending for these key operating funds. It was developed a number of years ago as a way to provide Village leaders with a solid macro view of the financial status of the Village's key operating funds in November of each year. This process has become even more important in recent years as the Village has worked to balance projected General Fund budget deficits through revenue enhancements, staff and service eliminations, and the property tax levy.

The current budget process allows the Village Board to concentrate on key policy issues during the budget ceiling and property tax levy processes, which typically occur in late Fall. After these processes are complete the Board then has an opportunity to perform its watchdog function reviewing budget detail after the draft line item budget is completed in late February. As noted in the publication entitled, An Elected Officials Guide to Government Finance (GFOA), "…excessive review of details may preclude thoughtful study of broader policy issues that rightfully should dominate public policy debate. Many governments have suffered from debates over inconsequential operational details…, while long-term fiscal problems loomed ahead."

The annual budget process begins in August when staff initiates the capital planning process focusing on the Village Board's priorities of street resurfacing and rehabilitation, along with other capital needs. In August/September staff begins developing three-year revenue and expenditure projections for the General Fund and the Water & Sewer Fund, which are the Village's key operating funds. These projections are the basis for the Village's budget ceilings and proposed property tax levy, which are discussed in November of each year. Since the Water & Sewer Fund's revenue sources are based on user fees, the balance of the discussion in this memo only pertains to the General Fund.

The General Fund's revenue projections are completed using detailed spreadsheets that track historical and year to date receipts. Based on these trends, staff develops estimates of future receipts. For the most part, these revenue projections are included in the draft budget released in late February. Exceptions to this can include the closing of a major business such as the Sheraton Hotel which happened after that year's budget ceiling process was completed. On the expenditure side, detailed wage projections are prepared for each staff position and reflect any contractual agreements that are in place, along with estimates for future health insurance and pension cost increases. As a service organization, total salaries and benefits represent about 80% of General Fund expenditures. The balance of the budget is comprised of existing contractual agreements, transfers to the Fleet, IT, and General Liability Insurance funds (15% of expenditures), and the cost of commodities (about 5% of expenditures).

Over the past three years the Board and staff have taken difficult steps to balance the budget given the revenue decreases resulting from the recession. During this time the Board has reviewed financial projections which are based on detailed calculations for the key expenditure areas of the budget. To provide the Board with alternatives to address any projected General Fund deficits, staff has historically proposed detailed operational expenditure cut proposals, as well as proposals for revenue enhancements, and staffing and service reductions. With this information, in Fall of each year the Board has made significant policy decisions in regard to revenues and expenditures.

Having specific details on the upcoming budget for each General Fund department would not necessarily help with these policy decisions, as the largest part of the budget by far is for salaries and benefits. Over the last three years staff has proposed and the Board has approved significant cuts to the Village's non-essential costs and services. If needed in the future, further cuts will be even more difficult as there would likely be reductions in basic services including public safety. However, if detailed information by department is needed, the Village's current year budget which is only about six months old at that time of year would be a good source for that level of information. In addition, trying to review and discuss the budgets of the Village's 25 other funds during the property tax levy process would likely slow down the process, or cause those funds to be overlooked in a rush to address the General Fund and the property tax levy considerations.

Other Arlington Heights-related Governments and Agencies

It should be noted that the following governments which have a close working relationship with the Village use an April 30th year end as does the Village:

Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC)
Northwest Central Dispatch (NWCD)
Northwest Water Commission (NWWC)
Northwest Municipal League (NWML)
Arlington Heights Park District
Arlington Heights Memorial Library
Performing Arts at Metropolis
Metropolis Commercial Condominium Association

Of the governments and agencies listed above, as a component unit of the Village, the Arlington Heights Memorial Library is required to match its fiscal year with that of the Village. If the Village changes its fiscal year, the Library would be required to do so. It is also likely that we would seek to have the Performing Arts at Metropolis and the Metropolis Commercial Condominium Association continue to follow our fiscal year. Having a different fiscal year from the NWCD and the NWWC would require us to make some additional budgetary assumptions and accounting adjustments each year.

If the fiscal year-end were changed, the schedules for annual liquor licenses, the annual audit and the annual police and fire pension actuary studies would need to be amended. We would also likely want to change the union contracts as they come due, as well as health insurance, workers compensation insurance, and other contracts which are on the current fiscal year basis.

Recommendation

Staff can and will work with any fiscal year the Village Board may choose. However, the Village's current budget process has served us well, as it provides the Board with the key macro tools it needs to make policy decisions required to balance the General Fund and to develop a viable property tax levy each Fall. The draft line item budget that is subsequently prepared then allows the Board the time necessary in March to review the details and make changes to the entire Village budget prior to its passage in April.

C: R. Buechner
M. Juarez
P. Robb