

MAJOR REVENUE SOURCES

Descriptions, Projection Assumptions and Trends

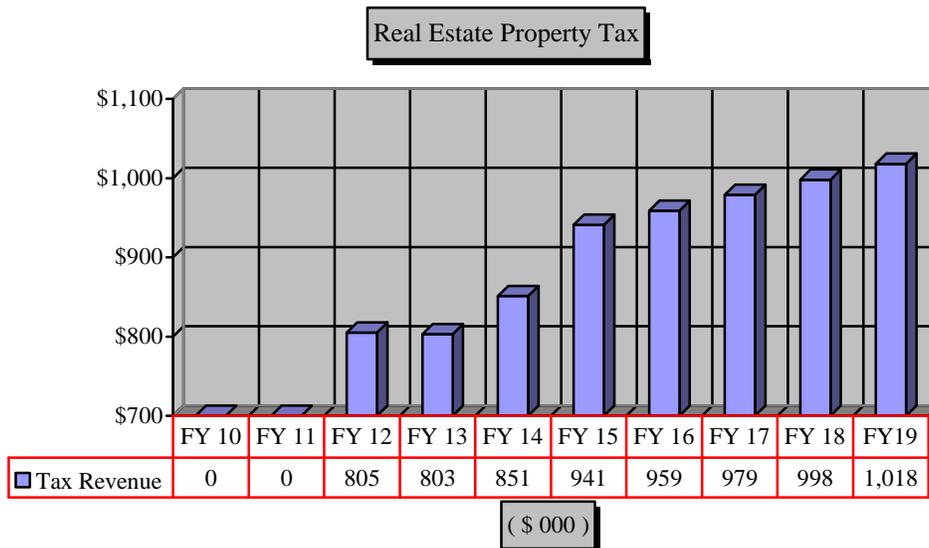
Early in the budget process each revenue account is analyzed and the current fiscal year's budgeted amounts are revised in order to form a more accurate basis for the next fiscal year's budgeted revenues. The detail revenue accounts are provided at the beginning of each fund in this budget document. The following revenue descriptions, assumptions and trends are provided only for the most significant or major revenue sources.

Grants, contributions from property owners for infrastructure improvements and bond issue proceeds although they may be significant, are not included due to their normal one time and one project nature. Generally, revenues used for operations in amounts above \$500,000 in the governmental funds and above \$300,000 in the enterprise funds are included in this section of the document.

1. Real Estate Property Taxes: General Fund and Local Improvement Fund.

The City of Carbondale adopts its annual Tax Levy Ordinance in November or December of each year for revenues to be received in the following fiscal year. In the years 2004 - 2010 the City did not levy property taxes, as shown in the graph below. The levy was reinstated for 2011 to cover contributions to the Public Safety's Pension Funds.

Increases in the years 2015 – 2019 are scheduled to coincide with expected increases in the public safety pensions.



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Real Estate Property Taxes	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Estimated Actual FY 2014
Revenue Amount	0	0	805,627	803,061	851,148
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	0	0	805,627	(2,566)	48,087
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	0	0	0	(0.3%)	6.0%
	Budgeted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019
Revenue Amount	941,148	959,971	979,170	998,754	1,018,729
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	90,000	18,823	19,199	19,584	19,975
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	10.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

2. Home Rule Sales Tax: General Fund, 2.25 percent of gross retail sales of tangible personal property, excluding vehicles, which require a title and registration.

The State of Illinois Constitution allows cities with a population of more than 25,000, or if less may elect by referendum, to become a home rule unit. The City's home rule sales tax became effective on September 1, 1992. The Illinois Department of Revenue administers the tax. The tax revenue is remitted to the City during the third month after the month in which the retail sale is made.

During FY 1999, the City Council approved an additional ¼ percent Home Rule Sales Tax which became effective on July 1, 1999. This increase is passed through to the Carbondale Community High School District #165 for the abatement of a major portion of the property tax levy principal and interest related to a bond issue for financing the development of a new four-year high school facility.

During FY 2006 the City entered into an agreement with Southern Illinois University that annexed approximately 2,700 acres which included the SIU Main Campus and the University Farms area. The area annexed included several retail establishments that will provide new Home-Rule and Municipal Sales Tax Revenues to the City.

During FY 2008, the City Council approved an increase of an additional ½ percent Home Rule Sales Tax which became effective January 1, 2008. Of this increase, ¼ percent is designated to pass through to Southern Illinois University in an amount not to exceed one million dollars annually over a period of twenty years. These funds will be used to assist the University in the payment of costs associated with the Saluki Way project. The remaining portion of the ½ percent Home Rule Sales Tax increase will be retained by the City of Carbondale to be used in funding General Fund operations.

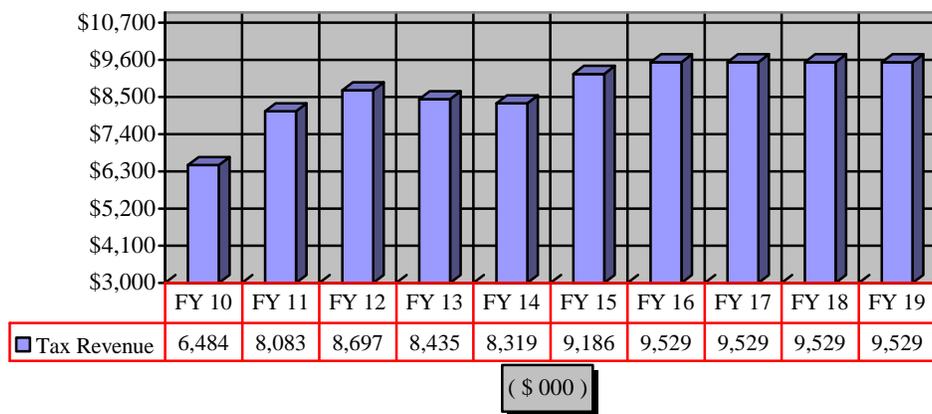
During FY 2010, the City again approved an additional increase of ½ percent becoming effective July 1, 2010, bringing the Home Rule Sales Tax rate to 2 percent. The increased revenue will be used in part, to pay debt service on a General Obligation Bond used to finance the construction of a new Police facility.

During FY 2014, the City approved an additional increase of ¼ percent becoming effective July 1, 2014, bringing the Home Rule Sales Tax rate to 2.25 percent. The increased revenue will be used to offset operating expense increases and will fund General Fund operations. The increases in 2015 and 2016 are due to the increase crossing fiscal years with future revenues expected to remain flat after the 2016 increase.

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Home Rule Sales Tax



Home Rule Sales Tax	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Estimated Actual FY 2014
Revenue Amount	6,484,302	8,083,961	8,697,612	8,435,043	8,319,824
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	265,577	1,599,659	613,651	(262,569)	(115,219)
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	4.2%	24.6%	7.6%	(3.0%)	(1.4%)
	Budgeted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019
Revenue Amount	9,186,824	9,529,824	9,529,824	9,529,824	9,529,824
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	867,000	343,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	10.4%	3.7%	0%	0%	0%

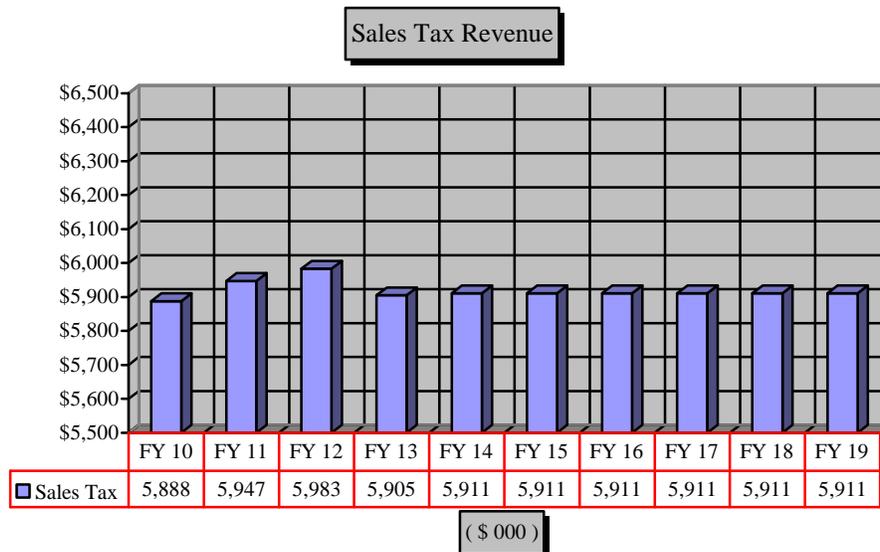
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2. **Sales Tax:** General Fund, 1 percent tax with the same taxable basis as the 1 percent Home Rule Sales Tax plus licensed vehicles.

The economic downturn in calendar year 2008 and continuing into calendar year 2009 had a detrimental effect on City revenues. Retail Sales declined reflecting an approximate 6.1 percent decrease in Sales Tax revenue from FY 2007 levels. Sales have

been slow to recover and we remain 4.5 percent below pre-downturn levels. Revenue levels are expected to remain flat through the next few years as the local recovery is lagging behind state and national levels. The slow recovery is due to a decline in enrollment and retention at Southern Illinois University and high unemployment in the region.



Sales Tax	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Estimated Actual FY 2014
Revenue Amount	5,888,434	5,947,704	5,983,923	5,905,361	5,911,388
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	78,538	59,270	36,219	(78,562)	6,027
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%	(1.3%)	0.1%
	Budgeted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019
Revenue Amount	5,911,388	5,911,388	5,911,388	5,911,388	5,911,388
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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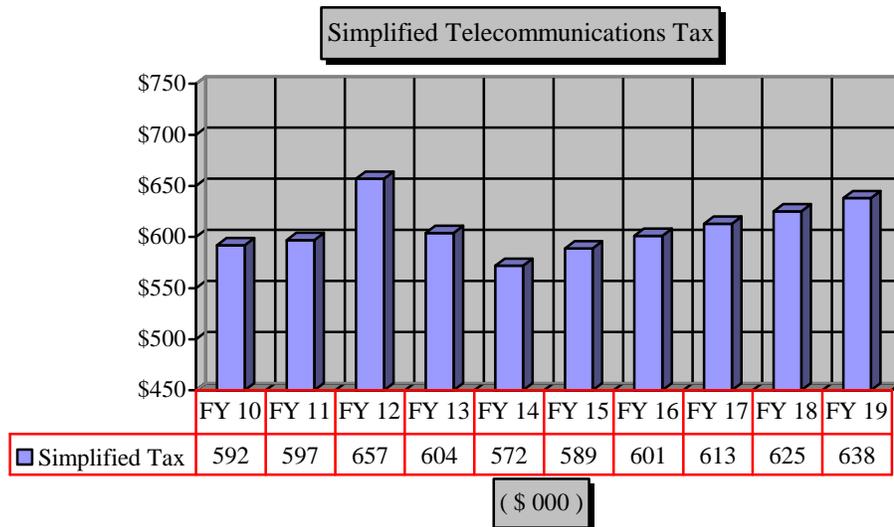
3. Simplified Telecommunications Tax: General Fund, 5.75 percent Gross Receipts Tax.

In March 1993, the City adopted an ordinance which applies a utility tax to users of cellular telephones and transmissions of messages by magnetic and fiber optic methods.

On January 1, 2003, the City adopted the State of Illinois' "Simplified Tax". This new method of taxation on telecommunications is no longer administered and collected by the City, but by the State of Illinois and passed thru to the City. The new

Simplified Tax collects taxes on all telephone revenue generated for long distance calls both in and out of State at a rate of 5.75 percent. The City's prior Utility Tax was only charged on intra state call revenues at a rate of 5 percent.

Recent losses in FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimated to be the result of personal cell phones replacing residential land line phone services. Future year increases are based on anticipated inflationary increases in cell phone plan costs.



Simplified Telecommunications Tax	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Estimated Actual FY 2014
Revenue Amount	592,755	597,671	657,776	604,531	572,491
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(139,900)	4,916	60,105	(53,245)	(32,040)
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(19.0%)	0.8%	10.0%	(8.1%)	(5.3%)
	Budgeted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019
Revenue Amount	589,666	601,459	613,489	625,758	638,273
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	17,175	11,793	12,030	12,269	12,515
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

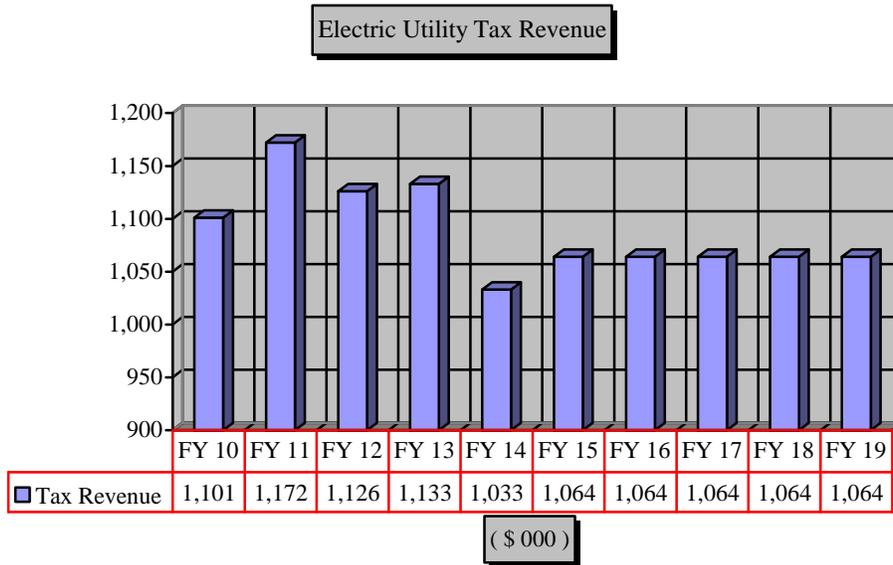
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4. Electric Utility Tax: General Fund. The tax is based on kilowatt-hours (KWH) multiplied by per KWH rates at tiered consumption levels.

increase of 0.7 percent in 2013, a substantial drop in 2014 (due to mild heating and cooling seasons) an increase of 8.0 percent is expected in 2015 with a projection of flat revenues through 2019.

The revenue from this tax is generally affected by weather conditions as well as the number of days of sunlight. After a 4.0 percent drop in 2012 and a slight



Electric Utility Tax Revenue	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Estimated Actual FY 2014
Revenue Amount	1,101,320	1,172,574	1,126,351	1,133,845	1,033,086
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(4,727)	71,254	(46,223)	7,494	(100,759)
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(0.4%)	6.4%	(3.9)%	0.7%	(8.9%)
	Budgeted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019
Revenue Amount	1,064,079	1,064,079	1,064,079	1,064,079	1,064,079
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	30,993	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	3.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

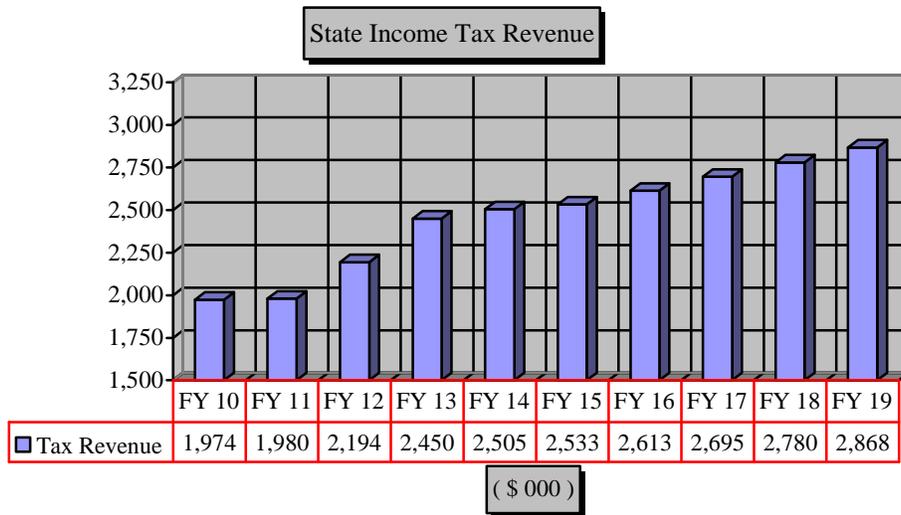
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5. **State Income Tax:** General Fund, 5 percent for individuals, trusts and estates of Federal Income Tax adjusted gross income. The amount each municipality receives is based on the population. The population figures are determined by the latest U.S. Bureau of Census figures and are certified by the Illinois Secretary of State.

Beginning August 1, 1969, municipalities received one-twelfth of the net collections of all income tax received. On July 1, 1994, the share was increased to one-eleventh and again increased to one-tenth on July

1, 1995. The Illinois Municipal League (IML) provides projections for this revenue generally in early January of each year. Past experience has shown the IML projections to be fairly accurate. The declines in FY 2009 and FY 2010 were reflective of general economic conditions, poor profits and high unemployment. 2012 and 2013 grew at (10.8 percent) and (11.7 percent) respectively. Modest increases are expected for the foreseeable future. It should be noted that there may be changes in the way the state shares these funds which would have a (possibly severe) negative impact on revenues.



State Income Tax Revenue	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Estimated Actual FY 2014
Revenue Amount	1,974,215	1,980,876	2,194,575	2,450,781	2,505,048
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(279,999)	6,661	213,699	256,206	54,267
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(12.4%)	0.3%	10.8%	11.7%	2.2%
	Budgeted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019
Revenue Amount	2,533,020	2,613,063	2,695,636	2,780,818	2,868,692
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	27,972	80,043	82,573	85,185	87,874
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	1.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%

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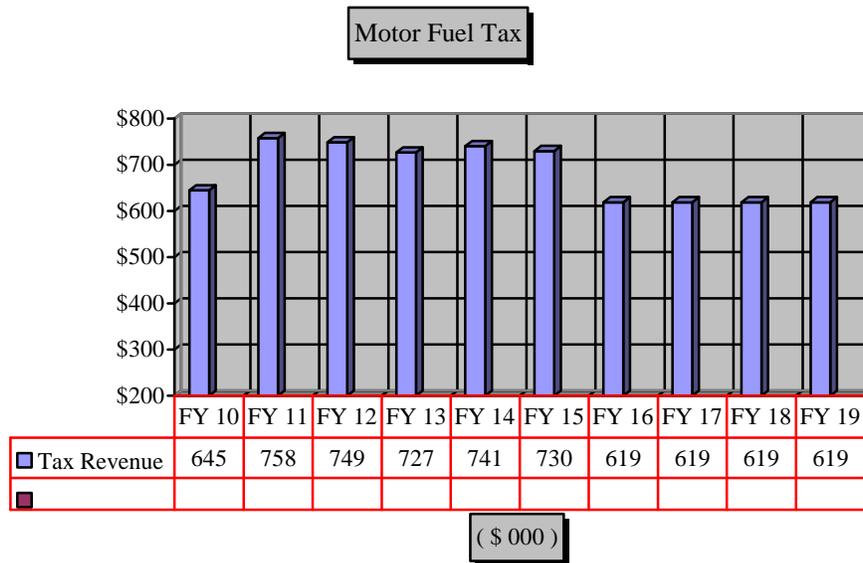
6. **Motor Fuel Tax:** Motor Fuel Tax Fund, 19.0¢ per gallon of gasoline and 21.5¢ per gallon of diesel fuel. The distribution of this tax to municipalities is based on a per capita rate system like the State Income Tax. The primary uses of these funds are for maintenance and capital improvements of streets.

source of revenue as average fuel economy continues to improve.

In addition, vehicle emissions inspection costs are paid out of the gross collections before the taxes are distributed to local governments.

The per capita rate for FY 2011 was \$25.40. The last increase in the rate per gallon was effective in FY 1994. The MFT revenue has remained a fairly static

Motor Fuel Tax receipts are anticipated lower due to the expiration of the “Illinois Jobs Now!” program instituted by the State of Illinois in 2009.



Motor Fuel Tax Revenue	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Estimated Actual FY 2014
Revenue Amount	645,993	758,718	749,428	727,953	741,953
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(21,968)	112,725	(9,290)	(21,475)	14,000
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(3.2%)	17.4%	(1.2%)	(2.9%)	1.9%
	Budgeted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019
Revenue Amount	730,256	619,096	619,096	619,096	619,096
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(11,697)	(111,160)	-0-	-0-	-0-
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(1.6%)	(15.2%)	0%	0%	0%

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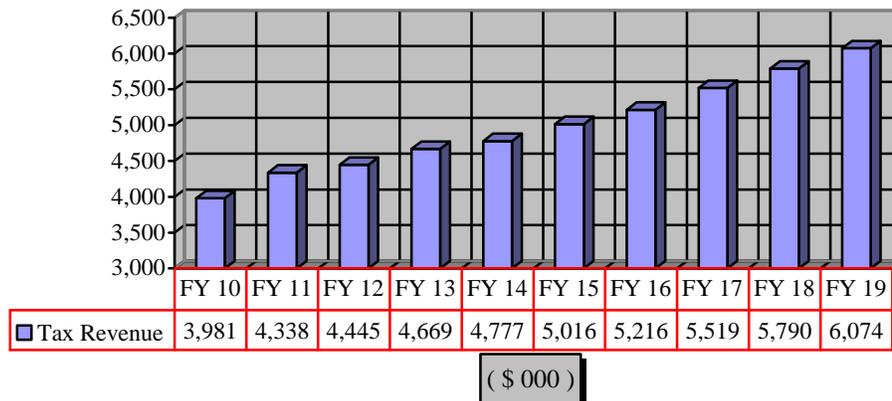
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7. Water Service Charges: Waterworks and Sewerage Fund is a Enterprise Fund. During FY 2012 a consulting firm completed a study to determine necessary maintenance and improvement requirements to the City's water systems costs of the changes were estimated, determined and necessary rate increase were recommended and eventually implemented for the next 5 years. For residential customers a basic customer charge is \$3.24 per month in FY 2012 increasing to \$3.76 in FY 2016. The rate per 1,000 gallons is \$3.69 increasing to \$4.25 in FY 2016.

With the number of City residential customers remaining level from year to year the projected revenue increases are resulting from anticipated rate increases. Although the City sells most of its water to Southern Illinois University and three water districts, the growth in water consumption has not dramatically increased.

The rate increase is proposed through 2016 and at that time inflationary increases are projected to cover future maintenance and improvements to the City's water system.

Water Service Charge Revenue



Water Service Charge Revenue	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Estimated Actual FY 2014
Revenue Amount	3,981,710	4,338,571	4,445,785	4,669,208	4,777,330
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	184,211	356,861	107,214	223,423	108,122
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	4.8%	8.9%	2.4%	5.0%	2.3%
	Budgeted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019
Revenue Amount	5,016,196	5,216,990	5,519,827	5,790,299	6,074,023
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	238,866	200,794	302,837	270,472	283,724
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	5.0%	4.0%	5.8%	5.0%	5.0%

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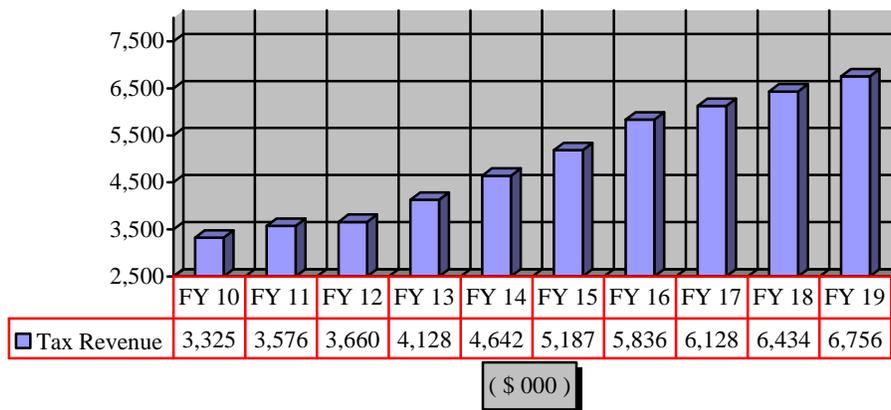
8. **Sewer Service Charges:** Waterworks and Sewerage Fund, an Enterprise Fund, currently assesses a rate for sewerage usage of \$3.56 per 1,000 gallons of water consumption. This rate was increased effective July 1, 2010 for FY 2011 revenue.

During FY 2007, Southern Illinois University negotiated a credit for evaporation lost in the cooling towers on campus buildings. This resulted in a material loss of revenue in sewer service charge. The volume of sewerage services is expected to remain mostly stable through FY 2016.

During FY 2012, the consulting firm also completed a study to determine necessary maintenance and

improvement requirements to the City's sewer systems. Costs of the changes were estimated; determined and necessary rate increases were recommended and eventually implemented for the next 5 years. The structure for sewer rates is pretty much the same. The basic customer charge is \$3.53 per month increasing to \$5.03 in FY 2016. The rate per 1,000 gallons is \$4.21 increasing to \$6.00 in FY 2016. Reduced levels of increase are expected to continue through 2019. The sewer rates are higher because processing wastewater is more expensive than water alone and rate increases are also the reason for increases from prior years.

Sewer Service Charge Revenue



Sewer Service Charge Revenue	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Estimated Actual FY 2014
Revenue Amount	3,325,687	3,576,962	3,660,141	4,128,650	4,642,353
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	182,825	251,275	83,179	468,509	513,703
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	5.8%	7.5%	2.3%	12.8%	12.4%
	Budgeted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019
Revenue Amount	5,187,809	5,836,285	6,128,099	6,434,504	6,756,230
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	545,456	648,476	291,814	306,405	321,726
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	11.7%	12.5%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%

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9. City Customer Refuse Fees: Solid Waste Management Fund, an Enterprise Fund, assesses a fee of \$11.00 per month per user for residential curbside refuse pickup.

The rate was increased \$.50 per month beginning May 1, 1997 (FY 1998); resulting in a monthly rate of \$6.75. Since FY 1998, the costs of wages, health insurance, retirement and uniforms as well as operating supplies have continued to increase year to year. On June 2, 2006, the fee was increased from \$6.75 to \$7.25 per month. The increase was necessary to cover the increased cost of operations in the Solid Waste Management Fund, and is reflected in FY 2007 numbers.

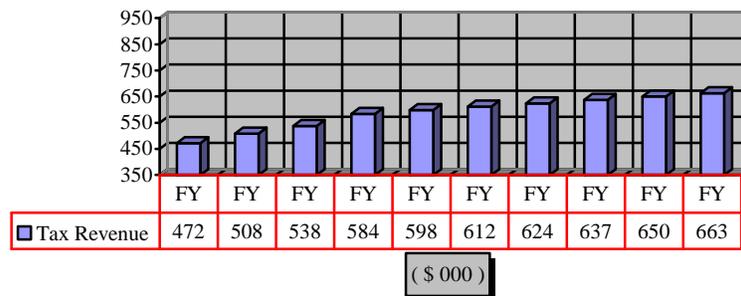
Because of the continuing increases in the operating costs of providing refuse and recycling services, the fees were again increased. Effective July 1, 2008, the City Council approved an increase in the monthly refuse fee from \$7.25 to \$8.00. Further, the council

approved additional increases from \$8.00 to \$8.75 per month effective May 1, 2009 and from \$8.75 to \$9.50 per month effective May 1, 2010. These increases are reflected in FY 2009 through FY 2011 numbers.

During FY 2012, the City Code related to refuse: collections, procedures, rate inclusions (equipment fees) as well as rate increase schedules was thoroughly studied and amended where needed. The basic pick up fee was increased to \$11.00 moving to \$11.40 over the next 3 years. Rate increases are projected to increase at a modest rate.

The number of refuse customers has increased in small, but steady, numbers each year. There are several private refuse service providers that concentrate more on commercial customers, but do provide backyard residential pick-up. The major reason for projected increases is annual inflationary rate increases.

City Customer Refuse Fees Revenue



City Customer Refuse Fee Revenue	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Estimated Actual FY 2014
Revenue Amount	472,764	508,111	538,625	584,978	598,800
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	51,394	35,347	30,514	46,353	13,822
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	12.1%	7.4%	6.0%	8.6%	2.4%
	Budgeted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019
Revenue Amount	612,572	624,823	637,320	650,066	663,068
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	13,772	12,251	12,497	12,746	13,002
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

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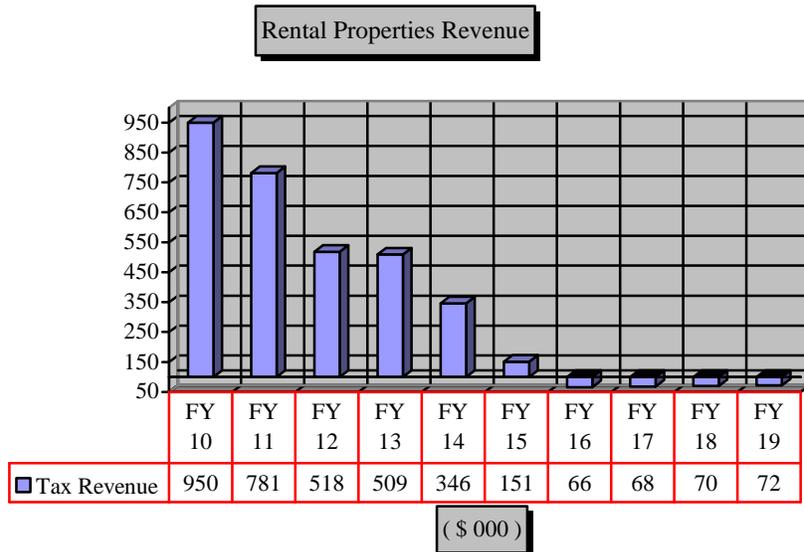
10. **Rental Revenues:** Rental Properties Fund: University City Complex and the Old ICRR Depot.

In order to improve the profitability of the enterprise operation, rental rate increases for the current tenants began during FY 1999 and will continue through FY 2017. The projected rental rates have been researched and are found to be competitive in the not-for-profit tenant rental market.

In order to make the buildings more marketable and in compliance with ADA standards, elevators in three of

the buildings at the University City Complex will need to be installed in the near future.

The reason for the drop in FY 2011 and FY 2012 are the sale of one property and the demolition of another. Future year reductions are due to the State Crime Lab leaving the facility they rent in 2014. At this time there are no prospective tenants for the vacancies. The City is looking for replacement tenants and will adjust projections when the vacancy is filled.



Rental Revenue	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Estimated Actual FY 2014
Revenue Amount	950,212	781,744	518,501	509,476	346,117
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	180,934	(168,468)	(263,243)	(9,025)	(163,359)
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	23.5%	(17.7%)	(33.6%)	(1.7%)	(32.1%)
	Budgeted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019
Revenue Amount	151,909	66,433	68,420	70,467	72,616
\$ Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(194,208)	(85,476)	1,987	2,047	2,149
% Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	(56.1%)	(56.3%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%