

BUDGET

IN BRIEF

2024



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Budget Message	3
Budget Award	6
Wentzville Governance	7
History of Wentzville	7
City Profile	8
Top 10 City Employers	9
Principal Tax Payers	9
Vision and Critical Success Factors	10
Budget Process	11
Long-Range Financial Plan	12
Forecasting Methodology and Assumptions	12
Where Does the Money Come From?	14
Consolidated Revenue	15
Where Does Property Tax Go?	17
How is Sales Tax Allocated?	18
Breakdown of Sales Tax Rate	18
Where Does the Money Go?	19
Consolidated Operating Expense	20
What Does the City Owe?	23
Glossary	24

Mayor and Board of Aldermen
City of Wentzville
1001 Schroeder Creek Blvd.
Wentzville, MO 63385

Dear Mayor and Aldermen:

We are pleased to present you with the proposed 2024 financial plan for the City of Wentzville.

Wentzville's Vision

*Located at the crossroads of the nation, we are a welcoming community, uniquely positioned as an innovative regional leader.
Wentzville delivers exceptional services and a vibrant quality of life for residents and businesses to thrive.*

This document outlines the plan to achieve the goals set in the City Vision through revenues and expenditures. The 2024 plan maintains current service levels and supports the Board's identified critical success factors, such as exceptional City services, infrastructure connectivity, and providing a safe and welcoming environment for all residents, businesses and visitors in our growing community of more than 46,495.

Total expenditures for the 15 Funds total \$143,550,425. Key highlights of this financial plan are outlined below.

- o The proposed property tax rates of \$0.5261 General and \$0.0515 Parks reflect a slight decrease compared to 2022. The combined rate is \$0.5776 per \$100 of assessed value. Wentzville’s personal property tax rate is the third lowest of the five largest municipalities in St. Charles County.
 - o See comparative rates below:
 - St. Charles \$0.8312
 - St. Peters \$0.7700
 - Wentzville \$0.5776
 - O’Fallon \$0.4899
 - Lake St. Louis \$0.4080
- o Sales tax revenues are projected to grow 3% over the 2023 projections. Use-tax revenues are projected to continue to increase based on changes in shopping patterns and the growth of online retail.
- o Funds have been included to fully fund the Board-adopted Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). This reflects our ongoing program to deliver projects and upgrade and replace vehicles and equipment. A summary of capital outlay purchases for all budgeted funds by departments is as follows:

Department	Budgeted Capital Expenditures
Administration	\$90,000
Information Technology	10,000
Community Development	\$32,200
Law Enforcement	\$2,240,886
Engineering	\$1,145,600
Public Works	\$8,754,850
Transportation	\$23,395,000
Parks	\$2,842,877
Water	\$14,149,100
Wastewater	\$7,938,700
Total	\$60,599,213

- o Consistent with the plan outlined in the CIP, this budget calls for the specific draw-downs on fund balance reserves to fund one-time major capital projects. By drawing down the fund balances and eliminating the issuance of debt, the City will save on bond issuance costs and interest payments.

Park Fund	\$166,730
Transportation Fund	\$3,723,062
Capital Fund	\$8,674,804
ARPA Fund	\$5,928,187
Wastewater Fund	\$1,009,131
Solid Waste Fund	\$157,080
Total	\$19,658,994

- o Funds are included in this budget to address all five of the Mayor and Aldermen Critical Success Factors:
 - o Regional Destination
 - o Economic Vitality
 - o Exceptional City Services
 - o Infrastructure Connectivity
 - o Safe and Welcoming Community
- o The compensation plan has been updated with a 3.6% scale adjustment based on current market trends and survey data, the standard Step increase is also included.
- o We are recommending 19 new full-time positions in this budget. These positions are being requested to keep up with the growth being experienced in the delivery of services Citywide.

Department	# Increase	Explanation
General Government -Human Resources	1 Increase	Added (1) full-time Administrative Associate, which reinstates a position that was reclassified to part-time in 2023 in response to a retirement; this will ensure continuity of operations and provide adequate coverage and administrative support for the department.
Law Enforcement - Police	2 Increase	Added (2) Police Officers. The addition of two officers will minimize the deficiency in manpower levels and add additional patrol officers to patrol and deter criminal activity.
Law Enforcement - Police	2 Increase	Added (2) Animal Control Officers. These positions will address enforcement at parks facilities by using these two non-commissioned positions to allow current commissioned officers serving in the dual role of Park Ranger/Animal Control Officer to focus solely on law enforcement for Parks.
Law Enforcement - Police	1 Increase	Added (1) Community Data Analyst; this reclassifies one part-time Crime Analyst to a full-time Community Data Analyst to analyze crime trends, calls for service, traffic accidents and other police data to support law enforcement and other departments.
PW - Streets & Signals	2 Increase	Added (2) Street Maintenance Technician II's to fill the void in street maintenance manpower left by an increase in stormwater repairs and inspections.
PW - Fleet Maintenance	1 Increase	Added (1) Senior Fleet Maintenance Technician. This will address service levels for repairing, upfitting and decommissioning Police and other City vehicles.
Engineering	1 Increase	Added (1) Construction Inspector to assist with inspection and the management of public improvement projects and private development projects.
Community Development- Building Inspection	1 Increase	Added (1) Code Compliance Inspector, which would allow for one inspector per ward to better address property maintenance issues.
Parks & Recreation - Administration	1 Increase	Added (1) Parks Development Specialist, which will assist with the planning and project management function in Parks and Recreation.
Parks & Recreation - Administration	1 Increase	Added (1) Parks Business Associate, reinstates a position that was reclassified to two part-time Park Business Associates from one full-time to ensure continuity of operations and provide adequate coverage and administrative support for the department.
Parks & Recreation - Aquatics	1 Increase	Added (1) Recreation Leader - Aquatics to provide adequate oversight of operations; part-time hours were reduced to cover the addition.
Parks & Recreation - Recreation	1 Decrease	Eliminated (1) Recreation Supervisor - Cultural Arts and Senior Programs to address a change in programming priorities.
Parks & Recreation - Ice Operations Technician	1 Increase	Added (1) Ice Operations Technician to provide adequate oversight of operations; part-time hours were reduced to cover the addition.
Parks & Recreation - Maintenance	1 Increase	Added (1) Parks Construction Technician to provide support for the increase in in-house projects due to the increase in construction costs.
Parks & Recreation - Horticulture & Forestry	1 Increase	Added (1) Senior Forestry Technician to lead the landscaping function, ensuring basic care of current inventory and addressing the increasing number of emergency removals.
PW - Utilities - Water	1 Increase	Added (1) Water Operator II to replace the Water Operator II position that was reclassified to a GIS Coordinator.
PW - Utilities - Wastewater	1 Increase	Added (1) Wastewater Operator III to support the Water Reclamation Center expansion needs related to industrial pre-treatment, lab functions, FOG inspections and biosolids management.
PW - Utilities - Wastewater	1 Increase	Added (1) Wastewater Operator II to support the Water Reclamation Center expansion needs related to industrial pre-treatment, lab functions, FOG inspections and biosolids management.

- o The Board of Aldermen contingency account has again been funded in the amount of \$50,000.
- o All capital projects for the General Fund have been funded by the Capital Improvement Fund. Hence, there were no General Fund expenditures for capital. The Capital Improvement Fund will also purchase all capital equipment for the Parks and Recreation, Transportation, Water and Wastewater funds.
- o The Transportation Fund includes several large roadway and sidewalk improvement projects. New projects that began in 2023 include:
 - o David Hoekel Parkway Phase 3 (design)
 - o Main Street Rehabilitation and Streetscape (design)
 - o Mexico Road Safety Improvements (design)
 - o Signalization of Pearce Boulevard at Linn Avenue (design)
 - o Wilmer Road Safety Improvements (design)

In addition to the projects listed above, the Transportation Fund will include funding for the following active projects that will continue into 2024:

- o David Hoekel Parkway Phase 2D (construction)
- o Great Oaks Boulevard Extension (construction)
- o Highway 61 Outer Road Phase 2A (construction)
- o Highway 61 Outer Road Phases 2 and 3 (design)
- o Highway Z Intersection at Interstate Drive (construction)
- o Highway Z Widening (design)
- o Peine Road Safety Improvements (construction)
- o Wentzville Parkway Sidewalk Extension (construction)
- o Wentzville Parkway South Phase 2 (construction)

The City has successfully secured matching funds from various outside governmental entities to reduce the City's portion of the funding for the projects listed above, which makes this list of projects financially feasible. Financial assistance for these major projects allows the City to aggressively target repairs for local roadways and sidewalks.

- o Locally, the steady residential and business growth rates provide us with a solid financial base. Wentzville is experiencing a higher rate of residential housing starts than the surrounding cities in St. Charles County. We anticipate that the City will continue to issue several hundred building permits and realize strong growth-related revenue again in 2024.
- o The City has the following ratings assigned by Moody's Investor Service: Aa3 for our Certificates of Participation Series 2015, 2016, 2020, and 2023; Aa2 for our Lease Revenue Bonds Series 2008, A1 for our Certificates of Participation Series 2023.
- o The Missouri Constitution provides that the amount of bonds payable out of tax receipts shall not exceed 10% of the total valuation of the taxable property of the City. The Missouri Constitution permits the City to become indebted for an additional 10% of the value of taxable, tangible property for the purpose of acquiring rights-of-ways; constructing, extending and improving streets; and constructing and improving sanitary or stormwater sewer systems. The City's current total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of the debt limit is 0.00%.

In order to meet the standards set forth by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), the various bond agencies that evaluate the City's financial health and the City's own policies, the City of Wentzville has established a process of conservative and responsible financial management. In keeping with this philosophy, the General Fund unreserved fund balance will be at approximately 51%. These funds protect the City against temporary revenue shortfalls, economic downturns, weather-related disasters or unanticipated major expenses. In summary, we remain committed to our mission to offer all of our residents the opportunities to continuously improve their quality of life by providing effective leadership and service by encouraging responsible citizenship, stimulating economic growth, and planning for fiscal responsibility. We would like to acknowledge the work and the cooperation of each of the directors and their departments for their work on this budget document. Thank you for your continued support and participation.

Respectfully submitted,



Douglas Lee
City Administrator



Jeff Lenk
Director of Finance



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

**City of Wentzville
Missouri**

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

January 01, 2023

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director

Budget Award

Wentzville Governance



Nick Guccione
MAYOR



Bryan Harr
ALDERMAN, WARD 1



Manny Macias,
ALDERMAN, WARD 1



Robert Hussey
ALDERMAN, WARD 2



Jordan Broviak,
ALDERMAN, WARD 2



Michael Lovell
ALDERMAN, WARD 3



Michael Hays
ALDERMAN, WARD 3

History of Wentzville

Wentzville was founded in 1855 at the height of the American westward expansion. Development of the railroad into Missouri brought new settlers and commerce to the area. This movement prompted William M. Allen, a wealthy landowner in Western St. Charles County, to establish a station along the railway that would serve the local community. Allen donated land for the railway station's development under the agreement that should the station be moved, the land would revert to his heirs. This assured the station's place in the community and secured the town's future as a hub for trade and development. The railroad expansion arrived in Wentzville in 1856. Erasmus Livingston Wentz of New York state oversaw the construction of the line. Because of his assistance on the project, Allen honored his good friend Erasmus Wentz by naming the town after him.

Wentzville was incorporated as a fourth-class city in March of 1872. Its government is composed of an elected Mayor and six aldermen, with an appointed city administrator. In the decades that followed its incorporation, Wentzville sustained slow but steady growth as an agricultural hamlet, primarily in the small services, professional and retail sectors. In 1980, however, General Motors Corporation began construction of its largest, most modern auto assembly plant at the time, generating more than 6,000 local jobs upon its completion. Today, Wentzville houses roughly 42,000 residents and, although less than an hour away from downtown St. Louis, is still a quiet, pleasant, peaceful community, rich in history and identity.



City Profile

Wentzville Missouri

Wentzville enjoys the benefits of exemplary schools, quality and affordable housing, outdoor recreation opportunities – including trails and parks – and offers easy accessibility to both I-70 and I-64.

\$ **\$39,760** per capita
personal income

median age **33.4**

year of
incorporation **1872**

land use breakdown

Agricultural 43.3%

Residential 38.6%

Industrial 4.1%

Other* 5.0%

Commercial 5.1%

Parks** 3.9%

population
46,495



LOCATION

Western St. Charles County,
Missouri, at the intersection
of I-70 and I-64, U.S. 40/61

TOTAL LAND SIZE: 19.98
square miles



*Misc., Government, Tax Exempt, Not for Profit;
** Open Space/Parks, Recreational (map on next page)

**form of
government**



**mayor
board of aldermen
city administrator**

unemployment
rate **1.9%**



school enrollment
17,423
students



Top 10 City Employers



General Motors
Automotive

4,124



Wentzville School District
Public Schools

2,594



Lear Corporation
Automotive Parts
Manufacturer

558



TVS Supply
Supply Chain
Solutions

350



**Compass Health
Network**
Healthcare

326



City of Wentzville
Government

287



**SSM St. Joseph
Healthcare**
Healthcare

230



Piston Automotive
Transportation
and Freight

230



Etrailer Corp.
Automotive Parts
Manufacturer

208



**RK Stratman
Company, Inc.**
Apparel Manufacturer

152

Source: City Economic Development Office / City Business Licenses (system in place since 2005)

License data is number of part- and full-time employees. Wentzville School District employee counts were separated in 2016 from Districtwide to only those buildings within city limits.

Principal Tax Payers

General Motors
3.93%*

\$46,684,233*



\$8,066,871*

Union Electric
0.68%*

**THF Wentzville
Dev. LLC (Big
Box Retail)**
0.60%*

\$7,144,151*



**THF Wentzville
Dev. LLC
(Two and Three)**
0.48%*

**Dierbergs of
Wentzville LLC**
0.46%*

\$5,476,663*



\$5,656,904*

**TFH Wentzville
Dev. LLC
(Walmart)**
0.40%*

**Sparrowhawk
STL Industrial LLC**
0.39%*

\$4,675,904*



\$4,729,868*

Etrailer Corp
0.37%*

**ET MP Wentzville
Owner LLC**
0.36%*

\$4,251,796*



\$4,374,957*

Rapid Response, Inc.
0.31%*



\$3,631,843*

Source: St. Charles County Assessors Office

*This number represents "Taxable Assessed Value" (Current Total: \$1,188,667,025)

*This number represents "Percentage of Total City Assessed Value" (Current Total: 7.97%)

Vision

Located at the crossroads of the nation, we are a welcoming community, uniquely positioned as an innovative regional leader. Wentzville delivers exceptional services and a vibrant quality of life for residents and businesses to thrive.

Critical Success Factors



Regional Destination

Providing long-term community value through trusted stewardship and responsible financial management.



Economic Vitality

Wentzville is committed to economic prosperity through partnerships, development opportunities, a versatile and skilled workforce and favorable property taxes to ensure that new and established businesses will thrive.



Exceptional City Services

Wentzville provides industry-leading services that enhance the quality of life for residents and businesses by creating unsurpassed customer experiences and ensuring responsible stewardship of resources.



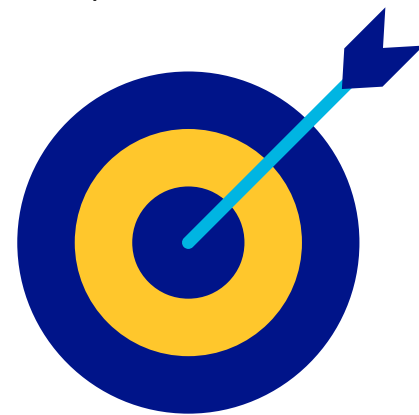
Infrastructure Connectivity

Wentzville connects our community through optimized traffic systems, pedestrian-friendly amenities, dependable utilities and cutting-edge technology to enhance quality of life.



Safe and Welcoming Community

Wentzville is a safe, inclusive and engaged community, with a built environment and diverse mix of services and outreach that create a unique sense of place.



Vision and Critical Success Factors

Budget Process

BUDGET PROCESS

The operating budget is based on the Balanced Budget principle of financing current expenditures with current revenues and accumulated reserves. Operating expenditures will not be directly supported by debt. Expenditures shall include adequate funding of retirement benefits and adequate maintenance and replacement of capital and operating assets. The budgeted expenditures reflect the City's perceived needs and desires of the community based on available information and long-range planning.

The Board of Aldermen adopts an annual budget on the modified accrual basis of accounting for all governmental fund types (General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Project Funds and Enterprise Funds). The budget is based on generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The Board of Aldermen hold budget work sessions with the City Administrator, Finance Director and staff to make final revisions to the proposed budget. No less than a 10-day notice is given by publication announcing a public hearing on the proposed budget in a newspaper with general circulation within the City. After the legal notice is published, the public hearing and introduction of the bill for the adoption of the annual budget are held at the Board of Aldermen meeting in the month of November. The notice also informs the public that a copy of the proposed budget may be inspected at City Hall, during business hours.

The budget is adopted before Dec. 31 of the year prior to enactment.

City staff reviews budget appropriations and actual financial requirements throughout the year. The Board of Aldermen may amend or adjust the budget, by adoption of an amending budget ordinance, which adjusts the revenue and expenditure authorization during the budget year.

The following is a sample calendar illustrating the timing and responsibility of issues related to the budget process.

June 1	Administer instructions, forms and reports to departments
June 29-30	Strategic Goal Setting – discuss budget policies and priorities
July 7	Distribute critical success factors to departments
July 7	Budget and capital forms returned
July 21	Finance to complete 2024 revenue projections
July 21	Departments to complete 2024 revenue projections for their department
July 24-25	Five Year Capital Improvement Plan review with staff
Aug.11	Departments to complete updates to departmental innovation-driven accomplishments and goals and key performance indicators based on Board approved critical success factors sent out on July 7
Aug.16	Board of Aldermen work session to review Five Year Capital Improvement Plan
Aug.23	Requested budgets entered in Incode Budget Maintenance
Aug.28-30	Meet with departments to review departmental budgets
Aug.30-Oct.	Finance and City Administrator balancing
Oct. 11	Proposed Fiscal Year 2024 Budget delivered to Mayor and Board of Aldermen
Oct. 18	Board of Aldermen work session to review Proposed Fiscal Year 2024 Budget
Nov. 8	Presentation, Public Hearing and First Reading of 2024 Budget
Nov. 29	Second Reading and Adoption of 2024 Budget

Long-Range Financial Plan

The City utilizes conservative budgeting techniques to forecast revenues and expenditures for planning purposes. While the City does not formally adopt a long-range financial plan, the City projects revenues and expenditures for a five-year period during the Capital Improvement Plan and Budget processes using the methods detailed below. These forecasts consider planned levels of service and the strategic goals and priorities determined by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. Even with conservative forecasting methodologies and assumptions, there are inherent risks to long-term financial planning, including, but limited to:

- Decline in sales and/or use tax as this source of revenue is volatile
- Changes to outside funding sources, including federal, state and county funding programs
- Negative economic impacts (recession, pandemic, etc.)
- Unforeseen and/or emergency-related expenditures
- Changes in contracted rates with service providers
- Wage and benefit plan adjustments



Forecasting Methodology and Assumptions

The City used the following qualitative and quantitative methods to forecast revenues:

- Review City revenue history and trends
- Survey departments regarding trends in revenues
- Review national economic forecasting projections
- Monitor national and local economic trends
- Examine state and federal budgets and legislative changes
- Examine relationships between revenues and economic values

The City produces and continuously monitors a budget consistent with the current activity and trends and continuously monitors the financial impacts.

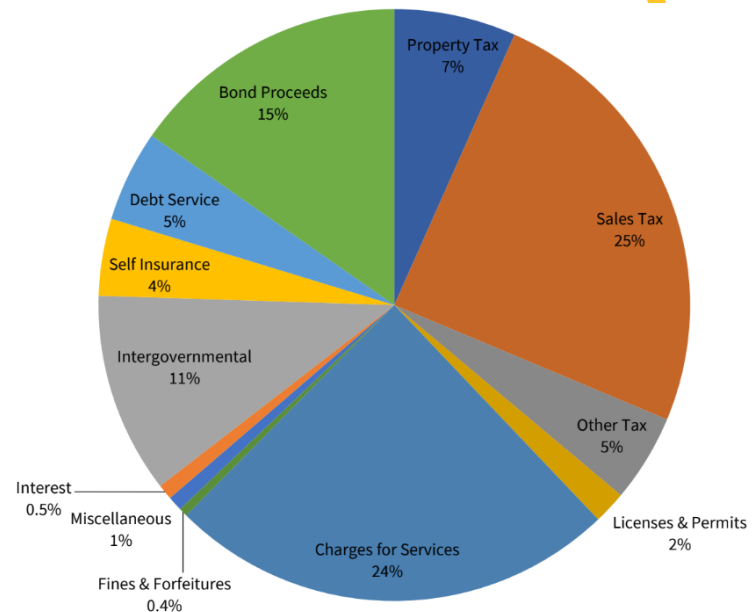
Forecasting Methodology and Assumptions Cont'd

Revenues		
Definition		Explanation
Property Tax	3% Increase	Based on expected tax rate of \$0.5776 per \$100 of assessed valuation projections from the County as well as continued residential and commercial growth.
Sales Tax	3% over 2023 Projections	Considering the current activity and prior year history as well as population growth and commercial business and development.
Use Tax	11% over 2023 Projections	Continue to witness an increase in online shopping and based on the current activity and prior year history as well as population growth.
Charges for Services – Parks	12% Decrease	Programming offerings have been reduced to be more realistic and to reduce the selection of provided content. Progress Park Recreation Center will continue to have reduced hours of operations in 2024 that impact revenue generation from passes and daily visits to the facility.
Charges for Services – Utilities	9% Increase	Increase consistent with City growth and increase in residential and commercial building permits.
Utility Gross Receipts Tax	4% Decrease over 2022 Actual	Downward trend in utility taxes, especially in telecommunications, and as a result of Senate Bill 153 where the 5% fee shall be phased out as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning Aug. 28, 2023, 4.5% of gross revenues; Beginning Aug. 28, 2024, 4% of gross revenues; Beginning Aug. 28, 2025, 3.5% of gross revenues; Beginning Aug. 28, 2026, 3% of gross revenues; Beginning Aug. 28, 2027, and continuing thereafter, 2.5% of gross revenues.
Building Permits	35% Increase over 2023 Budget	Budget projections are associated with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anticipated commercial projects Changes to multiplier and permits fees. New residential projects approved for construction in 2024.
Fines and Forfeitures	8% Decrease over 2023 Budget	Decrease consistent with the decline in citations due to Senate Bill No. 5 and COVID-19.

Expenditures		
Definition		Explanation
Wages	4.8% - 6.2%	Implemented a salary step and grade in line with our 2022 Classification and Compensation Study with a consultant recommended 3.6% market adjustment.
Employee Insurance	Varies	Maintain the current 85%/15% cost share dependent and 90%/10% employee only coverages for the base plan.
Insurance	16% Increase	Property, auto and crime insurance based on renewal documents received for the policy year 7/1/23 – 6/30/24.
Gas	\$4.00/gallon	Consistent citywide based on current year and local economic activity.
Training	Varies	Based on departments' needs and available options.
Commodities	Increases Citywide	Due to the current economy and price increases, office and operating supplies, uniforms, tools and equipment, etc. are budgeted at higher dollar amounts.
Repairs and Maintenance	Varies	Motor vehicle/equipment, office equipment, building and grounds, etc. based on departments' needs.
Contract Services and Professional Fees	Varies	Based on departments' needs.

Where Does the Money Come From?

- **Taxes:** the majority of the City's revenue, 33%, is generated by taxes levied on property, retail sales and the gross receipts tax on the sales of electricity, gas, telephone and television video services. The City's sales taxes includes a 1% general sales tax, a 0.50% parks sales tax, a 0.50% capital sales tax and a 0.50% transportation sales tax. Tax revenue also includes the receipts from the State for fuel taxes and motor vehicles sales tax and license fees.
- **Licenses and permits:** include the revenues from building permits, engineering permits, business licenses, liquor licenses, and occupancy inspections.
- **Fines and forfeitures:** include the fines collected by the City's Municipal Court.
- **Charges for services:** include fees from Parks & Recreation, Water, Sewer, Solid Waste and an administrative charge based on a percentage of the administrative services in the General fund that are allocated to the proprietary funds and the Park Fund. The administrative fee includes overhead costs for departments such as Human Resources, Information Technology, Procurement, Finance, and others as well as a portion of the legal fees and Citywide information technology-related fees.
- **Investment income:** includes revenues earned from the investment of idle City funds throughout the year in accordance with the City's investment policy.
- **Bond Proceeds:** bond issuance in 2024 to fund water and solid-waste projects identified in the Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan.



- **Miscellaneous:** include proceeds from the sale of equipment, false alarm fees and contract services provided to local schools by the Police Department.
- **Intergovernmental revenues:** represent 10% of the City's total revenues and include the receipts from federal, state and county grants with the majority for Transportation Fund road projects

Revenues	Budgeted 2024
Property Tax	\$ 8,715,010
Sales Tax	32,218,788
Other Tax	6,257,600
Licenses & Permits	2,332,524
Charges for Services	32,058,922
Fines & Forfeitures	612,500
Miscellaneous	1,052,340
Interest	1,091,000
Intergovernmental	14,339,162
Self Insurance	5,497,148
Debt Service	6,520,879
Bond Proceeds	20,000,000
Total Revenues	\$ 130,695,873

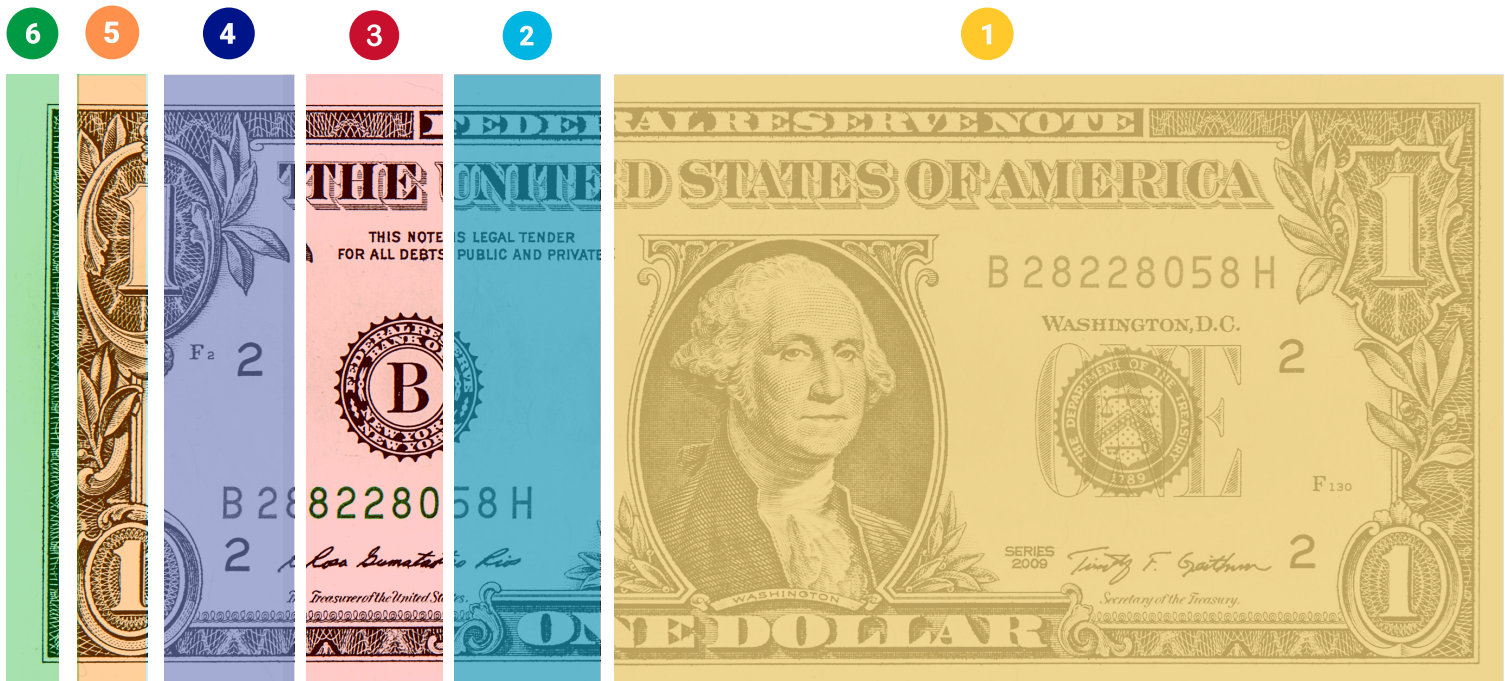
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE

	ACTUAL 2022	AMENDED 2023	BUDGETED 2024	% CHANGE
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
Property Tax	7,368,340	7,383,445	7,927,195	7%
Sales & Use Tax	11,899,206	12,238,508	13,072,391	7%
Other Tax	4,011,967	3,401,000	3,917,600	15%
Licenses & Permits	1,422,839	1,485,724	2,205,024	48%
Charges For Services	1,482,221	1,846,288	2,064,878	12%
Fines & Forfeitures	565,188	663,600	612,500	-8%
Miscellaneous	998,733	782,988	811,284	4%
Interest	(418,586)	100,000	169,000	69%
Intergovernmental	65,137	87,124	80,000	-8%
Other Financing Sources	(6,512,663)	1,434,085	1,415,109	-1%
Anticipated Unexpended	-	1,224,564	658,287	-46%
	20,882,382	30,647,326	32,933,268	8%
PARKS				
Property Tax	721,299	724,699	787,815	8%
Sales & Use Tax	5,836,653	5,914,258	6,305,100	6%
Other Tax	175,495	160,000	170,000	6%
Licenses & Permits	41,723	78,000	120,000	35%
Charges For Services	3,848,842	6,206,131	5,563,095	-12%
Miscellaneous	65,122	36,556	50,556	28%
Interest	(122,503)	-	131,000	100%
Intergovernmental	6,367,166	(301,485)	(121,911)	-147%
	16,933,797	12,818,159	13,005,655	1%
TRANSPORTATION				
Sales & Use Tax	5,753,108	5,914,260	6,305,101	7%
Other Tax	1,457,056	1,220,000	2,170,000	78%
Interest	(715,552)	-	319,000	-
Intergovernmental	6,592,918	39,705,712	13,386,032	-66%
Other Financing Sources	(496,437)	(934,643)	(1,028,374)	10%
	12,591,093	45,905,329	21,151,759	-54%
CAPITAL				
Sales & Use Tax	5,949,602	6,119,253	6,536,196	7%
Interest	(309,758)	-	177,000	-
Bond Proceeds	-	33,000,000	-	-100%
Intergovernmental	255,788	227,800	227,800	-
	5,895,632	39,347,053	6,940,996	-82%
ARPA				
Interest	(53,703)	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	(197,958)	(49,981)	-75%
ARPA Funds	414,483	500,000	-	-100%
	360,780	302,042	(49,981)	-117%

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE

	ACTUAL 2022	AMENDED 2023	BUDGETED 2024	% CHANGE
UTILITIES				
Licenses & Permits	7,855	7,750	7,500	-3%
Charges For Services	22,212,462	22,399,760	24,430,949	9%
Miscellaneous	2,245,174	142,500	190,500	34%
Interest	(603,310)	-	295,000	-
Bond Proceeds	-	-	20,000,000	-
Transfers	(124,830)	(227,800)	(227,800)	-
	23,737,351	22,322,210	44,696,149	100%
INTERNAL SERVICE				
Self-Insurance	6,623,807	5,211,676	5,462,148	5%
Interest	(106,236)	-	35,000	-
	6,517,571	5,211,676	5,497,148	5%
DEBT SERVICE				
Lease Income	3,246,409	2,811,681	2,813,388	-
Interest	13,528	-	-	-
Other Financing Sources	3,596,717	2,247,587	2,214,722	-1%
Transfer In For Debt Payment	1,379,881	1,485,603	1,492,769	1%
	8,236,535	6,544,871	6,520,879	-
TOTAL CITY REVENUE	95,155,142	163,098,666	130,695,873	-20%

Where Does Property Tax Go?



The City's Property Tax Rate remains one of the lowest property tax rates in St. Charles County and makes up only 7.84% of a resident's total property tax bill.

1. Wentzville R-IV School District 5.0428¢ (68.42%)†
2. Wentzville Fire Protection District 0.7299¢ (9.90%)
3. Special Districts* 0.7606¢ (10.32%)
4. City of Wentzville 0.5776¢ (7.84%)
5. St. Charles County** 0.2294¢ (3.11%)
6. State of Missouri 0.0300¢ (0.41%)

†Please note if you live in the Fort Zumwalt School District, the rate is 4.5894%.

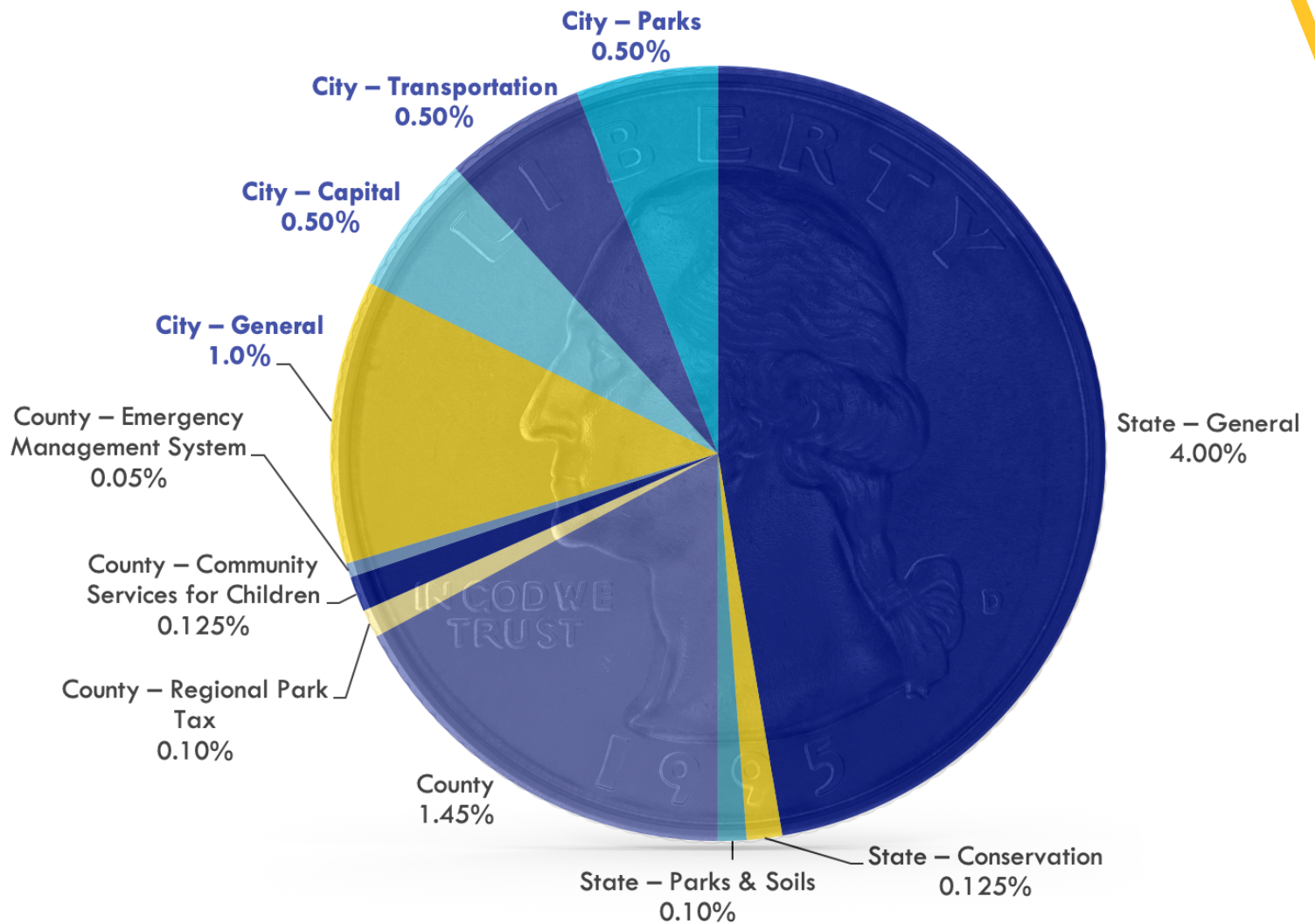
*Special Districts: St. Charles County Ambulance District, Development Disability, St. Charles County Library District and St. Charles Community College

** Includes County, Road and Bridge, and Alarm Dispatch



A Wentzville homeowner with a home with a \$300,000 market value paid \$4,201.07 in real estate taxes, with 0.5776¢ or \$329.23 going to the City of Wentzville.

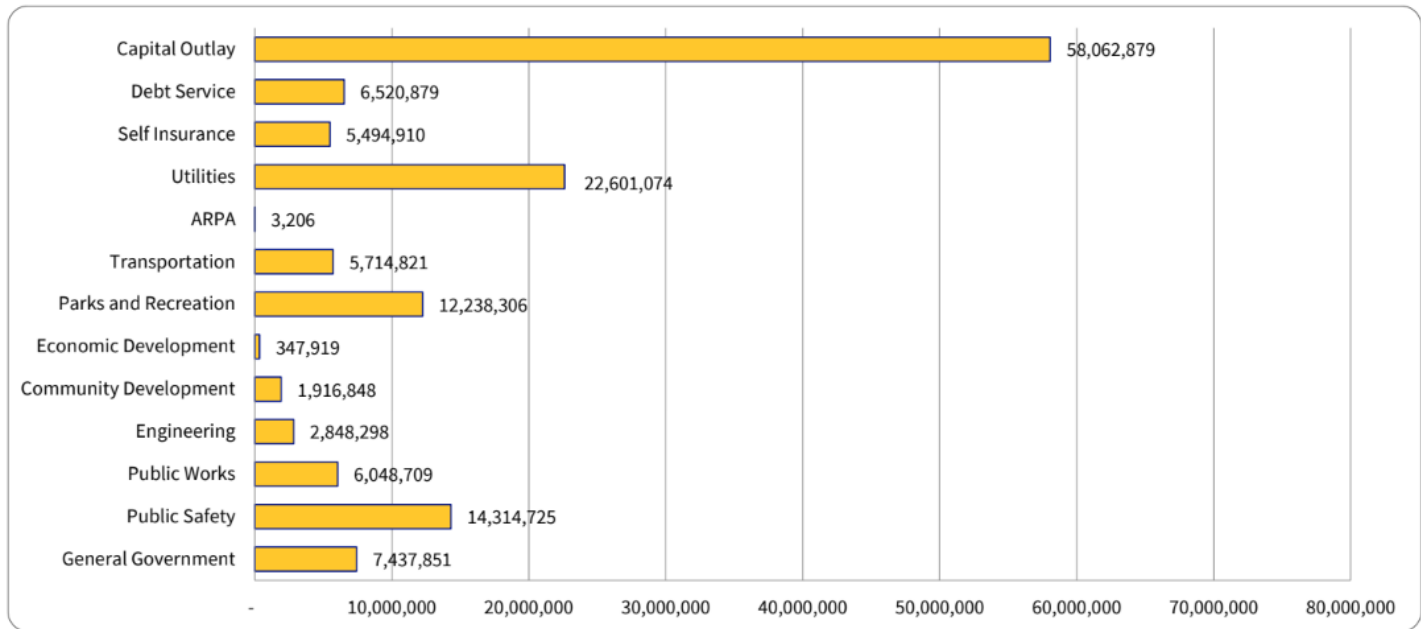
How is Sales Tax Allocated?



Breakdown of Sales Tax Rate

Total sales tax collected in the City of Wentzville is 8.45%. The City receives 2.5%, the County receives 1.5%, Children & Family Services receives 0.125%, Metro Park receives 0.10%, and the state of Missouri receives 4.225%. Of the City's 2.5% sales tax, 1% is for General Fund operations, 0.5% is deposited in the Capital Fund, 0.5% is deposited the Transportation Fund for related transportation projects, and 0.5% is deposited in the Park Fund for operations, capital and debt payments.

Where Does the Money Go?



General Government expenditures include Administration, Human Resources, Information Technology, Procurement and Finance.

Public Works includes expenditures for the administration, stormwater, engineering, streets and signals, fleet and facility operations departments.

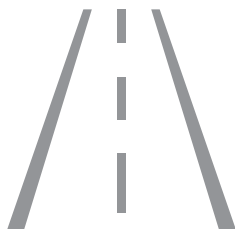
Community Development includes expenditures for the administration, planning and zoning and building inspection departments.

Parks and Recreation includes expenditures for the administration, aquatics, recreation and maintenance departments.

Transportation expenditures include funding for road projects and street and sidewalk maintenance.

Capital Outlay expenditures include land, land improvements, buildings, building improvements, furniture, fixtures, machinery, equipment, vehicles and all other assets costing \$5,000 or more having an initial useful life extending beyond one year.

Debt Service includes principal and interest payments for the City's outstanding debt on parks (Splash Station Aquatic Center, Heartland, Peruque Valley, Ice Arena and Multigenerational Recreation Facility), the Law Enforcement Center, and enhancements of infrastructure throughout the City.



CONSOLIDATED OPERATING EXPENSE

	ACTUAL 2022	AMENDED 2023	BUDGETED 2024	% CHANGE
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
Personnel	2,886,074	3,689,257	3,964,003	7%
Other Charges/Services	1,361,021	1,572,025	1,468,547	-7%
Supplies	307,729	399,792	437,124	9%
Repairs/Maintenance	709,300	795,376	964,280	21%
Contract Services	574,173	648,718	603,897	-7%
	5,838,297	7,105,168	7,437,851	5%
PUBLIC SAFETY				
Personnel	10,520,103	12,256,602	13,135,015	7%
Other Charges/Services	705,287	701,633	697,438	-1%
Supplies	250,828	365,228	285,240	-22%
Repairs/Maintenance	52,773	44,300	57,300	29%
Contract Services	130,948	122,791	139,732	14%
	11,659,939	13,490,554	14,314,725	6%
PUBLIC WORKS				
Personnel	2,641,750	3,152,740	3,628,707	15%
Other Charges/Services	1,018,718	1,016,660	1,029,267	1%
Supplies	678,397	813,054	734,165	-10%
Repairs/Maintenance	493,410	456,839	401,651	-12%
Contract Services	157,417	190,093	254,919	34%
	4,989,692	5,629,386	6,048,709	7%
ENGINEERING				
Personnel	1,819,613	2,351,359	2,587,878	10%
Other Charges/Services	77,961	97,923	117,614	20%
Supplies	8,930	15,030	20,755	38%
Repairs/Maintenance	9,300	22,400	21,650	-3%
Contract Services	36,878	69,440	100,401	45%
	1,952,682	2,556,152	2,848,298	11%
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
Personnel	1,453,214	1,645,230	1,811,520	10%
Other Charges/Services	61,326	63,101	71,378	13%
Supplies	13,911	17,450	18,450	6%
Repairs/Maintenance	-	300	-	-100%
Contract Services	8,501	15,500	15,500	-
	1,536,952	1,741,581	1,916,848	10%
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Personnel	135,242	111,350	117,527	6%
Other Charges/Services	33,806	70,586	49,658	-30%
Supplies	360	3,403	2,050	-40%
Special Events	110,692	141,828	146,828	4%
Contract Services	57,459	29,356	31,856	9%
	337,559	356,523	347,919	-2%

CONSOLIDATED OPERATING EXPENSE

	ACTUAL 2022	AMENDED 2023	BUDGETED 2024	% CHANGE
PARKS				
Personnel	3,418,093	6,648,012	6,757,748	2%
Other Charges/Services	2,157,333	2,304,245	2,320,393	1%
Supplies	658,233	1,182,297	1,034,839	-12%
Repairs/Maintenance	218,623	236,664	230,740	-3%
Contract Services	206,298	335,435	401,817	20%
Debt Service	1,482,850	1,485,603	1,492,769	1%
	8,141,430	12,192,256	12,238,306	-
TRANSPORTATION				
Other Charges/Services	1,184,641	1,187,441	1,120,690	-6%
Repairs/Maintenance	3,185,303	4,665,256	4,375,000	-6%
Contract Services	462,528	336,952	219,131	-35%
	4,832,472	6,189,649	5,714,821	-8%
CAPITAL				
Other Charges/Services	247,719	159,804	93,000	-42%
Professional Fees	1,948	1,985	5,141	159%
Transfer – Debt Payment	162,611	162,611	2,257,211	1288%
	412,278	324,400	2,355,352	626%
ARPA				
Professional Fees	-	816	3,206	293%
UTILITIES				
Personnel	3,791,363	5,000,037	5,196,738	4%
Other Charges/Services	12,952,234	9,488,969	9,818,949	4%
Supplies	614,598	1,152,660	1,058,940	-8%
Repairs/Maintenance	1,109,516	1,856,244	2,165,826	17%
Contract Services	3,395,929	3,890,835	4,360,621	12%
	21,863,640	21,388,745	22,601,074	6%
INTERNAL SERVICE				
Self-Insurance	5,732,842	5,225,378	5,484,519	5%
Supplies	-	-	8,070	-
Professional Fees	677	690	2,321	236%
	5,733,519	5,226,068	5,494,910	5%
DEBT SERVICE				
Debt Payment – P&I	8,076,318	6,538,395	6,508,241	-
Professional Fees	8,475	6,476	12,638	95%
	8,084,793	6,544,871	6,520,879	-
TOTAL CITY EXPENSE				
	75,383,253	82,746,169	87,842,898	6%

CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL EXPENSE

	ACTUAL 2022	AMENDED 2023	BUDGETED 2024	% CHANGE
PARKS				
Capital Outlay	16,975,495	927,761	934,079	1%
TRANSPORTATION				
Capital Outlay	6,358,768	42,550,470	19,160,000	-55%
CAPITAL				
Capital Outlay	3,244,971	37,989,722	13,260,448	-65%
ARPA				
Capital Outlay	414,482	7,123,129	5,875,000	-18%
UTILITIES				
Capital Outlay	3,327,581	6,837,358	16,478,000	141%
TOTAL CAPITAL				
	30,321,297	95,428,440	55,707,527	-42%

What Does the City Owe?



LONG-TERM DEBT						
Issue	Original Issue	End Bal 12/31/23	Prin Pmt 2024	End Bal 12/31/24	2024 Interest	Total Debt Service
Certificates of Participation	\$90,225,000	\$75,145,000	\$3,155,000	\$71,990,000	\$2,968,550	\$6,123,550
Sewerage System Revenue Bonds	\$40,061,000	\$13,785,001	\$2,022,000	\$11,763,001	\$223,021	\$2,245,021
Total	\$130,286,000	\$88,930,001	\$5,177,000	\$83,753,001	\$3,191,571	\$8,368,571

NOTES PAYABLE					
Issue	Original Issue	Projected End Balance 12/31/23	Prin Pmt 2024	End Balance 12/31/24	
MTFC	\$5,000,000	\$1,526,178	\$1,014,910	\$511,268	
Guaranteed Energy Savings	\$700,000	\$492,403	\$45,728	\$446,675	
Lindenwood University	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$100,000	\$1,400,000	Interest free agreement
Dierbergs – Note B	\$3,402,297	\$371,932	\$371,932*	\$-0-	Reimburse ½ cent sales tax collected in center
Total	\$11,102,297	\$3,890,513	\$1,532,570	\$2,357,943	

* Principal and interest payments estimated – based on sales tax received.

Legal Debt Margin

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Debt Limit	\$118,866,703	\$112,715,095	\$104,279,761	\$100,403,204	\$91,415,473
Net Debt Applicable to Limit	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Debt Margin	\$118,866,703	\$112,715,095	\$104,279,761	\$100,403,204	\$91,415,473
Total Net Debt Applicable to the Limit as a Percentage of the Debt Limit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%

Note: Bonded indebtedness is limited by Section 95.111 and 95.120 of the Missouri Revised Statutes (1986) to 10% of the assessed value of taxable tangible property. An additional 10% may be used for certain purposes such as streets and sewerage system improvements. The table above reflects only the basic 10% limit.

Acronyms

- ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act
- ARPA – The American Rescue Plan Act was signed into law by President Biden on March 11, 2021, it guaranteed direct relief to cities, towns and villages in the United States. The U.S. Department of the Treasury is responsible for overseeing this unprecedented program.
- CMAQ – Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program which is a program to provide a flexible funding source to State and local governments for transportation projects and programs to help meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act.
- COP – Certificates of Participation which is a financial instrument, a form of financing, used by municipal or government entities which allows an individual to buy a share of the lease revenue of an agreement made by the entities.
- COVID-19 – COVID-19 is a respiratory disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a coronavirus discovered in 2019.
- GASB – established in 1984, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the independent, private-sector organization that establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for U.S. state and local governments that follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).
- GFOA – Government Finance Officers Association representing public finance officials throughout the United States and Canada.
- GIS – Geographic information systems which is a framework for gathering, managing and analyzing data. It analyzes spatial location and organizes layers of information into visualizations using maps and 3D scenes.
- HVAC – heating, ventilation and air conditioning
- MoDOT – Missouri Department of Transportation
- MTFC – Missouri Transportation Finance Corporation
- NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System which is a permit program that addresses water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants to water in the United States.
- NSGA – National Sporting Goods Association
- SCADA – Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition which is a computer system for gathering and analyzing real time data to monitor and control a plant or equipment.
- TAP – Taser Assurance Plan offered through Axon which provides warranty coverage for body cameras.
- WEDC – Wentzville Economic Development Council
- WREC – Wentzville Rec Center (also referred to as the Multigenerational Recreation Facility)

Accrual Basis of Accounting – Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned, and expenses are recognized in the period incurred. Used to account for activity in the City’s Enterprise Funds.

Adopted Budget – Refers to the budget amount as originally approved by the City for the fiscal year.

Ameren – Missouri’s largest electric utility.

Amortization – the process of allocating the cost of an intangible asset over a period of time. It also refers to the repayment of loan principal over time.

Anticipated Expenditures and Revenues – The expenditures or revenues that are expected by the close of the budget year.

Appropriation – an authorization made by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen which permits the City administrative staff to incur obligations against and to make expenditures of governmental resources. Appropriations are usually made for fixed amounts and encumbered amounts lapse at year-end.

Assessed Valuation – This is the value of real and other property set for tax purposes. The County Assessor determines the assessed value.

Audit – an examination and verification of a company’s financial statements and records for their compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Balanced Budget – In accordance with Missouri Revised Statutes; in no event shall the total proposed expenditures from any fund exceed the estimated revenues to be received plus any unencumbered balance or less any deficit estimated for the beginning of the budget year; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as requiring any political subdivision to use any cash balance as current revenue or to change from a cash basis of financing its expenditures.

Bond – a written promise to pay a specified sum of money, called the face value or principal amount, at a specified date or dates in the future, called the maturity date(s), together with periodic interest at a specified rate.

Budget – The financial plan for the operation of the City for the year.

Capital Expenditures – Expenses involving land, improvements to land, easements, building, building improvements, furniture, fixtures, machinery, equipment, vehicles and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have an initial useful life extending beyond a single reporting year.

CIP – Capital Improvement Plan.

Component Unit – a legally separate organization for which the elected officials of a primary government are financially accountable.

Debt Service Fund – Governmental type fund used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general long-term debt principal and interest.

Department – Primary unit in City operations. Each is managed by a Director.

Depreciation – The decrease in value of physical assets due to use and the passage of time. In accounting for depreciation, the cost of a fixed asset is prorated over the estimated service life of such an asset, and each year is charged with a portion of such cost. Through this process, the entire cost of the asset is ultimately charged off as an expense.

Encumbrance – Commitment for unperformed contracts for goods or services. An amount of money committed and set aside, but not yet expended, for the purpose of a specific good or service.

Enterprise Funds – Funds used to account for resources committed to self-supporting activities of governmental units that render services to the general public on a user-charged basis. Budgeted enterprise funds include the Water Fund, the Wastewater Fund and the Solid Waste Fund.

Expenditure – An actual obligation incurred for goods or services received whether or not yet paid by City.

Federal Surface Transportation Program – The Surface Transportation Program (STP) provides flexible funding that states and localities may use for projects to preserve and improve the conditions and performance on any Federal-aid highway, bridge and tunnel projects on any public road, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, and transit capital projects, including intercity bus terminals.

Fiscal Year – The period used for the accounting year. The City of Wentzville has a fiscal year of Jan. 1 through Dec. 31.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) – The number of working hours representing one full-time employee during a fixed time period, such as one month or one year. FTE simplifies work measurement by converting workload hours into the number of people required to complete that work.

Fund – A self-balancing set of accounts designed to track specific revenues and the uses of those revenues.

Fund Balance – An accumulated excess of revenues over expenditures in a fund. An amount left over after expenditures are subtracted from resources is added to a beginning fund balance each year.

Fund Classifications – One of the three categories (governmental, proprietary and fiduciary) used to classify fund types.

Fund Type – In governmental accounting, all funds are classified into eleven generic fund types: General, Special Revenues, Debt Service, Capital Projects, Permanent, Enterprise, Internal Service, Pension (and other employee benefits) Trust, Investment Trust, Private-Purpose Trust, and Agency.

GAAP – Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

General Fund – The governmental fund type that serves as the chief operating fund of the City. The fund used to account for all City activities not required to be accounted for elsewhere.

General Obligation Bonds – Bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the City.

Governmental/Trust Funds – Includes the General Fund, Expendable Trust Funds, Non-Expendable Trust Funds, Special Revenue Funds, and Capital Project Fund.

Legal Debt Margin – The limit of bonded indebtedness allowed by the Statutes of Missouri. It is currently 10% of the assessed value less general obligation debt currently outstanding. This does not include an additional debt limit of 10% of the assessed valuation available for street improvements or waterworks and electric plants as provided under the Statutes of Missouri.

Intergovernmental Revenues – Revenues from other governments in the form of grants, entitlement, shared revenues or payments in lieu of taxes.

Major Fund – funds whose revenues, expenditures/expenses, assets, or liabilities (excluding extraordinary items) are at least 10 percent of corresponding totals for all governmental or enterprise funds and at least 5 percent of the aggregate amount for all governmental and enterprise funds.

Modified Accrual Basis – General Fund, Special Revenue, and Debt Service Funds are recognized on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both available and measurable. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, except for long-term debt and certain accrued obligations, which are recognized when due. This basis measures resources available to the City.

Non-operating Expenses – Expenses incurred by Enterprise Funds that are not directly related to the fund's primary service activities. Examples of non-operating expenses include Interest Expenses and Miscellaneous Expenses.

Non-operating Revenues – Enterprise Fund revenues that are not directly related to the fund's primary service activities. Examples of non-operating revenues include Interest Revenue and Miscellaneous Revenue.

Pension Trust Fund – a fund that is made up of money that has been contributed to by both the employer and the employee for pension benefits.

Property Tax – This refers to the property tax placed on property. The tax income is determined by multiplying the tax rate by each \$100 of assessed valuation.

Proprietary Fund – These funds are used to account for activities that are similar to those found in the private sector (business-like interactions). The two types of proprietary funds are enterprise funds and internal service funds.

Revenue Bonds – Bonds whose principal and interest are payable exclusively from earnings of an Enterprise Fund.

Revenues – Money generated through taxes, charges, licenses and other sources to fund City operations.

Special Obligation Bonds – Special obligations of the City. The payment of the principal of and the interest on the Bonds is subject to an annual appropriation by the City. The City is not required or obligated to make any such annual appropriation.

Special Revenue Funds – These funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for particular purposes.

User Charges or Fees – The payment of a charge or fee for direct receipt of a service by the party benefiting from the service.

Working Capital – A term used in accounting designating the value of current assets less current liabilities (i.e. cashless obligations). 26



City of Wentzville

1001 Schroeder Creek Blvd. \ Wentzville, MO 63385

www.wentzvillemo.gov \ (636) 327-5101