

CITY OF WENTZVILLE

BUDGET

IN BRIEF

2025

Wentzville Missouri®

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 2025 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 2025 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 48,500.

Total expenditures for the 13 Funds total \$150,073,257. Key highlights of this financial plan are outlined below.

- o The proposed property tax rates of \$0.5261 General and \$0.0515 Parks reflect no change from 2023. 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 \$0.7717
 - St. Peters \$0.7700
 - Wentzville \$0.5776
 - O'Fallon \$0.4459
 - Lake St. Louis \$0.4080
- o Sales tax revenues are projected to grow by 3.5% over the 2024 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
Economic Development	\$33,000
Information Technology	\$161,700
Community Development	\$114,400
Law Enforcement	\$6,957,757
Engineering	\$535,000
Public Works	\$2,719,400
Transportation	\$45,516,000
Parks	\$1,995,758
Water	\$6,730,500
Wastewater	\$2,087,200
Total	\$66,850,715

- o Consistent with the plan outlined in the CIP, this budget calls for 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.

Self-Insurance Fund	\$207,707
Park Fund	\$804,840
Transportation Fund	\$4,781,964
Capital Fund	\$3,642,493
Water Fund	\$4,256,758
Wastewater Fund	\$597,286
Total	\$14,291,048

- o Funds are included in this budget to address all five of the Mayor and Aldermen's 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 3.5% scale adjustment based on current market trends and survey data, the standard Step increase is also included.
- o We are recommending 24 new full-time positions in this budget. These positions are requested to keep up with the growth in Citywide service delivery.

Department	# Increase	Explanation
General Government -Human Resources	1 Increase	Added (1) part-time Administrative Associate. These additional hours will provide the coverage needed for general employee support, recruitment and onboarding.
General Government - Information Technology	1 Increase	Added (1) Systems Administrator. To ensure the seamless operation of our computer systems, networks and servers, which are vital for daily operations.
General Government - Information Technology	1 Increase	Added (1) Administrative Associate. To provide scheduling support, data entry, database management, inventory and other entry-level data management tasks.
General Government - Finance	1 Increase	Added (1) Financial Compliance Manager. To identify and manage grant opportunities to ensure the benefits of grant funding are maximized and adhere to regulatory standards.
Municipal Court	1 Increase	Added (1) Part-Time Court Representative. To fill the coverage gap created with the transition of part-time hours to full-time hours for the Prosecutor Clerk.
Law Enforcement	3 Increase	Added (3) Police Officer. These additions will minimize the deficiency in manpower levels, adding officers in patrol, detective bureau and traffic.
Public Works - Streets and Signals	1 Increase	Added (1) Senior Street Maintenance Technician. This addition will support a second patch truck and increase the number of routes during snow removal and treatment.
Public Works - Streets and Signals	1 Increase	Added (1) Street Maintenance Technician II. This addition will support in-house concrete replacement projects and the number of routes during snow removal and treatment.
Public Works - Fleet Maintenance	1 Increase	Added (1) Senior Fleet Maintenance Technician. To support the increased fleet service and repairs.
Public Works- Fleet Maintenance	1 Increase	Added (1) Fleet Technician II. To support the increased fleet service and repairs.
Public Works- Facility Operations	2 Increase	Added (2) Facility Attendants. To support the new Public Works facility.
Engineering	1 Increase	Added (1) Construction Inspector Supervisor. This will improve the ability to serve internal and external customers and reduce the time for reviews while providing additional staff guidance and support.
Engineering	1 Increase	Added (1) Civil Engineer. To support the development and capital improvement needs of the City.
Engineering	1 Increase	Added (1) GIS Technician. Reclassified (1) part-time GIS Technician to (1) full-time GIS Technician. To support the increasing demand for developing and maintaining the mapped asset management programs for streets, sidewalks and stormwater facilities.
Community Development - Building Inspection	1 Increase	Added (1) Administrative Associate. Reclassified (1) part-time Customer Relations Representative to (1) full-time Administrative Associate. To align with the expectations for the position and provide adequate coverage for the CD - Building Inspection team.
Parks and Recreation - WREC	1 Increase	Added (2) STEAM Coordinators. Reclassified (1) part-time Recreation Supervisor STEAM to (2) part-time STEAM Coordinators to provide the appropriate level of staffing for the STEAM program.
Parks and Recreation - Maintenance	1 Increase	Added (1) Senior Equipment Mechanic. To ensure the reliability and effectiveness of specialized equipment.
Parks and Recreation - Maintenance	1 Increase	Added (1) Parks Construction Technician II. This would provide additional staffing for special construction projects and ongoing support for the Parks Maintenance team.
Parks and Recreation - Maintenance	1 Increase	Added (1) Facility Attendant. Reclassified (1) part-time facility attendant to (1) full-time Facility Attendant. To provide additional custodial support at Parks and Recreation facilities.
Parks and Recreation - Maintenance	1 Increase	Added (1) Facility Attendant part-time. To provide additional custodial support at Parks and Recreation facilities.
Parks and Recreation - Horticulture and Forestry	1 Increase	Added (1) Forestry Technician II. To provide skilled support to the forestry crew in the maintenance and removal of nearly 3,000 trees located on parkland.
Utilities -Administration	1 Increase	Added (1) Director of Utilities
Utilities - Water	2 Increase	Added (2) Water Operator II's. To support the Water team with side wall fusions on water mains, address concrete and yard repairs and assist the emergency response crews.
Utilities - Wastewater	1 Increase	Added (1) Wastewater Operator I To aid with biosolids disposal, grounds maintenance and general treatment plant operations.

- 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.
- o The Transportation Fund includes several large roadway and sidewalk improvement projects. New projects that began in 2024 include:
 - o Main Street Reconstruction and Streetscape (design)
 - o North Point Prairie Road (traffic study and concept design)
 - o Wentzville Parkway at Parkway Ridge Intersection and Signal Replacement (design)
 - o Wilmer Meadow Drive Connection (design)

In addition to the projects listed above, the Transportation Fund will include funding for the following active projects that will continue into 2025:

- o David Hoeke(Parkway Phase 3 (design)
- 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 Widening (design)
- o Mexico Road Safety Improvements (design)
- o Peine Road Safety Improvements (construction)
- o Signalization of Pearce Boulevard at Linn Avenue (design and construction)
- o Wentzville Parkway Sidewalk Extension (construction)
- o Wentzville Parkway South Phase 2 (construction)
- o Wilmer Road Safety Improvements (design)

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 regionally significant projects allows the City to aggressively target repairs for both major and 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, 2019 and 2020; Aa2 for our Lease Revenue Bonds Series 2008 and 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 56%. 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 for continuously improving 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.

The 2025 Budget reflects the City's commitment to addressing several key priorities and challenges. One of the primary goals is to maintain exceptional City services by increasing personnel and investing in infrastructure connectivity. These are demonstrated in this budget through capital projects and improvements, such as transportation enhancements and utility expansions. Wentzville continues to navigate challenges such as economic fluctuations and regulatory changes by focusing on responsible financial management and leveraging external partnerships. Our policy initiatives remain focused on sustainability and growth, ensuring that the City thrives as a regional destination while providing a safe, welcoming environment for all.

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, 2024

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.

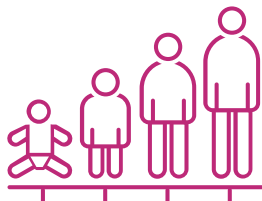


City Profile



Wentzville 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.

\$ \$43,823 per capita
personal income



median age **33.4**

year of **1872**
incorporation

land use breakdown

Agricultural 43.3%

Residential 38.6%

Industrial 4.1%

Other* 5.0%

Commercial 5.1%

Parks** 3.9%

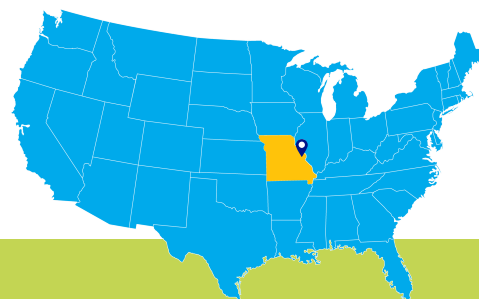
population
48,500



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**

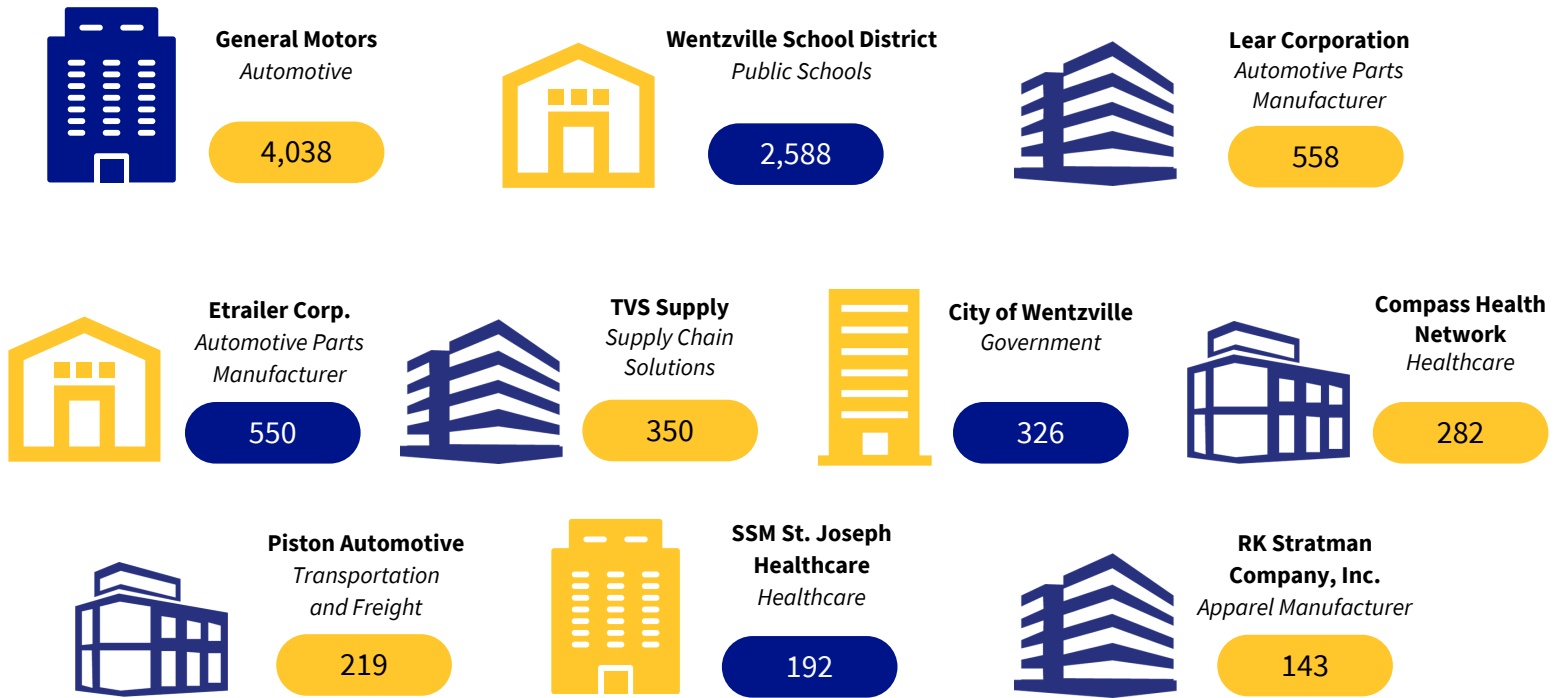
unemployment
rate **2.4%**



school enrollment
17,611
students



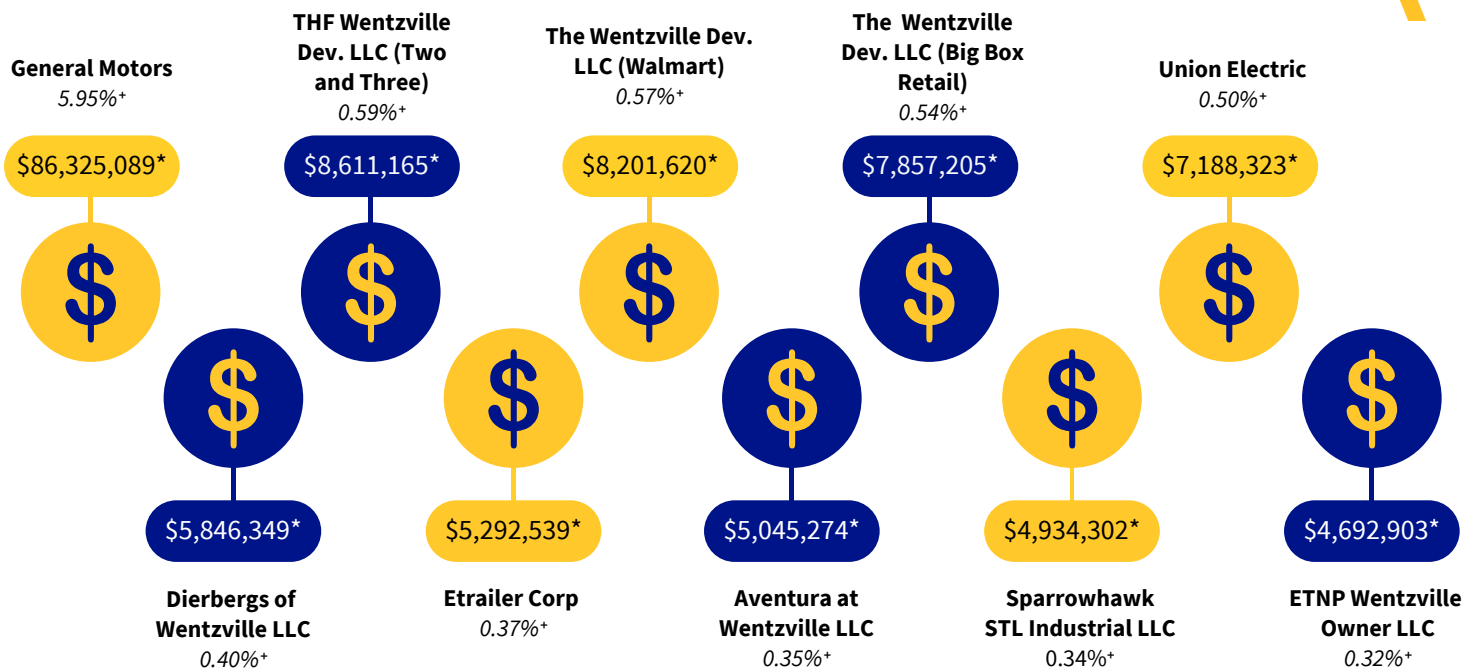
Top 10 City Employers



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



Source: St. Charles County Assessors Office

*This number represents "Taxable Assessed Value" (Current Total: \$1,449,964,330)

*This number represents "Percentage of Total City Assessed Value" (Current Total: 9.93%)

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.

About the process: In 2021, the City of Wentzville, in collaboration with the Board of Aldermen and City staff, undertook a two-day strategic planning session to shape our decision-making and guide the City's operations and initiatives. With the guidance of a consultant, we defined our **Critical Success Factors** and refined our **Vision** statement to align with our community's long-term goals. This collaborative effort ensures that our Critical Success Factors reflect the needs and aspirations of our residents while driving the City's strategic direction.

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 holds 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 adopting 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 3	Administer instructions, forms and reports to departments
June 13-14	Strategic Goal Setting – discuss budget policies and priorities
July 8	Distribute critical success factors to departments
July 8	Budget and capital forms returned
July 19	Finance to complete 2025 revenue projections
July 19	Departments to complete 2025 revenue projections for their department
July 22-23	Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan review with staff
August 9	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 8
August 21	Board of Aldermen work session to review Five Year Capital Improvement Plan
August 21	Requested budgets entered in Incode Budget Maintenance
August 26-29	Meet with departments to review departmental budgets
August 29-October	Finance and City Administrator balancing
October 9	Proposed Fiscal Year 2025 Budget delivered to Mayor and Board of Aldermen
October 16	Board of Aldermen work session to review Proposed Fiscal Year 2025 Budget
November 6	Presentation, Public Hearing and First Reading of 2025 Budget
November 20	Second Reading and Adoption of 2025 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 take into account 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

2025 Budget Assumptions – Revenues

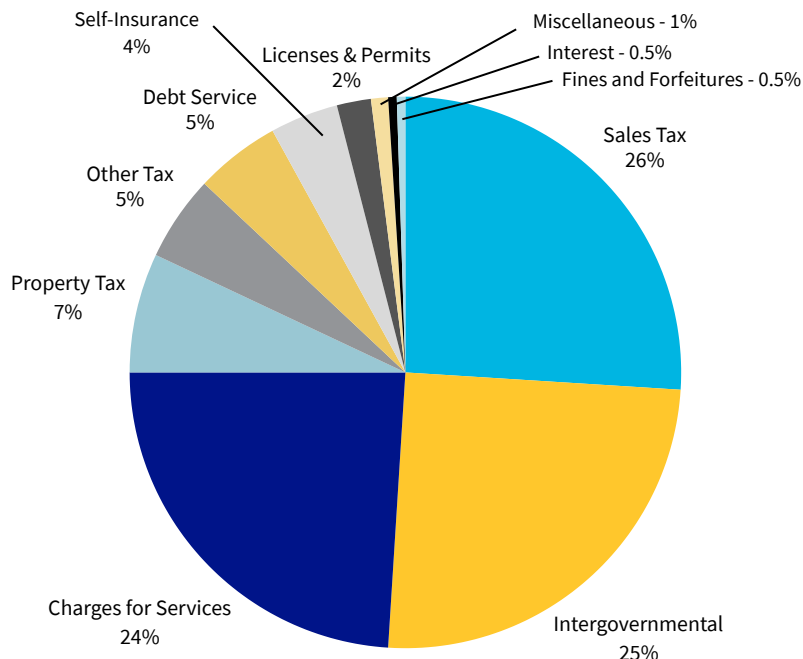
Definition		Explanation
Property Tax	3% Increase over 2024 Projections	Based on expected tax rate of \$0.5776 per \$100 of assessed valuation projections from the County as well as continued residential and commercial growth.
Sales Tax	3.5% over 2024 Projections	Considering the current activity and prior year history as well as population growth and commercial business and development.
Use Tax	5% over 2024 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	4% Decrease	Programming offerings have been reduced to be more realistic and to reduce the selection of provided content.
Charges for Services – Utilities	4% Increase	Increase consistent with City growth and increase in residential and commercial building permits.
Utility Gross Receipts Tax	7% Decrease over 2024 Budget	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	48% Increase over 2024 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	16% Decrease over 2024 Budget	Decrease consistent with the decline in citations due to Senate Bill No. 5 and COVID-19.

2025 Budget Assumptions – Expenditures

Definition		Explanation
Wages	4.9% Average Increase	Implemented a salary step and grade in line with our 2022 Classification and Compensation Study with a consultant recommended 3.5% market adjustment.
Employee Insurance	Varies	Maintain the current 85%/15% cost share dependent and 90%/10% employee only coverages for the base plan.
Insurance	17% Average Increase	General liability, workers' compensation, property, auto and crime insurance based on renewal documents received for the policy year 7/1/24 – 6/30/25.
Gas	\$3.75/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, 37%, 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 and 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.
- **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 25% 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 2025
Property Tax	\$ 9,434,988
Sales Tax	34,914,120
Other Tax	6,048,000
Licenses & Permits	2,877,824
Charges for Services	33,118,253
Fines & Forfeitures	514,500
Miscellaneous	1,142,691
Interest	1,720,000
Intergovernmental	34,412,278
Self Insurance	5,873,828
Debt Service	6,016,176
Total Revenues	\$ 136,072,658

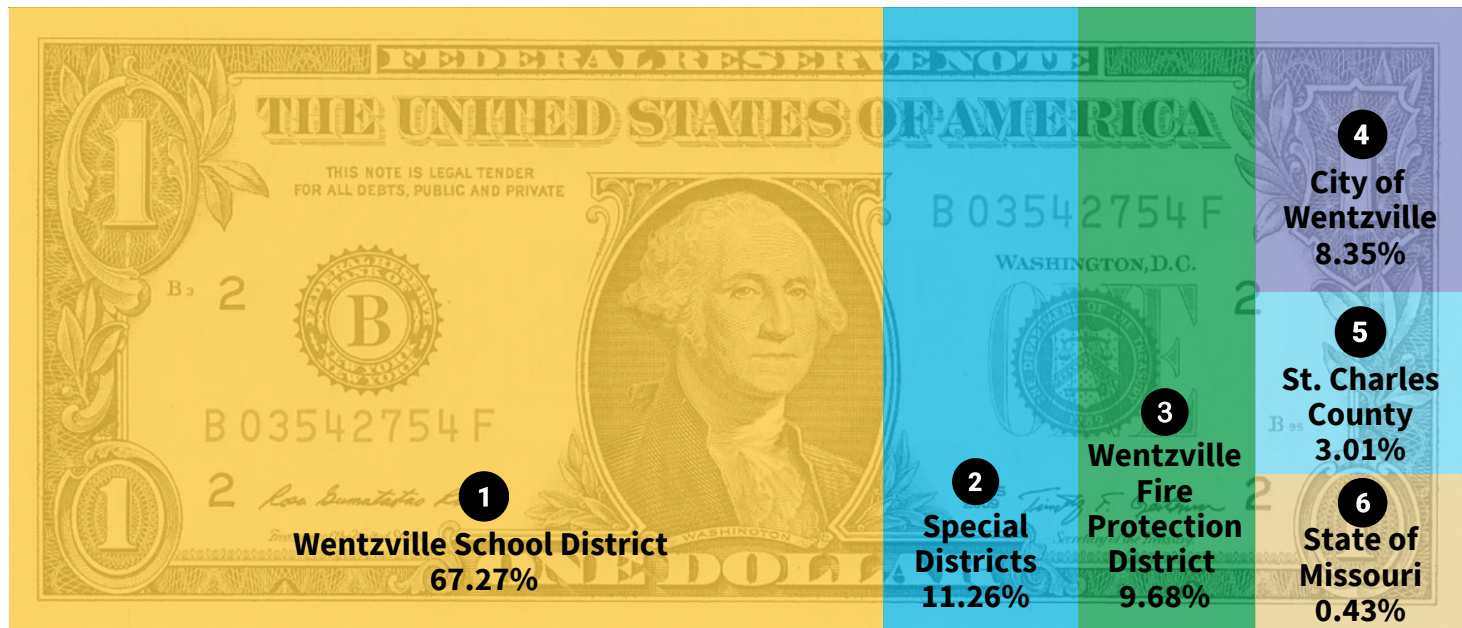
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE

	ACTUAL 2023	AMENDED 2024	BUDGETED 2025	% CHANGE
GENEIRAL GOVERNMENT				
Property Tax	8,207,376	7,927,195	8,584,519	8 %
Sales & Use Tax	12,907,454	13,072,391	14,224,081	9 %
Other Tax	4,770,000	3,917,600	3,593,000	-8 %
Licenses & Permits	2,326,770	2,205,024	2,800,024	27 %
Charges For Services	1,721,347	2,064,878	2,356,337	14 %
Fines & Forfeitures	521,588	612,500	514,500	-16 %
Miscellaneous	1,535,466	811,284	903,091	11 %
Interest	441,419	169,000	240,000	42 %
Intergovernmental	88,645	80,000	65,000	-19 %
Other Financing Sources	339,055	1,415,109	1,412,142	-
Anticipated Unexpended	-	658,287	797,354	21 %
	32,859,120	32,933,268	35,490,048	8 %
PARKS				
Property Tax	803,422	787,815	850,469	7 %
Sales & Use Tax	6,300,748	6,305,100	6,826,255	8 %
Other Tax	178,276	170,000	185,000	8 %
Licenses & Permits	65,198	120,000	70,000	-71 %
Charges For Services	5,505,285	5,563,095	5,332,771	-4 %
Miscellaneous	961,672	50,556	34,100	-48 %
Interest	403,745	131,000	250,000	48 %
Intergovernmental	883,649	(121,911)	(312,661)	61 %
	15,101,995	13,005,655	13,235,934	2 %
TIRANSPORTATION				
Sales & Use Tax	6,217,110	6,305,101	6,826,322	8 %
Other Tax	2,264,722	2,170,000	2,270,000	5 %
Interest	995,239	319,000	500,000	57 %
Intergovernmental	9,644,573	24,094,727	33,320,299	38 %
Other Financing Sources	(836,542)	(1,028,374)	(1,084,481)	5 %
	18,285,102	31,860,454	41,832,140	31 %
CAPITAL				
Sales & Use Tax	6,438,432	6,536,196	7,037,462	8 %
Interest	1,336,486	177,000	270,000	53 %
Bond Proceeds and Premium	29,261,319	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	236,016	227,800	242,425	6 %
	37,272,253	6,940,996	7,549,887	9 %
ARPA				
Interest	378,335	-	200,000	-
Intergovernmental	-	(49,981)	-	-100 %
ARPA Funds	746,000	-	-	-
	1,124,335	(49,981)	200,000	-

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE

	ACTUAL 2023	AMENDED 2024	BUDGETED 2025	% CHANGE
UTILITIES				
Licenses & Permits	12,530	7,500	7,800	4 %
Charges For Services	23,722,700	24,430,949	25,429,145	4 %
Miscellaneous	1,953,481	190,500	205,500	8 %
Interest	964,466	295,000	460,000	56 %
Transfers	(227,800)	(227,800)	(227,800)	-
	26,425,377	24,696,149	25,874,645	5 %
INTERNAL SERVICE				
Self-Insurance	6,464,333	5,462,148	5,793,828	6%
Interest	158,965	35,000	80,000	129%
	6,623,298	5,497,148	5,873,828	7 %
DEBT SERVICE				
Lease Income	2,778,826	2,813,388	2,339,097	-17%
Interest	134,595	-	-	-
Other Financing Sources	3,575,718	2,214,722	2,184,038	-1%
Transfer In For Debt Payment	35,471	1,492,769	1,493,041	-
	6,524,610	6,520,879	6,016,176	-8%
TOTAL CITY REVENUE	144,216,090	121,404,568	136,072,658	12%

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 8.35% of a resident's total property tax bill.

1. Wentzville R-IV School District 4.6532¢ (67.27%)†
2. Special Districts* 0.7785¢ (11.26%)
3. Wentzville Fire Protection District 0.6698¢ (9.68%)
4. City of Wentzville 0.5776¢ (8.35%)
5. St. Charles County** 0.2078¢ (3.01%)
6. State of Missouri 0.0300¢ (0.43%)

†Please note if you live in the Fort Zumwalt School District, the rate is 4.2346%.

*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 \$3,942.63 in real estate taxes, with 0.5776¢ or \$329.23 going to the City of Wentzville.

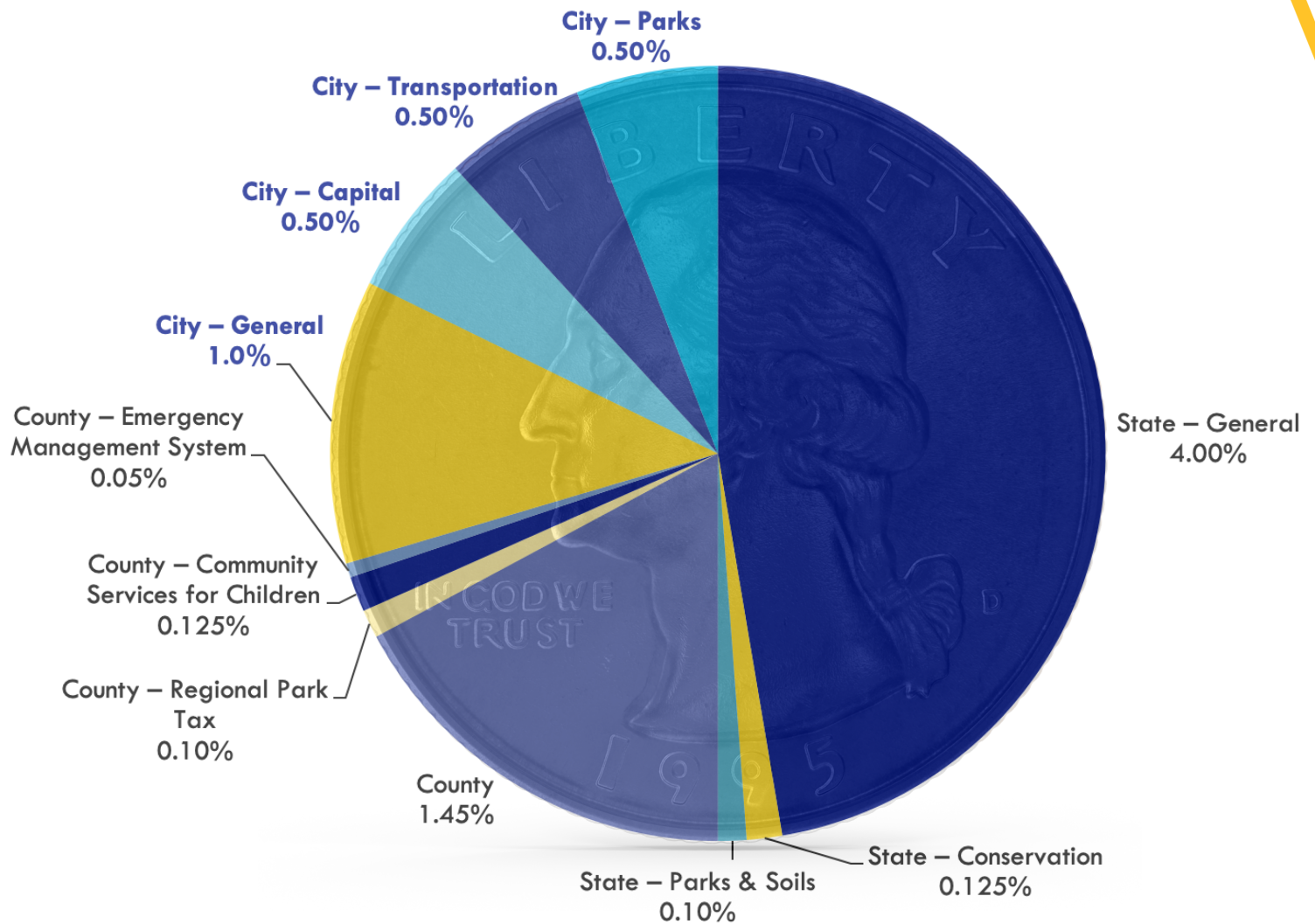
How is Property Tax Calculated?



Assessed valuation of residential property equals 19% of appraised value. The City's tax rate for fiscal year 2023 was levied at \$0.5776 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

APPRAISED VALUE	ASSESSED VALUATION	TAX RATE	CITY'S PORTION OF TAX BILL
\$300,000	$\times 19\% = \$57,000$	$\div \$100 = \570	$\times .5776 = \$329.23$

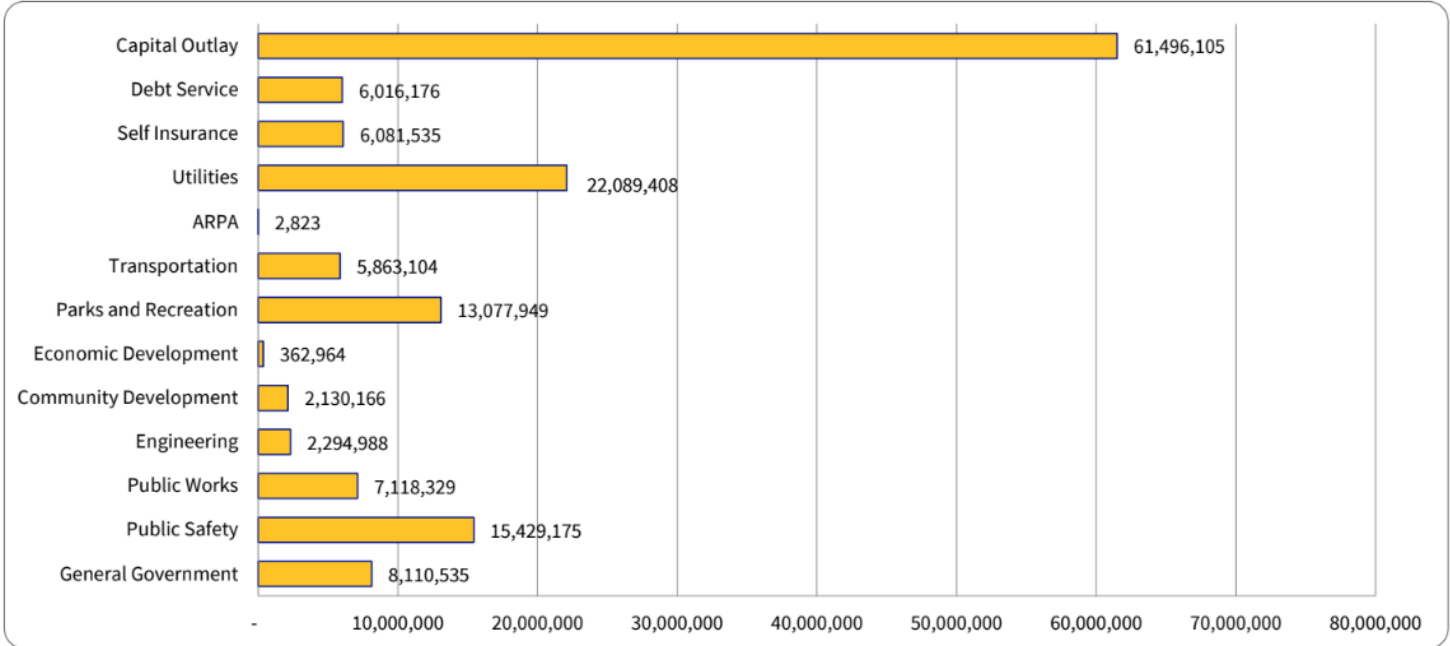
How is Sales Tax Allocated?



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, streets and signals, fleet and facility operations departments.

Engineering includes expenditures for the stormwater department.

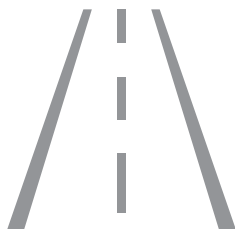
Community Development includes expenditures for the administration, planning and zoning and building inspection departments.

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 the Wentzville Rec Center (WREC), the Law Enforcement Center, and enhancements of infrastructure throughout the City.



CONSOLIDATED OPERATING EXPENSE

	ACTUAL 2023	AMENDED 2024	BUDGETED 2025	% CHANGE
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
Personnel	3,654,855	3,964,003	4,554,811	15%
Other Charges/Services	1,693,742	1,468,547	1,503,893	2%
Supplies	329,229	471,850	309,008	-35%
Repairs/Maintenance	790,162	981,128	1,151,613	17%
Contract Services	525,626	604,267	591,210	-2%
	6,993,614	7,489,795	8,110,535	8%
PUBLIC SAFETY				
Personnel	12,192,260	13,135,014	14,174,984	8%
Other Charges/Services	751,967	697,438	768,327	10%
Supplies	344,755	304,736	288,545	-5%
Repairs/Maintenance	41,768	57,300	51,700	-10%
Contract Services	92,210	139,732	145,619	4%
	13,422,960	14,334,220	15,429,175	8%
PUBLIC WORKS				
Personnel	3,039,779	3,628,707	4,390,565	21%
Other Charges/Services	1,069,568	1,029,267	1,221,234	19%
Supplies	569,686	734,165	717,693	-2%
Repairs/Maintenance	372,300	410,326	445,250	9%
Contract Services	135,023	254,919	343,587	35%
	5,186,356	6,057,384	7,118,329	18%
ENGINEERING				
Personnel	2,173,700	2,587,878	2,021,671	-22%
Other Charges/Services	90,423	117,614	117,287	-
Supplies	8,607	21,405	20,965	-2%
Repairs/Maintenance	19,520	21,650	24,500	13%
Contract Services	56,487	100,531	110,565	10%
	2,348,737	2,849,078	2,294,988	-19%
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
Personnel	1,574,075	1,811,520	1,900,723	5%
Other Charges/Services	66,082	71,378	86,943	22%
Supplies	14,751	18,450	19,000	3%
Repairs/Maintenance	298	-	-	-
Contract Services	12,122	15,500	123,500	697%
	1,667,328	1,916,848	2,130,166	11%
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Personnel	123,099	117,527	124,666	6%
Other Charges/Services	56,556	72,658	62,314	-14%
Supplies	1,044	2,050	2,300	12%
Special Events	115,018	146,828	141,828	-3%
Contract Services	29,356	31,856	31,856	-
	325,073	370,919	362,964	-2%

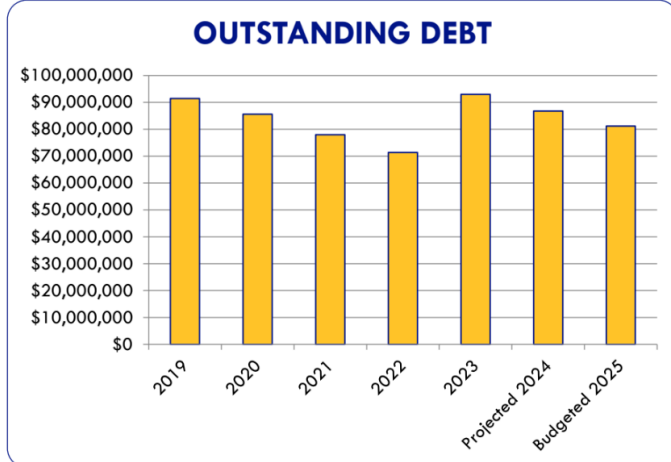
CONSOLIDATED OPERATING EXPENSE

	ACTUAL 2023	AMENDED 2024	BUDGETED 2025	% CHANGE
PARKS				
Personnel	5,567,962	6,757,750	7,569,977	12%
Other Charges/Services	2,519,593	2,320,593	2,268,326	-2%
Supplies	916,290	1,042,773	1,032,038	-1%
Repairs/Maintenance	217,260	230,740	268,885	17%
Contract Services	276,270	421,086	445,682	6%
Debt Service	1,492,881	1,492,769	1,493,041	-
	10,990,256	12,265,711	13,077,949	7%
TRANSPORTATION				
Other Charges/Services	1,251,801	1,120,690	513,845	-54%
Repairs/Maintenance	3,786,462	4,560,850	5,115,000	12%
Contract Services	315,691	331,551	234,259	-29%
	5,353,954	6,013,091	5,863,104	-2%
CAPITAL				
Other Charges/Services	224,129	93,000	-	-100%
Professional Fees	3,830	5,141	13,465	162%
Transfer – Debt Payment	939,375	2,257,211	2,254,211	-
	1,167,334	2,355,352	2,267,676	-4%
ARPA				
Professional Fees	1,574	3,206	2,823	-12%
UTILITIES				
Personnel	4,578,074	5,196,737	6,248,849	20%
Other Charges/Services	13,042,289	9,824,004	9,165,539	-7%
Supplies	873,390	1,122,439	1,052,160	-6%
Repairs/Maintenance	1,030,545	2,462,473	1,501,369	-39%
Contract Services	3,567,476	4,370,137	4,121,491	-6%
	23,091,774	22,975,790	22,089,408	-4%
INTERNAL SERVICE				
Self-Insurance	5,843,876	5,484,519	6,057,501	10%
Supplies	-	8,070	9,020	12%
Professional Fees	1,330	2,321	15,014	547%
	5,845,206	5,494,910	6,081,535	11%
DEBT SERVICE				
Debt Payment – P&I	6,837,235	6,508,241	5,996,331	-8%
Professional Fees	12,513	12,638	19,845	57%
	6,849,748	6,520,879	6,016,176	-8%
TOTAL CITY EXPENSE				
	83,242,340	88,647,183	90,844,828	3%

CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL EXPENSE

	ACTUAL 2023	AMENDED 2024	BUDGETED 2025	% CHANGE
PARKS				
Capital Outlay	1,885,457	1,073,704	962,825	-10%
TRANSPORTATION				
Capital Outlay	14,148,347	41,017,657	40,751,000	-1%
CAPITAL				
Capital Outlay	13,762,438	30,870,658	8,924,704	-71%
ARPA				
Capital Outlay	744,426	10,490,764	-	-100%
UTILITIES				
Capital Outlay	8,534	12,596,179	8,589,900	-32%
TOTAL CAPITAL				
	30,549,202	96,048,962	59,228,429	-38%

What Does the City Owe?



LONG TERM DEBT						
Issue	Original Issue	End Bal 12/31/24	Prin Pmt 2025	End Bal 12/31/25	2025 Interest	Total Debt Service
Certificates of Participation	\$84,235,000	\$71,990,000	\$2,815,000	\$69,175,000	\$2,834,900	\$5,649,900
Sewerage System Revenue Bonds	\$40,061,000	\$11,763,001	\$2,071,000	\$9,692,001	\$189,237	\$2,260,237
Total	\$124,296,000	\$83,753,001	\$4,886,000	\$78,867,001	\$3,024,137	\$7,910,137

NOTES PAYABLE				
Issue	Original Issue	Projected End Balance 12/31/24	Prin Pmt 2025	End Balance 12/31/25
MTFC	\$5,000,000	\$511,268	\$511,268	\$-0-
Guaranteed Energy Savings	\$700,000	\$446,675	\$47,392	\$399,283
Lindenwood University	\$2,000,000	\$1,400,000	\$100,000	\$1,300,000
Total	\$7,700,000	\$2,357,943	\$658,600	\$1,699,283

CREDIT RATINGS

The City has the following ratings assigned by Moody's Investor Service: Aa3 for our Certificates of Participation 2015, 2016, 2019 and 2020; Aa2 for our Certificates of Participation 2023 and Leasehold Revenue Bonds Series 2008. Credit ratings assigned by Moody's are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued. The credit rating is the evaluation or assessment that a rating agency assigns to a bond to indicate the likelihood that the issuer will repay the bond, as well as the potential for loss to investors in the event of default by the issuer. Moody's top credit rating is Aaa and lowest rating is C.

Benefits of a high credit rating include lower borrowing costs and interest rates, which maximize taxpayer dollars, alongside improved financial flexibility to meet the needs of the residents now and in the future.

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Debt Limit	\$144,996,433	\$118,866,703	\$112,715,095	\$104,279,761	\$100,403,204
Net Debt Applicable to Limit	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Debt Margin	\$144,996,433	\$118,866,703	\$112,715,095	\$104,279,761	\$100,403,204
Total Net Debt Applicable to the Limit as a Percentage of the Debt Limit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

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.

2025 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

- Total principal and interest debt service payments in 2025 - \$8,568,737
- 2025 ending debt service balance - \$80,566,284
- Draw down of reserves in Park, Capital, ARPA, Transportation, Water and Wastewater Funds for capital projects.

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).



Wentzville Missouri[®]

The Crossroads of the Nation

City of Wentzville

1001 Schroeder Creek Blvd. \ Wentzville, MO 63385
www.wentzvillemo.gov \ (636) 327-5101