

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019



SUGAR CREEK GOLF COURSE, ILLINOIS

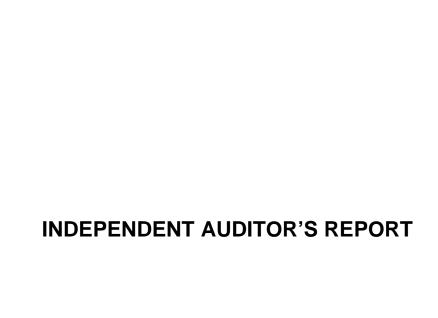
Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Sugar Creek Golf Course, Illinois Annual Financial Report For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Table of Contents

Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 2
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	3
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Budget and Actual	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6 - 18
Supplementary Financial Information:	
Schedule of Operating Revenues - Budget and Actual	19
Schedule of Operating Expenses - Budget and Actual	20 - 22
Statistical Information: Schedule of Revenue By Source - Last Ten Fiscal Years	23 - 24





619 Enterprise Drive | Oak Brook, Illinois 60523 | www.seldenfox.com p 630.954.1400 | f 630.954.1327 | email@seldenfox.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Administrative Board Sugar Creek Golf Course Villa Park. Illinois

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of net position, revenues, expenses and changes in net position – budget and actual, and cash flows of **Sugar Creek Golf Course**, **Illinois**, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of Sugar Creek Golf Course as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Other Matters

Other Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis, the schedules of changes in the net pension liability and related ratios and the schedule of contributions that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not modified with respect to this matter.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise Sugar Creek Golf Course's basic financial statements. The comparative schedule of operating revenues – budget and actual, and the schedule of operating expenses – budget and actual (collectively referred to as "supplementary information") are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of operating revenues – budget and actual, and the schedule of expenses – budget and actual are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The statistical information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Prior Year Comparative Information

We have previously audited the Sugar Creek Golf Course's 2018 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements in our report dated May 24, 2019. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it is derived.

June 11, 2020

Selden Fox, Ltd.

Sugar Creek Golf Course, Illinois Statement of Net Position December 31, 2019

	Business-type Activities
Assets and Deferred Outflows	
Current assets: Cash Inventories/prepaid expenses	\$ 24,546 12,601
Deposits	3,600
Total current assets	40,747
Noncurrent assets:	
Other receivable	5,173
Capital assets not being depreciated Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,916,753 1,383,933
Total noncurrent assets	3,305,859
Total assets	3,346,606
Deferred outflows - pensions	36,443
Total assets and deferred outflows	3,383,049
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	
Accounts payable Accrued payroll	83,410 6,273
Total current liabilities	89,683
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	216,485
Due in more than one year	1,954,817
Total noncurrent liabilities	2,171,302
Total liabilities	2,260,985
Deferred inflows - pensions	66,662
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	2,327,647
Net Position	
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted deficit	1,242,182 (186,780)
Total net position	\$ 1,055,402
See accompanying notes.	

Sugar Creek Golf Course, Illinois Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	20	2018	
	Budget	Actual	Actual
Operating revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 1,040,884	\$ 947,532	\$ 927,092
Miscellaneous	-	222	218
Rental income	47,100	48,599	50,913
Total operating revenues	1,087,984	996,353	978,223
Operating expenses:			
General and administration	282,779	289,511	282,077
Concessions	54,438	52,924	55,894
Operations	403,188	369,875	361,292
Pro shop	47,000	43,816	39,729
Capital purchases	115,000	-	-
Depreciation		122,993	115,948
Total operating expenses	902,405	879,119	854,940
Operating income	185,579	117,234	123,283
Nonoperating revenue (expense):			
Interest income	-	838	2,289
Interest expense	(227,213)	(52,926)	(51,490)
Total nonoperating			
revenue (expense)	(227,213)	(52,088)	(49,201)
Changes in net position	\$ (41,634)	65,146	74,082
Net position, beginning of year		990,256	916,174
Net position, end of year		\$ 1,055,402	\$ 990,256

See accompanying notes.

Sugar Creek Golf Course, Illinois Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	siness-type Activities
Cash flows from operating activities: Received from customers and users Paid to suppliers for goods and services Paid to employees for services	\$ 996,353 (363,067) (371,594)
Net cash flows from operating activities	 261,692
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Purchase of capital assets Principal paid on intergovernmental agreement obligation Interest paid on intergovernmental agreement obligation Net cash flows from capital and	 (26,850) (205,000) (22,213)
related financing activities	 (254,063)
Cash flows from investing activities - interest income	 838
Net change in cash	8,467
Cash, beginning of the year	 16,079
Cash, end of the year	\$ 24,546
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash flows from operating activities: Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash flows from operating activities:	\$ 117,234
Depreciation Changes In:	122,993
Inventories/prepaid expenses Accounts payable Accrued payroll and compensated absences Pension-related deferred outflows Pension-related deferred inflows Net pension liability	 (33) 7,801 1,266 89,587 37,819 (114,975)
Conital access much acced by the complete and 1995 and 1995 are 19	\$ 261,692
Capital assets purchased by incurring additional borrowing under intergovernmental agreement obligation	\$ 3,459

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. General

The Sugar Creek Golf Course was created to account for the financing, construction, operation and maintenance of a nine-hole golf course facility under terms of an agreement dated February 1, 1975, between the Elmhurst Park District and the Village of Villa Park. The agreement provides that the Elmhurst Park District and the Village of Villa Park share equally in the costs of developing the facility, in the ownership of the property, and in any profits or deficits resulting from the Golf Course operations. The Board of Commissioners of the Elmhurst Park District and the Board of Trustees of the Village of Villa Park have established an Administrative Board to direct the operations of the facility.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The more significant of the Golf Course's accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Golf Course are described below.

B. The Reporting Entity

In determining the financial reporting entity, the Golf Course complies with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Omnibus – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34," and includes all component units that have a significant operational or financial relationship with the Golf Course. Based upon the criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 61, there are no component units included in the reporting entity.

C. Basis of Presentation

Financial Statements – The financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Golf Course's net position is recognized in three parts: net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted. The Golf Course first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities. The Golf Course functions as a single proprietary fund.

Proprietary Funds – The focus of proprietary fund measurement is upon determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flow. The generally accepted accounting principles applicable are similar to the private sector. The following is a description of the proprietary fund of the Golf Course.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

C. Basis of Presentation (cont'd)

Enterprise Funds are required to account for operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services and the activity (a) is financed with debt that is solely secured by a pledge of the net revenues, (b) has third-party requirements that the cost of providing services, including capital costs, be recovered with fees and charges or (c) establishes fees and charges based on a pricing policy designed to recover similar costs. The Golf Course is accounted for as an enterprise fund.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation

The financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. All assets/deferred outflows and liabilities/deferred inflows (whether current or noncurrent) associated with the activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net position.

The financial statements are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability/deferred inflow is incurred or the economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets/deferred outflows, and liabilities/deferred inflows resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenue and expense generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Golf Course's enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

E. Assets/Deferred Outflows, Liabilities/Deferred Inflows and Net Position or Equity

1. Cash and Investments

For purposes of the statement of net position, the Golf Course's cash is considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and cash with a fiscal agent. Investments are reported at fair value. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on national exchanges are valued at the last reported sales price. Investments that do not have an established market, if any, are reported at estimated fair value. There were no investments held at December 31, 2019.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

E. Assets/Deferred Outflows, Liabilities/Deferred Inflows and Net Position or Equity (cont'd)

2. Prepaids/Inventories

Prepaids/inventories are valued at cost, which approximates market, using the first-in first-out (FIFO) method. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaids in the financial statements.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets purchased or acquired with an initial cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset, or materially extend assets' lives, are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Land development 15 - 40 years Building and improvements 7 - 45 years Machinery and equipment 3 - 20 years

4. Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences consists of unpaid, accumulated vacation balances for Golf Course employees who have completed one year of employment. The liability has been calculated based on the employee's current salary.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, no liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

5. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources are defined as a consumption of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period; they increase net position, similar to assets. Note IV provides further detail on the components of deferred outflows of resources in the statement of net position.

Deferred inflows of resources are defined as an acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period; they decrease net position, similar to liabilities. Note IV provides further detail on the components of deferred outflows of resources in the statement of net position.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

E. Assets/Deferred Outflows, Liabilities/Deferred Inflows and Net Position or Equity (cont'd)

6. Net Position

Net position is displayed in three components as follows:

Net Investment in Capital Assets – This consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted – This consists of net position that is legally restricted by outside parties or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted – This consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

7. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

II. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgetary Information

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Annual appropriations are adopted. All annual appropriations lapse at year end. The budget is prepared by function and activity and includes information on the past year, current year estimates, and requested appropriations for the next fiscal year. The proposed budget is presented to the governing bodies for review. The governing bodies hold public hearings and may add to, subtract from, or change appropriations, but may not change the form of the budget. The governing body may amend the budget. Expenses may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. During the year, no supplementary appropriations were necessary. The Golf Course does not budget for depreciation expense. Actual expenses, net of depreciation, did not exceed budgeted expenses at the fund level.

III. Detailed Notes for All Activities and Fund Types

A. Deposits and Investments

Permitted Deposits and Investments – Statutes authorize the Golf Course to make deposits/invest in commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, obligations of states and their political subdivisions, credit union shares, repurchase agreements, commercial paper rated within the three highest classifications by at least standard rating services, and the Illinois Funds.

Illinois Funds is an investment pool managed by the State of Illinois, Office of the Treasurer, which allows governments within the state to pool their funds for investment purposes. Illinois Funds is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2(a)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in Illinois Funds are valued at Illinois Funds' share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for. Illinois Funds have a weighted average maturity of less than one year.

At year end, the carrying amount of the Golf Course's deposits was \$9,748, and the bank balances totaled \$131,732. In addition, the Golf Course had \$13,398 invested in the Illinois Funds with a maturity of less than one year. The Golf Course also had cash on hand of \$1,400.

Interest Rate Risk – This is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Golf Course does not have a formal investment policy, but limits its exposure by investing only in deposits and investments with maturities of one year or less.

Credit Risk – Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt-type instrument will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. State law limits investments in commercial paper, corporate bonds and mutual bond funds to the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The Golf Course does not have an investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. As of December 31, 2019, the Golf Course's investment in Illinois Funds is rated AAAM by Standard and Poor's.

Concentration of Credit Risk – This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Golf Course's investment in a single issuer. The Golf Course does not have a formal written policy with regards to concentration of credit risk for investments. At December 31, 2019, the Golf Course has 55% of total cash and investments invested in Illinois Funds.

III. Detailed Notes for All Activities and Fund Types (cont'd)

A. **Deposits and Investments** (cont'd)

Custodial Credit Risk – For deposits, this is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, a government will not be able to recover its deposits. At December 31, 2019, the entire bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance. For investments, this is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Golf Course will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. Although the portfolios of the Illinois Funds may contain insured or guaranteed deposits and investments, the Funds' shares are not insured or guaranteed. The degree of risk depends on the Funds' underlying portfolio. The Golf Course does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk.

B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

	Balance, January 1, 2019	Additions	Retirements/ Adjustments	Balance, December 31, 2019
Business-type activities Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 1,866,353	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,866,353
Construction in progress	99,016	26,850	75,466	50,400
	1,965,369	26,850	75,466	1,916,753
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land development	2,102,873	78,925	-	2,181,798
Building and improvements	1,722,758	-	-	1,722,758
Machinery and equipment	501,434		· <u>-</u>	501,434
Total capital assets	4,327,065	78,925	<u> </u>	4,405,990
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land development	1,745,396	66,028	_	1,811,424
Building and improvements	745,842	37,449	_	783,291
Machinery and equipment	407,826	19,516	<u> </u>	427,342
Total accumulated				
depreciation	2,899,064	122,993	<u> </u>	3,022,057
Depreciable capital				
assets, net	1,428,001	(44,068)	<u> </u>	1,383,933
Business-type activities'	• • • • • • • •	4 4 - - - - - - - - - -		
capital assets, net	\$ 3,393,370	\$ (17,218)	\$ 75,466	\$ 3,300,686

III. Detailed Notes for All Activities and Fund Types (cont'd)

C. Changes in Long-term Debt

A summary of changes in long-term debt follows:

	Balance, January 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance, December 31, 2019	Amounts Due in One Year
Elmhurst Park District Ioan Village of Villa Park	\$ 1,057,300	\$ 123,286	\$ 99,781	\$ 1,080,805	\$ -
loan Elmhurst Park District	320,782	133,317	122,650	331,449	-
debt certificates Village of Villa Park	391,250	-	95,000	296,250	96,250
debt certificates	460.000	-	110.000	350.000	115,000
Net pension liability Accrued compensated	201,597	-	114,975	86,622	-
absences	26,210	12,214	12,248	26,176	5,235
	\$ 2,457,139	\$ 268,817	\$ 554,654	\$ 2,171,302	\$ 216,485

Golf Course improvements were financed through \$1,120,000 debt certificates issued by the Village of Villa Park and \$927,500 debt certificates issued by Elmhurst Park District. The Village of Villa Park \$1,120,000 debt certificates are due in annual installments of \$115,000 to \$120,000 plus interest through maturity on December 15, 2022. The Elmhurst Park District \$927,500 debt certificates are due in annual installments of \$96,250 to \$101,250 plus interest through maturity on November 1, 2022. Future principal and interest payments on the debt certificates and notes payable are as follows:

Y6	ear	Principal		Interest		To	otals
20	20	\$	211,250	\$	17,050	\$	228,300
20	21		213,750		11,722		225,472
20)22		221,250		6,338		227,588
	_				·		
		\$	646,250	\$	35,110	\$	681,360

III. Detailed Notes for All Activities and Fund Types (cont'd)

C. Changes in Long-term Debt (cont'd)

In prior years, the Park District and Village have made loans to the Golf Course to cover operational and debt service shortfalls. In 2019, Sugar Creek Golf Course paid both entities the full current year principal and interest due on the debt instruments. As a result, the Elmhurst Park District was repaid \$99,781 and the Village of Villa Park was repaid \$122,650 in principal and interest for payments made on behalf of the Sugar Creek Golf Course. In 2019, the Golf Course accrued interest of \$23,505 on the outstanding loan from the Elmhurst Park District of \$1,057,300 and \$7,208 on the outstanding loan from the Village of Villa Park of \$320,782. During 2019, the Village of Villa Park paid \$3,459 for repavement of the golf course parking lot. The amount paid was added to the balance of the note with Villa Park.

D. Net Position Classifications

Net investment in capital assets was comprised of the following at December 31, 2019:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,300,686
Less capital-related debt:	
Loans from Elmhurst Park District and	
Village of Villa Park	(1,412,254)
Elmhurst Park District debt certificates	(296,250)
Village of Villa Park debt certificates	(350,000)
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,242,182

E. Operating Leases

At December 31, 2019, the Golf Course was obligated under operating leases for golf operations equipment. Future minimum lease payments total \$24,050 in 2020.

Rent expense under operating leases totaled \$24,050 during 2019. Both parties have an option to extend the existing operating leases for three years effective November 1, 2020, under the existing terms.

IV. Other Information

A. Risk Management

The Golf Course is covered by the Elmhurst Park District's membership in the Park District Risk Management Agency (PDRMA). Risks covered include general liability, property, automotive liability, crime, boiler and machinery, public officials and workers' compensation. Premiums have been displayed as an expense as they expire.

There has been no reduction in insurance coverage for any programs since the prior fiscal year. Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in the last three years.

B. Employee Retirement Plan

General Information About the Pension Plan

Plan Description – The Golf Course's defined benefit pension plan, the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF), provides pensions for all full-time employees of the Golf Course. IMRF is an agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for local governments and school districts in Illinois. The types of benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions, and employer contributions are governed by Illinois Compiled Statutes and can only be amended by the Illinois General Assembly. IMRF issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information (RSI). That report may be obtained on-line at www.imrf.org. The Golf Course participates in IMRF through the Elmhurst Park District.

Benefits Provided - IMRF provides retirement and disability benefits, postretirement increases, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. All employees hired in positions that meet or exceed the prescribed annual hourly standard must be enrolled in IMRF as participating members. Participating members hired before January 1, 2011, who retire at or after age 60 with 8 years of service, are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to 1-2/3 percent of their final rate (average of the highest 48 consecutive months' earnings during the last 10 years) of earnings, for each year of credited service up to 15 years, and 2 percent of each year thereafter. Employees with at least 8 years of service may retire at or after age 55 and receive a reduced benefit. For participating members hired on or after January 1, 2011, who retire at or after age 67 with 10 years of service, are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life in an amount equal to 1-2/3 percent of their final rate (average of the highest 96 consecutive months' earnings during the last 10 years) of earnings, for each year of credited service, with a maximum salary cap of \$114,952 at January 1, The maximum salary cap increases each year thereafter. The monthly pension of a member hired on or after January 1, 2011, shall be increased annually, following the later of the first anniversary date of retirement or the month following the attainment of age 62, by the lesser of 3% or ½ of the consumer price index.

IV. Other Information (cont'd)

B. Employee Retirement Plan (cont'd)

General Information About the Pension Plan (cont'd)

Benefits Provided (cont'd) – Employees with at least 10 years of credited service may retire at or after age 62 and receive a reduced benefit. IMRF also provides death and disability benefits.

Contributions – Employees participating in the plan are required to contribute 4.50 percent of their annual covered salary to IMRF. The employees' contribution rate is established by state statute. The Golf Course is required to contribute the remaining amount necessary to fund the IMRF plan as specified by statute. The employer contribution and annual required contribution rate for calendar year 2019 was 8.37 percent. The Golf Course's contribution to the Plan totaled \$21,562 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, which was equal to its annual required contribution.

Net Pension Liability

The Golf Course is a component unit of the Elmhurst Park District. Park District management has allocated approximately 4.36% of the Park District's pension responsibility to the Golf Course. The Park District's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Valuation and Assumptions – The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019, valuation were based on an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2016, using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases 3.35% to 14.25%

Investment rate of return 7.25%

Post-retirement benefit increase:

Tier 1 3.0%-simple

Tier 2 lesser of 3.0%-simple or ½ increase in CPI

The actuarial value of IMRF assets was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a five-year period with a 20% corridor between the actuarial and market value of assets. IMRF's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2019, was 21 years.

IV. Other Information (cont'd)

B. Employee Retirement Plan (cont'd)

Net Pension Liability (cont'd)

Mortality Rates – For non-disabled lives, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2017 (base year 2015). The IMRF specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar Health Annuitant Mortality Table with adjustments to match current IMRF projection experience. For disabled retirees, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2017 (base year 2015). The IMRF specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Disabled Retirees Mortality Table applying the same adjustment that was applied for non-disabled lives. For active members, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2017 (base year 2015). The IMRF specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table with adjustments to match current IMRF experience.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return – The long-term expected rate of return is the expected return to be earned over the entire trust portfolio based on the asset allocation of the portfolio, using best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) developed for each major asset class. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Equities	37%	5.75%
International equities	18%	6.50%
Fixed income	28%	3.25%
Real estate	9%	5.20%
Alternatives:	7%	
Private equity		7.60%
Hedge funds		N/A
Commodities		3.60%
Cash equivalents	1%	1.85%

IV. Other Information (cont'd)

B. Employee Retirement Plan (cont'd)

Net Pension Liability (cont'd)

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability, computed for the Elmhurst Park District as a whole, was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that Golf Course contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the employee rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees for the next 99 years. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (7.25%) was applied to the next 99 periods of projected benefit payments, and then the tax-exempt municipal bond rate (2.75%) (based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date), was utilized, resulting in a single discount rate of 7.25% being used to determine the total pension liability.

Additional Information regarding the change in the net pension liability and discount rate sensitivity for the Elmhurst Park District as a whole may be found in the Elmhurst Park District Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Such information has not been determined separately for the Golf Course.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – Golf Course

At December 31, 2019, the Golf Course's portion of the Elmhurst Park District's net pension liability is \$86,622. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Golf Course recognized pension expense of \$33,993 in the government-wide financial statements. At December 31, 2019, the Golf Course reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Outflows of		In	eferred flows of esources	O	t Deferred utflows of esources
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings	\$	18,611 17,832	\$	1,792 9,265	\$	16,819 8,567		
on pension plan investments				55,605		(55,605)		
Total	\$	36,443	\$	66,662	\$	(30,219)		

IV. Other Information (cont'd)

B. Employee Retirement Plan (cont'd)

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – Golf Course (cont'd)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31,

2020	\$ (6,817)
2021	(2,545)
2022	5,209
2023	 (26,066)
Total	\$ (30,219)



Sugar Creek Golf Course, Illinois Schedule of Operating Revenues - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	2019				2018	
		Budget	Actual		Actual	
Charges for somiless.						
Charges for services:						
Equipment rentals: Pull cart rental	\$	8,550	\$	5,352	\$	5,943
Club car rental	φ	•	Φ	3,332 107,727	φ	104,481
Golf club rental		114,000		•		•
		1,500		1,833		1,200
Greens fees		495,963		425,364		421,978
Punch rounds		8,100		7,800		8,550
Season passes		8,500		6,485		7,365
Permanent tee times		6,700		5,150		5,775
Driving range		115,000		107,618		100,320
Driving range instruction		111,239		110,515		111,373
Sales:						
Pro shop		40,000		37,281		33,557
Beer/wine/liquor		88,832		92,292		87,897
Food		21,500		21,308		18,778
Soft drink		21,000		18,807		19,875
Total charges for services		1,040,884		947,532		927,092
Total onal goo for convices		1,010,001		041,002		021,002
Miscellaneous		-		222		218
Rental income		47,100		48,599		50,913
	\$	1,087,984	\$	996,353	\$	978,223

Sugar Creek Golf Course, Illinois Schedule of Operating Expenses - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	2019				2018	
	Budget		Actual		Actual	
General and administration: Salaries and wages:						
Administration	\$ 208,535	\$	225,088	\$	217,132	
Administrative staff	330		385		330	
Facility and program staff	 41,300		35,385		35,178	
	 250,165		260,858		252,640	
Services:						
Audit	4,600		4,600		4,500	
Credit card/finance charges	22,200		20,557		19,784	
Occupational health	 1,814		804		1,629	
	28,614		25,961		25,913	
Repairs and maintenance:						
Building repairs	 4,000		2,692		3,524	
Total general and administration	 282,779		289,511		282,077	
Concessions: Repairs and maintenance: Plumbing and building repairs	4,205		2,925		6,485	
Supplies: Concession merchandise	50,233		49,999		49,409	
Total concessions	 54,438		52,924		55,894	
Operations: Salaries and wages:						
Driving range staff	10,292		9,001		10,060	
Operations staff	 113,704		103,001		102,714	
	123,996		112,002		112,774	

(cont'd)

Sugar Creek Golf Course, Illinois Schedule of Operating Expenses - Budget and Actual (cont'd) For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	2019					2018	
		Budget		Actual		Actual	
Operations (cont'd):							
Services:							
Healthcare	\$	12,270	\$	9,262	\$	12,717	
IMRF		21,613		33,993		19,299	
FICA		28,623		27,816		27,424	
Insurance		15,250		14,746		15,000	
Legal and consulting		500		-		-	
Dues and subscriptions		1,514		1,835		1,679	
Continuing education		1,000		599		630	
Ads and notices		5,000		1,072		2,481	
Licenses and permits		1,241		1,241		1,229	
Postage and shipping		500		-		142	
Equipment rental		32,060		29,405		31,091	
Banquet/outings		3,500		2,812		2,892	
Travel		2,000		2,533		2,277	
Telephone		2,580		413		[,] 521	
Cable TV		1,800		1,828		1,779	
Alarms		2,750		3,300		2,547	
Electricity		22,000		20,415		16,986	
Natural gas		8,100		4,894		4,745	
Water and sewer		7,000		7,361		6,682	
Contractual services		11,970		11,737		11,203	
00111100000		,		11,101		,	
		181,271		175,262		161,324	
Repairs and maintenance:							
Equipment and truck repairs		1,000		238		1,498	
Equipment and truck repairs		1,000		230		1,430	
Supplies:							
Office		4,000		130		1,630	
Custodial		1,000		639		232	
Grounds		33,636		29,376		26,585	
Building		5,950		4,045		5,982	
Fuel		8,382		7,274		7,545	
Vehicle parts		18,595		16,025		20,186	
Chemicals		22,858		23,034		22,722	
Olicilicais		22,000		20,004		22,122	

(cont'd)

Sugar Creek Golf Course, Illinois Schedule of Operating Expenses - Budget and Actual (cont'd) For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

		20	2018		
		Budget	Actual	Actual	
Operations (cont'd): Supplies (cont'd): Uniforms	\$	2,000	\$ 1,477	\$	769
First aid		500	373		45
		96,921	 82,373		85,696
Total operations		403,188	369,875		361,292
Pro shop: Supplies:					
Pro shop merchandise		30,000	29,087		27,073
Driving range supplies		12,000	8,750		8,733
Golf/clubhouse supplies		5,000	 5,979		3,923
Total pro shop		47,000	 43,816		39,729
Capital purchases		115,000	-		-
Depreciation	-	<u>-</u>	 122,993		115,948
Total operating expenses	\$	902,405	\$ 879,119	\$	854,940

Sugar Creek Golf Course, Illinois Schedules of Revenue By Source - Last Ten Fiscal Years For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	2010	2011		2012		2013	
Operating revenues: Greens fees	\$ 499,876	\$	437,566	\$ 503,978	\$	443,906	
Membership	29,456		22,725	20,830		21,550	
Driving range	75,185		68,624	84,427		101,597	
Cart and club rental	74,904		60,967	82,770		79,404	
Pro shop equipment sale	50,565		56,448	69,685		55,966	
Concessions	152,435		120,533	134,728		117,880	
Golf lessons	56,165		59,910	62,670		70,358	
Miscellaneous	5,385		7,432	14,707		25,322	
Rental income	30,232		31,212	35,555		36,109	
Nonoperating revenues: Grants	-		-	-		-	
Interest	100		54	151		71	
Total	\$ 974,303	\$	865,471	\$ 1,009,501	\$	952,163	

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 437,879	\$ 478,139	\$ 469,676	\$ 493,682	\$ 421,978	\$ 425,364
20,820	21,500	24,775	23,190	21,690	19,435
102,354	111,534	107,840	104,424	100,320	107,618
87,585	111,329	115,546	121,255	111,624	114,912
45,421	43,997	46,756	39,904	33,557	37,281
110,960	131,709	118,372	119,432	126,550	132,407
83,369	95,767	100,605	105,674	111,373	110,515
39,304	238	332	19,596	218	222
38,656	50,373	44,040	47,023	50,913	48,599
3,044		_		_	_
46	87	1,313	1,130	2,289	838
\$ 969,438	\$ 1,044,673	\$ 1,029,255	\$ 1,075,310	\$ 980,512	\$ 997,191