

**City of Sheldon
City Council Report for August 7, 2019
Regular Meeting at 4:30 p.m.**

3c. Resolution approving transfers for FY18-19.

Attachments: Resolution.

Background: This is the routine transfer resolution which is brought forward each year by the City Clerk's office to document and ratify the inter-fund transfers which occurred in FY18-19.

3f. Confirm Student applicants to Sheldon Community Ambulance Team.

- i. Haley Christians.**
- ii. Jack Bartz.**

Attachments: Applications.

Background: Haley Christians and Jack Bartz will be juniors at Sheldon High School. Both are CPR certified, and Haley is also First Aid certified. We are excited to have them on our SCAT team.

3g. Council appointment of Kellie Einck to the Airport Commission.

Attachments: None.

Background: Mayor Geels is recommending the appointment of Kellie Einck to the Airport Commission. This is a City Council appointment. Kellie is a pilot; she resides in Primghar. State Law and City Ordinance allows the appointment of up to two commissioners from outside of the City's zoning jurisdiction.

City Ordinance 26.01 AIRPORT COMMISSION. There shall be an airport commission consisting of five (5) commissioners. At least three of the members of the five-member commission shall reside within the official zoning districts of the City of Sheldon, as established and defined in Section 166.04 of the Sheldon Code of Ordinances. *(Ord. 009-3194 – Dec. 09 Supp.)*

There are two remaining appointments to be made: the first is to the Zoning Board of Adjustment. The 2nd is to the Planning Commission to fill an upcoming vacancy – Jeri Postma-Clayton is moving to St. Louis. Her resignation from the Planning Commission and SCDC Marketing Committee will be effective September 1.

3h. Airport Snow Removal Equipment Storage Building.

- i. Change order #3.**
- ii. Pay estimate #4.**

Attachments: Change order #3 and Pay estimate #4.

Background: Change order is a deduct of \$4,514.80. The pay request is for \$2,675.30. Only retainage is left to pay. Public Works Director Todd Uhl and Airport Manager Lyle Vust support approval of both items.

4a. MidAmerican Gas Franchise.

- i. Public hearing.**
- ii. 1st reading of gas franchise ordinance and implementation of related fee.**

4b. MidAmerican Electric Franchise.

- i. Public hearing.**
- ii. 1st reading of electric franchise ordinance and implementation of related fee.**

Attachments: Draft ordinances and franchise fee information.

Background: The gas and electric franchise ordinances under consideration include a 2% non-residential fee and a 5% residential fee. This is estimated to bring in \$230,000 of “new funds”. Based on the 15-year CIP previously submitted to the Council, the annual revenue brought in by the franchise fees will cover all the vehicle needs our four emergency services departments have outlined for the next 15 years. There will still be reliance by our emergency services departments on the general fund budget, however, this action goes a long way towards fulfilling the need. The presentation in March demonstrated an annual capital need of \$443,800.

Based on the further subdividing of the needs into three categories (Vehicle, General Equipment and Discretionary), the 2% non-residential and 5% residential franchise fee structure, when supplemented by projected departmental revenues, would cover all the Vehicle and General Equipment needs, with only moderate modifications to the original 15-year plans presented in March 2019. See Conclusion B in the enclosed spreadsheet where it lists the expenditures by year as well as revenue. You’ll see the funding utilizes annual revenue generated by each department (mainly SCAT & Fire produce revenue) as well. Together with the franchise fee, they will both support Vehicle and General Equipment needs.

These modifications include a 3-year extension taking it out from FY33-34 to FY36-37 and a delay of 1 year for the ladder truck replacement from FY24-25 to FY25-26. By doing so, funds are more evenly utilized with minimum deficits occurring. (two potential

deficits, both less than \$7k each: (FY19-20 at \$1,776.00 and FY25-26 at \$6,206.00).

Discretionary requests would be addressed through General Fund, Fund Raising, and Bonding Venues when feasible.

EMA, FIRE, POLICE & SCAT		
FY19-20 to FY33-34 (Fifteen Fiscal Years)	15 year Total	Annual Average
Vehicle	\$ 3,566,000.00	\$ 237,733.33
General Equipment	\$ 1,874,500.00	\$ 124,966.67
Discretionary	\$ 661,500.00	\$ 44,100.00
Vehicle, General Equipment & Discretionary Expense Totals	\$ 6,102,000.00	\$ 406,800.00

Vehicle – Total \$3,566,000

- Ambulances (4), Fire Apparatus (5), Squad Cars (16), and EMA (1)

General Equipment – Total \$1,874,500

- Personal Protection Gear (Fire, Bullet Proof Vests, EMA, Rifle Ballistic),
- Communication Systems (Handheld Radios, Pagers, Repeaters),
- Vehicle Technology (Radios, Computers, Breath Test Equipment, Cameras),
- Fire Support (Rescue Tools, Air Packs)
- SCAT Support (AED/Medical Kits, Splints, Mass Casualty, Gear Bags),
- EMA Support (Emergency Signage, Warning System)
- Police Support (Tasers, Weapons, Body Cameras)

Discretionary – Total \$661,500

- EMA Meeting Room,
- EMA Garage,
- Fire Training Facility,
- Office Equipment,
- Office Furnishings,
- SCAT Garage Heating,
- Miscellaneous Equipment.

Here is the updated schedule:

1. June 5 - Revenue purpose statement (RPS) was approved, and hearing dates were set for June 19 and August 7. City

Code Chapter 114 requires two public hearings no less than 30 days apart for a franchise agreement.

2. June 12 - Publication of RPS in the Mail Sun; 1st notice of public hearings #1 published June 8 in the Review.
3. June 15 - 2nd notice of public hearings #1 published in the Review.
4. June 19 - First Public hearing. There will not be a vote on 1st reading at this meeting.
5. July 20 - 1st notice of public hearings #2 was published.
6. July 31 - 2nd notice of public hearings #2 was published.
7. August 7 - Second Public hearing and 1st reading.
8. August 21 - 2nd reading and possible waiver of 3rd reading (if either / both readings not previously waived).
9. 3rd reading at September 4 meeting (if not previously waived), and placement on the November 5 ballot. On May 1, you signaled your desire to see the two ordinances come before the voters on November 5. To do so, the wording needs to be the County Auditor by September 20.

Here is the additional background information, much of which you have already seen: During the budget process, it was realized the City of Sheldon has many unfunded needs when it comes to Emergency Services. On January 30 and again on February 6, the idea of a gas and electric franchise agreement and related fee was discussed. Sheldon has had a cable franchise agreement since January 3, 1996 (Chapter 27 of the City code). Chapters 110 and 111 in the City code were also established many years ago with the wording "reserved for future use".

On February 20, a workshop was held to hear the priorities of our four emergency service departments. On April 3, 4 and 12, there were open houses held for the community. Representing MidAmerican at the open houses were Mark Reinders, franchise manager, and Craig Van Meeteren, local operations manager. On May 1, you signaled your desire to refer this matter to the voters after the readings of the ordinance.

As for the fee itself, here are some points to consider:

1. The full exploration of this topic was established as a priority at the City Council's goal setting meeting on December 13,

2017. The priority was emphasized again in this year's individual goal list from the elected officials.
2. There are 170 communities in Iowa with gas/electric franchise fees, and below are some of the other communities near Sheldon. Sheldon does have a franchise fee for cable TV.
- MidAmerican renewed the Hull electric and natural gas franchises in 2011 for 20 years – with no termination or reopener language – so it is a straight 20-year agreement. They have 5% fees on residential and 1.5% on non-residential (to help the Cheese plant).
 - a. Note: Hull lost out on creating a municipal utility in 1990 - the same year as Sheldon.
 - b. Additional note: Agricultural processors in Iowa are mostly exempt from Local Option Sales Tax (1%) so for them a Franchise Fee is a new cost altogether – for example, Ag Partners and AGP.
 - Boyden was renewed in July 2010 for 25 years. No reopener or termination language. Initially, they set fees at 5% for residential and 3% for nonresidential. In December 2015, Boyden raised the nonresidential to 5%. The City limits of Boyden include Demco Manufacturing.
 - Sutherland was renewed in April 2017 for 25 years; fees are 3% for all customers. No reopener or termination language.
 - The Inwood City Council approved new electric and natural gas franchise in July 2012 for 25 years. No reopener or termination language. They set franchise fees at 5% for residential and 3% for nonresidential.
 - Ireton renewed the franchise there in 2014 for 25 years. No reopener or termination language. They have 3% franchise fees on all electric customers. Ireton DOES exempt the schools.
 - Cherokee has 25-year agreements in place for gas and electric, with a 5% fee for all customers. Cherokee is served by MidAmerican for electric, and Alliant is the gas provider. No reopener or termination language.
 - Rock Valley has had franchise fees for the longest time in the examples shown. They set fees at 5% for all electric and natural gas customers when the agreements were approved for 25 years in 2004. No reopener or termination language.

3. MidAmerican is offering a 15-year agreement to Sheldon, with negotiated “re-openers/outs” available at 5 and 10 years. Mark Reinders with MidAmerican informed me they have not offered such a short agreement to anyone else.
4. To reduce the impact on the commercial and industrial “classes” (which is the term used in the code), you may want to have a lower fee of 2 - 3% instead of 5%. Most properties in this class are paying 1% (Local Option Sales Tax) now.
5. Of the 56 communities MidAmerican serves and where franchise fees are in place, eleven do exempt schools: Ackley, Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Early, Hastings, Ireton, Lewis, Perry, Pleasant Hill, Sergeant Bluff and Windsor Heights. The draft ordinances exempt Schools (including private and public, and post-secondary). Churches cannot be exempted, but the entire class they are in - “commercial” could be adjusted to a lower percentage than the 5% maximum. Here is the list of school exemptions (all City of Sheldon accounts are also exempted):
 - Northwest Iowa Community College - 600 College Dr and 603 W Park St
 - Sheldon High School - 1700 E 4th St
 - Sheldon Middle School - 310 23rd Avenue
 - Sheldon Elementary School - 501 Normal College Ave
 - Sheldon Christian School - 1425 9th St
 - Sheldon School District Bus Barn - 1821 E 4th St
 - Sheldon School District Special Gas Meter - 1821 E 4th St
 - Sheldon School District Concession Stand - 2000 E 4th St
 - Sheldon School District Digital Sign - 1700 E 4th St
 - St. Patrick’s Catholic School - 1020 4th Ave
6. MidAmerican is helping us with the ThermoCel building at 300 Iselin Avenue, and Mark Reinders made it clear he didn’t want it to be viewed as a quid pro quo, because they continue negotiating to acquire and demolish the ThermoCel building, and a completely different division of the company is involved in the ThermoCel discussion. With that proposal, the title of the ThermoCel property would be transferred to MidAmerican, and they would clean up the property in exchange for the land itself. The land would be beneficial to their operations.
10. In addition to the budget workshops, three open houses, the April 17, May 1 and June 19 meetings, there could be up to six ordinance readings – three each for gas and electric.

Here is the language of the Revenue Purpose Statement, which was adopted at the June 5 Council meeting.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 364.2, subsection (4)(f) of the Code of Iowa, the City of Sheldon, Iowa, hereby establishes the following purposes under Iowa Code Section 384.3A, subsections (3)(a), (e) and (g), for which franchise fee revenues from its natural gas and electric franchises with MidAmerican Energy may be used or expended: A portion of the revenues will be used for property tax relief, i.e., to pay obligations that would otherwise be paid with funds generated by property tax levies. The annual amount used for property tax relief will be approximately equal to 37.5% of all the annual, estimated 1% local option sales tax (“LOST”) revenues that would have been generated by the sale of natural gas and electric energy but for the imposition of franchise fees on such sales. The remaining franchise fee revenues will be used for public safety (including the equipping of fire, police, emergency services, and civil defense departments) and for the construction, reconstruction, or repair of public grounds associated with public safety.

4c. Proposal to merge Police and Public Works unions – Preston DeBoer, AFSCME (American Federation of State, County & Municipal employees).

Attachments: Stipulation and amendment.

Background: This item was presented on July 17 and was continued to today’s meeting.

The City has 31 full time employees; 17 are non-union and 14 are Union. Of the union employees, 8 are in the Public Works union (AFSCME Local 1741) and 6 are in the Police union (also AFSCME Local 1741).

The two AFSCME bargaining units are represented by Preston DeBoer. The unions are proposing a merger petition, and the merged unit would then be considered public safety. The legal threshold is 30% of the members of a unit are public safety, then the unit can be classified as public safety.

PERB (Iowa Public Employment Relations Board) is the decision maker on the merger. The City is being asked by Preston DeBoer on behalf of the City’s two unions to support the merger in the form of a Stipulation.

Why is this being proposed?

In 2017, Iowa Code Chapter 20 was amended to reduce the bargaining ability by public works unions. Police unions were largely unaffected. A merger softens the impact of these changes.

While mergers are happening elsewhere in Iowa, it is not widespread. It is only an option in communities which have Units run by the same union organization. Many other communities without the merger option are responding to the changes by updating their personnel manuals to maintain parity amongst their employees. Our personnel manual dates to 2006, and needs to be updated anyway, which is a project on our radar screen.

I support the concept of a merger. The choice by the City to officially support this merger request is a weighty decision and is yours alone to make. To assist you in making an informed decision, I have summarized the benefits and risks:

Benefits of a merger:

- A broader negotiating unit is better than a smaller unit negotiating for a larger group. The two Units already work together in preparation of proposals and progress during negotiations, but each must negotiate separately which takes twice the paperwork and resources.
- To expand on the first bullet point, it has been the standard practice in Sheldon for many years for the unions to negotiate, and the City then applies the same to the non-union employees. If the merger doesn't go through, you could have the police negotiating for the rest of the employees rather than police and public works unions negotiating for the rest – unless you are prepared for a significant departure from past practice.
- Prevents the city from ending up with more classes of employees, with a potential large disparity. The merger would ensure fairness and equity between the employees of the two departments. The recent changes in Iowa Code (Chapter 20) now treat the public safety employees differently than the other employees.
- Helps morale.
- Encourages more communication and cooperation between departments.
- Continues the progress towards “interest-based” bargaining rather than the old-style collective bargaining.
- The dynamic between the City and our union employees is positive. A merger normalizes what we are already doing.

Risks:

- Police and Public Works unions were separate all these years for the main reason that they were organized at different times. The diverging interests of the two unions will need to be hammered out to keep negotiations smooth. Preston DeBoer anticipates four or less employees attending with the Units combined.
- Both Units would still can arbitrate if impasse is reached, although the non-public safety union can now negotiate much less than public safety unless merged.
- If the City wants to increase the size of non-public safety, this could create an issue with the 30% threshold. The 30% threshold is the minimum. Increasing the size of the Police Department would be beneficial to the combined Unit.
- The Legislature made significant changes in 2017 to Chapter 20, and these changes provided more local control. While this merger would be an exercise of local control, it will be a philosophical issue for some in the community who will see us as giving up the benefits of the Chapter 20 changes.
- AFSCME's leadership is good right now. When Preston DeBoer retires, he could be replaced to someone who wants to return to the old "collective bargaining" mindset rather than the preferred "interest-based bargaining".
- The City's personnel manual could be updated to include many of these changes rather than merging the units. This is a common strategy in other communities who do not have the ability to consider a merger.

Your options:

1. Officially support the merger.
2. Remain neutral, which may trigger a PERB hearing.
3. Request a delay until after October recertification. This would mean the unions would negotiate as currently defined for the next contract (current contracts end June 30, 2020). This option may also cause a PERB hearing.

Update: The information above is unchanged from the July 17 packets. There has been a development: On July 31, Micah and I listened in on a 2-hour webinar by PERB regarding the upcoming union retention and recertification election process. We were informed the elections are required; if Option 1 is chosen, there would still be two retention & recertification elections in October. We will have more information by meeting time.

5a. Engagement agreement for City-wide urban revitalization plan.

Attachments: Memo from Ahlers Cooney and Urban Renewal map; sample form.

Background: This is an engagement agreement to begin the process for implementing an Urban Revitalization Plan for Sheldon. We are at the beginning stages of this process, which will require public notices and a hearing. The implementation process will cost about \$5,000 and is budgeted from our legal services budget. This program provides valuable property tax incentives for people to revitalize their property.

Urban Revitalization Plans are an excellent tool to encourage renovation and re-building on older lots which may not otherwise be developed. Sheldon has many older homes and rentals. We also have a need for more multi-family housing. The process for applicants (after adoption of the plan by the City) is simple. It involves a 2-page form and approval by the City Council, usually on the consent portion of the agenda.

This Urban Revitalization Plan concept is modeled after Rock Rapids' plan. The plan in Rock Rapids resulted in a 10-plex and 5-plex being built in 2014 (\$700,000 to \$800,000 for each building). Prior to 2014, there had not been a new apartment building built in Rock Rapids for 25 years.

Cherokee's current Urban Revitalization Plan (2017) is also modeled after the Rock Rapids plan. In Cherokee, this plan helped save the old Lewis Hotel, and is being considered for conversion of the old Wilson school into apartments.

- **Proposal:**

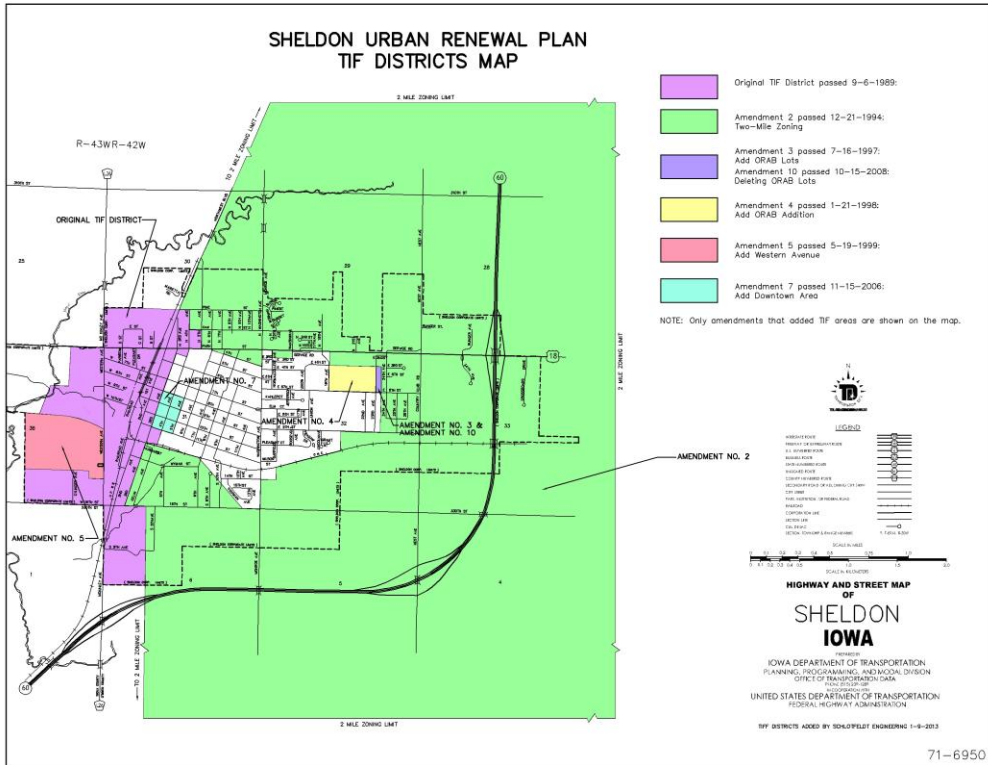
- Industrial: No Change from what is outlined in City Ordinance (Chapter 7) -
 - For the first year, 75%
 - For the second year, 60%
 - For the third year, 45%
 - For the fourth year, 30%
 - For the fifth year, 15%
- Commercial:

- Options are: 100% exemption on the value added by the improvements for a period of 3 years OR a partial exemption for 10 years starting with 80% for the 1st year and finishing with 20% for the tenth year.
- Single-Family Residential: Exempts the taxes on the first \$75,000 of value added by the improvements at 100% for five years, no sliding scale.
- Multi-Family Residential or Commercial with a Residential component: This will allow for a full abatement of a 100% exemption from taxation every year for ten full years. This is for ALL the increase in valuation, not just up to \$75,000 worth.

Urban Revitalization Plans are not meant to completely replace TIF (Tax Increment Financing) but are an effective and simple tool for helping individual property owners. This tool is not compatible with TIF, also known as Urban Renewal Areas. Properties in a TIF are NOT eligible for Urban Revitalization (there are rare exceptions).

Urban Revitalization means the property owner will not pay taxes on a percentage of the new assessable & taxable value created by improvements. That same new assessable & taxable value created by improvements is what can be partially captured as “Tax Increment” for a rebate under an urban renewal plan. If the property owner isn’t paying the new taxes because they are being abated under the urban revitalization plan benefit, then the City can’t collect and rebate those taxes under the urban renewal plans.

Much of Sheldon is in an Urban Renewal area (TIF). However, this would benefit the “core” of the community now. After the 2017C TIF bond is paid off in FY21-22, parts of the Urban Renewal Areas can be retired, automatically allowing more use of Urban Revitalization. The unshaded area below is the area eligible for Urban Revitalization abatements.



5b. Resolution approving agreement with Mueller Pallets for tree dump disposal.

Attachments: Resolution and agreement.

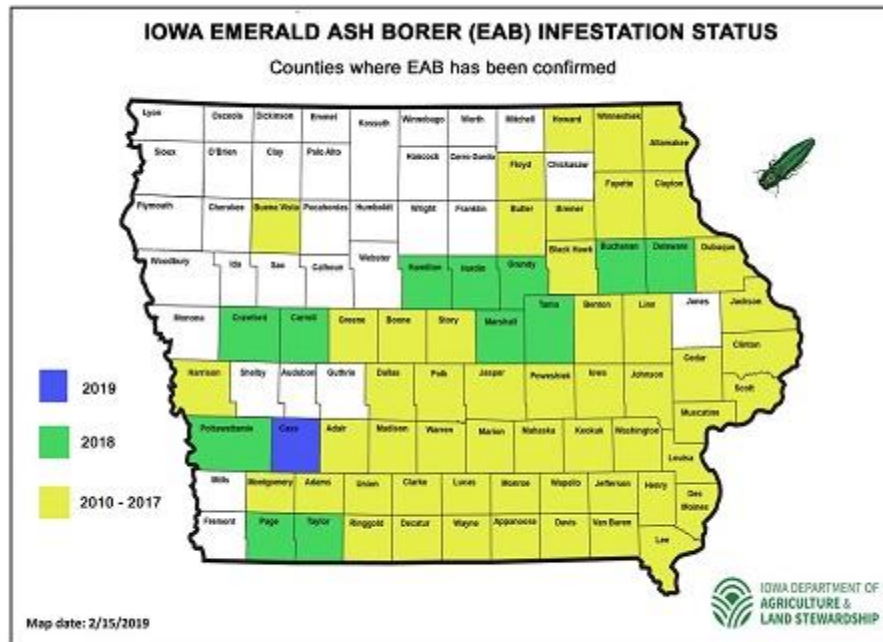
Background: The City’s tree dump (north of the intersection of Hwy 18/Washington Avenue) is a great service for our residents. It is heavily used. For years we have had a handshake agreement with Kolbeck Grinding of Le Mars. The agreement was we gave them all the wood from the tree dump and in return they didn’t charge us for grinding it. Unfortunately, Kolbeck has not been taking much wood the last couple of years due to lack of need combined with low market prices. This resulted in a decision to burn the tree dump this spring. The fire was enormous; we would like to avoid burns when possible. We have found another outlet for the wood – at no cost to the City. This is a five-year agreement for Mueller Pallets of Sioux Falls for on-site grinding and removal.

6a. City Manager’s Report.

- On July 31, Street Department Superintendent Brice Mosier and I met with Andrew Larson of JEO Consulting, which is the firm contracted by Iowa DNR to handle Sheldon’s updated

tree survey (at no cost to the City). The process has begun to update our 1996 Tree Survey. Although it is almost certain we will not escape the wrath of the Emerald Ash Borer, the good news is it hasn't been confirmed in O'Brien or Sioux counties yet. We are also reviewing our tree ordinance, which is outdated.

Our existing tree survey dates to February of 1996; at that time, there were an estimated 2,091 street trees in Sheldon, with an estimated 25% being Ash. Below is the latest chart from Iowa Department of Agriculture showing where the presence of the Emerald Ash Borer has been confirmed.



Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship, Entomology & Plant Science Bureau, Entomology@iowaagriculture.gov, 515-725-1470

Source: http://iowatreepests.com/eab_locations.html

- Since January 2019, the large recycling receptable near the Library has been picked up twice a week – typically on Tuesdays and Fridays at a cost to the City of \$75 a time. We recently were informed that Love, INC and Kiwanis are no longer able to recycle cardboard due to drops in the recycling market. In addition, Corner Can Redemption, 219 8th St, is closing. The demand may increase for the use of the recycling container. The good news is Love, INC is still doing recycling of paper. George Klein stops by at least once a day to remove

the paper from the City's large receptable. This is helping reduce the need to empty the container more often.

As for residential recycling, the common concern we hear is the confusing pick-up schedule of twice a month. This leaves out the months with five weeks and creates an inconvenience for customers. Discussions are ongoing with Schwarz Sanitary Service and DeKruif Disposal.

- We value our relationship with the nearby rural townships. Per the Council's direction on May 15, we have been reviewing our rural fire service agreements. Brad Hindt and I had a productive meeting on July 31 with Alvin Stuit of Sioux County's Lynn Township. Al expressed appreciation for the longstanding partnership with Sheldon Fire. We expressed our appreciation for their significant increases in funding levels over the last few years. Their current funding level is approximately 60 cents per \$1,000 in valuation (54 cents is the current assessment; they have added in \$2,000 for this coming year which brings the total to about 60 cents). This is significantly higher than the other three townships we serve. Lynn Township's current funding meets the guideline from the State Fire Chief's Association, which is \$.6075 per \$1,000. We discussed our 1998 agreement. An updated agreement is being drafted.

Similar discussions will soon occur with the other three townships. Below is the history of our funding since the current agreements were approved in the 1990's.

Township	Carroll	Floyd	Grant	Lynn	Annual Totals
County	O'Brien	O'Brien	Sioux	Sioux	
Date of beginning of 28E	December 16, 1998	May 19, 1999	December 16, 1998	December 19, 1998	
Beginning payment for rural fire service	\$ 2,850.00	\$ 4,875.00	\$ 2,625.00	\$ 1,350.00	\$ 11,700.00
FY16-17	\$ 2,850.00	\$ 7,800.00	\$ 4,375.00	\$ 2,475.00	\$ 17,500.00
FY17-18	\$ 2,850.00	\$ 8,125.00	\$ 4,375.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 18,050.00
FY18-19	\$ 2,850.00	\$ 8,125.00	\$ 4,375.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 18,050.00
FY19-20	\$ 4,560.00	\$ 8,125.00	\$ 4,375.00	\$ 7,400.00	\$ 24,460.00
average annual increase over 20 yrs	2.26%	2.26%	2.46%	2.93%	
FY19-20 by section	\$ 240.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 822.22	
# of sections	19	32.5	17.5	9	78
Totals	\$ 4,560.00	\$ 8,125.00	\$ 4,375.00	\$ 7,400.00	\$ 24,460.00
*Lynn: \$600 per section + \$2,000					
FY19-20 by levy	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.54	
Amount Generated by Levy	\$ 9,056.00	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 27,600.00	\$ 64,156.00
% of FY19-20 levy directed to Sheldon Fire	50.35%	85.53%	24.31%	26.81%	38.13%

- We have received the initial pre-demolition reports for 428 West Park (DJ's Redemption Center) and 1023 Garfield. The reports are available on request. There is asbestos in both properties, which is not a surprise. Cost estimates for removal are being put together and will be sent to me as supplements to the report. The findings are summarized as follows:
 - DJ's – 428 W Park St: Cement Siding and tar shingles (zoned Arterial Commercial - AC).
 - 1023 Garfield Ave (former Jerry Mulder residence): Asbestos is underneath the sink and the rolled roofing. (zoned Residential Single – RS).

I will send out the report for the Sunset Motel (1401 S 2nd Ave) and the removal cost information for all three properties when available. We can then move forward with setting a minimum price (to be approved by the City Council) and accept proposals for redevelopment. Note: The Sunset Motel is zoned part Arterial Commercial (AC) and part Commercial Residential (C1).

- In my July 17 Council report, I mentioned a budget workshop at the end of the August 21 meeting. Due to the expected length of the August 21 meeting, we will be having the workshop at one of the September meetings instead. The workshop would last about an hour, and unfinished items would be continued to the next meeting - the agenda is in progress. We have good news: The City's unencumbered cash balance was projected to be \$59,594 as of June 30, 2019. This is an estimated 3.15% of the projected FY18-19 general fund expenditures, which is significantly below the recommended level by the Iowa League of Cities. The good news is the FY18-19 general fund cash balance ended up being \$101,859.98.

Three of the City's bank accounts are being moved to Northwestern Bank based on the Council's action on July 17. On August 1, the new five-year rate for savings and checking was implemented by Northwestern Bank.