# **S&P Global** Ratings

# **RatingsDirect**®

#### **Summary:**

## Elk Grove Village, Illinois; General **Obligation**

#### **Primary Credit Analyst:**

David H Smith, Chicago + 1 (312) 233 7029; david.smith@spglobal.com

#### **Secondary Contact:**

Helen Samuelson, Chicago + 1 (312) 233 7011; helen.samuelson@spglobal.com

#### **Table Of Contents**

Rating Action

Stable Outlook

Credit Opinion

Related Research

#### **Summary:**

### Elk Grove Village, Illinois; General Obligation

# Credit Profile US\$43.71 mil Taxable GO Bnds ser 2021 due 01/01/2038 Long Term Rating AA+/Stable New Elk Grove Vill GO Long Term Rating AA+/Stable Affirmed

#### **Rating Action**

S&P Global Ratings assigned its 'AA+' long-term rating to Elk Grove Village, Ill.'s approximate \$43.7 million series 2021 taxable general obligation (GO) bonds. At the same time, we affirmed our 'AA+' long-term rating on the village's existing GO debt. The village has approximately \$112.9 million in direct debt outstanding with the current borrowing. The outlook is stable.

The series 2021 GO bonds and the village's existing GO debt are secured by the village's unlimited tax GO pledge. Proceeds from the series 2021 bonds will refund portions of the series 2012 and 2013 bonds for interest cost savings and for capital improvement projects within the village.

#### Credit overview

Adjacent Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, Elk Grove Village enjoys a significant industrial presence, which has led to substantial increases in its tax-base valuation in recent years. The village's generally steady operational performance is enhanced by the maintenance of a five-month general fund reserve policy. Offsetting these positive characteristics are the district's weak debt profile and weakly funded public safety pensions.

The 'AA+' rating reflects our view of the village's:

- Strong economy, highlighted by access to the broad and diverse Chicago economy and proximity to O'Hare International Airport;
- Budgetary performance that has benefited from active managerial oversight of key revenues and expenditures, which enabled the village to weather the pandemic without significant operational deficits;
- Weak debt profile, with significant police and firefighter's pension liabilities, with annual contributions that are expected to continue to increase; and
- Standard management policies under our Financial Management Assessment (FMA), although the village benefits from a robust reserve policy.

#### Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors

The rating incorporates our view of the village's social risk factors, which we consider to be consistent with the sector standard. We also view the district's environmental and governance risks to be in line with the sector standard.

#### Stable Outlook

#### Downside scenario

Should the village experience a trend of fiscal imbalances that materially weakens its available reserves, we could lower the rating. In addition, if the village fails to improve funding levels for its weakly funded public safety pension plans, we could lower the rating.

#### Upside scenario

While unlikely, if the village demonstrates improved income metrics consistent with those of higher-rated peers, we could raise the rating.

#### **Credit Opinion**

#### Adequate budgetary performance, with very strong budgetary flexibility and liquidity

After posting planned deficits in fiscal years 2018 and 2019 (year-end April 30) for capital improvements, the village reported a surplus in fiscal 2020. We anticipate a likely deterioration in budgetary performance in unaudited fiscal 2021 based on an expected deficit.

Anticipated results for fiscal 2021 reflect an improved operating result that management originally budgeted, highlighted by better-than-budgeted sales tax revenues, despite the effects of the pandemic. We note that the village's hotel and motel and food and beverage taxes declined 20% and 50%, respectively, but these revenue streams make up a relatively small portion of the village's overall budget. Offsetting these declines were decisions by the village to keep certain positions open, generating expenditure savings. For fiscal 2022, the village adopted a general fund budget with a slight 0.4% deficit.

In fiscal 2020, the village posted a \$2.5 million surplus in its general fund, which was driven by positive variances in building permit, sales, and incomes taxes as well as interest income. The village's largest revenue sources for its general fund include sales and use taxes (40.1%) and property taxes (23.9%).

Elk Grove maintained a healthy general fund reserve level in recent years, consistent with its five-month reserve policy. The village's very strong liquidity position is highlighted by approximately \$90 million in cash at fiscal year-end 2020.

#### Weak debt profile, with underfunded public safety pension plans

Elk Grove Village's debt profile, while weak, benefits from rapid amortization, as the village's debt amortizes at a level greater than 65% during the next 10 years. In addition, the village's debt as a percentage of market value is less than 3%, which we view as a positive credit factor. The village does not have any additional new-money debt plans during the next few years.

Regarding its pension plans, the village exceeded its actuarially determined pension contribution levels most years, but we consider its unfunded pension liabilities to be large, without a plan to achieve materially improved funding.

· The village's single-employer, defined-benefit police and firefighters' pension plan is poorly funded, and its

- assumptions are fairly weak. Continued active management of these plans are necessary to achieve improved funding levels given the trajectory of annual pension contribution increases.
- Although the city funds its other postemployment benefits (OPEB) on a pay-as-you-go basis, exposing it to cost
  acceleration and volatility, we expect that medium-term costs will remain only a small share of total spending and,
  therefore, not a significant budgetary pressure.

Specifically, the village's pension and OPEB plans and relevant funding and liability metrics are as follows:

- The Police Pension Plan is 61.6% funded, with a net pension liability of \$54 million;
- The Firefighter's Pension Plan is 53.6% with a net pension liability of \$64 million;
- The Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (regular plan) was 98.4% funded with a net pension liability of \$1.3 million;
   and
- The village's OPEB Plan is funded on a pay-as-you basis and has a net OPEB liability of approximately \$18.7 million.

Elk Grove's recent annual contributions to its police and firefighter pension plan has fallen short of both its static funding and minimum funding progress calculations. Furthermore, we consider the village's discount rate of 7% for its police and firefighters' plans to be aggressive.

#### Strong economy, with access to the Chicago MSA with proximity to O'Hare Airport

Elk Grove Village is adjacent to O'Hare International Airport and Chicago. It is home to a six-square-mile industrial park that houses businesses in manufacturing, data collection, retail, health care, warehousing, and logistics. Management reports that Microsoft Corp. and several data center firms in the village are either building or expanding existing operations. In the most recent assessment year, the village's equalized assessed valuation (EAV) increased 17%, reflecting the effect of a triennial reassessment year. We believe the village's EAV will increase in the coming year due to continued development. Our view of the village's very strong market value is enhanced by the presence of tax-increment finance districts with substantially improved market value estimates, which increased by approximately 94% from the previous year, highlighting the village's new large-scale developments. The composition of property valuation is 49% industrial, 34% residential, and 16% commercial.

The county unemployment rate exceeded 10% in 2020, reflecting the effects of the pandemic, weakening our assessment of the village's economy to strong from very strong. Based on current trends of lower unemployment, we believe there is a likelihood that village's economy improves to very strong in the next year.

## Adequate management, with standard financial management policies and practices Highlights include management's:

- Use of five years of historical data and consultation with outside sources such as the Illinois Municipal League when developing its budget;
- · Quarterly budget-to-actual updates to the board;
- Investment policy, with updates to the board regarding investment earnings and holdings provided annually;
- · Informal capital improvement plan that extends 10 years into future, with costs, but not funding sources, identified,

although this plan is expected to be formalized with greater detail in the near term; and

• A fund balance reserve policy of five months of expenditures.

#### Strong institutional framework

The institutional framework score for Illinois home rule cities and villages is strong.

|  | Most recent | Historical information |           |           |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|  |             | 2020                   | 2019      | 2018      |
| Strong economy   |             |                        |           |           |
| Projected per capita EBI as a % of U.S.                                |             |                        | 115.0     | 115.0     |
| Market value per capita (\$)   |             | 549,523                | 283,818   | 248,168   |
| Population   |             |                        | 32,145    | 32,231    |
| County unemployment rate(%)  |             | 11.1                   | 4.0       | 4.2       |
| Market value (\$000)   |             | 17,664,417             | 9,123,336 | 7,998,717 |
| Top 10 taxpayers as a % of taxable value                               |             | 18.1                   | 14.6      | 14.3      |
| Adequate budgetary performance   |             |                        |           |           |
| Operating fund result % of expenditures                                |             | 4.6                    | (2.6)     | (1.6      |
| Total governmental fund result as a % of expenditures                  |             | 2.1                    | (3.7)     | (6.2      |
| Very strong budgetary flexibility                                      |             |                        |           |           |
| Available reserves as a % of operating expenditures                    |             | 51.9                   | 47.7      | 49.2      |
| Total available reserves (\$000)                                       |             | 28,866                 | 27,909    | 30,162    |
| Very strong liquidity  |             |                        |           |           |
| Total government cash as a % of governmental fund expenditures         |             | 105.5                  | 113.4     | 144.2     |
| Total government cash as a % of governmental fund debt service         |             | 901.2                  | 1046.5    | 848.4     |
| Adequate management  |             |                        |           |           |
| Financial Management Assessment  | Standard    |                        |           |           |
| Weak debt and long-term liabilities                                    |             |                        |           |           |
| Debt service as a % of governmental fund expenditures                  |             | 11.7                   | 10.8      | 17.0      |
| Net direct debt as a % of governmental fund revenue                    | 129.0       | 131.0                  | 141.0     | 149.0     |
| Overall net debt as a % of market value                                | 1.3         | 3.1                    | 2.3       | 2.8       |
| Direct debt 10-year amortization (%)                                   | 65.9        | 58.0                   | 54.0      | 49.0      |
| Required pension contribution as a % of governmental fund expenditures |             | 10.2                   | 6.7       | 6.9       |
| OPEB actual contribution as a % of governmental fund expenditures      |             | 0.3                    | 0.5       | 0.3       |

 $\hbox{\it EBI--Effective buying income. OPEB--Other postemployment benefits.}$ 

#### **Related Research**

• Credit Conditions: U.S. Regions' Economies Perk Up As The Pandemic's Impact Ebbs, April 16, 2021

- S&P Public Finance Local GO Criteria: How We Adjust Data For Analytic Consistency, Sept. 12, 2013
- Criteria Guidance: Assessing U.S. Public Finance Pension And Other Postemployment Obligations For GO Debt, Local Government GO Ratings, And State Ratings, Oct. 7, 2019
- Through The ESG Lens 2.0: A Deeper Dive Into U.S. Public Finance Credit Factors, April 28, 2020
- 2020 Update Of Institutional Framework For U.S. Local Governments

| Ratings Detail (As Of July 1, 2021)                 |                  |          |
|---|------------------|----------|
| Elk Grove Vill GO (BAM) (SECMKT)  Unenhanced Rating | AA+(SPUR)/Stable | Affirmed |
| Elk Grove Vill ICR  Long Term Rating                | AA+/Stable       | Affirmed |
| Elk Grove Vill ICR  Long Term Rating                | AA+/Stable       | Affirmed |

Many issues are enhanced by bond insurance.

Certain terms used in this report, particularly certain adjectives used to express our view on rating relevant factors, have specific meanings ascribed to them in our criteria, and should therefore be read in conjunction with such criteria. Please see Ratings Criteria at www.standardandpoors.com for further information. Complete ratings information is available to subscribers of RatingsDirect at www.capitaliq.com. All ratings affected by this rating action can be found on S&P Global Ratings' public website at www.standardandpoors.com. Use the Ratings search box located in the left column.

Copyright © 2021 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

No content (including ratings, credit-related analyses and data, valuations, model, software or other application or output therefrom) or any part thereof (Content) may be modified, reverse engineered, reproduced or distributed in any form by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or its affiliates (collectively, S&P). The Content shall not be used for any unlawful or unauthorized purposes. S&P and any third-party providers, as well as their directors, officers, shareholders, employees or agents (collectively S&P Parties) do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or availability of the Content. S&P Parties are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, for the results obtained from the use of the Content, or for the security or maintenance of any data input by the user. The Content is provided on an "as is" basis. S&P PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE CONTENT'S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR THAT THE CONTENT WILL OPERATE WITH ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION. In no event shall S&P Parties be liable to any party for any direct, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the Content even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

Credit-related and other analyses, including ratings, and statements in the Content are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact. S&P's opinions, analyses and rating acknowledgment decisions (described below) are not recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions, and do not address the suitability of any security. S&P assumes no obligation to update the Content following publication in any form or format. The Content should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. S&P does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor except where registered as such. While S&P has obtained information from sources it believes to be reliable, S&P does not perform an audit and undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives. Rating-related publications may be published for a variety of reasons that are not necessarily dependent on action by rating committees, including, but not limited to, the publication of a periodic update on a credit rating and related analyses.

To the extent that regulatory authorities allow a rating agency to acknowledge in one jurisdiction a rating issued in another jurisdiction for certain regulatory purposes, S&P reserves the right to assign, withdraw or suspend such acknowledgment at any time and in its sole discretion. S&P Parties disclaim any duty whatsoever arising out of the assignment, withdrawal or suspension of an acknowledgment as well as any liability for any damage alleged to have been suffered on account thereof.

S&P keeps certain activities of its business units separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain business units of S&P may have information that is not available to other S&P business units. S&P has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain non-public information received in connection with each analytical process.

S&P may receive compensation for its ratings and certain analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P's public ratings and analyses are made available on its Web sites, www.standardandpoors.com (free of charge), and www.ratingsdirect.com (subscription), and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P publications and third-party redistributors. Additional information about our ratings fees is available at www.standardandpoors.com/usratingsfees.

STANDARD & POOR'S, S&P and RATINGSDIRECT are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.