

BUDGET OPTIONS REPORT: Recommendations for Revenue, Cost- Savings, and Efficiencies

City of Chicago
Fiscal Year 2023

City of Chicago
Council Office of Financial Analysis
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
REVENUES	1
AIRBNB SHORT-TERM RENTAL ORDINANCE	1
ADVERTISING	4
COST-SAVINGS & EFFICIENCIES	6
CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES	6
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	9
SOCIAL IMPACT BONDS.....	10
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	12
REVIEWING USER FEES	12
DEPARTMENT OF ASSETS, INFORMATION AND SERVICES	13

BUDGET OPTIONS REPORT

INTRODUCTION

As the City of Chicago struggles with the lingering impact of the pandemic, closing budgetary gaps, and funding growing pension liabilities, the City should continue to explore ways to increase revenues and find savings. Despite receiving substantial federal aid in response to the pandemic, Chicago appears to be heading towards a financial cliff unless changes are made, and additional revenue streams are recognized. The Council Office of Financial Analysis (COFA) herein presents a budget options report, as outlined in the Chicago Municipal Code, to offer some revenue and cost-saving recommendations for the City to consider.

REVENUES

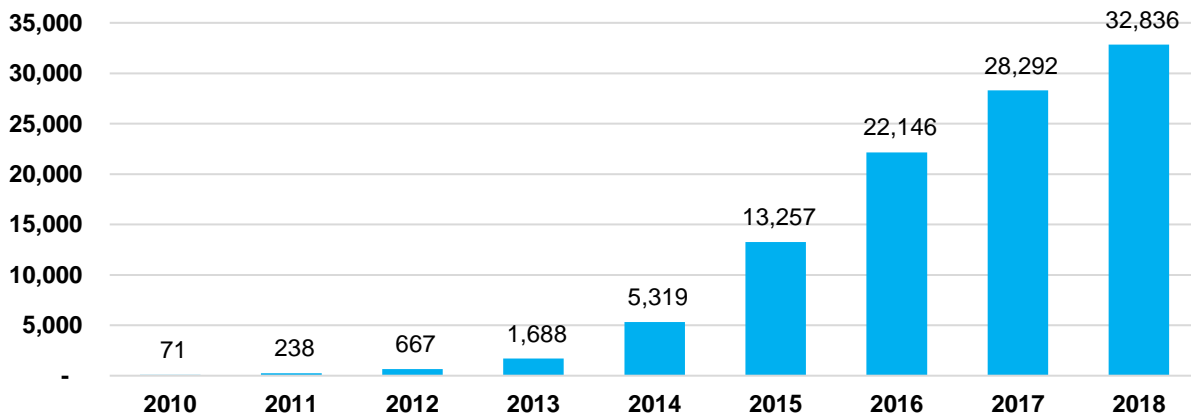
This section provides some revenue recommendations for the City to consider. Implementation of an ordinance to provide regulation and taxation of short-term rentals as well as advertising could potentially add to the City’s revenue stream.

Airbnb Short-term Rental Ordinance

Currently, the City of Chicago does not have an ordinance that regulate or tax short-term rentals within the city limits. The City of Atlanta recently adopted this type of Ordinance requiring Airbnb owners to pay a \$150 permit fee and a tax rental fee. The Atlanta model also restricts owners to two Airbnb’s, and one must be their primary residence. The code is written in such a way that the owner is responsible for any violations on their property.¹

The City of Chicago could adopt Atlanta’s model. The recommended charge for an annual permit fee in Chicago would be \$175, the tax rental fee would be more in line with the tax rate in Chicago – 10%. As of July 2018, Chicago has 32,836 Airbnb rentals from 2010 to July 2018.² For 2018 Chicago had 7,450 Airbnb’s.³ The fees are collected annually so we will use the 2018 value of 32,836 for the basis for the permit fee calculation. The economic impact generated by Chicago Airbnb’s in 2017 was \$345 million. Chicago Airbnb host earned \$77 million in income in 2018.⁴ The revenue generated for the City if such an

Number of Airbnb Rentals in Chicago (2010 - 2018)



Source: Statista

ordinance was adopted would exceed \$13 million based on permit fees, taxes, and penalty fees using a conservative value from the 2018 figures.

Proposing adaption of an Airbnb ordinance for the City of Chicago to tax and regulate the 32,836 Airbnb's. The adaptation will include an annual permit fee for each unit of \$175, taxes on the rental amount at a rate of 10%, and penalty fees of \$500 per incident assuming non-compliance of 10% of the current year's applications). The assumption is that the total number of Airbnb's for 2018 (aggregated amount) is constant.

Goal

The goal is to gain approval for the ordinance and realize anticipated fees and penalties from the implementation of the Ordinance.

Deliverables

Ensure compliance for all Airbnb's and VRBO's in the City of Chicago. Assess appropriate fees and penalties for each unit. Track and reconcile fees, taxes, and penalties with number of permitted units. This is an annual process.

Benefits & Potential Value

Benefits	Potential Value
Permit Fees – Total Application fee (32,836 renewed annually)	\$5,744,300
Tax – (based on Income of \$77 million)	\$7,700,000
Penalty (based on 10% of applicants (7,450 * 10%))	\$372,500
Total Project Value	\$13,816,800

Human Resource Requirements

Position	Quantity	Annual Cost (Salary)
Director	1	\$124,000
Assistant Director	1	\$105,000
Analyst	5	\$375,000
Total	7	\$604,000

Estimated Costs

Resource Description	Projected Costs
Office space – Integrate with existing space	\$0
Software updates	\$125,000
Human Resource Requirements	\$604,000
Total Estimated Costs	\$729,000

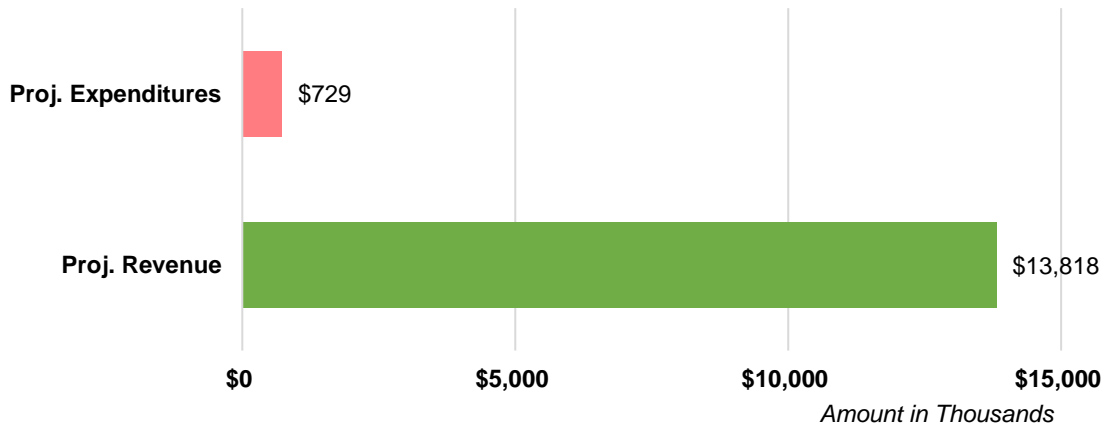
Risks

The City of Chicago would forego a potentially significant revenue stream with the inability to identify Airbnbs. The risk is passed on to the owner, therefore a downside could be a decline in the number of Airbnbs.

Strategic Alignment

Recommended solution would allow an addition revenue stream of \$13 million annually to mitigate shortfalls and regulate the number of Airbnb’s while holding owners accountable.

Airbnb Ordinance Proposal



SOURCE: COFA Analysis

Advertising

The City of Chicago has an opportunity to augment revenue by opening up to advertising opportunities. Advertising revenue could be a meaningful revenue stream for the City. This additional revenue stream can mitigate budgetary gaps and lessen the need for additional taxation.

As the City explores revenue generation opportunities, advertising has been considered for at two least two administrations. Both Mayor Daley and Mayor Emmanuel proposed the sale of advertising space on city property. Mayor Emmanuel’s plan was to raise at least \$15 million per year. Another facet of that plan was to increase advertising on downtown garbage cans. Emmanuel’s budget projected raising \$25 million through aggressive advertisement on the city’s website.⁵ Mayor Daley’s plan proposed advertisements on the downtown bridge houses.

The revised City of Chicago advertising plan would increase advertising on garbage cans and other city property, including municipal property bordering major expressways, airport bins, public transportation (bus and rail), and city agencies on television screens. Another idea for advertising would be for a Fortune 500 company in Chicago to have a field named after the company. A proposed Chicago advertising plan could create another revenue stream for the City to the tune of \$25 million per annum.

Goal

The goal is to execute a marketing / advertising program that benefits the City of Chicago and add another stream of revenue to reduce the dependence on taxation.

Deliverables

Execution of advertising plan, ensure maximizing revenue impact and partnering with companies that hold the same values as the City of Chicago values of diversity, inclusion, and equity.

Benefits & Potential Value

The benefits of having revenue augmentation by advertising are it would reduce the city’s dependence on taxation (property tax), provide another stream of income for the City of Chicago, minimal capital investment required, and the City can use advertising space for promoting social messages and providing public safety information.

Benefits	Potential Value
BigBelly Trash Cans (350)	\$7,000,000
Digital network - Expressways, Sponsorship (1,300)	\$15,000,000
Sponsorship (Recycling)	\$3,000,000
Total Project Value	\$25,000,000

Human Resource Requirements

Position	Quantity	Annual Cost (Salary)
Consultants (Marketing Advisors)	4	\$600,000
Implementation Team (Loaded cost)	4	\$533,000

Total 8 \$1,133,000

Estimated Costs

Resource Description	Projected Costs
Digital Technology	\$25,000
Human Resource Requirements	\$1,133,000
Total Estimated Costs	\$1,158,000

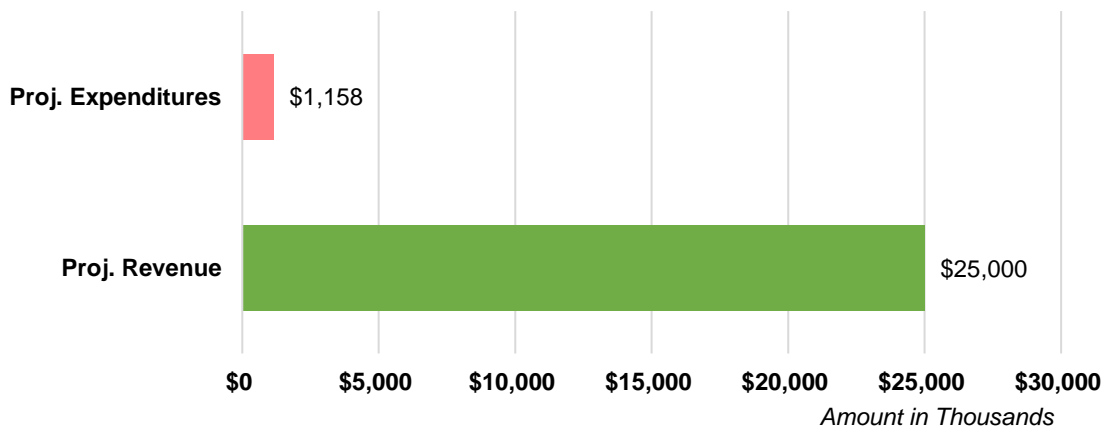
Risks

The only risk associated with not implementing advertising is foregone revenue opportunities. Risk associated with implementing the proposed solution would be to carefully select advertisers; they should have the same values as the City of Chicago promoting integrity and equity. Placement of advertising content is also critical.

Strategic Alignment

The proposed solution is aligned with the strategic goals of the City of Chicago by mitigating dependence on taxation and promoting social messages and public safety awareness.

Advertising Proposal



SOURCE: COFA Analysis

COFA Recommendation

COFA recommends that the City consider an Airbnb Ordinance. Such an ordinance has already been adopted in Atlanta and the benefit from the streams of income associated with the ordinance is significant (application fees, taxes, and penalty fees). It would also allow the City to regulate the Airbnbs.

The advertising revenue stream should be considered, but the City must analyze past failures prior to implementation. COFA believes that advertising needs further analysis from consultants on content and placement of ads.

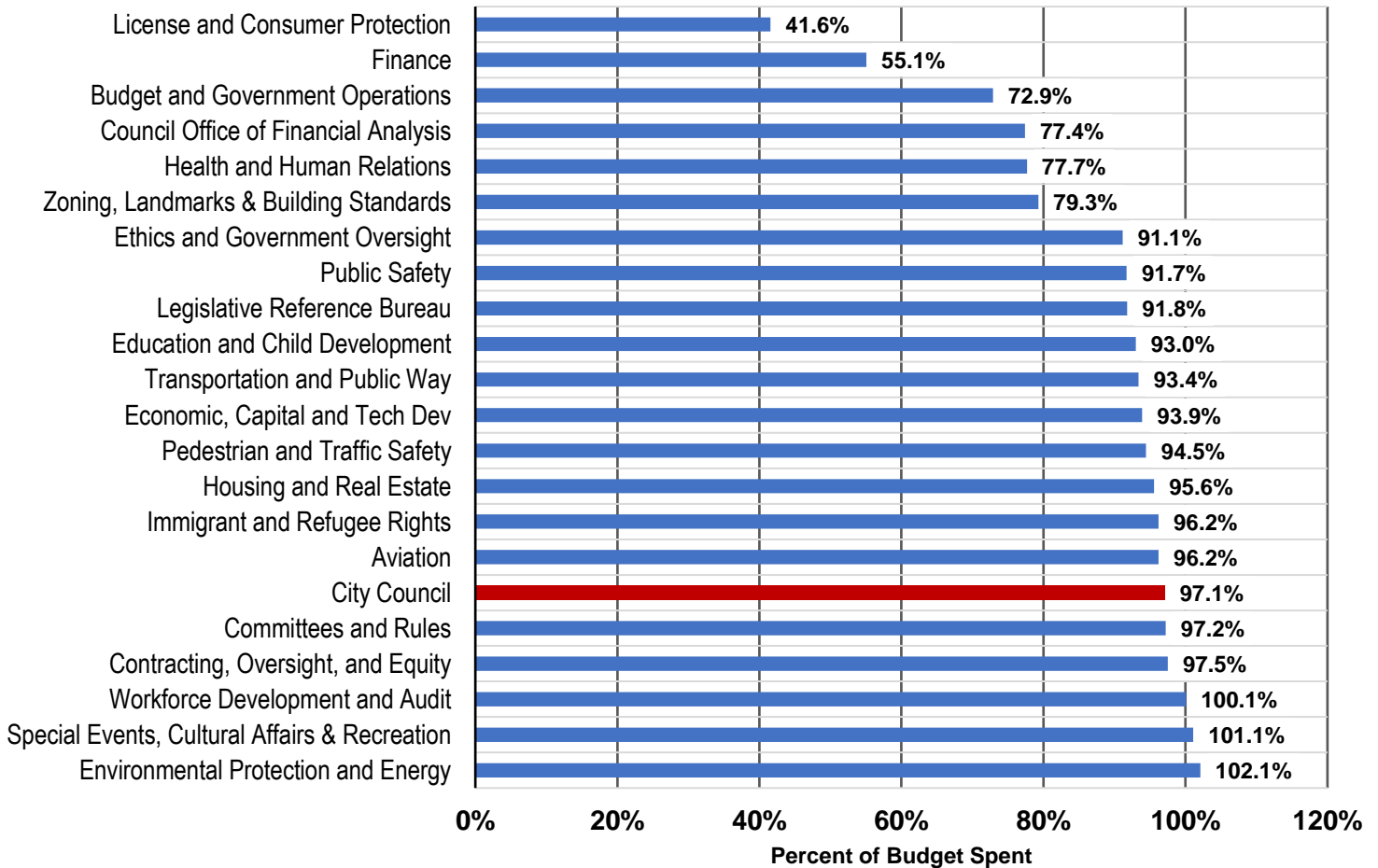
COST-SAVINGS & EFFICIENCIES

This section provides some cost-saving recommendations and areas for efficiencies that the City may want to consider. These areas include reviewing the budgets of City Council Committees, reviewing mental health services, revisiting the merger of the Department of Fleet and Facility Management and the Department of Innovation and Technology, and exploring the use of social impact bonds.

City Council Committees

The One area where the City may be able to realize some savings is through a reorganization or consolidation of City Council committees. A joint report by Crain’s Chicago Business, The Daily Line, and WBEZ highlighted how some of the City Council’s committees do not often meet, despite being allocated funds in the City’s budget.⁶ While members of the committees may hold private briefings to discuss matters related to the committee’s purpose, public meetings can serve as a venue for accountability and transparency. An issue may also arise when an alderman and alderwoman put forth a resolution to have a hearing on a matter in a committee, but the committee does not often meet. This can be frustrating for

City of Chicago's Committees | FY 2021 Spend vs. Budget



SOURCE: 2021 ACFR & 2021 Budget Ordinance

the alderperson putting forth the resolution, as well as the public and any stakeholders impacted by the matter.

Ideally, all of the committees can meet regularly—i.e., monthly—to take up resolutions and publicly discuss matters related to the committee with other public officials and department representatives. This also provides a platform for the public to contribute and voice opinions on certain matters. However, the reality is that scheduling meetings can be challenging since members have other responsibilities outside of the committee. Sometimes committee members are affiliated with more than one committee. In a response to a 2021 OIG report, Committee Chairs noted how some committees have highly variable workloads and that legislative priorities may shift over time which can impact whether or not certain committees regularly hold meetings.⁷

This brings up the question of whether the funds and resources for certain committees may instead be better used serving another purpose. It may be worth considering a consolidation or reorganization of some of the City Council’s committees. An example of this could be re-classifying certain committees as subcommittees or transferring the responsibilities of a committee into another existing committee. This process could provide some fiscal savings since some of the committees are budgeted six figures and only meet a handful of times per year.

COFA Recommendation

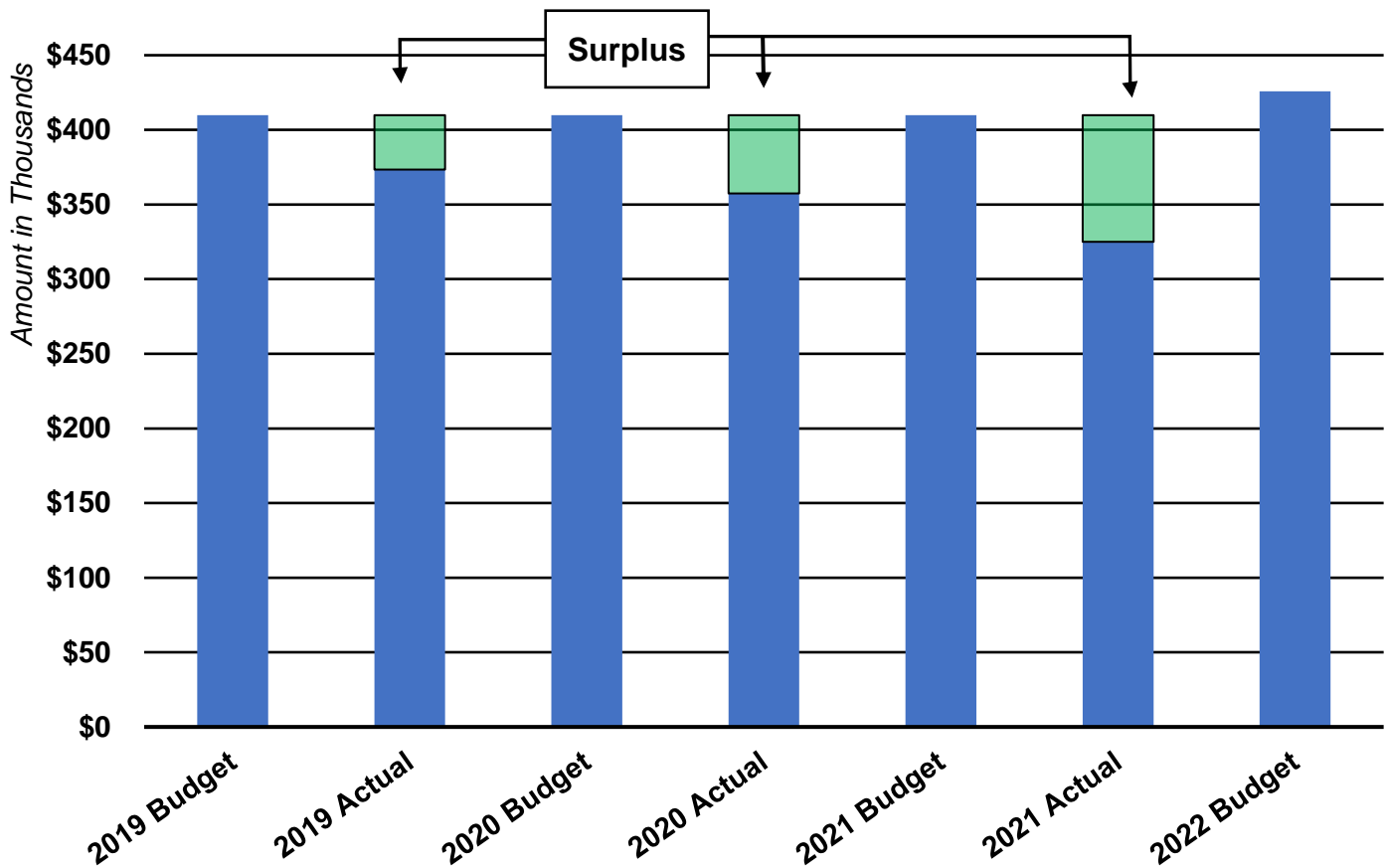
COFA recommends that the City consider making the Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights a subcommittee of the Committee on Health and Human Relations. According to the Office of City Clerk’s website, the Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights has only met twice in 2021 and 2022 combined⁸, despite being budgeted \$111,500 and \$117,000 in 2021 and 2022, respectively. The Committee on Health and Human Relations was budgeted \$141,000 and \$147,500 in 2021 and 2022, respectively, and has met 18 times in 2021 and 2022 combined.⁹ COFA believes that the scope of the Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights¹⁰ would fit under the scope of the Committee on Health and Human Relations, which also has jurisdiction over matters relating to human rights and the Commission on Human Relations. According to the City’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports for 2020 and 2021, Health and Human Relations only spent 81% and 77% of its budget, respectively, so the Committee could take on Immigrant and Refugee Rights as a subcommittee with an injection of some additional resources currently appropriated for Immigrant and Refugee Rights. The Subcommittee on Reparations also falls under the scope of the Committee on Health and Human Relations.

COFA also recommends that the City consider reviewing the budgets of the Committees on Education and Child Development, Contracting, Oversight, and Equity, and Environmental Protection and Energy for the upcoming fiscal year. According to data from the City Clerk’s website, the Committee on Education and Child Development has only met once in 2022¹¹, and then just 6 times in 2020 and 2021 combined. Education and Child Development was budgeted \$181,806 for 2022 and had a spend of \$166,442 and \$161,235 in 2020 and 2021, respectively. The Committee on Contracting, Oversight, and Equity has only met about 2 to 3 times per year dating back to 2019 when the committee was formed. That Committee was budgeted \$201,000 for 2022 and had a spend of \$190,097 and \$186,697 in 2020 and 2021, respectively. The Committee on Environmental Protection and Energy has only met twice in 2022¹², and

then just 10 times in 2020 and 2021 combined. Environmental Protection and Energy was budgeted \$216,260 for 2022 and had a spend of \$165,615 and \$210,314 in 2020 and 2021, respectively.

COFA does not intend to downplay the importance of having committees that focus on the condition of the City’s contracts, environmental issues, and the education of children, however, it could be difficult for the public to see the value these of committees when they do not often hold meetings, especially on the topics just mentioned. Committees are vital because they provide fundamental oversight of city government and provide a forum for civic engagement on major subjects all the way down to the hyperlocal issues. The City could perhaps explore including a stipulation requiring committees to regularly meet—or at least quarterly—to open this forum, take up resolutions, and provide updates on matters the committees are working on.

Funding for Committee on Health and Human Relations



SOURCE: City of Chicago ACFRs & Budget Ordinances

Mental Health Services

The City of Chicago has invested \$89 million in fiscal year 2022 for mental health, with the City estimating that 60,000 persons will be served.¹³ This is more than double the investment from 2021, when the City invested \$36 million towards mental health. The Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) notes that these investments go towards funding clinics, the Crisis Assistance and Response Engagement (CARE) pilot program, launching programs to divert Chicagoans with serious mental illness or addiction away from the criminal justice system, and continuing to invest in both CDPH-run mental health clinics and citywide coordination.

While providing resources towards mental health safety net is important, issues can arise when it comes to oversight and accountability of funds going to non-public providers of these services. This brings up the question of whether the City should consider leaving mental services up to Cook County Health, which has more infrastructure and capacity to better handle mental health issues in Chicago. The County recently announced that it will form a Department of Mental Health Services to support the behavioral health of those in the county.

In recent years, the City has steered towards an approach of outsourcing mental health services to nonprofits and private centers. Since 2012 when the City shuttered 6 public mental health clinics, the City now operates 5 mental health clinics. As a result of closing down the clinics, individuals may be impacted because they have to seek out a new clinic and perhaps travel further to another existing location. Furthermore, the existing locations may see an increase in the number persons going on the waitlist for services, as well as the time waiting on those lists.

COFA Recommendation

COFA recommends that the City consider working with Cook County Health to transfer over the responsibility of mental health services to the County. The County currently has more robust infrastructure and resources to address mental health issues for Chicagoans compared to the City. The City should not be in the business of healthcare when there is a more viable option that could be better suited to serve those seeking mental health services.

Social Impact Bonds

A social impact bond (SIB), sometimes referred to as Pay for Success (PFS), is an innovative financial tool that partners the public sector with philanthropists and others in the private sector to deliver services addressing social issues. SIBs essentially reallocate risk from the public to the private sector and fund effective social services through performance-based contracts.¹⁴ The implementation of SIBs in Chicago could provide fiscally attractive opportunities to address various issues across the city while also strengthening partnerships with the private sector.

According to a Chicago Coalition for the Homeless report, the City of Chicago had an estimated 58,273 people experiencing homelessness in 2019, immediately prior to the outbreak of COVID-19.¹⁵ The report says that “too little affordable housing, insufficient living wage work, limited access to medical care, and domestic violence” are just a few reasons people face homelessness.¹⁶ A Point-in-Time (PIT) count from 2020—before the outbreak of COVID-19—by the Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) identified 5,390 persons experiencing homeless.¹⁷ Of the 5,390, the PIT count identified 3,861 persons staying in shelters and 1,529 unsheltered persons.¹⁸

The City of Chicago’s 2022 Budget allocated approximately \$184 million to DFSS for homeless services, accounting for about 20% of the department’s budget.¹⁹ Additionally, the City appropriated approximately \$76 million to DFSS for human services, including rental assistance, case management, and veteran’s services.²⁰ The City has also initiated pilot programs to provide additional assistance to lower-income Chicagoans. For example, the Chicago Resilience Community Pilot will provide \$500 in monthly cash assistance to 5,000 low-income Chicago households. Of the 176,000 applications submitted for the cash assistance pilot, “9% indicated they are housing insecure or homeless.”²¹

COFA Recommendation

COFA recommends that the City consider using social impact bonds to curtail chronic homelessness. The first reason is that it should be fairly easy to identify a target population that is big enough to establish potential cost savings once the population receives services. The second is that there are known solutions and evidence-based programs, such as housing first and permanent supportive housing, that can address the issue. Thirdly, it should be rather easy to compile data to track the progress of participants and determine if outcomes are reached. Lastly, there are a number of organizations across Chicago that should be able to implement and provide services to participants.

In the City of Chicago’s 2020 PIT count report, the DFSS identified 1,520 individuals experiencing chronic homelessness.²² Of the 1,520 persons, 675 were in shelters, and 845 were unsheltered. A report by the National Alliance to End Homelessness estimated that a chronically homeless person costs taxpayers an average of \$35,578 per year.²³ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines chronic homelessness as a person who has experienced homelessness for at least a year—or having four episodes adding up to 12 months—while also struggling with a disabling condition, such as a serious mental illness, substance use disorder, or physical disability.²⁴ Based on the \$35,578 figure and the PIT count, the City of Chicago spent approximately \$54.08 million of taxpayer dollars providing services to the chronically homeless in 2020.

If the City of Chicago implements a SIB to help the chronically homeless, the City could realize savings. According to the report by the National Alliance to End Homelessness, “costs on average are reduced by 49.5% when [the chronically homeless] are placed in supportive housing.”²⁵ Based on this estimate, if Chicago were to set a target of housing half of the 1,520 individuals experiencing chronic homelessness, the City could realize potential savings of \$26.77 million.

In order to decide if a social impact bond is achievable, COFA recommends that Chicago conduct a feasibility study. Conducting a thorough feasibility study will further investigate the issue of chronic homelessness in Chicago, the target population, the possible programs that could reduce the problem, and outline potential outcomes. Once the feasibility study is conducted, the City will be able to determine if a positive return from investing in the issue is conceivable. The City can engage with potential impact investors via an intermediary to see if a SIB agreement can be reached. While social impact bonds are not a magic bullet for all of society’s problems, they present a new way government can approach finding solutions to problems. Strategically investing in projects and evidenced-based programs that can address social issues is worth pursuing.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

This section offers some additional considerations for the City. These areas include reviewing the City's user fees and revisiting the merger which formed the Department of Assets, Information and Services.

Reviewing User Fees

In an interview in 2018, former Inspector General (IG) Joseph Ferguson was interviewed about the fees in Chicago. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) requested a list of all fees from Office of Budget Management (OBM) and OBM could not provide OIG with a comprehensive list, nor the revenue associated with the fees.²⁶ According to Ferguson, the OIG conducted an independent review and identified 321 fees, but OIG said that the list was probably not all-inclusive.²⁷ As of 2018, the City does not have a complete list of fees. In addition, the City does not regularly review or update fees, nor does the public have an opportunity for comment, and this does not follow Government Finance Officers Association best practices.²⁸

COFA Recommendation

One of the recommendations by OIG was to staff OBM to analyze and manage the fees in Chicago, develop a fee policy, schedule reviews, and maintain a comprehensive list of the City's fees.¹⁰ COFA agrees with the OIG recommendation; COFA supports that an analysis should be done to ensure the fees are in line with other major U.S. cities to determine if the City of Chicago has potential revenue opportunities, or if fees are too high in some areas. However, as a first step, a comprehensive list should be provided that would indicate the last time the fee was adjusted.

Department of Assets, Information and Services

The Department of Assets, Information and Services (AIS) is responsible for maintaining and repairing City-owned and leased vehicles and the operation, maintenance and repair of City buildings and properties. AIS is also responsible for custodial services, security coverage, graphic services, mail service, relocation services, document storage and management, energy procurement, and environmental engineering technical support. Finally, AIS coordinates Citywide technology business processes and solutions, and provides network, database, software, and technical support for all City departments.²⁹ AIS is composed of different bureaus, including Finance and Administration, Facility Management, Asset Management, Fleet Operations, and Information Technology.

Background

Prior to 2020 and the creation of AIS, the City's operations and technology services were supported by the Department of Fleet and Facility Management (2FM) and the Department of Innovation and Technology (DoIT). In October 2019, the Mayor outlined a plan to merge DoIT and 2FM in an effort to generate savings and additional efficiencies and savings in the long run for the City. At the time, the short-term savings were estimated to be approximately \$1 million, and all occupied positions would be retained or transitioned over to the new consolidated department.³⁰ The new structure would become the Department of Asset and Information Management (AIM) and then eventually what is now the Department of Assets, Information and Services.

According to the *2019 Budget Ordinance* when 2FM was still operational, 2FM was described as being responsible for maintaining and repairing the inventory of City owned vehicles and the operation, maintenance and repair of City buildings and properties. The Department was also responsible for custodial services, security coverage, graphic services, mail service, relocation services, and document storage and management. In the same *2019 Budget Ordinance*, DoIT was described as a department responsible for coordinating Citywide development and analysis of business processes and technology solutions, as well as taking on the responsibility of ensuring that the City's technology infrastructure was robust and worked with City departments to design and implement technology improvements.³¹

Analysis

AIS is currently funded with Local Funds, Grants, and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). The majority of AIS's funding—84% in 2022—comes from Local Funds, where revenues from the Corporate Fund, Water Fund, Vehicle Fund, O'Hare Revenue Fund, and other Local Funds support the Department's work. The City appropriated \$514.1 million to AIS in the 2022 Budget Ordinance, which is \$72.6 million higher, or 17%, than what was appropriated in the 2021 Ordinance.³² In the 2019 Budget Ordinance, 2FM and DoIT combined was appropriated \$428.9 million by the City. The 2022 appropriation is approximately \$85.2 million higher, or 20%, than the 2019 appropriations for 2FM and DoIT.

When analyzing the resources allocated for the City's information technology services, the Bureau of Information Technology—the City's central IT unit—was appropriated 93 full-time equivalents (FTEs) and a total budget appropriation of \$42.3 million in the 2022 Budget Ordinance.³³ In 2019, DoIT was appropriated 113 FTEs and a total budget appropriation of \$32.2 million.³⁴ While there has been an average decrease in the department's budgeted FTEs since 2019, which ultimately impacts expenditures

Overview of Budgeted Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)

Department	2019	2020	2021	2022
AIS	0	1,207	1,125	1,158
DoIT	113	0	0	0
2FM	1,105	0	0	0
Total FTEs	1,218	1,207	1,125	1,158

SOURCE: City of Chicago Budget Ordinances

associated with personnel services, the budgeted costs for the Department have on average increased over the past four years. Much of the increases in costs are linked to the consolidation of budgeted expenditures related to IT services in other departments into AIS. For example, the expenditure “Vehicle Tracking Services” was re-allocated in 2022 from BACP, CDOT, DPS, DSS, and DWM to AIS. The Vehicle Tracking Services expenditures added approximately \$880 thousand to Bureau of Information Technology’s budget. Telephone billings, mobile communications services, and data circuits were also consolidated across many departments and re-allocated to the Bureau in 2022, adding approximately \$5.77 million to the Bureau’s budget.

COFA Recommendation

It is COFA’s determination that the department merger between DoIT and 2FM has been unfavorable for the City. COFA recommends that the City decentralize AIS’s services so that information technology-related work is not consolidated into a department structure which also oversees the City’s management of properties, fleet, and buildings.

As technology continues to evolve, it is vital for governments to invest in technological services and digital infrastructure. That said, lumping information technology into an agency which also handles the City’s physical assets, as well as an array of general services, may hinder a department’s long-term mission and focus if there is a myriad of areas to address. As previously noted, 2FM already had a very robust and diverse set of functions prior to the merger. A department responsible for information technology, as well as a city’s management of properties, buildings, and fleet may face challenges in prioritizing its resources and goals when managing such various service areas for the city.

Furthermore, with increasing risks to municipalities of cyber-attacks on government infrastructure, it may behoove the City to have one department dedicated solely to the management of Chicago’s information technology. In recent years, the cities of Atlanta³⁵ and Baltimore³⁶ each experienced cyber-attacks, which may have ended up costing millions of dollars as a result of delayed or uncaptured revenues and direct costs tied to restoring city systems.³⁷

Under the current structure, it is difficult to pinpoint the savings and efficiencies from the merger that justifies the alliance for IT services with the management of the City’s assets and general services. The City should consider spinning off the Bureau of Information Technology that is currently within AIS into a standalone department focusing solely on information technology for the City of Chicago. Establishing a department solely aligned with IT-focused work allows an agency to prioritize IT work over everything else, not having to compete with other non-IT initiatives. It would also give the City Council greater ability to perform more thorough oversight of the City’s IT resources.

Overview of Budget Appropriations for Information Technology

Appropriation Account Description	DoIT	Bureau of Information Technology		
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Software Maintenance And Licensing	\$8,476,360	\$9,652,866	\$10,058,598	\$11,081,023
Salaries And Wages - On Payroll	\$11,023,395	\$10,710,384	\$9,122,301	\$9,755,504
Professional And Technical Services	\$5,603,220	\$5,704,908	\$6,556,717	\$6,089,610
IT Maintenance	\$3,458,431	\$3,807,711	\$4,467,872	\$4,900,739
Telephone - Centrex Billings	\$0	\$25,190	\$25,190	\$2,501,251
Mobile Communication Services	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$2,438,331
Data Circuits	\$699,037	\$699,037	\$701,133	\$1,586,110
Repair/Maint Equipment	\$1,098,177	\$1,518,803	\$1,103,546	\$1,247,904
Vehicle Tracking Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$879,783
IT Development	\$820,000	\$820,000	\$838,000	\$838,000
Telephone - Maintenance	\$31,098	\$31,098	\$31,098	\$337,556
Telephone - Non-Centrex Billings	\$25,190	\$0	\$0	\$307,100
Dues Subsc & Mem	\$20,500	\$109,849	\$185,000	\$198,500
Schedule Salary Adjustments	\$18,255	\$46,555	\$30,391	\$40,172
Technical Meeting Costs	\$72,700	\$80,700	\$33,400	\$34,000
Material And Supplies	\$7,750	\$7,850	\$7,650	\$7,650
Stationery And Office Supplies	\$6,750	\$6,750	\$6,750	\$6,750
Books And Related Material	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$2,700
Postage	\$78	\$100	\$100	\$100
Local Transportation	\$900	\$900	\$0	\$0
Reimbursement - 2FM	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reimbursement - DAIS	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0
Reimbursement To Travelers	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0
Student As Trainees	\$78,000	\$78,000	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	\$31,480,541	\$33,438,401	\$33,200,446	\$42,252,783
Year-over-Year (YoY) Change (%)		6.2%	-0.7%	27.3%

SOURCE: City of Chicago Budget Ordinances

Endnotes:

- ¹ Levins, S. (2022, May 27). City of Atlanta cracking down on Airbnb, short term rentals. *11Alive*. www.11alive.com
- ² Statista. (2019, August 7). *Airbnb rentals in Chicago in the U.S. 2010–2018*. www.statista.com
- ³ Vance, S. (2020, March 25). *New data: How many Airbnbs are in your neighborhood - Chicago Cityscape - Blog*. Chicago Cityscape. www.chicagocityscape.com
- ⁴ *Airbnb in Chicago: Driving Business and Generating Revenue*. (n.d.). Hostly. hostlybnb.com
- ⁵ Dahlman, S. (2011, November 14). *City slaps ads on Chicago River bridges*. Loop North News. www.loopnorth.com
- ⁶ Hegarty, E., Quig, A. D., & Morell, C. (2022, April 11). *Despite pressing issues—and large budgets—some City Council committees rarely meet*. Crain’s Chicago Business. www.chicagobusiness.com
- ⁷ Page 24. Office of Inspector General. (2021, October). *AUDIT OF CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE SPENDING AND EMPLOYEE ADMINISTRATION*. City of Chicago. igchicago.org
- ⁸ City Clerk data as of June 30, 2022.
- ⁹ City Clerk data as of June 30, 2022.
- ¹⁰ According to the City Clerk’s site, the Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights shall have jurisdiction over all matters relating to opportunities for, and the security and stability of, first-generation and second-generation immigrants and refugees living in Chicago, with a particular focus on the economic, education, and public health-related concerns of such persons.
- ¹¹ City Clerk data as of June 30, 2022.
- ¹² City Clerk data as of June 30, 2022.
- ¹³ Behavioral Health Bureau & Office of Mental Health. (2022, May). 2022 Mental Health Equity Initiatives: May Roundtable Series [Slides]. Chicago Department of Public Health. www.chicago.gov
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