



# **Financial Performance Report**

## **General Fund**

**For the Quarter Ending  
June 30, 2021**

**Released September 1, 2021**

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# Economic Update











National gross domestic product (GDP) decreased by a total of 3.4% in 2020. The recovery in the first quarter of 2021 was strong, with the federal government estimating that GDP grew by an annualized rate of 6.4%. As the country continues to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, the national unemployment rate has improved from 6.8% in January to 5.5% in May. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the U.S. is on track to regain all of the jobs lost during the COVID-19 pandemic by the middle of 2022.

Colorado's economic recovery has mirrored the recovery on a national level. State unemployment has decreased from 6.9% in January to 5.7% in May, with a big drop occurring since 6.3% unemployment was achieved in April. There is growing optimism looking forward. The Leeds Business Confidence Index (LBCI), a local measure of business expectations, rose to a record 67.3 points looking ahead to the third quarter of 2021. Optimism was centered around increasing consumer demand, the reopening of the economy, and improving COVID-19 conditions due to the vaccines. Despite the positive outlook, concerns remained about inflation, worker shortages, and supply chain disruptions.

The unemployment rate in the Metro Area has followed the same pattern as the state unemployment rate and was 5.8% in May. There is reason to believe that the unemployment rate will improve over coming months. The Manpower Employment Outlook Survey showed that 21% of Metro Area companies surveyed expect to hire additional employees in the second quarter of 2021, an increase of 3 percentage points over the first quarter.

While the economic recovery remains a work in progress, some of the harder hit sectors of the economy are starting to show signs of improvement. For example, the leisure and hospitality sectors of the economy have been some of the hardest hit by the pandemic. Indeed, passenger travel at Denver International Airport (DIA) was down 51.1% in 2020. In the most recent month of data available (for April 2021), the number of passengers traveling through DIA exceeded 4.0 million for the first time since the start of the pandemic. However, to put this number in perspective, in 2019 an average of 5.3 million passengers passed through DIA each month. So, businesses in these sectors have not yet fully recovered. Given increased air travel and tourism, hotel occupancy rose from 24.8% in May 2020 to 60.5% in May 2021, also reaching the highest occupancy level since the start of the pandemic. Similar to hotels, movie theaters are also seeing improving conditions, but still remain significantly below pre-pandemic levels of business.

## Local Economic Indicators

2021 Current Month Compared to Prior Year		2021 YTD Avg Compared to Prior Year	
Metro Area Unemployment Rate			
	<b>5.8% (May)</b> Down 6.2 percentage points	<b>6.5%</b> Down 0.3 percentage points	
Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) Mountain Region			
	<b>130.8 (Jun)</b> +43.1%	<b>115.2</b> +2.4%	
AURORA BUILDING PERMITS # of New Commercial Buildings			
	<b>9 (Jun)</b> -25.0%	<b>32</b> -3.0%	
AURORA BUILDING PERMITS # of New Residential Buildings			
	<b>172 (Jun)</b> -57.2%	<b>1,632</b> +14.5%	
Local Outlook Surveys			
Hotel Occupancy Denver-Aurora Metro Area			
	<b>Jun 2021</b> 70.5%	<b>May 2021</b> 60.5%	<b>Jun 2020</b> 35.7%
LEEDS Business Confidence Index (LBCI) (values above 50 indicate expansion)			
	<b>Q3 2021</b> 67.3	<b>Q2 2021</b> 64.4	<b>Q3 2020</b> 44.3
LBCI Component	Q3 2021	Change Quarterly	Change Annual
State Economy	70.9	▲	▲
National Economy	67.5	▲	▲
Industry Sales	69.6	▲	▲
Industry Profits	65.2	▲	▲
Industry Hiring	67.7	▲	▲
Capital Expenditures	62.6	▲	▲
LBCI	67.3	▲	▲

All indicator data above are the most current available as of the close of the second quarter.



# Revenues (General Fund Sources of Funds)

Total General Fund sources through the second quarter were higher than the budget plan by \$34.6 million (19.1%). This over-performance is shown in the *2021 Revenue Performance by Type* table. Year-to-date (YTD) revenues reflected a recovering economy and strong consumer demand. Sales tax collections accounted for two-thirds of the over-performance in total sources. Capital-related use tax, audit revenues, and auto use tax also contributed to the favorable revenue performance.

Construction activity in Aurora has continued to be strong in the first half of 2021. YTD capital-related use taxes exceeded the budget plan by \$5.3 million (45.1%), in part due to the construction of a large warehouse facility near Denver International Airport and the building of several large multi-family residential projects. After transferring capital-related use taxes and other development-related revenues to the Capital Projects Fund, General Fund operating revenues were \$28.5 million (17.4%) over the budget plan.

As can be seen in the *% Change from Same Month in Prior Year* graph, sales tax collections in the second quarter of 2021 have grown strongly compared to 2020. This is not surprising as the second quarter of 2020 was a time when some businesses were closed and residents were sheltering at home. However, YTD sales tax revenue in 2021 is up 19.9% compared to 2019, showing how strongly current collections are now exceeding pre-pandemic levels. Starting in September of 2020, sales tax collections increased as a result of the Marketplace Facilitator Ordinance. Through the first six months of 2021, Aurora has collected \$4.8 million in additional revenue as a direct result of the ordinance. Revenue related to the Marketplace Facilitator Ordinance drove 28.8% of the sales tax growth experienced during the first half of 2021.

Sales tax collections in the first half of 2021 grew by 16.5% compared to 2020. Growth was experienced in all but three industry categories. When comparing to pre-pandemic data, a number of sectors have grown significantly compared to 2019, including Other Top Taxpayers (106.8%), Electronics/Computers (66.4%), and Clothing (28.1%). Only Telecommunications (-0.5%) and Department Stores (-3.1%) have not exceeded pre-pandemic collections from 2019. The Other Top Taxpayers category reflects rising collections from several large e-commerce companies, driven both by the Marketplace Facilitator Ordinance as well as growing online sales.

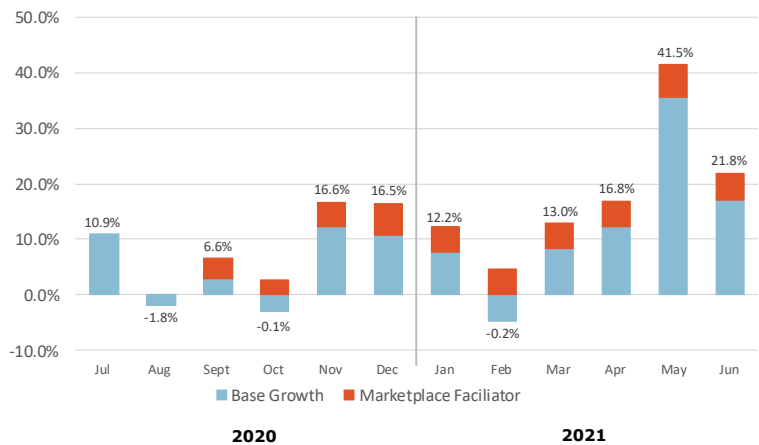
See page 6 for detail revenue performance by source.

## 2021 Revenue Performance by Type

Revenue Category (\$ in thousands)	2021 YTD Actuals	Actuals (Under)/ Over 2021 Budget	
		\$	%
General Sales Tax	\$118,453.5	\$23,179.7	24.3%
Capital-Related Use Tax	17,093.9	\$5,312.7	45.1%
Auto Use Tax	13,056.7	\$2,789.9	27.2%
Audit Revenue	6,764.5	\$4,368.9	182.4%
Franchise Fees and Taxes	5,775.4	\$489.1	9.3%
External Charges	2,705.8	(\$1,262.5)	(31.8%)
Lodger's Tax	2,541.6	(\$331.5)	(11.5%)
All Other Sources	49,093.6	\$63.4	0.1%
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>\$215,485.1</b>	<b>\$34,609.8</b>	<b>19.1%</b>
Less Capital Transfer	23,547.4	6,105.5	35.0%
<b>Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$191,937.6</b>	<b>\$28,504.3</b>	<b>17.4%</b>

## Sales Tax

### % Change from Same Month in Prior Year



## Sales Tax

### Top Taxpayers by Industry Category

Industry Category (\$ in thousands)	YTD June		\$ Variance	% Change
	2021	2020		
Eating & Drinking Places	\$15,629.9	\$12,603.7	\$3,026.2	24.0%
Discount Stores	13,464.4	12,185.0	1,279.5	10.5%
Building Materials	10,925.2	10,116.6	808.6	8.0%
Auto Dealers and Parts	8,562.4	7,987.3	575.0	7.2%
Utilities	6,422.7	5,533.4	889.2	16.1%
Telecommunication/Cellular	5,591.5	5,888.6	(297.1)	(5.0%)
Electronics/Computers	5,392.0	6,599.5	(1,207.5)	(18.3%)
Grocery Stores	4,367.2	4,314.4	52.8	1.2%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories	3,274.7	2,036.0	1,238.7	60.8%
Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores	2,748.5	2,588.4	160.1	6.2%
Department Stores	1,758.3	1,412.3	346.0	24.5%
Sport Goods, Hobby, Books, Music	1,679.3	1,225.8	453.5	37.0%
Industrial Sales	1,493.5	1,734.5	(241.0)	(13.9%)
Furniture and Home Furnishings	1,334.6	974.3	360.3	37.0%
Other Top Taxpayers	11,107.4	5,975.4	5,132.0	85.9%
<b>Top Taxpayers</b>	<b>\$93,751.6</b>	<b>\$81,175.3</b>	<b>\$12,576.4</b>	<b>15.5%</b>
Total of All Other Taxpayers	27,504.2	24,465.4	3,038.8	12.4%
<b>Total Sales Tax Collections</b>	<b>\$121,255.8</b>	<b>\$105,640.6</b>	<b>\$15,615.2</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
Less Sales Tax Incentives	2,802.3	3,954.2	(1,151.9)	(29.1%)
<b>Total Reported Sales Tax</b>	<b>\$118,453.5</b>	<b>\$101,686.4</b>	<b>\$16,767.1</b>	<b>16.5%</b>

## Expenditures (General Fund Uses of Funds)

Total General Fund operating expenditures through June 2021 were \$4.1 million (2.7%) lower than budget, predominately associated with savings in the personal services and professional/technical categories. When including transfers out to other funds, total expenditures were \$2.0 million (1.2%) over budget, due to a \$6.1 million (35.0%) increase in the capital transfer. Increases in the capital transfer are indicative of stronger than expected construction activity in the city and are entirely offset by higher construction-related revenue.

Despite the selective hiring freeze associated with the COVID-19 pandemic being lifted, career service position vacancies remain higher than normal with 115.0 FTE at the end of the second quarter. Along with civil service attrition, this has resulted in salaries and benefits savings of \$5.6 million as shown on the *2021 Personnel Expenditures* chart. These savings are often used for turnover-related accrued leave payouts (special pay) and overtime expenditures. Through June 2021, Police retirement payouts have been higher than typical. In addition, both Police and Fire have experienced higher than usual overtime due primarily to turnover in Police and staff's utilization of COVID-19 related leave in Fire. Both of these factors are expected to continue resulting in higher than anticipated overtime expenses. It is expected that federal relief funds will be applied to cover much of the Fire overage.

Professional/technical expenditures are \$713,600 (7.7%) under budget. Savings are primarily related to affordable housing seed funding. The \$1.1 million in funding budgeted for 2021 will not be fully expended due to an influx of federal grant money in 2020 and 2021 and the deadlines for committing and spending those funds. The Housing and Community Services Department plans to spend up to \$590,000 later in 2021 and will request that remaining funding be re-appropriated as part of the 2022 Spring Supplemental.

Total utilities expenditures were under budget by 378,400 (9.0%). Savings have primarily been achieved due to reduced water requirements based on the area receiving more rain than normal this spring. Additional savings posted in the street lights and street light maintenance accounts but this is not expected to continue based on a significant number of future street light pole replacements. Closed city buildings and reduced occupancy has likely also contributed to savings in electricity.

Interfund charges were 405,500 (4.2%) under the year-to-date budget, largely attributable to lower than budgeted vehicle repair costs to-date.

See page 6 for detail expenditure performance by category.

### 2021 Expenditure Performance

Expenditure Category (\$ in thousands)	YTD Jun Actuals	Actuals Under/ (Over) Budget	
		\$	%
Personal Services	\$110,346.6	\$2,410.0	2.1%
Temp Compensation	1,212.9	(39.6)	(3.4%)
Professional/Technical	8,552.6	713.6	7.7%
Operating Supplies	8,773.2	181.3	2.0%
Utilities	3,832.5	378.4	9.0%
Fleet/Risk Interfund	9,151.6	405.5	4.2%
Debt/Equip Purchases	2,486.2	11.5	0.5%
<b>Total Operating Exp.</b>	<b>\$144,355.5</b>	<b>\$4,060.6</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Capital Rev Transfer	23,547.4	(6,105.5)	(35.0%)
Other Transfers Out	3,361.4	0.0	0.0%
<b>Total Uses of Funds</b>	<b>\$171,264.4</b>	<b>(\$2,044.8)</b>	<b>(1.2%)</b>

### 2021 Personnel Expenditures

Personnel Category (\$ in thousands)	YTD Jun Budget	YTD Jun Actuals	Actuals Under/(Over) Budget
Regular Employee Salary & Benefits	\$109,315.9	\$103,692.6	\$5,623.3
Special Pay	918.5	2,664.1	(1,745.7)
Overtime Compensation	2,522.2	3,989.8	(1,467.6)
Temporary Compensation	1,173.2	1,212.9	(39.6)
<b>Total Salary &amp; Other Compensation</b>	<b>\$113,929.8</b>	<b>\$111,559.4</b>	<b>\$2,370.4</b>

General Fund Vacancies	Q1	Q2
Total Career Service	91.0	115.0

### 2021 Citywide Utilities

Utility (\$ in thousands)	YTD Jun Budget	YTD Jun Actuals	Actuals Under/(Over) Budget
Electricity	\$763.1	\$705.0	\$58.1
Natural Gas	215.9	202.1	13.8
Non-Routine Maint	415.7	368.5	47.2
Street Lights-XCEL	1,966.5	1,924.2	42.3
Traffic Lights, Signs	55.6	63.1	(7.5)
Water/Sewer	794.0	569.5	224.5
Other Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Jun YTD</b>	<b>\$4,210.8</b>	<b>\$3,832.5</b>	<b>\$378.4</b>

# General Fund | Fund Summary

The General Fund is the operating fund for the City of Aurora. It accounts for receipts, appropriations, and expenditures unless separate fund reporting is required. For an overview of the General Fund budget, including a breakdown of uses and departments, see page 8.

Revenues (Sources of Funds)	2021 Budget	YTD Actual thru Jun 2021	2021 Year-to-Date Sources Over/(Under)				Jun 2021 Actual	Jun Variance Over/(Under)	
			2020	2021 Budget	% Chg vs 2020	% Chg vs Budget		2020	2021 Budget
Sales Tax - General	\$193,981,756	\$118,453,545	\$16,767,115	\$23,179,706	16.5%	24.3%	\$19,105,339	\$3,415,214	\$3,815,122
Use Tax - Capital Related	23,443,525	17,093,888	1,489,064	5,312,732	9.5%	45.1%	2,104,080	(2,164,468)	200,148
Use Tax - Automobile	21,453,024	13,056,735	3,580,255	2,789,884	37.8%	27.2%	2,541,676	1,394,961	718,094
Property Tax	40,782,997	29,838,726	(127,759)	0	(0.4%)	0.0%	3,412,474	135,732	0
Franchise Fees & Taxes	14,330,099	5,775,384	680,622	489,137	13.4%	9.3%	845,679	165,855	86,881
Highway User's Fees & Taxes	12,050,227	4,755,299	292,381	(110,111)	6.6%	(2.3%)	1,064,995	417,472	106,087
Other Auto Related (SOT, MV Fees)	4,280,009	1,868,978	156,666	141,860	9.1%	8.2%	345,766	13,349	(4,374)
Audit Revenue	4,791,222	6,764,518	4,171,869	4,368,904	160.9%	182.4%	365,470	(460,904)	(33,799)
Other Taxes	12,939,423	5,176,323	295,866	(203,563)	6.1%	(3.8%)	1,247,404	509,563	211,266
Other Intergovernmental Fees & Taxes	2,668,226	1,381,474	(14,544)	146,938	(1.0%)	11.9%	432,987	313,256	14,495
Business Licenses & Other Permits	3,358,344	1,500,974	(155,960)	90,941	(9.4%)	6.4%	319,717	(38,094)	8,249
Fines & Forfeitures	4,070,694	1,623,079	288,519	(388,454)	21.6%	(19.3%)	259,387	83,944	(80,612)
Internal Charges for Services	7,732,601	3,668,102	(75,839)	(68,860)	(2.0%)	(1.8%)	605,730	4,876	(17,097)
External Charges for Services	7,687,592	2,705,779	689,247	(1,262,510)	34.2%	(31.8%)	808,427	389,646	(10,484)
Other General Fund Revenue	3,722,613	1,671,341	(594,239)	96,421	(26.2%)	6.1%	215,961	(271,939)	(71,881)
<b>Total General Fund Revenue</b>	<b>\$357,292,352</b>	<b>\$215,334,145</b>	<b>\$27,443,262</b>	<b>\$34,583,025</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>\$33,675,091</b>	<b>\$3,908,463</b>	<b>\$4,942,094</b>
Transfers In from Other Funds	2,807,765	150,919	100,909	26,785	201.8%	21.6%	-	-	-
<b>Total Sources of Funds</b>	<b>\$360,100,117</b>	<b>\$215,485,063</b>	<b>\$27,544,171</b>	<b>\$34,609,810</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>\$33,675,091</b>	<b>\$3,908,463</b>	<b>\$4,942,094</b>
<b>General Fund Operating Revenue <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$325,502,375</b>	<b>\$191,937,646</b>	<b>\$25,127,969</b>	<b>\$28,504,323</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>			

Expenditures (Uses of Funds)	2021 Budget	YTD Actual thru Jun 2021	2021 Year-to-Date Uses Under/(Over)			
			2020	2021 Budget	% Chg vs 2020	% Chg vs Budget
Personal Services	\$242,478,256	\$110,346,586	(\$2,290,894)	\$2,410,009	(2.1%)	2.1%
Temporary Compensation	2,556,333	1,212,859	(9,939)	(39,649)	(0.8%)	(3.4%)
Professional & Technical Services	23,489,540	8,552,620	(1,302,337)	713,581	(18.0%)	7.7%
Operating Supplies/Other	20,694,634	8,773,189	1,338,252	181,346	13.2%	2.0%
Utilities	11,410,300	3,832,462	205,061	378,372	5.1%	9.0%
Interfund Charges	18,887,578	9,151,613	(237,280)	405,472	(2.7%)	4.2%
Capital Purchases (Equip, Vehicles, Other)	5,164,523	2,486,207	(465,436)	11,515	(23.0%)	0.5%
<b>General Fund Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$324,681,164</b>	<b>\$144,355,538</b>	<b>(\$2,762,574)</b>	<b>\$4,060,645</b>	<b>(2.0%)</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Capital Related Revenue Transfer Out <sup>2</sup>	34,597,742	23,547,418	(2,416,203)	(6,105,486)	(11.4%)	(35.0%)
All Other Transfers Out to Other Funds	21,948,835	3,361,414	366,623	0	9.8%	0.0%
<b>Total Uses of Funds</b>	<b>\$381,227,741</b>	<b>\$171,264,369</b>	<b>(\$4,812,154)</b>	<b>(\$2,044,841)</b>	<b>(2.9%)</b>	<b>(1.2%)</b>
Less Carryforward Budget	(6,618,001)					
<b>Increase/(Use) of Available Funds<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>(\$14,509,623)</b>					

See page 9 for glossary and detailed data description for each column.

- Operating revenue accounts for the transfer out of construction related use tax to the Capital Projects Fund (CPF).
- The transfer to the CPF is calculated in December and transferred out of the General Fund.
- The 2021 Adopted Budget includes the planned use of \$8.9 million in funds available, primarily due to budget balancing efforts as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the 2021 Spring

Supplemental process, an additional \$6.0 million was added mainly to re-appropriate Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) funds and Affordable Housing Seed funding. The supplemental also included additional revenue of \$408,700. These budget adjustments have resulted in a planned use of \$14.5 million in funds available for 2021.



# Appendices

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# General Fund Overview

## Fund Description

The General Fund is the operating fund for the City of Aurora. It accounts for receipts, appropriations, and expenditures unless separate fund reporting is required.

## Sources of Funds

Sources of funds include nearly all taxes and other resources traditionally associated with city operations. Revenues and expenditures from the 0.25% voter-approved sales tax for the police officer staffing mandate are included in this fund. Other sources include transfers in from other funds.

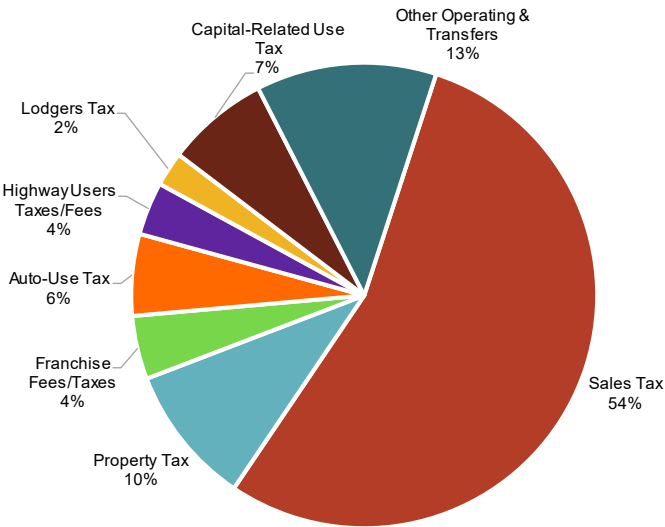
Retail sales remain the backbone of Aurora's General Fund, accounting for roughly 54% of total revenue. Use tax is a companion tax to sales tax and is associated with purchases of commodities and equipment. Approximately two-thirds of all General Fund revenue is dependent on purchases when use tax revenues (e.g. building materials use tax, automobile use tax, and equipment use tax) are included.

## Uses of Funds

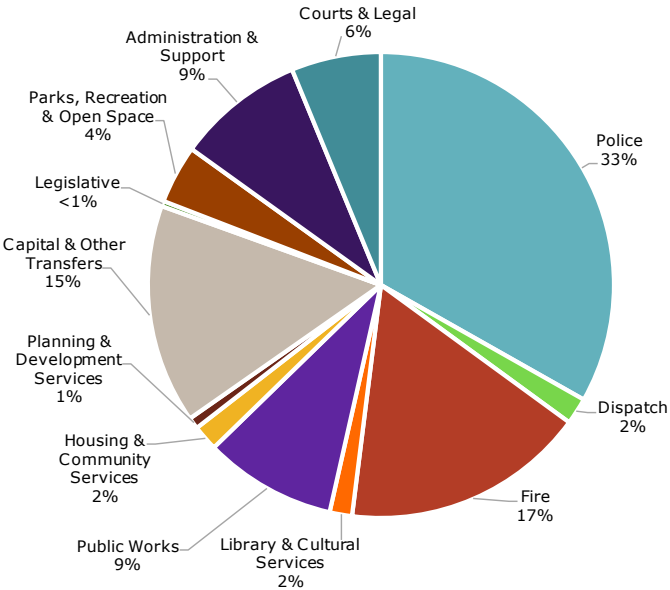
Uses of funds mainly result from expenditures incurred by the departments included in the General Fund. The majority of general services, programs and activities for the citizens of Aurora are supported by this fund, as well as the City Council and the administrative management functions. Other uses include transfers out to other funds, such as the transfer to the Capital Projects Fund.

Public safety functions, including Fire, Dispatch, Police, and Court Administration account for 58.0% of total General Fund appropriations in 2021.

## 2021 General Fund Revenue (Sources)



## 2021 General Fund Appropriations (Uses)



## General Fund Departments

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Aurora911</li><li>City Attorney</li><li>Civil Service Commission</li><li>Communications</li><li>Court Administration</li><li>Finance</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fire</li><li>General Management</li><li>Housing and Community Services</li><li>Human Resources</li><li>Information Technology</li><li>Judicial</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Library &amp; Cultural Services</li><li>Non-Departmental (snow removal, transfers, contingencies)</li><li>Parks, Recreation &amp; Open Space</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mayor &amp; City Council</li><li>Planning &amp; Development Services</li><li>Police</li><li>Public Defender</li><li>Public Works</li></ul>
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# Glossary

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- Accrual Basis:** Transactions are recorded as they occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.
- Actuals:** Transactions recorded in the accounting system on a cash basis. Certain revenue sources are recorded on the accrual basis instead of the cash basis. Accrual basis revenue sources will show zero collections for January, and in some cases February, and two or three months of receipts recorded in December.
- Cash Basis:** Transactions are recorded in accordance with cash flow regardless of economic transaction timing.
- Encumbrances:** The legal commitment of appropriated funds to purchase an item or service in the future. An encumbrance is recorded when a purchase order is recorded. The encumbrance is reduced as cash payments are made against the purchase order. If there is an encumbered balance at the end of any given year, the balance will carryforward and be added to the next year’s working budget to cover the cash outlay in that year.
- Spending Plan/Projection Plan/Revenue Plan:** For current month and year-to-date comparison purposes, the 2021 budget and revenue assumptions have been projected monthly, or calendarized. Various methods were used in the process including: historical seasonality, known payment schedules, payroll and benefit calendars, and the straight line basis (1/12th per month).
- Variance:** Used to describe the difference or resulting percentage change in comparative data. Bracketed variances indicate an unfavorable result.
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## Column Descriptions

- Sources of Funds:** All revenue received from external/internal sources and interfund transfers into the fund.
- Uses of Funds:** All departmental expenditures incurred and interfund transfers out of the fund.
- 2021 Budget:** The 2021 Adopted Budget plus approved supplemental amendments.
- 2021 Projection:** A detailed estimate prepared mid-year for use in current year budget balancing and as the basis for the subsequent budget year estimates.
- YTD Actual thru the Current Month:** The year-to-date actual sources and uses of funds.
- Year-to-Date / Current Month Variance:**
- Over/(Under) - Current year sources under the prior year or budgeted/projected sources are unfavorable, indicated by brackets.
  - Under/(Over) - Current year uses over the prior year or budgeted/projected uses are unfavorable, indicated by brackets.
    - 2020 - The \$ difference between 2021 year-to-date / current month actuals compared to the 2020 actuals for the same timeframe.
    - 2021 Budget/Projection - The \$ difference between the 2021 year-to-date / current month actuals through the current month compared to the 2021 year-to-date budget/projection spending plan for the same timeframe.
    - Percent Chg vs 2020 - The percentage change between 2021 year-to-date actuals through the current month and the 2020 actuals through the same month.
    - Percent Chg vs Budget/Projection - The percentage change between the 2021 year-to-date actuals and the year-to-date budget/projection spending plan.

# Finance Department Indicators (for the month ending 6/30/21)

## Accounts Payable

By making payments within the standard 30 days or less, the city can capture vendor discount terms, avoid penalties and interest charges and save taxpayer money. Staffing and workload issues across several departments have had this performance metric just under the 85% target most months this year. The affected departments are making adjustments to staffing, processes, and backlogs that will hopefully result in a more timely processing of accounts payable going forward.

Target: 30 Days for 85% of Vendor Payments			
	<b>84%</b> (Jun)	<b>84%</b> (YTD)	

## Investments

In light of budgetary uncertainty stemming from COVID-19, the city adopted a more defensive investing strategy focused on increased liquidity. This strategy, along with historically low interest rates, has resulted in a declining average yield. In June, the weighted average yield was 1.13%, which is down from 2.23% in 2019 and 1.90% in 2020.

The portfolio balance has increased over recent months due to the receipt of federal ARPA funds, steady water revenues, strong sales tax receipts, and expenditure reduction efforts.

June	2019	2020	2021
Cash & Investment Portfolio	\$585.9 M	\$607.2 M	\$703.5 M
Weighted avg. yield	2.23%	1.90%	1.13%
Duration (months)	17.2	19.8	22.2

## Financing Transactions Over Previous 12 Months

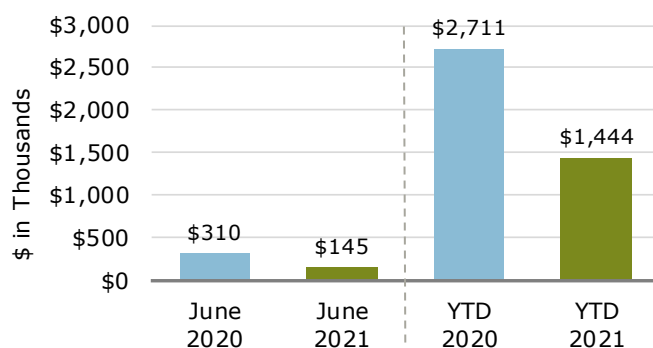
Future financing transactions include Heavy Fleet (\$10 million) and Aurora Water Series 2016 Refinance (\$250 million).

Purpose	Amount	Closed	Rate	Term (yrs.)	Lender/Banker
SEAM Facility (Water)	\$120.5M	21-May	2.36%	30.0	Morgan-Stanley
SEAM Facility (Wastewater)	\$60.3M	21-May	2.66%	30.0	Morgan Stanley
Southeast Rec Center	\$37.5M	20-Oct	2.39%	25.0	RBC

## Delinquent Tax Collections

Delinquent tax collections in June were \$145,200. Delinquent tax collections this year have generally trailed behind collections in 2020. As the economy improves, less taxpayers are delinquent, reducing potential collections.

Delinquent Tax Collections (\$ in Thousands)



## City of Aurora

Report Prepared by

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