

Monthly Financial Report

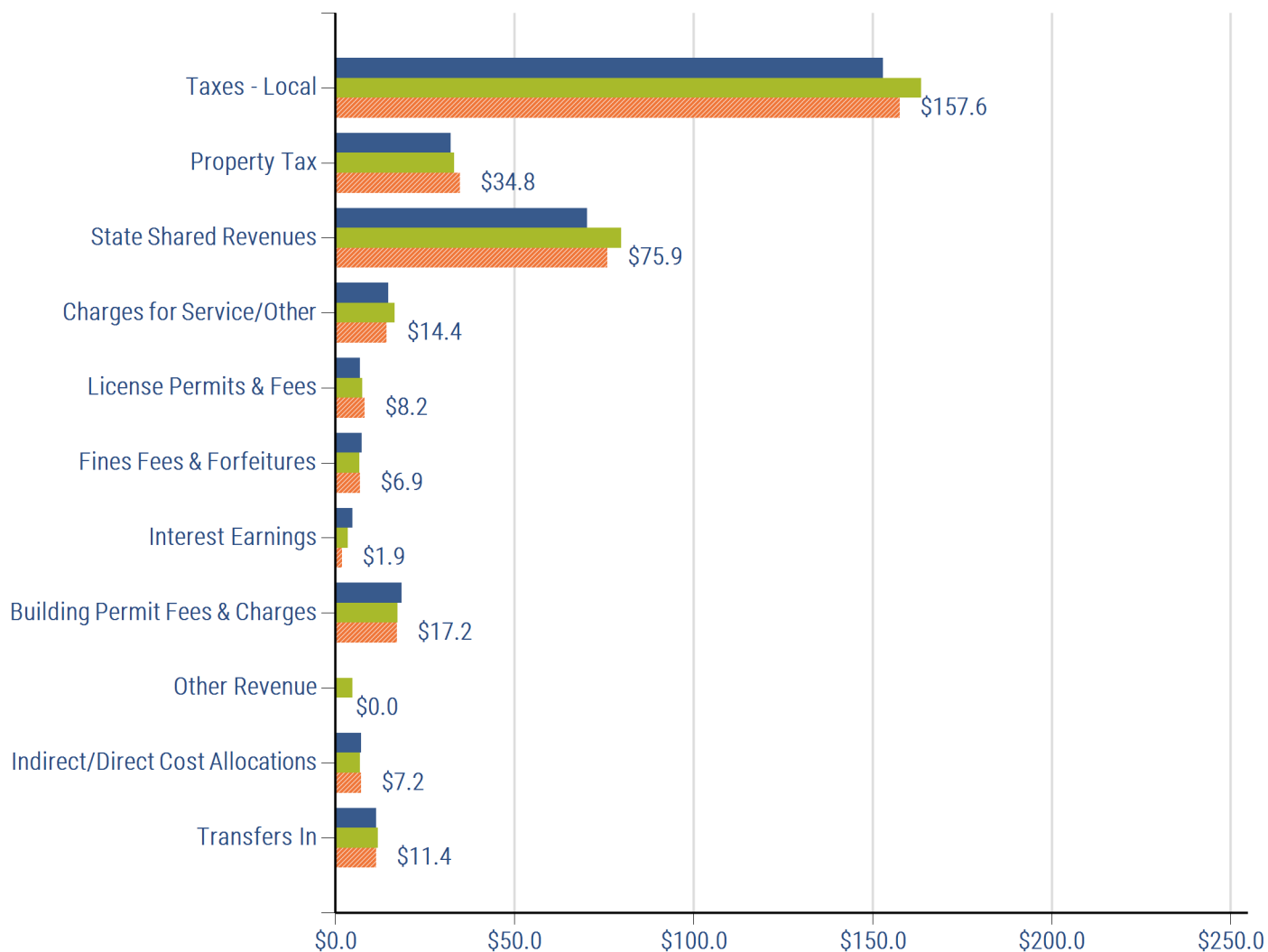
**Fiscal Year to Date as of
June 30, 2022**

Report to the City Council
Prepared by the City Treasurer
January 24, 2023

Sources

General Fund

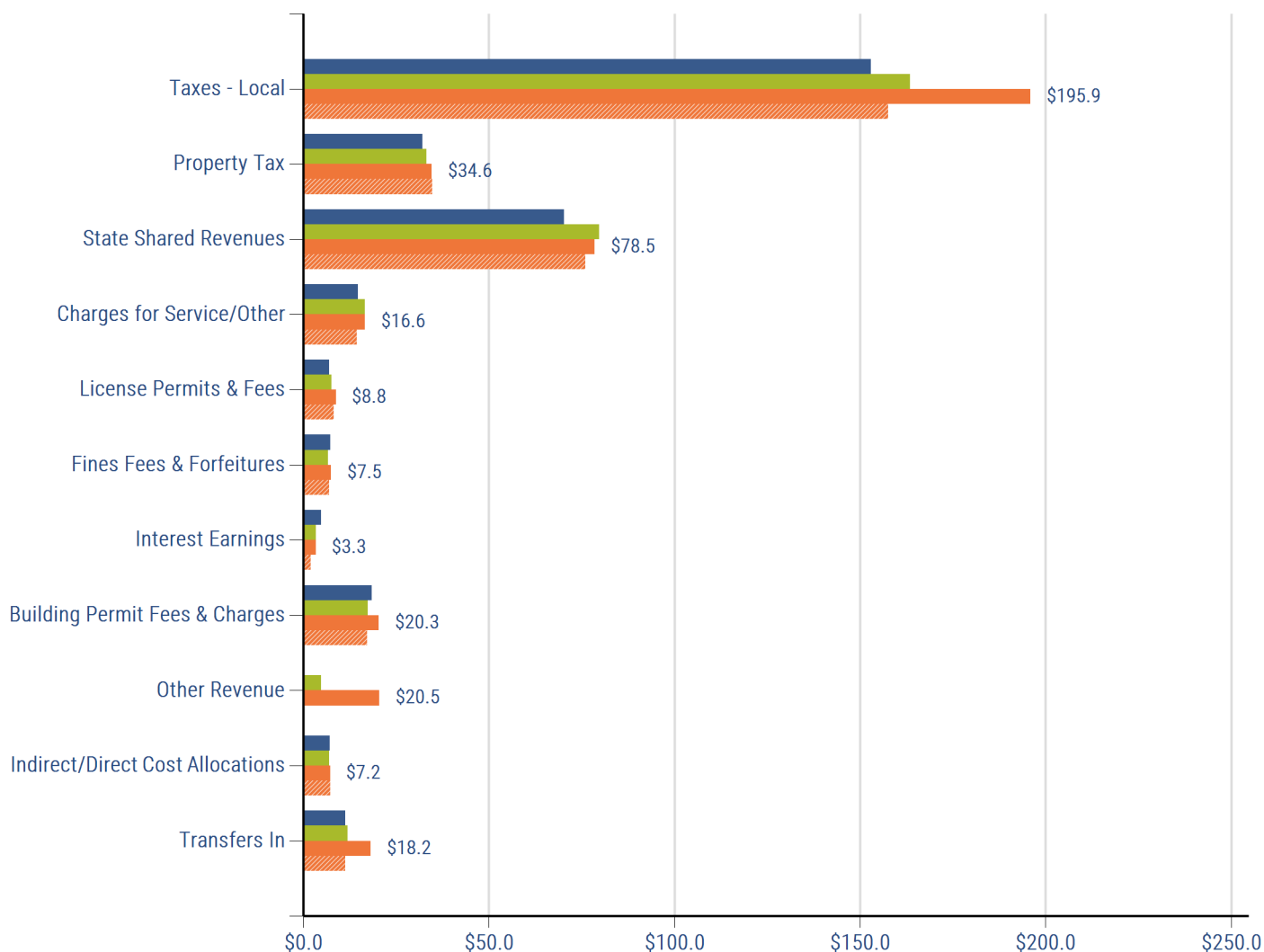
Twelve Months: Fiscal Year



■ FY 2019/20 - Actuals
 ■ FY 2020/21 - Actuals
 ■ FY 2021/22 - Revised Budget

	FY 2019/20 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2020/21 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2021/22 <u>Revised Budget</u>
Taxes - Local	\$152.8	\$163.5	\$157.6
Property Tax	32.2	33.1	34.8
State Shared Revenues	70.2	79.7	75.9
Charges for Service/Other	14.7	16.5	14.4
License Permits & Fees	6.9	7.6	8.2
Fines Fees & Forfeitures	7.3	6.6	6.9
Interest Earnings	4.7	3.4	1.9
Building Permit Fees & Charges	18.5	17.4	17.2
Other Revenue	-	4.7	-
Indirect/Direct Cost Allocations	7.2	6.9	7.2
Transfers In	11.3	11.9	11.4
Total Sources	\$326.0	\$351.5	\$335.5

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



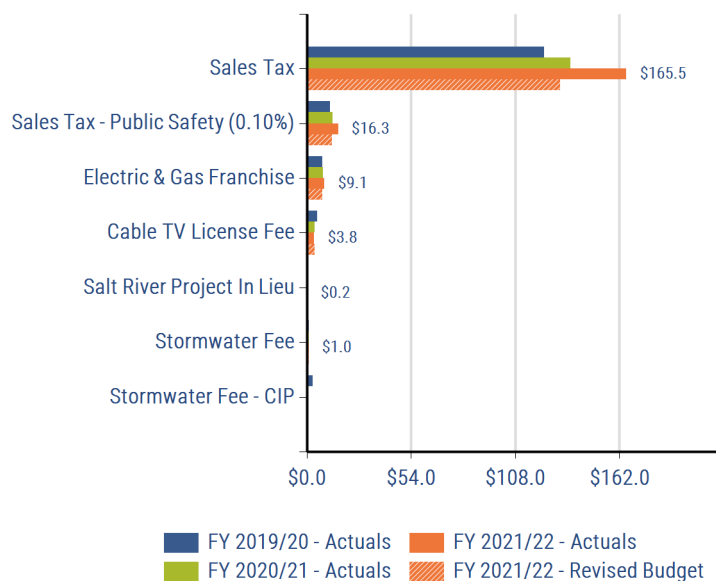
■ FY 2019/20 - Actuals
 ■ FY 2020/21 - Actuals
 ■ FY 2021/22 - Actuals
 ■ FY 2021/22 - Revised Budget

	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Taxes - Local	\$152.8	\$163.5	\$195.9	\$157.6	\$38.4	24%
Property Tax	32.2	33.1	34.6	34.8	(0.2)	(1%)
State Shared Revenues	70.2	79.7	78.5	75.9	2.5	3%
Charges for Service/Other	14.7	16.5	16.6	14.4	2.2	15%
License Permits & Fees	6.9	7.6	8.8	8.2	0.6	8%
Fines Fees & Forfeitures	7.3	6.6	7.5	6.9	0.5	8%
Interest Earnings	4.7	3.4	3.3	1.9	1.4	71%
Building Permit Fees & Charges	18.5	17.4	20.3	17.2	3.1	18%
Other Revenue	-	4.7	20.5	-	20.5	n/a
Indirect/Direct Cost Allocations	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.2	-	-
Transfers In	11.3	11.9	18.2	11.4	6.8	60%
Total Sources	\$326.0	\$351.5	\$411.3*	\$335.5	\$75.8	23%

*Does not include \$0.3 million General Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) adjustment. The GAAP adjustment was made due to a change in methodology related to inventory.

\$ in millions / rounding differences may occur

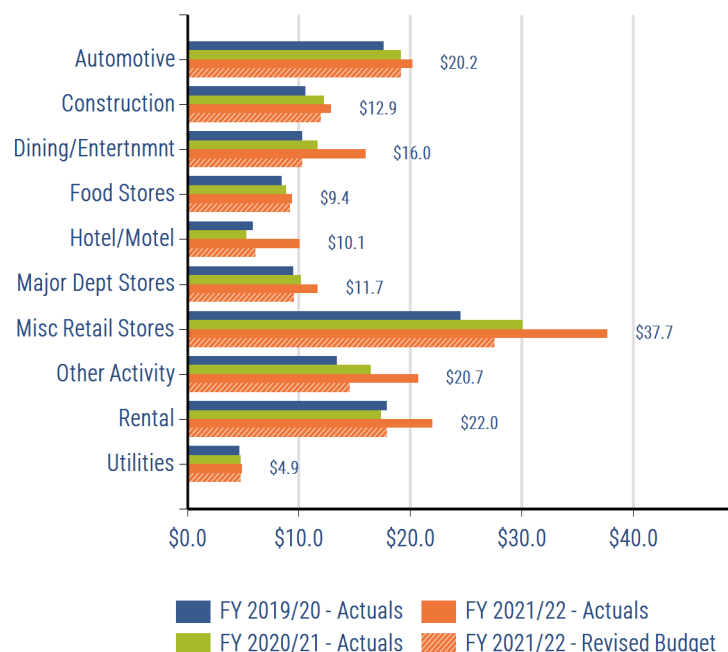
Taxes - Local (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$38.4 million or 24%:
The favorable variance is primarily due to Sales Tax. See detailed Sales Tax information on page 5.

	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Sales Tax	\$122.9	\$136.5	\$165.5	\$131.3	\$34.2	26%
Sales Tax - Public Safety (0.10%)	12.1	13.4	16.3	12.9	3.4	26%
Electric & Gas Franchise	8.0	8.3	9.1	8.1	0.9	12%
Cable TV License Fee	5.4	4.2	3.8	4.0	(0.2)	(4%)
Salt River Project In Lieu	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
Stormwater Fee	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	-	-
Stormwater Fee - CIP	3.2	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes - Local Total	\$152.8	\$163.5	\$195.9	\$157.6	\$38.4	24%

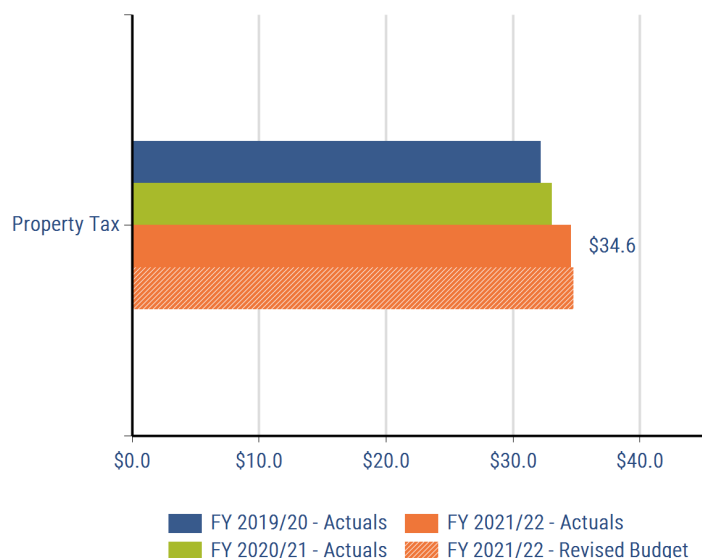
Sales Tax (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$34.2 million or 26%:
 The favorable variance is due to: 1) Automotive - car dealers performing better than anticipated and inflation; 2) Dining/Entertainment - restaurants are doing better than anticipated, the variance is also largely related to inflation and supply chain issues causing higher prices; 3) Hotel/Motel - hotels are doing better than anticipated primarily as a result of double digit price increases on room rates. A new hotel opening and increases in booking for all short term rentals, including vacation rentals, resorts, and hotels and motels are also contributing to the favorable variance; 4) Major Dept Stores and Misc Retail Stores - stores and online sales are performing better than anticipated due to consumer spending continuing to be stronger than expected; 5) Other Activity - increases in taxable sales from computer software and hardware wholesalers and manufacturers and also from new businesses; and 6) Rental - a few one-time taxable speculative sales of apartment complex's, and also increases in rental rates.

	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22	Actual vs. Budget	
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Revised Budget	Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Automotive	\$17.6	\$19.2	\$20.2	\$19.2	\$1.0	5%
Construction	10.6	12.3	12.9	12.0	0.8	7%
Dining/Entertainment	10.3	11.7	16.0	10.3	5.7	55%
Food Stores	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.2	0.2	2%
Hotel/Motel	5.9	5.3	10.1	6.1	3.9	64%
Major Dept Stores	9.5	10.2	11.7	9.6	2.1	22%
Misc Retail Stores	24.5	30.1	37.7	27.6	10.2	37%
Other Activity	13.4	16.5	20.7	14.6	6.1	42%
Rental	17.9	17.4	22.0	17.9	4.2	23%
Utilities	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	0.1	2%
Sales Tax Total	\$122.9	\$136.5	\$165.5	\$131.3	\$34.2	26%

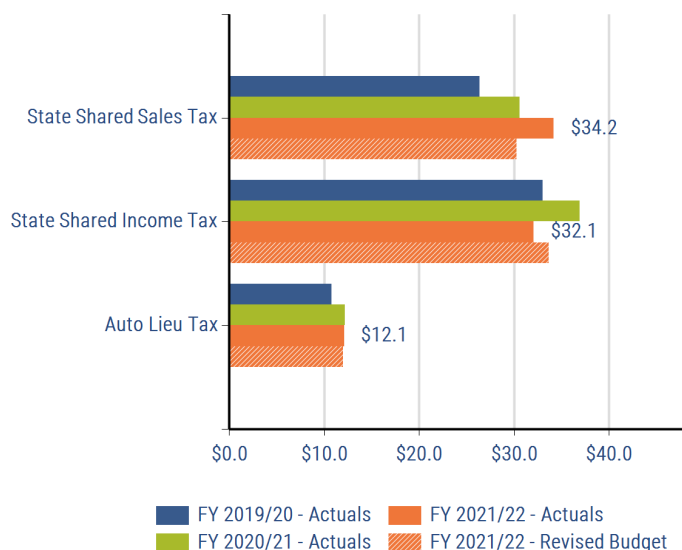
Property Tax (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$0.2) million or (1%): Unfavorable due to budget timing. The budget is based on the way people paid on average over the last three years and may vary year over year.

	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Property Tax	\$32.2	\$33.1	\$34.6	\$34.8	(\$0.2)	(1%)
Property Tax Total	\$32.2	\$33.1	\$34.6	\$34.8	(\$0.2)	(1%)

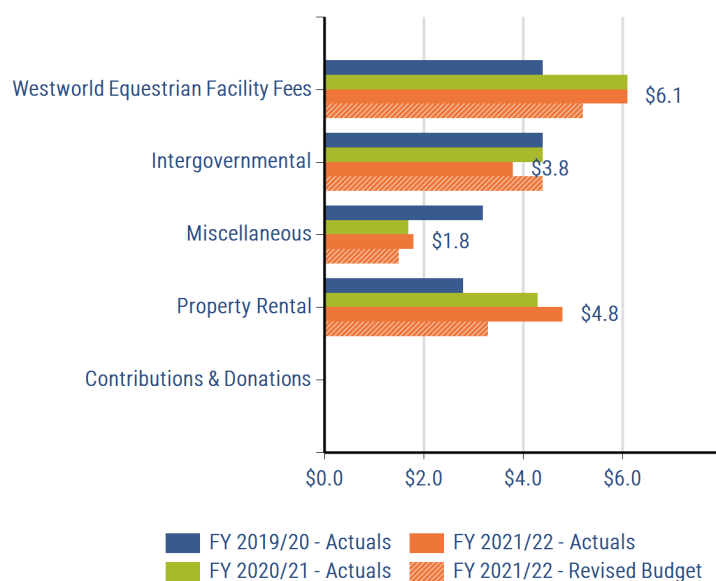
State Shared Revenues (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$2.5 million or 3%: State Shared Sales Tax is favorable due to continued strong consumer demand and inflation causing higher prices. State Shared Income Tax is unfavorable due to revised population estimates based on the 2020 Decennial Census.

	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
State Shared Sales Tax	\$26.4	\$30.6	\$34.2	\$30.3	\$3.9	13%
State Shared Income Tax	33.0	36.9	32.1	33.7	(1.5)	(5%)
Auto Lieu Tax	10.8	12.2	12.1	12.0	0.1	1%
State Shared Revenues Total	\$70.2	\$79.7	\$78.5	\$75.9	\$2.5	3%

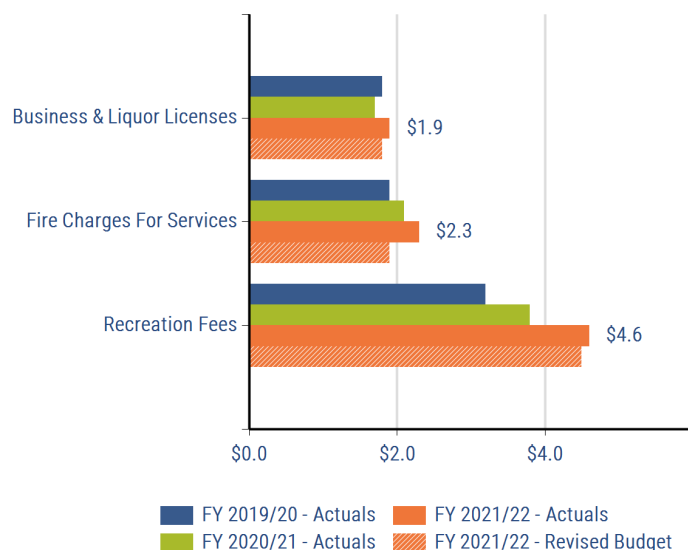
Charges for Service/Other (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$2.2 million or 15%: WestWorld Equestrian Facility Fees is favorable due to more event activity than anticipated. Intergovernmental is unfavorable due to an accounting change causing a grant pass through to not be recorded as revenue for library materials from Maricopa county. There is an offsetting expense that is no longer recorded as well. The accounting change has a net \$0 impact to the General Fund. Property Rental is favorable primarily due to the Tournament Players Club (TPC) Sportsbook lease payment and TPC revenue shared with the city being greater than anticipated.

	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22	Actual vs. Budget	
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Revised Budget	Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Westworld Equestrian Facility Fees	\$4.4	\$6.1	\$6.1	\$5.2	\$1.0	19%
Intergovernmental	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.4	(0.6)	(13%)
Miscellaneous	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.2	15%
Property Rental	2.8	4.3	4.8	3.3	1.6	48%
Contributions & Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Service/Other Total	\$14.7	\$16.5	\$16.6	\$14.4	\$2.2	15%

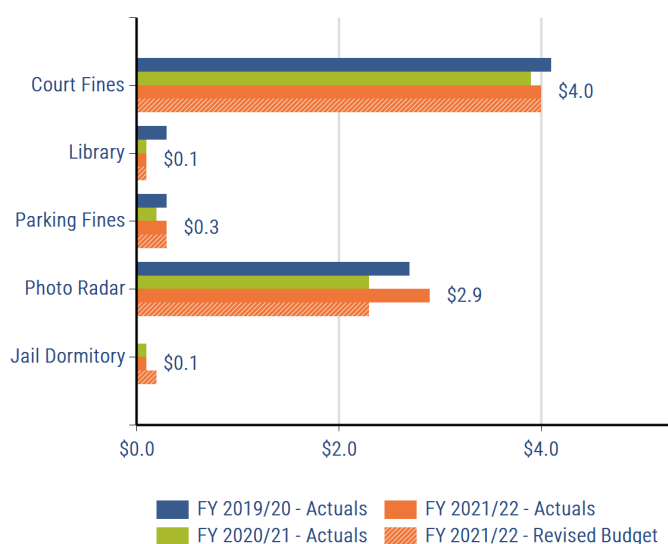
License Permits & Fees (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.6 million or 8%: Fire Charges for Services is favorable due to higher charges owed to the city based on the ambulance contract and specified wait times and also due to increased demand for fire department presence at special events.

	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Business & Liquor Licenses	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$0.1	5%
Fire Charges For Services	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	0.4	21%
Recreation Fees	3.2	3.8	4.6	4.5	0.1	3%
License Permits & Fees Total	\$6.9	\$7.6	\$8.8	\$8.2	\$0.6	8%

Fines Fees & Forfeitures (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

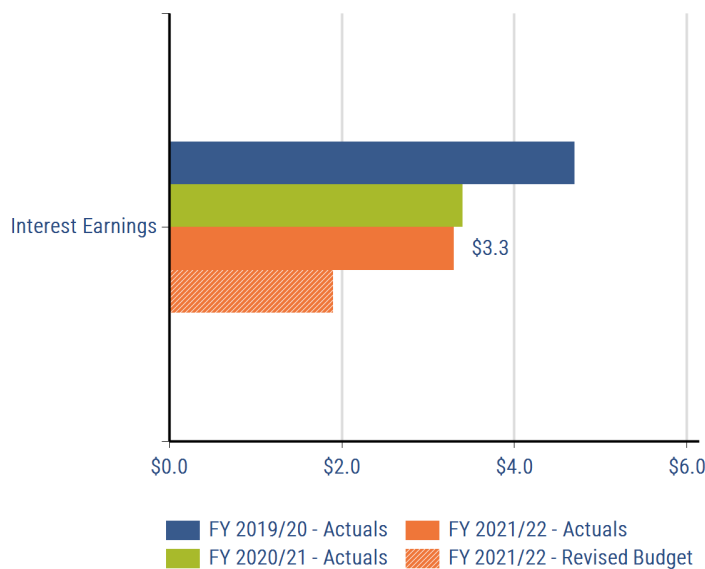


Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.5 million or 8%: Photo Radar is favorable due to an increase in filings and individuals choosing to complete and pay for Defensive Driving School. Jail Dormitory is unfavorable due to fewer offenders serving their jail sentence at Scottsdale City Jail than anticipated.

	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Court Fines	\$4.1	\$3.9	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$ -	-
Library	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Parking Fines	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	-
Photo Radar	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.3	0.6	26%
Jail Dormitory	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	(0.1)	(28%)
Fines Fees & Forfeitures Total	\$7.3	\$6.6	\$7.5	\$6.9	\$0.5	8%

\$ in millions / rounding differences may occur

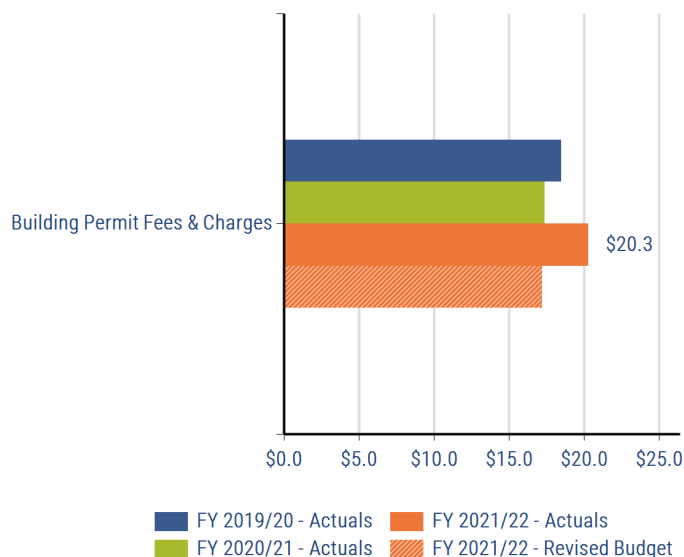
Interest Earnings (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$1.4 million or 71%: Interest Earnings is favorable due to a higher rate of return on investments and a greater amount of funds invested by the city's outside advisor than expected.

	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Interest Earnings	\$4.7	\$3.4	\$3.3	\$1.9	\$1.4	71%
Interest Earnings Total	\$4.7	\$3.4	\$3.3	\$1.9	\$1.4	71%

Building Permit Fees & Charges (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

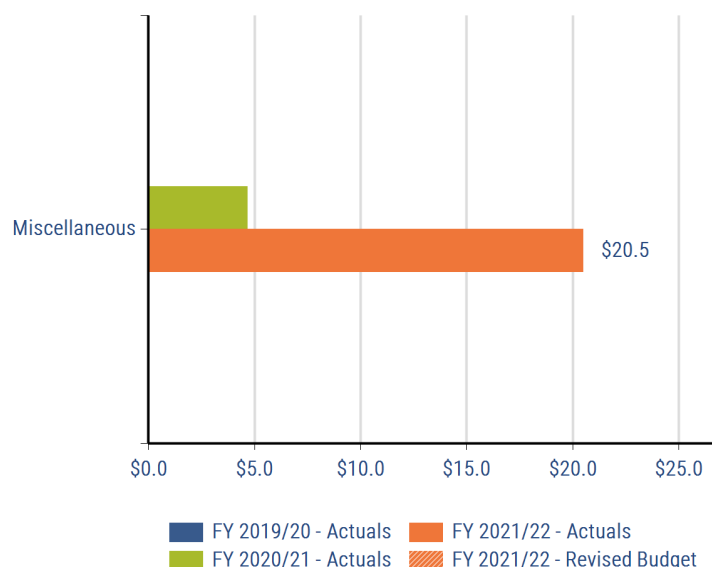


Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$3.1 million or 18%: Favorable primarily due to greater than anticipated Building Permits and Plan Review Fees as a result of high development activity. Also contributing to the favorable variance is increased Single Family Residential and Multi-Family valuations.

	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Building Permit Fees & Charges	\$18.5	\$17.4	\$20.3	\$17.2	\$3.1	18%
Building Permit Fees & Charges Total	\$18.5	\$17.4	\$20.3	\$17.2	\$3.1	18%

Other Revenue (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

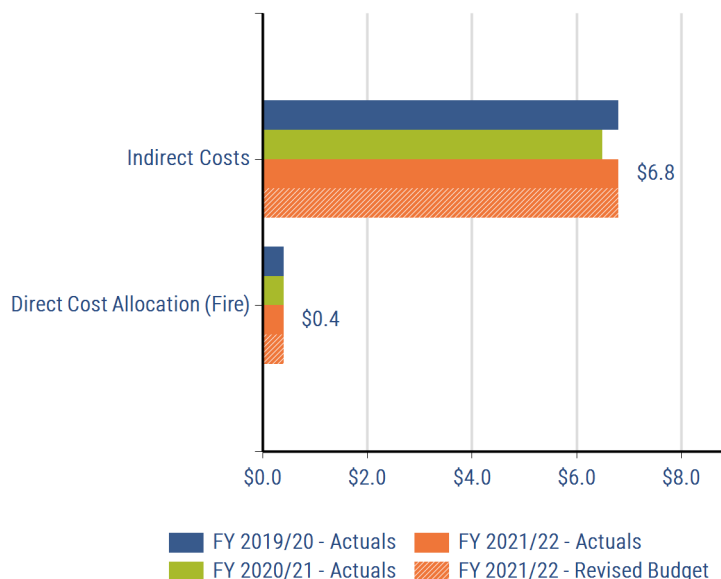
Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$20.5 million or 0%:
Favorable due to the sale of land at Museum Square and Fire Station 603.



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$4.7	\$20.5	\$ -	\$20.5	n/a
Other Revenue Total	\$0.0	\$4.7	\$20.5	\$0.0	\$20.5	n/a

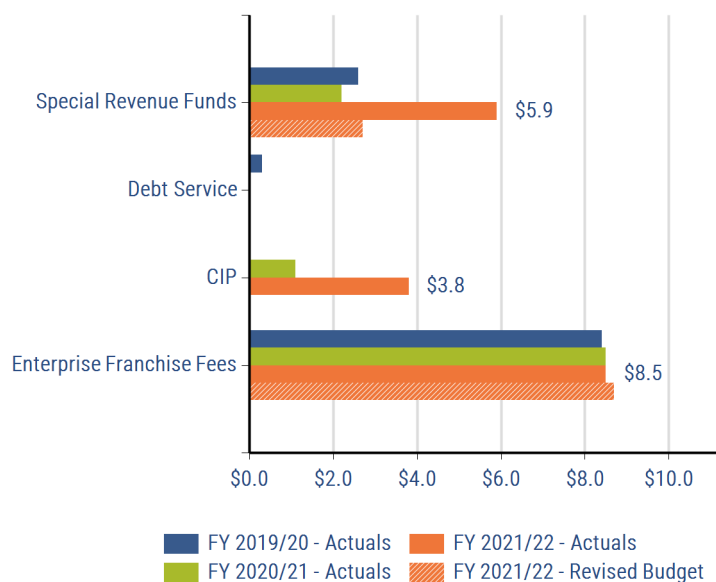
Indirect/Direct Cost Allocations (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.0 million or 0%:
No explanation necessary.



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Indirect Costs	\$6.8	\$6.5	\$6.8	\$6.8	\$ -	-
Direct Cost Allocation (Fire)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Indirect/Direct Cost Allocations Total	\$7.2	\$6.9	\$7.2	\$7.2	\$ -	-

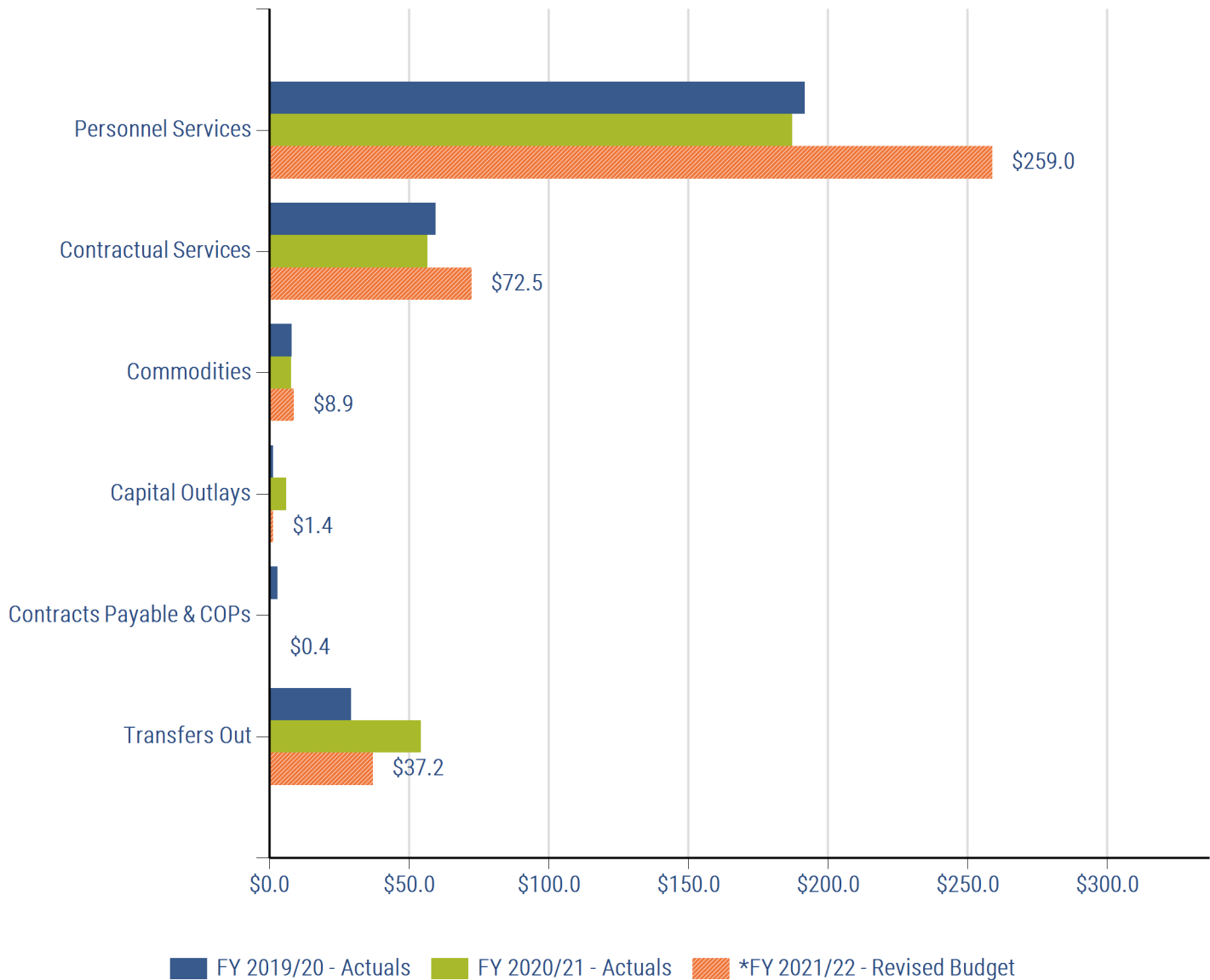
Transfers In (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$6.8 million or 60%: Transfers In from Special Revenue Funds is favorable primarily due to the Tourism Development Fund reimbursing the General Fund in phases for the purchase of Arizona State Land at Bell Road and 96th Street for WestWorld. While not budgeted, this was authorized by the City Council at the December 1, 2020 City Council Meeting. The favorable variance is also due to the GF receiving 12% of bed tax collections per financial policy. We transferred the budgeted 12% earlier in the fiscal year, but due to higher than expected bed tax collections, more transfers to the General Fund was needed to ensure the GF received 12% of all collections. Transfers In from CIP is favorable due to the use of CIP Scottsdale AZCares funding to fund the one-time all employee retention bonus which was approved by the City Council at the March 1, 2022 City Council meeting.

	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable)	
					Amount	Percent
Special Revenue Funds	\$2.6	\$2.2	\$5.9	\$2.7	\$3.2	nm
Debt Service	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
CIP	-	1.1	3.8	-	3.8	n/a
Enterprise Franchise Fees	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	(0.2)	(2%)
Transfers In Total	\$11.3	\$11.9	\$18.2	\$11.4	\$6.8	60%

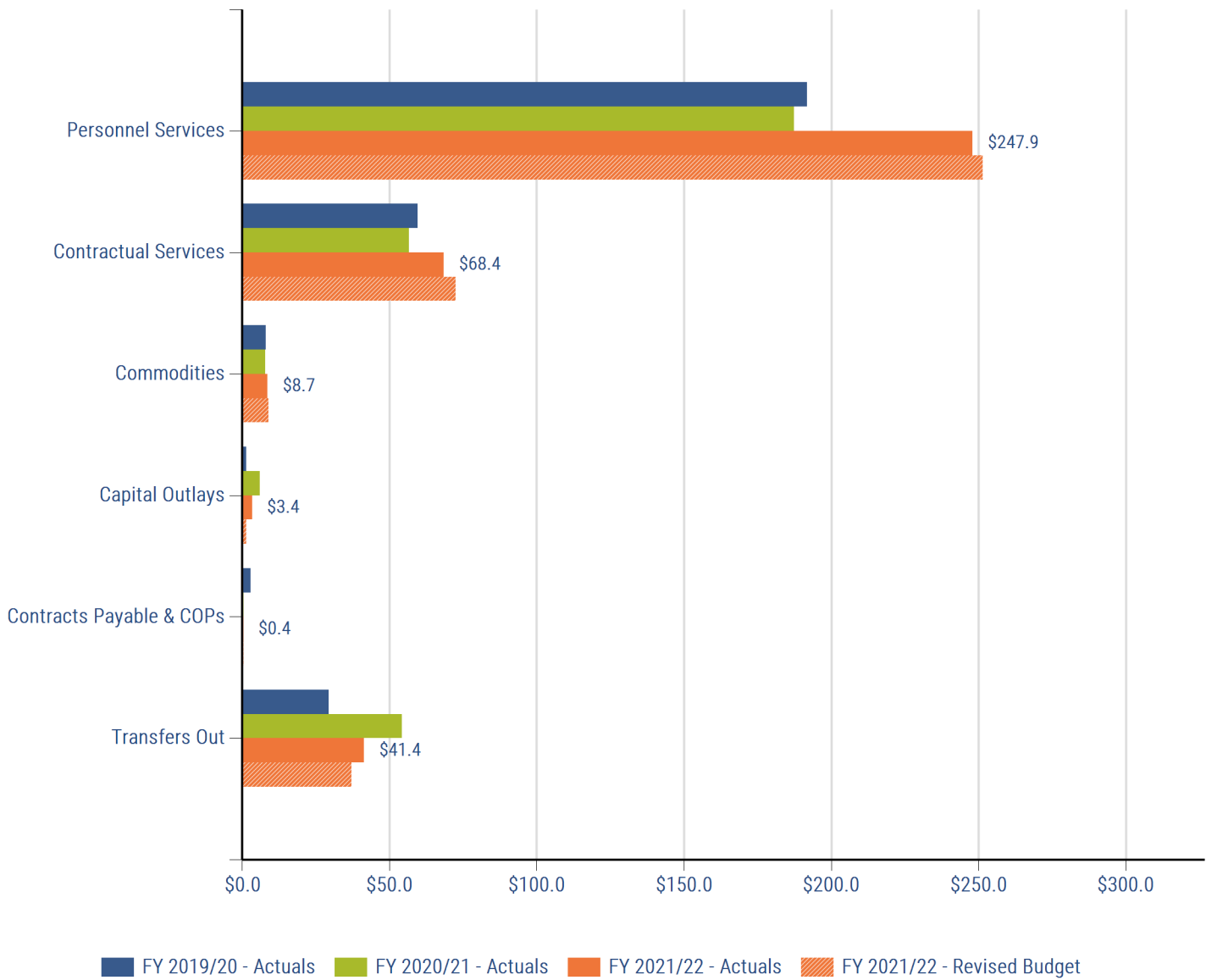
Twelve Months: Fiscal Year



	FY 2019/20 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2020/21 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2021/22 <u>Revised Budget</u>
Personnel Services	\$191.8	\$187.3	\$259.0
Contractual Services	59.6	56.6	72.5
Commodities	8.1	7.8	8.9
Capital Outlays	1.5	6.0	1.4
Contracts Payable & COPs	2.9	0.4	0.4
Transfers Out	29.4	54.3	37.2
Total Uses	\$293.2	\$312.5	\$379.3

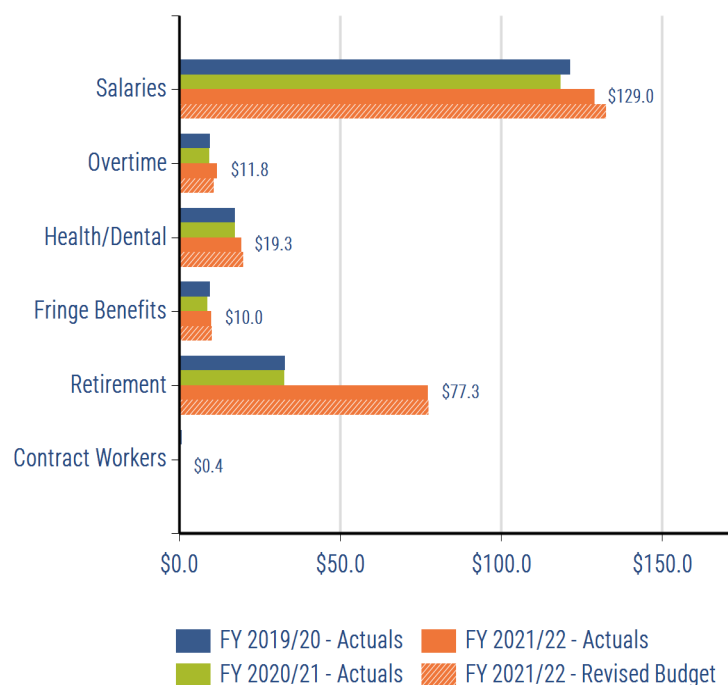
*Includes budgeted vacancy savings net of Leave Accrual Payouts, Utilities, Fleet Maintenance and Fuel costs.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable)	
					Amount	Percent
Personnel Services	\$191.8	\$187.3	\$247.9	\$251.4	\$3.5	1%
Contractual Services	59.6	56.6	68.4	72.5	4.0	6%
Commodities	8.1	7.8	8.7	8.9	0.2	2%
Capital Outlays	1.5	6.0	3.4	1.4	(2.0)	nm
Contracts Payable & COPs	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Transfers Out	29.4	54.3	41.4	37.2	(4.2)	(11%)
Total Uses	\$293.2	\$312.5	\$370.2	\$371.7	\$1.5	0%

Personnel Services (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$3.5 million or 1%: Salaries is favorable due to rank promotions and retirements with replacement employees coming in at a lower rate than the person who was promoted or left and fewer part-time expenses due to challenges in recruiting based on the competitive job market. The favorable variance is also due to firefighters requiring training before they can receive specialty and holiday pay. Overtime is unfavorable due to: 1) Police officer and communication dispatcher vacancies. Because of officer vacancies there is more emergency on-call being used and holdovers (which is when officers are given less than 24hours notice of an extension to their shift); 2) increased OT needed for special events; 3) continued short staffing levels in the Fire Department. During the month of June there were 16 firefighters out for various reasons; and 4) wildland brush trucks deployed for high fire danger. Retirement does not have a significant variance, but Budget and Actuals are significantly higher in FY 2021/22 than in previous years due to a large planned paydown PSPRS pension related expenses for Public Safety - Police and Fire.

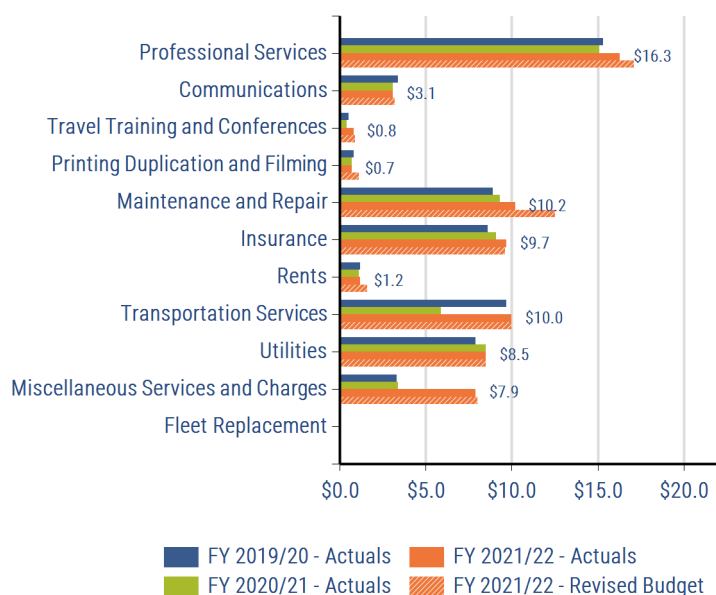
	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Salaries	\$121.5	\$118.6	\$129.0	\$132.6	\$3.6	3%
Overtime	9.6	9.4	11.8	10.9	(0.9)	(9%)
Health/Dental	17.4	17.4	19.3	19.9	0.5	3%
Fringe Benefits	9.6	8.9	10.0	10.2	0.1	1%
Retirement	33.0	32.8	77.3	77.6	0.3	0%
Contract Workers	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	(0.1)	(59%)
Personnel Services Total	\$191.8	\$187.3	\$247.9	\$251.4	\$3.5	1%

Personnel Services Citywide Adjustments

	FY 2021/22 Adopted Budget	FY 2021/22 Year-To-Date Saved/(Used)	Remaining
Citywide Pay Program	\$3.7	(\$2.9)	\$0.7
Vacancy Savings	(6.4)	9.6	-
Medical Leave Payouts	1.3	(1.3)	-
Vacation Leave Payouts	0.9	(0.9)	-
Compensation Other	7.0	(4.4)	2.6
Healthcare Premium Holiday	-	0.8	0.8
PSPRS DROP Savings	-	0.2	0.2
Personnel Services Citywide Adjustments Total	\$6.5	\$1.1	

Total Saved/(Used) YTD of \$1.1 million: Expenses in Citywide Pay Program and Compensation Other were used to support employees salaries when evaluated against inflation impacts and to provide merit based pay increases to employees meeting or exceeding performance expectations. In addition, the city achieved \$9.6 million in vacancy savings and \$0.2 million in PSPRS DROP savings. Finally, savings of \$0.8 million related the offering of a Healthcare Premium Holiday to be funded by a one-time drawdown of the Healthcare Self-Insurance Fund is reflected as well. This is partially offset by (\$2.2 million) in vacation and medical leave payouts.

Contractual Services (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$4.0 million or 6%: Professional Services is favorable due to: 1) savings in Custodial Services for fewer deep cleanings and special events; 2) Accounting's request to move ADA design projects from Contractual Services to Capital Outlays for an accurate reflection of capitalization expenses; 3) fewer offenders being sentenced to Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) due to COVID-19 restrictions and city judges sentencing to city jail; and 4) a decrease in the number of photo enforcement citations being served due to staffing shortages and unsuccessful attempts. Printing Duplication and Filming is favorable due to departments moving towards paperless activities. Maintenance and Repair is favorable due to timing caused by supply chain delays for maintenance materials increasing project lead times, a delay in the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, and invoice timing. Rents is favorable primarily due to the timing of machinery and equipment rental costs associated with the Bell Road Sports Complex.

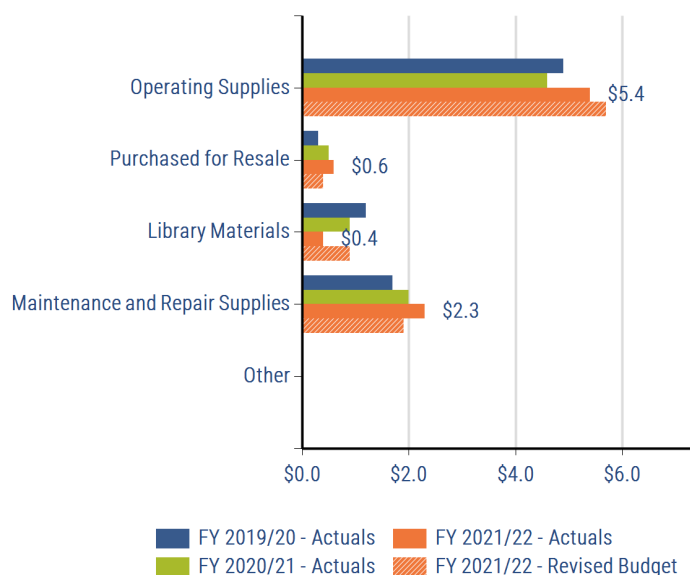
	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable)	
					Amount	Percent
Professional Services	\$15.3	\$15.1	\$16.3	\$17.1	\$0.8	5%
Communications	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.1	2%
Travel Training and Conferences	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	16%
Printing Duplication and Filming	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	39%
Maintenance and Repair	8.9	9.3	10.2	12.5	2.3	19%
Insurance	8.6	9.1	9.7	9.6	(0.2)	(2%)
Rents	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.4	25%
Transportation Services	9.7	5.9	10.0	10.0	-	-
Utilities	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	-	-
Miscellaneous Services and Charges	3.3	3.4	7.9	8.0	0.1	1%
Fleet Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Services Total	\$59.6	\$56.6	\$68.4	\$72.5	\$4.0	6%

Contractual Services Citywide Adjustments

	FY 2021/22 Adopted Budget	FY 2021/22 Year-To-Date	
		Used	Remaining
Fuel and Maint and Repair	\$4.9	(\$5.0)	(\$0.1)
Utilities	8.6	(8.5)	0.1
Contractual Services Citywide Adjustments Total	\$13.5	(\$13.5)	\$ -

Total Saved/(Used) YTD of (\$13.5) million: Fuel and Maint and Repair are budgeted on a citywide, non-divisional level, which is a tool used by the Budget Department to more accurately track how expenses are occurring by each division. Fuel and Maint Repair spending was up due to high fuel prices. Utilities ended favorably due to lower than expected water expenses as a result of a heavy monsoon season during the summer of 2021.

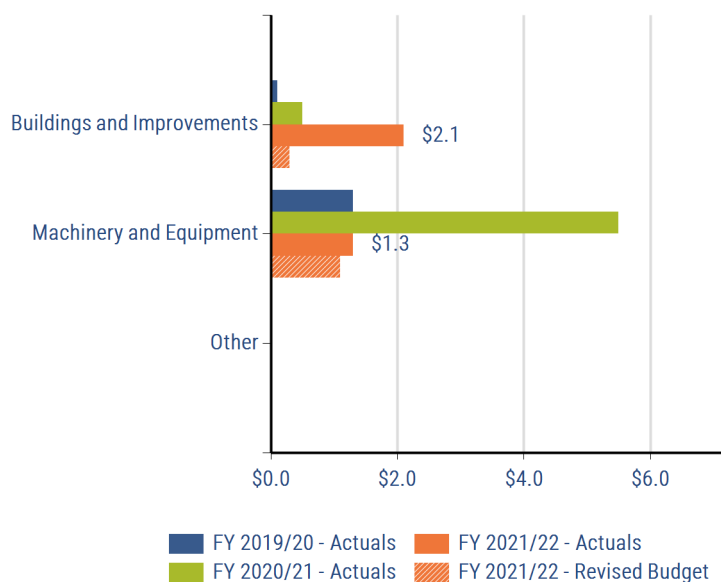
Commodities (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.2 million or 2%: Operating Supplies is favorable due to timing caused by supply chain and shipping delays and also due to savings in educational, chemical and recreation amenity expenses, and the timing of library purchases. Purchased for Resale is unfavorable due to increased need for supplies for a higher-than-expected number of equestrian events at WestWorld. Library Materials is favorable due to an accounting change to reflect how a pass through grant from Maricopa is recorded for library materials. Both the expense and revenue are now recorded with a net zero impact to the city. Maintenance and Repair Supplies is unfavorable due to large project expenditures for irrigation, professional baseball, and the Bell Road Sports Complex. The unfavorable variance is also due to a large number of on-demand repairs including many LED lighting projects throughout the Fiscal Year and other miscellaneous projects and enhancements for city facilities.

	<u>FY 2019/20</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2020/21</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2021/22</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2021/22</u> <u>Revised Budget</u>	<u>Actual vs. Budget</u> <u>Favorable / (Unfavorable)</u>	
					<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Operating Supplies	\$4.9	\$4.6	\$5.4	\$5.7	\$0.3	5%
Purchased for Resale	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	(0.2)	(44%)
Library Materials	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.5	58%
Maintenance and Repair Supplies	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.9	(0.4)	(21%)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commodities Total	\$8.1	\$7.8	\$8.7	\$8.9	\$0.2	2%

Capital Outlays (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

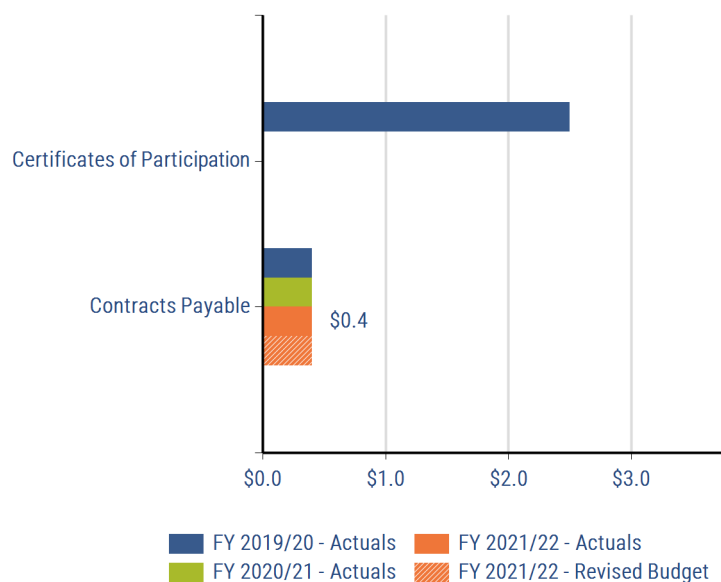


Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$2.0) million or 0%:
 The unfavorable variance in Building and Improvements is due to an accounting change to reflect previously recorded contractual services expenses as capital and also due to a methodology change for how leases are recorded.

	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Buildings and Improvements	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$2.1	\$0.3	(\$1.8)	nm
Machinery and Equipment	1.3	5.5	1.3	1.1	(0.2)	(16%)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Capital Outlays Total	\$1.5	\$6.0	\$3.4	\$1.4	(\$2.0)	nm

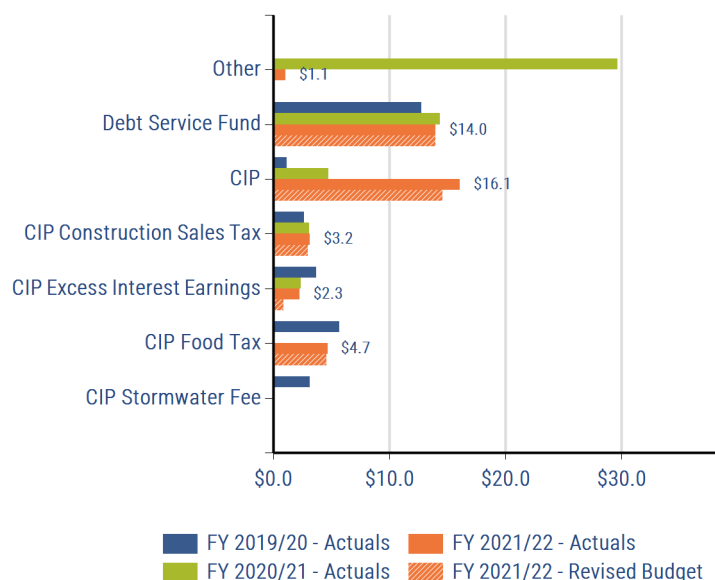
Contracts Payable & COPs (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.0 million or 0%:
No explanation necessary.



	<u>FY 2019/20</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2020/21</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2021/22</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2021/22</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual vs. Budget</u> <u>Favorable / (Unfavorable)</u>	
					<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Certificates of Participation	\$2.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Contracts Payable	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$ -	-
Contracts Payable & COPs Total	\$2.9	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$ -	-

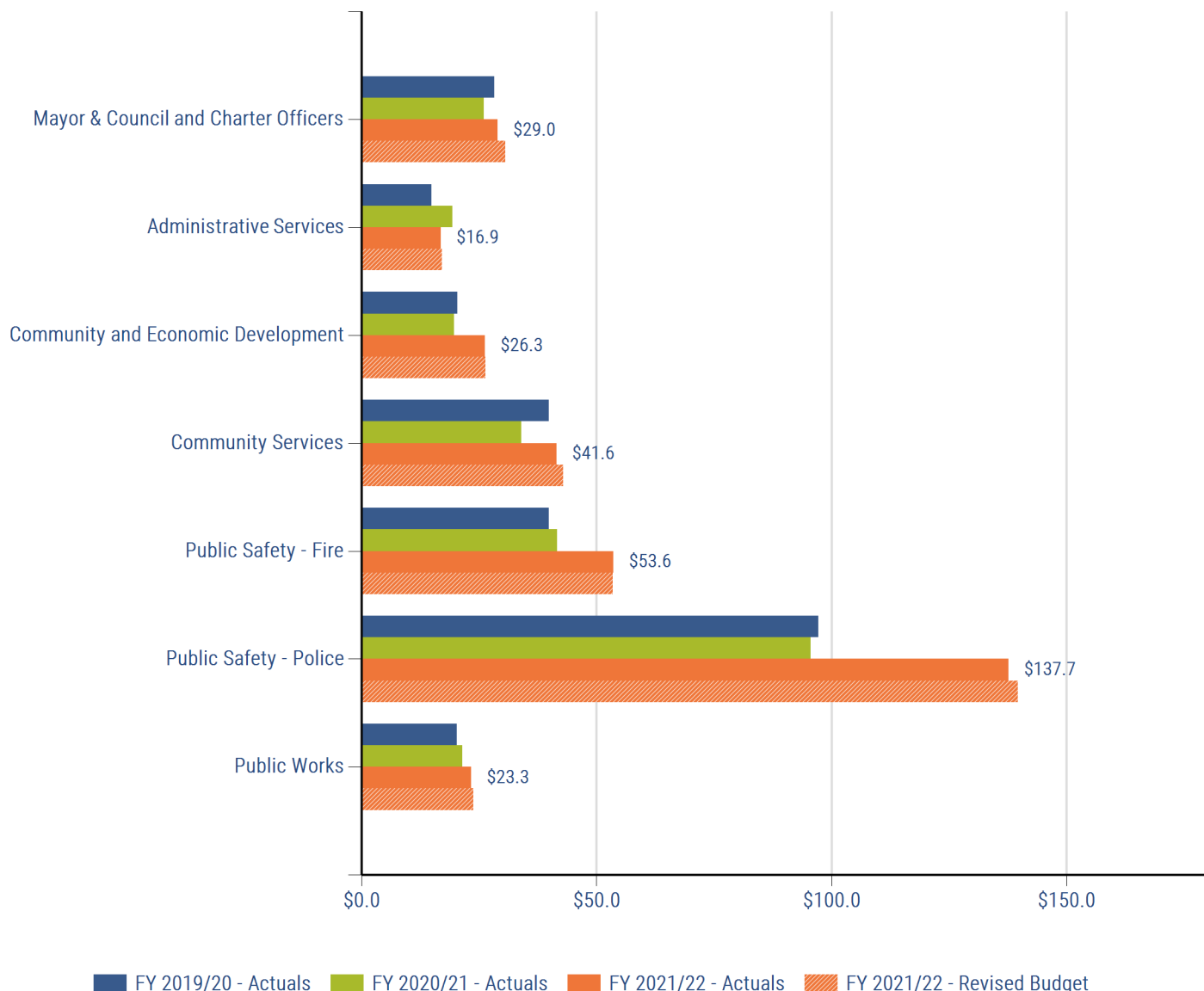
Transfers Out (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$4.2) million or (11%): Transfers Out Other is unfavorable primarily due to ineligible reimbursement expenses related to the DEMA Riot Relief Grant award that had to be covered by the General Fund. Transfers Out CIP is unfavorable due to the General Fund Operating funding newly created Entertainment District projects to allow for the procurement of long lead time materials. Transfers Out CIP Construction Sales Tax is unfavorable due to a higher than anticipated amount of Construction Sales Tax received by the General Fund. Per Financial Policies, 25% Construction Sales Tax for FY 2021/22 will be transferred to CIP. Transfers Out CIP Excess Interest Earnings is unfavorable due to the policy stating any interest collected above \$1.0 million will be dedicated towards the CIP.

	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable)	
					Amount	Percent
Other	\$0.1	\$29.7	\$1.1	\$0.1	(\$1.0)	nm
Debt Service Fund	12.8	14.4	14.0	14.0	-	-
CIP	1.2	4.8	16.1	14.6	(1.6)	(11%)
CIP Construction Sales Tax	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.0	(0.2)	(7%)
CIP Excess Interest Earnings	3.7	2.4	2.3	0.9	(1.4)	nm
CIP Food Tax	5.7	-	4.7	4.6	(0.1)	(2%)
CIP Stormwater Fee	3.2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out Total	\$29.4	\$54.3	\$41.4	\$37.2	(\$4.2)	(11%)

Division Expenditures (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Mayor & Council and Charter Officers	\$28.3	\$26.0	\$29.0	\$30.6	\$1.6	5%
Administrative Services	14.9	19.3	16.9	17.1	0.2	1%
Community and Economic Development	20.4	19.7	26.3	26.4	0.2	1%
Community Services	39.9	34.0	41.6	43.0	1.4	3%
Public Safety - Fire	39.9	41.6	53.6	53.5	(0.1)	0%
Public Safety - Police	97.2	95.6	137.7	139.6	2.0	1%
Public Works	20.3	21.5	23.3	23.8	0.5	2%
Total	\$260.9	\$257.8	\$328.3	\$334.1	\$5.7	2%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$5.7 million or 2%:

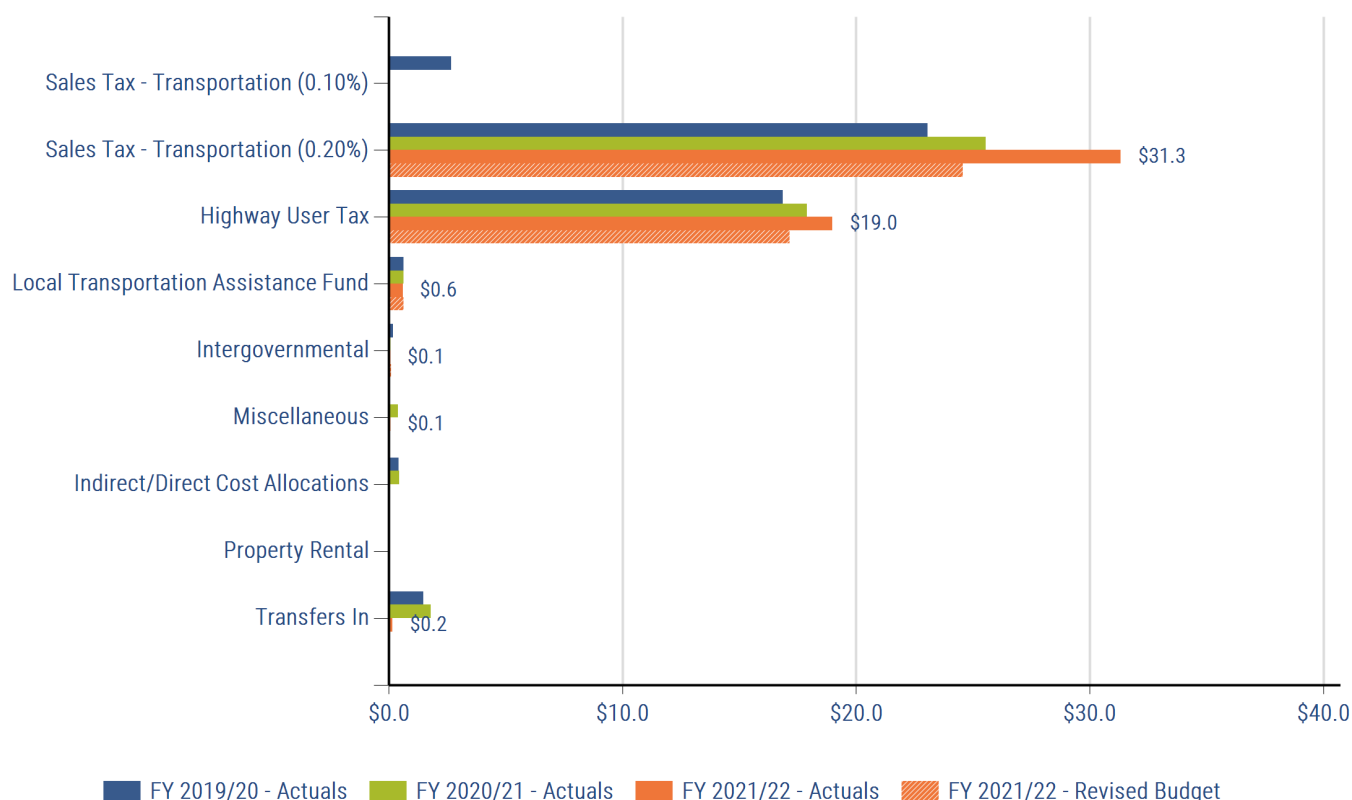
Mayor & Council and Charter Officers is favorable due to: 1) employees coming in at a lower rate than the person who they replaced; 2) vacancy savings; 3) unplanned savings in various fees and services; and 4) a delay in the roll out of the new ERP system, resulting in savings in software maintenance costs.

Community Services is favorable due to: 1) new personnel having a lower salary rate than those they replaced; 2) savings in part-time wages due to vacancies and staffing difficulties; 3) the timing of Bell Road Sports Complex project; and 4) an accounting change to how library grant materials were recorded in both the revenue and expense side to reflect a net zero impact to the city.

Public Safety - Fire is slightly unfavorable primarily due to increased overtime usage to maintain minimum staffing levels while firefighters are out for various reasons.

Public Safety - Police is favorable due to: 1) rank promotions and retirements with replacement employees coming in at a lower rate than the person who was promoted or left; 2) less offenders being sentenced to MCSO and city Judges sentencing to the city jail when possible; 3) outerverst purchases not made due to the division searching for a reliable vendor; 4) general timing of need for miscellaneous supplies and equipment; and 5) an Accounting methodology change for how leases are recorded.

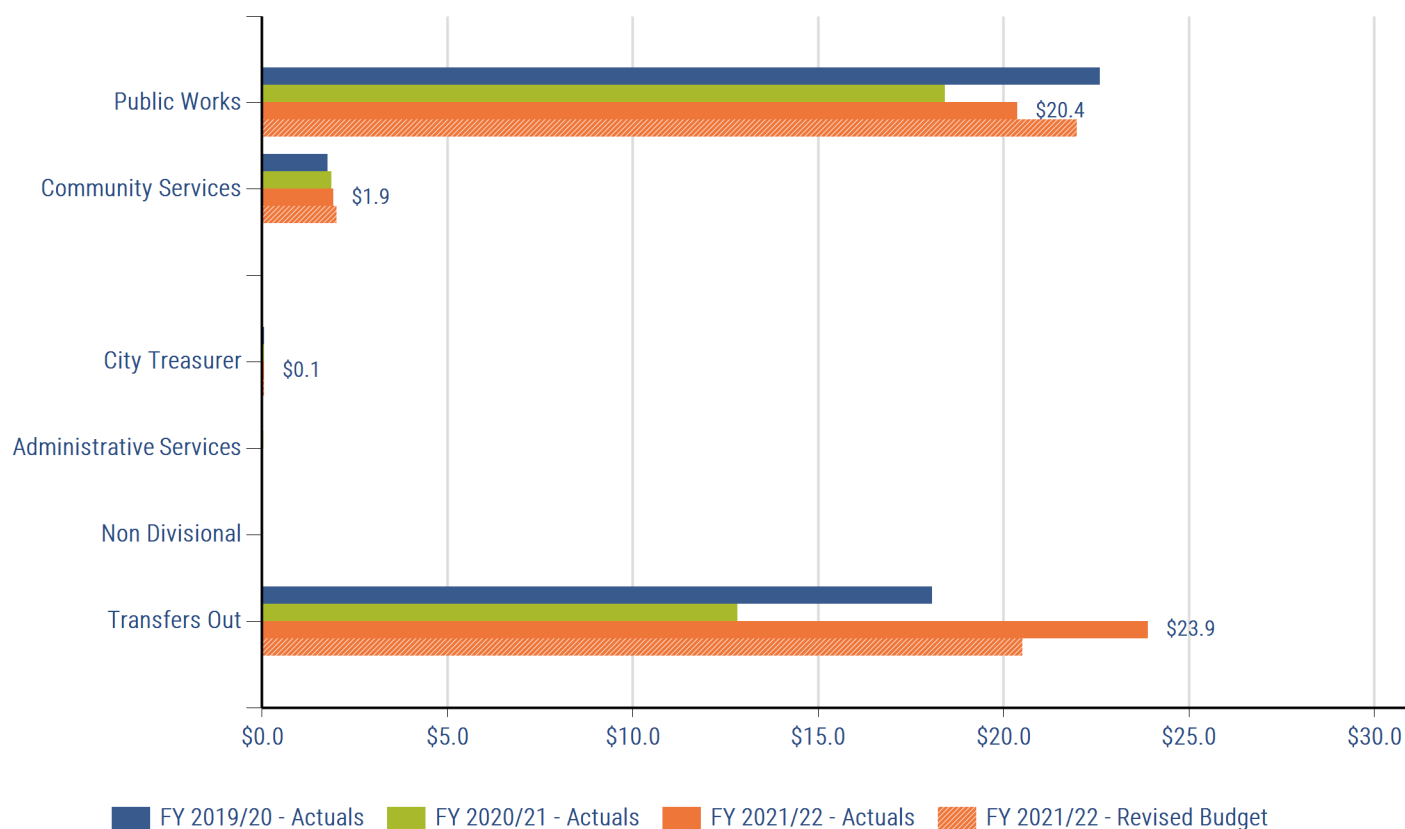
Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Sales Tax - Transportation (0.10%)	\$2.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Sales Tax - Transportation (0.20%)	\$23.1	\$25.5	\$31.3	\$24.6	\$6.8	28%
Highway User Tax	16.9	17.9	19.0	17.2	1.8	11%
Local Transportation Assistance Fund	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	-	-
Intergovernmental	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	0.4	0.1	-	0.1	nm
Indirect/Direct Cost Allocations	0.4	0.5	-	-	-	-
Property Rental	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Transfers In	1.5	1.8	0.2	-	0.2	n/a
Total Sources	\$45.4	\$46.8	\$51.3	\$42.5	\$8.8	21%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$8.8 million or 21%: Beginning in October 2019, Sales Tax - Transportation (0.10%) is recorded directly in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) revenue versus a Transfer Out to CIP. The favorable variance in Sales Tax - Transportation (0.20%) is the result of revenue from automotive, dining/entertainment, hotel/motel, major dept stores and miscellaneous retail stores, and other activity operating at better-than-expected levels. The favorable variance in Highway User Tax is due to increased amount of vehicular traffic on city streets. Components of this tax include gasoline and use-fuel taxes, motor-carrier taxes, vehicle-license taxes, motor vehicle registration fees, and other miscellaneous fees. The favorable variance in Transfers In is due to the use of CIP funding dedicated towards AZCares projects and other AZCares funding to fund the one-time all employee retention bonus which was approved by the City Council at the March 1, 2022 City Council meeting.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

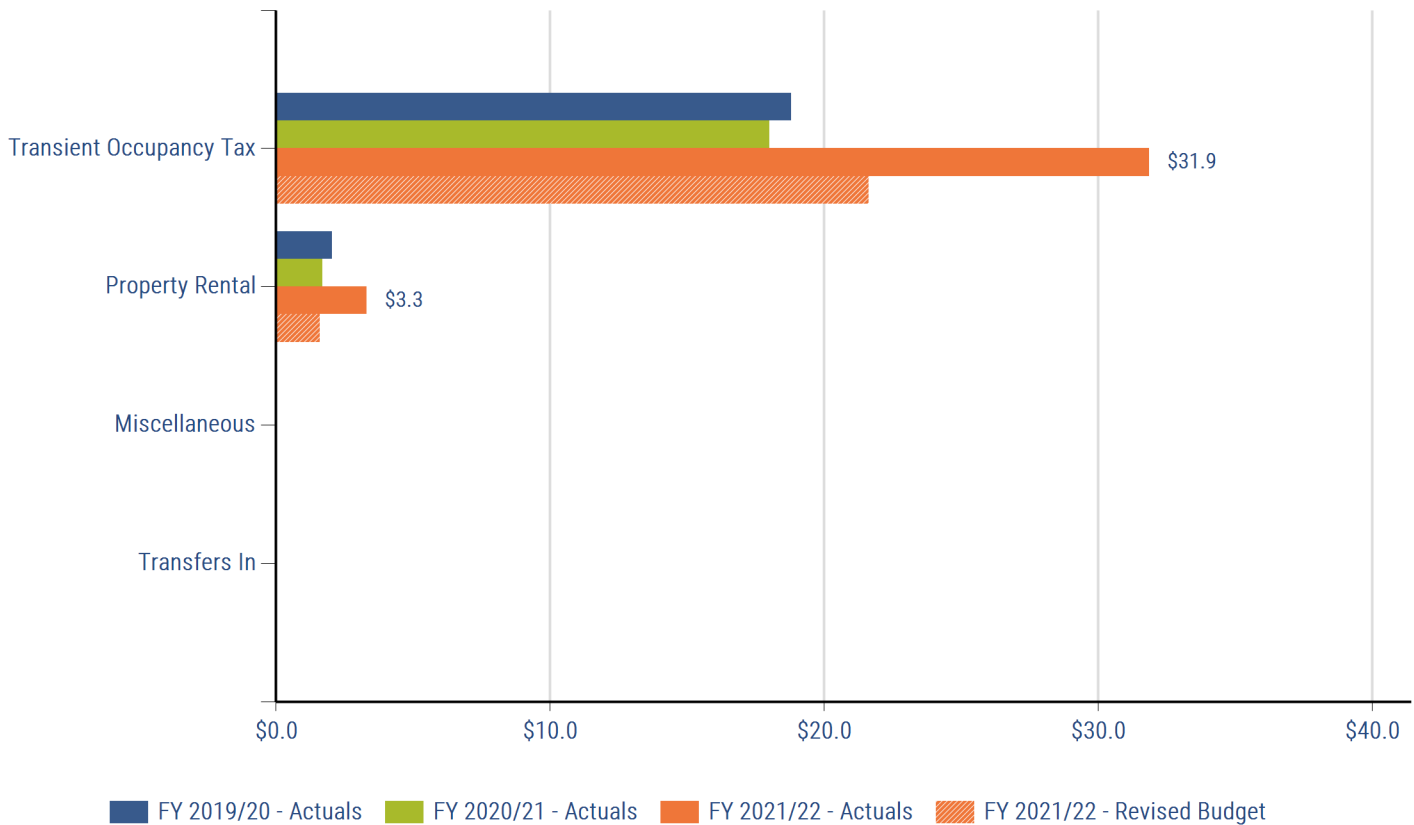


	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Public Works	\$22.6	\$18.4	\$20.4	\$22.0	\$1.6	7%
Community Services	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.1	4%
City Treasurer	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Administrative Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Divisional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	18.1	12.8	23.9	20.5	(3.4)	(16%)
Total Uses	\$42.5	\$33.2	\$46.3	\$44.6	(\$1.7)	(4%)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$1.7) million or (4%): The favorable variance in Public Works is due to: 1) no longer offering weekend trolley service; 2) reduced ridership in the taxi voucher program; 3) savings from custodial service contracts; 4) invoice timing; and 5) supply chain issues causing delays with vendors. The unfavorable variance in Transfers Out is due to a higher than estimated city sales tax collections. Per financial policy, 50% of the 0.20% City Sales Tax revenue will be transferred to the transportation capital improvement plan.

\$ in millions/rounding differences may occur

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

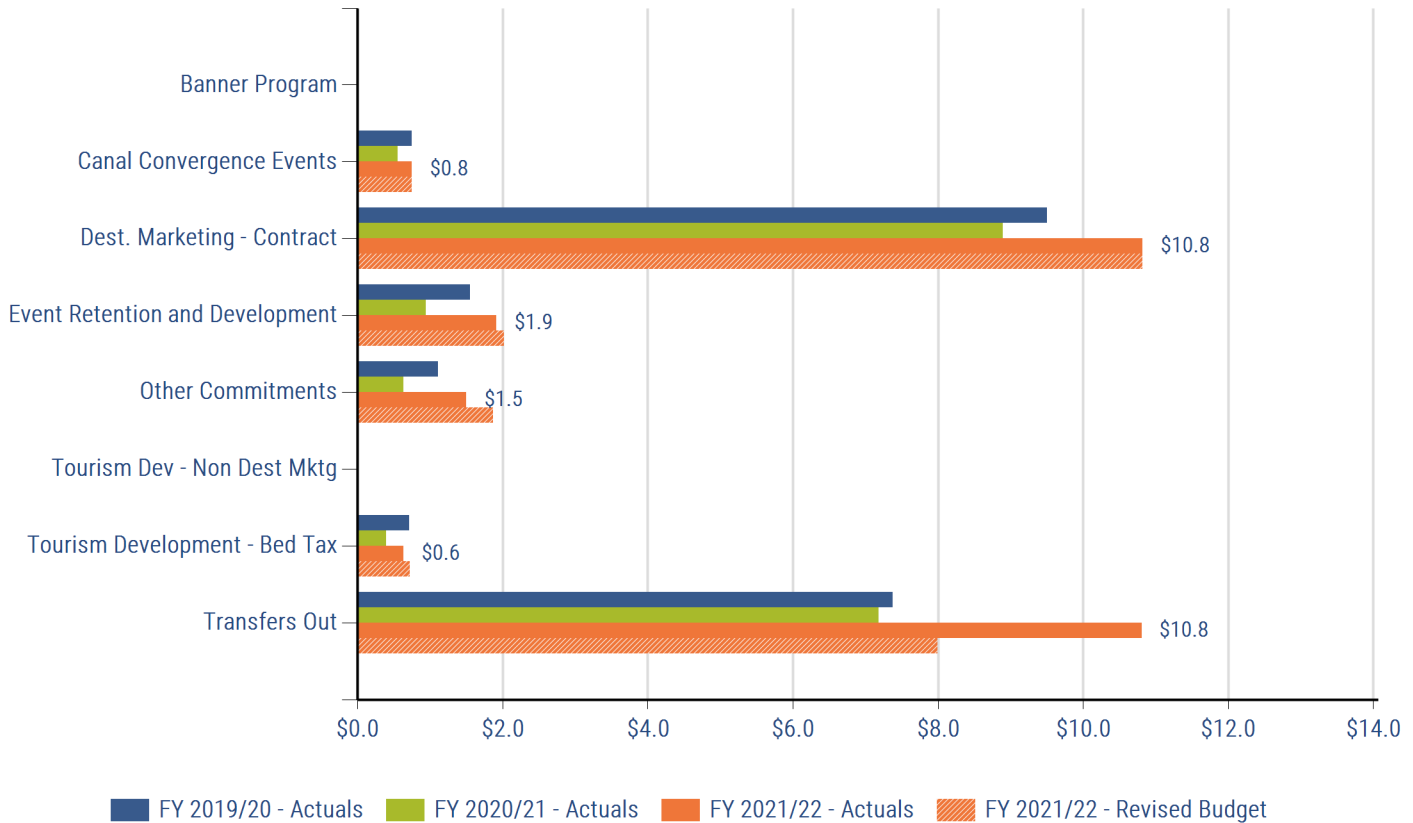


	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Transient Occupancy Tax	\$18.8	\$18.0	\$31.9	\$21.6	\$10.2	47%
Property Rental	2.0	1.7	3.3	1.6	1.7	nm
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Total Sources	\$20.8	\$19.8	\$35.2	\$23.2	\$12.0	51%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$12.0 million or 51%: Favorable variance in Transient Occupancy Tax is due to higher than anticipated Transient Occupancy Tax (Bed Tax) collections mostly driven by non-hotel collections (i.e. online lodging, hotel alternatives) and the upward trend in the average daily rate. Property Rental is favorable due to higher than expected revenue received from the Fairmont Scottsdale Princess Resort ground lease agreement due to very high room occupancy rates.

\$ in millions/rounding differences may occur

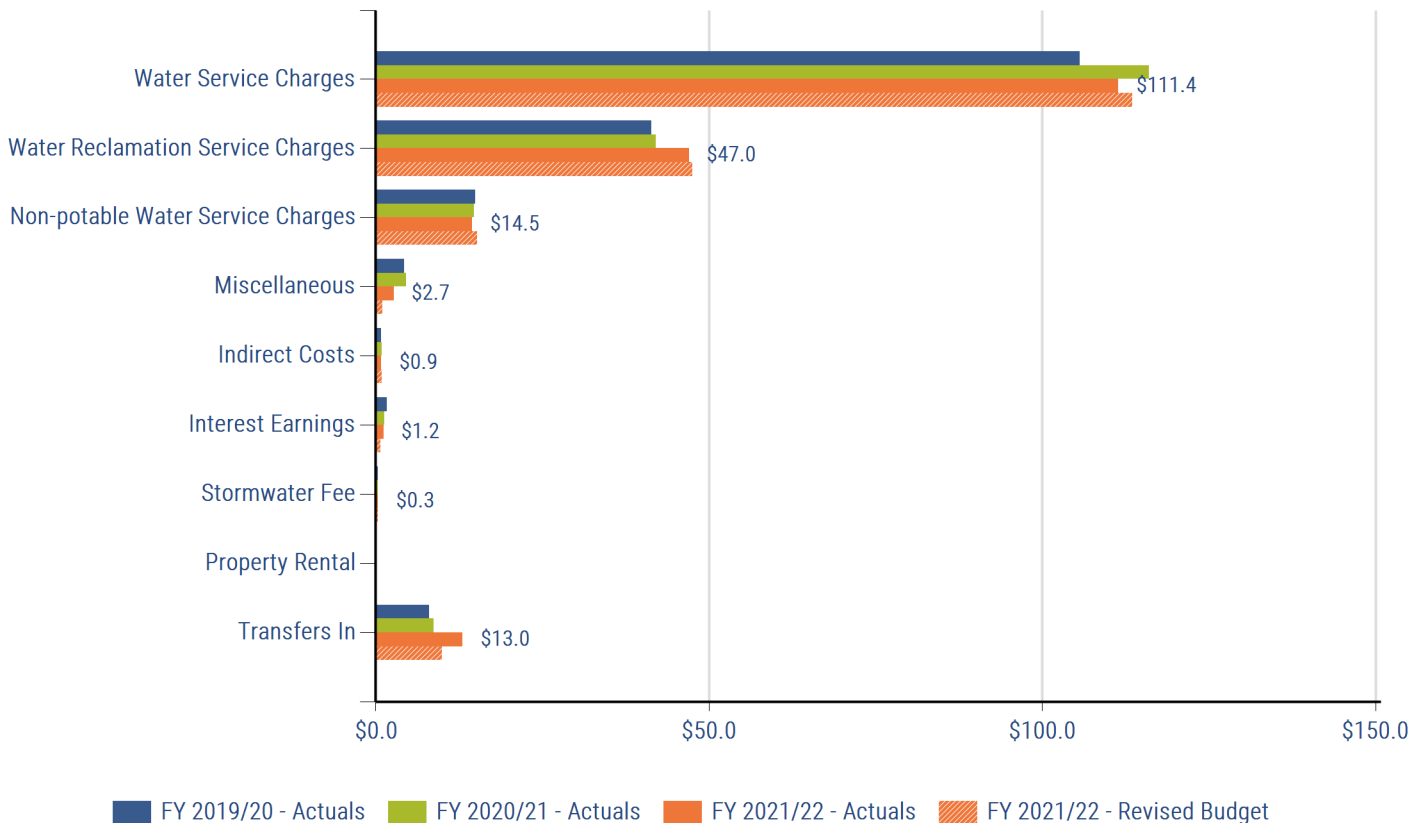
Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Banner Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Canal Convergence Events	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	-	-
Dest. Marketing - Contract	9.5	8.9	10.8	10.8	-	-
Event Retention and Development	1.5	0.9	1.9	2.0	0.1	5%
Other Commitments	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.9	0.4	20%
Tourism Dev - Non Dest Mktg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism Development - Bed Tax	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	12%
Transfers Out	7.4	7.2	10.8	8.0	(2.8)	(35%)
Total Uses	\$21.0	\$18.6	\$26.4	\$24.2	(\$2.2)	(9%)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$2.2) million or (9%): Other Commitments and Tourism Development - Bed Tax are favorable due to savings achieved. Transfers Out is unfavorable due to higher than anticipated budget transferred due to higher Transient Occupancy Tax collections received (per financial policies) and also due to a phased reimbursement to the General Fund for a WestWorld land purchase.

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

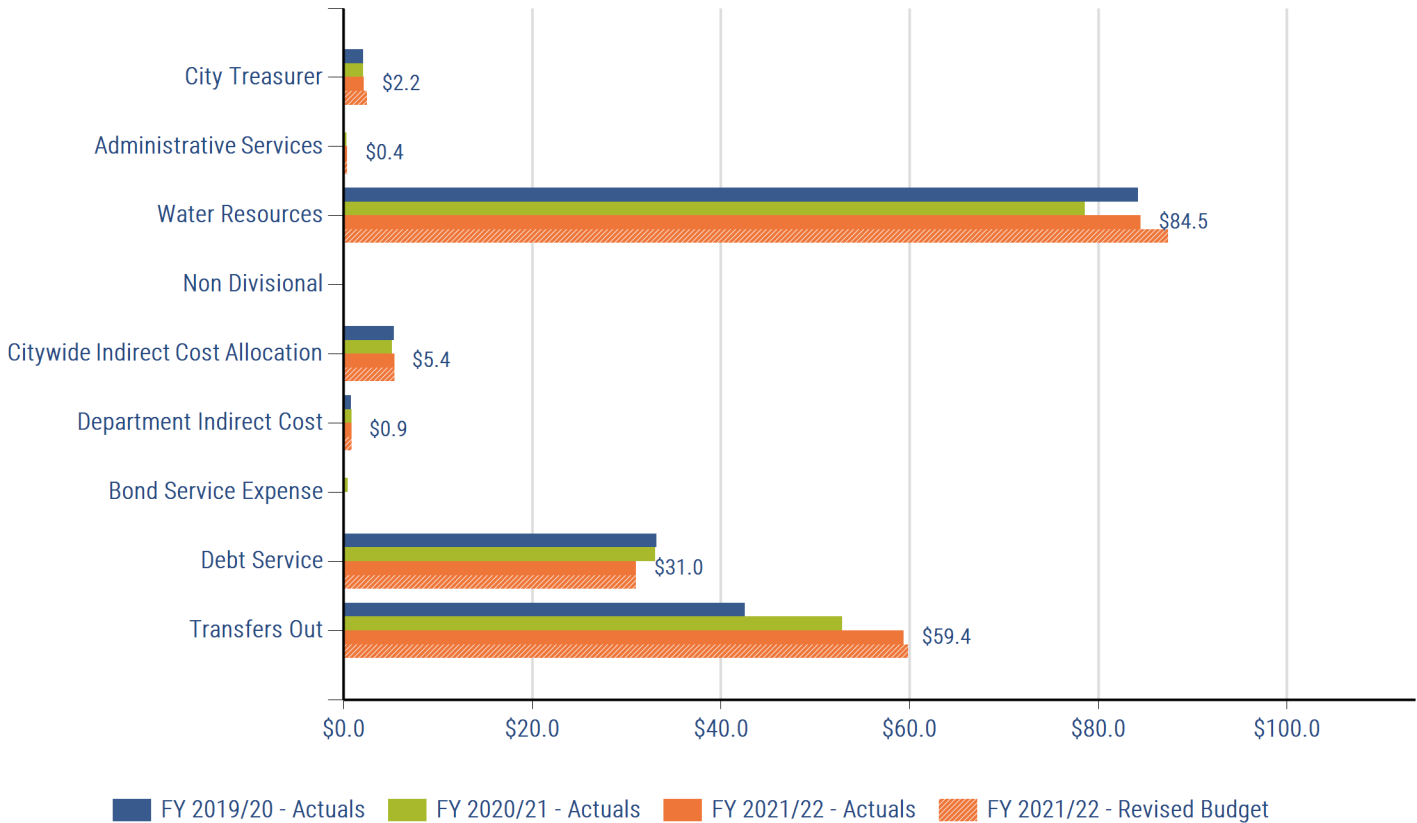


	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Water Service Charges	\$105.6	\$116.0	\$111.4	\$113.5	(\$2.2)	(2%)
Water Reclamation Service Charges	41.4	42.0	47.0	47.5	(0.5)	(1%)
Non-potable Water Service Charges	14.9	14.7	14.5	15.2	(0.8)	(5%)
Miscellaneous	4.2	4.6	2.7	1.0	1.7	nm
Indirect Costs	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	-
Interest Earnings	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	59%
Stormwater Fee	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-
Property Rental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	8.1	8.7	13.0	9.9	3.1	nm
Total Sources	\$177.0	\$188.6	\$190.9	\$189.2	\$1.7	1%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$1.7 million or 1%: Water Service Charges is unfavorable primarily due to lower-than-expected Base Service and Water Usage charges when compared to the three-year prior average due to a heavy monsoon season. Non-potable Water Service Charges is unfavorable primarily due to a 22% decrease in Irrigation Water Distribution System (IWDS) deliveries and a 15% decrease in Reclaimed Water Distribution System (RWDS) when compared to historical trends based on the large amount of rain received during the monsoon season. Miscellaneous is favorable primarily due to revenue received from the Central Arizona Project (CAP) and Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWS) for reducing usage from Lake Mead. Interest Earnings is favorable due to the approximate rate of return being higher than expected. The favorable variance in Transfers In is to cover the actual cost of debt service, which was more than the budgeted amount.

\$ in millions/rounding differences may occur

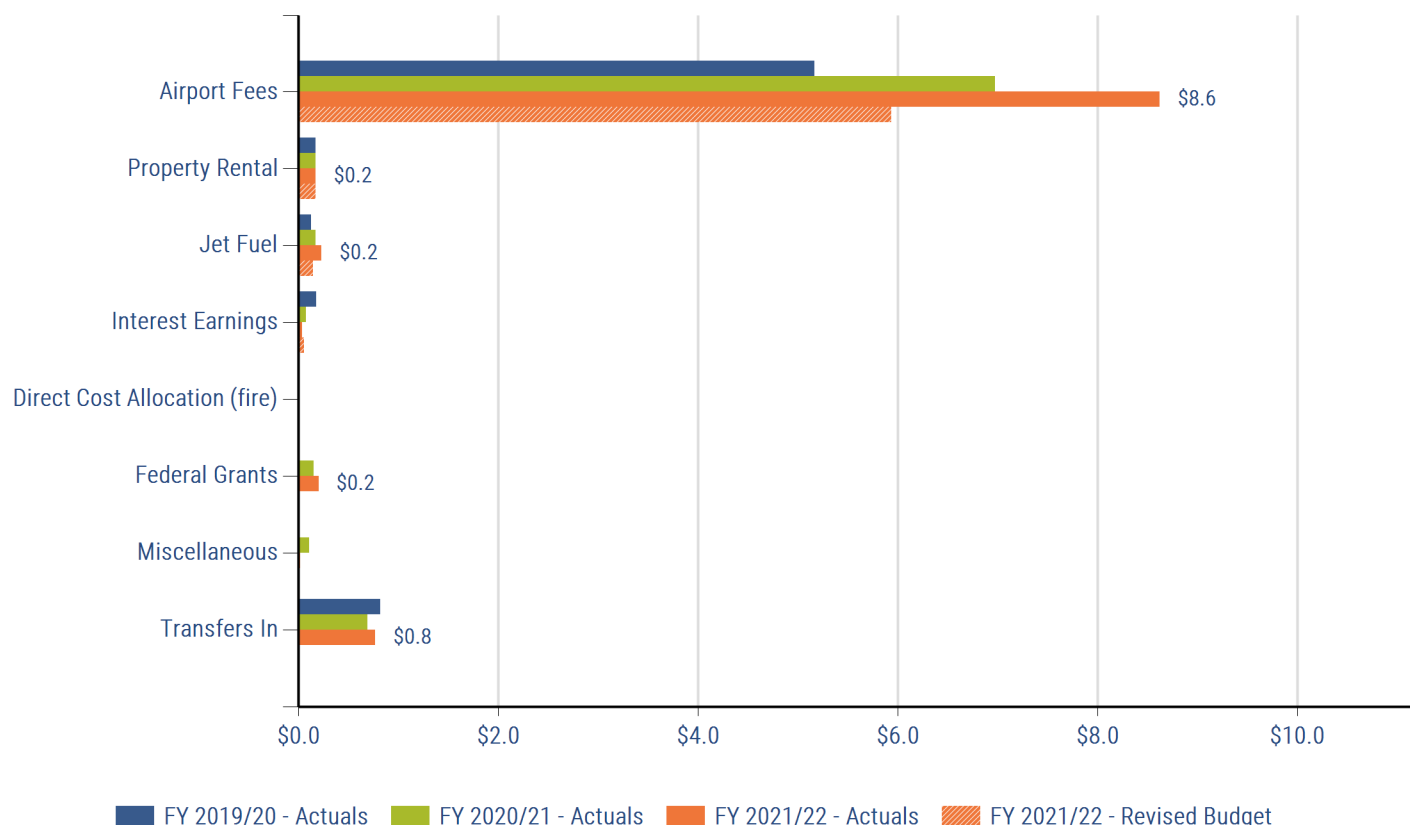
Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
City Treasurer	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$2.2	\$2.5	\$0.3	12%
Administrative Services	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Water Resources	84.2	78.6	84.5	87.4	2.9	3%
Non Divisional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citywide Indirect Cost Allocation	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	-	-
Department Indirect Cost	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	-
Bond Service Expense	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Debt Service	33.2	33.0	31.0	31.0	-	-
Transfers Out	42.5	52.9	59.4	59.8	0.4	1%
Total Uses	\$168.3	\$173.4	\$183.8	\$187.5	\$3.7	2%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$3.7 million or 2%: City Treasurer is favorable primarily due to timing and delays in software maintenance and licensing costs. Water Resources is favorable due to lower than-expected electrical costs due to mild and wet weather, which resulted in less production. The favorable variance is also due to high turnover which brought in newer employees at a lower salary rate than those they replaced.

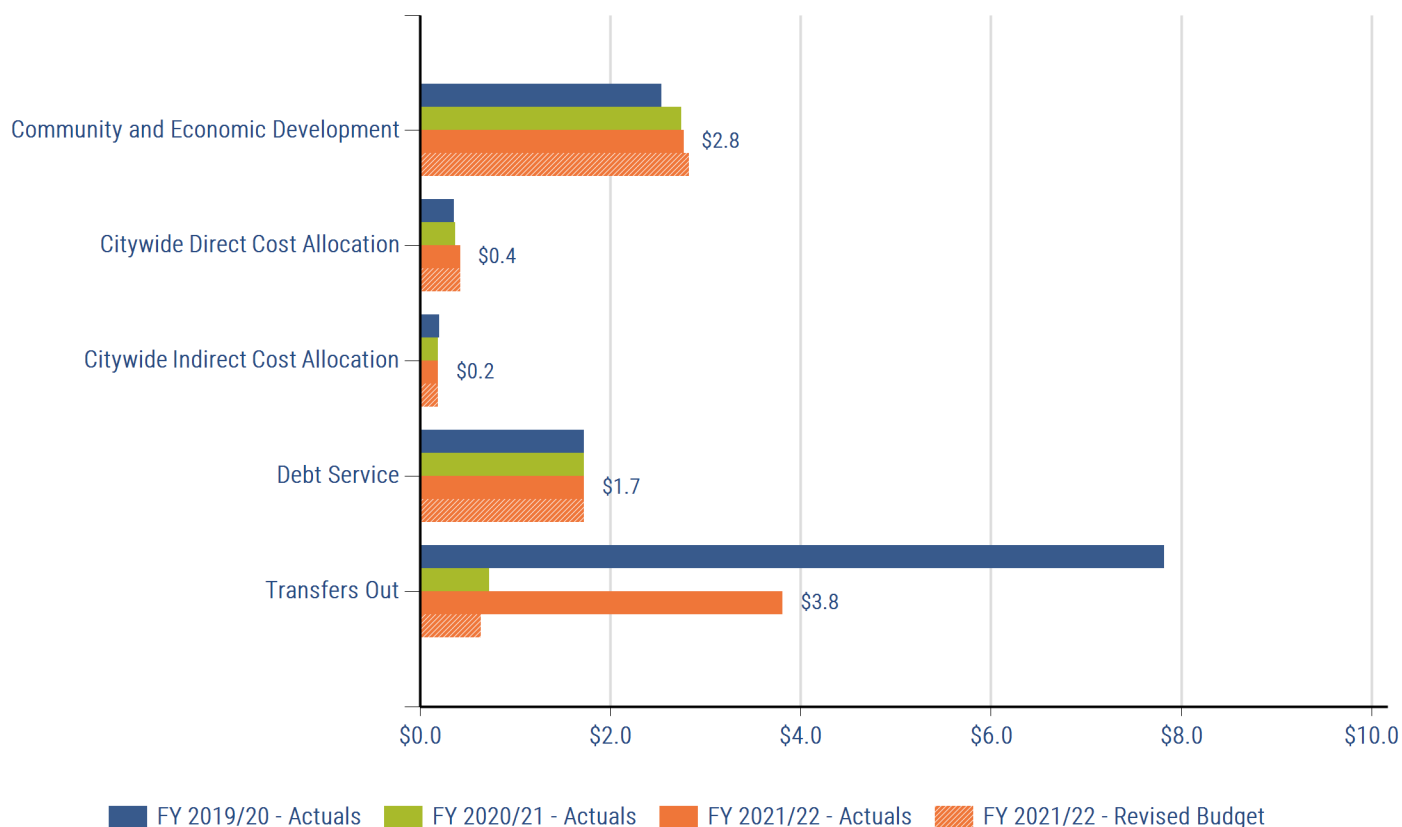
Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Airport Fees	\$5.2	\$7.0	\$8.6	\$5.9	\$2.7	45%
Property Rental	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
Jet Fuel	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	55%
Interest Earnings	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
Direct Cost Allocation (fire)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Grants	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	n/a
Miscellaneous	-	0.1	-	-	-	n/a
Transfers In	0.8	0.7	0.8	-	0.8	n/a
Total Sources	\$6.5	\$8.4	\$10.1	\$6.3	\$3.8	59%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$3.8 million or 59%: Airport Fees is favorable due to higher than anticipated activity, especially in Customs, which trended significantly higher in FY 2021/22 than in previous years. The favorable variance is also due to increased usage and prices of aviation fuel. Jet Fuel is Sales Tax is favorable due to higher usage and prices caused by inflation. Federal Grants is favorable due to the receipt of two COVID related federal grants. Transfers In is favorable due to an inter-fund transfer to pay debt service that had not been budgeted.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

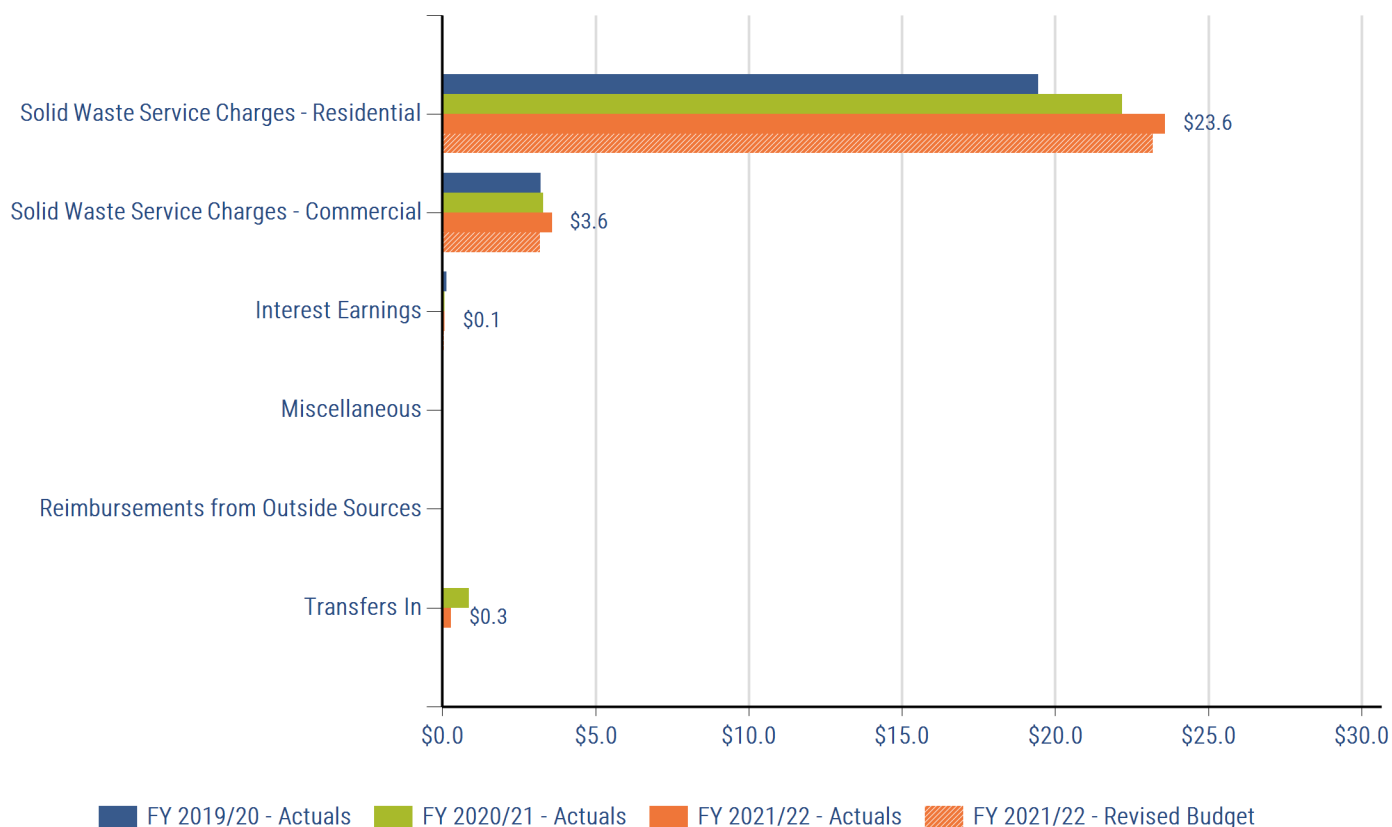


	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Community and Economic Development	\$2.5	\$2.7	\$2.8	\$2.8	\$0.1	2%
Citywide Direct Cost Allocation	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Citywide Indirect Cost Allocation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
Debt Service	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-
Transfers Out	7.8	0.7	3.8	0.6	(3.2)	nm
Total Uses	\$12.6	\$5.8	\$8.9	\$5.8	(\$3.1)	(54%)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$3.1) million or (54%): Transfers Out is unfavorable due to an unbudgeted cash transfer to ensure adequate funding for Aviation CIP projects. The unfavorable variance is also partially due to a debt service inter-fund transfer.

\$ in millions/rounding differences may occur

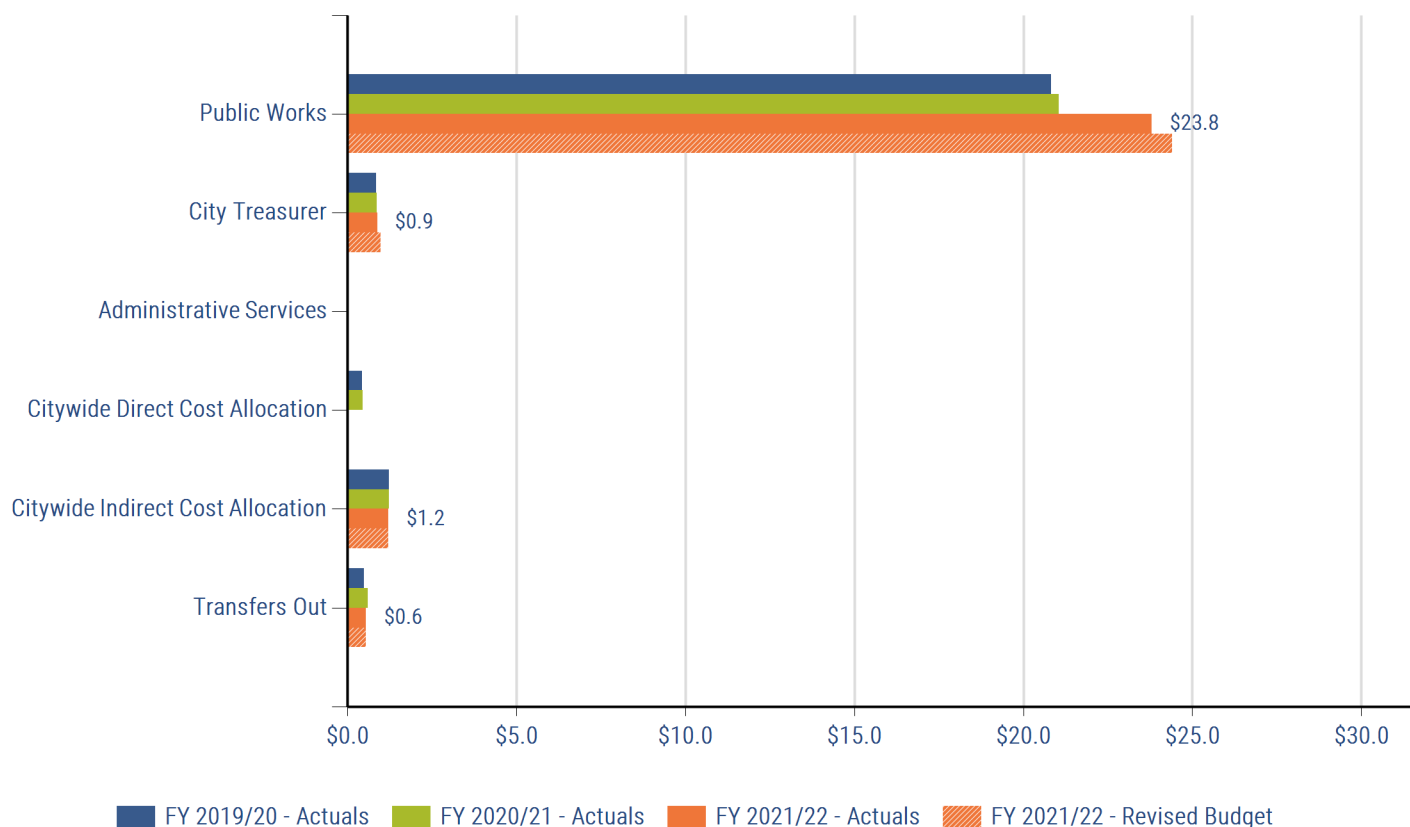
Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Solid Waste Service Charges - Residential	\$19.4	\$22.2	\$23.6	\$23.2	\$0.4	2%
Solid Waste Service Charges - Commercial	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.2	0.4	12%
Interest Earnings	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	0.9	0.3	-	0.3	n/a
Total Sources	\$22.8	\$26.5	\$27.6	\$26.4	\$1.1	4%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$1.1 million or 4%: The favorable variance in Solid Waste Service Charges - Commercial is due to increased demand for roll-off services during the summer months because of summer storms, annual landscape maintenance, increased business activity, and late fee collections. Roll-off requests increased in FY 2021/22 due to debris clean up from storm damage. The favorable variance in Transfers In is due to the use of CIP funding dedicated towards AZCares projects and other AZCares funding to fund the one-time all employee retention bonus which was approved by the City Council at the March 1, 2022 City Council meeting.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

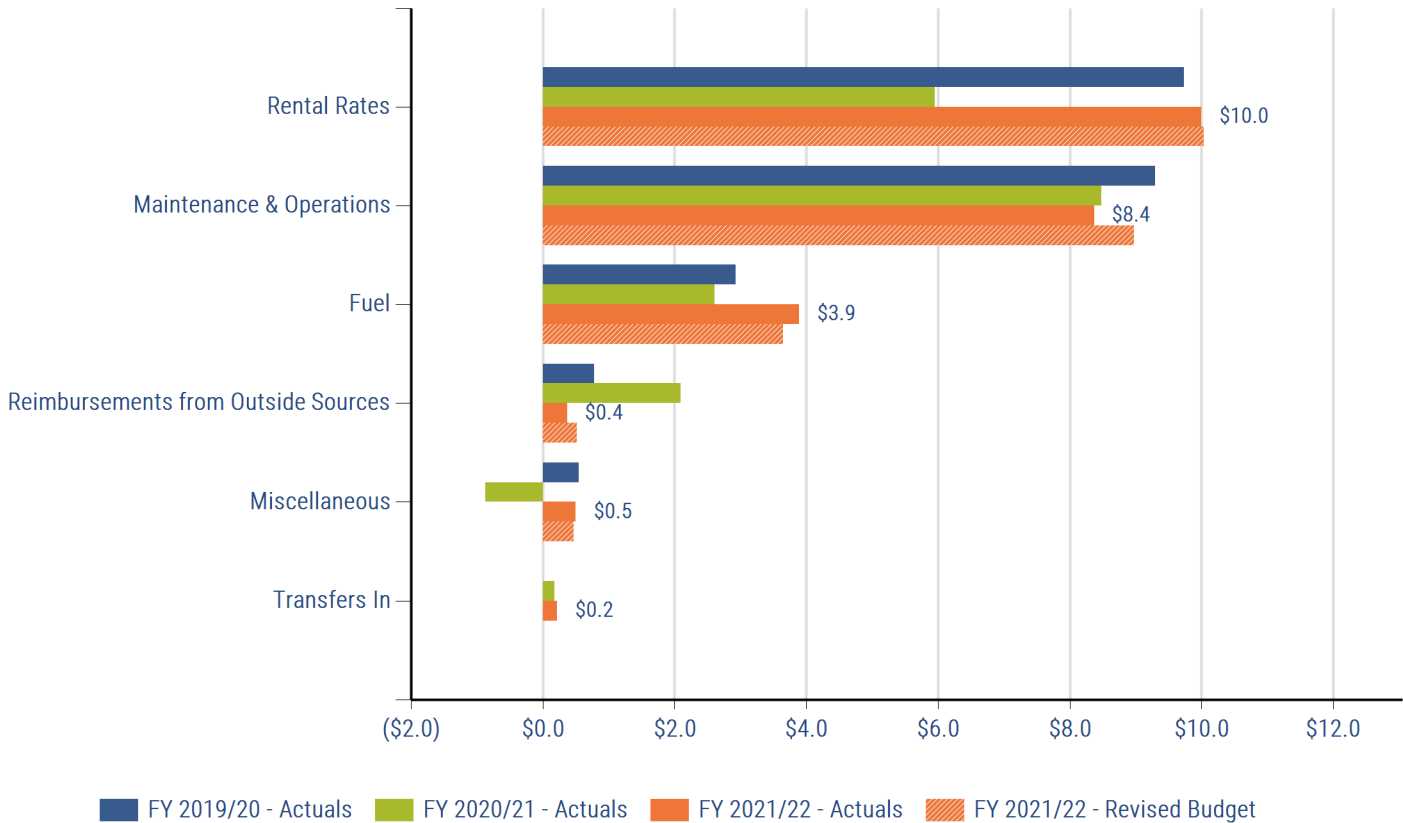


	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Public Works	\$20.8	\$21.1	\$23.8	\$24.4	\$0.6	2%
City Treasurer	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	10%
Administrative Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citywide Direct Cost Allocation	0.4	0.5	-	-	-	-
Citywide Indirect Cost Allocation	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-
Transfers Out	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	-
Total Uses	\$23.8	\$24.2	\$26.5	\$27.2	\$0.7	3%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.7 million or 3%: Public Works is favorable due to: 1) recyclable material being diverted to the landfill rather than the materials recovery facility (MRF) for processing; 2) construction delays for the Salt River MRF due to only a certain amount of tonnage that can be diverted to the alternative facility at this time; and 3) delayed shipments for bulk and brush and equipment due to supply chain challenges.

\$ in millions/rounding differences may occur

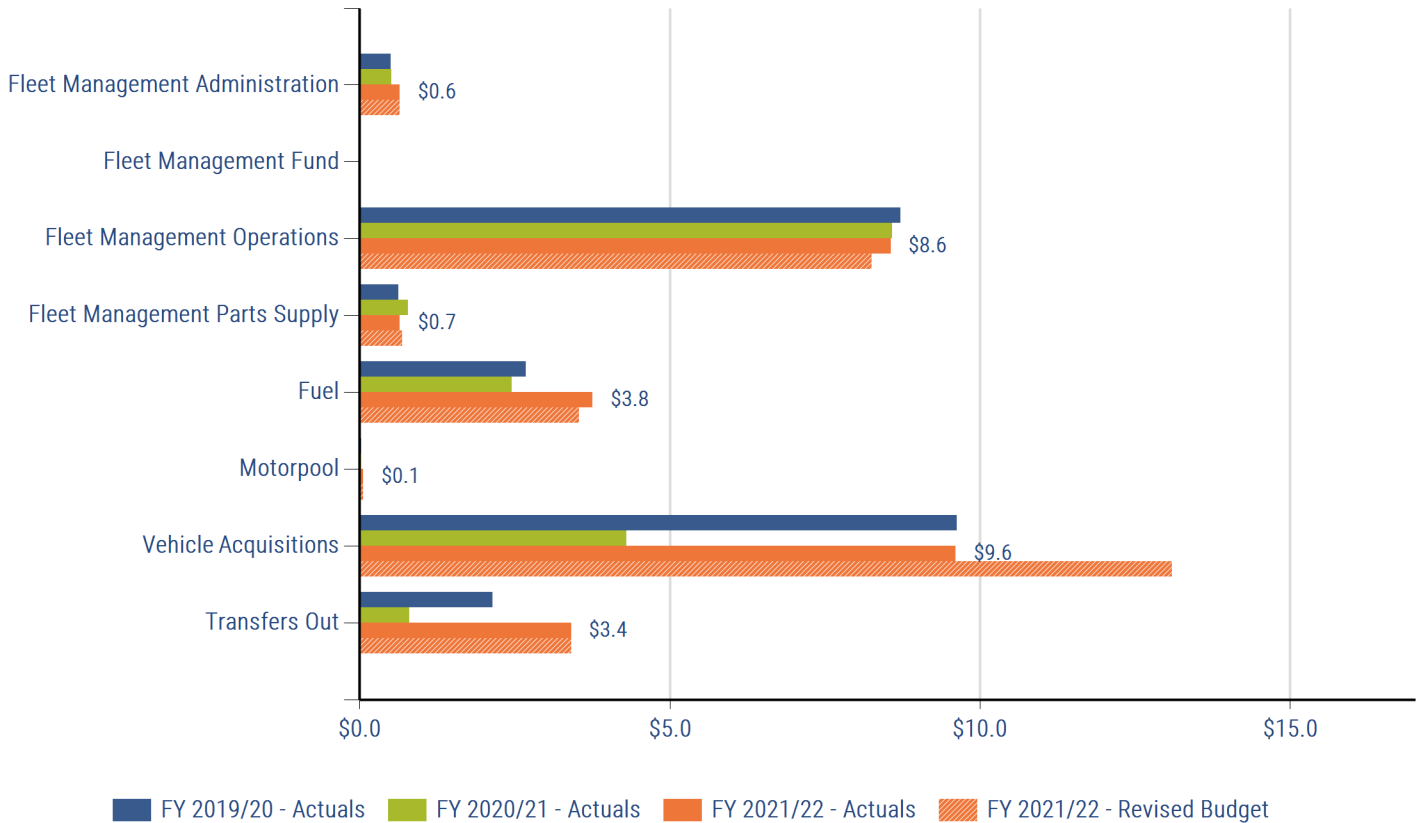
Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Rental Rates	\$9.7	\$6.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$ -	-
Maintenance & Operations	9.3	8.5	8.4	9.0	(0.6)	(7%)
Fuel	2.9	2.6	3.9	3.6	0.2	7%
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.5	(0.1)	(28%)
Miscellaneous	0.5	(0.9)	0.5	0.5	-	-
Transfers In	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	n/a
Total Sources	\$23.3	\$18.4	\$23.3	\$23.6	(\$0.3)	(1%)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$0.3) million or (1%): Maintenance & Operations is unfavorable due to deferring of non-critical repairs and maintenance due to low staffing levels. Fuel is favorable due to the fluctuations in the fuel market. Reimbursements from Outside Sources is unfavorable due to insurance recoveries being lower than expected. Transfers In is favorable due to the use of CIP funding dedicated towards AZCares projects and other AZCares funding to fund the one-time all employee retention bonus which was approved by the City Council at the March 1, 2022 City Council meeting. The unfavorable variance in Miscellaneous in FY 2020/21 is due to fire damage loss of Solid Waste trucks from a fire that occurred in early January 2021.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

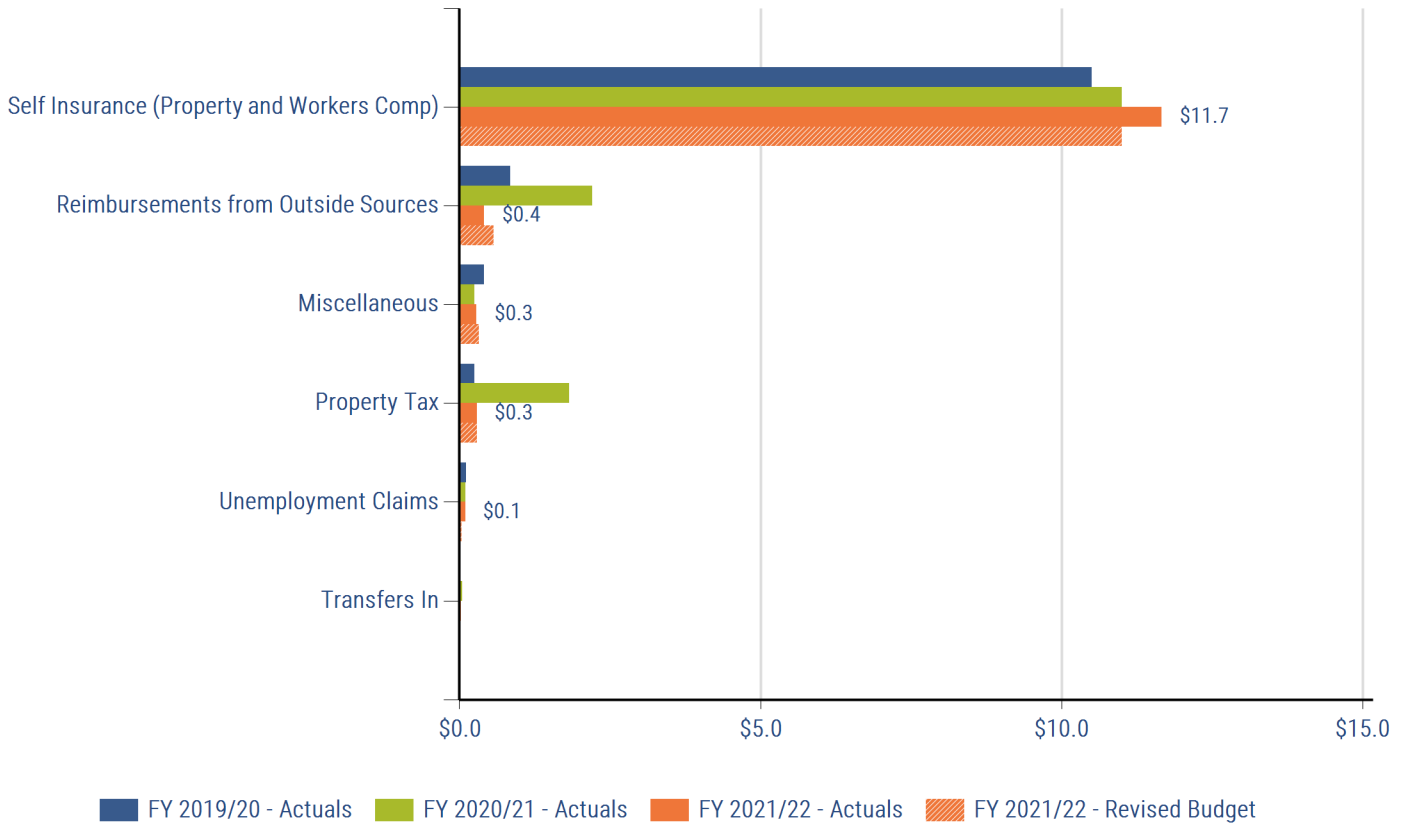


	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Fleet Management Administration	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$ -	-
Fleet Management Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet Management Operations	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.3	(0.3)	(4%)
Fleet Management Parts Supply	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	-	-
Fuel	2.7	2.4	3.8	3.5	(0.2)	(6%)
Motorpool	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Vehicle Acquisitions	9.6	4.3	9.6	13.1	3.5	27%
Transfers Out	2.1	0.8	3.4	3.4	-	-
Total Uses	\$24.3	\$17.5	\$26.7	\$29.7	\$3.0	10%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$3.0 million or 10%: Fleet Management Operations is unfavorable due to the increase in prices of replacement parts caused by inflation. Fuel is unfavorable due to fluctuations in fuel usage and prices. Vehicle Acquisitions is favorable due to volatile supply chains leading to unpredictable equipment deliveries and timing delays.

\$ in millions/rounding differences may occur

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

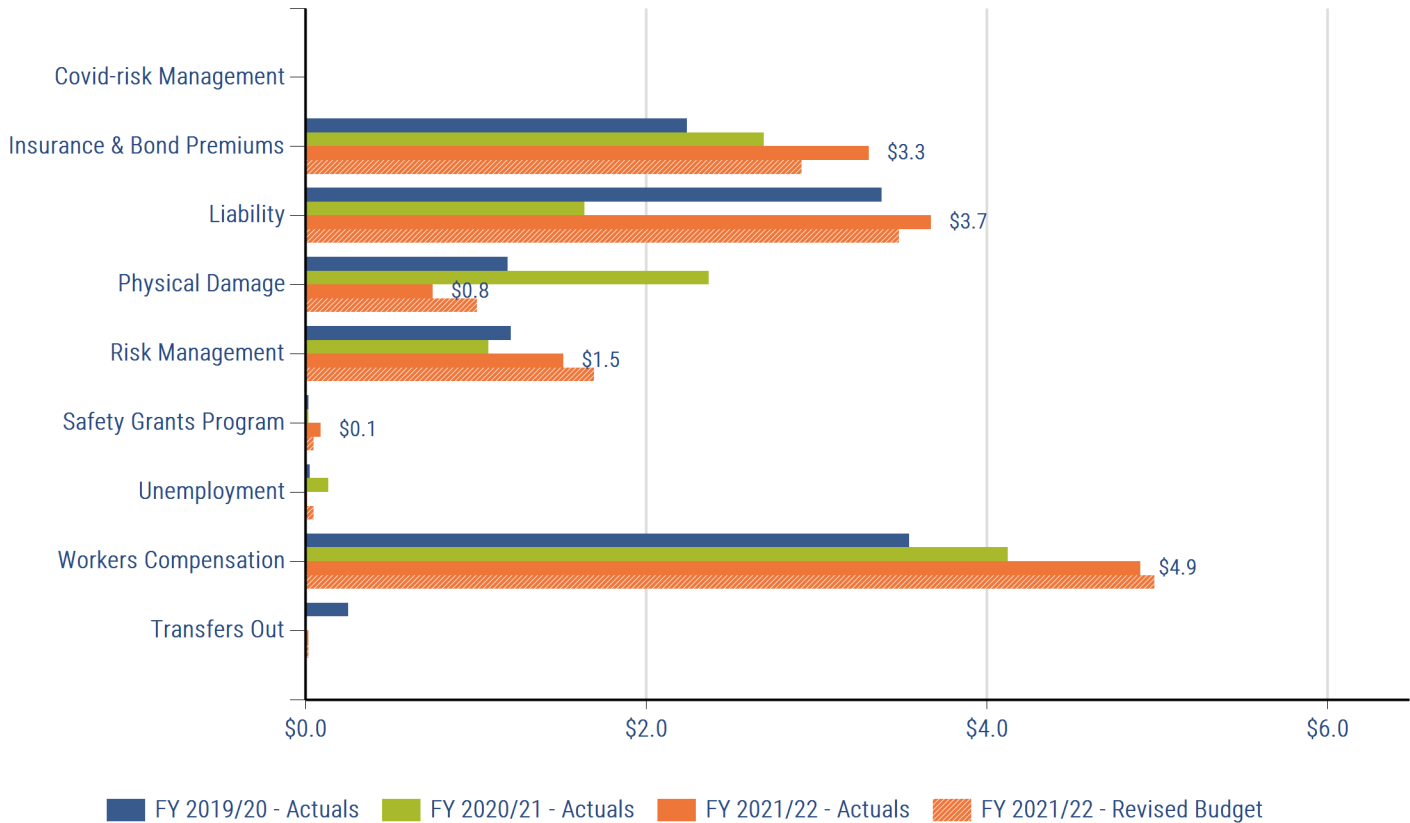


	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Budget (Unfavorable) Percent
Self Insurance (Property and Workers Comp)	\$10.5	\$11.0	\$11.7	\$11.0	\$0.7	6%
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.6	(0.2)	(29%)
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-
Property Tax	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.3	-	-
Unemployment Claims	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	nm
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Total Sources	\$12.1	\$15.4	\$12.8	\$12.2	\$0.5	4%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.5 million or 4%: The favorable variance in Self Insurance (Property and Workers Comp) is due to revenue received from Public Safety - Fire Municipal Firefighters Cancer Reimbursement (MFCR) Fund. Reimbursements from Outside Sources is unfavorable due to the timing of claim reimbursements and the unpredictability of claims from insurance recoveries or third parties for workers compensation recoveries. The favorable variance in Unemployment Claims is due to budget timing of unemployment collections.

\$ in millions/rounding differences may occur

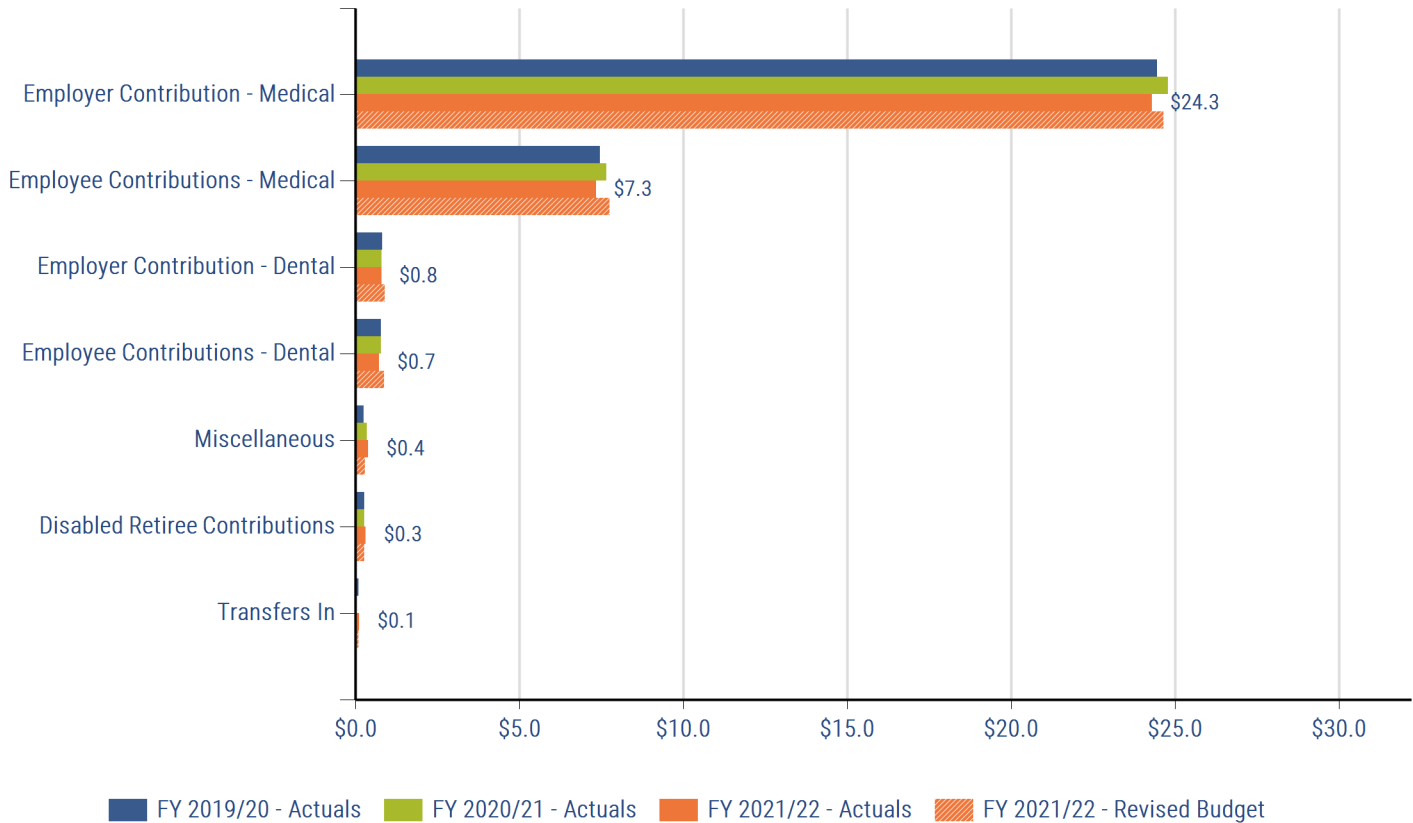
Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Covid-risk Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Insurance & Bond Premiums	2.2	2.7	3.3	2.9	(0.4)	(14%)
Liability	3.4	1.6	3.7	3.5	(0.2)	(5%)
Physical Damage	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.3	26%
Risk Management	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.2	11%
Safety Grants Program	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Unemployment	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
Workers Compensation	3.5	4.1	4.9	5.0	0.1	2%
Transfers Out	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Total Uses	\$11.9	\$12.1	\$14.3	\$14.2	(\$0.1)	0%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$0.1) million or 0%: The unfavorable variance in Insurance & Bond Premiums is due to the timing and unpredictability of insurance charges and premiums. The unfavorable variance in Liability is due to the unpredictability of claims and invoices. The favorable variance in Physical Damage is due to the difficulty in predicting claims and timing of claim invoices. Risk Management is favorable due to vacancy savings and savings from not using outside adjusters.

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)

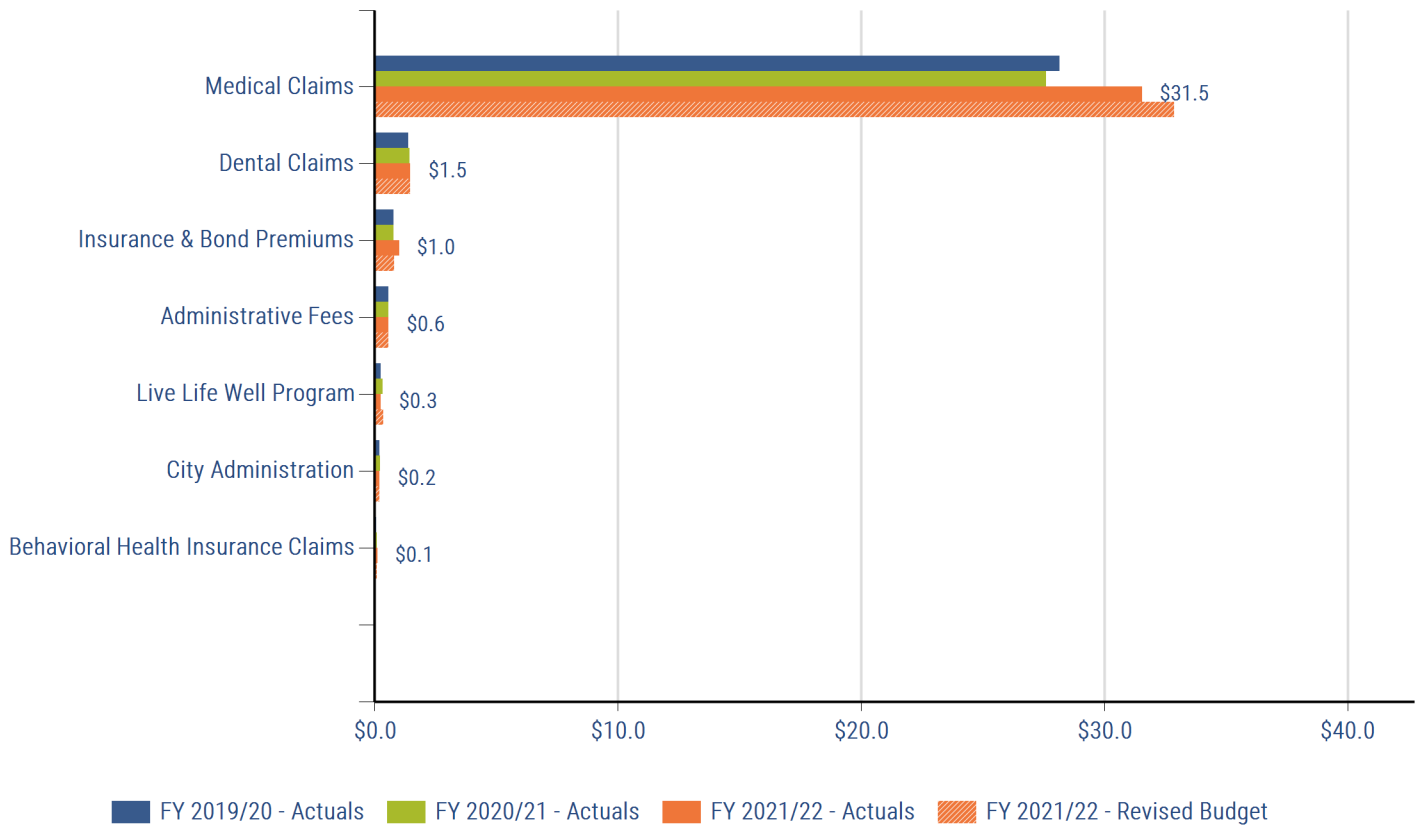


	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Employer Contribution - Medical	\$24.5	\$24.8	\$24.3	\$24.6	(\$0.3)	(1%)
Employee Contributions - Medical	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.8	(0.4)	(5%)
Employer Contribution - Dental	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	(0.1)	(11%)
Employee Contributions - Dental	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	(0.2)	(18%)
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	36%
Disabled Retiree Contributions	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	20%
Transfers In	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Total Sources	\$34.1	\$34.7	\$34.0	\$34.8	(\$0.9)	(2%)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$0.9) million or (2%): The unfavorable variance in Employer Contribution - Medical, Employee Contributions - Medical, Employer Contribution - Dental, and Employee Contributions - Dental is due to employee turnover and plan selection, which occurs after the budget has been prepared. The favorable variance for Disabled Retiree Contributions is due to contributions expected in Fiscal Year 2022/23 were received in Fiscal Year 2021/22 due to timing delays.

\$ in millions/rounding differences may occur

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: June 2022)



	FY 2019/20 Actuals	FY 2020/21 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2021/22 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Medical Claims	\$28.1	\$27.6	\$31.5	\$32.9	\$1.3	4%
Dental Claims	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	-	-
Insurance & Bond Premiums	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	(0.2)	(26%)
Administrative Fees	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	-
Live Life Well Program	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	27%
City Administration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
Behavioral Health Insurance Claims	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Uses	\$31.4	\$31.0	\$35.2	\$36.3	\$1.2	3%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$1.2 million or 3%: The favorable variance in Medical Claims is due to timing and the difficulty in predicting claims. The unfavorable variance in Insurance & Bond Premiums is due to higher monthly premiums than anticipated. Live Life Well Program is favorable due to new incentive requirements and payout schedules for wellness incentives.

**City of Scottsdale
WestWorld**

Twelve Months: Fiscal Year

	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2021/22 Adopted Budget	2021/22 Approved Budget	2021/22 Forecast Budget
Operating Revenue							
Rental Facilities	\$2,329,364	\$2,261,538	\$3,601,497	\$3,675,360	\$3,079,583	\$3,079,583	\$3,079,583
RV Rental	375,447	365,834	496,017	544,481	375,000	375,000	375,000
Feed/Bedding Sales	557,581	524,759	919,338	898,455	700,000	700,000	700,000
Labor Fees	394,745	377,019	473,148	543,222	400,000	400,000	400,000
Concession Fees ^(a)	717,558	362,494	2,942	2,780	-	-	-
Parking	90,583	78,846	177,065	987,581	200,000	200,000	200,000
Other Income	134,511	169,289	132,338	302,018	67,434	67,434	67,434
Equidome Project Use Fee	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000
Operating Transfer In	100,000	100,000	100,000	121,734	100,000	100,000	100,000
Operating Revenue	\$5,059,789	\$4,599,779	\$6,262,345	\$7,435,631	\$5,282,017	\$5,282,017	\$5,282,017
Operating Expenses							
Personnel Services							
Wages/Salaries/Benefits	\$2,005,230	\$2,024,104	\$1,903,738	\$2,262,683	\$2,547,367	\$2,506,966	\$2,473,163
Overtime	33,067	52,024	43,649	55,758	45,880	47,879	47,879
Contractual Services							
Contractual Workers	133,369	115,819	157,624	290,978	177,255	177,255	177,255
Telephone	36,989	41,817	13,169	12,514	16,389	16,389	16,389
Utilities ^(b)	1,271,518	1,103,652	1,208,499	1,319,139	-	1,319,139	1,319,139
Maintenance & Equipment Rental & Fleet	719,019	742,575	551,765	741,930	364,125	836,597	647,967
License and Permits	142,826	250,941	220,259	133,340	137,865	137,865	137,865
Property, Liability & Workers' Comp	73,984	77,449	110,087	145,776	145,776	145,776	145,776
Advertising/Marketing Contract	365,148	340,907	194,981	234,459	253,500	253,500	253,500
Other	261,188	285,712	211,735	389,423	210,389	210,389	210,389
Commodities and Capital Outlays							
Agriculture & Horticulture & Other Supply	163,735	78,949	122,494	81,132	152,590	119,500	119,500
Maintenance & Repairs Supply, Equipment	144,340	117,840	138,694	104,716	158,321	151,072	151,072
Inventory Purchased for Resale	326,497	321,449	488,953	633,988	425,000	425,000	425,000
Construction - Other	20,483	26,314	11,679	35,648	-	-	-
Other Expenses	36,372	32,657	34,270	29,468	45,320	45,320	45,320
BOR Admin							
BOR Admin/WestWorld	171,034	179,586	188,565	197,993	197,993	197,993	197,993
Allocated Expenses^(c)							
COS Indirect Costs	378,803	398,702	371,073	384,276	384,276	384,276	384,276
Operating Transfer Out							
Operating Transfer Out	-	-	-	21,734	-	-	21,734
Operating Expenses	\$6,283,602	\$6,190,497	\$5,971,234	\$7,074,955	\$5,262,046	\$6,974,916	\$6,774,217
Operating Income	(\$1,223,813)	(\$1,590,718)	\$291,111	\$360,676	\$19,971	(\$1,692,899)	(\$1,492,200)
Debt Service (Less contributions)							
Debt Service - (52 & 17 acres)	\$2,334,637	\$2,317,059	\$2,331,449	\$2,570,986	\$2,634,543	\$2,634,543	\$2,634,543
Debt Service - TNEC (\$41.935M)	1,461,375	1,455,876	1,457,125	1,999,476	1,999,476	1,999,476	1,999,476
Debt Service - TNEC Tourism Funded	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Bed Tax Contributions - TNEC	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)
Net Debt Service	\$3,796,012	\$3,772,935	\$3,788,574	\$4,570,462	\$4,634,019	\$4,634,019	\$4,634,019
Operating Income After Debt Service	(\$5,019,825)	(\$5,363,653)	(\$3,497,463)	(\$4,209,786)	(\$4,614,048)	(\$6,326,918)	(\$6,126,219)

^(a) Beginning in FY 2020/21 Concession Fees is recorded under Rental Facilities in accordance with stipulations of the new marketing agreement.

^(b) The adopted budget is zero because utilities charges are budgeted at a citywide non-divisional level. Monthly, as expenditures occur, a budget transfer will be completed to move the needed budget. The forecast budget is an estimate of expected utilities costs at fiscal year-end.

^(c) Allocated expenses are not budgeted for in nor expensed to WestWorld General Fund operations, but are captured to provide truer costs of operations. This report does not include Facilities Maintenance expenses.

City of Scottsdale
WestWorld
Statement of Operations for June 2022 / 12 Months YTD

	FY 2017/18 YTD Actual	FY 2018/19 YTD Actual	FY 2019/20 YTD Actual	FY 2020/21 YTD Actual	FY 2021/22 YTD Actual	FY 2021/22 Approved YTD Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable)	
							Amount	Percent
Operating Revenue								
Rental Facilities	\$2,542,842	\$2,329,364	\$2,261,538	\$3,601,497	\$3,675,360	\$3,079,583	\$595,777	19%
RV Rental	355,601	375,447	365,834	496,017	544,481	375,000	169,481	45%
Feed/Bedding Sales	523,261	557,581	524,759	919,338	898,455	700,000	198,455	28%
Labor Fees	404,957	394,745	377,019	473,148	543,222	400,000	143,222	36%
Concession Fees	472,875	717,558	362,494	2,942	2,780	-	2,780	n/a
Parking	108,994	90,583	78,846	177,065	987,581	200,000	787,581	nm
Other Income	130,453	134,511	169,289	132,338	302,018	67,434	234,584	nm
Equidome Project Use Fee	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	-	-
Operating Transfer In	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	121,734	100,000	21,734	22%
Operating Revenue	\$4,998,983	\$5,059,788	\$4,599,778	\$6,262,345	\$7,435,631	\$5,282,017	\$2,153,614	41%
Operating Expenses								
Personnel Services								
Wages/Salaries/Benefits	\$1,934,800	\$2,005,230	\$2,024,104	\$1,903,738	\$2,262,683	\$2,506,966	\$244,283	10%
Overtime	31,817	33,067	52,024	43,649	55,758	47,879	(7,879)	(16%)
Contractual Services								
Contractual Workers	139,522	133,369	115,819	157,624	290,978	177,255	(113,723)	(64%)
Telephone	34,182	36,989	41,817	13,169	12,514	16,389	3,875	24%
Utilities	1,354,976	1,271,518	1,103,652	1,208,499	1,319,139	1,319,139	0	(0%)
Maintenance & Equipment Rental & Fleet	708,867	719,019	742,575	551,765	741,930	836,597	94,667	11%
License and Permits	160,727	142,826	250,941	220,259	133,340	137,865	4,525	3%
Property, Liability & Workers' Comp	77,395	73,984	77,449	110,087	145,776	145,776	-	-
Advertising/Marketing Contract	327,544	365,148	340,907	194,981	234,459	253,500	19,041	8%
Other	308,750	261,188	285,712	211,735	389,423	210,389	(179,034)	(85%)
Commodities and Capital Outlays								
Agriculture & Horticulture & Other Supply	114,194	163,735	78,949	122,494	81,132	119,500	38,368	32%
Maintenance & Repairs Supply, Equipment	83,417	144,340	117,840	138,694	104,716	151,072	46,356	31%
Inventory Purchased for Resale	259,279	326,497	321,449	488,953	633,988	425,000	(208,988)	(49%)
Construction - Other	21,126	20,483	26,314	11,679	35,648	-	(35,648)	n/a
Other Expenses	39,036	36,372	32,657	34,270	29,468	45,320	15,852	35%
BOR Admin								
BOR Admin/WestWorld	162,889	171,034	179,586	188,565	197,993	197,993	0	(0%)
Allocated Expenses								
COS Indirect Costs	430,425	378,803	398,702	371,073	384,276	384,276	-	-
Operating Transfer Out	-	-	-	-	21,734	-	(21,734)	n/a
Operating Expenses	\$6,188,946	\$6,283,602	\$6,190,497	\$5,971,234	\$7,074,955	\$6,974,916	(\$100,039)	(1%)
Operating Income	(\$1,189,963)	(\$1,223,814)	(\$1,590,720)	\$291,111	\$360,676	(\$1,692,899)	\$2,253,575	nm
Debt Service (Less contributions)								
Debt Service - (52 & 17 acres)	\$2,314,216	\$2,334,637	\$2,317,059	\$2,331,449	\$2,570,986	\$2,634,543	(\$63,557)	(2%)
Debt Service - TNEC (\$41.935M)	1,479,375	1,461,375	1,455,876	1,457,125	1,999,476	1,999,476	-	-
Debt Service - TNEC Tourism Funded	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	-
Bed Tax Contributions - TNEC	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	-	-
Net Debt Service	\$3,793,591	\$3,796,012	\$3,772,935	\$3,788,574	\$4,570,462	\$4,634,019	(\$63,557)	(2%)
Operating Income After Debt Service	(\$4,983,554)	(\$5,019,826)	(\$5,363,655)	(\$3,497,463)	(\$4,209,786)	(\$6,326,918)	\$2,317,132	nm



Privilege (Sales) & Use Tax Collections For June 2022 (For Business Activity in May 2022)

Below contains information regarding the “actual” revenue collections from the 1.0 percent Privilege and Use Tax reflected in the General Fund, 0.2 percent dedicated Transportation Privilege Tax, 0.1 percent additional dedicated to Transportation Privilege and Use Taxes, 0.2 percent dedicated Preserve Privilege and Use Taxes, 0.15 percent additional dedicated Preserve Privilege and Use Taxes, and 0.1 percent dedicated Public Safety Privilege and Use Taxes, including adjustments for related license revenues, late collections and audits. While the report includes the actual year-to-date tax collections for the funds previously noted, only the General Fund portion (1.0 percent) of the tax is unrestricted and available for general government purposes.

The fiscal year to date Privilege and Use Tax (1.0 percent General Purpose) collections increased 25 percent compared to the Budget, and increased 21 percent compared to the same period a year ago.

Privilege (Sales) & Use Tax by Category and Fund

Fiscal Year-to-Date: June 2022						
	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2021/22 Budget	Actual vs. Budget	
					Favorable/(Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
1.00% General Purpose						
Automotive	\$17.6	\$19.2	\$20.2	\$19.2	\$1.0	5%
Construction	10.6	12.3	12.6	12.0	0.6	5%
Dining/ Entertainment	10.3	11.7	15.9	10.3	5.6	54%
Food Stores	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.2	0.3	3%
Hotel/Motel	5.9	5.3	10.1	6.1	3.9	64%
Major Dept. Stores	9.5	10.2	12.1	9.6	2.5	26%
Misc. Retail Stores	24.5	30.1	37.2	27.6	9.6	35%
Other Activity	13.4	16.5	20.5	14.6	5.9	40%
Rentals	17.9	17.4	21.5	17.9	3.6	20%
Utilities	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	4%
Subtotal	\$122.9	\$136.5	\$164.6	\$131.3	\$33.2	25%
0.10% Public Safety	\$12.1	\$13.4	\$16.2	\$12.9	\$3.3	25%
0.20% Transportation 1990	23.1	25.5	31.1	24.6	6.5	27%
0.10% Transportation 2019	11.9	13.5	16.2	12.9	3.2	25%
0.20% McDowell Preserve 1995	24.2	26.8	32.4	25.8	6.5	25%
0.15% McDowell Preserve 2004	18.1	20.1	24.3	19.4	4.9	25%
Total	\$212.4	\$235.7	\$285.0	\$226.9	\$57.7	25%
% Change vs. Prior Year	4%	11%	21%	-4%		
Top 20 Taxpayers	\$46.4	\$52.0	\$57.0			
% of Total	22%	22%	20%			
% Change vs. Prior Year	7%	12%	10%			

Rounding differences may occur

Automotive Sales Taxes

The automotive category includes automobile dealers, motorcycle dealers, automotive repair shops, tire shops, car washes, and car leasing companies.

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$1.0 million or 5%: The variance is due in part to car dealers performing better than anticipated and inflation.

Construction Sales Taxes

The construction tax is collected on all construction activity; commercial and residential; new and re-model. It also includes landscaping, painting, flooring installation, siding, roofing, concrete, plumbing, heating, electrical, framing, drywall, infrastructure, masonry, finish carpentry, etc.

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.6 million or 5%: This is due to a few commercial projects and sales of new homes.

Dining/Entertainment Sales Taxes

The restaurant category includes restaurants, bars, cafeterias, mobile food vendors, and caterers.

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$5.6 million or 54%: This is due in part to restaurants doing better than anticipated and inflation.

Food Stores Sales Taxes

This category includes grocery stores, candy stores, meat markets and convenience stores.

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.3 million or 3%: The variance is due in part to inflation.

Hotel/Motel Sales Taxes

This category includes lodging space rental on a short-term basis and other activities provided at the hotel/motel.

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$3.9 million or 64%: This is due in part to hotels doing better than anticipated and an increase in bookings with short term vacation rental properties. This is also due in part to a new hotel opening.

Major Department Stores Sales Taxes

This category includes large department stores, warehouse clubs, supercenters, and discount department stores.

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$2.5 million or 26%: This is due in part to stores doing better than anticipated and inflation. The child tax credit payments that started in July and ended in December could be contributing to this variance.

Miscellaneous Retail Stores Sales Taxes

This category includes small clothing stores, art galleries, luggage stores, home furnishing stores, jewelry stores, drug stores, hobby stores, household appliance stores, sporting goods stores, florists, computer stores, hardware stores, online shopping, and pet supply stores.

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$9.6 million or 35%: This is due in part to stores doing better than anticipated and inflation. The child tax credit payments that started in July and ended in December could be contributing to this variance.

Other Activity Sales Taxes

This category includes movie theatres, golf courses, gyms, bowling centers, amusement arcades, interior designers, publishers, banks, doctors, lawyers, accountants, beauty salons, barber shops, personal goods repair shops, photographers, advertising, wholesalers, and manufacturers. This also includes license fees, penalties, and interest.

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$5.9 million or 40%: The variance is due in part to an increase in taxable sales from computer software/hardware wholesalers/manufacturers and some new businesses.

Rental Sales Taxes

The rental category includes rentals of commercial and residential real property and personal property rentals, (such as rentals of formal wear, DVD's, home health equipment, recreational goods, electronics, appliances, etc.)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$3.6 million or 20%: This is due in part to a few one-time taxable speculative sales of apartment complexes, an increase in rental rates, and an increase in tangible personal property rentals.

Utilities Sales Taxes

This category includes businesses that provide telecommunication (landlines and cellular), electricity, gas, or water services.

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.2 million or 4%: Normal business fluctuations.

To ensure legal compliance and financial management for the various restricted revenues and expenditures, the city's accounting and budget structure is segregated into various funds. This approach is unique to the government sector. Fund accounting segregates functions and activities into separate self-balancing funds that are created and maintained for specific purposes.

A **fund** is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The city, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The General Fund is the city's chief operating fund and is used to account for all financial resources, except those that are legally required to be accounted for in another fund.

GENERAL FUND SOURCES

Taxes - Local - Encompasses a series of local taxes. The largest component of this source includes a 1.10 percent sales tax, of which 0.10 percent is dedicated to public safety. The remaining 1.0 percent of the sales tax is available to fund basic municipal services such as police, fire, libraries, and parks. Sales tax receipts received in the current month are based on prior month activity. This general-purpose sales tax is the city's single largest revenue source. The sales tax category results can be found earlier in the report. Other revenue sources that make up this category include electric and gas franchise fees and cable TV license fees, which are revenues from utility and cable providers for their permitted use of the city's rights-of-way; a stormwater quality charge, which is a fee to help pay a portion of the city's stormwater management program and the Salt River Project (SRP) in lieu tax.

Property Taxes - Property taxes are comprised only of the "Primary" property taxes levied on the assessed value of all property within the city to help pay for basic operations of the city. Secondary property taxes are not included in the General Fund as they must be used solely for General Obligation bond debt service payments. Increases in revenue from year to year reflect new property additions to the tax roll and Council actions to increase total revenue as legally allowed.

State Shared Revenues - These revenues are derived from state shared sales taxes, income taxes, and vehicle license taxes (auto lieu). On a per capita basis, state sales taxes generated in Scottsdale tend to be higher than most other cities/towns due to higher wealth, consumer spending habits, and larger amounts of visitor/tourist spending. As directed by statute, the State distributes the shared portion of State sales taxes back to local governments based on population, not by the amount of sales taxes collected within the local jurisdiction.

Charges for Services/Other - Charges for Services include miscellaneous charges that do not fall into any other category such as property rentals, cell tower leases and stadium usage fees.

License Permits & Fees - These charges include those for fees and licenses associated with specific services and programs offered by the city.

Fines Fees & Forfeitures - These are charges penalizing individuals for violating a law or policy of the city or paying for services and facilities designed to support this punishment, such as the Court, Library and Public Safety - Police.

Interest Earnings - Revenues generated through the use of various investment vehicles on General Fund cash balances throughout the year.

Building Permit Fees & Charges - These charges include the licensing of business activity and the associated fees relating to the licensure and regulation of specific activities.

Indirect/Direct Cost Allocations - Indirect cost allocations charged to the Enterprise Funds for specific central administrative functions which benefit the Enterprise operations (e.g. Information Technology, Payroll and Human Resources). Direct cost allocations represent Aviation Fund charges for the direct cost of fire service at the airport performed by General Fund personnel.

Transfers In - Transfers in reflects funds received from the Enterprise Funds (Franchise Fees), Special Programs Fund (30 Day Tow) and Tourism Development Fund (comply with financial policy #21A).

GENERAL FUND USES

Personnel Services includes the salaries and wages plus the city's contribution for fringe benefits such as retirement, social security, health, and workers' compensation insurance. It is reduced by vacancy savings, but increased for medical and vacation leave accrual payouts that are made at the time of separation from the city. Personnel Services also include pay-for-performance and compensation adjustments.

Contractual Services includes expenditures for services performed by firms, individuals, or other city divisions.

Commodities includes supplies, repair and replacement parts, small tools, and maintenance and repairs.

Capital Outlays includes the purchase of land, the purchase or construction of buildings, structures, and facilities, plus machinery and equipment. It includes expenditures that result in the acquisition or addition of a fixed asset or increases the capacity, efficiency, span of life, or economy of operating an existing fixed asset. For an item to qualify as capital outlay the expenditure must meet all of the following requirements: (1) have an estimated useful life of more than two years; (2) have a unit cost higher than \$10,000; and (3) be betterment or improvement.

Contracts Payable & COPs includes contractual obligations related to development agreements (funded by sales tax rebates) which vary based on the actual sales tax collections and certificates of participation which are a funding mechanism similar to bonds utilized for the purchase of capital items.

Transfers Out represents the authorized transfer of cash to other funds and/or capital projects.

OTHER FUNDS

Transportation Fund is considered a Special Revenue Fund, which is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The Transportation Fund receives and expends the city's allocation of the Arizona Highway User Revenue Tax (HURF) as well as other transportation related revenues. The amount of HURF available to each city is allocated based on population. These monies must be used for street construction, reconstruction, maintenance, or transit. The State of Arizona requires the city to establish and maintain an accounting for Highway User Revenue Funds. The fund also accounts for the 1989 voter approved Transportation Privilege (Sales) Tax of 0.20 percent which is dedicated to funding transportation improvements and operations. Fifty percent of the Sales Tax - Transportation (0.20%) is transferred to the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for transportation related capital improvement projects, while 100 percent of the Sales Tax - Transportation (0.10%) is collected and reported in the CIP.

Tourism Development Fund is a Special Revenue Fund to account for the sources and uses related to tourism. Revenues consist of transient lodging tax (bed tax) and lease rental earnings from the Fairmont Scottsdale Princess Resort. Bed Tax is the largest portion of this fund and is derived from lodging room charges for stays of 29 days or less in hotels or short-term rentals.

Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations, which are financed and operated similarly to private businesses, where the intent is that the service is self-sufficient, with all costs including debt service supported predominantly by user charges. The city maintains three Enterprise Funds to account for Water & Water Reclamation, Aviation, and Solid Waste activities.

Water & Water Reclamation Funds

This fund accounts for the transactions related to the city's water and water reclamation business activities, including operating revenue, expenditures and debt service payments.

- Water Service Charges are monthly water billings which consist of a base charge according to meter size and a variable charge for the amount of water consumed.
- Water Reclamation Service Charges are monthly charges based on the volume and strength of the sewage discharge.
- Non-Potable Water Fees include the sale of surface water, reverse osmosis and effluent treated to irrigation standards. These different water types are delivered to 22 Reclaimed Water Distribution System golf courses, 3 Irrigation Water Distribution System golf courses, the Gainey Ranch Golf Club, the WestWorld golf course and the Inlet/Silverado golf course.
- Miscellaneous Revenue includes rental income, miscellaneous reimbursements and other minor fees.

Aviation Fund

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Solid Waste Fund

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Risk Management Fund

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Healthcare Self Insurance Fund

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