

Attachment 1
Core Revenue Report
Fiscal Year 2021/22 - August 2022

The following tables include the FY21/22 budget and year to date revenues. The receipts represent funds received to date. This report includes revenues received through August that are applicable to Fiscal Year 2021/22. Minor reconciling adjustments may be pending.

PROPERTY TAX

Property Tax is the first largest source of the General Fund revenue. The City typically receives property tax payments in December, April, and June. Unlike other tax revenues, property taxes were not impacted by COVID-19. The City received its first two property tax payments for Fiscal Year 2021/22 in December 2021 and April 2022, with an additional minor payment received in June 2022. The following table presents Fiscal Year 2021/22 budget, and revenues received to date.

Property Tax	Amended Budget	YTD Receipts	% of Amended Budget
FY21/22	8,518,000	8,573,967	100.7%

TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX (TOT)

Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) is the General Fund’s second largest source of revenue which the City receives on a monthly basis. Unlike property taxes, TOT was significantly impacted by COVID-19. The following table presents Fiscal Year 2021/22 budget and revenues received to date. The Fiscal Year 2021/22 revenues are continuing to show a strong recovery.

Transient Occupancy Tax	Amended Budget	YTD Receipts	% of Amended Budget
FY21/22	5,696,000	6,272,972	110.1%

The City receives transient occupancy tax in the month following the stay. The revenues received in July are for the June lodging period.

The following table shows a monthly breakdown of TOT revenues when compared to the same month last year. The reduction in the 2020/21 TOT in December and January primarily resulted from temporary COVID-19 restrictions. Also noted is the decline in the March 2019/20 TOT, due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Lodging Period	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Net Difference
July	839,162	289,435	673,475	384,040
August	807,047	340,019	730,578	390,559
September	608,652	327,958	578,129	250,171
October	588,842	347,103	475,290	128,187
November	485,652	216,516	431,862	215,346
December	364,933	90,066	378,655	288,589
January	372,122	109,118	314,248	205,130
February	409,906	205,512	412,711	207,199
March	145,558	334,004	476,041	142,037
April	22,362	379,613	568,275	188,662
May	56,465	428,612	612,496	183,884
June	151,029	518,002	621,212	103,210
	4,851,730	3,585,958	6,272,972	2,687,014
<i>Only minor additional payments or reconciling items are anticipated.</i>				

SALES AND USE TAX

Sales and Use tax is the third largest source of the City's General Fund revenues. The City receives a 1% Bradley Burns Tax and a 1% Measure U Transactions and Use Tax.

The impact of COVID-19 on the Sales and Use tax revenues has been less significant when compared to TOT. The following table presents Fiscal Year 21/22 budget and revenues received to date.

Sales and Use Tax	Amended Budget	YTD Receipts	% of Amended Budget
FY21/22	4,309,000	4,540,782	105.4%

In Fiscal Year 2019/20, the City received sales tax monthly; however, two payments were advances, which were based on estimated sales, prior period tax receipts, adjustments, and current distributions. This was followed by a true-up within each quarter. Due to this methodology, the advance monthly tax contributions were not truly representative of actual performance.

In Fiscal Year 2020/21, the State changed its tax collection methodology. The State now calculates a factor for each agency based on how the agency's sales tax performed last year to the statewide total, and then applies that factor to the total statewide prepayments they received for that month. If statewide prepayments are tracking higher than the agency's local sales, this could inflate the two advances. Additionally, the higher advances could also represent audit cases or late payments that they also processed during that month. When compared to Fiscal Year 2019/20, this new methodology can contribute to higher advance payments, with a lower true-up amount.

The impact of COVID-19 on the Sales and Use tax revenues has been less significant when compared to TOT. The following table presents Fiscal Year 2021/22 budget and revenues received to date.

Tax Return Period	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Net Difference
July Advance	373,338	358,945	303,144	(55,801)
August Advance	439,453	427,105	507,200	80,095
September True-up	376,610	243,269	287,224	43,955
October Advance	297,095	343,188	311,118	(32,070)
November Advance	323,622	333,869	324,181	(9,688)
December True-up	496,186	302,359	479,810	177,451
January Advance	244,631	281,830	260,937	(20,893)
February Advance	322,132	339,550	316,738	(22,812)
March True-up	171,312	239,864	471,617	231,753
April Advance	241,956	314,606	329,326	14,720
May Advance	398,893	395,212	436,035	40,823
June True-Up	240,350	481,058	513,452	32,394
	3,925,578	4,060,855	4,540,782	479,927
<i>June 2022 payments are received in late August as the State pays the City two months in arrears</i>				