ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE
STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES
Monday, February 1, 2021

The meeting of the Economic Development and Finance Standing Committee was held on Monday, February 1, 2021, at 6:15 p.m., remotely via Zoom. The following members were present: Commissioner Burroughs, Chairman; Commissioners McKiernan, Townsend, Johnson, Walters; and BPU Board Member Jeff Bryant. The following officials were also in attendance via Zoom: Melissa Sieben, Emerick Cross, and Alan Howze, Assistant County Administrators; Bridgette Cobbins, Interim Assistant County Administrator; Patrick Waters, Senior Attorney; Angie Lawson, Deputy Chief Counsel; Katherine Carttar, Director of Economic Development; Kathleen VonAchen, Chief Financial Officer; Debbie Jonscher, Deputy Chief Financial Officer; Reginald Lindsey, Budget Manager; Alley Porter, Commission Liaison; Shaya Lockett, Program Coordinator for Economic Development; Carol Godsil, Deputy UG Clerk; and Rocki Mayes, Program Supervisor in County Administrator's Office.

Chairman Burroughs said as we've been doing for a while now, before I call the meeting to order, I want to announce that due to COVID-19, some committee members, staff, and public are attending remotely via Zoom as well as on site. All participants joining by phone should mute their phones when not speaking to avoid background noise.

During the meeting, please make sure that you announce yourself by name and title every time you speak so the public that is observing knows who is speaking. This is critical given the number of remote participants and is current guidance from the Kansas Attorney General.

Due to COVID-19 requirements, in-person public comment has been suspended unless otherwise required by law. The public is allowed to participate by Zoom or submit comments by email prior to the meeting and those comments will be included in the record of this meeting.

Chairman Burroughs called the meeting to order.

Roll call was taken and members were present as shown above.

Chairman Burroughs said I do not believe there's any revisions to the agenda this evening. Staff, please make sure that's accurate. **Ms. Godsil** said there are no revisions.

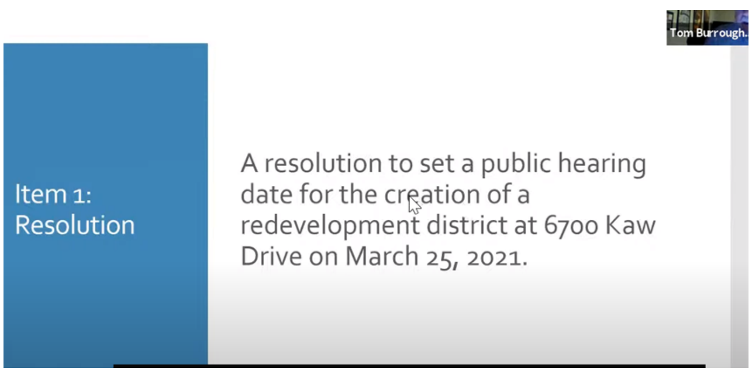
Approval of standing committee minutes from November 2 and 30, 2020. **On motion of Commissioner McKiernan, seconded by Commissioner Walters, the minutes were approved.** Roll call was taken and there were six "Ayes," Bryant, Walters, Johnson, Townsend, McKiernan, Burroughs.

Chairman Burroughs said thank you committee. I did ask for a vote on those because we had two sets. I wanted to ensure that we did get them both approved and there will be no confusion on that.

Committee Agenda:

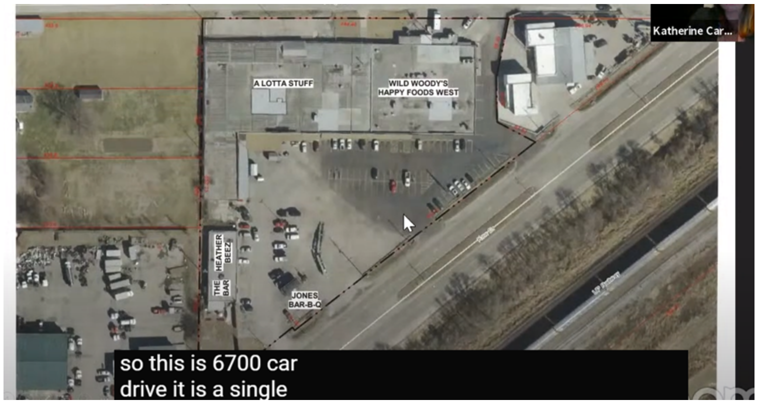
Item No. 1 – 2112…RESOLUTION: SET PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE CREATION OF A REDEVELOPMENT DISTRICT AT 6700 KAW DRIVE

Synopsis: A resolution setting a public hearing date of March 25, 2021, for the creation of a redevelopment district at 6700 Kaw Drive, submitted by Katherine Carttar, Director of Economic Development

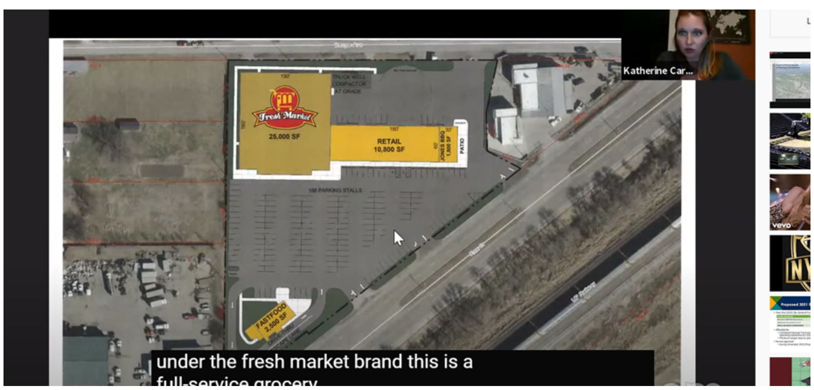


Katherine Carttar, Director of Economic Development, said what is in front of you this first item tonight is a resolution to set a public hearing date. So, again, this is not going into the project but is setting a public hearing date for the creation of a redevelopment district with a TIF district, with that process. It's quite a lengthy statutorily required process that first requires you all to vote on setting a date. We are looking—we're almost two months out in terms of the actual public hearing which we are proposing be on March 25th.

I'm going to give just a very brief kind of teaser about this project. Then at the next month, our EDF meeting on March 1st, I will go into an actual full presentation of this project which would also include the development agreement so you will have a full presentation prior to the public hearing on March 25th. But, again, this action tonight is just solely setting the public hearing date.



This is 6700 Kaw Drive. It is a single parcel right here. You can see the outline in black. You got the Happy Foods, a whole lot of stuff. Heather Beez, which is a restaurant that actually closed a couple of months ago during the pandemic, a bar and I believe it also closed, and then Jones Bar-B-Q brought some kind of reinvigorated this parcel here just a couple of years ago.



This proposal would be for this parcel to turn into a TIF district for a single project plan. Here's the teaser. What they are planning to do would be to build a brand-new grocery store under the Fresh Market brand. This is a full-service grocery store, bakery, meat counter, great produce. There's, I think, three others in the metro area. One in KCK on Metropolitan, if you would all like to check it out, as well as additional retail space and a permanent location for Jones Bar-B-Q. They would also have some indoor seating as well as retain the great patio and their smoker and stuff outside. And then finally, some fast food as well.

This is just, again a little teaser on what's coming to you next month where we'll have a much more robust presentation, but I would ask you tonight to set the public hearing date for March 25th.

Chairman Burroughs said committee, I'm going to ask staff first if there were any members of the public that may have had any questions or comments. Hearing none, committee, any questions or comments of Katherine in reference to the presentation?

Action: Commissioner Walters made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Townsend, to approve.

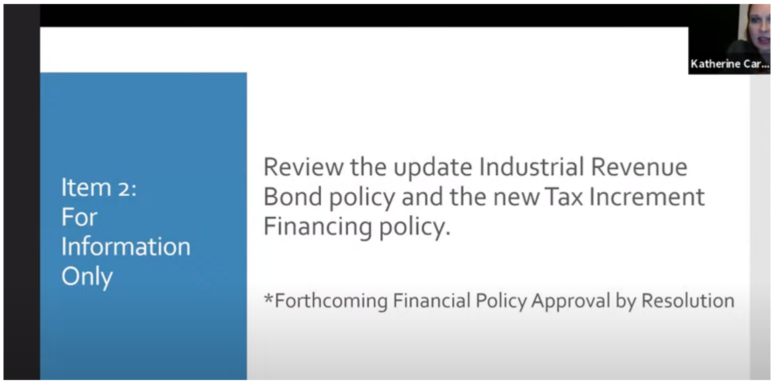
Bridgette Cobbins, Interim Assistant County Administrator, said Commissioner Johnson has his hand up. **Commissioner Johnson** said I just hit the wrong button. I'm sorry, Chair. **Chairman Burroughs** said that's all right. It was awful quiet there. I just wondered if we were even on line here for a minute.

Chairman Burroughs said we have a motion and a second to approve the public hearing date to March 25, 2021, I believe it is. With that, I would ask the Clerk to please call roll.

Roll call was taken on the motion and there were six "Ayes," Bryant, Walters, Johnson, Townsend, McKiernan, Burroughs.

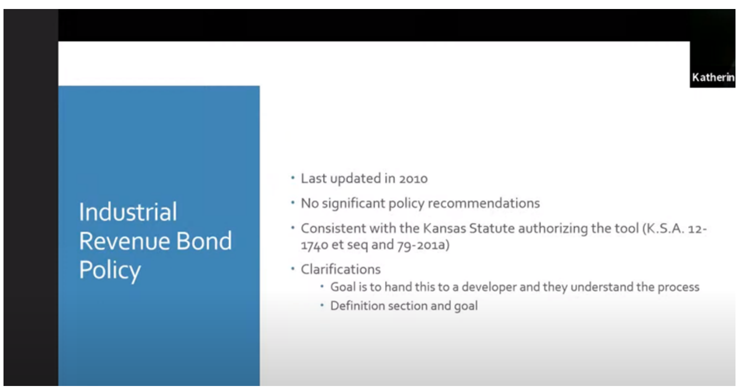
Item No. 2 – 2111…REVIEW: IRB AND TIF POLICIES

Synopsis: Review of updated Industrial Revenue Bond policy and new Tax Increment Financing policy, submitted by Katherine Carttar, Director of Economic Development.

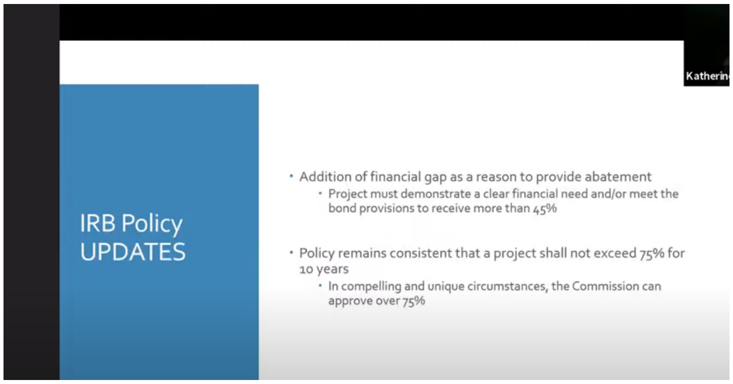


Katherine Carttar, Director of Economic Development, said this is for information only. There are two different policies that since I arrived, started working for the UG back almost three years ago now, I wanted to actually codify a lot of the stuff that we do into policy form and update some, so that is what I'm bringing forward to you today.

It's two different policies. One is an update to the Industrial Revenue Bond policy. The other is a brand-new policy for tax increment financing. The plan would be to get your input both tonight, but then also into the next couple of weeks, even months, depending on your desire and then Kathleen VonAchen and myself would be coming forward with a kind of packet of financial policies that would be approved in one full swoop. This would be part of that package.



I'm just going to hit some of the highlights. The policies are in your packet in their full form. Some of the changes, clarifications, that type of thing that I want to draw your attention to. In terms of the Industrial Revenue Bond policy, this was last updated in 2010. There really aren't honestly significant policy recommendations, changes. Really, what I'm going for here was to really just provide far more clarity. There were areas that were—everything is obviously very consistent with the Kansas statute, but in terms of what kind of our actual process and how we do things. There's little to be desired.



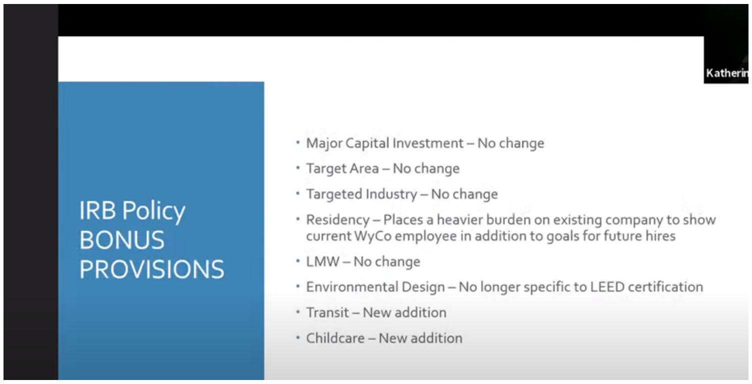
For example, there—just kind of a couple of the updates. Again, I wanted to make sure that the policy actually reflects what we are generally doing and what you all have made clear you would like to see in terms of how we deal with these types of projects.

Two kind of updates in terms of the percentage. One is adding, so, we've got every project gets—not every project, but every project that's eligible, you start with a 45% base abatement and then there's ability through bonus provisions. Sorry, that should say bonus, not bond provisions—bonus provisions to receive more than the 45% up to 75% abatement at the high end.

What I wanted to add here is that not only are we looking at those bonus provisions, but also looking at the financial gap. This can go both ways. One, in some instances they may not need more than the 45%, even if they do get some of these things. If this is filling the gap, then that is the financial gap they have. That's the amount of abatement that is necessary.

There are also situations where there may be because of the bonus provisions, and I'll get into what those like, there may be a situation where there's other policy reasons why, you as a committee and the commission, would want to provide additional abatement, but it doesn't quite work out in terms of the bonus provisions. This just really provides you with a bit more flexibility when it comes to really analyzing that financial gap and making sure that we are not giving any additional benefit; that we are really only filling that gap at the maximum.

Additionally, we have retained the plan that the projects—no project shall exceed 75% for ten years. Of course, any compelling and unique circumstances, the Commission can approve more than that. At least in my time here, that has not seen to be the case, but again, it would be up to you if that situation did present itself.



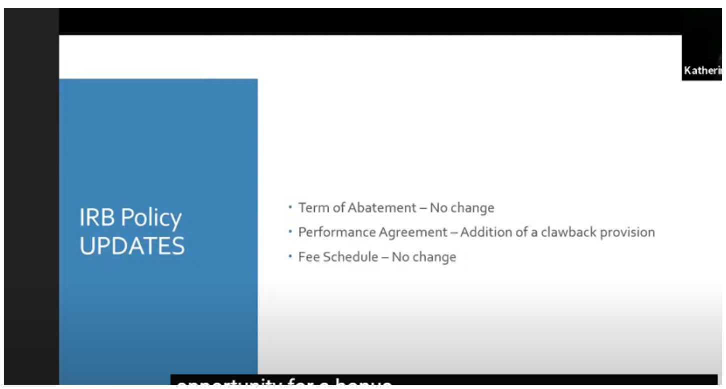
In terms of the bonus provision, so, again, once you get that 45%, this is how you get kind of over that 45% abatement up to the maximum 75% abatement. Major capital investment, that has remained the same. Target areas also has remained the same. This is geographic areas. Targeted industries also, no change. All very consistent with what you've been seeing here in the past few years.

Residency. This is one where I really wanted to try to place a heavier burden on companies that are currently in Wyandotte County, in KCK. They are wanting to build an additional property or they're wanting to build an expansion. This is a great tool for that. So, instead of solely focusing on future hires, which gets a little complicated with a project with a program like this because that really puts a lot of the impetus on kind of looking forward and making sure that they did what they say they're going to do, even though we would have already had the bonds issued and all of that. I wanted to kind of add something to this where if you are a current Wyandotte County company and you are wanting to use this program to build another building, expand, I want to know what your existing company is. What percentage of your existing workforce live in Wyandotte County? That could be in addition to—you wouldn't get additional bonus for that, but I think that is an important thing to see past performance could frequently dictate future performance.

LMW, no change. Environmental design, that was specifically called out that you needed to have LEED certification over the last 1, years. LEED is just one of many environmental design certifications that can be achieved, so we have made that. It's not solely LEED. It gives a little more flexibility there.

New additions are actually transit and childcare. These are two things that particularly—our work with the Wyandotte EDC has really focused on the new project URBAN, the URBAN Outfitters out by the Speedway is a great example of how we were able to utilize these. Where we see transit and making sure, especially with industrial projects which is really what this tool is focused on, that you are able to get the workforce, the workforce in Wyandotte County to the jobs that are being built as part of this program. So, to do that, we want to make sure that our transit system is robust and that is really taking into account where the new jobs are. If there is, and again, all of this is called out in far more detail in the plan or in the policy, but if there are actual transit and transportation provisions made, there is a bonus that can be achieved as well as the childcare.

This is another one that we've seen over quite a long time. There is far more childcare options that are needed in Wyandotte County to make sure that the folks that live and work here are taken care of and have that continuity of care. Another one that is worked into the program and you can prove that to us, then that would be an additional opportunity for a bonus.



In terms of abatement, that's all statutorily required so no change. The performance agreement, we did add a little more strongly some provisions for a clawback. This is basically if you had said kind of all of those bonus provisions, if you said you were doing X, Y, and Z and then in our annual reports we realize that you have not met any of those, then we actually would have the ability to either reduce the abatement, the annual abatement, or in some extreme cases actually cancel it completely. This really is to ensure the folks that are utilizing this tool are doing what they claim they were going to do with the project.

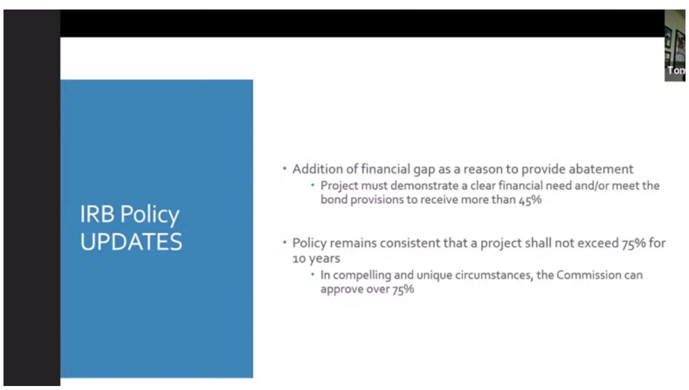
The fee schedule. There is no change. That's another one that in the meantime, both Legal and Finance have reviewed this. I'm having them review since this is important, that fee schedule, having them review that one more time before it would certainly come back to you all for approval.

So that is the Industrial Revenue Bond policy. I can pause there if there are any questions before I move on to the TIF.

Chairman Burroughs asked, committee, questions?

Commissioner Johnson said, Katherine, I just wanted to applaud the addition of the transportation and the childcare. I think it speaks to the changing demographics in Wyandotte County. I think it also speaks to a means by which we can help to increase or to better the quality of life for our residents here that might not otherwise be able to have obtained those jobs. I think we saw that evident in the URBAN Outfitters presentation if I'm not mistaken or something of that nature. I'm glad that this is something that we're going to add as part of our normal process. Again, just wanted to tip my hat and say I appreciate that; appreciate you all for deciding to add that to the place where we can get some additional incentives there.

Chairman Burroughs said I don't see any other hands. Katherine, I have two questions if I may. One of them being the commencement of abatement and I believe it was toward the end of your presentation two pages back. I don't have a page number. It would be under, just terms of abatement Item C. **Ms. Carttar** said, oh, sure**.**



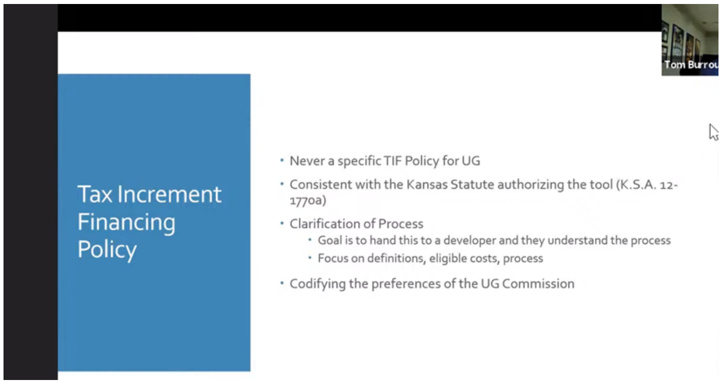
Chairman Burroughs said I had a question just for clarification. I believe I do understand what it dictates here. The IRB that is presented for the addition of an existing business**.** The entire business is—the business that is there initially is still taxed at the rates it is and they're paying their base. It's commencement of the new part of the busines and the new building that will come on after the calendar year once they have received, once they start their business with the new development, correct? **Ms. Carttar** said that's exactly right. **Chairman Burroughs** said wonderful. I wanted that clarification. I wanted to make sure I read that properly.

The next one I have is on the next page, Item No. 7D Clawbacks. I'm pleased to see that in there. Even the State is taking action on modernizing their clawbacks and putting a little more emphasis on them. Who will, it doesn't state in here, who will be checking on the criteria of those businesses to determine if clawbacks are necessary? It's great to have it in language; it's another thing to have someone that's responsible for doing that and presenting it back to the Commission for consideration**.**

Ms. Carttar said that's a great point and I think a big reason why a lot of cities don't do it is because it is additional work. With the IRB, there actually is a requirement by the State, so by state statute, to have an annual report. We receive not only an administrative payment, typically it's $1,000 from each company that has an IRB, plus they have to provide us with quite a lot of information. We would be adding to the required information that they have to provide us annually any of these things that we have added so the transient, the childcare, to ensure that they are still on track. If they have, for example, oftentimes companies will promise they will hire a certain number of employees during, you know, new hires. That's one that we've been tracking now for a number of years to make sure that they actually hire the number that they say they're going to hire. If they don't, they're kind of within the realm of, okay, you missed it by two employees or wow, you're 100 off, now we need to actually take some action. We do receive that report annually.

Chairman Burroughs said it says we reserve the right to alter or terminate, and I think that's important. You gave two good examples. One, two people shy of meeting their mandate versus 100. Those are two extreme measures. We have the right to alter and/or terminate the tax abatement, which I think is extremely important. My concern was that we have a remedy to at least follow-up that someone or somebody will be making those checks and balances to ensure that we have some meat into this callback policy**. Ms. Carttar** said yes, agreed. **Chairman Burroughs** said thank you. That's the end of my questions.

Chairman Burroughs asked, committee, any other questions? Staff, anybody from the community want to speak. Seeing none, we will move on.

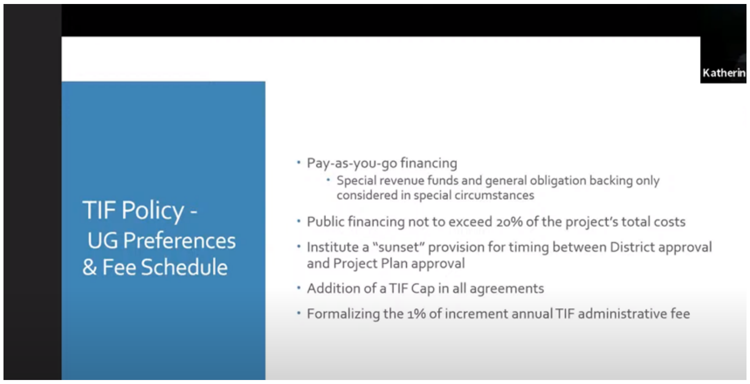


Ms. Carttar said the TIF policy, Tax Increment Financing, this is actually a policy that we have never had specific for the Unified Government. It was kind of rolled into a general abatement policy, but it didn't quite fit there because a TIF is not an abatement. It's actually a redirection of the incremental funds. I feel like this is an important one to make sure that we have kind of a standalone policy.

Again, consistent with the Kansas statute authorizing the TIF for our use. Really a lot of what you will see in this one, you'll kind of look at it, especially this committee, who is very well aware of how we do TIFs, what are the different provisions. You'll look at this and say yea, this is everything we already do, so what are you talking about and that is exactly right.

So, really what we are trying to do here is actually codify those preferences which you have seen as one opt in each of our development agreements but making sure that we're kind of actually showing it as a real policy of the Unified Government Commission rather than something else that we have to negotiate with every single development agreement.

Additionally, just having a policy. Frequently, we'll have a developer who's interested in potentially doing something and have a lot of questions. If there is something that I can hand them and say, here's our process, here's what the Commission really focuses on, they can actually look at this and get a lot of their questions answered and then we're kind of hitting the ground running.



A couple of just these preferences and the fee schedule that I wanted to point out that are a little different from just the Kansas statute that a lot of this is just showing people these are the things that are required, etc., etc. In terms of actual preferences that are stated, one being that the Commission really prefers pay-as-you-go financing. So, that is pretty much all of the TIFs that you've seen since I have arrived, I believe.

The UG, is not going to be authorizing any special revenue bonds, certainly not any general obligation bonds, which include the backing of the Unified Government. Those types of financing tools, which are available under TIF, but really are for those very special circumstances that are just really above and beyond for just your general TIF. Already, you have to be a project that's a bit above and beyond, but we certainly prefer pay-as-you-go as a way to regulate that.

Additionally, the public financing should never exceed more than 20% of the total project costs. This again, something that you see in all of our development agreements. This is spelled out, but we wanted to make sure that this, again, is codified in the policy.

Another one is a sunset provision. So, this is something that we've only recently started adding into the development agreement. This is, for example, in this case it actually worked out well for us. I don't want this to become the norm.

A good example is the Epic TIF so that is where the Menards at 18th & I-35 is going. This is a district that was put in place almost 20 years ago, so that really kind of shows you how long it could take between the approval of a district and a project plan. However, that's a really rare circumstance that, in this case, worked out. But, in most cases, if you have a district that's put in place, we want to know that there is a plan that is also coming quickly, now recognizing that some districts you have multiple plans. That's why I don't put a specific number of years in here, but I want to make sure that is something that we are always looking at and adding into our development agreements. We would like to see that you have started the project and finished it at a certain time in that project plan that you are presenting to the Commission for approval, as well as kind of what those future phases, kind of get some realistic timelines for those.

Another one is an addition of a TIF cap. This is kind of tied to that public financing, but not to exceed 20%, but also a lot of times we talk about a TIF that it is a certain percentage of the incremental property value for a certain number of years which is great, but there's quite a lot of variation in terms of, we do our best guess in terms of putting those numbers in front of you, but really it depends on the Appraiser's Office and BOTA what is that incremental value. We're not always exactly right in terms of what that percentage is. It's kind of a best estimated. That's why I think adding a TIF cap in addition is really helpful because if for some reason, or the project grows, that's also another good reason to go back and put more investment in and they have reached that gap that they had, they reached it faster than we had anticipated. Again, our whole goal is only to provide as much as necessary to get the project done and no more. We don't want any of these projects profiting off of these incentive tools. If you reach that cap before the percentage that we had estimated, then that TIF is terminated.

The final thing, this is another one that you've seen in all of the development agreements recently, but actually formalizing that there is a 1% of that increment, which is an annual TIF administrative fee. Our Finance and Treasury departments put in a lot of work annually on all of these TIFs, so making sure that the Unified Government is compensated for their time throughout the life of the TIF is important.

With that I'm done. Any other questions on TIFs?

Chairman Burroughs asked, committee, any questions of Katherine? I see no hands up at this time. Katherine I have one question and a comment. I'm pleased to see that we're getting into a formal document; something that we can refer to. The feasibility study**.** These were never in writing? These were just requested, correct? **Ms. Carttar** said the feasibility study, again, it kind of depends on the type and need, but we fully base that on the Kansas State Statutes and when those were required. So now, we're making that a little more clear, I think**. Chairman Burroughs** said well, thank you. I'm pleased to see us have some formal policy in place.

Were these, did these policies come from an organization to help us do this or did our Legal put this together? **Ms. Carttar** said actually, my department put it together. Legal looked it over so we didn't do anything that was crazy.

Chairman Burroughs said well, I do have a question on the very last page, page 6, right underneath the fees that were subject for review. Under other items, it places the County Administrator is authorized to establish the fees ranging from $250 to $2,500 per request, including requests for time extensions to the agreements and project plans, and requests for amendments to existing agreements. Is he going to have sole authority to do that without going to Legal or without bringing it back for Commission approval or Commission input?

Ms. Carttar said as it would stand, yes, within that certain range. Basically, at this point, we do not have an application fee. If someone comes back to us and says hey, I have this TIF and I want to totally change it. There is nothing in writing because it's not part of the Kansas State Statute that we can actually add an additional fee for our time. This would be something that presumably it may be another 10 years if we look at the IRB, for example, before we really review this policy and update it again. Now, of course, that doesn't have to be the case, but in preparing for that eventuality, if there is kind of looking around, we'd like to increase any of those at any time that would be part of the fee schedule. I believe the entire fee schedule does get presented to you all, but we would not bring this as a specific kind of standalone edit.

Chairman Burroughs said okay, I guess, in rereading it and listening to your explanation, I read it to understand that this didn't relate just to the fees; it related to the agreements themselves that he had the authority to change amendments to existing agreements. **Ms. Carttar** said no. **Chairman Burroughs** said that was a misunderstanding on my part. **Ms. Carttar** said, yes, to adjust the fees. **Chairman Burroughs** said to estimate fees and charges for those issues pertaining to the TIF and/or the design of the project and those changes. That's all I have.

Chairman Burroughs said, committee, anyone else? **Ms. Carttar** said if there are any other comments, please reach out. We'll anticipate bringing this forward in the next couple of months with kind of the larger packet of financial policies. **Chairman Burroughs** said great. Katherine, thank you. I think it's very important, very forward-thinking and establishes written policies and procedures in how we are to operate. I think that's extremely important. Kudos to you and the department and Legal for putting something together to protect the interest of our community.

Item No. 3 – 2110…REPORT: FOURTH QUARTER INVESTMENT

Synopsis: Fourth Quarter 2020 Investment Report, submitted by Rick Mikesic, County Treasurer; and Andrea Parra, Deputy County Treasurer.

Rick Mikesic, County Treasurer, said we're here tonight to do our presentation which we do every quarter which illustrates where we are with our investment. Tonight, we have the fourth quarter investment report that we'll go through. At this point, I will turn it over to Andrea Parra, who is our Deputy Treasurer and Cash Manager.

Unified Government of WyCo/KCK
Quarterly Investment Report
Fourth Quarter 2020
October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

Presented by:
Richard Mikesic, County Treasurer
Andrea Parra, Deputy Treasurer

Key Metrics
- Avg Yield – 0.91%
- DTM – 82 days, down from 112 in Q3-2020

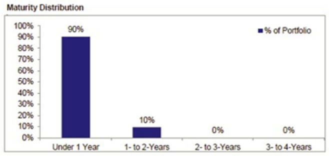
Portfolio Components
- Cash – 71%
- Invested – 29%

Investment Summary - Aggregate Portfolio By Type of Investment

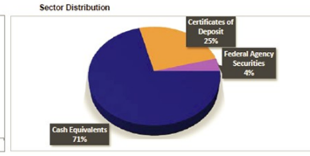
Security Type	Original Cost	Market Value[1]	Amortized Cost[2]	% of Portfolio	% Permitted by Policy	In Compliance	Weighted Days to Maturity[3]	Weighted Average Yield[3]
Property Tax Held for Entities[4]	$70,412,502	$70,412,502	$70,412,502	na	see note 4	✓	4	0.25%
Cash Equivalents	$169,831,498	$169,831,498	$169,831,498	71%	100%	✓	4	0.25%
Total Liquidity	$169,831,498	$169,831,498	$169,831,498	71%			4	0.25%
Certificates of Deposit	$59,000,000	$59,000,000	$59,000,000	25%	100%	✓	280	2.52%
Federal Agency Securities	$9,950,906	$10,164,393	$9,980,721	4%	50%	✓	238	2.70%
Total Securities	$68,950,906	$69,164,393	$68,980,721	29%			518	5.22%
Total Portfolio	$238,782,404	$238,995,891	$238,812,219	100%			82	0.91%

1. Market values provided by UMB Bank, Third-Party Safekeeping Custodial Agent. Recorded at time of settlement to reflect holding investments to maturity.
2. Amortized cost is the original cost of the principal of the security adjusted for the amount of the periodic reduction of any discount or premium from the purchase date until the date of the report.
3. Averages shown are weighted averages calculated based on original cost. Average maturity is shown as days.
4. Property Tax collections temporarily held by the County on behalf of other governmental entities is not a part of the Unified Government's cash and investment value. The cash being held in trust is presented here for informational purposes.

Maturity Distribution



Sector Distribution



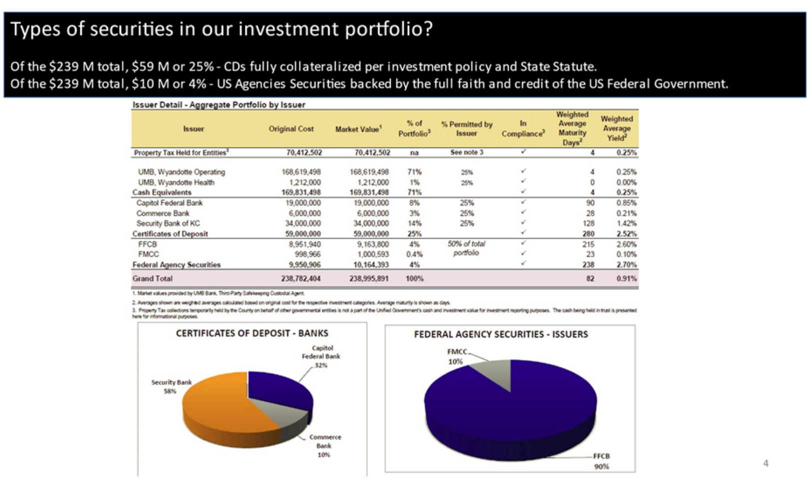
Andrea Parra, Deputy Treasurer, said we are here reporting on the 4th Quarter of 2020 Investment Report for the year end. It's going to be pretty quick. Not a lot to really report in a positive way. Average yield showing at .91; excuse me, days to maturity are down to 82 for the yearend. It was at 112 days from Quarter Three. A lot of those long-term investments had finally matured that we're put in place prior to Rick and I that have lowered that amount of days.

Portfolio components. We were at the end of year at 71% cash and then about 29% in investments. Just shy of almost 90% of that is all within one year of things that Rick and I had done early on last year that will come up here in the next quarter or so for maturity.

The next item is just a few key metrics as far as the yield. It is down. It was at .96 from Quarter Three so, of course, beating our target T-Bill rate which is at .11.

Issuer compliance; one thing that we will always try to strive to meet. Full year of 2020, we can excitingly report that we stayed within compliance of that rule in our policy all four quarters, which is great. Hopefully to keep that as much as possible. I know it is a note that we like to mention every time we meet with you all.

Interest was down. That is to be expected because of the pandemic. A lot of things were going on in '19, now were not going on in 2020. Hopefully, we can make a better change there. Again, the market is the market. Right now there's not a lot we can really do.

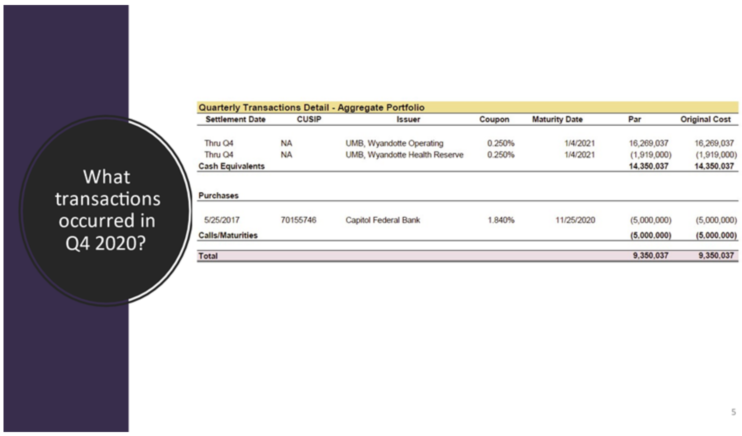


Issuer Detail - Aggregate Portfolio by Issuer

Issuer	Original Cost	Market Value[1]	% of Portfolio[3]	% Permitted by Issuer	In Compliance[3]	Weighted Average Maturity Days[2]	Weighted Average Yield[2]
Property Tax Held for Entities[3]	70,412,502	70,412,502	na	See note 3	✓	4	0.25%
UMB, Wyandotte Operating	168,619,498	168,619,498	71%	25%	✓	4	0.25%
UMB, Wyandotte Health	1,212,000	1,212,000	1%	25%	✓	0	0.00%
Cash Equivalents	**169,831,498**	**169,831,498**	**71%**		✓	**4**	**0.25%**
Capitol Federal Bank	19,000,000	19,000,000	8%	25%	✓	90	0.85%
Commerce Bank	6,000,000	6,000,000	3%	25%	✓	28	0.21%
Security Bank of KC	34,000,000	34,000,000	14%	25%	✓	128	1.42%
Certificates of Deposit	**59,000,000**	**59,000,000**	**25%**		✓	**280**	**2.52%**
FFCB	8,951,940	9,163,800	4%	*50% of total portfolio*	✓	215	2.60%
FMCC	998,966	1,000,593	0.4%		✓	23	0.10%
Federal Agency Securities	**9,950,906**	**10,164,393**	**4%**		✓	**238**	**2.70%**
Grand Total	**238,782,404**	**238,995,891**	**100%**			**82**	**0.91%**

1. Market values provided by UMB Bank, Third-Party Safekeeping Custodial Agent.
2. Averages shown are weighted averages calculated based on original cost for the respective investment categories. Average maturity is shown as days.
3. Property Tax collections temporarily held by the County on behalf of other governmental entities is not a part of the Unified Government's cash and investment value for investment reporting purposes. The cash being held in trust is presented here for informational purposes.

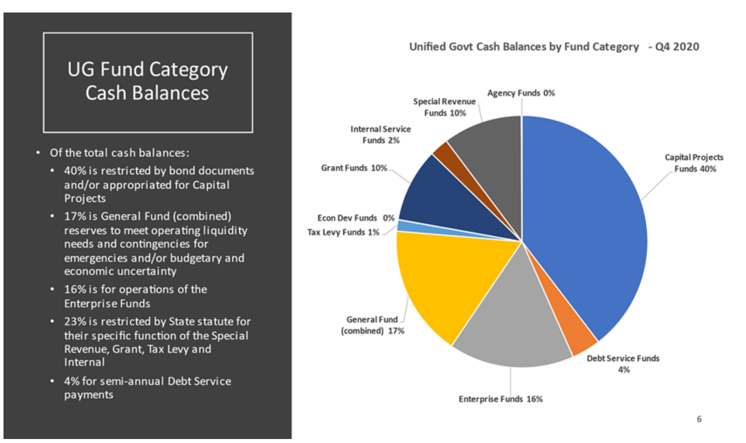
The next slide shows just kind of where the portfolio sits, right about $239M in total; 25% of that is CDs and then the other 4% is going to be about $10M in agencies. We have two of them at this point that were both long-term prior to Rick and I, one of which is coming up to mature soon. The other one, I believe, is in about a year or so. Other than that, we have a few financial institutions left. Three of them, as you can see, Capital Federal, Commerce Bank, and Security Bank of KC.



Quarterly Transactions Detail - Aggregate Portfolio

Settlement Date	CUSIP	Issuer	Coupon	Maturity Date	Par	Original Cost
Thru Q4	NA	UMB, Wyandotte Operating	0.250%	1/4/2021	16,269,037	16,269,037
Thru Q4	NA	UMB, Wyandotte Health Reserve	0.250%	1/4/2021	(1,919,000)	(1,919,000)
Cash Equivalents					**14,350,037**	**14,350,037**
Purchases						
5/25/2017	70155746	Capitol Federal Bank	1.840%	11/25/2020	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
Calls/Maturities					**(5,000,000)**	**(5,000,000)**
Total					**9,350,037**	**9,350,037**

The only other thing we really wanted to report on would be our next slide here of kind of what happened. Very little. We had one maturity. Capital Federal Investment that was set up in 2007 by my predecessor—sorry, 2017, matured another long-term investment that came in due. We did not go out for bid. We still don't have any plans to. That coupon rate is where it sits as of this morning. Investments as well. It has not budged in probably three quarters or so. Until we see that get up there, we probably have no reason to go out for bid unless there is a particular thing we think we might want to try. We're open for ideas, thoughts, comments, something maybe unique or short-term, but we just don't really advise right now based on the market.



With that, just kind of going over the fund category cash balances of where the whole portfolio sits based on fund. 40% is restricted by bond documents such as capital projects. 17% of that is going to be the General Fund. There's a few things combined there. We have 16% that is for operations of the Enterprise funds. 23% is for restricted State Statues for things like the Special Revenue, Grants, Tax Levies, and then 4% is Debt Service payments that we have semi-annually. We want to speed through that. Of course, I can go into any questions, comments, concerns, otherwise, we're about done with this.

Chairman Burroughs asked, committee, any questions? I see no hands at this time. I have one question. Do you know what the dollar amount is for the 4% on the annual debt service payments? **Ms. Parra** said not at this very moment, but I can provide that after the day. Just for me to be able to get that number, I would have to remote into my system and it's not something that I can do quickly for you. I can get that to you as soon as tomorrow.

Chairman Burroughs said 4% is a small number, but it could be millions of dollars and it would be important if we had a dollar value associated in that annual debt service payment. It would help with the budget situation coming forward with the Commission.

Thank you for some of the most trying of times financially for us and keeping us in the positive cash position you have. In your presentation for the Fourth Quarter, you're to be commended

Kathleen VonAchen, Chief Financial Officer, said I can tell how much is in the debt fund at the end of 2020 if you can give me just two seconds. I did want to point out, though, that any ending cash that's sitting in the Debt funds, by statute, has to remain there and can only be used to pay debt service.

I'm looking for the report right now. Just two seconds. **Chairman Burroughs** said, Kathleen, you can find that and send it to me. I'm the one who had interest in it. I'm just trying to…**Ms. VonAchen** said I have it now. It's roughly, this includes all of our city, our county, and all of the TIF funds. There's roughly $4M in TIF. The total is $7.8M, $4M of it is in our TIF funds and the remainder is in our City and our County Debt Service Fund. **Chairman Burroughs** said thank you for that, Kathleen.

Committee, should you have any other questions, please don't hesitate to reach out to either Andrea or Rick or Kathleen. Again, I want to commend you all for providing us this information and for looking out for our best interest financially. Thank you for your report.

Action: For information only.

Adjourn:

Chairman Burroughs adjourned the meeting at 7:00 p.m.

tk