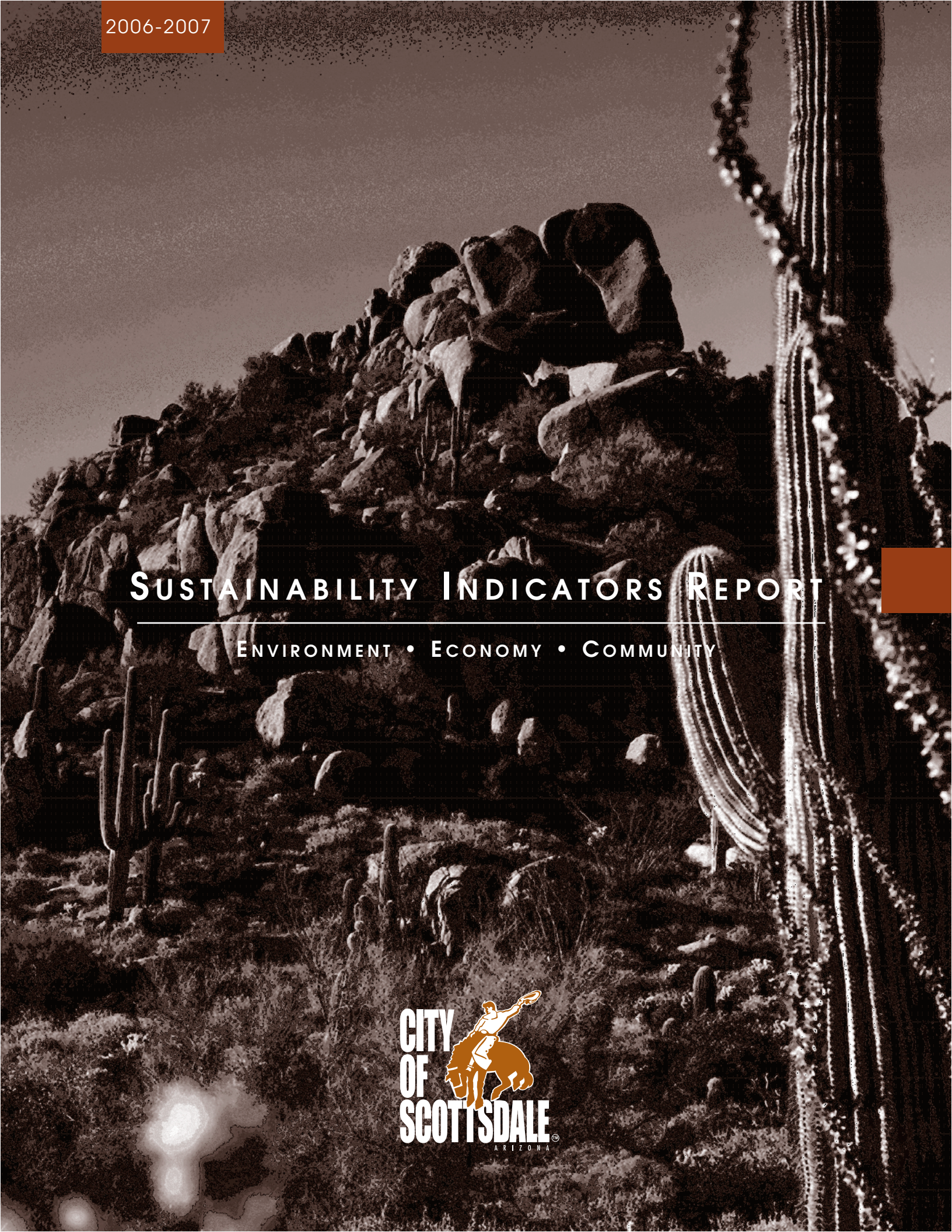
2006-2007



Sustainability Indicators Report

Environment • Economy • Community

CITY OF SCOTTSDALE
ARIZONA

The Scottsdale City Council agreed to the following statement of the Council's Mission & Goals at an informal workshop on Nov. 9, 2004.

Our Mission

The mission of the City of Scottsdale is to cultivate citizen trust by fostering and practicing open, accountable, and responsive government; providing quality core services; promoting long-term prosperity; planning and managing growth in harmony with the city's unique heritage and desert surroundings; strengthening the city's standing as a preeminent destination for tourism; and promoting livability by enhancing and protecting neighborhoods. Quality of life shall be the city's paramount consideration.

Our Goals

Neighborhoods

Enhance and protect a diverse, family-oriented community where neighborhoods are safe, protected from adverse impacts, well maintained and actively revitalized.

Environmental Sustainability & Preservation

Preserve Scottsdale's desert environment and natural resources, and honor the city's heritage and character.

Transportation

Strengthen the transportation system for the safe, efficient and affordable movement of people and goods.

Economy

Position Scottsdale for short- and long-term economic prosperity by strengthening, expanding and diversifying our economic resources.

Public Safety

Protect Scottsdale residents and visitors by providing quality public safety and homeland security services.

Fiscal and Resource Management

Provide the means to reach other goals by ensuring Scottsdale is fiscally responsible and fair in its management of taxpayer money and city assets, and coordinates land use and infrastructure planning within the context of financial demands and available resources.

Open and Responsive Government

Make government accessible, responsive and accountable so that decisions reflect community input and expectations.

Mayor Mary Manross

Betty Drake

Wayne Ecton

W.J. "Jim" Lane

Robert Littlefield

Ron McCullagh

Tony Nelssen

Top Management Environmental Mission Statement

"Continuously explore new possibilities and develop unique solutions to common challenges, take appropriate risks and strive to be innovative in planning for our changing environment…"

Jan Dolan
City Manager

Citizen Environmental Quality Advisory Board Mission Statement

"Continuously seek opportunities to enhance the quality of Scottsdale's natural and built environments."

Daniel Basinger, Past Chairman

Brian Munson, Chairman

Michele Cohen, Vice Chairwoman

Don Manthe, Past Vice Chairman
Jay Spector, Past Vice Chairman

Bill Gill III
Ronald Hand
Jimmy Leung
James McCay
James Mulloy

2004/2005 Indicators Report

Introduction:
The City of Scottsdale initiated the Sustainability Indicators Project in 1998 with the selection of over forty different measures of the community's health and quality of life. A working group of Scottsdale Board and Commission members as well as city staff collaborated to select indicators based on how well they met each of the following criteria:

- Basic to the community's health
- Understood by the community and consistent with its shared vision
- Relevant for policy decisions
- Link environment, economy and community
- Statistically measurable and available annually
- Focus on long range vision

The 2006/2007 Indicators Report provides trend information on thirty-three indicators. The report is divided into three main sections: Environment, Economy and Community. This report contains both raw data and trend information designed to aid strategic thinking by Scottsdale citizens, Mayor/Council and other community decision makers.

Scottsdale is located in the northeast portion of the Phoenix metropolitan area within south-central Arizona. The city is situated in the Sonoran Desert, a unique natural environment, responsible for fostering the high quality of life enjoyed by its residents.

Longitude & Latitude
111.93º W, 33.50º N

Highest Elevation Level
4,890' above sea level

Lowest Elevation Level
1,180' above sea level

Area Square Miles
185.2

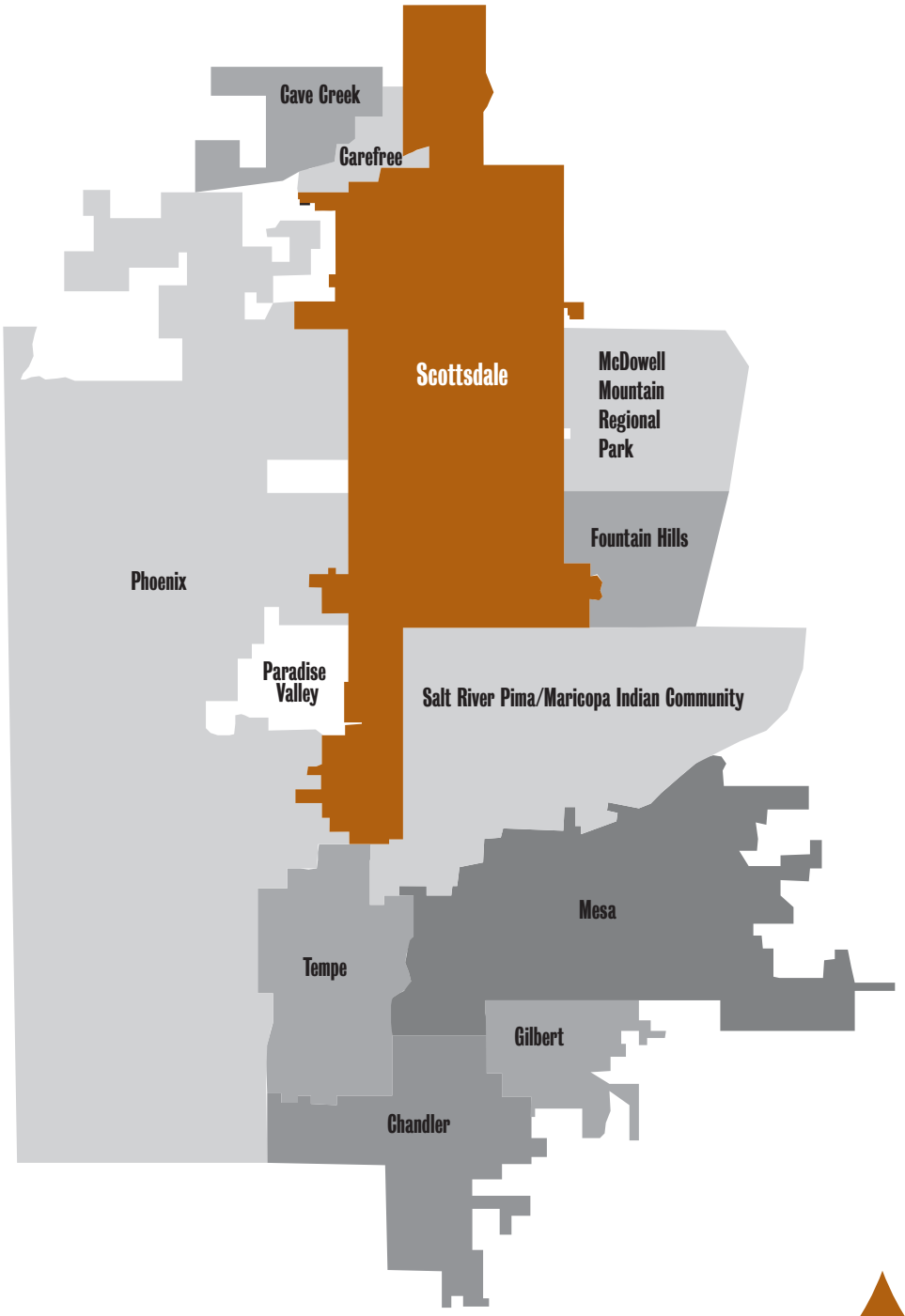
Population (2005 Census)
226, 390

Population per Square Mile
1,222

Average Daily Temperature (winter)
59.8º F

Average Daily Temperature (summer)
85.3º F

Mean Days of Sunshine
330



City of Scottsdale and neighboring communities

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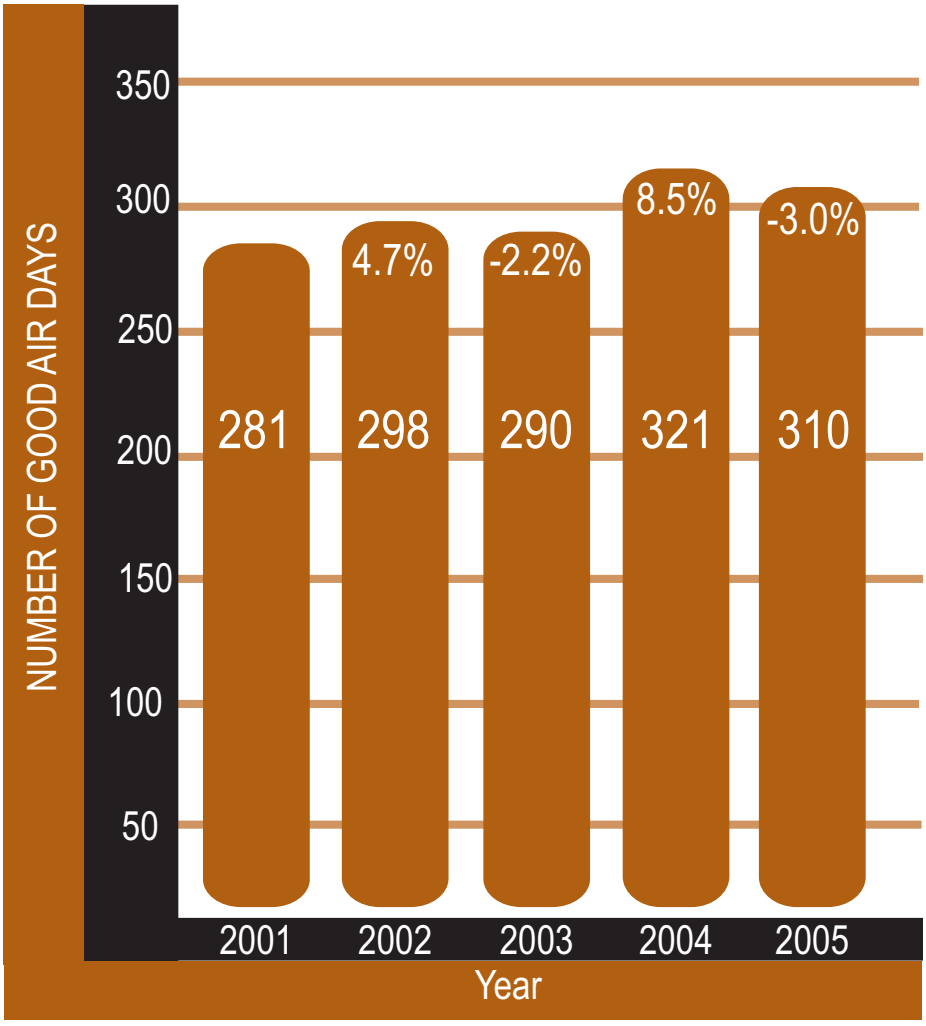
Air Quality

What Was Measured?
The number of "good air" days is an annual count of days when readings for all three regional air pollutants (ozone, carbon monoxide and particulates) are in the "good" range at the Scottsdale monitoring sites.

Air quality is measured at two locations in Scottsdale: Miller & Thomas roads, in the southern portion of the city and Pima & Pinnacle Peak roads in the northern portion of the city. Maricopa County reports Pollution Standard Index (PSI) values for carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (03) and particulates (PM10) with corresponding descriptive labels including good, moderate, unhealthful, very unhealthful, and hazardous for each range of values. All three pollutants are measured at the southern Scottsdale location, while the Pinnacle Peak location measures only ozone.

Trends:
The number of "good" air quality days recorded in Scottsdale generally trended upward for over the past four years Particulate (PM-10) air pollution accounts for the majority of days when air quality is not in the "good range," virtually all of the remaining Scottsdale readings fell in the "moderate" range.



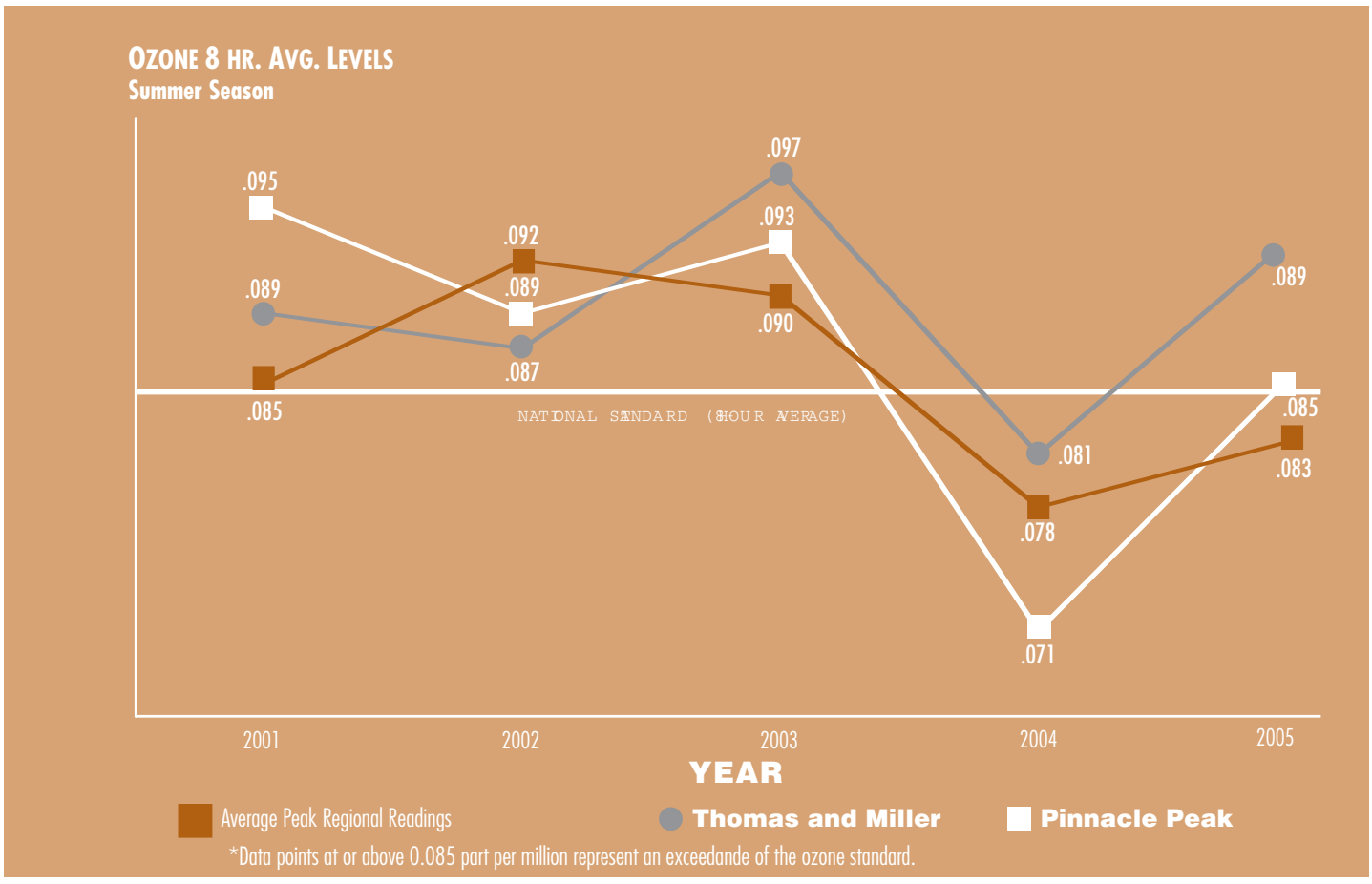
Ozone-Summer Air Pollutant

What Was Measured?

There are 17 air monitors in the Phoenix metropolitan area that measure ozone levels. Peak ozone levels at two Scottsdale locations are compared to the Average Peak Readings for the Region and to the national standard. Ozone is a summertime air pollutant.

Trends:

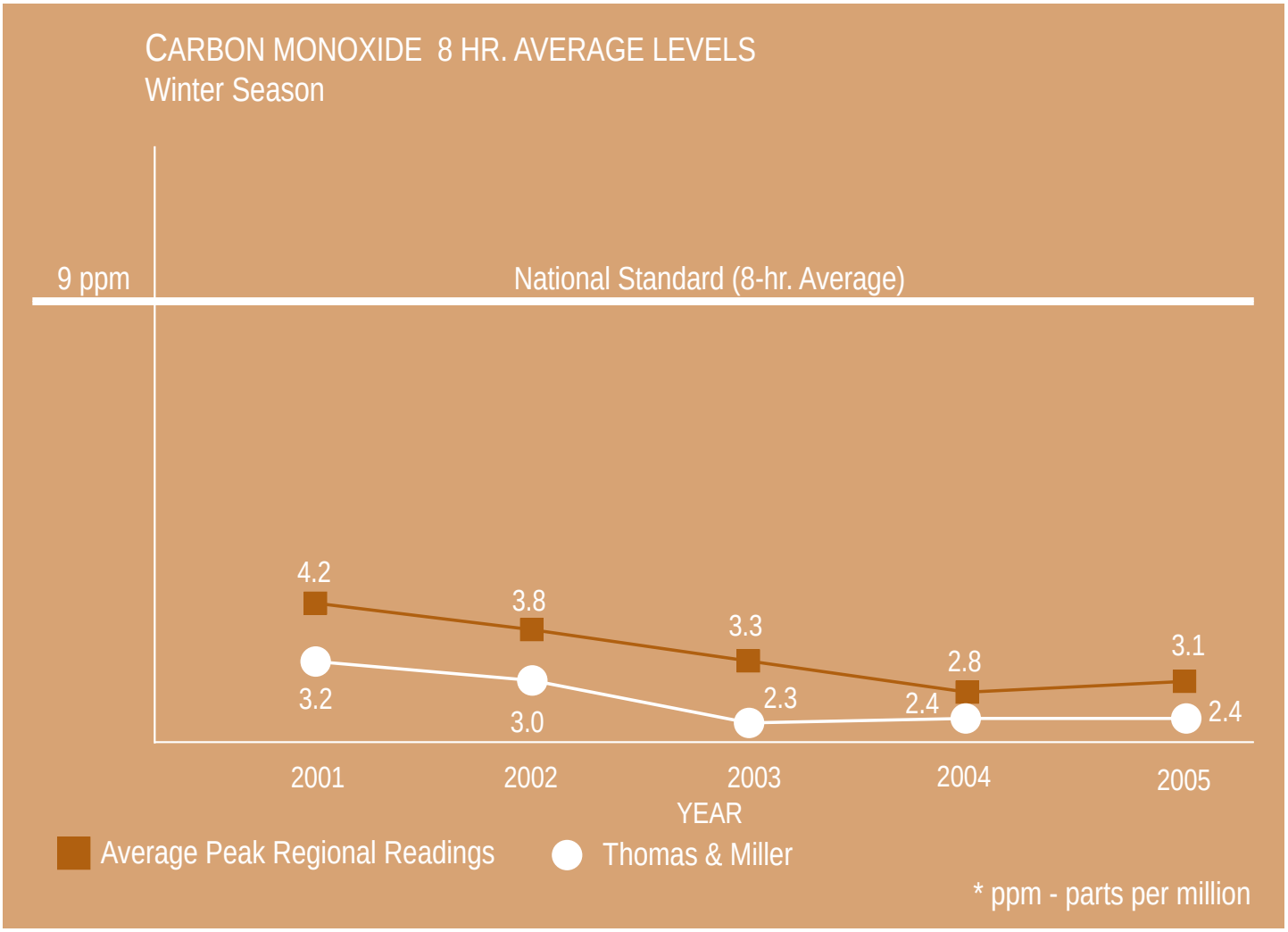
The previous Indicators Report contained data for two ozone standards. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has eliminated one of the standards. As a result, only the 8 hour ozone standard is reported. Technically, the ozone standard was not violated in Scottsdale during the past five years. However, both Scottsdale locations recorded ozone levels higher than the national standard 1-4 days each year, four of the last five years. Elevated ozone levels in Scottsdale primarily result from vehicle emissions and ozone generated in the south-central part of the Valley (dispersed to Scottsdale by natural air movement).



Carbon Monoxide-Winter Air Pollutant

What Was Measured?
There are 13 air monitors in the Phoenix metropolitan area, that measure carbon monoxide levels. Carbon monoxide levels are measured at only the Thomas and Miller roads location. Carbon monoxide is a wintertime air pollutant The Phoenix metropolitan area is now in compliance with the eight hour average carbon monoxide national standard.

Trends:
The previous Indicators Report contained data for two carbon monoxide standards. The EPA has eliminated one of the standards. As a result, only the 8 hour carbon monoxide standard is reported. Peak winter readings in Scottsdale occurred from December through the end of January. The Thomas and Miller monitoring site levels remain below the eight hour regional averages.



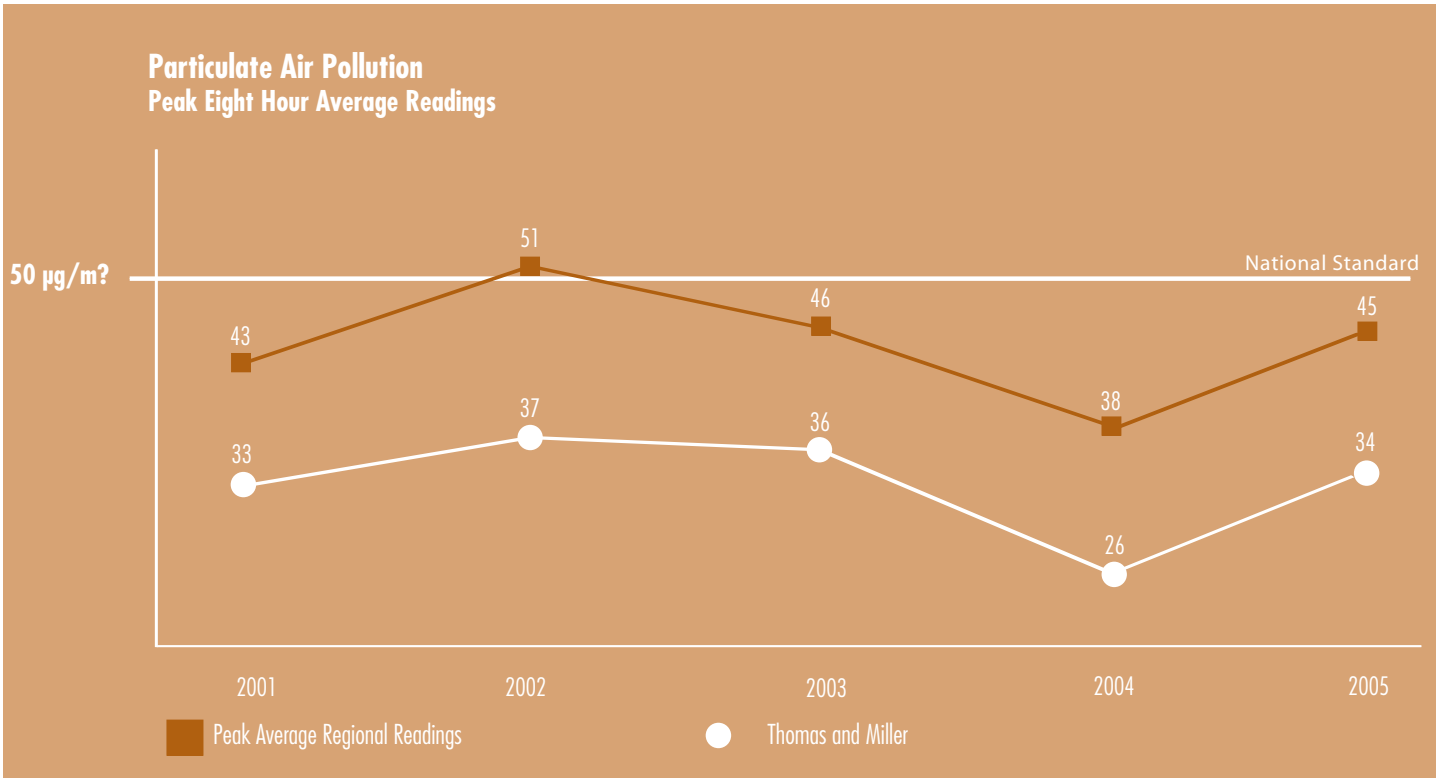
Particulates - Year Round Air Pollutant

What Was Measured?

There are 16 air monitors in the Phoenix metropolitan area that measure particulate levels but only one in Scottsdale at Thomas and Miller roads. Particulates are a year round air pollutant. Only the smallest particles of dust remain suspended in air long enough to be considered particulate pollution. These particles have been deemed a "health hazard" by the EPA. The national particulate standard is a peak eight hour average. In the graph below peak eight hour average particulate levels at the Scottsdale location are compared to regional readings.

Trends:

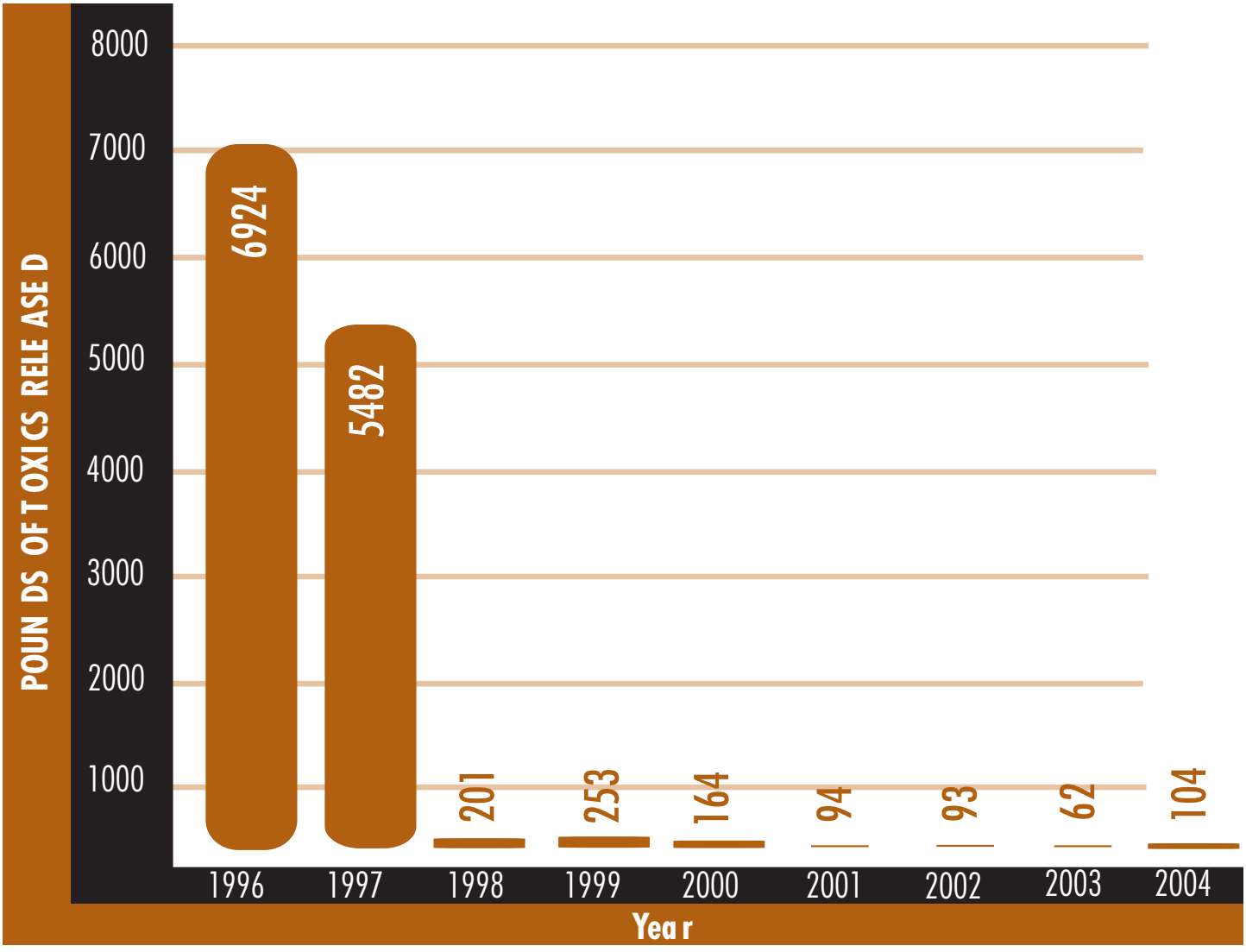
Over the past five years Scottsdale particulate levels have consistently remained below those of the region for this air quality standard.



Toxic Releases from Facilities in Scottsdale

What Was Measured?
This indicator tracks EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). The TRI is a database of information about releases of toxic chemicals from large quantity generators (LQG's) LQG's are defined in the federal Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) by the quantity of hazardous waste generated monthly.

Trends:
This indicator measures total annual releases in pounds from facilities located within Scottsdale. Toxic releases include releases to air, soil and water. The EPA tracks only those facilities that report releases, and the number of reporting facilities varies from year to year. Each year since 1994, fewer than five Scottsdale facilities reported releases.



Preserved Natural Open Space

What Was Measured?

This indicator measures tax revenue used to purchase and preserve land in the planned McDowell Sonoran Preserve (MSP), the number of acres in the MSP and the total amount of natural desert open space in Scottsdale both inside and outside the MSP.

Citizens voted for preservation taxes and use of bonds to purchase MSP land on several occasions.

The planned McDowell Sonoran Preserve is 36,400 acres. Those acres currently include public purchased and donated land in the preserve, State Land reclassified under the Arizona Preserve Initiative (API), and private land protected through conservation zoning. The chart shows only the acreage actually purchased to date.

Acreage outside the MSP includes natural area open space (NAOS) and other protected desert open spaces. The total acreage of this open space outside the preserve is added to preserve acreage to yield the total acreage of preserved natural open space in Scottsdale.

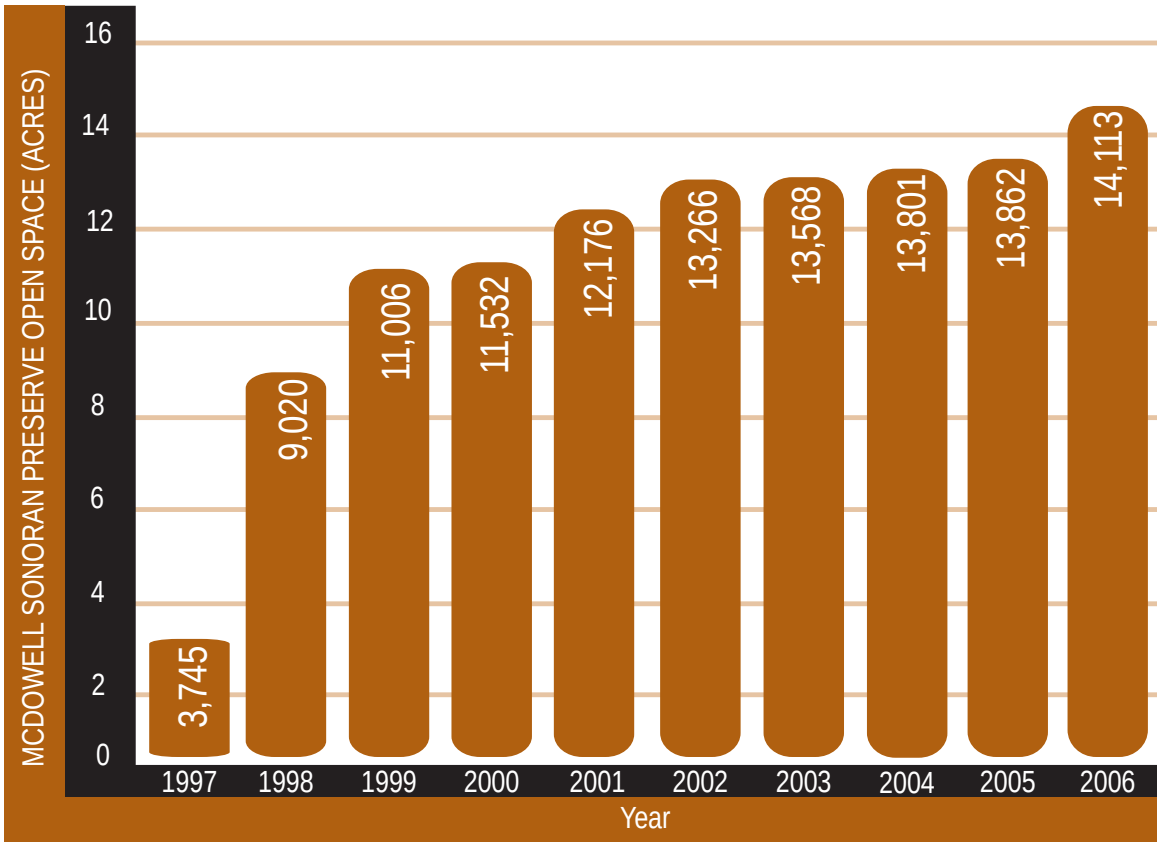
Trends:

To date, in excess of $200 million have been raised in taxes and nearly $350 million spent on preserve land acquisitions. In 2004 citizens approved an additional preservation tax. Preservation taxes now generate over $35 million annually.

With additional acreage being added each year, citizen tax dollars have enabled the McDowell Sonoran Preserve to expand to over 14,000 acres.

The amount of NAOS outside the preserve increased faster than the amount of MSP land from 2000 to 2005

Between 2000 and 2005 NAOS increased more rapidly outside than within the MSP.



Native Plant Salvage

What Was Measured?

Scottsdale's 1981 Native Plant Ordinance encourages the preservation of our unique Sonoran Desert environment through the salvage of native plants. Fifteen types of indigenous trees and five types of native cacti are protected under the ordinance. This indicator measures the number and percent of native plants successfully salvaged in developing or redeveloping land in Scottsdale. The survival rate is calculated using the total plants attempted for salvage and those plants surviving salvage after 90 days in established plant nurseries.

Trends:

The survival rate of native plants continues to be high. Development slowed in Scottsdale beginning in 2002. Thus, the number of salvaged native plants decreased dramatically. Scottsdale's native plant program has successfully transplanted over 25,000 native plants since 1999.

Year	Plants Proposed	Plants Attempted	Plants Surviving	Survival Rate
1999	3,270	3,238	2,885	89.10%
2000	5,639	5,279	4,674	88.54%
2001	5,811	5,543	5,139	92.71%
2002	2,033	1,801	1,564	87.00%
2003	2,984	2,860	2,571	89.90%
2004	3,116	3,079	2,827	91.80%
2005	2,683	2,097	1,730	82.50%
2006	5,718	5,380	4,785	91.82%

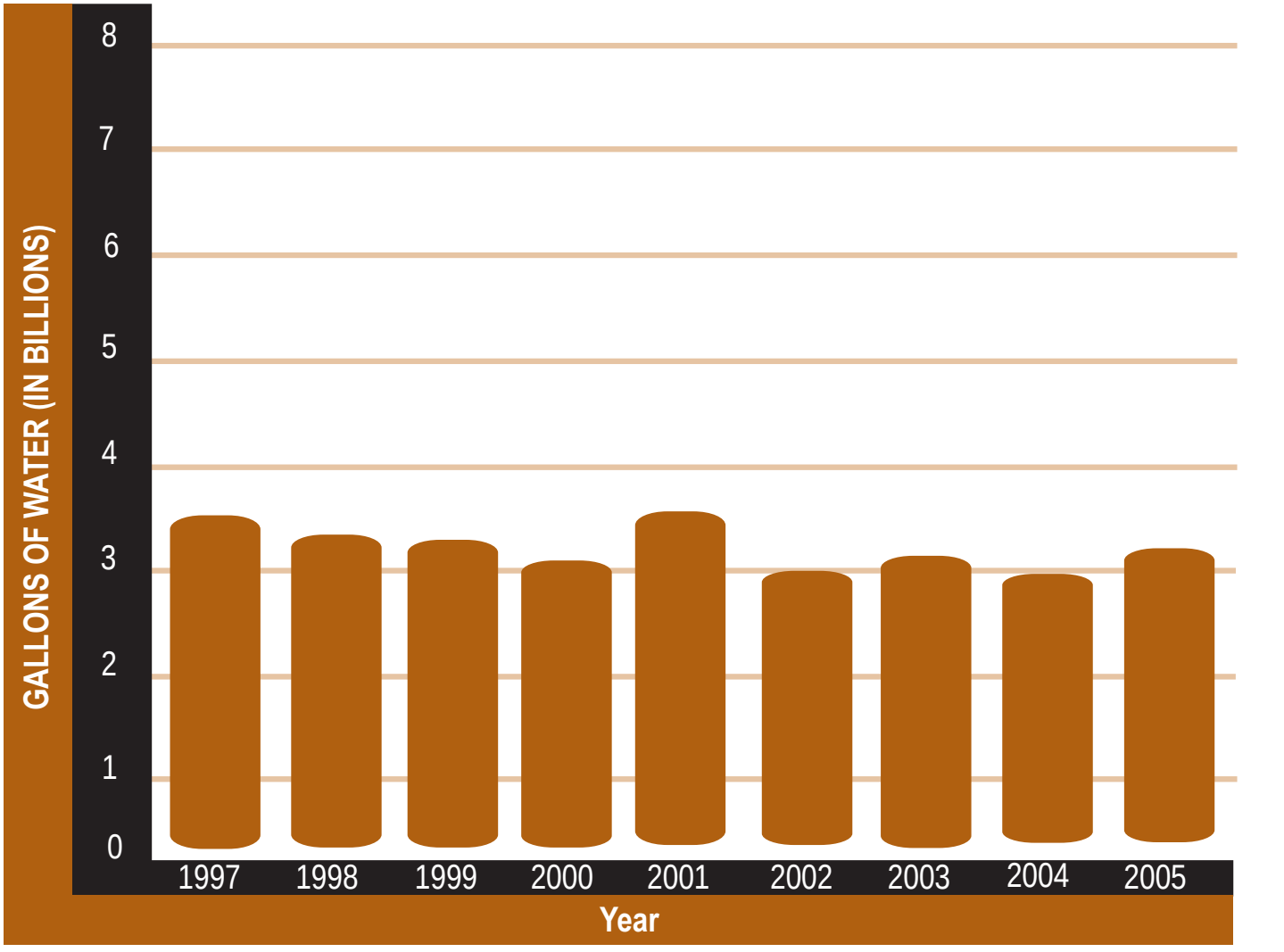
Groundwater Treated

What Was Measured?

The city's Central Groundwater Treatment Facility was constructed in the early 1990's to remove industrial chemicals from the aquifer beneath south-central Scottsdale. This indicator measures the actual number of gallons of water treated to safe drinking water standards and returned to the city's drinking water system. Contaminants being removed are volatile organic compounds (VOC's) and include the industrial solvent trichloroethylene (TCE).

Trends:

The chart shows the amount of water treated and restored to clean drinking water standards by the facility. Each year since 1997 the plant has treated over 3 billion gallons of water. Annually, several thousand pounds of contaminants are removed from the underground aquifer. This process will continue for several more decades before the contaminants will be substantially removed. There is a smaller amount of contaminants in the aquifer today than there was when treatment began in 1997.



Total Water Usage

What Was Measured?
This indicator shows where the water we use comes from, how much water is used by sectors, and how much water the average household in Scottsdale uses annually. Each chart uses a different unit of measure. The use and reuse of our water supply is reported in thousands of acre-feet. An acre-foot of water is equal to 325,851.4 gallons. Water used per household is reported in thousands of gallons. Total annual water use is measured in billions of gallons for Scottsdale's residential, commercial/industrial and municipal sectors.

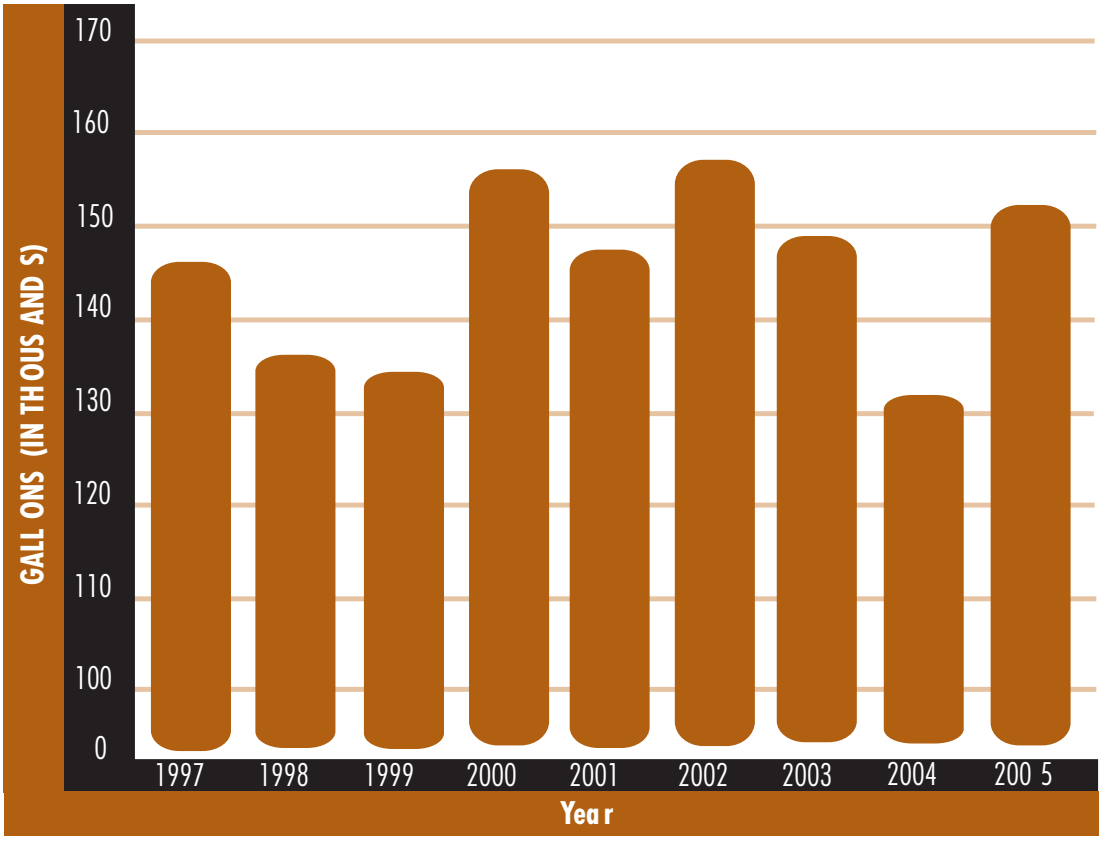
The water use and reuse chart also reports the amount of effluent reuse and groundwater recharge.

Trends:
The first chart looks at residential sector water use averages. The five highest annual water use averages per household have been recorded in the past six years.

Scottsdale obtains its drinking water from both surface and groundwater sources. Surface water comes from rivers and lakes. Groundwater is the well water brought up from underground aquifers beneath Scottsdale. Since 2000, surface water supplies have been the predominant supply source for Scottsdale, as the city takes steps toward decreasing its dependence on groundwater. Water reuse is represented by the amount of treated effluent used to irrigate city golf courses and the amount of treated water recharged into the underground aquifer at the Water Campus. Both have both been steadily increasing in recent years.

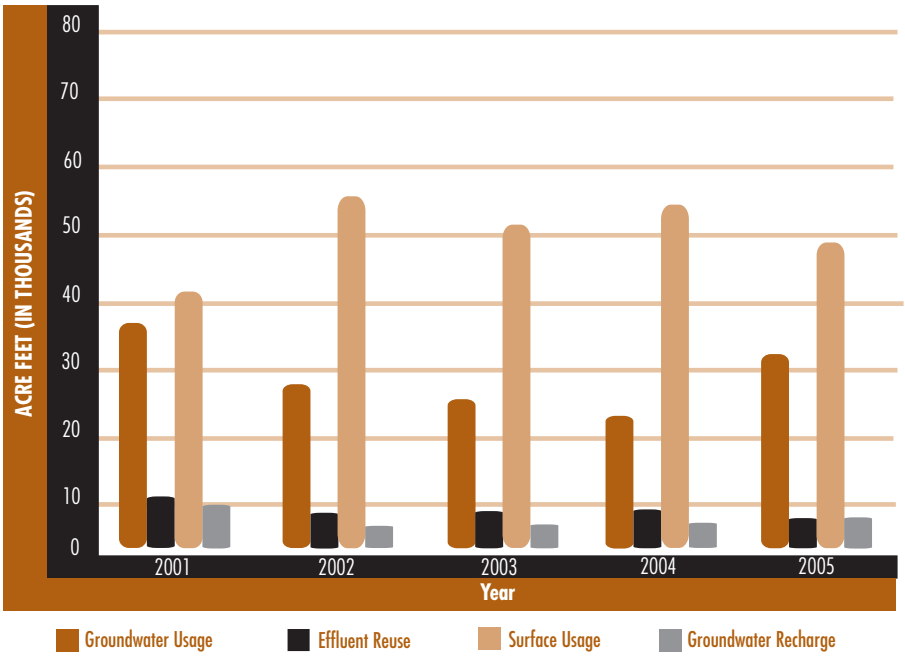
There are no discernable trends in sector water use shown on the last chart.

For more detail, the city publishes an annual water report that can be accessed at http://www.ScottsdaleAz.gov

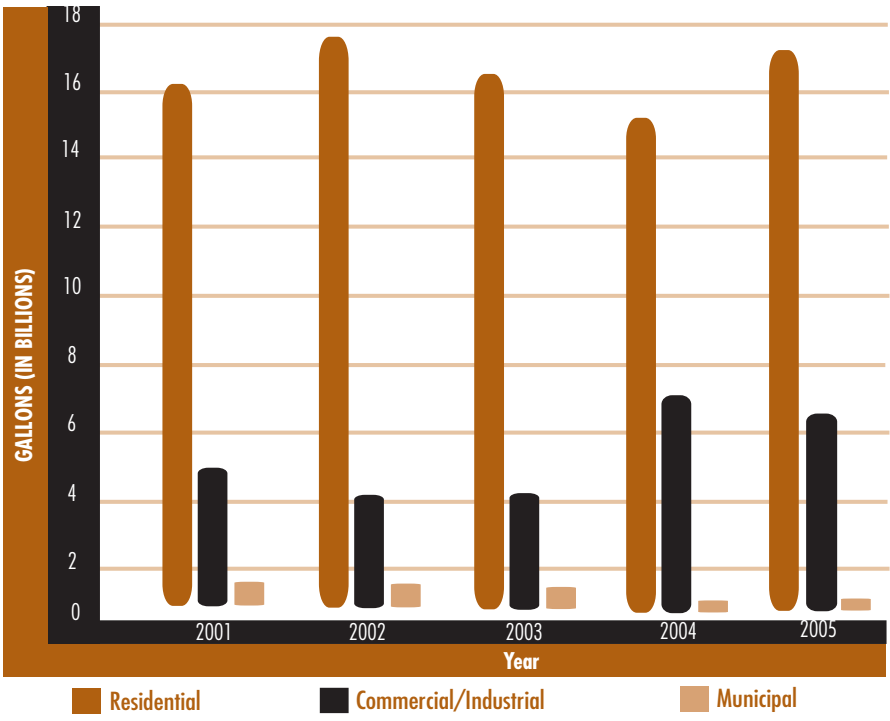


Annual Water Usage Per Household

Total Water Usage



Total Water Use by Source



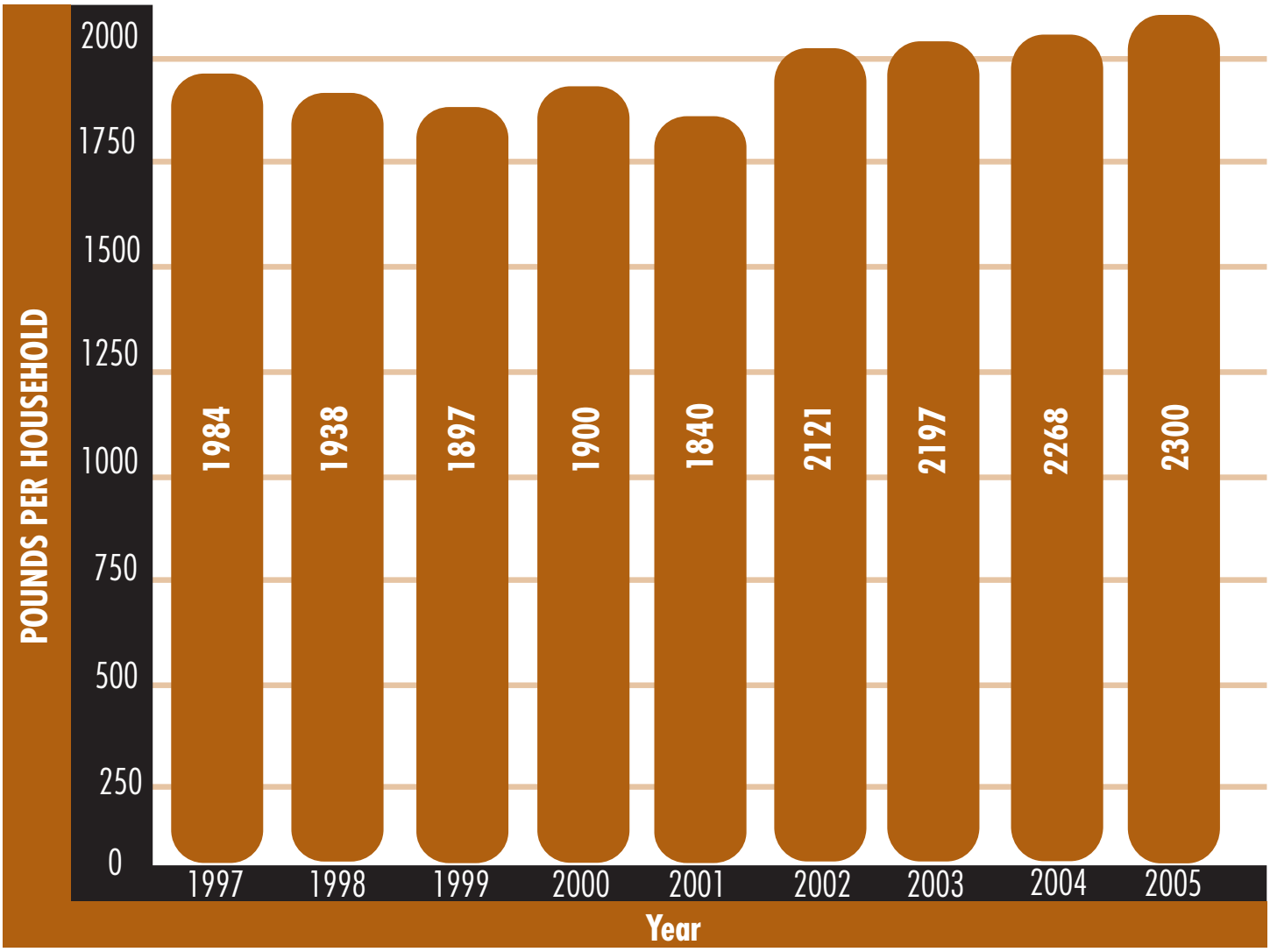
Water Use by Sector

Solid Waste

What Was Measured?
This indicator tracks the average amount of solid waste generated at each single-family residence in Scottsdale. Solid waste includes both the trash disposed of in landfills and solid waste that can be recycled or composted. The amounts of solid waste generated and disposed include material picked up by the city's brush crews. This indicator began tracking compost and brush waste beginning in 2002.

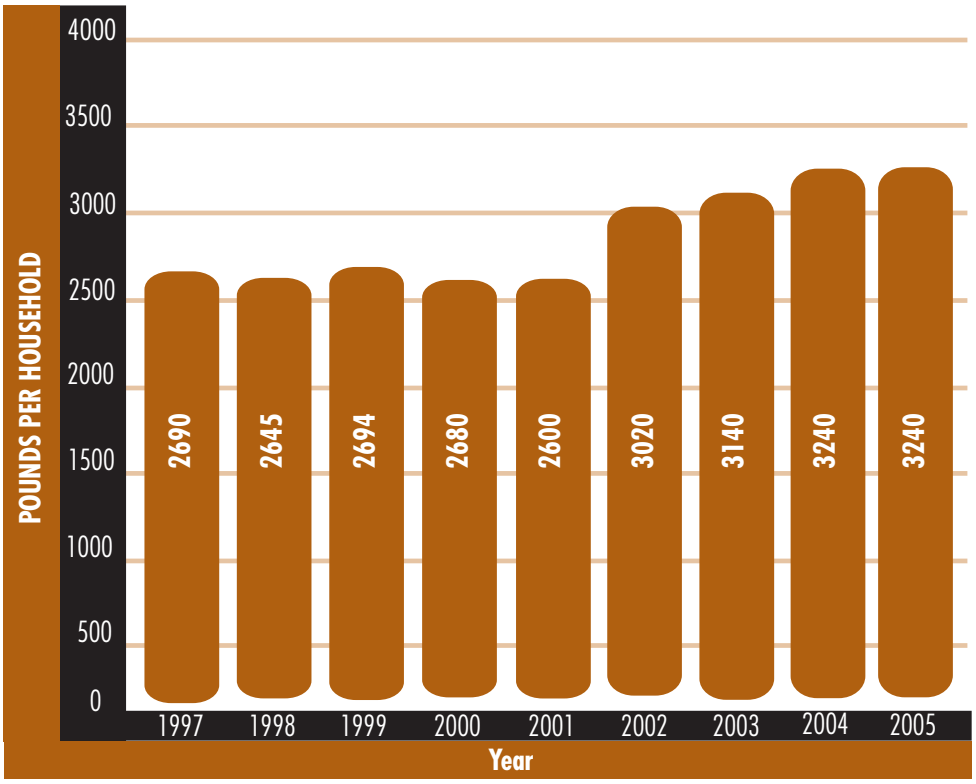
Trends:
There has been a steady increase in the number of residential, curbside pickups of solid waste and recyclables in recent years to the current level of 74,452 households. (This information is not depicted on the graphs.)

Scottsdale's recycling program began in 1996. At that time, Scottsdale residents recycled about 26 percent of the solid waste they generated. Today with the addition of the composting program Scottsdale residents recycle and compost about 30 percent of the solid waste they generate.

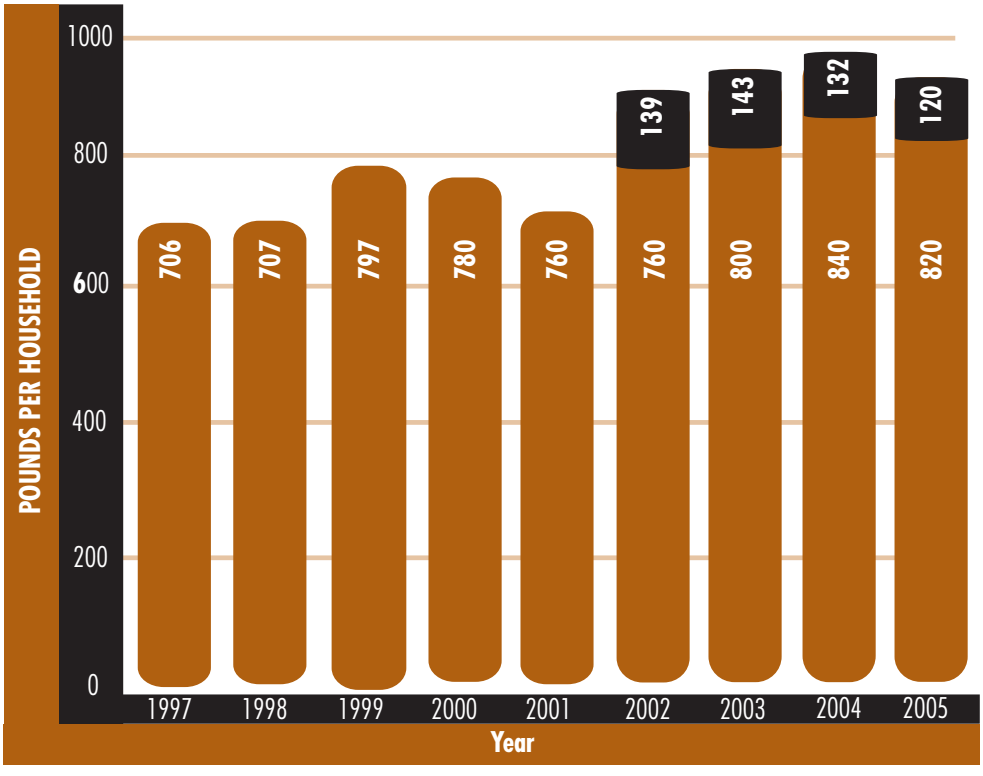


Solid Waste Disposed

Solid Waste



Per Household Solid Waste Generated



Per Household Solid Waste Recycled

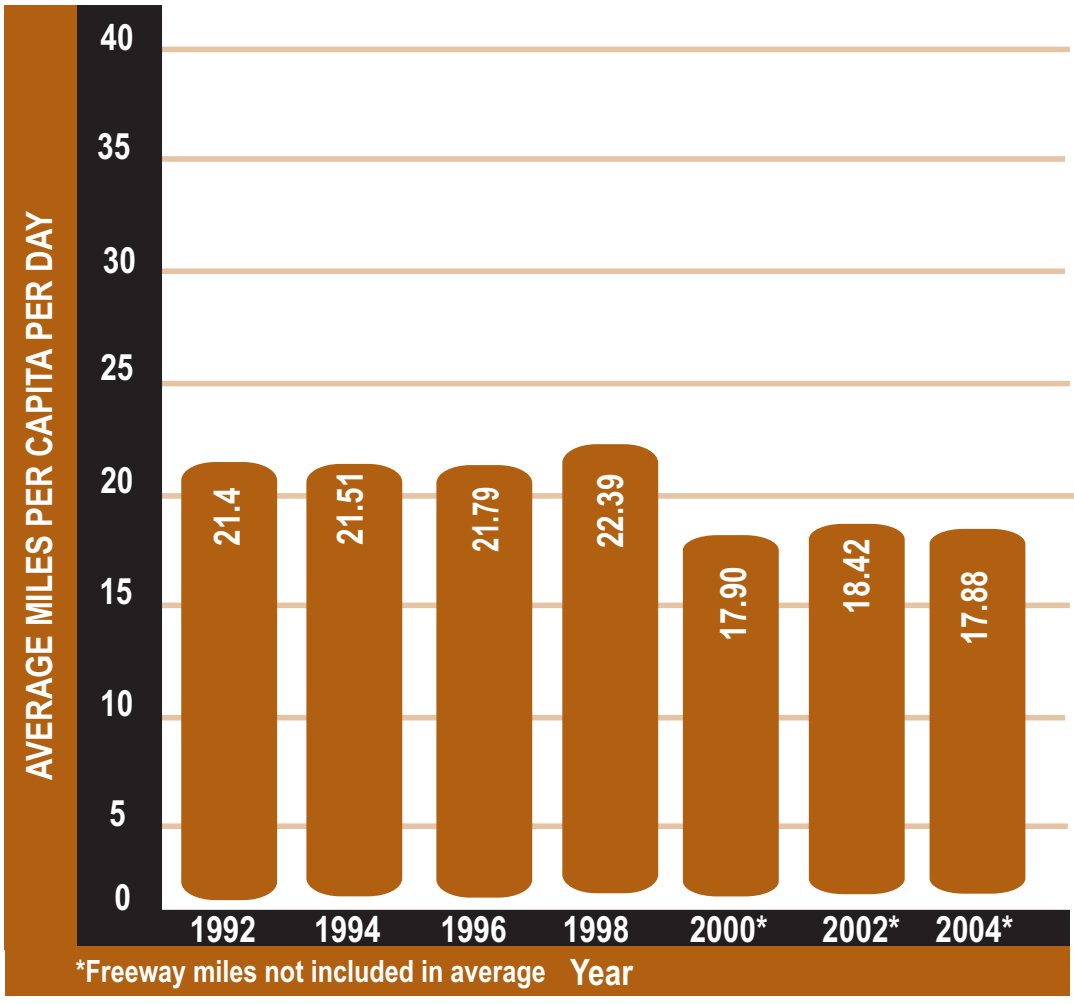
Veh icle Miles on City Streets

What Was Measured?
The average daily vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in Scottsdale are estimated based on traffic counts, with charts for both the total daily average and the per capita average. Vehicle miles are calculated on city streets only, freeway miles are not included. The annual fuel consumption estimates are based on population figures and on the gallons of gasoline sold in Scottsdale, excluding diesel. The two fuel consumption charts show data for both the total annual amount and per capita fuel usage.

Trends:
VMT daily totals and per capita averages on Scottsdale streets trended upward until the opening of two major segments of the Pima Freeway in 1999.

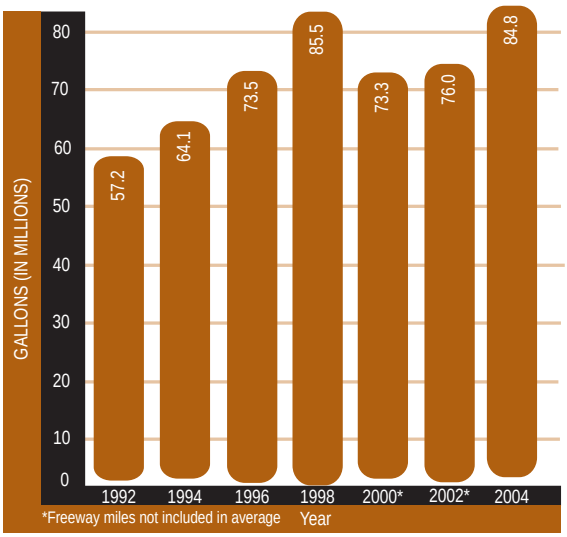
Beginning in 2000, a different methodology was used to calculate these figures. The significant amount of traffic diverted from city streets to the freeway also contributed to the adjusted figures on all four charts beginning in 2000.

Fuel consumption continues to trend upward. The average amount of fuel consumed per person in 2004 was almost 375 gallons.

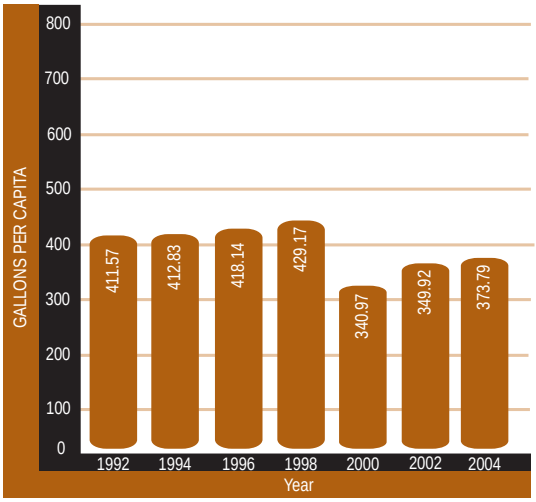


Daily Per Capita Vehicle Miles Traveled in Scottsdale

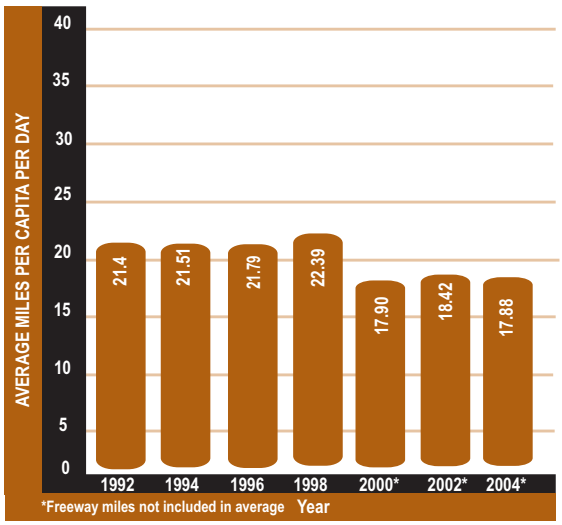
Vehicle Miles on City Streets



Scottsdale Total Fuel Consumption



Scottsdale Per Capita Fuel Consumption



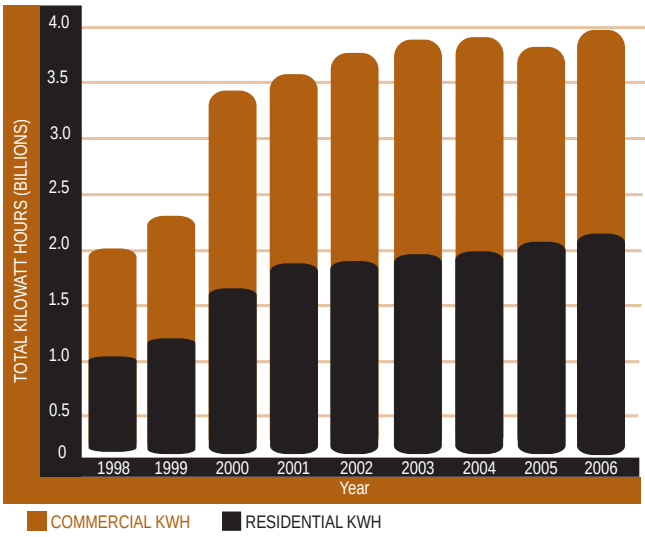
Total Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled in Scottsdale

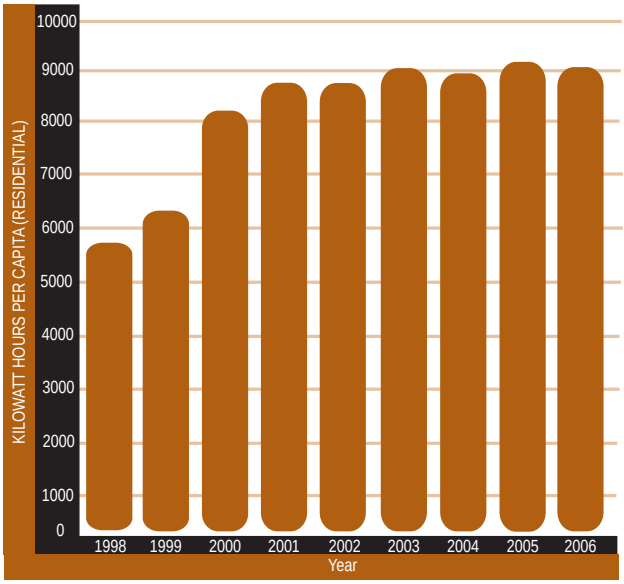
Alternative Energy

What Was Measured?
This indicator shows the total amount of energy used in Scottsdale and the average amount of energy used by each Scottsdale citizen per year. Data was collected from the two energy providers that serve Scottsdale: Arizona Public Service (APS) and Salt River Project (SRP).

Trends:
The graphs show a slight upward trend in both total and per capita residential energy use since 2000. The portion of energy generated from alternative sources is not shown in the graphs. However, for 2006, APS and SRP stated alternative energy goals of 1.25 percent of total energy production. Both utilities also set a goal of 15 percent alternative energy production by 2025.

Arizona is one of the most promising areas for the development of solar energy. Both APS and SRP have renewable energy programs that include solar, wind, geothermal and other forms of renewable energy. The City of Scottsdale has solar partnerships with APS and SRP. The city has solar installations at several of its facilities.

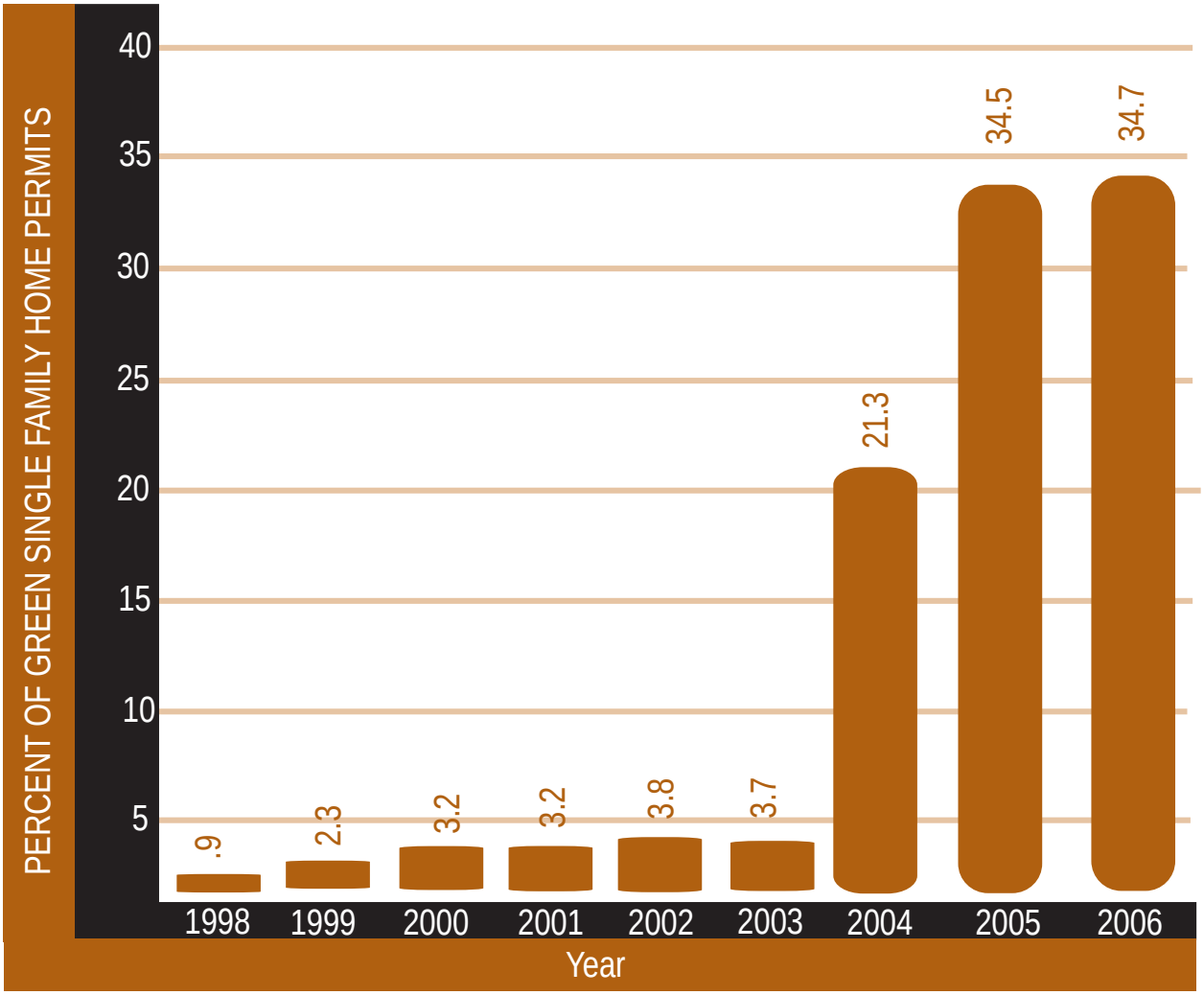




Green Building

What Was Measured?
The percent of new, single family "green" building permits issued in Scottsdale is compared to the total number of single family building permits issued each calendar year. The first green building permits were issued in 1998.

Trends:
Scottsdale's Planning Department has issued more than 1,200 green building permits since 1998. The graph below shows a dramatic increase in the percent of green building permits compared to all single family building permits since 2003. In the first six years of the Green Building Program, the majority of green building permits were issued to custom home builders. Beginning in 2004, production home builders obtained the majority of green building permits.

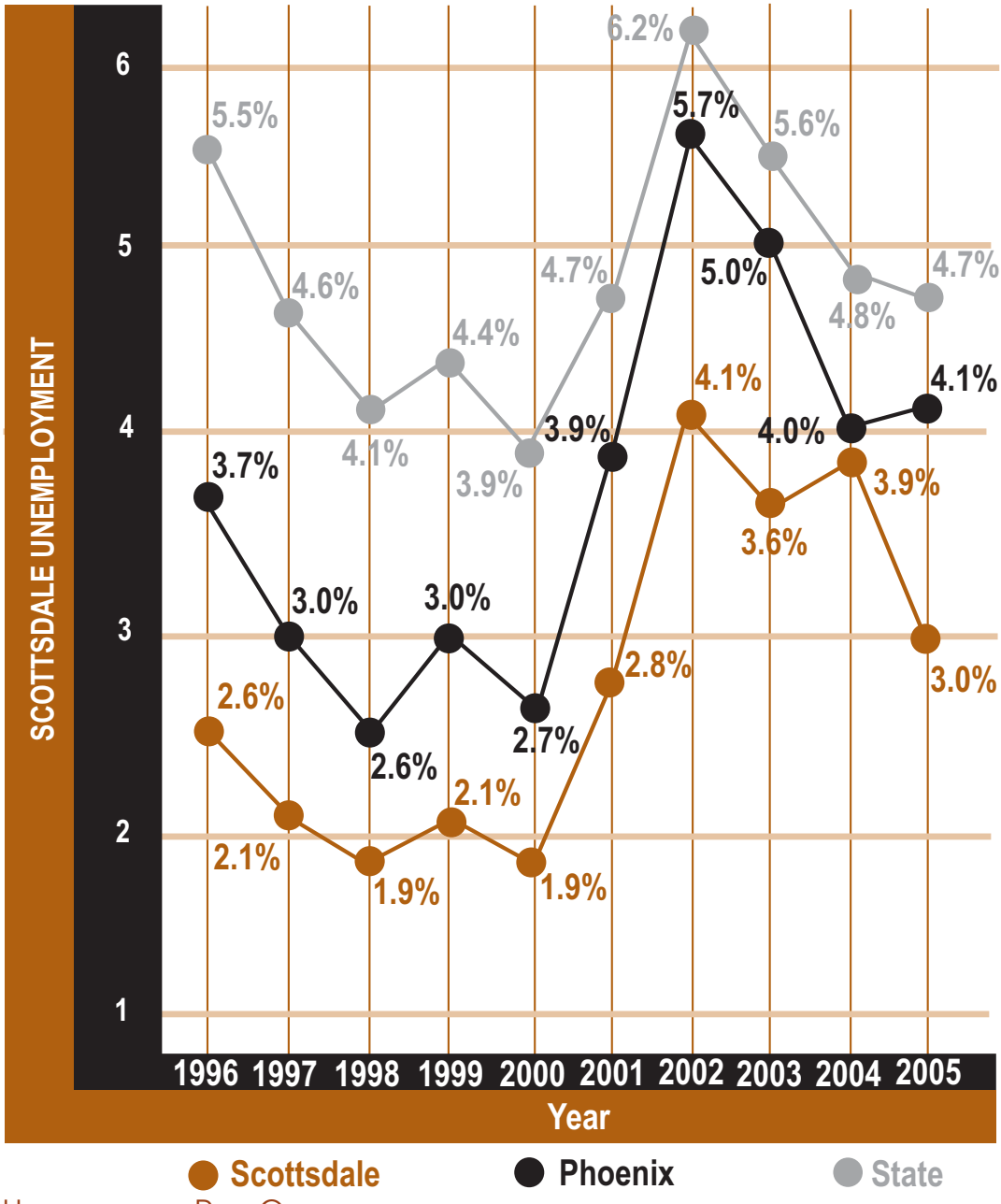


GREEN BUILDING SINGLE FAMILY HOME PERMITS

Unemployment

What Was Measured?
The unemployment rate for Scottsdale is compared to metro Phoenix and State of Arizona unemployment rates for each year since 1996.

Trends:
Scottsdale's unemployment rate has consistently trended below the Phoenix metropolitan area and State of Arizona rates since 1996.



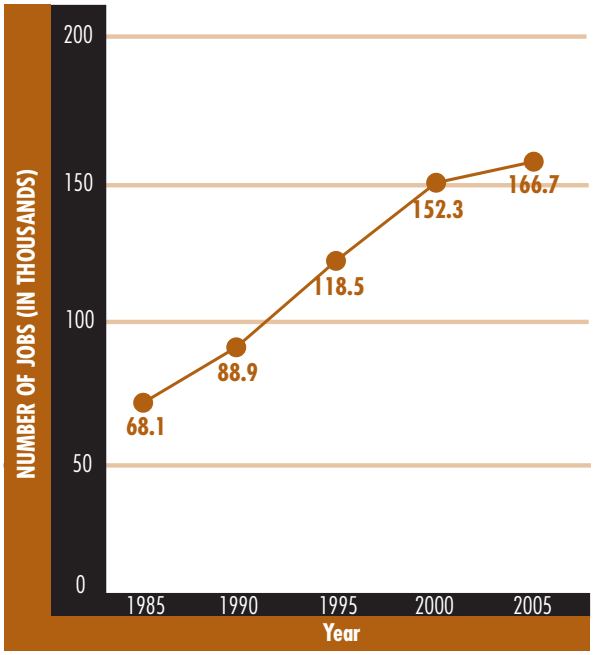
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARISON

Job Growth or Loss

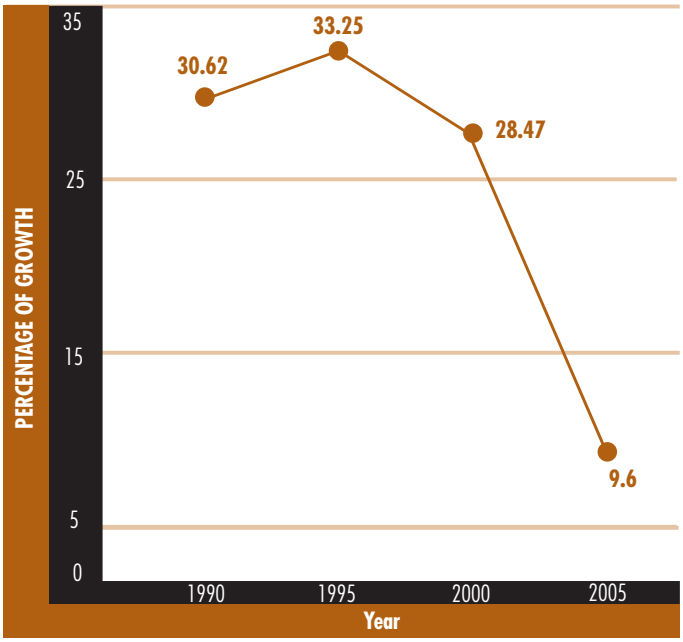
What Was Measured?
Growth in the number of jobs and the rate of job growth are reported every five years in Scottsdale.

Trends:
The number of jobs in Scottsdale continues to grow; however, the growth rate has slowed significantly in recent years.

NET JOB GROWTH



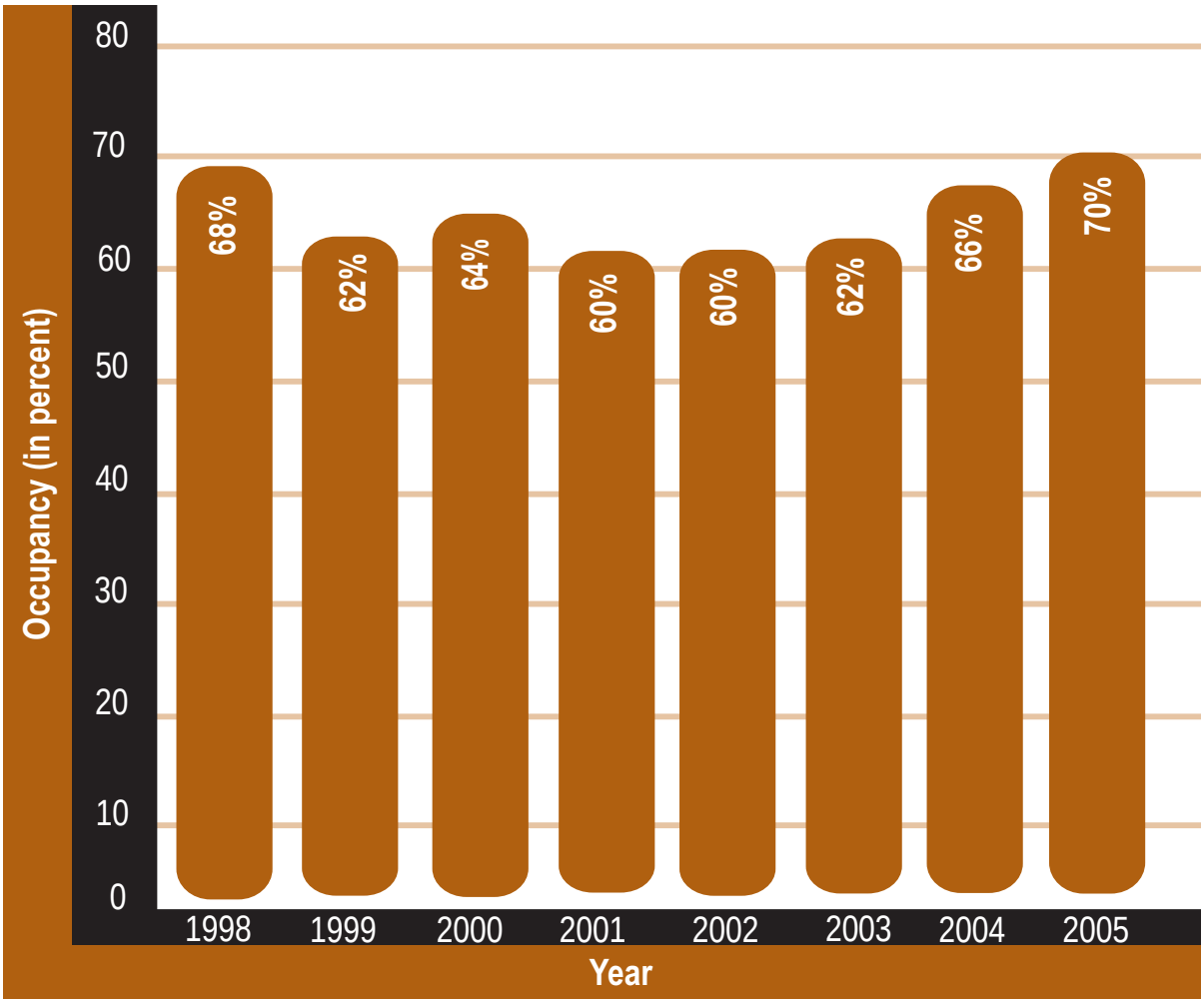
SCOTTSDALE JOB GROWTH RATE



Hotel Occupancy Rate

What Was Measured?
This indicator tracks the annual rate of occupancy for Scottsdale hotels since 1998 .

Trends:
Hotel occupancy rates peaked in the mid 1990s at 78 percent (not shown on the graph). Occupancy rates have increased by ten percentage points since 2002.

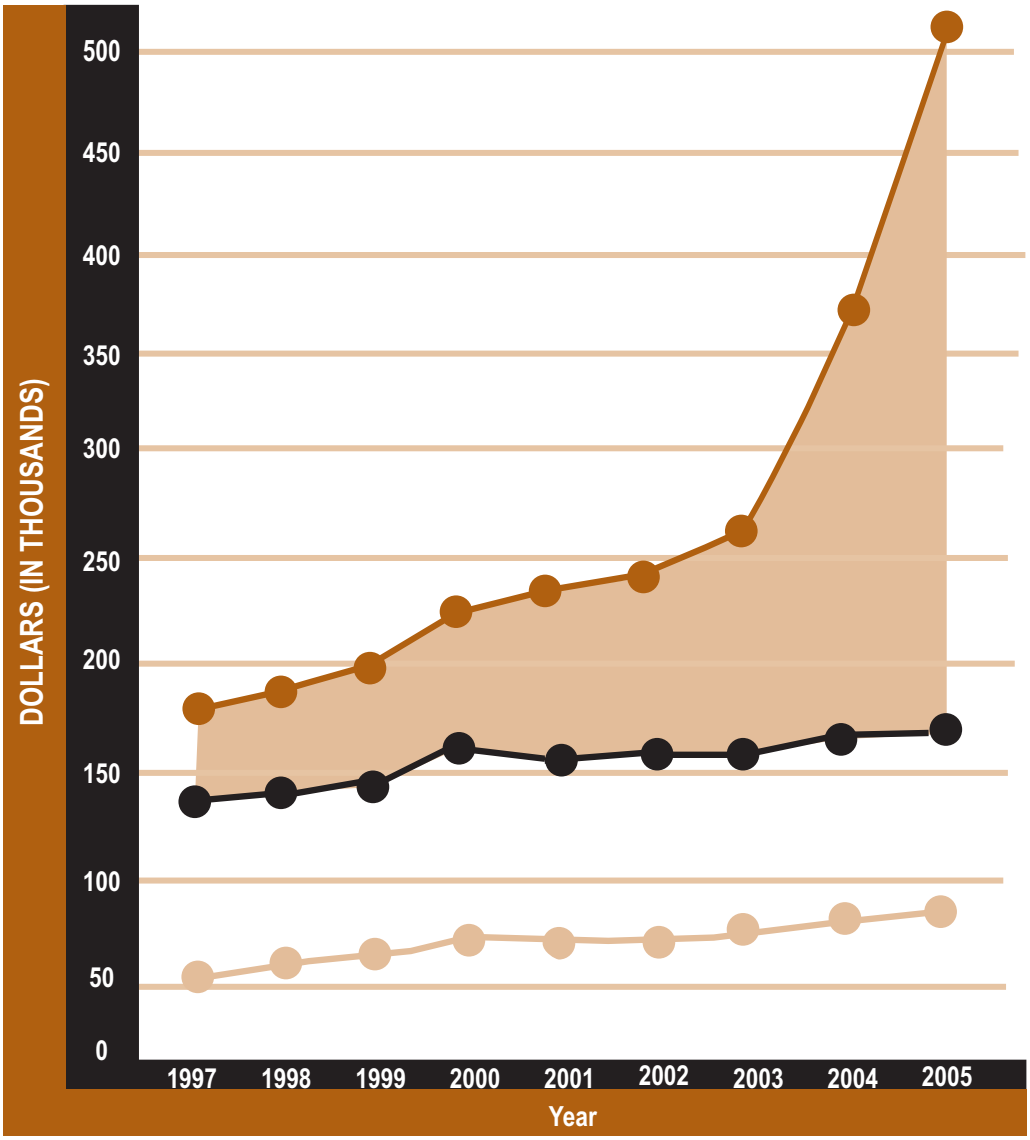


HOTEL OCCUPANCY RATE

Housing Affordibility Gap

What Was Measured?
This indicator shows the trend in the affordability gap for home ownership. The affordability gap (shaded area) is defined as the difference between what a Scottsdale household can afford (the affordable rate) based on median income level and the median sales price of homes. The assumption in this indicator is that a household can afford a home that is two and one-half times the household income. This provides a measure of how well incomes are keeping up with housing costs.

Trends:
The city's housing affordability gap has widened dramatically since 2003.



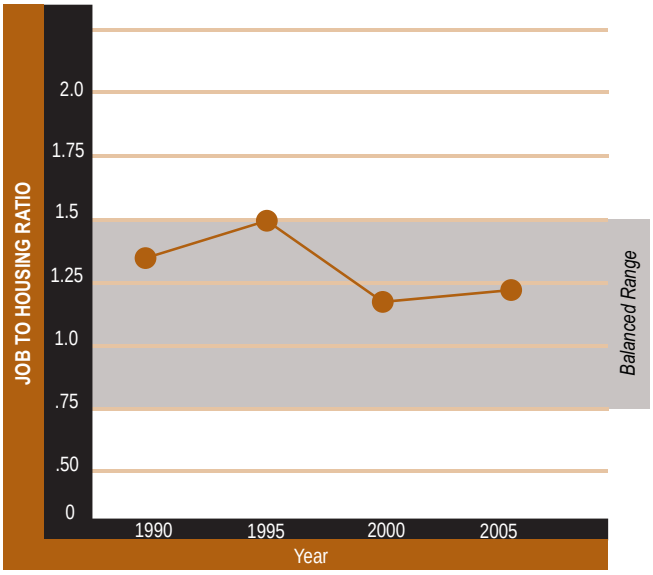
HOUSING AFFORDABILITY GAP

Employment/Housing Ratio

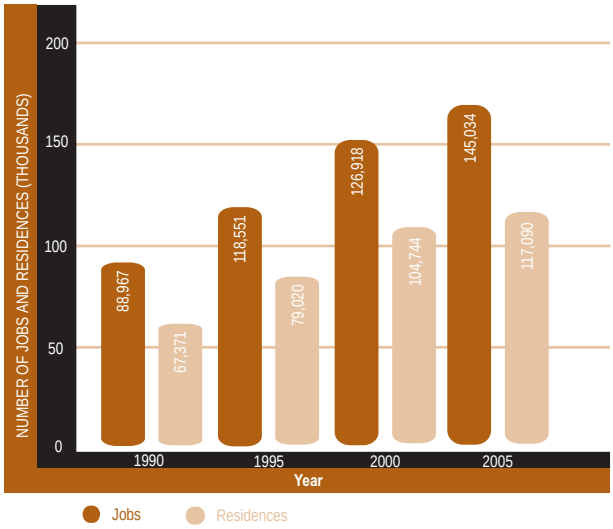
What Was Measured?
This indicator measures our community's job-housing ratio. The two components are the total number of housing units and jobs in Scottsdale. A job to housing ratio above 0.75 and below 1.5 is considered "balanced".

Trends:
This indicator shows that Scottsdale's job to housing ratio has remained in the "balanced" range since 1990. The fact that Scottsdale is in the upper limit of the "balanced" range means that the city is a net importer of labor.

Employment to Housing Ratio



Employment to Housing



In all things of nature

there is something of the

marvelous.

Aristotle

Revenue Base & Municipal Bond Ratings

What Was Measured?
There are three charts for this municipal economic health indicator. One is the city's bond rating from three agencies. A second chart shows the growth trend for Scottsdale's revenue base in five year increments. The third chart shows the trends for diversity and balance of the various sources of revenue.

Trends:
The city's general obligation (GO) bonds are rated by three nationally recognized rating agencies. The City of Scottsdale has maintained the highest rating possible by each agency since 2002.

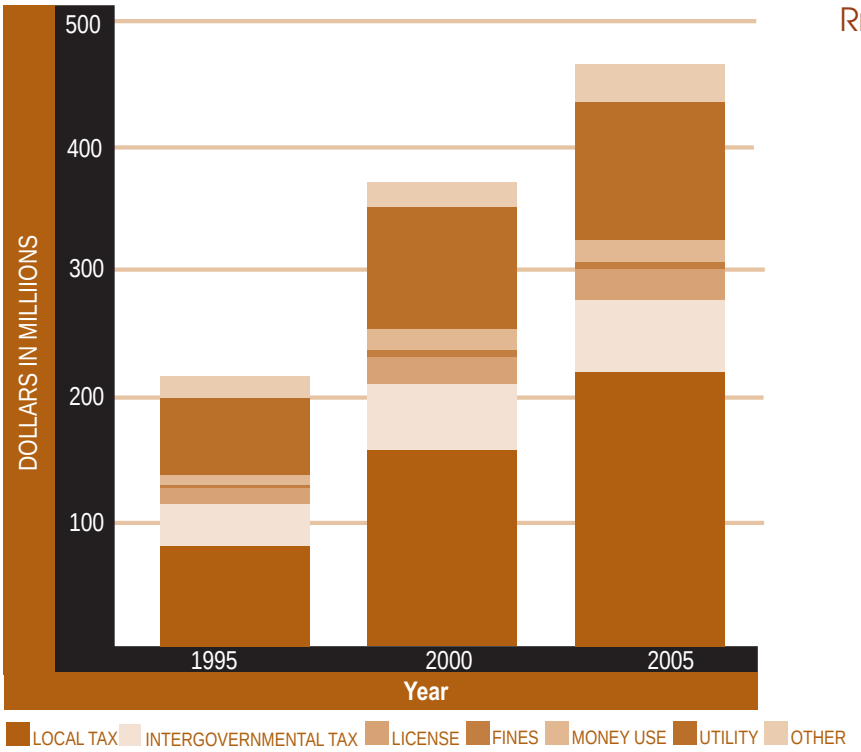
Growth of the city's total revenue base shows an upward trend. Like most cities in Arizona, the largest single source of operating revenue for Scottsdale is local taxes, including the general privilege or sales tax, property tax, bed tax and franchise fees. Sales tax collections per capita for Scottsdale are consistently the highest of all metro Phoenix communities.

The revenue by source chart shows the trends in percent of the eight primary categories of revenue for the city. The three largest sources of revenue are local taxes, utilities and intergovernmental tax. Over the past decade the percent of revenue from local taxes has been steadily increasing meanwhile the percent of revenue from utility and intergovernmental taxes has decreased.

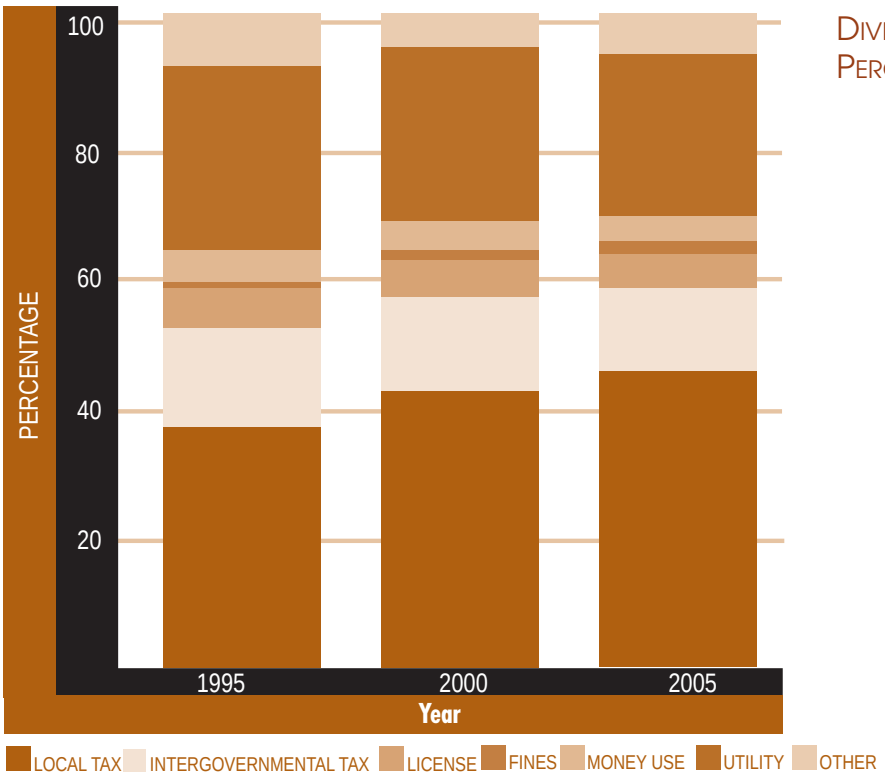
Year	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
1993/94	AA+	Aa+	AA
1994/95	AA+	Aa1	AA+
1995/96	AA+	Aa1	AA+
1996/97	AA+	Aa1	AA+
1997/98	AA+	Aa1	AA+
1998/99	AA+	Aa1	AA+
1999/00	AAA	AA1	AA+
2000/01	AAA	Aaa	AAA
2001/02	AAA	Aa1	AAA
2002/03	AAA	Aaa	AAA
2003/04	AAA	Aaa	AAA
2004/05	AAA	Aaa	AAA
2005/06	AAA	Aaa	AAA

Revenue Base & Municipal Bond Ratings

Revenue Base and Bonds



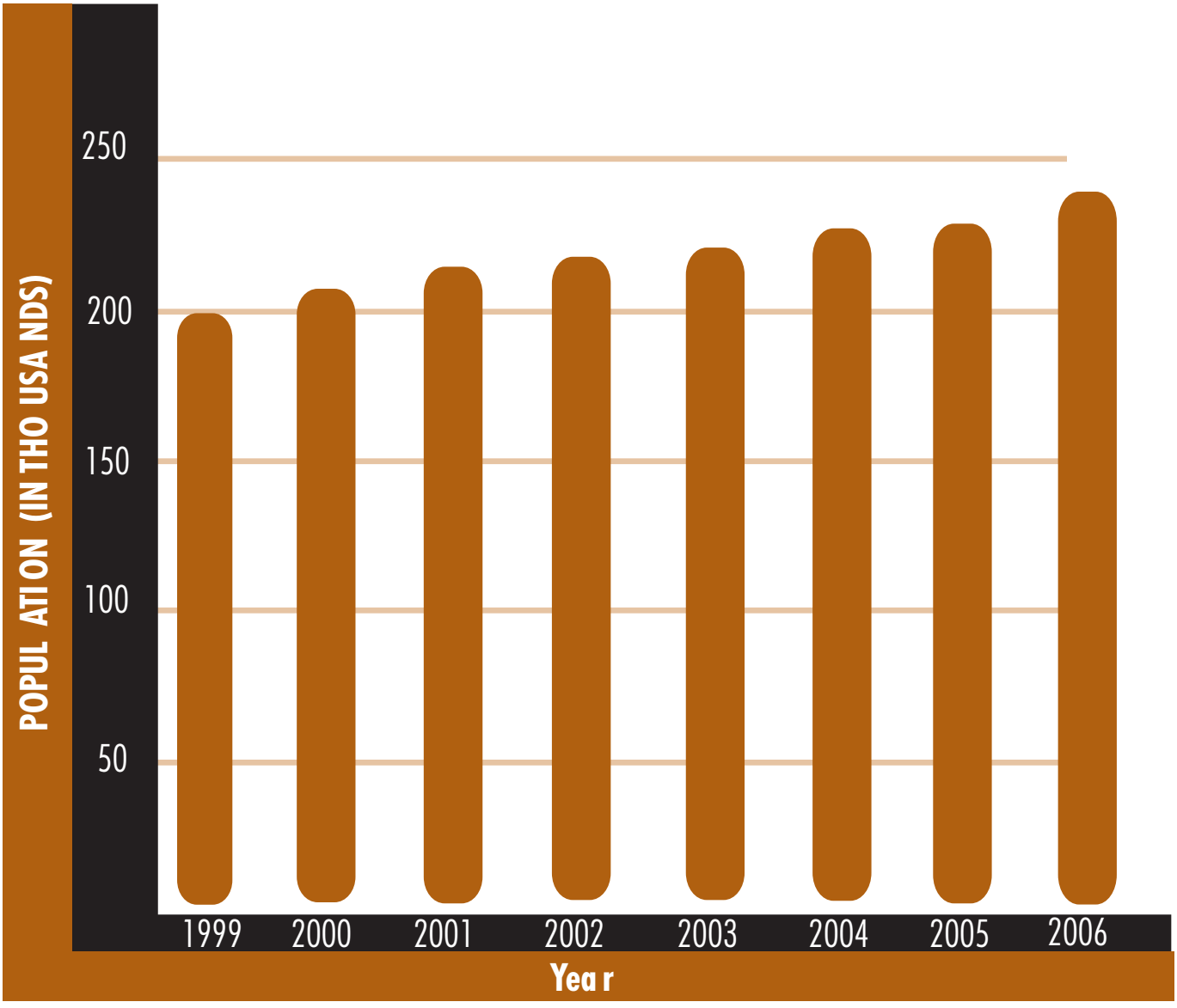
Diversity of Revenue Base: Percent of Total



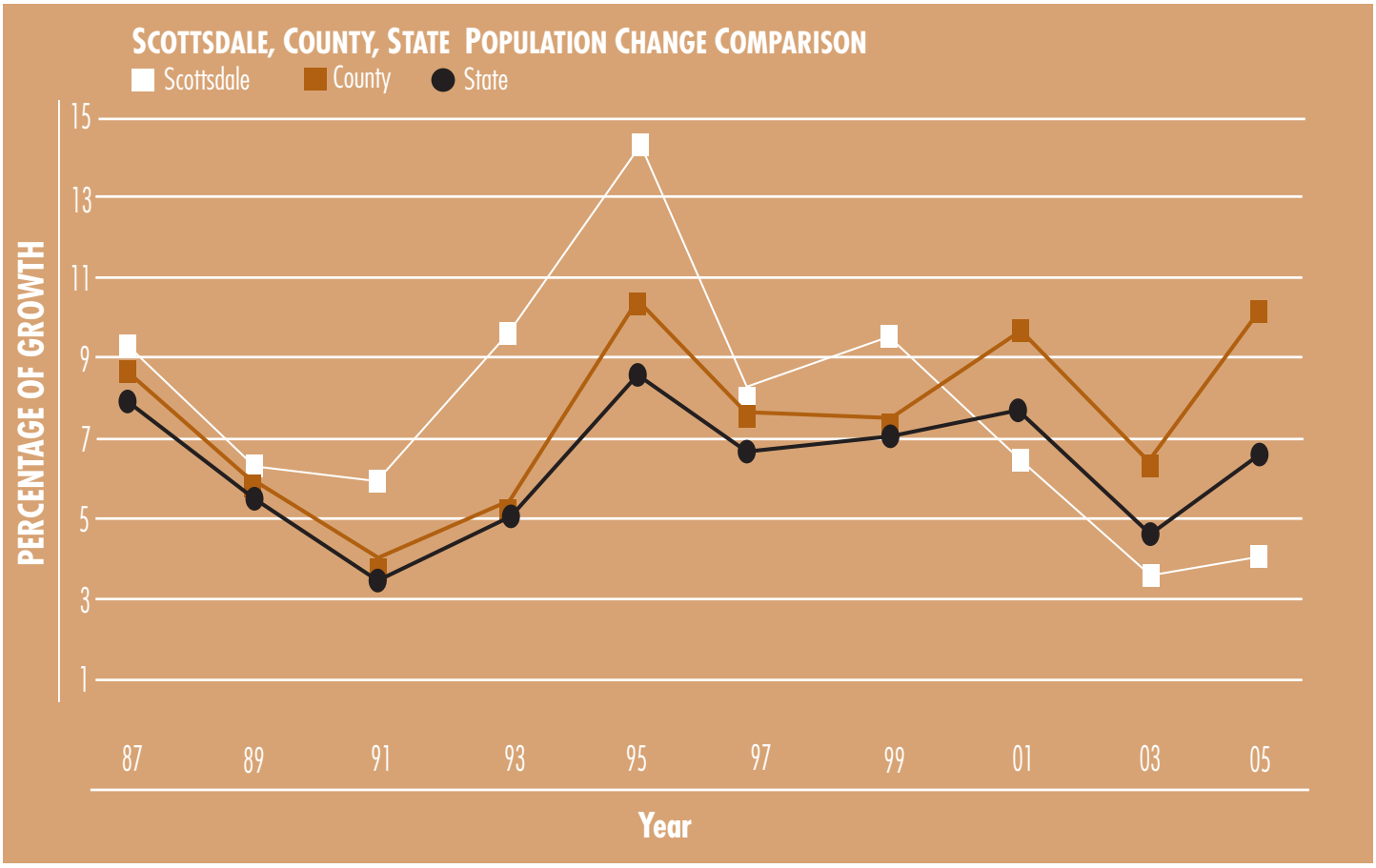
Population Growth

What Was Measured?
This indicator shows population growth trends from year to year. The first chart shows the growth in the city's population since 1999. The other chart depicts the percent change in population every other year since 1987 for Scottsdale, Maricopa County and the State of Arizona.

Trends:
Scottsdale is the fifth largest city in the metro Phoenix area. From 1987 to 1999 the City of Scottsdale grew faster than Maricopa county and the state of Arizona. Since 2001 Scottsdale has grown slower than the county and state. Maricopa County is now growing faster than the state and the City of Scottsdale.



Population Growth

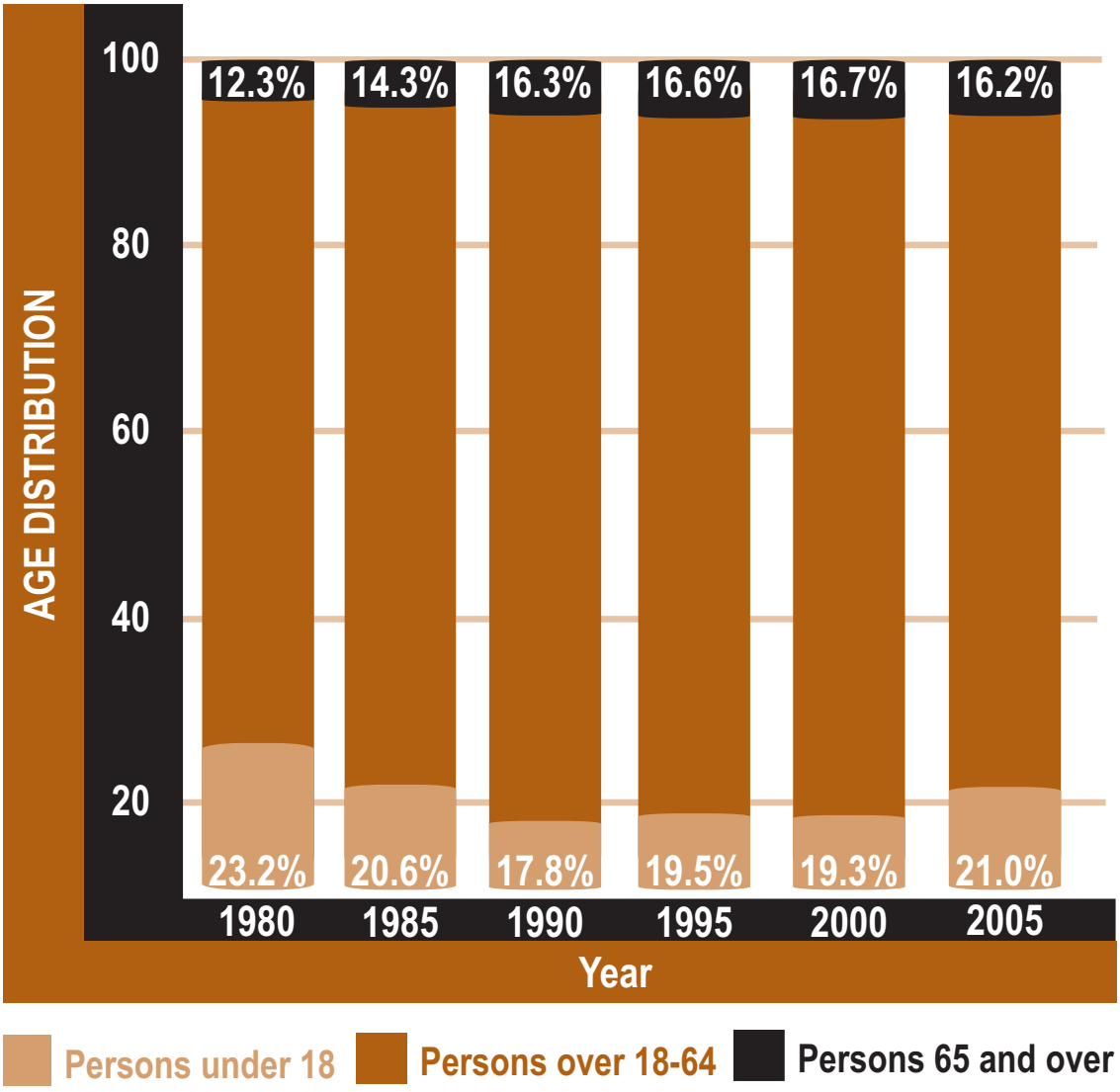


Population Representation

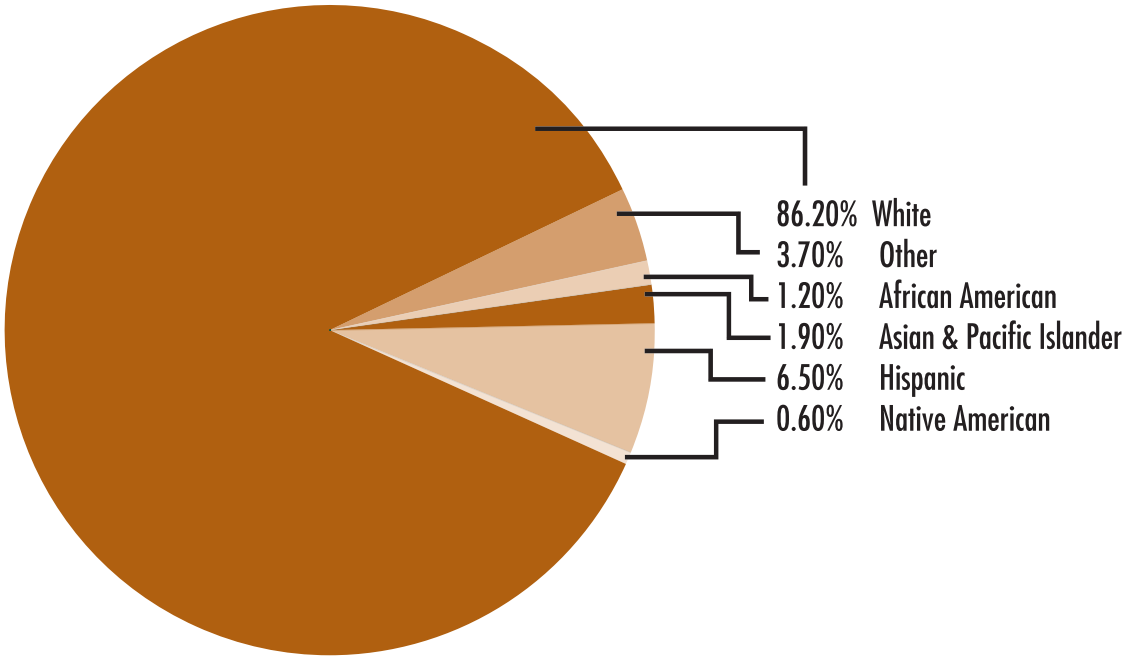
What Was Measured?
Population representation trends by age and race are reported based on United States Census data in five year increments.

Trends:
The age distribution chart shows a general trend toward higher percentages of citizens under 18 years of age. The percentage of the population 65 years and over is higher compared to 1980, but has remained relatively constant since the 1990 census.

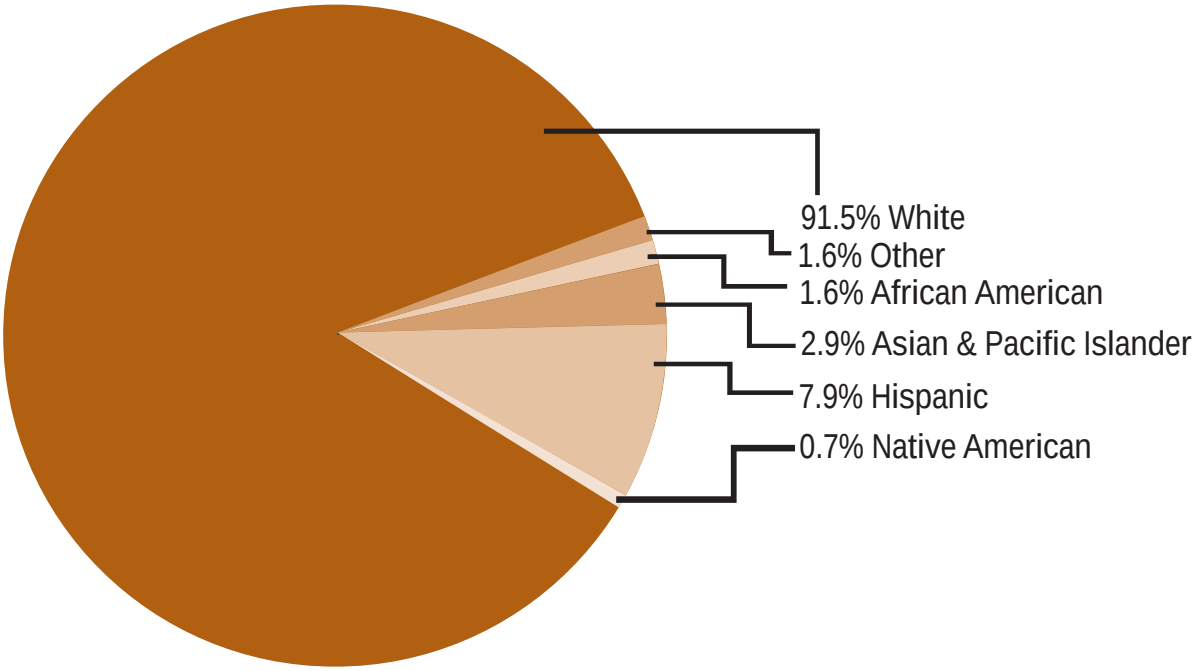
The two pie charts illustrate that Scottsdale does not have a racially diverse population. The trends are toward increased percentages of all population groups except white and other.



Population Representaton 2000-Census



Population Representaton 2005-Census

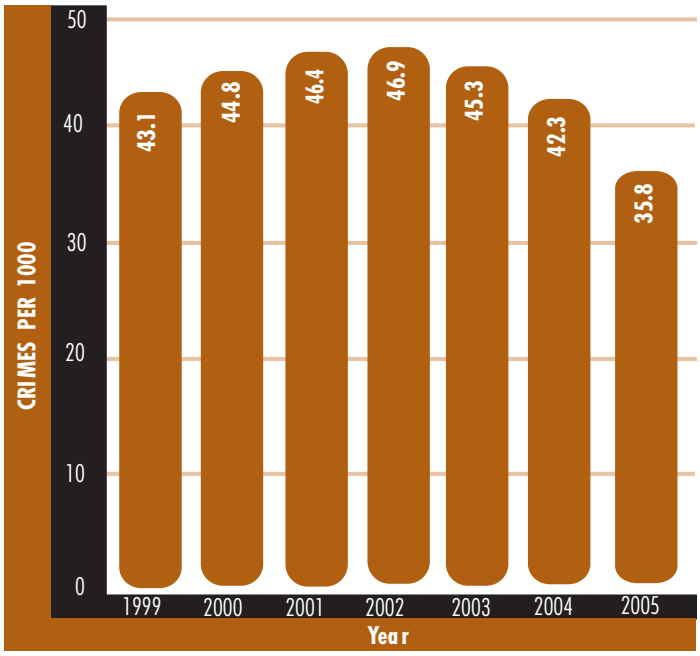


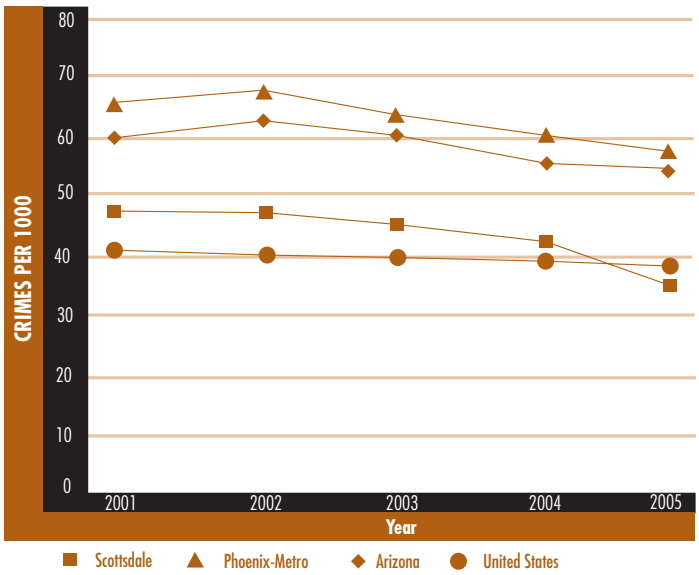
Reported Crimes

What Was Measured?
The overall reported crime rate per 1,000 citizens is shown in the first chart and a comparison of Scottsdale's crime rate per 1,000 population with those of the Phoenix –metropolitan statistical area (M.S.A.), Arizona and the U.S. is shown in the second chart.

Trends:
Scottsdale's overall crime rate has been trending downward since 2001.

The crime rate comparisons chart shows that Scottsdale's crime rate is similar to the national crime rate. Both are consistently lower than the Phoenix –metropolitan statistical area (M.S.A.) and State of Arizona crime rates.





Nature will bear the closest inspection. She invites us to lay our eye level with her smallest leaf, and take an insect view of its plain.

Henry David Thoreau

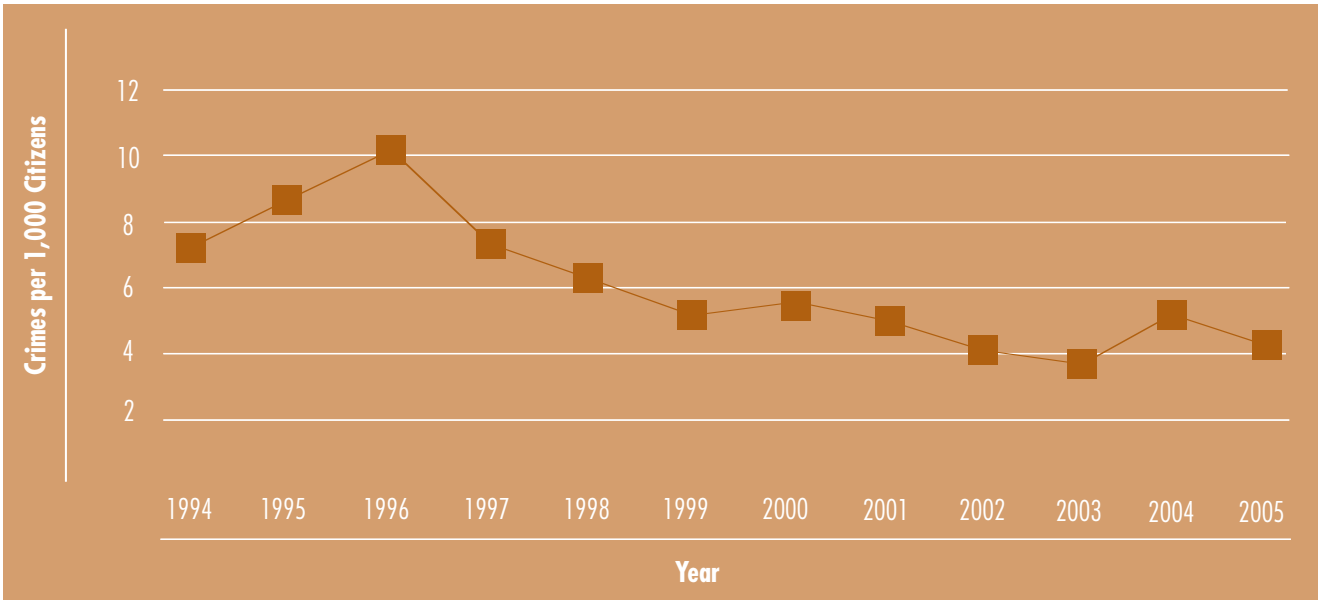
Juvenile Crime

What Was Measured?

Annual juvenile crime arrests per 1,000 population are shown as a total, and broken down into two sub-categories — serious and less serious crimes. Percentages of violent crimes, alcohol arrests and drug arrests are also expressed as a percentage of total juvenile crime.

Trends:

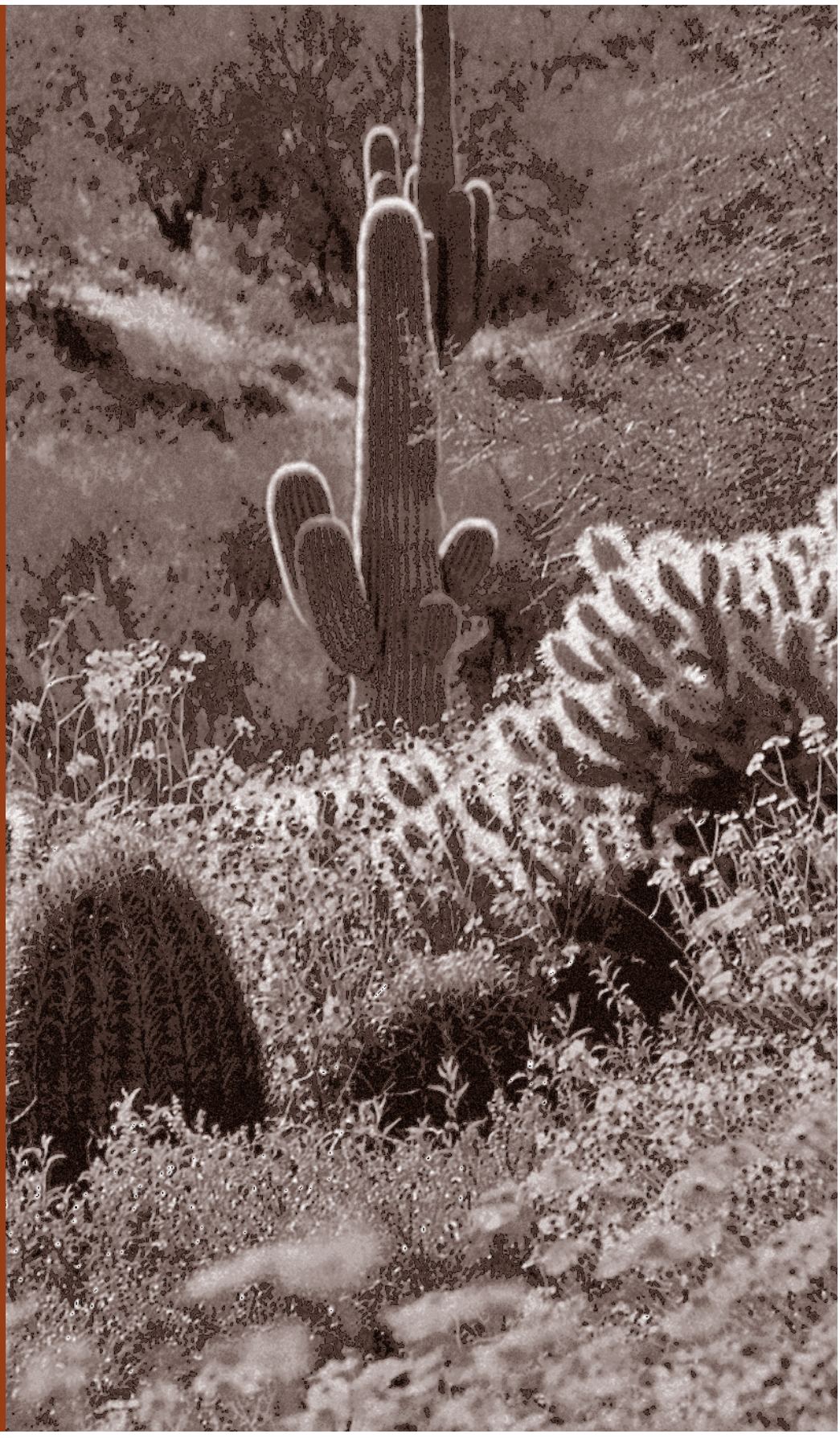
Juvenile crime in Scottsdale peaked in 1996, declined steadily for three years and has been roughly half the 1996 level over the past seven years. Since 1995, juvenile crime accounted for less than 15 percent of all reported crimes in Scottsdale.



YEAR	LESS SERIOUS CRIMES	SERIOUS CRIMES	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	ALCOHOL ARRESTS	DRUG ARRESTS
1994	5.1	2.3	3.5%	2.8%	8.8%
1995	6.7	2.1	2.3%	3.9%	8.1%
1996	6.9	3.2	3.9%	4.5%	10.3%
1997	5.6	2.0	2.5%	3.5%	14.2%
1998	4.7	1.6	5.3%	11.0%	14.8%
1999	3.4	1.8	3.0%	9.8%	16.2%
2000	4.5	1.7	3.1%	13.6%	8.0%
2001	4.9	2.0	4.3%	11.2%	11.0%
2002	3.0	1.1	2.7%	17.6%	12.7%
2003	2.8	1.0	4.5%	16.8%	13.9%
2004	4.0	1.2	1.5%	18.3%	10.0%
2005	2.9	1.3	2.9%	15.0%	9.3%

Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow their own freshness into you, and the storms their energy, while cares will drop away from you like the leaves of Autumn.

John Muir



Library & Senior Center Usage

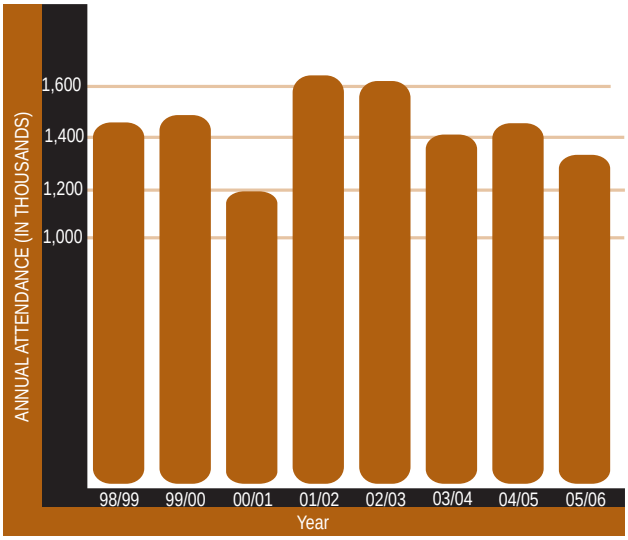
What Was Measured?

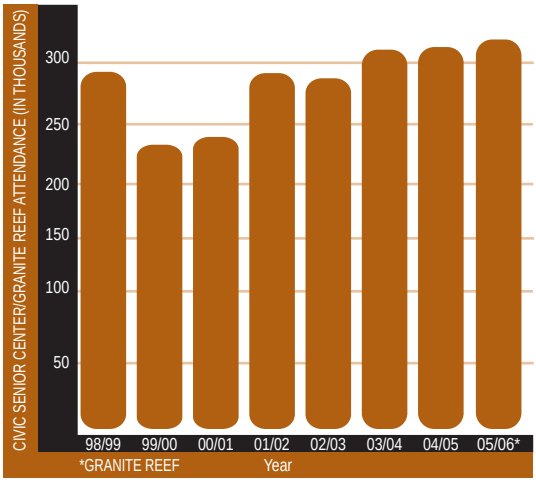
This indicator measures the annual attendance at the city's four public libraries, and two senior centers. Also measured is library book circulation data.

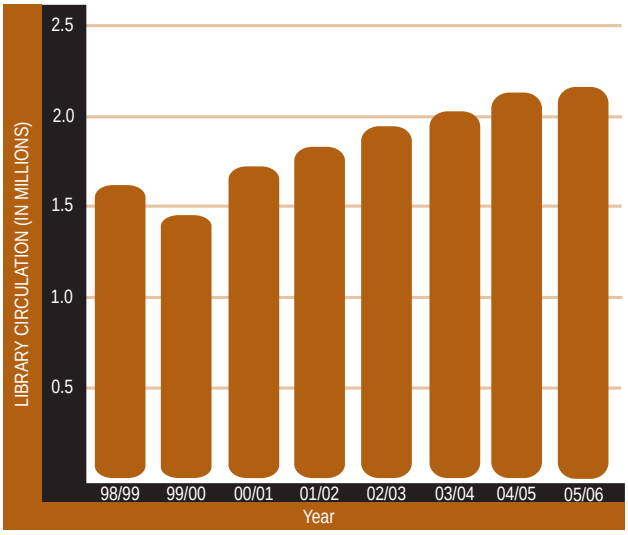
Trends:

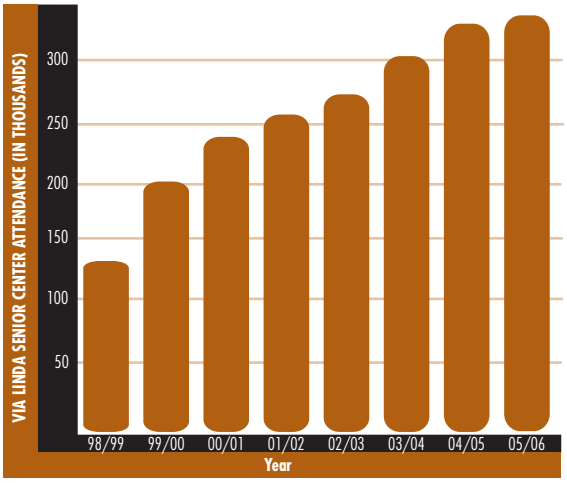
Public library attendance has declined since its peak in 2001. However, the number of books in circulation has continued to rise since 2000.

The Civic Center Senior Center moved to its new facility on Granite Reef in 2006. Total attendance at the Granite Reef and Via Linda senior centers has steadily increased since 1999. Since 2004 each location has recorded annual attendance in excess of 300,000.







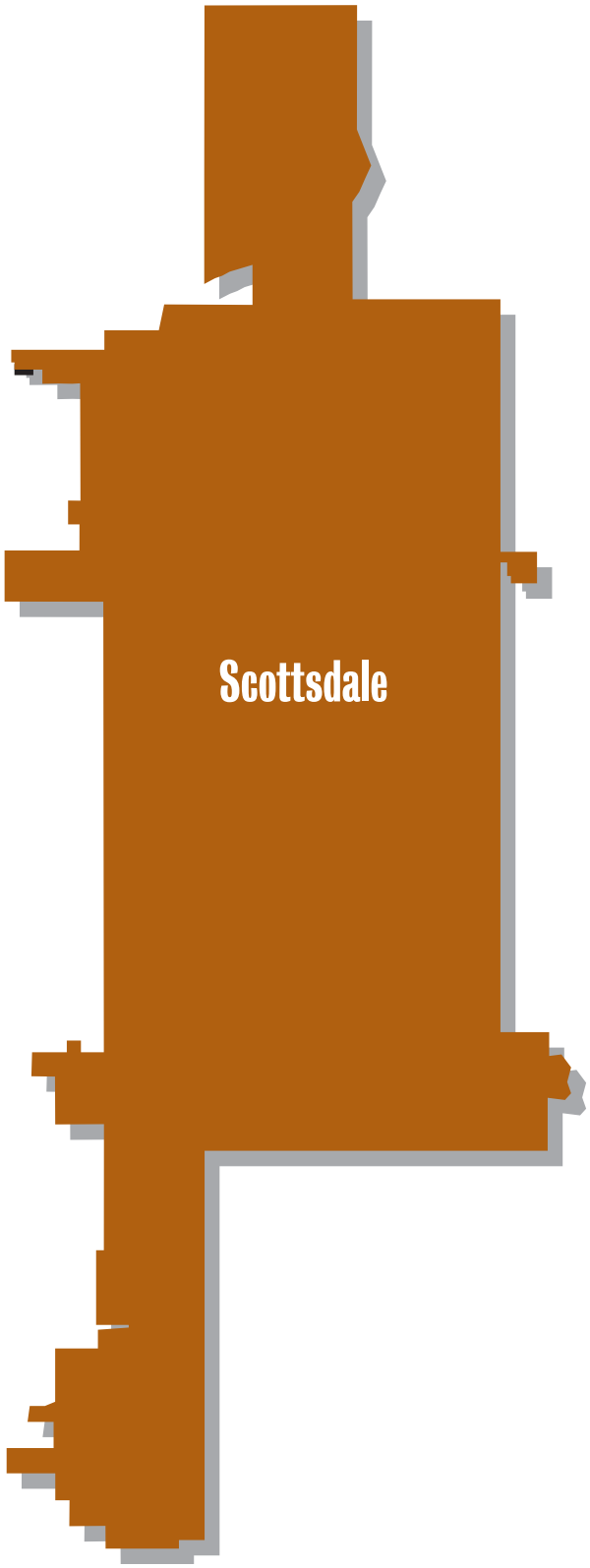


Distribution of Land

What Was Measured?
The Land Use Element of the General Plan was adopted in 2000 and ratified by the community in 2001. The city's General Plan is updated once every ten years. The various types of use are displayed on a map available on the city's Web site at www.ScottsdaleAZ.gov. The map on this page is a simple outline of the City of Scottsdale.

Trends:
The 2001 General Plan Update reported the current percent for various types of planned and existing land uses in the following nine categories:

Residential Uses	54%
Open Space	30%
Commercial	2.5%
Cultural/Institutional	2.4%
Employment	1.8%
Office	1%
Resort	1%
Utilities	.8%
Mixed Use/Downtown	.5%

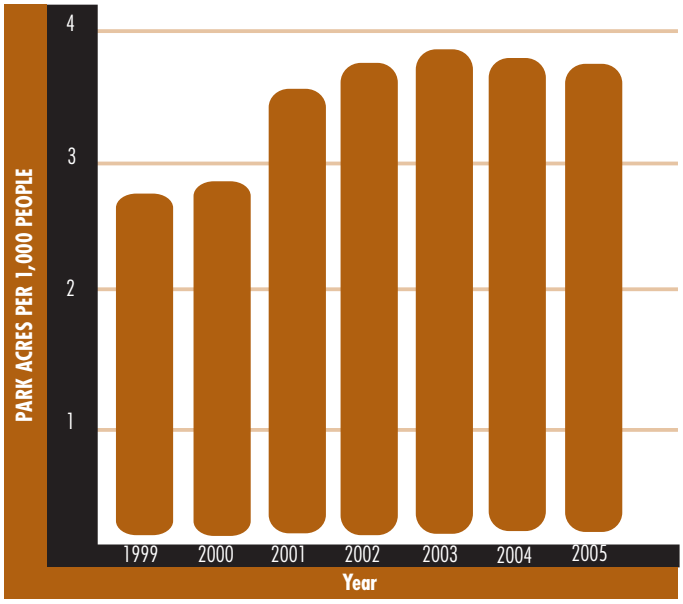


City Parks

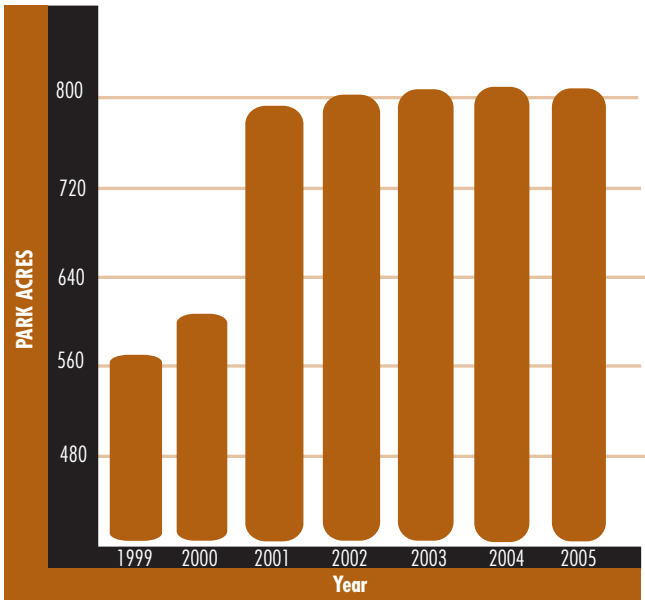
What Was Measured?
This indicator measures the total number of acres of city-owned parks and the number of acres per 1,000 citizens.

Trends:
Total park acreage remains virtually unchanged since 2001. A slow increase in population since 2001 has resulted in a slight decline in the number of park acres per 1,000 citizens.

Park Acres per 1,000



Total Park Acres

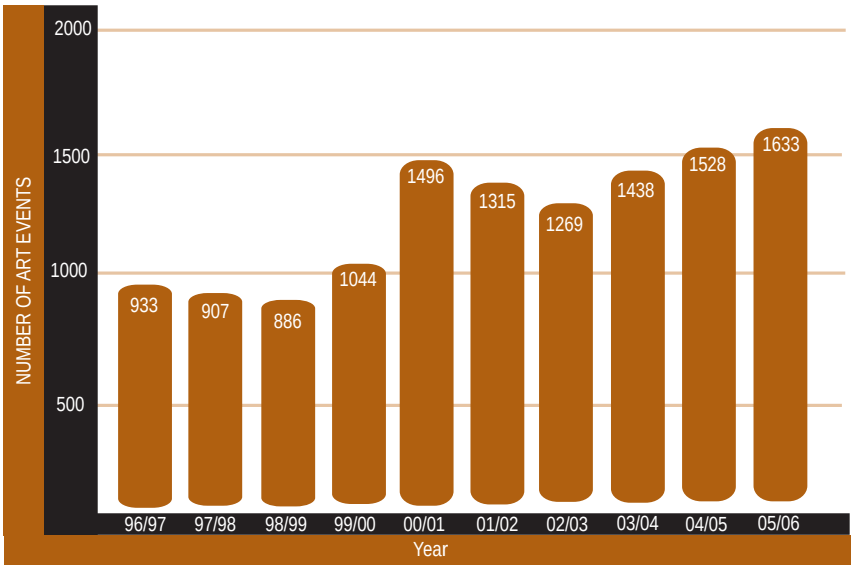


Arts & Public Participation

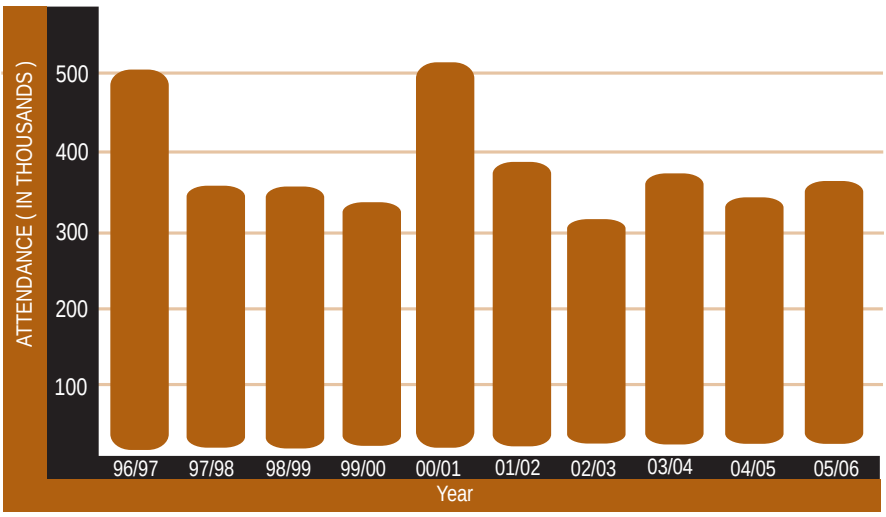
What Was Measured?
This indicator tracks the total number of public events sponsored by the Scottsdale Cultural Council, as well as rentals of the Center for the Arts galleries and the Civic Center Mall by local arts organizations. It also tracks total annual attendance for both types of events at these venues.

Trends:
The first graph shows a gradual increase in the number of annual art events. The second graph shows public participation over the last five years continues to be steady at over 300,000 participants per year.

Art Events



Public Attendance of Art Events

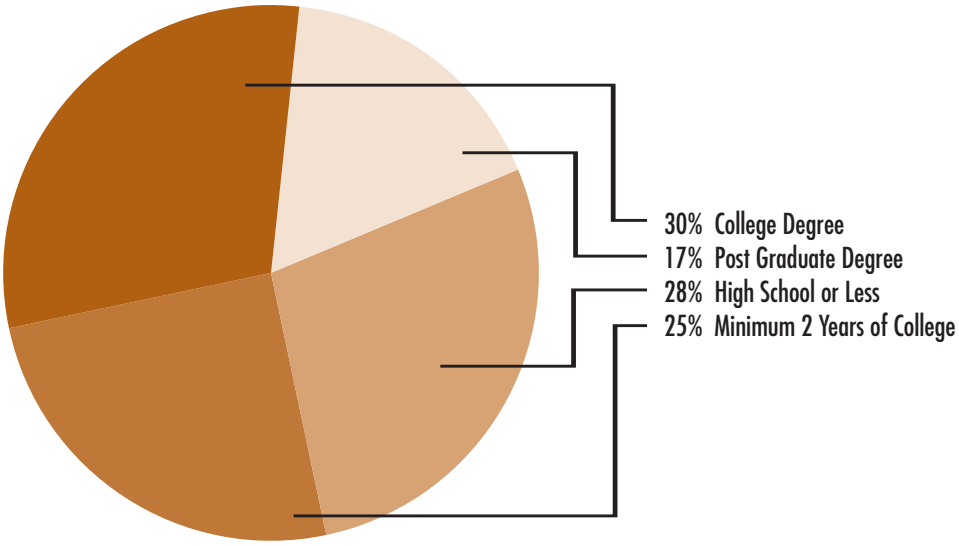


Educational Attainment

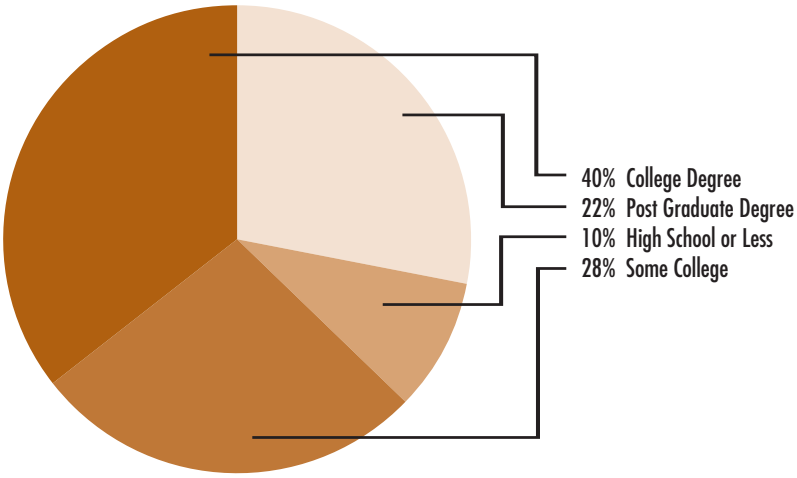
What Was Measured?
The educational attainment reported by Scottsdale citizens for 1995 and 2006 is compared. Data is presented as a percentage of total population in each of the four education levels as collected by the annual citizen survey.

Trends:
The two pie charts show a trend toward higher levels of educational attainment. The number Scottsdale citizens who reported obtaining an education level of "high school or less" declined form 28 percent to 10 percent over the last decade. Citizens reporting college or postgraduate degrees combined increased from 47 percent in 1995 to 62 percent in 2006.

1995 Educational Attainment



2006 Educational Attainment



Alternative Transportation

What Was Measured?

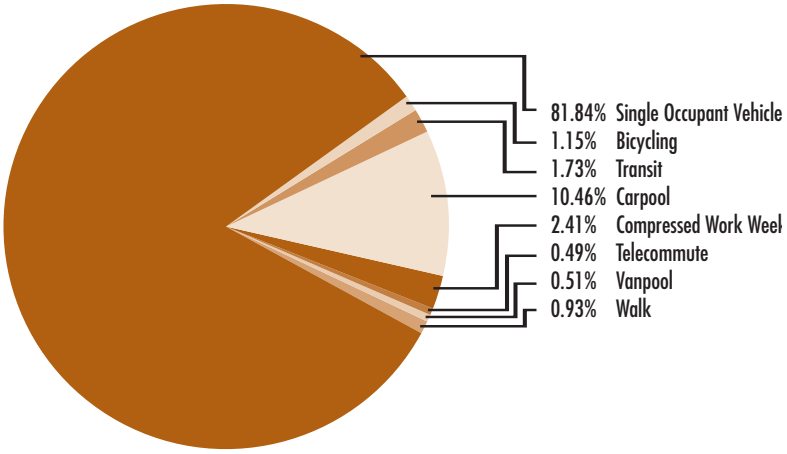
Alternative transportation means getting to and from work by any means other than driving alone in a car. The alternatives are foot travel, bicycle travel, public transit, carpool and vanpool. Also included are strategies to avoid trips by working at home, i.e. telecommuting, compressing the workweek by working an alternate schedule (e.g. 9/80, 4/10 or 3/12 schedules)and a miscellaneous other trip category. Data is provided from trip reduction surveys of those private firms and public organizations within the city that employ 50 or more people.

The 2006 Sustainability Indicators Report utilizes 2001 baseline data for comparison and incorporates one new category of travel — trips in alternatively fueled vehicles.

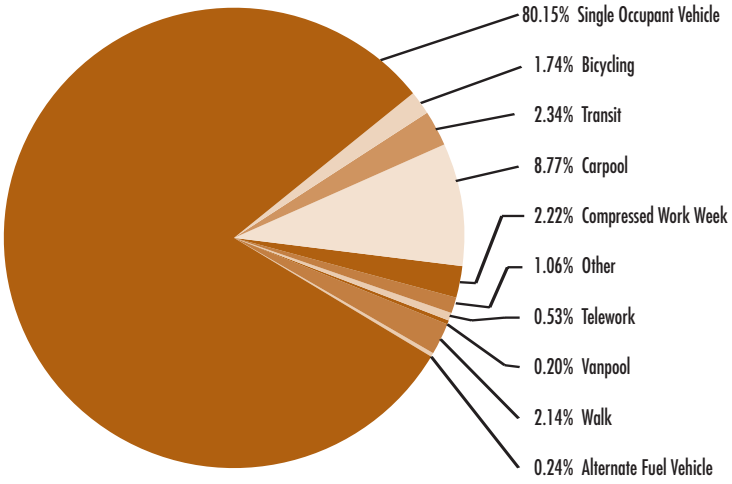
Trends:

The trip reduction surveys provide information on local commuting characteristics. The majority of employed Scottsdale residents work for companies with 50 or more employees. There is a slight trend away from single occupant vehicle trips. The data shows that about eighty percent of workers travel by single occupant vehicle, about fifteen percent utilize alternative modes of transportation, and about three percent avoid driving to and from work altogether by telecommuting or compressed work weeks.

2001 Employee Travel Type



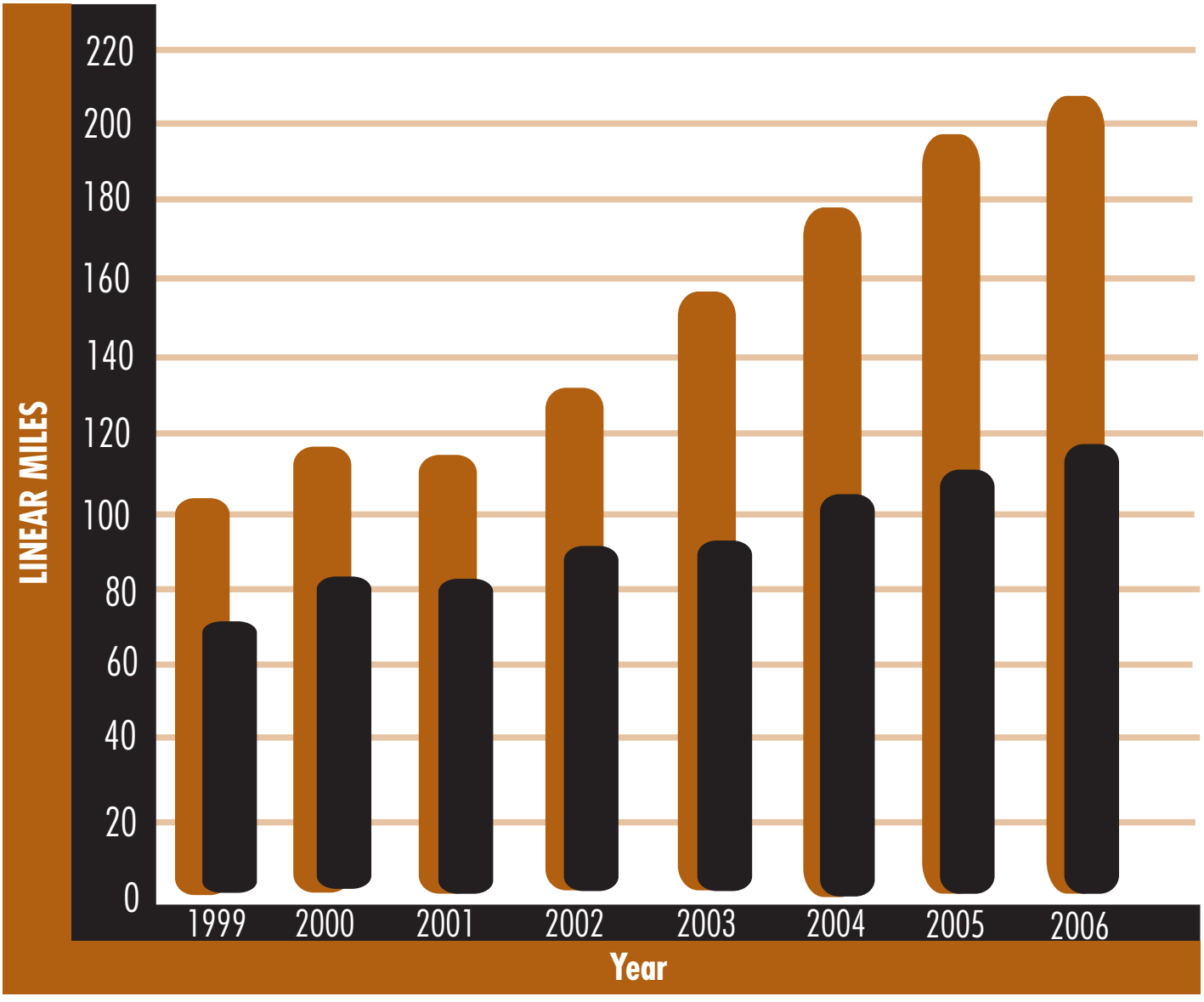
2006 Employee Travel Type



Bikeways & Trails

What was measured?
The linear mileage of public bikeways and multi-use trails is measured for the years 1999 through 2006.

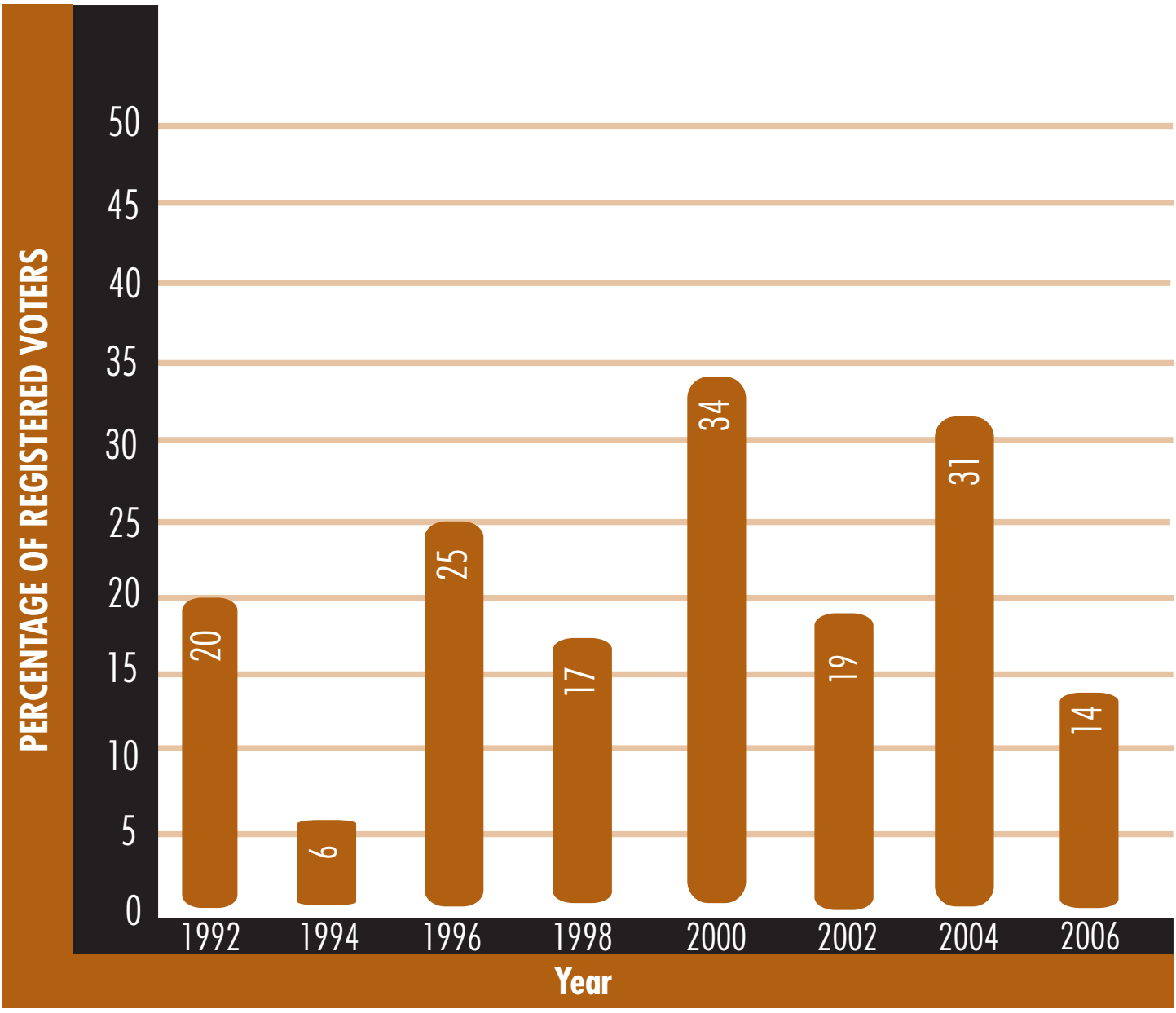
Trends
The number of both bikeways and multi-use trails has steadily increased since 1999.



Voter Participation - Percent of Registered Voters Who Vote

What Was Measured?
This indicator tracks the percentage of registered Scottsdale voters who vote in general elections.

Trends:
The trend shown in this indicator reflects the typical, national voter pattern of greater turn out in presidential election years (e.g. 2000 and 2004), and lower voter turnouts in "off-year" elections (e.g. 2002 and 2006).



Quality of Government Services

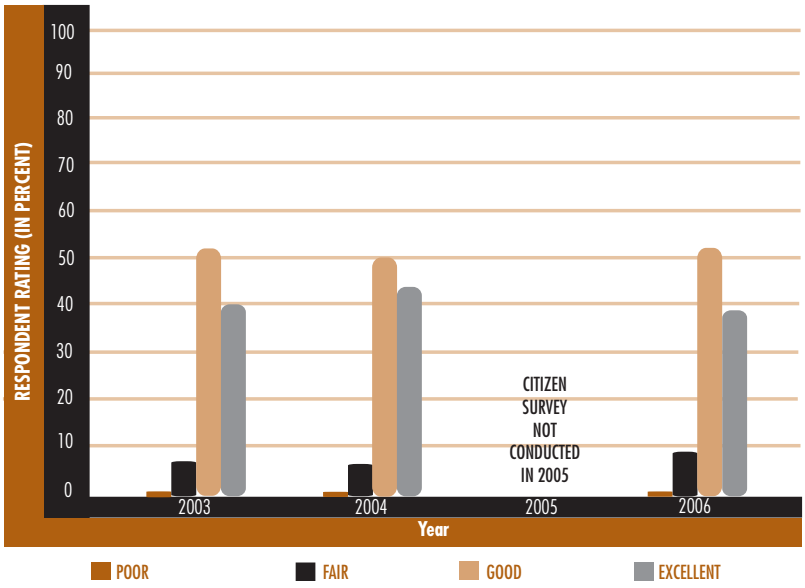
What Was Measured?

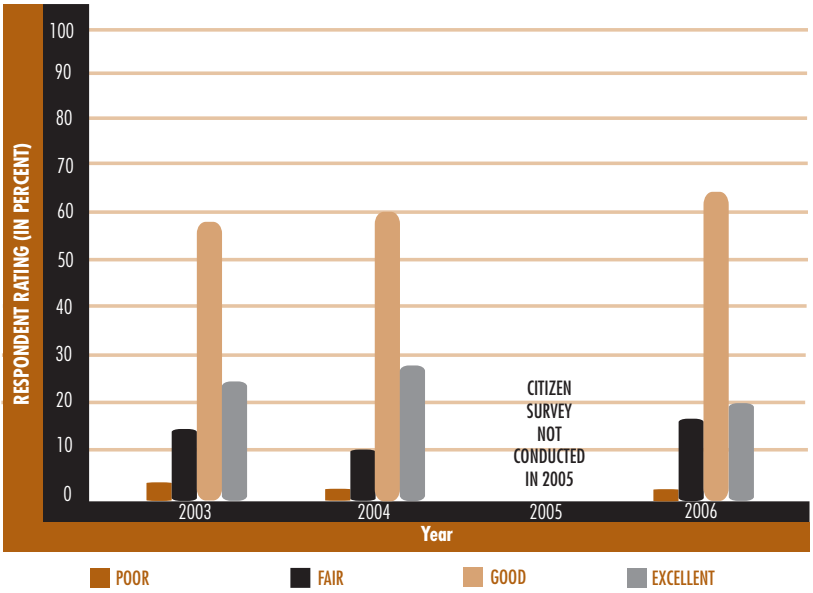
The publics' perception of the quality of life and government services has been measured three of the past four years (citizen survey not conducted in 2005) using "The National Citizen Survey" ™. Only the overall quality of life and quality of services ratings are reported in this indicator. To view the entire survey go to the city's Web site: www.ScottsdaleAZ.gov.

Trends:

Scottsdale citizens were asked to rate overall quality of life as, "excellent, good, fair or poor". More than 90 percent rated the overall quality of life in Scottsdale as either "excellent"(~40%) or "good"(~50%).

Scottsdale citizens were asked to rate overall quality of government services as, "excellent, good, fair or poor". More than 80 percent rated the overall quality of government services in Scottsdale as either "excellent"(~20%) or "good"(~60%).





Public Computer Terminals

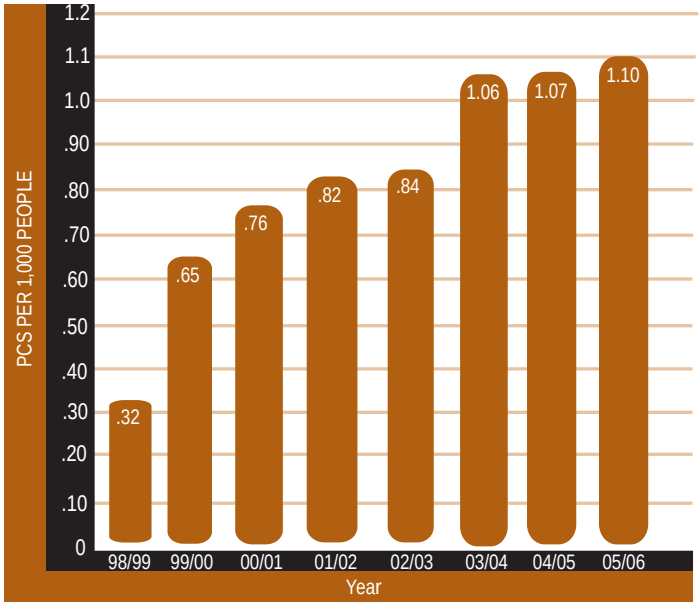
What Was Measured?

The number of public computer terminals available at community centers, including libraries, senior centers, and neighborhood centers are shown in the table. The chart displays the total number of these public computer terminals per 1,000 population. Both numbers are recorded as fiscal year data.

Trends:

There are eight city locations offering computer terminals for public use. These include the four public libraries, Granite Reef and Via Linda senior centers, and the two neighborhood centers — Vista del Camino and Paiute. These computers are available to meet a wide range of public needs including education, job training, employment assistance, and improved access to information.

The trend shown on the chart is a steady increase in the number of computer terminals available to citizens at city facilities.



Granite Reef Senior Center

Year	Scottsdale Libraries	Paiute Neighborhood Center	Granite Reef Sr. Ctr.	Via Linda Senior Center	Vista del Camino	Total
95/96	0	16	0	0	0	16
96/97	0	16	0	6	0	22
97/98	0	18	5	6	6	35
98/99	24	18	5	6	8	61
99/00	86	18	11	6	8	129
00/01	101	13	14	18	10	156
01/02	108	13	14	19	21	175
02/03	123	11	15	18	16	183
03/04	160	34	14	22	6	236
04/05	163	35	14	22	6	240
05/06	175	31	14	22	7	249

Data Sources

Region & City Statistics
- Scottsdale Neighborhood Resource Guide
- U.S. Geologic Survey Topographic Maps
- Scottsdale Convention & Visitors Bureau

Air Quality
- Maricopa County
  Air Quality Department

Ozone-Summer Air Pollutant
- Maricopa County
  Air Quality Department

Carbon Monoxide-Winter Air Pollutant
- Maricopa County
  Air Quality Department

Particulates-Year Round Air Pollutant
- Maricopa County
  Air Quality Department

Toxic Releases from Facilities in Scottsdale
- EPA Toxic Release Inventory System

Preserved Natural Open Space
- City of Scottsdale-
  Preservation Division, Planning Systems, Information Systems, G.I.S. Division

Native Plant Salvaged
- City of Scottsdale-
  Planning Systems, Development Services, Inspection Services

Groundwater Treated
- City of Scottsdale-
  Water Resources, Water Quality

Total Water Usage
- City of Scottsdale-
  Water Resources, Water Operations, Water Quality

Solid Waste
- City of Scottsdale-
  Municipal Services, Solid Waste

Vehicle Miles on City Streets
- City of Scottsdale-
  Transportation, Transportation Planning, Traffic Engineering
- Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG)

Alternative Energy
- APS-
  Pricing Department, Solar Energy Services
- SRP-
  Marketing Services Department, Environmental Planning Initiatives
- Southwest Gas-
  Application Services Department

Green Building
- City of Scottsdale-
  Green Building Program

Unemployment
- Arizona Department of Economic Security
- City of Scottsdale-
  Office of Economic Vitality

Hotel Occupancy Rate
- City of Scottsdale-
  Office of Economic Vitality

Job Growth or Loss
- Arizona Department of Economic Security
- City of Scottsdale-
  Office of Economic Vitality

Housing Affordability Gap
- City of Scottsdale-
  Office of Economic Vitality
- ASU - 2005 Affordability

Employment/Housing Ratio
- City of Scottsdale-
  Office of Economic Vitality

Data Sources

Revenue Base & Municipal Bond Ratings
- City of Scottsdale-
  Financial Services, Administration, Accounting & Budget

Population Growth
- City of Scottsdale-
  Planning & Development, Strategic Planning
- Arizona Department of Economic Security
  Research Administration

Population Representation
- City of Scottsdale-
  Planning & Development, Strategic Planning
- U.S. Census Bureau

Reported Crimes
- City of Scottsdale-
  Police, Police Records, Crime Analysis
- Federal Bureau of Investigation-
  Uniform Crime Reports

Juvenile Crimes
- City of Scottsdale-
  Police, Police Records, Crime Analysis

Library & Senior Center Usage
- City of Scottsdale-
  Community Services, Libraries, Human Services

Distribution of Land
- City of Scottsdale-
  Planning Systems, Comprehensive Planning, Information Systems, GIS Division

City Parks
- City of Scottsdale-
  Community Services, Parks Recreation & Facilities

Arts & Public Participation
- Scottsdale Cultural Council

Educational Attainment
- City of Scottsdale-
  Financial Services, Annual Citizen Surveys

Alternative Transportation
- Maricopa County - Trip Reduction Program

Bikeways & Trails
- City of Scottsdale-
  Transportation, Planning Division, Preservation

Voter Participation- % of Registered Voters Who Vote
- City of Scottsdale-
  City Clerk

Quality of Life and Government Services
- City of Scottsdale-
  Annual Citizen Surveys

Public Computer Terminals
- City of Scottsdale-
  Community Services, Libraries, Human Services

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