
City of Scottsdale, Arizona



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017

Prepared by:

City Treasurer's Office
Jeffery M. Nichols, CPA
City Treasurer/Chief Financial Officer
Joyce L. Gilbride, CPA
Accounting Director



CITY OF SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2017

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Letter of Transmittal

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017



October 30, 2017

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council, and Citizens of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona:

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona, (the City) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 is submitted in accordance with City Charter and Arizona Revised Statutes. Both require the City to issue an annual report on its financial position and activity and to have the report audited by certified public accountants independent of City government. This report was prepared by the City's Accounting Department in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the City has established a comprehensive internal control framework designed for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements. To the best of management's knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material aspects and is reported in a manner that presents fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and component units of the City.

Heinfeld, Meech & Co., P.C., a firm of licensed certified public accountants, performed the annual independent audit. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit that the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 are fairly stated in conformity with GAAP. This is the most favorable conclusion and is commonly known as an unmodified or "clean" opinion. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements of the City was part of a broader, federally mandated Single Audit designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair representation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. These reports are available in the City's separately issued Single Audit and may be obtained from the City's website.

This letter of transmittal provides a non-technical summary of City finances, economic prospects, and achievements. Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the City's basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

CITY OF SCOTTSDALE PROFILE

History

Scottsdale was founded in 1888 when retired Army Chaplain Major Winfield Scott homesteaded what is now the center of the City. The City incorporated in 1951 and the City Charter, under which it is presently governed, was adopted in 1961. Portions of the City's charter have been modified several times by vote of the citizens.

Current Profile

Scottsdale is centrally located in Maricopa County, Arizona, with its boundaries encompassing 184.5 square miles, stretching 31 miles from north to south, and 11.4 miles at its widest point. The City is bordered on the west by Phoenix, the state capital, by Tempe on the south, and by the Salt River-Pima Maricopa Indian Community on the east. Scottsdale and its neighboring cities form the greater metropolitan Phoenix area, which is the economic, political, and population center of the state. The City has experienced significant increases in population over the years, with the 1950 census reporting 2,021 residents, and the 2010 census reporting 217,365. At July 1, 2017 the City's population was estimated at 238,000 residents, making it the sixth largest municipality by population in Arizona.

Government and Organization

Scottsdale operates under a council-manager form of government as provided by its Charter. The Mayor and six City Council members are elected at large on a non-partisan ballot and serve overlapping four-year terms. The City Council directly appoints six officers (City Attorney, City Auditor, City Clerk, City Manager, City Treasurer, and Presiding Judge) who have full responsibility for carrying out City Council policies and administering day-to-day operations. The City provides a full range of municipal services including police and fire protection, sanitation service, water and sewer services, construction and maintenance of streets, and recreational activities including libraries and cultural events.

Budgetary Controls

The annual budget serves as the foundation for Scottsdale's financial planning and control. The City Council formally adopts the budget and legally allocates, or appropriates, available monies for the City's various funds. On or before the second regular Council meeting in May, the City Manager submits to the City Council a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Three public hearings are held prior to the final budget adoption in order to obtain taxpayer comments. Each year in June, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance. The ordinance sets the maximum legal expenditure limit for the ensuing fiscal year. Additional expenditures may be authorized if directly necessitated by a natural or man-made disaster as prescribed in the Arizona State Constitution, Article 9, Section 20. During fiscal year 2017, there were no such supplemental budgetary appropriations authorized.

The expenditure appropriations in the adopted budget are by division; however, divisional appropriations may be amended during the year. On the recommendation of the City Manager and with the approval of the City Council: 1) transfers may be made from the appropriations for contingencies to divisions; and 2) unexpended appropriations may be transferred from one division to another.

LOCAL ECONOMY

Business

Scottsdale has a diverse economy built on medical research, high-tech innovation, tourism, and corporate headquarters. The Scottsdale Airpark is one of the largest employment centers in the state of Arizona with more than 2,900 businesses employing approximately 51,000 employees in 2 million square feet of commercial space. The high-tech innovation center SkySong, located just a few miles from downtown, is designed to help companies grow through a unique partnership with nearby Arizona State University. Downtown Scottsdale is home to a number of technology and healthcare companies and one of the most successful shopping centers in the southwest United States – Scottsdale Fashion Square. Farther north, the Scottsdale Cure Corridor is a partnership of premier health care providers and biomedical companies seeking to advance medicine and patient care through cutting-edge research.

Tourism

Tourism is one of Scottsdale's largest and most vibrant industries, and is a significant contributor to the City's economy. With a variety of lodging properties in the area, including several world-class resorts and "boutique" hotels, along with spectacular spas, trend-setting dining and one-of-a kind Sonoran desert golf courses, Scottsdale is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Arizona.

Sales Tax

Scottsdale's largest revenue source is sales tax generated from a variety of business categories including automotive, construction, food stores, hotels, department stores, retail stores, restaurants, utilities, and rentals. Sales tax is generated directly from the City's own applied tax rate and indirectly as the City receives a share of sales tax generated from the State of Arizona's applied tax rate. The City experienced a year-over-year decrease of 1.6 percent in sales tax revenue for fiscal year 2017, with the highest reported tax revenues in the miscellaneous retail, automotive, and rentals categories.

The Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) began collecting sales taxes on behalf of Scottsdale effective January 1, 2017. As a result, Scottsdale experienced a one-time lag in collections during fiscal year 2017 due to the timing of receipts received by the ADOR and subsequent remittance to the City. The City has continued to see improvement in its economy and does not anticipate a decrease in sales tax revenues next fiscal year.

Property Values

Scottsdale is a safe, family-friendly community and benefits from a robust assessed valuation of the properties contained within its boundaries. These strong assessed valuations contribute to Scottsdale residents experiencing lower property tax rates and higher median housing values than many of the surrounding municipalities in the Phoenix metropolitan area. Scottsdale property owners will see a reduction in the City's combined property tax rate in the coming year of \$0.0445 over the prior year. This reduction is achieved mainly through increased property values and a drawdown of reserves for debt service payments.

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

Scottsdale's Five-Year Financial Plan is based on sound financial reserves, low debt burden, and conservative revenue growth forecasts. The City anticipates a moderate increase in revenues over the next several years with a continued focus on efficient spending to maintain essential City services to the community such as police, fire, transportation, and social services.

Adopted Comprehensive Financial Policies

Financial policies establish the guidance for Scottsdale's overall fiscal planning and management. They set forth guidelines against which current budgetary performance can be measured and proposals for future programs can be evaluated. The City has 47 adopted financial policies governing operations, capital management, debt management, reserves, and financial reporting. Regular review and refinement of these policies is done in conjunction with financial plan development and policies that are adopted annually by the City Council.

Financial Resources Planning

Scottsdale's strategic financial planning begins with a determination of the City's fiscal capacity, based on long-term financial forecasts of available revenues. Conservative financial forecasts, coupled with financial trend analysis techniques and reserve analysis, help preserve the fiscal well-being of Scottsdale. Strategic financial planning is a critical element to maintain long-term financial stability.

Multi-Year Operating Budget Planning

Multi-year budgeting encompasses long-range operating expenditure plans (including the operating impacts of capital projects), which are linked to community expectations and broad goals of the City Council. While the City is required to adopt a one-year budget to meet State statutory requirements, Scottsdale builds a five-year financial plan to help anticipate future impacts and ensure achievement of the City's long-term objectives.

Strategic Capital Improvement Project Planning

Scottsdale Capital Improvement Projects are planned for five or more years and analyzed using City specific prioritization criteria. The operating cost impacts of projects are also planned and considered in developing future operating budgets. Projects with significant operating impacts are carefully timed to avoid contingent liabilities that future operating resources cannot meet. All capital funding sources are conservatively estimated to avoid over-committing to capital construction using revenues that are not certain. To the extent debt financing is used, capital project plans are sized to conform to existing debt management policies.

In fiscal year 2017, the Council Capital Improvement Plan Subcommittee was established to review the City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and make recommendations to the City Council. Their work plan includes identifying capital projects to be funded by General Fund and Transportation 0.2 percent sales tax funding in the fiscal year 2018 through 2022 CIP five-year forecast. The subcommittee consists of three members of City Council with the Chair position rotating every six months.

Debt Management

Scottsdale has a financial policy that prohibits the issuance of debt for operating expenses. With that as a governing framework, all debt issuances are for the purpose of financing infrastructure or long-lived assets. Each debt issuance is evaluated against policies addressing: debt service as a percent of operating expenditures; tax and revenue bases for the repayment of debt; overall debt burden on the community; and statutory limitations and market factors affecting interest costs. In all cases, a long-term analysis is made considering the debt capacity that fits the financial wherewithal (and willingness) of our community to pay for the capital projects. Sizing of the City's Capital Improvement Plan based on debt capacity in conjunction with conservatively estimated revenues helps stabilize per capita debt and lower annual debt service costs to the City over the long-term.

In recent years the City has issued two types of debt: voter approved General Obligation bonds and non-voter approved Municipal Property Corporation bonds and Certificates of Participation (see Section IV.G. of the Notes to the Financial Statements for further information).

The City retained credit ratings of "Aaa", "AAA", and "AAA" from the three major credit rating agencies (Moody's Investors Service, Standard and Poor's Rating Group, and Fitch Investors Services, respectively) on the City's outstanding General Obligation bonds where debt service is supported by property taxes. Scottsdale is one of a handful of cities in the nation to earn this distinction. Ratings for the City's bonds, where debt service is supported by enterprise revenues or excise taxes, are also highly rated by the three major credit rating agencies. A summary of the City's bond ratings follows:

City of Scottsdale Bonded Debt Ratings

As of June 30, 2017

	Moody's Investors Service	Standard and Poor's Rating Group	Fitch Investors Services
General Obligation (GO)	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Water and Sewer Revenue (W&S)	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Municipal Property Corp (MPC)	Aa1	AAA	AAA
Scottsdale Preserve Authority (SPA)	Aa2	AA+	AA+

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PRIORITIES

The following highlights some of the accomplishments achieved by the City in fiscal year 2017:

- Improved green waste recycling from single-family homes by 7 percent.
- Acquired 400+ acres of state land for Scottsdale's McDowell Sonoran Preserve.
- Adjusted traffic signals to reduce commutes by 15+ percent on 4 major roads.
- Police and Fire departments hosted a successful 5-day interactive teen academy.
- Attracted, retained, or expanded 14 businesses with 1,019 jobs and an average wage of \$62,744.

The City of Scottsdale's adopted fiscal year 2018 budget supports core services and the priorities and policy direction of the City Council. It balances modest projected revenue increases with additional expenses in priority areas such as public safety retirement, compensation programs, and employee healthcare including:

- \$3.5 million increase in public safety retirement expenses, which is part of the pension reform designed to minimize future pension liabilities for sworn personnel hired on or after July 1, 2017.
- \$3.2 million to continue the citywide pay for performance program.
- \$2.1 million in funding for Fire and Police Department pay for performance step programs.
- \$0.7 million to address rising employee health care costs.

Additionally, an estimated \$178 million will be spent on capital improvements in the upcoming fiscal year. These projects address critical infrastructure needs and City Council priorities in a variety of areas. Some of the notable projects include:

- Thomas Groundwater Treatment Facility \$24.5 million
- Pavement Replacement \$19.6 million
- Build/Rebuild Fire Stations \$14.5 million
- Granite Reef Watershed Drainage Improvements \$6.3 million
- Downtown Sidewalk, Lighting, and Restroom Improvements \$5.4 million
- Renovate Vista del Camino Park/Indian Bend Wash Area \$2.2 million

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Certificates of Achievement

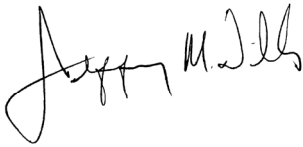
The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting* to the City for its comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, marking the forty-fourth consecutive year the City has achieved this prestigious recognition. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR that satisfies both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. However, we believe that our current CAFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

Additionally, the City received the *Distinguished Budget Presentation Award* for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2016 from the GFOA for our conformity in budget presentation. We believe that our current budget continues to conform to the program requirements and we expect to receive this award again for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2017.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the talent, effort, and dedication of the Accounting and Finance departments and the many members of other departments who responded so positively to the requests for detailed information that accompanies each annual audit. I also wish to express my sincere appreciation to the City Council and the City Manager for their support in maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in planning and conducting the financial affairs of the City of Scottsdale.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffery M. Nichols". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jeffery" being more prominent and the last name "Nichols" written in a smaller, more compact script.

Jeffery M. Nichols, CPA

City Treasurer/Chief Financial Officer

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Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Scottsdale
Arizona**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2016

Executive Director/CEO

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Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017



City of Scottsdale, Arizona

List of Elected and Appointed Officials

City Council

W.J. "Jim" Lane, Mayor

Suzanne Klapp

Virginia Korte

Kathy Littlefield

Linda Milhaven

Guy Phillips

David N. Smith

Charter Officers

Jim Thompson, City Manager

Bruce Washburn, City Attorney

Sharron Walker, City Auditor

Carolyn Jagger, City Clerk

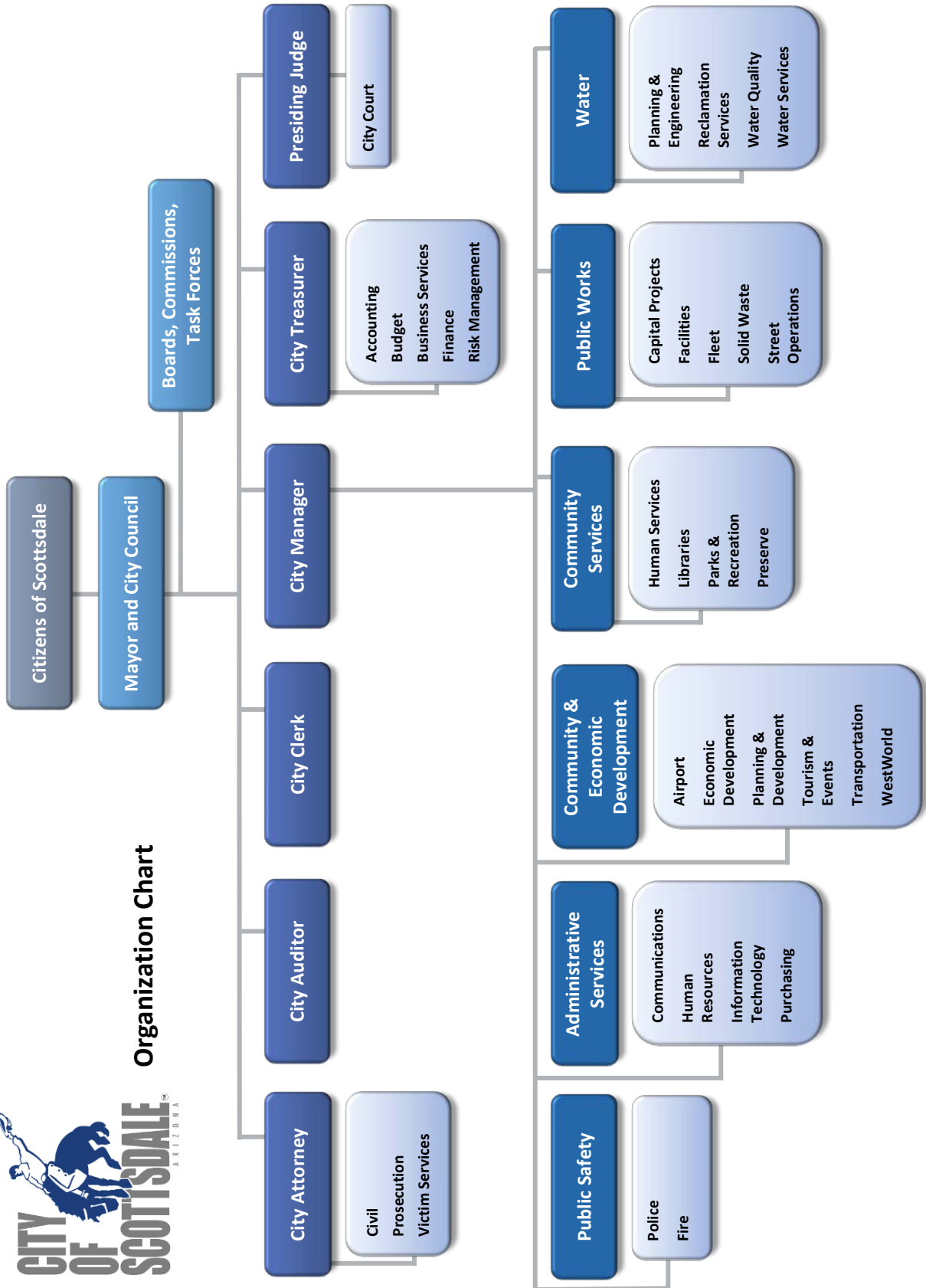
Joseph Olcavage, Presiding Judge

Jeffery M. Nichols, City Treasurer/Chief Financial Officer

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Organization Chart





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Scottsdale, Arizona

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Scottsdale, Arizona (City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note I.E., the City implemented the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures* and Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*, for the year ended June 30, 2017, which represent changes in accounting principles. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and net pension liability and other post employment benefit plan information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The Introductory Section, Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules, Other Supplementary Information and Statistical Section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules and Other Supplementary Information are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules and Other Supplementary Information are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Introductory Section and Statistical Section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 30, 2017, on our consideration of City of Scottsdale, Arizona's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City of Scottsdale, Arizona's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Heinfeld, Meech & Co., P.C.

Heinfeld, Meech & Co., P.C.
Phoenix, Arizona
October 30, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

This section of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona's (the City) Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) presents a narrative overview and comparative analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the basic financial statements that immediately follow, along with the letter of transmittal and other portions of this CAFR.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The City's total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of fiscal years 2017 and 2016 by \$4.99 billion and \$4.89 billion (*net position*), respectively. Of these amounts, \$212.5 million and \$251.8 million respectively, represent unrestricted net position which may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The City's total net position increased in fiscal year 2017 by \$98.1 million compared to an increase in net position of \$123.6 million during fiscal year 2016. Total revenues exceeded total expenses in the current year due primarily to an increase in capital grants and contributions of \$20.2 million over the prior year.
- As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$209.8 million and \$229.2 million, respectively. Approximately 22 percent of the current year amount (\$45.1 million) is available for spending at the City's discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted fund balance (*the total of the committed, assigned, and unassigned components of fund balance*) for the General Fund was \$58.5 million or approximately 23 percent of total General Fund expenditures of \$252.8 million.
- The City's total long-term liabilities increased by \$72.5 million to \$1.63 billion during the current fiscal year due primarily to an increase in net pension liabilities and the issuance of new Municipal Property Corporation bonds for the construction of water and airport improvements.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

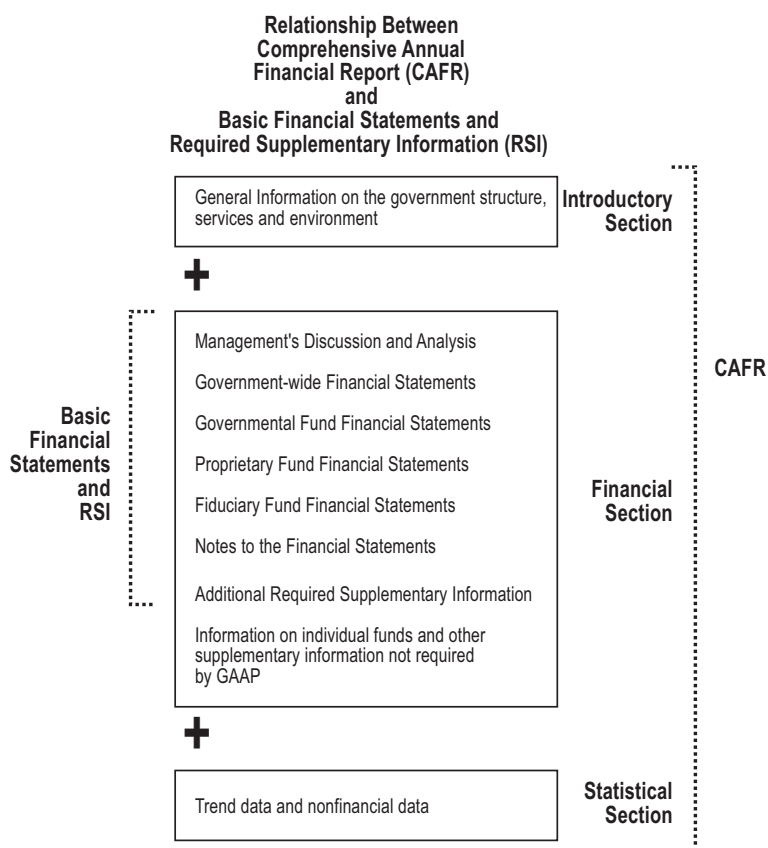
This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements, which include three components:

- (1) Government-wide Financial Statements
- (2) Fund Financial Statements
- (3) Notes to the Financial Statements

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.



Government-wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business and, accordingly, to provide information about the City as a whole, presenting both an aggregate current view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those assets. Major fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements reflect how services were financed in the short term as well as what dollars remain for future spending. The major fund financial statements also display the City's most significant funds.

The **statement of net position** presents financial information on all of the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether or not the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The **statement of activities** presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that are expected to result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, such as revenues pertaining to uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation and medical leave.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all, or a significant portion, of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public works, community and economic development, public safety, community services, administrative services, and streetlight districts. The business-type activities of the City include water and sewer utilities, solid waste management, and airport operations.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the *primary government*), but also the operations of the City of Scottsdale Municipal Property Corporation (MPC), the Scottsdale Preserve Authority (SPA), and the Scottsdale Mountain, McDowell Mountain Ranch, DC Ranch, Via Linda Road, and Waterfront Commercial Community Facilities Districts. Although legally separate from the City, these component units are blended with the primary government because of their governance or financial relationships to the City. Separate financial statements of the MPC, SPA, and the Scottsdale Mountain, McDowell Mountain Ranch, DC Ranch, Via Linda Road, and Waterfront Commercial Community Facilities Districts may be obtained at the Scottsdale City Treasurer's Office, 7447 East Indian School Road, Suite 210, Scottsdale, Arizona 85251.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 34 and 36 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into the following three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements; however, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, and provide the balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information reflects financial resources available in the near future to finance the City's programs.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. This comparison highlights the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The City maintains several individual governmental funds organized according to their purpose (general, special revenue, debt service, and capital projects). Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, General Obligation Bond Debt Service Fund, and the General Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Capital Projects Fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the remaining governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of the nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements in the combining and individual funds statements and schedules section of this report.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 37-45 of this report.

Proprietary Funds. Proprietary funds are generally used to account for services for which the City charges customers; either outside customers or internal units/divisions of the City. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as shown in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The City maintains the following two types of proprietary funds:

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water, sewer, solid waste, and aviation services. All enterprise funds are considered to be major funds of the City.

Internal service funds are used to report activities that provide supplies and services for certain City programs and activities. The City uses internal service funds to account for its fleet of vehicles, personal computer replacement, and health and general liability insurance activities. Because these services predominantly benefit internal units or divisions of the City rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of combining statements in a separate section of this report.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 46-52 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. The City has one private-purpose trust fund and two agency funds, which are reported under the fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. Individual fund data for the fiduciary funds is provided in the form of combining statements in a separate section of this report.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 53-54 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 55-127 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents required supplementary information concerning the City's portion of the net pension liabilities, schedule of contributions to the pension plans, and progress in funding its obligation to provide other post-employment benefits (OPEB). Required supplementary information can be found on pages 128-136 of this report.

Combining Statements. The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds, internal service funds, and fiduciary funds are presented on pages 137-168.

Other Supplementary Information. The supplemental schedule of changes in long-term debt provides a comprehensive overview of the City's total debt and can be found on pages 169-172.

Statistical Information. The statistical section, found on pages 173-202, presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information indicates about the City's overall financial health.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

While this document contains information about the funds used by the City to provide services to its citizens, the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities serve to provide an answer to the question of how the City, as a whole, did financially throughout the year. These statements include all assets/deferred outflows of resources and liabilities/deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the private sector. The basis for this accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and change in net position. The change in net position reflects whether the financial position of the City, as a whole, has improved or diminished; however, in evaluating the overall financial position of the City, non-financial information such as changes in the City's tax base and the condition of the City's capital assets should also be considered.

Analysis of Net Position. As noted earlier, net position over time, may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the City, total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$4.99 billion and \$4.89 billion at the close of the fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The following table is a condensed summary of the City's net position for governmental and business-type activities:

Net Position

June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Current and other assets	\$ 509,419	\$ 517,700	\$ 505,421	\$ 436,957	\$ 1,014,840	\$ 954,657
Capital assets	4,349,523	4,263,858	1,369,112	1,370,730	5,718,635	5,634,588
Total assets	4,858,942	4,781,558	1,874,533	1,807,687	6,733,475	6,589,245
Total deferred outflows of resources	107,682	71,239	16,655	9,852	124,337	81,091
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	4,966,624	4,852,797	1,891,188	1,817,539	6,857,812	6,670,336
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Long-term liabilities outstanding	1,136,539	1,125,847	452,199	398,594	1,588,738	1,524,441
Other liabilities	195,936	188,214	59,790	54,006	255,726	242,220
Total liabilities	1,332,475	1,314,061	511,989	452,600	1,844,464	1,766,661
Total deferred inflows of resources	22,281	12,507	4,684	2,914	26,965	15,421
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	1,354,756	1,326,568	516,673	455,514	1,871,429	1,782,082
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	3,530,134	3,406,976	1,069,475	1,059,001	4,599,609	4,465,977
Restricted	125,366	122,932	48,911	47,521	174,277	170,453
Unrestricted	(43,632)	(3,679)	256,129	255,503	212,497	251,824
Total net position	\$ 3,611,868	\$ 3,526,229	\$ 1,374,515	\$ 1,362,025	\$ 4,986,383	\$ 4,888,254

The largest portion (92.2 percent) of the City's net position reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, water and sewer system, and streets and storm drains) less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. These amounted to \$4.60 billion and \$4.47 billion at June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources because the City uses these assets to provide services to citizens and therefore cannot liquidate them.

An additional portion (3.5 percent) of the City's net position (\$174.3 million at June 30, 2017 and \$170.5 million at June 30, 2016) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. Unrestricted net position (4.3 percent of the City's total net position at June 30, 2017 and 5.1 percent at June 30, 2016), \$212.5 million and \$251.8 million, respectively, may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.

Analysis of Changes in Net Position. Total revenues exceeded total expenses in the current year, resulting in an increase in the City's total net position of \$98.1 million in fiscal year 2017 compared to an increase in net position of \$123.6 million during fiscal year 2016. The reasons for this overall increase are explained in the governmental and business-type activities discussion herein and depicted in the table that follows.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Changes in Net Position

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
REVENUES						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 46,200	\$ 48,814	\$ 172,124	\$ 174,825	\$ 218,324	\$ 223,639
Operating grants and contributions	29,724	29,708	-	-	29,724	29,708
Capital grants and contributions	107,334	82,162	17,539	22,545	124,873	104,707
General revenues						
Property taxes	64,417	63,221	-	-	64,417	63,221
Business taxes	197,727	202,195	158	145	197,885	202,340
Intergovernmental - taxes	50,731	46,820	-	-	50,731	46,820
Intergovernmental - other	11,120	10,810	-	-	11,120	10,810
Interest and investment income	1,132	2,955	916	2,531	2,048	5,486
Other	10,568	9,987	-	-	10,568	9,987
Total revenues	518,953	496,672	190,737	200,046	709,690	696,718
EXPENSES						
General Government						
Mayor and City Council	869	813	-	-	869	813
City Clerk	845	1,129	-	-	845	1,129
City Attorney	6,460	6,893	-	-	6,460	6,893
City Auditor	802	821	-	-	802	821
City Court	5,421	4,964	-	-	5,421	4,964
City Manager	2,288	1,974	-	-	2,288	1,974
City Treasurer	5,792	5,658	-	-	5,792	5,658
Public Works	40,035	38,291	-	-	40,035	38,291
Community and Economic Development	102,813	102,892	-	-	102,813	102,892
Public Safety	172,452	136,261	-	-	172,452	136,261
Community Services	54,155	53,322	-	-	54,155	53,322
Administrative Services	19,326	20,264	-	-	19,326	20,264
Streetlight and Services Districts	589	589	-	-	589	589
Gain on In-Substance Defeasance of Debt	(32)	-	-	-	(32)	-
Interest on Long-Term Debt	28,462	31,665	-	-	28,462	31,665
Bond Issuance Costs	672	-	-	-	672	-
Water Utility	-	-	95,745	100,854	95,745	100,854
Sewer Utility	-	-	50,535	42,058	50,535	42,058
Airport	-	-	4,151	3,894	4,151	3,894
Solid Waste	-	-	20,181	20,786	20,181	20,786
Total expenses	440,949	405,536	170,612	167,592	611,561	573,128
Increase in net position before transfers	78,004	91,136	20,125	32,454	98,129	123,590
Transfers	7,635	7,174	(7,635)	(7,174)	-	-
Change in net position	85,639	98,310	12,490	25,280	98,129	123,590
Net position - beginning	3,526,229	2,761,290	1,362,025	1,336,660	4,888,254	4,097,950
Net effect of prior period adjustments	-	666,629	-	85	-	666,714
Net position - beginning restated	3,526,229	3,427,919	1,362,025	1,336,745	4,888,254	4,764,664
Net position - ending	\$ 3,611,868	\$ 3,526,229	\$ 1,374,515	\$ 1,362,025	\$ 4,986,383	\$ 4,888,254

Governmental Activities. Net position for governmental activities increased \$85.6 million after transfers during fiscal year 2017 compared to an increase of \$98.3 million after transfers in fiscal year 2016. Total revenues increased \$22.3 million or 4.5 percent from the prior fiscal year and expenses increased \$35.4 million or 8.7 percent. Overall, revenues exceeded expenses resulting in an increase in net position.

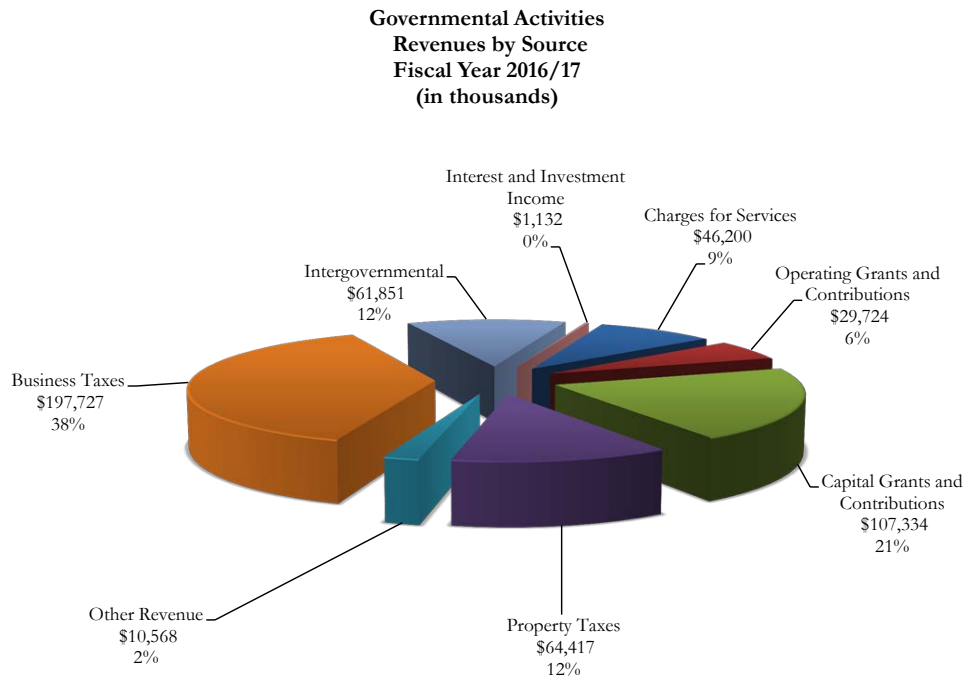
Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

One component of the positive change in net position for governmental activities was an increase in program revenues; most notably a \$25.2 million increase in capital grants and contributions over the prior year. The increase was chiefly made up of cash and non-cash developer contributions. The City experienced a decrease from the prior year in revenue from charges for services largely due to the City receiving proceeds from the sale of two buildings in the previous year.

General revenues such as property, franchise, and privilege taxes are not shown by program, but are used to support program activities citywide. Total general revenues overall were relatively flat at \$335.7 million in fiscal year 2017 compared to \$336.0 million in fiscal year 2016. Property taxes were slightly higher in fiscal year 2017 at \$64.4 million compared to \$63.2 million in fiscal year 2016. Business taxes, which include sales, use, and franchise taxes, decreased \$4.5 million or 2.2 percent from the previous year. This was due primarily to the Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) taking over the administration, collection, and reporting of privilege tax on behalf of the City in January 2017. Payments from the ADOR are received weekly rather than daily, so a one-time lag in collections occurred during fiscal year 2017. Additionally, interest and investment income decreased \$1.8 million over the prior year due to the change in fair value of investments.

For governmental activities overall, without regard to program, business taxes (38 percent), are the largest single source of funds, followed by capital grants and contributions (21 percent), property taxes (12 percent), intergovernmental revenues (including state shared revenues) (12 percent), and charges for service (9 percent).



The other component of the change in net position is expense. The Public Safety Division, which is comprised of the Police and Fire Departments, is the largest expense function (39 percent), followed by the Community and Economic Development Division (23 percent), and Community Services Division (12 percent).

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The Public Safety Division provides police and fire/emergency services throughout the City. The division confronts community crime, responds to community needs, and reduces the incidence and severity of emergencies through timely and skilled all-hazard services. Expenses increased by \$36.2 million or 26.6 percent during fiscal year 2017 due primarily to an increase in pension costs of \$29.1 million and increased personnel costs associated with the up to 5 percent "step program" now in place for both sworn Police and Fire employees. Approximately \$8.7 million of the pension costs were related to pension contribution refunds and estimated interest to be paid to members of the Public Safety Retirement System (PSPRS) as a result of the *Parker* decision, which capped the employee contribution rates for certain PSPRS participants.

The Community and Economic Development Division is charged with stimulating economic activity and offering a diverse range of value-added programs to build, revitalize, and sustain Scottsdale's unique lifestyle and character. The division has six departments: Airport, Economic Development, Planning and Development, Tourism and Events, Transportation, and WestWorld. Overall, expenses decreased by \$0.1 million or 0.1 percent during fiscal year 2017.

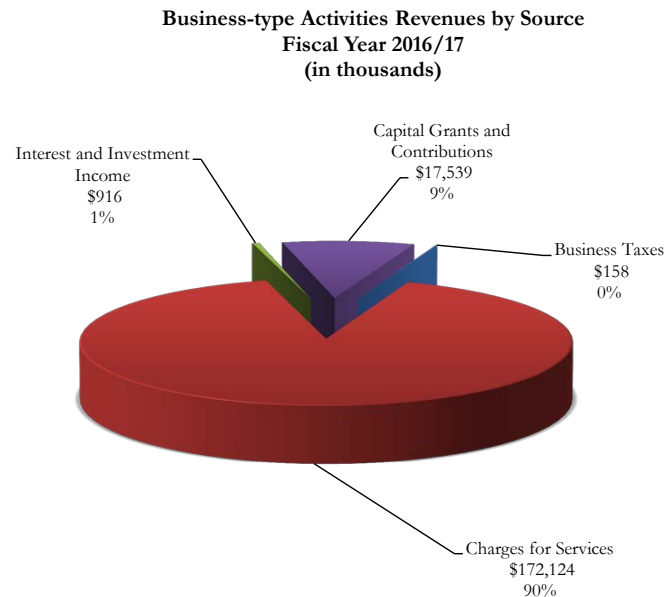
The City's Community Services Division is responsible for improving and maintaining facilities and sponsors services that provide opportunities for family interaction, cultural enrichment, development of lifetime skills, promoting healthy lifestyles, and serving as a catalyst for community involvement. They also provide assistance and guidance to those in need through federal, state, local, and private resources. The division has four departments: Parks and Recreation, Human Services, Library Systems, and Preserve Management. Overall, expenses were \$0.8 million or 1.6 percent higher than the prior fiscal year due primarily to an increase in personnel expenses.

Business-type Activities. Net position for business-type activities increased by \$12.5 million after transfers during fiscal year 2017 compared to \$25.3 million after transfers in fiscal year 2016. Total revenues decreased by \$9.3 million or 4.7 percent due to a reduction in charges for services, capital grants and contributions and interest and investment income received. The \$2.7 million decrease in charges for services was driven by lower advance construction payments offset by higher water and sewer sales and miscellaneous participation agreement revenue. Capital grants and contributions, decreased by \$5.0 million compared to the prior year due to lower federal and state airport grants received. Interest and investment income decreased by \$1.6 million due to the change in fair value of investments. Overall, total revenues exceeded expenses resulting in an increase in net position for the fiscal year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

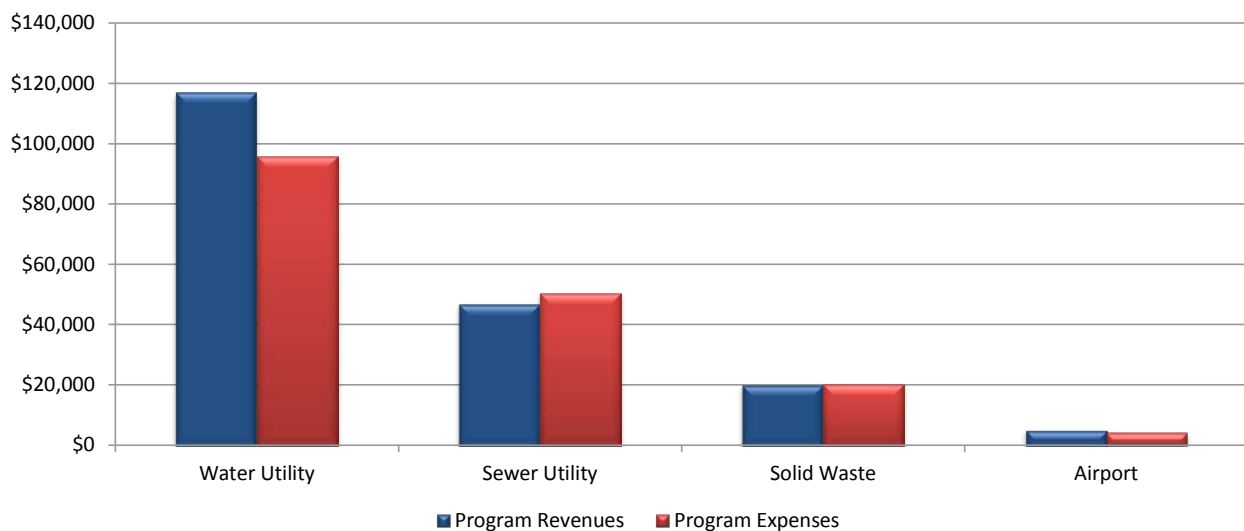
As shown in the *Business-type Activities Revenues by Source* chart, charges for services provided the largest share of revenues (90 percent), followed by capital grants and contributions (9 percent).



As shown below in the *Business-type Activities Program Revenues and Expenses* chart, the largest of the City's business-type activities, water and sewer utilities, had expenses of \$95.7 million and \$50.5 million, respectively, in fiscal year 2017, followed by solid waste with \$20.2 million and airport with \$4.2 million.

Business-type Activities Program Revenues and Expenses

Fiscal Year 2016/17
(in thousands)



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The Water and Sewer Utility's combined expenses increased by 2.4 percent in fiscal year 2017 compared to fiscal year 2016. The increase was primarily driven by higher professional services and commodities expenses. The City's Water Resources Department plans, manages, and operates a safe, reliable water supply and wastewater reclamation system and provides efficient, high quality customer service to Scottsdale citizens. The Water Resources Department provided 90,172 water service connections to customers in fiscal year 2017.

Total Solid Waste program expenses were relatively unchanged in fiscal year 2017 compared to fiscal year 2016. The Solid Waste Department provided delivery of safe, efficient, and environmentally sound refuse collection services to 81,665 residential customers in fiscal year 2017.

The Airport's total expenses increased by 6.6 percent in fiscal year 2017 compared to fiscal year 2016. The increase was primarily driven by higher depreciation costs. The Aviation Department operates the City's general aviation reliever facility with no commercial commuter or airline service and is home to many of the Valley's corporate aircraft. More than 164,000 take-offs and landings occurred in fiscal year 2017 at Scottsdale Airport.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Funds are created and segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Activity not required to be reported in a separate fund is included in the General Fund. Governmental funds are used to account for tax-supported activities.

Governmental Funds. The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable and non-spendable resources. Such information may be useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use, as it represents the portion of fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the City Council, or the City Treasurer who has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the City Council. Types of governmental funds reported by the City include the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Funds, and Capital Project Funds.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$209.8 million, a decrease of \$19.4 million in comparison to the balance at June 30, 2016 of \$229.2 million. Approximately 22 percent or \$45.1 million of this amount at June 30, 2017 constitutes unassigned fund balance. The remainder of fund balance is either nonspendable, restricted, or committed to indicate that it is not available for new spending.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Revenues for governmental functions totaled \$419.7 million in fiscal year 2017, an increase of 2.8 percent (\$11.3 million) from the previous year total of \$408.4 million. In fiscal year 2017, expenditures for governmental functions totaled \$467.4 million, an increase of 16.0 percent (\$64.3 million) from the fiscal year 2016 total of \$403.1 million. For the current fiscal year, expenditures exceeded revenues for governmental functions by \$47.7 million. This was chiefly due to several Preserve land acquisitions that occurred this year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$58.5 million, while the total fund balance was \$58.8 million; the unassigned and total balances for the General Fund at the end of fiscal year 2016 were \$65.3 million and \$65.6 million, respectively. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 23.1 percent of the total General Fund expenditures of \$252.8 million in fiscal year 2017 and represented 27.1 percent of the total General Fund expenditures of \$241.2 million in fiscal year 2016. Total fund balance represented 23.3 percent and 27.2 percent of total fund expenditures for fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Overall, the General Fund's performance resulted in revenues exceeding expenditures in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 by \$7.2 million. Revenues increased \$3.0 million or 1.2 percent compared to the prior year while expenditures increased \$11.6 million or 4.8 percent. Key revenues showing an increase over the prior year included state shared revenues and property and auto lieu taxes. Expenditures for Public Safety, Public Works, and Community and Economic Development increased over the prior year, with the most significant increase in Public Safety. As previously mentioned in the Governmental Activities analysis, Public Safety experienced a significant increase in personnel costs related to their up to 5 percent step program and the return of excess pension contributions as mandated by the *Parke* lawsuit. As a result of lower than anticipated revenues (primarily privilege taxes) and increased expenditures the fund balance of the City's General Fund decreased in fiscal year 2017 by \$6.8 million.

The General Obligation Bond Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general obligation debt principal, interest, and related costs. At the end of the current fiscal year, the fund balance of the General Obligation Bond Debt Service Fund was \$11.5 million, which is unchanged from the \$11.5 million balance at June 30, 2016.

The General CIP Construction Capital Projects Fund accounts for the resources used to acquire, construct, and improve major capital facilities from amounts transferred from the City's General Fund. This fund also represents other City Council approved capital programs including transfers for tourism related capital projects, capital in-lieu parking, and in-lieu stormwater. At the end of the current fiscal year, the fund balance of the General CIP Construction Capital Projects fund was \$32.7 million, an increase of \$2.6 million from the \$30.1 million at June 30, 2016. Higher transfers-in, as mandated by the City's financial policies, was the primary reason for the increase.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Proprietary Funds. The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

At the end of the fiscal years 2017 and 2016, the unrestricted net position for the Water and Sewer Utility Fund was \$244.6 million and \$243.6 million, respectively; the Airport Fund was \$5.2 million and \$5.8 million, respectively; and the Solid Waste Fund was \$3.8 million and \$4.6 million, respectively. The internal service funds, which are used to account for certain governmental activities, had unrestricted net position of \$19.1 million and \$15.5 million, respectively.

The total growth in net position for the enterprise funds was \$11.4 million and \$24.9 million for fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively. Factors concerning the finances of these funds have been addressed previously in the discussion of the City's business-type activities.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2017 were \$4.7 million less than projected. This was chiefly due to a \$4.4 million negative variance in sales tax collections. As previously mentioned in the Governmental Activities analysis, the Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) took over the administration, collection, and reporting of privilege tax on behalf of the City in January 2017. Payments from the ADOR are received weekly rather than daily resulting in a one-time lag in collections during fiscal year 2017. Additionally, the City experienced a negative variance in building permit fees and charges due to lower than anticipated multi-family development building permit valuations, and a decrease in photo enforcement revenue due to an Attorney General's opinion, which resulted in a two month period where all cameras were turned off and the issuance of citations was suspended. These unfavorable variances were offset by higher than anticipated reimbursements from outside sources and court fees.

Expenditures were \$7.8 million less than the revised fiscal year 2017 budget largely due to the following:

- Newly hired positions often began at rates lower than the previous incumbents.
- More vacant positions and/or the length of time positions were held vacant occurred, which resulted in additional vacancy savings.
- Facility maintenance and repair projects experienced delays and; therefore, did not occur as originally planned.
- Utilities were less than originally anticipated and the jail services and photo enforcement contracts within the Police Department were less than projected.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets. The City's total capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 totaled \$5.7 billion and \$5.6 billion, respectively (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, streets and storm drains, water and sewer systems, water rights, vehicles, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, and construction in progress. The total increase in the City's capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) between fiscal years 2017 and 2016 was 1.5 percent.

Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation

June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Land	\$ 3,143,211	\$ 3,034,137	\$ 50,381	\$ 50,325	\$ 3,193,592	\$ 3,084,462
Buildings and Land Improvements	381,561	397,352	28,538	24,338	410,099	421,690
Streets and Storm Drains	721,697	739,790	-	-	721,697	739,790
Machinery and Equipment	37,579	37,775	3,610	3,506	41,189	41,281
Water Rights	-	-	87,171	87,171	87,171	87,171
Water System	-	-	750,787	766,962	750,787	766,962
Sewer System	-	-	396,395	403,674	396,395	403,674
Motor Vehicles	39,620	37,183	73	115	39,693	37,298
Furniture, Fixtures, and Office Equipment	-	-	278	214	278	214
Construction in Progress	25,855	17,621	51,879	34,425	77,734	52,046
Total	\$ 4,349,523	\$ 4,263,858	\$ 1,369,112	\$ 1,370,730	\$ 5,718,635	\$ 5,634,588

Significant capital asset events during fiscal year 2017 included the following:

- Land: \$35.3 million for land acquisitions in the McDowell Sonoran Preserve and \$71.0 million for land donated by developers that coincides with public street improvements for finalized permits.
- Streets: \$16.4 million related to streets, traffic control, sidewalks, and storm drains and \$16.1 million for new road improvements donated by developers.
- Vehicles: \$1.3 million for a fire ladder truck and \$1.1 million for solid waste vehicles.

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note IV.C. on pages 85-87 of this report.

Long-term Debt. At the end of the fiscal years 2017 and 2016, the City had total long-term liabilities of \$1,634.9 million and \$1,562.3 million, respectively. Of these amounts, \$547.3 million and \$551.5 million, for fiscal years 2017 and 2016 respectively, are general obligation bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The remainder includes water and sewer revenue bonds, Municipal Property Corporation bonds, Scottsdale Preserve Authority bonds, certificates of participation, net pension liabilities, and other obligations of \$1,087.6 million and \$1,010.8 million for fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The State constitution imposes debt limitations on the City equal to 6 percent and 20 percent of the assessed valuation of properties within the City. The City's available debt margin at June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$359.0 million and \$272.0 million, respectively, in the 6 percent capacity and \$754.5 million and \$518.6 million, respectively, in the 20 percent capacity. Additional information on the debt limitations and capacities may be found in Section IV.G. of the Notes to the Financial Statements and also in Tables XVIa and XVIb in the Statistical Section of this report.

Long-term Liabilities

June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 547,295	\$ 551,515	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 547,295	\$ 551,515
Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds	-	-	23,085	26,280	23,085	26,280
Municipal Property Corporation Bonds	199,118	209,028	321,912	274,682	521,030	483,710
Scottsdale Preserve Authority Bonds	16,315	40,025	-	-	16,315	40,025
Certificates of Participation	7,264	9,546	-	-	7,264	9,546
Community Facilities Districts General						
Obligation Bonds	21,355	24,125	-	-	21,355	24,125
Issuance Premiums	68,045	62,391	33,486	23,021	101,531	85,412
Total Bonds Payable	859,392	896,630	378,483	323,983	1,237,875	1,220,613
Capital Lease	95	156	-	-	95	156
Service Concession Arrangements	2,529	2,683	-	-	2,529	2,683
Risk Management Claims	20,351	17,582	-	-	20,351	17,582
Compensated Absences	25,374	25,515	3,467	3,491	28,841	29,006
Net Other Postemployment Benefit	1,616	1,237	-	-	1,616	1,237
Net Pension Liabilities	307,803	257,337	35,762	33,722	343,565	291,059
Total Long-term Liabilities	\$ 1,217,160	\$ 1,201,140	\$ 417,712	\$ 361,196	\$ 1,634,872	\$ 1,562,336

During fiscal year 2017, the City's total long-term liabilities increased overall by \$72.5 million due primarily to an increase in net pension liabilities and the issuance of new Municipal Property Corporation bonds for the construction of water and airport improvements. A portion of the increase was offset by the City making scheduled principal payments on its debt and the refunding of General Obligation, Municipal Property Corporation, and Scottsdale Preserve Authority bonds.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, the City's proportionate share of its unfunded pension liabilities for pension plans in which it participates is also included in its outstanding long-term liabilities. The City's net pension liabilities at the end of fiscal years 2017 and 2016 were \$343.6 million and \$291.0 million, respectively.

Additional information in the City's long-term liabilities can be found in Section IV.G. of the Notes to the Financial Statements on pages 90-102 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The local economy is showing steady growth; however, the City's long-term financial plan is still taking a conservative approach to spending. The adopted fiscal year 2018 budget reflects this approach while maintaining quality services to citizens. In June 2017, the City Council approved a \$1,279.8 million budget, compared to the prior year budget of \$1,363.3 million. The current budget includes \$757.2 million for operations, including contingencies and reserves, and \$522.6 million for capital improvements.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Scottsdale City Treasurer's Office, 7447 E. Indian School Road, Suite 210, Scottsdale, AZ 85251.

Or visit our website at: <http://www.scottsdaleaz.gov/finance>

Basic Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Investments	\$ 259,168	\$ 193,033	\$ 452,201
Cash with Fiscal Agent	71,765	91,008	162,773
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)			
Property Taxes and Penalties	13,112	-	13,112
Other Local Taxes	24,811	15	24,826
Charges for Services	-	17,118	17,118
Intergovernmental	4,518	11	4,529
Interest and Other	7,930	4,428	12,358
Internal Balances	(2,495)	2,495	-
Supplies Inventory	1,011	-	1,011
Prepaid Items	-	317	317
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments			
Customer Advances and Deposits	-	1,042	1,042
Other Restricted Assets			
Joint Venture Construction Deposits	-	4,960	4,960
Total Current Assets	379,820	314,427	694,247
Noncurrent Assets			
Long-Term Receivables	31,553	1,892	33,445
Equity in Joint Ventures	1,873	92,244	94,117
Prepayments	28,566	-	28,566
Pollution Remediation Recoveries	-	48,486	48,486
Service Concession Arrangements	67,607	-	67,607
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments			
Advanced Construction Payments	-	2,954	2,954
Advanced Lease Payments	-	1,467	1,467
Water and Sewer System Replacement	-	39,259	39,259
Revenue Bond Reserve	-	4,692	4,692
Capital Assets			
Land, Water Rights, and Construction in Progress	3,169,066	189,431	3,358,497
Facilities, Infrastructure, and Equipment (net of accumulated depreciation)	1,180,457	1,179,681	2,360,138
Total Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	4,349,523	1,369,112	5,718,635
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,479,122	1,560,106	6,039,228
Total Assets	4,858,942	1,874,533	6,733,475
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Amounts on Refundings	29,759	10,186	39,945
Pension-Related Amounts	77,923	6,469	84,392
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 107,682	\$ 16,655	\$ 124,337

(continued)

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$ 12,681	\$ 15,872	\$ 28,553
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	12,313	491	12,804
Accrued Compensated Absences - Current	91	-	91
Accrued Compensated Absences - Due within one year	11,887	1,577	13,464
Claims Payable - Due within one year	7,517	-	7,517
Due to Other Governments	5,111	-	5,111
Customer Advances and Deposits	2,797	1,042	3,839
Matured Bonds, Loans, and Other Payables	55,601	15,835	71,436
Matured Bonds, Loans, and Other Interest Payable	14,962	6,513	21,475
Bonds, Loans, and Other Payables - Due within one year	61,217	18,460	79,677
Unearned Revenue	8,394	-	8,394
Other Liabilities	3,365	-	3,365
Total Current Liabilities	195,936	59,790	255,726
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Accrued Compensated Absences - Due in more than one year	13,487	1,890	15,377
Advanced Construction Payments	-	4,571	4,571
Advanced Lease Payments	-	1,467	1,467
Net Other Postemployment Benefits	1,616	-	1,616
Net Pension Liabilities	307,803	35,762	343,565
Bonds, Loans, and Other Payables - Due in more than one year	813,633	360,023	1,173,656
Pollution Remediation Obligation	-	48,486	48,486
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,136,539	452,199	1,588,738
Total Liabilities	1,332,475	511,989	1,844,464
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension-Related Amounts	22,281	4,684	26,965
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,530,134	1,069,475	4,599,609
Restricted			
Debt Service	31,692	4,692	36,384
Transportation and Preserve Privilege Tax Activities	43,373	-	43,373
Capital Projects	44,118	-	44,118
Grants	2,357	-	2,357
Special Programs	3,736	-	3,736
Streetlight and Services District	25	-	25
Community Facilities Districts	65	-	65
Repair and Replacement	-	39,259	39,259
Joint Venture Construction Deposits	-	4,960	4,960
Unrestricted	(43,632)	256,129	212,497
Total Net Position	\$ 3,611,868	\$ 1,374,515	\$ 4,986,383

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Program Revenues					Total
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Governmental Activities						
General Government						
Mayor and City Council	\$ 869	\$ 157	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ (703)	\$ -
City Clerk	845	178	-	-	(667)	-
City Attorney	6,460	688	2	-	(5,770)	-
City Auditor	802	167	-	-	(635)	-
City Court	5,421	-	9	-	(5,412)	-
City Manager	2,288	-	1,049	-	(1,013)	-
City Treasurer	5,792	2,583	2	-	(3,207)	-
Public Works	40,035	2,041	215	752	(37,027)	-
Community and Economic Development	102,813	18,455	17,340	106,154	39,136	-
Public Safety	172,452	11,739	3,083	273	(157,357)	-
Community Services	54,155	6,268	8,015	155	(39,717)	-
Administrative Services	19,326	3,096	-	-	(16,230)	-
Streetlight and Services Districts	589	602	-	-	13	-
Gain on In-Substance Defeasance of Debt	(32)	-	-	-	32	-
Interest on Long-Term Debt	28,462	-	-	-	(28,462)	-
Bond Issuance Costs	672	-	-	-	(672)	-
Total Governmental Activities	440,949	46,200	29,724	107,334	(257,691)	-
Business-type Activities						
Water Utility	95,745	107,031	-	9,949	-	21,235
Sewer Utility	50,535	40,434	-	6,705	-	(3,396)
Airport	4,151	4,390	-	885	-	1,124
Solid Waste	20,181	20,269	-	-	-	88
Total Business-type Activities	170,612	172,124	-	17,539	-	19,051
Total Government	\$ 611,561	\$ 218,324	\$ 29,724	\$ 124,873	(257,691)	(238,640)
General Revenues						
Taxes						
Property Taxes					64,417	64,417
Sales and Use Taxes					185,178	185,336
Franchise Taxes					12,549	12,549
Intergovernmental - Unrestricted						
State Shared Sales					21,755	21,755
State Revenue Sharing					28,976	28,976
Other					11,120	11,120
Interest and Investment Income					1,132	2,048
Other Revenue					10,568	10,568
Transfers					7,635	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers					343,330	336,769
Change in Net Position					85,639	98,129
Net Position - Beginning					3,526,229	4,888,254
Net Position - Ending					\$ 3,611,868	\$ 4,986,383

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

ASSETS	General		General Obligation Bond Debt Service		General CIP Construction Capital Projects		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Cash and Investments	\$	62,344	\$	11,087	\$	31,304	\$	109,271	\$	214,006
Cash with Fiscal Agent		1,266		47,099		-		23,400		71,765
Receivable (net of allowance for uncollectibles)										
Interest		413		-		92		187		692
Privilege Tax		12,639		-		-		4,190		16,829
Transient Occupancy Tax		-		-		-		1,177		1,177
Property Tax		825		1,008		-		85		1,918
State Shared Sales Tax		1,938		-		-		-		1,938
Franchise Fee		3,027		-		-		53		3,080
Court Receivable		11,194		-		-		-		11,194
Library Receivable		533		-		-		-		533
Highway User Tax		-		-		-		1,422		1,422
Auto Lieu Tax		365		-		-		-		365
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		31,622		31,622
Grants		-		-		-		2,064		2,064
Miscellaneous		3,591		-		2,388		2,323		8,302
Due from Other Funds		654		-		-		-		654
Supplies Inventory		269		-		-		-		269
Total Assets	\$	99,058	\$	59,194	\$	33,784	\$	175,794	\$	367,830

(continued)

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)

	General	General Obligation Bond Debt Service	General CIP Construction Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 4,437	\$ 111	\$ 1,104	\$ 5,439	\$ 11,091
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	12,148	-	2	180	12,330
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	654	654
Matured Bond Interest Payable	125	9,335	-	5,502	14,962
Matured Bonds Payable	1,141	37,605	-	16,855	55,601
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	6,585	6,585
Other	834	-	5	967	1,806
Due to Other Governments	5,106	-	-	2	5,108
Guaranty and Other Deposits	2,792	-	-	5	2,797
Other	3,350	-	-	13	3,363
Total Liabilities	29,933	47,051	1,111	36,202	114,297
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable Revenues	10,338	627	-	32,740	43,705
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	40,271	47,678	1,111	68,942	158,002
Fund Balances (Deficits)					
Nonspendable	269	-	-	-	269
Restricted	-	11,516	-	94,261	105,777
Committed	-	-	32,673	25,971	58,644
Unassigned	58,518	-	-	(13,380)	45,138
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	58,787	11,516	32,673	106,852	209,828
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances (Deficits)	\$ 99,058	\$ 59,194	\$ 33,784	\$ 175,794	\$ 367,830

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	209,828
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because (see Note II A):		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources; therefore, are not reported in the funds.		4,297,777
Equity in joint venture are not financial resources; therefore, are not reported in the funds.		1,871
Prepayments and service concession arrangements are not financial resources; therefore, are not reported in the funds.		96,173
Deferred outflows relating to deferred amounts on refunding and pensions are not financial resources; therefore are not reported in the funds.		106,709
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(1,191,016)
Deferred inflows relating to pensions represent a future acquisition of net position that is not reported in the funds. Also, because the focus of governmental funds is on short-term financing, some assets will not be available to pay for current period expenditures. Those assets are offset by unavailable revenue in the funds.		22,127
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance, computer equipment, and vehicles to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the Internal Service Funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		68,399
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u>3,611,868</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

REVENUES	General		General Obligation Bond Debt Service		General CIP Construction Capital Projects		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Taxes - Local										
Property	\$	26,202	\$	33,354	\$	-	\$	3,764	\$	63,320
Transaction Privilege		113,221		-		-		55,104		168,325
Transient Occupancy		-		-		-		18,951		18,951
Light and Power Franchise		8,414		-		-		241		8,655
Cable TV Franchise		3,896		-		-		-		3,896
Salt River Project In-Lieu		231		-		-		-		231
Other Taxes		921		-		-		-		921
Taxes - Intergovernmental										
State Shared Sales		21,755		-		-		-		21,755
State Revenue Sharing		28,976		-		-		-		28,976
Auto Lieu Tax		9,334		-		-		-		9,334
Highway User Tax		-		-		-		15,275		15,275
Local Transportation Assistance Fund		-		-		-		638		638
Business and Liquor Licenses		1,801		-		-		60		1,861
Charges for Current Services										
Building and Related Permits		13,498		-		524		-		14,022
Recreation Fees		3,996		-		-		1,835		5,831
WestWorld Equestrian Facility Fees		4,579		-		-		-		4,579
Fire Fees		793		-		-		-		793
Fines, Fees, and Forfeitures										
Court		4,256		-		-		165		4,421
Parking		266		-		-		-		266
Photo Radar		2,898		-		-		-		2,898
Court Enhancement		-		-		-		2,061		2,061
Library		321		-		-		155		476
Police		-		-		-		410		410
Property Rental		3,295		-		-		2,559		5,854
Interest Earnings		1,648		-		182		804		2,634
Net Decrease in the Fair Value of Investments		(857)		-		(133)		(512)		(1,502)
Intergovernmental										
Federal Grants		-		-		-		11,623		11,623
State Grants		-		-		-		202		202
Miscellaneous		1,538		-		5		7,357		8,900
Developer Contributions		-		-		-		498		498
Streetlight and Services Districts		-		-		-		602		602
Contributions and Donations		-		-		-		2,589		2,589
Reimbursements from Outside Sources		1,807		-		2		457		2,266
Indirect Costs		6,414		-		-		579		6,993
Other		878		-		2		230		1,110
Total Revenues	\$	260,081	\$	33,354	\$	582	\$	125,647	\$	419,664

(continued)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

EXPENDITURES										
Current										
General Government										
General	General Obligation Bond Debt Service	General CIP Construction Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds						
\$	808	\$	\$	\$	79	887	887			
	873	-	-	-	-	873	873			
	6,576	-	-	-	-	6,576	6,576			
	823	-	-	-	-	823	823			
	4,448	-	-	-	933	5,381	5,381			
	1,151	-	-	-	1,049	2,200	2,200			
	5,538	-	-	-	119	5,657	5,657			
	19,748	-	-	-	13,888	33,636	33,636			
	24,602	-	-	-	21,718	46,320	46,320			
	134,843	-	-	-	2,461	137,304	137,304			
	34,592	-	-	-	11,632	46,224	46,224			
	15,919	-	-	-	-	15,919	15,919			
	-	-	-	-	589	589	589			
	2,496	38,605	-	-	16,855	57,956	57,956			
	428	19,313	-	-	11,544	31,285	31,285			
	-	672	-	-	-	672	672			
	-	-	10,451	64,648	-	75,099	75,099			
	252,845	58,590	10,451	145,515	-	467,401	467,401			
	7,236	(25,236)	(9,869)	(19,868)	-	(47,737)	(47,737)			
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)										
	13,145	24,483	12,495	51,304	-	101,427	101,427			
	(27,441)	-	(3)	(66,630)	-	(94,074)	(94,074)			
	251	-	-	-	-	251	251			
	-	58,480	-	-	-	58,480	58,480			
	-	77	-	17,333	-	17,410	17,410			
	-	10,288	-	2,667	-	12,955	12,955			
	-	(68,105)	-	-	-	(68,105)	(68,105)			
	(14,045)	25,223	12,492	4,674	-	28,344	28,344			
	(6,809)	(13)	2,623	(15,194)	-	(19,393)	(19,393)			
	65,596	11,529	30,050	122,046	-	229,221	229,221			
	58,787	11,516	32,673	106,852	-	209,828	209,828			

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	(19,393)
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because (see Note II B):

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.	(4,121)
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Donations of capital assets and changes in joint venture equity interest are not capitalized on the governmental fund statements, but are shown in the statement of activities.	86,375
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Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(54,537)
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Current-year pension contributions are reclassified from expenditures in the governmental funds to deferred outflows of resources in the government-wide statements.	22,117
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Current-year joint venture contributions are reclassified from expenditures in the governmental funds to an increase in the investment in the joint venture in the government-wide statements.	191
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Amounts provided by the State Treasurer directly to the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System on behalf of the City are not recognized in the governmental fund statements, but are shown in the statement of activities.	1,536
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Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	8,230
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Prepayments are expended in the governmental funds when paid, and are capitalized and amortized in the statement of net position. This is the amount of the amortization expense in the current period.	(967)
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The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds; however, neither transaction has any affect on net position. This is the amount by which principal retirement exceeded debt proceeds in the current period.	37,216
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Additional interest accretion calculated on bonds and notes payable and amortization of bond premium and deferred amounts on refunding.	2,823
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Any difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of debt defeased in-substance by existing resources, together with any deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources from prior refundings, should be recognized as a separately identified gain or loss in the period of the in-substance defeasance.	32
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The change in net position of the Internal Service Funds is attributed to governmental activities.	6,137
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Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	85,639
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

General Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

REVENUES	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	Actual Amounts GAAP Basis	Variance Between Final Budget and Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis
	Original	Final				
Taxes - Local						
Property	\$ 26,396	\$ 26,396	\$ 26,202	\$ -	\$ 26,202	\$ (194)
Transaction Privilege	117,583	117,583	113,221	-	113,221	(4,362)
Light and Power Franchise	8,393	8,393	8,414	-	8,414	21
Cable TV Franchise	3,620	3,620	3,896	-	3,896	276
Salt River Project In-Lieu	241	241	231	-	231	(10)
Other Taxes	908	908	921	-	921	13
Taxes - Intergovernmental						
State Shared Sales	22,319	22,319	21,755	-	21,755	(564)
State Revenue Sharing	29,010	29,010	28,976	-	28,976	(34)
Auto Lieu Tax	9,213	9,213	9,334	-	9,334	121
Business and Liquor Licenses	1,947	1,947	1,801	-	1,801	(146)
Charges for Current Services						
Building and Related Permits	14,665	14,665	13,498	-	13,498	(1,167)
Recreation Fees	3,862	3,862	3,996	-	3,996	134
WestWorld Equestrian Facility Fees	4,591	4,591	4,579	-	4,579	(12)
Fire Fees	791	791	793	-	793	2
Fines, Fees, and Forfeitures						
Court	3,406	3,712	4,256	-	4,256	544
City Attorney Service Enhancement	306	-	-	-	-	-
Parking	271	271	266	-	266	(5)
Photo Radar	3,783	3,783	2,898	-	2,898	(885)
Library	342	342	321	-	321	(21)
Property Rental	3,231	3,231	3,295	-	3,295	64
Interest Earnings	1,399	1,399	1,648	-	1,648	249
Net Decrease in the Fair Value of Investments	-	-	-	(857)	(857)	-
Intergovernmental						
Miscellaneous	1,271	1,271	1,538	-	1,538	267
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	954	954	1,807	-	1,807	853
Indirect Costs	6,416	6,416	6,414	-	6,414	(2)
Other	893	722	878	-	878	156
Total Revenues	\$ 265,811	\$ 265,640	\$ 260,938	\$ (857)	\$ 260,081	\$ (4,702)

(continued)

General Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance Between Final Budget and Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis
	Original		Final		
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
General Government					
Mayor and City Council	\$ 790	\$ 798	\$ 794	\$ 14	\$ 808
City Clerk	1,034	1,050	896	(23)	873
City Attorney	7,074	7,220	6,786	(210)	6,576
City Auditor	913	930	846	(23)	823
City Court	4,743	4,607	4,567	(119)	4,448
City Manager	1,304	1,180	1,163	(12)	1,151
City Treasurer	6,285	6,138	5,744	(206)	5,538
Public Works	21,093	20,553	19,961	(213)	19,748
Community and Economic Development	25,779	25,694	25,097	(495)	24,602
Public Safety	132,401	134,426	129,596	5,247	134,843
Community Services	35,789	35,856	35,575	(983)	34,592
Administrative Services	19,861	16,928	16,446	(527)	15,919
Debt Service					
Principal	2,436	2,436	2,496	-	2,496
Interest and Fiscal Charges	423	423	428	-	428
Total Expenditures	259,925	258,239	250,395	2,450	252,845
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	5,886	7,401	10,543	(3,307)	7,236
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers In	12,534	12,534	13,145	-	13,145
Transfers Out	(26,221)	(26,221)	(27,441)	-	(27,441)
Sale of General Capital Assets	-	171	251	-	251
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(13,687)	(13,516)	(14,045)	-	(14,045)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(7,801)	(6,115)	(3,502)	(3,307)	(6,809)
Fund Balance - Beginning	54,270	76,076	76,076	(10,480)	65,596
Fund Balance - Ending	46,469	69,961	72,574	(13,787)	58,787
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

General Fund

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

Explanation of Differences:

Items recorded as revenues for GAAP purposes that are not recorded for budget purposes:

Net Decrease in the Fair Value of Investments	\$ (857)
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The City budgets for certain expenditures on the cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis:

Payroll Accrual and Compensated Absences	2,450
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Net Decrease in Fund Balance - Budget to GAAP	\$ (3,307)
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Fund Net Position

Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Water and Sewer Utility	Airport	Solid Waste	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and Investments	\$ 174,686	\$ 7,215	\$ 11,132	\$ 193,033	\$ 45,162
Cash with Fiscal Agent	66,438	24,570	-	91,008	-
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)					
Privilege Tax	-	15	-	15	-
Charges for Services	15,318	-	1,800	17,118	-
Intergovernmental	-	11	-	11	-
Interest	356	13	22	391	-
Miscellaneous	3,713	247	77	4,037	788
Supplies Inventory	-	-	-	-	742
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments					
Customer Advances and Deposits	958	84	-	1,042	-
Prepaid Expenses	317	-	-	317	-
Other Restricted Assets					
Joint Venture Construction Deposits	4,960	-	-	4,960	-
Total Current Assets	266,746	32,155	13,031	311,932	46,692
Noncurrent Assets					
Long-Term Receivables	1,892	-	-	1,892	-
Equity in Joint Ventures	92,200	4	40	92,244	2
Pollution Remediation Recoveries	48,486	-	-	48,486	-
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments					
Advanced Construction Payments	2,954	-	-	2,954	-
Advanced Lease Payments	-	1,467	-	1,467	-
Water and Sewer System Replacement	39,259	-	-	39,259	-
Revenue Bond Reserve	4,692	-	-	4,692	-
Capital Assets					
Land	39,706	9,564	1,111	50,381	-
Water Rights	87,171	-	-	87,171	-
Water System	1,213,936	-	-	1,213,936	-
Sewer System	616,142	-	-	616,142	-
Buildings and Improvements	-	37,553	5,587	43,140	12,887
Motor Vehicles	-	628	-	628	80,120
Machinery and Equipment	5,545	494	490	6,529	2,812
Furniture and Fixtures	456	7	23	486	-
Construction in Progress	47,552	4,282	45	51,879	200
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(685,500)	(12,740)	(2,940)	(701,180)	(44,273)
Total Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	1,325,008	39,788	4,316	1,369,112	51,746
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,514,491	41,259	4,356	1,560,106	51,748
Total Assets	1,781,237	73,414	17,387	1,872,038	98,440
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Deferred Amounts on Refunding	10,186	-	-	10,186	-
Pension-Related Amounts	4,684	283	1,502	6,469	973
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 1,796,107	\$ 73,697	\$ 18,889	\$ 1,888,693	\$ 99,413

(continued)

Statement of Fund Net Position

Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Water and Sewer Utility	Airport	Solid Waste	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 14,945	\$ 534	\$ 393	\$ 15,872	\$ 1,590
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	355	20	116	491	71
Accrued Compensated Absences - Current	-	-	-	-	3
Accrued Compensated Absences - Due within one year	1,165	81	331	1,577	211
Claims Payable - Due within one year	-	-	-	-	7,517
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	3
Customer Advances and Deposits	958	84	-	1,042	-
Matured Bonds Payable	15,835	-	-	15,835	-
Matured Bond Interest Payable	6,513	-	-	6,513	-
Bonds Payable and Other Payables - Due within one year	17,815	645	-	18,460	-
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	3
Other	-	-	-	-	2
Total Current Liabilities	57,586	1,364	840	59,790	9,400
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Accrued Compensated Absences - Due in more than one year	1,338	122	430	1,890	211
Advanced Construction Payments	4,571	-	-	4,571	-
Advanced Lease Payments	-	1,467	-	1,467	-
Net Pension Liabilities	25,733	1,598	8,431	35,762	5,371
Bonds, Loans, and Other Payables - Due in more than one year	335,475	24,548	-	360,023	12,834
Pollution Remediation Obligation	48,486	-	-	48,486	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	415,603	27,735	8,861	452,199	18,416
Total Liabilities	473,189	29,099	9,701	511,989	27,816
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Pension-Related Amounts	3,371	209	1,104	4,684	703
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	476,560	29,308	10,805	516,673	28,519
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,025,994	39,165	4,316	1,069,475	51,746
Restricted for Water and Sewer System Replacement	39,259	-	-	39,259	-
Restricted for Debt Service	4,692	-	-	4,692	-
Restricted for Joint Venture Construction Deposits	4,960	-	-	4,960	-
Unrestricted	244,642	5,224	3,768	253,634	19,148
Total Net Position	\$ 1,319,547	\$ 44,389	\$ 8,084	\$ 1,372,020	\$ 70,894

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Reconciliation of the Proprietary Fund Statement of Fund Net Position to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

Total Enterprise Fund Net Position	\$ 1,372,020
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Amounts reported for business-type activities in the government-wide statement of net position are different because:

Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance, computer equipment, and motor vehicles to individual funds. A look-back adjustment applies to business-type activities and creates an internal balance.

2,495

Net Position of Business-type Activities
--

<u>\$ 1,374,515</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Water and Sewer Utility	Airport	Solid Waste	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES					
Charges for Sales and Services					
Water Service Fees	\$ 92,904	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,904	\$ -
Sewer Service Fees	39,480	-	-	39,480	-
Proprietary - Non-potable water fees	14,109	-	-	14,109	-
Solid Waste Fees	-	-	20,269	20,269	-
Airport Fees	-	4,290	-	4,290	-
Other Services	-	-	-	-	58,682
Other	972	100	-	1,072	1,200
Total Operating Revenues	147,465	4,390	20,269	172,124	59,882
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Costs for Sales and Services					
Water Operations	52,957	-	-	52,957	-
Sewer Operations	28,116	-	-	28,116	-
Solid Waste Operations	-	-	18,880	18,880	-
Airport Operations	-	2,268	-	2,268	-
Other Services	-	-	-	-	49,166
Indirect Costs	4,836	495	1,662	6,993	-
Depreciation	50,096	1,410	240	51,746	6,442
Total Operating Expenses	136,005	4,173	20,782	160,960	55,608
Operating Income (Loss)	11,460	217	(513)	11,164	4,274
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Transaction Privilege Tax	-	158	-	158	-
Property Tax	-	-	-	-	982
Investment Income	845	31	40	916	-
Interest Expense	(10,701)	9	-	(10,692)	-
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	-	(3)	-	(3)	460
Net Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses)	(9,856)	195	40	(9,621)	1,442
Income Before Contributions and Transfers	1,604	412	(473)	1,543	5,716
Capital Contributions	16,654	885	-	17,539	1,182
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	285
Transfers Out	(7,635)	-	-	(7,635)	(3)
Change in Net Position	10,623	1,297	(473)	11,447	7,180
Total Net Position - Beginning	1,308,924	43,092	8,557	1,360,573	63,714
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ 1,319,547	\$ 44,389	\$ 8,084	\$ 1,372,020	\$ 70,894

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Reconciliation of the Proprietary Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position to the Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

Net Change in Total Enterprise Fund Net Position	\$ 11,447
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Amounts reported for business-type activities in the government-wide statement of net position are different because:

Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance, computer equipment, and motor vehicles to individual funds. A look-back adjustment applies to business-type activities and creates an internal balance, which reduced the expenses.

1,043

Change in Net Position of Business-type Activities
--

\$ 12,490

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Water and Sewer Utility	Airport	Solid Waste	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 143,617	\$ 4,370	\$ 20,232	\$ 168,219	\$ 58,162
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods/Services	(53,551)	(1,406)	(13,424)	(68,381)	(4,729)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(23,201)	(1,210)	(7,316)	(31,727)	(41,774)
Other Cash Receipts	2,402	100	-	2,502	1,202
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	69,267	1,854	(508)	70,613	12,861
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities					
Property Tax	-	-	-	-	982
Transaction Privilege Tax	-	158	-	158	-
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	285
Transfers Out	(7,635)	-	-	(7,635)	(3)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	(7,635)	158	-	(7,477)	1,264
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities					
Bond Proceeds	42,000	25,000	-	67,000	-
Capital Contributions from:					
Water and Sewer Development Fees	6,335	-	-	6,335	-
Capital Grants	-	1,197	-	1,197	-
Acquisition and Construction of Property and Equipment	(35,011)	(3,912)	(623)	(39,546)	(9,658)
Water and Sewer Development Fee Credit Agreements	(263)	-	-	(263)	-
Principal Payments on Capital Debt and Other Payables	(17,530)	-	-	(17,530)	-
Interest Paid on Capital Debt	(9,504)	202	-	(9,302)	-
Investment in Joint Venture and CIP Deposit	(2,371)	-	-	(2,371)	(1)
Sale of Capital Assets	-	(3)	-	(3)	445
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(16,344)	22,484	(623)	5,517	(9,214)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Income Received on Investments	768	29	36	833	-
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	768	29	36	833	-
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	46,056	24,525	(1,095)	69,486	4,911
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	242,931	8,811	12,227	263,969	40,251
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 288,987	\$ 33,336	\$ 11,132	\$ 333,455	\$ 45,162

(continued)

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Water and Sewer Utility	Airport	Solid Waste	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year includes:					
Cash and Investments	\$ 174,686	\$ 7,215	\$ 11,132	\$ 193,033	\$ 45,162
Cash with Fiscal Agent	66,438	24,570	-	91,008	-
Restricted Cash and Investments	47,863	1,551	-	49,414	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 288,987</u>	<u>\$ 33,336</u>	<u>\$ 11,132</u>	<u>\$ 333,455</u>	<u>\$ 45,162</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities					
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 11,460	\$ 217	\$ (513)	\$ 11,164	\$ 4,274
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:					
Depreciation/Amortization	50,096	1,410	240	51,746	6,442
Current Year Pension Contributions	(1,720)	(99)	(530)	(2,349)	(354)
Change in Equity in Joint Venture RWC	-	-	-	-	1
Change in Equity in Joint Venture SROG	5,533	-	-	5,533	-
Change in Accounts Receivable	(295)	190	(39)	(144)	(527)
Change in Miscellaneous Receivable	(698)	-	-	(698)	-
Change in Inventories	-	-	-	-	5
Change in Intergovernmental Payable	-	-	-	-	3
Change in Prepaid Expense	(158)	-	-	(158)	-
Change in Customer Deposits	9	(11)	-	(2)	-
Change in Accounts Payable	3,984	109	(4)	4,089	14
Change in Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	3
Change in Accrued Payroll and Compensated Absences	(737)	(13)	(230)	(980)	(168)
Change in Intergovernmental Receivables	(1,892)	-	-	(1,892)	-
Change in Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	2,769
Change in Advanced Construction Payments	1,430	-	-	1,430	-
Change in Advanced Lease Payments	-	(100)	-	(100)	-
Change in Net Pension Liability	1,577	108	355	2,040	260
Change in Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions	(606)	(37)	(193)	(836)	(123)
Change in Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions	1,284	80	406	1,770	261
Change in Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	1
Total Adjustments	<u>57,807</u>	<u>1,637</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>59,449</u>	<u>8,587</u>
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>\$ 69,267</u>	<u>\$ 1,854</u>	<u>\$ (508)</u>	<u>\$ 70,613</u>	<u>\$ 12,861</u>
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Financing Activities					
Refunding Issuance in Excess of Bond Retirement	\$ 4,223	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,223	\$ -
Contributions from Developers	10,582	-	-	10,582	-
Contributions from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	1,182
Change in Equity in Joint Venture SROG	2,371	-	-	2,371	-
Total Non-Cash Financing Activities	<u>\$ 17,176</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,176</u>	<u>\$ 1,182</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ 1,550
Total Assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,550</u>
LIABILITIES		
Escrow Payable Vouchers	\$ -	\$ 135
State Land Department Rebate	-	1,415
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 1,550</u>
NET POSITION		
Held in Trust for Other Purposes	<u>\$ -</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Private Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS	
Contributions	
Private Donations	\$ -
Total Additions	-
DEDUCTIONS	
Scholarships / Program Activities	8
Total Deductions	8
Change in Net Position	(8)
Total Net Position - Beginning	8
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ -

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Scottsdale, Arizona (the City) was incorporated in 1951. The current City Charter was adopted in 1961, which established the Council/Manager form of government. The City provides basic government services to its citizens including roads, water, sewer, solid waste management, public transit, parks and recreation facilities, and public safety.

The accounting policies of the City conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units.

The financial reporting entity presented in these financial statements consists of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona (the primary government) and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the City. The City has operational responsibility for the component units.

Component Unit	Description and Criteria for Inclusion	Reporting Method	For Separate Financial Statements
City of Scottsdale Municipal Property Corporation (MPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-profit corporation created in 1967.• Sole purpose is to construct, acquire and equip buildings, structures, or land improvements for the City.• Governed by Board of Directors confirmed by City Council.• For financial reporting purposes, transactions are included as a governmental and proprietary fund type as if part of the City's operation.	Blended	City of Scottsdale City Treasurer's Office 7447 E. Indian School Rd. Ste. 210 Scottsdale, AZ 85251
Scottsdale Preserve Authority (SPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-profit corporation created in 1997.• Sole purpose is to finance land acquisitions for McDowell Sonoran Preserve.• Governed by a Board of Directors confirmed by City Council.• For financial reporting purposes, transactions are included as a governmental fund type as if part of the City's operation.	Blended	City of Scottsdale City Treasurer's Office 7447 E. Indian School Rd. Ste. 210 Scottsdale, AZ 85251
Scottsdale Mountain Community Facilities District (CFD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formed by 1992 petition to City Council.• Created to acquire and improve public infrastructure in specified land area.• Able to levy taxes and issue bonds independent of the City.• Property owners within the designated area are assessed for District taxes and costs of operation.• City Council serves as the Board of Directors.• The City has no liability for District debt.• For financial reporting purposes, transactions are included as a governmental fund type as if part of the City's operation.	Blended	City of Scottsdale City Treasurer's Office 7447 E. Indian School Rd. Ste. 210 Scottsdale, AZ 85251

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Component Unit	Description and Criteria for Inclusion	Reporting Method	For Separate Financial Statements
McDowell Mountain Ranch Community Facilities District (CFD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed by 1994 petition to City Council. Created to acquire and improve public infrastructure in specified land area. Able to levy taxes and issue bonds independent of the City. Property owners within the designated area are assessed for District taxes and costs of operation. City Council serves as the Board of Directors. The City has no liability for District debt. For financial reporting purposes, transactions are included as a governmental fund type as if part of the City's operation. 	Blended	City of Scottsdale City Treasurer's Office 7447 E. Indian School Rd. Ste. 210 Scottsdale, AZ 85251
DC Ranch Community Facilities District (CFD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed by 1997 petition to City Council. Created to acquire and improve public infrastructure in specified land area. Able to levy taxes and issue bonds independent of the City. Property owners within the designated area are assessed for District taxes and costs of operation. City Council serves as the Board of Directors. The City has no liability for District debt. For financial reporting purposes, transactions are included as a governmental fund type as if part of the City's operation. 	Blended	City of Scottsdale City Treasurer's Office 7447 E. Indian School Rd. Ste. 210 Scottsdale, AZ 85251
Via Linda Road Community Facilities District (CFD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed by 1998 petition to City Council. Created to acquire and improve public infrastructure in specified land area. Able to levy taxes and issue bonds independent of the City. Property owners within the designated area are assessed for District taxes and costs of operation. City Council serves as the Board of Directors. The City has no liability for District debt. For financial reporting purposes, transactions are included as a governmental fund type as if part of the City's operation. 	Blended	City of Scottsdale City Treasurer's Office 7447 E. Indian School Rd. Ste. 210 Scottsdale, AZ 85251
Waterfront Commercial Community Facilities District (CFD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed by 2005 petition to City Council. Created to acquire and improve public infrastructure in specified land area. Able to levy taxes and issue bonds independent of the City. Property owners within the designated area are assessed for District taxes and costs of operation. City Council serves as the Board of Directors. The City has no liability for District debt. For financial reporting purposes, transactions are included as a governmental fund type as if part of the City's operation. 	Blended	City of Scottsdale City Treasurer's Office 7447 E. Indian School Rd. Ste. 210 Scottsdale, AZ 85251

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses for a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Indirect costs incurred by governmental activities and reimbursed by business-type activities are included in the program expense reported by the individual business-type functions.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and trust fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met. Agency funds do not have a measurement focus, but utilize the accrual basis of accounting for reporting their assets and liabilities.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are earned and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 31 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting; however, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to vacation, sick leave, claims, and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Because different measurement focuses and bases of accounting are used in the government-wide statement of net position and in governmental fund balance sheets, amounts reported as *restricted fund balances* in governmental funds may be different from amounts reported as *restricted net position* in the statement of net position.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Property taxes, other local taxes, and licenses available within the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Interest is accrued in the same fiscal period in which the revenue is earned. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the City receives cash.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the government's primary operating fund and is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

The *General Obligation Bond Debt Service Fund* is used to account for and report the accumulation of financial resources that are restricted to expenditures for the payment of long-term obligation debt principal, interest, and related costs.

The *General CIP Construction Capital Projects Fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are committed to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition, construction, and improvements to major capital facilities or capital equipment from amounts transferred from the City's General Fund in accordance with the City's comprehensive financial policies adopted by the City Council annually. This fund also represents other City Council approved capital programs including committing funds for tourism related capital projects as well as activity for the capital in-lieu parking and in-lieu stormwater.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *Water and Sewer Utility, Airport, and Solid Waste Funds* account for the operating revenues and expenses of the City's water and sewer utility systems, airport, and sanitation services (solid waste, brush removal, container maintenance, etc.), respectively.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

The *Internal Service Funds* account for fleet management, computer replacements, and self-insurance services provided to other departments or units of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis.

The *Agency Funds* are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency funds are used to record the Family Self-Sufficiency activity and the Crossroads East Development Agreement.

The *Private-Purpose Trust Funds* are used to account for assets held in a trustee capacity for scholarships and other purposes as designated by the donors or by legal restrictions. Both the principal and earnings of these expendable trust funds can be expended for the trusts' intended purposes.

In general, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this rule are indirect costs, in-lieu franchise fees, and other charges between the City's governmental activities and the Water and Sewer Utility Fund, Airport Fund, and Solid Waste Fund, because elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported in the statement of activities.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the funds' principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's enterprise and internal service funds are charges for customer services including: water, sewer, airport, solid waste, vehicle purchase/maintenance amounts, computer replacement, and risk management charges. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for specified expenditures, restricted resources are considered spent before unrestricted resources. Within unrestricted resources, committed would be considered spent first (if available), followed by assigned (if available), and then unassigned amounts.

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

1. Deposits and Investments

The City considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) in money market mutual funds, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, commercial paper (A-1/P-1), and U.S. Treasury bills with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. For the purposes of the statements of cash flows, all pooled cash and investments are considered to be cash equivalents, although there are investments with maturities in excess of three months when purchased in the portfolio. This is due to the fact that the proprietary funds may deposit or withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty, having the characteristics of demand deposits.

GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools* provides that governmental entities may report all investments at fair value or they may elect to report certain money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts at amortized cost. The City has elected to report all investments at fair value. The City's policy is to invest in certificates of deposit; bankers' acceptances; repurchase agreements; commercial paper (A-1, P-1); money market mutual funds; highly rated corporate bonds/notes; obligations of the United States Government, or any of its agencies, and other instrumentalities; highly rated obligations issued or guaranteed by any state or political subdivision thereof or any obligations issued or guaranteed by the City; and the state of Arizona Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), which is overseen by the Office of the Arizona State Treasurer.

2. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is classified as "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

All accounts receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The City's property tax is levied each year on or before the third Monday in August based on the previous January 1 full cash value as determined by the Maricopa County Assessor. Levies are due and payable in two installments, on October 1 and March 1, and become delinquent after November 1 and after May 1, respectively. If a taxpayer owes \$100 or less, the tax must be paid in full by November 1. A lien attaches to the property on the first day of January preceding the assessment and levy of taxes. Delinquent amounts bear interest at the rate of 16 percent. Maricopa County, at no charge to the taxing entities, bills and collects all property taxes. Public auctions of properties which have delinquent real estate taxes are held in February.

Property taxes levied for current operation and maintenance expenses on residential property are limited to one percent of the limited property value of such property. In addition, taxes levied for current operation and maintenance expenses on all types of property are limited to a maximum increase of two percent over the prior year's levy, adjusted for new construction and annexations. Property taxes levied to pay principal and interest on bonded indebtedness are not limited.

3. Inventories, Prepayments, and Prepaid Items

Inventories of the governmental funds are recorded under the consumption method. Inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Inventories are valued at year-end based on cost, with cost determined using an average cost method.

Prepayments of the governmental funds, which are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting, are recorded under the purchases method, and are therefore recorded as expenditures when purchased. Within the government-wide statements, which are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, prepayments are recorded as assets and amortized over the life of the related agreement.

Prepaid items contain payments made to vendors applicable to future accounting periods in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. The cost of a prepaid item is recorded as an expense when consumed rather than purchased.

4. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of the City's enterprise fund revenue bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net position because they are maintained in separate bank accounts and their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. The revenue bond reserve and water and sewer replacement accounts are used to report resources set aside to meet unexpected contingencies or to fund asset replacements. The joint venture construction deposits with the City of Phoenix are used for capital expansion, rehabilitation, and expansion of the jointly used facilities.

Assets are also restricted in enterprise funds for deposits received from water, sewer, and airport customers, as well as unearned revenues related to cash received in advance of services provided.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. The government defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Assets contributed (donated) are recorded by reference to historical costs of the donor if recently purchased or constructed, or, if such records are not available, at acquisition value. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Depreciation and amortization of all assets are recorded and calculated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Water System.....	10 to 75 Years
Sewer System.....	25 to 50 Years
Buildings and Improvements.....	25 to 50 Years
Streets and Storm Drains	30 Years
Land Improvements.....	25 Years
Machinery and Equipment	5 to 20 Years
Motor Vehicles.....	3 to 15 Years
Furniture, Fixtures, and Office Equipment.....	5 to 10 Years

The excess purchase price over fair market value of assets acquired in the Water and Sewer Utility Enterprise Fund is amortized on the straight-line method over 20 to 60 years.

When capital assets are disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation or amortization are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements.

6. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the pension plans' fiduciary net position, and additions to/deductions from the plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

7. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences consist of vacation leave and a calculated amount of medical leave earned by employees based on services already rendered. Employees may accumulate up to a maximum number of hours of vacation depending on years of service, but any vacation hours in excess of the maximum amount unused at the calendar year-end are forfeited. The City's policy is to pay employees for unused accumulated vacation hours at termination or retirement. The City's medical leave policy, however, is that only those employees hired full-time before July 1, 1982, receive cash for a portion of unused medical leave at death or retirement. For employees hired after July 1, 1982, the City funds the value of medical leave balances converted to a retiree health savings account for the participant immediately upon retirement. To be eligible for the medical leave conversion, the employee must retire and have accumulated 300 or more hours of medical leave (420 or more hours for shift fire employees) and will be funded at 100 percent for any medical leave hours accrued prior to July 1, 2011. If an employee has not accrued 1,200 hours before July 1, 2011, the employee will be funded the unused medical leave accrued after July 1, 2011, at 50 percent of the employee's hourly base rate at the time of retirement, up to and including 1,200 hours accrued both before and after July 1, 2011. Shift fire employees will have the same rules apply, except their cap is 1,680 medical leave hours.

Vacation pay is calculated based on vacation used and the medical leave conversion is based on an actuarial valuation dated January 1, 2017. The medical leave conversion and vacation pay amounts are accrued in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for the current amount of compensated absences is recorded as a current liability at June 30, 2017, in the governmental and proprietary funds. The current liability represents compensated absences that have matured but were not paid as of June 30, 2017, that resulted from employee resignations and retirements. The current compensated absences amount in the governmental funds is combined with accrued payroll and other payroll related amounts in the accrued payroll and benefits line item. There is no long-term liability for compensated absences in the governmental funds.

8. Long-term Obligations

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in either the governmental activities or business-type activities section, as appropriate, in the statement of net position of the government-wide financial statements, or in the proprietary fund statement of net position in the proprietary fund financial statements. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount and bond issuance costs are expensed when incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

9. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements include a section for deferred outflows of resources. This represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has two items that qualify for this category: deferred amounts on refunding and pension-related amounts. Deferred amounts on refunding result from the difference between the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The pension-related amounts result from differences between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions or other inputs, the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions, and contributions made to the pension plan from the employer subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability and before the end of the reporting period. With the exception of the difference between projected and actual investment earnings and contributions made to the pension plan from the employer subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability and before the end of the reporting period, the pension-related deferred outflows of resources should be recognized in pension expense, beginning in the current reporting period, using a systematic and rational method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the pension plan (active employees and inactive employees) determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. The deferred outflows of resources relating to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings should be recognized in pension expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period, beginning in the current reporting period. The deferred outflow of resources relating to contributions made to the pension plan from the employer subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability and before the end of the reporting period will reduce the beginning net pension liability in the following fiscal year.

In addition to liabilities, the government-wide and fund financial statements include a section for deferred inflows of resources. This represents an acquisition of fund balance or net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has two items that qualify for this category: unavailable revenue and pension-related amounts. Unavailable revenue, which arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting, is recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the related amounts become available. The pension-related amounts result from differences between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions or other inputs, the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, and changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions. With the exception of the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, the pension-related deferred inflows of resources should be recognized in pension expense, beginning in the current reporting period, using a systematic and rational method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the pension plan (active employees and inactive employees) determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. The deferred inflows of resources relating to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings should be recognized in pension expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period, beginning in the current reporting period.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

10. Development Impact Fee Revenue

The City has entered into several agreements whereby it will provide a development fee credit to developers for construction of certain public infrastructure improvements. The funding source for the reimbursements will come from Water and Sewer development fees, which are paid when units of the development are connected to the utility system. The City does not become liable under the agreements until the City has accepted the cost, a development fee has been paid, and a water meter has been set.

11. Fund Balance Policies

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the fund balance into classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which those funds can be spent. The classifications of fund balance are Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned, and Unassigned.

Nonspendable fund balances include amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in a spendable form, such as inventory or prepaid items, or because resources legally or contractually must remain intact.

Restricted fund balances are the portion of a fund balance that have externally enforceable limitations on their usage through legislation or limitations imposed by creditors, grantors, laws and regulations of other governments, or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balances are self-imposed limitations by the highest level of decision making authority, namely City Council, prior to the end of the reporting period. City Council approval is required to commit resources or to rescind the commitment through a City Council resolution.

Assigned fund balances are limitations imposed internally by management based on the intended use of the funds. In June 2011, through City Council Resolution No. 8751, the City Council authorized the City Treasurer to assign fund balances for specific purposes.

Unassigned fund balances represent the residual net resources in excess of the other classifications. The General Fund is the only fund that can report a positive unassigned fund balance and any governmental fund can report a negative unassigned fund balance.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for specified expenditures, restricted resources are considered spent before unrestricted resources. Within unrestricted resources, committed would be considered spent first (if available), followed by assigned (if available), and then unassigned amounts.

12. Net Position

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Net Investment in Capital Assets – This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure and capital-related deferred outflows of resources, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation, the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets, and the capital-related deferred inflows of resources reduce the balance in this category.

Restricted Net Position – This category represents net position that has external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted Net Position – This category represents net position of the City not restricted for any project or other purpose.

E. Implementation of New Accounting Principles

1. Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 77

The City adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. This statement requires a note disclosure regarding the nature and magnitude of any tax abatement agreements entered into by the City or from other governments that reduce the reporting of the government's tax revenues.

2. Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No.80

The City adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*. This statement amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of local governments. This pronouncement did not impact the preparation of these financial statements.

3. Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 86

The City adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*. This Statement establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources, or resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt, are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt.

II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental funds balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position

The City's total governmental fund balances, \$209,828,000 differs from net position of governmental activities, \$3,611,868,000 reported in the statement of net position. The difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus in the statement of net position versus the current financial resources focus in the governmental fund balance sheets.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-wide Statement of Net Position

(in thousands)

	Total Governmental Funds	Long-Term Assets and Deferred Outflows/ Liabilities and Deferred Inflows ⁽¹⁾	Internal Service Funds ⁽²⁾	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Statement of Net Position Total
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Assets					
Cash and Investments	\$ 214,006	\$ -	\$ 45,162	\$ -	\$ 259,168
Cash with Fiscal Agent	71,765	-	-	-	71,765
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)					
Interest	692	-	-	-	692
Privilege Tax	16,829	-	-	-	16,829
Transient Occupancy Tax	1,177	-	-	-	1,177
Property Tax	1,918	-	-	-	1,918
State Shared Sales Tax	1,938	-	-	-	1,938
Franchise Fee	3,080	-	-	-	3,080
Court Receivable	11,194	-	-	-	11,194
Library Receivable	533	-	-	-	533
Highway User Tax	1,422	-	-	-	1,422
Auto Lieu Tax	365	-	-	-	365
Intergovernmental	31,622	-	-	-	31,622
Grants	2,064	-	-	-	2,064
Miscellaneous	8,302	-	788	-	9,090
Due from Other Funds	654	-	-	(654)	-
Supplies Inventory	269	-	742	-	1,011
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	-	4,297,777	51,746	-	4,349,523
Equity in Joint Ventures	-	1,871	2	-	1,873
Prepayments	-	28,566	-	-	28,566
Service Concession Arrangements	-	67,607	-	-	67,607
Total Assets	367,830	4,395,821	98,440	(654)	4,861,437
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Deferred Amounts on Refundings	-	29,759	-	-	29,759
Pension-Related Amounts	-	76,950	973	-	77,923
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	106,709	973	-	107,682
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 367,830	\$ 4,502,530	\$ 99,413	(654)	\$ 4,969,119

(continued)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-wide Statement of Net Position

(in thousands)

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION	Total Governmental Funds	Assets and Deferred Outflows/ Liabilities and Deferred Inflows ⁽¹⁾	Internal Service Funds ⁽²⁾	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Statement of Net Position Total
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 11,091	\$ -	\$ 1,590	\$ -	\$ 12,681
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	12,330	(88)	71	-	12,313
Due to Other Funds	654	-	2,495	(654)	2,495
Accrued Compensated Absences - Current	-	88	3	-	91
Accrued Compensated Absences - Due within one year	-	11,676	211	-	11,887
Accrued Compensated Absences - Due in more than one year	-	13,276	211	-	13,487
Claims Payable - Due within one year	-	-	7,517	-	7,517
Matured Bond Interest Payable	14,962	-	-	-	14,962
Matured Bonds Payable	55,601	-	-	-	55,601
Unearned Revenue					
Intergovernmental	6,585	-	-	-	6,585
Other	1,806	-	3	-	1,809
Due to Other Governments	5,108	-	3	-	5,111
Guaranty and Other Deposits	2,797	-	-	-	2,797
Other	3,363	-	2	-	3,365
Bonds, Loans, Capital Leases, and Other Payables	-	1,166,064	18,205	-	1,184,269
Total Liabilities	114,297	1,191,016	30,311	(654)	1,334,970
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable Revenue	43,705	(43,705)	-	-	-
Pension-Related Amounts	-	21,578	703	-	22,281
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	43,705	(22,127)	703	-	22,281
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	158,002	1,168,889	31,014	(654)	1,357,251
Fund Balances/Net Position					
Total Fund Balances/Net Position	209,828	3,333,641	68,399	-	3,611,868
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances/Net Position	\$ 367,830	\$ 4,502,530	\$ 99,413	(654)	\$ 4,969,119

(continued)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-wide Statement of Net Position

(in thousands)

(1) When capital assets (land, buildings, equipment, etc.) that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the costs of those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position includes those capital assets among the assets of the City as a whole.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 5,698,622
Accumulated depreciation	(1,400,845)
	<u>\$ 4,297,777</u>

Equity in joint ventures that are to be used in governmental activities are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures. These assets are included in the statement of net position for the City as a whole.

	<u>\$ 1,871</u>
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Certain items that are recognized as assets on the statement of net position are expended in governmental funds when paid (such as long-term prepayments), while others arise from the incurrence of long-term liabilities or the receipt of capital assets from elsewhere within the City, such as service concession arrangements (SCAs). These assets are capitalized and amortized over the life of the corresponding agreement.

Prepayments at 7/1/16	\$ 29,533
Amortization of prepayments	(967)
	<u>\$ 28,566</u>

SCAs at 7/1/16	\$ 70,982
Land improvements additions for SCAs	894
Amortization of SCAs	(4,269)
	<u>\$ 67,607</u>

Deferred outflows consist of items that will consume net position in a future reporting period(s) and do not meet the definition of an asset. Deferred amounts on refunding result from the difference between the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. The pension-related amounts result from differences between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions or other inputs, the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, and contributions made to the pension plan from the employer subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability and before the end of the reporting period.

Deferred amounts on refundings	\$ 29,759
Pension-related amounts	76,950
	<u>\$ 106,709</u>

Long-term liabilities applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period, and accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities in the governmental funds. All liabilities, both current and long-term, are reported in the statement of net position. Balances at June 30, 2017, were:

Capital leases payable	\$ (95)
Bonds/Certificate of Participation payable	(791,347)
Service concession arrangements	(2,529)
Issuance premium	(68,045)
Accrued vacation and sick leave pay	(24,952)
Post employment - implicit subsidy	(1,616)
Net pension liabilities	(302,432)
	<u>\$ (1,191,016)</u>

(continued)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-wide Statement of Net Position

(in thousands)

Because the focus of governmental funds is on short-term financing, some assets will not be available to pay for current period expenditures. Those assets (for example, receivables) are offset by unavailable revenues in the governmental funds and thus are not included in fund balance. Certain tax and other revenues that are considered unavailable under modified accrual for governmental fund statements are recognized as revenue under accrual accounting for the government-wide statements.

Unavailable library revenue	\$	522
Unavailable court revenue		3,987
Unavailable property tax revenue		1,193
Unavailable privilege tax revenue		4,070
Unavailable transient occupancy tax revenue		28
Unavailable intergovernmental revenue		32,649
Unavailable other revenue		1,256
	\$	<u>43,705</u>

Deferred inflows represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows related to pensions may result from differences between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions or other inputs, the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, and changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions.

\$ (21,578)

(2) Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as fleet management, computer equipment, and self insurance, to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of certain Internal Service Funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.

\$ 68,399

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

The net change in fund balances for governmental funds, \$(19,393,000) differs from the change in net position for the governmental activities, \$85,639,000 reported in the statement of activities. The differences arise primarily from the long-term economic focus in the statement of activities versus the current financial resources focus in the governmental funds. The effect of the differences is illustrated in the next table.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Government-wide Statement of Activities

(in thousands)

REVENUES	Total Governmental Funds	Long-Term Revenue/ Expenses ⁽³⁾	Capital Related Items ⁽⁴⁾	Internal Service Funds ⁽⁵⁾	Reclassifications and Eliminations ⁽⁶⁾	Long-Term Debt Transactions ⁽⁷⁾	Statement of Activities
Taxes - Local							
Property	\$ 63,320	\$ 115	\$ -	\$ 982	\$ -	-	\$ 64,417
Transaction Privilege	168,325	(2,080)	-	-	-	-	166,245
Transient Occupancy	18,951	(18)	-	-	-	-	18,933
Light and Power Franchise	8,655	-	-	-	-	-	8,655
Cable TV Franchise	3,896	(2)	-	-	-	-	3,894
Salt River Project In-Lieu	231	-	-	-	-	-	231
Other Taxes	921	(4)	-	-	-	-	917
Taxes - Intergovernmental							
State Shared Sales	21,755	-	-	-	-	-	21,755
State Revenue Sharing	28,976	-	-	-	-	-	28,976
Auto Lieu Tax	9,334	-	-	-	-	-	9,334
Highway User Tax	15,275	-	-	-	-	-	15,275
Local Transportation Assistance Fund	638	-	-	-	-	-	638
Business and Liquor Licenses	1,861	49	-	-	-	-	1,910
Charges for Current Services							
Building and Related Permits	14,022	(75)	-	-	(22)	-	13,925
Recreation Fees	5,831	(1)	-	-	-	-	5,830
WestWorld Equestrian Facility Fees	4,579	(49)	-	-	-	-	4,530
Fire Fees	793	114	-	-	-	-	907
Fines, Fees, and Forfeitures							
Court	4,421	242	-	-	-	-	4,663
Parking	266	22	-	-	-	-	288
Photo Radar	2,898	8	-	-	-	-	2,906
Court Enhancement	2,061	-	-	-	-	-	2,061
Library	476	(38)	-	-	-	-	438
Police	410	-	-	-	-	-	410
Property Rental	5,854	(213)	-	-	-	-	5,641
Interest Earnings	2,634	-	-	-	-	-	2,634
Net Decrease in Fair Value of Investments	(1,502)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,502)
Intergovernmental							
Federal Grants	11,623	705	-	-	-	-	12,328
State Grants	202	48	-	-	-	-	250
Miscellaneous	8,900	(4,577)	-	-	-	-	4,323
Developer Contributions	498	13,921	-	-	-	-	14,419
Streetlight and Services Districts	602	-	-	-	-	-	602
Contributions and Donations	2,589	-	-	-	-	-	2,589
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	2,266	12	-	-	-	-	2,278
Indirect Costs	6,993	-	-	-	-	-	6,993
Other	1,110	1,551	-	-	(12)	-	2,649
Total Revenues	\$ 419,664	\$ 9,730	\$ -	\$ 982	\$ (34)	\$ -	\$ 430,342

(continued)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Government-wide Statement of Activities

(in thousands)

EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES							Statement of Activities
Current	Total Governmental Funds	Long-Term Revenue/Expenses ⁽³⁾	Capital Related Items ⁽⁴⁾	Internal Service Funds ⁽⁵⁾	Reclassifications and Eliminations ⁽⁶⁾	Long-Term Debt Transactions ⁽⁷⁾	
General Government	\$ 887	\$ (10)	\$ -	\$ (8)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 869
Mayor and City Council	873	(23)	2	(7)	-	-	845
City Clerk	6,576	(177)	138	(77)	-	-	6,460
City Attorney	823	(15)	-	(6)	-	-	802
City Auditor	5,381	(109)	200	(51)	-	-	5,421
City Court	2,200	43	51	(6)	-	-	2,288
City Manager	5,657	(238)	443	(58)	(12)	-	5,792
City Treasurer	33,636	(468)	7,476	(358)	(251)	-	40,035
Public Works	46,320	3,645	53,156	(286)	(22)	-	102,813
Community and Economic Development	137,304	31,755	5,343	(1,794)	(156)	-	172,452
Public Safety	46,224	28	8,328	(425)	-	-	54,155
Community Services	15,919	(498)	4,083	(155)	(23)	-	19,326
Administrative Services	589	-	-	-	-	-	589
Streetslight and Services Districts							
Debt Service							
Principal	57,956	-	-	-	-	(57,956)	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	31,285	-	-	-	-	(2,823)	28,462
Bond Insurance Costs	672	-	-	-	-	-	672
Capital Outlay	75,099	-	(75,099)	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures/Expenses	\$ 467,401	\$ 33,933	\$ 4,121	\$ (3,231)	\$ (464)	\$ (60,779)	\$ 440,981
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) / CHANGES IN NET POSITION							
Net Transfers from Other Funds	\$ 7,353	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 282	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,635
Capital Contributions	-	-	87,122	1,182	(430)	-	87,874
Sale of Capital Assets	251	26	-	460	-	-	737
Proceeds of Refunding Bonds	58,480	-	-	-	-	(58,480)	-
Issuance of Long-Term Capital-Related Debt	17,410	-	-	-	-	(17,410)	-
Premium on Long-Term Debt Issued	12,955	-	-	-	-	(12,955)	-
Gain on In-Substance Defeasance of Debt	-	-	-	-	-	32	32
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	(68,105)	-	-	-	-	68,105	-
Total	28,344	26	87,122	1,924	(430)	(20,708)	96,278
Net Change for the Year	\$ (19,393)	\$ (24,177)	\$ 83,001	\$ 6,137	\$ -	\$ 40,071	\$ 85,639

(continued)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Government-wide Statement of Activities

(in thousands)

(3) Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the City's fiscal year end, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds. Similarly, other revenues are not currently available at year-end and are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds.

Property tax revenue	\$	115
Court revenue		263
Library revenue		(38)
Privilege tax revenue		(2,080)
Transient occupancy tax revenue		(18)
Intergovernmental revenue		10,097
Other receivable revenue		(109)
	\$	8,230

Some expenditures reported in the governmental funds are related to benefits that are allocable to periods beyond the end of the City's current fiscal year.

Amortization of long-term prepaid leases	\$	(967)
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Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. The change in equity of the joint venture are reclassified from governmental fund expenses to an adjustment to the equity on the Statement of Activities.

Accrual for long-term compensated absences	\$	135
Accrual for long-term post employment implied subsidy		(378)
Pension expense		(50,025)
Change in equity interest for joint venture		(747)
Amortization of service concession arrangements (SCAs)		(4,269)
	\$	(55,284)

Current-year pension contributions are reclassified to deferred outflows of resources on the Statement of Activities, and are therefore not a reduction of net position.

	\$	22,117
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Current-year joint venture contributions are reclassified to an increase of the joint venture asset on the Statement of Net Position, and are therefore not a reduction of net position.

	\$	191
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The State Treasurer distributes funding directly to the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) that is used to offset the contributions required to be made by the City to the PSPRS. This amount is recognized as revenue by the City although no cash is received directly from the State Treasurer.

	\$	1,536
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(4) When capital assets that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the resources expended for those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. As a result, fund balance decreases by the amount of financial resources expended, whereas net position decreases by the amount of depreciation expense charged for the year and the loss on disposal of capital assets.

Capital expenditures	\$	75,099
Miscellaneous net capital expenditures		(1,288)
Depreciation expense		(76,712)
Loss on disposal of capital assets		(1,220)
	\$	(4,121)

Donations of capital assets are not capitalized on the governmental fund statements, but are included in the assets of the City. On the Statement of Activities, the donations are shown as capital contributions.

Capital contributions	\$	87,122
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(continued)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Government-wide Statement of Activities

(in thousands)

(5) Internal Service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance, computer equipment, and fleet management to the individual funds. The adjustments for internal service funds adjust those funds by charging additional amounts to participating governmental activities and recording an amount due to/from the enterprise funds.

Change in net position	\$ 7,180
Internal payable to Enterprise Fund	(1,043)
	<u>\$ 6,137</u>

(6) Interfund transactions between governmental activities are eliminated in the consolidation of these activities for the Statement of Activities. The elimination is reflected as a reduction of revenues and expenditures to eliminate the doubling up effect of these transactions within the governmental activities.

Reduction in revenues/capital contributions - Governmental Funds	\$ (464)
Reduction in expenditures/expenses - Governmental Funds	<u>464</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>

(7) Repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds. Thus, these payments have the effect of reducing fund balance because current financial resources have been used. For the government-wide statements, however, these payments reduce the liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and do not result in an expense in the Statement of Activities.

Transferred to the paying agent	\$ 57,956
Principal payments made	68,105
Payment to refunded bond escrow - funded by refunding bonds	<u>126,061</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>

Interest expense in the statement of activities differs from the amount reported in governmental funds because additional interest was calculated for the amortization of deferred refunding costs and reductions of interest expense were recognized due to the amortization of bond premiums which are expended within the fund statements.

Amortization of deferred charges on refundings	\$ (2,460)
Amortization of bond premium and discounts	5,283
	<u>\$ 2,823</u>

Bond proceeds are reported as financing sources in governmental funds and thus contribute to the change in fund balance. In the government-wide statements, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and does not affect the Statement of Activities. Proceeds were received from:

Refunding bonds	\$ (58,480)
Long-Term capital-related debt	(17,410)
Premium on bonds	(12,955)
	<u>\$ (88,845)</u>

Any difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of debt defeased-in-substance by existing resources, together with any deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources from prior refundings, should be recognized as a separately identified gain or loss in the period of the in-substance defeasance.

	\$ 32
	<u>\$ 32</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budget and Budgetary Accounting

The City prepared an annual budget that covered fiscal year 2017. The fiscal year 2017 budget appropriation is established and reflected in the financial statements as follows:

The City prepares its budget on a basis generally consistent with GAAP, with such exceptions as eliminating the adjustments for fair value of investments, payroll accruals, and compensated absences.

A budgetary comparison statement for the General Fund is presented in the basic financial statements. This statement displays original budget, amended budget, and actual results. Budgetary comparison schedules are also included as supplementary schedules for certain other governmental funds.

The City Council formally adopts the budget and legally allocates, or appropriates, available monies for the General Fund, certain Special Revenue Funds (Transportation, Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Grants, Section 8, Preserve Privilege Tax, Streetlight Districts, Special Programs, and Tourism Development), and Debt Service Funds (except for the Community Facilities Districts Debt Service Funds); therefore, these funds have appropriated budgets, and budget to actual information is presented.

Community Facilities Districts Funds, Capital Projects Funds, Enterprise Funds, Internal Service Funds, and Trust and Agency Funds have non-appropriated budgets. Accordingly, no comparison of budget to actual is presented in the financial statements for these funds. Budgets for the Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Grants, and Section 8 Funds are established pursuant to the terms of the related grant awards. Budgets for the Community Facilities Districts are established in accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes, which do not require their inclusion in the City budget or adoption by the City Council. Budgets for Capital Projects Funds are established for individual projects and unexpended funds are re-appropriated each year until the project is completed and capitalized. Budgets for Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds are established in order to help departments control operational costs. Budgets for Trust and Agency Funds are established in accordance with the trust/agency agreements.

On or before the second regular Council meeting in May, the City Manager submits to the City Council a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Three public hearings are held prior to the final budget adoption in order to obtain taxpayer comments.

In June, the budget is legally enacted through the passage of an ordinance. The ordinance sets the limit for expenditures during the fiscal year. Additional expenditures beyond the limit may be authorized for expenditures directly necessitated by a natural or man-made disaster as prescribed in the State Constitution, Article 9, Section 20. During fiscal year 2017, there were no supplemental budgetary appropriations to the original budget.

The expenditure appropriations in the adopted budget are by division. The maximum legal expenditure permitted for the fiscal year is the total budget as adopted. Divisional appropriations may be amended during the fiscal year.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Upon the recommendation of the City Manager, and with the approval of the City Council: 1) transfers may be made from the appropriations for contingencies to divisions; and 2) unexpended appropriations may be transferred from one division to another. Management control of budgets is further maintained at a line-item level within the division.

B. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

The Preserve Privilege Tax Special Revenue Fund exceeded its expenditure appropriation by \$3,000. The additional expenditures incurred were funded by available fund balance within the fund.

C. Deficit Fund Equity

The Community Development Block Grant Special Revenue Fund, HOME Special Revenue Fund, Grants Special Revenue Fund, and the External Sources Capital Project Fund had deficit ending fund balances of \$212,000, \$1,000, \$464,000, and \$2,112,000, respectively. These deficits were caused by certain grant reimbursements and pending reimbursements from intergovernmental agreements related to capital projects the City is required to fund, not being available at the end of the fiscal year. Revenue accruals are not recognized in the current fiscal year due to the unavailability of the funds. These reimbursements due will be recognized as revenue when actually received.

The Preserve Privilege Tax Capital Projects Fund had a deficit ending fund balance of \$5,000 due to timing differences of cash transfers for the payroll accrual.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

D. Fund Balance Classifications

The following table details the fund balance categories and classifications for Governmental Funds:

(in thousands)	General	General Obligation Bond Debt Service	General CIP Construction Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable					
Inventory	\$ 269	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 269
Total Nonspendable	269	-	-	-	269
Restricted					
Property Tax for Debt Service	-	11,516	-	-	11,516
Transaction Privilege & Highway User Tax for Transportation Improvements	-	-	-	14,686	14,686
Federal Grants for CDBG	-	-	-	47	47
Federal Grants for Section 8 Housing	-	-	-	460	460
Transaction Privilege Tax for Preserve Land Purchase and Improvements	-	-	-	28,608	28,608
Property Tax for Community Facility Districts	-	-	-	962	962
Streetlight Districts	-	-	-	25	25
General Government-Mayor and City Council Special Programs	-	-	-	11	11
General Government-City Court Special Programs	-	-	-	2,173	2,173
Public Works Special Programs	-	-	-	121	121
Community and Economic Development Special Programs	-	-	-	65	65
Public Safety Special Programs	-	-	-	977	977
Community Services Special Programs	-	-	-	389	389
Sales Tax Rebate for District Debt Service	-	-	-	321	321
Stadium Surcharge for Debt Service	-	-	-	2,089	2,089
Maricopa County Stadium District/State Tourism Authority Contracts for Debt Service	-	-	-	2,788	2,788
Transaction Privilege Tax for Transportation Capital Improvements	-	-	-	28,350	28,350
GO Bond Proceeds for Capital Improvements	-	-	-	10,221	10,221
MPC Bond Proceeds for Capital Improvements	-	-	-	118	118
Federal Grant Capital Improvements for Section 8 Housing	-	-	-	1	1
Federal Grant Capital Improvements for CDBG	-	-	-	2	2
Contributions for Drainage Capital Improvements	-	-	-	983	983
Contributions for Transit Capital Improvements	-	-	-	4	4
State Funds for Crime Lab Capital Improvements	-	-	-	100	100
Contributions for Stadium Capital Improvements	-	-	-	760	760
Total Restricted	-	11,516	-	94,261	105,777
Committed					
General Fund Contribution for Capital Improvements	-	-	30,174	-	30,174
Stadium Surcharge for Stadium Improvements	-	-	467	-	467
In-Lieu Parking Fees for Parking Projects	-	-	416	-	416
In-Lieu Stormwater Fees for Drainage Improvements	-	-	507	-	507
Tourism Development Capital Projects	-	-	913	-	913
Court Enhancement Capital Projects	-	-	192	-	192
Risk Management Capital Contributions	-	-	4	-	4
General Government-City Court Special Programs	-	-	-	4,430	4,430
Community and Economic Development Special Programs	-	-	-	2,369	2,369
Public Safety Special Programs	-	-	-	132	132
Community Services Special Programs	-	-	-	1,493	1,493
Transient Occupancy Tax for Tourism Development	-	-	-	12,847	12,847
Excise Tax Debt Reserve	-	-	-	4,700	4,700
Total Committed	-	-	32,673	25,971	58,644
Unassigned	58,518	-	-	(13,380)	45,138
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 58,787</u>	<u>\$ 11,516</u>	<u>\$ 32,673</u>	<u>\$ 106,852</u>	<u>\$ 209,828</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The City Council has established a minimum fund balance policy of 10 percent of annual operating expenditures to be maintained in the General Fund and the Transportation Nonmajor Special Revenue Fund. Additionally, the City Council has adopted a financial policy to hold a minimum of \$5.0 million of excise tax reserve in the Debt Stabilization, Nonmajor Debt Service Fund. The reserves in these funds are to be maintained for unforeseen emergencies or catastrophic impacts to the City.

E. Net Position Restrictions

Only restrictions imposed by external sources are shown as restricted net position on the government-wide financial statements. The following restrictions apply to the Business-type Activities at June 30, 2017:

Net Position Restrictions (in thousands)

Water and Sewer

Restricted for System Replacement	\$	39,259
Restricted for Debt Service		4,692
Restricted for Joint Venture Construction Deposits		4,960
	\$	<u>48,911</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Cash and Investments

The City maintains a cash and investment pool for use by all funds except the Community Facilities Districts, Municipal Property Corporation, and Scottsdale Preserve Authority Funds, which have investments held separately by a trustee.

City Charter, ordinance, and trust agreements authorize the City to invest in certificates of deposit; bankers' acceptances; repurchase agreements; commercial paper (A-1, P-1); money market mutual funds; highly rated corporate bonds/notes; obligations of the United States Government, its agencies, and other instrumentalities; highly rated obligations issued or guaranteed by any state or political subdivision thereof or any obligations issued or guaranteed by the City; and the State of Arizona Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), which is overseen by the Office of the Arizona State Treasurer.

Deposits

At June 30, 2017, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$344,316,529, and the bank balance was \$346,223,909. The \$1,907,380 difference represents outstanding checks, deposits in transit, and other reconciling items.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2017, in accordance with City policy, \$500,000 of the City's deposits were covered by federal depository insurance, \$250,000 were Certificates of Deposit covered by federal depository insurance, \$182,700,147 were collateralized by securities held by the City's agent, and \$162,773,762 were securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department in the name of the City. Thus, the City had no deposits that were exposed to custodial credit risk.

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failures of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The City's investment policy limits its exposure to custodial credit risk by requiring that all security transactions entered into by the City be conducted on a delivery-versus-payment basis. Securities are to be held by a third party custodian.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the City's investment policy limits the City's investment portfolio to maturities of less than five years unless matched to a specific cash flow. The following table summarizes the City's interest rate risk, based on maturity dates of various investments (in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
		Less than 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3+
U.S. Government Securities	\$ 44,855	\$ 4,521	\$ 17,451	\$ 4,075	\$ 18,808
Federal Agency Securities	177,885	23,183	73,873	80,829	-
Corporate Notes	56,844	13,595	28,750	14,499	-
Certificates of Deposit	42,018	-	42,018	-	-
Total Investments	\$ 321,602	\$ 41,299	\$ 162,092	\$ 99,403	\$ 18,808

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. Credit risk is measured by the assignment of a rating by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). The City's investment policy limits its corporate debt investments to the top three rating categories by Moody's Investors Service or Standard and Poor's Corporation, its investments in municipal debt to the highest rating category by Moody's Investors Service or Standard and Poor's Corporation, and its investments in commercial paper to be rated P-1 by Moody's Investors Service and A-1 by Standard & Poor's. The City's investments in the investment types referenced above at June 30, 2017, meet the aforementioned criteria. Presented below is the rating as of June 30, 2017, for each investment type (in thousands):

Investment Type	Total	A-	A	A+	AA-	AA	AA+	AAA	Exempt from Disclosure
U.S. Government Securities	\$ 44,855	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,855
Federal Agency Securities	177,885	-	-	-	-	-	177,885	-	-
Corporate Notes	56,844	5,562	23,045	6,466	15,033	2,523	4,215	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	42,018	-	6,608	20,960	14,450	-	-	-	-
Total Investments	\$ 321,602	\$ 5,562	\$ 29,653	\$ 27,426	\$ 29,483	\$ 2,523	\$ 182,100	\$ -	\$ 44,855

Concentration of Credit Risk

The City investment guidelines place no limit on the amount that the City may invest in any one issuer of US treasury obligations and US agency obligations; however, the overall percentage of callable securities is monitored. Supranational debt to an issuer is limited to 3 percent of the aggregate portfolio and investment in this sector class cannot exceed 10 percent of the total portfolio. Certificates of deposit and medium-term corporate notes each have a per issuer limit of 5 percent of the aggregate portfolio and investment in each of these sectors is limited to 30 percent of the total portfolio. Commercial paper has a per issuer limit of 3 percent of the aggregate portfolio and investment in this sector is limited to 10 percent of the total portfolio.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The following is a listing by issuer of the City's investments at June 30, 2017:

(dollars in thousands)

Issuer	Investment Type	Market Value	Percent of Holdings
U.S. Treasury	U.S. Government Securities	\$ 44,855	13.95%
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	Federal Agency Securities	37,626	11.70%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)	Federal Agency Securities	50,799	15.80%
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)	Federal Agency Securities	89,460	27.82%
Apple Inc	Corporate Notes	4,216	1.31%
Bank of New York Mellon	Corporate Notes	8,796	2.74%
Berkshire Hathaway Inc	Corporate Notes	2,523	0.78%
Chevron Corp.	Corporate Notes	1,886	0.59%
Cisco Systems Inc	Corporate Notes	6,012	1.87%
Home Depot	Corporate Notes	1,526	0.47%
IBM Corp	Corporate Notes	5,513	1.71%
John Deere Capital Corp	Corporate Notes	6,691	2.08%
JP Morgan Chase & Co	Corporate Notes	5,562	1.73%
PepsiCo	Corporate Notes	514	0.16%
Toyota Motor Credit	Corporate Notes	7,135	2.22%
Unilever Capital Corp.	Corporate Notes	439	0.14%
Wells Fargo & Co	Corporate Notes	6,031	1.88%
Bank of Nova Scotia Houston	Certificates of Deposit	6,441	2.00%
Canadian Imperial Bank	Certificates of Deposit	6,472	2.01%
Nordea Bank Finland	Certificates of Deposit	6,472	2.01%
Sumitomo Mitsui Bank	Certificates of Deposit	6,608	2.05%
Svenska Handelsbanken	Certificates of Deposit	7,978	2.48%
Bank of Montreal Chicago	Certificates of Deposit	8,047	2.50%
	Total Investments	\$ 321,602	100.00%

Investments

Total City cash and investments at fair value are as follows (in thousands):

Cash on Hand	\$ 19
Carrying Amount of City Deposits	344,317
Investments	321,602
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 665,938

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2017:

Investments Measured at Fair Value

(in thousands)

	Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
U.S. Government Securities	\$ 44,855	\$ -	\$ -
Federal Agency Securities	177,885	-	-
Corporate Notes	-	56,844	-
Certificates of Deposit	-	42,018	-
	<u>\$ 222,740</u>	<u>\$ 98,862</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Debt securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using the price received from the primary exchange. Debt securities and certain of the certificates of deposit classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are also valued using the price received from the primary exchange. The primary exchange for both Level 1 and Level 2 investments has been set based upon where the highest number of trade days for a particular security has occurred. One of the certificates of deposit classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy is valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is a method of supplying system-generated prices to assets using yield curves that is defined in SEI Investments Company.

Total City cash and investments are reported as follows (in thousands):

Primary Government	
Cash and Investments	\$ 452,201
Cash with Fiscal Agent	162,773
Restricted Cash	49,414
Family Self-Sufficiency Agency Fund	135
Crossroads East Development Agreement	1,415
Total Cash and Investments	<u><u>\$ 665,938</u></u>

Investment income comprises the following for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands).

Net Interest	\$ 5,061
Net Decrease in the Fair Value of Investments	(3,013)
Total Net Investment Income	<u><u>\$ 2,048</u></u>

The net decrease in the fair value of investments for the fiscal year was \$(3,013,431). This amount takes into account all changes in fair value (realized and unrealized) that occurred during the year.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2017, for the government's individual major governmental funds, nonmajor governmental funds, and internal service funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows (in thousands):

Governmental and Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds

	General	General Obligation Bond Debt Service	General CIP Construction Capital Projects	Nonmajor and Other Funds	Total Governmental and Internal Service Funds
Receivables					
Property Taxes and Penalties					
Property	\$ 825	\$ 1,008	\$ -	\$ 85	\$ 1,918
Court	53,307	-	-	-	53,307
Subtotal Property Taxes and Penalties	54,132	1,008	-	85	55,225
Other Local Taxes					
Privilege	13,437	-	-	4,190	17,627
Transient Occupancy	-	-	-	1,177	1,177
State Shared Sales	1,938	-	-	-	1,938
Franchise Fee	3,027	-	-	53	3,080
Auto Lieu	365	-	-	-	365
Highway User	-	-	-	1,422	1,422
Subtotal Other Local Taxes	18,767	-	-	6,842	25,609
Intergovernmental/Grants	-	-	-	33,686	33,686
Interest and Other					
Interest	413	-	92	187	692
Library	1,598	-	-	-	1,598
Miscellaneous	3,591	-	2,388	3,111	9,090
Subtotal Interest and Other	5,602	-	2,480	3,298	11,380
Gross Receivables	78,501	1,008	2,480	43,911	125,900
Less: Allowances for Uncollectibles	(43,976)	-	-	-	(43,976)
Net Total Receivables	<u>\$ 34,525</u>	<u>\$ 1,008</u>	<u>\$ 2,480</u>	<u>\$ 43,911</u>	<u>\$ 81,924</u>

The City has a development agreement relating to biomedical research activities with the Translational Genomics Research Institute (TGen) to repay \$2,385,000 with interest through February 2024.

Through the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, the City issues Green Housing Rehabilitation Program loans to qualified Scottsdale homeowners. As of June 30, 2017 the loan balances totaled \$1,840,730, of which the majority is not expected to be collected within the next year.

The City has an intergovernmental agreement with the Arizona State Land Department to reimburse the City for capital expenditures for street improvements of \$13,921,086 after the land on which the improvements were made is sold. This receivable is not expected to be collected within the next year.

The City has an intergovernmental agreement with the Arizona Tourism and Sports Authority, doing business as the Arizona Sports and Tourism Authority (AZSTA), to pay a remaining balance of \$13,406,200 through 2031 related to the Scottsdale municipal spring training facility renovation project.

In January 2017, the Arizona Department of Revenue took over the administration of the City's privilege tax collection and reporting; therefore, the City could have additional receivables that are unknown and such data is unavailable.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds

(in thousands)

	Water and Sewer Utility	Airport	Solid Waste	Total Enterprise Fund
Receivables				
Privilege Tax	\$ -	\$ 15	\$ -	\$ 15
Charges for Services	15,345	-	1,800	17,145
Intergovernmental	1,892	11	-	1,903
Interest	356	13	22	391
Miscellaneous	3,713	248	80	4,041
Gross Receivables	21,306	287	1,902	23,495
Less: Allowances for Uncollectibles	(27)	(1)	(3)	(31)
Net Total Receivables	\$ 21,279	\$ 286	\$ 1,899	\$ 23,464

The City has an intergovernmental agreement with the Arizona State Land Department to reimburse the City for capital expenditures for water and sewer improvements of \$1,892,003 after the land on which the improvements were made is sold. This receivable is not expected to be collected within the next year.

Governmental funds report deferred inflows in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Additionally, governmental funds record unearned revenue when resources have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the fiscal year, the various components of deferred inflows and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows (in thousands):

	Unavailable	Unearned
Property Tax	\$ 1,193	\$ -
Transient Occupancy Tax	28	-
Court	3,987	-
Library	522	-
Privilege Tax	4,070	-
Intergovernmental	32,649	6,585
Other	1,256	1,806
Total	\$ 43,705	\$ 8,391

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

C. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, was as follows (in thousands):

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital Assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 3,034,137	\$ 109,627	\$ (553)	\$ 3,143,211
Construction in Progress	17,621	59,742	(51,508)	25,855
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	3,051,758	169,369	(52,061)	3,169,066
Capital Assets, being depreciated				
Buildings and Land Improvements	713,264	5,513	(2,205)	716,572
Streets and Storm Drains	1,721,368	32,508	-	1,753,876
Motor Vehicles	73,290	8,181	(3,671)	77,800
Machinery and Equipment	78,106	6,041	(6,820)	77,327
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	2,586,028	52,243	(12,696)	2,625,575
Less Accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and Land Improvements	315,912	20,946	(1,847)	335,011
Streets and Storm Drains	981,578	50,601	-	1,032,179
Motor Vehicles	36,107	5,679	(3,606)	38,180
Machinery and Equipment	40,331	5,928	(6,511)	39,748
Total Accumulated depreciation	1,373,928	83,154	(11,964)	1,445,118
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	1,212,100	(30,911)	(732)	1,180,457
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	\$ 4,263,858	\$ 138,458	\$ (52,793)	\$ 4,349,523

Business-type Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital Assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 50,325	\$ 56	\$ -	\$ 50,381
Water Rights	87,171	-	-	87,171
Construction in Progress	34,425	44,043	(26,589)	51,879
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	171,921	44,099	(26,589)	189,431
Capital Assets, being depreciated				
Water System	1,196,990	16,946	-	1,213,936
Sewer System	606,933	9,209	-	616,142
Buildings and Land Improvements	37,443	5,750	(53)	43,140
Machinery and Equipment	6,306	605	(382)	6,529
Motor Vehicles	628	-	-	628
Furniture, Fixtures, and Office Equipment	377	109	-	486
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	1,848,677	32,619	(435)	1,880,861
Less Accumulated depreciation for				
Water System	430,028	33,121	-	463,149
Sewer System	203,259	16,488	-	219,747
Buildings and Land Improvements	13,105	1,547	(50)	14,602
Machinery and Equipment	2,800	503	(384)	2,919
Motor Vehicles	513	42	-	555
Furniture, Fixtures, and Office Equipment	163	45	-	208
Total Accumulated depreciation	649,868	51,746	(434)	701,180
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	1,198,809	(19,127)	(1)	1,179,681
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, net	\$ 1,370,730	\$ 24,972	\$ (26,590)	\$ 1,369,112

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

During the fiscal year, the Water and Sewer Utility Enterprise Fund capitalized net interest costs of \$1,565,373. Total interest expense in this fund before capitalization was \$13,715,916.

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows (in thousands):

Governmental Activities	
City Clerk	\$ 2
City Attorney	15
City Court	43
City Manager	51
Public Works	7,883
Community and Economic Development	52,008
Public Safety	4,256
City Treasurer	6
Community Services	8,406
Administrative Services	4,042
Capital Assets Held by the Government's Internal Service Funds are Charged to the Various Functions Based on their Usage of the Assets	6,442
Total Depreciation Expense - Government Activities	<u>\$ 83,154</u>

Business-type Activities	
Water and Sewer System	\$ 50,096
Airport	1,410
Solid Waste	240
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-type Activities	<u>\$ 51,746</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Construction Commitments

The City has active construction projects as of June 30, 2017. At fiscal year-end the government's commitments with contractors for specific projects are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Capital Project Program Classification</u>	<u>Spent to Date</u>	<u>Remaining Commitment</u>
Aviation	\$ 3,896	\$ 815
Drainage and Flood Control	766	475
Fire Protection	186	4,381
Municipal Facilities	527	163
Neighborhood and Community	1,523	1,875
Parks	862	292
Police	280	131
Preservation	1,346	1,722
Streets	8,325	3,733
Technology	135	408
Traffic	515	496
Transit	3,614	9,647
Wastewater	5,608	7,554
Water	25,877	28,928
Total Construction Commitments	<u>\$ 53,460</u>	<u>\$ 60,620</u>
Governmental Activities		
General CIP Construction Capital Projects Fund	\$ 3,610	\$ 2,235
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	14,363	20,898
Internal Service Funds	120	56
Total Governmental Activities	<u>18,093</u>	<u>23,189</u>
Business-type Activities		
Water and Sewer Utility	31,444	36,602
Airport	3,896	818
Solid Waste	27	11
Total Business-type Activities	<u>35,367</u>	<u>37,431</u>
Total Construction Commitments	<u>\$ 53,460</u>	<u>\$ 60,620</u>

D. Interfund Balances and Interfund Transfers

Due To and Due From Other Funds

“Due to” and “Due from” balances have been recorded to address temporary cash flow needs. The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2017, is as follows (in thousands):

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	<u>\$ 654</u>	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 654</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The External Sources Capital Project Fund had a deficit cash balance of \$654,423 due primarily to a pending reimbursement from an intergovernmental agreement.

Interfund Transfers

Transfers are used to fund capital projects and debt service, to administer other operations, and for indirect administrative cost allocations (including in-lieu franchise fees) charged to Enterprise Funds.

Net Transfers (in thousands)

	Transfers Out	Transfers In
Governmental Funds		
General	\$ 27,441	\$ 13,145
Debt Service - General Obligation Bond	-	24,483
Capital Projects - General CIP Construction	3	12,495
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	66,630	51,304
Total Governmental Funds	94,074	101,427
Enterprise Funds		
Water and Sewer Utility	7,635	-
Total Enterprise Funds	7,635	-
Internal Service Funds		
Self-Insurance	3	285
Total Internal Service Funds	3	285
Total Transfers	\$ 101,712	\$ 101,712

E. Leases

Operating Leases

City as Lessee

The City, as a lessee, has entered into lease agreements involving motor vehicles, a distributed antenna system, and data center facility space. Payments relating to these leases totaled \$496,539, the full amount of which consisted of minimum lease payments.

The distributed antenna system's lease increases annually by 3 percent as per the lease agreement's escalation clause, and may be renewed by the City for up to ten years subsequent to the initial lease term's ending date of March 31, 2020. The data center facility space's lease increases annually by 5 percent as per the lease agreement's escalation clause, and may be renewed annually by agreement between the City and the lessor subsequent to the initial lease term's ending date of September 30, 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The future lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease agreements are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
<u>Ending June 30,</u>	
2018	\$ 212
2019	222
2020	229
2021	238
2022	60
Total	<u><u>\$ 961</u></u>

City as Lessor

The City has agreements in which it conveys the right to use land, airport facilities, and other capital assets that it accounts for as operating leases. Minimum future rentals on noncancellable operating leases at June 30, 2017, are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
<u>Ending June 30,</u>	
2018	\$ 3,123
2019	2,955
2020	2,830
2021	1,975
2022	957
Thereafter	77,617
Total	<u><u>\$ 89,457</u></u>

The above amounts do not include contingent rentals, which totaled \$2,642,439 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

A summary of the assets leased to third parties under the City's operating lease agreements at June 30, 2017, are as follows (in thousands):

Cost	\$ 115,805
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(24,283)</u>
Carrying Value	<u><u>\$ 91,522</u></u>

Capital Leases

The City has entered into a lease agreement as lessee for financing the acquisition of printing and imaging equipment for its administrative operations. This lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and is therefore included in the City's governmental capital assets. The equipment acquired through this lease agreement is recorded at a cost of \$296,434, less accumulated amortization of \$207,504. Current year amortization expense was \$59,287.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The present value of net minimum future lease payments under the capital lease agreement are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
<u>Ending June 30,</u>	
2018	\$ 66
2019	33
Less: Imputed	<u>(4)</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 95</u></u>

F. Service Concession Arrangements

In 1983, the City entered into a cost-sharing and land use agreement with the United States Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), under which the City would operate and develop the land where the City's WestWorld operation is located for a period of 50 years (with a mutual option to renew for an additional 25 years). The City entered into this agreement to develop the WestWorld facility for public recreation use and to enhance its revenue stream from rentals, concession sales, and parking fees. Beginning in fiscal year 2001, the BOR required the City to make annual payments for the administration of the agreement, and the present value of those payments as of June 30, 2017, is \$1,199,405. The City has also provided consideration in the form of land improvements with a book value of \$10,501,827 as of June 30, 2013, upon implementation of GASB Statement No. 60, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements* and an additional \$50,331,202 through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. These improvements were reclassified from capital assets to an intangible asset. The City has recognized an intangible asset (net of accumulated amortization) in the amount of \$50,616,128 at fiscal year-end pursuant to the service concession arrangement.

In 1985, the City entered into a recreational land use agreement with the BOR, under which the City would develop, operate, and maintain the land where the City's Tournament Players Club (TPC) golf complex is located for a period of 50 years (with a mutual option to renew for an additional 25 years). The City entered into this agreement to develop the TPC complex for public recreation use and to enhance its revenue stream from facility usage fees and rentals. Beginning in fiscal year 1999, the BOR required the City to make annual payments for the administration of the agreement, and the present value of those payments as of June 30, 2017, is \$1,329,804. The City also provided consideration in the form of land improvements with a book value of \$10,126,752 as of June 30, 2013, upon implementation of GASB Statement No. 60, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements* and an additional \$8,513,248 through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. These improvements were reclassified from capital assets to an intangible asset. The City has recognized an intangible asset (net of accumulated amortization) in the amount of \$16,990,554 at fiscal year-end pursuant to the service concession arrangement.

G. Bonds, Loans, and Other Payables

The following are brief descriptions of bonds outstanding at June 30, 2017. The totals shown are the principal amount outstanding, net of the amount due July 1, 2017.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation (GO) bonds are issued, after approval by City of Scottsdale voters at an authorized bond election, to finance the construction of water and sewer systems, artificial lighting, parks and open spaces, recreational facilities, and general purpose improvements. As of June 30, 2017, the City has \$6,400,000 of unissued various purpose GO bonds, which were authorized in September 2000. In May 2004, voters authorized \$500,000,000 of additional Preservation GO bonds, as well as an additional 0.15 percent sales tax increase to be used to finance Preserve land acquisitions. As of June 30, 2017, the City has \$256,544,516 of unissued Preservation GO bonds from the May 2004 authorization. Preservation GO bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the City, and are repaid through the Preserve sales tax approved by voters in May 1995 and May 2004 to be used specifically to finance land acquisitions for the McDowell Sonoran Preserve. As of June 30, 2017, the City has \$28,850,000 of unissued various purpose GO bonds that were authorized in November 2015.

Municipal Property Corporation Bonds

The City of Scottsdale Municipal Property Corporation (MPC) is a non-profit corporation created by the City in 1967 to finance the construction or acquisition of certain capital improvement projects. The MPC issues its own bonds, which are repaid through the City's excise tax collections and other unrestricted revenues. The use of property taxes to repay these bonds is specifically prohibited by law. These bonds are recorded as both governmental and business-type activities long-term debt. A portion of the 2006 MPC Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, the 2008A MPC Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, the 2010 MPC Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, a portion of the 2015A MPC Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, a portion of the 2015 MPC Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2017 MPC Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, and the 2017A MPC Excise Tax Revenue Bonds are recorded in and paid by the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund. The 2017B MPC Excise Tax Revenue Bonds are recorded in and paid by the Airport Fund.

The City of Scottsdale entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Arizona Tourism and Sports Authority, doing business as the Arizona Sports and Tourism Authority (AZSTA), pertaining to the Scottsdale municipal spring training facility renovation project in March 2005. Per this agreement, City of Scottsdale MPC Excise Tax Revenue Bonds were issued for \$19,945,322 with one-third of the repayments provided by the City from funds received by the Maricopa County Stadium District (MCSD) and two-thirds of the repayments provided to the City by the AZSTA.

The parties acknowledge that the exact amount of revenue accruing to the MCSD or the AZSTA may vary from year to year. Recognizing this, if funds accruing to either are insufficient to cover the estimated finance costs over the term of the bonds, then the parties agree to extend the repayment time as needed until the total amount is repaid. If the repayment time were extended, the City of Scottsdale would utilize excise taxes for the shortfall until such time as the parties fulfilled the full obligation.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The City has pledged to repay \$584,210,000 in MPC Excise Tax Revenue Bonds issued from 2006 through June 30, 2017, payable through 2037. Bonds issued prior to July 1, 2010, were pledged by revenues that included transient occupancy tax while bonds issued after this date exclude transient occupancy tax. The coverage ratio (revenues to debt service) for 2017 for MPC bonds is 4.46 (excluding the transient occupancy tax). The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on all MPC bonds is \$735,479,582. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total excise tax collections (excluding transient occupancy taxes) were \$44,148,667 and \$196,728,832, respectively.

Scottsdale Preserve Authority Bonds

The Scottsdale Preserve Authority (SPA) is a non-profit corporation created by the City in 1997 to finance land acquisitions for the McDowell Sonoran Preserve. The SPA issues its own bonds, which are repaid through the 0.2 percent City sales tax approved by voters in May 1995 to be used specifically for this purpose. In May 2004, voters approved an additional 0.15 percent sales tax increase. SPA bonds are recorded as governmental activities long-term debt and are paid out of the SPA Debt Service Fund.

The City has pledged to repay \$44,870,000 in SPA bonds issued in 2010 and 2011. The bonds are payable through 2022. The coverage ratio (revenues to debt service) for 2017 is 6.34. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$18,175,125. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total sales tax were \$5,598,069 and \$35,488,721, respectively.

Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds

Water and sewer revenue bonds are issued and authorized by the voters for the construction, acquisition, furnishing, and equipping of water and sewer facilities and related systems. The water and sewer revenue bonds are collateralized by revenue in excess of operating and maintenance expenses of the City's water and sewer utility system, and are repaid via user charges or fees for service. Property taxes cannot be used to pay the debt service on these bonds.

Water and sewer revenue bond covenants require that the City accumulate sufficient reserves to cover the eventual replacement of the water and sewer system. The City has continued to meet this reserve requirement. At June 30, 2017, the funds restricted for this purpose were \$39,259,110.

The City has pledged to repay \$35,290,000 in water and sewer revenue bonds issued in 2008. The bonds are payable through 2023. The coverage ratio (revenues to debt service) for 2017 is 15.05. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$27,485,675. Principal and interest for the current year and total customer net revenues were \$4,549,438 and \$68,473,000, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Certificates of Participation

Certificates of Participation are issued to finance acquisition and improvements of real property that is leased to the City. The City's obligation to make lease payments is subject to, and dependent upon, annual appropriations made by the City Council. In the event any such appropriation is not made, the lease will terminate and the lessor will have legal right to take possession of the property. The City's obligation to make lease payments does not constitute a debt or liability of the City within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory limitation. Neither the full faith and credit nor the general taxing power of the City is pledged to make payments of principal or interest due with respect to the Certificates of Participation. Such payments will be made solely from amounts derived under the terms of the lease, including lease payments, and amounts from time to time on deposit under the terms of the declaration of trust.

Community Facilities Districts General Obligation Bonds

Community Facilities District General Obligation Bonds are issued by Community Facilities Districts (CFDs), which are special purpose districts created specifically to acquire and improve public infrastructure in specified land areas. CFD bonds are repaid by ad valorem taxes levied directly by the districts and collected by the county. Property owners in the districts are assessed for district taxes and thus for all costs associated with the districts. The City has no liability for CFD bonds.

CFDs are created only by petition to the City Council by property owners within the district areas. As the Board of Directors for the CFDs, the City Council has adopted a formal policy that CFD debt will be permitted only when the ratio of the full cash value of the unimproved district property to the proposed district debt is a minimum of 3 to 1, and 5 to 1 or higher after construction of improvements. These ratios are verified by an appraisal paid for by the CFD and administered by the City. In addition, cumulative debt of all CFDs cannot exceed 5 percent of the City's secondary assessed valuation.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Bonds payable at June 30, 2017, comprised of the following:

Classified in Governmental Activities on the Government-wide Financial Statements:

General Obligation Bonds	Bonds Outstanding (in thousands)
2002 Refunding Bonds (issued September 26, 2002) due in annual installments of \$1,625,000 to \$8,795,000 through July 1, 2019; interest at 2 percent to 5 percent. On April 15, 2004, \$1,510,000 due 2010 was defeased. Original issue amount \$72,000,000.	\$ 3,405
2008A Various Purpose Bonds (issued May 13, 2008) due in annual installments of \$3,075,000 to \$9,800,000 through July 1, 2028; interest at 3.25 percent to 5 percent. On April 2, 2015, \$75,225,000 due 2019 through 2028 was refunded. Original issue amount \$100,000,000.	5,400
2008B Preservation Bonds (issued May 13, 2008) due in annual installments of \$325,000 to \$1,250,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. On April 2, 2015, \$14,625,000 due 2019 through 2034 was refunded. Original issue amount \$20,000,000.	650
2010 Various Purpose Bonds (issued April 7, 2010) due in annual installments of \$950,000 to \$4,800,000 through July 1, 2030; interest at 2 percent to 4 percent. On May 17, 2017, \$28,250,000 due 2022 through 2029 was refunded. Original issue amount \$50,800,000.	13,450
2011 Preservation Bonds (issued February 9, 2011) due in annual installments of \$740,000 to \$1,705,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. On May 17, 2017, \$14,255,000 due 2023 through 2034 was refunded. Original issue amount \$22,525,000.	4,410
2011 Refunding Bonds (issued April 6, 2011) due in annual installments of \$640,000 to \$7,265,000 through July 1, 2024; interest at 1 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$43,115,000.	22,220
2012 Preservation Bonds (issued February 2, 2012) due in annual installments of \$1,400,000 to \$18,000,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 2 percent to 4 percent. Original issue amount \$50,000,000.	50,000
2012 Refunding Bonds (issued July 11, 2012) due in annual installments of \$205,000 to \$30,045,000 through July 1, 2025; interest at 2 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$83,025,000.	68,095
2013 Preservation Bond (issued February 13, 2013) due in annual installments of \$1,000,000 to \$8,665,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 2 percent to 4 percent. Original issue amount \$75,000,000.	74,000
2014 Preservation Bond (issued May 7, 2014) due in annual installments of \$465,000 to \$945,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 1.75 percent to 4 percent. Original issue amount \$14,000,000.	12,435
2014 Refunding Bonds (issued May 7, 2014) due in annual installments of \$3,845,000 to \$12,230,000 through July 1, 2023; interest at 2 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$83,150,000.	68,635
2015 Refunding Bonds (issued April 2, 2015) due in annual installments of \$500,000 to \$30,565,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 3 percent to 4 percent. Original issue amount \$160,415,000.	148,705

(continued)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

General Obligation Bonds (continued)	Bonds Outstanding (in thousands)
2017A Preservation Bonds (issued March 8, 2017) due in annual installments of \$1,825,000 to \$2,545,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 4 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$17,410,000.	\$ 17,410
2017B Preserve Acquisition Refinancing Bonds (issued May 17, 2017) due in annual installments of \$3,510,000 to \$5,790,000 through July 1, 2024; interest at 5 percent. Original issue amount \$18,495,000.	18,495
2017 Refunding Bonds (issued May 17, 2017) due in annual installments of \$1,055,000 to \$5,525,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$39,985,000.	<u>39,985</u>
Total General Obligation Bonds Outstanding	<u>\$ 547,295</u>

Some of the above General Obligation Bonds are paid from the .2 percent and .15 percent Preservation Sales Taxes.

Municipal Property Corporation Bonds

2006 Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds (issued November 29, 2006) due in annual installments of \$1,200,000 to \$4,975,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 5 percent. Original issue amount \$55,450,000.	\$ 53,140
2013A Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds (issued February 13, 2013) due in annual installments of \$830,000 to \$2,920,000 through July 1, 2028; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$26,295,000.	22,405
2013B Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds (issued February 13, 2013) due in annual installments of \$45,000 to \$100,000 through July 1, 2033; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$1,440,000.	1,245
2013C Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds (issued February 13, 2013) due in annual installments of \$1,210,000 to \$2,855,000 through July 1, 2033; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$37,265,000.	32,215
2014 Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds (issued May 29, 2014) due in annual installments of \$1,730,000 to \$3,040,000 through July 1, 2027; interest at 1.75 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$22,735,000.	22,735
2015A Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds (issued January 6, 2015) due in annual installments of \$205,000 to \$865,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$12,200,000.	11,130
2015A Municipal Property Corporation Taxable Revenue Bonds (issued January 6, 2015) due in annual installments of \$275,000 to \$1,025,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 2 percent to 4 percent. Original issue amount \$14,615,000.	13,190
2015 Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds (issued March 26, 2015) due in annual installments of \$1,460,000 to \$6,877,488 through July 1, 2035; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$46,758,269.	<u>43,058</u>
Total Municipal Property Corporation Bonds Outstanding	<u>\$ 199,118</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Bonds Outstanding (in thousands)
Scottsdale Preserve Authority Bonds	
2010 Scottsdale Preserve Authority Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds (issued October 20, 2010) due in annual installments of \$3,110,000 to \$6,090,000 through July 1, 2024; interest at 3 percent to 5.25 percent. On May 17, 2017, \$19,535,000 due 2021 through 2024 was refunded. Original issue amount \$32,855,000.	\$ 10,210
2011 Scottsdale Preserve Authority Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds (issued on April 6, 2011) due in annual installments of \$920,000 to \$1,350,000 through July 1, 2022; interest at 2 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$12,015,000.	6,105
Total Scottsdale Preserve Authority Bonds	\$ 16,315
Certificates of Participation	
2010 Certificates of Participation (issued August 24, 2010) due in semi-annual installments of \$984,651 to \$1,246,573 beginning January 1, 2012, through July 1, 2020; interest at 2.97 percent. Original issue amount \$20,000,000.	\$ 7,264
Community Facilities Districts General Obligation Bonds	
2002 Scottsdale Mountain Community Facilities District General Obligation Refunding Bonds (issued May 15, 2002) due in annual installments of \$160,000 to \$455,000 beginning July 15, 2003 through July 15, 2018; interest at 3 percent to 4.7 percent. Original issue amount \$5,375,000.	\$ 160
2007 Waterfront Commercial Community Facilities District General Obligation Bonds (issued December 11, 2007) due in annual installments of \$25,000 to \$300,000 beginning July 15, 2009 through July 15, 2032; interest at 4.85 percent to 6.05 percent. Original issue amount \$3,805,000.	3,085
2012 DC Ranch Community Facilities District General Obligation Refunding Bonds (issued September 18, 2012) due in annual installments of \$555,000 to \$1,245,000 beginning July 15, 2013 through July 15, 2027; interest at 3.41 percent. Original issue amount \$14,670,000.	10,740
2012 McDowell Mountain Ranch Community Facilities District General Obligation Refunding Bonds (issued September 18, 2012) due in annual installments of \$1,020,000 to \$1,335,000 beginning July 15, 2013 through July 15, 2022; interest at 2.84 percent. Original issue amount \$11,555,000.	6,195
2012 Via Linda Community Facilities District General Obligation Refunding Bonds (issued September 18, 2012) due in annual installments of \$135,000 to \$210,000 beginning July 15, 2013 through July 15, 2023; interest at 2.60 percent. Original issue amount \$2,000,000.	1,175
Total Community Facilities Districts General Obligation Bonds Outstanding	\$ 21,355
Total Bonds Payable Recorded in Governmental Activities	\$ 791,347

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Classified in Business-type Activities on the Government-wide Financial Statements:

	Bonds Outstanding (in thousands)
Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds	
2008 Water and Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds (issued February 6, 2008) due in annual installments of \$190,000 to \$4,375,000 through July 1, 2023; interest at 3.25 percent to 5.25 percent. Original issue amount \$35,290,000.	\$ 23,085
Municipal Property Corporation Bonds	
2006 Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds (issued November 29, 2006) due in annual installments of \$3,600,000 to \$10,140,000 through July 1, 2030; interest at 5 percent. Original issue amount \$110,510,000.	\$ 95,630
2008A Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds (issued May 13, 2008) due in annual installments of \$1,800,000 to \$7,250,000 through July 1, 2032; interest at 4 percent to 5 percent. On March 26, 2015, \$49,100,000 due 2019 through 2028 was refunded. On March 1, 2017, \$27,175,000 due 2029 through 2032 was refunded. Original issue amount \$105,875,000.	3,725
2010 Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds (issued April 7, 2010) due in annual installments of \$180,000 to \$7,800,000 through July 1, 2036; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. On March 1, 2017, \$55,510,000 due 2023 through 2028 and 2031 through 2036 was refunded. Original issue amount \$75,000,000.	16,330
2015A Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds (issued January 6, 2015) due in annual installments of \$310,000 to \$1,305,000 through July 1, 2034; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$18,485,000.	16,860
2015 Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds (issued March 26, 2015) due in annual installments of \$3,788,459 to \$5,822,479 through July 1, 2028; interest at 5 percent. Original issue amount \$46,811,731.	46,812
2017 Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds (issued March 1, 2017) due in annual installments of \$2,015,000 to \$12,630,000 through July 1, 2036; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$79,970,000.	79,970
2017A Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds (issued May 24, 2017) due in annual installments of \$1,080,000 to \$2,730,000 through July 1, 2037; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$39,065,000.	39,065
2017B Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds (issued May 24, 2017) due in annual installments of \$645,000 to \$1,655,000 through July 1, 2037; interest at 3 percent to 5 percent. Original issue amount \$23,520,000.	23,520
Total Municipal Property Corporation Bonds Outstanding	\$ 321,912
Total Bonds Payable Recorded in Business-type Activities	\$ 344,997
Total Long-Term Bonds Payable	\$ 1,136,344

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Statutory Debt Limitation

Under the provisions of the Arizona Constitution, outstanding General Obligation (GO) bonded debt issued for water, sewer, light, parks, open space purposes, public safety, and transportation facilities may not exceed 20 percent of a city's assessed valuation. Outstanding GO bonded debt for all other purposes may not exceed 6 percent of a city's assessed valuation. Per House Bill 2452, signed into law on March 29, 2017, ARS 35-457, 35-471, and 35-473.01 were amended such that any net premium not used to pay qualified costs incurred in issuing bonds or as a deposit to the City's debt service fund for the payment of interest on bonds and which is not included for GAAP purposes, must reduce available voter authorization and available capacity in a like amount, and shall be amortized on a pro-rata basis by multiplying the net premium used by a percentage equal to the percentage of the total principal amount of the bond issue that matures in that year, and included in this calculation. Accretion on capital appreciation bonds, which is included for GAAP purposes as outstanding debt, is excluded for this calculation. GO bonds of community facilities districts also are not subject to or included in this calculation. The following summarizes the City's legal GO bonded debt borrowing capacity at June 30, 2017:

General Obligation Bonds Issued to Provide Water, Sewer, Light, Parks, Open Spaces, Public Safety, and Transportation		General Obligation Bonds Issued for All Other Purposes	
20% Constitutional Limit	\$ 1,283,864,129	6% Constitutional Limit	\$ 385,159,238
Less General Obligation		Less General Obligation	
20% Bonds Outstanding	(521,178,733)	6% Bonds Outstanding	(26,116,267)
Excess Premium	<u>(8,180,584)</u>	Excess Premium	<u>-</u>
Available 20% Limitation Borrowing Capacity	<u>\$ 754,504,812</u>	Available 6% Limitation Borrowing Capacity	<u>\$ 359,042,971</u>

Arbitrage

Under U.S. Treasury Department regulations, all governmental tax-exempt debt issued after August 31, 1986, is subject to arbitrage rebate requirements. The requirements stipulate, in general, that the earnings from the investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds which exceed related interest expenditures on the bonds must be remitted to the Federal government on every fifth anniversary of each bond issue. The City used an independent consultant to evaluate the City's outstanding tax-exempt debt for arbitrage liability and determined that there is no arbitrage liability due as of June 30, 2017.

Advance Refundings and Defeasances

In prior years, the City refinanced other bond issues through the issuance of refunding bonds. The proceeds from the refunding bonds have been deposited in irrevocable trusts at commercial banks and invested in U.S. Government securities which, together with interest earned thereon, will provide amounts sufficient for future redemption or payment of principal and interest of the issues refunded. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered defeased and the liability has been removed from the governmental activities column of the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The City issued \$39,985,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 (advance refunding) dated May 17, 2017, with an all-in true interest cost of 2.6 percent to refund \$41,869,900 of Series 2010 and Series 2011 Preservation Bonds. The City will reduce its total debt service payments over the next 18 years by approximately \$4,012,745 and obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$2,614,898.

The City issued \$18,495,000 of General Obligation Preserve Acquisition Refinancing Bonds, Series 2017B (advance refunding) dated May 17, 2017, with an all-in true interest cost of 1.8 percent to refund \$19,170,100 of Series 2010 Scottsdale Preserve Authority Refunding Bonds. The City will reduce its total debt service payments over the next eight years by approximately \$2,011,706 and obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$1,475,333.

The Scottsdale MPC issued \$79,970,000 of Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 (advance refunding) dated March 1, 2017, with an all-in true interest cost of 3.4 percent to refund \$82,685,000 of Series 2008A and Series 2010 Bonds. The City will reduce its total debt service payments over the next 20 years by approximately \$6,639,821 and obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$4,944,155.

The proceeds from the refunding bonds issued were used to purchase U.S. government securities that were placed in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide debt service payments on the bonds being refunded. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liabilities have been removed from the governmental (GO bonds) and business-type activities (MPC bonds) columns of the government-wide statement of net position and the enterprise statement of net position (MPC bonds). The amount of debt defeased that remained outstanding at June 30, 2017 was \$61,040,000 for General Obligation bonds and \$82,685,000 for MPC bonds.

The City defeased \$1,000,000 of debt, which was comprised of \$364,900 of 2010 SPA Refunding Bonds and \$635,100 of 2010 GO Bonds, by placing \$1,000,000 of cash with the escrow agent in connection with the issuance of the 2017B GO Bonds and the 2017 GO Refunding Bonds, respectively. The defeasance was consummated in order to reduce the overall debt service obligations of the City.

The following table reflects refunded debt outstanding at June 30, 2017, net of any amounts to be paid or retired by the trustee on July 1, 2017 (in thousands):

Refunded Debt Outstanding	
2008A MPC Excise Tax Revenue Bonds	\$ 76,275
2008 Various Purpose GO Bonds	89,850
2010 MPC Excise Tax Revenue Bonds	55,510
2010 Various Purpose GO Bonds	28,250
2010 Scottsdale Preserve Authority Excise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds	19,535
2011 Preservation GO Bonds	14,255
	<u>\$ 283,675</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities reported in the government-wide financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands):

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additional Obligations and Net Increases	Current Maturities, Retirements, and Net Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Bonds Payable					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 551,515	\$ 75,890	\$ (80,110)	\$ 547,295	\$ 40,530
Municipal Property Corporation Bonds	209,028	-	(9,910)	199,118	11,200
Scottsdale Preserve Authority Bonds	40,025	-	(23,710)	16,315	4,365
Certificates of Participation	9,546	-	(2,282)	7,264	2,350
Community Facilities Districts General Obligation Bonds	24,125	-	(2,770)	21,355	2,555
Add Issuance Premiums	62,391	12,955	(7,301)	68,045	-
Total Bonds Payable	896,630	88,845	(126,083)	859,392	61,000
Capital Lease	156	-	(61)	95	63
Service Concession Arrangements	2,683	-	(154)	2,529	154
Risk Management Claims	17,582	30,538	(27,769)	20,351	7,517
Compensated Absences	25,515	11,396	(11,537)	25,374	11,887
Net Other Postemployment Benefit	1,237	379	-	1,616	-
Net Pension Liabilities	257,337	50,466	-	307,803	-
Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 1,201,140	\$ 181,624	\$ (165,604)	\$ 1,217,160	\$ 80,621

Internal Service Funds serve primarily the governmental funds, the long-term liabilities of which are included as part of the governmental activities. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, \$422,000 of accrued compensated absences is included in the above amount for Internal Service Funds. For the governmental activities, the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Projects Funds, and Internal Service Funds generally liquidate accrued compensated absences, the net other postemployment benefit, and the net pension liabilities. The compensated absences presented in this note are net of the current liability of \$88,000 in the governmental funds and \$3,000 in the Internal Service funds.

Business-type Activities	Beginning Balance	Additional Obligations and Net Increases	Current Maturities, Retirements, and Net Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Bonds Payable					
Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds	\$ 26,280	\$ -	\$ (3,195)	\$ 23,085	\$ 3,370
Municipal Property Corporation Bonds	274,682	142,555	(95,325)	321,912	15,090
Add Issuance Premiums	23,021	15,640	(5,175)	33,486	-
Total Bonds Payable	323,983	158,195	(103,695)	378,483	18,460
Compensated Absences	3,491	1,434	(1,458)	3,467	1,577
Net Pension Liabilities	33,722	2,040	-	35,762	-
Business-type Activities Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 361,196	\$ 161,669	\$ (105,153)	\$ 417,712	\$ 20,037

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity

The following is a summary of debt service requirements to maturity for long-term liabilities at June 30, 2017:

Governmental Activities (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds Issued to Provide Water, Sewer, Light, Parks, Open Spaces, Public Safety, and Transportation Facilities 20% Limitation			General Obligation Bonds Issued For All Other Purposes 6% Limitation			Total General Obligation Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$ 28,833	\$ 19,806	\$ 48,639	\$ 11,697	\$ 807	\$ 12,504	\$ 40,530	\$ 20,613	\$ 61,143
2019	30,091	18,407	48,498	10,469	437	10,906	40,560	18,844	59,404
2020	38,485	17,293	55,778	2,250	123	2,373	40,735	17,416	58,151
2021	43,055	15,751	58,806	1,700	55	1,755	44,755	15,806	60,561
2022	42,860	13,953	56,813	-	-	-	42,860	13,953	56,813
2023-2027	202,605	44,368	246,973	-	-	-	202,605	44,368	246,973
2028-2032	101,950	15,453	117,403	-	-	-	101,950	15,453	117,403
2033-2037	33,300	1,776	35,076	-	-	-	33,300	1,776	35,076
Total	\$ 521,179	\$ 146,807	\$ 667,986	\$ 26,116	\$ 1,422	\$ 27,538	\$ 547,295	\$ 148,229	\$ 695,524

Fiscal Year	Municipal Property Corporation Bonds			Scottsdale Preserve Authority Excise Tax Revenue Bonds			Capital Leases		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$ 11,200	\$ 8,810	\$ 20,010	\$ 4,365	\$ 734	\$ 5,099	\$ 63	\$ 3	\$ 66
2019	14,157	8,369	22,526	4,540	577	5,117	32	1	33
2020	15,552	7,773	23,325	4,780	350	5,130	-	-	-
2021	10,952	7,042	17,994	1,280	131	1,411	-	-	-
2022	9,770	6,518	16,288	1,350	68	1,418	-	-	-
2023-2027	58,330	24,883	83,213	-	-	-	-	-	-
2028-2032	58,667	11,600	70,267	-	-	-	-	-	-
2033-2037	20,490	1,592	22,082	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 199,118	\$ 76,587	\$ 275,705	\$ 16,315	\$ 1,860	\$ 18,175	\$ 95	\$ 4	\$ 99

Fiscal Year	Certificates of Participation			Community Facilities Districts General Obligation Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$ 2,350	\$ 198	\$ 2,548	\$ 2,555	\$ 764	\$ 3,319
2019	2,421	128	2,549	2,475	680	3,155
2020	2,493	56	2,549	2,550	601	3,151
2021	-	-	-	2,650	519	3,169
2022	-	-	-	2,755	433	3,188
2023-2027	-	-	-	7,030	1,207	8,237
2028-2032	-	-	-	1,340	252	1,592
2033-2037	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 7,264	\$ 382	\$ 7,646	\$ 21,355	\$ 4,456	\$ 25,811

(continued)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Governmental Activities (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Service Concession Arrangements			Total Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$ 154	\$ 172	\$ 326	\$ 61,217	\$ 31,294	\$ 92,511
2019	154	188	342	64,339	28,786	93,125
2020	154	205	359	66,264	26,401	92,665
2021	154	223	377	59,791	23,721	83,512
2022	154	242	396	56,889	21,214	78,103
2023-2027	769	1,528	2,297	268,734	71,986	340,720
2028-2032	769	2,163	2,932	162,726	29,468	192,194
2033-2037	221	847	1,068	54,011	4,215	58,226
Total	\$ 2,529	\$ 5,568	\$ 8,097	\$ 793,971	\$ 237,085	\$ 1,031,056

Business-type Activities (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds			Municipal Property Corporation Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$ 3,370	\$ 1,195	\$ 4,565	\$ 15,090	\$ 15,097	\$ 30,187
2019	3,540	1,026	4,566	16,053	14,105	30,158
2020	3,725	849	4,574	16,978	13,315	30,293
2021	3,930	654	4,584	17,843	12,481	30,324
2022	4,145	447	4,592	18,765	11,622	30,387
2023-2027	4,375	230	4,605	91,615	44,258	135,873
2028-2032	-	-	-	96,158	21,688	117,846
2033-2037	-	-	-	49,410	5,297	54,707
Total	\$ 23,085	\$ 4,401	\$ 27,486	\$ 321,912	\$ 137,863	\$ 459,775

Fiscal Year	Total Business-type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$ 18,460	\$ 16,292	\$ 34,752
2019	19,593	15,131	34,724
2020	20,703	14,164	34,867
2021	21,773	13,135	34,908
2022	22,910	12,069	34,979
2023-2027	95,990	44,488	140,478
2028-2032	96,158	21,688	117,846
2033-2037	49,410	5,297	54,707
Total	\$ 344,997	\$ 142,264	\$ 487,261

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

V. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to public and aviation premises liability, self-insured benefits, property, and workers' compensation. Public liability includes public officials' errors and omissions, law enforcement liability, and automobile and general liability. The City is self-insured for the first \$2,000,000 of public liability, the first \$100,000 of property coverage, the first \$325,000 of health benefits claims for an individual in a fiscal year, and the first \$1,000,000 of workers' compensation. Coverage in excess of these respective amounts is provided through the purchase of commercial insurance. As for claim expenditures, settlements for each of the past three fiscal years have not exceeded the City's excess insurance coverage amounts for any claims.

The City reports its self-insurance activity in the Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund. Claims liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

The liability claims amount recorded in the accompanying financial statements is based on reported pending claims and an actuarial analysis and projection of the accrued liability amounts necessary to fund the claims. At June 30, 2017, the general liability claims payable totaled \$18,364,000 and the self-insured benefits claims payable totaled \$1,987,000. The City began to administer all self-insured health and dental plans in January of 2004.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (in thousands)	
	2017	2016
Claims Payable, July 1	\$ 17,582	\$ 15,939
Current Year Claims Incurred	33,599	34,987
Current Year Claim Payments	(30,830)	(33,344)
Claims Payable, June 30	\$ 20,351	\$ 17,582

B. Contingent Liabilities

The City is a party to several lawsuits incidental to its normal operations. Of those lawsuits, management, with the concurrence of the City Attorney, is of the opinion that, collectively, estimated potential losses ranging from \$100,000 up to \$500,000 are probable, and \$100,000 up to \$1,000,000 are reasonably possible. Reasonably possible is defined that the chance of the loss occurring is more than remote, but less than probable. The City is self-insured for the first \$2,000,000 of public liability; coverage in excess of this amount is provided through the purchase of commercial insurance. For more information on the City's self-insurance, please see the Note V.A. above.

In January 2013, the City entered into a settlement agreement with Scottsdale Fashion Square LLC to prepay an existing lease. In addition to a cash payment, the settlement included a provision for a waiver of \$2.5 million against future City fees associated with the development of the Scottsdale Fashion Square parcel plus any property acquired in the future that is contiguous to the property. The eligible fees to be waived include water and sewer development fees. Per Arizona Revised Statute 9-463.05, "If a municipality agrees to waive any of the development fees assessed on a development, the municipality shall reimburse the appropriate development fee accounts for the amount that was waived." As of June 30, 2017 \$901,977 in fee waivers has been applied.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The City has entered into several agreements whereby it will reimburse developers a portion of the sales tax collected on their site for a time period up to a maximum dollar amount. The funding source for the reimbursements will come from sales tax collected on the site over the life of the agreement. The City does not become liable under the agreements until sales tax is generated, collected, and remitted to the City. As of June 30, 2017, this requirement has not been met under any of the agreements. The City's estimated contingent liability at June 30, 2017 is \$18,538,368.

C. Subsequent Events

The City evaluated subsequent events through October 30, 2017, the date of the independent auditor's report, and determined there were no items requiring disclosure.

D. Tax Abatement Agreements

The City enters into transaction privilege tax abatement agreements on an individual basis. The privilege taxes abated consist of a rebate of a portion of the 1 percent unrestricted portion of the City's privilege tax rate. These abatement agreements are authorized through City Council resolution. There are no specific criteria against which such agreements are evaluated. Rather, the City Council, exercising the authority granted to it by law, and weighing the projected forsaken tax revenues against the potential benefits that would accrue to the City as a result of a particular tax abatement agreement, concludes whether or not the proposed tax abatement would be sufficiently advantageous to the City to warrant such an accord.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the City abated eligible privilege taxes totaling \$155,840 in connection with the following tax abatement agreements, which comprise the entirety of the City's tax abatement agreements:

- A rebate of 70 percent of eligible privilege taxes generated by subject property, less \$2,500 per quarter, to a developer for construction of public infrastructure. The City receives the conveyance of a Deed of Restrictive Covenant and Conservation (Historic Preservation) Easement over the subject property, the economic development benefits anticipated from the rehabilitation of the subject property, and in recognition of the lost development opportunities occasioned by the preservation of historic features on the property. The amount of taxes abated during the fiscal year was \$155,840.
- A rebate of 2/3 of eligible privilege taxes to a developer for constructing and operating facilities for the sale and service of three or more premium brand new car dealerships. The applicable privilege taxes are derived from:
 - Prime contracting activities relating to the construction of the dealerships.
 - Activity transpiring at the dealerships.
 - Activity transpiring at another location owned by the developer, contingent upon the location remaining a motorized vehicle sales facility.

No tax has been abated as of June 30, 2017, as the developer has yet to construct and commence the initial operation of the dealerships. As part of the agreement, the City also agreed to waive any City fees related to the initial design and construction of, or the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for, the dealerships.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

E. Joint Ventures

Sub-Regional Operating Group (SROG)

The City participates with the cities of Phoenix, Glendale, Mesa, and Tempe in the multi-city Sub-Regional Operating Group (SROG). SROG was formed pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement (JEPA) in order to govern the construction, operation, and maintenance of jointly used sewage treatment and transportation facilities. The facilities include the 91st Avenue Wastewater Treatment Plant, the Salt River Outfall Sewer, the Southern Avenue Interceptor, and related transportation facilities. The City of Phoenix acts as lead agency and is responsible for the planning, budgeting, construction, operation, and maintenance of the facilities. In addition, the City of Phoenix provides all management, personnel, financing arrangements, and accepts federal grants on behalf of the participants. The JEPA requires each city to pay for its share of the actual cash costs of operating and maintaining the facilities based on relative sewage flows and strengths.

The City records its share of SROG's cash operating expenses and its equity in the joint venture in the City's Water and Sewer Fund. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, (the latest audited information available from SROG), the City's net investment in SROG was \$96,373,000. SROG's net cash operating expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, were \$35,598,892, of which the City's share was \$3,670,469, or 10.3 percent. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the City paid \$1,286,344 for SROG capital contributions and \$3,393,019 for SROG operating expenses, including adjustments to the operating and replacement reserves and prior year settlement.

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016, for the multi-city Sub-Regional Operating Group (the latest SROG CAFR available) may be obtained from the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association, 4041 N. Central Avenue, Suite 900, Phoenix, AZ 85012.

Regional Wireless Cooperative (RWC)

The City participates in the Regional Wireless Cooperative (RWC), an association of municipalities formed in 2008 to oversee the administration, operation, management, and maintenance of an expanding regional communications network. The RWC was formed through a governance structure founded on the principles of cooperation for the mutual benefit of all members, and has expanded to serve a still-growing list of cities, towns, and fire districts, along with many other area entities who serve public safety needs. A regional radio communications network was built to seamlessly serve the interoperable communication needs of first responders and other municipal radio users in and around the Phoenix Metropolitan Region. Financial responsibilities are shared by all members based on their relative size, and is measured by the number of subscriber units (radios) on the network. Currently, the City of Phoenix is responsible for the day-to-day operations and maintenance of the network, as well as the management of the RWC's organization and finances.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The City records its share of contributions to the RWC, third party contributions paid to the RWC for the benefit of the City, and equity in the joint venture in the City's proprietary funds and government-wide financial statements. The equity balance as of June 30, 2016 (the latest audited information available from RWC), was \$1,943,121, or 2.19 percent of the RWC's total net position. The City contributed \$230,411 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and shared in estimated depreciation expenses of \$181,901 resulting in an estimated equity balance as of June 30, 2017 of \$1,991,631. The RWC Comprehensive Annual Financial Statement is available from the Regional Wireless Cooperative, 200 West Washington Street, 12th Floor, Phoenix, Arizona, 85003-1611.

F. Pollution Remediation

In the proprietary funds financial statements, a long-term pollution remediation obligation is recognized for the remaining remediation period. In 1981, groundwater contamination was discovered when elevated levels of trichloroethylene (TCE) and other volatile organic chemicals were detected in two active City wells and three future wells. The City immediately shut down the affected wells. Following an investigation by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the North Indian Bend Wash Site which includes the five wells above was placed on the federal Superfund list in 1983.

The Superfund law was enacted in order to provide funding and regulatory authority for the study and cleanup of contaminated sites. The EPA, in conjunction with the State of Arizona, directs the cleanup of the North Indian Bend Wash (NIBW) Site that encompasses a groundwater contamination plume in Scottsdale.

Following its investigation, the EPA identified three companies, Motorola Solutions Inc. (MSI), SMI Holdings, LLC, formerly Siemens Corporation and GlaxoSmithKline Corporation, as the primary parties potentially responsible for causing the contamination and directed the companies to pay the costs associated with the cleanup. In 1991, the City, EPA, State of Arizona, Salt River Project, and the above-referenced participating companies entered into a Consent Decree in order to begin the containment and remediation of the contaminated groundwater plume and provide Scottsdale citizens with a potable water source. The companies agreed to pay for the construction and operation of the Central Groundwater Treatment Facility (CGTF), an air stripping plant that removes contaminants from the affected wells. As the CGTF operator and drinking water provider, the City ensures the water produced by the plant meets all federal and state water quality standards before water is delivered into the City's distribution system. An Amended Consent Decree was signed by all parties in 2003 to capture additional voluntary and required work at the NIBW Site. No additional obligations were identified for the City.

To facilitate groundwater sustainability and plume management, in 2012 the City voluntarily entered into an agreement with MSI to operate an additional groundwater treatment facility that would be designed and constructed to deliver treated water to the Chaparral Water Treatment Plant (CWTP). The North Indian Bend Wash Granular Activated Carbon Treatment Facility (NGTF) was completed in late 2013 and began delivery of water to the CWTP in August 2014. The facility is a granular activated carbon plant that is owned by MSI but operated and maintained by the City to treat a well owned by SRP. The type of treatment chosen was due to the lower concentration of contaminants in the well. All costs are reimbursed to the City by MSI.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The measurement of the City's pollution remediation obligation liability includes all remediation work that the City expects to perform, including work expected to be performed for the participating companies. In order to estimate the CGTF liability, ten projected cash flows, based on the prior ten years of historical costs and weighted equally, were used to calculate an average annual cost. In order to estimate the NGTF liability, four projected cash flows, based on the prior four years of historical costs and weighted equally, were used to calculate an average annual cost. These average costs were then projected over the remaining remediation period of 57 years for CGTF and the NGTF. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimated in its September 2011 review that future remediation will be required for approximately 50-70 years at each site; the most recent five-year EPA review, approved in September 2016, was silent on the number of required remediation years.

Improvements in technology and changes in laws or regulations did not impact the average annual cost. The liability is revalued annually. Fiscal year 2017 reimbursable outlays for operating and monitoring the CGTF were \$479,468 and for the NGTF were \$275,223. The City has a reimbursement agreement with the responsible parties and the total liability is expected to be fully recovered by the participating companies and therefore a corresponding pollution remediation recoveries receivable has been accrued.

G. Related Organization

The Industrial Development Authority (IDA) is a non-profit corporation established by the City and granted incorporation by the Arizona Corporation Commission in 1984. The primary function of the IDA is to promote the retention, expansion, and attraction of businesses and commercial enterprises in Scottsdale. The City Council appoints the Board of Directors of the IDA and is also involved in granting and denying IDA bond applications.

H. Retirement and Pension Plans

All benefitted employees of the City including the Mayor and the City Council are covered by one of four pension plans. All full-time City employees, except public safety personnel (police officers and firefighters) and the Mayor and City Council, participate in the Arizona State Retirement System, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. All public safety personnel participate in the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System, which is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Mayor and City Council participate in either the Elected Officials' Retirement Plan (a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan) or the Elected Officials' Defined Contribution Retirement System (a defined contribution plan). The City contributes to the Elected Officials' Retirement Plan; however, the plan is not described below because of its relative insignificance to the financial statements. All plans are component units of the State of Arizona.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Arizona State Retirement System

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description

All benefitted City employees, except public safety personnel and the Mayor and City Council, participate in the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS). ASRS administers a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plan, and a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit long-term disability (OPEB) plan. ASRS was established by the State of Arizona to provide pension benefits for employees of both the state and participating political subdivisions and school districts. ASRS is administered in accordance with Title 38, Chapter 5, Articles 2 and 2.1 of the Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS). ASRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to ASRS Financial Services Division, 3300 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012, or by visiting <https://www.azasrs.gov/content/annual-reports>.

Benefits Provided

ASRS provides retirement, health insurance premium supplement, long-term disability, and survivor benefits. State statute establishes benefits terms. A member may retire upon meeting the following age and service requirements:

<u>Initial Membership Date</u>			
<u>Pre-July 1, 2011</u>		<u>July 1, 2011 and after</u>	
<u>Age</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>
65	N/A	65	N/A
62	10	62	10
Age plus years of service total 80		60	25
		55	30

The retirement benefit is based on a percentage of average monthly compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. The compensation generally does not include lump sum payments on termination of employment for accumulated vacation or annual leave, sick leave, compensatory time, or any other form of termination pay (see discussion of pre-January 1, 1984 members below). The multiplier percentage and average monthly compensation are defined in the following schedules:

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Multiplier</u>	<u>Membership Date</u>	<u>Average Monthly Compensation</u>
0.00-19.99 years	2.10%	Pre-July 1, 2011	36 consecutive months of highest compensation within final 120 months of service
20.00-24.99 years	2.15%		
25.00-29.99 years	2.20%		
30.00 or more years	2.30%	July 1, 2011 and after	60 consecutive months of highest compensation within final 120 months of service

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Members who began participation in the Plan prior to January 1, 1984 may choose to have average monthly compensation determined based upon the period of 60 consecutive months during which the member receives the highest compensation within the last 120 months of service, including lump sum payments as described above. Members who attain age 50 with at least five years of total credited service may take an early retirement; however, the amount of their retirement benefit is actuarially reduced.

Survivor benefits are applicable if death occurs prior to retirement, and are payable, at the option of the beneficiary, by either of the following methods:

1. A lump sum equal to the sum of (a) and (b):
 - a. the sum of the member's employee and employer balances, and
 - b. the amount of the member's member and employer accounts along with supplemental credits, if any, transferred from the System (closed portion of ASRS) to the Plan, with interest
2. The beneficiary may elect to receive a monthly income, in the single life form, which is actuarially equivalent to the amount in 1. above at 8 percent.

Retirees who have been retired one year are eligible for a permanent benefit increase (PBI) up to a maximum of a 4 percent increase. The PBI is paid from a reserve of "Excess Investment Earnings." If there are no "Excess Investment Earnings" in reserve, then no PBI is paid. Further, PBI enhancements (EPBI) provide retired members with at least ten years of service who have been retired five or more years an additional benefit. For each complete 5-year period the member has been retired, an incremental benefit is paid if monies to pay the benefit are available. This benefit is funded by an interest credit of 8 percent of the reserve for future PBIs. Due to legislation enacted in the 2013 legislative session, PBIs and EPBIs will not be awarded to members hired after September 13, 2013.

Contributions

The ARS provide statutory authority for determining the employees' and employers' contribution amounts as a percentage of the City's covered payroll. Although the statutes prescribe the basis of making the actuarial calculation, the Arizona legislature is authorized to approve a contribution rate other than the actuarially determined rate. Employees were required to contribute 11.48 percent (11.34 percent for retirement and 0.14 percent for long-term disability) of their annual pay for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, and the City's required contribution rate was 11.48 percent (10.78 percent for retirement, 0.56 percent for health insurance premium benefit, and 0.14 percent for long-term disability) during the same time period. In addition, the City was required by statute to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 9.47 percent (9.17 percent for retirement, 0.21 percent for health insurance premium benefit, and 0.09 percent for long-term disability) of annual covered payroll of retired members who worked for the City in positions that would typically be filled by an employee who contributes to the ASRS. The required contribution rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 was actuarially determined to yield contribution amounts sufficient to finance costs earned by employees during the year and to amortize the Plan's unfunded actuarially accrued liability over the period specified in the statutes. Contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$11,540,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The City's contributions for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 for OPEB were \$742,454, \$626,315, and \$720,997, respectively, all of which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2017, the City reported a liability of \$175,451,106 for its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability of the ASRS. The collective net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the collective net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The City's proportion of the collective net pension liability was based on the City's proportionate share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. At June 30, 2016, the City's proportion was 1.086990 percent, which was a decrease of .012770 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the City recognized a collective pension expense of \$8,405,506. At June 30, 2017, the City reported a collective deferred outflow of resources and a collective deferred inflow of resources related to pensions from the following sources (in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,066	\$ 12,070
Changes in assumptions	-	9,283
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	19,013	-
Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions	130	1,628
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	11,540	-
Total	<u>\$ 31,749</u>	<u>\$ 22,981</u>

The \$11,540,000 reported as a collective deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the collective net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as a collective deferred outflow of resources and a collective deferred inflow of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal year ending June 30:

2018	\$ (8,935)
2019	(6,784)
2020	7,616
2021	5,331
2022	-
Thereafter	-

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2015
Actuarial rollforward date	June 30, 2016
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	
Plan amendments	Immediate
Investment gain/loss	Five years
Assumption gain/loss	Average future service lives
Experience gain/loss	Average future service lives
Asset valuation	Fair value
Discount rate	8%
Projected salary increases	3-6.75%
Inflation	3%
Permanent benefit increase	Included
Mortality rates	1994 GAM Scale BB

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ended June 30, 2012.

The long-term expected rate of return on ASRS pension plan investments was determined to be 8.75 percent using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Arithmetic Real Rate</u>
Equity	58%	6.73%
Fixed income	25%	3.70%
Commodities	2%	3.84%
Real estate	10%	4.25%
Multi-asset class	5%	3.41%
	<u>100%</u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the actuarially determined amounts. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (7 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (9 percent) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u> <u>(7.0%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate</u> <u>(8.0%)</u>	<u>1% Increase</u> <u>(9.0%)</u>
City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 223,713,483	\$ 175,451,106	\$ 136,755,229

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The pension plan's fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the pension plan. The financial statements of ASRS are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America that apply to government accounting of fiduciary funds issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable. Fair value measurements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset and give the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy. Short term investments measured at fair value generally include foreign currencies, U.S. Treasury bills, and other bonds that mature within 1 year from the fiscal year end. Short-term investment funds are reported at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued ASRS financial report.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description

All of the City's sworn public safety personnel participate in Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS). PSPRS administers an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan and an agent multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plan (agent plans). PSPRS is administered in accordance with Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 4 of the Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS). PSPRS acts as a common investment and administrative agent that is jointly administered by the Board of Trustees (the Board) and 233 local boards. PSPRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained by writing to PSPRS, 3010 E. Camelback Road, Suite 200, Phoenix, AZ 85016, calling (602) 255-5575, or by visiting: <http://www.psprs.com/investments--financials/annual-reports>.

Benefits Provided

PSPRS provides retirement, health insurance premium supplement, disability, and survivor benefits. State statute establishes benefit terms. The calculation of retirement benefits for employees who became a member on or before December 31, 2011 commence the first day of the month following termination of employment and are based upon the following:

1. 20 years of credited service: 50 percent of the average monthly benefit compensation for the first 20 years of credited service.
2. Age 62 with 15 years of service, or 20 years of service with less than 20 years of credited service: 50 percent of the average monthly benefit compensation for the first 20 years of credited service. The pension is reduced by 4 percent per year for each year of credited service under 20 years.
3. 20 to 24.99 years of credited service: 50 percent of the average monthly benefit compensation for the first 20 years of credited service plus 2 percent of the average monthly benefit compensation for each year of credited service between 20 and 24.99.
4. 25 or more years of credited service: 50 percent of the average monthly benefit compensation for the first 20 years of credited service plus 2.5 percent of the average monthly benefit compensation for each year of credited service above 20 years - up to a maximum of 80 percent of the average monthly benefit compensation.

The calculation of retirement benefits for employees who became a member on or after January 1, 2012 commence the first day of the month following termination of employment and are based upon the following:

1. Age 52.5 with 25 years of service: 62.5 percent of the average monthly benefit compensation. Benefits will be reduced by 4 percent for each year of credited service under 25 years.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

2. 25 or more years of service: 62.5 percent of the average monthly benefit compensation for the first 25 years of credited service plus 2.5 percent of the average monthly benefit compensation for each year over 25 years of credited service - up to a maximum of 80 percent of the average monthly benefit compensation. The pension is reduced by 4 percent per year for each year of credited service under 25 years with a pro-rata reduction for any fractional years.

The phrase “average monthly benefit compensation,” as it is used in the above discussion, is defined as the average of the highest 36 consecutive months of compensation within the last 20 years of credited service (for employees who became a member on or before December 31, 2011) or as the average of the highest 60 consecutive months of compensation within the last 20 years of credited service (for employees who became a member on or after January 1, 2012).

Disability benefits are calculated as follows:

Accidental Disability Retirement:	50% of average monthly compensation, or normal pension amount, whichever is greater.
Catastrophic Disability Retirement:	90% of average monthly compensation for the first 60 months. Thereafter, the benefit is the greater of 62.5% of average monthly compensation or the member's accrued normal pension.
Ordinary Disability Retirement:	A percentage of normal pension on employee's credited service (maximum of 20 years divided by 20).

Survivor benefits are paid on behalf of an active member in the amount of 80 percent of the pension based on the calculation for an accidental disability retirement. If the member was killed in the line of duty, the benefit is 100 percent of the member's average compensation. The benefit amount is allocated to the surviving spouse and, if applicable, eligible children. If there is no surviving spouse, and there is at least one eligible child, the guardian of the eligible child(ren) and the eligible child(ren) are the recipients of the benefit. If there is no surviving spouse or eligible child(ren), the member's named beneficiary on file will receive the member's accumulated contributions. Benefits are paid on behalf of an inactive, non-retired member to the member's named beneficiary in the amount of the member's accumulated contributions. Death benefits are paid on behalf of a retired member in a manner similar to an active member. The surviving spouse (if married for at least two consecutive years at the time of the member's death) will receive 80 percent of the member's pension benefit for lifetime. The surviving children and guardian provisions are the same as those regarding active members, with the exception that the percentages received are based upon the pension amount as opposed to the amounts referenced above for active members. If there is no surviving spouse or eligible child(ren), the member's named beneficiary on file will receive the member's accumulated contributions less the pension payments made to the member.

A retired member or survivor of a retired member may receive a Permanent Benefit Increase (PBI) from the System if monies are available. PBI eligibility and calculation is contingent upon the effective retirement date.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Members who retired on or before July 1, 2011, may be entitled to a PBI of up to 4 percent of the average normal PSPRS benefit being received on the preceding June 30. To be eligible for the increase the member or survivor must be age 55 or older on July 1 of the current year and have begun receiving benefits on or before July 31 of the previous year. A member or survivor is also eligible if he or she began receiving benefits on or before July 31 of the two previous years regardless of age. The increases are paid out of a PBI reserve account that is funded by the plan's earnings in excess of nine percent.

Members who retired on or after August 1, 2011 are eligible for and receive PBIs as follows:

1. A retired member who became a member on or before December 31, 2011, or the survivor of a retired member, was receiving benefits on or before July 31 of the two previous years, OR was 55 or older on July 1 of the current year and receiving benefits on or before July 31 of the previous year.
2. A retired member who became a member on or after January 1, 2012, or the survivor of a retired member, was 55 or older on July 1 of the current year and is receiving benefits, OR the retired member was under 55 on July 1 of the current year, was receiving an accidental disability and was receiving benefits on or before July 31 of the two previous years, OR a survivor was under 55 on July 1 of the current year, is the survivor of a member who was killed in the line of duty and was receiving benefits on or before July 31 of the two previous years.

The increase is contingent upon a total return of more than 10.5 percent for the prior fiscal year, and will be calculated as follows (if there are insufficient earnings to cover the maximum increases, the percentage increase is limited to the earnings available):

Ratio of Actuarial Value of Assets to Liabilities	Maximum increase
60-64%	2.00%
65-69%	2.50%
70-74%	3.00%
75-79%	3.50%
80% or more	4.00%

In May, 2016, Proposition 124 was passed by Arizona voters during a special election, essentially amending the state constitution to allow the legislature to replace the existing investment return based PBI for PSPRS retirees with a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on inflation and capped at 2 percent per year. The first payment shall be made on July 1, 2018 and every July 1 thereafter.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At June 30, 2017, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	244
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving benefits	100
Active Employees	633
Total	977

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Contributions and Annual OPEB Cost

ARS Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 4, Section 38-843 provides the authority for determining the City and active employee contribution requirements to PSPRS pension and health insurance premium benefit plans. The contribution rates for employers are based on an actuarially determined rate recommended by an independent actuary contracted by the Board. The contribution rates for employees are prescribed by the ARS Section referenced above. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The employee contribution rate for pensions was 11.65 percent of annual pay for all fire and police employees from July 1, 2016 through April 15, 2017. Beginning on April 16, 2017, at the direction of PSPRS, the City changed the employee contribution rate from 11.65 to 7.65 percent for employees hired on or before July 19, 2011, due to a mandate from the Arizona Supreme Court for the *Parker* lawsuit ruling. The Arizona Supreme Court determined that the 2011 legislative reforms that increased contributions rates for employees hired prior to that date were unconstitutional. The employee contribution rate for employees hired after July 19, 2011 remained at 11.65 percent. The City's contribution rate for pensions was 36.12 percent for police employees and 12.10 percent for fire employees. The City's contribution rate for the health insurance premium benefit plans was 0.20 percent for police employees and 0.39 percent for fire employees. In addition, the City was required by statute to contribute an actuarially determined rate (23.31 percent for police employees and 8.00 percent for fire employees) of annual covered payroll of retired members who worked for the City in positions that would typically be filled by an employee who contributes to PSPRS. The City's contributions to the pension plan and annual OPEB cost for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, were \$13,281,826 and \$159,299, respectively.

ARS Title 9, Chapter 8, Article 3, Section 9-952 requires the state treasurer to distribute a fire insurance premium tax to the respective incorporated cities and towns and legally organized fire districts in proportion to the full cash value of the real property and improvements in each incorporated city and town and legally organized fire district which procures the services of a private fire company and in each area served by a department or legally organized fire district. The warrant issued by the state treasurer is identified as the "fire fighters' relief and pension fund", to cover the firefighting personnel deposit into the pension plan. The annual tax provided by law is based on a portion of the premiums received on policies and contracts of fire insurance covering property within the state. PSPRS received \$1,886,043 of fire insurance premium tax for the City's fire pension plan for fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. PSPRS accounts for the fire insurance premium tax collected for the City as employer contributions.

Net Pension Liability

The City's net pension liability of \$168,113,908 was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

As described above, in May 2016, voters approved Proposition 124 that authorized certain statutory adjustments to PSPRS' automatic cost-of-living adjustments and the Arizona Supreme Court mandate for the *Parker* lawsuit to limit the employee contribution rates for employees hired prior to July 19, 2011 to 7.65 percent. The impact to the City's future net pension liability as a result of the statutory adjustments is not known.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The City accrued \$8,682,808 in pension contribution refunds and estimated interest on contribution amounts through June 30, 2017 that will be paid to members in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018 as a result of the *Parker* lawsuit ruling.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2016 measurement was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value of Assets
Payroll growth	4.00%
Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	4.00%-8.00%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.50%, net of investment and administrative expenses
Mortality rates	RP-2000 mortality table projected to 2015 using projection scale AA (adjusted by 105% for both males and females)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study of the period July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2011.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These real rates of return are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. For each major asset class that is included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2016, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
U.S. Equity	16.00%	6.23%
Non-U.S. Equity	14.00%	8.25%
Private Equity	11.00%	9.50%
Fixed Income	7.00%	2.92%
Credit Opportunities	13.00%	7.08%
Absolute Return	5.00%	4.11%
GTAA	10.00%	4.38%
Real Assets	8.00%	4.77%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.48%
Risk Parity	4.00%	5.13%
Short Term Investments	2.00%	0.75%
	<u>100.00%</u>	

* Arithmetic Real Rate of Return. Based on inflation assumption of 3.00%.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the PSPRS plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (Police) Changes in the Net Pension Liability (in thousands)

	Increase (Decrease)		
	<u>Total Pension Liability (a)</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)</u>	<u>Net Pension Liability (a)-(b)</u>
Balances at 6/30/16	\$ 265,773	\$ 143,412	\$ 122,361
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	6,603	-	6,603
Interest	20,570	-	20,570
Changes of benefit terms	17,206	-	17,206
Differences between expected and actual experience	(3,203)	-	(3,203)
Changes of assumptions/other inputs	11,023	-	11,023
Contributions-employer	-	11,710	(11,710)
Contributions-employee	-	4,230	(4,230)
Net investment income	-	842	(842)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(14,059)	(14,059)	-
Administrative expense	-	(122)	122
Other changes	-	(36)	36
Net changes	<u>38,140</u>	<u>2,565</u>	<u>35,575</u>
Balances at 6/30/17	<u>\$ 303,913</u>	<u>\$ 145,977</u>	<u>\$ 157,936</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (Fire) Changes in the Net Pension Liability (in thousands)

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset)
	(a)		(a)-(b)
Balances at 6/30/16	\$ 57,976	\$ 60,582	\$ (2,606)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,077	-	4,077
Interest	4,655	-	4,655
Changes of benefit terms	7,546	-	7,546
Differences between expected and actual experience	(877)	-	(877)
Changes of assumptions/other inputs	3,303	-	3,303
Contributions-employer	-	2,974	(2,974)
Contributions-employee	-	2,693	(2,693)
Net investment income	-	358	(358)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,430)	(1,430)	-
Administrative expense	-	(52)	52
Other changes	-	(53)	53
Net changes	17,274	4,490	12,784
Balances at 6/30/17	\$ 75,250	\$ 65,072	\$ 10,178

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate (in thousands):

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Police net pension liability (asset)	\$ 198,526	\$ 157,936	\$ 124,593
Fire net pension liability (asset)	23,019	10,178	(290)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The pension plan's fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the pension plan. PSPRS financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Benefits are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of PSPRS. Refunds are due and payable by state law within 20 days of receipt of a written application for a refund. Refunds are recorded when paid. Expenses are recorded when the corresponding liabilities are incurred, regardless of when payment is made. PSPRS investments are reported at fair value. Fair value measurements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset and give the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy. Market values are determined as follows: Short-term investments are reported at cost plus accrued interest. Level 1 debt and equity securities are valued based on prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Level 2 securities are valued using a matrix pricing technique that values securities based on their relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Level 3 securities, whose stated market prices are unobservable by the marketplace, are priced by the investment manager or General Partner using discounted cash flow techniques. The fair value of alternative investments is based on the investments' net asset value (NAV) per share. These are investments for which exchange quotations are not readily available and are valued at estimated fair value, as determined in good faith by the General Partner of each fund or by the investment manager responsible for that sector. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PSPRS financial report.

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the City recognized pension expense of \$44,991,643. At June 30, 2017, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,210	\$ 3,985
Change of assumptions or other inputs	25,070	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	13,081	-
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	13,282	-
Total	<u>\$ 52,643</u>	<u>\$ 3,985</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

City contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$13,281,826 were reported as deferred outflows and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal year ending June 30:

2018	\$	7,661
2019		7,661
2020		9,607
2021		6,334
2022		1,681
Thereafter		2,432

Agent Plan OPEB Trend Information

The table below presents the annual OPEB cost information for the health insurance premium benefit for the current and two preceding years:

Three-Year Trend Information for PSPRS (Police)
(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
2017	\$ 68	100%	\$ -
2016	56	100%	-
2015	442	100%	-

Three-Year Trend Information for PSPRS (Fire)
(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
2017	\$ 91	100%	\$ -
2016	86	100%	-
2015	156	100%	-

Agent Plan OPEB Actuarial Assumptions

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the reported amounts' value and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plans and the annual required contributions are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made. The required schedule of funding progress for the health insurance premium benefit presented as required supplementary information provides multi-year trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of the plans' assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Projections of benefits are based on (1) the plan as understood by the City and plan members and include the types of benefits in force at the valuation date and (2) the pattern of sharing benefit costs between the City and plan members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. The actuarial methods and assumptions used to establish the fiscal year 2017 contribution requirements are as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	21 years; if the actuarial value of assets exceeded the actuarial accrued liability, the excess was amortized over an open period of 20 years and applied as a credit to reduce the normal cost which otherwise would be payable.
Asset valuation method	7-year smoothed market; 80%/120% market
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.85%, net of investment and administrative expenses
Projected salary increases	4.0% - 8.0%
includes inflation	4.0%
Retirement age	Experience-based table of rates that is specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the 2012 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2011.
Mortality	RP-2000 mortality table projected to 2015 using projection scale AA (adjusted by 105% for both males and females).
Assumed future permanent benefit increases	Members retired on or before July 1, 2011: 2% of overall average benefit compounded annually; all members receive the same dollar amount of increase. Members retired on or after August 1, 2011: 0.5% of overall average benefit compounded annually; all members receive the same dollar amount of increase.

The funded status of the PSPRS health insurance premium benefit plan in the June 30, 2016, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial methods and assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2016
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	20 years; if the actuarial value of assets exceeded the actuarial accrued liability, the excess was amortized over an open period of 20 years and applied as a credit to reduce the normal cost which otherwise would be payable.
Asset valuation method	7-year smoothed market; 80%/120% market
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.5%, net of investment and administrative expenses
Projected salary increases	4.0% - 8.0%
includes inflation	4.0%

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Agent Plan OPEB Funded Status

The following tables present the funded status of the health insurance premium benefit plans as of the most recent valuation date, June 30, 2016:

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (Police) Funded Status for Health Insurance (dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2016
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	
Retired members and beneficiaries	\$ 2,778
Active members	2,939
DROP members	626
Total	6,343
Valuation Assets	6,449
Net Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	<u><u>\$ (106)</u></u>
Percent Funded	101.7%
Annual Covered Payroll	\$ 33,073
Unfunded AAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.0%

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (Fire) Funded Status for Health Insurance (dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2016
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	
Retired members and beneficiaries	\$ 210
Active members	1,639
DROP members	-
Total	1,849
Valuation Assets	1,407
Net Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	<u><u>\$ 442</u></u>
Percent Funded	76.1%
Annual Covered Payroll	\$ 21,498
Unfunded AAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	2.1%

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Elected Officials' Defined Contribution Retirement System

The City contributes to the Elected Officials' Defined Contribution Retirement System (EODCRS), which includes a defined contribution pension plan for elected officials and judges of certain state, county, and local governments. Participants in this plan include only those elected officials who began service subsequent to December 31, 2013, and had no relationship to ASRS or EORP at the inception of service. The Board of Trustees of the PSPRS is also the administrator for the EODCRS.

Benefit terms, including contribution requirements, for EODCRS are established by Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 3.1 of the Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) and may be amended by the State of Arizona. For each member of EODCRS, the City is required to contribute 6 percent of gross compensation to an individual member retirement account. Members are required to contribute 8 percent of gross compensation to their retirement account. Members are immediately vested in both their and the City's contributions and earnings on those contributions. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the City recognized pension expense of \$1,122.

I. Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits described in the previous section (H), the City provides an option of post-retirement health care benefits, in accordance with Chapter 14 of the City Code. Employees hired before July 1, 1982, receive cash equal to 50 percent of the first 520 hours of unused medical leave plus 25 percent of all hours in excess of 520. The conversion rate is the employee's average hourly base pay rate for the five years immediately preceding retirement. The medical leave not paid out in cash is applied to a retirement health savings account at the employee's hourly rate of pay at the time of retirement. For shift fire employees with more than 420 hours and all other retirees with 300 or more hours of accumulated medical leave hired on or after July 1, 1982, the City will apply the value of the medical leave to a retirement health savings account. Medical leave balances accumulated through June 30, 2011, will be paid at 100 percent of the employee's hourly rate at the time of retirement. Medical leave balances accumulated July 1, 2011, or after will be paid out at 50 percent of the employee's hourly rate at retirement. Additionally, the payout is limited to the value of 1,200 combined hours for all retirees, except shift fire employees, who are limited to 1,680 hours earned both before and after July 1, 2011, unless more than 1,200 or 1,680 hours, respectively, were accrued prior to July 1, 2011. Total hours accrued before July 1, 2011, will be paid without limitation.

The projected liability for active employees, as of June 30, 2017, was \$14,297,843. The projected liability was considered payable within one year or greater and all but the current portion of \$59,289 was therefore considered non-current and included in the proprietary fund and government-wide financial statements. Significant actuarial assumptions of the January 1, 2017, actuarial valuation include: a) mortality rates based on the RPH-2016 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using scale MP 2016, b) interest compounded 4.0 percent annually, c) salary increases at a rate of 2 percent to 4 percent based on years of service, and d) Traditional Unit Credit cost method based on participant data as of January 1, 2017.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

J. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

The cost of postemployment healthcare benefits, from an accrual accounting perspective, should be associated with the periods in which the future costs are earned rather than in the future years when they will be paid (similar to the cost of pension benefits). GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* requires the City to recognize the cost of postemployment healthcare in the year the employee services were received, report the accumulated liability from prior years, and provide information useful in assessing potential demands on the City's future cash flows. Recognition of the liability accumulated from prior years is being amortized over 30 years; the first period began with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007.

Plan Description

The City provides postemployment medical care (OPEB) for eligible retired employees through a single-employer defined benefit medical plan. The plan provides medical benefits for eligible retirees, their spouses, and their dependents through the City's group health insurance plans. The benefits, benefit levels, and contribution rates are determined annually by the City's Employee Benefit Coordination Committee and approved by the Scottsdale City Council. The plan is not accounted for as a trust fund, as an irrevocable trust has not been established to account for the plan. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

Benefits Provided

The City offers postemployment medical benefits to its eligible retirees. An eligible retiree is a Public Safety Personnel Retirement System accidental disability retired employee. Eligible retirees can enroll in a City plan up to 60 days after they retire; after that their eligibility for this benefit ceases. All medical care benefits are provided through the City's self-insured health plan. The benefit levels are the same as those afforded to active employees. Upon a retiree reaching 65 years of age, the retiree and related dependents are no longer eligible for City coverage.

As of June 30, 2017, Membership Consisted of:

Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	22
Terminated Employees Eligible for Benefits, But Not Yet Enrolled	-
Active Employees	657
	<hr/>
Total	679
	<hr/>
Participating Employers	1
	<hr/>

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Funding Policy

The plan premium rates are determined annually in collaboration with an outside employee benefits consulting firm and approved by the Scottsdale City Council. City code requires the City Council to authorize the contribution rates for benefits. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the eligible retirees paid 100 percent of the blended actuarial rate. By continuing to provide eligible retirees with access to the City's healthcare plans based on the same rates it charges to active employees, the City is in effect providing a subsidy to eligible retirees. This implied subsidy exists because on average retiree health care costs are higher than active employee healthcare costs. By the City not contributing anything toward this plan in advance, the City employs a pay-as-you-go method through paying the higher rate for active employees each year. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, retirees contributed \$200,479 and the City contributed \$110,722 (implied subsidy).

Annual OPEB costs and Net OPEB Obligation

The City's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost for the plan is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed 30 years. The City's annual OPEB cost for the current year and the related information for the plan are as follows at June 30, 2017 (in thousands):

Annual Required Contribution	\$	511
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation (Asset)		50
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution		(71)
Annual OPEB Cost		490
Contributions Made		(111)
Change in Net OPEB Obligation		379
Net OPEB Obligation - Beginning of year		1,237
Net OPEB Obligation - End of year	\$	1,616

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Employer Contributions	Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation (Asset)
2015	\$ 379	\$ 91	24.0%	\$ 915
2016	415	93	22.4%	1,237
2017	490	111	22.7%	1,616

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Funded Status

The funded status of the plan as of June 30, 2017 was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$	3,938
Actuarial Value of Plan Assets		-
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$	3,938
Funded Ratio		0%
Covered Payroll	\$	49,507
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		8.0%

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. Amounts determined regarding the status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Multi-year trend information regarding the actuarial value of plan assets increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability is available in the Required Supplementary Information section on page 135.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits are based on the substantive plan (the plan understood by the employer and plan members) and include the type of benefits in force at the valuation date and the pattern of sharing benefits between the City and the plan members at that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. Significant methods and assumptions used for this fiscal year valuation were as follows:

Actuarial Valuation Date	July 1, 2016
Actuarial Cost Method	Projected unit credit
Amortization Method	Level percentage of payroll
Remaining Amortization Period	20 years, closed
Asset Valuation Method	N/A
Actuarial Assumptions	
Investment Rate of Return	4%*
Inflation Rate	3%
Projected Salary Increases	2.8%
Healthcare Inflation Rate	0.75% initial rate**, 5% ultimate rate

*Investment rate of return based on City's own investments.

**The initial trend rate reflects the City's actual projected cost increases from fiscal year 2017 to 2018.

Medical Reimbursements

The federal government may provide the City subsidies per the Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Subsidy Program for providing healthcare for Medicare eligible retirees. Any current and future years' subsidies are recorded as revenue in the year received and are not recognized as a reduction to the actuarial accrued liability.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Proportionate Share of Collective Net Pension Liability for Cost-Sharing Pension Plan

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability
Arizona State Retirement System
Last Three Fiscal Years (dollars in thousands)

	2017	2016	2015
City's proportion of the net collective pension liability	1.086990%	1.099760%	1.102563%
City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$175,451	\$171,304	\$163,142
City's covered payroll	\$101,917	\$101,962	\$99,077
City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	172.15%	168.01%	164.66%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	67.06%	68.35%	69.49%

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Information prior to fiscal year 2015 is not available.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Changes in the City's Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios for Agent Pension Plan

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (Police)
Schedule of Changes in the City's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
Last Three Fiscal Years (dollars in thousands)

	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 6,603	\$ 6,537	\$ 6,363
Interest	20,570	19,640	16,898
Changes of benefit terms	17,206	-	3,987
Differences between expected and actual experience	(3,203)	87	(896)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	11,023	-	22,122
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(14,059)	(14,835)	(12,411)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>38,140</u>	<u>11,429</u>	<u>36,063</u>
Total pension liability-beginning	<u>265,773</u>	<u>254,344</u>	<u>218,281</u>
Total pension liability-ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 303,913</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 265,773</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 254,344</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions-employer	\$ 11,710	\$ 8,970	\$ 7,997
Contributions-employee	4,230	3,944	3,495
Net investment income	842	5,113	17,047
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(14,059)	(14,835)	(12,411)
Administrative expense	(122)	(125)	(137)
Other changes	(36)	(243)	(50)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>2,565</u>	<u>2,824</u>	<u>15,941</u>
Plan fiduciary net position-beginning	<u>143,412</u>	<u>140,588</u>	<u>124,647</u>
Plan fiduciary net position-ending(b)	<u><u>\$ 145,977</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 143,412</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 140,588</u></u>
City's net pension liability-ending ((a) - (b))	<u><u>\$ 157,936</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 122,361</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 113,756</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	48.03%	53.96%	55.27%
Covered payroll	\$ 33,073	\$ 33,075	\$ 31,438
City's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	477.54%	369.95%	361.84%

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Information for the prior years is not available.

See accompanying notes to the schedule.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (Fire) Schedule of Changes in the City's Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios Last Three Fiscal Years (dollars in thousands)

	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 4,077	\$ 3,720	\$ 3,509
Interest	4,655	4,037	3,449
Changes of benefit terms	7,546	-	(448)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(877)	994	462
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	3,303	-	1,157
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,430)	(691)	(780)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>17,274</u>	<u>8,060</u>	<u>7,349</u>
Total pension liability-beginning	<u>57,976</u>	<u>49,916</u>	<u>42,567</u>
Total pension liability-ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 75,250</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 57,976</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 49,916</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions-employer	\$ 2,974	\$ 2,247	\$ 2,392
Contributions-employee	2,693	2,337	2,629
Net investment income	358	2,046	6,294
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,430)	(691)	(780)
Administrative expense	(52)	(50)	(51)
Other changes	(53)	12	(60)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>4,490</u>	<u>5,901</u>	<u>10,424</u>
Plan fiduciary net position-beginning	<u>60,582</u>	<u>54,681</u>	<u>44,257</u>
Plan fiduciary net position-ending (b)	<u><u>\$ 65,072</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 60,582</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 54,681</u></u>
City's net pension liability (asset)-ending ((a) - (b))	<u><u>\$ 10,178</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (2,606)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (4,765)</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.47%	104.49%	109.55%
Covered payroll	\$ 21,498	\$ 20,420	\$ 19,336
City's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	47.34%	0.00%	0.00%

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Information for the prior years is not available.

See accompanying notes to the schedule.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule of City Contributions
Arizona State Retirement System
Last Five Fiscal Years (dollars in thousands)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 11,540	\$ 11,049	\$ 11,092	\$ 10,635	\$ 9,949
Employer contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	<u>(11,540)</u>	<u>(11,049)</u>	<u>(11,092)</u>	<u>(10,635)</u>	<u>(9,949)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 107,259	\$ 101,917	\$ 101,962	\$ 99,077	\$ 97,257
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.76%	10.84%	10.88%	10.73%	10.23%

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Information prior to fiscal year 2013 is not available.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule of City Contributions
Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (Police)
Last Four Fiscal Years (dollars in thousands)

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 12,328	\$ 11,635	\$ 8,921	\$ 7,997
Employer contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>(12,328)</u>	<u>(11,635)</u>	<u>(8,921)</u>	<u>(7,997)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 33,896	\$ 33,073	\$ 33,075	\$ 31,438
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	36.37%	35.18%	26.97%	25.44%

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the schedule.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule of City Contributions
Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (Fire)
Last Four Fiscal Years (dollars in thousands)

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 2,840	\$ 2,626	\$ 2,276	\$ 2,392
Employer contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	(2,840)	(2,626)	(2,276)	(2,392)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 23,500	\$ 21,498	\$ 20,420	\$ 19,336
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12.09%	12.22%	11.15%	12.37%

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the schedule.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule of OPEB Plans' Funding Progress

The following schedules of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information (RSI), present multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial values of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits:

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (Police) Schedule of Funding Progress Health Insurance (dollars in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation June 30	(1) Actuarial Value of Assets	(2) Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	(3) Percent Funded (1)/(2)	(4) Unfunded AAL (2)-(1)	(5) Annual Covered Payroll	(6) Unfunded AAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (4)/(5)
2014	\$ 5,809	\$ 5,418	107.2%	\$ (391)	\$ 31,438	0.0%
2015	6,274	5,714	109.8%	(560)	33,075	0.0%
2016	6,449	6,343	101.7%	(106)	33,073	0.0%

See accompanying notes to the schedule.

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (Fire) Schedule of Funding Progress Health Insurance (dollars in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation June 30	(1) Actuarial Value of Assets	(2) Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	(3) Percent Funded (1)/(2)	(4) Unfunded AAL (2)-(1)	(5) Annual Covered Payroll	(6) Unfunded AAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (4)/(5)
2014	\$ 1,042	\$ 1,399	74.5%	\$ 357	\$ 19,336	1.8%
2015	1,235	1,551	79.6%	316	20,420	1.5%
2016	1,407	1,849	76.1%	442	21,498	2.1%

See accompanying notes to the schedule.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Other Post-Employment Benefit Plan Schedule of Funding Progress (dollars in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation July 1	(1) Actuarial Value of Assets	(2) Projected Unit Credit Cost		(3) Percent Funded (1)/(2)	(4) Unfunded AAL (2)-(1)	(5) Annual Covered Payroll	(6) Unfunded AAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (4)/(5)
		Accrued Liability (AAL)					
2014	\$	-	\$ 3,234	0.0%	\$ 3,234	\$ 46,522	7.0%
2015		-	3,351	0.0%	3,351	49,422	6.8%
2016		-	3,938	0.0%	3,938	49,507	8.0%

Other Post-Employment Benefit Plan Schedule of Employer Contribution (dollars in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation July 1	(1) Employer Contributions	(2) Annual Required Contribution (ARC)		(3) Percent Contributed (1)/(2)
2014	\$	91	\$ 387	23.5%
2015		93	429	21.7%
2016		111	511	21.7%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

I. ACTUARIALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION RATES

Actuarial determined contribution rates for PSPRS are calculated as of June 30 two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are made. The actuarial methods and assumptions used to establish the contribution requirements are as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	21 years; if the actuarial value of assets exceeded the actuarial accrued liability, the excess was amortized over an open period of 20 years and applied as a credit to reduce the normal cost which otherwise would be payable.
Asset valuation method	7-year smoothed market; 80%/120% market
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.85%, net of investment and administrative expenses
Projected salary increases includes inflation	4.0% - 8.0% 4.0%
Retirement age	Experience-based table of rates that is specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the 2012 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2011.
Mortality	RP-2000 mortality table projected to 2015 using projection scale AA (adjusted by 105% for both males and females).
Assumed future permanent benefit increases	Members retired on or before July 1, 2011: 2% of overall average benefit compounded annually; all members receive the same dollar amount of increase. Members retired on or after August 1, 2011: 0.5% of overall average benefit compounded annually; all members receive the same dollar amount of increase.

II. FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE IDENTIFICATION OF TRENDS

Beginning in fiscal year 2014, PSPRS established separate funds for pension benefits and health insurance premium benefits. Previously, the plan recorded both pension and health insurance premium contributions in the same Pension Fund. During fiscal year 2014, the plan transferred prior-year health insurance premium benefit contributions that exceeded benefit payments from the plan's Pension Fund to the new Health Insurance Fund.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds are established to finance particular activities and are created out of receipts from specific taxes, grant awards, contributions received, or other earmarked revenue. All funds in the Special Revenue Funds have either legal restrictions stipulated by an external party or are committed to a specific purpose through formal action from the City Council.

Transportation Fund

This fund receives and expends the City's allocation of the Arizona Highway User Revenue tax and 0.2 percent of transportation privilege tax for transportation improvements. The amount of Highway User Revenue available to each city is allocated on a population basis, which is determined by the latest federal census and must be used for street construction, reconstruction, maintenance, or transit.

Community Development Block Grant Fund

This fund receives and expends the City's Community Development Block Grant revenues. The amount of the grant is awarded annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Community Development Block Grant revenues may be used only for those projects approved in the grant budget and are subject to agency expenditure guidelines.

HOME Fund

This fund receives and expends monies from the Maricopa County Home Consortium. Expenditures are made to provide affordable housing, expand the capacity of non-profit housing providers, strengthen the ability of local governments to provide housing, and leverage private-sector participation in housing.

Grants Fund

This fund receives and expends the City's grant revenues not accounted for in other funds. The amount of grants received is generally based on applications to granting agencies by the City and on availability of funding by the grantors. Grant revenues may be used only for the stated purpose in the approved grant agreement and are subject to grantor expenditure guidelines.

Section 8 Fund

This fund receives and expends the City's Section 8 Housing revenues. Funding is awarded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide rental housing assistance. Budgets are approved annually by HUD. Section 8 Housing revenues may be used only for assistance approved by HUD and are subject to agency expenditure guidelines.

Preserve Privilege Tax Fund

This fund receives a 0.35 percent Preservation Privilege (Sales) Tax revenue approved by the voters in 1995 (0.2 percent) and 2004 (0.15 percent). Revenues are transferred to Capital Projects Funds for land purchases and improvements in the McDowell Sonoran Preserve or are transferred to the Scottsdale Preserve Authority Fund to be used for related debt service payments.

Community Facilities Districts (CFD) Funds

Scottsdale Mountain CFD

McDowell Mountain Ranch CFD

DC Ranch CFD

Via Linda Road CFD

Waterfront Commercial CFD

These funds account for the non-debt or non-capital related expenditures incurred by community facilities districts.

Streetlight Districts Fund

This fund accounts for the property tax revenues received from the streetlight districts generated through the annual streetlight district levy. These funds are restricted for electricity expenditures of each streetlight district.

Special Programs Fund

This fund receives monies from a variety of sources. The monies are either restricted by an outside source or committed by City Council and are required to be expended for specific purposes related to the intention of the source of the revenue.

Tourism Development Fund

This fund receives revenues generated through transient occupancy taxes and certain lease agreements. The use of these funds has been committed by the City Council for tourism related purposes.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Debt Service Funds record the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term debt principal and interest not serviced by the proprietary funds.

Municipal Property Corporation Fund

This fund accounts for the principal and interest requirements of the City's Municipal Property Corporation (MPC) bonds. Financing is provided primarily by transaction privilege tax.

Debt Service Stabilization Fund

This fund accounts for revenues received for future debt payments from the Arizona Sports and Tourism Authority, the Maricopa County Stadium District, the San Francisco Giants, and funds committed by the City Council to be used for repayment of debt.

Community Facilities Districts (CFD) Funds

Scottsdale Mountain CFD

McDowell Mountain Ranch CFD

DC Ranch CFD

Via Linda Road CFD

Waterfront Commercial CFD

These funds account for the principal and interest of general obligation bonds issued by community facilities districts. Although these bonds are not obligations of the City, generally accepted accounting principles indicate that the bonds should be disclosed herein.

Scottsdale Preserve Authority Fund

This fund accounts for the principal and interest requirements of excise tax revenue bonds issued by the Scottsdale Preserve Authority. Financing is provided by a 0.35 percent Preservation Privilege (Sales) Tax revenue approved by the voters in 1995 (0.2 percent) and 2004 (0.15 percent).

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital Projects Funds account for the resources used to acquire, construct, and improve major capital assets other than those financed by proprietary funds. Capital Projects Funds allow the City to compile project cost data and demonstrate that legal or contractual requirements regarding the use of the resources are fully satisfied.

General Obligation Bonds Fund

This fund accounts for the proceeds and interest of the sale of voter-approved general obligation bonds that are used for authorized capital improvements.

Transportation Privilege Tax Fund

This fund accounts for the authorized 0.2 percent Transportation Privilege (Sales) Tax dedicated to transportation capital improvements. Voters approved the tax on November 7, 1989.

Preserve Privilege Tax Fund

This fund accounts for the resources used to acquire and improve land within the McDowell Sonoran Preserve. Resources are provided by the 0.15 percent 2004 voter-approved Preserve Privilege Tax.

Municipal Property Corporation Bonds Fund

This fund accounts for the activity related to the Municipal Property Corporation bond proceeds and authorized capital improvements.

External Sources Fund

This fund accounts for the activity related to monies received from a variety of external sources including federal and state grants and contributions. The revenues are restricted for specific types of capital improvements.

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	\$ 65,622	\$ 9,898	\$ 33,751	\$ 109,271
Cash with Fiscal Agent	64	23,218	118	23,400
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)				
Interest	73	-	114	187
Privilege Tax	4,190	-	-	4,190
Transient Occupancy Tax	1,177	-	-	1,177
Property Tax	1	84	-	85
Franchise Fee	53	-	-	53
Highway User Tax	1,422	-	-	1,422
Intergovernmental	2,917	13,406	15,299	31,622
Grants	788	-	1,276	2,064
Miscellaneous	2,323	-	-	2,323
Total Assets	<u>\$ 78,630</u>	<u>\$ 46,606</u>	<u>\$ 50,558</u>	<u>\$ 175,794</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)				
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,505	\$ -	\$ 3,934	\$ 5,439
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	163	-	17	180
Due to Other Funds	-	-	654	654
Matured Bond Interest Payable	-	5,502	-	5,502
Matured Bonds Payable	-	16,855	-	16,855
Unearned Revenue				
Intergovernmental	6,585	-	-	6,585
Other	791	-	176	967
Due to Other Governments	2	-	-	2
Guaranty and Other Deposits	5	-	-	5
Other	13	-	-	13
Total Liabilities	<u>9,064</u>	<u>22,357</u>	<u>4,781</u>	<u>36,202</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable Revenues	<u>2,843</u>	<u>13,454</u>	<u>16,443</u>	<u>32,740</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>11,907</u>	<u>35,811</u>	<u>21,224</u>	<u>68,942</u>
Fund Balances (Deficits)				
Restricted	47,627	6,095	40,539	94,261
Committed	21,271	4,700	-	25,971
Unassigned	<u>(2,175)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,205)</u>	<u>(13,380)</u>
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>66,723</u>	<u>10,795</u>	<u>29,334</u>	<u>106,852</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>\$ 78,630</u>	<u>\$ 46,606</u>	<u>\$ 50,558</u>	<u>\$ 175,794</u>

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes - Local				
Property	\$ 150	\$ 3,614	\$ -	\$ 3,764
Transaction Privilege	55,104	-	-	55,104
Transient Occupancy	18,951	-	-	18,951
Light and Power Franchise	241	-	-	241
Taxes - Intergovernmental				
Highway User Tax	15,275	-	-	15,275
Local Transportation Assistance Fund	638	-	-	638
Business and Liquor Licenses	60	-	-	60
Charges for Current Services				
Recreation Fees	1,835	-	-	1,835
Fines, Fees, and Forfeitures				
Court	165	-	-	165
Court Enhancement	2,061	-	-	2,061
Library	155	-	-	155
Police	410	-	-	410
Property Rental	2,387	172	-	2,559
Interest Earnings	448	1	355	804
Net Decrease in the Fair Value of Investments	(275)	-	(237)	(512)
Intergovernmental				
Federal Grants	7,828	-	3,795	11,623
State Grants	202	-	-	202
Miscellaneous	1,327	2,466	3,564	7,357
Developer Contributions	498	-	-	498
Streetlight and Services Districts	602	-	-	602
Contributions and Donations	2,434	-	155	2,589
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	431	-	26	457
Indirect Costs	579	-	-	579
Other	230	-	-	230
Total Revenues	\$ 111,736	\$ 6,253	\$ 7,658	\$ 125,647
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General Government				
Mayor and City Council	\$ 79	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79
City Court	933	-	-	933
City Manager	1,049	-	-	1,049
City Treasurer	117	2	-	119
Public Works	13,888	-	-	13,888
Community and Economic Development	21,718	-	-	21,718
Public Safety	2,461	-	-	2,461
Community Services	11,632	-	-	11,632
Streetlight and Services Districts	589	-	-	589
Debt Service				
Principal	-	16,855	-	16,855
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	11,544	-	11,544
Capital Outlay	-	-	64,648	64,648
Total Expenditures	52,466	28,401	64,648	145,515
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	59,270	(22,148)	(56,990)	(19,868)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	10	24,807	26,487	51,304
Transfers Out	(63,170)	(3,456)	(4)	(66,630)
Issuance of Long-Term Capital-Related Debt	-	-	17,333	17,333
Premium on Long-Term Debt Issued	-	-	2,667	2,667
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(63,160)	21,351	46,483	4,674
Net Change in Fund Balances (Deficits)	(3,890)	(797)	(10,507)	(15,194)
Fund Balances - Beginning	70,613	11,592	39,841	122,046
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 66,723	\$ 10,795	\$ 29,334	\$ 106,852

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Special Revenue Governmental Funds

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	ASSETS								Community Development Block Grant				McDowell Mountain Ranch CFD			
	Transportation	HOME		Grants	Section 8	Preserve Privilege Tax	Scottsdale Mountain CFD									
Cash and Investments	\$ 12,505	\$ 160	\$ 43	\$ 430	\$ 472	\$ 24,588	\$ -	\$ -								
Cash with Fiscal Agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-								
Privilege Tax	1,493	-	-	-	-	2,697	-	-								
Transient Occupancy Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Property Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Franchise Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Highway User Tax	1,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Grants	-	258	1	529	-	-	-	-								
Miscellaneous	79	1,840	-	31	7	-	-	-								
Total Assets	\$ 15,499	\$ 2,258	\$ 44	\$ 990	\$ 479	\$ 27,356	\$ -	\$ -								
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)																
Liabilities																
Accounts Payable	\$ 625	\$ 43	\$ -	\$ 176	\$ 3	\$ 46	\$ -	\$ -								
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	109	5	-	11	8	-	-	-								
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Intergovernmental	-	314	44	74	-	-	-	-								
Other	-	4	-	729	-	-	-	-								
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-								
Guaranty and Other Deposits	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Total Liabilities	\$ 734	\$ 371	\$ 44	\$ 990	\$ 12	\$ 46	\$ -	\$ -								
Deferred Inflows of Resources																
Unavailable Revenues	79	2,099	1	464	7	-	-	-								
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	813	2,470	45	1,454	19	46	-	-								
Fund Balances (Deficits)																
Restricted	14,686	47	-	-	460	28,608	-	-								
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Unassigned	-	(259)	(1)	(464)	-	(1,298)	-	-								
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	14,686	(212)	(1)	(464)	460	27,310	-	-								
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances (Deficits)																
\$ 15,499	\$ 2,258	\$ 44	\$ 990	\$ 479	\$ 27,356	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -								

(continued)

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Special Revenue Governmental Funds

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

ASSETS	DC Ranch CFD		Via Linda Road CFD		Waterfront Commercial CFD		Streetlight Districts		Special Programs		Tourism Development		Total	
Cash and Investments	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	18	\$	15,587	\$	11,819	\$	65,622
Cash with Fiscal Agent		56		-		8		-		-		-		64
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)														
Interest		-		-		-		-		2		-		73
Privilege Tax		-		-		-		-		-		-		4,190
Transient Occupancy Tax		-		-		-		-		-		1,177		1,177
Property Tax		1		-		-		-		-		-		1
Franchise Fee		-		-		-		-		53		-		53
Highway User Tax		-		-		-		-		-		-		1,422
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		2,917		-		2,917
Grants		-		-		-		-		-		-		788
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		7		206		153		2,323
Total Assets	\$	57	\$	-	\$	8	\$	25	\$	18,765	\$	13,149	\$	78,630
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)														
Liabilities														
Accounts Payable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	341	\$	271	\$	1,505
Accrued Payroll and Benefits		-		-		-		-		27		3		163
Unearned Revenue		-		-		-		-		-		-		6,585
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		6,153		-		791
Other		-		-		-		-		58		-		2
Due to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		1		-		5
Guaranty and Other Deposits		-		-		-		-		-		-		13
Other		-		-		-		-		13		-		9,064
Total Liabilities		-		-		-		-		6,593		274		11,907
Deferred Inflows of Resources														
Unavailable Revenues		-		-		-		-		165		28		2,843
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources		-		-		-		-		6,758		302		14,750
Fund Balances (Deficits)														
Restricted		57		-		8		25		3,736		-		47,627
Committed		-		-		-		-		8,424		12,847		21,271
Unassigned		-		-		-		-		(153)		-		(2,175)
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)		57		-		8		25		12,007		12,847		66,723
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances (Deficits)	\$	57	\$	-	\$	8	\$	25	\$	18,765	\$	13,149	\$	78,630

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

(continued)

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Special Revenue Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

REVENUES	DC Ranch CFD		Via Linda Road CFD		Waterfront Commercial CFD		Streetlight Districts		Special Programs		Tourism Development		Total
Taxes - Local													
Property	\$	65	\$	10	\$	53	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	150
Transaction Privilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,104
Transient Occupancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,951
Light and Power Franchise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241
Taxes - Intergovernmental													
Highway User Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,275
Local Transportation Assistance Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	638
Business and Liquor Licenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60
Charges for Current Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Recreation Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,835	-	-	-	1,835
Fines, Fees, and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	-	165
Court Enhancement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,061	-	-	-	2,061
Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	155
Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	-	-	-	410
Property Rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605	-	-	-	2,387
Interest Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	448
Net Decrease in the Fair Value of Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)	-	-	-	(275)
Intergovernmental													
Federal Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,828
State Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,052	-	-	-	1,327
Developer Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	498	-	-	-	498
Streetlight and Services Districts	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	-	-	-	-	-	602
Contributions and Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	-	-	2,434
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	26	431
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	-	230
Total Revenues	65	10	53	602	53	20,703	111,736						
EXPENDITURES													
Current													
General Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	75	-	79
Mayor and City Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	933	-	-	-	933
City Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,049
City Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
City Treasurer	70	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,888
Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	-	-	-	21,718
Community and Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	13,005	-	2,461
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,266	-	-	-	11,632
Community Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,465	-	-	-	589
Streetlight and Services Districts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589	-	-	-	-	52,466
Total Expenditures	70	10	10	589	10	13,080	59,270						
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	(5)	-	43	13	2,562	7,623	50,270						
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)													
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	(44)	-	-	-	(1,426)	-	(5,209)	-	(63,170)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-	(44)	-	-	-	(1,416)	-	(5,209)	-	(63,160)
Net Change in Fund Balances (Deficits)	(5)	-	(1)	13	1,146	2,414	(3,890)						
Fund Balances (Deficits) - Beginning	62	-	9	12	10,861	10,433	70,613						
Fund Balances (Deficits) - Ending	57	\$	8	\$	25	\$	66,723						

Transportation – Special Revenue Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Actual Amounts GAAP Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Actual Amounts GAAP Basis	Variance Between Final Budget and Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis		
	Original		Final									
REVENUES												
Taxes - Local	\$	20,361	\$	20,361	\$	19,615	\$	-	\$	19,615	\$	(746)
Transaction Privilege												
Taxes - Intergovernmental												
Highway User Tax		14,328		14,328		15,275		-		15,275		947
Local Transportation Assistance Fund		645		645		638		-		638		(7)
Intergovernmental												
Federal Grants		300		300		-		-		-		(300)
Miscellaneous		500		500		141		-		141		(359)
Reimbursements from Outside Sources		-		-		300		-		300		300
Indirect Costs		579		579		579		-		579		-
Other		20		20		8		-		8		(12)
Total Revenues		36,733		36,733		36,556		-		36,556		(177)
EXPENDITURES												
Current												
Public Works		14,728		14,373		13,668		(188)		13,480		705
Community and Economic Development		9,170		9,082		8,340		(85)		8,255		742
Community Services		1,451		1,451		1,461		-		1,461		(10)
Total Expenditures		25,349		24,906		23,469		(273)		23,196		1,437
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures		11,384		11,827		13,087		273		13,360		1,260
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)												
Transfers Out		(10,216)		(10,216)		(9,843)		-		(9,843)		373
Sale of Capital Assets		10		10		-		-		-		(10)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(10,206)		(10,206)		(9,843)		-		(9,843)		363
Net Change in Fund Balance		1,178		1,621		3,244		273		3,517		1,623
Fund Balance - Beginning		7,835		11,355		11,355		(186)		11,169		-
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	9,013	\$	12,976	\$	14,599	\$	87	\$	14,686	\$	1,623

Explanation of Differences:

The City budgets for certain expenditures on the cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis:
Payroll Accruals

\$ (273)

Community Development Block Grant – Special Revenue Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual Amounts				Variance Between Final Budget and Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis
	Original		Final		Budgetary Basis		GAAP Basis		
	\$	30	\$	30	\$	56	\$	56	
REVENUES									
Property Rental									
Intergovernmental									
Federal Grants		1,867		1,869		1,107		1,107	(762)
Total Revenues		1,897		1,899		1,163		1,163	(736)
EXPENDITURES									
Current									
Community Services		1,897		1,909		1,257		1,244	652
Total Expenditures		1,897		1,909		1,257		1,244	652
Deficiency of Revenues under Expenditures		-		(10)		(94)		(81)	(84)
OTHER FINANCING USES									
Transfers Out		-		(2)		(3)		(3)	(1)
Total Other Financing Uses		-		(2)		(3)		(3)	(1)
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		(12)		(97)		(84)	(85)
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Beginning		-		(111)		(111)		(128)	-
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Ending		-		(123)		(208)		(212)	(85)

HOME – Special Revenue Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

Budgeted Amounts							
				Original	Final		
REVENUES							
Intergovernmental							
Federal Grants							
Total Revenues							

Grants – Special Revenue Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

Budgeted Amounts							
REVENUES		Original	Final	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	Actual Amounts GAAP Basis	Variance Between Final Budget and Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis
Intergovernmental							
	Federal Grants	\$ 3,341	\$ 7,520	\$ 1,440	\$ -	\$ 1,440	\$ (6,080)
	State Grants	167	134	202	-	202	68
	Miscellaneous	240	269	134	-	134	(135)
	Contributions and Donations	3,678	1,500	2,112	-	2,112	612
	Total Revenues	7,426	9,423	3,888	-	3,888	(5,535)
EXPENDITURES							
Current							
	General Government						
	City Manager	1,006	1,065	1,049	-	1,049	16
	Public Works	-	215	215	-	215	-
	Community and Economic Development	-	173	173	-	173	-
	Public Safety	3,319	1,621	1,205	(10)	1,195	416
	Community Services	3,101	2,586	1,230	-	1,230	1,356
	Total Expenditures	7,426	5,660	3,872	(10)	3,862	1,788
	Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	-	3,763	16	10	26	(3,747)
OTHER FINANCING USES							
	Transfers Out	-	-	(59)	-	(59)	(59)
	Total Other Financing Uses	-	-	(59)	-	(59)	(59)
	Net Change in Fund Balance	-	3,763	(43)	10	(33)	(3,806)
	Fund Balance (Deficit) - Beginning	-	(418)	(418)	(13)	(431)	-
	Fund Balance (Deficit) - Ending	-	3,345	(461)	(3)	(464)	(3,806)
Explanation of Differences:							
The City budgets for certain expenditures on the cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis:							
	Payroll Accruals	\$ (10)					

Section 8 – Special Revenue Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Original	Final	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	Actual Amounts GAAP Basis	Variance Between Final Budget and Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis
REVENUES						
Intergovernmental						
Federal Grants	\$ 6,061	\$ 6,061	\$ 5,278	\$ -	\$ 5,278	\$ (783)
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	-	-	37	-	37	37
Other	-	-	6	-	6	6
Total Revenues	6,061	6,061	5,321	-	5,321	(740)
EXPENDITURES						
Current						
Community Services	6,061	6,066	5,238	(10)	5,228	828
Total Expenditures	6,061	6,066	5,238	(10)	5,228	828
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	-	(5)	83	10	93	88
OTHER FINANCING USES						
Transfers Out	-	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	-
Total Other Financing Uses	-	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	(6)	82	10	92	88
Fund Balance - Beginning	-	378	378	(10)	368	-
Fund Balance - Ending	-	372	460	-	460	88
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

Explanation of Differences:

The City budgets for certain expenditures on the cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis:

Payroll Accruals

\$ (10)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

150

Streetlight Districts – Special Revenue Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts							Variance Between Final Budget and Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis
	Original	Final		Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	Actual Amounts GAAP Basis		
REVENUES								
Streetlight and Services Districts	\$ 610	\$ 610		\$ 602	\$ -	\$ 602	\$ (8)	
Total Revenues	610	610		602	-	602	(8)	
EXPENDITURES								
Current								
Streetlight and Services Districts	624	624		589	-	589	35	
Total Expenditures	624	624		589	-	589	35	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	(14)	(14)		13	-	13	27	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(14)	(14)		13	-	13	27	
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Beginning	14	12		12	-	12	-	
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Ending	\$ -	\$ (2)		\$ 25	\$ -	\$ 25	\$ 27	

Special Programs – Special Revenue Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance Between Final Budget and Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	
REVENUES					
Taxes - Local					
Light and Power Franchise	\$ 253	\$ 253	\$ 241	\$ -	\$ (12)
Business and Liquor Licenses	40	40	60	-	20
Charges for Current Services					
Recreation Fees	1,757	1,757	1,835	-	78
Fines, Fees, and Forfeitures					
Court	162	162	165	-	3
Court Enhancement	1,888	1,888	2,061	-	173
Library	154	154	155	-	1
Police	480	480	410	-	(70)
Property Rental	371	371	605	-	234
Interest Earnings	29	29	50	-	21
Net Decrease in the Fair Value of Investments	-	-	-	(30)	-
Intergovernmental					
Miscellaneous	1,662	1,662	1,052	-	(610)
Developer Contributions	100	100	498	-	398
Contributions and Donations	316	316	322	-	6
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	59	59	68	-	9
Other	126	126	216	-	90
Total Revenues	7,397	7,397	7,738	(30)	341
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
General Government					
Mayor and City Council	1	4	4	-	-
City Court	1,106	1,122	956	(23)	166
Public Works	250	335	193	-	142
Community and Economic Development	555	555	285	-	270
Public Safety	1,942	1,950	1,275	(9)	675
Community Services	2,802	2,778	2,489	(24)	289
Total Expenditures	6,656	6,744	5,202	(56)	1,542
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	741	653	2,536	26	1,883
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers In					
Transfers Out	60	60	10	-	(50)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(978)	(978)	(1,426)	-	(448)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(177)	(265)	1,120	26	1,385
Fund Balance - Beginning	8,135	10,911	10,911	(50)	-
Fund Balance - Ending	7,958	10,646	12,031	(24)	1,385
Explanation of Differences:					
Items recorded as revenues for GAAP purposes that are not recorded for budget purposes:					
Net Decrease in the Fair Value of Investments	\$ (30)				
The City budgets for certain expenditures on the cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis:					
Payroll Accruals	(56)				
Net Increase in Fund Balance – Budget to GAAP	\$ 26				

Tourism Development – Special Revenue Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

Budgeted Amounts							
	Original	Final		Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	Actual Amounts GAAP Basis	Variance Between Final Budget and Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis
REVENUES							
Taxes - Local							
Transient Occupancy Tax	\$ 18,714	\$ 18,714	\$	18,951	\$ -	\$ 18,951	\$ 237
Property Rental	1,619	1,619		1,726	-	1,726	107
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	-	-		26	-	26	26
Other	20	20		-	-	-	(20)
Total Revenues	20,353	20,353		20,703	-	20,703	350
EXPENDITURES							
Current							
General Government							
Mayor and City Council	75	75		75	-	75	-
Community and Economic Development	13,678	14,804		13,012	(7)	13,005	1,792
Total Expenditures	13,753	14,879		13,087	(7)	13,080	1,792
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	6,600	5,474		7,616	7	7,623	2,142
OTHER FINANCING USES							
Transfers Out	(5,089)	(5,089)		(5,209)	-	(5,209)	(120)
Total Other Financing Uses	(5,089)	(5,089)		(5,209)	-	(5,209)	(120)
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,511	385		2,407	7	2,414	2,022
Fund Balances - Beginning	10,182	10,441		10,441	(8)	10,433	-
Fund Balances - Ending	11,693	10,826		12,848	(1)	12,847	2,022
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$

Explanation of Differences:

The City budgets for certain expenditures on the cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis:
Payroll Accruals

\$ (7)

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Debt Service Governmental Funds
June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

ASSETS									
	Municipal Property Corporation	Debt Service Stabilization	Scottsdale Mountain CFD	McDowell Mountain Ranch CFD	DC Ranch CFD	Via Linda Road CFD	Waterfront Commercial CFD	Scottsdale Preserve Authority	Total
Cash and Investments	\$ -	\$ 9,898	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,898
Cash with Fiscal Agent	14,529	-	532	1,433	1,240	238	616	4,630	23,218
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Tax	-	-	7	24	39	4	10	-	84
Intergovernmental	-	13,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,406
Total Assets	<u>\$ 14,529</u>	<u>\$ 23,304</u>	<u>\$ 539</u>	<u>\$ 1,457</u>	<u>\$ 1,279</u>	<u>\$ 242</u>	<u>\$ 626</u>	<u>\$ 4,630</u>	<u>\$ 46,606</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES									
Liabilities									
Matured Bond Interest Payable	\$ 4,619	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 104	\$ 198	\$ 17	\$ 95	\$ 455	\$ 5,502
Matured Bonds Payable	9,910	-	455	1,125	885	180	125	4,175	16,855
Total Liabilities	<u>14,529</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>1,229</u>	<u>1,083</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>4,630</u>	<u>22,357</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources									
Unavailable Revenues	-	13,406	2	12	22	2	10	-	13,454
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>14,529</u>	<u>13,406</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>1,241</u>	<u>1,105</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>4,630</u>	<u>35,811</u>
Fund Balances									
Restricted	-	5,198	68	216	174	43	396	-	6,095
Committed	-	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,700
Total Fund Balances	<u>-</u>	<u>9,898</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,795</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 14,529</u>	<u>\$ 23,304</u>	<u>\$ 539</u>	<u>\$ 1,457</u>	<u>\$ 1,279</u>	<u>\$ 242</u>	<u>\$ 626</u>	<u>\$ 4,630</u>	<u>\$ 46,606</u>

Nonmajor Debt Service Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

155

General Obligation Bond Debt Service Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

Budgeted Amounts							

Municipal Property Corporation Debt Service Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	Actual Amounts GAAP Basis	Variance Between Final Budget and Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis
	Original	Final				
REVENUES						
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EXPENDITURES						
Debt Service						
Principal	9,831	9,831	9,910	-	9,910	(79)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	9,332	9,332	9,249	-	9,249	83
Total Expenditures	19,163	19,163	19,159	-	19,159	4
Deficiency of Revenues under Expenditures	(19,163)	(19,163)	(19,159)	-	(19,159)	4
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Transfers In	19,163	19,163	19,159	-	19,159	(4)
Total Other Financing Sources	19,163	19,163	19,159	-	19,159	(4)
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - Beginning	3	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - Ending	3	-	-	-	-	-

Debt Service Stabilization Debt Service Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

Budgeted Amounts						

Scottsdale Preserve Authority Debt Service Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Final	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	Actual Amounts GAAP Basis	Variance Between Final Budget and Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis
	Original						
REVENUES							
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EXPENDITURES							
Debt Service							
Principal	4,175		4,175	4,175	-	4,175	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,941		1,941	1,428	-	1,428	513
Total Expenditures	6,116		6,116	5,603	-	5,603	513
Deficiency of Revenues under Expenditures	(6,116)		(6,116)	(5,603)	-	(5,603)	513
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
Transfers In	6,116		6,116	5,603	-	5,603	(513)
Total Other Financing Sources	6,116		6,116	5,603	-	5,603	(513)
Net Change in Fund Balance	-		-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - Beginning	-		-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Capital Projects Governmental Funds

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	ASSETS					
	General Obligation Bonds	Transportation Privilege Tax	Preserve Privilege Tax	Municipal Property Corporation Bonds	External Sources	Total
Cash and Investments	\$ 4,252	\$ 29,387	\$ 111	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 33,751
Cash with Fiscal Agent	-	-	-	118	-	118
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)						
Interest	57	57	-	-	-	114
Intergovernmental	-	13,921	-	-	1,378	15,299
Grants	-	-	-	-	1,276	1,276
Total Assets	\$ 4,309	\$ 43,365	\$ 111	\$ 118	\$ 2,655	\$ 50,558
	LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)					
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,326	\$ 1,085	\$ 114	\$ -	\$ 1,409	\$ 3,934
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	-	9	2	-	6	17
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	654	654
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	176	176
Other	-	-	-	-	2,245	4,781
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,326	\$ 1,094	\$ 116	\$ -	\$ 2,245	\$ 4,781
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable Revenues	-	13,921	-	-	2,522	16,443
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 1,326	\$ 15,015	\$ 116	\$ -	\$ 4,767	\$ 21,224
Fund Balances (Deficits)						
Restricted	10,221	28,350	-	118	1,850	40,539
Unassigned	(7,238)	-	(5)	-	(3,962)	(11,205)
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	\$ 2,983	\$ 28,350	\$ (5)	\$ 118	\$ (2,112)	\$ 29,334
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances (Deficits)	\$ 4,309	\$ 43,365	\$ 111	\$ 118	\$ 2,655	\$ 50,558

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Capital Projects Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	REVENUES		General Obligation Bonds		Transportation Privilege Tax	Preserve Privilege Tax	Municipal Property Corporation Bonds	External Sources	Total
Interest Earnings	\$	115	\$	234	-	\$	6	\$	355
Net Decrease in the Fair Value of Investments		(75)		(158)	-		(4)		(237)
Intergovernmental									
Federal Grants		-		-	-		3,795		3,795
Miscellaneous		-		-	-		3,564		3,564
Contributions and Donations		-		-	-		155		155
Reimbursements from Outside Sources		-		26	-		-		26
Total Revenues		40		102	-		7,516		7,658
EXPENDITURES									
Current									
Capital Outlay		29,667		11,326	16,500		7,155		64,648
Total Expenditures		29,667		11,326	16,500		7,155		64,648
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures		(29,627)		(11,224)	(16,500)		361		(56,990)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers In		3		9,843	16,502		139		26,487
Transfers Out		(3)		(1)	-		-		(4)
Issuance of Long-Term Capital-Related Debt		17,333		-	-		-		17,333
Premium on Long-Term Debt Issued		2,667		-	-		-		2,667
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		20,000		9,842	16,502		139		46,483
Net Change in Fund Balances (Deficits)		(9,627)		(1,382)	2		500		(10,507)
Fund Balances (Deficits) - Beginning		12,610		29,732	(7)		118		39,841
Fund Balances (Deficits) - Ending	\$	2,983	\$	28,350	(5)	\$	(2,112)	\$	29,334

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal Service Funds are used to report activities that provide goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Fleet Management Fund

This fund accounts for the expenses associated with purchasing and maintaining the City's motor vehicles.

Self-Insurance Fund

This fund accounts for the administration of the City's self-insurance program. This fund provides coverage of unemployment, self-insured benefits, workers' compensation, and property and liability claims.

Computer Replacement Fund

This fund accounts for the expenses associated with purchasing the City's computers, monitors, and printers.

Combining Statement of Fund Net Position

Internal Service Funds

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Fleet Management	Self-Insurance	Computer Replacement	Total
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and Investments	\$ 12,246	\$ 31,378	\$ 1,538	\$ 45,162
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)				
Miscellaneous	175	613	-	788
Supplies Inventory	742	-	-	742
Total Current Assets	13,163	31,991	1,538	46,692
Noncurrent Assets				
Equity in Joint Venture	2	-	-	2
Capital Assets				
Buildings and Improvements	12,887	-	-	12,887
Motor Vehicles	80,120	-	-	80,120
Machinery and Equipment	989	-	1,823	2,812
Construction in Progress	200	-	-	200
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(44,111)	-	(162)	(44,273)
Total Noncurrent Assets	50,087	-	1,661	51,748
Total Assets	63,250	31,991	3,199	98,440
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Pension-Related Amounts	804	169	-	973
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	640	944	6	1,590
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	60	11	-	71
Accrued Compensated Absences - Current	3	-	-	3
Accrued Compensated Absences - Due within one year	176	35	-	211
Due to Other Governments	3	-	-	3
Claims Payable - Due within one year	-	7,517	-	7,517
Unearned Revenue	-	3	-	3
Other	1	1	-	2
Total Current Liabilities	883	8,511	6	9,400
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Accrued Compensated Absences - Due in more than one year	164	47	-	211
Net Pension Liabilities	4,447	924	-	5,371
Other Payables - Due in more than one year	-	12,834	-	12,834
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	4,611	13,805	-	18,416
Total Liabilities	5,494	22,316	6	27,816
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pension-Related Amounts	582	121	-	703
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	50,085	-	1,661	51,746
Unrestricted	7,893	9,723	1,532	19,148
Total Net Position	\$ 57,978	\$ 9,723	\$ 3,193	\$ 70,894

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position

Internal Service Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	<u>Fleet Management</u>	<u>Self-Insurance</u>	<u>Computer Replacement</u>	<u>Total</u>
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Sales and Services				
Billings to User Programs	\$ 18,086	\$ 31,276	\$ 987	\$ 50,349
Self-Insurance Contributions - Employee	-	7,952	-	7,952
Self-Insurance Contributions - Retiree	-	213	-	213
State Contributions	-	168	-	168
Other	556	644	-	1,200
Total Operating Revenues	<u>18,642</u>	<u>40,253</u>	<u>987</u>	<u>59,882</u>
Operating Expenses				
Costs of Sales and Services				
Fleet Management Operations	10,803	-	-	10,803
Self-Insurance Administration	-	2,156	-	2,156
Self-Insurance Claims	-	8,347	-	8,347
Self-Insurance Benefits	-	25,252	-	25,252
Insurance and Bond Premiums	-	2,599	-	2,599
Depreciation	6,290	-	152	6,442
Computer Replacement	-	-	9	9
Total Operating Expenses	<u>17,093</u>	<u>38,354</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>55,608</u>
Operating Income	<u>1,549</u>	<u>1,899</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>4,274</u>
Non-Operating Revenues				
Property Tax	-	982	-	982
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	461	-	(1)	460
Total Non-Operating Revenues	<u>461</u>	<u>982</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>1,442</u>
Income Before Contributions and Transfers	2,010	2,881	825	5,716
Capital Contributions	1,182	-	-	1,182
Transfers In	-	285	-	285
Transfers Out	-	(3)	-	(3)
Change in Net Position	<u>3,192</u>	<u>3,163</u>	<u>825</u>	<u>7,180</u>
Total Net Position - Beginning	54,786	6,560	2,368	63,714
Total Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ 57,978</u>	<u>\$ 9,723</u>	<u>\$ 3,193</u>	<u>\$ 70,894</u>

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

Internal Service Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Fleet Management	Self-Insurance	Computer Replacement	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 18,089	\$ 39,086	\$ 987	\$ 58,162
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(3,668)	(1,061)	-	(4,729)
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods/Services	(7,400)	(34,365)	(9)	(41,774)
Other Cash Receipts	556	646	-	1,202
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	7,577	4,306	978	12,861
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities				
Property Tax	-	982	-	982
Transfers In	-	285	-	285
Transfers Out	-	(3)	-	(3)
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities	-	1,264	-	1,264
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(8,485)	-	(1,173)	(9,658)
Investment in Joint Venture	(1)	-	-	(1)
Sale of Capital Assets	445	-	-	445
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(8,041)	-	(1,173)	(9,214)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(464)	5,570	(195)	4,911
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	12,710	25,808	1,733	40,251
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 12,246	\$ 31,378	\$ 1,538	\$ 45,162
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities				
Operating Income	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,899	\$ 826	\$ 4,274
Income Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities				
Depreciation	6,290	-	152	6,442
Current Year Pension Contributions	(291)	(63)	-	(354)
Non-Cash change in Joint Venture	1	-	-	1
Change in Accounts Receivable	(1)	(526)	-	(527)
Change in Inventories	5	-	-	5
Change in Intergovernmental Payable	3	-	-	3
Change in Accounts Payable	(133)	147	-	14
Change in Unearned Revenue	-	3	-	3
Change in Accrued Payroll	(132)	(34)	-	(166)
Change in Compensated Absences Payable	(2)	-	-	(2)
Change in Claims Payable	-	2,769	-	2,769
Change in Net Pension Liability	176	84	-	260
Change in Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions	(101)	(22)	-	(123)
Change in Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions	213	48	-	261
Change in Other Liabilities	-	1	-	1
Total Adjustments	6,028	2,407	152	8,587
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 7,577	\$ 4,306	\$ 978	\$ 12,861
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Financing Activities				
Additions to Property, Plant, and Equipment				
Contributions from other funds	\$ 1,182	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,182

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Private Purpose Trust Funds and Agency Funds administer resources received and held by the City as the trustee or as the agent for others. Use of these funds facilitates the discharge of responsibilities placed on the governmental unit by virtue of law or other similar authority.

Handicap Scholarship Private Purpose Trust Fund

This fund accounts for monies received and expended for college scholarships for individuals with disabilities.

Family Self-Sufficiency Agency Fund

This fund accounts for monies in escrow for Section 8 Housing Program participants.

Crossroads East Development Agreement Agency Fund

This fund accounts for monies in escrow for the Arizona State Land Department.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Private Purpose Trust Funds		Agency Funds		
	Handicap Scholarship Private Purpose Trust Fund	Total	Family Self- Sufficiency Agency Fund	Grossroads East Development Agreement Agency Fund	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 1,415	\$ 1,550
Total Assets	-	-	135	1,415	1,550
LIABILITIES					
Escrow Payable Vouchers	-	-	135	-	135
State Land Department Rebate	-	-	-	1,415	1,415
Total Liabilities	-	-	135	1,415	1,550
NET POSITION					
Held in Trust for Other Purposes	\$ -	\$ -			

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities

Agency Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	Family Self-Sufficiency				Crossroads East Development Agreement			
	Balance July 1, 2016	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2017	Balance July 1, 2016	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2017
ASSETS								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 88	\$ 61	\$ 14	\$ 135	\$ 1,415	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,415
Total Assets	\$ 88	\$ 61	\$ 14	\$ 135	\$ 1,415	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,415
LIABILITIES								
Escrow Payable Vouchers	\$ 88	\$ 61	\$ 14	\$ 135	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State Land Department Rebate	-	-	-	-	1,415	-	-	1,415
Total Liabilities	\$ 88	\$ 61	\$ 14	\$ 135	\$ 1,415	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,415

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Debt Requirements

The Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt for the current fiscal year presents the City's debt by debt type without regard to fund classification.

Debt issued by community facilities districts is included for full disclosure although such debt is not legally an obligation of the City.

Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt*

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	July 1, 2016	Issued	Retired	Refunding Bonds Issued	Bonds Defaced	Amortizations and Contract Adjustments	June 30, 2017	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Final Payment Date
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS										
Governmental Activities										
2002 GO Refunding Preservation	\$ 5,030	\$ -	\$ 1,625	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,405	\$ 3,405	\$ -	07/01/19
2008A GO Various Purpose	10,300	-	4,900	-	-	-	5,400	5,400	-	07/01/18
2008B GO Preservation	1,275	-	625	-	-	-	650	650	-	07/01/18
2010 GO Various Purpose	43,450	-	1,750	-	28,250	-	13,450	13,450	-	07/01/30
2011 GO Preservation	19,475	-	810	-	14,255	-	4,410	4,410	-	07/01/22
2011 GO Refunding Various Purpose	3,035	-	1,480	-	-	-	1,555	1,555	-	07/01/18
2011 GO Refunding Preservation	22,530	-	1,865	-	-	-	20,665	20,665	-	07/01/24
2012 GO Preservation	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	07/01/34
2012 GO Refunding Various Purpose	31,420	-	7,345	-	-	-	24,075	24,075	-	07/01/21
2012 GO Refunding Preservation	44,020	-	-	-	-	-	44,020	44,020	-	07/01/25
2013 GO Preservation	74,000	-	-	-	-	-	74,000	74,000	-	07/01/34
2014 GO Preservation	12,990	-	555	-	-	-	12,435	12,435	-	07/01/34
2014 GO Refunding Various Purpose	69,940	-	9,461	-	-	-	60,479	60,479	-	07/01/23
2014 GO Refunding Preservation	9,365	-	1,209	-	-	-	8,156	8,156	-	07/01/23
2015 GO Refunding Various Purpose	86,400	-	-	-	-	-	86,400	86,400	-	07/01/28
2015 GO Refunding Preservation	68,285	-	5,980	-	-	-	62,305	62,305	-	07/01/34
2017A GO Preservation	-	17,410	-	-	-	-	17,410	17,410	-	07/01/34
2017B GO Preservation Acquisition Refinancing	-	-	-	18,495	-	-	18,495	18,495	-	07/01/34
2017 GO Refunding Various Purpose	-	-	-	26,826	-	-	26,826	26,826	-	07/01/29
2017 GO Refunding Preservation	-	-	-	13,159	-	-	13,159	13,159	-	07/01/29
2008A GO Series Insurance Premium	185	-	-	-	-	(93)	92	92	-	07/01/34
2008B GO Series Insurance Premium	9	-	-	-	-	(4)	5	5	-	07/01/34
2010 GO Bonds Insurance Premium	580	-	-	353	-	(39)	188	188	-	07/01/34
2011 GO Preserve Series Insurance Premium	201	-	-	140	-	(10)	51	51	-	07/01/34
2011 GO Refunding Series Insurance Premium	2,283	-	-	-	-	(285)	1,998	1,998	-	07/01/34
2012 GO Preserve Insurance Premium	1,957	-	-	-	-	(109)	1,848	1,848	-	07/01/34
2012 GO Refunding Series Insurance Premium	5,516	-	-	-	-	(612)	4,904	4,904	-	07/01/34
2013 GO Preserve Insurance Premium	2,601	-	-	-	-	(144)	2,457	2,457	-	07/01/34
2014 GO Preserve Insurance Premium	511	-	-	-	-	(28)	483	483	-	07/01/34
2014 GO Refunding Series Insurance Premium	7,260	-	-	-	-	(1,038)	6,222	6,222	-	07/01/34
2015 GO Refunding Series Insurance Premium	13,313	-	-	-	-	(740)	12,573	12,573	-	07/01/34
2017A GO Preserve Series Insurance Premium	-	2,802	-	-	-	(51)	2,751	2,751	-	07/01/24
2017B GO Preserve Acquisition Refinancing Series Insurance Premium	-	-	-	3,454	-	(61)	3,393	3,393	-	07/01/29
2017 GO Refunding Series Insurance Premium	-	-	-	6,699	-	(49)	6,650	6,650	-	07/01/34
Total General Obligation Bonds	\$ 585,931	\$ 20,212	\$ 37,605	\$ 68,633	\$ 42,998	\$ (3,263)	\$ 590,910	\$ 590,910	\$ -	

REVENUE BONDS

Business-type Activities										
2008 Utility Revenue Series Refunding	\$ 26,280	\$ -	\$ 3,195	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,085	\$ -	\$ 23,085	07/01/23
2008 Refunding Series Insurance Premium	1,896	-	-	-	-	(271)	1,625	-	1,625	
Total Revenue Bonds	\$ 28,176	\$ -	\$ 3,195	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (271)	\$ 24,710	\$ -	\$ 24,710	

*This exhibit includes both Governmental Activities and Business-type Activities debt (paid out of Enterprise Funds).

(continued)

Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt*

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION BONDS										
Governmental Activities										
	July 1, 2016	Issued	Retired	Refunding Bonds Issued	Bonds Defeased	Accretions, Amortizations and Contract Adjustments	June 30, 2017	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Final Payment Date
\$	275	\$	-	275	\$	-	\$	-	\$	07/01/17
2005 MPC	55,450	-	2,310	-	-	-	53,140	53,140	-	07/01/34
2006A MPC	340	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	07/01/17
2006B MPC	1,225	-	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	07/01/17
2013A MPC	23,535	-	1,130	-	-	-	22,405	22,405	-	07/01/28
2013B MPC	1,295	-	50	-	-	-	1,245	1,245	-	07/01/33
2013C MPC	33,535	-	1,320	-	-	-	32,215	32,215	-	07/01/33
2014 MPC Refunding	22,735	-	-	-	-	-	22,735	22,735	-	07/01/27
2015A MPC	11,570	-	440	-	-	-	11,130	11,130	-	07/01/34
2015A MPC Taxable	13,770	-	580	-	-	-	13,190	13,190	-	07/01/34
2015 MPC Refunding	45,298	-	2,240	-	-	-	43,058	43,058	-	07/01/35
2005 Series Insurance Premium	7	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-
2006 Refunding Series Insurance Premium	4,447	-	-	-	-	(247)	4,200	4,200	-	-
2006A Series Insurance Premium	4	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-
2006B Series Insurance Premium	7	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-
2013A MPC Series Insurance Premium	3,853	-	-	-	-	(321)	3,532	3,532	-	-
2013B MPC Series Insurance Premium	166	-	-	-	-	(10)	156	156	-	-
2013C MPC Series Insurance Premium	4,193	-	-	-	-	(247)	3,946	3,946	-	-
2014 Refunding Series Insurance Premium	2,236	-	-	-	-	(203)	2,033	2,033	-	-
2015A Series Insurance Premium	1,058	-	-	-	-	(59)	999	999	-	-
2015A Taxable Series Insurance Premium	248	-	-	-	-	(13)	235	235	-	-
2015 Refunding Series Insurance Premium	7,723	-	-	-	-	(407)	7,316	7,316	-	-
Subtotal Governmental Activities	232,970	-	9,910	-	-	(1,525)	221,535	221,535	-	-
Business-type Activities										
2006 MPC Refunding	103,165	-	7,535	-	-	-	95,630	-	95,630	07/01/30
2008A MPC Water/Sewer	34,425	-	3,525	-	27,175	-	3,725	-	3,725	07/01/18
2010 MPC Bonds Water/Sewer	72,750	-	910	-	55,510	-	16,330	-	16,330	07/01/30
2015A MPC Bonds Water/Sewer	17,530	-	670	-	-	-	16,860	-	16,860	07/01/34
2015 MPC Refunding	46,812	-	-	-	-	-	46,812	-	46,812	07/01/28
2017 MPC Refunding	-	-	-	79,970	-	-	79,970	-	79,970	07/01/36
2017A MPC Bonds Water	-	39,065	-	-	-	-	39,065	-	39,065	07/01/37
2017B MPC Bonds Aviation	-	23,520	-	-	-	-	23,520	-	23,520	07/01/37
2006 Refunding Series Insurance Premium	7,889	-	-	-	-	(563)	7,326	-	7,326	-
2008A Series Insurance Premium	1,484	-	-	-	1,122	(205)	157	-	157	-
2010 Water/Sewer Insurance Premium	2,683	-	-	-	1,979	(114)	590	-	590	-
2015A Series Insurance Premium	1,602	-	-	-	-	(89)	1,513	-	1,513	-
2015 Refunding Series Insurance Premium	7,467	-	-	-	-	(622)	6,845	-	6,845	-
2017 Refunding Series Insurance Premium	-	-	-	10,669	-	(184)	10,485	-	10,485	-
2017A Series Insurance Premium	-	3,289	-	-	-	(17)	3,272	-	3,272	-
2017B Series Insurance Premium	-	1,682	-	-	-	(9)	1,673	-	1,673	-
Subtotal Business-type Activities	295,807	67,556	12,640	90,639	85,786	(1,803)	353,773	-	353,773	-
Total Municipal Property Corporation Bonds	\$ 528,777	\$ 67,556	\$ 22,550	\$ 90,639	\$ 85,786	\$ (3,328)	\$ 575,308	\$ 221,535	\$ 353,773	-
SCOTTSDALE PRESERVE AUTHORITY BONDS										
Governmental Activities										
2010 Excise Tax Refunding	\$ 32,855	\$ -	\$ 3,110	\$ -	\$ 19,535	\$ -	\$ 10,210	\$ 10,210	\$ -	07/01/20
2011 Excise Tax Refunding	7,170	-	1,065	-	-	-	6,105	6,105	-	-
2010 Excise Tax Revenue Insurance Premium	2,881	-	-	-	1,525	(334)	1,022	1,022	-	-
2011 Excise Tax Revenue Insurance Premium	583	-	-	-	-	(97)	486	486	-	-
Total Scottsdale Preserve Authority Bonds	\$ 43,489	\$ -	\$ 4,175	\$ -	\$ 21,060	\$ (431)	\$ 17,823	\$ 17,823	\$ -	-

*This exhibit includes both Governmental Activities and Business-type Activities debt (paid out of Enterprise Funds).

(continued)

Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt*

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands)

	July 1, 2016	Issued	Retired	Refunding Bonds Issued	Bonds Defeased	Accretions, Amortizations and Contract Adjustments	June 30, 2017	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Final Payment Date
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION										
Governmental Activities										
Series 2010-Public Safety Communications Project	\$ 9,546	\$ -	\$ 2,282	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,264	\$ 7,264	\$ -	07/01/20
Total Certificates of Participation	\$ 9,546	\$ -	\$ 2,282	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,264	\$ 7,264	\$ -	
COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT BONDS										
Governmental Activities										
Scottsdale Mountain Refunding Series 2002	\$ 615	\$ -	\$ 455	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160	\$ 160	\$ -	07/15/18
Waterfront Commercial Series 2007	3,210	-	125	-	-	-	3,085	3,085	-	07/15/32
DC Ranch Refunding Series 2012	11,625	-	885	-	-	-	10,740	10,740	-	07/15/27
McDowell Mtn Ranch Refunding Series 2012	7,320	-	1,125	-	-	-	6,195	6,195	-	07/15/22
Via Linda Road Refunding Series 2012	1,355	-	180	-	-	-	1,175	1,175	-	07/15/23
Scottsdale Mountain 2002 Issuance Premium	2	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	1	-	
DC Ranch 2012 Issuance Premium	434	-	-	-	-	(41)	393	393	-	
McDowell Mtn Ranch 2012 Issuance Premium	133	-	-	-	-	(22)	111	111	-	
Total Community Facilities District Bonds	\$ 24,694	\$ -	\$ 2,770	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (64)	\$ 21,860	\$ 21,860	\$ -	
Total Bonds	\$ 1,221,613	\$ 87,768	\$ 72,577	\$ 159,272	\$ 149,844	\$ (7,357)	\$ 1,237,875	\$ 859,392	\$ 378,483	
CAPITAL LEASES										
Governmental Activities										
Copier Equipment - Administrative Services	\$ 156	\$ -	\$ 61	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ -	12/31/18
Total Capital Leases	\$ 156	\$ -	\$ 61	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ -	
SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS										
Governmental Activities										
Bureau of Reclamation\Westworld	\$ 1,279	\$ -	\$ 80	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,199	\$ -	2032
Bureau of Reclamation\IPC	1,404	-	74	-	-	-	1,330	1,330	-	2035
Total Service Concession Arrangements	\$ 2,683	\$ -	\$ 154	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,529	\$ 2,529	\$ -	
TOTAL BONDS, CAPITAL LEASES, AND SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS										
	\$ 1,223,452	\$ 87,768	\$ 72,792	\$ 159,272	\$ 149,844	\$ (7,357)	\$ 1,240,499	\$ 862,016	\$ 378,483	
Compensated Absences								\$ 25,374	\$ 3,467	
Other Post-Employment Benefit - Implicit Subsidy								1,616	-	
Net Pension Liabilities								307,803	35,762	
Risk Management Claims								20,351	-	
Total Long-Term Debt								\$ 1,217,160	\$ 417,712	

*This exhibit includes both Governmental Activities and Business-type Activities debt (paid out of Enterprise Funds).

Statistical Section

Contents	Page
Financial Trends	174
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	183
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue sources, property tax, and sale and use taxes.	
Debt Capacity	190
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	196
These schedules offer economic and demographic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	198
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands)

Table I

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Governmental Activities										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 2,353,573	\$ 2,586,731	\$ 2,729,334	\$ 2,704,433	\$ 2,800,451	\$ 2,756,186	\$ 2,685,105	\$ 2,663,269	\$ 3,406,976	\$ 3,530,134
Restricted	189,540	131,732	97,950	91,862	100,275	100,472	109,615	117,485	122,932	125,366
Unrestricted	90,632	83,884	87,698	108,799	74,124	133,897	180,942	(19,464)	(3,679)	(43,632)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	\$ 2,633,745	\$ 2,802,347	\$ 2,914,982	\$ 2,905,094	\$ 2,974,850	\$ 2,990,555 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,975,662 ⁽²⁾	\$ 2,761,290 ⁽³⁾	\$ 3,526,229 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 3,611,868
Business-type Activities										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 909,632	\$ 991,390	\$ 941,884	\$ 1,009,973	\$ 1,036,985	\$ 1,058,880	\$ 1,046,345	\$ 1,036,650	\$ 1,059,001	\$ 1,069,475
Restricted	26,147	26,568	32,244	36,287	38,576	41,545	47,101	46,901	47,521	48,911
Unrestricted	293,090	239,103	307,279	258,395	243,067	242,763	273,321	253,109	255,503	256,129
Total Business-type Activities Net Position	\$ 1,228,869	\$ 1,257,061	\$ 1,281,407	\$ 1,304,655	\$ 1,318,628	\$ 1,343,188	\$ 1,366,767 ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,336,660 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 1,362,025 ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 1,374,515
Primary Government										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 3,263,205	\$ 3,578,121	\$ 3,671,218	\$ 3,714,406	\$ 3,837,436	\$ 3,815,066	\$ 3,731,450	\$ 3,699,919	\$ 4,465,977	\$ 4,599,609
Restricted	215,687	158,300	130,194	128,149	138,851	142,017	156,716	164,386	170,453	174,277
Unrestricted	383,722	322,987	394,977	367,194	317,191	376,660	454,263	233,645	251,824	212,497
Total Primary Government Net Position	\$ 3,862,614	\$ 4,059,408	\$ 4,196,389	\$ 4,209,749	\$ 4,293,478	\$ 4,333,743	\$ 4,342,429	\$ 4,097,950	\$ 4,888,254	\$ 4,986,383

⁽¹⁾In fiscal year 2013, beginning net position was restated due to the implementation of GASB Statements No. 60 and 62.

⁽²⁾In fiscal year 2014, beginning net position was restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 65.

⁽³⁾In fiscal year 2015, beginning net position was restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 and an adjustment to capital assets.

⁽⁴⁾In fiscal year 2015, beginning net position was restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 and an adjustment involving prior-year revenue.

⁽⁵⁾In fiscal year 2016, beginning net position was restated due to an adjustment to capital assets and the recognition of the City's involvement in a joint venture.

⁽⁶⁾In fiscal year 2016, beginning net position was restated due to the recognition of the City's involvement in a joint venture.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(in thousands)

Table IIa

	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012 ⁽³⁾	2013	2014 ⁽⁴⁾	2015	2016	2017 ⁽⁵⁾
Expenses										
Governmental Activities										
General Government	\$ 40,698	\$ 20,646	\$ 24,351	\$ 21,495	\$ 18,964	\$ 20,985	\$ 21,084	\$ 21,210	\$ 22,252	\$ 22,477
Public Works	-	-	37,143	35,605	34,416	36,405	43,597	40,631	38,291	40,035
Community and Economic Development	-	-	-	134,221	126,622	147,514	134,626	138,899	102,892	102,813
Public Safety	-	-	116,155	111,227	115,740	118,033	127,026	135,647	136,261	172,452
Human Resources	4,790	3,545	3,717	3,047	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Services	78,285	78,523	53,596	51,974	54,442	56,382	55,190	55,134	53,322	54,155
Information Technology	-	-	14,876	13,491	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services	-	-	1,917	2,905	17,318	16,863	17,552	17,849	20,264	19,326
Citizen and Neighborhood Resources	3,663	3,802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Vitality	9,711	8,553	20,676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and Accounting	-	-	5,848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Services	10,930	9,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	31,943	31,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Services	13,704	13,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Services	20,153	22,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning and Development	31,933	29,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning, Neighborhood, and Transportation	-	-	114,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police	91,102	92,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Downtown Group	-	4,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	90,039	87,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WestWorld	-	595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streetlight and Service Districts	712	631	538	578	572	569	576	583	589	589
Gain on In-Substance Defeasance of Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	39,457	42,242	39,405	40,358	40,647	38,389	35,486	34,134	31,665	28,462
Bond Issuance Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	998	1,643	-	672
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	467,120	449,940	432,752	414,901	408,721	435,140	436,155	445,730	405,536	440,949
Business-type Activities										
Water Utility	71,140	81,391	76,178	83,888	90,829	90,205	91,496	95,958	100,854	95,745
Sewer Utility	26,947	33,509	33,274	34,533	41,218	43,169	45,421	44,352	42,058	50,535
Airport	3,343	3,482	3,120	3,680	3,681	3,785	4,014	3,703	3,894	4,151
Solid Waste	18,772	19,650	18,889	18,853	17,671	19,146	19,608	20,911	20,786	20,181
Total Business-type Activities Expenses	120,202	138,032	131,461	140,954	153,399	156,305	160,539	164,924	167,592	170,612
Total Primary Government Expenses	\$ 587,322	\$ 587,972	\$ 564,213	\$ 555,855	\$ 562,120	\$ 591,445	\$ 596,674	\$ 610,654	\$ 573,128	\$ 611,561

⁽¹⁾In fiscal year 2010, the City's Governmental Activities were restructured from Departments to Divisions, which resulted in the shift of reporting associated expenses.

⁽²⁾In fiscal year 2011, Economic Vitality merged with Planning, Neighborhood and Transportation, to become the Community and Economic Development Division. In addition, Finance and Accounting was merged into General Government.

⁽³⁾In fiscal year 2012, Human Resources and Information Technology were absorbed into the Division's Administrative Services function.

⁽⁴⁾In fiscal year 2014, the City adopted GASB Statement No. 65, which mandated the expensing of bond issuance costs as opposed to the previous practice of capitalizing such costs.

⁽⁵⁾In fiscal year 2017, the City adopted GASB Statement No. 86, which requires the recognition of a gain/loss when bonds are defeased in-substance using existing resources.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(in thousands)

Table 11b

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Program Revenue										
Governmental Activities										
Charges for Services:										
General Government	\$ 15,581	\$ 14,670	\$ 13,982	\$ 4,777	\$ 3,965	\$ 4,340	\$ 4,282	\$ 4,279	\$ 3,970	\$ 3,999
Public Works	-	-	-	4,666	3,543	1,498	1,580	1,861	6,149	2,041
Community and Economic Development	-	-	-	9,604	10,958	14,736	17,981	19,474	17,464	18,455
Public Safety	-	-	12,655	9,917	10,102	9,139	10,268	10,350	11,459	11,739
Human Resources	-	-	-	973	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Services	4,637	4,619	5,773	4,617	5,573	5,523	5,914	6,334	6,269	6,268
Information Technology	-	-	-	2,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services	-	-	-	635	2,549	3,155	2,890	2,827	2,926	3,096
Planning, Neighborhood, and Transportation	-	-	6,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citizen and Neighborhood Resources	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Vitality	-	-	2,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	1,095	2,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning and Development	12,800	6,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police	16,664	5,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WestWorld	-	2,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streetlight and Services Districts	595	599	289	478	551	551	400	531	577	602
Operating Grants and Contributions	28,409	26,272	29,319	32,205	28,144	31,255	27,710	28,397	29,708	29,724
Capital Grants and Contributions	157,808	240,289	190,279	41,072	112,163	66,917	38,817	14,831	82,162	107,334
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	237,610	303,502	261,686	111,429	177,548	137,114	109,842	88,884	160,684	183,258
Business-type Activities										
Charges for Services:										
Water Utility	90,741	91,546	94,199	94,056	97,944	100,615	104,722	98,495	110,560	107,031
Sewer Utility	33,930	34,198	35,027	34,533	36,032	36,939	39,917	39,541	39,741	40,434
Airport	3,380	2,813	2,879	2,816	3,248	3,552	3,635	4,020	4,404	4,390
Solid Waste	19,824	20,049	20,269	20,940	20,744	20,458	20,162	20,232	20,120	20,269
Capital Grants and Contributions	50,679	22,067	9,268	17,889	8,607	25,638	22,019	11,726	22,545	17,539
Total Business-type Activities Revenues	198,554	170,673	161,642	170,234	166,575	187,202	190,455	174,014	197,370	189,663
Total Primary Government Revenues	\$ 436,164	\$ 474,175	\$ 423,328	\$ 281,663	\$ 344,123	\$ 324,316	\$ 300,297	\$ 262,898	\$ 358,054	\$ 372,921
Net (Expense)/Revenue										
Governmental Activities	\$ (229,510)	\$ (146,438)	\$ (171,066)	\$ (303,472)	\$ (231,173)	\$ (298,026)	\$ (326,293)	\$ (356,846)	\$ (244,852)	\$ (257,691)
Business-type Activities	78,352	32,641	30,181	29,280	13,176	30,897	29,916	9,090	29,778	19,051
Total Primary Government Net Expense	\$ (151,158)	\$ (113,797)	\$ (140,885)	\$ (274,192)	\$ (217,997)	\$ (267,129)	\$ (296,377)	\$ (347,756)	\$ (215,074)	\$ (238,640)

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(in thousands)

Table IIc

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental Activities										
Taxes	\$ 246,330	\$ 221,272	\$ 208,083	\$ 222,118	\$ 227,963	\$ 234,582	\$ 248,642	\$ 257,860	\$ 265,416	\$ 262,144
Intergovernmental - Unrestricted	65,933	64,145	56,830	49,190	44,035	49,054	52,715	56,316	57,630	61,851
Interest and Investment Income	19,187	14,653	1,368	248	1,063	985	1,274	1,372	2,955	1,132
Miscellaneous and Special Items	7,606	5,038	6,730	11,849	20,502	12,557	8,422	13,829	9,987	10,568
Transfers	10,997	9,932	10,690	10,179	7,366	7,244	6,202	6,579	7,174	7,635
Total Governmental Activities	350,053	315,040	283,701	293,584	300,929	304,422	317,255	335,956	343,162	343,330
Business-type Activities										
Taxes	195	117	130	134	132	144	154	169	145	158
Interest and Investment Income	6,910	4,958	4,295	2,658	421	763	964	1,346	2,531	916
Miscellaneous	517	408	430	1,355	7,610	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(10,997)	(9,932)	(10,690)	(10,179)	(7,366)	(7,244)	(6,202)	(6,579)	(7,174)	(7,635)
Total Business-type Activities	(3,375)	(4,449)	(5,835)	(6,032)	797	(6,337)	(5,084)	(5,064)	(4,498)	(6,561)
Total Primary Government	\$ 346,678	\$ 310,591	\$ 277,866	\$ 287,552	\$ 301,726	\$ 298,085	\$ 312,171	\$ 330,892	\$ 338,664	\$ 336,769
Change in Net Position										
Governmental Activities	\$ 120,543	\$ 168,602	\$ 112,635	\$ (9,888)	\$ 69,756	\$ 6,396	\$ (9,038)	\$ (20,890)	\$ 98,310	\$ 85,639
Business-type Activities	74,977	28,192	24,346	23,248	13,973	24,560	24,832	4,026	25,280	12,490
Total Primary Government	\$ 195,520	\$ 196,794	\$ 136,981	\$ 13,360	\$ 83,729	\$ 30,956	\$ 15,794	\$ (16,864)	\$ 123,590	\$ 98,129

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(in thousands)

Table III

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Fund										
Nonspendable				\$ 247	\$ 264	\$ 265	\$ 266	\$ 227	\$ 249	\$ 269
Restricted				281	260	-	-	-	-	-
Committed				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned				53,199	52,105	48,679	52,354	56,017	65,347	58,518
Reserved	\$ 924	\$ 835	\$ 586							
Unreserved	61,379	59,587	51,518							
Total General Fund	\$ 62,303	\$ 60,422	\$ 52,104	\$ 53,727	\$ 52,629	\$ 48,944	\$ 52,620	\$ 56,244	\$ 65,596	\$ 58,787
All Other Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable				\$ 3,000	\$ 2,980	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted				104,284	108,073	114,676	105,837	113,237	116,847	105,777
Committed				6,221	7,345	16,298	20,848	49,554	52,508	58,644
Assigned				36,609	37,183	39,666	7,362	-	-	-
Unassigned, Reported in:				(640)	(447)	(1,394)	(1,194)	(1,083)	(1,010)	(2,175)
Special Revenue Funds				-	-	-	-	(4,770)	(4,720)	(11,205)
Capital Project Funds										
Reserved	\$ 25,600	\$ 27,236	\$ 20,193							
Unreserved, Reported in:										
Special Revenue Funds	35,179	30,710	30,963							
Capital Project Funds	212,676	102,898	102,490							
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$ 273,455	\$ 160,844	\$ 153,646	\$ 149,474	\$ 155,134	\$ 169,246	\$ 132,853	\$ 156,938	\$ 163,625	\$ 151,041

⁽¹⁾In fiscal year 2011, fund balances were stated in classifications required by GASB Statement No. 54.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(in thousands)

Table IVa

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017
Revenues										
Taxes - Local	\$ 246,175	\$ 219,846	\$ 204,040	\$ 221,236	\$ 228,823	\$ 236,652	\$ 249,289	\$ 258,851	\$ 264,414	\$ 264,299
Taxes - Intergovernmental	81,246	77,408	69,336	61,754	53,834	59,813	63,816	68,603	70,526	75,978
Business and Liquor Licenses	1,761	1,733	1,787	1,745	1,805	1,763	1,782	1,925	1,894	1,861
Charges for Current Services	20,376	15,719	15,322	15,119	16,985	20,870	24,078	25,855	24,404	25,225
Fines, Fees, and Forfeitures	15,210	11,459	11,637	8,579	9,133	8,472	8,343	10,000	10,617	10,532
Special Assessments	895	821	765	733	719	591	-	-	-	-
Property Rental	3,733	3,527	3,353	4,204	4,630	4,232	4,270	5,282	4,922	5,854
Interest Earnings	17,298	13,491	5,014	2,705	2,837	2,624	2,974	1,934	2,373	2,634
Net Increase (Decrease) in the Fair Value of Investments	-	-	(4,696)	(3,397)	(1,403)	(1,639)	(1,700)	(562)	582	(1,502)
Intergovernmental	15,552	31,813	17,756	52,300	67,725	53,462	40,116	19,846	16,070	20,725
Developer Contributions	7,775	9,425	2,518	254	101	203	64	653	319	498
Streetlight and Services Districts	595	599	289	478	551	551	400	531	577	602
Contributions and Donations	1,673	1,519	1,275	1,157	2,521	2,813	2,178	3,558	2,268	2,589
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	1,824	1,210	2,852	4,673	12,642	5,934	2,446	3,445	1,942	2,266
Indirect Costs	11,577	14,917	14,159	14,800	9,096	7,595	7,102	6,987	6,501	6,993
Other	934	991	644	1,892	3,265	2,438	1,652	5,134	954	1,110
Total Revenues	\$ 426,624	\$ 404,478	\$ 346,051	\$ 388,232	\$ 413,264	\$ 406,374	\$ 406,810	\$ 412,042	\$ 408,363	\$ 419,664

⁽¹⁾In fiscal year 2016, moved sales of assets from "Other" within the "Revenues" section to "Proceeds from Sale of Assets" within the "Other Financing Sources (Uses)" section.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(in thousands)

Table IVb

	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012 ⁽³⁾	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Expenditures										
General Government	\$ 26,633	\$ 19,216	\$ 17,030	\$ 19,783	\$ 18,523	\$ 19,695	\$ 19,730	\$ 20,815	\$ 22,623	\$ 22,397
Public Works	-	-	31,391	31,463	27,307	29,658	33,381	34,518	32,850	33,636
Community and Economic Development	-	-	-	42,357	38,369	70,351	41,063	44,550	42,735	46,320
Public Safety	-	-	111,459	108,003	107,934	111,960	119,159	123,761	128,527	137,304
Human Resources	3,854	3,465	3,657	3,013	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Services	69,200	70,807	45,655	43,967	44,762	45,346	45,035	44,998	45,508	46,224
Information Technology	-	-	9,469	9,357	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services	-	-	1,859	3,031	14,450	14,141	14,950	15,050	15,648	15,919
Finance and Accounting	-	-	6,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Vitality	9,373	8,246	17,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning, Neighborhood, and Transportation	-	-	27,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning and Development	15,012	16,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WestWorld	-	3,704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Systems	10,149	9,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Downtown Group	-	4,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	29,785	30,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police	89,725	89,802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Services	9,433	9,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	14,301	15,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Services	19,140	18,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citizen and Neighborhood Resources	3,621	3,732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streetlight and Services Districts	712	632	538	578	572	569	576	583	589	589
Debt Service										
Principal	33,043	31,308	33,701	37,677	44,700	63,234	59,387	105,930	53,313	57,956
Interest and Fiscal Charges	38,651	41,612	38,782	40,091	40,487	38,789	37,323	36,706	34,664	31,285
Bond Issuance Costs	1,028	-	497	1,057	774	1,915	998	1,643	-	672
Capital Outlay	196,976	155,358	77,929	107,448	129,025	181,189	99,722	52,164	26,674	75,099
Total Expenditures	\$ 570,636	\$ 533,932	\$ 422,583	\$ 447,825	\$ 466,903	\$ 576,847	\$ 471,324	\$ 480,718	\$ 403,131	\$ 467,401
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	\$ (144,012)	\$ (129,454)	\$ (76,532)	\$ (59,593)	\$ (53,639)	\$ (170,473)	\$ (64,514)	\$ (68,676)	\$ 5,232	\$ (47,737)

⁽¹⁾In fiscal year 2010, the City's Governmental Activities were restructured from Departments to Divisions which resulted in the shift of reporting associated expenditures.

⁽²⁾In fiscal year 2011, Economic Vitality merged with Planning, Neighborhood, and Transportation, to become the Community and Economic Development Division. In addition, Finance and Accounting was merged into General Government.

⁽³⁾In fiscal year 2012, Human Resources and Information Technology were absorbed into the Division's Administrative Services function.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(in thousands)

Table IVc

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Transfers In	\$ 195,170	\$ 160,319	\$ 108,066	\$ 79,592	\$ 81,579	\$ 78,171	\$ 89,669	\$ 89,806	\$ 85,080	\$ 101,427
Transfers Out	(185,082)	(145,357)	(98,693)	(69,378)	(75,826)	(70,919)	(82,696)	(83,211)	(79,079)	(94,074)
Capital Lease Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	-	-	-
Proceeds of Refunding Bonds	-	-	-	87,985	-	111,250	105,885	207,173	-	58,480
Issuance of Long-Term Capital-Related Debt	123,805	-	50,800	42,525	50,000	140,000	14,000	26,815	-	17,410
Premium on Long-Term Debt Issued	2,379	-	843	10,047	2,448	22,082	12,742	23,871	-	12,955
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	-	-	-	(94,818)	-	(99,684)	(108,099)	(168,069)	-	(68,105)
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-	1,091	-	-	-	-	4,806	251
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	136,272	14,962	61,016	57,044	58,201	180,900	31,797	96,385	10,807	28,344
Net Change in Fund Balances (Deficits)	\$ (7,740)	\$ (114,492)	\$ (15,516)	\$ (2,549)	\$ 4,562	\$ 10,427	\$ (32,717)	\$ 27,709	\$ 16,039	\$ (19,393)
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	19.2%	19.3%	21.0%	22.8%	25.2%	25.8%	26.0%	33.3%	23.4%	22.7%

⁽¹⁾In fiscal year 2016, moved "Sale of Capital Assets" from "Other" within the "Revenues" section to "Sale of Capital Assets" within the "Other Financing Sources (Uses)" section.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Tax Revenues By Source
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(in thousands)

Table V

Fiscal Year	Sales and Use Taxes						
	Property	Privilege and Use -		Privilege and Use -		Privilege and Use -	
		General	McDowell Mtn Preserve	Transportation	Public Safety	Transient Occupancy	
2008	\$ 53,778	\$ 104,673	\$ 35,604	\$ 19,823	\$ 10,145	\$ 9,621	
2009	60,493	85,829	29,121	16,141	8,289	7,577	
2010	58,354	77,878	26,416	14,608	7,541	7,113	
2011	65,970	80,119	27,199	15,042	7,765	13,126 ⁰⁾	
2012	65,089	84,633	28,809	15,985	8,231	13,430	
2013	64,908	89,002	30,376	16,852	8,679	13,852	
2014	64,914	95,604	32,655	18,116	9,330	15,303	
2015	64,272	100,560	34,429	19,097	9,837	17,047	
2016	61,956	104,995	36,029	19,938	10,294	17,397	
2017	63,320	103,081	35,489	19,615	10,140	18,951	

Fiscal Year	Franchise Taxes				Intergovernmental	
	Cable TV Franchise	Light and Power Franchise		State Shared Sales	State Revenue Sharing	
					Other	
2008	\$ 3,544	\$ 8,030		\$ 21,575	\$ 33,037	\$ 957
2009	3,606	7,831		18,677	35,103	959
2010	3,317	7,834		17,227	30,309	979
2011	3,163	7,842		17,844	22,849	1,010
2012	3,445	8,115		16,987	18,347	1,086
2013	3,461	8,424		17,793	22,205	838
2014	3,722	8,477		18,922	24,230	900
2015	3,748	8,691		19,867	26,316	906
2016	3,816	8,826		20,647	26,173	913
2017	3,896	8,655		21,755	28,976	921

⁰⁾The Transient Occupancy tax rate increased from 3% to 5%, effective July 1, 2010.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Taxable Sales Subject to Privilege (Sales) Tax by Category
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

Table VI

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Automotive	\$ 1,370,365	\$ 918,219	\$ 818,517	\$ 862,091	\$ 950,450	\$ 1,074,591	\$ 1,209,388	\$ 1,335,511	\$ 1,403,834	\$ 1,489,632
Construction	1,932,043	1,251,432	754,583	718,652	786,402	861,934	1,073,279	1,057,986	969,281	901,684
Food Stores	652,226	624,917	611,083	611,825	626,883	639,362	655,787	690,837	713,187	677,978
Hotel/Motel	529,862	416,216	395,229	401,413	420,494	440,522	488,117	525,421	543,121	641,146
Major Department Stores	974,330	864,676	865,614	882,376	897,617	907,857	917,406	937,370	927,469	888,674
Miscellaneous Retail Stores	1,364,347	1,078,674	1,107,272	1,194,790	1,299,083	1,321,572	1,450,611	1,612,954	1,708,411	1,785,097
Other Taxable Activity	532,751	556,842	449,455	502,739	525,480	626,171	666,504	695,566	728,596	756,718
Rentals	1,308,247	1,217,688	1,144,939	1,113,821	1,134,785	1,189,304	1,210,218	1,315,545	1,417,607	1,380,366
Restaurants	754,103	684,188	670,311	713,420	799,231	794,034	844,186	925,948	961,340	957,757
Utilities	435,415	432,570	436,010	429,035	430,169	432,356	435,579	435,879	497,773	451,318
Total	\$ 9,853,689	\$ 8,045,422	\$ 7,253,013	\$ 7,430,162	\$ 7,870,594	\$ 8,287,703	\$ 8,951,075	\$ 9,533,017	\$ 9,870,619	\$ 9,930,370
City Sales Tax	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%

Note: Beginning January 1, 2017, the Arizona Department of Revenue took over all collection and administration of privilege, use, jet fuel, and bed taxes.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Direct and Overlapping Sales Tax Rates
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table VII

Privilege (Sales) Tax Rates				Use Tax Rates			
Fiscal Year	City Direct Rate	County Rate	State Rate	Fiscal Year	City Direct Rate	County Rate	State Rate
2008	1.65%	0.70%	5.60%	2008	1.45%	0.00%	5.60%
2009	1.65%	0.70%	5.60%	2009	1.45%	0.00%	5.60%
2010	1.65%	0.70%	6.60% ⁽¹⁾	2010	1.45%	0.00%	6.60% ⁽¹⁾
2011	1.65%	0.70%	6.60%	2011	1.45%	0.00%	6.60%
2012	1.65%	0.70%	6.60%	2012	1.45%	0.00%	6.60%
2013	1.65%	0.70%	5.60% ⁽³⁾	2013	1.45%	0.00%	5.60% ⁽³⁾
2014	1.65%	0.70%	5.60%	2014	1.45%	0.00%	5.60%
2015	1.65%	0.70%	5.60%	2015	1.45%	0.00%	5.60%
2016	1.65%	0.70%	5.60%	2016	1.45%	0.00%	5.60%
2017	1.65%	0.70%	5.60%	2017	1.45%	0.00%	5.60%

Transient Occupancy Tax Rates				Jet Fuel Tax Rates (cents per gallon)			
Fiscal Year	City Direct Rate	County Rate	State Rate	Fiscal Year	City Direct Rate	County Rate	State Rate
2008	3.00%	1.77%	5.50%	2008	\$ 0.0180	\$ 0.0046	\$ 0.0290
2009	3.00%	1.77%	5.50%	2009	0.0180	0.0046	0.0290
2010	3.00%	1.77%	6.50% ⁽¹⁾	2010	0.0180	0.0046	0.0290
2011	5.00%	1.77%	6.50% ⁽²⁾	2011	0.0180	0.0046	0.0290
2012	5.00%	1.77%	6.50%	2012	0.0180	0.0046	0.0290
2013	5.00%	1.77%	5.50% ⁽³⁾	2013	0.0180	0.0046	0.0290
2014	5.00%	1.77%	5.50%	2014	0.0180	0.0046	0.0290
2015	5.00%	1.77%	5.50%	2015	0.0180	0.0046	0.0290
2016	5.00%	1.77%	5.50%	2016	0.0180	0.0046	0.0290
2017	5.00%	1.77%	5.50%	2017	0.0180	0.0046	0.0290

Source: City Tax Audit Section

Note: The following gives a general description of each tax. Complete details for each tax can be found in Appendix C of the Scottsdale Revised City Code.

Privilege (Sales) Tax applies to the sale, lease, license for use, and/or rental transactions.

Use Tax applies to the storage or use of items within the City on which no privilege tax has been paid.

Transient Occupancy Tax applies to transactions involving transient lodging.

Jet Fuel Tax applies to transactions involving the sale of jet fuel.

⁽¹⁾ The state tax rate increased, with the exception of jet fuel, on June 1, 2010 due to approval from the voters in the May 2010 election.

⁽²⁾ The transient occupancy tax rate increased from 3% to 5%, effective July 1, 2010.

⁽³⁾ The state tax rate decreased, with the exception of jet fuel, on June 1, 2013 due to approval from the voters in the May 2010 election.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Sales Tax Revenue Payers by Industry
Current Year and Nine Years Ago
(dollars in thousands)

Table VIII

	Fiscal Year 2017			Fiscal Year 2008		
	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Revenue	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Revenue
Automotive	698	2.64%	\$ 24,518	565	2.51%	\$ 22,874
Construction	5,227	19.77%	15,390	8,459	37.62%	32,119
Food Stores	225	0.85%	11,249	142	0.63%	10,745
Hotel/Motel	92	0.35%	10,597	66	0.29%	8,904
Major Department Stores	37	0.14%	14,867	29	0.13%	16,192
Miscellaneous Retail Stores	6,282	23.77%	30,131	4,942	21.99%	24,492
Other Taxable Activity	6,007	22.72%	15,331	3,612	16.06%	9,672
Rentals	6,338	23.98%	22,754	3,617	16.09%	22,405
Restaurants	1,124	4.25%	15,981	814	3.62%	12,707
Utilities	404	1.53%	7,502	239	1.06%	7,396
Total	26,434	100.00%	\$ 168,320	22,485	100.00%	\$ 167,506

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers cannot be disclosed. The categories are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the City's revenue. The "Other Taxable Activity" category includes all license fees, penalties, and interest. Beginning January 1, 2017, the Arizona Department of Revenue took over all collection and administration of privilege, use, jet fuel, and bed taxes. Due to the changes in the source of the data and the tax law, the number and classification of filers for the two years above may have differences.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Property Tax Rates
Direct and Overlapping Governments
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table IX

Fiscal Year	City Direct Rate			Overlapping Rates			
				Scottsdale Unified School District			
	Operating	Debt Service	Total City	Operating	Debt Service	EVIT	Total School
2008	\$ 0.3800	\$ 0.4100	\$ 0.7900	\$ 3.4200	\$ 1.2600	\$ 0.0500	\$ 4.7300
2009	0.3537	0.4327	0.7864	2.8179	1.0742	0.0500	3.9421
2010	0.3650	0.3782	0.7432	2.4447	1.3382	0.0500	3.8329
2011	0.3836	0.5140	0.8976	2.4017	1.3529	0.0500	3.8046
2012	0.4412	0.6503	1.0915	2.7498	1.2503	0.0500	4.0501
2013	0.5027	0.7225	1.2252	3.0875	1.3390	0.0500	4.4765
2014	0.5342	0.7604	1.2946	3.3548	1.2239	0.0500	4.6287
2015	0.5580	0.6869	1.2449	3.1091	1.0045	0.0500	4.1636
2016	0.5293	0.6244	1.1537	2.8332	1.0263	0.0500	3.9095
2017	0.5071	0.6219	1.1290	2.8566	1.0033	0.0500	3.9099

Fiscal Year	Overlapping Rates									
	County-Wide Jurisdictions									
	County Operating	County Community College	County Flood	County Education Equalization	Fire District Assistance	Central AZ Project	County Free Library	County Special Health Care	Total County	Total Direct and Overlapping
2008	\$ 1.1000	\$ 0.9760	\$ 0.1500	\$ -	\$ 0.0100	\$ 0.1000	\$ 0.0400	\$ 0.0935	\$ 2.4695	\$ 7.9895
2009	1.0327	0.9386	0.1367	-	0.0053	0.1000	0.0353	0.0856	2.3342	7.0627
2010	0.9909	0.8844	0.1367	0.3306	0.0057	0.1000	0.0353	0.0914	2.5750	7.1511
2011	1.0508	0.9728	0.1489	0.3564	0.0066	0.1000	0.0412	0.1122	2.7889	7.4911
2012	1.2407	1.2082	0.1780	0.4259	0.0084	0.1000	0.0492	0.1494	3.3598	8.5014
2013	1.2407	1.3778	0.1780	0.4717	0.0110	0.1000	0.0492	0.1683	3.5967	9.2984
2014	1.2807	1.5340	0.1392	0.5123	0.0121	0.1400	0.0438	0.1939	3.8560	9.7793
2015	1.3209	1.5187	0.1392	0.5089	0.0113	0.1400	0.0556	0.1856	3.8802	9.2887
2016	1.3609	1.4940	0.1592	0.5054	0.0116	0.1400	0.0556	0.3021	4.0288	9.0920
2017	1.4009	1.4651	0.1792	0.5010	0.0112	0.1400	0.0556	0.3053	4.0583	9.0972

Source: Maricopa County Department of Finance Publications On-Line "Tax Rate 2016"

Note: The City has Community Facilities Districts (CFDs) that levy property taxes independent of the City to property owners within a designated area. For fiscal year 2017 the rates were as follows: Scottsdale Mountain CFD - \$1.3481, McDowell Mountain Ranch CFD - \$0.7710, DC Ranch CFD - \$0.4758, Via Linda Road CFD - \$1.2132, and the Waterfront Commercial CFD - \$8.6974.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Principal Property Taxpayers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago
(dollars in thousands)

Table X

	2017				2008			
Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value		Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	
Arizona Public Service Company	\$ 58,485	1	1.083%		\$ 57,394	2	0.790%	
Scottsdale Fashion Square LLC ⁽¹⁾	40,105	2	0.744%		61,251	1	0.843%	
SDQ FEE LLC	17,734	3	0.328%		-	-	-	
Ganey Drive Associates	14,009	4	0.259%		22,608	6	0.311%	
Portales Corporate Center LLC ⁽²⁾	12,992	5	0.241%		17,488	8	0.241%	
Qwest Corporation	12,947	6	0.240%		33,173	3	0.456%	
Excel Promenade LLC	12,844	7	0.238%		-	-	-	
WJ Small Grandchildrens Trust/Etal	12,658	8	0.234%		-	-	-	
Stockdale Galleria LLC	10,601	9	0.196%		-	-	-	
Scottsdale Fiesta Retail Center LLC	10,266	10	0.190%		-	-	-	
Scottsdale Princess Partnership	-	-	-		31,498	4	0.433%	
DC Ranch/DMB Const	-	-	-		24,194	5	0.329%	
Desert Mountain Properties Ltd Partnership	-	-	-		18,801	7	0.259%	
DTR5 LLC	-	-	-		16,920	9	0.233%	
Southwest Gas Corporation	-	-	-		15,790	10	0.217%	
Total	\$ 202,641		3.753%		\$ 299,117		4.112%	

Source: The Maricopa County Assessor's Office.

Note: The Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District's (SRP) assessed valuation is not reflected in the total assessed valuation of the City. SRP is subject to a "voluntary contribution" in-lieu of ad valorem taxation. The fiscal year 2017 assessed valuation of the SRP within the City is \$20,451,711 as provided by SRP.

⁽¹⁾ Scottsdale Fashion Square LLC was listed as Scottsdale Fashion Square Partnership in the 2008 CAFR.

⁽²⁾ Portales Corporate Center LLC/Etal was renamed Portales Corporate Center LLC in 2016.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Assessed Value of Taxable Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(dollars in thousands, excluding the Total Direct Tax Rate)

Table XI

Fiscal Year Ended June 30th	Real Property			Personal Property		Less Tax Exempt Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate
	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Vacant Land	Historic and Special Use	Assessed Value			
2008 P	\$ 3,358,045	\$ 1,406,676	\$ 787,106	\$ 1,645	\$ 388,502	\$ (442,551)	\$ 5,499,423	\$ 0.38
2008 S	4,583,036	1,711,178	1,193,455	1,888	402,675	(648,410)	7,243,822	0.41
2009 P	3,947,876	1,584,811	950,456	1,727	403,064	(559,516)	6,328,418	0.35
2009 S	5,237,939	1,987,377	1,505,737	2,073	427,495	(888,204)	8,272,417	0.43
2010 P	4,409,444	1,879,139	1,177,944	1,845	259,145	(717,210)	7,010,307	0.36
2010 S	4,989,883	2,436,470	1,765,907	2,070	259,145	(1,047,474)	8,406,001	0.38
2011 P	4,212,414	1,980,853	1,170,054	4,822	242,654	(724,635)	6,886,162	0.38
2011 S	4,261,972	2,312,814	1,458,512	5,622	242,654	(906,165)	7,375,409	0.51
2012 P	3,521,958	1,615,176	969,618	4,217	224,822	(665,901)	5,669,890	0.44
2012 S	3,524,902	1,623,645	1,021,533	4,300	224,822	(707,211)	5,691,991	0.65
2013 P	3,232,809	1,402,569	845,953	3,133	228,843	(643,724)	5,069,583	0.50
2013 S	3,236,951	1,405,867	856,609	3,133	228,843	(651,408)	5,079,995	0.72
2014 P	3,179,924	1,234,395	763,038	2,810	213,781	(591,625)	4,802,323	0.53
2014 S	3,190,808	1,238,888	793,269	2,852	214,245	(612,212)	4,827,850	0.76
2015 P	3,400,223	1,211,532	731,585	2,849	208,844	(569,038)	4,985,995	0.56
2015 S	3,542,585	1,228,899	792,839	2,986	209,029	(599,560)	5,176,778	0.69
2016 P	3,608,260	1,197,395	759,840	3,143	196,631	(603,538)	5,161,731	0.53
2016 S	4,210,065	1,306,932	912,980	3,541	196,972	(674,098)	5,956,392	0.62
2017 P	3,842,636	1,209,059	723,452	1,075	217,238	(594,547)	5,398,913	0.51
2017 S	4,510,655	1,451,267	996,458	1,488	217,243	(757,790)	6,419,321	0.62

Source: Arizona Department of Revenue Abstract of the Assessment Roll.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

Table XII

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2008	\$ 50,838	\$ 49,408	97.2%	\$ 1,277	\$ 50,685	99.7%
2009	58,179	55,876	96.0%	1,764	57,640	99.1%
2010	57,380	55,221	96.2%	1,621	56,842	99.1%
2011	64,327	62,237	96.8%	737	62,974	97.9%
2012	62,033	60,309	97.2%	672	60,981	98.3%
2013	62,187	60,630	97.5%	791	61,421	98.8%
2014	62,367	61,227	98.2%	598	61,825	99.1%
2015	63,380	62,233	98.2%	591	62,824	99.1%
2016	59,553	58,714	98.6%	592	59,306	99.6%
2017	60,954	60,056	98.5%	-	60,056	98.5%

Source: "Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year" amounts = Maricopa County Tax Levy Reports on County Finance website. "Collections" amounts = Maricopa County Finance Office Secured Tax Levy Report. Amounts represent property taxes recorded in the General, Debt Service, and Self-Insurance Funds.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands, except for Per Capita)

Table XIII

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Governmental Activities									
	General		Municipal		Scottsdale		Special		Community	
	Obligation	Property	Corporation	Preserve	Authority	Bonds	Assessment	Certificates of	Facilities	District
	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds		Bonds	Participation	Bonds	Bonds
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2008	578,894	154,879	74,158	3,835	5,689	42,313	17,875	141	-	-
2009	555,701	154,837	70,915	3,000	4,954	40,578	16,828	-	-	-
2010	583,071	153,582	67,567	2,250	4,194	38,725	15,732	-	-	-
2011	579,972	152,578	64,309	1,500	23,409	36,762	14,582	-	-	-
2012	603,426	149,983	60,304	750	18,031	34,685	13,375	-	-	-
2013	651,224	222,403	56,154	-	16,003	32,083	2,570	183	3,144	-
2014	647,859	218,942	53,100	-	13,914	30,090	-	329	2,990	-
2015	624,616	243,044	48,276	-	11,762	27,437	-	229	2,837	-
2016	585,931	232,970	43,489	-	9,546	24,694	-	156	2,683	-
2017	590,910	221,535	17,823	-	7,264	21,860	-	95	2,529	-

Business-type Activities				
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Municipal		Percentage of	
	Revenue	Personal	Total Primary	Per Capita
	Bonds	Income	Government	
	\$		\$	\$
2008	55,553	11.54%	1,203,236	5,444
2009	51,629	12.13%	1,160,886	5,267
2010	48,250	11.62%	1,245,594	5,691
2011	44,776	11.77%	1,240,995	5,709
2012	41,157	11.09%	1,235,216	5,667
2013	37,803	11.63%	1,325,360	5,965
2014	34,747	11.43%	1,298,389	5,776
2015	31,518	11.26%	1,298,869	5,689
2016	28,176	10.26%	1,223,452	5,292
2017	24,710	9.98%	1,240,499	5,212

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.
See Table XVIII - Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands, except Per Capita)

Table XIV

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Governmental Activities - General Obligation Bonds	Less: Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund	Net General Bonded Debt	Percentage of	
				Total Taxable Assessed Value of Property ⁽¹⁾	Per Capita
2008	\$ 578,894	\$ 9,520	\$ 569,374	7.9%	\$ 2,576
2009	555,701	10,841	544,860	6.6%	2,472
2010	583,071	4,932	578,139	6.9%	2,641
2011	579,972	6,787	573,185	7.8%	2,637
2012	603,426	5,789	597,637	10.5%	2,742
2013	651,224	10,105	641,119	12.6%	2,885
2014	647,859	9,369	638,490	13.2%	2,840
2015	624,616	12,172	612,444	11.8%	2,683
2016	585,931	11,529	574,402	9.6%	2,484
2017	590,910	11,516	579,394	9.0%	2,434

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

See the Schedule of Assessed Value of Taxable Property on Table XI for property value data.

See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics on Table XVIII for population data.

⁽¹⁾Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value of Property was corrected using the information from table XI for fiscal years 2008-2010.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
As of June 30, 2017
(dollars in thousands)

Table XV

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Debt repaid with property taxes			
Maricopa County Community College District	\$ 509,430	14.9407%	\$ 76,112
Maricopa County Special Healthcare District	73,000	14.9149%	10,888
Tempe Elementary School District No. 3	147,675	0.0012%	2
Balsz Elementary School District No. 31	13,870	6.3637%	883
Scottsdale Unified School District No. 48	242,065	69.9436%	169,309
Paradise Valley Unified School District No. 69	315,565	30.1259%	95,067
Cave Creek Unified School District No. 93	39,675	62.8265%	24,926
Fountain Hills Unified School District No. 98	12,975	3.7205%	483
Phoenix Union High School District No. 210	291,820	0.2895%	845
Tempe Union High School District No 213	96,300	0.0005%	-
Western Maricopa Education Center District No. 402	71,220	6.9952%	4,982
Subtotal, overlapping debt			
			383,497
City direct debt			
	862,016	100.0000%	862,016
Total direct and overlapping debt			
			<u>\$ 1,245,513</u>

Source: Maricopa County Assessor's Office

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the City of Scottsdale. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt of each overlapping government.

The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the county's taxable assessed value that is within the government's boundaries and dividing it by the county's total taxable assessed value.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Legal Debt Margin Information
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

Table XVIa

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017 ⁽²⁾
20% Limitation										
Debt Limit Equal to 20% of Assessed Valuation	\$ 1,448,765	\$ 1,654,483	\$ 1,681,200	\$ 1,475,082	\$ 1,138,398	\$ 1,015,999	\$ 965,570	\$ 1,035,356	\$ 1,191,278	\$ 1,283,864
Total Net Debt Applicable to 20% Limit	424,865	413,095	499,945	498,490	524,675	561,126	553,121	532,888	513,768	521,179
Excess Premium										8,180
Legal 20% Debt Margin (Available Borrowing Capacity)	\$ 1,023,900	\$ 1,241,388	\$ 1,181,255	\$ 976,592	\$ 613,723	\$ 454,873	\$ 412,449	\$ 502,468	\$ 677,510	\$ 754,505
Total Net Debt Applicable to the 20% Limit as a Percentage of 20% Debt Limit	29.33%	24.97%	29.74%	33.79%	46.09%	55.23%	57.28%	51.47%	43.13%	41.23%
6% Limitation										
Debt Limit Equal to 6% of Assessed Valuation	\$ 434,629	\$ 496,345	\$ 504,360	\$ 442,524	\$ 341,519	\$ 304,799	\$ 289,671	\$ 310,606	\$ 357,384	\$ 385,159
Total Net Debt Applicable to 6% Limit	149,580	138,360	78,245	74,250	69,750	78,009	65,944	54,022	37,747	26,116
Excess Premium										-
Legal 6% Debt Margin (Available Borrowing Capacity)	\$ 285,049	\$ 357,985	\$ 426,115	\$ 368,274	\$ 271,769	\$ 226,790	\$ 223,727	\$ 256,584	\$ 319,637	\$ 359,043
Total Net Debt Applicable to the 6% Limit as a Percentage of 6% Debt Limit	34.42%	27.88%	15.51%	16.78%	20.42%	25.59%	22.77%	17.39%	10.56%	6.78%

⁽¹⁾ Restated fiscal year 2016 debt limit and debt margin amounts to reflect the usage of the secondary, as opposed to the primary, valuation amount.

⁽²⁾ Beginning in fiscal year 2017, a change in state law requires the "Excess Premium" to be included with the debt subject to the legal debt margin limitations.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Legal Debt Margin Information
As of June 30, 2017
(in thousands)

Table XVIb

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2017

Assessed Valuation as of June 30, 2017	\$ 6,419,321
20% Limitation	
Debt Limit Equal to 20% of Assessed Valuation	\$ 1,283,864
Debt applicable to limit: General Obligation Bonds	521,179
Excess Premium	8,180
Legal 20% Debt Margin (Available Borrowing Capacity)	\$ 754,505
6% Limitation	
Debt Limit Equal to 6% of Assessed Valuation	\$ 385,159
Debt applicable to limit: General Obligation Bonds	26,116
Excess Premium	-
Legal 6% Debt Margin (Available Borrowing Capacity)	\$ 359,043

Source: City of Scottsdale City Treasurer

Note: Under Arizona law, cities can issue general obligation bonds for purposes of water, sewer, light, parks, open space purposes, public safety, and transportation facilities, but outstanding bonds issued for such purposes may not exceed 20 percent of the City's net assessed valuation. Outstanding general obligation bonded debt for all other purposes may not exceed 6 percent of the City's net assessed valuation.

General obligation bonds of community facilities districts are not subject to or included in this computation since they are not bonds of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Pledged-Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

Table XVII

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds							Municipal Property Corporation Bonds						
	Operating Revenue ⁽¹⁾	Less: Operating Expenses	Net Operating Revenue	Development Fee Revenue	Net Revenue	Debt		Coverage	Excise Tax ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	Debt Service		Coverage		
						Principal	Interest			Principal ⁽⁷⁾	Interest ⁽⁷⁾			
2008	\$ 131,553	\$ 66,077	\$ 65,476	\$ 15,280	\$ 80,756	\$ 3,640	\$ 2,582	12.98	\$ 216,066	\$ 5,584	\$ 13,988	11.04		
2009	130,782	71,236	59,546	3,043	62,589	3,660	2,507	10.15	185,801	7,570	19,482	6.87		
2010	133,624	70,165	63,459	3,126	66,585	3,115	2,351	12.18	170,638	9,715	18,415	6.07		
2011	132,441	77,456	54,985	3,859	58,844	3,220	2,199	10.86	155,515	9,785	22,185	4.86		
2012	134,336	78,837	55,499	3,073	58,572	3,380	2,056	10.77	157,645	11,841	21,141	4.78		
2013	138,224	73,647	64,577	12,213	76,790	3,115	1,891	15.34	170,227	12,355	21,480	5.03		
2014	142,066	77,891	64,175	15,139	79,314	3,240	1,738	15.93	183,376	18,200	22,994	4.45		
2015	139,242	79,154	60,088	5,326	65,414	2,940	1,599	14.41	195,037	16,950	22,299	4.97		
2016	152,612	81,586	71,026	5,156	76,182	3,055	1,487	16.77	194,560	20,215	23,220	4.48		
2017	148,310	85,909	62,401	6,072	68,473	3,195	1,354	15.05	196,729	22,550	21,599	4.46		

Scottsdale Preserve Authority Bonds

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Special Assessment Bonds				0.2 % and 0.15% Sales Tax ⁽⁹⁾			
	Special Assessment Collections	Debt Service Principal	Debt Service Interest	Coverage ⁽²⁾	0.2 % and 0.15% Sales Tax ⁽⁹⁾	Debt Service Principal	Debt Service Interest	Coverage
2008	\$ 895	\$ 846	\$ 197	0.86	\$ 35,604	\$ 3,110	\$ 3,676	5.25
2009	821	845	158	0.82	29,121	3,260	3,502	4.31
2010	765	757	121	0.87	26,416	3,365	3,374	3.92
2011	733	757	86	0.87	27,199	3,470	2,471	4.58
2012	719	755	52	0.89	28,809	3,655	2,835	4.44
2013	591	755	17	0.77	30,376	3,800	2,680	4.69
2014	-	-	-	N/A	32,655	3,960	2,508	5.05
2015	-	-	-	N/A	34,429	4,140	2,330	5.32
2016	-	-	-	N/A	36,029	4,340	2,143	5.56
2017	-	-	-	N/A	35,489	4,175	1,423	6.34

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

⁽¹⁾Includes investment income.

⁽²⁾Coverage ratio is less than 1.0 due to prepayment of amounts that were in fund balance.

⁽³⁾In May 2004, the City of Scottsdale, Arizona citizens approved an additional .15% Preservation Privilege Tax. This tax was effective July 1, 2004.

⁽⁴⁾In fiscal year 2010, Excise Tax was recalculated for prior years using correct items from Table V and the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for the Governmental Funds.

⁽⁵⁾Starting in fiscal year 2011, Transient Occupancy taxes are no longer pledged revenues for MPC bonds issued on or after July 1, 2010 and are excluded from this table from that date forward.

⁽⁶⁾A de minimis amount of the Excise Taxes are pledged to specific purposes per various resolutions adopted by the City Council. Prior to 2016, such amounts were included in the table above but are not pledged to the payments due from the City to the MPC.

⁽⁷⁾Includes debt service payments paid out of revenue from the Water and Sewer Fund and the Tourism Fund.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Demographic and Economic Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table XVIII

Fiscal Year	Population ⁽¹⁾	Personal Income ⁽²⁾ (in thousands)	Per Capita Personal Income ⁽³⁾	Median Age ⁽⁴⁾	Charter and Public School Enrollment ⁽⁵⁾	Fiscal Year End Average Unemployment Rate ⁽⁶⁾
2008	221,031	\$ 10,428,464	\$ 47,181	41.0	26,567	2.4%
2009	220,410	9,573,949	43,437	41.0	27,029	4.0%
2010	218,888	10,715,662	48,955	45.4	27,093	6.8%
2011	217,365	10,542,637	48,502	45.4	27,116	6.5%
2012	217,965	11,135,832	51,090	45.4	28,177	6.8%
2013	222,200	11,393,527	51,276	45.4	27,816	5.7%
2014	224,800	11,358,020	50,525	45.1	27,191	5.4%
2015	228,300	11,536,227	50,531	45.4	26,233	4.7%
2016	231,200	11,921,597	51,564	46.1	25,979	4.2%
2017	238,000	12,428,360	52,220	46.3	25,979	3.8%

Data Sources and Notes:

⁽¹⁾ July 1 Population estimate, State of Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity. Since 2013, estimates have been rounded to the nearest hundred.

⁽²⁾ Calculated by multiplying Per Capita Personal Income by Total Population divided by 1,000.

⁽³⁾ Sites USA (estimate) 2008-2010; U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates used for fiscal year 2011-2017 estimates.

⁽⁴⁾ U.S. Census; fiscal years 2008-2009 based on Census 2000; fiscal years 2010-2012 based on Census 2010; fiscal years 2013-2017 based on U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates.

⁽⁵⁾ Arizona Department of Education. Oct. 1 total enrollment for 8 charter and 29 public schools located within Scottsdale city boundaries. At the time of reporting information for 2017 is not available. 2016 updated based on information received in November 2016.

⁽⁶⁾ State of Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity, in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. For calendar year that ended within the fiscal year. For example, fiscal year 2017 is for Calendar Year 2016. 2016 unemployment rate updated to match data available on July 3, 2017.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Table XIX

	2017			2008		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment ⁽¹⁾	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment ⁽¹⁾
HonorHealth ⁽²⁾	6,273	1	4.90%	5,213	1	2.76%
Vanguard ⁽³⁾	2,911	2	2.28%	1,700	8	0.90%
CVS Health ⁽⁴⁾	2,721	3	2.13%	2,346	6	1.24%
City of Scottsdale	2,696	4	2.11%	2,562	4	1.35%
Scottsdale Unified School District ⁽⁵⁾	2,587	5	2.02%	2,514	5	1.33%
General Dynamics Mission Systems ⁽⁶⁾	2,369	6	1.85%	2,990	3	1.58%
Mayo Clinic	1,899	7	1.48%	5,003	2	2.65%
Nationwide Specialty ⁽⁷⁾	1,587	8	1.24%	1,400	10	0.74%
Yelp	1,200	9	0.94%			
McKesson Corporation	1,000	10	0.78%			
Go Daddy Group				1,915	7	1.01%
Troon Golf LLC				1,537	9	0.81%
Total	25,243		19.73%	27,180		14.37%

Source: City of Scottsdale, Economic Development Department communications with employers, June 2017.

⁽¹⁾ Annual Employment according to the Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics was 127,890 in December 2016, and was reported in the fiscal year 2008 CAFR as 189,091.

⁽²⁾ Scottsdale Healthcare was renamed HonorHealth in 2015.

⁽³⁾ The Vanguard Group was renamed Vanguard Insurance in 2013 and was then renamed Vanguard in 2014.

⁽⁴⁾ CVS Caremark was renamed CVS Health in 2014.

⁽⁵⁾ Scottsdale Unified School District has administrative offices and some schools outside of Scottsdale city limits. 2017 numbers only report Scottsdale-based employees. 2008 included all employees.

⁽⁶⁾ General Dynamics was renamed General Dynamics C4 Systems in 2011 and was then renamed General Dynamics Mission Systems in 2016.

⁽⁷⁾ Scottsdale Insurance was renamed Nationwide Specialty in 2015.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Full-time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table XX

Function	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011	2012 ⁽³⁾	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Administrative Services		38.5	35.0	35.0	138.8	124.6	127.4	120.9	123.6	125.1
Aviation	15.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.5
City Treasurer			92.5	95.5	83.5	93.0	93.0	89.7	89.8	86.7
Community and Economic Development				214.5	188.5	175.5	176.5	173.0	185.1	186.6
Community Services	546.1	543.1	489.3	487.6	459.5	454.2	454.2	448.3	469.6	474.6
Economic Vitality	77.0	54.0	47.0							
Financial Services	134.0	110.5								
General Government	172.6	167.1	155.0	153.0	141.0	140.0	140.0	140.4	142.2	142.2
Human Resources ⁽²⁾	53.5	35.5	30.0	30.5						
Information Technology ⁽²⁾	91.8	81.8	78.8	75.8						
Planning, Neighborhood, and Transportation	205.2	224.0	167.5							
Public Safety	999.6	981.6	953.6	957.6	933.6	924.6	934.6	930.6	942.7	936.7
Public Works	248.5	233.0	197.0	206.0	205.0	204.0	204.0	205.0	205.8	206.8
Solid Waste	85.8	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	90.0	90.0	90.8	92.8
Water Resources	169.0	180.0	189.0	189.0	202.0	204.0	204.0	205.0	211.3	213.3
Total	2,798.1	2,754.1	2,537.7	2,547.5	2,454.9	2,422.9	2,437.7	2,417.4	2,475.4	2,479.3

Source: The City of Scottsdale, Arizona's Budget Department.

⁽¹⁾In fiscal year 2010, the Full-time Equivalent Employees for prior years were restated to actual. In addition, the City's Governmental Activities were restructured from Departments to Divisions which resulted in the shift of reporting associated Full-time Equivalent Employees.

⁽²⁾In fiscal year 2012, Human Resources and Information Technology were absorbed into the Division's Administrative Services function.

⁽³⁾In fiscal year 2012, Meter Reading Operations was transferred from City Treasurer to Water Resources.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Operating Indicators by Division⁽¹⁾
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table XXI

Division	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Government										
<i>City Attorney</i>										
% of cases resolved at first court appearance (arraignment)	35%	34%	32%	40%	37%	37%	34%	39%	39%	35%
<i>City Auditor</i>										
# of reports performed	11	13	16	17	14	14	14	16	13	13
<i>City Clerk</i>										
# of legal postings	1,173	1,158	1,301	1,241	1,185	1,124	1,080	1,005	1,000	1,067
# of minutes	90	71	87	66	63	63	65	57	61	56
<i>City Court</i>										
Charges filed / charges adjudicated (resolved)	221,400 / 219,980	115,319 / 137,887	107,720 / 113,382	104,301 / 108,003	102,953 / 100,929	93,306 / 90,016	99,063 / 83,441	96,741 / 91,200	100,920 / 92,993	100,092 / 85,295
<i>City Treasurer</i> ⁽³⁾										
# of Accounts Payable checks issued	38,000	36,442	33,620	45,592	45,112	33,599	32,865	32,491	31,648	31,268
# of customer contacts (utilities, taxes and licensing)	230,143	176,680	175,918	255,124	246,319	254,992	209,325	196,549	190,422	195,819
<i>City Manager</i>										
% of survey respondents rating the "Overall Quality of Life in Scottsdale" as good to excellent ⁽⁴⁾	No Survey	No Survey	No Survey	94%	No Survey	No Survey	98%	No Survey	No Survey	96%
News releases, media updates, traffic alerts, construction updates released to news media	220	N/A	240	281	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total ad value equivalency generated ⁽⁵⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,000	\$78,861	\$64,931	\$34,863	N/A	N/A
Acres of land acquired for inclusion in the McDowell Sonoran Preserve	648	25	399	2,001	4,419	6,400	2,365	0	0	420
Administrative Services										
<i>Human Resources</i>										
Citywide turnover	12.0%	6.0%	9.5%	7.3%	7.1%	7.3%	6.0%	7.8%	9.6%	8.1%
HR operating cost as a % of City payroll	2.1%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%
<i>Information Technology</i>										
# of SPAM emails blocked (monthly) from being delivered to the City (An average of 30 seconds per email is expended by staff)	1,200,000	2,200,000	2,100,000	1,775,000	1,870,000	1,588,935	1,335,869	1,395,338	2,686,000	2,117,633
Annual disk storage size (DAS, NAS, and SAN) (Terabytes)	80.0	147.8	170.0	266.0	266.0	167.3	45.8	51.4	58.6	67.2
<i>Purchasing</i>										
# of purchase orders	8,224	6,234	5,748	5,310	5,018	4,678	5,019	5,064	5,078	5,143
Community Services										
# attending Parks and Recreation facilities, Human Services facilities, and Libraries annually	7,940,283	8,747,495	8,634,522	8,855,120	8,471,649	8,223,148	7,765,110	7,322,719	6,457,925	5,678,945
# of square feet of medians and rights of way maintained	16,918,438	17,000,000	17,000,000	23,168,510	23,475,510	22,726,329	22,502,626	22,832,327	22,913,730	22,827,842

(continued)

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Operating Indicators by Division⁽¹⁾
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table XXI

Division	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Community and Economic Development										
<i>Planning and Development</i>										
Customer wait-time (in minutes) at One Stop Shop	20	7	7	6	6	12	15	12	12	15
Provide applicant with pre-application meeting within 30 days of submitting request.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%
% of inspections performed within 24 hours of the request	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	98%
# of new Code Enforcement cases processed per year	15,570	20,568	16,452	16,000	16,500	15,603	14,222	15,514	13,781	13,797
% increase of Neighborhood Watch groups annually ⁽⁶⁾	5%	-56%	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%	0%	5%	5%
% of survey respondents rating "Your Neighborhood as a Place to Live" as good to excellent ⁽⁴⁾	No Survey	No Survey	No Survey	91%	No Survey	No Survey	93%	No Survey	No Survey	93%
<i>Transportation</i>										
Total citywide transit ridership	2,584,837	3,472,828	3,103,185	2,539,744	2,499,000	2,599,557	2,589,218	2,635,739	2,297,323	2,186,424
Actions to improve safety and efficiency of traffic flow (signal timing changes and traffic control and speed limit studies) ⁽⁷⁾	475	N/A	8,578	10,397	10,500	5,043	3,687	4,252	6,638	9,737
<i>Economic Development</i>										
Targeted job creation - number of companies / number of jobs ⁽⁸⁾	5 / 1,374	7 / 394	10 / 731	7 / 450	8 / 1,595	36 / 1,593	16 / 1,069	13 / 1,180	9 / 1,183	14 / 1,019
<i>Tourism</i>										
Hotel/Motel average occupancy rate	65.0%	59.2%	58.0%	58.8%	61.5%	63.0%	65.6%	67.8%	67.9%	75.1%
Bed Tax growth (% annual change)	-2%	-21%	-6%	8%	5%	3%	10%	12%	1%	11%
# of Downtown special events coordinated	65	100	110	95	119	126	275	325	277	174
<i>Aviation</i>										
Scottsdale Airport - takeoffs and landings	201,958	169,972	156,896	136,089	146,058	137,333	148,971	153,285	162,535	164,622
<i>WestWorld</i>										
# of special events at WestWorld	44	31	28	20	20	27	24	52	51	55
Public Safety										
<i>Police</i>										
Scottsdale Uniform Crime Report, Part 1 (crimes per thousand) ⁽⁹⁾										
Scottsdale	35.6	34.3	29.6	31.9	32.8	29.1	27.8	25.5	25.6	26.3
Valley Average	51.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Achieve the standard of six minutes or less for response to emergency calls for service (includes medical and accident related calls)	5:07	5:07	5:01	4:57	5:11	4:54	5:04	5:25	5:12	4:48
Provide initial contact to 100% of citizen traffic concerns within seven days	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Fire</i>										
Total incidents	22,936	23,953	23,996	25,586	26,344	27,075	28,544	32,425	35,098	36,407
Responses per capita	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16
Travel time (en-route to on-scene)	4:21	4:23	4:28	4:22	4:18	4:26	4:27	4:33	4:32	4:37

(continued)

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Operating Indicators by Division⁽¹⁾
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table XXI

Division	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public Works and Water Resources										
<i>Public Works</i>										
Facility inventory maintained (square feet) ^(a)	2,271,550	2,334,310	2,929,802	3,006,106	3,029,606	3,322,968	3,313,468	3,348,774	2,925,697	2,925,697
# of active Capital Projects	180	178	168	183	162	186	150	120	155	150
# of homes serviced by Residential Refuse Collection	78,024	78,607	79,006	79,508	79,787	80,013	80,354	80,785	81,187	81,665
# of citizens serviced annually by Household Hazardous Waste collection program ^(b)	2,200	1,923	1,497	2,573	2,591	2,691	2,905	2,362	3,345	2,770
<i>Water Resources</i>										
Water Service Connections	87,248	87,349	87,409	87,458	87,577	87,851	88,348	88,905	89,596	90,172
Drinking Water Supplied (million gallons per day)	73.7	69.4	68.4	67.9	69.2	67.6	70.2	63.9	67.5	67.0
Reclaimed Water Supplied (million gallons per day)	11.7	9.6	11.2	8.7	6.9	8.9	9.7	9.2	9.1	11.6
Sewer Service Connections	76,849	77,363	77,605	77,850	78,018	78,269	79,014	79,588	80,202	80,704
Sewage Treated (million gallons per day)	23.9	19.7	21.0	21.1	20.9	20.7	20.9	21.2	20.5	21.4
# of water meters read annually ^(c)	1,044,205	1,049,008	1,050,067	1,051,089	1,043,335	1,055,230	1,059,738	1,066,385	1,078,500	1,085,590

Source: The City of Scottsdale's Budget Office and applicable City divisions.

⁽¹⁾This presentation is consistent with the organizational structure approved as part of the fiscal year 2017 Budget. It has been noted where changes were approved by the City Council mid-year.

⁽²⁾In fiscal year 2010, the indicators for prior years were restated to actuals.

⁽³⁾Effective December 2009, the City Council approved placing Financial Management under the control of the City Treasurer, moving Payroll and Risk Management from Human Resources to the City Treasurer, and moving Purchasing into a new division named Administrative Services.

⁽⁴⁾The complete results for the most recent survey, as well as archived copies of prior year surveys can be found at <http://www.scottsdaleaz.gov>, search "citizen survey"

⁽⁵⁾Effective fiscal year 2012 established more appropriate performance measures for Office of Communication activities and products (ad value equivalency). City ceased tracking this statistic effective fiscal year 2016.

⁽⁶⁾During fiscal year 2009, the Neighborhood Watch program was reviewed; participants that were no longer eligible for the program were removed, thus reducing the numbers.

⁽⁷⁾The statistic for "Actions to improve safety and efficiency of traffic flow (signal timing changes and traffic control and speed limit studies)" has increased due to automation of the process. Prior to fiscal year 2010 changing signal timing was a manual process. Starting June 2009, the process was automated through the Traffic Management Center.

⁽⁸⁾Effective fiscal year 2014, only jobs verified through employer to be created or retained within the first 12 months were counted in annual metrics; total announced job creation is significantly higher.

⁽⁹⁾In fiscal year 2012, the crime per thousand increase reflects a recalculation in population with the Census 2010 as a basepoint, rather than an increase in crime. In addition, crime stats are for the prior calendar year end, rather than fiscal year end.

⁽¹⁰⁾3.4 million square feet from fiscal year 2015 was calculated manually. The City hired a consultant who completed a building inventory in fiscal year 2016. Square footage was recalculated based on actual measurements.

⁽¹¹⁾The statistic for "# of citizens serviced annually by Household Hazardous Waste Collection program" number of events was restored in fiscal year 2011. During fiscal years 2009 and 2010 the number of events was reduced as a budget savings initiative.

⁽¹²⁾Effective fiscal year 2012, the City Council approved placing Meter Reading under the control of the Water Resources Division.

City of Scottsdale, Arizona
Capital Asset Statistics by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table XXII

Function	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public Safety										
Police										
Stations	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Police Vehicles	383	363	357	352	352	351	359	347	344	344
Fire Stations	13	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Highways and Streets										
Square Yards of Pavement	20,562,017	20,644,388	20,873,951	20,828,414	20,852,234	20,859,993	20,748,525	20,827,420	21,036,767	21,023,295
Equivalent 12' Wide Lane Miles	2,921	2,932	2,965	2,959	2,962	2,963	2,947	2,958	2,877	2,846
Traffic Signals	285	295	289	289	300	303	297	304	307	295
Culture and Recreation										
Parks	43	41	41	41	42	42	42	42	42	42
Parks Acreage	911	940	941	941	974	975	975	975	975	975
Swimming Pools	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tennis Courts	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Community Centers	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Water										
Water Mains (miles)	2,030	2,044	2,061	2,059	2,064	2,070	2,079	2,079	2,094	2,102
Fire Hydrants	10,367	10,365	10,664	10,687	10,729	10,779	10,874	10,941	11,052	11,135
Sewer										
Sanitary Sewers (miles)	1,352.6	1,360.0	1,421.0	1,421.0	1,422.0	1,424.0	1,429.0	1,441.0	1,452.0	1,456.0
Storm Sewers (miles)	157.2	166.9	164.0	163.0	168.0	169.0	187.7	275.0	285.0	309.0

Source: City of Scottsdale, Arizona divisions.