

Monthly Financial Report

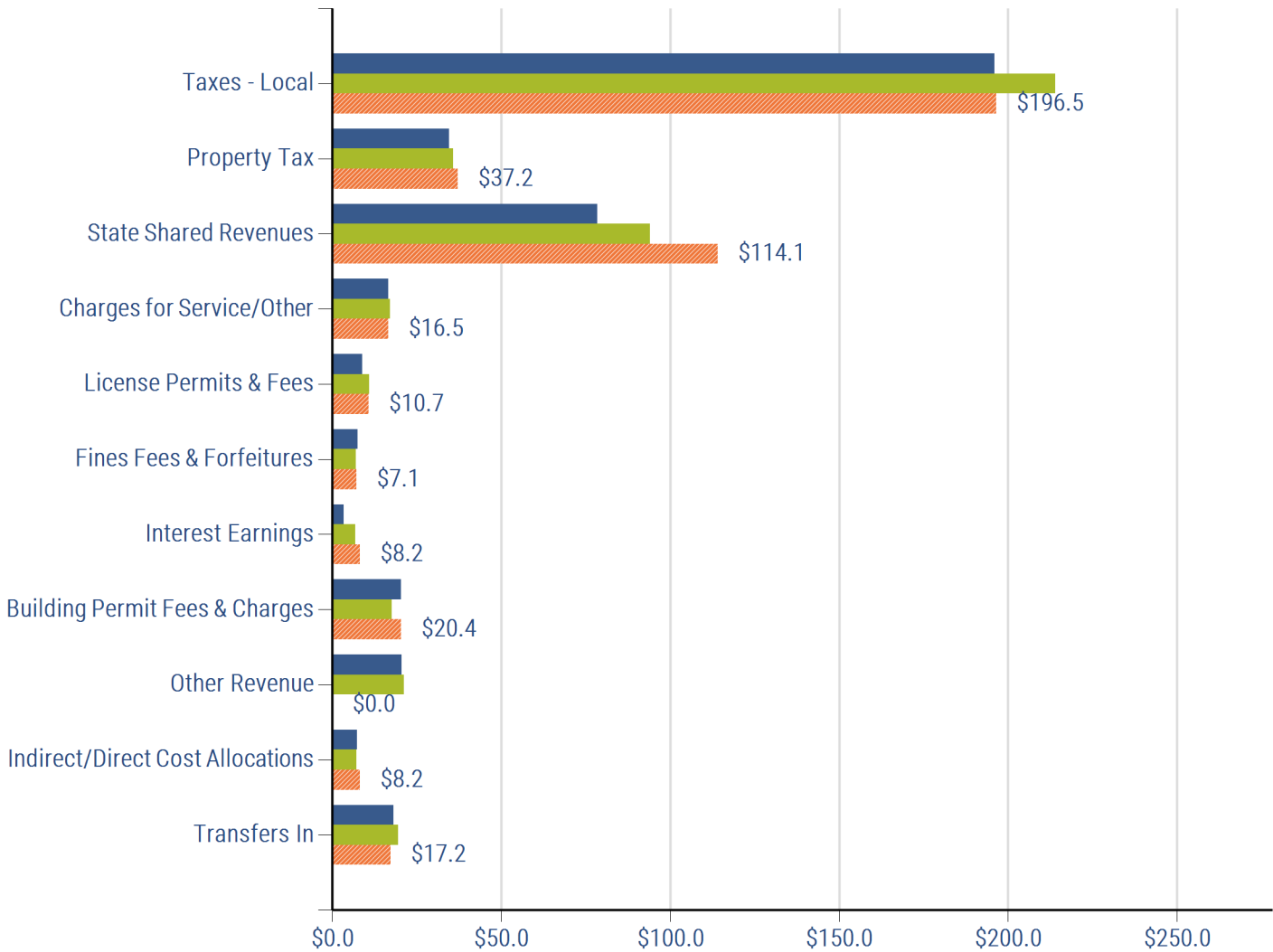
**Fiscal Year to Date as of
March 31, 2024**

Report to the City Council
Prepared by the City Treasurer
May 14, 2024

Sources

General Fund

Twelve Months: Fiscal Year

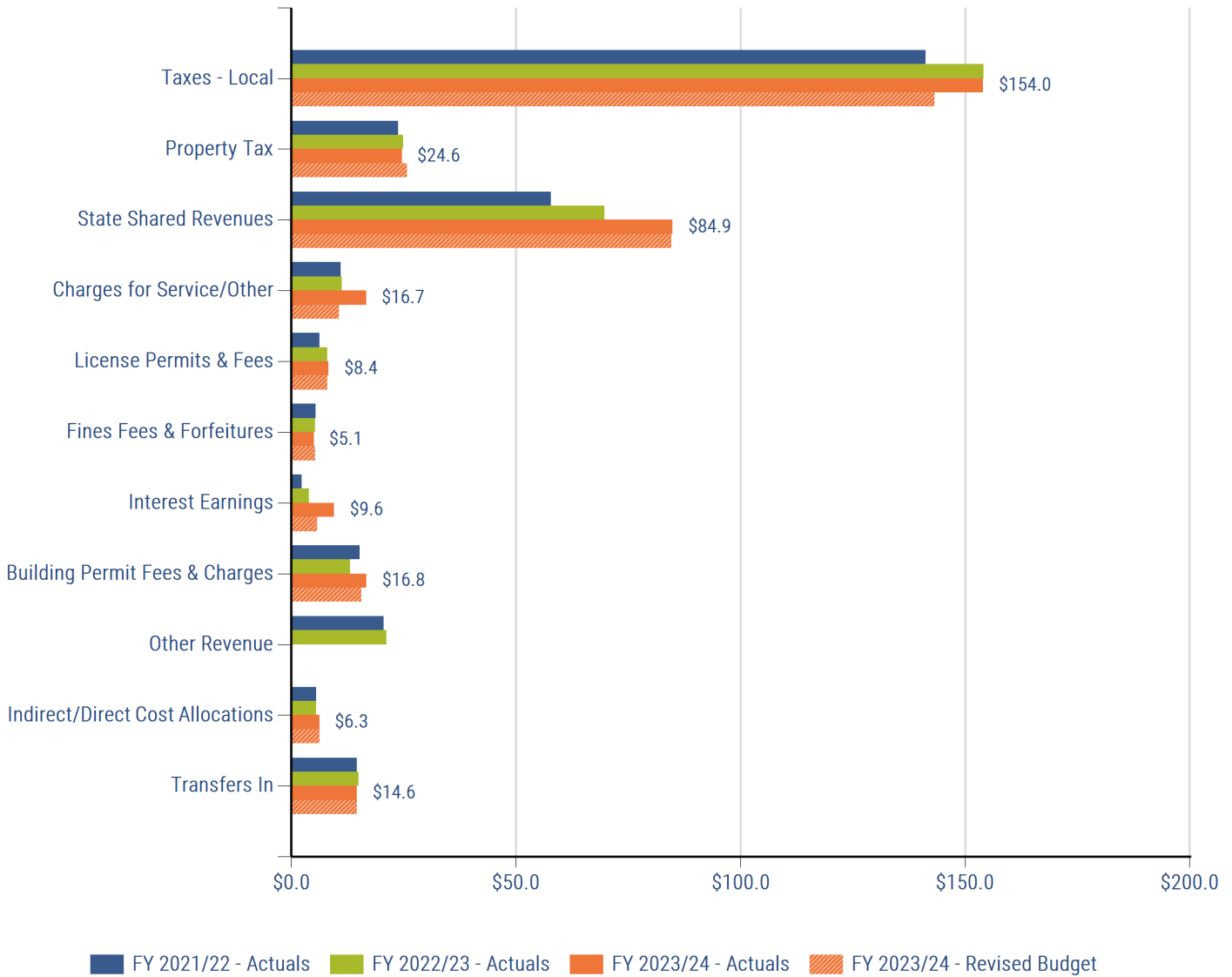


■ FY 2021/22 - Actuals
 ■ FY 2022/23 - Actuals
 ▨ FY 2023/24 - Revised Budget

	FY 2021/22 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2022/23 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2023/24 <u>Revised Budget</u>
Taxes - Local	\$195.9	\$214.1	\$196.5
Property Tax	34.6	35.8	37.2
State Shared Revenues	78.5	94.0	114.1
Charges for Service/Other	16.6	17.0	16.5
License Permits & Fees	8.8	10.8	10.7
Fines Fees & Forfeitures	7.5	7.0	7.1
Interest Earnings	3.3	6.9	8.2
Building Permit Fees & Charges	20.3	17.6	20.4
Other Revenue	20.5	21.2	-
Indirect/Direct Cost Allocations	7.2	7.2	8.2
Transfers In	18.2	19.4	17.2
Total Sources	\$411.3	\$450.9	\$436.1

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

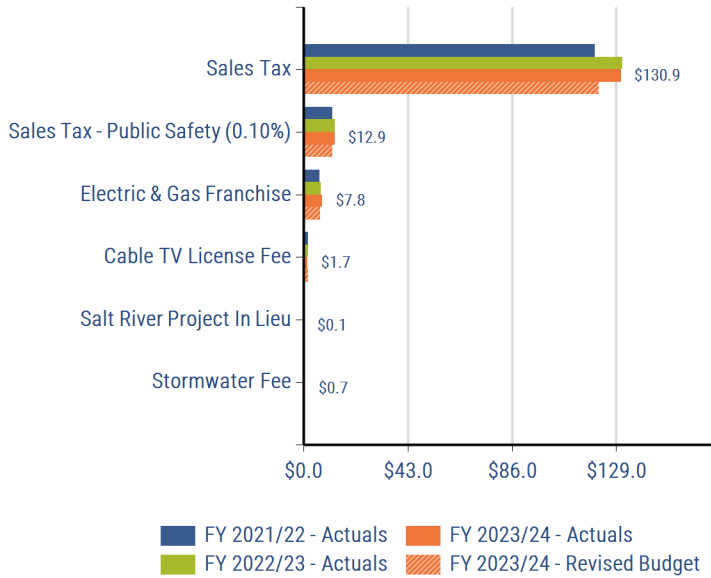
Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Taxes - Local	\$141.2	\$154.1	\$154.0	\$143.3	\$10.7	7%
Property Tax	23.8	24.9	24.6	25.8	(1.1)	(4%)
State Shared Revenues	57.8	69.7	84.9	84.7	0.3	0%
Charges for Service/Other	11.0	11.3	16.7	10.6	6.1	57%
License Permits & Fees	6.3	8.0	8.4	8.1	0.3	3%
Fines Fees & Forfeitures	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.3	(0.2)	(4%)
Interest Earnings	2.4	4.0	9.6	5.8	3.8	64%
Building Permit Fees & Charges	15.3	13.1	16.8	15.6	1.2	8%
Other Revenue	20.6	21.2	-	-	-	-
Indirect/Direct Cost Allocations	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.3	-	-
Transfers In	14.6	15.0	14.6	14.6	-	-
Total Sources	\$304.1	\$332.1	\$341.0	\$320.0	\$21.0	7%

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Taxes - Local (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

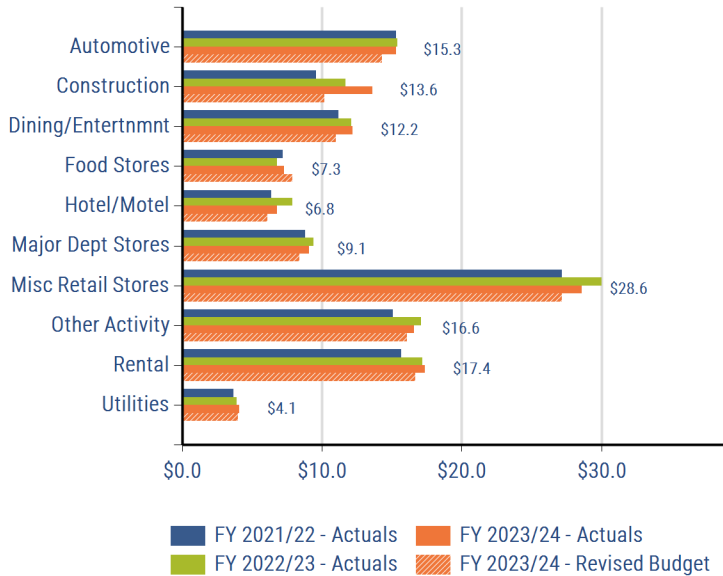


Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$10.7 million or 7%:
 The favorable variance is primarily due to Sales Tax and Electric & Gas Franchise. See Sales Tax information detail on page 5. The favorable variance for Electric & Gas Franchise is due to higher than expected revenue generated from Franchise fees resulting from higher electric and gas usage.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Sales Tax	\$120.1	\$131.5	\$130.9	\$121.9	\$9.0	7%
Sales Tax - Public Safety (0.10%)	11.8	12.9	12.9	12.0	0.9	7%
Electric & Gas Franchise	6.7	7.1	7.8	6.8	1.0	14%
Cable TV License Fee	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	(0.1)	(8%)
Salt River Project In Lieu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Stormwater Fee	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	-
Taxes - Local Total	\$141.2	\$154.1	\$154.0	\$143.3	\$10.7	7%

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Sales Tax (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

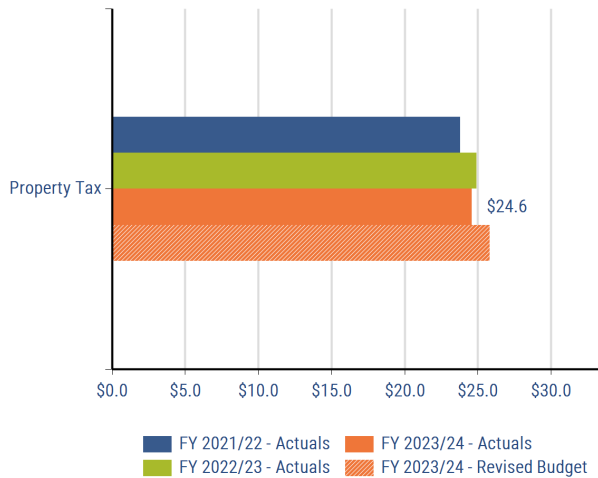


Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$9.0 million or 7%:

The favorable variance is primarily due to: 1) Automotive - received a large one-time payment and auto dealers are doing better than expected; 2) Construction - received one-time audit payments, new projects and increased residential/commercial construction; 3) Dining/Entertainment - restaurants are doing better than anticipated; and 4) Misc. Retail Stores - retail stores are doing better than expected, and received one-time audit payments.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Automotive	\$15.3	\$15.4	\$15.3	\$14.3	\$1.0	7%
Construction	9.6	11.7	13.6	10.2	3.4	33%
Dining/Entertainment	11.2	12.1	12.2	11.0	1.2	11%
Food Stores	7.2	6.8	7.3	7.9	(0.6)	(7%)
Hotel/Motel	6.4	7.9	6.8	6.1	0.6	10%
Major Dept Stores	8.8	9.4	9.1	8.4	0.7	8%
Misc Retail Stores	27.2	30.0	28.6	27.2	1.4	5%
Other Activity	15.1	17.1	16.6	16.1	0.5	3%
Rental	15.7	17.2	17.4	16.7	0.6	4%
Utilities	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	0.1	4%
Sales Tax Total	\$120.1	\$131.5	\$130.9	\$121.9	\$9.0	7%

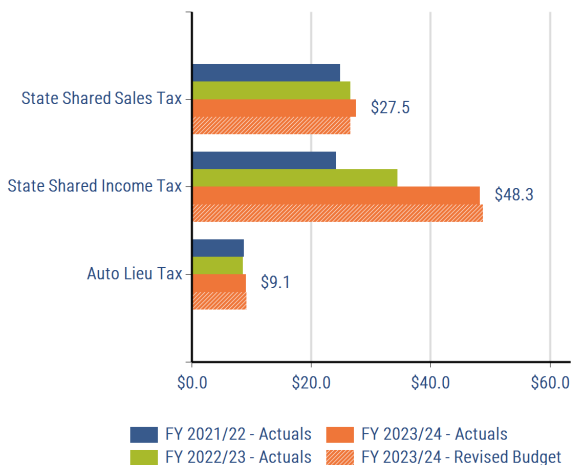
Property Tax (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$1.1) million or (4%):
The unfavorable variance is due to distribution timing. The budget is based on the county's average three-year collection period and may vary year over year.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	vs. Budget (Unfavorable) Percent
Property Tax	\$23.8	\$24.9	\$24.6	\$25.8	(\$1.1)	(4%)
Property Tax Total	\$23.8	\$24.9	\$24.6	\$25.8	(\$1.1)	(4%)

State Shared Revenues (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

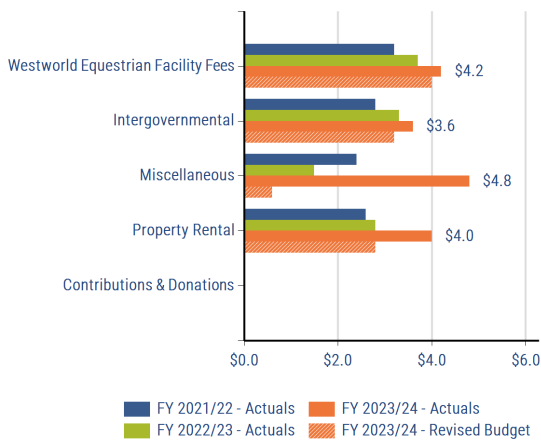


Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.3 million or 0%:
The favorable variance is due to State Shared Sales Tax - higher collection from strong contracting activity and higher utility usage according to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. The positive variance would be greater but being offset by the State Shared Income Tax and Auto Lieu Tax - unfavorable variances due to the city's revised population counts.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	vs. Budget (Unfavorable) Percent
State Shared Sales Tax	\$24.9	\$26.6	\$27.5	\$26.6	\$0.9	3%
State Shared Income Tax	24.2	34.5	48.3	48.8	(0.5)	(1%)
Auto Lieu Tax	8.7	8.6	9.1	9.2	(0.1)	(1%)
State Shared Revenues Total	\$57.8	\$69.7	\$84.9	\$84.7	\$0.3	0%

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

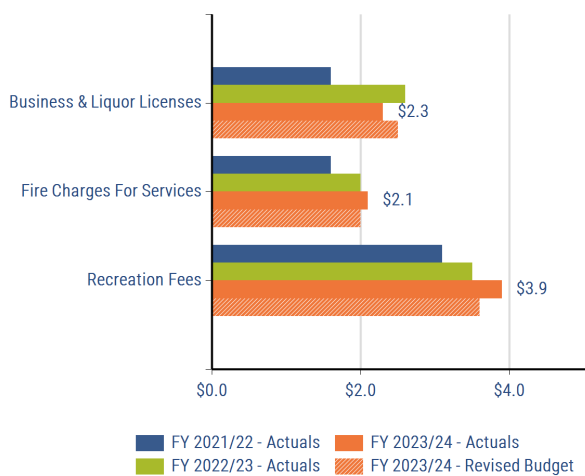
Charges for Service/Other (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$6.1 million or 57%: The favorable variance is due to: 1) Miscellaneous - received one-time development fee and higher than expected reimbursements from Maricopa County for Public Safety - Fire due to increased services; and 2) Property Rental - timing of receiving payments from contract leases.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Westworld Equestrian Facility Fees	\$3.2	\$3.7	\$4.2	\$4.0	\$0.2	5%
Intergovernmental	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.2	0.4	13%
Miscellaneous	2.4	1.5	4.8	0.6	4.2	>100%
Property Rental	2.6	2.8	4.0	2.8	1.3	46%
Contributions & Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Service/Other Total	\$11.0	\$11.3	\$16.7	\$10.6	\$6.1	57%

License Permits & Fees (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

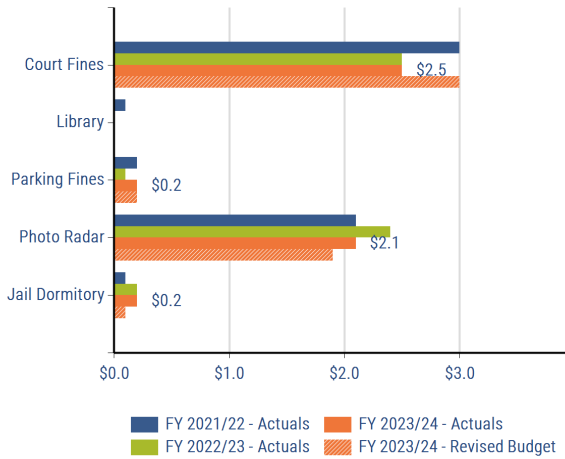


Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.3 million or 3%: The favorable variance is due to: 1) Fire Charges for Services - higher than expected call volume for ambulance services; and 2) Recreation Fees - higher participation in community facilities activities and enrollments in summer sessions. The favorable variance would be greater but is being offset by the unfavorable variance in Business & Liquor Licenses - fewer short-term rental licenses being renewed than expected.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Business & Liquor Licenses	\$1.6	\$2.6	\$2.3	\$2.5	(\$0.1)	(6%)
Fire Charges For Services	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.1	7%
Recreation Fees	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.6	0.3	7%
License Permits & Fees Total	\$6.3	\$8.0	\$8.4	\$8.1	\$0.3	3%

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

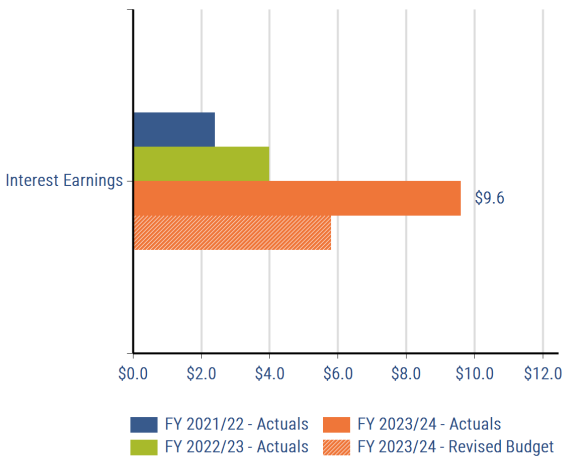
Fines Fees & Forfeitures (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$0.2) million or (4%): The unfavorable variance in Court Fines is due to a lower number of criminal fillings. The favorable variance in Photo Radar is due to the higher number of traffic photo enforcement, resulting from increase traffic in special event season.

	<u>FY 2021/22</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2022/23</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2023/24</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2023/24</u> <u>Revised Budget</u>	<u>Actual vs. Budget</u> <u>Favorable / (Unfavorable)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Court Fines	\$3.0	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$3.0	(\$0.6)	(19%)
Library	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Parking Fines	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-
Photo Radar	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.9	0.2	11%
Jail Dormitory	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	>100%
Fines Fees & Forfeitures Total	\$5.5	\$5.3	\$5.1	\$5.3	(\$0.2)	(4%)

Interest Earnings (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

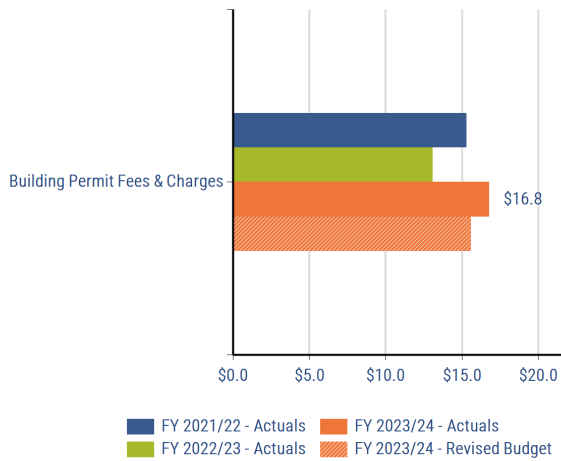


Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$3.8 million or 64%: The favorable variance in Interest Earnings is due to higher than expected rate of returns.

	<u>FY 2021/22</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2022/23</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2023/24</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2023/24</u> <u>Revised Budget</u>	<u>Actual vs. Budget</u> <u>Favorable / (Unfavorable)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Interest Earnings	\$2.4	\$4.0	\$9.6	\$5.8	\$3.8	64%
Interest Earnings Total	\$2.4	\$4.0	\$9.6	\$5.8	\$3.8	64%

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

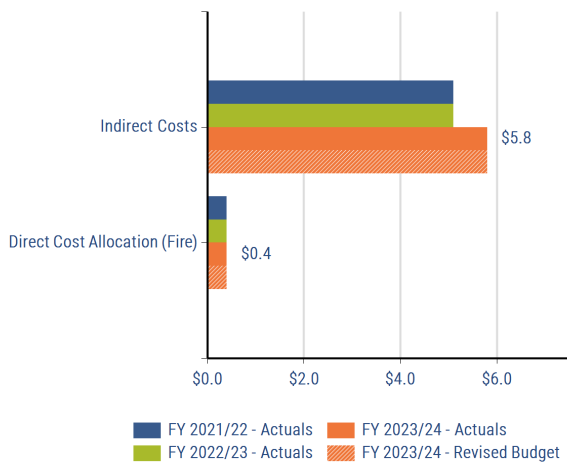
Building Permit Fees & Charges (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$1.2 million or 8%:
The favorable variance is due to a one-time development contribution, higher than expected encroachment and plan review fee resulting in increased general development activities.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Building Permit Fees & Charges	\$15.3	\$13.1	\$16.8	\$15.6	\$1.2	8%
Building Permit Fees & Charges Total	\$15.3	\$13.1	\$16.8	\$15.6	\$1.2	8%

Indirect/Direct Cost Allocations (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



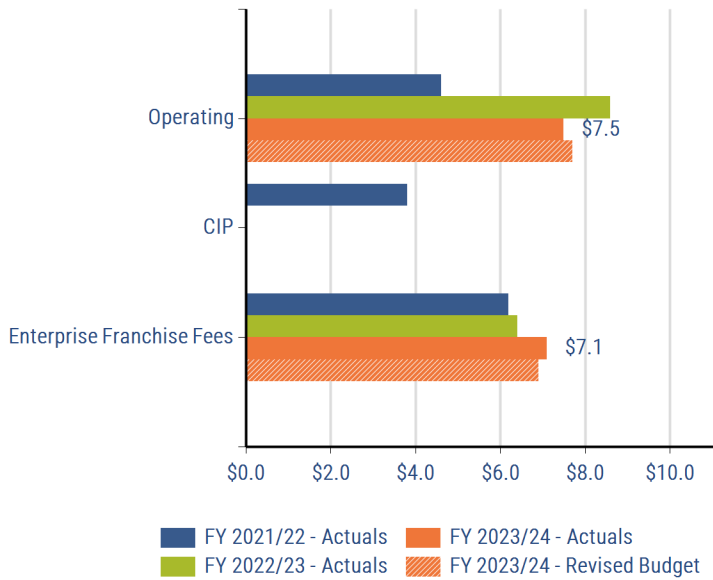
Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.0 million or 0%:
Indirect/Direct Cost Allocations are within budget.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Indirect Costs	\$5.1	\$5.1	\$5.8	\$5.8	\$ -	-
Direct Cost Allocation (Fire)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Indirect/Direct Cost Allocations Total	\$5.5	\$5.5	\$6.3	\$6.3	\$ -	-

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Transfers In (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.0 million or 0%:
Transfers In is overall within budget.



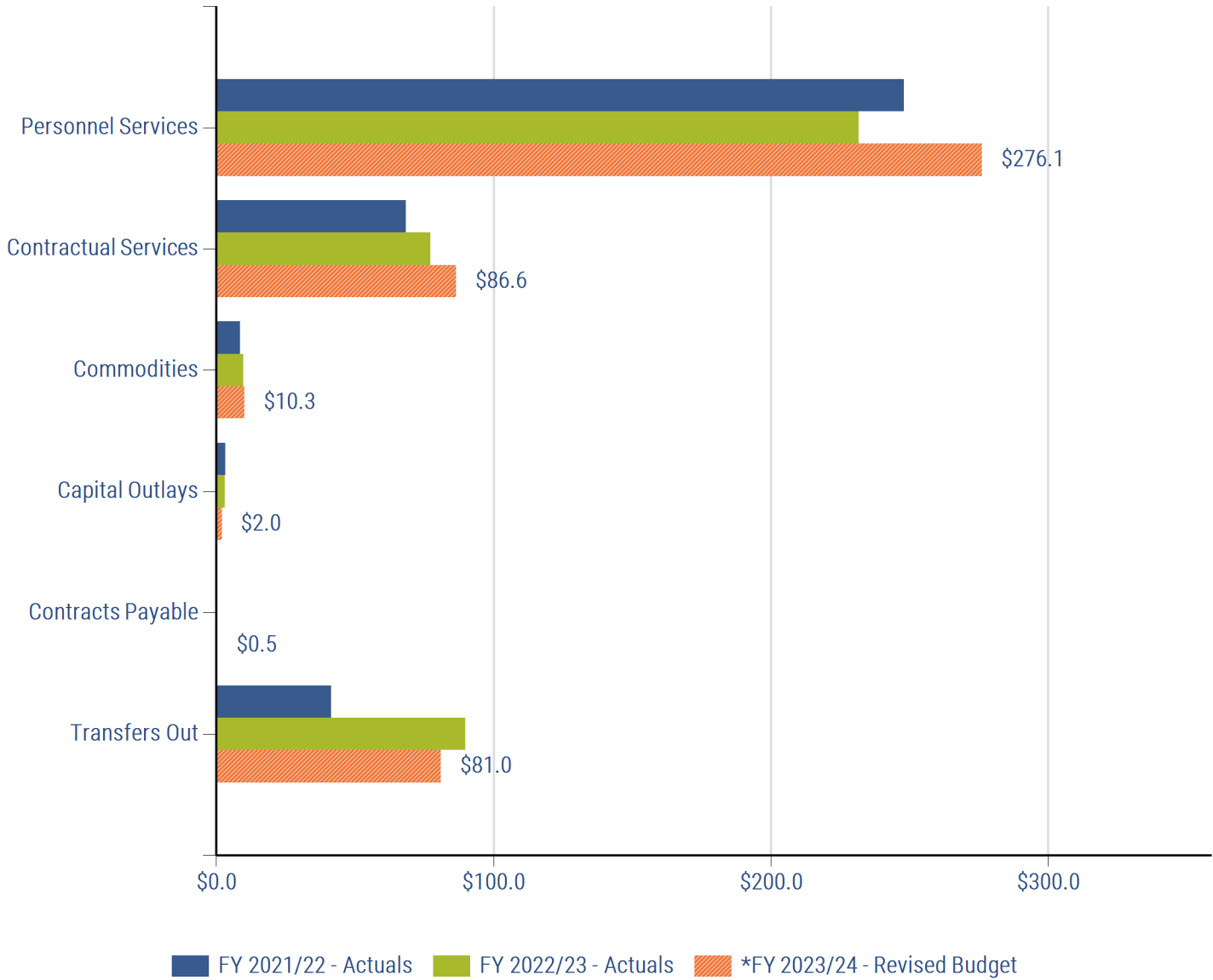
	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	vs. Budget (Unfavorable) Percent
Operating	\$4.6	\$8.6	\$7.5	\$7.7	(\$0.2)	(3%)
CIP	3.8	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise Franchise Fees	6.2	6.4	7.1	6.9	0.2	3%
Transfers In Total	\$14.6	\$15.0	\$14.6	\$14.6	\$ -	-

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Uses

General Fund

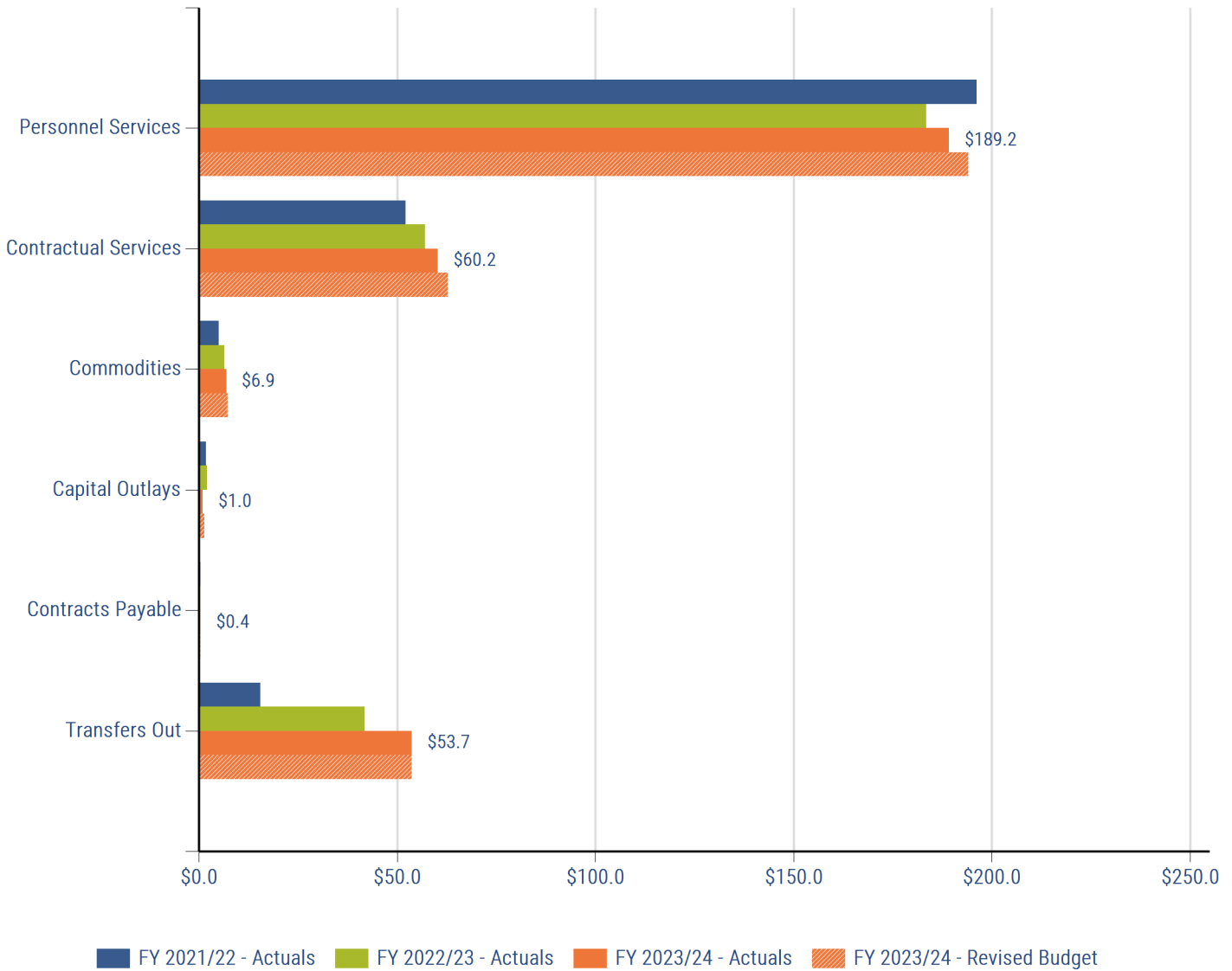
Twelve Months: Fiscal Year



	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	*FY 2023/24 Revised Budget
Personnel Services	\$247.9	\$231.7	\$276.1
Contractual Services	68.4	77.3	86.6
Commodities	8.7	9.9	10.3
Capital Outlays	3.4	3.2	2.0
Contracts Payable	0.4	0.4	0.5
Transfers Out	41.4	89.9	81.0
Total Uses	\$370.2	\$412.3	\$456.4

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

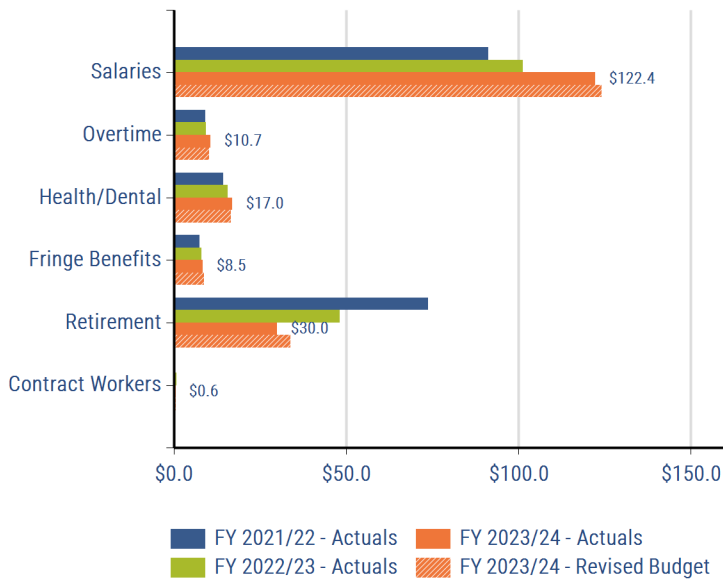
Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Personnel Services	\$196.1	\$183.5	\$189.2	\$194.1	\$5.0	3%
Contractual Services	52.1	57.1	60.2	62.9	2.6	4%
Commodities	5.0	6.4	6.9	7.2	0.3	4%
Capital Outlays	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.3	0.3	23%
Contracts Payable	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	-
Transfers Out	15.5	41.8	53.7	53.7	-	-
Total Uses	\$271.0	\$291.2	\$311.5	\$319.7	\$8.2	3%

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

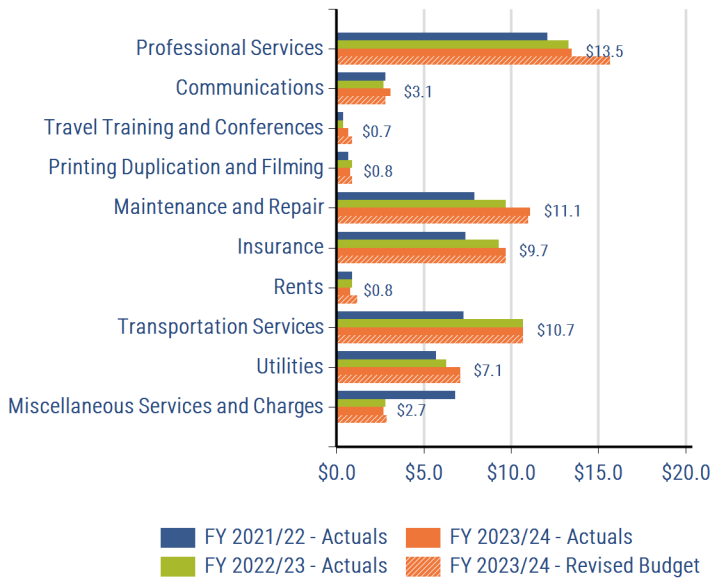
Personnel Services (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$5.0 million or 3%:
 The favorable variance is due to: 1) Salaries - vacancy savings and new staff hired at a lower rate than the employee who retired or left; and 2) Retirement - new public safety staff hired at a different retirement system tier requiring less city contributions. Additionally, the unfavorable variance in Overtime is due to the increased number of public safety personnel on worker's compensation from injuries, requiring other employees to work overtime to cover for their absences. The unfavorable variance in Health/Dental is due to timing in the budget allocation for post employment medical expenses, the variance will be cleared at year-end.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Salaries	\$91.3	\$101.4	\$122.4	\$124.1	\$1.7	1%
Overtime	9.1	9.4	10.7	10.2	(0.5)	(5%)
Health/Dental	14.3	15.7	17.0	16.6	(0.4)	(2%)
Fringe Benefits	7.4	8.0	8.5	8.7	0.3	3%
Retirement	73.9	48.2	30.0	33.8	3.8	11%
Contract Workers	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	8%
Personnel Services Total	\$196.1	\$183.5	\$189.2	\$194.1	\$5.0	3%

Contractual Services (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

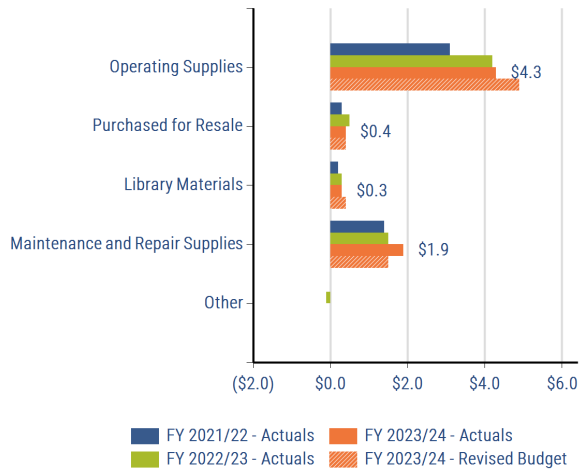


Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$2.6 million or 4%:
 The favorable variance is primarily from 1) Professional Services - timing in receiving invoices for contract services in Public Safety - Police and timing difference for consultant payments for city initiatives; 2) Rents - timing of invoices for land, machinery and equipment rental fees ; and 3) Miscellaneous Services and Charges - timing in public education outreach program implementation, timing of expense for Human Services program and timing of payment for contractual service for waste disposal in WestWorld.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Professional Services	\$12.1	\$13.3	\$13.5	\$15.7	\$2.2	14%
Communications	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.8	(0.2)	(8%)
Travel Training and Conferences	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.2	19%
Printing Duplication and Filming	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	12%
Maintenance and Repair	7.9	9.7	11.1	11.0	(0.1)	(1%)
Insurance	7.4	9.3	9.7	9.7	-	-
Rents	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.3	27%
Transportation Services	7.3	10.7	10.7	10.7	-	-
Utilities	5.7	6.3	7.1	7.1	-	-
Miscellaneous Services and Charges	6.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	0.3	9%
Contractual Services Total	\$52.1	\$57.1	\$60.2	\$62.9	\$2.6	4%

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Commodities (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

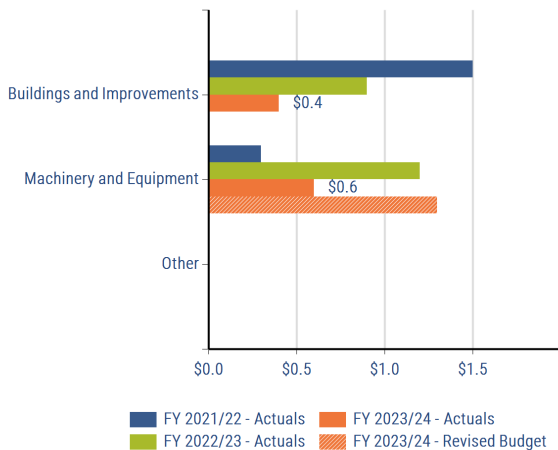


Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.3 million or 4%:

The favorable variance in operation supplies is due to timing difference in purchasing needs based operating material in Public Safety and Parks & Recreations. The unfavorable variance in Maintenance and Repair Supplies is due to increased demand for installation of additional bottle fillers citywide and higher than expected repairs needed for city-owned facilities.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Percent
Operating Supplies	\$3.1	\$4.2	\$4.3	\$4.9	\$0.6	13%
Purchased for Resale	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	-
Library Materials	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	30%
Maintenance and Repair Supplies	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.5	(0.4)	(28%)
Other	-	(0.1)	-	-	-	-
Commodities Total	\$5.0	\$6.4	\$6.9	\$7.2	\$0.3	4%

Capital Outlays (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.3 million or 23%:

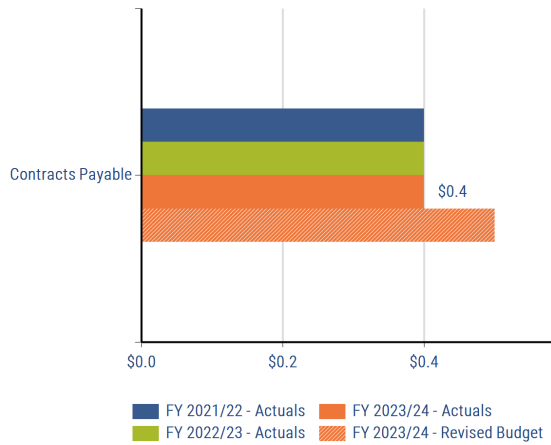
The positive variance is due to Machinery and Equipment - delays in receiving motor vehicles for code enforcement inspectors and police officers, the variance most likely will carry throughout the fiscal year. The unfavorable variance in Buildings and Improvements is due to the unanticipated building improvements cost to accommodate training staff.

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Percent
Buildings and Improvements	\$1.5	\$0.9	\$0.4	\$ -	(\$0.4)	-
Machinery and Equipment	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.7	52%
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlays Total	\$1.8	\$2.1	\$1.0	\$1.3	\$0.3	23%

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Contracts Payable (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

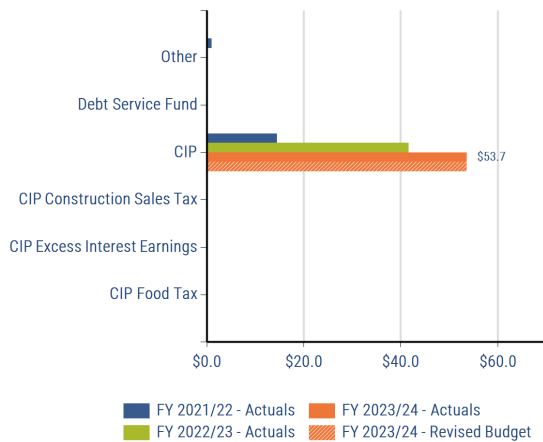
Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.0 million or 0%:
Contracts Payable is within budget.



	<u>FY 2021/22 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2022/23 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2023/24 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2023/24 Revised Budget</u>	<u>Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Contracts Payable	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$ -	-
Contracts Payable Total	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$ -	-

Transfers Out (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

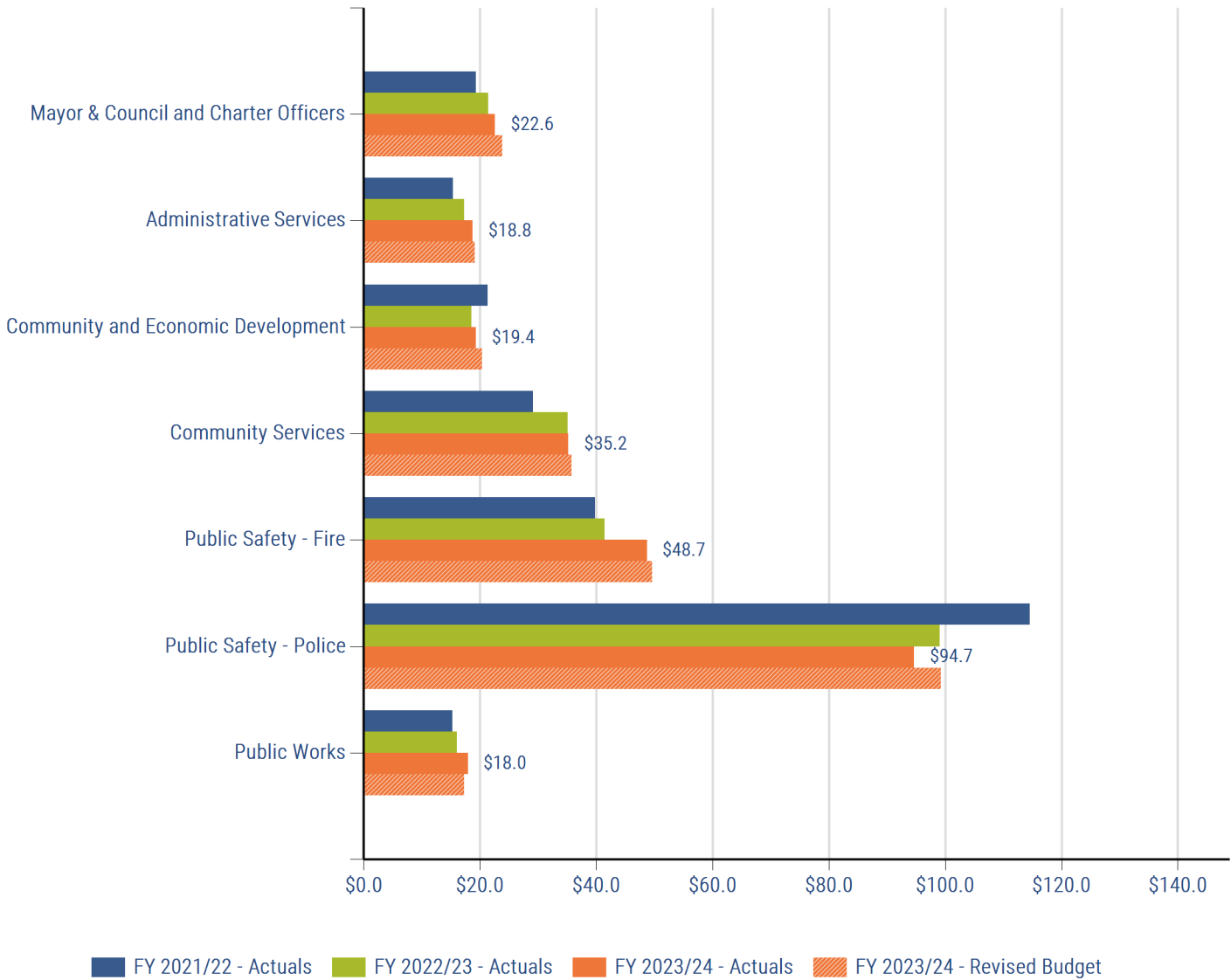
Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.0 million or 0%:
Transfers Out is aligns with budget.



	<u>FY 2021/22 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2022/23 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2023/24 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2023/24 Revised Budget</u>	<u>Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Other	\$1.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Debt Service Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIP	14.5	41.7	53.7	53.7	-	-
CIP Construction Sales Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIP Excess Interest Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIP Food Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out Total	\$15.5	\$41.8	\$53.7	\$53.7	\$ -	-

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Division Expenditures (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Mayor & Council and Charter Officers	\$19.4	\$21.4	\$22.6	\$23.9	\$1.2	5%
Administrative Services	15.4	17.3	18.8	19.1	0.4	2%
Community and Economic Development	21.4	18.6	19.4	20.4	1.1	5%
Community Services	29.2	35.1	35.2	35.8	0.6	2%
Public Safety - Fire	39.8	41.4	48.7	49.7	0.9	2%
Public Safety - Police	114.5	99.1	94.7	99.3	4.6	5%
Public Works	15.3	16.1	18.0	17.3	(0.6)	(4%)
Total	\$255.1	\$249.1	\$257.4	\$265.6	\$8.2	3%

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$8.2 million or 3%:

Mayor&Council and Charter Officers - vacancy savings in the City Attorney and City Auditor Division, and the timing of the public education outreach platform implementation.

Administrative Services- timing of payment for contractual services related to the City Employee Class and Compensation Study and the ADA transition plan implementation.

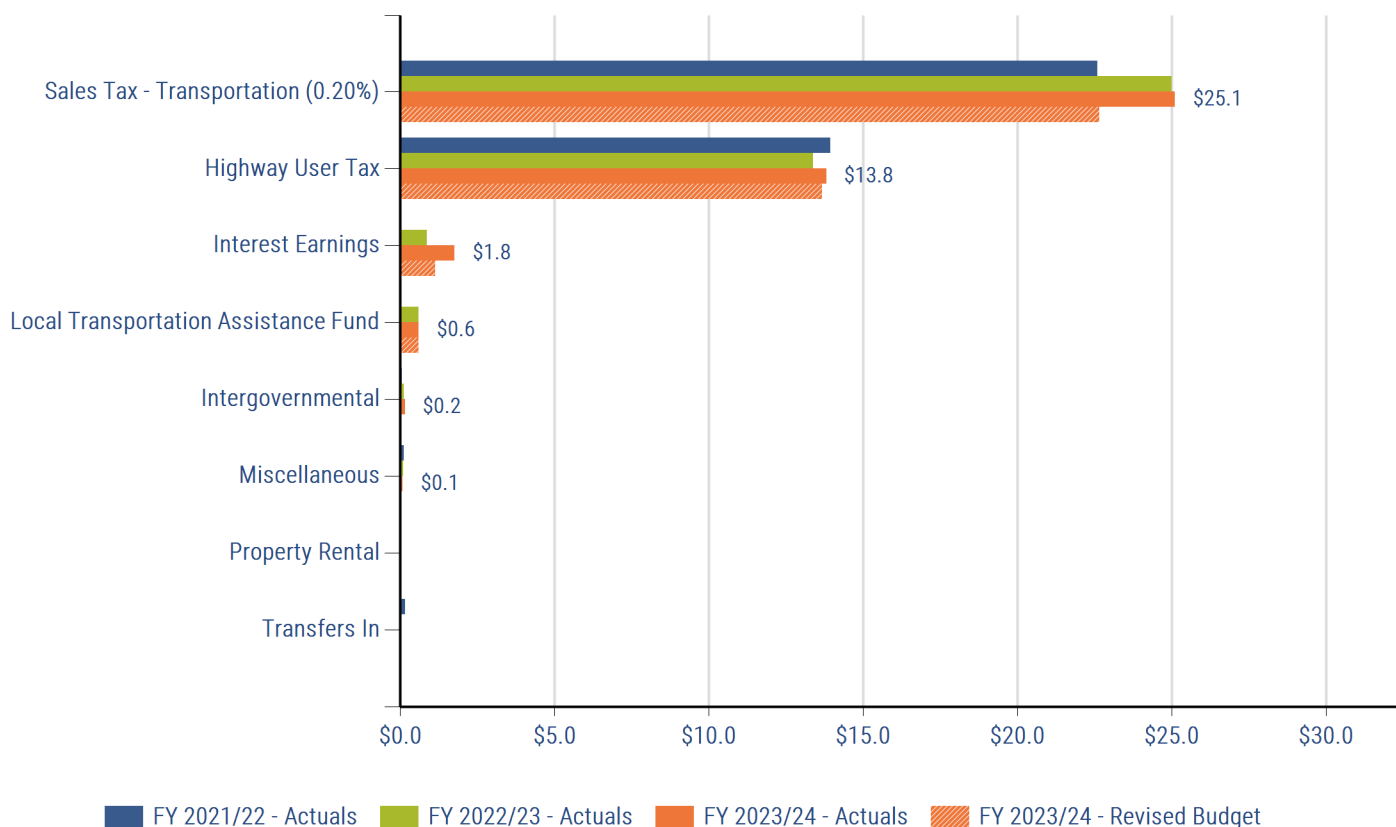
Community and Economic Development - timing of payment for the public art contract and the user rate study, and delays in receiving motor vehicles for code enforcement inspectors.

Community Services- timing of payments for machinery and equipment rental fees, waste disposal service in WestWorld, and timing of expenses for Human Services programs.

Public Safety - Fire- salary savings due to new staff being hired at a lower rate than their predecessors and timing for payment in landscaping mitigation services.

Public Safety - Police- salary savings due to new staff being hired at a lower rate than their predecessors, lower retirement contributions, and delays in receiving motor vehicles for police officers.

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

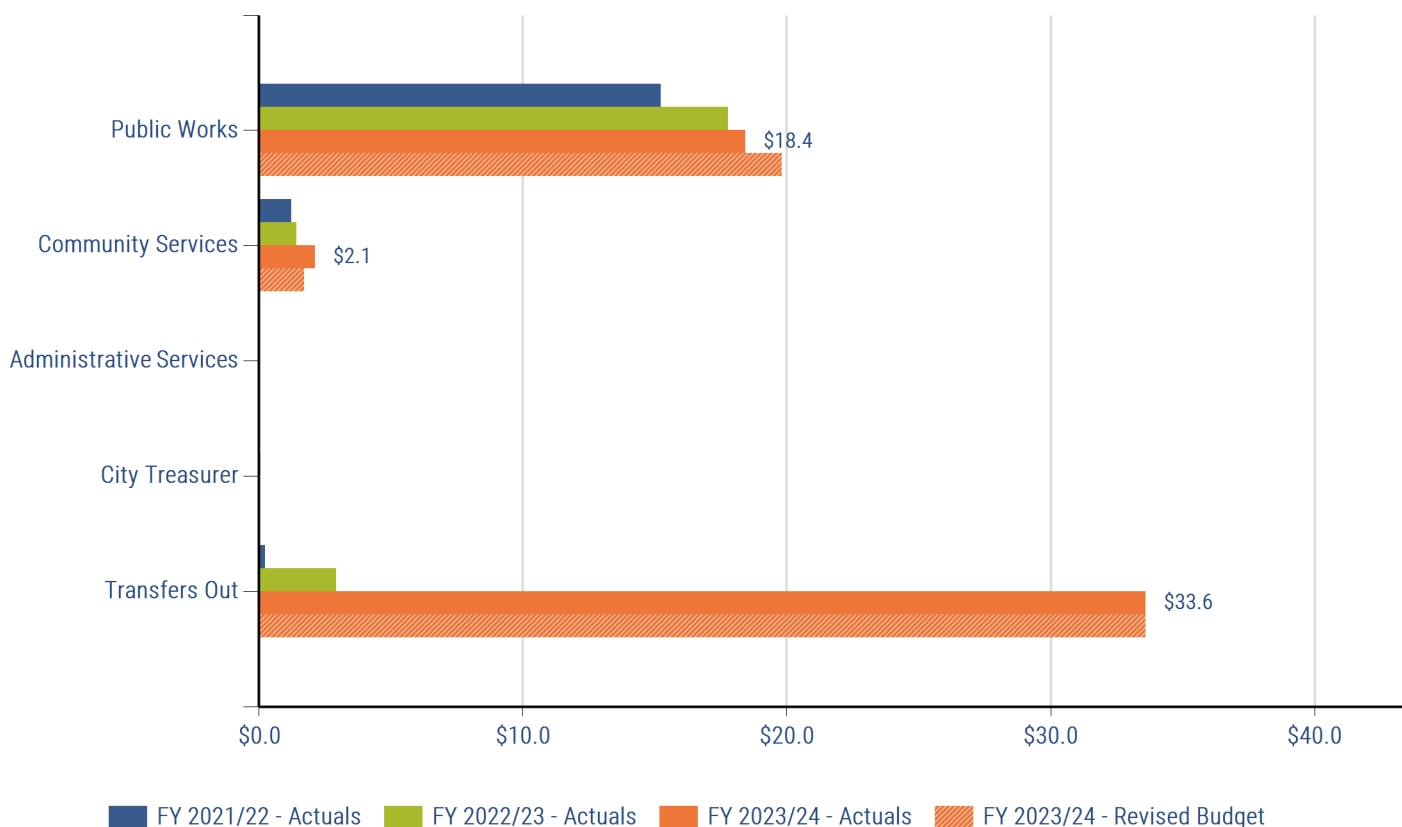


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Sales Tax - Transportation (0.20%)	\$22.6	\$25.0	\$25.1	\$22.7	\$2.4	11%
Highway User Tax	14.0	13.4	13.8	13.7	0.1	1%
Interest Earnings	-	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.6	55%
Local Transportation Assistance Fund	-	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	-
Intergovernmental	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	>100%
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	>100%
Property Rental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources	\$36.9	\$40.1	\$41.6	\$38.2	\$3.4	9%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$3.4 million or 9%: The favorable variance is primarily due to 1) Sales tax - Transportation (0.20%) being favorable due to Sales Tax collections, see page 5 for explanations by category; and 2) Interest Earnings - rates of return is higher than expected.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

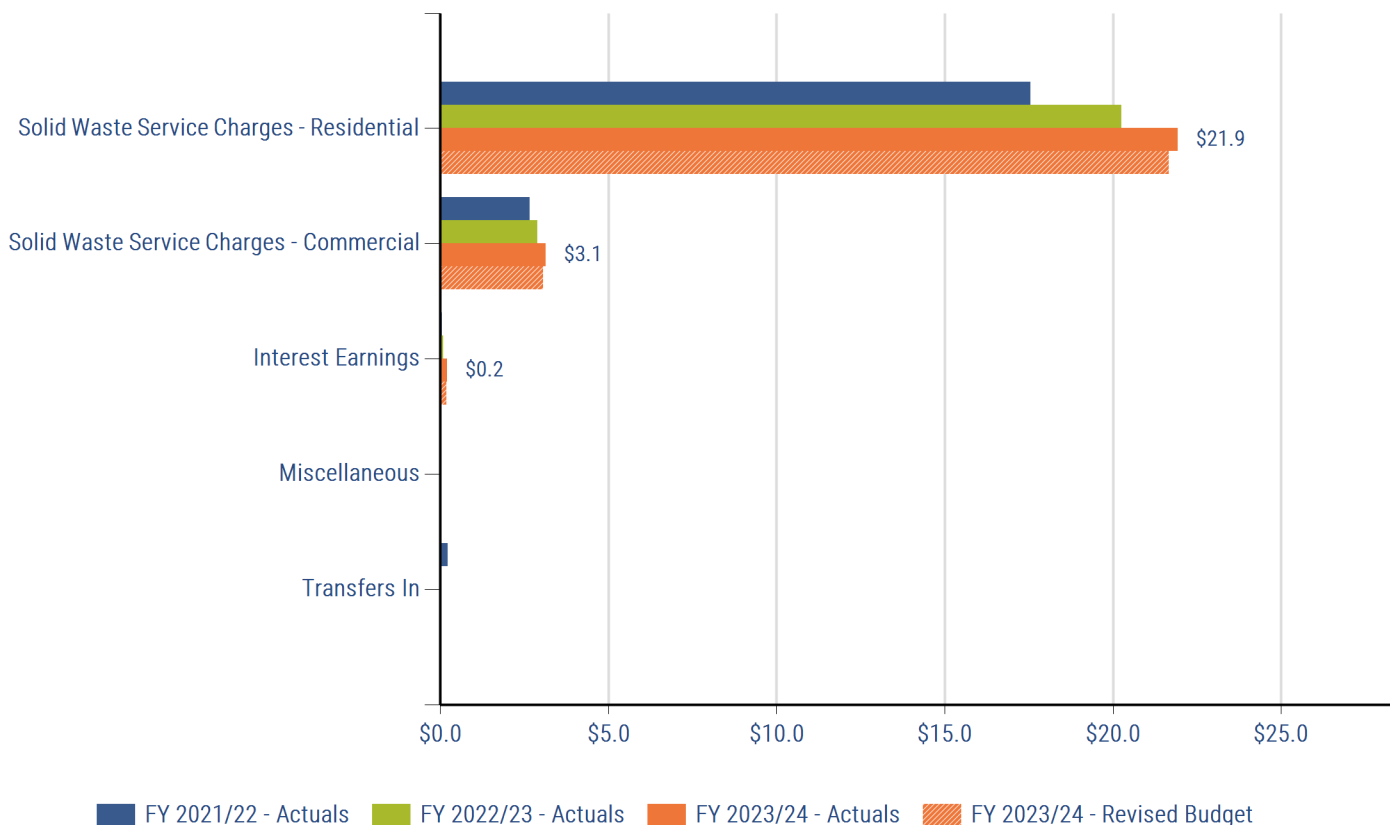


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Public Works	\$15.2	\$17.8	\$18.4	\$19.8	\$1.4	7%
Community Services	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.7	(0.4)	(24%)
Administrative Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
City Treasurer	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	0.2	2.9	33.6	33.6	-	-
Total Uses	\$16.8	\$22.2	\$54.2	\$55.2	\$1.0	2%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$1.0 million or 2%: The favorable variance is due to Public Works - the reevaluation of the weekend trolley service is still in process.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

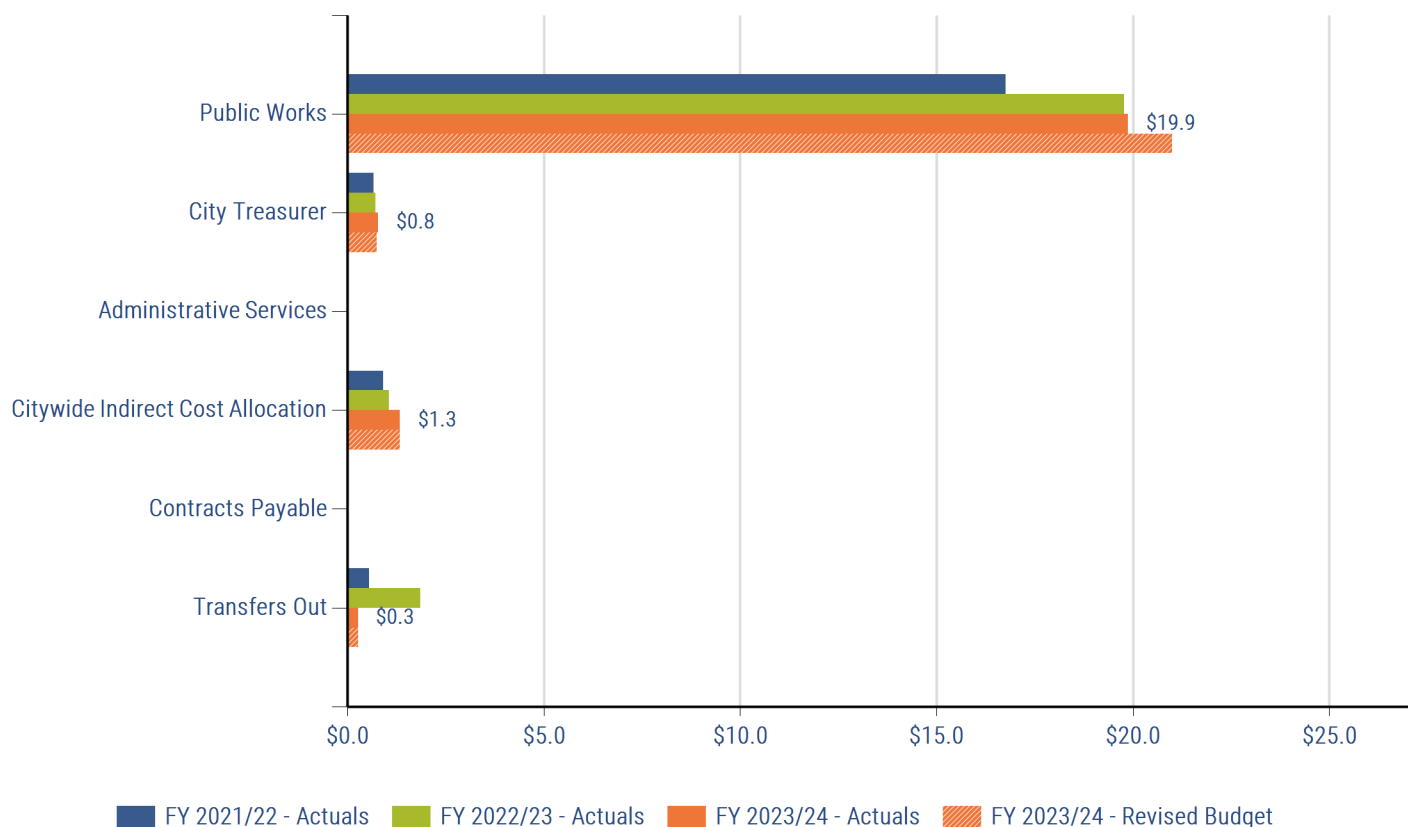


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Solid Waste Service Charges - Residential	\$17.6	\$20.2	\$21.9	\$21.7	\$0.3	1%
Solid Waste Service Charges - Commercial	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	0.1	3%
Interest Earnings	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources	\$20.5	\$23.2	\$25.3	\$24.9	\$0.4	2%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.4 million or 2%. Solid Waste Sources are within budget.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

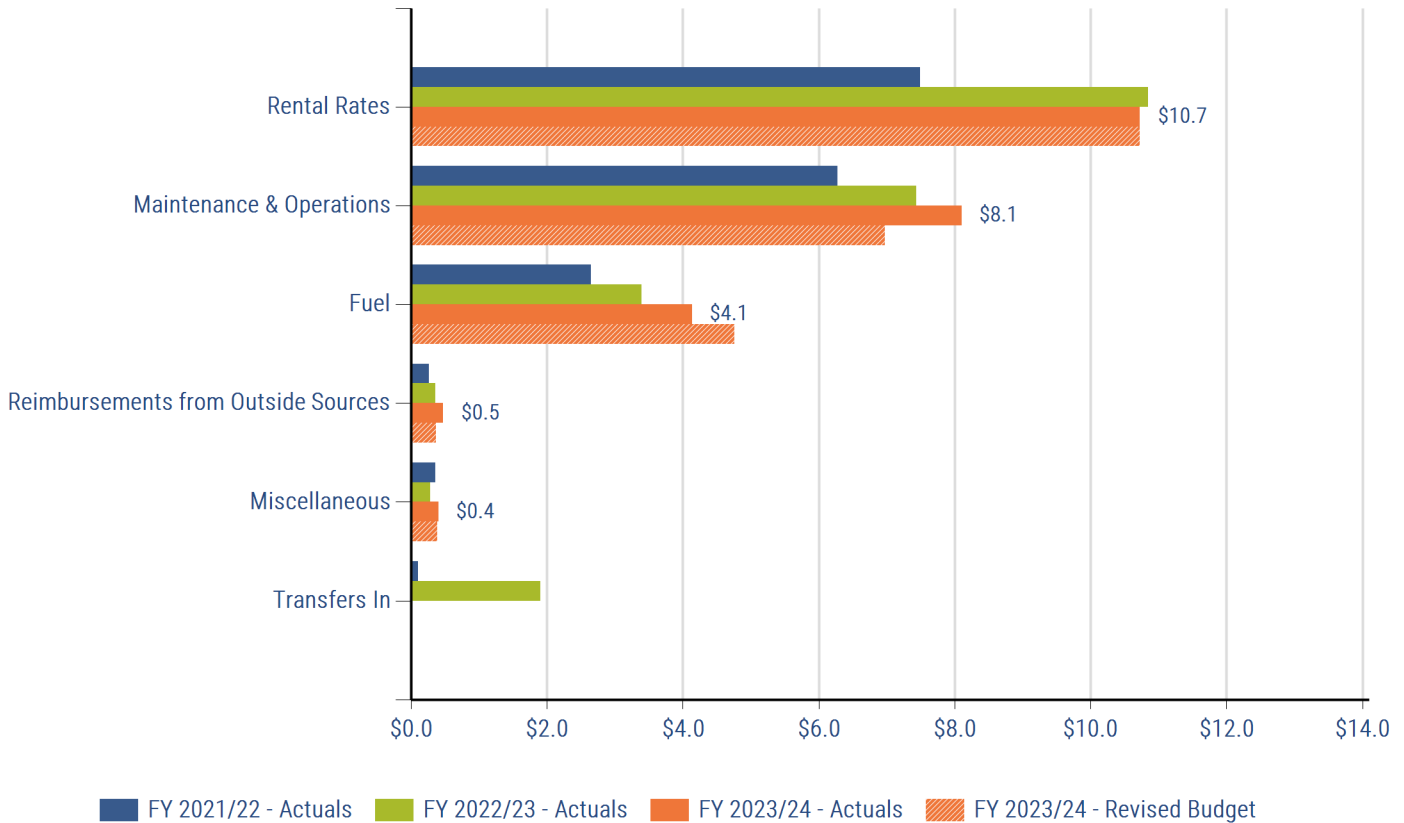


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Public Works	\$16.8	\$19.8	\$19.9	\$21.0	\$1.1	5%
City Treasurer	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	-	-
Administrative Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citywide Indirect Cost Allocation	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	-	-
Contracts Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.3	-	-
Total Uses	\$18.9	\$23.4	\$22.3	\$23.4	\$1.1	5%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$1.1 million or 5%: The favorable variance is primarily caused by the reduced usage of a landfill and recycling processing contract due to fires at a landfill that interrupted operations.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

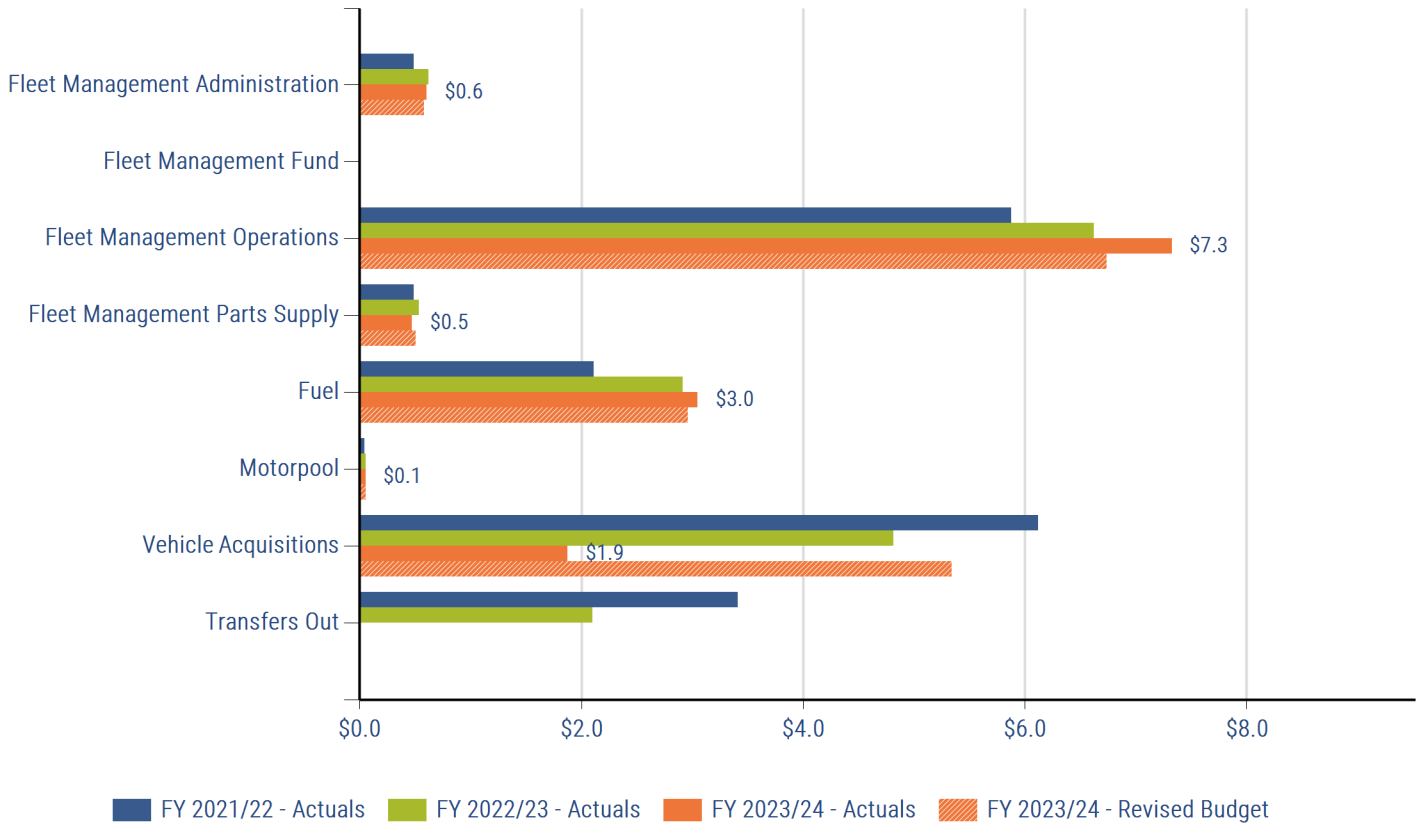


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Rental Rates	\$7.5	\$10.8	\$10.7	\$10.7	\$ -	-
Maintenance & Operations	6.3	7.4	8.1	7.0	1.1	16%
Fuel	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.8	(0.6)	(13%)
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	28%
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	-	-
Transfers In	0.1	1.9	-	-	-	-
Total Sources	\$17.2	\$24.2	\$23.8	\$23.2	\$0.6	3%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.6 million or 3%: The favorable variance is primarily due to additional charges for repairs on older vehicles caused by delays on receiving new acquisitions. The positive variance would be higher but is partially offset by lower fuel costs than anticipated.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

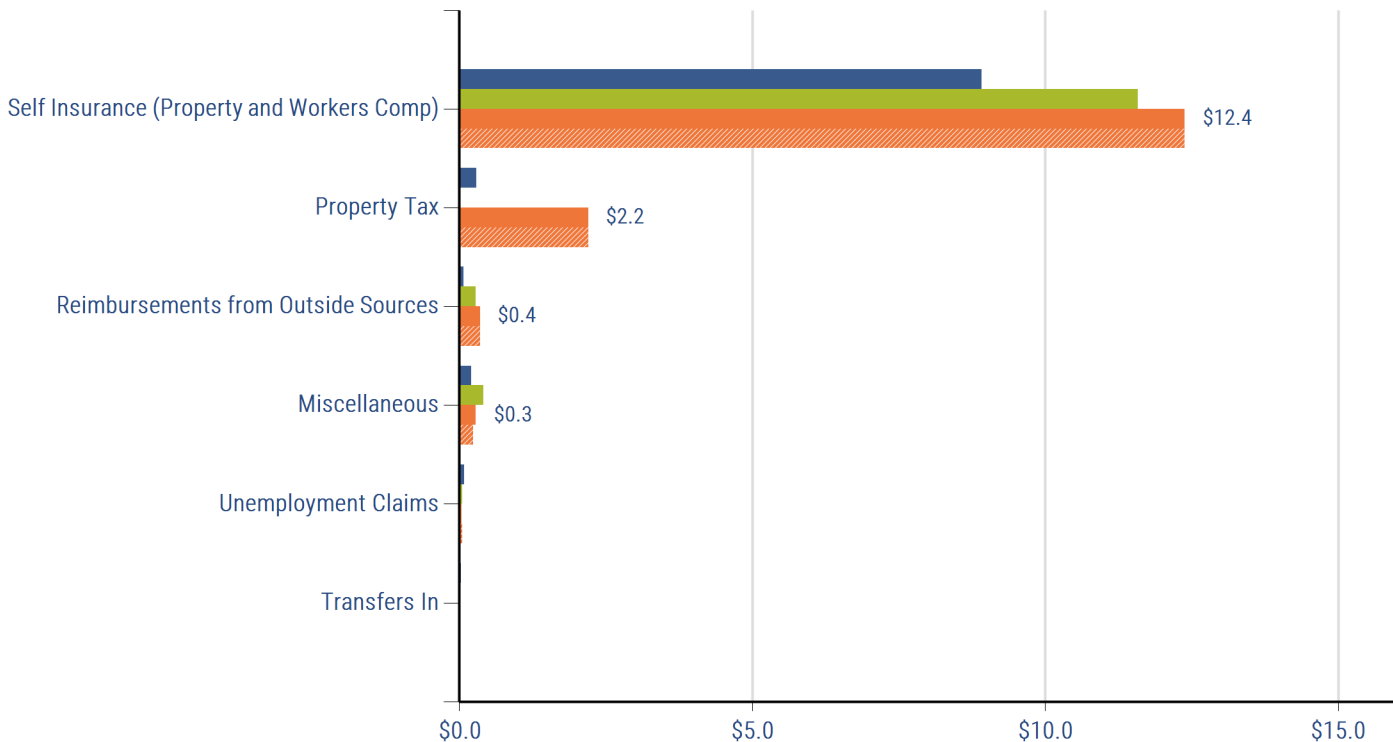


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Fleet Management Administration	\$0.5	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$ -	-
Fleet Management Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet Management Operations	5.9	6.6	7.3	6.7	(0.6)	(9%)
Fleet Management Parts Supply	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-
Fuel	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	(0.1)	(3%)
Motorpool	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Vehicle Acquisitions	6.1	4.8	1.9	5.3	3.5	65%
Transfers Out	3.4	2.1	-	-	-	-
Total Uses	\$18.6	\$17.7	\$13.4	\$16.2	\$2.8	17%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$2.8 million or 17%: The favorable variance is primarily due to long lead times on vehicle acquisitions. The positive variance would be higher however is partially offset by additional parts being ordered to repair older vehicles while replacements are on order.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



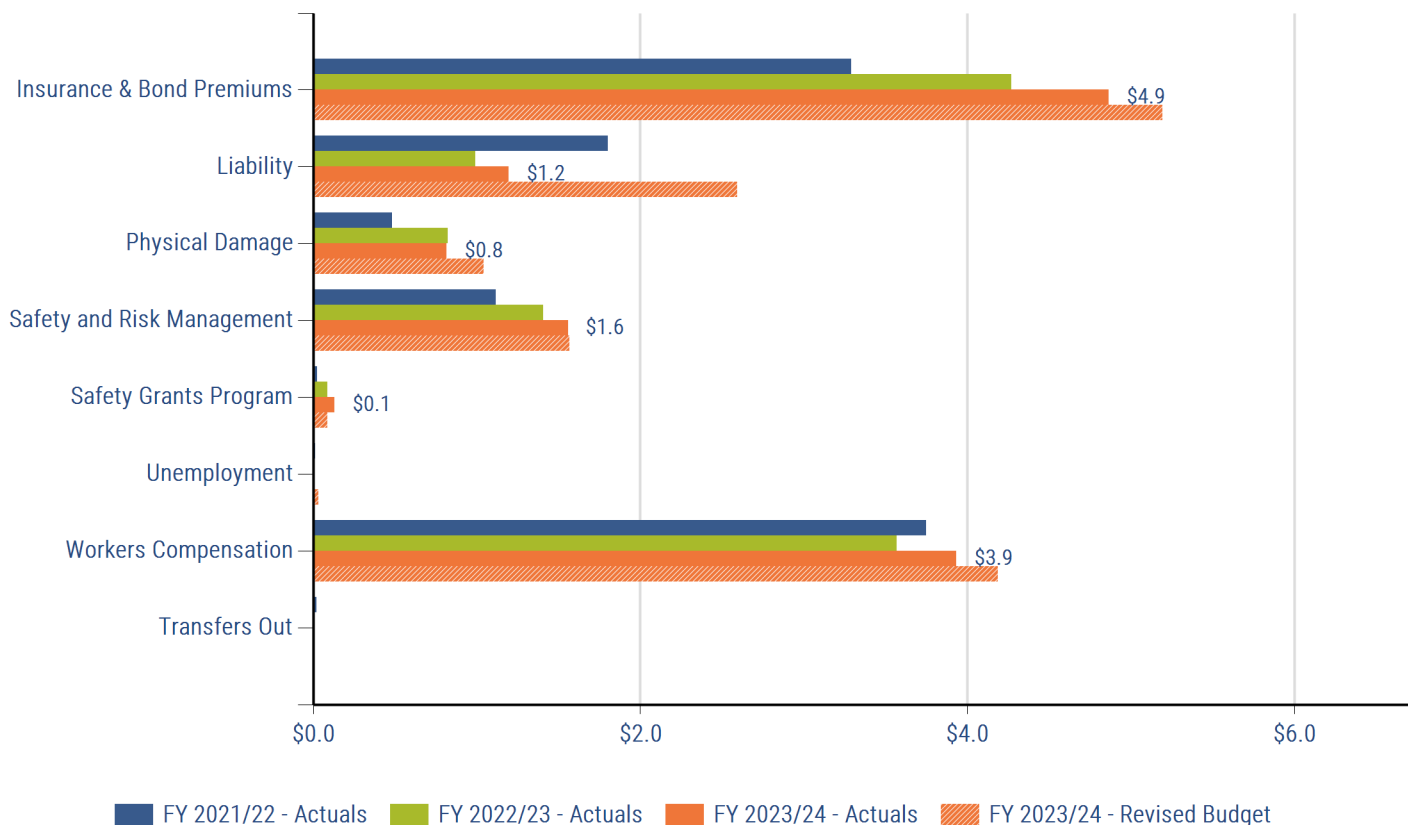
■ FY 2021/22 - Actuals
 ■ FY 2022/23 - Actuals
 ■ FY 2023/24 - Actuals
 ■ FY 2023/24 - Revised Budget

	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Self Insurance (Property and Workers Comp)	\$8.9	\$11.6	\$12.4	\$12.4	\$ -	-
Property Tax	0.3	-	2.2	2.2	-	-
Reimbursements from Outside Sources	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	-	-
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	-	-
Unemployment Claims	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources	\$9.6	\$12.3	\$15.3	\$15.2	\$ -	-

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.0 million or 0%: Risk Management Fund Sources are within budget.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

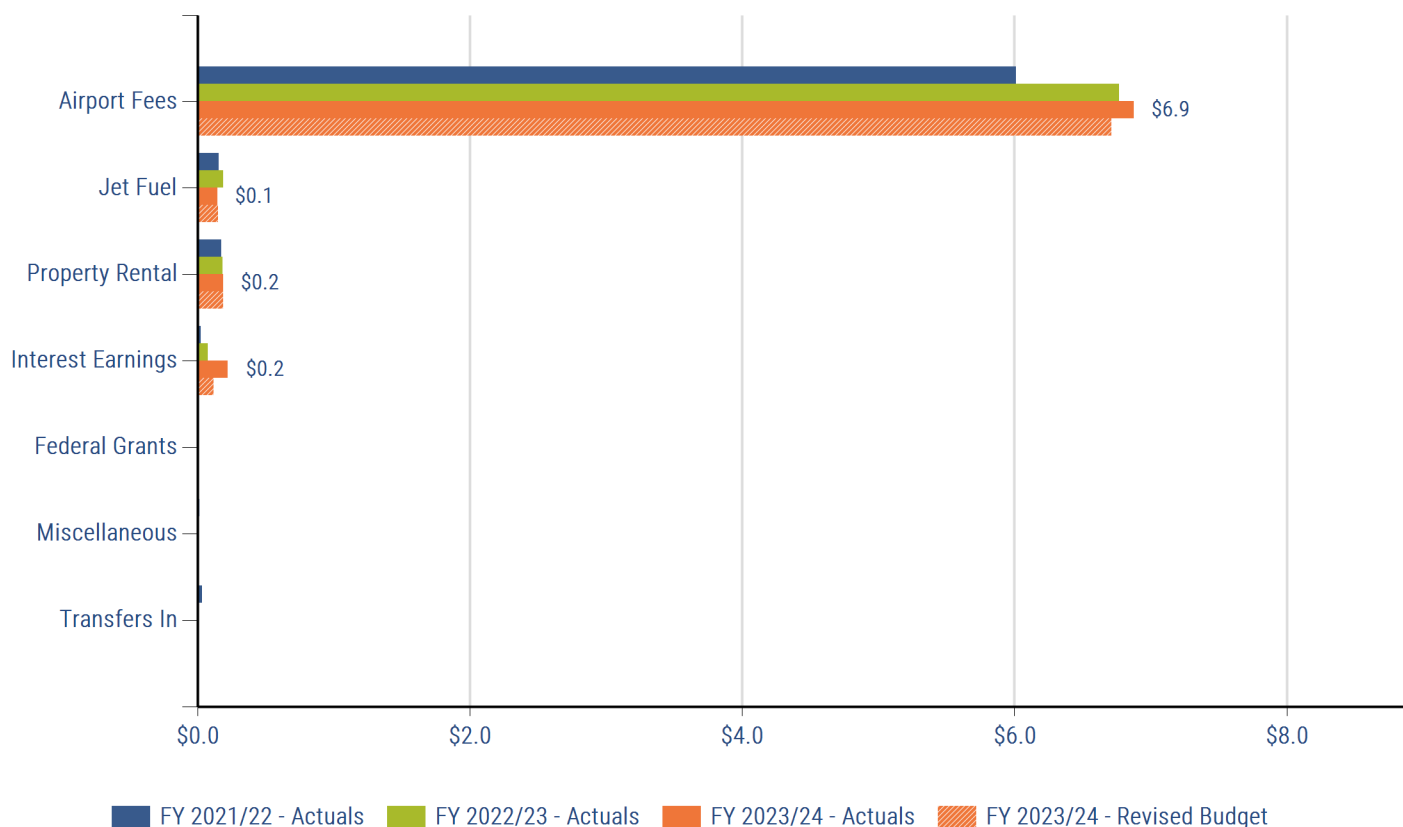


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Insurance & Bond Premiums	\$3.3	\$4.3	\$4.9	\$5.2	\$0.3	6%
Liability	1.8	1.0	1.2	2.6	1.4	54%
Physical Damage	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	22%
Safety and Risk Management	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	-	-
Safety Grants Program	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers Compensation	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.2	0.3	6%
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Uses	\$10.5	\$11.2	\$12.5	\$14.7	\$2.2	15%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$2.2 million or 15%: The favorable variance is largely driven by: 1) less claims for property damage than anticipated; and 2) lower medical claims for workers compensation than anticipated.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

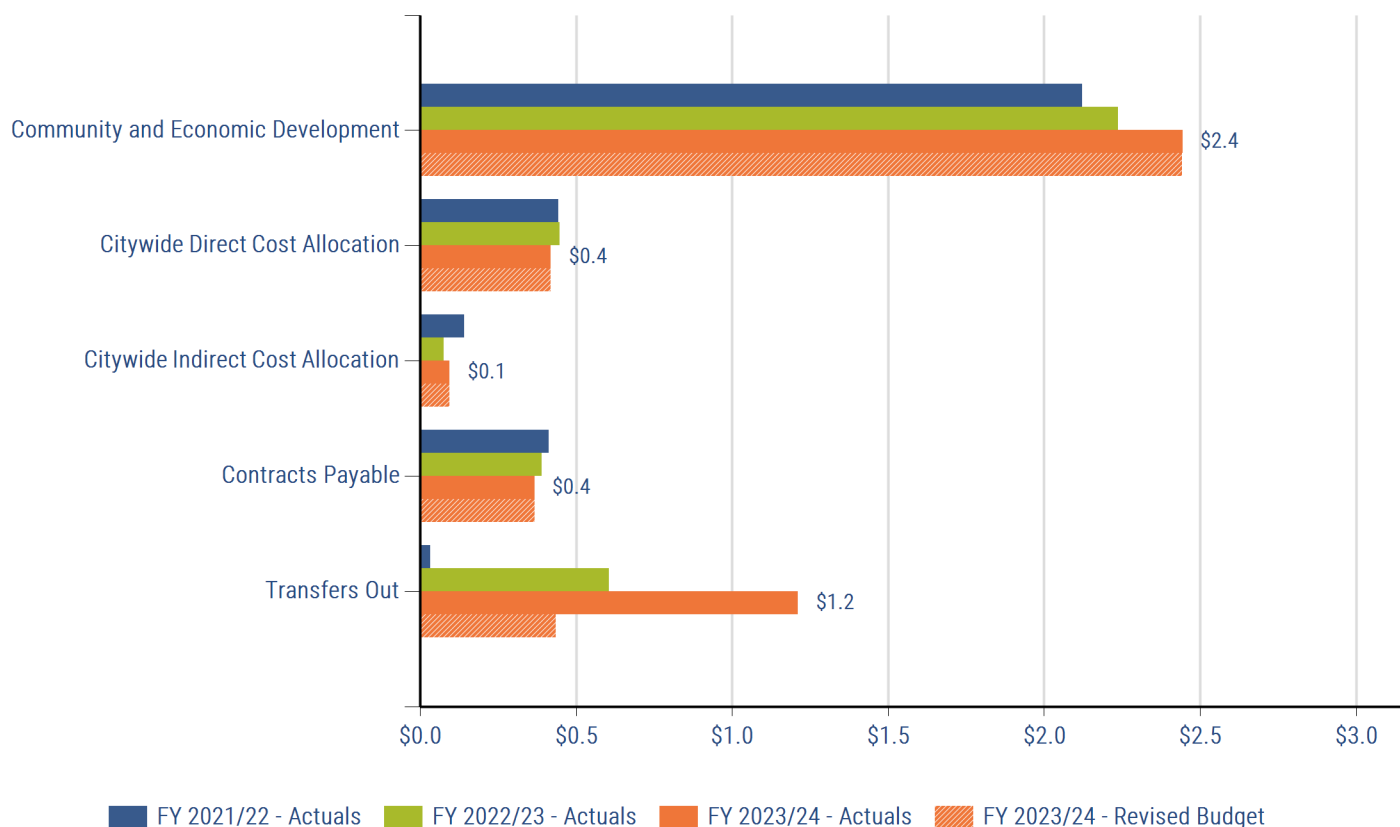


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Airport Fees	\$6.0	\$6.8	\$6.9	\$6.7	\$0.2	2%
Jet Fuel	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	-
Property Rental	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
Interest Earnings	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	87%
Federal Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources	\$6.4	\$7.2	\$7.4	\$7.2	\$0.3	4%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.3 million or 4%: The favorable variance is due to 1) Airport fees - higher than expected collection from tenant rents and aeronautical business permit; and 2) Interest Earnings - rates of return are higher than expected.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

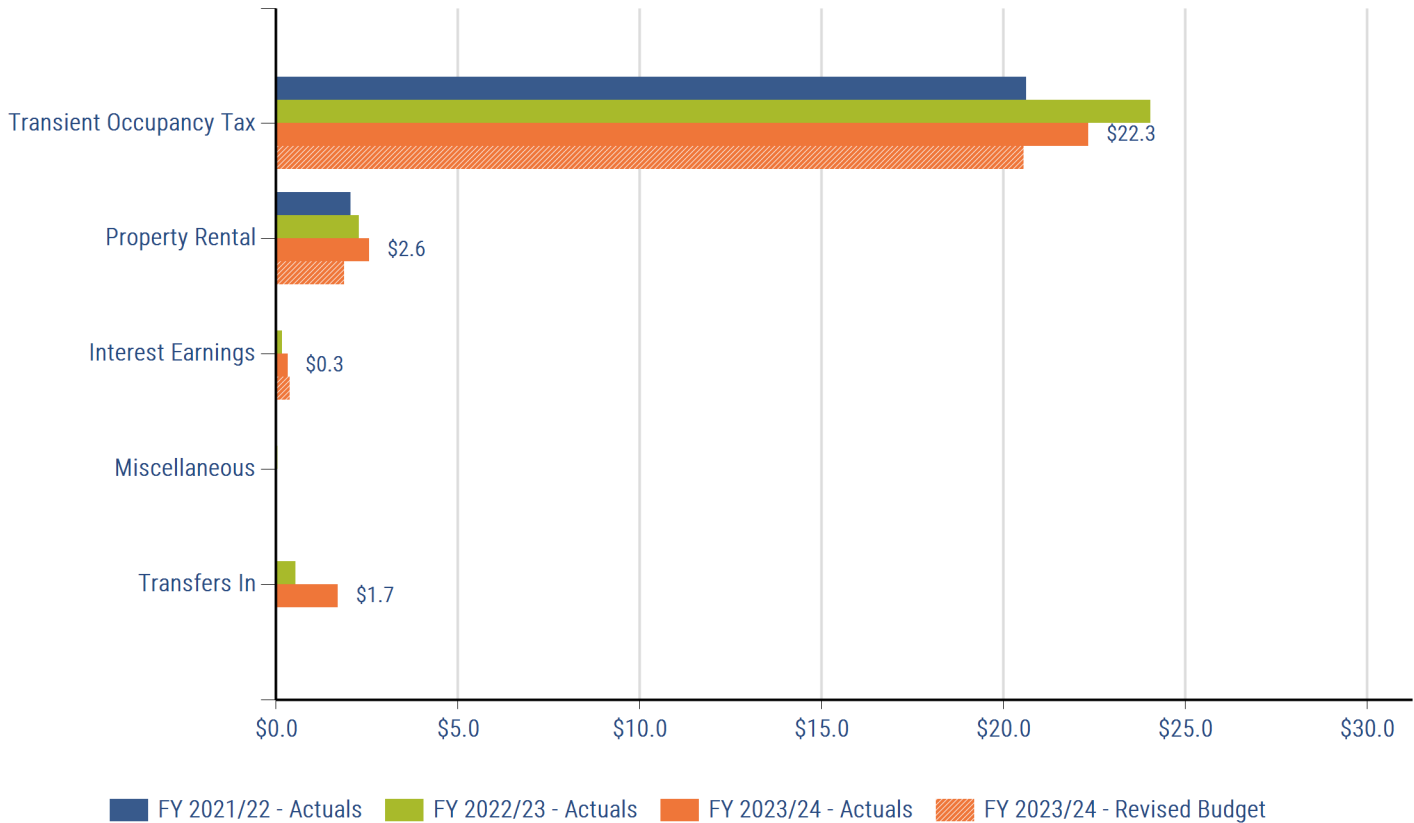


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Budget (Unfavorable) Percent
Community and Economic Development	\$2.1	\$2.2	\$2.4	\$2.4	\$ -	-
Citywide Direct Cost Allocation	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Citywide Indirect Cost Allocation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Contracts Payable	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Transfers Out	-	0.6	1.2	0.4	(0.8)	(>100%)
Total Uses	\$3.2	\$3.8	\$4.5	\$3.8	(\$0.8)	(21%)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$0.8) million or (21%): The unfavorable variance in Transfers Out - due to a Council approved transfer out to support a Capital Improvement Plan project outside of budget development circle.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

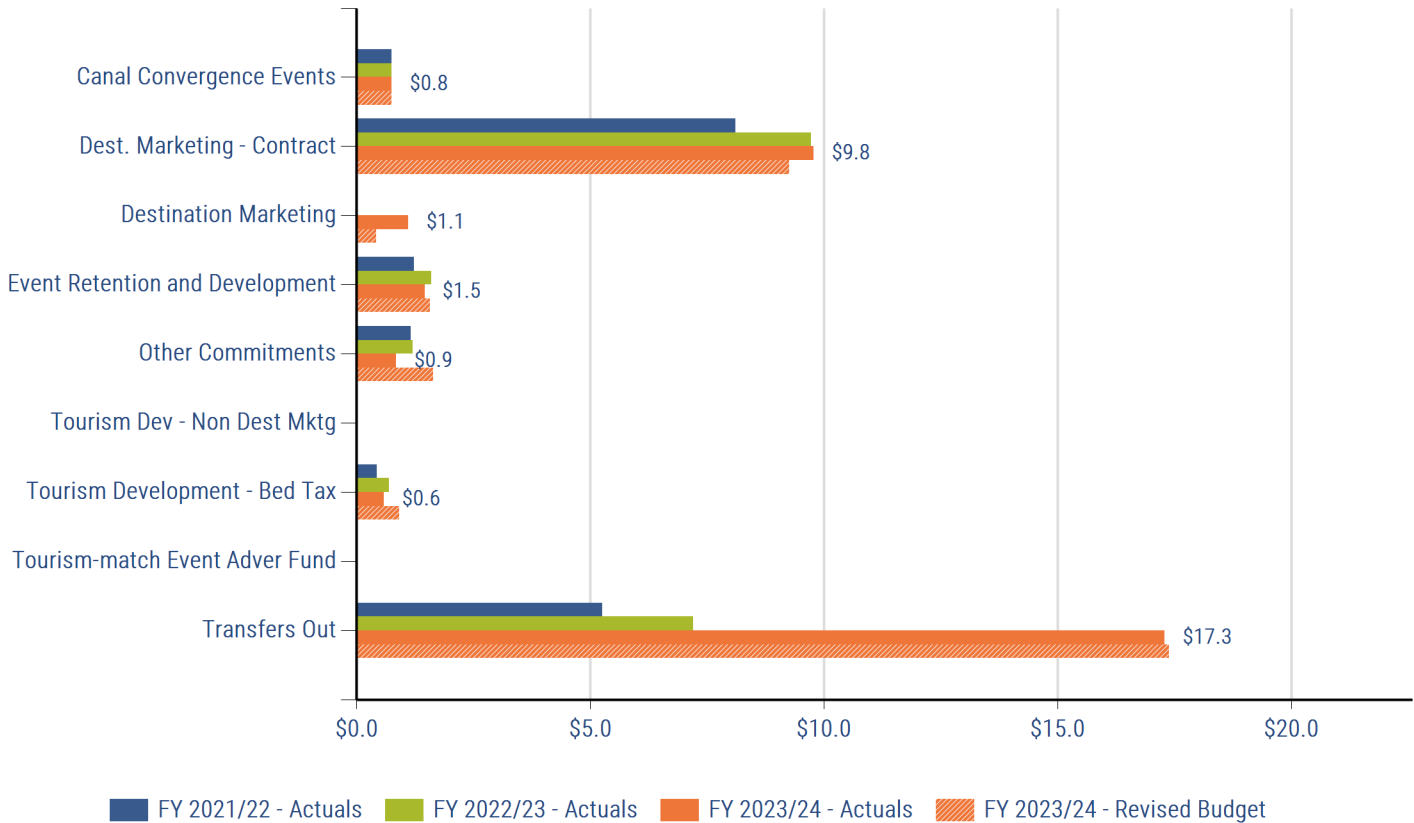


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Transient Occupancy Tax	\$20.6	\$24.0	\$22.3	\$20.6	\$1.8	9%
Property Rental	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.9	0.7	37%
Interest Earnings	-	0.2	0.3	0.4	(0.1)	(16%)
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	0.5	1.7	-	1.7	-
Total Sources	\$22.7	\$27.1	\$26.9	\$22.8	\$4.1	18%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$4.1 million or 18%: The favorable variance is primarily due to 1) Transient Occupancy Tax - higher than anticipated collections driven by the continuously high touristic activity in the city; 2) Property Rental - due to higher than expected revenue from a contract lease; 3) Transfers In - due to savings in the completed CIP project transferred back to the Tourism fund.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

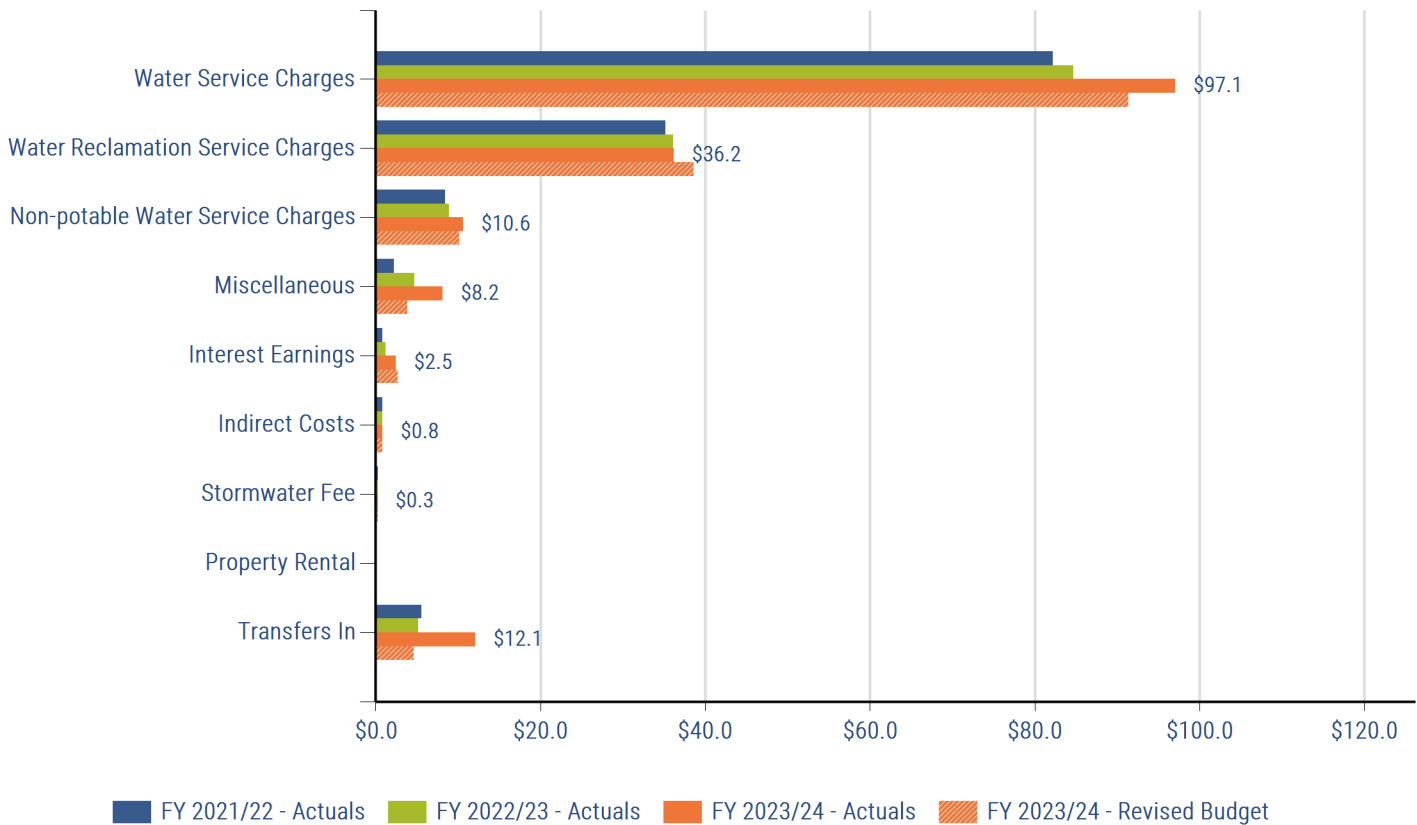
Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Canal Convergence Events	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$ -	-
Dest. Marketing - Contract	8.1	9.7	9.8	9.3	(0.5)	(6%)
Destination Marketing	-	-	1.1	0.4	(0.7)	(>100%)
Event Retention and Development	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.1	8%
Other Commitments	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.8	48%
Tourism Dev - Non Dest Mktg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism Development - Bed Tax	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	36%
Tourism-match Event Adver Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	5.3	7.2	17.3	17.4	0.1	1%
Total Uses	\$17.0	\$21.2	\$31.8	\$31.9	\$0.1	0%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.1 million or 0%: The favorable variance is primarily due to Other Commitments - timing of expense for tourism strategic plan study and timing of payments for replacing benches in Old Town Scottsdale. The unfavorable variance in Destination Marketing - Contract is due to received higher than expected transient occupancy tax revenues thus higher expenses to contractor per agreement; and the unfavorable variance in Destination Marketing is due to budget spreading.

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

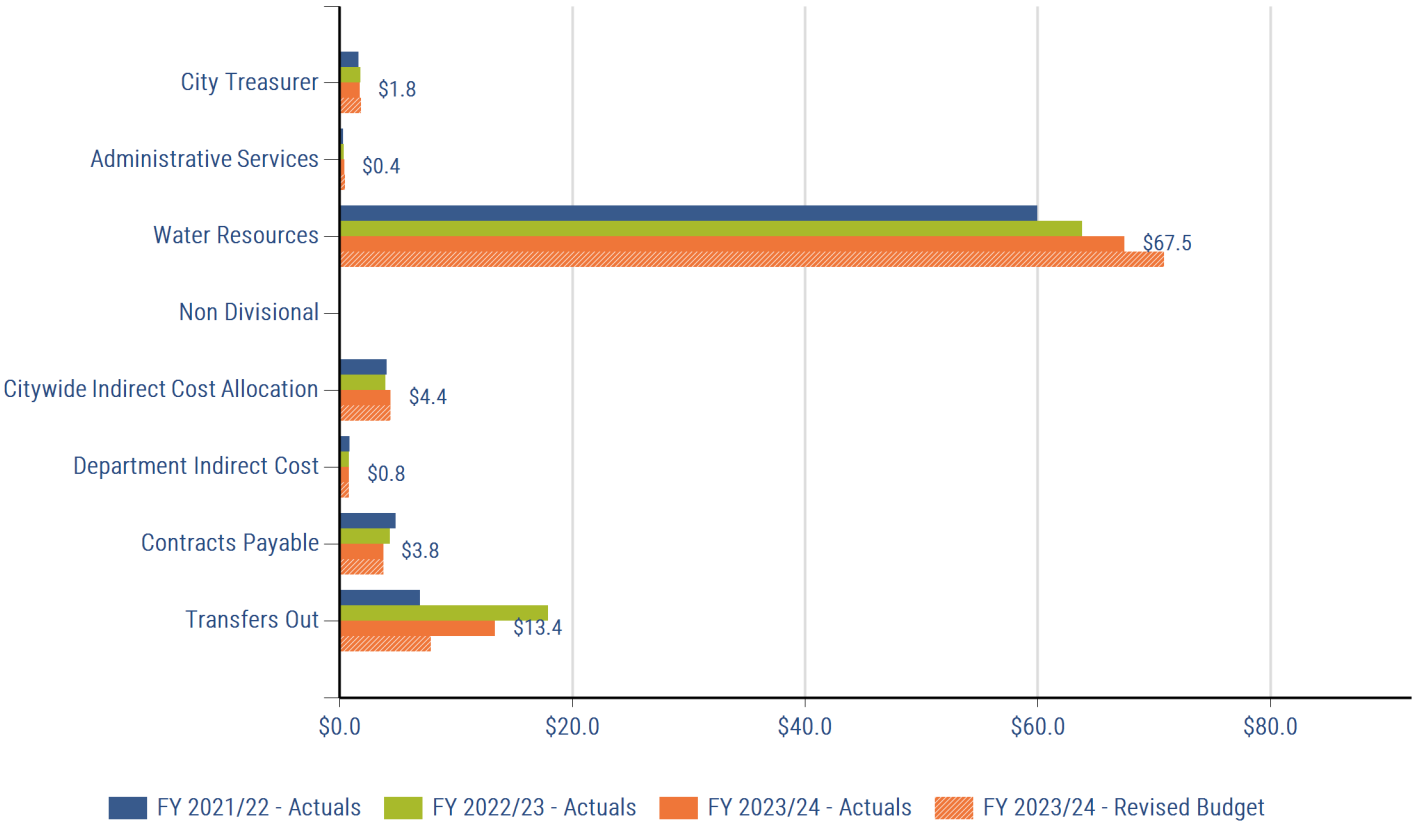


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Water Service Charges	\$82.2	\$84.7	\$97.1	\$91.3	\$5.7	6%
Water Reclamation Service Charges	35.2	36.1	36.2	38.6	(2.4)	(6%)
Non-potable Water Service Charges	8.4	8.9	10.6	10.2	0.4	4%
Miscellaneous	2.2	4.7	8.2	3.8	4.3	>100%
Interest Earnings	0.8	1.2	2.5	2.7	(0.2)	(9%)
Indirect Costs	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	-
Stormwater Fee	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-
Property Rental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	5.6	5.2	12.1	4.6	7.4	>100%
Total Sources	\$135.6	\$141.9	\$167.7	\$152.4	\$15.3	10%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$15.3 million or 10%: The favorable variance is due to 1) Water Service Charges and Non-potable Water Service Charges - water usage is higher than anticipated resulting from less rain during the monsoon season compared to the prior three-year average; 2) Miscellaneous - higher compensation received from the Central Arizona Project (CAP) and Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) for reducing usage from Lake Mead; 3) Transfer In - due to timing of transfers, variance will be cleared at fiscal year-end. The favorable variance is offset by lower than expected Water Reclamation Services Charges.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

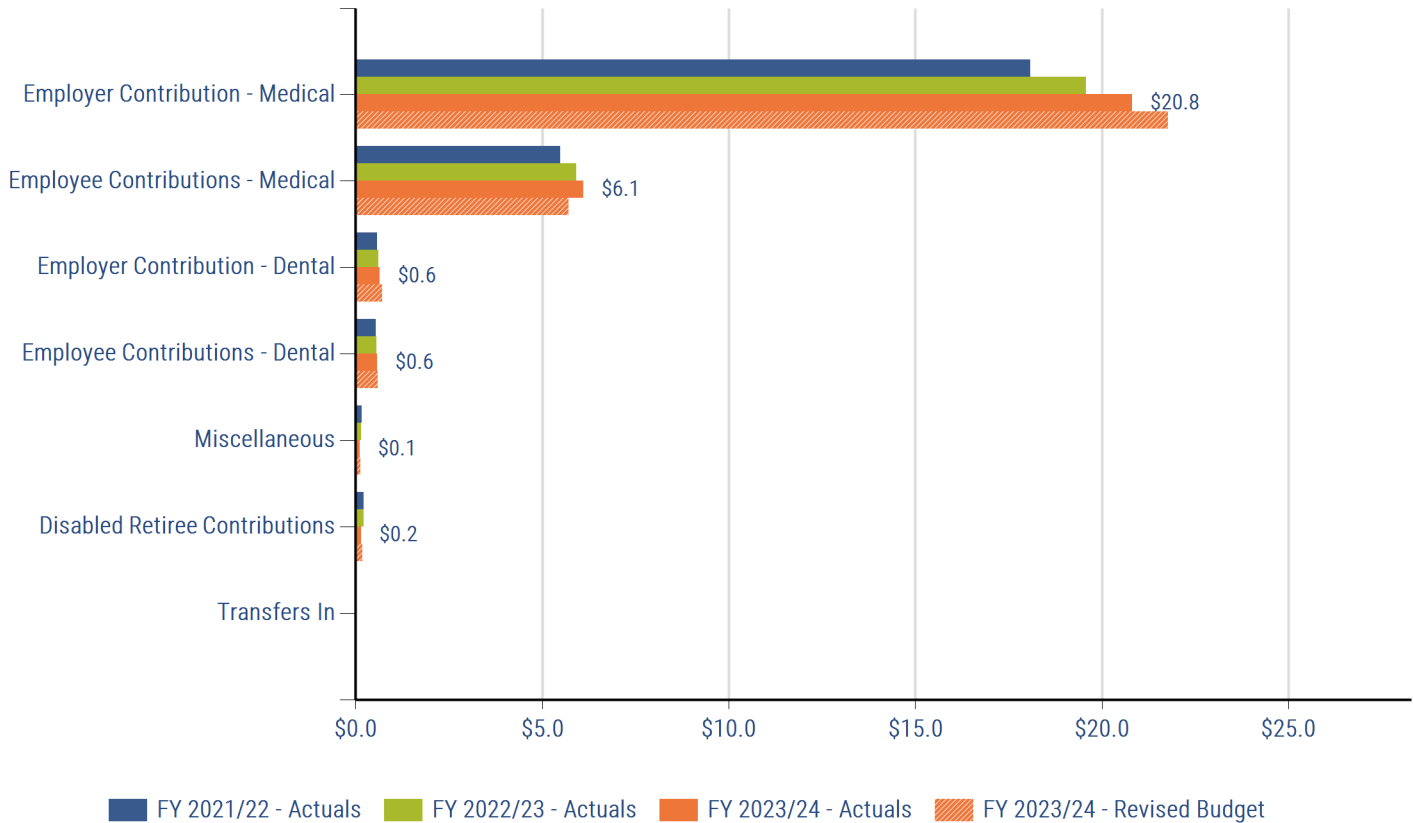


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
City Treasurer	\$1.6	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$1.9	\$0.1	6%
Administrative Services	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	17%
Water Resources	60.0	63.8	67.5	70.9	3.4	5%
Non Divisional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citywide Indirect Cost Allocation	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.4	-	-
Department Indirect Cost	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	-
Contracts Payable	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	-	-
Transfers Out	6.9	17.9	13.4	7.9	(5.5)	(70%)
Total Uses	\$78.5	\$93.0	\$92.0	\$90.1	(\$1.9)	(2%)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$1.9) million or (2%): The unfavorable variance for Transfer Out is due to timing of transfers, variance will be cleared at fiscal year-end. The favorable variance for Water Resources is mainly due to employees being hired at a lower rate than their predecessor, lower than expected expenses in overtime, timing difference on electricity bill payments, as well as lower than expected chemical costs. Additionally, timing for advertising, repair, and maintenance contributed to the favorable variance.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Sources (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)

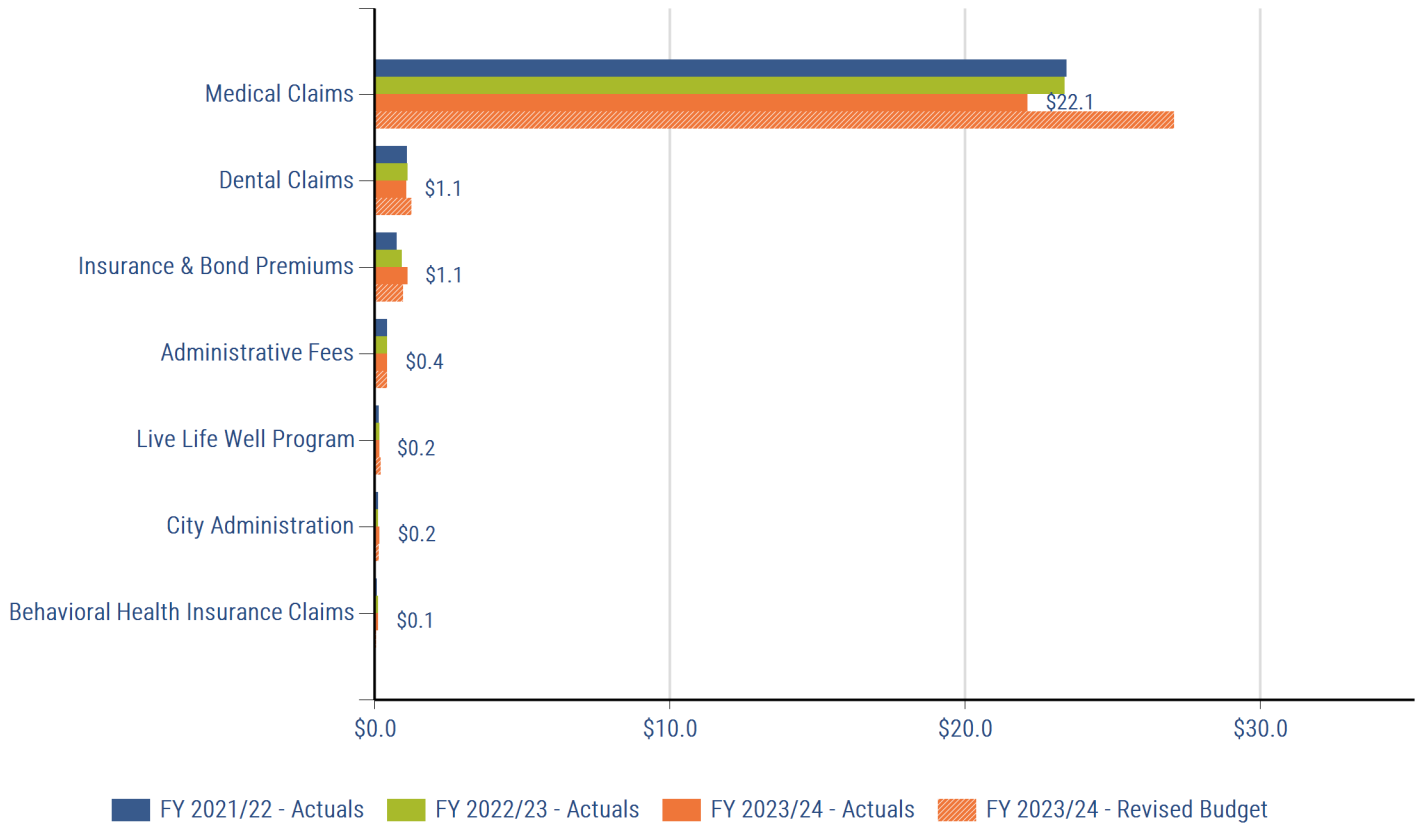


	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Employer Contribution - Medical	\$18.1	\$19.6	\$20.8	\$21.8	(\$1.0)	(4%)
Employee Contributions - Medical	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.7	0.4	7%
Employer Contribution - Dental	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	(0.1)	(9%)
Employee Contributions - Dental	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	-
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-
Disabled Retiree Contributions	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources	\$25.1	\$27.0	\$28.4	\$29.1	(\$0.7)	(2%)

Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$0.7) million or (2%): The unfavorable variance in Employer Contribution - Medical is due to employee turn over and plan selection, which occurs after the budget has been prepared.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.

Uses (Fiscal Year to Date: March 2024)



	FY 2021/22 Actuals	FY 2022/23 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Actuals	FY 2023/24 Revised Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Medical Claims	\$23.4	\$23.4	\$22.1	\$27.1	\$5.0	18%
Dental Claims	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	13%
Insurance & Bond Premiums	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	(0.1)	(14%)
Administrative Fees	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Live Life Well Program	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
City Administration	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
Behavioral Health Insurance Claims	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(87%)
Total Uses	\$26.0	\$26.3	\$25.2	\$30.2	\$5.0	16%

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$5.0 million or 16%: The favorable variance in Medical Claims is due to timing and the difficulty in predicting claims.

\$ in millions/rounding differences and blank may occur.



Privilege (Sales) & Use Tax Collections For March 2024 (For Business Activity in February 2024)

Appendix 1 contains information regarding the “actual” revenue collections from the 1.0 percent Privilege and Use Tax reflected in the General Fund, 0.2 percent dedicated Transportation Privilege Tax, 0.1 percent additional dedicated to Transportation Privilege and Use Taxes, 0.2 percent dedicated Preserve Privilege and Use Taxes, 0.15 percent additional dedicated Preserve Privilege and Use Taxes, and 0.1 percent dedicated Public Safety Privilege and Use Taxes, including adjustments for related license revenues, late collections and audits. While the report includes the actual year-to-date tax collections for the funds previously noted, only the General Fund portion (1.0 percent) of the tax is unrestricted and available for general government purposes.

The fiscal year to date Privilege and Use Tax (1.0 percent General Purpose) collections increased 7 percent compared to the Budget, and decreased less than 1 percent compared to the same period a year ago.

Privilege (Sales) & Use Tax by Category and Fund

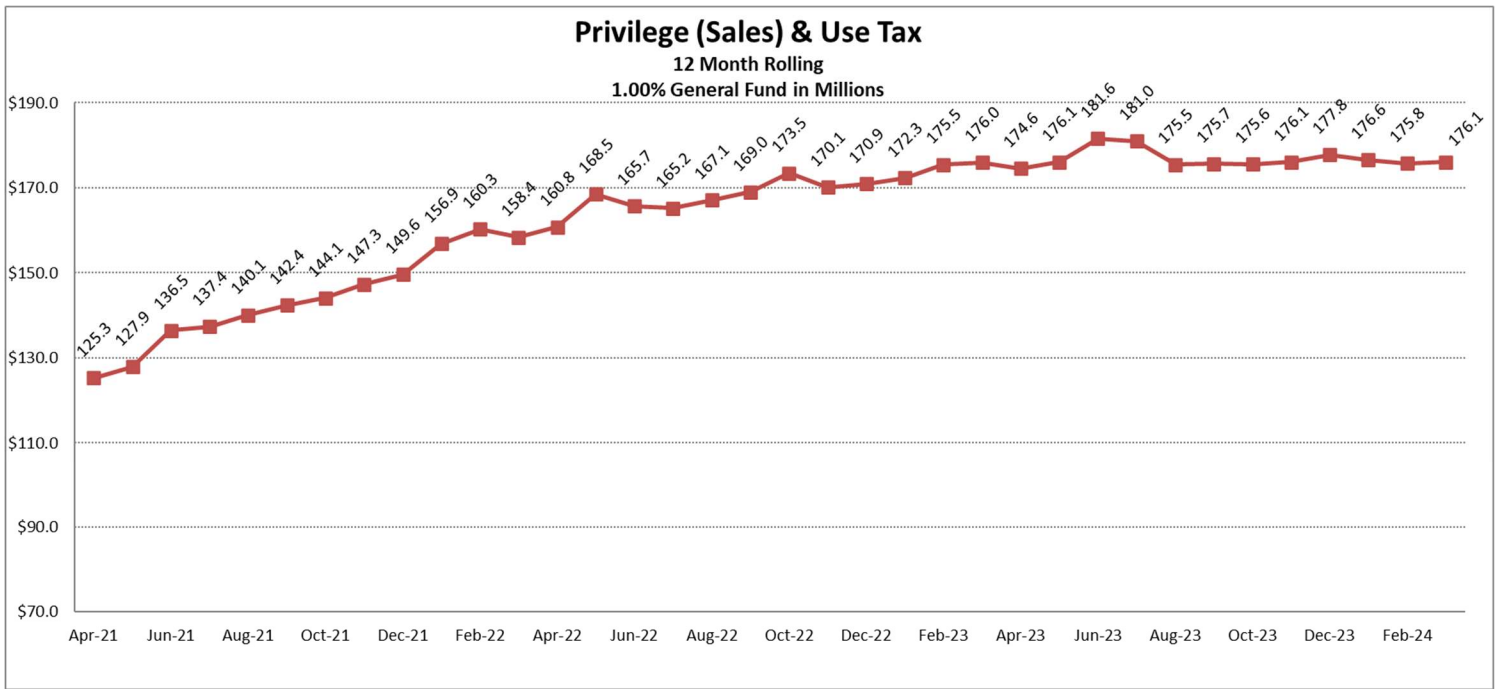
	Fiscal Year: Twelve Months				
	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Adopted Budget	2023/24 Revised Budget	2023/24 Approved Adjustments
1.00% General Purpose					
Automotive	\$19.2	\$20.2	\$21.2	\$21.2	\$0.0
Construction	12.3	12.9	12.9	12.9	0.0
Dining/ Entertainment	11.7	16.0	13.7	13.7	0.0
Food Stores	8.9	9.4	9.1	9.1	0.0
Hotel/Motel	5.3	10.1	8.0	8.0	0.0
Major Dept. Stores	10.2	11.7	11.7	11.7	0.0
Misc. Retail Stores	30.1	37.7	35.3	35.3	0.0
Other Activity	16.5	20.7	19.1	19.1	0.0
Rentals	17.4	22.2	18.8	18.8	0.0
Utilities	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	0.0
Subtotal	\$136.5	\$165.7	\$154.9	\$154.9	\$0.0
0.10% Public Safety	\$13.4	16.3	\$15.2	\$15.2	\$0.0
0.20% Transportation 1990	25.5	31.3	28.8	28.8	0.0
0.10% Transportation 2019	13.5	16.2	15.2	15.2	0.0
0.20% McDowell Preserve 1995	26.8	32.6	30.5	30.5	0.0
0.15% McDowell Preserve 2004	20.1	24.4	22.9	22.9	0.0
Total	\$235.7	\$286.5	\$267.6	\$267.6	\$0.0
% Change vs. Prior Year	11%	22%	-7%	-7%	

Rounding differences may occur

Privilege (Sales) & Use Tax by Category and Fund

Fiscal Year-to-Date: March 2024						
	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2023/24 Budget	Actual vs. Budget	
					Favorable/(Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
1.00% General Purpose						
Automotive	\$15.3	\$15.4	\$15.3	\$14.3	\$1.0	7%
Construction	9.6	11.7	13.6	10.2	3.4	33%
Dining/ Entertainment	11.2	12.1	12.2	11.0	1.2	11%
Food Stores	7.2	6.8	7.3	7.9	(0.6)	-7%
Hotel/Motel	6.4	7.9	6.8	6.1	0.6	10%
Major Dept. Stores	8.8	9.4	9.1	8.4	0.7	8%
Misc. Retail Stores	27.2	30.0	28.6	27.2	1.4	5%
Other Activity	15.1	17.1	16.6	16.1	0.5	3%
Rentals	15.7	17.2	17.4	16.7	0.6	4%
Utilities	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	0.1	4%
Subtotal	\$120.1	\$131.5	\$130.9	\$121.9	\$9.0	7%
0.10% Public Safety	\$11.8	\$12.9	\$12.9	\$12.0	\$0.9	7%
0.20% Transportation 1990	22.6	25.0	25.1	22.7	2.4	11%
0.10% Transportation 2019	11.8	12.8	12.9	12.0	0.9	7%
0.20% McDowell Preserve 1995	23.6	25.9	25.7	24.0	1.8	7%
0.15% McDowell Preserve 2004	17.7	19.4	19.3	18.0	1.3	7%
Total	\$207.5	\$227.5	\$226.7	\$210.5	\$16.3	8%
% Change vs. Prior Year	25%	10%	0%	-8%		
Top 20 Taxpayers	\$42.8	\$43.9	\$45.4			
% of Total	21%	19%	20%			
% Change vs. Prior Year	11%	3%	3%			

Rounding differences may occur.



Automotive Sales Taxes

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

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$1.0 million or 7%: This is due in part a large one-time audit payment and auto dealers doing better than anticipated.

Construction Sales Taxes

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

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$3.4 million or 33%: This is due in part to increases from some new projects, increased residential/commercial construction, and one-time audit payments.

Dining/Entertainment Sales Taxes

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

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$1.2 million or 11%: This is due in part to restaurants doing better than anticipated and inflation.

Food Stores Sales Taxes

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

Actual to Revised Budget variance of (\$0.6) million or (7%): This is due in part to timing differences of when taxpayers reported last year versus this year.

Hotel/Motel Sales Taxes

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

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.6 million or 10%: This is due in part some increases from hotels, payments for delinquent tax periods, and new hotel opening over a year ago.

Major Department Stores Sales Taxes

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

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.7 million or 8%: This is due in part to timing differences of when taxpayers reported last year versus this year.

Miscellaneous Retail Stores Sales Taxes

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

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$1.4 million or 5%: This is due in part to retail stores doing better than anticipated, one time audit payments, and inflation.

Other Activity Sales Taxes

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

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.5 million or 3%: This is due in part to recreation/entertainment businesses in this category doing better than anticipated and a couple of one-time audit payments.

Rental Sales Taxes

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

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.6 million or 4%: This is due in part to a one-time taxable speculative sale of an apartment complex.

Utilities Sales Taxes

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

Actual to Revised Budget variance of \$0.1 million or 4%: This is due in part to utilities doing better than anticipated.

**City of Scottsdale
WestWorld**

Twelve Months: Fiscal Year

	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Adopted Budget	2023/24 Approved Budget	2023/24 Forecast Budget
Operating Revenue							
Rental Facilities	\$2,261,538	\$3,601,497	\$3,675,360	\$3,781,955	\$3,517,170	\$3,517,170	\$3,717,321
RV Rental	365,834	496,017	544,481	672,101	577,784	577,784	577,784
Feed/Bedding Sales	524,759	919,338	898,455	931,865	909,952	909,952	909,952
Labor Fees	377,019	473,148	543,222	560,580	480,868	480,868	480,868
Concession Fees ^(a)	362,494	2,942	2,780	1,349	2,000	2,000	2,000
Parking	78,846	177,065	987,581	1,133,051	1,223,354	1,223,354	1,223,354
Other Income	169,289	132,338	302,018	198,564	150,000	150,000	250,000
Equidome Project Use Fee	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000
Operating Transfer In	100,000	100,000	121,734	100,000	350,000	350,000	150,000
Operating Revenue	\$4,599,778	\$6,262,345	\$7,435,631	\$7,739,465	\$7,571,128	\$7,571,128	\$7,671,279
Operating Expenses							
Personnel Services							
Wages/Salaries/Benefits	\$2,024,104	\$1,903,738	\$2,262,683	\$2,293,413	\$3,165,129	\$2,844,502	\$2,894,625
Overtime	52,024	43,649	55,758	126,018	67,400	70,144	70,144
Contractual Services							
Contractual Workers	115,819	157,624	290,978	349,006	404,254	404,254	404,254
Telephone	41,817	13,169	12,514	16,246	14,476	14,476	14,476
Utilities	1,103,652	1,208,499	1,319,139	1,525,760	1,495,968	1,113,885	1,580,138
Maintenance & Equipment Rental & Fleet	742,575	551,765	741,930	967,613	924,215	895,028	937,005
License and Permits	250,941	220,259	133,340	6,000	365	365	365
Property, Liability & Workers' Comp	77,449	110,087	145,776	221,880	191,861	191,861	191,861
Advertising/Marketing Contract	340,907	194,981	234,459	235,496	163,390	163,390	63,390
Other	285,712	211,735	389,423	667,652	730,802	730,802	730,802
Commodities and Capital Outlays							
Agriculture & Horticulture & Other Supply	78,949	122,494	81,132	213,693	215,500	215,500	215,500
Maintenance & Repairs Supply, Equipment	117,840	138,694	104,716	228,122	199,075	199,075	199,075
Inventory Purchased for Resale	321,449	488,953	633,988	622,282	625,000	625,000	625,000
Construction - Other	26,314	11,679	35,648	625,049	376,035	376,035	376,035
Other Expenses	32,657	34,270	29,468	16,213	42,820	42,820	42,820
BOR Admin							
BOR Admin/WestWorld	179,586	188,565	197,993	207,893	218,287	218,287	218,287
Allocated Expenses							
COS Indirect Costs ^(b)	398,702	371,073	384,276	422,524	473,626	473,626	473,626
Operating Transfer Out							
Operating Transfer Out	-	-	21,734	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses	\$6,190,497	\$5,971,234	\$7,074,955	\$8,744,860	\$9,308,203	\$8,579,050	\$9,037,403
Operating Income	(\$1,590,720)	\$291,111	\$360,676	(\$1,005,395)	(\$1,737,075)	(\$1,007,922)	(\$1,366,124)
Debt Service (Less contributions)							
Debt Service - (52 & 17 acres)	\$2,317,059	\$2,238,918	\$2,570,986	\$2,211,196	\$2,240,154	\$2,240,154	\$2,240,154
Debt Service - TNEC (\$41.935M)	2,046,314	1,255,864	1,999,476	1,380,230	1,283,136	1,283,136	1,283,136
Debt Service - TNEC Tourism Funded	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Bed Tax Contributions - TNEC	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)
Net Debt Service	\$4,363,373	\$3,494,782	\$4,570,462	\$3,591,426	\$3,523,290	\$3,523,290	\$3,523,290
Operating Income After Debt Service	(\$5,954,093)	(\$3,203,671)	(\$4,209,786)	(\$4,596,821)	(\$5,260,365)	(\$4,531,212)	(\$4,889,414)

(a) Beginning in FY2020/21, Concession Fees is recorded under Rental Facilities in accordance with stipulation of the new marketing agreement.

(b) COS Indirect Costs are not budgeted for, nor expenses to WestWorld General Fund Operations, but are captured to provide true costs of operations. This report does not include Facilities Maintenance Expenses.

City of Scottsdale
WestWorld
Statement of Operations for March 2024 / 9 Months YTD

	FY 2019/20 YTD Actual	FY 2020/21 YTD Actual	FY 2021/22 YTD Actual	FY 2022/23 YTD Actual	FY 2023/24 YTD Actual	FY 2023/24 Approved YTD Budget	Actual vs. Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable) Amount	Percent
Operating Revenue								
Rental Facilities	\$1,792,707	\$2,039,961	\$1,707,877	\$2,041,998	\$2,446,775	\$2,405,579	\$41,196	2%
RV Rental	236,488	372,780	348,710	421,952	382,932	357,449	25,483	7%
Feed/Bedding Sales	457,582	756,154	596,458	657,704	722,125	584,903	137,222	23%
Labor Fees	184,521	215,570	220,610	230,041	213,596	234,413	(20,817)	(9%)
Concession Fees ^(a)	275,958	1,787	1,636	1,127	2,475	1,494	981	66%
Parking	69,096	42,872	314,801	223,372	375,347	1,125,693	(750,346)	(67%)
Other Income	59,007	62,172	185,424	82,928	76,880	50,450	26,430	52%
Equidome Project Use Fee	45,000	285,000	285,000	285,000	360,000	360,000	-	-
Operating Transfer In	100,000	100,000	121,734	100,000	250,000	350,000	(100,000)	(29%)
Operating Revenue	\$3,220,358	\$3,876,296	\$3,782,250	\$4,044,121	\$4,830,131	\$5,469,981	(\$639,850)	(12%)
Operating Expenses								
Personnel Services								
Wages/Salaries/Benefits	\$1,491,182	\$1,498,780	\$1,633,028	\$1,722,348	\$2,003,609	\$2,125,332	\$121,723	6%
Overtime	44,642	34,688	35,339	104,476	85,706	62,899	(22,807)	(36%)
Contractual Services								
Contractual Workers	95,541	99,319	137,502	213,292	182,334	196,380	14,046	7%
Telephone	36,522	14,853	14,738	14,479	15,073	13,747	(1,326)	(10%)
Utilities	718,818	646,185	824,374	1,032,111	1,113,886	1,113,885	(1)	(0%)
Maintenance & Equipment Rental & Fleet	554,137	365,921	484,685	703,856	504,793	497,949	(6,844)	(1%)
License and Permits	249,773	221,411	133,140	-	675	60	(615)	(>100%)
Property, Liability & Workers' Comp	58,462	82,566	109,332	166,663	144,892	143,892	(1,000)	(1%)
Advertising/Marketing Contract	324,256	194,724	196,959	197,996	86,460	148,960	62,500	42%
Other	194,266	150,188	162,952	278,613	213,213	363,914	150,701	41%
Commodities and Capital Outlays								
Agriculture & Horticulture & Other Supply	48,435	79,849	64,676	187,211	84,602	76,403	(8,199)	(11%)
Maintenance & Repairs Supply, Equipment	88,234	73,401	72,332	193,073	132,861	70,495	(62,366)	(88%)
Inventory Purchased for Resale	291,795	436,310	313,419	434,740	404,662	373,516	(31,146)	(8%)
Construction - Other	26,171	10,050	436	385,046	211,198	281,035	69,837	25%
Other Expenses	24,189	26,237	22,091	12,246	19,396	31,675	12,279	39%
BOR Admin								
BOR Admin/WestWorld	179,586	188,565	197,993	207,893	218,287	218,287	0	(0%)
Allocated Expenses								
COS Indirect Costs ^(b)	299,025	278,298	288,207	316,890	355,219	355,219	-	-
Operating Transfer Out								
Operating Transfer Out	-	-	21,734	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses	\$4,725,033	\$4,401,345	\$4,712,937	\$6,170,932	\$5,776,868	\$6,073,648	\$296,780	5%
Operating Income	(\$1,504,674)	(\$525,049)	(\$930,687)	(\$2,126,811)	(\$946,737)	(\$603,667)	(\$343,070)	
Debt Service (Less contributions)								
Debt Service - (52 & 17 acres)	\$476,872	\$771,513	\$585,086	\$250,748	\$66,821	\$66,820	(\$1)	(0%)
Debt Service - TNEC (\$41.935M)	590,438	-	-	190,115	-	-	-	-
Debt Service - TNEC Tourism Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed Tax Contributions - TNEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Debt Service	\$1,067,310	\$771,513	\$585,086	\$440,863	\$66,821	\$66,820	(\$1)	(0%)
Operating Income After Debt Service	(\$2,571,984)	(\$1,296,563)	(\$1,515,773)	(\$2,567,674)	(\$1,013,558)	(\$670,487)	(\$343,071)	

^(a) Beginning in FY2020/21, Concession Fees is recorded under Rental Facilities in accordance with stipulation of the new marketing agreement.

^(b) COS Indirect Costs are not budgeted for, nor expenses to WestWorld General Fund Operations, but are captured to provide true costs of operations. This report does not include Facilities Maintenance Expenses.



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

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

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

GENERAL FUND SOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interest Earnings - Revenues generated through investing activities of city funds throughout the year.

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

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

Transfers In - Transfers In represents movements between funds as approved through the budget process.



GENERAL FUND USES

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

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

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

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

Contracts Payable includes payments required contractually for leases, other contractual obligations, and certificates of participation which are a funding mechanism similar to bonds utilized for the purchase of capital items.

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

OTHER FUNDS

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

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

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

Water & Water Reclamation Funds

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

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



Aviation Fund

This fund accounts for the transactions related to the city's aviation business activity at the Scottsdale Airport.

- Aviation Fees are charges for a variety of services provided to airport customers including landing fees, airport/airpark fuel fees, transient parking fees, fixed tenant rents, percentage fees for aeronautical business permits, custom fees, and miscellaneous other charges.
- Privilege and Use Tax-Jet Fuel are charges earned from jet fuel sales by fixed based operators in accordance with the Scottsdale Revised Code, Article IV, Section 422.

Solid Waste Fund

This fund accounts for the transactions related to the city's solid waste and recycling business activities.

- Solid Waste Fees include residential charges which are a flat fee per month and commercial charges which are based on the size of the container and the number of pickups per month. Additionally, solid waste rates include roll-off charges, uncontained service charges, recycling program charges, and household hazardous waste collection charges.

Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing, on a cost-reimbursement basis, of commodities or services provided by one program for the benefit of other programs within the city. The report includes four Internal Service Funds to account for Fleet, Risk, Benefits and PC replacement activities.

Fleet Management Fund

This fund is used to account for the expenditures associated with purchasing and maintaining the city's vehicles. Replacement and operation of vehicles are charged to the city departments as internal operating costs to each program based on the quantity and type of vehicle used. The department charges become revenue to the Fleet Management Fund.

Risk Management Fund

This fund is used to account for the city's self-insurance, safety and risk management functions. Revenue to this fund is derived from internal charges to division programs and is captured as internal rates. Payments for unemployment, workers' compensation, and property and liability claims are made from this fund.

Healthcare Self Insurance Fund

This fund is used to account for the city's self-insured medical and dental benefits. Revenue to this fund is derived from premiums collected through charges to divisions, which consists of both city and employee components. Revenue is also collected through pharmacy rebates and stop loss insurance recoveries. This fund provides payment of actual healthcare expenses (medical, prescription and dental claims) as well as claims administration and other benefit plan expenses.

PC Replacement Fund

This fund is used to account for the expenditures associated with purchasing the city's computers, monitors, and printers. The replacement of computers, monitors, and printers (hardware) is charged to the city divisions as an internal operating cost based on the quantity and type of hardware used. The divisions' charges become revenue to the PC replacement Fund.