

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction.

NEW ISSUES — BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

RATINGS: Moody's: Aa1
S&P: AA+
Fitch: AAA

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JULY 2, 2024

In the opinion of Greenberg Traurig, LLP Bond Counsel, assuming the accuracy of certain representations and certifications, and continuing compliance with certain tax covenants, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds (as defined herein) (i) will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes and (ii) will be exempt from taxation under the laws of the State of Arizona. Further, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds will not be an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the case of the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), on applicable corporations (as defined in Section 59(k) of the Code), interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is not excluded from the determination of adjusted financial statement income. See "TAX MATTERS - Tax Exempt Bonds - General" herein for a description of certain federal tax consequences of ownership of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. See also "TAX MATTERS - Tax-Exempt Bonds-Original Issue Discount" and "Bond Premium" herein. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Taxable Bonds (as defined herein) is exempt from taxation under the laws of the State of Arizona. See "TAX MATTERS - Taxable Bonds" herein.

CITY OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA

\$133,620,000*
Various Purpose
General Obligation Bonds,
Tax-Exempt Series 2024A

\$105,185,000*
Various Purpose
General Obligation Bonds,
Taxable Series 2024B

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: July 1, as shown on the inside front cover

Principal of, and premium, if any, on the Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Tax-Exempt Series 2024A (the "Tax-Exempt Bonds") and Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024B (the "Taxable Bonds" and, together with the Tax-Exempt Bonds, the "Bonds") are payable at the principal office of U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, Phoenix, Arizona, as Bond Registrar and Paying Agent (the "Bond Registrar"). The Bonds are issued only as fully registered bonds without coupons, in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. The Bonds, when issued, will be registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee and will be available to purchasers initially only through the book-entry-only system maintained by DTC. So long as the book-entry-only system is maintained, no physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the ultimate purchasers thereof and all payments of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be made to such purchasers through DTC. Interest on the Bonds is payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1 of each year commencing January 1, 2025*.

The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein.

The Bonds are direct and general obligations of the City of Phoenix, Arizona (the "City") and are payable as to both principal and interest from ad valorem taxes which may be levied on all taxable property therein without limitation as to rate or amount. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT" herein. The proceeds of the Bonds, together with other legally available funds, will be used for various capital improvements of the City and pay for costs of issuance as more fully described herein.

This cover page contains only a brief description of the Bonds and the security therefor. It is not intended to be a summary of material information with respect to the Bonds. Investors should read the entire Official Statement to obtain information necessary to making an informed investment decision with respect to the Bonds.

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the Underwriters and subject to the approving opinion of Greenberg Traurig, LLP, Phoenix, Arizona, Bond Counsel, as to validity and, with respect to the Tax-Exempt Bonds, tax exemption. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, Phoenix, Arizona, Counsel to the Underwriters. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery in book-entry-only form through the facilities of DTC on or about August , 2024.

Piper Sandler

Morgan Stanley

Stifel

Blaylock Van, LLC

PNC Capital Markets LLC

Raymond James

* Subject to change.

MATURITY SCHEDULES*

\$133,620,000*

City of Phoenix, Arizona

Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Tax-Exempt Series 2024A

<u>Maturity July 1</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>
2032	\$ 9,815,000		
2033	14,500,000		
2034	15,000,000		
2035	17,500,000		
2036	9,000,000		
2037	9,000,000		
2038	9,000,000		
2039	9,000,000		
2040	8,805,000		
2041	8,000,000		
2042	4,000,000		
2043	4,000,000		
2044	4,000,000		
2045	4,000,000		
2046	4,000,000		
2047	4,000,000		

\$ % Term Bond Due July 1, , Price %

\$105,185,000*

City of Phoenix, Arizona

Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024B

<u>Maturity July 1</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>
2028	\$26,000,000		
2029	35,000,000		
2030	20,000,000		
2031	20,000,000		
2032	4,185,000		

* Subject to change.

CITY OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA
MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL (a)

Kate Gallego, *Mayor*

Debra Stark, *Vice Mayor*
District 3

Betty Guardado, *Member*
District 5

Ann O'Brien, *Member*
District 1

Kevin Robinson, *Member*
District 6

Jim Waring, *Member*
District 2

Carlos Galindo-Elvira, *Interim Member*
District 7

Laura Pastor, *Member*
District 4

Kesha Hodge Washington, *Member*
District 8

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Jeffrey J. Barton
City Manager

Lori Bays
Assistant City Manager

Julie Kriegh
City Attorney

Kathleen Gitkin
Chief Financial Officer

Denise Archibald
City Clerk

SPECIAL SERVICES

GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP
Phoenix, Arizona
Bond Counsel

PUBLIC RESOURCES ADVISORY GROUP
New York, New York
Financial Advisor

U.S. BANK TRUST COMPANY,
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
Phoenix, Arizona
Bond Registrar and Paying Agent

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- (a) Councilmember Yassamin Ansari resigned her council seat on March 28, 2024 to run for a U.S. Congressional seat. The City Council appointed Carlos Galindo-Elvira to represent District 7 on April 9, 2024, as Interim Councilmember until a new Councilmember is elected by the voters. The election for the District 7 seat will be held on November 5, 2024, with a possible run-off election to be held on March 26, 2025.

This Official Statement does not constitute an offering of any security other than the original offering of the Bonds of the City identified on the cover page hereof. No dealer, salesman or other person has been authorized to give any information or make any representation with respect to the Bonds other than those contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the City, the Financial Advisor or the Underwriters. This Official Statement shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, and there shall be no sale of any of the Bonds, by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation, or sale.

The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the City described herein since the date hereof. There is no obligation on the part of the City to provide any continuing secondary market disclosure other than as described herein under the heading “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE” and in “APPENDIX G — Form of Continuing Disclosure Undertaking.”

Upon issuance, the Bonds will not be registered by the City or the Underwriters under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or any state securities law, and will not be listed on any stock or other securities exchange. Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other federal, state or other governmental entity or agency will have passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Official Statement or approved the Bonds for sale.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING, THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OVERALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE BONDS OFFERED THEREBY AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Relating to
CITY OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA

\$133,620,000*
Various Purpose
General Obligation Bonds,
Tax-Exempt Series 2024A

\$105,185,000*
Various Purpose
General Obligation Bonds,
Taxable Series 2024B

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, including the Appendices, has been prepared by the City of Phoenix, Arizona (the “City”) in connection with the original issuance and sale by the City of the Bonds identified on the cover page hereof (the “Bonds”). The offering of the Bonds is made only by way of this Official Statement, which supersedes any other information or material used in connection with the offer or sale of the Bonds. Accordingly, Bond purchasers should read this entire Official Statement before making their investment decision.

All financial and other information presented in this Official Statement have been provided by the City from its records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources. The presentation of information, including tables of receipts from taxes and other sources, is intended to show recent historic information and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial position or other affairs of the City. No representation is made that past experience, as is shown by that financial and other information, will necessarily continue or be repeated in the future.

References to provisions of Arizona law, whether codified in the Arizona Revised Statutes (the “A.R.S.”) or uncodified, or to the Arizona Constitution (the “*Constitution*”) or the Charter of the City (the “*Charter*”), are references to those provisions as of the date of this Official Statement. Those provisions may be amended, repealed or supplemented.

As used in this Official Statement, “debt service” means principal of and interest on the obligations referred to herein, “County” means Maricopa County, Arizona and “State” or “Arizona” means the State of Arizona.

* Subject to change.

THE BONDS

Authorization and Purpose

The Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Tax-Exempt Series 2024A (the “*Tax-Exempt Bonds*”) and the Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024B (the “*Taxable Bonds*” and, together with the Tax-Exempt Bonds, the “*Bonds*”) will be issued pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of Arizona, including particularly Article 3 of Chapter 3 of Title 35 of the A.R.S. and Ordinance No. S-50520 adopted by the Mayor and Council of the City on January 24, 2024 authorizing the issuance and delivery for the Bonds (the “*Ordinance*”). The Bonds were authorized at an election held in the City on November 7, 2023 (the “*2023 Authorization*”).

Improvement Projects

The Bonds are being issued to pay all or a portion of the following projects:

<u>Proceeds Amount*</u>		
<u>Tax-Exempt</u>	<u>Taxable</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
\$ 88,900,000	\$ —	Reduce response times and improve service delivery by modernizing public safety infrastructure, construct, improve, repair, and renovate local fire and police stations, repair streets and enhance safety conditions for drivers and pedestrians, including resurfacing, lighting, crosswalks and sidewalks, improve roadway mobility and reduce congestion for commuters, expand and enhance transportation connectivity options for the disabled community and in areas where access to safe transportation is limited, mitigate the impact of floods and storms through infrastructure improvement, including sewers, detention basins, and flood control projects, create facilities for city residents struggling with mental and behavioral health, including unhoused residents (2023 Authorization)
\$ 38,295,000	\$ 4,205,000	Build or improve new and existing libraries, enhance existing parks and add additional park space across the city, construct and renovate playgrounds and recreational facilities, increase accessibility and improve ADA compliance in publicly owned spaces and facilities (2023 Authorization)
\$ 16,300,000	\$ 58,000,000	Drive health care professionals development with an educational facility, develop land parcels to encourage new business/industry investment and recruitment, establish heat resiliency projects to cool public spaces and high-density urban areas, upgrade city facilities to be energy and water efficient and/or use renewable energy, renovate and enhance arts and cultural facilities and museums (2023 Authorization)
\$ 2,000,000	\$ 42,300,000	Construct new affordable housing units throughout the city to support low to moderate income resident and address homelessness, repair and refurbish existing affordable housing units, build and renovate new and existing senior centers (2023 Authorization)
<u>\$145,495,000</u>	<u>\$104,505,000</u>	

See “2023 GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAM SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED, ISSUED, AND UNISSUED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS” in APPENDIX B for a description of the 2023 Authorization.

General Description

The Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds, without coupons, in book-entry-only form and will be registered to Cede & Co. as described below under “Book-Entry-Only System.” AS LONG AS CEDE & CO. IS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE BONDS, AS NOMINEE OF THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY (“DTC”), REFERENCES HEREIN TO THE OWNERS OF THE BONDS (OTHER THAN UNDER THE

* Subject to change.

CAPTION “TAX MATTERS”) WILL MEAN CEDE & CO. AND WILL NOT MEAN THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE BONDS. PRINCIPAL, PREMIUM, IF ANY, AND INTEREST PAYMENTS ON THE BONDS ARE TO BE MADE TO DTC AND ALL SUCH PAYMENTS WILL BE VALID AND EFFECTIVE TO SATISFY FULLY AND TO DISCHARGE THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE CITY WITH RESPECT TO, AND TO THE EXTENT OF, THE AMOUNTS SO PAID.

The Bonds will be dated the date of initial authentication and delivery thereof, will bear interest payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1 of each year (each an “*Interest Payment Date*”), commencing January 1, 2025*. The Bonds will bear interest at the rates and will mature on the dates and in the amounts set forth on the inside front cover of this Official Statement. The Bonds will be delivered in fully registered form in the denomination of \$5,000 each or any whole multiple thereof (but no Bond may represent installments of principal for such series maturing on more than one date).

Subject to the provisions contained under the heading “Book-Entry-Only System” below, the principal of and premium, if any, and interest at maturity or redemption on each Bond will be payable upon presentation and surrender of such Bond at the designated corporate trust office of U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as Bond Registrar and Paying Agent (the “*Bond Registrar*”). Interest on each Bond, other than that due at maturity or redemption, will be paid on each Interest Payment Date by check of said Bond Registrar, mailed to the person shown on the bond register of the City maintained by the Bond Registrar as being the registered owner of such Bond (the “*Owner*”) as of the fifteenth day of the month immediately preceding such Interest Payment Date (the “*Regular Record Date*”) at the address appearing on said bond register or at such other address as is furnished to the Bond Registrar in writing by such Owner before the fifteenth day of the month prior to such Interest Payment Date. If the City fails to pay the interest due on any Interest Payment Date, that interest shall cease to be payable to the person who was the Owner as of the Regular Record Date. When moneys become available for payment of the interest, the Registrar will establish a special record date (the “*Special Record Date*”) for such payment which will be not more than 15 nor fewer than 10 days prior to the date of the proposed payment and the interest will be payable to the persons who are Owners on the Special Record Date. The Bond Registrar will mail notice of the proposed payment and of the Special Record Date to each Owner.

Book-Entry-Only System

The following information about the book-entry-only system applicable to the Bonds has been supplied by DTC. None of the City, the Bond Registrar, the Underwriters or the Financial Advisor makes any representations, warranties or guarantees with respect to its accuracy or completeness.

The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“*DTC*”), will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity each series of the Bonds, totaling in the aggregate the principal amount of the Bonds, and will be deposited with DTC. The owners of book-entry interest will not receive or have the right to receive physical delivery of the Bonds.

DTC, the world’s largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC’s participants (“*Direct Participants*”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities

* Subject to change.

brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Securities Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“*Indirect Participants*” and, together with the Direct Participants, “*Participants*”). DTC has a Standard & Poor’s rating of “AA+.” The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of beneficial interests in the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of a beneficial interest in a Bond (“*Beneficial Owner*”) is in turn to be recorded on the Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct Participant or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct Participants and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other nominee effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct Participants and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds such as redemptions (if any), defaults, and proposed amendments to the Ordinance. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the Bond Registrar and request that copies of the notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue are being redeemed, DTC’s practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC’s MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Bond Register as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.’s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal of and interest on the Bonds and the redemption price of any Bond will be made by the Bond Registrar to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC.

DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts, upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the City or the Bond Registrar on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Bond Registrar or the City, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Bond Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners shall be the responsibility of Direct Participants and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Bond Registrar or the City. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, Bonds are required to be printed and delivered.

The City may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Bonds are required to be printed and delivered.

NEITHER THE CITY NOR THE BOND REGISTRAR WILL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO DTC PARTICIPANTS OR TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WITH RESPECT TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT, OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (2) ANY NOTICE THAT IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO THE OWNERS OF THE BONDS UNDER THE ORDINANCES; (3) THE SELECTION BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY PERSON TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF A PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS; (4) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM, IF ANY, OR INTEREST DUE WITH RESPECT TO THE BONDS; (5) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE OWNER OF BONDS; OR (6) ANY OTHER MATTERS.

Redemption Provisions*

Optional Redemption - Tax-Exempt Bonds. The Tax-Exempt Bonds maturing on or after July 1, _____, shall be subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the City on and after July 1, _____, in whole or in part at any time in increments of \$5,000 principal amount from maturities selected by the City and within any maturity by lot selected by the Bond Registrar at the principal amount thereof and accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption, but without premium.

Make-Whole Redemption of Taxable Bonds. From the date of issuance, the Taxable Bonds will be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity dates, at the option of the City, from any source of available funds, in whole or in part prior to _____, on any date, at a redemption price equal to the greater of: (i) one hundred percent (100%) of the principal amount of such Taxable Bonds to be redeemed; or (ii) the sum of the present value of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest to the earlier of _____, or the maturity date of such Taxable Bonds to be redeemed, not including any portion of those payments of interest accrued and unpaid as of the date on which such Taxable Bonds are to be redeemed, discounted to the date on which such Taxable Bonds are to be redeemed on a semi-annual basis, assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months, at the Treasury Rate (as defined herein), plus _____ basis points with respect to the maturities; at the Treasury Rate, plus _____ basis points with respect to _____ maturities; plus, in each case, accrued interest on such Taxable Bonds to be redeemed to the redemption date.

The term “Treasury Rate” as such term is used in the foregoing paragraph, means, with respect to any redemption date for a particular Taxable Bond, the yield to maturity as of such redemption date of United States Treasury securities with a constant maturity (as compiled and published in the most recent Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15 (519) (the “Statistical Release”) that has become publicly available at least two business days prior to the redemption date (excluding inflation for indexed securities) (or, if such Statistical Release is no longer published, any publicly available source of similar market data)) most nearly equal to the period from the redemption date to the maturity date of the Taxable Bond to be redeemed; provided, however, that if the period from the redemption date to such maturity date is less than one year, the weekly average yield on actually traded United States Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one year will be used.

Calculation of Make-Whole Optional Redemption Price of Taxable Bonds. At the request of the City, the redemption price of the Taxable Bonds to be redeemed at the option of the City as described above will be determined by an independent accounting firm, investment banking firm or financial advisor retained by the City at the City’s expense to calculate such redemption price. The City may conclusively rely on the determination of such redemption price by such independent accounting firm, investment banking firm or financial advisor and will not be liable for such reliance.

* Subject to change.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption -Tax-Exempt Bonds. The Tax-Exempt Bonds maturing on July 1, (“*Tax-Exempt Term Bonds*”), are subject to mandatory redemption and will be redeemed on July 1 of the respective years set forth below (the “*Sinking Fund Retirement Dates*”) and in the amounts set forth below (the “*Sinking Fund Requirements*”), by payment of a redemption price of the principal amount of such Tax-Exempt Term Bonds called for redemption plus the interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption, but without premium as follows:

Tax-Exempt Term Bonds Maturing July 1,

Sinking Fund Retirement Date	Sinking Fund Requirement
*	\$

* Maturity.

At the option of the City, whenever Tax-Exempt Term Bonds are purchased, redeemed (other than pursuant to the foregoing scheduled Sinking Fund Requirements for such Bonds) or delivered by the City to the Bond Registrar for cancellation, the principal amount of the Tax-Exempt Term Bonds so retired will satisfy and be credited against the Sinking Fund Requirements for such Bonds (and the corresponding redemption requirements) for Tax-Exempt Term Bonds in such manner as the City determines; provided, however, that following such reduction each Sinking Fund Requirement for such Tax-Exempt Bonds is an integral multiple of \$5,000. Such option will be exercised on or before the 45th day preceding the applicable mandatory Sinking Fund Retirement Date for such Tax-Exempt Bonds, by furnishing the Bond Registrar a certificate setting forth the extent of the credit to be applied with respect to the then current Sinking Fund Requirement. If the certificate is not timely furnished, the Sinking Fund Requirement (and the corresponding redemption requirement) will not be reduced.

Notice and Procedures for Redemption

Selection of Bonds to be Redeemed. For purposes of any redemption of less than all Bonds of a single stated maturity and subject to the provisions described above under the caption “Book-Entry-Only System,” the particular Bonds to be redeemed will be selected randomly by the Bond Registrar by such method of lottery as the Bond Registrar deems fair and appropriate.

Notice of Redemption. The Bond Registrar will cause notice of such redemption to be given to the registered Owner of any Bonds designated for redemption (so long as the book-entry-only system is in effect, only Cede & Co.), at the address last appearing upon the bond register by mailing a copy of the redemption notice by first-class mail, postage prepaid, not more than sixty (60) days nor less than thirty (30) days prior to the redemption date. No defect affecting any Bonds, whether in the notice of redemption or the delivery thereof (including any failure to mail such notice), shall affect the validity of the redemption proceedings for any other Bonds.

A notice of optional redemption may contain a statement that the redemption is conditional upon receipt by the Bond Registrar of funds on or before the date fixed for redemption sufficient to pay the redemption price of the Bonds so called for redemption, and that if such funds are not available, such redemption shall be cancelled by written notice to owners of the Bonds called for redemption in the same manner as the original redemption notice was mailed.

Notice having been properly given, the Bonds, as applicable, shall become due and payable on the redemption date so designated and, upon presentation and surrender thereof at the place specified in the redemption notice, the redemption price of such Bonds shall be paid. If on the redemption date sufficient moneys are held by the Bond Registrar to pay the redemption price, then and after the redemption date interest on the Bonds, as applicable, shall cease to accrue.

Redemption of Less than All of a Bond. The City may redeem any amount which is included in a Bond that is subject to prior redemption in a denomination equal to or in excess of, but divisible by, \$5,000. In the event of a partial redemption, the Bond will be redeemed in accordance with DTC's procedures. In the event of a partial redemption if the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, the registered owner will submit the Bond for partial redemption and the Bond Registrar will make such partial payment and will cause to be issued a new Bond in a principal amount which reflects the redemption so made, to be authenticated and delivered to the registered owner thereof.

Registration, Transfer and Exchange When Book-Entry-Only System Has Been Discontinued

If the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, the City shall cause a bond register for the registration and for the transfer and exchange of the Bonds to be kept at the principal office of the Bond Registrar. Upon surrender for transfer of any Bond or Bonds at the principal office of the Bond Registrar duly endorsed by, or accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer in form satisfactory to the Bond Registrar duly executed by, the registered owner or his attorney duly authorized in writing, the City shall have executed and the Bond Registrar shall authenticate, date and deliver in the name of the transferee or transferees a new fully registered Bond or Bonds of the same series and maturity of authorized denominations, for an aggregate principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of such surrendered Bond or Bonds. Any fully registered Bond or Bonds may be exchanged at said principal office of the Bond Registrar for an aggregate principal amount of fully registered Bond or Bonds equal to the unredeemed portion of such surrendered Bond or Bonds of the same maturity of other authorized denominations. The execution by the City of any fully registered Bond shall constitute full and due authorization of such Bond and the Bond Registrar shall thereby be authorized to authenticate, date and deliver such Bond in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance. The Bond Registrar shall not be required to transfer or exchange any Bond after notice calling such Bond for redemption has been mailed nor during the period of fifteen days next preceding mailing of a notice of redemption.

The person in whose name any Bond shall be registered shall be deemed and regarded as the absolute owner thereof for all purposes, and payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any Bond shall be made only to or upon the order of the registered owner thereof or his legal representative. All such payments shall be valid and effectual to satisfy and discharge the liability upon such Bond to the extent of the sum or sums so paid.

SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT

General

The Bonds are direct and general obligations of the City and are payable as to both principal and interest from ad valorem taxes. (See “ARIZONA PROPERTY TAX SYSTEM” in Appendix B.) Such taxes may be levied on all taxable property within the City without limitation as to rate or amount.

Defeasance

Any Bond or portion thereof in authorized denominations will be deemed paid and defeased and thereafter will have no claim on ad valorem taxes levied on taxable property in the City (i) if there is deposited with a bank or comparable financial institution, in trust, moneys or obligations issued by or guaranteed by the United States government (“*Defeasance Obligations*”) or both which, with the maturing principal of and interest on such Defeasance Obligations, if any, will be sufficient, as evidenced by a certificate or report of an accountant or nationally recognized public finance consulting firm, to pay the principal of and interest and any premium on such Bond or portion thereof as the same matures, comes due or becomes payable upon prior redemption and (ii) if such defeased Bond or portion thereof is to be redeemed, notice of such redemption has been given in accordance with provisions of the Ordinance or the City has submitted to the Bond Registrar instructions expressed to be irrevocable as to the date upon which such Bond or portion thereof is to be redeemed and as to the giving of notice of such redemption. Bonds the payment of which has been provided for as described above will no longer be deemed payable or outstanding under the Ordinance and thereafter such Bonds will be entitled to payment only from the moneys or Defeasance Obligations deposited to provide for the payment of such Bonds.

SOURCES AND APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS

	<u>Tax-Exempt Bonds Series 2024A</u>	<u>Taxable Bonds Series 2024B</u>
Sources:		
Par Amount of the Bonds	\$	\$
Original Issue Premium (Discount)		
Other Available Funds	_____	_____
Total	\$ =====	\$ =====
Applications:		
Project Fund	\$	\$
Cost of Issuance		
Underwriters’ Compensation	_____	_____
Total	\$ =====	\$ =====

GENERAL FUND SUMMARY

The table below presents the General Fund revenues by major source for fiscal year 2022-23. The General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2023-24 are based on seven months of actual data, with the balance of the year estimated. The General Fund pays for the general activities of the City that are not supported by enterprise funds or special revenue funds, which are restricted to statutory, or voter approved uses.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES BY MAJOR SOURCE
(Budgetary Basis)
(in thousands)

<u>Revenue Source</u>	<u>Actual 2022-23</u>	<u>Estimated 2023-24 (1)</u>
Local Taxes:		
Sales Tax	\$ 674,528	\$ 707,300
Privilege License Fees	3,385	3,505
Other General Fund Excise Taxes	19,452	19,613
State-Shared Revenues:		
Sales Tax	241,813	249,557
State Income Tax	308,183	435,754
Vehicle License Tax	80,593	82,227
Primary Property Tax	201,050	207,980
User Fees/Other Revenues	163,900	197,528
Total General Fund	<u>\$1,692,904</u>	<u>\$1,903,464</u>

The table below presents the General Fund balance for fiscal year 2022-23. The ending General Fund balance for fiscal year 2023-24 is based on seven months of actual data, with the balance of the year estimated.

GENERAL FUND BALANCE
(Budgetary Basis)
(in thousands)

<u>Resources:</u>	<u>Actual 2022-23</u>	<u>Estimated 2023-24 (1)</u>
Beginning Balances	\$ 224,446	\$ 222,931
Revenue	1,692,904	1,903,464
Recoveries	4,259	4,124
Transfers	(74,872)	1,549
Total Resources	<u>\$1,846,737</u>	<u>\$2,132,068</u>
Expenditures:		
Operating Expenditures	\$1,592,222	\$1,821,499
Capital	31,584	65,856
Total Expenditures	<u>\$1,623,806</u>	<u>\$1,887,355</u>
Ending Fund Balance	<u>\$ 222,931</u>	<u>\$ 244,713</u>

(1) The ending General Fund balance for fiscal year 2023-24 is based on seven months of actual unaudited data, with the balance of the year estimated.

COMBINED FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

The schedules summarized on pages B-38 through B-49 present the revenues, expenditures and encumbrances, fund balances and transfers of all City operating funds on a non-GAAP budgetary basis. The schedules reflect actual results for fiscal years 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 and estimated amounts for fiscal year 2023-24. The schedules are presented on a budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the City's budget for all City operating funds.

CITY BUDGET INFORMATION

City Budget Process

The City's budget process and policies are governed by Arizona law and the City Charter and are consistent with generally accepted budgeting best practice standards. These laws and standards set budget calendar dates, provide for budget control, including a requirement for adoption of a balanced budget, describe ways to amend the budget after adoption, and identify appropriate methods for budgeting, accounting and reporting.

The City uses a zero-based budgeting approach to preparing its annual budget as well as its longstanding process of line-item technical budgetary reviews requiring City departments to justify all budgeted expenditures, not just changes in their budget from the previous fiscal year. Therefore, the base line is zero rather than last year's budget. This practice helps facilitate cost reductions. Additionally, under the zero-based budgeting approach, the City presents its entire citywide budget in budget decision packages, or in an inventory of over 400 distinct programs. This provides the City Council and the community with the ability to review the costs, staffing, performance measures, revenues and grants related to each program in the City. This provides additional transparency and outlines the City budget in a way that helps guide strategic decisions and allocation of resources. The City believes that utilizing zero-based budgeting results in a more efficient allocation of resources, helps the City identify cost effective ways for improving its operations, helps recognize opportunities for outsourcing and improving accessibility, understandability and transparency of the City budget for Phoenix residents and other end users.

In addition to adopting zero-based budgeting, the City has enhanced the budget process by allowing the City Council and City residents to review and provide input earlier in the budget process. Under the enhanced budget process, each February, staff presents, by program, preliminary estimates of the following fiscal year's expenditures needed to continue existing service levels. A balanced Trial Budget is presented to the City Council in late March, followed by community budget hearings in April, the City Manager's proposed budget and the City Council's budget decision in May, and legal budget adoption actions in June and July. This improvement means the City Council and community have the opportunity to review the expenditure estimates of existing programs for the next fiscal year more than a month prior to the presentation of the Trial Budget. The early review of cost estimates by program is a significant improvement and will help facilitate important discussions regarding the allocation of valuable City resources.

Current Budget Actions

In January 2024, the City began the budget preparation process for fiscal year 2024-25. The City Manager presented a balanced Trial Budget for fiscal year 2024-25 for City Council discussion in March 2024. In fiscal year 2024-25, the projected surplus is estimated to be \$80 million and is considered onetime funds. The City is proposing using this one-time surplus to offset the negative impact of SB 1131 and SB 1828, as described in APPENDIX C. Virtual community budget hearings were held in April for citizens to provide comments on the 2024-25 City Manager's Trial Budget. Feedback received from residents was provided to the City Council regularly as staff progressed through the budget adoption process. On June 12, 2024, City Council adopted the 2024-25 balanced budget and the Property Tax Levy Ordinance was adopted on July 1, 2024.

Future Budget Actions

As a result of the loss of revenue from taxes on leases of residential rental property and lower than projected State-Shared income taxes as a result of SB 1828, the most recent forecast presented to the City Council projects a range of general fund ending balances with deficits in fiscal year 2025-26 of \$66 million to \$103 million and in fiscal year 2026-27 of a \$53 million deficit to a \$19 million surplus. The City is considering a range of potential options to address the potential deficits in the event the State does not take action to restore funding to previously expected levels.

LITIGATION

The City is contingently liable in respect to lawsuits and other claims incidental to the ordinary course of its operations. The City Attorney has advised City management of the nature and extent of pending and threatened claims against the City. In the opinion of City management such matters will not have a materially adverse effect on the City's ability to pay principal of or interest on the Bonds.

Department of Justice ("DOJ") Investigation. The DOJ recently completed a civil pattern and practice investigation into several areas of the police department. A report of the findings has been issued by DOJ. The report contained allegations made by the DOJ for which, like any notice of claim, or allegations, the City will review and respond. As this is a civil matter, there is not a direct fiscal impact in terms of a settlement or financial judgment. The City budget is not impacted by the findings. The City does not anticipate that any findings will impact the City's ability to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds.

To the knowledge of the City Attorney, no pending or threatened litigation or administrative action or proceeding has (i) restrained or enjoined, or seeks to restrain or enjoin the City from issuing and delivering the Bonds or (ii) contested or questioned the validity of the Bonds or the proceedings and authority under which the Bonds have been authorized and are to be issued, secured, sold, executed or delivered. Certificates of the City to that effect will be delivered at the time of delivery of the Bonds.

TAX MATTERS

Tax-Exempt Bonds

General. The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") includes requirements which the City must continue to meet after the issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds in order that interest thereon be and remain excludable from gross income of the holders thereof for federal income tax purposes. The City's failure to meet these requirements may cause the interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to the date of issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. The City has covenanted to take the actions required by the Code in order to maintain the excludability from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds and not to take any actions that would adversely affect that excludability.

In the opinion of Bond Counsel rendered with respect to the Tax-Exempt Bonds on the date of issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds, assuming continuing compliance by the City with the tax covenants referred to above and the accuracy of certain representations of the City, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds will not be an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the case of the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55(b)(2) of the Code on applicable corporations (as defined in Section 59(k) of the Code), interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is not excluded from determination of adjusted financial statement income. Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds will be exempt from income taxation under the laws of the State of Arizona.

Except as described above, Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding the federal income tax consequences resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds or the ownership or disposition of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. Prospective purchasers of Tax-Exempt Bonds should be aware that the ownership of Tax-Exempt Bonds may result in other collateral federal tax consequences, including (i) the denial of a deduction for interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry Tax-Exempt Bonds or, in the case of a financial institution, that portion of the owner's interest expense allocable to interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds, (ii) the reduction of the loss reserve deduction for property and casualty insurance companies by the applicable statutory percentage of certain items, including interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds,

(iii) the inclusion of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds in the earnings of certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States for purposes of a branch profits tax, (iv) the inclusion of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds in the passive income subject to federal income taxation of certain Subchapter S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits at the close of the taxable year, and (v) the inclusion of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds in the determination of the taxability of certain Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits to certain recipients of such benefits, (vi) net gain realized upon the sale or other disposition of property such as the Tax-Exempt Bonds generally must be taken into account when computing the Medicare tax with respect to net investment income or undistributed net investment income, as applicable, imposed on certain high income individuals and specified trusts and estates and (vii) receipt of certain investment income, including interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds, is considered when determining qualification limits for obtaining the earned income credit provided by Section 32(a) of the Code. The nature and extent of the other tax consequences described above will depend on the particular tax status and situation of each owner of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Tax-Exempt Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the impact of these and any other tax consequences.

Bond Counsel's opinions are based on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on factual representations made to Bond Counsel as of the date thereof. Bond Counsel assumes no duty to update or supplement its opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to Bond Counsel's attention, or to reflect any changes in law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, Bond Counsel's opinions are not a guarantee of a particular result, and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or the courts; rather, such opinions represent Bond Counsel's professional judgment based on its review of existing law, and in reliance on the representations and covenants that it deems relevant to such opinion.

The discussion of tax exemption in this Official Statement applies only in the case of purchasers of the Tax-Exempt Bonds at their original issuance and at the respective prices indicated on the inside front cover page of this Official Statement. It does not address any other tax consequences, such as, among others, the consequence of the existence of any market discount to subsequent purchasers of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. Purchasers of the Tax-Exempt Bonds should consult their own tax advisers regarding their particular tax status or other tax considerations resulting from ownership of the Tax-Exempt Bonds.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. Interest paid on tax-exempt obligations such as the Tax-Exempt Bonds is subject to information reporting to the Internal Revenue Service in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. This reporting requirement does not affect the excludability of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, in conjunction with that information reporting requirement, the Code subjects certain non-corporate owners of Tax-Exempt Bonds, under certain circumstances, to "backup withholding" at the rates set forth in the Code, with respect to payments on the Tax-Exempt Bonds and proceeds from the sale of Tax-Exempt Bonds. Any amount so withheld would be refunded or allowed as a credit against the federal income tax of such owner of Tax-Exempt Bonds. This withholding generally applies if the owner of Tax-Exempt Bonds (i) fails to furnish the payor such owner's social security number or other taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), (ii) furnished the payor an incorrect TIN, (iii) fails to properly report interest, dividends, or other "reportable payments" as defined in the Code, or (iv) under certain circumstances, fails to provide the payor or such owner's securities broker with a certified statement, signed under penalty of perjury, that the TIN provided is correct and that such owner is not subject to backup withholding. Prospective purchasers of the Tax-Exempt Bonds may also wish to consult with their tax advisors with respect to the need to furnish certain taxpayer information in order to avoid backup withholding.

Original Issue Discount and Original Issue Premium. Certain of the Tax-Exempt Bonds ("Discount Bonds"), may be offered and will be sold to the public at an original issue discount ("Original Issue Discount"). Original Issue Discount is the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity (the principal amount) over the "issue price" of a Discount Bond determined under Code Section 1273 or 1274 (i.e., for obligations issued for money in a public offering, initial offering price to the public (other than to bond houses and brokers) at which a

substantial amount of the obligation of the same maturity will be sold pursuant to that offering). For federal income tax purposes, Original Issue Discount accrues to the owner of a Discount Bond over the period to maturity based on the constant yield method, compounded semiannually (or over a shorter permitted compounding interval selected by the owner). The portion of Original Issue Discount that accrues during the period of ownership of a Discount Bond (i) will be interest excludable from the owner's gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent, and subject to the same considerations discussed above, as other interest on the Bonds, and (ii) will be added to the owner's tax basis for purposes of determining gain or loss on the maturity, redemption, prior sale or other disposition of that Discount Bond.

Certain of the Tax-Exempt Bonds (the "*Premium Bonds*"), may be offered and will be sold to the public at a price in excess of their stated redemption price (the principal amount) at maturity (or earlier for certain Premium Bonds callable prior to maturity). That excess constitutes bond premium. For federal income tax purposes, bond premium is amortized over the period to maturity of a Premium Bond, based on the yield to maturity of that Premium Bond (or, in the case of a Premium Bond callable prior to its stated maturity, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on that Premium Bond), compounded semiannually (or over a shorter permitted compounding interval selected by the owner). No portion of that bond premium is deductible by the owner of a Premium Bond. For purposes of determining the owner's gain or loss on the sale, redemption (including redemption at maturity) or other disposition of a Premium Bond, the owner's tax basis in the Premium Bond is reduced by the amount of bond premium that accrues during the period of ownership. As a result, an owner may realize taxable gain for federal income tax purposes from the sale or other disposition of a Premium Bond for an amount equal to or less than the amount paid by the owner for that Premium Bond.

Owners of Discount Bonds and Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the determination for federal income tax purposes of the amount of Original Issue Discount or bond premium properly accruable in any period with respect to the Discount Bond or Premium Bond and as to other federal tax consequences, and the treatment of Original Issue Discount and bond premium for purposes of state and local taxes on, or based on, income.

Changes in Federal and State Tax Law. From time to time, there are legislative proposals suggested, debated, introduced or pending in Congress or in the State of Arizona legislature that, if enacted into law, could alter or amend one or more of the federal tax matters, or state tax matters, respectively, described above including, without limitation, the excludability from gross income of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds, adversely affect the market price or marketability of the Tax-Exempt Bonds, or otherwise prevent the holders from realizing the full current benefit of the status of the interest thereon. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal may be enacted, or whether, if enacted, any such proposal would affect the Tax-Exempt Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Tax-Exempt Bonds should consult their tax advisors as to the impact of any proposed or pending legislation.

Taxable Bonds

General. Interest on the Taxable Bonds is not excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the Taxable Bonds is exempt from taxation under the laws of the State of Arizona. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any other tax consequences with respect to the Taxable Bonds. In general, prospective purchasers of the Taxable Bonds should consult their tax advisors regarding the federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences of acquisition, ownership, and disposition of Taxable Bonds. For example, the legal defeasance of the Taxable Bonds may result in a deemed sale or exchange of the Taxable Bonds under certain circumstances, with concomitant tax consequences.

The following summary is not a complete analysis or description of all potential U.S. federal tax considerations that may be relevant to, or of the actual tax effect that any of the matters described herein will have on, a particular Owner of Taxable Bonds, and is generally limited to U.S. Owners except as set forth below.

This summary is based upon the Code, the Treasury Regulations promulgated or proposed thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all as of the date hereof and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis. There can be no assurances that the IRS will agree with such statements and conclusions. As used in this summary, “U.S. Owners” are beneficial owners of the Taxable Bonds that for U.S. federal income tax purposes are individual citizens or residents of the United States, corporations or other entities taxable as corporations created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state or the District of Columbia, and certain estates or trusts with specific connections to the United States. As used in this summary, the term “Non-U.S. Owner” means a beneficial owner of Taxable Bonds that is not a U.S. Owner.

In particular, this summary does not address (a) special classes of taxpayers that are subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, such as S corporations, mutual funds, insurance companies, financial institutions, small business investment companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, grantor trusts, former citizens of the United States, broker-dealers, traders in securities, controlled foreign corporations, passive foreign investment companies, and tax-exempt organizations, (b) persons that own Taxable Bonds as a hedge against, or as obligations that are hedged against, currency risk, or that are part of a hedge, straddle, conversion, or other integrated transaction, or (c) persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. Unless specifically addressed herein, this summary does not address U.S. federal estate and gift tax consequences, U.S. federal alternative minimum tax consequences, or consequences under the tax laws of any state, local or non-U.S. jurisdiction. In addition, this summary also does not address the tax consequences to an owner of Taxable Bonds held through a partnership or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. **Partnerships holding Taxable Bonds, and partners in such partnerships, should consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the Taxable Bonds, including their status as U.S. Owners.**

Further, this discussion is limited to persons purchasing the Taxable Bonds for cash in this original offering their “issue prices” (as described below) and who hold such Taxable Bonds as capital assets within the meaning of Code Section 1221. Owners that purchase the Taxable Bonds at prices other than their respective issue prices or after their original execution and delivery should consult their tax advisors regarding other tax considerations, such as market discount, as to all of which Special Counsel expresses no opinion.

Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to U.S. Owners. In general, interest paid or accrued on the Taxable Bonds will be taxable to a U.S. Owner as ordinary interest income at the time such amounts are accrued or received, in accordance with the U.S. Holder’s method of accounting for federal income tax purposes.

Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, U.S. Owners that use an accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes generally are required to include certain amounts in income no later than the time such amounts are reflected on certain financial statements. This rule generally is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 (or, for debt securities issued with original issue discount, for tax years beginning after December 31, 2018). Accrual method U.S. Owners should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential applicability of this rule to their particular situation.

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other taxable disposition of a Taxable Bond, a U.S. Owner, in general, will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between (a) the amount realized from the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition (except to the Owner’s extent the amount realized is attributable to accrued and unpaid stated interest, which will be treated as a payment of interest and taxed in the manner described above under “Interest” to the extent not previously included in income) and (b) the Owner’s adjusted tax basis, or applicable portion of the adjusted tax basis, in the Taxable Bond. The Owner’s adjusted basis generally will equal the Owner’s cost of the Taxable Bond, reduced by any principal payments (and any other payments on the Taxable Bonds not treated as qualified stated interest). Any such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss, provided that the Taxable Bonds have been held for more than one year at the time of disposition. Net long-term capital gain recognized by an individual or other non-corporate U.S. Owners

generally will be subject to tax at a lower rate than that for net short-term capital gain or ordinary income. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

An additional 3.8% tax is imposed on the “net investment income” of certain U.S. citizens and residents, and on the undistributed “net investment income” of certain estates and trusts. Among other items, “net investment income” generally includes gross income from interest and certain net gain from the sale, exchange, redemption, or other taxable disposition of a debt instrument that produces interest, minus certain deductions. **A U.S. Owner that is an individual, estate, or trust should consult its tax advisor regarding the applicability of this additional tax.**

The Bond Registrar must report annually to the IRS and to each U.S. Owner any interest paid on, and the proceeds from the sale or other taxable disposition of, the Taxable Bonds and the amount of tax withheld, for each calendar year, except as to certain exempt recipients. In addition a non-corporate U.S. Owner of the Taxable Bonds may be subject to backup withholding (currently at a rate of 24%) with respect to “reportable payments,” which include interest paid on the Taxable Bonds and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, redemption, or retirement of the Taxable Bonds, unless the Owner provides an accurate taxpayer identification number and certifies on an IRS Form W-9, under penalties of perjury, that the Owner is not subject to backup withholding and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup rules or otherwise establishes an exemption.

Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Owners. Subject to the discussion below under “Application of Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act”, interest on any Taxable Bonds owned by a Non-U.S. Owner is generally not subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax, provided that:

- the Non-U.S. Owner does not own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of voting stock of the City, and is not a controlled foreign corporation related to the City, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership;
- the Non-U.S. Owner is not a bank receiving such interest in the manner described in Section 881 (c)(3)(A) of the Code; and
- the Non-U.S. Owner certifies on IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, under penalties of perjury, that it is not a United States person. Special certification rules apply to Taxable Bonds that are held through foreign intermediaries.

If, however, a Non-U.S. Owner is engaged in a trade or business in the United States, and if interest on the Taxable Bonds is effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business (and, if an income tax treaty applies, the interest is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States), such interest will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in a manner similar to that for Taxable Bonds owned by a U.S. Owner, as described above, and, in the case of a Non-U.S. Owner that is a foreign corporation, may also be subject to an additional branch profits tax (currently imposed at a rate of 30%, or a lower applicable treaty rate) on its effectively connected earnings and profits, subject to adjustments. **Non-U.S. Owners should consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of owning the Taxable Bonds.**

Subject to the discussion below, a Non-U.S. Owner generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any amount of gain recognized by the Non-U.S. Owner upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other taxable disposition of a Taxable Bonds unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by the Non-U.S. Owner (and, if an income tax treaty applies, is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the Non-U.S. Owner in the United States); or
- in the case of an individual, the Non-U.S. Owner is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year in which the sale, exchange, retirement, or other taxable disposition takes place and certain other conditions are met.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“*FATCA*”) generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on interest payments and gross proceeds from the sale of interest-bearing obligations for payments made after the relevant effective date to (i) certain foreign financial institutions that fail to certify their *FATCA* compliance, and (ii) non-financial foreign entities if certain disclosure requirements related to direct and indirect United States shareholders and/or United States accountholders are not satisfied.

Under applicable Treasury Regulations and administrative guidance, a 30% *FATCA* withholding tax generally will be imposed, subject to certain exceptions, on payments of interest on Taxable Bonds where such payments are made to persons described in the immediately preceding paragraph. While *FATCA* withholding would also have applied to payments of gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of Taxable Bonds on or after January 1, 2019, recently proposed Treasury Regulations eliminate *FATCA* withholding on payments of gross proceeds entirely. Taxpayers generally may rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued.

With respect to payments made to a “foreign financial institution” either as a beneficial owner or as an intermediary, the *FATCA* withholding tax generally will be imposed, subject to certain exceptions, unless such institution (i) enters into (or is otherwise subject to) and complies with an agreement with the U.S. government (a “*FATCA Agreement*”), or (ii) is required by and complies with applicable foreign law enacted in connection with an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and a foreign jurisdiction (an “*IGA*”), in either case to, among other things, collect and provide to the United States or other relevant tax authorities certain information regarding U.S. account holders of such institution. With respect to payment made to a foreign entity that is not a financial institution (as a beneficial owner), the *FATCA* withholding tax generally will be imposed, subject to certain exceptions, unless such entity provides to the withholding agent a certification that such entity does not have any “substantial” U.S. owner (generally, any specified U.S. person that owns, directly or indirectly, more than a specified percentage of such entity) or identifies its “substantial” U.S. owners.

If the Taxable Bonds are held through a foreign financial institution that enters into (or is otherwise subject to) a *FATCA Agreement*, subject to certain exceptions, such foreign financial institution (or, in certain cases, a person paying amounts to such foreign institution) generally will be required to withhold the 30% *FATCA* tax on the payment of dividends or the items described above made to (i) a person (including an individual) that fails to comply with certain information requests, or (ii) a foreign financial institution that has not entered into (and is not otherwise subject to) a *FATCA Agreement*, and that is not required to comply with *FATCA* pursuant to applicable foreign law enacted in connection with an *IGA*. Coordinating rules may limit duplicative withholding where the withholding described above under “*Information Reporting and Backup Withholding*” also applies.

If any amount of, or in respect of, U.S. withholding tax were to be deducted or withheld from payments made on Taxable Bonds because of a failure by the investor (or an institution through which an investor holds the Taxable Bonds) to comply with *FATCA*, none of the City, the Bond Registrar, or any person would, pursuant to the terms of the Taxable Bonds, be required to pay additional amounts with respect to any Taxable Bonds because of the deduction or withholding of such tax. **Non-U.S. Owners should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of *FATCA* to the ownership or disposition of Taxable Bonds.**

Considerations for ERISA and other U.S. Benefit Plan Investors. The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“*ERISA*”), imposes certain fiduciary obligations and prohibited transaction restrictions on employee pension and welfare benefit plans subject to Title I of *ERISA*. Section 4975 of the Code imposes essentially the same prohibited transaction restrictions on tax-qualified retirement plans described in Section 401(a) and 403(a) of the Code, which are exempt from tax under Section 501(a) of the Code, other than governmental and church plans as defined herein, and on Individual Retirement Accounts described in Section 408(b) of the Code. Certain employee benefit plans such as governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of *ERISA*), and, if no election has been made under Section 410(d) of the Code, church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of *ERISA*), are not subject to *ERISA* requirements. Additionally, such governmental and non-electing church plans are not subject to the requirements of Section 4975 of the Code. Accordingly,

assets of such plans may be invested in the Taxable Bonds without regard to the applicable ERISA and Code considerations; however, such plans may be subject to similar provisions under applicable federal and state law, including, without limitation, Section 503(b) of the Code. Furthermore, non-United States plans may be subject to requirements under non-U.S. law that are similar to such provisions of ERISA and the Code. Any fiduciary of a benefits plan considering whether to purchase, directly or indirectly, any of the Taxable Bonds on behalf of such a plan should consult with its counsel regarding the applicability of the fiduciary prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and Sections 4975 and 503(b) of the Code and other similar requirements to such an investment.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the issuance of the Bonds and with regard to the tax-exempt status of the interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds (see "TAX MATTERS") are subject to the legal opinion of Greenberg Traurig, LLP, Bond Counsel. A signed copy of this opinion, dated and speaking only as of the date of delivery of the Bonds, will be delivered to the purchasers of each series of Bonds. A proposed form of this opinion is attached as Appendix H hereto. The actual legal opinion of Bond Counsel to be delivered may vary from that text if necessary to reflect facts and law on the date of delivery. The opinion will speak only as of its date, and subsequent distribution of it by recirculation of the Official Statement or otherwise shall create no implication that Bond Counsel has reviewed or expresses any opinion concerning any of the matters referred to in the opinion subsequent to its date.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, as Counsel to the Underwriters.

RATINGS

Moody's Investors Service Inc. ("*Moody's*") has assigned the rating of "Aa1" to the Bonds. S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("*S&P*") has assigned to the Bonds a rating of "AA+" to the Bonds. Fitch Ratings ("*Fitch*") has assigned a rating of "AAA" to the Bonds. No application was made to any other rating service for the purpose of obtaining ratings on the Bonds. The City furnished these rating agencies with certain information and materials with respect to the Bonds. The ratings reflect only the view of S&P, Moody's, and Fitch respectively. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from S&P at 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041 and from Moody's at 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, 23rd Floor, New York, New York 10007 or from Fitch at 33 Whitehall Street, New York, NY 10004. There is no assurance that the ratings will continue for any given period of time or that the ratings will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by S&P, Moody's or Fitch if, in their judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings by S&P, Moody's or Fitch may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

Public Resources Advisory Group, Inc. ("*PRAG*") is employed as Financial Advisor to the City in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Financial Advisor's compensation for services rendered with respect to the sale of the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. PRAG, in its capacity as Financial Advisor, does not assume any responsibility for the information, covenants and representations contained in any of the legal documents with respect to the federal income tax status of the Bonds, or the possible impact of any present, pending or future actions taken by any legislative or judicial bodies.

The Financial Advisor to the City has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. In its capacity as Financial Advisor to the City, PRAG has read and participated in the preparation of certain portions of this Official Statement. PRAG is a financial advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments.

UNDERWRITING

The Bonds are being purchased for reoffering by Piper Sandler & Co. ("*Piper*") and the other underwriters shown on the cover hereof (collectively with Piper, the "*Underwriters*"). The Underwriters have agreed to purchase the Bonds, subject to certain conditions, at an aggregate price of \$ _____ with respect to the Tax-Exempt Bonds and \$ _____ with respect to the Taxable Bonds. If the Bonds are sold to produce the yields shown on the inside front cover hereof, the Underwriters' compensation will be \$ _____ with respect to the Tax-Exempt Bonds and \$ _____ with respect to the Taxable Bonds.

The Underwriters are committed to purchase all of the Bonds if any are purchased. The Bonds are offered for sale at the initial prices or yields set forth on the inside front cover page of this Official Statement, which prices or yields may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters. The Bonds may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including underwriters and dealers depositing the Bonds into investment trusts) at prices lower than the public offering price.

Piper has entered into a distribution agreement (“Distribution Agreement”) with Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (“CS&Co”) for the retail distribution of certain securities offerings, including the Bonds, at the original issue prices. Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, CS&Co will purchase the Bonds from Piper at the original issue price less a negotiated portion of the selling concession applicable to any Bonds that CS&Co sells.

Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, an Underwriter of the Bonds, has entered into a retail distribution arrangement with its affiliate Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of this arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may distribute municipal securities to retail investors through the financial advisor network of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of this arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may compensate Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC for its selling efforts with respect to the Bonds.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The City will enter into a Continuing Disclosure Undertaking (the “*Undertaking*”) for the benefit of the beneficial owners of the Bonds to send certain information annually and to provide notice of certain events to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (“*EMMA*”) System pursuant to the requirements of Section (b)(5) of Rule 15c2-12 (the “*Rule*”) adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The specific nature of the information to be provided on an annual basis, the events which will be noticed on an occurrence basis and other terms of the Undertaking, are set forth in APPENDIX G - “Form of Continuing Disclosure Undertaking.”

The City has represented that except as set forth below, it is in compliance with each and every undertaking previously entered into by it pursuant to the Rule. A failure by the City to comply with the Undertaking will not constitute a default under the Ordinance and beneficial owners of the Bonds are limited to the remedies described in the Undertaking. See APPENDIX G - “Form of Continuing Disclosure Undertaking.” A failure by the City to comply with the Undertaking must be reported in accordance with the Rule and must be considered by any broker, dealer or municipal securities dealer before recommending the purchase or sale of the Bonds in the secondary market. Consequently, such a failure may adversely affect the transferability and liquidity of the Bonds and their market price.

The filing on January 28, 2020 of certain operating data for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was not associated with all of the related CUSIP numbers until February 24, 2020. In addition, the filing on January 12, 2024 of the ACFR (as defined below) and the filing on January 24, 2024 of certain operating data for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023 was not associated with all related CUSIP numbers until June 17, 2024.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS AND INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE OF CITY’S ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial statements of the City as of June 30, 2023 for its fiscal year then ended have been audited by Forvis Mazars, independent auditors, as stated in their report. The financial statements and auditor’s report are part of the City’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (the “*ACFR*”), which may be obtained from EMMA, free of charge at <http://emma.msrb.org>, or from the City, free of charge, at the following location: 251 West Washington Street, 9th Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85003, Attention: Finance Department, Telephone: (602) 262-7166. The ACFR may also be downloaded from the City’s website at www.phoenix.gov under Departments - Finance - Financial Information & Reports - Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. The ACFR so filed with EMMA as part of the City’s continuing disclosure undertakings pursuant to the Rule is hereby incorporated by reference.

MISCELLANEOUS

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the City or the Underwriters and the purchasers or holders of any of the Bonds.

This Official Statement has been approved, executed and delivered by the City.

CITY OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA

By _____
Chief Financial Officer

APPENDIX A

City of Phoenix, Arizona — Description

OVERVIEW

Phoenix is the fifth largest city in the United States, the state capital of Arizona and the center of the metropolitan area encompassed by Maricopa County (the “*County*”). This metropolitan area also includes the cities of Avondale, Buckeye, Chandler, El Mirage, Glendale, Goodyear, Mesa, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe; the towns of Gilbert, Fountain Hills, Paradise Valley, and Queen Creek as well as several smaller cities and towns and all unincorporated areas of the County. It is situated 1,117 feet above sea level in the semi-arid Salt River Valley. The area is well known for its mild, sunny winters and hot summers and receives average rainfall of 6.85 inches annually.

Phoenix was founded in 1870 as an agricultural community. In 1881, it was incorporated as a city (the “*City*”). The City Charter under which it is presently governed was adopted in 1913 and has been amended from time to time. The City has grown steadily since its inception and has shown especially strong growth since 1950. The 1900 census recorded Phoenix’s population at 5,544. In 1950, the City occupied 17 square miles with a population of almost 107,000 ranking it 99th among American cities. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated Phoenix population at 1,644,409 as of July 1, 2022. As of February 1, 2024, the City encompasses 519.37 square miles.

Population Statistics⁽¹⁾ Phoenix, Maricopa County and Arizona

Area	1950	1970	1990	2000	2020	2023	Percent Change	
							1950-23	1990-23
Phoenix	106,818	584,303	983,403	1,321,045	1,608,139	1,682,053	1,474.7%	71.0%
Maricopa County	331,770	971,228	2,122,101	3,072,149	4,420,568	4,665,020	1,306.1	120.9
State of Arizona	749,587	1,775,399	3,665,228	5,130,632	7,151,502	7,525,113	904.0	105.3

(1) Population figures for the State of Arizona, City of Phoenix, and Maricopa County are as of July 1, 2023. The 2023 population figures for Maricopa County and the State of Arizona are from the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity. The 2023 population figure for the City of Phoenix is from the City of Phoenix Planning & Development Department.

Phoenix is served by main lines of the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroads, a bus line (Greyhound Trailways), and 10 transcontinental, 34 interstate and 39 intrastate truck lines. Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, located approximately 4 miles from downtown Phoenix, is served by the following scheduled airlines: Advanced Air, Air Canada, Air France, Alaska, Allegiant, American, Breeze Airways, British Airways, Boutique Air, Condor, Contour, Delta, Denver Air Connection, Envoy Air (operating as American Eagle), Frontier, Hawaiian, Horizon (operating as Alaska Horizon), Jazz Aviation (operating as Air Canada Express), JetBlue, Mesa (operating as American Eagle), SkyWest (operating as American Eagle, Delta Connection and United Express), Southern Airways Express, Southwest, Spirit, Sun Country, United, Volaris and WestJet. Interstate 10, Interstate 17, U.S. Highway 60, State Routes 51, 74, 85, 87, 88, 143 and Loops 101, 202, and 303 all traverse the metropolitan area.

The metropolitan area is presently served by 35 elementary school districts, 6 high school districts, 15 unified school districts, and 2 technical institutes, operating over 900 schools. Education is also provided by public charter schools and private and parochial schools located throughout the metropolitan area. Maricopa County Community College District serves the educational needs of the Phoenix area through 10 institutions. Arizona State University (“*ASU*”) houses 17 colleges and schools and has a total equivalent enrollment of more than 145,650 undergraduate, graduate and professional students. There are 4 campuses in Metro Phoenix and online. ASU’s main campus is located just east of Phoenix in the city of Tempe, and has enrollment of nearly 57,145 students. The Arizona State University West campus opened in 1991, is located in northwest Phoenix,

and has an enrollment of nearly 4,900 students. The Arizona State University Polytechnic campus opened in 1996, is located in southeast Metro Phoenix in the city of Mesa, and has an enrollment of more than 6,030 students. The Arizona State University Downtown Phoenix campus opened in 2006 and has an enrollment of more than 10,600 students. ASU Online has nearly 66,100 students. Grand Canyon University, a private university offering undergraduate and postsecondary degree programs, has a main campus located northwest of downtown Phoenix. In fall 2023, enrollment at Grand Canyon University was approximately 118,230 including both on-campus and online students. The City also contains a number of private universities, colleges, and technical institutions. The U.S. Census Bureau's 2022 American Community Survey, the most recently available, estimated that more than 67.2% of the adult residents of Maricopa County attended college, compared to 63.5% nationally.

CYBERSECURITY INITIATIVES

Computer networks and data transmission and collection are vital to the efficient operation of the City. The City collects and stores sensitive data, including intellectual property, proprietary business information, information regarding customers, suppliers and business partners, and personally identifiable information of customers and employees. The secure processing, maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to the operation of each City department. The City is using the Department of Homeland Security best practices as well as cybersecurity initiatives to prevent or mitigate any disruption in service or risk to sensitive data. The Information Technology Services Department has dedicated staff specifically targeting cybersecurity initiatives such as security awareness programs, advanced email security, Endpoint Detection and Response, as well as event monitoring. In addition, the City has an insurance policy with AIG Specialty Insurance Company, Crum & Foster, and Lloyds, which insures against cyber extortion and network interruption. No assurance can be given, however, that the City's current efforts to manage cyber threats and security will, in all cases, be successful. The City cannot predict what future cyber security events may occur and what impact said events could have on its operations or finances.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

Downtown Development

In 1979, the City adopted the Downtown Redevelopment Area plan for a 1.5 square mile area of downtown to revitalize the urban center of the City. Redevelopment efforts to date have resulted in the construction of residential units as well as numerous public and private redevelopment projects that have produced several amenities and services for employers, residents and visitors.

In 1984, a group of downtown business leaders founded the Phoenix Community Alliance. The group's express purpose is to work with government and other development interests to accomplish the highest quality downtown revitalization possible. They have been involved in a program of cooperative planning between government and private interests and have been focusing their attention on bringing increased housing, especially ownership housing, to downtown. The Phoenix Community Alliance's 2011-2016 Action Plan provided three goals: facilitating quality land development in downtown Phoenix, attracting investment to downtown Phoenix, and sharpening downtown Phoenix's competitive advantage.

Downtown Phoenix Inc. ("*DPI*"), a nonprofit entity formed in 2013, was created for the purpose of enhancing the economic and cultural vitality of downtown Phoenix. It serves as an umbrella organization to "broaden the tent" of the downtown community and improve coordination amongst downtown focused organizations, resulting in greater efficiency and effectiveness among nonprofits, such as Downtown Phoenix Partnership, Phoenix Community Alliance and the Downtown Phoenix Community Development Corporation. DPI serves as a City liaison to downtown stakeholders, including neighborhood and business organizations, assisting the City in communicating with the community by providing guidance and advice as needed. DPI also collaborates with the City to expand and enhance special events downtown, in addition to working on assignments, such as studying the potential expansion of the Enhanced Municipal Services District boundaries.

In 2020, the City of Phoenix, recertified, updated, and expanded the boundaries of the downtown Redevelopment Area. The Downtown Redevelopment Area has been critical to the redevelopment efforts in downtown Phoenix over the past several decades. The updated boundaries will focus redevelopment efforts where they are most needed, and expanding the area of impact outside the traditional boundaries of the core. A related effort to update the redevelopment area plan that accompanies the redevelopment area kicked off in 2022. The plan has now entered its final draft stage.

General Plan

In 1985, the City Council adopted the General Plan, a long-range plan based on the Urban Village Concept. The overall goal of the Urban Village Concept (now referred to as the Urban Village Model) is to offer Phoenix residents a choice of lifestyles in which residents may live, work and enjoy leisure time activities within the same urban village. The Urban Village Model also gives residents the opportunity to play a major role in shaping these choices. It is a unique concept that has provided a high degree of citizen participation in local land use planning processes.

The General Plan guides future development in Phoenix through the establishment of fifteen urban villages, each with an approximate population of 125,000. Each village has its own village planning committee. The committees, guided by and responsible to the City Council, are comprised of 15-21 citizens, most of whom live in their respective villages. Planning activities include identifying the attitudes, problems, and issues impacting their village; formulating goals and policies that reflect the unique needs of their planning area; developing land use plans that will guide future growth in their village, and reviewing rezoning applications and development proposals.

In 1998, the State of Arizona passed the Growing Smarter legislation and in 2000 passed the Growing Smarter Plus legislation. The legislation required that the City update its General Plan, and amend or readopt the General Plan every ten years. It also requires that any changes to the General Plan be presented by public hearing to the citizens, be approved by at least two-thirds of the City Council and then be voted upon by the citizens. The City's General Plan was adopted by the City Council on December 5, 2001 and was approved by voters on March 12, 2002. In the opinion of management, the Growing Smarter and Growing Smarter Plus legislation provides processes and tools that can contribute to better planned, coordinated and balanced development. While the original legislation set a ten-year deadline to readopt or amend the General Plan, in 2010 the State legislature extended the deadline to July 1, 2015.

On July 1, 2009, the City Council approved plans to implement a public participation process in developing the Phoenix General Plan Update. In August 2012, the Planning and Development Department, in partnership with the Mayor and City Council, launched PlanPHX in an effort to enhance community outreach. In order to facilitate public participation, the PlanPHX project included the debut of www.myplanphx.com. The website served as an interactive and innovative way for Phoenix residents to be involved in the Phoenix General Plan Update. In addition to the website, the Planning and Development Department conducted meetings throughout the community to obtain input and ideas from residents. The Phoenix General Plan Update focuses on five Core Values — Connecting People and Places, Building the Sustainable Desert City, Creating an Even More Vibrant Downtown, Celebrating our Diverse Communities and Neighborhoods, and Strengthening Our Local Economy. The General Plan Update was unanimously approved by the Phoenix Planning Commission on January 13, 2015. The General Plan Update was approved by the City Council on March 4, 2015 and was approved by voters in the August 25, 2015 Citywide election. Planning and Development Department concluded the General Plan 2025 Update. The Plan's main purpose is to execute a coordinated update, building off the existing General Plan that will create a unified policy framework for the entire City. The plan will be on the ballot in 2024.

Phoenix Convention Center

Redevelopment of the downtown Phoenix area has accompanied the construction and expansion of the Phoenix Convention Center (previously Phoenix Civic Plaza). Opened in 1972, the original convention and cultural center facility encompassed eight city-blocks in downtown Phoenix, having a capacity of 10,000 persons and containing a variety of meeting and exhibition halls in addition to Symphony Hall.

On June 22, 2001, the Arizona Legislature appointed the Ad Hoc Study Committee on Phoenix Civic Plaza/ Convention Facility Expansion (the “Committee”) to make recommendations on several issues regarding Phoenix Convention Center expansion, including potential funding sources and State involvement. The membership included four State Senators, four State Representatives and nine public members. The Committee recognized the significant statewide benefit of convention business and unanimously recommended that the State develop a program to provide matching funds for major convention center improvements.

On November 6, 2001, City of Phoenix voters approved a ballot proposition authorizing the City to incur debt and expend public funds in an amount up to \$300 million from City funding sources and in an amount up to \$300 million in State or other non-City funding sources for the construction, expansion, modification and improvement of the Phoenix Convention Center. In June 2003, the Arizona Legislature approved spending up to \$300 million in State money to match the City’s contribution. Combined, the \$600 million expansion project effectively tripled the size of the facility by adding approximately 600,000 square feet of meeting and exhibition space.

In 2001, City of Phoenix voters approved an additional \$18.5 million in general obligation bonds for the renovation of the adjacent Symphony Hall. In order to minimize disruption to event activity, the construction schedule for Symphony Hall was aligned with the first phase of the Phoenix Convention Center expansion. In June 2003, the City Council approved the final development concept and selected the design team and the construction management team for the Phoenix Convention Center expansion and Symphony Hall renovation.

Construction of phase one of the Phoenix Convention Center expansion and the Symphony Hall renovation began in June 2004. Symphony Hall re-opened September 3, 2005 after renovations were completed during phase one. Significant improvements to Symphony Hall included a new entrance, plaza facing, wall paneling, carpeting, seating, roofing and an upgraded lobby. Phase one of the Phoenix Convention Center expansion, known as the West Building, was completed in July 2006. The four-level West Building includes a 45,000 square foot ballroom, an Executive Conference Center, 64,000 square feet of exhibition hall space and 27,000 square feet of meeting space.

Phase two construction on the new Phoenix Convention Center North Building was completed in December 2008. The four-level North Building features amenities such as a 46,000 square foot street-level ballroom, 56 meeting rooms, over 300,000 square feet of exhibition hall space on the lower level, 190,000 square feet of exhibition hall space on the upper level and a food court with six themed eateries. The North Building is connected to the West Building via a pedestrian bridge on the third level and below ground through the lower level exhibition hall. The fully expanded Phoenix Convention Center, which welcomed its first convention in January 2009, now offers approximately 900,000 square feet of rentable convention space and is one of the top 25 facilities in the country in terms of size.

The Phoenix Convention Center expansion had a significant impact on Arizona during the five-year construction period. From December 18, 2003 through November 30, 2008, 95 percent of the work was performed by Arizona residents, 11,684 people were employed on the project, \$89.0 million was paid in wages and \$26.9 million was paid in state construction taxes.

The expanded Phoenix Convention Center surpassed its projected goals for 2009, hosting 68 conventions with approximately 309,379 delegates, which equated to an economic impact of approximately \$449 million in direct spending. Since its expansion in 2009, the Phoenix Convention Center has hosted 814 conventions, or an average of 62 conventions per year, with an estimated 3,000,000 delegates through 2022. The Phoenix Convention Center is projected to host over 65 conventions in 2024 with an estimated economic impact of over \$400 million.

Business Development

The City of Phoenix Community and Economic Development Department (“CEDD”) strategically positions Phoenix as a globally competitive and sustainable city. Developing a modern economy is rooted in aligning

economic development initiatives around Phoenix's core strengths: focusing on targeted industry sectors with the highest impact and opportunity for sustained growth, expanding the pipeline of job-creating businesses, enhancing the Phoenix business climate and improving Phoenix's competitive position in the new economic environment.

Phoenix was just recognized as the number one location for manufacturing job growth in the United States. CEDD works to attract and grow quality businesses that strengthen and diversify Phoenix's economy through job growth, private investment and creating a sense of place for our community. The Arizona Commerce Authority, Greater Phoenix Economic Council and the Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce are strong allies in these endeavors. With these partners, the City continues several initiatives aimed at workforce development, creating and maintaining high quality jobs and industry diversification. These partnerships also establish sound economic development programs that enhance regional and statewide competitiveness.

In calendar year 2023, the CEDD attracted 29 new employers across various industries. These companies added 703 new jobs, with a capital investment of almost \$30.5 billion. Combined with the attraction efforts, CEDD's expansion and retention efforts totaled 733 new jobs in the last fiscal year, conducted 740 business visits, and attracted \$1 billion in capital investment. The workforce team also hosted 80 recruitment events this year.

Phoenix continues to see strong growth in its labor force population. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics ("BLS"), between 2022 and 2023, the City's labor force grew 2% and has grown over 8% since 2020. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industry Employment, as pre-pandemic routines rebound, the Phoenix metro area has seen the largest industry growth focused on accommodations, food services, arts, entertainment, recreation, and management of companies and enterprises. Phoenix continues demonstrating resilience in its economy and workforce by having an annual average unemployment rate of 3.5% between 2022 and 2023. Furthermore, 2023 has ended strongly, with an average 3.6% unemployment rate compared to the state unemployment rate of 4.1% in the fourth quarter, according to the (latest data from BLS).

Arts, Cultural and Sports Facilities

The Orpheum Theatre was built in 1929 in downtown Phoenix for vaudeville performances and movie exhibitions. The City purchased the theatre in 1984 and it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places the following year. In 1988, citizens approved funding \$7 million towards a renovation of the theatre, with the Orpheum Theatre Foundation providing additional funding of \$7 million. The theatre, built in the Spanish Baroque Revival architectural style, reopened in early 1997 and is the last remaining example of theatre palace architecture in Phoenix. The 1,364-seat Orpheum Theatre is now an internationally recognized showcase for arts and entertainment and hosts a variety of productions which draw thousands of people to the vibrant downtown venue annually.

The Herberger Theater Center, a performing arts facility, opened in October 1989 adjacent to the Phoenix Convention Center. Located on a one-block site immediately north of the original Phoenix Convention Center, the Herberger Theater Center was financed with \$18 million in public and private funds. Renovations to the Herberger Theater were performed during the summer of 2010 and included refurbishment of seating, platforms, lighting, carpet and paint on the 801-seat Center Stage and 343-seat Stage West. The renovations included the addition of exterior public space, upgraded outdoor signage and a new private second floor lounge and balcony for theater VIPs. The renovations were completed in October 2010 at a cost of approximately \$16 million.

The Phoenix Art Museum, located at Central Avenue and McDowell Street began an expansion in December 2004. The \$50 million project added nearly 30,000 square feet to the museum complex, most of which is utilized for exhibition space to benefit the museum's 290,000 annual visitors. \$18.2 million of the total project cost was financed with bond funds approved by Phoenix voters in 2001. The remaining funds were raised from individuals and philanthropic organizations. The expansion was completed in November 2006.

The Arizona Science Center is located in Heritage and Science Park, a multi-block downtown cultural center, and received City funding from general obligation bonds approved by the voters in 1988. The Arizona Science Center, which cost \$47 million, encompasses nearly 127,000 square feet including a 200-seat

planetarium and a 285-seat IMAX Theater. The City contributed land and \$20 million to the project, with the balance funded by private contributions. The Arizona Science Center opened in April 1997. In addition, an 800-space parking garage was developed. The parking garage was completed in November 1995.

In 2000, an agreement between the City and a private company was reached for development of a 4,800-seat entertainment facility on a City owned site at the northwest corner of Washington Street and Fourth Avenue. The Comerica Theatre (currently Arizona Financial Theatre) totals 165,000 square feet and cost approximately \$39 million. Construction began in September 2000 and was completed in April 2002.

In 1988, the City entered into negotiations with the Phoenix Suns Limited Partnership (the “Suns”) for the development and operation of a 20,000-seat downtown sports arena to be located immediately south of the Phoenix Convention Center. Final agreements between the City and the Suns were approved by the City Council in July 1989. The construction cost of the arena and adjacent garage was \$100 million. The City acquired and cleared the land for the project at a cost of \$12.8 million and contributed \$35 million toward construction. The Suns contributed an additional \$515,000 for land acquisition and were responsible for the balance of the construction costs (approximately \$52 million). Construction began in November 1990 and America West Arena (currently Footprint Center) opened in June 1992.

A multi-phased renovation of City-owned multipurpose arena began in the spring of 2001 and was completed in early 2005. Exterior renovations included the addition of a 15,000 square feet climate-controlled pavilion on the main entrance plaza, expansion of the north façade to accommodate street level restaurants along Jefferson Street and the construction of a pedestrian passageway from Jefferson Street to Jackson Street. The interior renovations consisted of concourse improvements, seating enhancements and additional restrooms. The second phase of renovations brought significant technology improvements including a new scoreboard and wraparound LED boards, as well as expansion of the Platinum Club, and other core building improvements, all of which ensure the Center’s continued state of the art status. The renovations were completed at a total cost of approximately \$57 million funded jointly by the City and the Suns.

In 2019, the Phoenix City Council authorized the City to amend its agreement with the Suns to facilitate the renovation of City-owned multipurpose arena. The arena renovation was funded by the City and the Suns, with the City contributing \$150 million and the Suns contributing \$80 million plus any cost overruns. Major building systems including electrical, mechanical, plumbing and technology infrastructure are being updated or replaced. Additional upgrades underway include improvements to social spaces, suite renovations, retail space improvements, and modernization of locker rooms. The renovations commenced in 2019 and completed in 2021. The new agreement commits the Suns to stay in the arena until at least 2037.

Major League Baseball owners awarded a Phoenix-based ownership group a major league baseball franchise in March 1995. The team, the Arizona Diamondbacks, began play in March 1998. A \$354 million, 48,500-seat, natural grass baseball stadium currently named Chase Field, was constructed at the southwest corner of Jefferson Street and Seventh Street in downtown Phoenix through a public/private partnership. Public participation was authorized in early 1994, when the Maricopa County Stadium District approved the expenditure of \$238 million for the development of the stadium. The balance of the construction costs were financed by the team ownership group.

In 2009, the City completed construction on the Civic Space Park. The 2.77-acre park in the heart of downtown Phoenix, bounded by First and Central Avenues and Van Buren and Fillmore Streets, offers residents, workers, students and visitors a unique urban design. The park contains sustainable features such as solar panel shade structures, which generate power for the park’s lighting and electrical needs and pervious concrete and pavers to reduce heat reflection and allow rainfall to seep through to the ground. The park also includes interactive water and light features, green spaces and a 100-foot aerial art sculpture. The historic 1926 A.E. England Building is located inside Civic Space Park and hosts an auditorium as well as office, meeting and retail space.

In 2011, the Community and Economic Development and Phoenix Convention Center Department entered into a 20-year public private partnership with the Legends Entertainment District. The district, which utilizes digital signage to stimulate activity within downtown, is generally bounded on the north and south sides of Jefferson Street from First Avenue to Seventh Street and includes sites such as Chase Field, City-owned multipurpose arena, the Phoenix Convention Center South Building and the Phoenix Convention Center East Garage.

In 2011, the City's Community and Economic Development Department acquired a site on Central Avenue across from the Phoenix Art Museum for the construction of the Arizona Opera Center. In March 2013, the 28,000 square-foot performing arts facility opened that includes performance and rehearsal space, administrative offices, and educational and public meeting facilities. The City contributed \$3.2 million of general obligation bonds towards the \$5.2 million facility. The Arizona Opera Center building is owned by the City and operated by Arizona Opera.

In 2015, the City facilitated the creation of an entertainment district in downtown Phoenix (the "*Entertainment District*"). The Entertainment District encompasses about one-square mile of downtown Phoenix and is intended to foster economic development by bringing more businesses to the area. Previously, potential businesses were prohibited from applying for a liquor license if they were within 300 feet of a church or school, per Arizona State law. The Phoenix City Council now has the option to consider an exemption for liquor licenses within the Entertainment District. The creation of the Entertainment District serves as a development tool that supports the growth of a vibrant downtown with a mix of businesses and nightlife.

In 2022, Downtown Phoenix Inc., Artlink Inc., and the Phoenix Arts and Culture Department partnered with local artist Kayla Newnam to create a 190-foot, "Welcome to Phoenix" mural located between First and Second Street, on Adams Street. This mural will welcome visitors to Phoenix, especially during major City-wide mega events such as the 2024 NCAA Men's Final Four, and the 2026 NCAA Women's Final Four. Kayla Newnam is a Phoenix native that has also contributed to the emerging art and cultural development of Downtown Phoenix with other mural art pieces such as the "Not Another Bird Mural" on Roosevelt Street, and "Desert Connection" for Wexford Science and Technology on the Phoenix Biomedical Campus.

In February of 2023, the City of Phoenix hosted Super Bowl LVII with various events centered in Downtown Phoenix. This event brought over 350,000 Super Bowl fans to Downtown Phoenix to enjoy events such as the Super Bowl Experience at the Phoenix Convention Center and at Hance Park, Super Bowl Music Fest, the NFL Honors Annual Awards Show, and many more.

In 2023, the City along with the Arizona Super Bowl Host Committee, dedicated a new public art installation at the Phoenix Convention Center in downtown Phoenix. The sprawling installation, titled *Flowing Alchemy* by renowned local artist Katharine Leigh Simpson, was prominently displayed during the 2023 NFL Super Bowl Experience, and helped to raise awareness about the importance of the City's recycling and resource management efforts. The suspended sculpture, which is made entirely of upcycled plastic waste, highlights the need to ensure harmony between modern society and the natural environment and is inspired by the symbiotic relationship between Arizona's native birds and the Rio Salado that allowed the ancestors of the O'odham people to make our valley inhabitable.

In October of 2023, the City of Phoenix was selected as one of eight cities across the country to receive Bloomberg Philanthropies' Public Art Challenge Grant. This is a \$1 million public art grant aimed at supporting art installations that address important civic issues. Phoenix's selected project is "¡Sombra!", which will commission artists to create shading and cooling installations that help protect residents from extreme urban heat.

From October 30 through November 1, 2023, the City of Phoenix hosted the 2023 Baseball World Series at Chase Field in Downtown Phoenix. This was a historic event as it was the first time in over two decades that the World Series came to Phoenix. In addition to the increased tourism, the World Series contributed dramatically to boosting the local economy of the City of Phoenix. The event generated \$107.6 million in State GDP (as defined herein) for the City of Phoenix, and provided 2,561 temporary jobs. Additionally, the impact to the State of Arizona was \$55.1 million in State GDP, and 979 jobs.

In November of 2023, voters approved a \$500 million general obligation ("*GO*") bond program of which 10% will be set aside to fund various arts and culture projects in the City of Phoenix. The top three ranked projects included in the GO Bond were the Latino Cultural Center with a total cost of \$21.6 million, a permanent home for the Valley Youth Theater at \$14 million, and an expansion of the Children's Museum of Phoenix at \$5.3 million.

Other projects featured were Phoenix Center for the Arts Theater improvements, funding for the renovation and expansion of AZ Jewish Historical Society, and various Cultural Facilities critical equipment replacements.

In late November 2023, the NCAA Men's Final Four Legacy Project was announced by the NCAA, Degree®, and the Host Committee. This project funded refurbishments of the indoor and outdoor basketball courts at Eastlake Park and Community Center in Central Phoenix. The project also includes adjustable hoops and backboards, new benches, bleachers, weight room equipment, and more.

In partnership with the Phoenix Convention Center, a Request for Proposal for an Entertainment District consultant went out in late 2023. On February 14, 2024, Council authorized to contract with HR&A Advisors, Inc. for \$529,000 for consulting services to assist in the identification, establishment, and activation of an entertainment district. The entertainment district would provide conventioners, visitors, and residents a walkable, vibrant, safe, and navigable area, that could include hospitality amenities such as a density of restaurants, bars, attractions, street performers, public art, significant lighting and landscaping, scooter docks, and electric vehicle shuttles. This was a result of a study conducted by the Phoenix Convention Center in 2020 and 2022.

In April 2024, the City of Phoenix and City of Glendale hosted the 2024 NCAA Men's Final Four Event. This included a series of ancillary events hosted at various sites in the City of Phoenix including: the Final Four Fan Fest at the Phoenix Convention Center, NCAA March Madness Music Fest at Hance Park, and the Men's Final Four Dribble at Heritage Square and Phoenix Convention Center with thousands of youths in attendance.

On March 7, 2024, the NBA announced that Phoenix had been selected to host NBA All-Star 2027. The 76th NBA All-Star game will take place at Footprint Center on February 21, 2027, and will be the fourth time Phoenix has hosted the event, including in 2009, 1995, and 1975 respectively. NBA All-Star events take place over multiple days in Phoenix and include activities for all ages, and fans such as the Kia Skills Challenge, the STARRY 3-Point Challenge, and AT&T Slam Dunk, wrapping up with the All-Star game the final day.

Commercial Development

In the 1970s, three major commercial banks located their high-rise headquarters buildings in the downtown area. Additional banks followed, including the Citibank building (now a City owned building for the Public Transit Department and other tenants), consisting of 113,000 square feet of space situated on the northwest corner of Van Buren Street and First Avenue, was opened on August 1, 1989.

The 1970s also saw the development of two downtown high-rise hotels. The Hyatt and Renaissance (formerly the Wyndham) properties combine to provide 1,242 hotel rooms in downtown Phoenix. As an outgrowth of the many downtown development and redevelopment projects during the 1990s and 2000s, there was a rapid increase in hotel room demand from business, leisure and convention travelers visiting the area. To meet this demand, the City constructed a new 1,000-room hotel on the northwest corner of Third Street and Van Buren Street. Adjacent to the Arizona Center and several office and entertainment venues, the hotel contains approximately 10,000 square feet of retail space, including a coffee shop, lounge, restaurant, and fitness facilities; a 30,000 square-foot ballroom; and additional meeting space. Starwood Hotels and Resorts was selected as the hotel's operator under the company's Sheraton flag. Design of the hotel began in early 2005 and construction began in March 2006. The Sheraton Grand Phoenix Hotel opened September 2008 and supports the additional hotel demand generated by the expansion of the Phoenix Convention Center. The City sold the hotel to Marriott in 2018.

The Barron Collier Company and Opus West initiated a mixed-use downtown development project in 1998. The plans for Collier Center included three high-rise towers with 1.5 million square feet of office space, 200,000 square feet of retail shops and restaurants, and parking for 2,400 vehicles. The project is located on a

7.2-acre site bounded by Washington, Jefferson, First and Third Streets. Collier Center's Phase I, a \$500 million, 23-story office tower, was completed in September 2000 and is the Arizona headquarters for Bank of America. The tower contains over 500,000 square feet of office space, 85,000 square feet of retail space and a 1,500-space underground parking garage.

In 2007, RED Development commenced construction on an approximately 5-acre, mixed-use development that blends urban living with work, shopping and entertainment and includes restaurants, a hotel, offices and outdoor event space. The CityScape project encompasses two blocks in downtown Phoenix and is one block from the City-owned multipurpose arena and within two blocks of Chase Field. The first phase of CityScape opened in March 2010 and includes 660,000 square feet of Class A office space, 200,000 square feet of retail, 1,300 parking spaces and redevelopment of Patriot's Square Park. Construction of the second phase commenced in February 2011 and included construction of the 242 room Hotel Palomar which was completed in June 2012. The final phase of the project, The Residences at CityScape, is comprised of 224 high-rise apartment units, constructed above the Hotel Palomar. The Residences at CityScape opened in the spring of 2014.

In 2010, the City entered into a development agreement with Hansji Hotels to develop the Luhrs City Center Marriott at the Northwest corner of Central Avenue and Madison Street. Construction on the hotel, which houses two brands, Residence Inn by Marriott and Courtyard by Marriott, began in late 2014. The two hotels share a lobby and other amenities, such as the fourth-floor pool. The 19-story Luhrs City Center Marriott offers 320 guest rooms and ground-floor retail space, while retaining the existing historic buildings on the same city block. The project incorporated the 10-story Luhrs Building, built in 1924, the 14-story Luhrs Tower, built in 1929, along with the one-story Luhrs Post Office Station & Arcade that connects the two high-rises. Construction was completed in April 2017 and resulted in \$85 million in capital investment.

In 2017, RED Development in partnership with Streetlights commenced construction of a dense, vibrant, urban development in the heart of downtown, with a capital investment of nearly \$160 million. Full build-out of the project includes approximately 300 multi-family, for rent, high-rise residential units in one tower with 150,000 square feet of creative, open, office space attractive to technology and innovative tenants and 50,000 square feet of commercial space including an urban Fry's grocery store in the other tower, plus 1,000 above and below grade structured parking stalls and streetscape improvements. The Fry's Grocery store, downtown Phoenix's first new grocery store in decades opened in October 2019, and the remainder of the project was completed in late 2020.

In 2018, a 210-room, 11-story Hampton Inn hotel opened in downtown Phoenix. This \$44 million hotel is well positioned to serve both the Phoenix Convention Center and the Arizona State University downtown campus.

In 2019, the 147-room, 7-story Cambria Hotel opened in the Roosevelt Row Arts District. The \$26 million hotel brings a new hotel and dining option to the area.

In 2019, Downtown Phoenix's Arizona Center underwent a \$25 million renovation that led to several improvements such as modern shade structures, upgraded landscaping and water features, valet parking, bike racks, entertainment stage and a 60-foot LED jumbotron. With new developments coming, such as the AC Hotel and the residential Palmcourt Tower, these investments will help improve AZ Center's downtown experience.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company ("*TSMC*") is a semiconductor manufacturing foundry company established in Taiwan in 1987. They provide services to various markets including high performance computing, smartphones, AI autonomous automotive, and IoT in consumer electronics. In 2020, TSMC announced plans to invest \$12 billion and build a fab in Phoenix, Arizona. In 2022, TSMC announced an additional fab for a total investment of \$40 billion. Total employment, excluding construction jobs, is projected to be in excess of 4,500 jobs with an average salary of \$80,350 a year. TSMC's investment in Phoenix, Arizona has spurred additional investment from their suppliers such as Sunlit-AZ, JH Gases, ASML, ASM, Applied

Materials, Tokyo Electron, and others creating additional high wage jobs. TSMC Arizona is pivotal to the U.S. government's plan to onshore semiconductor manufacturing to remove vulnerabilities highlighted by the COVID-19 crisis. Arizona is now known as the Silicon Desert and the U.S. hub for semiconductor manufacturing where the most leading-edge technologies are mass-produced. Creating a semiconductor supply chain cluster in this region provides a range of other benefits to the industry and the broader economy. By bringing together semiconductor manufacturers, suppliers, research institutions, universities, and other stakeholders, these regional clusters create a hub of expertise and resources that can be leveraged to broadly promote innovation and long-term growth.

In 2020, LaPour Partners opened the new 199-room hotel AC Marriott at the Arizona Center. The 13-story hotel is walking distance from many downtown venues including the Phoenix Convention Center, Footprint Center, Chase Field, Symphony Hall and the Herberger Theater.

In 2021, Mortenson Construction completed the 238-room, eight story Hyatt Place hotel in downtown Phoenix. The development located adjacent to Phoenix City Hall, represents a \$60 million investment in downtown and is an easy walk to venues such as the Orpheum Theatre and the Arizona Federal Theatre.

The historic, art-deco themed Ellis Building, located at 2nd Ave and Monroe, was built in 1922 and is currently undergoing a \$10 million renovation. The building's owner, Equus Corp., plans to create a mixed-use concept with office, residential, restaurants, a basement speakeasy, coworking space and more. The residential portion will occupy the 3rd through 5th floors of the building with 81 co-living style units.

The extended stay hotel project named Home2 Suites Hilton Hotels opened in early 2024 in Phoenix's historic Warehouse District. The 105,000 square-foot, 207-room hotel preserves the historic Fuller Paint Company warehouse, built in 1929. The historic warehouse serves as the hotel's lobby.

Opened in early 2023, the Moxy Phoenix Downtown Hotel is a 164-room hotel concept by Marriott Bonvoy located inside Phoenix's historic, century old Luhrs building. Moxy is just a short walk from some of Downtown Phoenix's most popular attractions such as the Phoenix Convention Center, Footprint Stadium, Chase Field, City Scape, and many more.

Phoenix's Central Station is a landmark development coming to Central Ave and Van Buren Street in Phoenix's booming Downtown area and is set to open in 2024. Not only will this project bring 70,000 square-feet of office space, and 30,000 square-feet of retail space, but it will also be built with public transit in mind by providing connections to bus stops, light rail, and 400 underground parking spaces. This will be one of Arizona's tallest structures measuring 424 feet in height and consisting of two towers. Total investment for this project is \$275 million.

The former Firestone Building located on the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Van Buren Street in downtown Phoenix will be transformed into an adaptive rehabilitation project. It will be home to a Goodwill store and donation center and the first to be in a nearly 100-year-old building in downtown Phoenix.

On October 5, 2023, the Phoenix Suns and Mercury teams announced a new joint training facility and business headquarters to be located in Phoenix's Downtown Warehouse District. This new state-of-the-art facility will only be a few blocks away from the Footprint Center. The total investment for this new 123,000 total square-foot development will exceed \$100 million. The location will also feature a dedicated kitchen, hot and cold pools, cutting edge technology, lounge, film room, indoor arcade, workout facility, pickleball court, and more. It will also house hundreds of employees as well.

In 2023, the City of Phoenix facilitated the sale of 30 N. Central Ave. located at the southeast corner of Central and Adams Street. The sale of the city-owned property was for \$2.8 million. When completed, this project will include approximately 200,000 square feet of a mixed-use tower consisting of 50,000 square feet of office and commercial space, and a 200-room hotel.

Biotechnology

In 2002, the City and the State of Arizona, in partnership with the County's three State universities, various foundations and the private sector, formalized two proposals to the International Genomics Consortium ("*IGC*") and the Translational Genomics Research Institute ("*TGen*") to locate their new headquarters in downtown Phoenix. The City agreed to construct a six-story, 170,000 square-foot research facility for IGC and TGen located at Fifth and Van Buren Streets. Construction began in late July 2003 with occupancy occurring in December 2004. In September 2017 TGen, now an affiliate of City of Hope, agreed to a 20-year Lease-to-Purchase transaction for the building that is home to its headquarters and several other long-term tenants.

In 2004, the Arizona Board of Regents, the University of Arizona ("*U of A*") and ASU (collectively, the "*Arizona Biomedical Collaborative*") entered into a memorandum of understanding outlining a combined vision to expand the U of A's colleges of medicine and pharmacy in downtown Phoenix, perform complementary research and develop facilities at the Phoenix Biomedical Campus renamed the Phoenix Bioscience Core in March 2022 ("*PBC*") located on Van Buren Street between Fifth and Seventh Streets. The U of A College of Medicine has renovated three historic former Phoenix Union High School buildings located on the PBC for the first phase of the medical school. The \$27 million renovation project began in March 2005 and was completed in September 2006. The first Arizona Biomedical Collaborative building ("*ABC I*") is a four-story, 85,000 square-foot building located just north of the historic Phoenix Union High School buildings along Fifth Street. Research within ABC I focuses on several areas including cancer, diabetes, neurological and cardiovascular diseases. The \$30 million facility includes academic space for the ASU Department of Biomedical Informatics on floors one and two and wet lab space for the U of A College of Medicine on floors three and four. Construction began in September 2005 and was completed July 2007.

In 2012, the U of A Health Sciences Education Building ("*HSEB*") opened and now houses the U of A College of Pharmacy and Northern Arizona University's Allied Healthcare Programs. This approximately \$140 million, 260,000 square-foot six-story academic facility has provided space for the expansion of the U of A College of Medicine in downtown Phoenix. The U of A was also the recipient of a \$15 million American Recovery and Reinvestment Act stimulus grant for the development of a below-grade research core. At build-out, the 30-acre PBC is expected to include more than six million square feet of research, academic and clinical development.

To help serve the growing PBC, construction began in the fall of 2014 on a 1,200-car parking structure at 5th and Fillmore Streets. The eight-level privately developed project will provide parking for the neighboring institutions in the Phoenix Biomedical Campus, as well as paid public parking. The \$19.0 million facility opened in November 2015.

In 2015, the University of Arizona Cancer Center at Dignity Health St. Joseph's opened. The 220,000 square-foot, five-story, \$100 million facility offers comprehensive cancer services, including infusion, radiation oncology, diagnostic imaging, endoscopic/interventional radiology, a women's center, specialized cancer clinics, patient wellness and support services, a prevention/executive health clinic, clinical lab space and other related support areas. The center is the only National Cancer Institute-designated Comprehensive Cancer Center located in Phoenix. This outpatient clinical facility hosts approximately 60,000 patient visits and 500,000 annual visitors.

In 2017, the U of A Biosciences Partnership Building ("*BSPB*") opened. The 10-story, 245,000 square-foot building is connected to HSEB through a walkway. Research in BSPB will focus on flow cytometry, physics, materials science, nanotechnology, cancer drug therapies, molecular medicine, pediatric vaccines, building platforms for DNA and Biomarker Testing. At full occupancy, the facility will employ an estimated 360 healthcare professionals.

In 2019, construction began on the first phase of ASU's planned Health Solutions Campus at the PBC. ASU aims to develop its campus under a long-term agreement with the City for development rights for seven acres of land on the campus. The first phase of this development is the PBC Innovation Center, a \$77 million, 225,000-square-foot building which was constructed by Wexford Science and Technology. The PBC Innovation center

celebrated its ribbon cutting on March 30, 2021. The building ultimately opened in the fall of 2020 as a 7-story, 227,000 square-foot, lab-enabled building by Wexford Science+Technology renamed as 850 PBC. The building is designed to integrate research, entrepreneurial activity, and corporate engagement, the building offers opportunities for meaningful collaboration with the building tenants and community. In Fall 2021, discussions began about the second phase of ASU's Health Solutions Campus. Construction is expected to start in early 2025.

In order to meet the additional business needs of the growing biomedical sector, the City is looking beyond the 30-acre downtown PBC. The City is collaborating with the Arizona State Land Department, ASU and the Mayo Clinic to develop the 600-acre Arizona Biomedical Corridor in north Phoenix. The City is assisting ASU with infrastructure on their 24-acre Health Solutions Campus. Groundbreaking for the first building occurred in April 2019.

In January 2021, ASU's Health Futures Center opened and houses four ASU programs - the College of Health Solutions, Edson College of Nursing and Health Innovation, Ira A. Fulton Schools of Engineering and the J. Orin Edson Entrepreneurship and Innovation Institute, along with researchers from various ASU schools and colleges. The 150,000 square-foot three-story facility represents a \$80+ million investment in the Arizona Biomedical Corridor.

In February 2021, the Mayo Clinic approved the construction of a \$131 million 150,000 square-foot facility as part of its larger expansion plans. In 2018, Mayo launched its \$748 million plan to add 1.6 million square feet of space, essentially doubling its capacity in the Arizona Biomedical Corridor. The expansion plan will result in almost 100 additional beds by 2023 and an additional 2,000 new jobs by 2029, including nearly 200 additional physicians.

In December 2021, the Mayo Clinic acquired 228 acres in an Arizona State Land Auction that is in the shape of an upside-down L around their existing north Phoenix campus. This will support the long-standing goal and vision of the Mayo Clinic, the City of Phoenix, and Arizona as an opportunity for co-creation with innovators in science and biotechnology with Mayo Clinic. The development for this corridor is called the "Discovery Oasis" replacing the former name of the Arizona Biomedical Corridor.

In July 2022, the U of A announced its plans for the new Center for Advanced Molecular and Immunological Therapies ("CAMI") on the Phoenix Bioscience Core. CAMI is planned to be a 10-story 293,000 square-foot building located on the north side of the Biomedical Sciences Partnership Building. An immediate adjacent innovation building for public-private research and enterprises is planned to be located on the site. The estimated cost is \$300 million. While planning and construction is occurring, CAMI programming will be launched on the fourth floor of the U of A's Biomedical Sciences Partnership Building.

In January 2023, Connect Labs by Wexford opened on the fifth floor of the 850 PBC building, formerly known as the PBC Innovation Center, on the Phoenix Bioscience Core. It is the first 'co-working' space dedicated to life science companies on the PBC. It consists of 35,000 square feet with a variety of sizes of private labs and offices for early-stage companies or research and development teams to locate and scale in place to advance their research with access to shared equipment. In May 2023, Calviri opened its 9,000 square-foot lab on the 6th floor of 850 PBC to further advance its cancer vaccine development.

In September 2023, National Institutes of Health, National Institutes of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases signed a lease for the 7th floor of the 850 PBC building. This will be an expansion of their presence on the PBC where they are original tenants in the TGen building with their advanced genomics lab. The 35,000 square-foot space will consolidate their Epidemiology & Clinical research branch that had various locations throughout Phoenix, including at the Pima Indian Medical Center.

Education

In 2004, ASU and the City entered into a partnership to develop the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus. Phoenix voters committed \$223 million to the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus in the 2006 bond election. The

campus is located in downtown Phoenix between Van Buren and Fillmore Streets on the north and south and First Avenue and Seventh Street on the west and east, respectively. Over 11,700 students were enrolled in degree programs at the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus during the fall 2021 semester. The anticipated economic impact of the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus is estimated to be \$570 million, including the creation of 7,700 jobs. The City and ASU are working together to develop the State's workforce through education, generating academic and intellectual capital.

As part of the first phase of the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus, which opened in August 2006, ASU began to offer a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs from the College of Public Programs and the University College. The second phase brought programs from the state-of-the-art Walter Cronkite School of Journalism and Mass Communications, KAET/Channel 8 and the College of Nursing & Healthcare Innovation to the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus.

As part of the second phase of the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus expansion, construction was completed on the 82,000 square-foot ASU College of Nursing and Healthcare Innovation II facility. The innovative design creates a sense of arrival for the northeast corner of the campus and downtown. With over a third of the materials utilized for this project containing recycled content, the new facility achieved the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design ("LEED") certified Gold status and has received 14 awards including Best Education Facility in America and the LEED Building of the Year. ASU invested \$1.5 million in tenant improvements to finish the remaining fifth floor space of the ASU Nursing and Health Innovation II facility for executive offices, meeting space and staff workstations, which were completed in July 2013.

The second phase was completed with the addition of a student union and a student residence hall. The U.S. Post Office building at Central Avenue and Fillmore Street houses the student union for the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus. Retail postal services remain in the building, and a veranda was added along the south side of the building to be used for concerts, outdoor films and other activities. The conversion of the U.S. Post Office building was completed in March 2010. Taylor Place, a new student residence hall was constructed on the campus between First and Second Streets on Taylor Street. Taylor Place was completed in August 2009 and accommodates 1,294 beds. In early 2012, ASU began construction on the 18,870 square-foot Student Center at the Post Office located on the lower and first floors of the historic post office. Construction was completed in time for the 2013 spring semester.

In 2012, construction of the new ASU student recreation center began. The Sun Devil Fitness Complex is a five-story, 64,000 square-foot facility with state-of-the-art weight and fitness areas, three multi-purpose studios for group fitness and mind/body classes, a two-court gymnasium, a rooftop outdoor leisure pool and a multi-purpose area for student clubs to utilize. The \$25 million facility is located on First Avenue north of Van Buren Street, next to the YMCA. With classroom space for the Exercise and Wellness academic program on the second floor, the new facility adds to the existing YMCA services and serves both ASU students and YMCA members. The Sun Devil Fitness Complex opened to students and members in August 2013.

The ASU Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law relocated to downtown Phoenix from the Tempe main campus with the completion of the Beus Center for Law and Society building. The City of Phoenix invested \$12 million in the project, located on a square block bounded by First, Second, Taylor and Polk Streets. Construction on the \$129 million, 280,000 square-foot facility began in June 2014 and completed in August 2016.

In 2018, ASU committed to relocate the ASU Thunderbird School of Global Management ("*Thunderbird*") from Glendale, Arizona to a new building on the square block also containing the ASU Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law. Thunderbird was moved to a temporary space at the Arizona Center before moving the graduate school to a newly constructed \$60 million, 100,000 square-foot, four-story building at the corner of Second and Polk Streets and opened April 8, 2022.

In 2019, Creighton University, based in Omaha, Nebraska, began construction on a new health sciences campus at Park Central in midtown Phoenix. Creighton has estimated the total development cost to be \$99 million. Opened in June 2021, the 180,000 square-foot Phoenix campus serves nearly 900 students. It will include a four-year medical school and schools for nursing, occupational and physical therapy, pharmacy, physician assistants and an emergency medical services program. In conjunction with the new Creighton campus and other development at Park Central, a \$30 million parking garage was constructed by the Park Central Community Facilities District, formed for this purpose. The new ten-story parking garage has a capacity of 2,001 spaces and has opened to the public in September 2020.

In 2019, ASU began construction of a 16-story student housing building designed for upper classmen and graduate students. The building features three-stories of classroom space and exhibition space on the ground-floor. In August 2021 the building, renamed Fusion on First, opened and welcomed over 500 students. The first three floors of the building feature classrooms and workspaces intended to create a hub that caters to design and art students, while the remaining thirteen floors provide apartment-style housing.

In April 2023, ASU's student housing project, Taylor Place, was renamed to Gordon Commons in honor of Phoenix's former mayor Phil Gordon, a critical leader in the founding of the ASU Downtown Campus.

In October 2023, ASU's President Michael M. Crow announced that the university's headquarters for ASU Health, which includes a new medical school, will be built in downtown Phoenix. The new ASU School of Medicine and Advanced Medical Engineering will integrate clinical medicine, biomedical science, and engineering. Clinical partnerships, including the existing alliance between ASU and the Mayo Clinic, will support both research, and academic programs.

Neighborhood Revitalization and Downtown Housing

The City's downtown redevelopment efforts are complemented by Neighborhood Services Department ("*NSD*") programs through which NSD works to preserve and improve the physical, social and economic health of Phoenix neighborhoods. NSD has created programs to assist neighborhoods citywide and works to revitalize targeted neighborhoods. City projects are complemented by neighborhood-based programs such as clean-ups, blight elimination and graffiti prevention that are often led by neighborhood stakeholders, including businesses, residents and schools.

Targeted neighborhood strategies are more focused in approach, involving redevelopment of blighted or under-used properties, proactive code enforcement, housing rehabilitation, rental rehabilitation infill housing development, infrastructure improvements, neighborhood capacity building and economic development, as appropriate. Targeted neighborhoods include Neighborhood Initiative Areas, Redevelopment Areas, and other City designated revitalization areas.

In order to make a meaningful impact towards the revitalization of distressed neighborhoods, NSD uses a strategic approach to address citywide needs and revitalization activities to enhance the physical environment and to improve neighborhoods. Federal programs that address blight elimination and neighborhood revitalization priorities including owner occupied housing rehabilitation and homeownership opportunities support the NSD strategies while enhancing the quality of life of Phoenix residents.

Beginning in the late 1990s, downtown Phoenix saw the development of several market rate projects for the first time in nearly a decade. The units included apartments, lofts, condominiums and multi-family housing. Residential housing projects continue to be developed in downtown Phoenix. These new units have been developed as urban infill and adaptive reuse as well as low, mid and high-rise development projects.

In 2003, Artisan Homes, Inc. began building 105 ownership housing units on a 5.5 acre site bounded by Fifth and Seventh Streets and Roosevelt and Portland Streets. Artisan Village is an urban, mixed-use row house

and townhouse residential project featuring ownership and unique live/work units with 3,000 square feet of street level retail opportunities, streetscapes, green belts, open spaces and 1,200 square feet dedicated for cultural use. The total project cost approximately \$18 million and was completed in March 2006.

In 2004, the City entered into an agreement with Portland Place Partners to develop vacant land on Portland Street between Third Avenue and Central Avenue. Portland Place is an urban residential development that consists of 54 units in a six-story condominium tower and brownstones. Construction of Portland Place was completed in July 2007. The next phase of development, Portland on the Park, began construction in the spring of 2015 and was completed in the spring of 2017. This luxury condominium project sits adjacent to the City's Hance Park on Portland Ave, between 1st and 2nd Ave. The \$54 million Portland on the Park project has added 170 condos to the historic Roosevelt neighborhood.

Art HAUS is a market rate residential project that completed construction in July 2016. The project includes twenty-five urban dwellings located in Midtown Phoenix consisting of simple yet bold forms organized around inter-connected semi-private resident courtyards. Dwellings consist of seven three-level townhomes, fifteen two-level lofts and three single-level flats ranging from 560 to 1,800 square feet. The project was constructed on the remnant parcel behind the Arizona Opera Center at Central Avenue and McDowell Road. The \$5.5 million project is within walking distance of the Midtown Arts District.

Cloquet Metrowest, LLC completed a \$17 million, five-story mixed-use development, named Union, in the summer of 2017. The Union includes 8,000 square feet of street-level restaurant/retail space, structured parking and 80 market-rate, multifamily residential units on a 0.9 acre site in the Historic Roosevelt neighborhood, at the southwest corner of Roosevelt Street and First Avenue.

In 2017, Alliance Residential completed the Broadstone Arts District project, a \$49 million four-story, multi-family, rental residential infill project with 280 apartments. The project subsequently renamed Greenleaf Arts District is located at the northeast corner of McDowell Road and Alvarado Street. Since the completion of the Arts District project, Alliance Residential has completed construction on the 316 unit Broadstone Roosevelt complex at the northeast corner of 3rd and Roosevelt streets in 2019 and the 162 unit Portland Broadstone complex at the northeast corner of 3rd and Portland streets in 2021.

In 2019, CA Ventures completed construction on phase one of The Link PHX. The Link PHX is a 30-story high-rise residential rental project with ground floor commercial space. This is the first phase of a three-phase project that will ultimately generate \$175 million of new investment in downtown Phoenix. Phase I contained 257 rental units at a capital cost of \$67.6 million and was completed in late-2019. Phase II was completed in fall 2022 and contains 234 rental units at a capital cost of \$59.4 million. Currently, The Link Phase III is preparing to start construction and will feature a 32-story tower with 277 units, and 8,300 square-feet of commercial space.

In 2019, JMA Ventures, LLC started construction of the 278 Battery Apartments in the Warehouse District on the south end of downtown. The development represents a \$43 million investment in downtown Phoenix and includes the adaptive reuse of two historic buildings. Construction was completed in September 2021.

In 2019, PMG Properties Group began construction of Phase I of X Phoenix, a \$92 million, 20 story high rise residential project featuring 320 rental units with 39,000 square feet of ground floor commercial and retail space. The total investment of this two-phase project is expected to total a \$192 million capital investment. Phase I was completed in early 2022, and Phase II is currently under construction.

In 2019, Trammel Crow broke ground on the first phase of High Street Fillmore, a \$70 million, seven-story mid-rise residential project featuring 329 residential units and 10,000 square feet of ground floor commercial space. This is the first phase of a two-phase project that represents a total capital investment of \$140 million. Phase I was completed in 2022. Phase II is expected to commence construction in 2024 and will include a multifamily residential component with ground floor retail, attainable residential multifamily for rent, and for-sale townhome condominiums.

In 2020, Ascentris broke ground on Derby Roosevelt Row, a \$36 million, 21-story high rise residential project featuring 222 residential units and 4,500 square feet of commercial space. The project was completed in spring 2022.

In 2020, Aspirant Development began construction on Aspire Fillmore, a \$58 million, 17-story high rise residential project featuring 249 residential units with 1,600 square feet of commercial space. The project was completed in spring 2022.

In 2020, Hines Development began construction on The Adeline, a \$135 million, 25-story high-rise residential project featuring 379 residential units and 4,500 square feet of ground floor commercial space. Construction was completed in fall 2021.

In 2021, Hubbard Street Development began construction on Skye on 6th, a \$87 million, 26 story multi-family development. The building includes 309 rental units and 6,500 square-feet of ground level retail space. Skye on 6th opened in summer 2023.

In late 2021, The North American Development Group begin construction on the 28-story, multifamily residential Palm Court Tower. The development, which will include approximately 354 units represents a \$107 million investment in downtown. Construction is anticipated to be complete in 2024.

Opened in 2021, the Ryan is in one of the most popular areas in Downtown Phoenix at the corner of Jefferson and 2nd Street. This 17-story, 332-unit residential high-rise project is situated right next to Phoenix's Footprint Center, light rail, CityScape and just down the street from the Phoenix Convention Center and Chase Field.

Akara Partners completed construction on their \$45 million project named Kenect in 2022. Kenect is an innovative 20-story residential high-rise project located at Central Ave and Polk Street right next door to ASU's downtown Campus and Central Station. With 299 units, Kenect also offers residents a rooftop pool, social and networking events, a state-of-the-art fitness center, concierge, 17,000 square-feet of ground floor retail and coworking spaces.

Moon Tower, by Lincoln Ventures, is a 24-story apartment building which opened in 2023. Located in the Roosevelt Row Arts District, the tower has 326 total units, rooftop pool deck, fitness studio, coworking and conference spaces.

EcoPhx plans to be one of Arizona's most sustainability friendly developments. Currently under construction at the Southwest corner of Roosevelt and 3rd Ave, EcoPhx will be a 5-story project with 70 apartment units and 3,300 square-feet of retail space on the ground floor. The developer plans incorporating energy and water saving features to all units. Construction is expected to be completed in 2024.

Saiya is a development under construction at McKinley Street and 1st Ave in Downtown Phoenix. This will be a mixed-use project with 23-story residential high-rise tower with 389 units. There will also be 12,550 of street level retail/restaurant space. Expected to be completed in 2024, residents will also be just a few minutes' walk away to the light rail or to Roosevelt row.

Phoenix's Central Station is a landmark development coming to Central Ave and Van Buren Street in Phoenix's booming Downtown area and is set to open in 2024. This project will feature two residential towers of 22 and 33 stories. The 22-story tower will be used for student housing with 655 beds while the 33-story residential tower will hold 362 residential units. The project is also bringing 70,000 square-feet of office space and 30,000 square-feet of retail space. The project is being built between two light rail stations and is designed with public transit in mind by providing connections to bus stops, light rail, and 400 underground parking spaces. This will be one of Arizona's tallest structures measuring 424 feet in height and total investment for this project is \$275 million.

In 2023, construction began at 601 N Central by LG Group. When completed, the project will include a 29-story multi-family building with 747 residential units and a total of 29,000 square-feet of ground level retail space. This project will also feature many amenities such as outdoor lounges, a basketball court, a dog park, the largest multifamily pool in Phoenix, and more.

Government Facilities and Street Transportation

A 601,000 square-foot Phoenix City Hall was built on Washington Street between Second and Third Avenues, immediately north of the existing Calvin C. Goode Municipal Building. The project, completed in 1994, includes a 1,500-space parking structure that contains 43,000 square feet of office and retail space and is located between Washington and Jefferson Streets and Third and Fourth Avenues.

The Burton Barr Central Library celebrated its grand opening in May 1995. The five-story, 284,000 square-foot library accommodates more than 1 million volumes and has seating for up to 800 patrons. The facility was designed to meet the needs of library patrons well into the 21st century.

Construction of the Phoenix Municipal Court Valdemar A. Cordova Building, a nine-story, 375,000 square-foot City criminal justice facility, was completed in the fall of 1999. The building is located on the northwest corner of Washington Street and Third Avenue, directly west of Phoenix City Hall. The project cost \$79 million. It is the largest municipal court in the State and is among the top 10 busiest courts in the United States.

The Federal government completed construction of a 550,000 square-foot federal courthouse in September 2000. The Sandra Day O'Connor U.S. Courthouse is located on two blocks bounded by Jefferson and Washington Streets and Fourth and Sixth Avenues in downtown Phoenix. The project cost approximately \$110 million and includes courtrooms and related office space.

The County constructed a new courthouse in downtown Phoenix at First Avenue and Madison Street. The new 16-story courthouse provides 683,000 square feet of space, including 32 criminal courtrooms. Construction of the \$340 million courthouse was completed in February 2012.

Maricopa County began construction of a new Maricopa County Sheriff's Office ("MCSO") Headquarters in June 2012. Completed in 2014, the five-story, \$92.5 million facility is located on Fifth Avenue and Jefferson Street and houses MCSO administrative staff, and the 911 call center operations. The building contains approximately 128,000 square feet of space with 75 parking spaces below ground.

In 2017, Maricopa County began a \$65-million remodel of the former Madison Street Jail located east of 3rd Avenue between Madison and Jackson Streets. The space will be the future home of the Maricopa County Attorney's Office, consolidating offices from around the county in downtown Phoenix. The construction was completed in December 2019.

In 2018, the Phoenix City Council authorized advancing \$200 million to accelerate pavement maintenance projects. Between January 2019 and June 2023, the Street Transportation Department undertook its largest and most comprehensive pavement maintenance program which entailed accelerating pavement maintenance work on many of the City's major streets. During this period, more than 230 major-street miles were repaved as part of the accelerated pavement maintenance program. This represents a 300 percent increase compared to the number of major-street miles the City traditionally paves each year. The accelerated program was accomplished in conjunction with the City's pavement preservation program for local and collector streets. In total, over 690 miles of streets were repaved between January 2019 and June 2023, including accelerated and existing projects.

In 2021, the Phoenix City Council authorized the purchase of the Wells Fargo office tower, along with two associated parking garages for \$46.5 million. The 27-story office building, located at 100 West Washington Street will become the future Phoenix Police Department Headquarters. On November 2, 2023, the City of Phoenix began renovations on the new headquarters. The first phase of construction is projected to be completed

by Summer 2024 and the entire renovation project is expected to conclude by Summer 2025. Not only would this project create a downtown government hub, but it is projected to suit growth needs of the Phoenix Police Departments for the next two decades.

In May 2023, the Phoenix City Council voted unanimously to approve the Active Transportation Plan as an update to the City's Bicycle Master Plan passed in 2014. The Active Transportation plan will serve as a guide for the expansion and improvement to the City's transportation network. This will help achieve the Transportation 2050 (T2050) goal of adding 1,080 miles of bike lanes in the City of Phoenix. This plan also contains a street design manual for active transportation usage to help City Staff and consultants.

In June 2023, the City of Phoenix celebrated achieving 100 miles of cool pavement seal coatings for streets located across the City of Phoenix. Cool pavement is a water-based coating that reduces street surface temperature by several degrees, thus reducing the urban heat island effect. This coating is also recyclable and non-toxic.

In January 2024, the Arizona Governor's office of Highway Safety awarded the City of Phoenix with a \$140,000 grant to help the Phoenix Street Transportation Department support educational outreach efforts related to the Vision Zero Road Safety Action Plan. The fund will be used to support pedestrian and bicycle safety initiatives, purchase of bicycle helmets for students, and LED stop sign paddles for crossing guards.

Downtown Streetscape

Construction on an \$8.9 million streetscape project in downtown Phoenix was completed in February 1995. The project added pedestrian lighting, landscaping and street furniture to pedestrian-oriented streets in the downtown area. The improvements are concentrated along Adams Street between Second Avenue and Second Street, Monroe Street between Third Avenue and Seventh Street, Second Street from Van Buren to Jefferson Streets, and Third Street between Van Buren and Monroe Streets. Project boundaries were chosen to create a pedestrian link between Phoenix City Hall, the Orpheum Theater, City-owned multipurpose arena, the Arizona Center and the Heritage and Science Park.

In 2000, the City and the County reached an agreement wherein the County would be responsible for funding the streetscape build out of Jackson Street from First Avenue to Ninth Avenue and the City would be responsible for its maintenance. The \$3.2 million project included a three-month community input process to identify the parameters of the street layout, landscape, sidewalk, lighting and design elements. Construction began March 2004 and was completed in November 2004.

In 2006, the City began construction of two streetscape projects on the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus. The projects, which included Taylor Mall and First Street, were completed in January 2009. Taylor Mall is a tree-lined, pedestrian-friendly sidewalk and street between the Civic Space Park and Arizona Center that contains public art, inviting benches, and sustainable water features. A traffic signal and crosswalk allows pedestrians to cross Central Avenue and light rail tracks to enter the Civic Space Park safely from Taylor Mall. In addition, the west side of First Street from Polk Street to McKinley Street has been improved with lighting, shade and landscaping.

In 2012, the City completed construction of a 2006 voter approved bond project which improved downtown streetscapes on First Street from Fillmore to McKinley Streets. The City received an award from the Arizona Community Tree Council for the First Street streetscape project for the beautification of the urban environment through the use of trees.

In 2015, the City completed construction on a streetscape project improvement on Roosevelt Street between Central Avenue and Fourth Street. The project was funded through a \$750,000 Federal Transportation Enhancement Grant. The improvements include new sidewalks, bike lanes, street lights, shade trees, benches, public art and other amenities. A second phase of this project on Roosevelt Street, from Fourth Street to Seventh Street was completed in August 2016. Roosevelt Street was repaved from 1st Avenue to 7th Avenue, a project which included the addition of bike lanes.

In 2017, the Renaissance Hotel, which fronts Adams Street from Central Ave to 1st Street, began a \$9.5 million capital improvement program that took recommendations from the Adams Street Activation Study. The improvements included relocating the valet area from Adams Street to 1st Street, structured shade elements along the south façade, drought tolerant landscaping and decorative street pavers. This investment transformed Adams Street into a more pedestrian friendly space and set a high standard for future development along Adams Street.

In 2019, the Hyatt Hotel, which fronts Adams Street from 1st Street to 2nd Street, began a \$40 million capital improvement project to renovate the hotel and enhance the streetscape consistent with recommendations from a study done for Adams Street. Work was completed in early 2020.

In 2022, the Community and Economic Development department, in collaboration with several downtown community associations, identified twenty-five locations for new trash receptacle installation. CEDD partnered with the community associations and the Office of Arts and Culture to solicit a local ‘Call for Artists’ which will allow each unique community to work with a local artist for an art design that will ultimately be installed via vinyl wrap on the trash receptacles in their respective areas.

In 2023, Valley Metro began the installation of public art along the new South-Central Extension/ Downtown Hub expected to open for operation in 2024. There are 18 artists in total and 13 are Arizona local artists. The five-mile extension will connect Baseline Road to Downtown Phoenix and to the regional light rail system. The Public art projects will reflect and celebrate the local area and beautify the transit spaces.

In 2024, the City implemented two new chilled bottle-filling stations in the heart of downtown. The water stations are located near Phoenix City Hall at the Marvin A. Andrews Plaza, and Cesar Chavez Plaza. The initiative will serve as a resource for both locals, and visitors alike. The drinking water system includes two drinking fountains, and a custom-designed, state-of-the-art refillable water bottle station, and heat-mitigation technologies. The design components of the new system include an internal chiller, heat-mitigation materials and design, a purge valve to circulate water inside the units, and vandalism-resistant materials.

Cityscape Park also known as Patriots Park has undergone several enhancement projects to better fit the needs of the community, and to keep active the space year-round. A new deck was added to mitigate heat, drought resistant landscaping was planned, along with planting several trees for shade.

Transit/Light Rail

Central Station, the City’s downtown transit center located on the northwest corner of Central Avenue and Van Buren Street was constructed in 1997. The 2.7-acre site includes a 4,000 square-foot passenger services building for ticket sales, security, and restrooms; a 16,000 square-foot passenger plaza that includes passenger information, seating and shade; and bus loading and circulation areas for 6 bus routes, Dial-a-Ride and DASH (Downtown Area Shuttle), as well as east and westbound light rail services. The total cost of the project was approximately \$9.3 million, with the Federal Transit Administration funding 80% and the City funding 20% of the project. Central Station received a \$3.7 million renovation, completed in July 2011, to modernize the facility, improve security, and incorporate sustainable elements. The transit center improvements were one of five major transit capital projects funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The other four projects include a \$1.4 million expansion of the 40th Street and Pecos Road park-and-ride that was completed in June 2010, the construction of a new \$3.4 million park-and-ride at the southwest corner of Interstate 17 and Happy Valley Road that was completed in January 2011, the construction of a new \$2.7 million park-and-ride at the southwest corner of 27th Avenue and Baseline Road that was completed in February 2012 and a \$4.0 million project to make Americans with Disabilities Act related improvements to 400 bus stops in Phoenix that was completed in October 2012.

In October 2020, the Public Transit Department closed Central Station Transit Center and relocated the Customer Service functions to 302 N. 1st Avenue. In June 2021, the City entered into a City Council-approved

development agreement with Electric Red Ventures, LLC for the Central Station Transit Center site. The Central Station project represents a capital investment of \$340 million and is projected to be completed by 2025.

On March 14, 2000, City of Phoenix voters approved a 0.4% sales tax increase to be levied for a period of twenty years to provide funding for a light rail system as well as mass transit, including expanded bus service and other transportation improvements (the “*Transit Sales Tax*”). Construction of an approximately \$1.4 billion, 20-mile light rail system connecting north central Phoenix (19th Avenue and Bethany Home Road) with Sky Harbor International Airport (via the PHX Sky Train®), Tempe and Mesa (Main Street and Sycamore Road) began in the fall of 2004 and opened for operations in December 2008. The total cost of the project was funded with Federal grant funds, Transit Sales Taxes and other local funding sources.

The City has also made major renovations to two of its bus transit centers. Renovations to the Sunnyslope Transit Center and the Paradise Valley Mall Transit Center were completed in June 2007 and June 2009, respectively. The renovations provided much needed improvements to the facilities, including security upgrades. The City developed a new park-and-ride facility along the Baseline Road corridor at 24th Street, which opened in April 2015. In addition, the City upgraded and expanded the Desert Sky Mall Transit Center to serve residents in West Phoenix. This much needed facility, which provides shade, security, covered parking and public art opened to the public in December 2015. The new Desert Sky Transit Center cost \$8.2 million for land, design and construction.

The City has also made substantial improvements to its bus operating and maintenance facilities. These facilities are the backbone of the transit system, as they provide fueling, cleaning, and maintenance for the City’s bus fleet, as well as administrative space for the bus operations contract service providers. In November 2007, a new \$50 million West Transit Facility was completed and opened for operations. This facility provides additional capacity to operate and maintain buses for the Phoenix transit system. The facility was designed to accommodate 250 buses and replace a rented facility, which could only accommodate 75 buses. The additional capacity will help address future expansion of the Phoenix bus system with the passage of Prop 104.

In May 2012, the City Council approved the Capitol / I-10 West Locally Preferred Alignment (“*LPA*”). Following the passage of Transportation 2050, City Council approved phasing the Capitol / I-10 West project. In conjunction with analysis for the South-Central Light Rail Transit (“*LRT*”) Extension, a reconfiguration of the merging of the existing light rail system, the future Capitol / I-10 West LRT Extension, and South Central LRT Extension was recommended by staff to create a downtown transit hub to enhance the connectivity for transit passengers along with other multimodal improvements. These recommendations were approved by the City Council on September 26, 2017. The approval of the downtown LRT transit hub prompted a re-examination of the original Capitol / I-10 West Phase I LPA, resulting in the separation of the projects into two extensions. In 2021, the projects were renamed the Capitol Extension and I-10 West Extension to clearly identify each project’s unique character, development schedule and goals/objectives. Based on community input and technical analysis, the 2012 LPA was revised, and a new Locally Preferred Alternative for the Capitol Extension was approved by City Council in November 2021. The 1.4-mile Capitol Extension will provide an important connection between the downtown core and the Arizona State Capitol. Integrating with the existing rail system at 3rd Avenue, the route extends west on Washington Street, turns south on 19th Avenue, and then loops back to downtown along Jefferson Street. The project will include three new light rail stations. In May 2022, preliminary engineering work to develop initial construction plans and technical specifications for the Capitol extension reached 15% completion. In early 2024, the Capitol Extension light rail route was redesigned to comply with recent Arizona legislation, SB 1102, which restricts the light rail’s proximity to the State Capitol. The modified Capitol Extension route is .75 miles and will connect to the current light rail line at Third Avenue and Washington Street and head west on Washington Street, turning south on 15th Avenue before returning east on Jefferson Street, again connecting to the existing light rail system at Third Avenue and Jefferson Street. The 15th Avenue route continues to serve a strong ridership base and create an important connection to West Phoenix. In February 2024, preliminary engineering work to focus on the location of the guideway, street configuration, and station locations for the Capitol Extension reached 30% completion. The project team will begin the preparation of documents to support

the drafting of the Environmental Assessment in Spring 2024. The total cost of the project will be funded with Federal grant funds, Transit Sales Taxes, and other local funding sources.

The I-10 West Extension will connect the greater West Valley to the existing Valley Metro Rail system. The I-10 West Extension is 9.4 miles and will include eight stations and three park and rides. This project is unique and will see light rail trains traveling in the median of Interstate 10, before ultimately crossing to the north side of the freeway to a terminus at the existing Desert Sky Transit Center. The project team completed several planning activities, including updating the conceptual design, cost estimates and traffic analysis. The project team will also continue engagement with key stakeholders, including West Valley communities. The project team is in the process of reevaluating the alignment and the connection with the Capitol Extension and continuing engagement with key stakeholders, including West Valley communities which will be ongoing during this process. Preliminary engineering work will continue to develop initial construction plans and technical specifications for the extension. The total cost of the project will be funded with Federal grant funds, Transit Sales Taxes, and other local funding sources.

Improvement plans for the bus operating and maintenance facilities also includes renovations to the two existing facilities, the North Transit Facility and the South Transit Facility. Upgrades to these facilities include improvements to life safety, security, building code upgrades, roofing replacements, HVAC equipment replacement, and fueling system upgrades. The North Transit Facility renovation was completed in November 2013, while work at the South Transit Facility began in the summer of 2015 and was completed in the fall of 2019, with a total cost of \$28 million for design and construction.

In August 2014, a 34-person group, the Citizens Committee on the Future of Phoenix Transportation, was created to address the 2020 expiration of the Transit Sales Tax and to review the public transit and street transportation needs of the City. After six months of meetings and over 100 public engagement events, the committee forwarded their recommendations to the City Council, who approved the plan in March 2015 and placed Prop 104 on the ballot. On August 25, 2015, voters approved a new comprehensive transportation plan and funding tax proposal that increased the existing Transit Sales Tax rate dedicated for transportation. The dedicated Transit Sales Tax rate was increased from the previous 0.4% to 0.7% and became effective January 1, 2016, with a sunset date of December 31, 2050. The increased Transit Sales Tax will continue to fund expanded local bus and Dial-A-Ride service, bus rapid transit service, neighborhood circulators and the operation of the light rail system. The increased Transit Sales Tax funding will also provide for expanded bus and light rail service hours and routes, high-capacity transit corridors, and infrastructure improvements to bus stops, maintenance facilities and transit centers. In addition, the increased Transit Sales Tax will provide for street improvements including pavement maintenance, new bicycle lanes, sidewalk installation and traffic signal enhancements.

On January 27, 2024, the 1.6-mile Northwest Extension Phase II light rail corridor opened for revenue service. The extension expands light rail service farther into northwest Phoenix running west from 19th and Dunlap Avenues, going north on 25th Avenue, then west on Mountain View Road crossing the I-17 freeway to the redeveloping Metrocenter area. This extension introduces unique features including the first elevated rail station, a rail-only bridge over the I-17 freeway, and seven community-driven public art installations. The project also includes a transit center named in honor of former Phoenix Mayor and Councilmember Thelda Williams, who also served as Chair of Valley Metro Rail. Other project features include: 3 new light rail stations, a four-story parking garage, and 200 new trees along with enhanced landscaping. The total project cost for the Northwest Extension Phase II was \$401.3 million. The project was partially funded with a total of \$216.2 million in grant funds received through the Federal Transit Administration (“FTA”) Capital Investment Grant Program (“CIG”), with funding allocated at various stages of the project. In August 2020, the FTA signed and executed a full funding grant agreement in the amount of \$158 million to secure their share of funding committed through the CIG program. The grant was distributed in three allocations: \$50.6 million in August 2020, \$49.4 million in December 2020, and \$58.1 million in May 2021. In addition to federal grants, funding of the extension comes from Phoenix Transportation 2050, and regional Proposition 400.

In 2019, City Council authorized an agreement for the South Central Extension/Downtown Hub project with VMR. The South Central Extension/Downtown Hub is a 5.5-mile light rail project extending south from Jefferson Street to Baseline Road along Central Avenue and includes the creation of a rail transfer hub in downtown Phoenix. The project will include nine new light rail stations and two park-and-rides — one located at the existing Ed Pastor Transit Center at Central Avenue and Broadway Road, and an end-of-line facility at the northwest corner of Central Avenue and Baseline Road. On April 15, 2019, the Federal Transit Administration FTA granted the project approval to enter the engineering phase of the Capital Investment Grant New Starts program. October 14, 2019, marked the official start of construction in the Downtown Hub of the project. The first order of construction being the relocation of underground utilities. In September 2020, the notice to proceed was issued for non-utility work to commence in the Downtown Hub, as utility relocations continued to progress along the South Central Extension alignment. The U.S. Department of Transportation awarded \$638 million to help fund the South Central/ Downtown Hub Light Rail expansion in January 2021. The Full Funding Grant Agreement from the FTA represents the federal government’s role in funding and helping manage the project. The extension project received \$530 million from the FTA’s Capitol Investment Grants Program and \$108 million from the Federal Highway Administration. On January 6, 2021, the FTA signed and executed a full funding grant agreement in the amount of \$530 million to secure their share of funding committed through the Capital Investment Grant program. The \$428 million (City’s share) of the project will be funded with Federal grant funds, Transit Sales Taxes, and other local funding sources. In March 2022, the South Central Extension/ Downtown Hub project received \$81.3 million from the American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA”). In May 2022, the FTA allocated \$232.1 million funding from the FTA’s Capital Investment Grant program. As of February 2024, the project achieved 80% completion, with new utilities upgraded throughout the project area, track installation, and station construction through the corridor. More than 13 miles of new waterline, and 13 pieces of special trackwork have been installed on the project.

Phoenix Sky Harbor Center

The creation of Phoenix Sky Harbor Center was approved by the City Council in 1984, and in 1985, \$19,150,000 in City bonds were issued for the development of 550 City-owned acres into a high quality business office, technological and industrial center. Located immediately west of Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, Phoenix Sky Harbor Center is generally bordered by I-17 to the south, 16th Street to the west, the Southern Pacific Railroad to the north and 24th Street to the east. Phoenix Sky Harbor Center is bisected by I-10, which provides convenient transportation access to the site and to Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport.

The initial acquisition and infrastructure development phase of Phoenix Sky Harbor Center was completed in 1993. Among the earliest occupants were Honeywell, Sky Chefs Inc., Miller Brands of Phoenix and Arrow Electronics. These initial tenants built distribution space, office buildings, warehouses and manufacturing facilities totaling over 1.16 million square feet. The office park has since added Bank of America’s credit card operations center, and Bank One (now JPMorgan Chase) regional processing center. Other sizeable tenants at Phoenix Sky Harbor Center include First Group America dba Greyhound Lines, Charlie Case dba Community Tire, Century Link, Grand Stable & Carriage Co. LLC, LTJ Skyline, the City of Phoenix, Horseheads Industrial Capital II, LLC, 801 S. 16th Industrial, LLC, Honeywell International Inc., and Watson Properties.

In 1993, the City received approval for the relocation and expansion of Foreign Trade Zone (“FTZ”) No. 75 to a 375-acre site at Sky Harbor Center. The FTZ was established to allow companies who import large amounts of foreign products to defer paying duties on these products until they are shipped to retail outlets. The FTZ boundaries were modified to include air cargo operations at Sky Harbor.

In 2001, the City Council approved the concept of a consolidated rental car center (“RCC”) for Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport. On June 1, 2002, the City initiated a daily Customer Facility Charge (“CFC”) collected by the rental car companies on all rentals to be used to fund the construction, operation and maintenance of the RCC. The RCC is located on approximately 141 acres within Sky Harbor Center and opened on January 19, 2006. The development includes a customer service building, car service facility, a 5,651 space

parking garage, bus fleet, bus maintenance facility, and associated site improvements, infrastructure, roadways, landscaping and signage. The project was funded with CFC revenues and bond funds, and cost approximately \$285 million. The RCC is now connected directly with all terminals and parking facilities via the PHX Sky Train® extension which was completed in December 2022.

Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport

In 1990, construction was completed on Terminal 4 at Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport at a cost of \$276 million. The original facility included 4 domestic concourses housing 44 gates, one international concourse with 4 gates, and a 3,400-space parking facility. In July 1994, the City Council approved expansion of Terminal 4 to add ten domestic gates to the international concourse. Construction of the new facilities was completed in February 1996. In September 1995, America West Airlines (subsequently US Airways and now American Airlines) announced plans to expand its Phoenix operations over the next several years. In March 1998, the City Council approved an airport capital expansion program funded primarily by passenger facility charges and airport revenue bonds. Approved and completed projects included rebuilding runways in concrete, construction of two new airport fire stations, a new Terminal 4 concourse to provide more capacity for American Airlines and additional parking facilities at Terminal 4. The additional Terminal 4 concourse was completed in May of 2022 and all 8 additional gates are currently utilized by Southwest Airlines.

Terminal 3, which opened in 1979, originally contained approximately 639,000 square feet and ten gates. The Terminal 3 Modernization Project, which began construction in 2014, with the purpose of removing Terminal 2 from service, providing for passenger growth in Terminal 3, increasing passenger flow efficiencies and increasing concession revenue. The \$580 million modernization project was executed in three independent phases that allowed the project to be completed as demand required and finances allowed. Airlines in Terminal 2 were moved into the expanded Terminal 3 facilities. The Airport completed the final phase of the project in the spring of 2020. Terminal 3 now contains approximately 710,000 square feet and 25 gates.

PHX Sky Train® is an automated people mover designed to carry over 35 million riders annually through seven stations at Sky Harbor along an elevated guideway spanning approximately five miles. The PHX Sky Train® provides a new front door to the Airport, offering a seamless connection with the light rail transit station at 44th Street and Washington. Stage 1 of the PHX Sky Train® connects Phoenix’s light rail system, Sky Harbor’s east economy parking garages and Terminal 4 and began service on April 8, 2013. Stage 1a (the Terminal 3 Line Extension) began service on December 8, 2014 and runs from Terminal 4 to Terminal 3. The two stages were completed more than \$45 million under the combined budget of \$884 million. Phase 2, the final extension of the PHX Sky Train®, extended service from Terminal 3 to the Rental Car Center, commenced construction in February 2018, and was completed under budget and opened for service in December 2022.

On June 11, 2019, the Phoenix City Council approved the Airport’s Comprehensive Asset Management Plan (the “*CAMP*”), which is a 20-year blueprint for Airport investments. The *CAMP* is projected to cost \$5.7 billion during the 20-year period. Early in calendar year 2020, commercial airports across the United States, including Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, saw passenger traffic numbers reduced dramatically as the global economy began to face impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Airport responded to the pandemic-driven reduction in revenue by deferring certain *CAMP* projects until the projects became justified again by demand and financially feasible. With new federal funding becoming available for capital development through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (“*BIL*”), the Airport is obtaining environmental approvals and developing designs on a new crossfield taxiway (“*Taxiway U*”) and an additional concourse on the north side of Terminal 3. These, and other smaller airfield projects are expected to be competitive for grants under the *BIL* program.

Property Tax Supported Bond Program

General Obligation (“*GO*”) Bond programs provide a mechanism to fund construction and rehabilitation of City facilities and infrastructure such as parks, libraries, fire stations, streets, and storm drains. *GO* Bond

programs require voter approval. Since 1957, the City's approved GO Bond programs have totaled \$5.1 billion. At a Special Election held on November 7, 2023, the voters approved four questions with a total authorization of \$500 million. The City does not intend to use the remainder authorization of the 2006 GO Bond program.

For additional information on the 2023 GO Bond program, see page B-11.

PHOENIX CITY GOVERNMENT

Phoenix operates under a Council-Manager form of government as provided by its Charter, which was adopted in 1913. The City Council consists of a Mayor and eight Council members, elected by the people on a non-partisan ballot. At a special election held on October 3, 1989, Phoenix voters passed Proposition 105 which amended the City Charter to provide for four year staggered terms and a limit of two such terms for the Mayor and Council members. On November 6, 2001, Phoenix voters passed Proposition 101 which amended the City Charter to allow Council members to serve up to three consecutive four-year terms, with no limit on the number of terms that could be served over a lifetime. On August 28, 2018, Phoenix voters passed Proposition 411 which amended the City Charter by changing City Council elections from the fall of odd-numbered years to November of even-numbered years to coincide with county and statewide elections. The Mayor is elected at-large, while Council members are elected by voters in each of eight separate districts they represent. The Mayor and each Council member have equal voting power.

The Council is responsible for policy making. It appoints advisory boards, commissions and committees and also appoints Municipal Court Judges and the City Manager.

The City Manager is responsible for executing Council policies and administering City operations. Reporting to the City Manager is an Assistant City Manager, a Special Assistant, the Budget and Research Director, the Chief Financial Officer, the City Auditor and the City Attorney.

The City government is responsible for furnishing basic municipal services. Primary services delivered by the City's 41 departments/functions, 18 initiatives/projects and 15,646 employees include police, Municipal Court, fire protection, parks, recreation, libraries, sanitation, water, sewer, transportation (including streets and public transit), airports, building safety, public works, neighborhood improvement and housing, community and economic development and convention and cultural services. These services were provided in fiscal year 2022-23 through an adopted operating budget of \$5,977.8 million. Of this, the general purpose funds budget totaled \$1,779.4 million, which was for general municipal services and excluded enterprise activities such as water, sewer, refuse and airports and special revenue funds such as grants, secondary property taxes, Arizona Highway User Revenues, impact fees and voter-approved dedicated sales taxes.

Elected Officials

Councilmember Yassamin Ansari resigned her council seat on March 28, 2024 to run for a U.S. Congressional seat. The City Council appointed Carlos Galindo-Elvira to represent District 7 on April 9, 2024, as Interim Councilmember until a new Councilmember is elected by the voters. The election for the District 7 seat will be held on November 5, 2024, with a possible run-off election to be held on March 26, 2025.

KATE GALLEGO, MAYOR

Mayor Gallego began her first term as Mayor in March 2019. Prior to being elected Mayor, Ms. Gallego served on the City Council representing District 8 for nearly five years before resigning in August 2018 to run for Mayor. Ms. Gallego has been an active member of the community and held several volunteer positions including Chair of the Environmental Quality Commission, Chair of the Solar Energy Subcommittee, Vice Chair of MyPlanPHX.com, and as a member of the Central City Village Planning Commission. Additionally, Ms. Gallego

is a member of the Board of Directors of the Arizona Latino Arts and Culture Center and serves on the Arizona Commission on Service and Volunteerism. Ms. Gallego has a Master of Business Administration in Entrepreneurial Management from The Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania and a bachelor's degree in Environmental Studies from Harvard University.

DEBRA STARK, VICE MAYOR, DISTRICT 3

On January 3, 2024, the Phoenix City Council elected District 3 Councilwoman Debra Stark to the role of Vice Mayor. Councilmember Stark began her first term on the City Council in March 2017 and was reelected in 2021. Ms. Stark has spent her entire career in local government working for the City of Phoenix, the County, and the City of Peoria. At the City of Phoenix, Ms. Stark was the Planning and Development Director from 2005 to 2012. She was the President of the Arizona Chapter of the American Planning Association and served as a Board Member for the Arizona Council of the Urban Land Institute and Southwest Center for HIV/AIDS. Ms. Stark holds a Master Degree in Planning from Arizona State University and a bachelor's degree in Sociology from Western Kentucky University.

ANN O'BRIEN, COUNCILMEMBER, DISTRICT 1

Councilmember Ann O'Brien began her first term in April 2021. Prior to being elected to the Phoenix City Council, Ms. O'Brien worked in project management for the Arizona Department of Child Support Enforcement and as a business broker for a local company. Ms. O'Brien is an Arizona native who has done extensive volunteer service work within the community. She currently serves as the President of the Deer Valley Unified School District Governing Board, President of the Arizona School Board Association and is the appointed chairperson of the 2020 Legislative Committee. Ms. O'Brien holds a bachelor's degree from Arizona State University.

JIM WARING, COUNCILMEMBER, DISTRICT 2

Councilmember Waring began his third consecutive full term on the City Council in April 2023. Mr. Waring has been an active member of the community for many years and has volunteered on many City and charitable organizations, including the Paradise Valley Village Planning Committee, Phoenix Planning Commission and Neighborhood Block Watch Committee. For his contributions, he has earned awards from the Arizona Federation of Taxpayers (Champion of the Taxpayer), National Federation of Independent Business (Guardian of Small Business), and the Arizona Chamber of Commerce (Senator of the Year). In addition, he was recognized for his work fighting domestic violence by the Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence (Legislator of the Year twice) and the Men's Anti Violence Network (Man of the Year). Councilmember Waring was awarded the Arizona Veterans Hall of Fame Copper Shield Award and the National Guard Association of the United States Medal of Merit. Mr. Waring was an Arizona State Senator for seven years and has served on the staffs at Arizona State University, the Arizona Board of Regents and Northern Arizona University. Mr. Waring received his PhD in Public Administration from Arizona State University's School of Public Affairs and his undergraduate degree from Northern Illinois University.

LAURA PASTOR, COUNCILMEMBER, DISTRICT 4

Councilmember Pastor was first elected in 2013. She began her third consecutive term on the City Council in April 2023. Currently she is the Community Liaison at Phoenix College. Ms. Pastor was Director of Achieving a College Education Program at South Mountain Community College and was a classroom elementary teacher for four years. Previously, Ms. Pastor was with the Department of Employment and Rehabilitation Services at the Arizona Department of Economic Security and was Special Assistant to the Arizona Director of Insurance. Ms. Pastor is a member of the Phoenix Union High School District Board and serves on the O'Connor House Speak Out Against Domestic Violence and Mi Familia Vota advisory boards. She is a former member of the Hispanic Advisory Board of Maricopa Community Colleges, Maricopa Transportation Advisory Board, the Homeless

Task Force, and Phoenix Day. Ms. Pastor has a Master of Public Administration from City University of New York and bachelor's degree in Education from Arizona State University.

BETTY GUARDADO, COUNCILMEMBER, DISTRICT 5

Councilmember Betty Guardado began her first term on the City Council in June 2019. Ms. Guardado has been an active member of the community and has served as the director of union organizing in Phoenix for UNITE HERE Local 11, where she has conducted campaigns and negotiated contracts for thousands of hotel and food-service workers around Maricopa County. Currently, she is a vice president of Local 11. Ms. Guardado has been instrumental in leading successful independent voter turnout campaigns to elect several Phoenix City Council members to develop young leaders, and to empower working-class families.

KEVIN ROBINSON, COUNCILMEMBER, DISTRICT 6

Councilmember Kevin Robinson began his first term on the City Council in April 2023. Mr. Robinson began his career with the City of Phoenix as a patrol officer in 1980 and became Assistant Police Chief in 2000. Mr. Robinson has been active in Arizona's nonprofit community for more than 20 years, and for more than a decade served on the board of Ronald McDonald House Charities of Central and Northern Arizona, including two terms as president of the board. Mr. Robinson also served on several other community boards including the Arizona Supreme Court Judicial Council, Arizona Police Officers Standards and Training Board, and the Maricopa County Attorney's Office Community Advisory Board. Mr. Robinson earned a Master of Public Administration and bachelor's degree of arts in management from Arizona State University.

CARLOS GALINDO-ELVIRA, INTERIM COUNCILMEMBER, DISTRICT 7

Interim Councilmember Carlos Galindo-Elvira was appointed to the Phoenix City Council to represent District 7 on April 9, 2024. Before being appointed to the Phoenix City Council, Mr. Galindo-Elvira served on the Hayden Arizona Town Council as a Mayor, Vice Mayor, and Councilman. He also worked as the Director of Community Engagement and Partnerships for Chicanos Por La Causa since 2020, and was previously the Regional Director for a national anti-hate organization. Mr. Galindo-Elvira holds a bachelor's degree from Arizona State University.

KESHA HODGE WASHINGTON, COUNCILMEMBER, DISTRICT 8

Councilmember Kesha Hodge Washington began her first term on the City Council in April 2023. Ms. Washington moved to Arizona from the U.S. Virgin Islands in 1999 and has been active in Phoenix ever since. Ms. Washington is a former Assistant Attorney General who practiced law in Phoenix and served as Special Deputy Attorney General. Ms. Washington has and continues to volunteer and serve in many areas, from voter registration and civic engagement to providing food and necessities to individuals in need. Ms. Washington maintains active membership participation in community organizations such as Cottonfields Homeowners Association, and the American Bar Association. Ms. Washington earned her law degree from Arizona State University College of Law and her bachelor's degree from the University of the Virgin Islands.

Administrative Staff

JEFF BARTON

City Manager

Jeff Barton was appointed City Manager in October 2021 after serving as Assistant City Manager since February 2021. Prior to that he served as Deputy City Manager since March 2020 and served as the director of the city's Budget and Research Department since July 2015. Mr. Barton's career with the City of Phoenix started in 1999 as an Internal Auditor in the City Auditor Department. Over the years he held a variety of roles that focused on the City's sound

financial stewardship, including multiple auditing positions, Management Assistant, and Deputy Budget and Research Director. Mr. Barton holds a Master of Public Administration from Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania and a bachelor's degree in Political Science from Morehouse College.

LORI BAYS

Assistant City Manager

Lori Bays was appointed Assistant City Manager in October 2021. Ms. Bays joined the City in 2017 as a Chief Human Resources Officer where she has managed human resources strategy and operations for the City's workforce of 14,000 employees. In this role, Ms. Bays has led efforts to develop a Total Compensation and Rewards Strategy for the City, designed and implemented the PHXRespect initiative, as well as served on the leadership team for the Racial Equity Dialogue Series. Prior to working for the City, she was the Chief Administrative Officer for Salt Lake County, which has a population of more than one million residents. Ms. Bays holds a Master's degree in Clinical Psychology and a bachelor's degree in Psychology.

JULIE KRIEGH

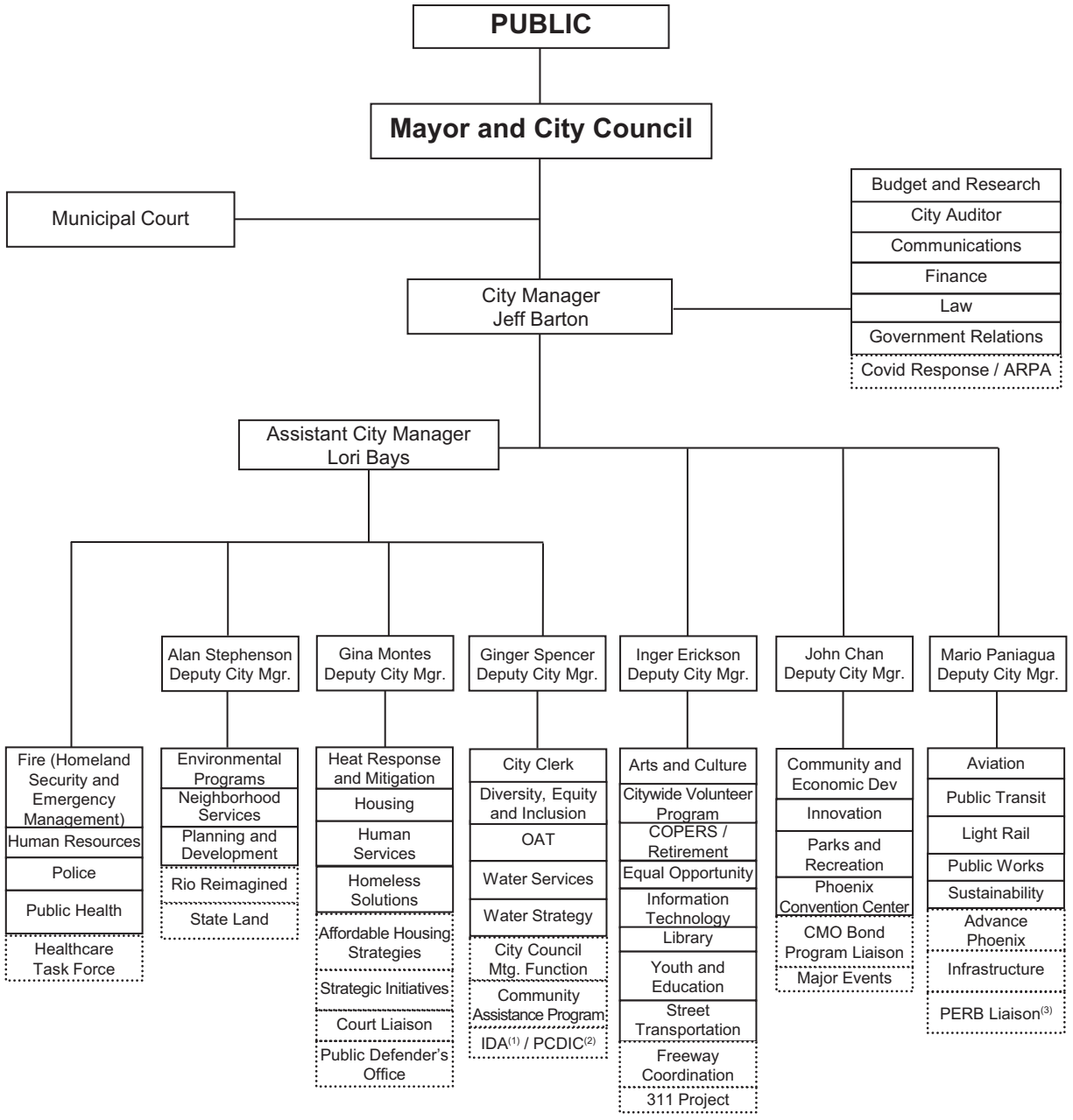
City Attorney

Julie Kriegh was named City Attorney in November 2022 after serving as Chief Assistant City Attorney since 2020. Ms. Kriegh has more than 20 years of experience representing municipal governments in Arizona in a wide range of areas. She joined the City of Phoenix Law Department in 2016, where she has served and supervised attorneys in several City departments. Prior to joining the City, Ms. Kriegh served as Deputy City Attorney in Surprise, Arizona, as an Assistant City Attorney in Mesa, Arizona, and was the Town Attorney for Camp Verde, Arizona. Ms. Kriegh is a member of the State Bar of Arizona and the State Bar of Colorado. She received her law degree from the University of Denver and her undergraduate degree in Public Administration from Northern Arizona University.

KATHLEEN GITKIN

Chief Financial Officer

Ms. Gitkin was appointed Chief Financial Officer in July 2021. She began her career with the City in 2004 with the Finance Department, working as an Accountant II in the Utilities Accounting Division and an Accountant III, Accountant IV and Investment and Debt Manager in the Treasury and Debt Management Division. She became Deputy Finance Director/City Treasurer in November 2014 and was promoted to Assistant Finance Director in July 2020. Throughout her career she has managed financial planning, city controller functions, real estate, risk management, banking and cashiering, investments and debt issuances to fund capital expenditures. Ms. Gitkin has a Master of Business Administration from the University of Phoenix and a bachelor's degree in Accountancy from New Mexico State University.



Key

Department / Function
Initiative / Project

- 1 - Phoenix Industrial Development Authority.
- 2 - Phoenix Community Development and Investment Corporation.
- 3 - Phoenix Employee Relations Board.

Effective: May 13, 2024

Awards

The City of Phoenix and its employees have been recognized professionally for numerous awards including the following accomplishments:

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

This award (formerly the “*Certificate of Conformance in Financial Reporting*”) recognizes the completeness, accuracy and understandability of the City’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports. Awarded to the City of Phoenix by the Government Finance Officers Association each year since 1976, and to the City of Phoenix Aviation Department each year since 2016, the first year of the Aviation Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

- **Employees’ Retirement Plan Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting**

Awarded to the City of Phoenix by the Government Finance Officers Association for its component unit financial report each year since 1985. The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition in the area of public employee retirement system accounting and financial reporting.

- **Distinguished Budget Presentation Award**

Awarded to the City of Phoenix Budget and Research Department each year since 1990 by the Government Finance Officers Association for the completeness and understandability of its budget document.

- **What Works Cities Certification, Platinum**

Phoenix has been awarded the Bloomberg Philanthropies What Works Cities Certification at the Platinum Level – the highest recognition available – for establishing exceptional data capabilities to inform policy decision-making, allocate funding, improve services, evaluate program effectiveness, and engage residents. Phoenix is one of 74 cities that have achieved the What Works Cities Certification distinction. The What Works Cities Certification Standard measures a city’s use of data based on 43 criteria. A city that achieves 68-84 percent is recognized as Gold and 85 percent or more is recognized as Platinum.

- **2018 Illuminating Engineering Society Award of Excellence Winner**

The Illuminating Engineering Society and Smith Group recognized Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport for its Terminal 3 Modernization Project. The 2018 Illuminating Engineering Society Awards celebrates design excellence worldwide and selected Phoenix Sky Harbor as an Award of Excellence Winner. This award was provided to the airport due to an exceptional contribution to the art and science of light.

- **2017 Arizona Forward — Governor’s Award for Arizona’s Future**

Arizona Forward awarded its prestigious Governor’s Award for Arizona’s Future to the City of Phoenix for its landmark 2017 agreement with the Gila River Indian Community to preserve endangered Colorado River water in Lake Mead. In all, Phoenix received nine awards at Arizona Forward’s 37th Annual Environmental Excellence Awards, including four Crescordia Awards, the highest honor in each category. Mayor Greg Stanton and the Phoenix City Council unanimously approved the Colorado River Conservation Agreement in June 2017 in partnership with the Gila River Indian Community, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Walton Family Foundation. Under the agreement, Phoenix works with the Tribe to preserve 13 billion gallons of its annual portion of Colorado River water in Lake Mead, which helps preserve water levels in the dangerously over-allocated reservoir.

- **2017 Nation’s Highest Performing City**

The City of Phoenix has been named the nation’s highest performing city by Governing Magazine and Living Cities through the first-ever national “Equipt to Innovate” survey. Equipt to Innovate is a new initiative launched by Governing and Living Cities. It is an integrated, collaborative framework of seven essential elements that define high-performance government and empower innovation. It is also an invitation for cities to work together, learn from each other and help drive better outcomes for their communities. The seven Equipt elements are: Dynamically Planned; Broadly Partnered; Resident-Involved; Race-Informed; Smartly Resourced; Employee-Engaged; and Data-Driven. Cities from across the country participated in the inaugural 2016 Equipt survey, assessing their capacity and competence in these seven key areas.

- **ICMA Program Excellence Awards**

- **2019 ICMA Certificate of Distinction in Performance Management**

The International City/County Management Association (“*ICMA*”) has recognized the City of Phoenix for its data-driven management and reporting efforts with a Certificate of Distinction for 2019. Certificates of Distinction are awarded to those who provide comparative and benchmarking information to the public, use performance data in strategic planning and operational decision-making, and share their knowledge with other local governments through presentations, site visits, and other networking activities. Phoenix is among 19 jurisdictions receiving the Certificate of Distinction and one of 63 recognized overall. This is the 18th year the City’s performance management efforts have been recognized by ICMA.

- **2017 Community Partnership Award**

The City of Phoenix was awarded the Community Partnership Award for the Phoenix/Tucson water exchange program. This award recognizes innovative programs or processes between and/or among a local government and other governmental entities, private sector businesses, individuals, or nonprofit agencies to improve the quality of life for residents or provide more efficient and effective services. The exchange agreement between Phoenix and Tucson takes advantage of the unique infrastructure of each city’s water system. Tucson’s system relies on wells, Phoenix relies on surface water, and a canal connects the two cities.

- **2017 Water Resource Utility of the Future Today Award**

The City of Phoenix Water Services Department was honored as a ‘Utility of the Future Today’ for the department’s forward-thinking initiatives. The recognition program is administered by four water sector organizations — the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (“*NACWA*”), the Water Environment Federation (“*WEF*”), the Water Environment & Reuse Foundation, and WateReuse — with input from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Phoenix Water Department was one of just 25 water utilities in the country to receive this recognition. The Utility of the Future Today recognition celebrates the achievements of forward-thinking, innovative water utilities that are providing resilient value-added service to communities. The recognition focuses specifically on community engagement, watershed stewardship and recovery of resources such as water, energy and nutrients.

- **Outstanding Achievement in Innovation**

- **2017 Outstanding Achievement in Innovation**

The Alliance for Innovation awarded the City of Phoenix an Outstanding Achievement in Innovation Award for PHXteens Program. Developed to help teenagers better connect with the community and to realize their full potential, the PHXteens program launched in September 2016 and is facilitated out of eight community and recreation centers located throughout the city. During its inaugural year, 233 teens registered for the program. Additionally, teens participated in 31 cultural and 24 recreational field trips, 70 teen council meetings, 28 workshops, and 2,439 volunteer hours.

- **2016 Outstanding Achievement in Innovation**

FitPHX is the recipient of the Alliance for Innovation’s Outstanding Achievement in Local Government Innovation Award. FitPHX is a citywide initiative with the goal of improving health and wellness in the region and making Phoenix area one of the healthiest in the nation. The initiative has created innovative collaboration between government, private sector, non-profits and universities to develop programming that gives citizens tools and education to be healthier. In 2015, FitPHX provided services to nearly 14,000 participants and raise \$350,000 to support its programming.

- **2013 Outstanding Achievement in Innovation**

The Alliance for Innovation awarded the City of Phoenix an Outstanding Achievement in Innovation Award for its organizational review, which resulted in a leaner work force and more efficient delivery of services. The goals of the organizational review were to eliminate layers of supervision, broaden the span of control, streamline

services, identify efficiencies and reduce the size of government. Through these goals, the City was able to improve services to residents by providing for faster decision making and enhanced organizational flexibility and communications, leading to the smallest City government in 40 years, as measured by employees per capita.

– **2012 Outstanding Achievement in Innovation**

The Alliance for Innovation awarded the City of Phoenix an Outstanding Achievement in Innovation Award for the Innovation and Efficiency Task Force. Created in January 2010, the task force is comprised of City staff and public members who explore, develop and implement innovative processes that result in a more efficient delivery of City services and maximize the use of limited taxpayer dollars.

• **2016 President’s “E” Award for Export Service**

The City of Phoenix was a 2016 winner of the President’s (“E”) Award for Export Service. The President’s “E” Award was initiated in 1962 by President John F. Kennedy to recognize excellence by companies and municipalities for contributions to U.S. exporting. Phoenix is only the fifth city to earn the honor in 54 years. It is typically reserved for companies and private sector entities. The City earned the award by demonstrating a sustained commitment to export expansion with significant and broad-based support to grow exports from Phoenix, which is responsible for more than half of the exports from the State of Arizona. The support included the launch of the City’s export boot camp initiative, which teaches local small- and medium-sized businesses how to trade abroad.

• **American Water Works Association, Arizona Section (AZ Water)**

– **2023 AZ Water – Award of Merit**

The City of Phoenix, 23rd Avenue Wastewater Treatment Plant, and 91st Avenue Multi-Cities Wastewater Treatment Plants were presented the Award of Merit. This award recognized outstanding safety records in the year 2022. AZ Water is an independent organization, which also manages the Arizona section of the American Water Works Association (“AWWA”) and the Arizona member association of the Water Environment Federation (“WEF”). These organizations advocate for Arizona’s water through engaging leadership, connecting professionals, providing education, and inspiring environmental stewardship.

– **2022 AZ Water – Award of Merit**

The City of Phoenix, Val Vista Water Treatment Plant were presented the Award of Merit. This award recognized outstanding safety records in the year 2021. AZ Water is an independent organization, which also manages the Arizona section of the AWWA and the Arizona member association of the WEF. These organizations advocate for Arizona’s water through engaging leadership, connecting professionals, providing education, and inspiring environmental stewardship.

– **2020 AZ Water – System of the Year, Large System -City of Phoenix Distribution System**

The City of Phoenix, Water Distribution system was presented with the Large System - System of the Year award. This award recognized the City’s efforts for the safe delivery of more than 250 acre-feet of water per year. AZ Water is an independent organization, which also manages the Arizona section of the AWWA and the Arizona member association of the WEF. These organizations advocate for Arizona’s water through engaging leadership, connecting professionals, providing education, and inspiring environmental stewardship.

• **2022 Arizona Forward – Art in Public Places**

Arizona Forward presented the City of Phoenix, Water Services Department an award to recognize creative works of art visually accessible to the public that contribute to aesthetic appreciation, add to a sustainable-based culture, and encourage sustainability. The City received the award for the installation of “Neighborhood Vista”, a project which upgraded an inactive well site to enhance the neighboring community. The Water Services Department in collaboration with the Phoenix Office of Arts and Culture hired local artists and landscape architects who worked with community leaders, nearby schools, volunteer groups, neighbors, and the Phoenix Police Department on the design. One requirement was to incorporate art elements and low water use landscape into the design. Another requirement was for the design to incorporate passive recreation, as well as a place to walk through and enjoy.

- **2019 Sustainable Water Utility Management**

Phoenix Water was one of the fifteen systems that received the Sustainable Water Utility Management Award for achieving a balance of innovative and successful efforts in areas of economic, social and environmental endeavors. Some of the successes that separated Phoenix Water from other municipal utilities include the acquisition of water resources to meet demand 100 years into the future; reduced energy consumption through the adoption of electronic processes such as automated meter reading; and 140 million gallons of wastewater recycled, daily. In all, 19 utilities received awards for demonstrating excellence in various areas of utility management.

- **2016 Platinum Award for Utility Excellence**

The City of Phoenix Water Services Department was honored for utility excellence by the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies at its 2016 Executive Management Conference. The City's Water Department was one of ten water utilities in the country to receive the Platinum Award for Utility Excellence. The Platinum Award recognizes outstanding achievement in implementing the nationally recognized Attributes of Effective Utility Management.

- **2015 Mayors' Climate Protection Awards**

Awarded to the City by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the annual Mayors' Climate Protection award recognizes mayors for innovative programs that increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The City earned the award for the Energize Phoenix Program, a large-scale, three-year building energy efficiency program, which catalyzed \$56 million in energy upgrades along a ten-square-mile urban corridor of Phoenix surrounding the newly-constructed Metro light rail. Phoenix partnered with Arizona State University and APS, Arizona's largest electricity provider, to leverage \$25 million in program funding from the U.S. Department of Energy and \$31 million in utility funding to transform the downtown core into a green corridor. It focused on a diverse mix of single- and multi-family residential buildings and small commercial buildings offering significant rebates and financing for energy efficient upgrades.

- **2015 Sister Cities Best Overall Sister City Program Award**

In July 2015, the Phoenix Sister Cities Commission received the Sister Cities International Best Overall Sister City Program in the U.S. for cities with a population of 500,000 or more award, its highest honor. This is the eight time in the past 21 years that Phoenix has won this award. Phoenix Sister Cities highlights include a new and improved Youth Ambassador Exchange Program; a significant increase in arts and culture projects including the second annual WorldFEST celebration promoting its 10 sister cities; the Vincenzo Bellini Opera project with Catania, Italy; a police training program for Hermosillo, Mexico; and economic development projects with Chengdu, China; Catania, Italy; and Calgary, Canada as well as trade missions with Calgary and Catania.

- **National Association of Clean Water Agencies Awards**

- **2021 NACWA Platinum and Gold Peak Performance Awards**

The NACWA recognized the City of Phoenix Water Services Department for continued environmental and operational excellence. The Peak Performance Award is presented to utilities for continuously providing outstanding clean water. Phoenix Water received both Platinum, and Gold Awards. Platinum Awards recognize 100% compliance with permits over a consecutive five-year period. Gold Awards are presented to facilities with no permit violations for the entire calendar year.

- **2020 NACWA Platinum and Silver Peak Performance Awards**

The NACWA recognized the City of Phoenix Water Services Department for continued environmental and operational excellence. The Peak Performance Award is presented to utilities for continuously providing outstanding clean water. Phoenix Water received both Platinum Award and Silver Awards. Platinum Awards recognize 100% compliance with permits over a consecutive five-year period. Silver Award are presented to facilities with less than 5 permit violations for the entire calendar year.

– **2015 NACWA Platinum Peak Performance Award**

The National Association of Clean Water Agencies honored the City of Phoenix Water Services Department with the Platinum Award for seven consecutive years of perfect National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit compliance. NACWA is a nationally recognized leader in water quality, environmental policy and ecosystem protection issues. The City treats wastewater from 2.5 million people in Phoenix, Glendale, Mesa, Scottsdale and Tempe.

– **2012 NACWA Gold Peak Performance Award**

The NACWA honored the City of Phoenix Water Services Department with the Gold Award for consistently meeting all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit limits during the calendar year. The City's 23rd Avenue Wastewater Treatment Plant and 91st Avenue Multi-Cities Wastewater Treatment Plant were presented the award to recognize 100 percent compliance with regulatory discharge limits.

• **2014 World Airport Award (“WAA”)**

SkyTrax World Airport Awards recognized Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport as the 7th best airport in the world serving 40-50 million passengers. WAA is the leading global award for the world's best airports, as voted by travelers from over 160 countries and 410 airports worldwide, in the largest airport customer satisfaction survey. The ranking was determined by airline customers and evaluates traveler experiences across key performance indicators: check-in, arrivals, transfers, shopping, security, immigration processing and departure.

• **2014 Top Ten Digital Cities Award**

In November 2014, the City of Phoenix was named a Top Ten City in the Center for Digital Government's 2014 Digital Cities Survey. The award honors cities with best practices in public sector information and communications technology.

• **National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials Award**

– **2014 NAHRO Award**

In August 2014, the City's Neighborhood Services Department received the Award of Merit for designing the Neighborhood Stabilization Program as an innovative, multi-faceted delivery approach to revitalize communities affected by the foreclosure crisis. With funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, accomplishments of the program include 395 homes rehabilitated to energy efficiency building standards, 191 homebuyers receiving down-payment assistance, 102 demolition projects completed using green methods and strategies, and a rescued subdivision featuring 14 newly constructed, solar-powered, single-family homes Gold certified to the National Green Building Standard.

• **2014 NBC-LEO City Cultural Diversity Award**

In March 2014, the City of Phoenix was recognized by the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials (“NBC-LEO”) of the National League of Cities for its “Phoenix Against Domestic Violence - A Roadmap to Excellence” Program. The Roadmap to Excellence Program is a five-year strategic plan to end domestic violence in the City. More than 50 community partners, including private and nonprofit organizations, collaborated to create a plan that includes a community and media campaign focusing on five strategies: community awareness, coordinated service delivery, systems reform, “Phoenix as a Model,” and community partnerships.

• **2013 Sunny Award**

Awarded to the City of Phoenix by Sunshine Review, a national nonprofit organization dedicated to government transparency. The award honors the most transparent government websites in the nation. This is the fourth time the City has won the award.

• **2013 NGWA Outstanding Groundwater Protection Award**

The National Ground Water Association annually awards the Groundwater Protection Award to the organization that exhibits outstanding science, engineering, or innovation in the area of protecting groundwater.

The City of Phoenix Water Services Department received the award for incorporating innovative technologies in the aquifer restoration program. Phoenix was the first city in the country to use the technology, which has reduced annual operations and maintenance costs by over \$110,000.

- **2013 Technology (“Best of the Web”) Award**

The City of Phoenix Information Technology Services Department received this award from the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center for the City’s Information Security and Privacy website.

- **2013 National Institute of Senior Centers**

A Program of Excellence Award was received by the City of Phoenix Human Services Department for its FitPHX Senior Champions Passport Program in the Nutrition, Fitness and Health Promotion category. The program is offered at the City’s fifteen senior centers.

- **2012 NBC-LEO City Cultural Diversity Award**

In March 2012, the City of Phoenix was recognized by the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials (“NBC-LEO”) of the National League of Cities for the City Manager’s Community Engagement and Outreach Task Force. The task force was established in 2010 as a community-based, long-term effort to enhance the relationship between the Phoenix Police Department and the community.

ECONOMY & DEMOGRAPHICS⁽¹⁾

Overview

Arizona is the sixth largest state in terms of area, and the 14th largest in terms of population in 2022, with approximately 7.4 million residents. Over 5.0 million of these 7.4 million residents live within the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale Metropolitan Statistical Area (the “*Phoenix MSA*”), equivalent to 68.2% of the total population. The Phoenix MSA is often described as a sprawling metropolitan area with a low-density population.

The City of Phoenix, both the state capital and largest city in the Phoenix MSA, is generally flat and surrounded by scattered, low mountain ranges. The subtropical desert climate is conducive to a variety of outdoor recreation activities during all twelve months, which attracts many visitors and out-of-state tourists, further bolstering the economy.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Arizona economy relied heavily on copper, cattle, cotton, climate, and citrus. Today, the local economy is far more diversified. It includes many significant value-added sectors such as aerospace and defense, financial services, and the semi-conductor industry.

In 2023, a total of 2,576,538 in the civilian labor force in the Phoenix MSA were employed – a 3.0% increase in the total number of people employed compared to 2022. The Phoenix MSA also accounted for 72.6% of the state’s total employment in 2023.

The largest source of nonfarm employment in the MSA is professional and business services (16.8%). The other major sources included education and health care (16.4%), retail and wholesale trade (14.3%), government (10.4%), leisure and hospitality (10.2%), and financial activities (9.3%).

In 2022 the Phoenix MSA was the 26th largest U.S. exporter by merchandise export value based on origin of movement zip code data. In total, the Phoenix MSA exported more than \$16.6 billion in goods in 2023, with Mexico, Canada, and China the top export partners. The top export sectors by value of goods were computer and electronic products (\$6.2 billion), transportation equipment (\$3.0 billion), machinery (\$1.2 billion), and chemicals (\$0.9 billion) based on value of goods.

Local economists forecast the Greater Phoenix population will increase by 1.7% year-on-year in 2023, and 1.6% in 2024. They also forecast a 3.1% increase in wage and salary employment in 2023, followed by a 2.3% increase in 2024. For personal income, the forecasts are 5.4% and 5.1% respectively.⁽²⁾

Key Phoenix MSA Statistics:

- 10th most populous MSA in the nation in 2022 with a population of 5,015,678.
- Civilian labor force of almost 2.6 million in 2023.
- Unemployment rate of 3.5% in 2023.
- High compound annual growth rates in multiple industries including transportation, warehousing, and utilities (6%), construction (5.9%), education and health services (4.2%), and financial activities (3.6%) over a 10-year period (2013 – 2023).
- Real GDP per capita of \$61,450 in 2022 (expressed in 2017 chained dollars).

(1) Economic information contained herein has been prepared for the City of Phoenix by the L. William Seidman Research Institute, W.P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University, in March 2024.

(2) Greater Phoenix Blue Chip Economic Forecast, <https://seidmaninstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/GPBC-2023-Qtr-4.pdf>

- Contributed 76.1% of annual statewide Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022.
- 26th largest U.S. exporter by merchandise export value (\$16.6 billion) in 2022.
- Mexico, Canada, and China are the Phoenix MSA's three leading export markets.
- 45,637 new single-family housing permits in 2023.
- Approximately 54.4% of housing permits in 2023 were for single residential units.
- Historically low vacancy rate for the retail market.

Key City of Phoenix Statistics:

- Population of 1,644,409 in 2022 – the fifth most populous city in the nation.
- Accounts for 22.3% of the state's population and 32.8% of the population of the Phoenix MSA in 2022.
- Census Bureau classifies 50.1% of Phoenix residents as male and 49.9% as female.
- Most residents identify as either Caucasian (40.4%) or Hispanic/Latino (43.5%).
- 843,333 residents ages 16 and older were employed in the civilian labor force in 2022.
- 84% of people ages 25 or older have at least a high school diploma or equivalent in 2022.
- 32.7% of people ages 25 or older have a Bachelor's, Graduate or Professional degree in 2022.
- 39.8% of working residents held jobs in management, business, science and the arts in 2022.
- An additional 39.1% of jobs held in service, sales and office occupations in 2022.
- Median household income of \$75,969 (2017-2022) expressed in 2022 dollars.
- 93.4% of housing units occupied in 2022.
- On average, the City's owner occupied housing had 2.77 people per unit in 2022. For renter-occupied housing, it was 2.45 people per unit in 2022.

Population

The Phoenix MSA encompasses 14,565 square miles, containing both Maricopa County (9,199 square miles) and Pinal County (5,365 square miles). The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that the Phoenix MSA had over 5.0 million residents in 2022. Phoenix is the principal city of the Phoenix MSA, measuring 517.7 square miles. It accounts for 32.8% of the Phoenix MSA population in 2022. Other cities within Phoenix MSA with populations of at least 150,000 are Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Scottsdale, Peoria, and Tempe.

In recent years, population growth in the Phoenix MSA has usually outpaced population growth within the state as a whole. In 1990, the Phoenix MSA accounted for 61.1% of the State of Arizona's total population. In 2000, it accounted for 63.4% of the State of Arizona's total population. In 2010, the Phoenix MSA accounted for 65.4% of the State of Arizona's total population. In 2022, it accounted for 68.2% of the State of Arizona's total population. The Tucson MSA (Pima County) was home to 14.4% of the state's residents in 2022. Prescott MSA was home to 3.3% of the state's population, Lake Havasu MSA 3.0%, Yuma MSA 2.8%, Flagstaff MSA 2.0%, and Sierra Vista MSA 1.7%.

The following table compares the population of the Phoenix MSA with 21 peer MSAs. The peer MSAs consist of every western MSA of more than one million people, plus other Sun Belt MSAs of more than 2 million people. The population numbers for 2010 and 2020 are based on actual counts from the 2010 and 2020 decennial censuses respectively. The estimates for 2011-2019 are based on the 2010 decennial census. The estimates for 2021 and 2022 are based on the 2020 decennial census. The Phoenix MSA ranked 6th in total population in 2022 among the 22 MSAs listed in the table. Nationwide, it is ranked 10th in total population among all 384 MSAs.

It is important to note that in 1994, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) redefined the Phoenix MSA to include both Maricopa and Pinal counties. The rate of population growth in the Phoenix MSA has continued to outpace the rate of population growth in the State of Arizona. There have been no further geographic changes to the Phoenix MSA although the name has been subject to change, as different growth rates across cities have changed the rank of the cities within an MSA by population size.

**Population
Metropolitan Statistical Areas (1)
(in thousands)**

	As of July 1					
	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,293.10	4,417.50	4,564.20	4,700.10	4,869.70	5,015.70
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	5,448.50	5,600.80	5,800.30	5,962.70	6,103.30	6,222.10
Austin-Round Rock, TX	1,835.60	1,944.40	2,064.90	2,169.70	2,300.00	2,421.10
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	2,316.90	2,396.70	2,493.70	2,584.60	2,668.90	2,756.10
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	6,638.30	6,877.40	7,176.60	7,432.10	7,665.90	7,943.70
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,646.40	2,746.40	2,845.10	2,915.90	2,969.90	2,985.90
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	6,180.50	6,493.80	6,797.30	6,962.20	7,140.70	7,340.10
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	1,981.40	2,038.00	2,116.00	2,195.70	2,274.70	2,323.00
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13,023.00	13,184.70	13,295.90	13,285.80	13,177.80	12,872.30
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	5,737.10	5,876.80	6,028.60	6,105.00	6,132.90	6,139.30
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	2,233.10	2,339.20	2,479.40	2,606.90	2,680.30	2,764.20
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2,290.30	2,347.50	2,431.90	2,479.90	2,518.00	2,509.50
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,318.80	4,384.70	4,465.50	4,550.20	4,606.10	4,667.60
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	2,195.10	2,244.90	2,306.10	2,362.20	2,399.90	2,416.70
Salt Lake City, UT	1,128.00	1,159.60	1,197.10	1,234.70	1,260.30	1,266.20
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2,232.60	2,320.20	2,412.50	2,493.80	2,568.40	2,655.30
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	3,167.60	3,234.70	3,283.60	3,303.50	3,296.00	3,276.20
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	4,464.50	4,601.90	4,713.10	4,759.10	4,740.60	4,579.60
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,899.20	1,958.70	2,001.80	2,012.50	1,995.50	1,938.50
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,561.20	3,679.50	3,824.00	3,943.40	4,027.50	4,034.20
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2,832.70	2,906.10	3,017.20	3,111.80	3,187.40	3,290.70
Tucson, AZ	989.80	997.90	1,007.30	1,024.70	1,045.20	1,057.60

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

(1) Estimates for 2020 and 2022 are tied to the 2020 census. Estimates for 2010 through 2019 are tied to the 2010 census and therefore are not comparable.

Based on July 1, 2022 estimates, the U.S. Census Bureau ranks the City of Phoenix as the 5th most populous city in the United States at 1,644,409 residents. This is an increase in population of 1.2% (or 19,840 people) compared to the 2021 estimate. City of Phoenix has held the same ranking since 2016. City estimates for 2021 and 2022 are tied to the 2020 decennial census. In 2022, the City of Phoenix accounted for 32.8% of the population of the Phoenix MSA, and 22.3% of the total population of the State of Arizona.

Ten Most Populous U.S. Cities, July 1, 2022

<u>Rank</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Population</u>
1	New York	New York	8,335,897
2	Los Angeles	California	3,822,238
3	Chicago	Illinois	2,665,039
4	Houston	Texas	2,302,878
5	Phoenix	Arizona	1,644,409
6	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	1,567,258
7	San Antonio	Texas	1,472,909
8	San Diego	California	1,381,162
9	Dallas	Texas	1,299,544
10	Austin	Texas	974,447

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**City of Phoenix Population
As a Percent of The Phoenix MSA and The State ⁽¹⁾**

<u>Year</u>	<u>City of Phoenix</u>	<u>Maricopa and Pinal Population (Combined)</u>	<u>Percentage of State of Arizona Population</u>
2022	1,644,409	32.8%	22.3%
2021	1,624,569	32.8	22.4
2020 ⁽²⁾	1,611,345	33.1	22.4
2019	1,680,992	34.0	23.1
2018	1,654,675	34.1	23.1
2017	1,633,560	34.3	23.2
2016	1,612,199	34.5	23.2
2015	1,583,690	34.6	23.2
2014	1,555,445	34.7	23.1
2013	1,526,491	34.7	23.0

(1) The 2013-2019 estimates are based on the 2010 Census and reflect changes to the April 1, 2010 population due to the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions.

(2) The 2020 estimate is based on the 2020 decennial census and is not directly comparable with 2010-2019 estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Employment

Rapid population growth post-World War II has helped to diversify the Arizona economy from extraction-based operations such as copper, cattle, cotton, climate, and citrus to higher value-added sectors such as advanced manufacturing, aerospace and defense, bioscience, and financial services.

Between 1990 and 2008, Arizona’s civilian labor force saw growth of more than 80%. On average, approximately 95.7% of Arizona’s civilian labor force was employed each year between 1990 and 2008. Civilian labor force employment in the Phoenix MSA increased from 2011 through 2023. Based on a preliminary estimate for 2023, a total of 2,576,538 people in the civilian labor force in the Phoenix MSA were employed. This suggests that 97.28% of the total labor force in the Phoenix MSA were employed in 2023. Phoenix MSA also accounted for 72.6% of the state’s total employment in 2023.

**Civilian Labor Force Employment:
Phoenix MSA, State of Arizona, and The U.S.
(Not seasonally adjusted)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Phoenix MSA Employment (1)</u>	<u>State of Arizona Employment (2) (3)</u>	<u>U.S. Employment</u>
2023	2,576,538	3,546,508	161,037,000
2022	2,492,701	3,477,033	158,291,000
2021	2,397,273	3,352,198	152,581,000
2020	2,275,303	3,199,851	147,795,000
2019	2,311,539	3,265,708	157,538,000
2018	2,231,366	3,166,013	155,761,000
2017	2,158,514	3,079,700	153,337,000
2016	2,146,700	3,075,851	151,436,000
2015	2,076,931	2,990,545	148,834,000
2014	2,002,699	2,906,193	146,305,000

- (1) MSA data for 2023 is a preliminary estimate.
- (2) The 2013-2017 data reflects revised population controls and model re-estimation.
- (3) The 2017-2021 data was revised in March 2022.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The following table compares the labor force of the Phoenix MSA with 21 peer MSAs. The peer MSAs consist of every western metro of more than one million people, plus other Sun Belt metros of more than 2 million people. In 2023, the Phoenix MSA ranked 6th in terms of total labor force among the 22 MSAs examined. The five peer MSA with a total labor force higher than the Phoenix MSA in 2023 were Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim (CA); Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (TX); Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land (TX); Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach (FL); and Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell (GA).

**Comparison of the Phoenix MSA’S Total Labor Force
Status with 21 Peer MSAs
(Not seasonally adjusted)
Total Labor Force (Thousands)**

<u>MSA</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2023(1)</u>
Phoenix-Mesa Scottsdale, AZ	2,079.10	2,191.50	2,255.80	2,413.00	2,513.90	2,648.60
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	2,786.30	2,814.30	3,064.90	3,112.10	3,136.20	3,246.40
Austin-Round Rock, TX	1,017.40	1,073.50	1,150.20	1,228.90	1,319.30	1,446.40
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	1,187.80	1,239.50	1,292.20	1,345.90	1,366.10	1,462.60
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	3,467.30	3,583.80	3,778.20	3,941.60	4,115.20	4,424.30
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	1,463.40	1,506.00	1,577.50	1,655.40	1,698.00	1,741.00
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	3,176.10	3,259.30	3,309.30	3,399.10	3,442.10	3,610.40
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	998.10	1,027.30	1,060.60	1,135.00	1,097.30	1,182.20
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	6,515.30	6,558.10	6,715.60	6,768.30	6,554.20	6,593.30
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W. Palm Beach, FL	2,915.10	2,980.90	3,079.50	3,146.60	3,091.60	3,262.30
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	1,176.30	1,225.50	1,290.20	1,352.70	1,337.10	1,477.00
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	1,187.60	1,230.10	1,297.10	1,324.70	1,340.90	1,364.10
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	1,886.60	1,952.80	2,012.90	2,075.20	2,125.30	2,158.30
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	1,042.80	1,053.00	1,074.00	1,101.20	1,107.80	1,134.40
Salt Lake City, UT	589.80	611.90	649.90	672.50	693.20	743.90
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	1,070.60	1,106.40	1,160.00	1,192.40	1,218.20	1,289.30
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	1,537.60	1,548.80	1,570.80	1,583.60	1,547.80	1,601.00
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	2,404.30	2,477.90	2,543.60	2,581.20	2,468.40	2,548.90
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	997.00	1,042.00	1,067.90	1,083.00	1,044.20	1,083.60
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	1,909.10	1,981.40	2,070.50	2,173.80	2,163.00	2,274.10
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	1,416.50	1,447.10	1,494.60	1,545.80	1,583.50	1,715.80
Tucson, AZ	462.30	467.80	464.20	482.20	483.20	499.20

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) MSA data for 2023 is a preliminary estimate.

The table below compares wage and salary employment in the Phoenix MSA, the State of Arizona, and the nation. In 2023, the top source of total nonfarm employment, expressed as a percentage of total employment in the Phoenix MSA, was professional and business services (16.8%). Professional and business services include professional, scientific and technical services, the management of companies and enterprises, administrative, and waste management services. Other notable sources of employment were education and health services (16.4%), retail and wholesale trade (14.3%), government (10.4%), leisure and hospitality (10.2%), and financial activities (9.3%). The industries listed in the following table are referred to as “super sectors” by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**2023 Wage & Salary Employment:
Phoenix MSA, Arizona, and U.S. (1)**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Total Employed (in thousands)</u>			<u>Percent of Employed</u>		
	<u>Phoenix MSA</u>	<u>State of Arizona</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Phoenix MSA</u>	<u>State of Arizona</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Mining & Logging	3.4	14.4	641	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Construction	163.5	204.5	8,059	6.8	6.3	5.1
Manufacturing	149.4	194.6	12,981	6.2	6.0	8.2
Total Goods Producing	316.3	413.5	21,681	13.1	12.7	13.7
Retail & Wholesale Trade	347.3	473.7	22,231.2	14.3	14.6	14.0
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	120.9	152.4	6,837	5.0	4.7	4.3
Information	40.4	48.7	3,030	1.7	1.5	1.9
Financial Activities	224.2	256.4	9,266	9.3	7.9	5.9
Professional & Business Services	406.3	485.6	22,960	16.8	15.0	14.5
Education & Health Services	398.3	522.5	25,980	16.4	16.1	16.5
Leisure and Hospitality	246.6	348.7	16,484	10.2	10.8	10.5
Other Services	70.5	97.0	5,846	2.9	3.0	3.8
Government	251.2	439.2	23,361	10.3	13.7	14.9
Total Services Providing	2,105.7	2,824.7	135,995.2	86.9	87.3	86.3
Total Non-farm	2,422.0	3,237.7	157,676.2	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(1) Data for 2023 is a preliminary estimate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Comparing industries, the Phoenix MSA’s employment within goods-producing sectors (i.e., mining, manufacturing, and construction) were 0.3% higher as a share of total employment than the State of Arizona, but 0.6% lower than the nation in 2023. Approximately 86.9% of the employment within the Phoenix MSA in 2023 was in service providing industries. Professional and Business Services saw a 13,900 year-on-year increase in employment, accounting for 406,300 of the 2.1 million services employment in the Phoenix MSA.

The following table presents the number of annual employees by industry in the Phoenix MSA, 2013 through 2023. The total non-farm employment in 2023 was 2,422,000, an increase of 102,800 over 2022. The most notable increase in employment occurred in the Education and Health Services industry, adding 26,400 employees in 2023.

**Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment
Phoenix MSA
(Annual employees in thousands)**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2023(1)</u>
Mining & Logging	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.7	3.4
Construction	93.4	99.0	113.8	133.1	140.2	163.5
Manufacturing	118.2	120.9	124.1	133.9	138.8	149.4
Retail & Wholesale Trade	286.7	300.4	310.7	317.5	330.3	347.3
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	67.2	74.4	81.8	92.6	110.0	120.9
Information	34.5	37.1	37.7	40.6	40.1	40.4
Financial Activities	158.2	167.6	186.8	200.6	216.8	224.2
Professional & Business Services	300.5	322.6	342.6	371.9	374.7	406.3
Education & Health Services	263.0	284.4	311.1	339.1	345.6	398.3
Leisure and Hospitality	191.6	208.2	223.4	233.3	213.9	246.6
Other Services	63.7	63.6	66.7	70.3	68.5	70.5
Government	231.2	233.6	238.0	243.9	239.1	251.2
Total Non-Farm	<u>1,811.8</u>	<u>1,915.1</u>	<u>2,040.0</u>	<u>2,180.3</u>	<u>2,220.7</u>	<u>2,422.0</u>

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Seidman estimate based on average of 12 BLS monthly estimates, including December's preliminary figure.

**Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment
Phoenix MSA
(2013 to 2023 compound annual growth rate)**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Phoenix MSA</u>	<u>State of Arizona</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Mining & Logging	-0.6%	0.9%	-2.9%
Construction	5.9	5.3	3.2
Manufacturing	2.4	2.2	0.8
Retail & Wholesale Trade	1.9	1.9	0.7
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	6.0	5.7	3.1
Information	1.6	1.2	1.1
Financial Activities	3.6	3.4	1.6
Professional & Business Services	3.0	2.6	2.1
Education & Health Services	4.2	3.4	2.1
Leisure and Hospitality	2.6	2.4	1.5
Other Services	1.0	1.1	0.7
Government	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Total Non-Farm	<u>2.9%</u>	<u>2.5%</u>	<u>1.5%</u>

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The compound annual growth rate for total nonfarm industries in the Phoenix MSA from 2013 to 2023 is shown in the table above. The compound annual growth rate for total nonfarm industries in the Phoenix MSA was higher than both the state's and the nation's. The highest compound annual growth rates in the Phoenix MSA occurred in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (6%), construction (5.9%), and education and health services (4.2%). The only industry that did not record positive growth was mining and logging (-0.6%).

Between 2013 and 2023, the compound annual growth rate for employment in goods producing industries was 4.0% in the Phoenix MSA, a higher growth rate than the state's (3.5%) and the nation's (1.5%). For service providing industries, the compound annual growth rate in the Phoenix MSA was 2.8% - a higher growth rate than the state's (2.4%), and the nation's (1.5%).

The table below shows that the Phoenix MSA’s total nonfarm job growth in percent terms was lower than the State of Arizona in 2023. This contrasts with growth rates that were higher than the State of Arizona for 2021 and 2022. The Phoenix MSA has consistently recorded job growth rates higher than the nation, with the exception of 2020, when the Phoenix MSA’s total nonfarm negative growth rate in percent terms was lower than the equivalent losses for the State of Arizona and the nation.

**Comparison of Total Annual
Job Growth Rates**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Phoenix MSA</u>	<u>State of Arizona</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
2023 ⁽¹⁾	4.4%	4.6%	3.7%
2022	4.4	4.2	4.3
2021	4.6	4.1	2.9
2020	-2.6	-3.0	-5.8
2019	3.4	3.0	1.3
2018	3.4	2.9	1.6
2017	3.0	2.5	1.6
2016	3.4	2.8	1.8
2015	3.4	2.6	2.1
2014	2.3	2.0	1.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Data for 2023 is a preliminary estimate.

Unemployment

The following table summarizes the proportion of the civilian labor force unemployed each year in the Phoenix MSA since 2014. The unemployment rate in the Phoenix MSA decreased steadily between 2014 and 2018 but increased slightly in 2019. In 2020, the Phoenix MSA unemployment rate increased significantly due to the global pandemic. In 2021 and 2022, it declined significantly. In 2023, the unemployment rate was 3.5% in the Phoenix MSA. That was 0.1 percentage points greater than 2022.

**Civilian Labor Force Unemployment:
Phoenix MSA, State of Arizona, and The U.S.
(Not seasonally adjusted)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Phoenix MSA Unemployment Number (1)</u>	<u>Phoenix MSA Unemployment Rate (1)</u>	<u>State of Arizona Unemployment Rate</u>	<u>U.S. Unemployment Rate</u>
2023(2)	91,877	3.5%	3.9%	3.6%
2022	87,210	3.4	3.8	3.6
2021	116,596	4.6	5.1	5.3
2020	179,658	7.3	7.8	8.1
2019	101,428	4.2	4.8	3.7
2018	97,706	4.2	4.8	3.9
2017	97,315	4.3	5.0	4.4
2016	106,455	4.7	5.5	4.9
2015	114,606	5.2	6.1	5.3
2014	125,660	5.9	6.8	6.2

(1) Seidman estimate based on an average of 12 BLS monthly estimates, including December’s preliminary figure.

(2) MSA data for 2023 is a preliminary estimate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The following table compares the unemployment rate in the Phoenix MSA with 21 peer MSAs. The peer MSAs consist of every western MSA of more than one million people, plus other Sun Belt metros of more than 2 million people. There are 13 MSAs with higher unemployment rates than Phoenix MSA in 2023 among the 22 examined.

**Comparison of the Phoenix MSA’S Labor Force
And Unemployment Status with 21 peer MSAs
(Not seasonally adjusted)**

<u>MSA</u>	Unemployment Rate (percent of labor force)					
	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023(1)
Phoenix-Mesa, Scottsdale, AZ	6.7%	5.2%	4.3%	4.2%	4.6%	3.5%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	7.7	5.8	4.6	3.4	3.9	3.2
Austin-Round Rock, TX	5.2	3.4	3.2	2.7	4.1	3.4
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	7.6	5.4	4.3	3.5	4.6	3.3
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	6.2	4.1	3.7	3.3	5.1	3.8
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	6.5	3.6	2.5	2.6	5.5	3.1
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	6.1	4.6	5.1	3.8	6.3	4.4
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	10.0	6.9	5.2	4.3	7.9	5.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	9.0	6.2	4.5	4.1	8.2	4.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	7.4	5.6	4.4	3.1	5.1	2.4
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	7.3	5.2	3.9	3.1	5.1	2.9
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	7.0	5.1	3.9	3.5	5.1	3.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	10.0	6.6	5.1	4.0	7.4	4.8
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	8.8	5.9	4.6	3.6	6.4	4.3
Salt Lake City, UT	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.6
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	5.8	3.8	3.6	3.1	5.2	3.8
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	7.9	5.2	4.0	3.2	6.5	3.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	6.5	4.3	3.4	2.6	5.6	3.7
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	6.7	4.3	3.3	2.6	4.9	3.6
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.2	4.7	3.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	7.2	5.3	4.1	3.3	4.2	2.9
Tucson, AZ	6.8	5.5	4.6	4.5	5.0	3.8

(1) MSA data for 2023 is a preliminary estimate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The following table estimates the top 50 major employers in the Phoenix MSA in 2022.

Phoenix MSA Top 50 Employers, 2022

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Sector</u>
Banner Health	29,750	Health
State of Arizona	28,940	Government
Amazon	23,540	Retail
Walmart	19,920	Retail
Fry's Food Stores	16,044	Retail
Maricopa County	14,221	Government
Intel Corporation	12,814	Manufacturing
Wells Fargo	12,467	Finance & Insurance
Arizona State University	11,370	Education
City of Phoenix	10,210	Government
Maricopa County Community College District	9,650	Education
United States Department of the Air Force	9,550	Government
Honor Health	9,461	Health
Dignity Health	9,149	Health
Mayo Clinic	8,786	Health
Bank of America	8,688	Finance & Insurance
Home Depot	8,657	Retail
JPMorgan and Chase Bank National Association	8,394	Finance & Insurance
Mesa Unified School District 4	8,081	Education
United States Postal Service	7,932	Government
State Farm Insurance	7,780	Finance & Insurance
McDonalds	7,355	Accommodation & Food Services
American Express	7,284	Finance & Insurance
Honeywell	7,279	Manufacturing
Safeway	7,254	Retail
United Parcel Service (UPS)	6,644	Transportation & Warehousing
Marriott	5,760	Accommodation & Food Services
CVS Pharmacy	5,454	Retail
Walgreen Company	5,386	Retail
SRP	5,302	Utilities
Target	5,224	Retail
Grand Canyon University	5,060	Education
Pinnacle West Capital Corporation	5,054	Utilities
Chandler Unified School District 80	4,931	Education
Costco Wholesale	4,893	Retail
United Health Group	4,860	Health
Valleywise Health	4,662	Health
City of Mesa	4,439	Government
Phoenix Children's Hospital	4,394	Health
Paradise Valley Unified School District 69	4,180	Education
The Boeing Company	4,028	Aerospace & Defense
Gilbert Unified School District 41	3,998	Education
Abrazo Healthcare	3,954	Health
Deer Valley Unified School District 97	3,831	Education
Carl T. Hayden VA Medical Center	3,800	Health
Kyrene School District 28	3,780	Education
Starbucks	3,674	Accommodation & Food Services
Circle K	3,663	Retail
Northrop Grumman	3,620	Manufacturing
USAA	3,400	Finance & Insurance

Source: Maricopa Association of Governments, (2024). 2022 Employer Database.

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (“GDP”), is the monetary value of all finished goods and services produced in the U.S. on an annual basis. GDP includes all public and private sector purchases, government expenditures, investments, and the difference between exports and imports. This metric is often used by economists to describe the health of the U.S. economy. Between 2001 and 2008, the Phoenix MSA was a major contributor to the state’s GDP, accounting for more than 75% of the value. In 2009 and 2010, the Phoenix MSA’s annual contribution to GDP in the State (“State GDP”) fell to approximately 74%. Since 2011, the annual GDP of the Phoenix MSA (in current dollars) has increased steadily (apart from in 2017). In 2022, the GDP of the Phoenix MSA was 76.1% of the State of Arizona’s GDP. This share was 0.5 percentage points greater than the percentage share in 2021.

**Phoenix MSA’s
Annual Contributions to GDP
In the State of Arizona**

<u>Year</u>	<u>GDP (millions of current dollars)</u>		<u>Phoenix MSA Percent Contribution to State</u>
	<u>Phoenix MSA</u>	<u>State of Arizona</u>	
2022	\$362,087	\$475,654	76.1%
2021	326,752	432,280	75.6
2020	290,366	386,444	75.1
2019	281,439	375,545	74.9
2018	262,723	353,671	74.3
2017	246,068	333,099	73.9
2016	230,743	313,081	73.7
2015	219,957	299,393	73.5
2014	209,291	287,667	72.8
2013	201,281	278,952	72.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

The following table estimates the percent contribution (in current or nominal dollars) of different Phoenix MSA industry sectors to GDP in the State of Arizona. In 2022, private industries contributed 91.5% of GDP in the Phoenix MSA, 0.4% higher than in 2021. Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing accounted for 24.7% of the Phoenix MSA’s total GDP. Professional and business services accounted for 12.9% of total GDP that same year. Education and health care were the third highest contributor to GDP, accounting for 9.3% of total GDP in 2022.

**Phoenix MSA
GDP Contribution by Industry Sector**

<u>Industry Sector</u>	<u>GDP Contribution (in millions of dollars)</u>					
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2022</u>
Private Industries-						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$685.4	\$904.2	\$920.9	\$712.2	\$380.9	\$781.4
Mining, Quarrying, and Extraction	2,325.7	1,694.6	998.7	1,258.8	1,516.2	2,058.5
Utilities	3,597.4	3,569.6	4,295.9	4,772.6	6,198.7	6,711.9
Construction	7,196.7	8,257.2	10,227.1	14,089.1	17,842.1	22,776.9
Manufacturing	18,519.9	17,932.4	18,842.0	20,261.5	23,095.7	27,980.5
Wholesale Trade	14,557.7	14,548.9	15,575.4	16,898.3	18,313.3	22,581.1
Retail Trade	15,153.7	16,284.4	17,203.1	19,201.1	21,964.4	27,454.7
Transportation and Warehousing ..	6,082.0	6,531.8	7,587.1	9,016.3	8,605.9	14,808.3
Information	5,846.0	7,691.3	8,902.1	9,604.0	11,937.5	13,977.0
Finance, Insurance, Rental, Real Estate & Leasing	45,467.7	49,911.3	55,841.1	63,924.6	73,238.7	89,606.5
Professional & Business Services ..	23,799.4	26,527.2	29,384.9	34,214.1	36,516.0	46,833.7
Education & Health Care	18,804.2	19,897.7	22,519.5	25,670.4	27,966.6	33,552.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, and Accommodation & Food Services	8,998.7	9,517.0	10,682.2	12,510.3	10,187.9	15,288.2
Other Services (Excluding Government)	3,834.3	4,231.0	4,552.6	5,372.7	5,271.3	7,053.2
Total Private Industries	\$174,868.8	\$187,498.6	\$207,532.6	\$237,506.0	\$263,035.2	\$331,464.7
Government	20,954.4	21,792.7	23,210.7	25,217.3	27,331.2	30,622.1
Total All Industries	<u>\$195,823.2</u>	<u>\$209,291.3</u>	<u>\$230,743.3</u>	<u>\$262,723.3</u>	<u>\$290,366.4</u>	<u>\$362,086.8</u>

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

The following table compares the Phoenix MSA’s real GDP with 21 peer MSAs, expressed in chained 2017 dollars.⁽¹⁾ The table suggests that the Phoenix MSA’s average annual real GDP from 2017 through 2022 was \$275 billion in chained 2017 dollars. In 2022, the Phoenix MSA ranked 9th among the 22 MSAs examined in this report, and Tucson, AZ MSA ranked last.

**Real GDP
Phoenix MSA and 21 Peer MSA’s**

	Real GDP (millions of chained 2017 dollars) (1)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	\$246,068	\$257,410	\$269,600	\$272,794	\$296,340	\$308,215
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	398,209	413,029	429,946	414,750	442,449	455,333
Austin-Round Rock, TX	141,103	149,307	158,684	163,075	180,241	193,632
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	168,120	171,576	177,258	179,456	190,504	194,262
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	483,732	506,220	525,852	519,283	560,290	592,452
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	202,210	211,193	222,302	223,271	239,402	249,653
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	470,676	491,167	484,359	476,639	500,984	513,276
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	116,332	122,721	128,047	117,202	129,198	135,989
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	965,280	991,254	1,024,822	981,305	1,042,007	1,060,496
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	346,956	359,853	365,640	353,477	390,533	409,478
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	136,223	141,200	146,135	140,067	156,475	165,757
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	155,832	162,730	166,879	165,138	174,790	177,818
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	171,203	177,211	184,662	182,563	193,690	195,808
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	131,157	136,934	141,690	138,496	146,941	149,614
Salt Lake City, UT	91,954	97,160	102,823	102,523	111,487	113,077
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	118,926	124,532	128,536	127,094	134,073	140,363
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	224,768	230,519	236,250	232,702	250,064	257,341
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	526,583	560,553	590,718	591,150	655,887	654,731
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	282,663	304,610	320,853	341,921	388,071	385,011
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	368,193	395,709	417,985	419,746	451,641	462,255
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	152,661	158,044	163,322	165,493	179,027	187,734
Tucson, AZ	42,331	43,891	45,086	44,978	47,066	47,960

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(1) Chained dollars are a method of adjusting real dollar amounts for inflation over time, to facilitate year-on-year comparisons. The U.S. Department of Commerce introduced this measurement in 1996, and the current tables use 2017 as the base year. The U.S. Department of Commerce is still updating pre-2017 years in chained 2017 dollars.

The primary measure of economic performance internationally is per capita GDP. The GDP table below compares the real GDP per capita contributions of all 22 MSAs. The average annual real GDP per capita contribution in the Phoenix MSA in 2022 was \$61,450, expressed in chained 2017 dollars. On the real GDP per capita measure, the Phoenix MSA ranks 16th among the 22 MSAs examined in 2022. This is the same ranking as 2021.

**Real GDP Per Capita
Phoenix MSA and 21 Peer MSAs**

	Real GDP per Capita (Chained 2017 dollars) (1)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	\$ 53,151	\$ 54,767	\$ 56,396	\$ 56,039	\$ 59,913	\$ 61,450
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	67,646	69,268	71,185	67,979	72,013	73,180
Austin-Round Rock, TX	66,604	68,813	71,114	70,929	76,619	79,977
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	66,113	66,383	67,483	67,220	70,530	70,485
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	66,125	68,113	69,690	67,771	72,206	74,582
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	70,262	72,428	75,502	75,193	80,537	83,612
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	68,332	70,548	68,717	66,777	69,515	69,928
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	53,992	55,892	57,220	51,554	56,358	58,541
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	72,527	74,610	77,422	74,492	80,171	82,386
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	57,022	58,943	59,695	57,697	64,108	66,697
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	53,502	54,164	55,286	52,309	58,128	59,966
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	63,315	65,620	66,811	65,629	69,593	70,858
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	37,945	38,946	40,350	39,640	41,626	41,951
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	56,121	57,968	59,406	57,722	60,935	61,908
Salt Lake City, UT	75,466	78,693	82,354	81,398	88,268	89,305
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	48,432	49,936	50,830	49,517	51,531	52,861
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	68,244	69,781	71,635	70,574	76,098	78,548
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	111,073	117,785	124,058	124,724	141,867	142,967
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	140,687	151,362	159,907	171,380	198,788	198,610
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	94,557	100,347	104,905	104,292	112,585	114,583
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	49,732	50,788	51,894	51,987	55,607	57,049
Tucson, AZ	41,678	42,835	43,583	43,017	44,738	45,348

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(1) Chained dollars are a method of adjusting real dollar amounts for inflation over time, to facilitate year-on-year comparisons. The U.S. Department of Commerce introduced this measurement in 1996, and the current tables use 2017 as the base year. The U.S. Department of Commerce is still updating pre-2017 years in chained 2017 dollars.

Regional price parities measure the differences in price levels across states and metropolitan areas for a given year and are expressed as a percentage of the overall national price level. They allow for comparisons of buying power across the 50 states and the District of Columbia, or from one MSA area to another, for a given year. If an additional adjustment is made for regional price parity, the Phoenix MSA ranks 17th among the MSAs examined at \$69,627 for nominal GDP per capita in 2022. The table below shows nominal GDP per capita among the 22 MSAs examined, adjusted for regional price parity.

**Adjusted Nominal GDP Per Capita
Phoenix MSA and 21 Peer MSAs**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022 Rank</u>
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	\$ 69,627	17
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	85,587	9
Austin-Round Rock, TX	92,805	5
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	85,725	8
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	83,775	11
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	90,063	6
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	87,345	7
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	71,680	14
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	84,306	10
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	70,661	15
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	70,069	16
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	74,864	13
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	47,892	22
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	66,382	19
Salt Lake City, UT	111,777	4
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	64,569	20
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	78,805	12
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	135,041	2
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	180,601	1
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	112,910	3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	66,876	18
Tucson, AZ	56,240	21

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Income

The table below shows that the per capita income for the Phoenix MSA was \$42,286 in 2022. Per capita income is derived by dividing the total aggregate income by the total population. The Phoenix MSA ranked 13th out of the 22 peer MSAs on this measure.

Income Peer Metropolitan Statistical Areas

	Per Capita Income (2022 dollars)
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	\$42,286
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	43,561
Austin-Round Rock, TX	53,527
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	43,880
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	43,266
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	48,530
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	39,528
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	36,915
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	45,171
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	41,588
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	39,325
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	48,966
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	33,613
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	44,724
Salt Lake City, UT	41,933
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	35,208
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	48,258
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	71,052
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	74,714
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	60,346
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	41,549
Tucson, AZ	37,595

Source: American Community Survey (One-Year Estimate)

The next table shows total personal income and per capita personal income in current dollars for the Phoenix MSA for 2013 through 2022. The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines personal income as “...the income received by, or on behalf of, all persons from all sources: from participation as laborers in production, from owning a home or unincorporated business, from the ownership of financial assets, and from government and business in the form of transfer receipts”.⁽¹⁾

(1) Bureau of Economic Analysis. Local Area Personal Income: 2017 news release, November 15, 2018. Available at: https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/lapi/lapi_newsrelease.htm

By including income from global, as well as domestic sources, personal income is a measurement far wider in scope than the American Community Survey's concept of per capita income shown in the previous table. Per capita personal income is derived by calculating the total personal income divided by total population. The 2022 per capita personal income estimate in the Phoenix MSA is \$61,840.

**Phoenix MSA
Total Personal and Per Capita Personal Income**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Personal Income (in millions of dollars)</u>	<u>Per Capita Personal Income (in current dollars)</u>
2022	\$310,170	\$61,840
2021	294,187	59,478
2020	266,602	54,767
2019	242,642	50,757
2018	224,585	47,783
2017	210,756	45,523
2016	198,804	43,557
2015	190,026	42,335
2014	179,475	40,628
2013	169,064	38,871

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Exports

In 2022, the Phoenix MSA exported more than \$16.6 billion in goods. The Phoenix MSA rose one place to become the 26th largest U.S. exporter by merchandise export value based on origin of movement zip code data collected by the International Trade Administration. This represents a \$2.5 billion nominal increase in exports in 2022.

The top export sectors by value of goods were computer and electronic products (\$6.2 billion), transportation equipment (\$3.0 billion), machinery (\$1.2 billion), chemicals (\$0.9 billion), and electrical equipment (\$0.8 billion). Mexico was the top export partner, accounting for \$3.5 billion of the Phoenix MSA's total goods exports in 2022. Canada was second, accounting for \$1.5 billion of the Phoenix MSA's total goods exports, and China third (\$1.3 billion). Malaysia ranked fourth (\$0.9 billion) and Singapore fifth (\$0.7 billion).

**Phoenix MSA
Annual Exports**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Annual Growth Rate</u>
2022	\$16,658,778,158	17.6%
2021	14,165,085,400	27.9
2020	11,073,932,794	-26.8
2019	15,136,633,149	11.2
2018	13,614,869,197	3.0
2017	13,223,063,245	3.0
2016	12,838,188,632	-7.1
2015	13,821,528,121	8.3
2014	12,764,439,477	11.3
2013	11,473,532,187	5.9

Source: International Trade Administration

Real Estate Market

The Phoenix real estate market has significantly improved since the 2008-2009 recession, when an over-abundance of single-family residential buildings followed by a high foreclosure rate and a decline in population growth up to 2011 significantly impacted the Phoenix MSA. At the height of the recession the region had over 60,000 properties that were in some stage of foreclosure. In December 2022, there were 2,209 distressed residential properties, 1,314 bank or government owned properties, and 895 pending foreclosures in Maricopa County.⁽¹⁾

The number of new privately-owned housing units authorized in the Phoenix MSA in 2023 was 45,637 down 3.4% from the previous year. Approximately 54.4% of the authorized permits in 2023 were for single units in Phoenix MSA, which was lower than the previous year (56.8%). In 2023, the total number of authorized private housing units in the Phoenix MSA was 45,637, compared to the state’s 58,335. The City of Phoenix accounted for 31.7% of the authorized permits in the Phoenix MSA in 2023, and 24.8% of the authorized permits in the State of Arizona. Permitting always occurs before housing starts. However, a stronger indicator of economic conditions is housing completions.

There was an increase of 10,341 housing units in the City of Phoenix in 2023, compared with 2022. There were 14,468 new housing starts in 2023.

New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized Phoenix MSA and Arizona

Year	1 Unit		2 Units		3 or 4 Units		5+ Units		Total	
	MSA	AZ	MSA	AZ	MSA	AZ	MSA	AZ	MSA	AZ
2023 (2)	24,810	34,444	1,746	2,098	149	327	18,932	21,466	45,637	58,335
2022	26,857	37,348	1,532	1,868	239	320	18,639	21,458	47,267	60,994
2021	34,347	46,561	1,066	1,322	284	336	14,884	17,105	50,581	65,324
2020	31,658	42,277	680	1,040	208	311	15,673	16,714	48,219	60,342
2019	25,026	33,981	664	876	174	202	10,009	11,521	35,873	46,580
2018	23,526	32,127	466	646	203	264	7,148	8,627	31,343	41,664
2017	20,471	28,072	302	432	212	273	8,327	10,695	29,312	39,472
2016	18,433	24,853	410	484	161	168	9,579	10,073	28,583	35,578
2015	16,621	22,311	168	222	186	225	5,427	6,152	22,402	28,910
2014	11,557	16,841	156	230	125	137	8,503	9,789	20,341	26,997

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Source: Maricopa Association of Governments

(1) <https://azmag.gov/Programs/Maps-and-Data/Land-Use-and-Housing/Housing-Data-Explorer>

(2) Data for 2023 is a preliminary estimate.

Population and Housing Units ⁽¹⁾
City of Phoenix

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Change in Population</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Change in Housing Units ⁽³⁾</u>
2023	1,611,689	-45,346	658,724	10,341
2022	1,657,035	26,840	648,383	8,789
2021	1,630,195	22,056	639,594	8,842
2020	1,608,139	-9,205	630,752	5,347
2019	1,617,344	19,606	625,407	6,355
2018	1,597,738	18,485	619,052	5,589
2017	1,579,253	19,233	613,463	4,060
2016	1,560,020	24,005	609,403	6,070
2015	1,536,015	29,576	603,333	2,744
2014	1,506,439	20,688	600,589	3,913

- (1) The population and housing unit figures reflect the change to the 2010 decennial census that resulted from the census count question resolution program, which added 463 housing units and 1,496 residents to the previously published figures. Estimates for years between the 2010 and 2020 censuses are not revised to match the 2020 results.
- (2) Maricopa Association of Governments uses a different methodology and different data to estimate population.
- (3) The change in the number of housing units is equal to the number of housing completions plus the number of units annexed less the number of units demolished.

Source: Maricopa Association of Governments.

Value of Building Permits
City of Phoenix
(\$ in thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$1,284,249	\$1,800,939	\$ 688,870	\$3,314,536	\$7,088,594
2022	802,660	2,926,484	1,974,967	3,111,992	8,816,103
2021	1,496,932	1,256,911	527,677	4,658,188	7,939,708
2020	1,379,302	1,481,012	234,211	3,169,478	6,264,003
2019	1,217,854	1,583,252	207,162	2,049,625	5,057,893
2018	1,125,341	1,158,984	334,010	1,818,854	4,437,189
2017	945,802	1,081,797	211,361	1,747,075	3,986,035
2016	862,071	1,062,657	225,377	1,588,603	3,738,708
2015	824,633	1,130,212	133,785	1,464,853	3,553,483
2014	635,000	1,040,100	206,052	1,270,957	3,152,109

Source: Raw data provided by City of Phoenix Planning and Development Department.

New Housing Starts⁽¹⁾

<u>Year</u>	<u>City of Phoenix</u>
2023 (2)	14,468
2022	13,995
2021	11,492
2020	11,647
2019	9,898
2018	7,262
2017	6,832
2016	6,972
2015	4,611
2014	5,138

(1) Reflects housing permits authorized, by units, including single-family, multi-family and mobile homes.

(2) Data for 2023 is a preliminary estimate.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

According to CB Richard Ellis, the metro Phoenix retail market positively trended through Q4 of 2023. Total retail space under construction was 385,502 square feet, and the net rentable area was 150,786,015 square feet. The vacancy rate remained flat in Q4 at 5.3% and is 480 basis points below the Phoenix MSA’s 15-year average.

At the end of 2023, there was 1,595,588 square feet year-to-date net absorption. The average direct-asking Triple Net Lease (“NNN”) lease rate was \$17.06 in Q4, up \$0.17 from Q3. The Downtown Phoenix submarket posted the largest lease rate gains, with average asking rent increasing over 50% from Q3 to \$18.86 per square feet.

**Retail Real Estate Market
Phoenix MSA**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Vacancy Rate</u>	<u>Year to Date Net Absorption (Square feet)</u>
2023 (Q4)	5.30%	1,595,588
2022	4.90	1,881,861
2021	6.70	997,019
2020	8.00	-13,286
2019	8.00	1,200,000
2018	8.40	1,181,675
2017	8.10	1,601,498
2016	8.90	1,321,833
2015	9.10	1,150,192
2014	9.60	1,487,313

Source: CB Richard Ellis

(1) CBRE Phoenix Retail Market Report, Phoenix Office, Q4 2023

The metro Phoenix office market posted net absorption in Q4 (223,526 square feet), ending a streak of negative net absorption and finishing 2023 with positive absorption (1,439,422 square feet). The average Full-Service Gross (“*FSG*”) asking lease rate at the end of Q4 remained stable at \$31.39 per square foot. Year-over-year lease rates increased \$1.23 per square foot across the Valley. Vacancies in Q4 2023 fell for the first time since 2019. ⁽¹⁾

**Office Real Estate Market
Phoenix MSA**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Vacancy Rate</u>	<u>Year to Date Net Absorption (Square feet)</u>
2023 (Q4)	24.60%	1,439,422
2022	23.90	-3,973,725
2021	19.80	-1,148,892
2020	17.45	-1,051,047
2019	14.11	3,210,676
2018	15.20	2,473,034
2017	16.40	2,839,559
2016	17.40	3,219,853
2015	19.30	3,779,039
2014	21.10	1,969,716

Source: CB Richard Ellis

**Industrial/Commercial Real Estate Market
Phoenix MSA**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Vacancy Rate</u>	<u>Year to Date Net Absorption (Square feet)</u>
2023 (Q4)	7.40%	12,870,909
2022	3.00	26,526,290
2021	3.70	21,363,840
2020	6.00	13,143,535
2019	6.30	10,677,269
2018	6.50	9,781,257
2017	6.84	9,898,893
2016	8.00	9,497,677
2015	10.10	7,046,663
2014	11.00	6,214,680

Source: CB Richard Ellis

(1) CBRE Phoenix Office Market Report, Phoenix Office, Q4, 2023

The industrial vacancy rate for the Phoenix MSA in Q4 of 2023 increased to 7.4%, while the average asking NNN lease rate decreased 6.9% (\$1.08 per square foot). Year-end net absorption was 12.9 million square feet at the end of 2023.

In Q4, 8 million square feet across 48 buildings was delivered, with 21% preleased. Construction volume decreased slightly as the 8 million square feet delivered eclipsed the initial 6.3 million square feet. Q4 2023 saw 39.2 million square feet under construction.⁽¹⁾

Outlook/Summary

The Greater Phoenix Blue Chip, managed by Seidman Research Institute, ASU, offers forecasts by a panel of experts who track construction and general economic trends for the Phoenix metro area.⁽²⁾

The panel's consensus forecast for 2023 was for a 1.7% growth in population in 2023, accompanied by a 5.4% growth in personal income, and a 3.1% rise in wage and salary employment.

During 2024, the panel forecasts a 1.6% growth in population, accompanied by a 5.1% growth in personal income, and a 2.3% rise in wage and salary employment. Manufacturing employment is expected to increase by 2.6%, and construction employment by 1.6%. Retail sales are also predicted to rise 3.8%.

The Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity ("OEO") projects Arizona employment to increase to 3,514,910 jobs in Q2 2025 from 3,412,254 jobs in Q2 2023. This represents an increase of 102,656 jobs, or 1.5% annualized growth. Pinal County (which forms part of the Phoenix MSA) is projected to record the largest job growth rate in the state (1.9% annualized growth) while Maricopa County (forming most of the Phoenix MSA) is projected to gain 81,541 jobs.⁽³⁾

The Greater Phoenix Blue Chip panel also expects the outlook for Greater Phoenix single family housing to improve. They forecast 23,937 new single family housing permits in 2024, rising to 25,422 new single family housing permits in 2025. For multi-family permits, they forecast 10,545 new permits in 2024 and 11,438 in 2025. The panel expects that absorptions will fall behind new supply, helping to stabilize rent prices. The lower forecast for multifamily housing permits in 2024, will result in fewer deliveries in 2027.⁽⁴⁾

CBRE described the Phoenix MSA's retail market as historically tight in 2023 due to population growth, lack of store closures, and limited supply of new space. The lack of available space has resulted in net absorption falling 85% as tenants experience difficulty finding space. The 5.3% vacancy rate is below the MSA's 15-year average and Q4 marked the 14th consecutive quarter of gross leasing activity over 1 million square feet

Industrial real estate remains resilient with robust leasing activity, increased project starts, and increased tenant demand. 2023 Q4 had the lowest asking rate of 2023 (\$1.08 per square foot), as a large amount of vacant space entered the market. The year ended with 12.9 million square feet of net absorption, and 5.7 million square feet of leasing activity in Q4. Construction began on 28 buildings (6.4 million square feet), mostly in the southwest valley.

CBRE notes a strong outlook for the Phoenix office market despite the uncertainty of future office space usage. The market ended its trend of increasing vacancy since 2019, closing with a 24.6% vacancy rate in Q4 2023. It also broke its streak of negative net absorption, posting 223,526 square feet of positive net absorption in Q4. The average full-service gross asking lease remained stable and the availability rate fell to 28.3%. There is currently 6,777,255 square feet of sublease space on the market.

(1) CBRE Phoenix Industrial Market Report, Phoenix Office, Q4 2023

(2) Greater Phoenix Blue Chip Economic Forecast, <https://seidmaninstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/GPBC-2023-Qtr-4.pdf>

(3) Arizona 2023-2025 Projected Employment Report: Total Employment Projected to Grow 1.5% Annually, led by Education and Health Services. Email issued February 22, 2024.

(4) Greater Phoenix Blue Chip Construction Forecast, <https://seidmaninstitute.com/about-us/construction/>

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APPENDIX B
City of Phoenix, Arizona — Financial Data

VALUATIONS

2023-24 Fiscal Year

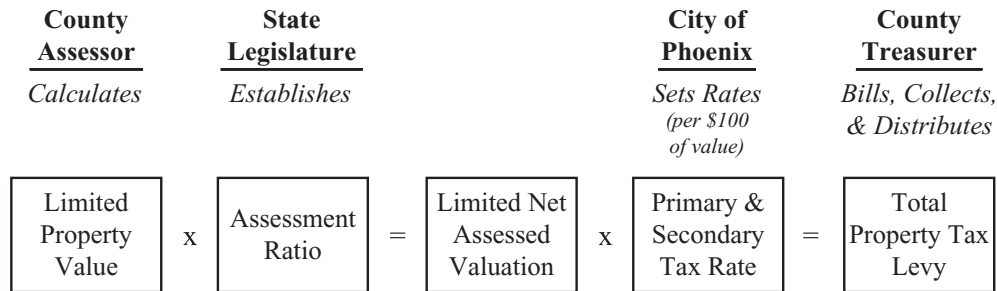
Limited Net Assessed Valuation	\$ 16,265,332,852(1)
Total Property Tax Levy	341,441,867
Full Cash Value	292,923,548,766(2)

- (1) Limited net assessed valuation represents the amount used in determining primary and secondary property tax levies.
- (2) Full cash value represents total market value of taxable property and is calculated by the Maricopa County Assessor’s Office and the Arizona Department of Revenue, Division of Property and Special Taxes.

Source: Arizona Department of Revenue and Maricopa County Assessor’s Office

The City’s preliminary fiscal year 2024-25 Limited Net Assessed Valuation is \$17,190,475,853, a 5.7% increase from fiscal year 2023-24. The City’s preliminary Full Cash Value for fiscal year 2024-25 is \$362,082,341,677, a 23.6% increase from fiscal year 2023-24. The City’s preliminary Full Cash Net Assessed Valuation for fiscal year 2024-25 is \$35,253,419,918, a 21.8% increase from fiscal year 2023-24. These valuations are from the Maricopa County Assessor’s Office and are subject to change until approved by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors no later than August 2024. Based on these valuations, the total property tax rate per \$100 of assessed value for fiscal year 2024-25 will be \$2.09, pending approval by the City Council in July 2024. The property tax information in Appendix B contains data for fiscal year 2023-24.

Arizona Property Tax System



Arizona’s property tax system was substantially revised by 1980 amendments to the Arizona Constitution and implementing legislation. Two separate tax systems were created: a Primary system for taxes levied to pay current operation and maintenance expenses; and a Secondary system for taxes levied to pay principal and interest on bonded indebtedness, special district assessments and tax overrides, as well as for the determination of the maximum permissible bonded indebtedness. There are specific provisions under each system governing determination of the full cash value of property, the limited property value, the basis of assessment and the maximum annual tax levies on certain types of property and by certain taxing authorities.

In 2012, voters approved Proposition 117, also known as the Property Tax Assessed Valuation Amendment, amending the Arizona Constitution by eliminating the use of secondary net assessed valuations (now referred to as full cash net assessed valuations) to calculate secondary property tax levies and capping the annual increase in limited property values used to calculate primary net assessed valuations. Beginning in fiscal year 2015-16, the amendment lowered the cap on the annual increase to limited property value for property unchanged from the prior year from 10% to no greater than 5% above the previous year. The limited property value is used to calculate primary net assessed valuations, which will be used to determine both the primary and secondary levies and as a result, the terms “limited net assessed valuations” and “primary net assessed valuations” are sometimes used interchangeably. The amendment does not change the methodology used by county assessors to determine

full cash valuations, and property owners may still appeal valuations to their county assessor. The amendment does not impose limits on the rate at which primary and secondary property taxes may be assessed and does not materially adversely affect the City’s ability to levy and collect property tax revenues.

The basis of assessment for all property classifications is shown in the following table. Prior to legislative changes in 2012, the percentage assessment factor for each property classification was applied to the limited property value and full cash value of each property to determine primary and secondary net assessed valuations for tax levy purposes. Beginning in fiscal year 2015-16, the percentage assessment factor for each property classification is applied to the limited property value of each property to determine limited net assessed valuations, which are used to determine both the primary and secondary tax levies.

Basis of Property Assessments (1)

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Class 1 Mining, Utility, Commercial and Industrial(2)(3)(4)</u>	<u>Class 2 Vacant Land and Agricultural(3)(5)</u>	<u>Class 3 Primary Residential (Owner Occupied)</u>	<u>Class 4 Non-Primary Residential (includes Leased and Rented)</u>	<u>Class 5 Private Railroad Car Companies and Airline Flight Property(5)</u>
2023	17.0%	15.0%	10.0%	10.0%	14.0%
2022	17.5	15.0	10.0	10.0	15.0
2021	18.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	15.0
2020	18.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	15.0
2019	18.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	15.0
2018	18.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	14.0
2017	18.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	15.0
2016	18.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	14.0
2015	18.5	16.0	10.0	10.0	15.0
2014	19.0	16.0	10.0	10.0	16.0

- (1) Additional classes of property exist, but do not amount to a significant portion of total valuation for the City of Phoenix. These classes consist of historic property; aerospace manufacturing property in a reuse zone; property in a foreign trade zone; environmental technology property for the first twenty years from the date placed in service and leasehold or other possessory interest in certain public property.
- (2) The assessment ratio for this property classification will decrease to 16.5% for tax year 2024, and 16% for tax year 2025. Pursuant to Arizona Laws 2022, Fifty-Fifth Legislature, Second Session, Chapter 171 (Senate Bill 1093) (the “*SB1093 Legislation*”), Section 2, which was signed by the Governor of Arizona on April 22, 2022. The assessment ratios for this property classification will decrease to 15.5% for tax year 2026 and 15% for each tax year thereafter.
- (3) Legislation authorized by an amendment to the Constitution of Arizona by vote at the November 5, 1996 general election provided personal property tax exemptions for commercial, industrial and agricultural property. The exemption amount is adjusted annually for inflation by the Arizona Department of Revenue. The maximum exempt amount for tax year 2023 is \$225,572. Any portion of the property in excess of this amount is subject to taxation.
- (4) In addition, Arizona Laws 2022, Fifty-Fifth Legislature, Second Session, Chapter 103 (House Bill 2822) (the “*HB2822 Legislation*”), which was signed by the Governor of Arizona on March 30, 2022, updates the method of valuation of certain types of property within this class for personal property that is acquired or initially classified during or after tax year 2022 by changing the valuation factor to two and one-half percent (2.5%) rather than the depreciation schedule currently used for such valuation.
- (5) This percentage is determined annually pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes Section 42-15005.

Under the Primary system, annual tax levies are limited based on the nature of the property being taxed, and the nature of the taxing authority. Taxes levied for Primary purposes on residential property only are limited to 1% of the limited property value of such property. In addition, taxes levied for Primary purposes by counties, cities, towns and community college districts are limited to a maximum increase of 2% over the prior year’s levy, plus any amount directly attributable to new construction and annexation and involuntary tort judgments. In

November 2006, voters of the State passed Proposition 101 which adjusts the base for the maximum allowable Primary property tax levy limit to the actual 2005 property taxes levied. The 2% limitation does not apply to taxes levied for Primary purposes on behalf of local school districts, nor to the Secondary annual tax levies by any entity for bonded indebtedness and special district assessments.

Property Tax Procedures

The Arizona Legislature revised the property tax valuation system effective with the tax year beginning January 1, 1997. Under this system, a valuation date is established as of January 1 of the year preceding the tax year, or January 1, 1997 for tax year 1998. A new, simplified system for sending notices of valuation, correction of errors and filing of appeals for locally assessed property was implemented. To ease implementation, real property on the tax rolls in 1995 remained at the 1995 values for tax year 1996. In July 1996, the Arizona Legislature revised the property valuation and appeal processes of centrally valued properties to conform to the changes made for locally assessed property. To allow for the change to the new system, the legislation provided that for the 1998 tax year, centrally valued property remained at 1997 values.

The new valuation system was intended to improve upon prior law by simplifying and streamlining the appeals process and increasing the length of time for preparing the assessment roll while still taking into account any corrections made as a result of appeals.

Legislation passed in 1997 permits county assessors, upon meeting certain conditions, to assess residential, agricultural and vacant land at the same value for up to three consecutive tax years. The Maricopa County Assessor began reassessing existing properties within these classes on a two-year cycle, with assessments for tax year 2000 the same as tax year 1999. As a result, existing properties within these classes were reassessed for tax years 2001, 2003 and 2005. Starting with tax year 2007, the Maricopa County Assessor began reassessing existing properties within these classes on an annual cycle.

Legislation passed in 2001 calls for each county assessor to complete the assessment roll by the December 20 preceding the beginning of the tax year. As under prior law, a tax lien attaches to the property on January 1 of the tax year (January 1, 2001 for tax year 2001) and the County Board of Supervisors sets the tax rates on the third Monday in August each year.

Additional legislation passed in 2001 established a joint legislative oversight committee to monitor the current property tax assessment and appeals systems. The committee meets periodically to review the administrative structure and procedures utilized for assessing taxes and handling appeals, and identify and suggest solutions to potential problems.

Property owners may file an appeal with the Assessor of the County to request a review of the Assessor of the County's determination of the full cash valuation and legal classification of their property. Once the appeals process is complete, the Assessor of the County, if necessary, corrects the tax roll based upon the appeal decisions and send the corrected values to each taxing jurisdiction (cities, school districts, community college districts and special districts such as fire and health).

With the various budgetary procedures having been completed by the governmental entities, the appropriate tax rate for each jurisdiction is then levied upon each non-exempt parcel of property in order to determine the total tax owed by each property owner. Any subsequent decrease in the value of the tax roll due to appeals or other reasons reduces the amount of taxes received by each jurisdiction.

In 2021, the Arizona Court of Appeals ruled in *Qasimyar v. Maricopa County* that certain transitions between property classifications qualified as a "change in use" requiring recalculation of the limited assessed valuation of the affected properties. On April 5, 2024, the treasurer of the County released estimated financial

impacts to the various taxing jurisdictions. The treasurer of the County also indicated that the refund process will begin in July 2024 and is expected to conclude in June 2025. The refunds will result in a reduction in cash from property tax revenue for the taxing jurisdictions, including the City. The City's estimated reduction in property tax revenues as of February 2024 is \$13.3 million (excluding additional interest at the current rate of 8%) per the treasurer of the County. Of this amount, approximately \$5.2 million is attributable to secondary property taxes which are used to pay debt service on general obligation bonds. The City will have sufficient funds on deposit to pay principal of and interest on the general obligation bonds on a timely basis even with the one-time reduction in secondary tax revenues as a result of the refunds.

Delinquent Tax Procedures

The property taxes due to the City, along with State and other property taxes are billed by Maricopa County in September of the calendar tax year and are due and payable in two installments on October 1 and March 1 and become delinquent on November 1 and May 1. Delinquent taxes are subject to an interest penalty of 16% per annum prorated monthly as of the first day of the month. (Delinquent interest is waived if a taxpayer, delinquent as to the November 1 payment, pays the entire year's tax bill by December 31.) After the close of the tax collection period, the treasurer of the county prepares a delinquent property tax list and the property so listed is subject to a tax lien sale in February of the succeeding year. In the event that there is no purchaser for the tax lien at the sale, the tax lien is assigned to the State, and the property is reoffered for sale from time to time until such time as it is sold, subject to redemption, for an amount sufficient to cover all delinquent taxes.

After three years from the sale of the tax lien, the tax lien certificate holder may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to foreclose the right of redemption and, if the delinquent taxes plus accrued interest are not paid by the owner of record or any entity having a right to redeem, a judgment is entered ordering the treasurer of the county to deliver a Treasurer's Deed to the certificate holder as prescribed by law.

It should be noted that in the event of bankruptcy of a taxpayer pursuant to the United States Bankruptcy Code, the law is currently unsettled as to whether a lien can attach against the taxpayer's property for property taxes levied during the pendency of bankruptcy. Such taxes might constitute an unsecured and possibly noninterest bearing administrative expense payable only to the extent that the secured creditors of a taxpayer are oversecured and then possibly only on the prorated basis with other allowed administrative claims. It cannot be determined, therefore, what adverse impact bankruptcy might have on the ability to collect ad valorem taxes on property of a taxpayer within the City. Proceeds to pay such taxes come only from the taxpayer or from a sale of the tax lien on the property.

When a debtor files or is forced into bankruptcy, any act to obtain possession of the debtor's estate, any act to create or perfect any lien against the property of the debtor or any act to collect, assess or recover a claim against the debtor that arose before the commencement of the bankruptcy would be stayed pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code. While the stay of a bankruptcy court may not prevent the sale of tax liens against the real property of a bankrupt taxpayer, the judicial or administrative foreclosure of a tax lien against the real property of a debtor would be subject to the stay of bankruptcy court. It is reasonable to conclude that "tax sale investors" may be reluctant to purchase tax liens under such circumstances, and, therefore, the timeliness of post bankruptcy petition tax collections becomes uncertain.

VALUATION HISTORY

Full Cash Value History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>City of Phoenix</u>	<u>Maricopa County</u>	<u>State of Arizona</u>
2023-24	\$292,923,548,766	\$912,877,653,607	\$1,278,372,792,322
2022-23	232,423,574,149	717,773,815,395	1,019,590,781,744
2021-22	215,741,892,809	663,161,039,191	945,109,071,965
2020-21	198,012,408,578	607,928,072,929	875,031,115,207
2019-20	179,418,109,860	552,974,238,023	800,497,344,608
2018-19	164,275,190,973	508,477,424,166	739,955,361,749
2017-18	152,048,146,858	475,077,339,532	695,772,327,425
2016-17	140,141,257,980	443,207,234,847	656,511,478,502
2015-16	127,280,069,634	403,013,954,546	604,197,687,777
2014-15	106,487,248,298	339,536,632,619	526,147,191,080

Source: Arizona Department of Revenue, Division of Property and Special Taxes and Maricopa County Finance Department

Limited Net Assessed Valuation History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>City of Phoenix</u>	<u>Maricopa County</u>	<u>State of Arizona</u>
2023-24	\$16,265,332,852	\$54,722,310,149	\$83,026,530,244
2022-23	15,490,531,936	51,575,018,185	78,405,598,978
2021-22	14,800,877,416	48,724,126,672	74,200,233,397
2020-21	13,923,185,918	45,704,969,813	69,914,521,042
2019-20	13,223,017,360	43,194,326,395	66,154,632,834
2018-19	12,399,776,105	40,423,232,423	62,328,357,186
2017-18	11,721,385,399	38,251,891,249	59,404,007,785
2016-17	10,982,150,871	36,135,494,474	56,573,588,295
2015-16	10,577,031,720	34,623,670,323	54,840,074,052
2014-15	10,298,185,184	33,519,795,354	53,549,091,433

Source: Arizona Department of Revenue, Division of Property and Special Taxes and Maricopa County Finance Department

Limited Net Assessed Valuation by Classification, City of Phoenix (1)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Commercial/ Utilities/ Industrial</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Rural & Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2023-24	\$6,283,933,955	\$9,641,817,797	\$339,581,100
2022-23	6,105,702,694	9,053,200,045	331,629,197	15,490,531,936
2021-22	5,971,431,974	8,464,971,050	364,474,392	14,800,877,416
2020-21	5,650,658,475	7,965,352,886	307,174,557	13,923,185,918
2019-20	5,459,355,615	7,444,157,108	319,504,637	13,223,017,360
2018-19	5,159,913,759	6,938,818,656	301,043,690	12,399,776,105
2017-18	4,922,316,144	6,491,721,411	307,347,844	11,721,385,399
2016-17	4,642,739,507	6,062,572,209	276,839,155	10,982,150,871
2015-16	4,579,069,622	5,701,785,501	296,176,597	10,577,031,720
2014-15	4,700,793,219	5,788,310,977	329,529,990	10,818,634,186

(1) Fiscal years prior to 2016 used the Secondary Net Assessed Valuation.

Source: Maricopa County Finance Department

Beginning in fiscal year 2015-16 (tax year 2015), primary and secondary levies are based on a single valuation, the limited net assessed valuation. Although no longer the basis for calculating secondary property tax levies, full cash net assessed valuations (previously referred to as secondary net assessed valuations) are the basis for calculating the City’s debt limitation. See page B-12 for more detail on the Debt Limitation. The table set forth below presents historical full cash net assessed valuations.

Full Cash Net Assessed Valuation History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>City of Phoenix</u>	<u>Maricopa County</u>	<u>State of Arizona</u>
2023-24	\$28,939,043,354	\$91,557,158,476	\$129,473,530,919
2022-23	23,045,115,141	72,238,314,892	103,872,223,919
2021-22	21,780,880,732	67,535,008,138	97,282,221,465
2020-21	19,889,713,798	61,824,712,434	90,007,317,461
2019-20	18,193,680,624	56,588,192,576	82,730,928,616
2018-19	16,665,875,186	51,944,549,129	76,437,036,352
2017-18	15,366,353,843	48,351,864,363	71,673,967,461
2016-17	14,008,918,676	44,850,741,762	67,264,430,756
2015-16	12,783,575,022	41,124,639,380	62,635,586,917
2014-15	10,818,634,186	35,079,646,593	55,353,879,728

Source: State numbers are from Arizona Department of Revenue, Division of Property and Special Taxes and City of Phoenix and Maricopa County numbers are from Maricopa County Finance Department

**City of Phoenix, Arizona
Major Property Taxpayers
2023-24**

<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>2023-24 Limited Net Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>As% of City Total Limited Net Assessed Valuation</u>
Arizona Public Service Company	\$ 541,476,727	3.33%
Salt River Project (T&D)	128,958,873	0.79
Southwest Gas Corporation	115,275,494	0.71
Esplanade Owner LP	51,347,136	0.32
Biltmore Center Owner LLC	42,068,816	0.26
Esplanade Owner LLC	33,613,835	0.21
Biltmore Shopping Center Partners	31,279,142	0.19
Viola Lordsmeer LP	30,988,048	0.19
Aligned Data Centers Phoenix Propco LLC	30,869,602	0.19
Epic Apollo LLC	29,494,512	0.18
Phoenix Plaza PT LLC	29,121,922	0.18
Host Kierland LP	29,108,668	0.18
CARS-DB4 LP	27,973,628	0.17
Target Corporation	25,605,846	0.16
Kierland Greenway LLC	24,969,028	0.15
United Services Automobile Association	24,848,213	0.15
REEP-IMPIC OFC 24th Camelback AZ LLC	24,323,475	0.15
PV Land SPE LLC	24,177,976	0.15
Kierland Collection Building Owner LLC	24,058,338	0.14
3131 Camelback Road LLC	21,054,182	0.13
Total	<u>\$1,290,613,459</u>	<u>7.93%</u>

Source: Maricopa County Assessor’s Office and the City of Phoenix Finance Department

TAX DATA

The tax rates provided below reflect the total property tax rate levied by the City. For a description of the Primary system and Secondary system, see “APPENDIX B — City of Phoenix, Arizona — Financial Data — Arizona Property Tax System.”

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>City's Primary Tax Rate Per \$100 Assessed</u>	<u>City's Secondary Tax Rate Per \$100 Assessed</u>	<u>City's Total Tax Rate Per \$100 Assessed</u>
2023-24	\$1.29	\$0.81	\$2.10
2022-23	1.30	0.81	2.11
2021-22	1.31	0.81	2.12
2020-21	1.31	0.82	2.13
2019-20	1.31	0.82	2.13
2018-19	1.32	0.82	2.14
2017-18	1.34	0.82	2.16
2016-17	1.34	0.83	2.17
2015-16	1.34	0.48	1.82
2014-15	1.35	0.47	1.82

Maricopa County assesses and collects all City property taxes. Property taxes are payable in two installments. The first installment is due on the first business day of October and becomes delinquent on the first business day of November. The second installment is due on the first business day of March and becomes delinquent on the first business day of May. Interest at the rate of 16% per annum attaches on first and second installments following delinquent dates. The following table sets forth the City's tax levy and the tax collection record for fiscal year 2023-24 and for the past nine fiscal years. It should be noted that the total collection figures for each fiscal year reflect amounts collected on such year's levy and amounts collected during such year on prior years' levies, but do not include penalties for delinquent payments.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tax Rate Per \$100 Assessed</u>	<u>Tax Levy</u>	<u>Current Collection(1)</u>		<u>Total Collection(2)</u>	
			<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of Levy</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of Levy</u>
2023-24	\$2.10	\$341,441,867	\$199,458,515	58.4%	\$201,881,945	59.1%
2022-23	2.11	327,314,939	318,942,999	97.4	322,610,629	98.6
2021-22	2.12	313,719,398	308,465,871	98.3	312,137,012	99.5
2020-21	2.13	296,508,167	292,524,970	98.7	297,345,416	100.3
2019-20	2.13	281,597,378	273,728,062	97.2	277,286,090	98.5
2018-19	2.14	265,404,808	260,407,895	98.1	263,688,880	99.4
2017-18	2.16	253,181,925	248,097,481	98.0	249,999,942	98.7
2016-17	2.17	238,312,673	234,999,427	98.6	237,091,724	99.5
2015-16	1.82	192,501,977	189,460,339	98.4	191,769,813	99.6
2014-15	1.82	189,851,743	185,764,231	97.8	187,935,914	99.0

(1) Reflects amounts collected on each year's levy through June 30, the end of the fiscal year, and the current fiscal year through December 2024.

(2) Reflects amounts collected on each year's levy and amounts collected during such year on prior years' levies.

Source: Maricopa County Treasurer's Office

**Total Direct And Overlapping Tax Rates
Per \$100 Assessed Valuation (1)
For Fiscal Year 2023-24**

<u>Overlapping Municipality</u>	<u>Total Tax Rate Inside City of Phoenix</u>
Inside Agua Fria Union High School District No. 216	
Inside Litchfield Elementary School District No. 79 (3)	\$11.5717
Inside Glendale Union High School District No. 205	
Inside Washington Elementary School District No. 6 (3)	13.2390
Inside Phoenix Union High School District No. 210	
Inside Phoenix Elementary School District No. 1	14.6006
Inside Riverside Elementary School District No. 2	12.7292
Inside Isaac Elementary School District No. 5	17.6147
Inside Wilson Elementary School District No. 7	14.4471
Inside Osborn Elementary School District No. 8	13.3654
Inside Creighton Elementary School District No. 14	14.1677
Inside Murphy Elementary School District No. 21	13.2289
Inside Balsz Elementary School District No. 31	13.1149
Inside Madison Elementary School District No. 38	13.3266
Inside Laveen Elementary School District No. 59	16.6949
Inside Roosevelt Elementary School District No. 66	15.7340
Inside Alhambra Elementary School District No. 68	15.9130
Inside Cartwright Elementary School District No. 83 (3)	19.1859
Inside Tempe Union High School District No. 213	
Inside Tempe Elementary School District No. 3 (2)	11.8938
Inside Kyrene Elementary School District No. 28 (2)	11.0616
Inside Tolleson Union High School District No. 214	
Inside Tolleson Elementary School District No. 17 (3)	14.8304
Inside Fowler Elementary School District No. 45 (3)	13.7954
Inside Union Elementary School District No. 62 (3)	14.9104
Inside Littleton Elementary School District No. 65 (3)	15.2794
Inside Pendergast Elementary School District No. 92 (3)	16.2361
Inside Scottsdale Unified School District No. 48 (2)	8.4911
Inside Paradise Valley Unified School District No. 69 (3)	10.7445
Inside Cave Creek Unified School District No. 93	6.5641
Inside Deer Valley Unified School District No. 97 (3)	10.9844

(1) Included in the computation for each of the overlapping municipalities is the City of Phoenix tax rate of \$2.0992, the Maricopa County tax rate of \$1.2044, the Maricopa County Flood Control District tax rate of \$0.1536, the Central Arizona Water Conservation District tax rate of \$0.1400, the Maricopa County Library District tax rate of \$0.0488, the Volunteer Fire District Assistance tax rate of \$0.0081, the Maricopa Special Health Care District tax rate of \$0.2716 and the Maricopa County Community College District tax rate of \$1.1388.

(2) Includes the East Valley Institute of Technology tax rate of \$0.0500.

(3) Includes the West Maricopa Education Center tax rate of \$0.1807.

Source: Maricopa County Treasurer's Office.

STATEMENT OF BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Direct General Obligation Bonded Debt Outstanding

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Bonds Outstanding As of 7-1-24</u>
03-01-04	\$ 200,000,000	Various Improvements	7-1-10/28	\$ 14,720,000
10-27-09	280,955,000	Various Improvements (Taxable)	7-1-20/34	204,265,000(1)
06-24-14	278,015,000	Refunding	7-1-19/27	30,715,000
09-13-16	226,215,000	Refunding	7-1-18/27	171,415,000
06-21-17	68,305,000	Refunding	7-1-13/27	6,700,000
05-25-22	146,400,000	Refunding	7-1-23/34	117,805,000
Net Direct General Obligation Bonded Debt Outstanding				<u>\$545,620,000</u>

**City of Phoenix, Arizona
Schedule of Annual Debt Service Requirements
General Obligation Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024-25	\$ 99,430,000	\$ 27,012,585	\$126,442,585
2025-26	108,085,000	22,279,728	130,364,728
2026-27	108,600,000	17,013,069	125,613,069
2027-28	42,000,000	11,584,431	53,584,431
2028-29	28,340,000	9,726,833	38,066,833
2029-30	29,445,000	8,256,060	37,701,060
2030-31	30,590,000	6,728,194	37,318,194
2031-32	31,785,000	5,141,169	36,926,169
2032-33	33,025,000	3,492,429	36,517,429
2033-34	34,320,000	1,779,646	36,099,646
	<u>\$545,620,000</u>	<u>\$113,014,144</u>	<u>\$658,634,144</u>

- (1) On October 27, 2009, the City issued \$280,955,000 par amount of Qualified Build America Bonds (Direct Pay). The City elected to receive subsidy payments, in the amount of 35% of each interest payment on the Qualified Build America Bonds, paid directly to the City by the United States of America. Effective October 1, 2013, the federal government implemented certain automatic budget cuts known as the sequester, which resulted in a reduction of the federal subsidy payments over the past several years. The reduction is 5.7% for the federal government’s fiscal year ending September 30, 2024 (the “*Sequester Reductions*”). However, the City does not expect the Sequester Reductions to have a material adverse effect on its ability to make payments of interest on this issue.

**Annual Debt Service Requirements
General Obligation Bonded Debt Outstanding***

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Outstanding Debt Service Requirements (1)	\$238,805,000 Bonds (2)			Net Debt Service Requirements
		Principal	Interest	Total	
2025	\$126,442,585	\$ —	\$ 11,223,630	\$ 11,223,630	\$ 137,666,215
2026	130,364,728	—	12,470,700	12,470,700	142,835,428
2027	125,613,069	—	12,470,699	12,470,699	138,083,768
2028	53,584,431	26,000,000	12,470,700	38,470,700	92,055,131
2029	38,066,833	35,000,000	11,055,519	46,055,519	84,122,352
2030	37,701,060	20,000,000	9,132,970	29,132,970	66,834,030
2031	37,318,194	20,000,000	8,026,370	28,026,370	65,344,564
2032	36,926,169	14,000,000	6,913,770	20,913,770	57,839,939
2033	36,517,429	14,500,000	6,190,250	20,690,250	57,207,679
2034	36,099,646	15,000,000	5,465,250	20,465,250	56,564,896
2035	—	17,500,000	4,715,250	22,215,250	22,215,250
2036	—	9,000,000	3,840,250	12,840,250	12,840,250
2037	—	9,000,000	3,390,250	12,390,250	12,390,250
2038	—	9,000,000	2,940,250	11,940,250	11,940,250
2039	—	9,000,000	2,490,250	11,490,250	11,490,250
2040	—	8,805,000	2,040,250	10,845,250	10,845,250
2041	—	8,000,000	1,600,000	9,600,000	9,600,000
2042	—	4,000,000	1,200,000	5,200,000	5,200,000
2043	—	4,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
2044	—	4,000,000	800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
2045	—	4,000,000	600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000
2046	—	4,000,000	400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000
2047	—	4,000,000	200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000
	<u>\$658,634,144</u>	<u>\$238,805,000</u>	<u>\$120,636,358</u>	<u>\$359,441,358</u>	<u>\$1,018,075,502</u>

(1) Represents debt service requirements on the General Obligation Bonds outstanding as of July 1, 2024.

(2) Represents estimated debt service requirements on the Bonds offered herein.

* Subject to change.

The City Council appointed a citizen’s General Obligation (“GO”) Bond Committee on June 1, 2022 to listen to community feedback, evaluate and prioritize proposed projects, and develop a GO Bond Program recommendation. The committee concluded their work on November 14, 2022. The GO Bond Recommendations were presented to and approved by the City Council on December 13, 2022.

On June 14, 2023, the Mayor and City Council voted to propose four GO Bond questions to voters during a Special Election in November 2023. These questions total \$500 million, pursuant to the recommendations of the citizen’s GO Bond Executive Committee. The Executive Committee’s recommendations from the Public Safety and Streets & Storm Drainage program areas were included on the ballot in Question Number 1: Enhance Community Safety through Fire, Police, Roadway and Pedestrian Infrastructure. Recommendations from the Neighborhoods & City Services and Parks & Recreation program areas were included on the ballot in Question Number 2: Improve Quality of Life in Phoenix Neighborhoods. Recommendations from the Arts & Culture, Economic Development & Education, and Environment & Sustainability program areas were included on the ballot in Question Number 3: Create an Efficient, Modern Phoenix to Live and Work. Finally, recommendations from the Housing, Human Services & Homelessness program area were included on the ballot in Question Number 4: Enhance, Preserve and Increase the Supply of Affordable Housing and Senior Centers.

On November 7, 2023 Phoenix voters passed the City Council approved \$500 million GO Bond Program. GO Bond programs help to fund critical infrastructure and rehabilitation needs of City facilities such as parks, libraries, fire and police stations, affordable housing, streets and storm drains. Approved projects will be prioritized and allocated over the five-year period of 2024-25 to 2028-29 and were included in the Preliminary Capital Improvement Program presented to City Council on March 19, 2024.

**2023 GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAM
SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED, ISSUED, AND UNISSUED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS**

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Original Authorization</u>	<u>Bonds Issued(1)*</u>	<u>Remaining* Authorization(2)</u>
Question 1:			
Public Safety	\$132,500,000	\$ 57,000,000	\$ 75,500,000
Street & Storm Drainage	81,500,000	31,900,000	49,600,000
Question 1 Total	214,000,000	88,900,000	125,100,000
Question 2:			
Neighborhood & City Services	44,615,000	10,500,000	34,115,000
Parks & Recreation	64,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000
Question 2 Total	108,615,000	42,500,000	66,115,000
Question 3:			
Arts & Culture	50,385,000	48,300,000	2,085,000
Economic Development & Education	38,000,000	10,000,000	28,000,000
Environment & Sustainability	26,000,000	16,000,000	10,000,000
Question 3 Total	114,385,000	74,300,000	40,085,000
Question 4:			
Housing, Human Services & Homelessness	63,000,000	44,300,000	18,700,000
Question 4 Total	63,000,000	44,300,000	18,700,000
Total 2023 General Obligation Bonds	<u>\$500,000,000</u>	<u>\$250,000,000</u>	<u>\$250,000,000</u>

(1) Represents the portion of the 2023 General Obligation Bond Program to be issued herein.

(2) Represents the unissued portion of the 2023 General Obligation Bond Program.

* Subject to change.

**1988, 2001, AND 2006 GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAMS
SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED, ISSUED, AND UNISSUED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS**

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Original Authorization</u>	<u>Bonds Issued</u>	<u>Remaining Authorization(1)</u>
Affordable Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization . . .	\$ 81,000,000	\$ 63,385,000	\$ 17,615,000
Computer Technology	136,400,000	133,195,000	3,205,000
Education Facilities	198,700,000	190,610,000	8,090,000
Environmental Cleanup	37,600,000	32,515,000	5,085,000
Family, Senior and Youth Cultural Facilities	170,922,000	150,110,000	20,812,000
Fire Protection	136,205,000	121,900,000	14,305,000
Freeway Mitigation, Neighborhood Stabilization and Slum and Blight Elimination	29,285,000	28,285,000	1,000,000
Historic Preservation	12,000,000	11,205,000	795,000
Library Facilities	62,178,000	53,200,000	8,978,000
Neighborhood Protection and Senior Centers	74,000,000	71,645,000	2,355,000
Parks, Open Space and Recreational Facilities	192,500,000	174,865,000	17,635,000
Police Protection	186,095,000	159,585,000	26,510,000
Street Improvements	169,700,000	147,410,000	22,290,000
Storm Sewer Systems and Flood Protection	131,400,000	127,720,000	3,680,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	<u>\$1,617,985,000</u>	<u>\$1,465,630,000</u>	<u>\$152,355,000</u>

(1) Represents the unissued portion of the 1988, 2001, and 2006 General Obligation Bond Programs. The City does not intend to issue bonds for the remaining 1988, 2001, and 2006 authorizations.

DEBT LIMITATION

Pursuant to Chapter 177, Laws of Arizona 2016, which became effective August 6, 2016, the City’s debt limitation is based on the full cash net assessed valuation. The full cash net assessed valuation for 2024-25 is \$35,253,419,918. Under the provisions of the Arizona Constitution, outstanding general obligation bonded debt for combined water, sewer, light, parks, open space preserves, playgrounds, recreational facilities, public safety, law enforcement, fire emergency, streets and transportation may not exceed 20% of a city’s full cash net assessed valuation, nor may outstanding general obligation bonded debt for all other purposes exceed 6% of a city’s full cash net assessed valuation. Unused borrowing capacity as of July 1, 2024 is shown below.

**Water, Sewer, Light, Parks, Open Spaces, Playgrounds, Recreational Facilities, Public Safety,
Law Enforcement, Fire Emergency, Streets and Transportation Purpose Bonds**

20% Constitutional Limitation	\$7,050,683,984
Less: Direct General Obligation Bonds Outstanding	514,655,000(1)
Debt Limit Reduction from Refunding(2)	44,848,438
Unused 20% Limitation Borrowing Capacity	<u>\$6,491,180,546</u>

All Other General Obligation Bonds

6% Constitutional Limitation	\$2,115,205,195
Less: Direct General Obligation Bonds Outstanding	30,965,000(1)
Debt Limit Reduction from Refunding(2)	6,834,582
Unused 6% Limitation Borrowing Capacity	<u>\$2,077,405,613</u>

- (1) Represents general obligation bonds outstanding as of July 1, 2024.
- (2) Per A.R.S. Section 35-473.01.I, refunding bonds issued on or after August 6, 2016 may cause a reduction in available debt limits based on the nature of the refunded bonds (each, a “Debt Limit Reduction from Refunding”). If the principal amount of the refunded bonds is greater than the principal amount of the bonds that are refunding them and net premium is used to fund the escrow, then the difference in principal amounts will constitute a Debt Limit Reduction from Refunding.

**NET DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GENERAL OBLIGATION
BONDED DEBT AND DEBT RATIOS**

	As of July 1, 2024(1)
City of Phoenix	\$ 545,620,000
Maricopa County Community College District	54,897,000
Various Elementary School Districts	677,934,000
Various High School Districts	535,944,000
Various Unified School Districts	361,127,000
Total Direct and Overlapping General Obligation Bonded Debt	\$2,175,522,000

(1) The total direct debt of the City of Phoenix is as of July 1, 2024. The direct debt for the other districts is as of July 1, 2023, the latest available data.

Does not include the obligation of the Central Arizona Water Conservation District (“CAWCD”) to the United States of America, Department of the Interior for repayment of capital costs for construction of the Central Arizona Project (“CAP”), a major reclamation project constructed by the Department of the Interior to deliver Colorado River water to central and southern Arizona. The obligation is evidenced by a master repayment agreement between the CAWCD and the Department of the Interior. The CAWCD repayment obligation was reduced from over \$2 billion to \$1.65 billion as a result of a settlement between the United States and CAWCD over the amount of the repayment obligations and repayment terms. The settlement provided that 73% of the repayment obligation bear interest at the rate of 3.342% per annum on the unpaid balance, and 27% of the repayment obligation be non-interest bearing. The repayment will take place over a period of 50 years with the final payment in 2046. The repayment amount was offset through 2019 by revenue collected from power generation before calculating the net capital charge rate to the users, such as the City of Phoenix. As of 2020, there is no offset. The charge to the City of Phoenix averaged \$1.8 million per year for years 2009 through 2014. The charge was \$2.7 million in 2015, \$2.8 million in 2016, 3.8 million in 2017, \$5.5 million in 2018, \$5.0 million in 2019, \$8.6 million in 2020 and \$9.1 million in 2021. The charge was \$8.4 million in 2022 and 2023, and is estimated at \$7.0 million in 2024.

The CAWCD is a water conservation district having boundaries coterminous with the exterior boundaries of Maricopa, Pima and Pinal Counties. It was formed for the express purpose of paying administrative costs and expenses of the District and to assist in repayment of the Central Arizona Project capital costs to the United States. Repayment will be made from a combination of power revenues, subcontract revenues (i.e., agreements with municipal, industrial, and agricultural water users for delivery of Central Arizona Project water) and a tax levy against all taxable property in the District. Currently, the tax levy is limited by Arizona Revised Statutes to \$0.14 per \$100 of assessed valuation. There can be no assurance that such levy limit will not be increased or removed at any time during the life of the contract. The CAWCD has levied a tax of \$0.14 per \$100 of assessed valuation for the 2023-24 fiscal year.

Net Direct And Overlapping General Obligation Bonded Debt Ratios(1)

		As Percent of City’s 2023-24	
	Per Capita Debt (Pop. Est. 1,644,409) (2)	Limited Net Assessed Valuation	Full Cash Valuation
Direct General Obligation Bonded Debt Outstanding	\$ 394.00	3.98%	0.22%
Direct and Overlapping General Obligation Bonded Debt Outstanding	1,385.18	14.00	0.78

(1) Represents direct debt and overlapping general obligation bonds outstanding as of January 1, 2024.

(2) The City of Phoenix population is as of July 1, 2022, the most recently available figure from the U.S. Census Bureau.

**Overlapping General Obligation Bonded Debt, Net Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates
As of July 1, 2023
(in thousands)**

<u>Overlapping Municipality</u>	<u>2023-24 Limited Net Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Net Bonded Debt</u>	<u>Approximate Applicable Percent</u>	<u>Net Overlapping Bonded Debt</u>	<u>2023-24 Tax Rate Per \$100 Assessed</u>
State of Arizona	\$83,026,530	\$ —	19.59%	\$ —	—
Maricopa County	54,722,310	—	29.72	—	—
Maricopa County Community College District	54,722,310	184,715	29.72	54,897	—
Maricopa County Special Health Care District	55,027,364	—	29.56	—	—
Elementary School Districts:					
Phoenix Elementary School District No. 1	894,446	41,975	100.00	41,975	5.0383
Riverside Elementary School District No. 2	492,745	30,855	97.86	30,195	3.1669
Tempe Elementary School District No. 3	1,954,706	138,935	13.79	19,159	4.3521
Washington Elementary School District No. 6	1,595,597	94,145	97.37	91,669	4.3936
Wilson Elementary School District No. 7	123,231	2,625	100.00	2,625	4.8848
Osborn Elementary School District No. 8	546,454	43,200	99.95	43,178	3.8031
Creighton Elementary School District No. 14	561,441	64,185	87.23	55,989	4.6054
Tolleson Elementary School District No. 17	276,967	20,855	16.82	3,508	4.2725
Murphy Elementary School District No. 21	130,130	6,681	100.00	6,681	3.6666
Kyrene Elementary School District No. 28	2,627,428	196,460	40.15	78,879	3.5199
Balsz Elementary School District No. 31	388,394	24,425	93.91	22,938	3.5526
Madison Elementary School District No. 38	1,289,479	80,670	100.00	80,670	3.7643
Glendale Elementary School District No. 40	386,047	38,315	—	—	5.1766
Fowler Elementary School District No. 45	487,409	6,425	88.84	5,708	3.2375
Laveen Elementary School District No. 59	332,934	18,800	86.04	16,176	7.1326
Union Elementary School District No. 62	103,501	10,745	97.08	10,431	4.3525
Littleton Elementary School District No. 65	386,274	46,755	17.14	8,014	4.7215
Roosevelt Elementary School District No. 66	823,677	65,705	98.92	64,995	6.1717
Alhambra Elementary School District No. 68	388,744	37,560	80.16	30,108	6.3507
Litchfield Elementary School District No. 79	1,445,259	37,130	0.02	7	3.0068
Cartwright Elementary School District No. 83	322,983	44,690	100.00	44,690	9.4429
Pendergast Elementary School District No. 92	487,085	49,950	40.72	20,340	5.6782
High School Districts:					
Glendale Union High School District No. 205	1,981,643	121,070	78.40	94,919	3.6002
Phoenix Union High School District No. 210	6,473,623	335,365	96.31	322,990	4.4978
Tempe Union High School District No. 213	4,582,133	71,410	28.90	20,637	2.4272
Tolleson Union High School District No. 214	1,741,235	200,720	48.51	97,369	5.3127
Agua Fria Union High School District No. 216	2,100,141	144,845	0.02	29	3.3197
Unified School Districts:					
Scottsdale Unified School District No. 48	6,708,327	284,682	13.97	39,770	3.3766
Paradise Valley Unified School District No. 69	4,439,569	322,539	70.36	226,938	5.4993
Cave Creek Unified School District No. 93	2,590,065	24,665	13.65	3,367	1.4996
Deer Valley Unified School District No. 97	3,400,364	163,880	55.56	91,052	5.7392
Total Overlapping General Obligation Bonded Debt				<u>\$1,629,902</u>	

Source: Maricopa County Finance Department

**Authorized and Unissued Bonds of Overlapping Jurisdictions
As of January 1, 2024**

<u>Jurisdictions</u>	<u>Authorized and Unissued Bonds</u>
Agua Fria Union High School District No. 216	\$197,000,000
Cartwright Elementary School District No. 83	15,000,000
Deer Valley Unified School District No. 97	40,385,000
Fowler Elementary School District No. 45	24,000,000
Glendale Elementary School District No. 40	40,000,000
Kyrene Elementary School District No. 28	161,000,000
Litchfield Elementary School District No. 79	100,000,000
Madison Elementary School District No. 38	105,000,000
Murphy Elementary School District No. 21	2,015,000
Osborn Elementary School District No. 8	100,000,000
Paradise Valley Unified School District No. 69	340,000,000
Pendergast Elementary School District No. 92	129,090,000
Phoenix Elementary School District No. 1	49,000,000
Phoenix Union High School District No. 210	475,000,000
Riverside Elementary School District No. 2	47,393,971
Roosevelt Elementary School District No. 66	25,000,000
Tempe Elementary School District No. 3	196,500,000
Tempe Union High School District No. 213	48,840,000
Tolleson Elementary School District No. 17	30,000,000
Tolleson Union High School District No. 214	125,000,000
Union Elementary School District No. 62	19,500,000
Washington Elementary School District No. 6	105,000,000

OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The City executed purchase and lease agreements with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation (the “*Corporation*”) for the construction of a municipal building, a Phoenix municipal courthouse building, a city parking garage, and to finance the acquisition of certain municipal facilities, consisting of real property and equipment.

Under the terms of these agreements, the City has agreed to make lease and purchase payments in amounts sufficient to pay principal and interest on bonds issued by the Corporation to finance the facilities, and has pledged its excise tax collections for these payments. The City’s excise tax collections in 2018-19 totaled \$977.0 million, in 2019-20 totaled \$1,001.3 million, in 2020-21 totaled \$1,112.3 million, in 2021-22 totaled \$1,252.2 million, and in 2022-23 totaled \$1,432.5 million.

On October 5, 1993, voters approved a 0.1% increase in the City’s transaction privilege tax rate. The revenues produced by the increase must be used to add police officers and firefighters and to expand neighborhood programs designed to deter crime.

On September 7, 1999, voters approved a 0.1% increase in the City’s transaction privilege tax rate to be levied for a 10-year period. The revenues produced by the increase will be used for the acquisition of desert preserve open space and the development and improvement of regional and neighborhood parks located within the City. On May 20, 2008, City of Phoenix voters approved a 30-year extension of the 0.1% tax for the acquisition of desert preserve open space and the development and improvement of regional and neighborhood parks in Phoenix. This extension will also expand the possible uses of these funds to include operational expenses such as salaries for park rangers and maintenance workers. Forty percent of the revenues produced by the extension will be used to acquire land for Phoenix’s Sonoran Preserve. The remaining sixty percent will be used to finance improvements to parks throughout the City.

On March 14, 2000, City of Phoenix residents approved a 0.4% increase in the City’s transaction privilege (sales) tax rate to be levied for a 20-year period dedicated to transit improvements (the “*Transit Sales Tax*”). Transit improvements included expanded local bus and Dial-A-Ride service, bus rapid transit service, neighborhood circulators, and the construction and operation of a light rail system. In addition, the tax provided funding for 500 bus pull-outs, 100 miles of bike lanes and left-turn arrows at all major intersections.

On August 25, 2015, voters approved a new comprehensive transportation plan and funding tax proposal that increased the existing Transit Sales Tax dedicated for transportation. The dedicated Transit Sales Tax rate was increased from the previous 0.4% sales tax rate to 0.7% and became effective January 1, 2016, with a sunset date of December 31, 2050. The increased Transit Sales Tax will continue to fund expanded local bus and Dial-A-Ride service, bus rapid transit service, neighborhood circulators and the operation of the light rail system. The increased Transit Sales Tax will also provide for expanded bus and light rail service hours and routes, high capacity transit corridors, and infrastructure improvements to bus stops, maintenance facilities and transit centers. In addition, the increased Transit Sales Tax will provide for street improvements including pavement maintenance, new bicycle lanes, sidewalk installation and traffic signal enhancements.

On September 11, 2007, voters approved a 0.2% increase in the City’s transaction privilege tax rate. Eighty percent of the revenues produced by the increase will be used by the Phoenix Police Department to recruit, hire, train and equip at least 500 police officers and police personnel; hire crime scene investigation (“*CSIT*”) forensic teams; and to make service calls more efficient. Twenty percent of the revenues produced by the increase will be used by the Phoenix Fire Department to recruit, hire, train and equip at least 100 firefighters and fire personnel to improve fire protection services.

The City also entered into leases with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation to finance the acquisition of certain municipal facilities, consisting of real property and equipment. The Corporation issued bonds for payment of the acquisition costs, and the City pledged its excise tax collections to make lease payments sufficient to pay principal and interest on the bonds. This pledge is on a parity with all other outstanding subordinated excise tax obligations and is subordinate to the pledge on all outstanding senior lien and junior lien excise tax obligations, although there are currently no junior lien excise tax obligations outstanding.

The City entered into lease and leaseback agreements with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation for the purpose of acquiring and constructing a downtown multipurpose arena. The Corporation issued bonds for the payment of the City's portion of land acquisition and construction costs and the City pledged its excise tax collections to make lease payments sufficient to pay principal and interest on the bonds. This pledge is on a parity with all other outstanding subordinated excise tax obligations and is subordinate to the pledge on senior lien and junior lien excise tax obligations.

The City entered into a leaseback agreement with the Phoenix Civic Plaza Building Corporation for the purpose of acquiring the site for and constructing and equipping a multi-level parking structure to serve the downtown area of the City. The Corporation issued bonds for the payment of acquisition and construction costs and the City pledged its excise tax collections to make lease payments sufficient to pay principal and interest on the bonds. This pledge is on a parity with all other outstanding subordinated excise tax obligations and is subordinate to the pledge on all outstanding senior lien and junior lien excise tax obligations. These bonds have been refunded through the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation.

The City entered into a leaseback agreement with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation for the purpose of financing the acquisition of certain real property as well as the construction of certain improvements to the City's solid waste system. The Corporation issued bonds for the payment of acquisition and construction costs and the City pledged its excise tax collections to make lease payments sufficient to pay principal and interest on the bonds. This pledge is on a parity with all other outstanding subordinated excise tax obligations and is subordinate to the pledge on all outstanding senior lien and junior lien excise tax obligations. In keeping with the City's policy of maintaining the City's solid waste system as a self-supporting enterprise, solid waste revenues are used to pay the debt service on bonds issued by the Corporation for solid waste improvements.

The City entered into a loan agreement with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation to finance a portion of the costs to construct, expand, modify and improve the Phoenix Convention Center. The Corporation issued bonds to fund a portion of the costs of the Phoenix Convention Center expansion project and the City pledged its excise tax collections to make loan payments sufficient to pay principal and interest on the bonds. This pledge is on a parity with all other outstanding subordinated excise tax obligations and is subordinate to the pledge on all outstanding senior lien and junior lien excise tax obligations.

The City entered into a loan agreement with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation for the purpose of financing the renovation of the 100 West Washington building, which after completion, will serve as the new Police Department Headquarters. The Corporation issued bonds to fund significant infrastructure upgrades and other build-out costs including the 911 call and dispatch center, which will be operating 24/7/365. The City pledged its excise tax collections to make loan payments sufficient to pay principal and interest on the bonds. This pledge is on a parity with all other outstanding subordinated excise tax obligations and is subordinate to the pledge on all outstanding senior lien and junior lien excise tax obligations.

As of July 1, 2024 there are no Senior Obligations or Junior Obligations outstanding, but the senior lien priority and junior lien priority remain available for future use if necessary.

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Subordinated Junior Lien Debt Outstanding(1)**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>	<u>Bonds Outstanding As of 7-17-24</u>
06-21-12	\$ 17,510,000	Municipal Facilities Refunding	7-1-14/25	4.62%	\$ 220,000
05-12-15	319,305,000	Municipal Facilities Refunding(2)	7-1-17/41	4.98	257,120,000
05-12-15	60,895,000	Municipal Facilities Refunding (Taxable)	7-1-16/35	3.34	27,040,000
06-01-17	116,835,000	Municipal Facilities	7-1-18/32	4.39	40,720,000
06-01-17	101,895,000	Municipal Facilities Refunding	7-1-19/29	4.64	36,190,000
08-25-20	131,595,000	Municipal Facilities(3)	7-1-21/45	4.68	118,045,000
08-25-20	150,000,000	Municipal Facilities-Arena (Taxable)	7-1-21/45	2.36	130,485,000
08-25-20	116,685,000	Municipal Facilities Refunding (Taxable)	7-1-23/36	1.50	86,790,000
08-03-22	131,650,000	Municipal Facilities	7-1-25/47	5.00	131,650,000
07-17-24	180,000,000	Municipal Facilities	7-1-25/44	5.00	180,000,000
Total City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation Subordinated Junior Lien Bonded Debt					<u>\$1,008,260,000</u>

- (1) Schedule includes \$180 million Excise Tax principal amount of bonds which is expected to be issued July 17, 2024.
- (2) Debt service requirements on \$12,980,000 of these obligations are supported by solid waste revenues.
- (3) Debt service requirements on \$26,865,000 of these obligations are supported by solid waste revenues.

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Schedule of Total Annual Excise Tax Debt Service Requirements
Subordinated Junior Lien Debt Outstanding**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024-25	\$ 66,025,000	\$ 42,083,832	\$ 108,108,832
2025-26	68,555,000	39,935,692	108,490,692
2026-27	62,200,000	37,223,953	99,423,953
2027-28	59,445,000	34,852,044	94,297,044
2028-29	56,215,000	32,703,434	88,918,434
2029-30	47,250,000	30,676,724	77,926,724
2030-31	49,160,000	28,774,275	77,934,275
2031-32	50,545,000	26,760,365	77,305,365
2032-33	48,290,000	24,653,693	72,943,693
2033-34	47,760,000	22,571,997	70,331,997
2034-35	49,890,000	20,440,124	70,330,124
2035-36	49,060,000	18,203,800	67,263,800
2036-37	40,745,000	15,961,033	56,706,033
2037-38	42,605,000	14,100,926	56,705,926
2038-39	44,545,000	12,152,738	56,697,738
2039-40	46,590,000	10,112,469	56,702,469
2040-41	48,725,000	7,975,091	56,700,091
2041-42	29,740,000	5,726,406	35,466,406
2042-43	31,030,000	4,432,432	35,462,432
2043-44	32,390,000	3,079,536	35,469,536
2044-45	19,345,000	1,664,382	21,009,382
2045-46	8,855,000	907,500	9,762,500
2046-47	9,295,000	464,750	9,759,750
	<u>\$1,008,260,000</u>	<u>\$435,457,196</u>	<u>\$1,443,717,196</u>

The City entered into a Revolving Credit Agreement dated June 4, 2020 (the “*Transportation Excise Tax Revolving Credit Agreement*”) with Bank of America, N.A. (the “*Transportation Excise Tax Credit Agreement Provider*”) which extended an initial three-year loan of \$200,000,000 to finance transportation improvements. In May 2023, the City extended the term of the Transportation Excise Tax Revolving Credit Agreement for an additional two years.

**City of Phoenix
Transportation Excise Tax
Revolving Loan Outstanding**

Loan Issue Date	Loan Amount	Purpose	Loans Outstanding As of 7-1-24
06-04-2020	\$200,000,000	Transportation Improvements	\$200,000,000

The Transportation Excise Tax Revolving Credit Agreement remains in effect until June 2, 2025 (the “*Credit Commitment Period*”), during which the City may borrow, repay and re-borrow amounts, but not exceeding \$200,000,000 outstanding in the aggregate at any one time (each a “*Loan*”). Loans made under the Transportation Excise Tax Revolving Credit Agreement will be payable solely from the Transit Sales Tax. For more information on the Transit Sales Tax see, “*Other Long-Term Obligations*”. If the City elects to borrow additional amounts under the Transportation Excise Tax Revolving Credit Agreement that are outstanding at the end of the Credit Commitment Period, the City can, subject to certain conditions, convert the borrowing to a three-year term loan payable in twelve equal quarterly principal installments ending on June 2, 2028.

Upon an event of default under the Revolving Credit Agreement, the Credit Agreement Provider may terminate its lending commitment but there is no provision for acceleration of current payment obligation.

The City entered into a loan agreement with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation to finance a portion of the costs to construct, expand, modify and improve the Phoenix Convention Center to create additional rentable convention space (the "*Convention Center Project*"). The Corporation issued bonds (the "*State Distribution Bonds*") to fund a portion of the costs of the Convention Center Project. The source of revenue for the City's payment under the loan agreement is State distributions the City receives pursuant to legislation passed in 2003 authorizing up to fifty percent State funding for certain convention center developments in the State (the "*2003 Legislation*"). On April 6, 2011, the Governor of the State of Arizona signed into law Senate Bill ("*SB*") 1616 revising the annual amount of State monies distributed to the City of Phoenix to pay debt service on the State Distribution Bonds. The revised schedule of State distributions will be sufficient to make loan payments when due and the City has agreed to make the loan payments required to pay debt service on the bonds when due from the State distributions. The first State distribution was received on August 1, 2009 and payments continue to be made on time.

The 2003 Legislation also requires the State Auditor General to conduct or contract for an economic and fiscal impact analysis of the Phoenix Convention Center expansion on State revenues beginning in its fifth year of operation after completion in January 2009. Under an amendment to the 2003 Legislation, beginning in 2014 and each year thereafter, if the Auditor General determines that the State has paid more in cumulative distributions than has been received in incremental revenue to the State general fund as a result of the Convention Center Project, the State can withhold State-Shared Sales Taxes from the next regularly scheduled distribution in an amount necessary to remedy the cumulative deficiency. The 2023 Economic and Fiscal Impact Analysis Update report released by the State Auditor General stated that from calendar year 2009 through calendar year 2022, the Phoenix Convention Center generated \$7.0 million more in incremental revenue to the State general fund than had been paid out in cumulative distributions. Assuming moderate levels of event demand and inflationary growth of visitor spending, the report projects the Phoenix Convention Center would continue to have a net positive impact on the State general fund, but the City is unable to predict at this time whether the State may pay more in cumulative distributions than it receives in incremental revenue as a result of the Convention Center Project or to what extent State-Shared Revenues may be withheld or what defenses the City may have to such action. A debt service schedule for the State Distribution Bonds is set forth on the following page.

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
State of Arizona Distribution Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>	<u>Bonds Outstanding As of 7-1-24</u>
10-06-05	\$275,362,351.75	Convention Center Expansion	7-1-12/44	4.72%	\$239,819,087.45
Total State of Arizona Distribution Revenue Bonded Debt					\$239,819,087.45

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Schedule of Annual Debt Service Requirements
State of Arizona Distribution Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Compounded Interest</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>
2024-25	\$ 5,027,387.85	\$ 18,883,700.00	\$ 2,087,612.15	\$ 25,998,700.00
2025-26	5,639,202.30	18,492,375.00	2,365,797.70	26,497,375.00
2026-27	6,287,082.70	18,052,100.00	2,657,917.30	26,997,100.00
2027-28	6,972,383.00	17,560,125.00	2,962,617.00	27,495,125.00
2028-29	7,697,628.90	17,013,700.00	3,287,371.10	27,998,700.00
2029-30	8,465,538.90	16,409,525.00	3,624,461.10	28,499,525.00
2030-31	9,274,258.40	15,744,575.00	3,980,741.60	28,999,575.00
2031-32	10,123,692.00	15,015,550.00	4,356,308.00	29,495,550.00
2032-33	11,032,587.00	14,219,150.00	4,747,413.00	29,999,150.00
2033-34	11,637,351.75	13,351,250.00	5,007,648.25	29,996,250.00
2034-35	12,267,767.20	12,435,775.00	5,292,232.80	29,995,775.00
2035-36	12,935,793.00	11,469,975.00	5,594,207.00	29,999,975.00
2036-37	13,634,005.65	10,450,825.00	5,910,994.35	29,995,825.00
2037-38	14,372,964.80	9,375,850.00	6,247,035.20	29,995,850.00
2038-39	15,164,105.20	8,241,750.00	6,590,894.80	29,996,750.00
2039-40	15,997,068.00	7,045,225.00	6,952,932.00	29,995,225.00
2040-41	16,878,823.60	5,782,975.00	7,336,176.40	29,997,975.00
2041-42	17,805,886.80	4,451,150.00	7,739,113.20	29,996,150.00
2042-43	18,785,228.00	3,046,175.00	8,164,772.00	29,996,175.00
2043-44	19,820,332.40	1,563,925.00	8,614,667.60	29,998,925.00
	<u>\$239,819,087.45</u>	<u>\$238,605,675.00</u>	<u>\$103,520,912.55</u>	<u>\$581,945,675.00</u>

The City entered into city purchase agreements with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation for the purchase of certain improvements and expansion projects at the City's airports. The City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation issued bonds for the improvements and expansion projects, and the City made a senior lien pledge of net airport revenues to make payments sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the bonds. Amounts due on the bonds and pursuant to the city purchase agreements are as follows:

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Senior Lien Airport Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>	<u>Bonds Outstanding As of 7-1-24</u>
11-21-17	\$190,930,000	Airport Improvements	7-1-18/47	5.00%	\$168,485,000
11-21-17	173,440,000	Airport Improvements Refunding	7-1-21/38	5.00	148,275,000
11-28-18	226,180,000	Airport Improvements	7-1-19/48	4.87	205,430,000
06-07-23	96,540,000	Airport Improvements Refunding	7-1-24/32	5.00	88,060,000
Total Senior Lien Airport Revenue Bonded Debt					<u>\$610,250,000</u>

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Schedule of Annual Debt Service Requirements
Senior Lien Airport Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024-25	\$ 25,195,000	\$ 30,312,500	\$ 55,507,500
2025-26	26,460,000	29,052,750	55,512,750
2026-27	27,780,000	27,729,750	55,509,750
2027-28	29,170,000	26,340,750	55,510,750
2028-29	30,625,000	24,882,250	55,507,250
2029-30	32,160,000	23,351,000	55,511,000
2030-31	33,765,000	21,743,000	55,508,000
2031-32	35,455,000	20,054,750	55,509,750
2032-33	23,600,000	18,282,000	41,882,000
2033-34	24,785,000	17,102,000	41,887,000
2034-35	26,025,000	15,862,750	41,887,750
2035-36	27,325,000	14,561,500	41,886,500
2036-37	28,685,000	13,195,250	41,880,250
2037-38	30,120,000	11,761,000	41,881,000
2038-39	16,650,000	10,255,000	26,905,000
2039-40	17,480,000	9,422,500	26,902,500
2040-41	18,355,000	8,548,500	26,903,500
2041-42	19,275,000	7,630,750	26,905,750
2042-43	20,240,000	6,667,000	26,907,000
2043-44	21,250,000	5,655,000	26,905,000
2044-45	22,280,000	4,622,500	26,902,500
2045-46	23,365,000	3,538,500	26,903,500
2046-47	24,505,000	2,400,250	26,905,250
2047-48	25,700,000	1,205,000	26,905,000
	<u>\$610,250,000</u>	<u>\$354,176,250</u>	<u>\$964,426,250</u>

The City entered into a city purchase agreement with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation for the purchase of certain improvements and expansion projects at the City’s airports. The City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation issued bonds for the improvements and expansion projects, and the City made a junior lien pledge of net airport revenues to make payments sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the bonds. Amounts due on the bonds and pursuant to the city purchase agreement are as follows:

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Junior Lien Airport Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>	<u>Bonds Outstanding As of 7-1-24</u>
09-01-10	\$ 21,345,000	Airport Improvements	7-1-40	6.60%	\$ 21,345,000(1)(2)
12-15-15	95,785,000	Airport Improvements	7-1-16/45	4.87	80,295,000(3)
12-15-15	18,655,000	Airport Refunding	7-1-34	5.00	18,655,000(1)
12-21-17	474,725,000	Airport Refunding	7-1-21/40	4.67	407,165,000(1)
12-11-19	341,095,000	Airport Improvements	7-1-41/49	4.48	341,095,000(4)
12-11-19	392,005,000	Airport Improvements	7-1-20/49	4.63	373,970,000
12-11-19	29,435,000	Airport Refunding	7-1-23/25	2.29	10,030,000
Total Junior Lien Airport Revenue Bonded Debt					\$1,252,555,000

- (1) 100% of debt service due on or before July 1, 2026 on these bonds is also secured by an irrevocable commitment of net proceeds of a passenger facility charge imposed by the City and collected on behalf of the City by non-exempt passenger air carriers at Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport. The passenger facility charge is currently imposed at the rate of \$4.50 per qualifying enplaned passenger, and is required to be remitted to the City less any accrued interest and an \$0.11 per passenger facility charge airline collection fee.
- (2) Represents bonds issued as Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (“RZEDB”) for purposes of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Subject to the City’s compliance with certain requirements of the Code, the City expects to receive semiannual cash subsidy payments rebating a portion of the interest on these bonds from the United States Treasury in an amount equal to 45% of the interest payable each respective interest payment date. Effective October 1, 2013, the federal government implemented certain automatic budget cuts known as the sequester, which resulted in a reduction of the federal subsidy payments over the past several years. The reduction is 5.7% for the federal government’s fiscal year ending September 30, 2024 (the “Sequester Reductions”). The City does not expect the Sequester Reductions to have a material adverse effect on its ability to make payments of interest on this issue.
- (3) 30% of debt service due on or before July 1, 2026 on these bonds is also secured by an irrevocable commitment of net proceeds of a passenger facility charge imposed by the City and collected on behalf of the City by non-exempt passenger air carriers at Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport.
- (4) 93% of debt service due on or before July 1, 2026 on these bonds is also secured by an irrevocable commitment of net proceeds of a passenger facility charge imposed by the City and collected on behalf of the City by non-exempt passenger air carriers at Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport.

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Schedule of Annual Debt Service Requirements
Junior Lien Airport Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding(1)**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024-25	\$ 39,380,000	\$ 58,563,587	\$ 97,943,587
2025-26	30,820,000	56,858,376	87,678,376
2026-27	32,355,000	55,317,377	87,672,377
2027-28	33,980,000	53,699,626	87,679,626
2028-29	35,675,000	52,000,626	87,675,626
2029-30	37,460,000	50,216,876	87,676,876
2030-31	39,325,000	48,343,877	87,668,877
2031-32	41,305,000	46,377,626	87,682,626
2032-33	43,365,000	44,312,376	87,677,376
2033-34	44,190,000	42,144,127	86,334,127
2034-35	47,640,000	40,113,970	87,753,970
2035-36	50,015,000	37,731,970	87,746,970
2036-37	52,500,000	35,249,670	87,749,670
2037-38	54,960,000	32,787,970	87,747,970
2038-39	57,185,000	30,567,170	87,752,170
2039-40	59,490,000	28,256,170	87,746,170
2040-41	52,655,000	25,170,950	77,825,950
2041-42	55,095,000	22,738,600	77,833,600
2042-43	57,630,000	20,194,250	77,824,250
2043-44	60,290,000	17,533,700	77,823,700
2044-45	63,070,000	14,751,250	77,821,250
2045-46	61,750,000	11,885,375	73,635,375
2046-47	64,525,000	9,107,925	73,632,925
2047-48	67,430,000	6,205,200	73,635,200
2048-49	70,465,000	3,171,138	73,636,138
	<u>\$1,252,555,000</u>	<u>\$843,299,781</u>	<u>\$2,095,854,781</u>

(1) Includes debt service on \$21,345,000 par amount of RZEDB. Debt service has not been reduced by the expected RZEDB subsidy payments.

The City entered into a city purchase agreement with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation to design, acquire, construct, and equip certain facilities, infrastructure, site development, and equipment necessary for the operation of a consolidated rental car center at Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport. The City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation issued bonds to fund a portion of the costs of the rental car center and the City has made a first priority pledge of pledged revenues to be derived primarily from daily usage fees to be collected by rental car companies at the Airport.

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Rental Car Facility Charge Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>	<u>Bonds Outstanding As of 7-1-24</u>
12-05-19	\$244,245,000	Rental Car Facility	7-1-28/45	4.71%	\$244,245,000
12-05-19	60,485,000	Rental Car Facility Refunding	7-1-20/28	2.49	27,100,000
Total Rental Car Facility Charge Bonded Debt					<u>\$271,345,000</u>

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Schedule of Annual Debt Service Requirements
Rental Car Facility Charge Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024-25	\$ 8,185,000	\$ 12,359,401	\$ 20,544,401
2025-26	8,385,000	12,156,577	20,541,577
2026-27	8,605,000	11,938,735	20,543,735
2027-28	8,835,000	11,705,023	20,540,023
2028-29	9,235,000	11,305,700	20,540,700
2029-30	9,700,000	10,843,950	20,543,950
2030-31	10,185,000	10,358,950	20,543,950
2031-32	10,695,000	9,849,700	20,544,700
2032-33	11,230,000	9,314,950	20,544,950
2033-34	11,790,000	8,753,450	20,543,450
2034-35	12,380,000	8,163,950	20,543,950
2035-36	12,995,000	7,544,950	20,539,950
2036-37	13,645,000	6,895,200	20,540,200
2037-38	14,330,000	6,212,950	20,542,950
2038-39	15,045,000	5,496,450	20,541,450
2039-40	15,800,000	4,744,200	20,544,200
2040-41	16,515,000	4,028,950	20,543,950
2041-42	17,255,000	3,285,000	20,540,000
2042-43	18,030,000	2,511,450	20,541,450
2043-44	18,835,000	1,706,900	20,541,900
2044-45	19,670,000	870,150	20,540,150
	<u>\$271,345,000</u>	<u>\$160,046,586</u>	<u>\$431,391,586</u>

The City entered into city purchase agreements with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation for certain modifications and expansions at various water treatment plants throughout the City. The City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation issued bonds for the water treatment plant modifications and expansions, and the City made a junior lien pledge of net operating revenues of the water system for the payment of principal and interest on the bonds. Amounts due on the bonds and pursuant to the city purchase agreements are as follows:

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Junior Lien Water System Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>	<u>Bonds Outstanding As of 7-1-24</u>
12-17-14	\$445,085,000	Water System Refunding	7-1-16/29	4.67%	\$ 221,205,000
01-10-17	375,780,000	Water System Refunding	7-1-17/39	4.99	330,960,000
04-09-20	165,115,000	Water System Improvements	7-1-30/44	5.00	165,115,000
04-09-20	228,015,000	Water System Improvements	7-1-30/44	5.00	228,015,000
06-09-21	250,000,000	Water System Improvements	7-1-26/45	4.77	250,000,000
06-09-21	67,345,000	Water System Refunding	7-1-22/26	5.00	33,240,000
06-09-21	151,280,000	Water System Refunding	7-1-26/44	2.60	151,280,000
Total Junior Lien Water System Revenue Bonded Debt					<u>\$1,379,815,000</u>

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Schedule of Annual Debt Service Requirements
Junior Lien Water System Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024-25	\$ 71,725,000	\$ 63,587,074	\$ 135,312,074
2025-26	85,840,000	60,000,824	145,840,824
2026-27	75,980,000	55,904,560	131,884,560
2027-28	79,530,000	52,353,393	131,883,393
2028-29	82,725,000	49,078,352	131,803,352
2029-30	46,075,000	45,655,560	91,730,560
2030-31	48,165,000	43,571,743	91,736,743
2031-32	50,350,000	41,380,386	91,730,386
2032-33	52,660,000	39,075,856	91,735,856
2033-34	55,080,000	36,652,895	91,732,895
2034-35	57,630,000	34,105,805	91,735,805
2035-36	60,300,000	31,428,130	91,728,130
2036-37	63,120,000	28,613,622	91,733,622
2037-38	66,070,000	25,656,130	91,726,130
2038-39	69,175,000	22,552,037	91,727,037
2039-40	72,435,000	19,293,715	91,728,715
2040-41	75,705,000	16,024,188	91,729,188
2041-42	79,135,000	12,598,085	91,733,085
2042-43	82,730,000	8,999,132	91,729,132
2043-44	86,670,000	5,063,003	91,733,003
2044-45	18,715,000	935,750	19,650,750
	<u>\$1,379,815,000</u>	<u>\$692,530,240</u>	<u>\$2,072,345,240</u>

The City entered into loan agreements with the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona (“WIFA”) to finance certain improvements to the water distribution system and to install automated meters in certain areas of the City. WIFA loaned the City funds derived in whole or in part from the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and pursuant to the Infrastructure and Investment Jobs Act. The City made a junior lien pledge of the net operating revenues of the water system for the payment of principal and interest on the loan. Amounts due on the loan pursuant to the loan agreements are as follows:

**City of Phoenix
Junior Lien Water System Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding As of 7-1-24</u>
09-14-11	\$ 1,496,737	Water System Improvements	7-1-24/29	2.97%	\$ 1,466,049
03-13-24	9,325,000 ⁽¹⁾	Water System Improvements	7-1-26/47	3.28	9,325,000
03-13-24	30,575,418 ⁽²⁾	Water System Improvements	7-1-26/47	3.28	30,575,418
Total Junior Lien Water System Revenue Bonded Debt					<u>\$41,366,467</u>

- (1) Amount does not include \$1,532,000 loaned to the City but not required to be repaid pursuant to the Recovery Act (the “*Forgivable Principal*”). Failure by the City to comply with all requirements of the loan agreement may result in a default under the loan agreement and cause the *Forgivable Principal* to be owed by the City.
- (2) Amount does not include \$10,000,000 loaned to the City “as *Forgivable Principal*.” Failure by the City to comply with all requirements of the loan agreement may result in a default under the loan agreement and cause the *Forgivable Principal* to be owed by the City.

**City of Phoenix
Schedule of Annual Debt Service Requirements
Junior Lien Water System Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024-25	\$ 277,917	\$ 1,351,248	\$ 1,629,165
2025-26	1,552,192	1,343,000	2,895,192
2026-27	1,602,179	1,293,012	2,895,191
2027-28	1,653,778	1,241,413	2,895,191
2028-29	1,698,536	1,188,150	2,886,686
2029-30	1,440,342	1,133,421	2,573,763
2030-31	1,487,549	1,086,213	2,573,762
2031-32	1,536,303	1,037,459	2,573,762
2032-33	1,586,656	987,106	2,573,762
2033-34	1,638,658	935,104	2,573,762
2034-35	1,692,365	881,397	2,573,762
2035-36	1,747,833	825,930	2,573,763
2036-37	1,805,118	768,645	2,573,763
2037-38	1,864,281	709,482	2,573,763
2038-39	1,925,382	648,380	2,573,762
2039-40	1,988,487	585,276	2,573,763
2040-41	2,053,659	520,103	2,573,762
2041-42	2,120,968	452,794	2,573,762
2042-43	2,190,483	383,280	2,573,763
2023-44	2,262,276	311,486	2,573,762
2044-45	2,336,422	237,340	2,573,762
2045-46	2,412,998	160,764	2,573,762
2046-47	2,492,085	81,678	2,573,763
	<u>\$41,366,467</u>	<u>\$18,162,681</u>	<u>\$59,529,148</u>

The City entered into a Revolving Credit Agreement dated April 28, 2022 (the “*Water Revolving Credit Agreement*”) with JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association (the “*Water Credit Agreement Provider*”) for a three-year loan period ending on April 25, 2025, during which the City may borrow, repay and re-borrow amounts, but not exceeding \$200,000,000 outstanding in the aggregate at any one time (each a “*Loan*”). Loans made under the Water Revolving Credit Agreement (such loans, together with any obligations on a parity therewith, the “*Junior Subordinate Lien Obligations*”) are payable from Water System Designated Revenues pledged to the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation Junior Lien Water System Revenue Bonds (“*Junior Lien Obligations*”) but are junior and subordinate to the Junior Lien Obligations. If any loans under the Water Revolving Credit Agreement are outstanding on April 25, 2025, the City can, subject to certain conditions, convert the borrowing to a three-year term loan payable in twelve equal quarterly principal installments ending on April 25, 2028.

**City of Phoenix
Junior Subordinate Lien
Water Revolving Loan Outstanding**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Loan Amount</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>As of 7-1-24</u>
04-28-2022	\$200,000,000	Water System Improvements	\$200,000,000(1)

Upon an event of default under the Water Revolving Credit Agreement, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association may declare all amounts due (collectively, “*Payment Obligations*”) immediately due and payable. Events of default include, but are not limited to, failure to pay amounts to the Water Credit Agreement Provider by the applicable grace period, failure to perform certain covenants such as issuance of obligations in violation of additional bonds test, sale of the City Water System property in violation of applicable covenants, acceleration of other obligations payable from Water System revenues on any lien in an amount of at least \$5,000,000, certain litigation, bankruptcy and insolvency events related to the Water System and certain downgrades of Junior Lien Obligations. If Payment Obligations were to be accelerated, Water System Revenues would continue to be transferred to the extent available from the Revenue Fund to the Junior Lien Bond Fund on a monthly basis prior to payment of Payment Obligations.

(1) Represents the Revolving Loan which is fully drawn.

The City entered into city purchase agreements with the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation for improvements to the City’s wastewater system. The City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation issued bonds for odor control facilities, process improvements and capacity expansions of the 91st Avenue Wastewater Treatment Plant (“WWTP”) laboratory building improvements at the 23rd Avenue WWTP, purchase of land and construction of water reclamation facilities in the northern service area, new sewers and lift stations in growth areas and rehabilitation and replacement of sewers throughout the wastewater system. The City made a junior lien pledge of net operating revenues of the wastewater system for the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds. Amounts due on the bonds and pursuant to the city purchase agreements are as follows:

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Junior Lien Wastewater System Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>	<u>Bonds Outstanding As of 7-1-24</u>
04-15-14	\$127,810,000	Wastewater System Refunding	7-1-15/29	4.84%	\$ 54,735,000
11-16-16	225,325,000	Wastewater System Refunding	7-1-17/35	5.00	158,460,000
06-19-18	133,270,000	Wastewater System Revenue	7-1-25/43	4.64	133,270,000
11-15-23	381,620,000	Wastewater System Revenue	7-1-28/47	5.10	381,620,000
Total Junior Lien Wastewater System Revenue Bonded Debt					\$728,085,000

**City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation
Schedule of Annual Debt Service Requirements
Junior Lien Wastewater System Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024-25	\$ 25,155,000	\$ 36,309,125	\$ 61,464,125
2025-26	26,470,000	35,051,375	61,521,375
2026-27	27,850,000	33,727,875	61,577,875
2027-28	40,840,000	32,335,375	73,175,375
2028-29	42,940,000	30,293,375	73,233,375
2029-30	32,515,000	28,146,375	60,661,375
2030-31	34,210,000	26,520,625	60,730,625
2031-32	35,995,000	24,810,125	60,805,125
2032-33	37,875,000	23,010,375	60,885,375
2033-34	39,855,000	21,116,625	60,971,625
2034-35	41,935,000	19,123,875	61,058,875
2035-36	24,540,000	17,027,125	41,567,125
2036-37	25,770,000	15,800,125	41,570,125
2037-38	27,055,000	14,511,625	41,566,625
2038-39	28,410,000	13,158,875	41,568,875
2039-40	29,745,000	11,825,275	41,570,275
2040-41	31,105,000	10,463,625	41,568,625
2041-42	32,660,000	8,908,375	41,568,375
2042-43	34,290,000	7,275,375	41,565,375
2043-44	25,165,000	5,715,675	30,880,675
2044-45	26,485,000	4,394,513	30,879,513
2045-46	27,880,000	3,004,050	30,884,050
2046-47	29,340,000	1,540,350	30,880,350
	\$728,085,000	\$424,070,113	\$1,152,155,113

The City entered into loan agreements with WIFA to finance the replacement of the Broadway Road Interceptor, rehabilitate approximately 41,000 linear feet of small diameter sewer, construct relief sewers in the southwest portion of the City and finance sewer line replacements. WIFA loaned funds derived in whole or in part from the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and pursuant to the Infrastructure and Investment Jobs Act. The City made a junior lien pledge of the net operating revenues of the wastewater system for the payment of principal and interest on the loans. Amounts due on the loans pursuant to the loan agreements are as follows:

**City of Phoenix
Junior Lien Wastewater System Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding As of 7-1-24</u>
08-03-10	\$6,286,996	Wastewater System Improvements	7-1-18/26	2.97%	\$ 1,028,978
06-01-11	3,909,270	Wastewater System Improvements	7-1-26/29	2.97	3,909,270
03-13-24	9,170,000 ⁽¹⁾	Wastewater System Improvements	7-1-26/47	3.28	9,170,000
Total Junior Lien Wastewater System Revenue Bonded Debt					<u>\$14,108,248</u>

- (1) Amount does not include \$1,000,000 loaned to the City “as Forgivable Principal.” Failure by the City to comply with all requirements of the loan agreement may result in a default under the loan agreement and cause the Forgivable Principal to be owed by the City.

**City of Phoenix
Schedule of Annual Debt Service Requirements
Junior Lien Wastewater System Revenue Bonded Debt Outstanding**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024-25	\$ 940,864	\$ 447,114	\$ 1,387,978
2025-26	1,259,750	419,189	1,678,939
2026-27	1,298,040	380,899	1,678,939
2027-28	1,337,496	341,444	1,678,940
2028-29	1,324,419	300,786	1,625,205
2029-30	331,022	260,485	591,507
2030-31	341,872	249,636	591,508
2031-32	353,077	238,431	591,508
2032-33	364,649	226,859	591,508
2033-34	376,600	214,908	591,508
2034-35	388,943	202,565	591,508
2035-36	401,691	189,817	591,508
2036-37	414,856	176,652	591,508
2037-38	428,453	163,055	591,508
2038-39	442,496	149,012	591,508
2039-40	456,998	134,509	591,507
2040-41	471,976	119,531	591,507
2041-42	487,445	104,062	591,507
2042-43	503,421	88,086	591,507
2023-44	519,921	71,586	591,507
2044-45	536,962	54,546	591,508
2045-46	554,560	36,947	591,507
2046-47	572,737	18,771	591,508
	<u>\$14,108,248</u>	<u>\$4,588,890</u>	<u>\$18,697,138</u>

The City entered into a Revolving Credit Agreement dated April 28, 2022 (the “*Wastewater Revolving Credit Agreement*”) with JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association (the “*Wastewater Credit Agreement Provider*”) for a three-year loan period ending on April 25, 2025, during which the City may borrow, repay and re-borrow amounts, but not exceeding \$200,000,000 outstanding in the aggregate at any one time (each a “*Loan*”). The initial Loan was prepaid in full on November 28, 2023 from proceeds of the Junior Lien Wastewater System Revenue Bonds, Series 2023. Loans made under the Wastewater Revolving Credit Agreement (such loans, together with any obligations on a parity therewith, the “*Junior Subordinate Lien Obligations*”) are payable from Wastewater System Designated Revenues pledged to the City of Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation Junior Lien System Revenue Bonds (“*Junior Lien Obligations*”) but are junior and subordinate to the Junior Lien Obligations. If any loans under the Wastewater Revolving Credit Agreement are outstanding on April 25, 2025, the City can, subject to certain conditions, convert the borrowing to a three-year term loan payable in twelve equal quarterly principal installments ending on April 25, 2028.

**City of Phoenix
Junior Subordinate Lien
Wastewater Revolving Loan Outstanding**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Loan Amount</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>As of 7-1-24</u>
04-28-2022	\$200,000,000	Wastewater System Improvements	\$ —

As of July 1, 2024, there is no Wastewater Revolving Loan outstanding.

Upon an event of default under the Wastewater Revolving Credit Agreement, the Wastewater Credit Agreement Provider may declare all amounts due (collectively, “*Payment Obligations*”) immediately due and payable. Events of default include, but are not limited to, failure to pay amounts to the Wastewater Credit Agreement Provider by the applicable grace period, failure to perform certain covenants such as issuance of obligations in violation of additional bonds test, sale of the City Wastewater System property in violation of applicable covenants, acceleration of other obligations payable from Wastewater System revenues on any lien in an amount of at least \$5,000,000, certain litigation, bankruptcy and insolvency events related to the Wastewater System and certain downgrades of Junior Lien Obligations. If Payment Obligations were to be accelerated, Designated Revenues would continue to be transferred to the extent available from the Revenue Fund to the Junior Lien Bond Fund on a monthly basis prior to payment of Payment Obligations.

SHORT-TERM DEBT

Other than the normally occurring accounts payable, accrued payroll and other related expenses, which have current revenues available for their payment, the City has a short-term Transportation Excise Tax Revolving Loan, a Water Revolving Loan, and a Wastewater Revolving Loan. For details on the Transportation Excise Tax Revolving Loan see page B-20, for the Water Revolving Loan see page B-29, and for Wastewater Revolving Loan see page B-32.

CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The City provides public transit service through contracts with TransDev Transportation Inc., MV Transportation, First Transit Inc., Regional Public Transportation Authority and Valley Metro Rail Inc. (“Metro”). Metro began providing dedicated light rail transit service on December 27, 2008. The actual annual costs for all contracts through June 30, 2023 were \$196,978,426, of which 20% was reimbursed by other local governmental entities that have contracted for service. The estimated liability for all contracts for 2023-24 is \$243,985,435, of which approximately 27.6% is to be reimbursed by other local governmental entities that have contracted for service.

The City annually applies for a Federal Transit Formula Grant from the Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration FTA. The grant provides from 80% to 94.3% federal funding for capital projects in the approved program of projects. The FTA requires local funds to match the awarded grants. The City has been the recipient of FTA grants since 1975.

From 1981-82 to February 2010, the City received State of Arizona aid for transportation projects under the provisions of the Local Transportation Assistance Fund (“LTAF”) funded from a portion of the State lottery receipts. Continuation of the State lottery through July 2012 was approved by the voters in November 2002.

In addition, on August 31, 1998, then-Governor Jane Hull signed into law a transit funding bill LTAF II which provided communities in Arizona additional transportation funds. Initially, LTAF II funds could be used for any transportation purpose in communities outside Maricopa County, as well as communities within Maricopa County with populations less than 50,000. In 2000, additional legislation limited the use of LTAF II funds to public transportation only. Prior to 2003, the Vehicle License Tax (“VLT”) and the State General Fund were the primary contributors to the LTAF II fund. From 2003 to 2008, the Power Ball lottery earnings were the single contributor to the LTAF II fund. Beginning in 2009, the State combined the State lottery revenues and the Power Ball lottery revenues into one fund that contributed to both the LTAF and the LTAF II funds. The overall fund must have exceeded \$31 million annually in order to distribute funding, and distributions were capped at \$9 million for LTAF II and \$23 million for LTAF for any fiscal year.

The State aid from LTAF and LTAF II, along with the City’s general revenues, the City’s dedicated transit sales tax revenues and the funding from the County’s dedicated transit sales tax revenues, were the sources of required local funds to match awarded FTA grants. On March 11, 2010, then-Governor Jan Brewer signed a State budget package that permanently eliminated funding to the LTAF and the LTAF II as well as any further distributions to cities and towns. On September 2, 2011, a Federal judge issued a Court Order reinstating LTAF II funding in Maricopa County. The State aid from LTAF II, the City’s general revenues, the City’s dedicated transit sales tax revenues and the funding from the County’s dedicated transit sales tax revenues are now the sources of required local funds to match awarded FTA grants.

On November 2, 2004 Maricopa County voters approved Proposition 400, which basically extended the County’s one-half percent sales tax for transportation funding for an additional 20 years. The countywide one-half percent sales tax will provide funding for freeways, streets, bus transit, rural transit, dial-a-ride and light rail. Combined with projected federal matching funds, the tax is expected to provide \$6.2 billion for transit improvements over the life of the tax.

2023-28 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

The City Charter requires a Capital Improvement Program (“*CIP*”) be prepared in conjunction with the annual budget. The CIP is a multi-year plan for capital expenditures needed to replace and expand public infrastructure. The program is updated annually to reflect the latest priorities, cost estimates, and funding sources. The first year of the multi-year plan is appropriated as the annual capital budget.

Formal City Council adoption of the Capital Improvement Program indicates the City’s commitment to the five-year plan, but does not in itself authorize expenditures. The necessary funding mechanisms must be adopted each year to pay for the improvements. The City Council authorized two sets of appropriations for the 2023-24 capital budget, which is the first year of the CIP: (1) authorization for the 2023-24 capital projects financed with bonds and bond-related funds; and (2) authorization for all 2023-24 pay-as-you-go projects financed with operating funds.

The 2023-28 CIP, which is summarized on pages B-35 and B-36, totals \$10.019 billion, and will be funded primarily with operating funds, Federal aid and other long-term financings. The CIP was adopted by the City Council on June 14, 2023.

**Summary of 2023-28 Capital Improvement Program
By Program
(in thousands)**

	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2024-25</u>	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2026-27</u>	<u>2027-28</u>	<u>5-Year Total</u>
Arts and Cultural Facilities	\$ 902	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 902
Aviation	1,192,245	239,550	196,058	132,363	202,352	1,962,568
Economic Development	18,088	8,564	7,555	7,314	6,980	48,501
Environmental Programs	262	250	250	250	250	1,262
Facilities Management	53,895	28,469	18,655	16,975	16,974	134,968
Finance	1,031	—	—	—	—	1,031
Fire Protection	52,714	1,880	—	—	—	54,594
Historic Preservation & Planning	26,563	—	—	—	—	26,563
Housing	122,276	18,875	13,650	8,150	9,850	172,801
Human Services	7,763	—	—	—	—	7,763
Information Technology	52,360	25,246	25,245	25,245	25,243	153,339
Libraries	9,229	1,550	1,265	955	955	13,954
Municipal Court	7,000	—	—	—	—	7,000
Neighborhood Services	10,888	2,000	—	—	—	12,888
Non-Departmental Capital	661,407	103,325	103,823	104,321	104,820	1,077,696
Parks, Recreation & Mountain Preserves	156,596	44,250	44,031	54,642	51,152	350,671
Phoenix Convention Center	45,697	12,168	10,441	4,440	6,486	79,232
Police Protection	17,759	—	8,500	14,000	5,000	45,259
Public Art Program	9,529	6,493	3,070	811	—	19,903
Public Transit	516,207	315,919	139,708	269,147	134,900	1,375,881
Regional Wireless Cooperative	6,001	6,001	6,001	6,001	6,001	30,005
Solid Waste Disposal	38,135	8,618	19,280	16,413	4,636	87,082
Street Transportation & Drainage	386,637	173,501	208,120	157,270	163,511	1,089,039
Wastewater	385,029	336,130	222,928	373,664	225,803	1,543,554
Water	606,925	299,468	292,578	302,018	221,358	1,722,347
Total CIP Costs	<u>\$4,385,138</u>	<u>\$1,632,257</u>	<u>\$1,321,158</u>	<u>\$1,493,979</u>	<u>\$1,186,271</u>	<u>\$10,018,803</u>

**Summary of 2023-28 Capital Improvement Program
By Sources of Funds
(in thousands)**

<u>Sources of Funds</u>	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2024-25</u>	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2026-27</u>	<u>2027-28</u>	<u>5-Year Total</u>
Operating Funds:						
General	\$ 114,217	\$ 45,510	\$ 45,404	\$ 45,550	\$ 44,822	\$ 295,503
General - Library	2,115	1,300	1,265	955	955	6,590
General - Parks	5,600	—	—	—	—	5,600
Arizona Highway User Revenue	114,864	63,335	93,339	79,931	86,671	438,140
Capital Construction	24,792	7,061	7,061	7,044	7,044	53,002
Community Reinvestment ...	7,924	4,665	3,656	3,415	3,415	23,075
Development Services	29,166	140	140	140	140	29,726
Golf	1,440	—	—	—	—	1,440
Grants	255,622	87,416	67,879	101,214	73,818	585,949
Other Restricted Funds	17,059	5,181	3,049	3,049	2,715	31,053
Parks and Preserves	120,293	44,318	44,031	54,644	51,150	314,436
Regional Transit	17,839	4,911	4,928	7,075	7,093	41,846
Sports Facilities	2,125	5,651	5,651	4,000	2,100	19,527
Transportation 2050	454,661	229,505	107,963	180,489	64,036	1,036,654
Enterprise Funds:						
Aviation	237,893	42,632	40,937	70,829	187,167	579,458
Convention Center	10,617	8,583	6,962	2,464	6,290	34,916
Solid Waste	17,631	8,565	19,238	17,916	7,250	70,600
Wastewater	145,257	92,025	99,220	87,091	90,178	513,771
Water	170,107	133,730	82,277	88,767	115,615	590,496
Total Operating Funds	<u>\$1,749,222</u>	<u>\$ 784,528</u>	<u>\$ 633,000</u>	<u>\$ 754,573</u>	<u>\$ 750,459</u>	<u>\$ 4,671,782</u>
Bond Funds:						
Property Tax Supported:						
2001 General Obligation	\$ 902	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 902
2006 General Obligation	600	—	—	—	—	600
Nonprofit Corporation						
Bonds:						
Aviation	394,260	82,212	58,623	2,998	—	538,093
Other	84,608	11,053	—	—	—	95,661
Solid Waste	11,854	120	—	—	—	11,974
Transportation 2050	—	55,499	14,468	19,722	31,306	120,995
Wastewater	116,500	208,730	94,898	215,960	115,715	751,803
Water	247,782	143,631	209,220	207,141	98,364	906,138
Total Bond Funds	<u>\$ 856,507</u>	<u>\$ 501,245</u>	<u>\$ 377,209</u>	<u>\$ 445,821</u>	<u>\$ 245,385</u>	<u>\$ 2,426,167</u>
Other Capital Sources:						
Capital Grants	817,368	87,926	90,187	59,996	16,475	1,071,952
Capital Reserves	9,487	20	8,520	14,020	5,000	37,047
Customer Facility Charges ..	20,558	20,562	20,560	20,562	20,558	102,800
Federal, State and Other						
Participation	557,321	74,438	84,551	59,201	60,069	835,581
Impact Fees	224,951	4,330	200	—	—	229,481
Other Capital	835	—	—	—	—	835
Other Cities' Share in Joint						
Ventures	42,931	69,168	39,443	82,319	31,108	264,969
Passenger Facility Charge ...	104,407	89,563	67,047	57,041	56,765	374,825
Solid Waste Remediation ...	1,551	477	441	446	451	3,366
Total Other Capital Sources	<u>1,779,409</u>	<u>346,485</u>	<u>310,949</u>	<u>293,585</u>	<u>190,427</u>	<u>2,920,855</u>
TOTAL CIP SOURCES	<u><u>\$4,385,138</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,632,257</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,321,158</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,493,979</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,186,271</u></u>	<u><u>\$10,018,803</u></u>

COMBINED FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

The schedules summarized on pages B-38 through B-49 present the revenues, expenditures and encumbrances, fund balances and transfers of all City operating funds on a non-GAAP budgetary basis. The schedules reflect actual results for fiscal years 2020-21 through 2022-23 and adopted budget amounts for fiscal year 2023-24. The schedules are presented on a budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the City's budget for all City operating funds.

**COMBINED SCHEDULES OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES,
FUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS FOR ALL OPERATING FUNDS**

**City of Phoenix, Arizona
Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Encumbrances
All Operating Funds
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(in thousands)**

REVENUES	Actual			Adopted Budget
	2021	2022	2023	2024
City Taxes				
Sales, Use and Franchise	\$ 1,108,384	\$ 1,327,822	\$ 1,442,366	\$ 1,433,008
Property-Primary-Operating	182,043	192,215	201,050	206,935
Property-Secondary-Debt Service	115,069	119,973	126,148	131,092
Other City Taxes	5,126	5,060	5,267	2,126
Other				
Licenses and Permits	16,926	20,746	16,922	20,721
Charges for Services	185,308	233,854	256,239	209,916
Fines and Forfeitures	8,957	7,877	7,674	7,972
Parks, Recreation and Library	3,522	5,008	7,054	16,941
Dwelling Rentals	3,763	3,581	3,038	2,607
Interest	10,379	7,687	42,910	24,023
Regional Transit	20,727	7,249	42,177	82,475
Other	45,059	33,038	46,231	84,961
State-Shared Revenues				
Highway User Tax	146,188	155,465	152,748	157,955
State Sales Tax	204,104	240,387	254,007	248,655
State Income Tax	240,237	213,294	308,183	435,656
Vehicle License Tax	79,769	78,719	80,593	85,627
Local Transportation Assistance	4,220	4,711	4,320	—
Grant and Federal Revenues				
Human Resources Federal Trust	72,046	133,406	101,684	69,662
Federal Transit Administration	137,512	168,794	37,870	136,908
Community Development	17,124	17,004	32,273	58,579
Public Housing Grants	95,432	94,475	110,327	192,212
Other Grants and Participation	283,477	165,507	167,041	328,013
Federal Administrative Cost Recovery	500	82	45	—
Enterprise Funds				
Aviation	304,431	505,112	500,285	528,509
Phoenix Convention Center	3,592	21,361	30,796	26,835
Water System and Val Vista	492,162	492,275	498,458	627,172
Wastewater and SROG	254,743	266,859	269,240	289,187
Solid Waste	186,310	199,650	203,589	197,194
Total Revenues	4,227,110	4,721,211	4,948,535	5,604,941
RECOVERIES				
Prior Year Expenditures	31,851	51,743	36,710	11,447
TRANSFERS (TO) FROM OTHER FUNDS				
Capital Projects Funds	49,092	86,304	21,800	3,313
Worker's Compensation Trust	(8,250)	—	—	—
General Obligation Reserve Fund	3,843	4,251	74,587	—
Infrastructure Repayment Agreement Trust	(3,621)	(4,003)	(2,917)	—
Community Facilities Districts	—	(50)	—	—
MERP Trust Fund	(8,250)	—	—	—
SIR Trust Fund	(8,500)	—	—	—
Aerial Fleet Capital Reserve Fund	(5,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)	—
City Improvement Debt Service	(17)	74	—	—
Trust and Gift Funds	189	(16,500)	—	(16,737)
Deposit to PSPRS Pension Stabilization Reserve	(1,000)	—	(1,000)	—
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,507,695	1,728,717	2,177,716	2,431,259
Total Resources Available for Expenditures	\$ 5,785,142	\$ 6,564,747	\$ 7,248,431	\$ 8,034,223

City of Phoenix, Arizona
Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Encumbrances
All Operating Funds
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(in thousands)
(Continued)

	Actual			Adopted Budget
	2021	2022	2023	2024
EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES				
Operating Expenditures				
General Government	\$ 190,746	\$ 207,381	\$ 221,434	\$ 239,269
Criminal Justice	38,277	41,977	44,351	71,715
Public Safety	1,122,127	1,228,308	1,351,572	1,543,666
Transportation				
Streets and Traffic	97,644	106,220	114,418	124,336
Transit	216,727	236,076	268,118	334,840
Community and Economic Development				
Planning and Development Services	67,149	73,355	82,045	96,602
Neighborhood Services and Housing	168,119	143,175	163,814	289,999
Other Economic Development	15,312	15,765	18,376	21,069
Community Enrichment				
Parks and Recreation	107,948	119,186	129,947	150,286
Libraries	38,838	41,683	45,957	52,313
Other Community Enrichment	7,832	8,810	11,672	6,618
Human Services	158,560	185,690	183,386	172,475
Environmental Services	28,673	51,300	34,826	42,144
Contingencies	—	—	—	115,747
Coronavirus Relief Fund	—	—	—	48,000
Total Governmental Expenditures	<u>2,257,952</u>	<u>2,458,926</u>	<u>2,669,916</u>	<u>3,309,079</u>
Enterprise Funds				
Aviation	342,138	348,986	301,735	363,769
Phoenix Convention Center	44,751	43,366	48,508	69,024
Water System and Val Vista	223,350	233,934	263,824	354,672
Wastewater and SROG	107,714	111,153	124,233	150,239
Solid Waste	152,622	158,151	159,401	174,822
Total Operating Expenditures	<u>3,128,527</u>	<u>3,354,516</u>	<u>3,567,617</u>	<u>4,421,605</u>
Capital Improvement Program				
Governmental Funds				
General Government	5,182	14,436	8,752	81,485
Public Safety	4,147	1,950	1,951	20,044
Transportation	280,880	277,279	182,155	738,928
Public Works	14,028	11,899	24,158	32,869
Community and Economic Development	28,227	13,381	66,099	171,814
Community Enrichment	31,682	40,663	38,827	138,092
Enterprise Funds				
Aviation	26,881	18,398	38,593	232,286
Phoenix Convention Center	5,744	9,281	1,008	8,927
Water System and Val Vista	61,862	96,389	115,561	172,262
Wastewater and SROG	32,881	66,084	44,184	138,142
Solid Waste	7,726	13,877	14,644	14,373
Total Capital Improvement Program	<u>\$ 499,240</u>	<u>\$ 563,637</u>	<u>\$ 535,932</u>	<u>\$ 1,749,222</u>

City of Phoenix, Arizona
Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Encumbrances
All Operating Funds
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(in thousands)
(Continued)

	Actual			Adopted Budget
	2021	2022	2023	2024
EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES (Continued)				
Debt Service				
General Obligation Bonds				
Various Purpose				
Principal	\$ 84,285	\$ 147,845	\$ 167,495	\$ 102,280
Interest	44,561	41,362	37,913	31,711
Arbitrage Rebate and Other	1,357	1,293	1,451	900
Solid Waste				
Principal	310	930	600	—
Interest	32	16	—	—
Sanitary Sewer				
Principal	375	—	—	—
Interest	15	—	—	—
Lease-Purchase				
Airport				
Principal	6,020	—	442	44,657
Interest	2,448	3,035	6,565	58,665
Other	—	—	—	1,030
Solid Waste				
Principal	—	—	—	6,655
Interest	—	—	—	2,325
Other	—	—	—	601
Convention Center				
Principal	—	—	—	4,305
Interest	—	—	—	13,171
Other	—	—	—	5
Water				
Principal	64,972	58,020	71,487	75,100
Interest	68,851	73,733	76,388	71,551
Other	—	—	—	887
Sanitary Sewer				
Principal	44,827	47,007	49,277	51,714
Interest	26,547	24,362	27,468	33,657
Other	—	—	—	1,024
Lease-Purchase Excise Tax Bonds	84,058	71,275	103,248	78,972
Total Debt Service Expenditures	428,658	468,878	542,334	579,210
Total Expenditures	4,056,425	4,387,031	4,645,883	6,750,037
FUND BALANCES, END OF YEAR	<u>\$1,728,717</u>	<u>\$2,177,716</u>	<u>\$2,602,548</u>	<u>\$1,284,186</u>

City of Phoenix, Arizona
Fund Balances
All Operating Funds
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(in thousands)

	Actual			Adopted Budget
	2021	2022	2023	2024
GENERAL FUND	\$ 283,000	\$ 224,446	\$ 222,931	\$ —
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS				
Highway User Revenue	48,043	69,581	76,491	2,760
Parks and Preserves	86,295	99,459	116,985	43,637
Golf Courses	1,441	3,025	4,945	4,549
Planning & Development	52,169	64,623	68,650	23,309
Community Reinvestment	18,103	20,134	22,296	17,291
Grants	3,658	3,288	3,676	30,712
Transit (1)	(9,162)	(12,338)	(4,892)	(521)
Transportation Tax 2050	195,255	328,239	433,887	59,125
Public Housing	34,048	43,462	43,138	—
Court Awards (1)	(2,914)	(66)	(104)	20
Sports Facilities	56,765	68,708	86,799	90,128
Capital Construction	24,408	25,176	27,988	7,195
Regional Wireless Cooperative	2,154	2,501	2,394	2,557
Other Restricted	98,833	139,116	207,720	137,547
Neighborhood Protection	26,609	27,920	25,428	17,867
Public Safety Enhancement	22,158	21,148	25,924	12,730
Public Safety Expansion	42,758	43,522	46,335	23,860
DEBT SERVICE FUNDS				
Secondary Property Tax	100	100	100	100
ENTERPRISE FUNDS				
Aviation	366,290	509,729	654,306	485,558
Phoenix Convention Center	43,124	75,795	128,949	127,708
Water System and Val Vista	146,643	167,395	124,765	72,280
Wastewater and SROG	158,651	213,040	242,631	114,369
Solid Waste	30,288	39,713	41,206	11,405
Total Operating Funds	<u>\$ 1,728,717</u>	<u>\$ 2,177,716</u>	<u>\$ 2,602,548</u>	<u>\$ 1,284,186</u>

(1) The negative fund balance is due to the timing reimbursements for project costs.

The fund balances shown above are net of interfund transfers, which include transfers to the General Fund of staff and administrative costs from the Aviation, Convention Center, Water, Wastewater, and Solid Waste Enterprise Funds, as well as in-lieu taxes from the Water, Wastewater, Solid Waste Enterprise Funds, and the Public Housing Special Revenue Fund. A schedule detailing all operating transfers is shown on the following pages.

City of Phoenix, Arizona
Transfers
All Operating Funds
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(in thousands)
(Continued)

	Actual			Adopted
	2021	2022	2023	2024
GENERAL FUND				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Excise Tax	\$ 973,468	\$ 1,018,277	\$ 1,205,151	\$ 1,338,074
Library	—	—	—	3,547
Development Services	4,440	5,261	6,528	6,528
Public Housing	171	153	145	—
Neighborhood Protection	561	519	726	726
Sports Facilities	227	103	63	63
Public Safety Enhancement	416	419	535	535
Public Safety Expansion	1,037	1,148	1,639	1,639
Other Restricted	503	287	382	1,087
Transportation 2050	1,063	1,048	1,228	1,228
Community Reinvestment	2,064	2,065	2,066	2,064
Aviation	10,117	10,233	13,634	13,634
Phoenix Convention Center	3,044	2,721	3,144	3,144
Water System and Val Vista	26,381	27,302	29,993	30,805
Wastewater and SROG	16,510	17,147	18,807	19,607
Solid Waste	8,208	10,167	11,930	11,954
Grants	—	—	—	200
Cable Communications	—	—	—	3,206
Total	1,048,210	1,096,850	1,295,971	1,438,041
<i>Transfers To</i>				
Library	—	—	—	8,972
Parks	—	—	—	114,407
Highway User Revenue	—	—	3,000	—
Capital Projects Fund	—	3,731	11,009	14,009
City Improvement Debt Service	112	39	118	—
Public Safety Expansion	—	—	10,061	—
Public Safety Enhancement	—	—	1,826	—
Worker's Compensation Trust	8,250	—	—	—
PSPRS Pension Reserve Trust Fund	1,000	—	1,000	—
MERP Trust Fund	8,250	—	—	—
SIR Trust Fund	8,500	—	—	—
Aerial Fleet Capital Reserve Fund	5,000	7,000	7,000	—
Trust and Gift Funds	—	16,500	—	14,095
Infrastructure Repayment Agreement Trust	1,275	1,369	972	—
Other Restricted	18,184	59,798	85,267	25,011
Aviation	—	189	209	189
Total	50,571	88,626	120,462	176,683
EXCISE TAX				
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	973,468	1,018,277	1,205,151	1,338,074
Parks and Preserves	40,940	49,173	53,148	53,420
Transportation 2050	279,348	335,609	362,473	364,773
Sports Facilities	13,990	27,040	32,000	28,488
Capital Construction	7,030	6,210	6,292	5,623
Other Restricted	8,696	18,618	21,228	20,708
Neighborhood Protection	40,940	49,173	53,146	53,422
Public Safety Enhancement	24,474	26,537	30,097	29,845
Public Safety Expansion	81,881	98,347	106,294	106,843
City Improvement Debt Service	30,321	77,755	45,229	48,537
Phoenix Convention Center	54,331	77,786	92,516	86,163
Total	\$1,555,419	\$ 1,784,525	\$ 2,007,574	\$ 2,135,896

	Actual			Adopted
	2021	2022	2023	Budget
LIBRARY				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,972
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	—	—	—	3,547
City Improvement Debt Service	—	—	—	129
Total	—	—	—	3,676
PARKS				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	—	—	—	114,407
CABLE COMMUNICATIONS				
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	—	—	—	3,206
HIGHWAY USER REVENUE				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	—	—	3,000	—
Capital Projects Fund	—	3,741	4,969	—
Total	—	3,741	7,969	—
<i>Transfers To</i>				
Capital Projects Fund	7	—	—	—
City Improvement Debt Service	3,793	161	3,721	4,475
Streets and Highways Debt Service	—	10	—	—
Total	3,800	171	3,721	4,475
PARKS AND PRESERVES				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Excise Tax	40,940	49,173	53,148	53,420
Community Reinvestment	—	—	156	—
Golf Course	653	—	—	—
Other Restricted	5,670	—	—	—
Total	47,263	49,173	53,304	53,420
<i>Transfers To</i>				
Infrastructure Repayment Agreement Trust	155	173	126	—
Other Restricted	27	7	8	102
Trust and Gift Funds	—	—	—	176
Total	182	180	134	278
GOLF COURSES				
<i>Transfers To</i>				
Parks and Preserves	653	—	—	—
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES				
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	4,440	5,261	6,528	6,528
FEDERAL TRANSIT GRANTS				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Transportation 2050	—	—	500	—
TRANSIT - OTHER AGENCY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Transportation 2050	—	—	7,595	—

	Actual			Adopted Budget
	2021	2022	2023	2024
TRANSPORTATION 2050				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Excise Tax	\$ 279,351	\$ 335,609	\$ 362,473	\$ 364,773
Transit 2000	3	—	—	—
Capital Projects Fund	—	11,274	—	—
Total	279,354	346,883	362,473	364,773
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	1,063	1,048	1,228	1,228
Infrastructure Repayment Agreement Trust	1,089	1,212	885	—
City Improvement Debt Service	1,350	1,523	6,085	8,210
Other Restricted	190	—	54	717
Trust and Gift Funds	—	—	—	1,211
Transit 2000	3	50	—	—
Federal Transit Grants	—	—	500	—
Transit - Other Agency Special Revenue Fund	—	—	7,595	—
Total	3,695	3,833	16,347	11,366
COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT				
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	2,064	2,065	2,066	2,064
Parks and Preserves	—	—	156	—
Total	2,064	2,065	2,222	2,064
PUBLIC HOUSING				
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	171	153	145	—
City Improvement Debt Service	70	74	73	—
Total	241	227	218	—
FEDERAL TRUST GRANTS				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Other Restricted	10,225	—	—	—
SPORTS FACILITIES				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Excise Tax	13,990	27,040	32,000	28,488
City Improvement Debt Service	1,028	1,026	1,026	1,022
Total	15,018	28,066	33,026	29,510
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	227	103	63	63
City Improvement Debt Service	13,782	15,116	15,563	15,691
Infrastructure Repayment Agreement Trust	16	5	3	—
Trust and Gift Funds	—	—	—	5
Capital Projects/Reserve Fund	622	—	—	—
Total	\$ 14,647	\$ 15,224	\$ 15,629	\$ 15,759

City of Phoenix, Arizona
Transfers
All Operating Funds
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(in thousands)
(Continued)

	<u>Actual</u>			<u>Adopted Budget</u>
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Excise Tax	\$ 7,030	\$ 6,210	\$ 6,292	\$ 5,623
Capital Projects Fund	30	—	—	—
Total	7,060	6,210	6,292	5,623
OTHER RESTRICTED				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	18,184	59,798	85,267	25,011
Parks and Preserves	27	7	8	102
Capital Projects Fund	—	40	—	—
Excise Tax	8,696	18,618	21,228	20,708
Transportation 2050	190	—	54	717
Phoenix Convention Center	128	35	31	465
Public Safety Expansion SRF	58	16	15	205
Public Safety Protection SRF	27	7	8	102
Total	27,310	78,521	106,611	47,310
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	371	287	382	1,087
Parks and Preserves	5,670	—	—	—
Trust and Gift fund	26	—	—	—
Federal Transit Grants	10,225	—	—	—
Total	16,292	287	382	1,087
NEIGHBORHOOD PROTECTION				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Excise Tax	40,940	49,173	53,146	53,422
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	561	519	726	726
Infrastructure Repayment Agreement Trust	155	173	126	—
Other Restricted	27	7	8	102
Trust and Gift Funds	—	—	—	176
Total	743	699	860	1,004
PUBLIC SAFETY ENHANCEMENT				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	—	—	1,826	—
Excise Tax	24,474	26,537	30,097	29,845
Total	24,474	26,537	31,923	29,845
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	416	419	535	535

City of Phoenix, Arizona
Transfers
All Operating Funds
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(in thousands)
(Continued)

	Actual			Adopted Budget
	2021	2022	2023	2024
PUBLIC SAFETY EXPANSION				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,061	\$ —
Excise Tax	81,881	98,347	106,294	106,843
Total	81,881	98,347	116,355	106,843
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	1,037	1,148	1,639	1,639
Infrastructure Repayment Agreement Trust	310	346	253	—
Trust and Gift Funds	—	—	—	348
Other Restricted	58	16	15	205
Total	1,405	1,510	1,907	2,192
CITY IMPROVEMENT DEBT SERVICE				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	112	39	118	—
Library	—	—	—	129
Sports Facilities	13,782	15,116	15,563	15,691
Aviation	919	173	963	1,093
Excise Tax	30,321	77,755	45,229	48,537
Transportation 2050	1,350	1,523	6,085	8,210
Public Housing	70	74	73	—
Grants	—	—	—	571
Water	85	100	202	202
Solid Waste	656	176	755	839
Wastewater and SROG	60	70	141	141
Phoenix Convention Center	91	27	96	106
Capital Projects Funds	149	3,817	301	—
Highway User	3,793	161	3,721	4,475
Total	51,388	99,031	73,247	79,994
<i>Transfers To</i>				
Sports Facilities	1,028	1,026	1,026	1,022
SECONDARY PROPERTY TAX				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Capital Projects Fund	5,306	—	—	—
General Obligation Reserve Fund	3,843	4,251	74,587	—
Total	9,149	4,251	74,587	—
AVIATION				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	—	189	209	189
Capital Projects Fund	63,146	12,500	3,465	18,572
Total	63,146	12,689	3,674	18,761
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	10,117	10,233	13,634	13,634
City Improvement Debt Service	919	173	963	1,093
Total	\$11,036	\$10,406	\$ 14,597	\$ 14,727

City of Phoenix, Arizona
Transfers
All Operating Funds
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(in thousands)
(Continued)

	Actual			Adopted
	2021	2022	2023	Budget
	2021	2022	2023	2024
PHOENIX CONVENTION CENTER				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Excise Tax	\$ 54,331	\$ 77,786	\$ 92,516	\$ 86,163
Capital Projects Fund	—	—	25	—
Total	54,331	77,786	92,541	86,163
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	3,044	2,721	3,144	3,144
Infrastructure Repayment Agreement Trust	621	725	552	—
City Improvement Debt Service	91	27	96	106
Trust and Gift Funds	—	—	—	679
Other Restricted	128	35	31	465
Total	3,884	3,508	3,823	4,394
WATER SYSTEM AND VAL VISTA				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Capital Projects Fund	—	14,000	10,934	—
City Improvement Debt Service	66	84	—	—
Total	66	14,084	10,934	—
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	26,381	27,302	29,993	30,805
Capital Projects Fund	17,591	—	396	—
City Improvement Debt Service	85	100	202	202
Total	44,057	27,402	30,591	31,007
WASTEWATER AND SROG				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Capital Projects Fund	—	46,000	15,333	—
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	16,510	17,147	18,807	19,607
City Improvement Debt Service	60	70	141	141
Capital Projects Fund	—	—	477	—
Total	16,570	17,217	19,425	19,748
SOLID WASTE				
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	8,208	10,167	11,930	11,954
Capital Projects Fund	1,319	1,337	1,345	1,250
City Improvement Debt Service	656	176	755	839
Total	\$ 10,183	\$ 11,680	\$ 14,030	\$ 14,043

City of Phoenix, Arizona
Transfers
All Operating Funds
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(in thousands)
(Continued)

	Actual			Adopted
	2021	2022	2023	Budget
	2021	2022	2023	2024
WORKER'S COMPENSATION TRUST FUND				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	\$ 8,250	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
CAPITAL PROJECTS/RESERVE FUNDS				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	—	3,731	11,009	14,009
Highway User Revenue	7	—	—	—
Sports Facilities	622	—	—	—
Water System and Val Vista	17,591	—	396	—
Wastewater and SROG	—	—	477	—
Solid Waste	1,319	1,337	1,345	1,250
Capital Reserve Fund	—	55	—	—
Total	19,539	5,123	13,227	15,259
<i>Transfers To</i>				
Transportation 2050	—	11,274	—	—
Highway User Revenue	—	3,741	4,969	—
Other Restricted	—	40	—	—
Secondary Property Tax	5,306	—	—	—
City Improvement Debt Service	149	3,817	301	—
Capital Construction	30	—	—	—
Aviation	63,146	12,500	3,465	18,572
Phoenix Convention Center	—	—	25	—
Water System and Val Vista	—	14,000	10,934	—
Wastewater and SROG	—	46,000	15,333	—
Capital Reserve Fund	—	55	—	—
Total	68,631	91,427	35,027	18,572
GENERAL OBLIGATION RESERVE FUND				
<i>Transfers To</i>				
Secondary Property Tax	3,843	4,251	74,587	—
INFRASTRUCTURE REPAYMENT AGREEMENT TRUST				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	1,275	1,369	972	—
Parks and Preserves	155	173	126	—
Transportation 2050	1,089	1,212	885	—
Sports Facilities	16	5	3	—
Neighborhood Protection	155	173	126	—
Public Safety Expansion	310	346	253	—
Phoenix Convention Center	621	725	552	—
Total	\$ 3,621	\$ 4,003	\$ 2,917	\$ —

City of Phoenix, Arizona
Transfers
All Operating Funds
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(in thousands)
(Continued)

	Actual			Adopted Budget
	2021	2022	2023	2024
PSPRS PENSION STABILIZATION RESERVE				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	\$ 1,000	\$ —	\$ 1,000	\$ —
COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICTS				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
Transportation 2050	—	50	—	—
MERP TRUST FUND				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	8,250	—	—	—
SIR TRUST FUND				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	8,500	—	—	—
AERIAL FLEET CAPITAL RESERVE FUND				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	5,000	7,000	7,000	—
DEBT SERVICE FUND				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	83	—	—	—
Highway User Revenue	—	10	—	—
Total	83	10	—	—
<i>Transfers To</i>				
Water System and Val Vista	66	84	—	—
TRUST AND GIFT FUNDS				
<i>Transfers From</i>				
General Fund	—	16,500	—	14,095
Sports Facilities	—	—	—	5
Public Safety Expansion	—	—	—	348
Transportation 2050	—	—	—	1,211
Parks and Preserves	—	—	—	176
Neighborhood Protection	—	—	—	176
Secondary Property Tax	—	—	—	47
Phoenix Convention Center	—	—	—	679
Total	—	16,500	—	16,737
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	189	—	—	—
GRANTS				
<i>Transfers To</i>				
General Fund	—	—	—	200
City Improvement Debt Service	—	—	—	571
Total	—	—	—	771
Total Transfers From	<u>\$ 1,814,055</u>	<u>\$ 2,070,028</u>	<u>\$ 2,369,625</u>	<u>\$ 2,469,080</u>
Total Transfers To	<u>\$ 1,814,055</u>	<u>\$ 2,070,028</u>	<u>\$ 2,369,625</u>	<u>\$ 2,469,080</u>

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APPENDIX C

City Sales Taxes and State-Shared Revenues

The following information was compiled from annual financial reports of the City and from information provided by the City's Finance Department.

CITY TRANSACTION PRIVILEGE (SALES) TAXES

The City's transaction privilege (sales) tax rate for most business activity categories is 2.3%, while the rate for utilities is 2.7%, advertising is 0.5%, transient room rental is 5.3%, short-term car rental is 4.3%, telecommunications is 4.7%, and commercial real estate rental is 2.4%. The City collected \$1,004,391,000 from all transaction privilege tax categories in fiscal year 2019-20, \$1,107,770,000 in 2020-21, \$1,325,496,000 in 2021-22, and \$1,439,380,000 in 2022-23. The estimate for fiscal year 2023-24 is \$1,500,503,000.

On June 14, 2013, the Arizona State Legislature passed House Bill 2111 ("*HB 2111*"), signed by the Governor on June 25, 2013, which addresses the administration of state, county, municipal and affiliated transaction privilege (sales) taxes ("*TPT*") in the state. The effective date for HB 2111, along with the legislative technical corrections made under HB 2389, was originally set to be January 1, 2015. Due to the complexity in incorporating the various city's requirements into the Department's information technology system, the Arizona Department of Revenue ("*ADOR*") delayed the implementation of TPT consolidation until January 1, 2017.

The law provides for a single point of collection for taxpayers to remit state, county and municipal TPT and affiliated excise taxes online. The legislation calls for a central portal where taxpayers can file at a single point rather than filing separately to multiple jurisdictions. It also centralizes audit functions with ADOR, but allows cities and towns to retain audit resources. Multi-jurisdictional audits will be the responsibility of ADOR, while businesses located solely within one jurisdiction can be audited by the local city or town.

HB 2111 also amends certain provisions relating to the taxation of the "prime contracting" (construction) category. HB 2111 maintains the current construction tax paid by prime contractors based on the location of the new construction, but creates a new exemption for contractors who work directly for a property owner where their work is limited to the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing property (e.g. HVAC, plumbing and flooring). Instead of paying the construction tax, they will pay retail TPT on materials purchased as part of the service where those items are purchased.

Beginning September 30, 2021, Arizona State Legislature established the Municipal Firefighters Cancer Reimbursement Fund ("*MFCR*") under the new statutes in Title 23, Chapter 11. The MFCR assessment will be billed by the Industrial Commission of Arizona ("*ICA*"). Local governments can pay these obligations to ICA from any revenues source and these fees are not expected to reduce the City's State-Shared Revenues. State-statutes set the maximum total amount that can be collected from all jurisdictions at \$15 million in any fiscal year. For fiscal year 2023-24, the City of Phoenix was assessed a fee of \$4.2 million.

**City of Phoenix
Transaction Privilege Tax Rates by Category**

<u>Category</u>	<u>Rate(1)</u>
Mining	0.1%
Advertising	0.5
Amusement	2.3
Contracting	2.3
Leasing/Rental of Tangible Personal Property	2.3
Printing	2.3
Publishing	2.3
Residential Real Estate Rentals	2.3(2)
Restaurants and Bars	2.3
Retail	2.3(3)(4)
Transportation	2.3
Commercial Real Estate Rentals	2.4
Utilities	2.7
Short-term Motor Vehicle Rental	4.3
Telecommunications	4.7
Hotel/Motel	5.3
Jet Fuel (1st 10 million gallons)	\$0.00732/gallon

(1) On October 5, 1993, City of Phoenix voters approved a 0.1% increase in the City’s transaction privilege (sales) tax rate. The revenues produced by the increase must be used to add police officers and firefighters and to expand neighborhood programs designed to deter crime. The increase affects all transaction privilege tax categories except advertising, utilities, jet fuel, and telecommunications and became effective December 1, 1993. The revenues resulting from this increase totaled \$36.2 million in 2019-20, \$40.9 million in 2020-21, \$49.2 million in 2021-22, and \$53.1 million in 2022-23. The estimate for fiscal year 2023-24 is \$55.5 million.

On September 7, 1999, City of Phoenix voters approved a 0.1% increase in the City’s transaction privilege (sales) tax rate to be levied for a 10-year period, effective November 1, 1999. The revenues produced by the increase will be used for the acquisition of desert preserve open space and the development and improvement of regional and neighborhood parks located within the City. The increase affects all transaction privilege tax categories except advertising, utilities, jet fuel, telecommunications, and mining. On May 20, 2008, City of Phoenix voters approved a 30-year extension of this tax. This extension also expands the possible uses of these funds to include operational expenses such as salaries for park rangers and maintenance workers. Forty percent of the revenues produced by the extension will be used to acquire land for Phoenix’s Sonoran Preserve. The remaining 60% will be used to finance improvements to parks throughout the City. The extension became effective July 1, 2008. The revenues resulting from the increase generated \$36.2 million in 2019-20, \$40.9 million in 2020-21, \$49.2 million in 2021-22, and \$53.1 million in 2022-23. The estimate for fiscal year 2023-24 is \$55.5 million.

On March 14, 2000, City of Phoenix residents approved a 0.4% increase in the City’s transaction privilege (sales) tax rate to be levied for a 20-year period dedicated to transit improvements (the “*Transit Sales Tax*”). Transit improvements include expanded local bus and Dial-A-Ride service, bus rapid transit service, neighborhood circulators, and the construction and operation of a light rail system. In addition, the tax will provide funding for 500 bus pull-outs, 100 miles of bike lanes and left-turn arrows at all major intersections. Voters approved the Transit Sales Tax providing an estimated \$2.2 billion in funding through May 31, 2020. On August 25, 2015, voters approved a new comprehensive transportation plan and funding tax proposal that increased the existing Transit Sales Tax dedicated for transportation. The dedicated Transit Sales Tax rate was increased from the previous 0.4% sales tax rate to 0.7% and became effective January 1, 2016, with a sunset date of December 31, 2050. The increased Transit Sales Tax will continue to fund expanded local bus and Dial-A-Ride service, bus rapid transit service, neighborhood circulators and the operation of the light rail system. The increased Transit Sales Tax will also provide for expanded bus and light rail service hours and

routes, high capacity transit corridors, and infrastructure improvements to bus stops, maintenance facilities and transit centers. In addition, the increased Transit Sales Tax will provide for street improvements including pavement maintenance, new bicycle lanes, sidewalk installation and traffic signal enhancements. The revenues resulting from the increase totaled \$247.6 million in 2019-20, \$279.3 million in 2020-21, \$335.6 million in 2021-22, and \$362.5 million in 2022-23. The estimate for fiscal year 2023-24 is \$378.6.

On September 11, 2007, City of Phoenix voters approved a 0.2% increase in the City's transaction privilege (sales) tax rate. Eighty percent of the revenues produced by the increase will be used by the Phoenix Police Department to recruit, hire, train and equip at least 500 police officers and police personnel; hire crime scene investigation (CSI) forensic teams; and to make service calls more efficient. Twenty percent of the revenues produced by the increase will be used by the Phoenix Fire Department to recruit, hire, train and equip at least 100 firefighters and fire personnel to improve fire protection services. The increase affects all privilege transaction tax categories except advertising, utilities, jet fuel, telecommunications and mining, and became effective December 1, 2007. The revenues resulted from this increase totaled \$72.5 million in 2019-20, \$81.9 million in 2020-21, \$98.3 million in 2021-22, and \$106.3 million in 2022-23. The estimate for fiscal year 2023-24 is \$111 million.

- (2) As a result of the passage by the State Legislature of Senate Bill 1131 ("*SB 1131*"), effective January 1, 2025, Arizona municipalities will be prohibited from levying a tax or fee on the business of renting or leasing real property for residential purposes. The estimated five-month impact to the City of the loss of residential rental tax income for fiscal year 2024-25 is estimated to be approximately \$18.4 million and the ongoing annual impact beginning in fiscal year 2025-26 is estimated to be approximately \$43.4 million.
- (3) Effective January 1, 2016 Retail Sales tax is applied in two levels. At Level 1 a 2.3% is applied to first amount equal to or less than \$10,000 for a single item and at Level 2, 2.0% is applied for amounts greater than \$10,000 for a single item.
- (4) New threshold amounts for the retail sales and use tax two-level tax rate structure, as approved by Phoenix voters with Proposition 104 on August 25, 2015, went into effect January 1, 2024. The inflationary adjustment to the threshold amount affects sales transacted beginning with January 1, 2024 and through the present tax periods. The current threshold amount of \$13,886 was adjusted by an incremental amount of \$2,255 from \$11,631 for "big ticket" items under corresponding retail and use tax business codes.

STATE-SHARED REVENUES

State-Shared Revenues include the City's share of State sales taxes, State income taxes, highway user revenues, vehicle license taxes, and the Local Transportation Assistance Fund. The City received a total of \$575,278,000 in 2018-19, \$597,310,000 in 2019-20, \$674,518,000 in 2020-21, \$691,895,000 in 2021-22, and \$799,597,000 for 2022-23. The estimate for 2023-24 is \$4,990,285.

Enactment of SB 1828. As part of the State's fiscal year 2021-22 budget, on June 30, 2021, then Governor signed Senate Bill 1828 ("*SB 1828*"), which consolidated the State's current four personal income tax rate categories into a single flat rate of 2.5% over a three-year period, beginning after December 31, 2021. Legislative reports indicate that such a rate consolidation is estimated to reduce income tax receipts by approximately \$1.3 billion, with a possible concurrent reduction in State-Shared income taxes for Arizona cities and towns. In order to partially mitigate impacts of the expected loss in State-Shared income taxes, SB 1828 will increase beginning in fiscal year 2023-24, the percentage of Arizona State income taxes shared with cities and towns from 15% to 18%. The estimated revenue loss to the City from the reduction in State-Shared Income Taxes as a result of SB 1828 for fiscal years 2024-25, 2025-26 and 2026-27 compared to the amounts previously estimated by the Legislature's Joint Legislative Budget Committee is approximately \$36 million, \$43 million and \$41 million, respectively.

From time to time, bills are introduced in, and legislation enacted by, the Arizona Legislature to change the formulas used to allocate the State-Shared Sales Taxes and State-Shared Income Taxes, including proposed

adjustments that would reduce the distribution to cities and towns. The possibility of changes in this respect are more likely to be adverse to the City when the State is experiencing financial difficulties. The City cannot determine whether any such measures will become law or how they might affect the revenues which comprise the State-Shared Revenues. In addition, initiative measures are circulated from time to time seeking to place on the ballot changes in Arizona law which would repeal or modify state sales taxes or state income taxes (major sources of funds for state revenue sharing). The City cannot predict if any such initiative measures will ever actually be submitted to the electors, what form the measures might take or the outcome of any such election.

State Sales Tax Receipts

Effective July 1, 1986, the State sales tax became a combined tax, including the previous transaction privilege tax, education excise tax, special education excise tax and business excise tax. Cities throughout Arizona share 25% of the “distribution share” of such combined tax revenues in relation to their population as shown by the latest census.

City of Phoenix Share of State Sales Tax Receipts

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2023-24 (Estimate)	\$249,557,000
2022-23	241,813,000
2021-22	229,901,000
2020-21	201,292,000
2019-20	171,926,000
2018-19	165,066,000
2017-18	155,998,000
2016-17	143,975,000
2015-16	137,544,000
2014-15	132,218,000

**State Sales Tax
Taxable Activities, Tax Rates and Distribution Share**

<u>Taxable Activities</u>	<u>Combined Tax Rate</u>	<u>Distribution Share</u>
Mining — Severance	2.5%	80%
Mining, Oil & Gas	3.125	32
Transportation & Towing	5.6	20
Utilities	5.6	20
Telecommunications	5.6	20
Publishing	5.6	20
Printing	5.6	20
Private Car/Pipelines	5.6	20
Prime Contracting	5.6	20
Restaurants and Bars	5.6	40
Amusements	5.6	40
Rentals/Personal Property	5.6	40
Retail	5.6	40
Hotel/Motel	5.5	50
Use	5.6	0
Jet Fuel (1st 10 million gallons)	\$0.0305/gallon	0(1)

(1) Due to a federal policy change that requires aviation fuel taxes to be used only for airport-related purposes, as of fiscal year 2019 the State now distributes all jet fuel excise and use tax revenues to the State Aviation Fund.

State Income Tax Receipts

Cities throughout Arizona share in a distribution of State personal and corporate income taxes. The net income tax revenues collected two years prior is shared with cities in relation to their population as determined by the latest census. The urban revenue sharing percentage for cities is 18.0% of income tax revenues collected.

State Income Tax Receipts	
Fiscal Year	Amount
2023-24 (Estimate)	\$435,754,000
2022-23	308,183,000
2021-22	213,294,000
2020-21	240,237,000
2019-20	214,697,000
2018-19	196,918,000
2017-18	200,035,000
2016-17	191,225,000
2015-16	174,234,000
2014-15	175,184,000

Legislation Regarding Withholding of State Shared Revenues

On March 17, 2016, the Governor signed Senate Bill 1487 (“*SB 1487*”). SB 1487 permits the State to withhold from a county, city or town (“Local Jurisdiction”) State revenues that would otherwise be shared with Local Jurisdictions.

Under SB 1487, at the request of one or more members of the State Legislature, the State Attorney General must investigate any ordinance, regulation, order or other official action (“Local Action”) adopted or taken by the governing body of a Local Jurisdiction that the legislator alleges violates State law or the State Constitution. The Attorney General must make a written report within 30 days after receipt of the request. The Local Jurisdiction then has 30 days to resolve the violation. If the Attorney General determines that the violation has not been resolved within 30 days, the Attorney General must notify the State Treasurer and the State Treasurer must withhold payment to the Local Jurisdiction of State-shared excise taxes otherwise due to the Local Jurisdiction pursuant to §42-5029(L), Arizona Revised Statutes and all State-shared income taxes otherwise due to the Local Jurisdiction pursuant to §43-206(F), Arizona Revised Statutes (collectively, “State-Shared Tax Revenues”), until such time as the Attorney General determines that the violation has been resolved. **However, the State Treasurer may not withhold any amount that the Local Jurisdiction certifies to the Attorney General and the State Treasurer as being necessary to make deposits or payments for debt service on bonds or other long-term obligations that were issued or incurred before the Local Action occurred. The City is not aware of any Local Action taken or currently under consideration that does or if taken would violate State law or the State Constitution.**

Highway User Revenues

The state of Arizona taxes motor fuels and collects a variety of fees and charges relating to the registration and operation of motor vehicles on the public highways of the state. These collections include gasoline and use fuel taxes, motor carrier taxes, vehicle license taxes, motor vehicle registration fees and other miscellaneous fees. These revenues are deposited in the Arizona Highway User Revenue Fund (“HURF”) and are then distributed to the cities, towns and counties and to the State Highway Fund. These taxes represent a primary source of revenues available to the state for highway construction, improvements and other related expenses.

From September 1, 2005 through December 31, 2010, the use fuel tax rate for vehicles transporting forest products was \$0.13 per gallon. Effective January 1, 2011, the use fuel tax rate for vehicles transporting forest products reverted to the previous rate of \$0.26. In 2012, a reduced fuel rate of \$0.09 per gallon was assessed on

fuel used in the motor vehicle transportation for a healthy forest enterprise. The reduced fuel rate of \$0.17 per gallon is effective through December 31, 2024. Effective September 26, 2008, the use fuel rate for non-commercial trucks 25 years old or older with a historical vehicle plate was reduced \$0.08 per gallon from \$0.26 to \$0.18 per gallon.

In 2008, the Arizona Legislature enacted legislation that requires the annual purchase of an Off-Highway Vehicle (“OHV”) decal for the operation of any All-Terrain Vehicle (“ATV”) or OHV in Arizona that was designed by the manufacturer primarily for travel over unimproved terrain and has an unladen weight of eighteen hundred pounds or less. Effective January 1, 2009, the current annual cost of the OHV decal is \$25.00. In addition, if an OHV will be operated primarily off-highway, the vehicle is eligible for a reduced Vehicle License Tax (“VLT”) of \$3.00 and waiver of the registration fee. The legislation requires that 70% of the OHV user fees collected be deposited into the off-highway vehicle recreation fund and 30% be deposited into the Arizona Highway User Revenue Fund.

In 2010, the Arizona Legislature enacted legislation allowing Arizona Department of Transportation (“ADOT”) to set the Abandoned Vehicle Fees. The base fees were \$200 for abandoned vehicles on federal land and \$50 for abandoned vehicles on non-federal land. The Abandoned Vehicle Administrative Fund has and will continue to receive fee revenue of \$200 and \$50. Any fee that ADOT sets above \$200 and \$50 is to be deposited into the General Fund.

The highway user revenue fund distribution formula has been changed several times, with the last change made in the 1997 regular session of the Legislature. Under the revised formula, ADOT receives 50.5%, counties receive 19%, cities receive 27.5%, and cities with a population over 300,000 receive 3%. The distribution of revenues to cities and towns (the 27.5% portion) is made on the following basis:

One-half of the highway user tax revenues is distributed to each incorporated city and town in the proportion that the population of each bears to the population of all cities and towns within the State, and;

One-half is distributed first on the basis of the county origin of sales of motor vehicle fuels within the State. This amount is then apportioned among the incorporated cities and towns within each county in the proportion that the population of each city or town bears to the total population of all cities and towns within the county.

The most recent regular or special United States census of population is used as the basis of apportionments of Highway User Tax Revenues.

As noted above, the latest distribution formula for highway user revenue funds provides for the distribution of a 3% portion to incorporated cities with a population of 300,000 or more. This funding can be used for the acquisition of rights-of-way or construction of streets or highways. The 1997 legislation removed language that had previously restricted this distribution of funds from being used for controlled-access purposes. Based on the 1995 special census, effective July 1, 1996, Phoenix, Tucson and Mesa share in this distribution.

City of Phoenix, Arizona

Highway User Tax Revenues		Vehicle License Tax Receipts	
Fiscal Year	Amount	Fiscal Year	Amount
2023-24 (Estimate)	\$155,535,000	2023-24 (Estimate)	\$82,227,000
2022-23	152,748,000	2022-23	80,593,000
2021-22	155,466,000	2021-22	78,695,000
2020-21	146,188,000	2020-21	79,769,000
2019-20	135,983,000	2019-20	70,484,000
2018-19	138,864,000	2018-19	70,210,000
2017-18	131,355,000	2017-18	66,784,000
2016-17	126,058,000	2016-17	61,586,000
2015-16	116,682,000	2015-16	59,801,000
2014-15	111,748,000	2014-15	55,293,000

Local Transportation Assistance

The 1981 State transportation financing program also provided for the creation of a Local Transportation Assistance Fund (“LTAF”) for local city transportation purposes (transit, streets, airports, etc.). The 1981 bill was amended in February 1982, restricting the use of these funds by cities with a population greater than 300,000 to mass transit operating costs and related capital purposes. The LTAF is funded from a portion of the receipts of the State Lottery. It is to provide up to \$23 million (maximum) to be allocated to incorporated cities and towns in proportion to the population each bears to the total population of all cities and towns. Cities may spend up to 10% of their allocation for recreational, cultural and historic purposes if matched by non-public funds, provided that the annual allocation to cities is \$23,000,000. The City received \$7,246,000 in 2003-04, \$7,136,000 in 2004-05, \$7,034,000 in 2005-06, \$6,969,000 in 2006-07, \$6,910,000 in 2007-08, \$6,506,000 in 2008-09 and \$3,771,000 in 2009-10.

In addition, on August 31, 1998, then-Governor Jane Hull signed into law a transit funding bill (“LTAF II”) that provided additional state funding for public transit. The bill also changed the distribution of Power Ball lottery funds from the Regional Public Transportation Authority (“RPTA”) directly to the cities and towns in Maricopa County based on population. Prior to 2003, the Vehicle License Tax (“VLT”) and the State General Fund were the primary contributors to the LTAF II fund. From 2003 to 2008, the Power Ball lottery earnings were the single contributor to the LTAF II fund. Beginning in 2009, the state combined the State lottery revenues and the Power Ball lottery revenues into one fund that contributed to both the LTAF and the LTAF II funds. The overall fund must have exceeded \$31 million annually in order to distribute funding, and distributions were capped at \$9 million for LTAF II and \$23 million for LTAF for any fiscal year. As a result of this bill, the City received \$1,778,000 in 1998-99, \$4,612,000 in 1999-00 and \$3,880,000 in 2000-01. In 2001, the major funding portion of this transit-funding bill was repealed. Although the Power Ball distribution remained, the City did not receive any funding in 2001-02 or 2002-03. The City received \$1,796,695 in 2003-04, \$3,327,527 in 2004-05, \$1,286,510 in 2005-06, \$4,356,918 in 2006-07, \$2,411,209 in 2007-08 and \$2,782,417 in 2008-09.

On March 11, 2010, then-Governor Jan Brewer signed a State budget package that permanently eliminated funding to the LTAF and the LTAF II, effective immediately. On September 2, 2011, a Federal judge issued a Court Order reinstating LTAF II Funding in Maricopa County. The City received \$4,220,195 in fiscal year 2018-19, \$4,220,195 in 2019-20, \$4,220,195 in 2020-21, \$4,052,686 in 2021-22, \$4,067,212 in 2022-23, and \$4,067,212 in 2023-24. The estimate for 2024-25 is \$4,050,000.

TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM PASSED BY MARICOPA COUNTY VOTERS

In 1985, the Arizona Legislature enacted transportation finance legislation which, among its provisions, provided potential funding for controlled access highways and regional public transportation.

As a result, Maricopa County held a special election on October 8, 1985 to levy a one-half percent transportation excise tax (sales tax) within the County. The measure was passed by the voters by more than a 2 to 1 margin. The transportation excise tax became effective January 1, 1986 for a period not to exceed twenty years.

With passage of the transportation excise tax in Maricopa County in 1985, the Regional Public Transportation Authority was created within the boundaries of the County on January 1, 1986. The Authority is headed by a Board of Directors consisting of one elected official appointed from each participating municipality and the County. The Board is responsible for the development of a regional public transportation system plan for a regional rapid transit system. The Board is also responsible for establishing and operating a regional bus system and may contract with the City of Phoenix to provide the service. Each city in the Authority area and the County has the option to participate in the Authority. Each city that participates must use a portion of its Local Transportation Assistance Fund monies for public transportation, with Phoenix and Mesa required to use all of its LTA funds for this purpose.

On November 2, 2004 Maricopa County voters approved Proposition 400 (“Prop 400”), which went into effect January 1, 2006. The Prop 400 sales tax extended the County’s one-half percent sales tax for transportation funding for an additional 20 years. The countywide one-half percent sales tax will provide funding for freeways, streets, bus transit, rural transit, dial-a-ride and light rail. Combined with projected federal matching funds, the

tax is expected to provide \$6.2 billion for transit improvements over the life of the tax. It will support the creation of an integrated “supergrid” bus and dial-a-ride network that offers consistent service levels across the region; an expanded Express bus and bus rapid transit network that addresses both suburb-to-central-city and suburb-to-suburb commute trips; expansion of light rail transit; and associated capital investments, including new buses and Intelligent Transportation System improvements, as well as passenger and operations facilities.

Prop 400 Sales Tax Revenue

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Allocation For Light Rail/ High Capacity Transit Capital</u>	<u>Allocation For Bus Operating and Capital</u>	<u>Total Prop 400 Revenue Collected</u>
2023-24 (Estimate)	\$107.4	\$141.0	\$284.4
2022-23	104.0	136.5	240.5
2021-22	95.7	125.7	221.4
2020-21	80.3	105.4	185.7
2019-20	70.5	92.5	163.0
2018-19	67.2	88.3	155.5
2017-18	63.1	82.9	146.0
2016-17	59.6	78.2	137.8
2015-16	57.1	75.0	132.1
2014-15	55.1	72.3	127.3

In 2023, the Arizona Legislature passed Senate Bill 1102, which will refer the expiring Prop 400 transportation tax to Maricopa County voters for approval at the November 2024 general election. The new proposition contains several modifications to the existing tax, including percentages that will go towards freeways and highways, major roads and intersections and public transportation. Revenues may not be used for light rail expansion or projects that would reduce lanes of traffic.

CITY OF PHOENIX TRANSIT EXCISE TAX

On March 14, 2000, City of Phoenix residents approved a 0.4% increase in the City’s transaction privilege (sales) tax rate to be levied for a 20-year period dedicated to transit improvements. Transit improvements include expanded local bus and Dial-A-Ride service, bus rapid transit service, neighborhood circulators, and the construction and operation of a light rail system. In addition, the tax will provide funding for 500 bus pull-outs, 100 miles of bike lanes and left-turn arrows at all major intersections. Voters approved the Transit Sales Tax providing an estimated \$2.2 billion in funding through May 31, 2020.

In August 2014, a 34-person group, the Citizens Committee on the Future of Phoenix Transportation, was created to address the 2020 expiration of the Transit Sales Tax and to review the public transit and street transportation needs of the City. After six months of meetings and over 100 public engagement events, the committee forwarded their recommendations to the City Council, which approved the plan in March 2015. On August 25, 2015, voters approved a new comprehensive transportation plan and funding tax proposal that increased the existing Transit Sales Tax dedicated for transportation. The dedicated Transit Sales Tax rate was increased from the previous 0.4% sales tax rate to 0.7% and became effective January 1, 2016, with a sunset date of December 31, 2050. The increased Transit Sales Tax will continue to fund expanded local bus and Dial-A-Ride service, bus rapid transit service, neighborhood circulators and the operation of the light rail system. The increased Transit Sales Tax will also provide for expanded bus and light rail service hours and routes, high capacity transit corridors, and infrastructure improvements to bus stops, maintenance facilities and transit centers. In addition, the increased Transit Sales Tax will provide for street improvements including pavement maintenance, new bicycle lanes, sidewalk installation and traffic signal enhancements.

APPENDIX D

State Expenditure Limitation

Since fiscal year 1982-83, the City has been subject to an annual expenditure limitation imposed by the Arizona Constitution. This limitation is based upon the City's actual 1979-80 expenditures adjusted annually for subsequent growth in population and inflation. The 2023-24 expenditure limit supplied by the Economic Estimates Commission was \$1,883,740,785. The City increased this limit to \$11,623,359,000 to adjust for additional voter-approved modifications, as described below.

The Constitution exempts certain expenditures from the limitation. The principal exemptions for the City of Phoenix are payments for debt service and other long-term obligations, as well as expenditures of federal funds and certain state-shared revenues. Exemptions associated with revenues not expended in the year of receipt may be carried forward and used in later years. The 1979-80 expenditure base may also be adjusted for the transfer of functions between governmental jurisdictions.

The Constitution provides four processes, all requiring voter approval, to modify the expenditure limitation:

1. A four-year home rule option
2. A permanent adjustment to the 1979-80 base
3. A one-time override for the following fiscal year
4. An accumulation for pay-as-you-go capital expenditures

Phoenix voters have approved four-year home rule options on a regular basis since the implementation of the expenditure limitation. The home rule option which was approved in 2015 allows the City Council, after hearings are held for each council district, to establish the annual budget as the limit. This four-year home rule option was in effect through 2019-20. In 2018, voters approved a proposition that moved regular City candidate elections from the fall of odd-numbered years to November of even-numbered years. State legislation allows the four-year home rule option to be extended in conjunction with the change of election dates. An additional home rule option was approved on November 3, 2020 that sets the City's annual budget after public meetings and hearings. The limit will be in effect for four fiscal years from 2021-22 through 2024-25 and will allow Phoenix residents to continue to control local expenditures.

On November 3, 1981, Phoenix voters approved four propositions that allow the City to accumulate and expend local revenues for "pay-as-you-go" capital improvements without being subject to the State spending limit. These capital improvement exclusions include annual amounts of up to \$5,000,000 for Aviation, \$6,000,000 for Sanitary Sewers, \$2,000,000 for Streets and \$6,000,000 for Water. These exclusions were approved on a permanent basis and do not require voter reapproval except to raise or lower the annual amounts.

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APPENDIX E

Retirement and Pension Plans

Substantially all full-time employees and elected officials of the City are covered by one of three contributory pension plans: the City of Phoenix Employees' Retirement System, the State of Arizona Public Safety Personnel Retirement System or the Elected Officials' Retirement Plan.

City of Phoenix Employees' Retirement System

The City of Phoenix Employees' Retirement System ("COPERS") is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan established by the Phoenix City Charter. COPERS covers all eligible full-time employees of the City, with the exception of elected officials and sworn City police and fire personnel. COPERS provides retirement, disability retirement and survivor benefits to its members. The plan can be amended or repealed by a vote of the people.

The general administration, management and operation of COPERS is vested in a nine-member Retirement Board consisting of three elected employee members, four statutory members, a citizen member and a retiree member. The Retirement Board appoints the Retirement Program Administrator and contracts investment counsel and other services necessary to properly administer the plan. Additional information regarding the City's financial statements, including reporting of the City's net position and the net pension liability, is available in the City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR"). The ACFR is available at <http://emma.msrb.org> or www.phoenix.gov under Departments-Finance-Financial Information & Reports or by calling the City at (602) 262-7166. The most recent report of the Actuary and the plan's annual financial reports are available online at <https://phoenix.gov/copers/pension-plan-reports>.

Employees participate in the plan upon beginning employment with the City. COPERS' membership data is as follows:

	June 30	
	2023	2022
Active Members		
Tier 1	3,769	4,110
Tier 2	521	541
Tier 3	4,117	3,287
Total	8,407	7,938
Deferred Vested Members	1,149	1,109
In Pay Members		
Service Retirees	6,547	6,363
Beneficiaries	1,226	1,195
Disabled Retirees	213	222
Total	7,986	7,780
Total Members	17,542	16,827

The City contributes an actuarially determined percentage of payroll to COPERS, as required by City Charter, to fully fund benefits for active members and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liability as a level percent of projected member payroll over a closed 16-year period. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the total contribution rate was 34.14% of compensation. Tier 1 employees contributed 5% of their compensation, Tier 2 and Tier 3 employees contributed 11.0% and the City contributed the remainder, which amounted to \$193.1 million for the fiscal year.

The City's actuarially determined contribution, actual contribution and covered payroll for the last three fiscal years follows:

**Schedule of Employer Contributions
(in thousands)**

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Actuarially Determined Contribution</u>	<u>Actual Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Actual Contribution as a percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
2023	\$179,616	\$193,136	(\$13,520)	108%	\$653,263	29.56%
2022	167,843	178,319	(10,476)	107	595,304	29.95
2021	178,090	357,382	(179,292)	200	580,451	61.57

The actuarially determined recommended pension contribution rate is 27.49% for fiscal year 2023-24 and 25.82% for fiscal year 2024-25.

The following schedule shows the funding progress of the plan for the last three fiscal years. The total pension liability increased \$181,492,000 from 2021 to 2022 and \$160,871,000 from 2022 to 2023.

**Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
(in thousands)**

	<u>Fiscal Year End 2023</u>	<u>Fiscal Year End 2022</u>	<u>Fiscal Year End 2021</u>
<u>Total Pension Liability</u>			
Service cost	\$ 81,561	\$ 79,869	\$ 78,643
Interest on the total pension liability	324,026	311,636	303,102
Differences between expected and actual experience of the total pension liability	28,788	52,647	(4,347)
Changes of assumptions	—	—	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(273,504)	(262,660)	(249,713)
Net change in total pension liability	160,871	181,492	127,685
Total pension liability—beginning	4,723,291	4,541,799	4,414,114
Total pension liability—ending	<u>\$4,884,162</u>	<u>\$4,723,291</u>	<u>\$4,541,799</u>
<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>			
Employer contributions	\$ 193,136	\$ 178,319	\$ 357,382
Employee contributions	47,749	53,350	40,561
Pension plan net investment income (loss)	175,400	(161,785)	610,554
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(273,504)	(262,660)	(249,713)
Pension plan administrative expense	(1,373)	(2,564)	(1,930)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	141,408	(195,340)	756,854
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	3,242,687	3,438,027	2,681,173
Plan fiduciary net position—ending	<u>\$3,384,095</u>	<u>\$3,242,687</u>	<u>\$3,438,027</u>
Net pension liability	<u>\$1,500,067</u>	<u>\$1,480,604</u>	<u>\$1,103,772</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.29%	68.65%	75.70%
Covered payroll	\$ 653,263	\$ 595,304	\$ 580,451
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	229.63%	248.71%	190.16%

Actuarial assumptions used to determine the total pension liability in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of the actuarial experience study covering the period from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2019. Those assumption, applied to all periods included in the measurement, are as follows:

Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increase Rate	2.80% plus merit component based on service ranging from 4.20% at 1 year of service to 0.0% for members with 15 or more years of service
Cost of Living Adjustment	0.50% through 2024, 1.00% from 2025-2029 and then 1.25% thereafter
Administrative Expenses	Assumed to be equal to the prior year's amount, increased by 2.50%

Based on the assumption that employee and City contributions to COPERS will continue to follow the established contribution policy and the sufficiency of the Fiduciary Net Position, the long-term expected rate of return on the plan's investments, 7.00%, was applied as the single rate to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

City of Phoenix Pension Reform

In January 2011, the Mayor and City Council appointed members of a Pension Reform Task Force (the "Task Force") to work with management, outside consultants and other stakeholders to review and possibly recommend changes to COPERS. On September 25, 2012, after several revisions, the Task Force presented a final report to the Mayor and City Council, including recommended amendments to the City Charter. At the September 25, 2012 meeting, the Mayor and City Council directed staff to draft proposed revisions to City Charter language for referral to the March 2013 ballot based on the Task Force's recommendations.

At a special election held on March 12, 2013, voters approved changes to COPERS. The changes affected new employees hired on and after July 1, 2013 and are expected to save the City approximately \$829 million over 25 years. The changes exclude public safety employees and elected officials, each covered under separate pension plans. The following is a summary of the voter-approved changes:

- The retirement eligibility age will increase an average of approximately 3.5 years
- The employer and employee contribution rates will be based on a 50/50 split of the actuarially determined rate necessary to fully fund the annual required contribution ("ARC")
- The benefit formula components will be changed to a graduated multiplier based on years of service, matching the State of Arizona retirement plan
- Prior to these changes, the City Charter required full funding of the ARC, but prohibited the City from contributing an amount greater than the ARC. The voter-approved changes allow the City to contribute an amount greater than the ARC
- The Investment Policy for COPERS will be updated to allow for investments that meet the Prudent Investor Rule

On July 1, 2013 as a result of the voter approved changes, a two-tier system was created for COPERS. A Tier 1 employee is any employee hired by the City before July 1, 2013, or any employee hired by the City on or after July 1, 2013 who participated in the Arizona State Retirement System prior to July 1, 2011. A Tier 2 employee is any employee hired by the City on or after July 1, 2013 who is not a Tier 1 employee. Effective July 1, 2013, Tier 1 employees continued to contribute 5.0% of their compensation to the plan, and Tier 2 employees contributed one-half of the total required actuarial percentage. The contribution rate for the City is the total projected percentage less the member contribution rates for each tier.

In November 2014, the Mayor created the Civilian Retirement Security Ad Hoc Committee (the “Committee”) to address further pension reform. The Committee, which included members of the City Council along with community and business leaders, met over three months to consider several options for reform. In February 2015, the Committee unanimously recommended a stacked hybrid plan (“Prop 103”) that was expected to save the City over \$38 million over 20 years starting January 1, 2016. The most significant changes under this plan are for employees hired after January 1, 2016 to be classified as Tier 3 employees. Tier 3 employees would be subject to the following benefit changes:

- Final Average Salary calculation changed to a five-year average
- Pension multiplier reduced to 1.85% of salary per year of service through the first 10 years of employment, gradually increasing to 2.0% at 20 years of service
- Elimination of the sick leave service credit
- Eliminates the ability for employees previously employed by the state or other cities in Arizona to join the City of Phoenix as Tier 1 employees
- Makes compensation above \$125,000 per year non-pensionable; the cap would increase each year to match inflation

Prop 103 continues the 50/50 split in the contribution rate for new hires, but created a ceiling in the employee rate of 11.0% of their compensation. The ceiling applies to both Tier 2 and Tier 3 employees to help improve the recruitment and retention of employees. The City Council approved the plan on March 4, 2015, and on August 25, 2015 voters also approved Prop 103, which became effective on January 1, 2016.

Accrued Vacation or Sick-Leave on City of Phoenix’s Pension Benefits

The benefit amount under COPERS depends, in part, on a retiring employee’s highest average annual compensation paid over a multi-year period. As part of pension reform, the City restricted “pension spiking” by no longer allowing unused sick leave accrued after July 1, 2012, and unused vacation leave accrued after June 30, 2014, to be included when calculating a member’s “final average compensation.” This practice was upheld by the Arizona Supreme Court on July 10, 2020, in *Piccioli v. City of Phoenix*, CV-19-0116 and *AFSCME v. Phoenix* CV-19-0143.

On July 10, 2020 the Arizona Supreme Court issued rulings on “pension spiking” in *Piccioli v. City of Phoenix*, CV-19-0116 and *AFSCME v. Phoenix* CV-19-0143, where the former addressed the implication of sick leave and the latter vacation leave. The City of Phoenix pays pension benefits to eligible employees upon retirement. The amount of that benefit depends, in part, on a retiring employee’s highest average annual compensation paid over a multi-year period. The primary issue in the cases was whether a one-time payout for accrued sick or vacation leave upon retirement was “compensation” under the COPERS’ Plan that must be included when calculating a member’s “final average compensation,” which is used in determining the pension benefit amount. The Court held that the City did not need to include the one-time payments for unused sick or vacation leave at retirement as part of final average compensation. Thus, the City did not violate the Arizona Constitution by prospectively eliminating the payouts made at the time of retirement for sick leave accrued after July 1, 2012, and vacation leave accrued after June 30, 2014, from the calculation of final average compensation.

In 2012, when *Piccioli v. City of Phoenix*, CV2012-010330 was filed, the Board of Trustees of COPERS took action, upon advice from their consulting actuary, to not recognize any savings from the leave changes until after the court cases were adjudicated. At that time, the savings of the changes were estimated to equal about 9% of the total fund value. This 9% load has been built in to valuations since 2012. Following the opinions from the Arizona Supreme Court in July 2020, COPERS’ consulting actuary had prepared a recommendation to remove 7.5% of that load, holding back 1.5% to account for future negative experience related to certain assumptions. On August 6, 2020, the COPERS Board approved the actuaries recommendation. Based on the June 30, 2019 valuation, it is estimated that continuing the practices upheld by the Court will result in savings of \$156.9 million over a 20-year period.

Citizen Pension Reform Initiative

On November 4, 2014, Phoenix voters considered and rejected an initiative known as Proposition 487 — The Phoenix Pension Reform Act of 2014 that if approved, would have amended the Phoenix City Charter and changed City retirement benefits for both current and future employees. The City is unable to predict whether and in what form, future initiatives may be proposed regarding COPERS and what the impact of such initiatives might be.

State of Arizona Public Safety Personnel Retirement System

The City of Phoenix also contributes to an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension and health insurance premium subsidy plan, the Arizona Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (“APSPRS”), for sworn police officers and firefighters. The APSPRS functions as an investment and administrative agent for the City of Phoenix with respect to the plans for police officers and firefighters.

Periodic employer contributions to the pension and health insurance premium subsidy plans are determined on an actuarial basis using the entry age normal cost method. Normal cost is funded on a current basis. The City’s unfunded actuarial accrued liability is funded over a closed period, and as of June 30, 2016, the City had 20 years remaining in the amortization period. Senate Bill 1442, passed by the State Legislature on April 17, 2017, authorized the governing body of an employer to make a one-time request to increase the amortization to a closed period not exceeding 30 years. On June 21, 2017, the City Council voted to submit a request to the APSPRS Board of Trustees to increase the City’s amortization period from 20 years to 30 years. The change was reflected in the employer contribution rate beginning with the July 1, 2018 contribution, and represents the minimum required contribution percentage. Periodic contributions for both normal cost and the amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability are based on the entry age normal cost method. The funding strategy for normal cost and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability should provide sufficient resources to pay employee pension benefits on a timely basis.

The System, for both police and fire personnel, is funded via member contributions of 7.65% of compensation for employees whose membership date was prior to July 20, 2011, and 11.65% of compensation for employees whose membership date began on or after July 20, 2011. Employees whose membership date was on or after January 1, 2012 have the option of participating in the hybrid plan for non-social security positions with contributions of 14.65%, of which 3.0% goes toward a defined contribution plan and is matched by the employer. Employer rates are set by an actuarial valuation and expressed as a percent of compensation. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the required employer contribution rates were as follows:

	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire</u>
Tier 1	73.34%	63.38%
Tier 2	73.34%	63.38%
Tier 3	10.39%	10.36%
Tier 3 Legacy	59.55%	48.57%

For Fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the City chose to contribute \$235.5 million and \$123.9 million for Police and Fire, respectively and were based on the following contribution rates:

	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire</u>
Tier 1	81.87%	70.30%
Tier 2	81.87%	70.30%
Tier 3	10.39%	10.36%
Tier 3 Legacy	68.08%	55.49%

The City's APSPRS membership data is as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2022</u>	
	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire</u>
Retirees and Beneficiaries	2,855	1,264
Inactive and Non-Retired Members	934	271
Active Members	<u>2,223</u>	<u>1,463</u>
Total	<u><u>6,012</u></u>	<u><u>2,998</u></u>

**Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
for Reporting Date ended June 30,
(thousands)**

	POLICE		
	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2021
<u>Total Pension Liability</u>			
Service cost	\$ 51,950	\$ 51,687	\$ 51,069
Interest on the total pension liability	274,353	265,180	251,285
Difference between expected and actual experience of the total pension liability	34,170	23,801	91,331
Changes of assumptions	44,315	—	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(225,952)	(204,565)	(203,329)
Net change in total pension liability	178,836	136,103	190,356
Total pension liability—beginning	3,819,293	3,683,190	3,492,834
Total pension liability—ending	<u>\$3,998,129</u>	<u>\$3,819,293</u>	<u>\$3,683,190</u>
<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>			
Employer contributions	\$ 183,098	\$ 172,800	\$ 167,099
Employee contributions	25,362	23,096	22,896
Pension plan net investment income	(69,084)	379,441	17,437
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(225,952)	(204,565)	(203,329)
Pension plan administrative expense	(1,246)	(1,780)	(1,422)
Other(1)	52	4	(91)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(87,770)	368,996	2,590
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	1,739,874	1,370,878	1,368,288
Plan fiduciary net position—ending	<u>\$1,652,104</u>	<u>\$1,739,874</u>	<u>\$1,370,878</u>
Net pension liability	<u>\$2,346,025</u>	<u>\$2,079,419</u>	<u>\$2,312,312</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	41.32%	45.55%	37.22%
Covered payroll	\$ 222,342	\$ 229,875	\$ 233,472
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered valuation payroll	1055.14%	904.59%	990.40%
(1) Other changes include adjustments for prior year GASB 68 and reserve transfer to/from employer and employee reserves.			

**Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
for Reporting Date ended June 30,
(in thousands)**

	FIRE		
	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2021
<u>Total Pension Liability</u>			
Service cost	\$ 35,322	\$ 32,998	\$ 31,668
Interest on the total pension liability	149,188	143,726	134,204
Difference between expected and actual experience of the total pension liability	12,208	2,186	74,975
Changes of assumptions	23,529	—	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(110,412)	(102,431)	(121,050)
Net change in total pension liability	109,835	76,479	119,797
Total pension liability—beginning	2,063,547	1,987,068	1,867,271
Total pension liability—ending	<u>\$2,173,382</u>	<u>\$2,063,547</u>	<u>\$1,987,068</u>
<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>			
Employer contributions	\$ 107,767	\$ 106,126	\$ 90,148
Employee contributions	14,300	13,566	12,598
Pension plan net investment income	(39,442)	212,684	9,715
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(110,412)	(102,431)	(121,050)
Pension plan administrative expense	(711)	(994)	(793)
Other(1)	2	12	12
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(28,496)	228,963	(9,370)
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	984,963	756,000	765,370
Plan fiduciary net position—ending	<u>\$ 956,467</u>	<u>\$ 984,963</u>	<u>\$ 756,000</u>
Net pension liability	<u>\$1,216,915</u>	<u>\$1,078,584</u>	<u>\$1,231,068</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	44.01%	47.73%	38.05%
Covered payroll	\$ 151,969	\$ 148,348	\$ 139,641
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered valuation payroll	800.76%	727.06%	881.60%

(1) Other changes include adjustments for prior year GASB 68 and reserve transfer to/from employer and employee reserves.

Actuarial assumptions used to determine the total pension liability in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation were based on the results of the actuarial experience study covering the period from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016. Those assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, are as follows:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value of Assets
Price Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.25% to 15.00% including inflation
Tier 1 and 2 Investment Rate of Return	7.20%, net of investment and administrative expense
Tier 3 Investment Rate of Return	7.00%, net of investment and administrative expense
Tier 3 Compensation Limit	\$115,868 for 2021. Assumed increases of 2.00% per year
Retirement Rates	Rates based on a 2022 experience study using actual plan experience
Mortality Rates	All rates were updated to reflect the PubS-2010 tables. The mortality assumptions sufficiently accommodate future mortality improvements.

The cost-of-living adjustment will be based on the average annual percentage change in the Metropolitan Phoenix-Mesa Consumer Price Index published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics. The assumed future permanent benefit increase used for this valuation is 1.75%.

Schedule of Contributions for Measurement Date ended June 30,
(in thousands)

	<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Actuarially Determined Contribution</u>	<u>Actual Contribution(1)</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Valuation Payroll</u>
Police	2023	\$ —	\$235,524	\$ —	\$ —	—%
	2022	154,979	183,098	(28,119)	222,342	82.35
	2021	153,644	172,800	(19,156)	229,875	75.17
	2020	167,099	167,099	—	233,472	71.57
	2019	149,442	149,442	—	228,846	65.30
	2018	124,618	124,618	—	221,105	56.36
	2017	113,645	113,645	—	231,023	49.19
Fire	2023	\$ —	\$123,902	\$ —	\$ —	—%
	2022	96,217	107,767	(11,550)	151,969	70.91
	2021	89,913	106,126	(16,213)	148,348	71.54
	2020	90,148	90,148	—	139,641	64.56
	2019	77,142	77,142	—	135,273	57.03
	2018	73,288	73,288	—	132,503	55.31
	2017	56,671	56,671	—	127,530	44.44

(1) Actual contributions are based on covered payroll at the time of contribution. It is the actuary's understanding that the City's practice is to contribute the percent-of-payroll employer contribution rate (or flat dollar amount if there are no active employees) shown in the actuarial valuation report. Because of this

understanding, the Actuarially Determined Contributions shown in the Schedule of Contributions are the actual contributions made by the City in the fiscal year. Fiscal year 2022 actual contributions represent contributions made subsequent to the measurement date.

The actuarially determined recommended pension contribution rates for Police was 65.70% for fiscal year 2020-21, 67.32% for fiscal year 2021-22, and is 73.34% for fiscal year 2022-23. The actuarially determined recommended pension contribution rates for Fire was 60.61% for fiscal year 2020-21, 63.29% for fiscal year 2021-22, and is 63.38% for fiscal year 2022-23.

APSPRS Pension Reform

On April 29, 2011, the Governor signed into law Senate Bill 1609 (“*SB 1609*”), which created significant pension reform to the APSPRS.

The following is a summary of changes to the APSPRS required by SB 1609:

- Revise the formula used to calculate cost of living adjustments (“*COLA*”)
- Increase member contribution rate from 7.65% to 11.65% by fiscal year 2015-16
- Eliminate the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (“*DROP*”) for employees hired after January 1, 2012
- Increase the number of years of service required to become retirement eligible from 20 to 25
- Increase the number of consecutive years of salary used to compute pension from three to five
- Calculated pension cannot exceed 80.0% of the five consecutive years’ average

On February 20, 2014, the Arizona Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling that provisions of SB 1609 revising the formula used to calculate cost of living adjustments of members of the Arizona Elected Officials Retirement Plan violated the Arizona Constitution to the extent those provisions applied to elected officials hired prior to January 1, 2012. Because that Supreme Court ruling applies to invalidate the same language in similar provisions of SB 1609 which relate to APSPRS, COLA increases for members hired prior to January 1, 2012 and affected by SB 1609 will be restored retroactively, which required rate increases from employers, including the City. The APSPRS Board allowed employers to phase-in the pension contribution rate increase over 3 years beginning with the 2015-16 fiscal year. The City’s contribution rate for fiscal year 2015-16 increased 7.96% for fire and 9.31% for police due the phase-in. In fiscal year 2016-17, the City’s contribution rate increased 4.93% for fire and 6.05% for police. The City is unable to determine the rate increase for the last year of the phase-in or any potential savings due to other provisions of SB 1609.

On November 10, 2016, the Arizona Supreme Court upheld another lower court ruling that provisions of SB 1609 which increased employee contribution rates and curtailed certain benefit increases were also unconstitutional. The decision means that many current employees will receive refunds, while some retirees will receive retroactive benefit increases. The issuance of refunds by the City will have minimal effect on contribution rates. Neither of the Supreme Court decisions will impact the ability of the City to fulfill its obligations on its bonds. The City is not aware of any other pending lawsuits regarding SB 1609.

In February 2016, the Governor signed Senate Bills 1428 and 1429 to further reform the APSPRS. Most of the changes only affect new hires who start after June 30, 2017. Those changes include requiring new public safety employees to serve until age 55 before being eligible for full pension benefits, splitting the annual pension cost 50/50 between employers and new employees, and providing new hires the option of choosing a 100% defined contribution plan in place of a defined benefit (or pension) plan. The one change that could affect current retirees and those hired both before and after June 30, 2017, is a 2.0% annual cap on cost-of-living adjustments, which would be tied to the metropolitan Phoenix-Mesa Consumer Price Index. For the cost-of-living cap to apply to current members of APSPRS, it needed to be approved by voters. Proposition 124, which capped the cost of living adjustments for current and new members, was approved by voters on May 17, 2016.

Elected Officials' Retirement Plan

The Elected Officials' Retirement Plan ("EORP") is a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan of which the City of Phoenix is a contributing employer and covers the Mayor and City Council, effective January 4, 1988. As a condition of coverage, members are required to contribute a percentage of their compensation.

The City contributed an actuarially determined rate of 32.99% for fiscal year 2012 and 36.44% for fiscal year 2013, to fully fund benefits for active members. For the first six months of fiscal year 2014, the City contribution rate was 39.62%. Effective January 1, 2014, the State Legislature closed the EORP to new members and changed the contribution rate to 23.50% for both the EORP and for the newly created Elected Officials' Defined Contribution Retirement System ("EODCRS"). All elected officials, appointed or elected on or after January 1, 2014 and not previously a member of the EORP, become members of the EODCRS, a defined contribution plan.

In 2017, a trial court ruled that the 23.50% level percent employer contribution rate for the defined benefit plan was unconstitutional without supplemental funding because it was insufficient to cover the actuarial computed unfunded liabilities.

In March 2018, the Arizona State Legislature introduced Senate Bill 1478 ("SB 1478"), which proposed to eliminate the 23.50% employer contribution rate and replace it with an actuarially determined employer contribution rate. SB 1478 requires the contribution rate to be sufficient to meet both the normal cost and the unfunded accrued liability amortized over a closed period of at least 20 years, but not more than 30 years, beginning July 1, 2018. The Governor signed SB 1478 into law on May 16, 2018. Effective July 1, 2018, the EORP employer contribution rate was 61.5% and 61.625% for EODCRS. Effective July 1, 2019, the EORP employer contribution rate was 61.43% and 61.555% for EODCRS.

Pension reform for EORP was approved by voters in November 2018. The reform requires a replacement of the permanent benefit increase, or PBI, with a cost-of-living-adjustment based on annual changes recognized by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale CBSA. The PBI could increase as much as 4.0% per year, while the new cost-of-living adjustment increase has a cap of 2.0% per year.

No additional disclosures regarding EORP are provided due to the immateriality to the City's finances as a whole. EORP financial statements are available online at www.psprs.com.

Additional Information

Additional information regarding the City's Retirement and Pension Plans, including trend information and detailed assumptions, is available in the City's ACFR under the headings "Pension Plans" and "Required Supplementary Information". The ACFR is available at <http://emma.msrb.org> or www.phoenix.gov under Departments-Finance-Financial Information & Reports or by calling the City at (602) 262-7166.

Additional information regarding the APSPRS and the EORP, including annual financial reports, actuary reports, trend information and detailed assumptions is available at www.psprs.com/investments--financials/annual-reports.

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APPENDIX F

Health Care Benefits for Retired Employees

The City provides certain postemployment health care benefits for its retirees. City retirees meeting certain qualifications are eligible to participate in the City's health insurance program along with the City's active employees. As of August 1, 2007, separate unblended rates have been established for active and retiree health insurance.

In June 2004, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") issued Statement 45 ("GASB 45") which addresses how state and local governments should account for and report costs and obligations related to post-employment health care and other post-employment non-pension benefits ("OPEB"). GASB 45 generally requires that the annual cost of OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB be accounted for and reported in essentially the same manner as pensions. The City implemented GASB Statement 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions, effective July 1, 2007.

GASB 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, replaces GASB 45 and establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. The new GASB statement requires the presentation of liability for OPEB obligations in the employer's financial statements. The Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. Note disclosure and required supplementary information requirements about defined benefit OPEB also are addressed. The City implemented GASB 75 effective July 1, 2017.

Medical Expense Reimbursement Plan

Employees eligible to retire in 15 years or less from August 1, 2007, will receive a monthly subsidy from the City's Medical Expense Reimbursement Plan ("MERP") when they retire. The MERP is a single-employer, defined benefit OPEB plan.

The subsidy provides an offset to out of pocket healthcare expenses such as premiums, deductibles and co-pays, whether the retiree or survivor elects to purchase coverage through city sponsored retiree plans or other sources. City sponsored health plans are provided to eligible non-Medicare retirees and dependents. The subsidy varies with length of service or bargaining unit, from \$117 to \$202 per month. Retirees may be eligible for additional subsidies depending on their bargaining unit, retirement date, or enrollment in the City's medical insurance program. Current and future eligible retirees who purchase health insurance through the City's plan will receive an additional subsidy to minimize the impact of unblending health insurance rates for active and retired employees.

In December 2007, the City established the City of Phoenix MERP Trust to fund all or a portion of the City's share of liabilities incurred in providing the benefits as reflected in Administrative Regulation 2.42 — Medical Expense Reimbursement Plan for Retirees and Eligible Surviving Spouses or Qualified Domestic Partners. A five-member Board of Trustees was delegated fiduciary responsibility for the MERP Trust, subject to oversight of the City Council.

The employees covered by MERP at June 30, 2023 are:

	<u>2023</u>
Plan Members Currently Receiving Benefits	10,148
Active Plan Members	<u>1,832</u>
Total Plan Members	<u><u>11,980</u></u>

Contributions by the City (plus earnings thereon) are the sole source of funding for the MERP. The City's Board of Trustees, subject to oversight by the City Council has the authority to establish and amend the contribution requirements of the City and active employees. The Board of Trustees establishes the rates based on an actuarially determined rate recommended by an independent actuary. The actuarial 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. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City contributed \$19.7 million. Employees are not required to contribute to the MERP.

The MERP actuarially determined contribution, actual contribution and covered payroll for the last two fiscal years follows:

MERP
Schedule of Employer Contributions
(in thousands)

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Actuarially Determined Contribution</u>	<u>Actual Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Actual Contribution as a percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
2023	\$19,750	\$19,750	\$ —	\$170,892	11.56%
2022	15,912	27,704	(11,792)	222,257	12.46

The City's net OPEB liability for MERP was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total MERP OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability for MERP was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. The net OPEB liability for MERP is measured as the total MERP OPEB liability, less the amount of the plan's fiduciary net position. In actuarial terms, this is analogous to the accrued liability less the market value of assets (not the smoothed actuarial value of assets that is often encountered in actuarial valuations based on the Board's adopted assumptions and methods).

A single discount rate of 6.5% was used to measure the total MERP OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023. This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on MERP OPEB plan investments of 6.5%. Based on the stated assumptions and the projection of cash flows, the MERP OPEB fiduciary net position and future contributions were projected to be sufficient to finance all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on MERP OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total MERP OPEB liability.

The following schedule shows the funding progress of the plan for the last two fiscal years. The total MERP OPEB liability decreased \$30,384,000 from 2022 to 2023.

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
(in thousands)

	MERP	
	Fiscal Year End 2023	Fiscal Year End 2022
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 2,673	\$ 3,495
Interest on the total OPEB liability	23,719	24,114
Differences between expected and actual experience	(26,599)	—
Changes of assumptions	(2,501)	8,185
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(27,676)	(27,747)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(30,384)	8,047
Total OPEB liability—beginning	377,414	369,367
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$347,030</u>	<u>\$377,414</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		
Employer contributions	\$ 19,750	\$ 27,704
OPEB plan net investment income	17,964	(32,988)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(27,676)	(27,747)
Other	(605)	(640)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	9,433	(33,671)
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	199,253	232,924
Plan fiduciary net position—ending	<u>\$208,686</u>	<u>\$199,253</u>
Net OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$138,344</u>	<u>\$178,161</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	60.13%	52.79%
Covered payroll	\$170,892	\$222,257
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	80.95%	80.16%

Post Employment Health Plan

Benefit eligible employees with more than 15 years until retirement eligibility, as of August 1, 2007, receive \$150 per month while employed by the City as a defined contribution to the Post Employment Health Plan (“PEHP”). This is a 100% employer-paid benefit. The program provides employees who have a payroll deduction for City medical insurance coverage (single or family) with a PEHP account. This account is to be used by the employee when he/she retires or separates employment with the City for qualified medical expenses (including health insurance premiums).

Long-Term Disability Program

In November 2008, the City established the City of Phoenix Long-Term Disability (“LTD”) Trust to fund all or a portion of the City’s liabilities incurred in providing the benefits as reflected in Administrative Regulation 2.323 — City of Phoenix Long-Term Disability Program. The LTD Trust is a single-employer, defined benefit plan. A five-member Board of Trustees was delegated fiduciary responsibility for the LTD Trust, subject to oversight by the City Council. The LTD Trust issues a separate report that can be obtained through the City of Phoenix, Finance Department, Financial Accounting and Reporting Division, 251 W. Washington Street, 9th Floor, Phoenix, Arizona, 85003.

Long-term disability benefits are available to regular, full-time, benefit-eligible employees who have been employed by the City for at least 12 consecutive months. The program provides income protection of 2/3 of an employee's monthly base salary following a continuous three-month waiting period from the last day worked and the use of all leave accruals. The benefit continues to age 80 for those disabled prior to July 1, 2013 and age 75 for those disabled on or after July 1, 2013. The City pays 100% of the cost of this benefit.

The number of participants as of June 30, 2023, the effective date of the biennial OPEB valuation, follows:

	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>General City</u>	<u>Total</u>
Active Employees	2,666	1,748	8,468	12,882
Disabled Employees	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>314</u>
Total Covered Participants	<u>2,681</u>	<u>1,760</u>	<u>8,755</u>	<u>13,196</u>

Contributions by the City (plus earnings thereon) are the sole source of funding for the LTD program. The LTD Trust's Board of Trustees, subject to oversight by the City Council has the authority to establish and amend the contribution requirements of the City and active employees. The Board of Trustees establishes the rates based on an actuarially determined rate recommended by an independent actuary. The actuarial 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. Although the LTD Plan is fully funded, the City elected to contribute \$912,000 for the year ended June 30, 2023, and \$1.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2022.

The LTD actuarially determined contribution, actual contribution and covered payroll for the last two fiscal years follows:

LTD
Schedule of Employer Contributions
(in thousands)

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Actuarially Determined Contribution</u>	<u>Actual Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Actual Contribution as a percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
2023	\$2,617	\$ 912	\$1,705	\$980,817	0.09%
2022	1,343	1,401	(58)	898,304	0.16

The City's net OPEB liability for LTD was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total LTD OPEB liability used to calculate the net LTD OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. The net LTD OPEB liability is measured as the total OPEB liability, less the amount of the plan's fiduciary net position. In actuarial terms, this is analogous to the accrued liability less the market value of assets (not the smoothed actuarial value of assets that is often encountered in actuarial valuations based on the LTD Trust's Board of Trustees adopted assumptions and methods).

A single discount rate of 6.5% was used to measure the total OPEB liability for LTD as of June 30, 2023. This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on LTD OPEB plan investments of 6.5%. Based on the stated assumptions and the projection of cash flows, the LTD OPEB plan's fiduciary net position and future contributions were projected to be available to finance all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on LTD OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total LTD OPEB liability.

The following schedule shows the funding progress of the plan for the last two fiscal years. The total LTD OPEB liability increased \$1,608,000 from 2022 to 2023.

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year End 2023	Fiscal Year End 2022
Total OPEB liability/(asset)		
Service cost	\$ 3,964	\$ 3,867
Interest on the total OPEB liability/(asset)	3,230	3,163
Differences between expected and actual experience	227	—
Changes of assumptions	(582)	787
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(5,231)	(4,833)
Net change in total OPEB liability/(asset)	1,608	2,984
Total OPEB liability/(asset)—beginning	50,321	47,337
Total OPEB liability/(asset)—ending	\$ 51,929	\$ 50,321
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		
Employer contributions	\$ 912	\$ 1,401
OPEB plan net investment income	6,859	(13,083)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(5,231)	(4,833)
OPEB plan administrative expense	(539)	(556)
Other	(14)	(13)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	1,987	(17,084)
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	77,477	94,561
Plan fiduciary net position—ending	\$ 79,464	\$ 77,477
Net OPEB liability/(asset)—ending	\$ (27,535)	\$ (27,156)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability/(asset)	153.03%	153.97%
Covered payroll	\$980,817	\$898,304
Net OPEB liability/(asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	(2.81)%	(3.02)%

APSPRS—OPEB

The Arizona Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (“APSPRS”) administers an agent multiple-employer defined benefit retirement system established by Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 4 of the Arizona Revised Statutes that provides retirement benefits, as well as death and disability benefits to public safety employees of certain state and local governments. Authority to make amendments to the plan rests with the Arizona State Legislature. The APSPRS acts as a common investment and administrative agent that is jointly administered by a Board of Trustees and participating local boards.

The City’s APSPRS membership data is as follows:

	June 30, 2022	
	Police	Fire
Retirees and Beneficiaries	2,855	1,264
Inactive, Non-Retired Members	422	233
Active Members	2,223	1,463
Total	5,500	2,960

APSPRS has the authority to establish and amend the contribution requirements of the City and active employees. APSPRS establishes rates based on an actuarially determined rate recommended by an independent actuary. 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 an unfunded accrued liability.

Employees are not required to contribute to the APSPRS OPEB plan. The City makes both the employee and employer contribution when an APSPRS employee is covered under industrial leave.

The APSPRS actuarially determined contribution, actual contribution and covered payroll is calculated as of June 30, one year prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

**APSPRS
Schedule of Employer Contributions
(in thousands)**

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Actuarially Determined Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Actual Contribution as a percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
Police	2022	\$87	\$87	\$ —	\$222,342	0.04%
Fire	2022	\$34	\$34	\$ —	\$151,969	0.02%

The following schedule shows the funding of the APSPRS OPEB plan for the last fiscal year. The City’s net OPEB liability for APSPRS was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total APSPRS OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability for APSPRS was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the same date.

**Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios for Reporting Date Ended June 30,
(in thousands)**

	APSPRS	
	<u>Police 2023</u>	<u>Fire 2023</u>
<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>		
Service Cost	\$ 1,008	\$ 561
Interest on the total OPEB liability	3,437	1,859
Differences between expected and actual experience of the Total OPEB Liability	(356)	228
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(3,694)	(1,933)
Changes of assumptions	915	248
Net change in total OPEB liability	1,310	963
Total OPEB liability—beginning	47,929	25,874
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 49,239</u>	<u>\$ 26,837</u>
<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>		
Contributions—employer	\$ 87	\$ 34
Contributions—employee	87	34
Net Investment Income	(3,060)	(1,733)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(3,694)	(1,933)
OPEB Plan administrative expense	(54)	(31)
Net change in Plan fiduciary net position	(6,634)	(3,629)
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	78,675	44,491
Plan fiduciary net position—ending	<u>\$ 72,041</u>	<u>\$ 40,862</u>
Net OPEB liability/(asset)	<u>\$ (22,802)</u>	<u>\$ (14,025)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	146.31%	152.26%
Covered payroll	\$222,342	\$151,969
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	(10.26%)	(9.23%)

Actuarial Valuations

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the City are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the City and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

Additional Information

Additional information regarding the City's Health Care Benefits for Retired Employees, including the actuarial methods and detailed assumptions used to calculate the ARC, is available in the City's ACFR under the heading "Other Postemployment Benefits (*OPEB*)". The ACFR is available at <http://emma.msrb.org> or www.phoenix.gov under Departments-Finance-Financial Information & Reports or by calling the City at (602) 262-7166.

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APPENDIX G

Form of Continuing Disclosure Undertaking for the Purpose of Providing Continuing Disclosure Information Under Section (B)(5) of Rule 15C2-12

This Continuing Disclosure Undertaking (the “*Undertaking*” or the “*Agreement*”) dated as of August , 2024 is executed and delivered by the City of Phoenix, Arizona (the “*City*”) in connection with the issuance of its Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Tax-Exempt Series 2024A (the “*Tax-Exempt Bonds*”) and Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024B (the “*Taxable Bonds*” and together with the Tax-Exempt Bonds, the “*Bonds*”). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to Ordinance No. S-50520 adopted by the Mayor and Council of the City on January 24, 2024 (the “*Ordinance*”). The City covenants and agrees as follows.

1. *Purpose of this Undertaking.* This Undertaking is executed and delivered by the City as of the date set forth below, for the benefit of the beneficial owners of the Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters in complying with the requirements of the Rule (as defined below). The City represents that it will be the only obligated person with respect to the Bonds at the time the Bonds are delivered to the Participating Underwriters and that no other person is expected to become so committed at any time after issuance of the Bonds.

2. *Definitions.* The terms set forth below shall have the following meanings in this Undertaking, unless the context clearly otherwise requires.

Annual Financial Information means the financial information and operating data set forth in *Exhibit I*.

Annual Financial Information Disclosure means the dissemination of disclosure concerning Annual Financial Information and the dissemination of the Audited Financial Statements as set forth in Section 4.

Audited Financial Statements means the audited financial statements of the City prepared pursuant to the standards and as described in *Exhibit I*.

Commission means the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dissemination Agent means any agent designated as such in writing by the City and which has filed with the City a written acceptance of such designation, and such agent’s successors and assigns.

EMMA means the Electronic Municipal Market Access system of the MSRB. As of the date of this Disclosure Undertaking, information regarding submissions to EMMA is available at <http://emma.msrb.org>.

Event means the occurrence of any of the events set forth in *Exhibit II*.

Exchange Act means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Financial Obligations means a debt obligation, a derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation, or a guarantee of a debt obligation or derivative. The term Financial Obligation shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

Listed Event means the occurrence of events set forth in *Exhibit II*, provided that with respect to any Event qualified by the phrase “if material,” materially shall be interpreted under the Exchange Act. If an Event is not qualified by the phrase “if material,” such Event shall in all cases be material.

Listed Events Disclosure means dissemination of disclosure concerning a Material Event as set forth in Section 5.

MSRB means the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

Participating Underwriter means each broker, dealer or municipal securities dealer acting as an underwriter in the primary offering of the Bonds.

Rule means Rule 15c2-12 adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

State means the State of Arizona.

Undertaking means the obligations of the City pursuant to Sections 4 and 5 hereof.

3. *CUSIP Number/Final Official Statement.* The CUSIP Numbers of the Bonds are as follows:

TAX-EXEMPT BONDS

<u>MATURITY DATE</u>	<u>CUSIP NO.*</u>
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TAXABLE BONDS

<u>MATURITY DATE</u>	<u>CUSIP NO.*</u>
----------------------	-------------------

The Final Official Statement relating to the Bonds is dated July , 2024 (the “*Final Official Statement*”).

4. *Annual Financial Information Disclosure.* Subject to Section 9 and Section 14 of this Undertaking, the City shall disseminate its Annual Financial Information and its Audited Financial Statements, if any (in the form and by the dates set forth in *Exhibit I*), to the MSRB through EMMA, in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB. The City is required to deliver such information in such manner and by such time so that such entities receive the information by the dates specified.

If any part of the Annual Financial Information can no longer be generated because the operations to which it is related have been materially changed or discontinued, the City will disseminate a statement to such effect as part of its Annual Financial Information for the year in which such event first occurs.

If any amendment is made to this Agreement, the Annual Financial Information for the year in which such amendment is made shall contain a narrative description of the reasons for such amendment and its impact on the type of information being provided.

5. *Listed Events Disclosure.* Subject to Section 9 and Section 14 of this Undertaking, the City hereby covenants that it will disseminate in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of

* CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services (“CGS”) is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems Inc. Copyright© 2024 CGS. All rights reserved. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CGS. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. CUSIP® numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. None of the City, Bond Counsel, the Underwriters, the Financial Advisor or their agents or counsel assume responsibility for the accuracy of such number.

such event, Listed Events Disclosure to the MSRB through EMMA as prescribed by the MSRB. Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice of optional or unscheduled redemption of any of the Bonds or defeasance of any Bonds need not be given under this Agreement any earlier than the notice (if any) of such redemption or defeasance is given to the Bondholders pursuant to the Ordinance.

6. *Duty to Update.* The City shall determine, in the manner it deems appropriate, the address of EMMA or such alternate repository specified by the MSRB each time it is required to file information with such entities.

7. *Consequences of Failure of the City to Provide Information.* The City shall give notice in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of such failure to the MSRB through EMMA, of any failure to provide Annual Financial Information Disclosure when the same is due hereunder.

In the event of a failure of the City to comply with any provision of this Undertaking, the beneficial owner of any Bond may seek mandamus or specific performance by court order, to cause the City to comply with its obligations under this Undertaking. A default under this Undertaking shall not be deemed an event of default under the Ordinance, and the sole remedy available to the beneficial owner of any Bonds under this Undertaking or the Ordinance in the event of any failure of the City to comply with this Undertaking shall be an action to compel performance.

8. *Amendments; Waiver.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, the City by certified resolution or ordinance authorizing such amendment or waiver, may amend this Undertaking, and any provision of this Undertaking may be waived only if:

(a) The amendment or waiver is made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature, or status of the City, or type of business conducted;

(b) This Undertaking, as amended or affected by such waiver, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of the primary offering, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances; and

(c) The amendment or waiver does not materially impair the interests of the beneficial owners of the Bonds, as determined by parties unaffiliated with the City.

The Annual Financial Information containing amended operating data or financial information resulting from such amendment or waiver, if any, shall explain, in narrative form, the reasons for the amendment or waiver and the impact of the change in the type of operating data or financial information being provided. If an amendment or waiver is made specifying the generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) to be followed in preparing financial statements and such changes are material, the Annual Financial Information for the year in which the change is made shall present a comparison between the financial statements or information prepared on the basis of the new accounting principles. Such comparison shall include a qualitative discussion of the differences in the accounting principles and the impact of the change in the accounting principles in the presentation of the financial information in order to provide information to investors to enable them to evaluate the ability of the City to meet its obligations. To the extent reasonably feasible, such comparison also shall be quantitative. If the accounting principles of the City change or the Fiscal Year of the City changes, the City shall file a notice of such change in the same manner as for a notice of a Listed Event.

9. *Termination of Undertaking.* The Undertaking of the City shall be terminated hereunder if the City shall no longer have liability for any obligation on or relating to repayment of the Bonds under the Ordinance. The City shall give notice in a timely manner if such event occurs, to the MSRB through EMMA in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB.

10. *Dissemination Agent.* The City may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Undertaking, and may discharge any such Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent.

11. *Additional Information.* Nothing in this Undertaking shall be deemed to prevent the City from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Undertaking or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Financial Information Disclosure or a Listed Events Disclosure, in addition to that which is required by this Undertaking. If the City chooses to include any information from any document or Listed Events Disclosure in addition to that which is specifically required by this Undertaking, the City shall have no obligation under this Undertaking to update such information or include it in any future Annual Financial Information Disclosure or Material Events Disclosure.

12. *Beneficiaries.* This Undertaking has been executed in order to assist the Participating Underwriters in complying with the Rule; however, this Undertaking shall inure solely to the benefit of the City, the Dissemination Agent, if any, and the beneficial owners of the Bonds, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

13. *Recordkeeping.* The City shall maintain records of all Annual Financial Information Disclosure and Listed Events Disclosure including the content of such disclosure, the names of the entities with whom such disclosure was filed and the date of filing such disclosure.

14. *Authorization; Non-Appropriation.* Execution and performance of this Agreement have been authorized pursuant to the Ordinance.

The City's obligations hereunder for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2025 are subject to the appropriation of funds by the City Council for such purpose and do not represent a general obligation or indebtedness of the City. If the City Council of the City does not appropriate funds for performance hereunder, the City shall promptly provide notice of such non-appropriation to the MSRB through EMMA in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB.

15. *Governing Law.* This Undertaking shall be governed by the laws of the State.

CITY OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA

By: Jeffrey J. Barton
Its: City Manager

By: _____
Kathleen M. Gitkin
City Financial Officer

ATTEST:

By: _____
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
City Attorney

EXHIBIT I
ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND TIMING AND AUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

“Annual Financial Information” means financial information and operating data of the type contained in the Final Official Statement under the following captions: APPENDIX A-City of Phoenix, Arizona-Description-Phoenix City Government (p. A-24) (fourth paragraph only),-Value of Building Permits (p. A-54), New Housing Starts (City of Phoenix only) (p. A-55) APPENDIX B-City of Phoenix, Arizona-Financial Data-Valuations, Basis of Property Assessments, Full Cash Value History (City of Phoenix only), -Assessed Valuation History, -Limited Net Assessed Valuation by Classification, Full Cash Net Assessed Valuation History (City of Phoenix only) -Major Property Taxpayers, -Tax Data (Collections), -Statement of Bonded Indebtedness, -Annual Debt Service Requirements (General Obligation Bonded Debt Outstanding)-Direct General Obligation Bonded Debt Outstanding, Debt Limitation,-Net Direct and Overlapping General Obligation Bonded Debt and Debt Ratios (Direct only), -Summary of Authorized, Issued and Unissued General Obligation Bonds, -Other Long-Term Obligations,-Short-Term Debt, -Capital Improvement Program Summary, -Summary of 2023-2028 Capital Improvement Program By Program (All Sources of Funds, -Combined Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Encumbrances, Fund Balances and Transfers (All Operating Funds-Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis), -Fund Balances (All Operating Funds-Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis), -Transfers (All Operating Funds-Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis), APPENDIX D-State Expenditure Limitation, APPENDIX E - Retirement and Pension Plans and APPENDIX F-Health Care Benefits for Retired Employees.

All or a portion of the Annual Financial Information and the Audited Financial Statements as set forth below may be included by reference to other documents which have been submitted to each the MSRB through EMMA, or filed with the Commission. If the information included by reference is contained in a Final Official Statement, the Final Official Statement must be available from the MSRB; or the Commission. The City shall clearly identify each such item of information included by reference.

Annual Financial Information exclusive of Audited Financial Statements will be provided to the MSRB through EMMA by February 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2025. Audited Financial Statements as described below should be filed at the same time as the Annual Financial Information. If Audited Financial Statements are not available when the Annual Financial Information is filed, unaudited financial statements shall be included, to be followed up by Audited Financial Statements when available.

Audited Financial Statements will be prepared according to GAAP, as applied to governmental units as modified by State law. Audited Financial Statements will be provided to the MSRB through EMMA, if any within 30 days after availability to the City.

If any change is made to the Annual Financial Information as permitted by Section 4 of the Agreement, the City will disseminate a notice of such change as required by Section 4, including changes in Fiscal Year or GAAP.

EXHIBIT II

EVENTS FOR WHICH LISTED EVENTS DISCLOSURE IS REQUIRED

1. Principal and interest payment delinquencies
2. Non-payment related defaults, if material
3. Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties
4. Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties
5. Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform
6. Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Tax-Exempt Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Tax-Exempt Bonds
7. Modifications to the rights of Bondholders, if material
8. Bond calls, if material, and tender offers
9. Defeasances
10. Release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material
11. Rating changes
12. Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the City*
13. The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the City or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the City, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material
14. Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material
15. Incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the City, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the City, any of which affect security holders, if material
16. Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of the Financial Obligation of the City, any of which reflect financial difficulties

* The event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the City in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City.

APPENDIX H
Proposed Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel
[LETTERHEAD OF GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP]
[Bond Issuance Date]

We hereby certify that we have examined certified copy of the proceedings of the Council of the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona, passed preliminary to the issue by said City of its Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Tax-Exempt Series 2024A, in the principal amount of \$ _____* (the “*Tax-Exempt Bonds*”) and Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2024B in the principal amount of \$ _____* (the “*Taxable Bonds*” and together with the Tax-Exempt Bonds, the “*Bonds*”) in fully registered form, dated the date of initial authentication and delivery in the denomination of \$5,000 each or authorized whole multiples thereof, maturing on July 1 of each of the years, in the amounts and bearing interest at the respective rates per annum as follows:

\$ _____*
City of Phoenix, Arizona
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds
Tax-Exempt Series 2024A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
-------------	-------------------------	----------------------

\$ _____*
City of Phoenix, Arizona
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds
Taxable Series 2024B

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
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In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity to the original documents of all documents submitted to us as copies.

As to any facts material to our opinion, we have, when relevant facts were not independently established, relied upon the aforesaid proceedings and proofs.

We are of the opinion that such proceedings and proofs show lawful authority for the sale and issuance of the Bonds pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of Arizona now in force and that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the City, all of the taxable property within which is subject to the levy of a tax without limitation as to rate or amount.

Under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, subject to the assumption stated in the last sentence of this paragraph, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes. Under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, interest on the Bonds is exempt from income taxation under the laws of the State of Arizona. Furthermore, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the case of the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “*Code*”) on applicable corporations (as defined in Section 59(k) of the Code), interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is not excluded from the determination of adjusted financial income. The Code

* Subject to change.

includes requirements which the City must continue to meet after the issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds in order that interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds not be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. The failure of the City to meet these requirements may cause interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to their date of issuance. The Mayor and Council has covenanted to take the actions required by the Code in order to maintain the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds. (Subject to the same limitations below with respect to such covenants, the City has full legal power and authority to comply with such covenants.) We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences resulting from the ownership, receipt or accrual of interest on, or disposition of, the Bonds. In rendering the opinion expressed above, we have assumed continuing compliance with the tax covenants referred to above that must be met after the issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds in order that interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds not be included in gross income for federal tax purposes.

We are of the opinion that interest on the Taxable Bonds is exempt from taxation under the laws of the State of Arizona. We express no opinion regarding any other tax consequences with respect to the Taxable Bonds, except as set forth in the preceding sentence.

In rendering the foregoing opinions, we have assumed and relied upon compliance with the City's covenants and the accuracy, including with respect to the application of the proceeds of the Bonds which we have not independently verified, of the City's representations and certifications contained in the transcript. The accuracy of those representations and certifications, and the City's compliance with those covenants, may be necessary for the interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be and remain excluded from gross income for federal and State income tax purposes and for certain of the other tax effects stated above. Failure to comply with certain requirements subsequent to issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds could cause interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds.

The rights of the holders of the Bonds and the enforceability of those rights may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws affecting creditors' rights. The enforcement of those rights may also be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in accordance with general principles of equity.

This opinion represents our legal judgment based upon our review of the law and the facts we deem relevant to render such opinion and is not a guarantee of a result. This opinion is given as of the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to review or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

Respectfully submitted,

