

2013 Congressional Briefing Book



City of Phoenix
phoenix.gov/congress



MAYOR GREG STANTON



City of Phoenix
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

March 2013

Honorable Members of the Arizona Congressional Delegation:

As I begin my second year as mayor of Phoenix, I would like to thank each of you for your continued dedication to issues facing our city and state.

Phoenix is continuing to rebound from the economic recession that crippled our state and nation for years. Despite the challenges, Phoenix has maintained a flawless AAA bond rating, saving taxpayers nearly \$200 million in interest. And, we have the largest rainy day fund in city history.

In order to continue on this path of economic recovery, we will need to make continued investments in transportation, public safety, education and research initiatives. We also must remain steadfast in receiving our fair share of federal funding for services for our homeless and vulnerable populations.

The success our state depends upon the strength of its largest city, Phoenix. I am confident we can mutually advance key initiatives that will benefit Phoenix and all of Arizona.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Greg Stanton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Greg Stanton
Mayor

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*Updated versions of the city of Phoenix
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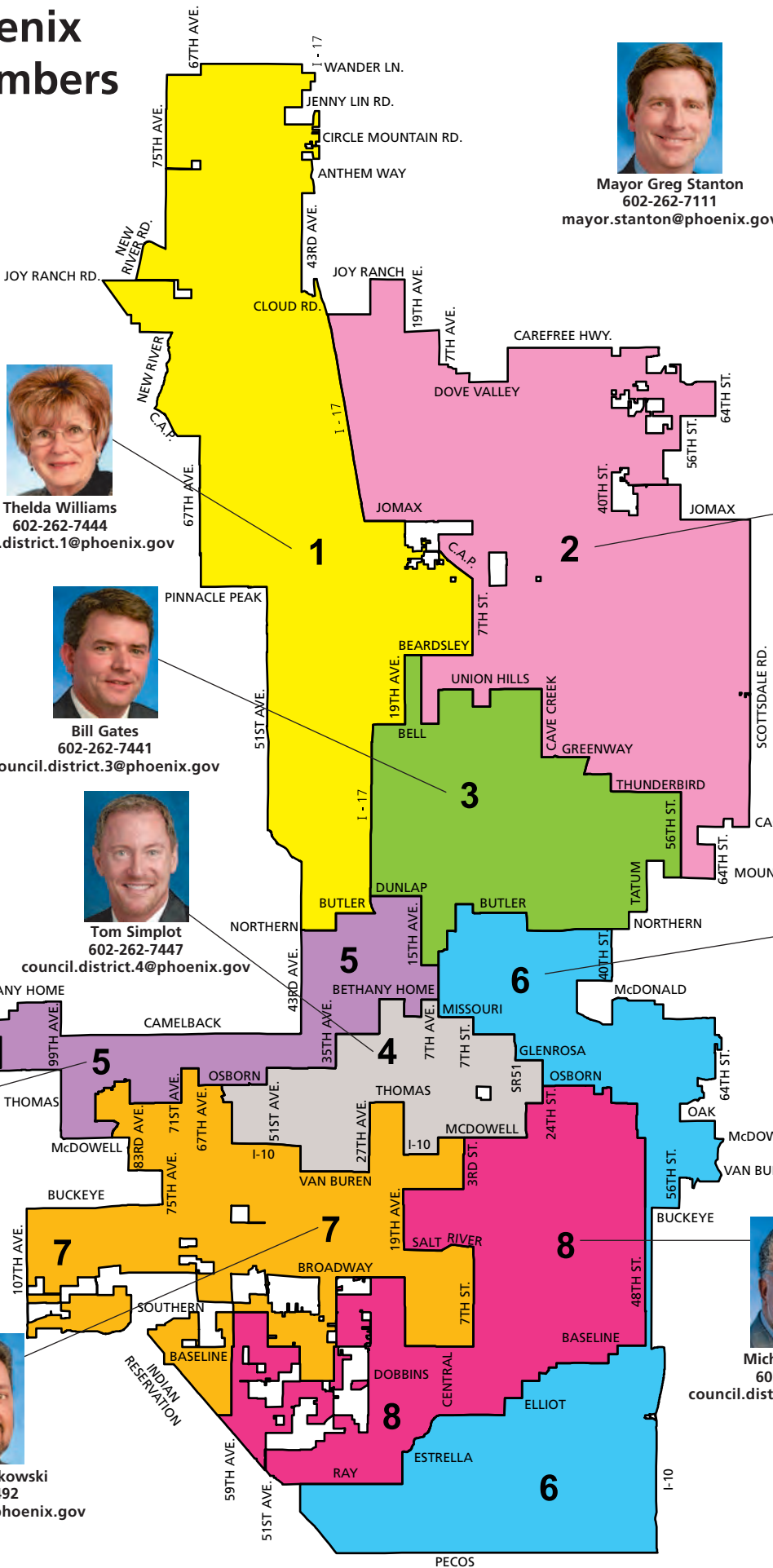
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Congressional Districts Map January, 2013

Rep. Paul Gosar (R)

Rep. Paul Gosar (R)

Legend

-  Phoenix City Council Districts
-  Major Streets

New Congressional Districts 2013

NAME	Color
Rep. Ann Kirkpatrick (D)	Light Blue
Rep. David Schweikert (R)	Medium Blue
Rep. Edward Pastor (D)	Light Green
Rep. Kyrsten Sinema (D)	Light Yellow-Green
Rep. Matt Salmon (R)	Yellow
Rep. Paul Gosar (R)	Orange
Rep. Raul Grijalva (D)	Dark Orange
Rep. Ron Barber (D)	Red-Orange
Rep. Trent Franks (R)	Pink

1. Thelda Williams

2. Jim Waring

Rep. David Schweikert (R)

Rep. Trent Franks (R)

3. Bill Gates

5. Daniel Valenzuela

4. Tom Simplot

6. Sal DiCiccio

7. Michael Nowakowski

Rep. Edward Pastor (D)

8. Michael Johnson

Rep. Kyrsten Sinema (D)

Rep. Raul Grijalva (D)

Rep. Ann Kirkpatrick (D)

6. Sal DiCiccio

Rep. Matt Salmon (R)--



City of Phoenix FFY 2014 Request Summary

Community and Human Development

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

- Support funding of CDBG at \$3.9 billion nationally.
- Reform the CDBG formula for distribution of block grants to communities to rectify the funding disparity between older cities and fast-growing central cities such as Phoenix.
- Streamline federal reporting and provide incentives for communities that demonstrate economic leverage and positive social indicators.

Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)

- Continue funding for NSP and homeownership, housing counseling and blight elimination programs to address the long-term destabilizing impacts of foreclosures on the hardest hit neighborhoods.
- Continue foreclosure prevention efforts like the Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP) and Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP) to continue expanding the number of homeowners that qualify for refinancing or modifying their distressed home loans.
- Support local input on implementation of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) related to keeping homeownership within reach for working households.

Affordable and Public Housing Programs

- Support the expansion and permanent authorization of the Move to Work provision that was proposed in the affordable Housing Self Sufficiency Improvement Act of 2012 (AHSSIA).
- Support eliminating pro-ration of Public Housing Operating Subsidy and Section 8 administration fees.
- Support streamlining and reduction of the administrative and regulatory burden caused by Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher Program and Public Housing.
- Support continuation of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), which is critical for homeless assistance programs and to leverage Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) transactions.

Head Start Program

- Appropriate Head Start funding at a minimum of \$8.1 billion.
- Redistribute Head Start slots from the designation renewal process to areas such as Phoenix to address inequities in the current slot allocation structure.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

- Support full funding of \$5.1 billion nationally in LIHEAP for FFY 2014.
- Support efforts to ensure Arizona receives its fair share of base LIHEAP funding.
- Support efforts to reform the distribution formula for emergency contingency LIHEAP to mirror the distribution formula for base LIHEAP funding.

Older Americans Act

- Support reauthorization of the Older Americans Act with a 12 percent increase in funding in FFY 2014.
- Support the National Council on Aging request for \$2.2 billion for FFY 2014.

Community Services Block Grant Program (CSBG)

- Support the continued release of CSBG funds through a formula-based Block Grant for at least \$700 million in FFY 2014.
- Support reauthorization of CSBG at a minimum of \$746 million.

Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH)

- Support the fully funded reauthorization of the HEARTH Act appropriating \$2.231 billion.

Family Advocacy Center

- Maintain full funding for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) priorities, thus increasing funding for Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors (STOP) grant funding available to all criminal justice system partners including victim services, the courts, prosecution and law enforcement.
- Maintain the \$1.07 billion dollar cap on Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding and uphold the April 2012 Commerce, Science and Justice appropriation bill that states that Congress is not allowed to move any VOCA funding to non-VOCA federal programs.

- Increase funding for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA). This is a critical funding source for domestic violence shelters and provides the primary funding source for the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

Parks and Recreation

Parks and Recreation Initiatives

- Pass the Urban Revitalization and Livable Communities Act and No Child Left Inside.
- Fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program and America's Great Outdoors.

Red Fields to Green Fields

- Support the revitalization of America's urban core through public-private partnerships and financing.

Economic Development

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Reauthorization

- Reauthorize WIA to maintain strong local flexibility for mayors and local Workforce Investment Boards and ensure that local and regional employer needs are met.
- Provide adequate funding and authority to support a One-Stop System infrastructure that will sustain and maintain the needs of the local economy and workforce through a responsive and demand-driven system.

New Market Tax Credit

- Reauthorize the 2012-13 New Market Tax Credit (NMTC) program within the U.S. Department of Treasury permanently after 2013.

Protection of Luke Air Force Base

- Protect the mission of Luke Air Force Base (Luke AFB) by ensuring property owner participation and cooperation to acquire federal funds that support modernization and mission flexibility.
- Advocate for follow-on missions at Luke AFB, pursue opportunities for joint missions and continue to support "managed growth" that complements Luke's current and future mission capabilities.

Graduate Medical Education (GME)

- Enact legislation granting Arizona the ability to seek a waiver to expand its GME enterprises, avoiding a major physician shortage.

Environment

Tres Rios Environmental Restoration and Flood Control Project

- Fund \$15 million to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in FFY 2014 to complete design and construction of Phase III.

Rio Salado Oeste Environmental Restoration Project

- Fund \$1.446 million to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in FFY 2014 for the Rio Salado Oeste Environmental Restoration Project pre-engineering and design.

Central Arizona Salinity Study and Concentrate Management Viability Assessment

- Seek \$500,000 from U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) in FFY 2014 to evaluate concentrate management options in central Arizona.

Sustainability Initiatives

- Support funding opportunities and legislation to enhance municipal energy efficiency and renewable energy programs and expand residential and commercial programs focused on waste diversion solutions, energy efficiency, green building and green power in the city of Phoenix.

Homeland Security/Public Safety

Public Safety Grants

- Maintain or increase funding for federal grant programs and initiatives that support local public safety activities.

Public Safety Technology Enhancements

- Seek grant funding to support technology enhancements that will improve public safety service to the community.

Additionally, request legislative language to expand eligible activities under current grant programs to include funding for public safety technologies.

Police Department Records Management System Replacement

- Seek \$15 million in grants to match an equal amount of local funds to replace the Phoenix Police Department's Records Management System (RMS) and follow the standards set forth by the Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council.

Emergency Operations Center Technology Project

- Seek \$500,000 in grant funding to assist with technology for the new Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Phase 2.

Homeland Security

- Maintain current U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant structure for state and local grant programs and oppose establishment of the proposed National Preparedness Grant Program until more details regarding implementation are known and additional stakeholder participation in development is sought.
- Maintain or increase funding for the Urban Area Security Initiative Grant Program (UASI) and the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP).
- Maintain or increase funding for the Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) task forces.
- Fully fund the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS).

Delay of FCC Deadline for 700 MHz Narrowbanding

- Postpone the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) January 2017 deadline for 700 MHz narrowbanding.

City of Phoenix Veterans Court

- Seek \$450,000 to continue funding for the newly implemented Phoenix Veterans Court, which provides for the continuance of attorneys and expansion of services provided.

Crisis Response Units

- Seek funding of \$3,315,620 annually in grants to fully fund and continue to build the Crisis Response Units through the Phoenix Fire Department.

Transportation

Aviation Issues

- Increase staffing for Customs facilities and services.
- Lift the federal cap on Passenger Facility Charges and allow local airports to set the rate to effectively meet their needs.
- Fund Stage 2 of PHX Sky Train.
- Reimburse remaining \$35.75 million owed by Transportation Security Administration for Sky Harbor In-Line Explosive Detection System.
- Begin work to reform long-term Federal Aviation Administration funding formulas.
- Secure through federal funding or partnerships:
 - \$34.14 million at Sky Harbor for airfield construction and solar panel installation.
 - \$5.07 million for airfield improvements and master plan update at Phoenix Deer Valley Airport.
 - \$4.18 million for airfield improvements at Phoenix Goodyear Airport.

Public Transit

- Continue Alternative Fuel Tax Credit to fund use of alternative fuels for transit.
- Continue the dedicated motor fuels tax to the Mass Transit Account to provide a predictable fund source for public transit.
- Establish a longer authorization period of four to six years for future surface transportation legislation.
- Increase federal investment in transportation infrastructure investment for future surface transportation legislation.
- Allow greater use of formula funds for operations and maintenance.
- Revise federal funding formulas to mitigate the \$8 million negative impact of 2010 Census data on the Phoenix-Mesa Urbanized Area (UZA) apportionment.
- On behalf of the region as a Federal Transit Administration (FTA) designee, seek up to \$19.5 million in the president's budget for construction of the Central Mesa Light Rail Extension.

Phoenix Fair Share of Federal Funding

The Issue:

Phoenix is the sixth largest city in the nation, but continues to lag millions of dollars behind smaller communities in federal funding that helps the poorest families and revitalizes blighted neighborhoods. The funding disparity is primarily driven by formulas that were developed more than 30 years ago and built on dated population counts and what cities received in the past, which are both favorable factors for the nation's oldest cities. For example, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) formula by statute was to include population as a major factor. However, an alternative formula was developed by HUD over the years to compensate cities for losing population. CDBG allocation formulas are sometimes used by other federal agencies in distributing funds. The following are examples of how funding formulas have created disparities:

Head Start – Future allocation reform is needed to address the inequities in the current slot allocation structure. According to the 2010 American Community Survey, Phoenix's poverty rate for children under age five is 51.7 percent, well above the national average of 33.4 percent.

Moreover, Phoenix is only able to serve 30 percent of eligible Head Start children and three percent of eligible Early Head Start children. This compares to other locations serving much higher percentages. San Antonio serves 48 percent of eligible Head Start children, with West Virginia serving 60 percent, Oregon 67 percent, Washington state 46 percent and Rhode Island 40 percent. Nationally, it is estimated 50 percent of eligible Head Start children and five percent of eligible Early Head Start children are being served.

Head Start capacity resulting from the re-competition process should be directed, in part, toward addressing underserved areas such as the city of Phoenix Head Start and Early Head Start programs.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) – Provides utility assistance to low-income households. The current distribution formula favors cold weather states. Although the original formula approach for distributing LIHEAP funding may have made sense in 1981, much has changed since that time: energy prices for all types of energy sources (not just heating oil) have escalated, population growth trends have shifted to the south and southwest and more data about weather-related health risks has become available.

More than 660,000 Phoenix households qualify for assistance, but there is only funding to help 12,500 (or 1.9 percent of eligible households), far below the 30 to 40 percent levels many cold weather states receive. Though far more people die from extreme heat than exposure to the cold, the LIHEAP funding formula is heavily skewed toward providing more funding to cold weather states as opposed to warm weather states. The Phoenix metropolitan area, where 60 percent of Arizona's population lives, has experienced extremely hot summers in recent years. On average, temperatures exceed 100 degrees or more 110 days each year. Overnight lows do not drop below 80 degrees an average of 67 days each year.

For too often, federal LIHEAP funding has been skewed toward cold weather states. Not until Congress adopted a "new" funding formula in 1984 and then increased base LIHEAP funding to \$4.5 billion in 2009 and 2010 did low-income households in Arizona and Phoenix begin to receive a fair share of LIHEAP funding. The new funding formula included a "hold harmless" mechanism to prevent cold weather states from losing funding at lower appropriations.

While some progress was made, the program continues to disburse an unequal and disproportionate share of funding to low-income households in cold weather states. Under the current Continuing Resolution, much of Arizona's LIHEAP grants were diverted elsewhere due to a Senate appropriations rider, which allocated a large portion of the appropriation under the old formula. This effectively overfunds the cold weather states above the hold harmless, while warm weather states remain severely underfunded.

Community Development Block Grant – Supports revitalization through physical, economic and social investment and provides funding to numerous non-profit organizations. CDBG funding in Phoenix has been reduced from \$20.73 million in 2003-04 to \$14.88 million in 2012-13, a loss of \$6 million to Phoenix neighborhoods. This loss is compounded due to the fivefold leveraging effect of CDBG dollars. Phoenix may lose an additional \$1.3 million next year due to sequestration.

- **Phoenix** – Sixth largest city ranks 12th in funding among cities. Phoenix received \$14.88 million this year.
- **Nationally** – Philadelphia, the fifth largest city, receives \$38.4 million; Detroit, the 18th largest city, receives \$33.4 million; Boston, the 22nd largest city, receives \$16 million.
- **Severe Per Capita Funding Discrepancy** – Phoenix per capita funding is \$10.29 compared to \$33.49 average for the seven cities with larger allocations and less population than Phoenix.

Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program – The Section 8/HCV program is the federal government's key program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly and disabled in obtaining decent, safe and sanitary housing in the private market. Phoenix's Section 8/HCV program receives a fraction of the vouchers needed for a city its size. Phoenix is the sixth largest city and has been allocated 5,600 Section 8/HCV vouchers. Many smaller cities receive two or three times the number of vouchers and administrative funding. Corrections to the allocation formulas are critical to providing the adequate affordable housing options for Phoenix residents intended by the Section 8/HCV program.

March 2013



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) PROGRAM

Request: Support funding of CDBG at \$3.9 billion nationally.

Reform the CDBG formula for distribution of block grants to communities to rectify the funding disparity between older cities and fast-growing central cities such as Phoenix.

Streamline federal reporting and provide incentives for communities that demonstrate economic leverage and positive social indicators.

Community Value:

Effective programming and widespread accomplishments during its 38-year history have developed CDBG into the premiere tool for the city of Phoenix in achieving widespread and sustainable revitalization of its neighborhoods. Phoenix uses CDBG as the catalyst for extensive partnerships and up to five-fold leveraging of resources that has turned neighborhoods around.

During the past 18 years, \$302 million in CDBG funds has leveraged more than \$1.4 billion in private or other funds. Without CDBG dollars in place, the leveraged dollars would not have followed. Key to the success of CDBG in Phoenix and throughout the nation have been the leveraging of CDBG dollars, consistency of funding, local flexibility in addressing needs and citizen participation.



Phoenix has received CDBG funds since 1975.

Background:

Phoenix has lost \$6 million (28 percent) of its CDBG allocation during the past 10 years, while needs have escalated due to the housing, unemployment and economic crises. The Phoenix

foreclosure rate has been one of the highest in the country. The loss is compounded due to the leveraging effect of these funds. Phoenix could potentially lose another \$1.3 million due to sequestration, raising the total loss to 37 percent.

Lack of Fair Share Funding:

One reason that the reductions in funding are so severe for Phoenix is that outdated HUD funding formulas have created a glaring funding disparity between older cities and fast-growing central cities such as Phoenix. For example, Phoenix, the sixth largest city, with poverty and overcrowding rates far greater than the population rate, is 12th in CDBG funding among cities (see table).

Population and Allocation

Phoenix is sixth largest city, but 12th in CDBG funding

Name	2010 Pop. Rank	Funding Rank	CDBG 2012 (millions)
New York	1	1	\$149.7
Los Angeles	2	3	\$52.7
Chicago	3	2	\$71.9
Houston	4	6	\$24.2
Philadelphia	5	4	\$38.3
Phoenix	6	12	\$14.9

Growth Based on 2010 Census:

Further evidence of the funding disparity can be seen in the per capita funding rates: \$10.29 per capita for Phoenix, compared to a \$33.49 average for the seven cities with larger allocations and less population than Phoenix.

Per Capita Funding

Phoenix per capita funding averages one third less than cities with larger CDBG allocations than Phoenix

City	CDBG Amount	Population 2010 Census	Per Capita
Detroit	\$33,353,509	713,777	\$46.73
Cleveland	\$20,041,424	396,815	\$50.51
Baltimore	\$17,847,215	620,961	\$28.74
St Louis	\$16,796,248	319,294	\$52.60
San Francisco	\$16,204,214	805,235	\$20.12
Boston	\$15,926,397	617,594	\$25.79
Washington	\$16,328,680	601,723	\$27.14
Average Per Capita of Above Cities			\$33.49
Phoenix	\$14,879,622	1,445,632	\$10.29

CDBG Accomplishments During the Last 18 Years:

Economic Development Assistance – In the city's comprehensive approach to viable communities, business vitality, decent housing, gainful employment in proximity to jobs and decent living conditions have been inseparable. Loans and technical assistance to 5,134 businesses have generated 3,344 new jobs for low-income persons.

Family Self Sufficiency and Employment Training – 12,887 families in public housing have received counseling and job training to improve their self sufficiency or transition out of public housing.

Comprehensive Neighborhood Revitalization – CDBG has been key to the city's demonstrated success in sustainable revitalization through the three-pronged, community-based strategy of addressing the physical, economic and social needs of the community.

Tangible Results - A 2005 Housing Conditions survey by Arizona State University documented that housing conditions improved dramatically in CDBG-targeted areas, even as neighboring areas declined.



Flag Raising at CDBG-assisted Victory Place for homeless vets.

Neighborhood Facilities Resources – Since the beginning of the program, 247 non-profit agencies serving seniors, young people, homeless and the disabled have used CDBG dollars to rehabilitate or construct their facilities. This has benefited more than a million families.

Domestic Violence, Homeless Assistance – CDBG has provided shelter and care to 585,685 families, domestic violence victims, elderly and homeless youth during the past 18 years.

Infill Housing/First-Time Homebuyers – Creating new infill housing on vacant lots, replacing unsafe deteriorated structures and finding first-time homebuyers are keys to mobilizing a neighborhood toward sustainable revitalization. The city will leverage its lot inventory and down payment assistance resources to enable private sector development of 1,200 single family units as market conditions improve.

Housing Rehabilitation – Approximately 164,350 people have benefited from the rehabilitation of 51,550 deteriorated or blighted homes or rental units in Phoenix. Decent housing is key to stable neighborhoods, employment and business vitality.

Social Services – CDBG has funded more than 1,569 youth enrichment, child development, disabled, elderly and public safety projects since the program began. In the past 11 years, proposal requests totaled \$32 million for an available dollar amount of only \$10.6 million, an indicator of the gap between need and available funding for these critical services.



Rosie's House bolsters self esteem of inner-city youth through music instruction and instruments.

Anti-graffiti and Proactive Neighborhood Code

Enforcement – Graffiti and visual blight signal neighborhood deterioration. The number of sites cleaned by the city of Phoenix Graffiti Busters program last year totaled 61,271. The program also provided thousands of gallons of paint to volunteers and associations for additional graffiti removal.

Parks and Infrastructure – CDBG has improved the viability and quality of life in Phoenix by funding 251 projects for parks facilities and 162 projects to replace substandard or aged infrastructure.

Contact: Jerome E. Miller, Deputy City Manager
602-495-0127, jerome.miller@phoenix.gov

For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress

Community Development and Housing



NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION PROGRAM (NSP)

Request: Continue funding for NSP and homeownership, housing counseling and blight elimination programs to address the long-term destabilizing impacts of foreclosures on the hardest hit neighborhoods.

Continue foreclosure prevention efforts like the Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP) and Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP) to continue expanding the number of homeowners that qualify for refinancing or modifying their distressed home loans.

Support local input on implementation of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) related to keeping homeownership within reach for working households.

Background:

Phoenix neighborhoods have been devastated by one of the highest rates of foreclosed and vacant properties in the country and homeowners in distress remain at historically high levels in the city.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) developed NSP to help mitigate the impact of the housing foreclosure crisis in high impact areas. Based on the needs index developed by the HUD to identify the neediest areas in the country, Phoenix received the fifth highest NSP2 allocation in the nation and the fourth highest NSP3 allocation.

Phoenix received three rounds of NSP funding totaling more than \$115 million. \$39 million of this was through the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA), \$60 million was part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) and \$16 million was included in the Dodd-Frank Act. Phoenix addresses foreclosed properties through acquisition, rehabilitation, demolition, redevelopment and financial incentives. This strategy arrests blight, fills vacant homes and stabilizes impacted neighborhoods.



Phoenix NSP Program Accomplishments:

- NSP will generate approximately 1,250 jobs between program partners, general contractors and members of the real estate community.
- More than 56 percent of NSP home rehabilitation contracts went to small, disadvantaged and minority contractors.
- 2,473 vacant, foreclosed housing units will turn back into sustainable homes.
- 607 single family homebuyers will achieve homeownership; 386 homebuyers have been helped so far, with another 221 in progress.
- 417 single family homes will be extensively improved, including installing energy-efficient systems.
- 68 percent of Phoenix NSP activity was clustered for greater neighborhood impact. 67 percent of the 12 cluster areas achieved greater sales price and vacancy improvement rates than comparable areas.



Park Lee Apartments Grand Opening

- Nine multi-family rental communities are being rehabilitated, yielding 1,866 units with 1,203 units reserved for families at or below 50 percent of the median income for the area.
- Five of the nine properties are on the city's light rail corridor and two are designated for permanent housing for homeless families and veterans.
- 14 energy-efficient homes are being built with solar power to meet the National Association of Home Builders Gold Standard, benefiting owners with up to 75 percent savings in energy costs.
- More than \$33.7 million in mortgages were invested by first-time homebuyers, which was leveraged by \$5.8 million in NSP purchase assistance.
- 32 severely blighted properties were acquired and demolished.



Recent NSP homebuyers.

Impact & Community Value:

- Use of green demolition and construction practices and installation of solar power and energy efficient systems will help secure environmental livability for future generations. Homebuyers of NSP-improved homes will realize an annual energy savings of at least \$350.
- Every two NSP-improved homes that are sold generates one new job in the community.¹
- Within the first year of purchase, a homebuyer spends an average of \$4,000 in added spending, which contributes to the local economy.¹

- Homeownership and stability positively affect property values and maintenance, crime, education, health and civic involvement.²

Phoenix maximized community engagement and leveraged partnerships with organizations such as Cesar Chavez Foundation, Chicanos Por La Causa, Habitat for Humanity, Neighborhood Housing Service of Phoenix, Foundation for Senior Living, Mandalay Communities and Wells Fargo to further stabilize and improve Phoenix neighborhoods through community-building programs and initiatives.

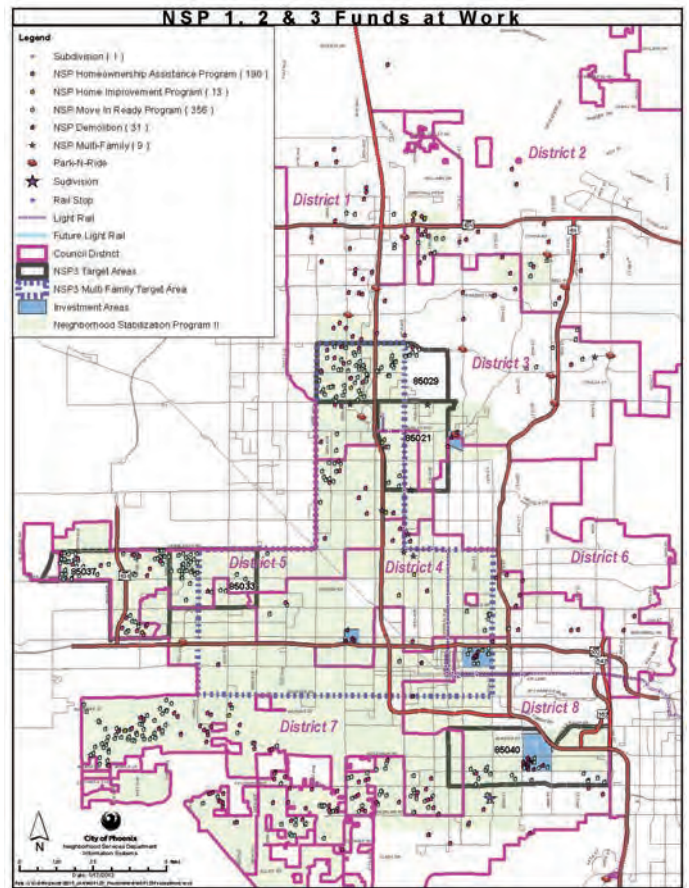
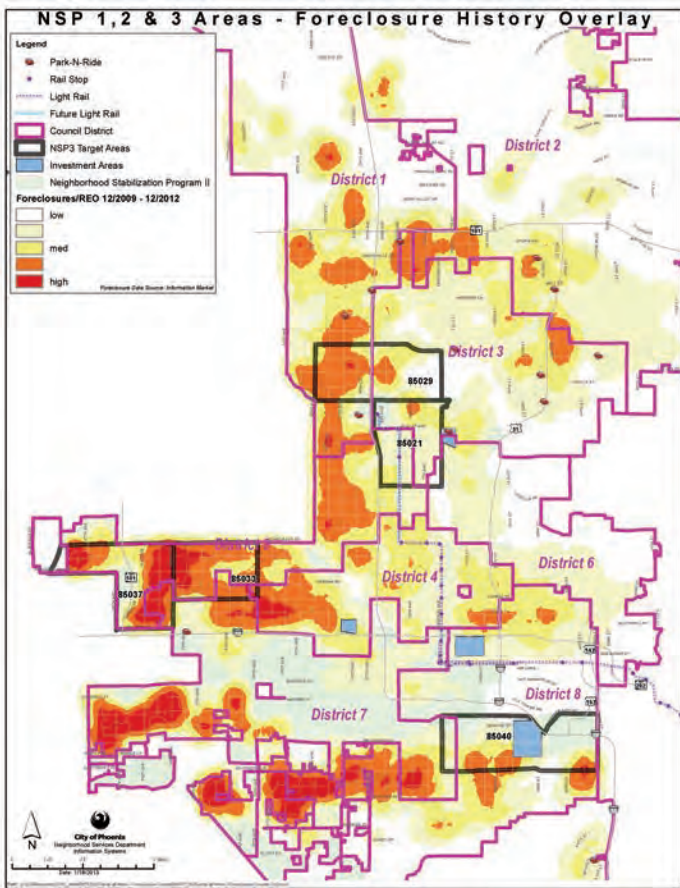
One neighborhood at a time, NSP is turning vacant, foreclosed houses back into homes, resulting in more desirable communities where people want to live, work and play.

As the economy and housing market continue to improve, homebuyer education will be critical to successful first-time homebuyers and post-foreclosure homebuyers. Community education and outreach, housing counseling services and scam awareness campaigns also will continue to be a priority.

¹National Association of Realtors

²Rohe, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Comparison of Foreclosure Intensive Neighborhoods with Neighborhood Stabilization Program Activity:



Contact: Jerome E. Miller, Deputy City Manager
602-495-0127, jerome.miller@phoenix.gov

For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress



AFFORDABLE AND PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Request: Support the expansion and permanent authorization of the Move to Work provision that was proposed in the Affordable Housing Self Sufficiency Improvement Act of 2012 (AHSSIA).

Support eliminating pro-ration of Public Housing Operating Subsidy and Section 8 administration fees.

Support streamlining and reduction of the administrative and regulatory burden caused by Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher Program and Public Housing.

Support continuation of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), which is critical for homeless assistance programs and to leverage Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) transactions.

Community Value:

The Public Housing and Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), the HOME Investment Partnership Programs (HOME) and the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) are critical tools for providing affordable housing options for Phoenix individuals and families. These valuable programs assist the “hard to house” populations in moving up the housing continuum and help to prevent homelessness. As a public housing authority, Phoenix offers programs that not only house families, but also provide them with opportunities for job training, employment education and personal growth. Affordable housing is an integral link to maintaining a healthy community. Without these services, Phoenix’s most at-risk families would not be able to effectively advance up the housing continuum and are at further risk of becoming homeless.



The FFY 2012 funding levels included a significant cut in funds for public housing authorities that were only intended to last one year. Last fiscal year, Phoenix’s Public Housing Operating Subsidy was offset (reduced) by \$3 million, which forced the use of precious operating reserves.

With the uncertainty of sequestration and the FFY 2013 budget, advocacy to halt further cutbacks and prorations, promote restoration of funding and streamlining of regulation for federal housing programs is essential. The impact that simple streamlining efforts would have, such as a reduction in the frequency of required recertification of income for fixed income households or a reduction in the frequency of required unit inspections, is significant. Furthermore, expansion and permanent authorization of the Move to Work program would allow housing authorities like Phoenix the flexibility to create cost-efficient housing solutions by streamlining operations and creating policies that would result in administrative cost savings.

Lack of Fair Share Funding:

Based on total population, Phoenix should have at least twice the current number of Section 8 vouchers and twice as many city-owned and operated public housing units. There is a large disparity between Phoenix’s public housing needs and the city’s current federal public housing funding allocations.

The Public Housing Operating Fund is the major funding source for the city’s more than 2,500 assisted housing units. These properties serve residents with little or no financial resources who could not afford market-rate housing for themselves. Without full subsidy, it is difficult to operate and maintain the properties and provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for the residents. Dependable and adequate operational and capital funding streams are necessary to support long-term financial viability.

Families and Individuals Served (FFY 2012)

Program	Families	Individuals
Public Housing	2,661	4,787
Section 8/HCV	6,196	5,665

Recent Accomplishments:

The city of Phoenix Housing Department oversaw completion of seven development projects, bringing online 25 supportive housing units and 286 affordable rental units for the residents of Phoenix. Additionally, the Housing Department was instrumental in initiating five new development projects that will result in an additional 219 affordable units in the near future.



Encanto Pointe, a Housing First Project:

Encanto Pointe consists of 54 units of affordable, permanent supportive housing community targeting chronically homeless individuals.

The city of Phoenix Housing and Human Services departments entered into an agreement to strategically partner on ways to address homelessness in Phoenix. This collaboration will provide housing and case management services to chronically homeless families residing in emergency shelters. Through a wait list preference, 25 public housing units per year for three years will be made available to homeless individuals, for a total of 75 units.

Contact: Kim Dorney, Housing Department Director
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HEAD START PROGRAM

Request: Appropriate Head Start funding at a minimum of \$8.1 billion.

Redistribute Head Start slots from the designation renewal process to areas such as Phoenix to address inequities in the current slot allocation structure.

Community Value:

The city of Phoenix Head Start and Early Head Start programs serve approximately 3,400 children from low-income households through a directly operated home visiting program and classrooms operated by 10 delegate agencies comprised of non-profit organizations and school districts. Children receive a variety of individualized learning experiences to foster social, intellectual, physical and emotional growth. Every child receives a complete physical examination, including vision and hearing tests, immunizations, a dental exam and identification of disabling conditions. Parents also play an active role in all aspects of the program. Through their involvement and available training, parents are able to improve their skills in a variety of areas.

Background:

The Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 gradually raised Authorization levels to \$7.9 billion in FFY 2011. In FFY 2012, this level was achieved and ensured that the expanded programs funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) would continue.

Federal Fiscal Year	Appropriation
2009	\$6,877,975,000
ARRA	\$1,046,577,000
2010	\$7,112,786,000
2011	\$7,574,783,000
2012	\$7,983,633,000
2013	TBD**

** 2013 is currently funded under a Continuing Resolution (CR) with FFY 2012-level funding amounts. The CR is due to expire on March 27, 2013. This program also could be impacted by sequestration.

Continued Full Funding:

In the past, the city of Phoenix was able to keep operations balanced by requesting reductions in enrollment. This reduction in slots for children, coupled with inadequate funding, was offset temporarily with ARRA funding in 2009, including the establishment of a 300-slot Early Head Start program.

The combined annual appropriations and ARRA funding brought the FFY 2009 and 2010 funding levels to the amount authorized.

For FFY 2011, funding fell short of the amount authorized for that year, but the expanded programs were continued through partial funding by the Office of Head Start. Full funding was restored in FFY 2012, allowing Phoenix to continue serving low-income residents benefiting from the expanded programs. It is critical this funding be maintained in FFY 2014 and cost of living increases be awarded. With rising costs of operating Head Start and Early Head Start programs, level funding has the same effect as a decrease in funding.

Reauthorization:

The Head Start Act of 2007 expired on Sept. 30, 2012. Reauthorization will assure this vital program continues academic success for low-income families.

Head Start generates a Return On Investment (ROI) of \$7 to \$9 for every \$1 invested. James Heckman, a Nobel Laureate in Economics at the University of Chicago, recommended to the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Reform that "Early Head Start and Head Start are programs on which to build and improve – not to cut."

Fair Share:

According to 2010 United States Census data, Phoenix's poverty rate for children under age five is 51.7 percent, well above the national average of 33.4 percent. Future allocation reform is needed to address the inequities in the current slot allocation structure. Currently, Phoenix is only able to serve 30 percent of eligible Head Start children and 3 percent of eligible Early Head Start children. This compares to other locations that are able to serve many more. San Antonio serves 48 percent of eligible Head Start children, with West Virginia serving 60 percent, Oregon 67 percent, Washington state 46 percent and Rhode Island 40 percent. Nationally, it is estimated that 50 percent of eligible Head Start children and 5 percent of eligible Early Head Start children are being served (results.org).

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LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP)

Request: Support full funding of \$5.1 billion nationally in LIHEAP for FFY 2014.

Support efforts to ensure Arizona receives its fair share of base LIHEAP funding.

Support efforts to reform the distribution formula for emergency contingency LIHEAP to mirror the distribution formula for base LIHEAP funding.

Community Value:

The city of Phoenix currently receives more than \$7 million in LIHEAP funding to provide emergency utility assistance to approximately 13,000 eligible households. LIHEAP helps low-income households make utility payments more affordable, avoid shutoff of utility services and maintain a safe and healthy environment. Without these payments, utility disconnections can lead to further issues such as job loss, sickness and homelessness.

Background:

On average, Phoenix has 110 days with temperatures at or above 100 degrees. Eighteen of those days are typically above 110 degrees. Overnight lows do not drop below 80 degrees an average of 67 days each year. Temperatures this warm are more than uncomfortable; they are a life threatening phenomenon for those who cannot afford to cool their homes. An Arizona Department of Health Services study published in March 2010 reported an average of 102 heat-attributed deaths the last three years of the study. More than 37 percent were people 65 years of age or older. In addition, 1,400 Arizonans suffer from heat-related illnesses serious enough to require emergency room medical services annually. Nationally, there are more heat-attributed deaths than those in hurricanes, lightning, tornados, floods and earthquakes combined.

The 2011 American Community Survey indicates there are approximately 660,221 households in the city of Phoenix living at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty guideline. Current funding levels will allow provision of services to approximately 1.9 percent of the eligible population. For FFY 2012, \$3.48 billion was appropriated; this represents a 23 percent reduction from the \$4.5 billion appropriation for the previous year. Furthermore, the hold-harmless clause favoring cold weather states was removed from all but \$497 million of the base funding. FFY 2013 is funded on a temporary Continuing Resolution (CR) with level funding from FFY 2012.

As a result, Arizona will receive \$21.9 million of the FFY 2013 CR appropriation, of which Phoenix is estimated to receive \$5.9 million. The increases to warm weather states due to the removal of the hold-harmless formula and the lack of emergency fund designation offset the reduction caused by the reduced base funding.

Federal Funding

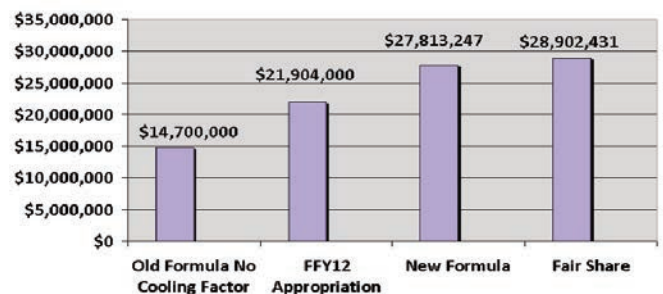
FFY	Base Appropriation	Emergency Funding	Total
2009	\$4.50 billion	\$590 million	\$5.1 billion
2010	\$4.50 billion	\$590 million	\$5.1 billion
2011	\$4.50 billion	\$200 million	\$4.7 billion
2012	\$3.48 billion	None	\$3.5 billion
2013	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*

*FFY 2013 currently is funded under a CR with FFY 2012-level funding amounts. The CR is due to expire on March 27, 2013. Funding also is also subject to potential sequestration.

Arizona's Fair Share:

Although the removal of the hold-harmless formula helps Arizona receive a more equitable allocation, the state still continues to receive less than its true fair share of base LIHEAP funding. The appropriations continue to defer the implementation of a revised funding formula that more fairly factors cooling needs for warm weather states. The formula currently used effectively factors in cooling costs only when appropriations approach the current LIHEAP authorization of \$5.1 billion.

Effects of Hold Harmless Formulas on Arizona's Federal Fiscal Year 2012 Allocation



Emergency Funding:

An analysis of Arizona's energy environment indicated that the state met at least five of the seven criteria to receive emergency assistance. Only one criterion must be met for a state to be eligible. Historically, LIHEAP emergency funding has been issued targeting winter heating needs. Any future LIHEAP emergency funding should include factors to assure warm weather states receive a fair share to protect low-income residents from the high costs of cooling and to prevent heat-related deaths or illnesses.



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OLDER AMERICANS ACT

Request: Support reauthorization of the Older Americans Act with a 12 percent increase in funding in FFY 2014.
 Support the National Council on Aging request for \$2.2 billion for FFY 2014.

Community Value:

Since 1965, Older Americans Act (OAA) funds have provided for home-delivered and congregate meals, senior center services, transportation, support for family caregivers, home and community services, health promotion and disease prevention, civic engagement and community service employment for low-income older workers. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Aging distributes these funds to states. The states, in turn, distribute the funds to eight regional Area Agencies on Aging, which allocate them to local providers competing for the funds in specific service areas.

In FFY 2012, the city of Phoenix received \$2.5 million in Area Aging funding for nutrition services that provide meals to increase the health, functionality and quality of life for seniors.

Background:

Reduced or level OAA funding would restrict the city's ability to provide adequate daily nutrition, access to social services and a safe environment for older, frail adults. According to a study by the National Council on Aging, if OAA investments had simply kept pace with the cost of providing services and the increasing number of seniors, the funding level would be at least 12 percent higher.

The city of Phoenix provides approximately 75 percent of the total funding for all senior programs. Services include: providing congregate and home-delivered meals; transportation; activities and programs to educate seniors on health, fitness and nutrition; social services; and recreational and social programs. The city's 15 senior centers serve approximately 6,700 older adults. In FFY 2012, commercial kitchens operating in the senior centers produced more than 250,000 congregate meals and nearly 340,000 home-delivered meals.



FFY	National Appropriation	City of Phoenix
2009	\$1.49 billion	\$1.4 million
ARRA*	\$200 million	\$106,197
2010	\$1.51 billion	\$1.4 million
ARRA*	N/A	\$130,104
2011	\$1.37 billion	\$1.2 million
2012	\$1.47 billion	\$2.5 million
2013	TBD**	TBD**

* ARRA = American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

** 2013 currently is funded under a Continuing Resolution (CR) and with FFY 2012-level funding amounts. The CR is due to expire on March 27, 2013. This program also could be impacted by sequestration.

The city of Phoenix supports an increase in OAA appropriations of 12 percent above FFY 2010 to align funding with projected population growth, price increases and escalating demand.

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COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM (CSBG)

Request: Support the continued release of CSBG funds through a formula-based Block Grant for at least \$700 million in FFY 2014.

Support reauthorization of CSBG at a minimum of \$746 million.

Community Value:

CSBG funding supports employment, food, housing, health and emergency assistance to low-income families and individuals (including those without children who do not qualify for other types of assistance such as Medicaid), the homeless and the elderly. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services distributes these funds to states through a population-based formula that, in turn, distributes 90 percent of these funds to local community action agencies.

The city of Phoenix currently receives \$1.44 million in CSBG funding. This fund source designates the city of Phoenix Human Services Department as the city's community action agency. CSBG is flexible and allows grantees to use the



funding to best meet local needs, including the ability to provide administrative costs while using Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Funding, Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and various state and local funds. Every dollar in CSBG funds received by the city leverages \$42 in matching dollars from federal, state and local sources.

Because of this leveraging, any reduction in CSBG would have a far more consequential impact than the actual reduction. It also would decrease capacity to fully utilize leveraged funding dependent on CSBG's flexibility. Moreover, a reduction or elimination of CSBG funding would significantly impact the city's capacity to collaborate with community partners in providing an integrated network of services for low-income people. These partnerships include providing case management services to homeless families, supporting domestic violence initiatives and providing technical assistance to community- and faith-based social service programs.

Population and Allocation

Federal Fiscal Year	Appropriation
2009	\$746.0 million
2010	\$700.0 million
2011	\$703.0 million
2012	\$713.6 million
2013	TBD*

*FFY 2013 currently is funded under a Continuing Resolution (CR) with FFY 2012 level funding amounts. The CR is due to expire March 27, 2013. This program also could be impacted by sequestration.

The Administration's proposed FFY 2013 budget reduced CSBG funding by \$350 million or 49 percent compared to FFY 2012 levels and proposes eliminating the state formula-based allocation. This would effectively eliminate the very core of the nation's primary anti-poverty program.

Background:

The \$1.44 million in CSBG funds Phoenix receives provides for 55 caseworker positions and capacity to serve more than 13,000 households with services such as eviction and foreclosure prevention, utility assistance and emergency prescription, food and shelter costs. Last year, the services leveraged by CSBG included:

- Case management services provided to more than 13,069 households.
- \$1 million used to assist nearly 1,761 households avoid eviction and foreclosure.
- \$8.3 million used to help more than 13,041 households avoid utility service disconnections.

CSBG in Action: The city of Phoenix Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Campaign

The flexibility of CSBG funding has allowed the city of Phoenix to provide leadership in successfully conducting eight EITC campaigns carried out by a coalition of volunteers from more than 80 private and public entities. More than 52,000 low- and moderate-income Phoenix families have received nearly \$58 million in federal refunds at the city's free tax preparation sites. The EITC is the single most effective federal program for addressing poverty. According to a recent United States Census report, the program prevents two percent of all Americans from falling below the federal poverty rate.

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HOMELESS EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RAPID TRANSITION TO HOUSING (HEARTH)

Request: Support the fully funded reauthorization of the HEARTH Act appropriating \$2.231 billion.

Community Value:

The city of Phoenix has a well-established history of providing support and funding for community-based housing programs. For FFY 2013, Phoenix received \$1.34 million in Emergency Solutions Grant funding under the HEARTH Act. The grant will fund emergency shelters, rapid re-housing, outreach activities, homeless support services and eviction prevention assistance. The funding will be split between city operations and contracted services provided by community partners.

On Oct. 23, 2012, the Phoenix City Council approved a comprehensive homeless initiative with the goal of efficiently redeploying existing homeless services and grant funding to reduce homelessness. Through a “housing first” strategy, 200 additional chronically homeless families and individuals will have access to permanent assisted housing over the next three years, starting in July 2013. The “housing first” strategy allows homeless families, veterans, the chronically homeless and unaccompanied youth to move into permanent housing with supportive services and individualized case management with the goal to decrease homelessness and improve lives by aligning housing with services. This innovative initiative fulfills the vision set forth by the HEARTH Act and meets strategic goals within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)’s five-year plan.

Background:

Enacted in 2009, the HEARTH Act made substantial changes to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance programs effective in FFY 2011. The HEARTH Act replaced four existing grants with a new program focused on homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing and chronic homelessness. Using the current Emergency Shelter Grant funding formula, 20 percent of the McKinney-Vento funding now is allocated as a new “Emergency Solutions Grant” (ESG). The new ESG program mandates that no more than 40 percent of local funds be directed toward prevention services and allows for a maximum 7.5 percent administrative cost.

Federal Fiscal Year	Housing Assistance Grants
2009	\$1.68 billion
2010	\$1.87 billion
2011	\$2.20 billion
2012	\$1.90 billion
2013	TBD*

*FFY 2013 currently is funded under a Continuing Resolution (CR) with FFY 2012 level funding amounts. The CR is due to expire March 27, 2013. This program also could be impacted by sequestration.

Federal Funding:

Recommendations for HEARTH priorities for FFY 2014 include assuring the Housing Assistance Program (HAP) is fully funded at \$2.2 billion dollars, including at least \$250 million for ESG.

Further, it is critical that HEARTH reporting requirements are not overly burdensome. The ESG, much like the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP), was implemented without reporting that was fully developed and tested before implementation. Experience through the HPRP shows that not having development and testing fully completed at the program launch resulted in significant staff time and resources being taken away from direct service activities.



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FAMILY ADVOCACY CENTER

Request: Maintain full funding for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) priorities, thus increasing funding for Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors (STOP) grant funding available to all criminal justice system partners including victim services, the courts, prosecution and law enforcement.

Maintain the \$1.07 billion dollar cap on Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding and uphold the April 2012 Commerce, Science and Justice appropriation bill that states that Congress is not allowed to move any VOCA funding to non-VOCA federal programs.

Increase funding for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA). This is a critical funding source for domestic violence shelters and provides the primary funding source for the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

Community Value:

The city of Phoenix Family Advocacy Center (FAC) provides advocacy, case management and counseling services to victims of violent interpersonal crimes. During FFY 2012, the FAC served 6,309 clients. Additionally, the FAC provided 32 forensic sexual assault exams each month. There were 438 protective orders and 512 crisis intervention sessions provided to FAC clients. On average, 128 hours of counseling were provided and 54 clients received long-term case management services each month.



Background:

The FAC's community partners (both on-site and community-based) are impacted by federal funding through the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and VOCA. These partners include organizations such as A New Leaf, EMPACT-SPC, Jewish Family and Children's Service and Scottsdale Healthcare. Additionally, STOP and FVPSA funding support a diverse local network of non-profit and governmental agencies that interact with, and provide services in support of, domestic and sexual violence victims.

Congress renewed VAWA and passed the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting (SAFER) Act on Feb. 28, 2013. VAWA funding provides for programs that have helped to reduce sexual assault in the U.S., while the SAFER Act will help eliminate the backlog of untested DNA evidence from unsolved sexual assault cases. Maintaining the \$1.07 billion cap and not allowing a shift of funds from VAWA will provide for the increasing demand of crime victim services.

Increased FVPSA funding will help support domestic violence shelters and ensure the national domestic violence hotline remains operational. Additionally, the Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence, which advocates for domestic violence victims and issues at the state level, receives significant funding through FVPSA.

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For more information. visit phoenix.gov/congress

Parks and Recreation



PARKS AND RECREATION INITIATIVES

Request: Pass the Urban Revitalization and Livable Communities Act and No Child Left Inside.

Fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program and America's Great Outdoors.

The Urban Revitalization and Livable Communities Act

Community Value:

The Urban Revitalization and Livable Communities Act (URLCA) (H.R. 709 and S. 3583) was introduced during the 112th Congress to provide federal funding for urban parks and recreation. URLCA seeks to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish and carry out an urban revitalization and livable communities program that will provide federal grants to urban areas. The objective is to improve urban parks and recreational infrastructure and revitalize communities by increasing economic development; improving public health; increasing daily physical activity; reconnecting children with nature; reducing crime; and providing safe, healthy alternatives for at-risk youth.

Background:

URLCA, administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, would provide grants to improve urban parks and revitalize communities by increasing economic development, improving public health through physical activities and outdoor places. The city requests that Congress fully fund URLCA programs that provide much-needed additional resources for the city's parks and recreation needs.



The Land and Water Conservation Fund

Community Value:

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) matching grant program is administered by the National Park Service to assist

states and local governments in acquiring land for parks and building recreation facilities on public lands. LWCF is the only federal program to support acquisition and development of open space for local parklands and outdoor recreation facilities. Lands and waters purchased through the LWCF are used to provide recreational opportunities and clean water, preserve wildlife habitats, enhance scenic vistas, protect archaeological and historical sites and maintain the pristine nature of wilderness areas.

Since 1965, LWCF funds have provided support to more than 90 projects at nearly 65 Phoenix parks and preserve locations. Projects included land acquisition, development of parks and park improvements such as picnic and play areas, lighted ball fields, sports complexes, restrooms and swimming pool renovations. These venues provide vital opportunities for Phoenix community members of all ages to be active. According to a 2011 survey of Phoenix residents, 75 percent of households had visited a city park in the prior year.

Background:

LWCF was authorized in 1964 to fund the purchase and development of parks, wildlife refuges and recreation resources. There are two sides to the program: a federal side that authorizes up to 100 percent funding for additions to national parks, national wildlife refuges, national forests and other federal public lands; and a state side that provides 50 percent in federal funds to states and localities as matching grants for parks acquisition and development. Applicants for funding from the LWCF state assistance grant program agree to match the federal investment dollar for dollar. The states and local governments also agree to keep the purchased land in protected status in perpetuity and to open such lands and facilities to the public forever for recreation and enjoyment.

Although in some years Congress allocated as much as \$900 million, recently, funding for LWCF has dropped as low as \$25 million. Phoenix has received more than \$10 million in LWCF grants since 1965. The city requests that Congress fully fund LWCF programs. Phoenix will continue to seek competitive and discretionary grants to assist with purchase of property in the city's Sonoran Preserve.

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program

Community Value:

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program helps communities establish or expand centers that provide extended learning opportunities for students and related services for their families. States make competitive awards to school districts, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations and public agencies for projects that primarily serve students in high-poverty schools.

Background:

The 21st Century Learning Centers Program provides grant funds, allocated to states, which in turn make competitive awards to eligible applicants. This program is a part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), also known as No Child Left Behind (NCLB), and would be included in reauthorization of the ESEA. The city requests that Congress authorize and appropriate funding for this program, which directly benefits Phoenix children and the city's after-school programs.

No Child Left Inside

Community Value:

Legislation called No Child Left Inside (H.R. 2547 and S. 1372) was introduced during the 112th Congress to ensure students are receiving a high-quality environmental education and schools are using the local environment as an extension of the classroom.

Background:

NCLI requires amendments to ensure park and recreation agencies are defined as eligible partners to receive funding for the Environmental Education grant program, implementation of state environmental literacy plans and the Environmental Education Professional Development grant program. NCLI would be included in the reauthorization of the ESEA.

America's Great Outdoors Initiative

Community Value:

The America's Great Outdoors Initiative was established on April 16, 2011 when President Obama signed a presidential memorandum to promote and support innovative community-level efforts to conserve outdoor spaces and to reconnect Americans to the outdoors. The Initiative builds on successes in communities across the country and will facilitate a national dialogue about conservation that supports the efforts of private citizens and local communities.

Background:

The America's Great Outdoors Initiative and report recommends funding for a new competitive grant program targeted at public parks and green spaces, landscape conservation and recreational waterways. These grant funds will help states promote outdoor recreation and conservation in large urban centers where access to natural areas is limited or unavailable.

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RED FIELDS TO GREEN FIELDS

Request: Support the revitalization of America's urban core through public-private partnerships and financing.

Community Value:

The Red Fields to Green Fields (R2G) initiative seeks to acquire vacant and financially distressed commercial properties and convert a portion of these spaces into urban parks and "bank" the remaining adjacent land for future sustainable development. The initiative recognizes the over-supply of vacant commercial space in U.S. cities that threatens to pull down cash-strapped banks and stall the nation's economic recovery. At the same time, the effort acknowledges the catalytic effect that urban parks can have in improving the economy, environment and health of a city.

Another supporting element to this initiative is Project Rebuild, which specifically addresses distressed commercial property by permitting private developers to invest in these projects. These features align extremely well with the R2G program concept. Such projects would induce private investment in local public plans, which would convert distressed and abandoned commercial and residential property to parks, recreation facilities, green space and land banks often linked to nearby, privately financed commercial and residential development.

Background:

The concept of R2G is to bring together private philanthropists and public entities, such as local and state governments, to fund and form land banks to transform vacant and foreclosed real estate back to productive use. The R2G strategy is to make low-cost loans available to public-private partnerships to buy distressed properties.

The project benefits are multi-fold:

- Banks and developers could remove "toxic assets" from their books, preventing bank failures as some \$2 trillion in commercial real estate mortgages mature.
- Create parks and open space and, in many cases, demolish buildings, producing jobs in planning, design and construction. Deconstruction can take an estimated 18 months and as much as 80 percent of the material can be salvaged or resold.
- Finished parks could become economic drivers, increasing property values in revitalized urban cores.
- Unproductive real estate would become productive community assets.



As a partner with the City Parks Alliance and Georgia Institute of Technology, the Speedwell Foundation has made grants to 11 cities across the U.S. The Phoenix Parks and Conservation Foundation was awarded a \$30,000 grant for the city of Phoenix to conduct a research study on the potential impacts the R2G initiative could have in Phoenix. A 50 percent match to the grant is funded by the Phoenix Parks and Preserve Initiative. The 10 additional cities completing studies are: Atlanta, GA; Cleveland, OH; Denver, CO; Philadelphia, PA; Miami, FL; Wilmington, DE; Detroit, MI; Hilton Head Island, SC; Houston, TX; and Los Angeles, CA.

The Phoenix R2G research study team is comprised of city of Phoenix departments, Arizona State University (ASU), the ASU Herberger Institute for Design and the Arts and the Phoenix Parks and Conservation Foundation.

The final study includes an analysis of potential economic, environmental, social and health impacts. R2G partners will use the 11 cities' studies to make a case to federal policymakers for creating a \$200 billion, zero percent interest Public Private Investment Program - or Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility - like land bank and parkland acquisition fund for small- and mid-sized banks, facilitated by the banking system and backed by the Federal Reserve.

The fund would help finance acquisition of underused developed urban real estate to be held as green space. An additional \$20 to 30 billion could be available for property demolition, construction and ongoing park maintenance, raised from a combination of public, private and non-profit sources.

The city of Phoenix urges support for the R2G initiative and an executive order to create a federal revolving loan fund program that assists municipal governments and non-profit entities in the thoughtful creation and rejuvenation of city parks and trails, which will provide far-reaching economic, social and health benefits to a large number of Americans.

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Economic Development



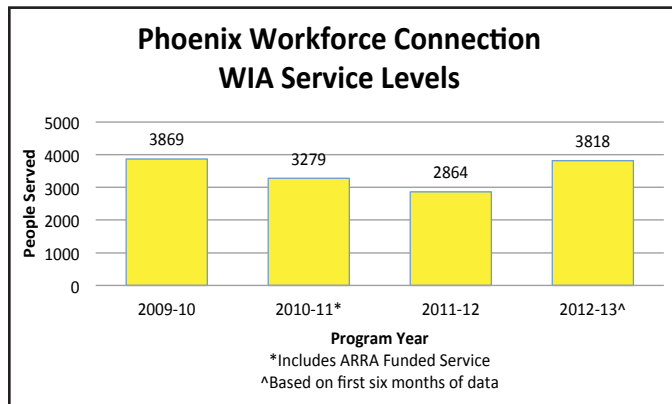
WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT (WIA) REAUTHORIZATION

Request: Reauthorize WIA to maintain strong local flexibility for mayors and local Workforce Investment Boards and ensure that local and regional employer needs are met.

Provide adequate funding and authority to support a One-Stop System infrastructure that will sustain and maintain the needs of the local economy and workforce through a responsive and demand-driven system.

Community Value:

Local business-led boards have a greater opportunity to influence policy decisions that promote the needs of local and regional businesses and improve the quality of the workforce. The city of Phoenix is concerned that any reauthorization proposals calling for consolidation of dislocated workers, adult and Wagner-Peyser programs into a single block grant or consolidated funding stream would weaken local authority and decrease overall funding to local areas.



Background:

Importance: The workforce system serves as a resource to ensure individuals, groups and businesses are given access to information, services and networks that ultimately support local, regional and statewide economic growth and vitality. The workforce system provides access to services that support education attainment, career and job preparation and development to meet stated business and industry demands for a qualified and skilled workforce across all industry sectors.

Integration: The workforce system is designed to streamline and make the best use of relationships and resources of designated partners in support of local, regional and statewide strategies and initiatives. The focus is to bring together partners to develop and strengthen system capacity to meet demand-

driven needs of employers, while also creating innovative practices that sustain the community's economic growth.

Impact: A flexible and purposefully aligned workforce system designed to respond to workforce challenges brought on by rising unemployment and the increasingly competitive global economy is critical to the economic recovery of this nation. Innovative practices allow the WIA program to continue to develop stronger linkages with the business community. The local workforce system should remain the primary engine for providing workforce solutions for businesses and individuals that sustain a skilled and talented pipeline.

The following highlights impact to businesses and individuals during Program Year 2011 (July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012):

- Provided 111 screening and recruitment/job fair events for companies such as Gap Inc. Direct, United Health Care, Amazon, Winco Foods, Revana (Teletch), Palomar Hotel and Sprouts.
- More than 1,200 youth and adults received occupational training and credentials in fields such as advanced business services, health care/bioscience, manufacturing, information technology and sustainable and renewable energy.
- Offered more than 750 employability/job readiness workshop sessions to more than 8,000 attendees on topics such as résumé development, social media, interviewing skills, computer literacy, WorkKeys assessments, etc.

Properly authorizing and adequately funding the WIA will alleviate the following adverse impacts:

- Significant reductions to the overall amount and scope of services provided to businesses and individuals through the One-Stop System.
- Reduction in the number of customers receiving education and career development services.
- Reduction in the ability to maintain equipment for self-service customers.

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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress

Economic Development



NEW MARKET TAX CREDIT

Request: Reauthorize the 2012-13 New Market Tax Credit (NMTC) program within the U.S. Department of Treasury permanently after 2013.

Community Value:

The Phoenix NMTC program provides commercial real estate loans at below-market rates to small businesses and mission-focused nonprofits to encourage neighborhood revitalization and stabilization in qualified low-income communities in Phoenix. The U.S. Department of Treasury Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI) has allocated awards of \$170 million (2002), \$40 million (2008) and \$53 million (2011) to the Phoenix Community Development and Investment Corporation (PCDIC). The PCDIC targets projects in neighborhoods where the poverty rate is above 30 percent and the family income is less than 60 percent of the Phoenix Metropolitan Statistical Area median.



Renovation of the Phoenix Union High School historic buildings for the University of Arizona Medical School.

PCDIC created commercial real estate loan funds with the CDFI allocations. It has deployed \$210 million from the first two awards. The pipeline for the \$53 million allocation awarded in 2011 (all under current due diligence and negotiation) has included a biomedical research facility, charter schools, a hospital, a dental clinic and a regional data center hub.

A distinguishing characteristic of the PCDIC loan is the Community Impact Plan. Each borrower must have a PCDIC board-approved plan prior to loan funding. The plan clearly articulates how the borrower will use below-market financing to impact the low- to moderate-income community. As an example, PCDIC negotiated a \$1 million endowment scholarship fund for low- to moderate-income students with one developer; it is being funded over the seven-year term of the NMTC loan with a portion of the savings the developer incurs due to favorable financing structured with the tax credit subsidy.

Since its inception in 2002, PCDIC has established 13 limited liability company (LLC) partnerships, managing \$259 million in assets. PCDIC has funded 25 loans totaling \$279.13 million, attracting an additional \$454 million of private investment in the Phoenix community. NMTC loan deployment generated an estimated 3,851 construction jobs, 8,253 new jobs (full- and part-time) and retained 3,079 (full- and part-time) jobs.

With earnings from the NMTC loan program, PCDIC also has funded community programs targeting low- to moderate-income students and families. In total, more than \$600,000 was committed for summer employment programs in 2009 (150 students), 2010 (150 students), 2011 (75 students) and 2012 (64 students). PCDIC funding paid for student wages, transportation and wardrobe assistance and scholarships for post-secondary studies.

In addition, PCDIC committed \$150,000 for calendar years 2012 and 2013 for emergency assistance to families in critical circumstances. Most recently, \$35,000 was approved to support low- to moderate-income student participation in the Youth Ambassador Exchange Program (an international exchange program through Phoenix Sister Cities, Inc.).

Other programs created or funded by PCDIC during the past year include:

Access to Capital – The goal of the Access to Capital Academy program is to prepare NMTC census tract businesses and Small Business Enterprises to more successfully access traditional capital by providing technical assistance, customized training, business coaching and practical application exercises. A group of 20 to 40 established businesses will be selected. The academy will meet for a minimum of three hours every two weeks for a six-month period. PCDIC has committed \$40,000 for this endeavor.

Business Loan Alliance – Arizona's Business Loan Alliance is a groundbreaking \$12 million loan collaborative designed to help small business owners secure the capital they need to flourish. Loans range from \$50,000 to \$500,000 and carry favorable rates and terms for creditworthy companies that lack adequate equity investment or sufficient collateral to secure a conventional loan.

The Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program –

The DBE Loan Fund pilot program was established in partnership with Mutual Bank of Omaha to provide low-cost capital to qualified DBEs with the intention of creating jobs, education opportunities and other benefits for the low- to moderate-income community. The initial fund of \$4 million is dedicated to providing loans to subtenants of HMS Host doing business in Sky Harbor International Airport, Terminal 4.



Phoenix Rescue Mission secured residential campus

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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress or phoenixnewmarkets.com



PROTECTION OF LUKE AIR FORCE BASE

Request: Protect the mission of Luke Air Force Base (Luke AFB) by ensuring property owner participation and cooperation to acquire federal funds that support modernization and mission flexibility.

Advocate for follow-on missions at Luke AFB, pursue opportunities for joint missions and continue to support “managed growth” that complements Luke’s current and future mission capabilities.

Community Value:

With more than 7,000 employees and a financial impact of nearly \$2.2 billion annually, Luke AFB is key to the state of Arizona’s economic viability and the nation’s defense.

The city of Phoenix, partnering with West Valley cities and Maricopa County, continues to support investments that strengthen Luke AFB’s military value and capability for future missions. It is imperative to move forward with a comprehensive re-capitalization plan, innovative land-use compatibility efforts and quality-of-life initiatives to keep Luke AFB modernized and mission-ready.

The city is working with our partners to seek legislative, policy and funding options such as the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative program to manage growth around Luke AFB and the Auxiliary 1 Field. The city of Phoenix and its partners also will work toward policy decisions and resource allocation by the Defense Department to make Luke AFB and Barry M. Goldwater Range the premiere U.S. training tandem for training on current and emerging military aircraft.



The city of Phoenix supports managed growth initiatives, such as the approval of the Luke AFB Special Air Traffic Rule by the Federal Aviation Administration, to enhance air traffic management in the region and enable Luke AFB pilots to maneuver out of local air traffic patterns faster and to arrive at the Barry M. Goldwater Range for training.

Background:

Luke AFB was established in 1941 on land donated to the federal government by the city and it has evolved in the decades since to a major economic force in the Phoenix region. As the U.S. Air Force’s largest fighter wing and the world’s largest active duty F-16 training base, Luke AFB plays a critical role in protecting America’s freedom and security. Luke AFB has immediate proximity to the Barry M. Goldwater Range and can boast perfect training weather conditions more than 95 percent of the year.

Current Initiatives:

The Air Force is planning to begin replacing its fleet of F-16s with the new F-35 Lightning II within the next few years. Last year, the Air Force announced its selection of Luke AFB for the F-35 Active Duty training mission, meaning that Luke AFB can anticipate seeing an infusion of \$125 to \$150 million in construction-related projects. Much of this investment will positively impact the state’s economy with local labor and suppliers of construction material. The new mission will generate additional employment and construction jobs, wages, consumer spending and investments throughout the West Valley and state.

The F-35 training mission at Luke AFB has overwhelming support from cities throughout the region, the Valley and the state. In addition, there is support from Arizona’s entire congressional delegation, Governor Brewer and from many Valley business and community leaders.

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Steve Hyjek, Hyjek & Fix Inc.
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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress



GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION (GME)

Request: Enact legislation granting Arizona the ability to seek a waiver to expand its GME enterprises, avoiding a major physician shortage.

Community Value:

Arizona has far fewer physicians and residents per capita than the national average.¹ When major provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act go into effect in 2014, demand for physicians is likely to increase. Access to health care affects every Arizonan. Ensuring Arizona has an adequate number of physicians will be essential in meeting the healthcare needs of Arizona's growing population.



Background:

After completing medical school, new doctors are required to complete a GME program, commonly referred to as a residency. Frequently, doctors stay and build a career where they performed their residency.

In the 1997 Balanced Budget Act, the U.S. Congress included a provision that placed a cap on the number of GME positions that the Medicare program would support. The cap was set at the number of GME positions that Medicare supported in 1996 on a hospital-specific basis. As a result, a hospital wishing to increase its number of GME positions above the cap must cover the entire cost of the new positions from other sources. The result has been that the number of new GME positions established in the country as a whole during the past 15 years has been substantially lower than the number established in the 15 years before the cap was established and are disproportionately distributed throughout the country.

At the time the cap was adopted, there was substantial variation among the size of states' GME enterprises and physician workforces. States that had a large GME enterprise when the cap was adopted have been able to maintain an adequately sized physician workforce.

However, states that had a relatively small GME enterprise when the cap was adopted were placed at risk of being unable to maintain a physician workforce of adequate size. Within that group of states, those experiencing substantial population growth were placed at greatest risk of being unable to develop an adequately sized physician workforce. Arizona has been one of the states most disadvantaged by the GME cap.

- Nationally, Arizona GME enterprises rank 37th in size.
- Arizona's physician workforce ranks 33rd in size among all state physician workforces.
- Arizona, the 16th most populous state, saw its population grow by 26.4 percent from 2000 to 2011.

It is clear that Arizona will have a limited ability to generate a physician workforce adequate for its growing population, primarily due to the fact that the state has a small GME enterprise. Arizona needs 850 new residency positions just to meet the national average. As a result, Arizona faces the prospect of experiencing a major physician shortage in the coming years.

Given projections that indicate a major national physician shortage in the coming decade, growing states such as Arizona must expand their GME enterprises to meet future physician supply needs. Simply removing the GME cap has the potential to create a significant rise in Medicare expenditures for GME; however, allowing individual states to seek a waiver from the cap, based on physician workforce considerations and significant growth, would have a reduced impact on total Medicare expenditures for GME and, at the same time, greatly assist Arizona in meeting its physician workforce needs.

¹ Graduate Medical Education in Arizona: Growing the Physician Pipeline

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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress



TRES RIOS ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Request: Fund \$15 million to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in FFY 2014 to complete design and construction of Phase III.

Community Value:

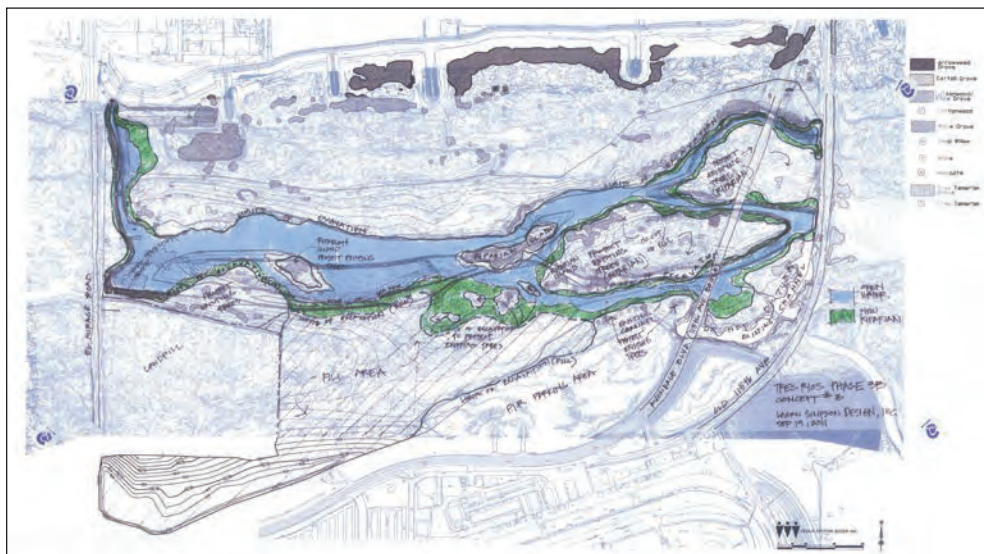
The city of Phoenix requests \$15 million in FFY 2014 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to complete design and construction of the Tres Rios Environmental Restoration and Flood Control Project (Tres Rios).

Phase I (Flood Control Levee) and Phase II (Constructed Wetlands and Pump Station) are complete. The final stage of the project – Phase III, the in-river features, which includes environmental restoration of the Salt River channel – is complete from 105th Avenue to El Mirage Road. The \$15 million requested will complete the design and construction of Phase III, from El Mirage Road to the confluence of the Agua Fria River. The funding also will be used to eliminate the non-native salt cedar re-growth during the establishment of the native plant species. This funding will complete Tres Rios.

The city of Phoenix also requests an increase in the authorized project cost of Tres Rios in the next Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) or Energy and Water Appropriations Act. The discharge from the 91st Avenue Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) constitutes the fifth largest river in Arizona and provides critical riparian habitat in the Sonoran desert. Under revised Aquifer Protection Permit rules adopted by the Arizona



Department of Environmental Quality, without Tres Rios, extremely expensive treatment equipment (estimated at more than \$250 million) would be required at the WWTP to meet the new standards. If this investment was required to be made at the WWTP, the city of Phoenix and partnering Sub-Regional Operating Group cities (Phoenix, Scottsdale, Mesa, Tempe and Glendale) would develop alternative uses for the plant discharge effluent in order to fund this additional investment, such that effluent discharge from the WWTP to the river would decrease and eventually stop. In that event, the riparian habitat that has developed from this discharge of highly treated effluent to the



Tres Rios Phase III B Design Concept

river over the past 45 years would suffer tremendously. Estimates are that riparian habitat in the western U.S. has declined more than 90 percent.

Tres Rios connects to the Rio Salado and Rio Salado Oeste environmental restoration projects, located between 28th Street and 83rd Avenue, and will continue the restoration of the Salt River west from 83rd Avenue to the Agua Fria River. Tres Rios provides a net environmental benefit to the area by maintaining the effluent flow from the WWTP to the river and enhancing the riparian area. Other important aspects of Tres Rios include protecting more than 600 structures from flooding via the 4.5-mile levee constructed on the north bank of the river downstream of the plant; maintaining habitat for many species of birds, reptiles and mammals to live, nest and raise young among the native cottonwood, willow and bulrush; and creating passive recreation opportunities along the Salt, Gila and Agua Fria rivers.

The Tres Rios pump station and constructed wetlands are vital aspects of the overall WWTP protection. Changing flood conditions in the Salt River have made the WWTP vulnerable to internal flooding in the event of a 100-year flood. During those times, the WWTP cannot discharge wastewater. This will cause the wastewater to flood out the WWTP, causing significant damage as well as spilling raw wastewater into the Salt River for a period of at least six months while repairs are made. The environmental impact of this would be enormous, with a potential for steep EPA fines for such a discharge. Tres Rios will solve this problem by removing reliance on gravity for discharge of treated effluent from the WWTP.

The request for FFY 2014 also includes funding for the Corps to provide technical assistance to the city to help with the changes to the flood plain maps due to the levee construction on Tres Rios.

The city of Phoenix in conjunction with the Flood Control District of Maricopa County has submitted various reports and technical submittals to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for physical map revisions to the flood plain maps, thus reducing insurance premiums for the community. The newly constructed levee will protect a community that has been damaged by floods several times in the last few decades. Also included is funding for the completion of Phase III, the in-river features, which is the environmental restoration aspect of the project.

The wetlands need to be in place to accept water from the WWTP and polish the effluent prior to entering the Salt and Gila rivers. If the WWTP expansion cannot be utilized due to delays in federal funding for the wetlands, public health as well as growth in the Phoenix area could be jeopardized.



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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress



RIO SALADO OESTE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECT

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Request: Fund \$1.446 million to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in FFY 2014 for the Rio Salado Oeste Environmental Restoration Project pre-engineering and design.

Community Value:

The Rio Salado Habitat Restoration Area is an environmental restoration collaborative project between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the city of Phoenix that includes flood control improvements, ecosystem restoration and recreation features. The Rio Salado Habitat Restoration Area provides needed habitat for Arizona wildlife, economic development benefits and regional trails along the riverbed. The entire project includes three components - Rio Salado, Rio Salado Oeste and Tres Rios - that span more than 20 miles in Phoenix and link with other flood control and river restoration projects in the metro area.

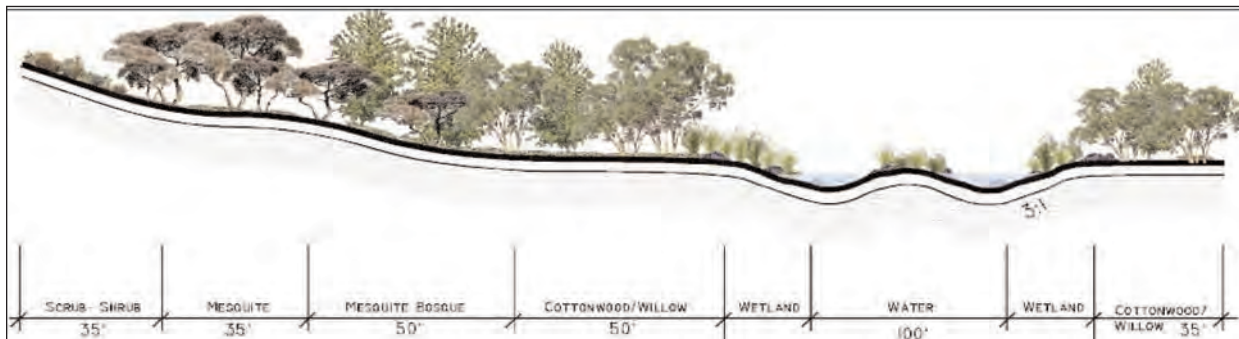
The first project, Rio Salado, a five-mile stretch of the Salt River, has been completed from 24th Street to 19th Avenue. The next segment of the plan is Rio Salado Oeste, which will restore an eight-mile reach of the Salt River between 19th and 83rd Avenues. The project is currently in the first phase of design from 19th to 51st Avenues. Since 2008, the project has received more than \$3.4 million in federal funding.

Background:

- Chief's Report from the Corps was signed in December 2006.
- Project authorization in the 2007 Water Resources Development Act.
- Restores eight miles of riparian habitat, approximately 1,500 acres.
- Total cost of \$165 million (estimated federal share is \$105 million).

Benefits:

- Flood control improvements.
- Increase in ecosystem function.
- New economic development beyond the banks of the project.
- Benefit local and migratory wildlife.



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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress



CENTRAL ARIZONA SALINITY STUDY AND CONCENTRATE MANAGEMENT VIABILITY ASSESSMENT

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Request: Seek \$500,000 from U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) in FFY 2014 to evaluate concentrate management options in central Arizona.

Community Value:

The Central Arizona Salinity Study (CASS) is examining the problems created by importing highly saline water, human activities that concentrate salts and the lack of drainage needed to export salts in central Arizona. Scientists, engineers and academicians have warned that the continued importation and concentration of salts will cause problems in the future for the communities of central Arizona. CASS serves as a vehicle to coordinate the participating agencies and communities to efficiently and effectively identify and assess salinity problems and develop possible solutions for this growing problem.



Background:

CASS Phase I examined the current and future issues and factors associated with highly saline waters in central Arizona. Issues and factors include identifying those communities affected, the severity of the problem and time frame for when action is needed.

Phase II used the data and information gathered in Phase I to develop trends, projections and recommendations of possible regional salinity management strategies.

CASS Phase I and Phase II have been funded by a 50-50 cost share between the city of Phoenix and BOR. The BOR has funded just over \$2 million for the entire project, including Phase I and Phase II and follow-up work on these phases.

Dealing with salinity will require advanced treatment technologies, such as reverse osmosis membranes. The technologies produce a waste stream known as concentrate or brine. One of the greatest challenges will be management of concentrate streams. Currently in central Arizona, the two main concentrate management strategies are sewer disposal and evaporation ponds. Up to 40 million gallons per day of concentrate could be produced in central Arizona by 2045 - a viable water resource for central Arizona that needs to be recovered for either potable use or reuse options. CASS has developed several possible treatment technologies that could begin to help manage concentrate. However, additional research and pilot testing needs to be conducted to determine the viability of these technologies as well as the electrical, chemical and maintenance costs.



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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress



SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

Request: Support funding opportunities and legislation to enhance municipal energy efficiency and renewable energy programs and expand residential and commercial programs focused on waste diversion solutions, energy efficiency, green building and green power in the city of Phoenix.

Community Value:

The city of Phoenix has a long-standing commitment to natural resource conservation and has actively participated in energy conservation, energy efficiency and environmental preservation since the early 1980s. During this time, the city's energy program has yielded more than \$120 million in energy cost savings/avoidance for municipal operations, reflecting a commitment to energy, environmental and fiscal responsibility.

Phoenix has adopted the following sustainability goals/strategies:

- A renewable energy target of 15 percent by 2025.
- A Climate Action Plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for city operations to 5 percent below 2005 levels by 2015.
- An energy-efficiency goal to reduce energy use 20 percent by 2020.
- A 40 percent waste diversion goal by 2020.

Background:

Solar Phoenix 2, a city initiative made possible by a \$25 million investment from the National Bank of Arizona, is currently underway and includes solar energy options for low- and moderate-income homeowners in Phoenix and surrounding areas. Solar Phoenix 2 is the second residential solar-financing program. The first Solar Phoenix program sold out in a year and funded solar systems on 445 homes, generating nearly three megawatts (MW) of solar power. Solar Phoenix 2 allows up to 1,100 qualified homeowners in the Arizona Public Service and Salt River Project utility service areas to adopt solar power without a large upfront investment. Homeowners can make the switch to clean energy with a custom-designed solar panel system from Paramount Solar that will save homeowners money on monthly electric bills. Systems can be installed with no money down and only a small monthly lease payment.

With more than 30 years of energy conservation and efficiency success in municipal operations, the city is seeking to replicate this success throughout the entire community. This success, along with key public private partnerships, resulted in the city receiving a \$25 million federal award from the U.S. Department of Energy Better Buildings Neighborhood Program and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) to launch the **Energize Phoenix** program in partnership with

Arizona State University and with support from Arizona Public Service. The Energize Phoenix program saves energy, creates jobs and is transforming a diverse array of neighborhoods along a 10-mile stretch of the METRO light rail system. Energize Phoenix goals include energy efficiency upgrades for up to 30 million square feet of commercial space and 1,700 residential units and generation of up to 1,000 sustainable jobs by linking and leveraging public and private resources.



While the city does not own an electric utility, it has an aggressive renewable energy goal and is committed to renewable energy projects, including solar, landfill and digester gas, and taking advantage of its millions of square feet of roof tops and acres of land. The city currently generates more than 13 MW of renewable solar energy (enough to power 2,600 homes) at 23 sites.



A number of larger solar projects (1 MW or greater) were recently completed. These projects were primarily financed via Solar Service Agreements, whereby the developer designs, builds and owns the solar array and the city purchases the power generated for use on site.

Solid Waste Diversion Focus:

The city of Phoenix collects residential garbage and recycling materials from more than 395,000 residences. In 2011, the city of Phoenix buried approximately 900,000 tons of material in the city-owned landfill; more than 600,000 of these tons were generated from the residential solid waste stream. Within the Phoenix metropolitan area, more than five million tons of residential solid waste materials were sent to regional landfills in 2011.



Although the city's commingled recycling program has been in effect for more than 20 years, the average diversion rate for the city of Phoenix was 13 percent in FFY 2012, well below the average national recycling rate of 34.1 percent. The city has set an ambitious goal to increase its current waste diversion rate to 40 percent by 2020.

A commitment to explore programs and partner with community and regional leaders to expand local waste diversion efforts has been adopted to ensure we reach the 40 percent goal by 2020. The city would greatly benefit from solid waste research and development focused on maximizing diversion, recycling and beneficial reuse of materials.

Funding for the development of a regional Research and Development Center of Excellence will allow the city to explore and identify regional solutions that meet the growing demand to minimize the amount of materials sent to regional landfills. Phoenix aims to collaborate with local businesses, academia and waste industry leaders to discover sustainable waste solutions that generate positive economic and environmental impacts and will preserve our local environment for generations to come.

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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress



PUBLIC SAFETY GRANTS

Request: Maintain or increase funding for federal grant programs and initiatives that support local public safety activities.

Community Value:

There are a number of grant programs and initiatives offered through the federal government that directly support local public safety activities. A number of these opportunities are provided through agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), such as the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office and the Office of Justice Programs.

For more than a decade, funding awarded through federal grant programs has enabled the city of Phoenix to expand its capacity to prevent crime, hire more police officers, improve public safety technology and increase overall levels of public safety service provided to the community.

COPS OFFICE GRANT PROGRAMS

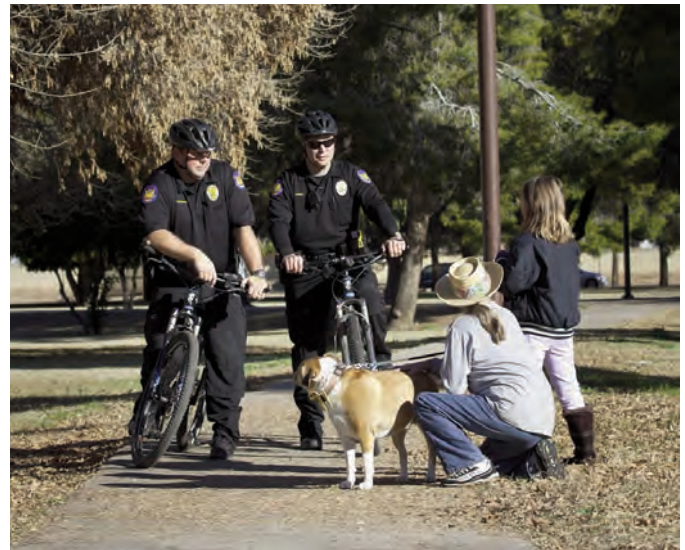
Background:

The COPS Office within the DOJ was established in 1994. The agency serves to advance the practice of community policing in state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies. One of the principal ways the COPS Office has successfully furthered local community policing is through its grant programs.

COPS Hiring Grants

The COPS Office has developed several hiring programs designed to advance public safety through community policing by addressing the full-time sworn officer needs of jurisdictions across the nation. Since their inception, these programs have funded nearly 700 police officer positions in the Phoenix Police Department.

These competitive hiring grants are an asset to law enforcement and have enabled many agencies to increase their sworn officer counts. However, the grants do not cover all costs associated with the hiring of new positions. While provisions have varied over the years, the hiring grants traditionally provide up to 75 percent of approved entry-level salaries and fringe benefits for full-time officers over a 36-month period and generally have a maximum federal share (salary cap) applicable per officer position. Agencies also are required to retain the grant-funded positions for at least one year following the end of the grant period. Additionally, the grants cannot be used to fund



equipment for the new positions or to pay the salaries of new hires while they are training in the police academy.

The last time the city applied for a COPS hiring grant was in 2009. The Phoenix Police Department was one of nearly 7,300 applicants to seek funds through the COPS Hiring and Recovery Program offered through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, but was not funded. The Phoenix Police Department was eligible to apply for both the 2010 and 2011 COPS Hiring Program solicitations. However, due to severe budgetary constraints caused by the economic downturn, local cash matching funds were unavailable, which prevented the department from applying.

The COPS hiring grants awarded to the city through the years have been instrumental in expanding the Police Department's community policing efforts. The city requests that Congress continue to support this vital program.

Other COPS Grant Programs

In addition to hiring grants, the COPS Office has offered other types of grant programs through the years to advance community-based policing practices. Some of these programs have focused on new technologies and equipment, hiring civilians for administrative tasks and promoting innovative approaches to policing.

In the last decade, funding awarded to the city through these programs has enabled the Police Department and City Prosecutor's Office to replace outdated technology and to automate processes that have increased efficiencies. Funding also has been used to make improvements in the city's crime laboratory and to enhance communication interoperability within the Phoenix metropolitan area.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS GRANTS

Background:

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) within the DOJ works in partnership with the justice community in jurisdictions throughout the country to identify crime-related challenges and provide information and resources to help agencies address those issues. A variety of formula and discretionary grant programs are administered through OJP's offices and program bureaus to aid jurisdictions in developing, implementing and evaluating a range of criminal and juvenile justice programs.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

One of the cornerstone grant programs administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), a component of OJP, is the JAG Program. According to BJA, the JAG Program is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions.

Through the JAG Program, states, tribes and local governments are provided with funding to support a range of program areas, including law enforcement, prosecution and courts, crime prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, technology improvement and crime victim and witness initiatives.

The city of Phoenix relies on annual formula funding allocations provided through the JAG Program to support critical public safety programs and services. Since 2008, nearly \$9.8 million in JAG formula awards has enabled the city to fund a variety of crime suppression efforts, technology improvements, safety equipment acquisitions for officers, crime prevention and education programs, community prosecution efforts and victim services programs that likely would not have been possible without JAG formula funding.

In addition to the JAG Program, there are a number of other formula and discretionary grants administered through OJP that provide funding support for law enforcement initiatives in Phoenix. To ensure the city is able to continue these efforts, and to further enhance overall public safety services, the city requests that Congress maintain or increase funding levels for these vital programs.

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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress

Homeland Security/Public Safety



PUBLIC SAFETY TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENTS

Request: Seek grant funding to support technology enhancements that will improve public safety service to the community. Additionally, request legislative language to expand eligible activities under current grant programs to include funding for public safety technologies.

Voice Data Logging System

Community Value:

The city of Phoenix is seeking \$1.9 million in grants to replace the Phoenix Police Department's current Voice Data Logging System. A Voice Data Logging System is a mission-critical piece of equipment used in law enforcement communication centers, also known as Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs), that have the responsibility of receiving 9-1-1 calls and directly dispatching emergency services. This complex equipment records the audio of calls received at the PSAP (e.g., 9-1-1/Crime Stop calls/administrative calls) as well as the audio of radio-dispatched traffic.

Retention and retrieval of audio recordings stored in the Voice Data Logging System is critical to law enforcement operations. Stored audio of 9-1-1/Crime Stop calls and radio dispatch traffic is routinely disseminated to prosecutorial agencies for evidentiary reasons in prosecution of criminal cases. On average, the Phoenix Police Department's Communications Center staff retrieves approximately 1,200 calls per month, the majority of which are used for this purpose. Without this vital data, the successful prosecution of some cases would be difficult or impossible.

Recordings captured on this system also are used to further criminal investigations. There have been instances involving serious violent crimes, such as homicides, where detectives discovered evidence on audio recordings that had not been revealed through other investigative means.

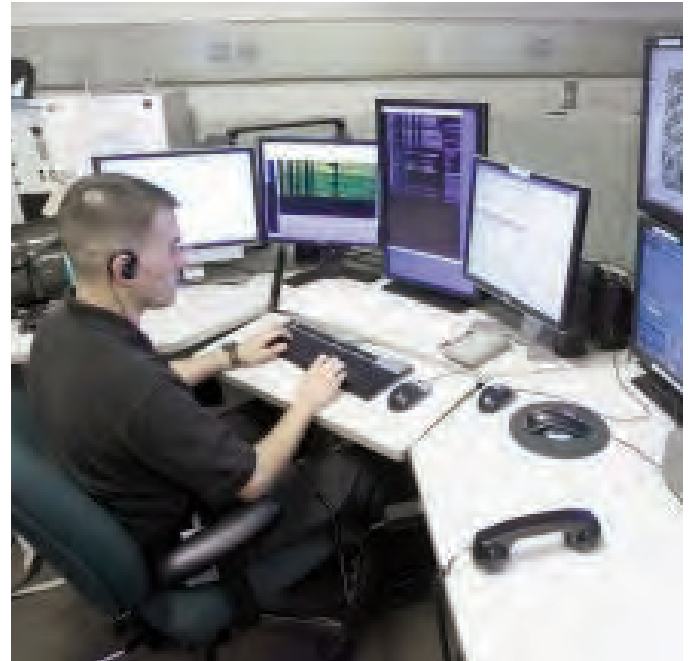
Aside from the evidentiary and operational value associated with this data, Arizona law requires each PSAP to maintain a system for recording calls received. The logging system serves this purpose and also ensures the storage of call records are maintained in compliance with established records retention requirements.

Background:

The Phoenix Police Department's Communications Center is the primary PSAP for the city of Phoenix, which serves a population of nearly 1.5 million. On average, the center receives more than two million calls for service each year. Of those, more than

600,000 calls are dispatched to the department's first responders.

The department's current Voice Data Logging System was funded and installed in 2005. At the time, it was one of the most technologically advanced logging systems available. However, advancements in telephone and radio technology experienced in recent years have surpassed the capabilities of this system. Further, the equipment has reached its end of life and will lose vendor support at the end of 2013. With this legacy equipment, should a catastrophic system failure occur, call records could be lost and functionality may be impossible to restore. An additional limitation of the existing equipment is a lack of redundancy that is now common with all critical infrastructure and key resource sites.



Funding for this project will enable the Phoenix Police Department's Communications Center to acquire the latest Voice Data Logging technology. An upgraded system will include full vendor support as well as the redundancy needed to ensure the legal requirements associated with this data are fulfilled and the availability of this critical information is assured for evidentiary and operational purposes.

Criminal Justice Partners Messaging Infrastructure

Community Value:

The city of Phoenix is seeking \$160,000 in grants for the Messaging Infrastructure project. This project will enable the city of Phoenix's criminal justice partners to securely and reliably transmit criminal data and documents on civil and criminal cases. This will reduce manual processes for the Phoenix justice system, improve service levels and enhance public safety.

Background:

This project will establish an advanced messaging infrastructure for the city's justice partners, comprised of the Municipal Court, Police Department, Prosecutor's Office and Public Defender's Office, to securely and reliably communicate criminal justice information. This technology is essential for the city's existing and future justice system data-sharing requirements.

Increased criminal justice exchanges through a messaging infrastructure will eliminate many current manual processes performed by staff in each department and enable them to more efficiently manage civil cases and criminal cases within one of the largest consolidated municipal courts in the country.

For example, when a suspect is processed at the Police Department's central booking facility, the person- and case-related data and documents will be transferred securely and in real time to the Municipal Court and Prosecutor's Office to immediately begin reviewing in preparation for the defendant's initial appearance at jail court.



This technology project will significantly improve the city's justice information integration as recommended by the recent Phoenix Justice System Innovations and Efficiency Study prepared by the National Center for State Courts.

The city of Phoenix is seeking opportunities to apply for grants for a Voice Data Logging System and the Messaging Infrastructure project, which will improve public safety service to the community.

Project contact for Voice Data Logging System:
Jesse Cooper, Communications/Info Tech Project Manager, Phoenix Police Department
602-534-0315, jesse.cooper@phoenix.gov

Project contact for Messaging Infrastructure:
Jennifer Gilbertson, Information Systems Officer, Municipal Court
602-495-2035, jennifer.gilbertson@phoenix.gov

For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress

Homeland Security/Public Safety



POLICE DEPARTMENT RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM REPLACEMENT

Request: Seek \$15 million in grants to match an equal amount of local funds to replace the Phoenix Police Department's Records Management System (RMS) and follow the standards set forth by the Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council.

Organizational Value:

The Phoenix Police Department's Records Management System (RMS) is an agency-wide computer system consisting of servers and programs. It is designed to store, retrieve, retain, manipulate, archive and view information, records, documents or files relating to law enforcement operations.

The RMS covers the entire life span of a law enforcement record, from initial drafting of the report to completion and dissemination to the various entities that use the information contained in the document. Records that are housed in the RMS include incident and accident reports, arrests, citations, warrants, case management, field contacts and other operations-oriented records. Because of operational needs, such as maintenance of the duty roster, law enforcement personnel records and vehicle fleet maintenance also can be included.

The RMS is the backbone of the Police Department and it is where all critical information is processed. Information that is collected through phone calls, personal contacts and investigations is stored in this system. Information also is tracked, compiled and disseminated from the system. It is critical to all entities interfacing with the Phoenix Police Department to know they can rely on the system in which the information is stored. These entities need to know they can depend on receiving needed information in a timely manner and in a format that is compatible with their systems.

Background:

The Phoenix Police Department's current RMS is referred to as PACE (Police Automated Computer Entry). PACE supports roughly 6,000 user accounts, provides inbound/outbound feeds to more than 20 external systems, supports real time access to more than 20 law enforcement agencies within the region and is storing four terabytes of information. The system is more than

25 years old and past its end of life. The hardware and software system is no longer supported and requires full-time personnel to keep the system operational.



Issue:

In 2006, the city of Phoenix estimated an expense of \$15 million to replace PACE and included that amount in a municipal bond election. Because of the downturn in the economy and drop in property values, the project was delayed, making the original estimate insufficient. The \$15 million in local funding is not adequate and matching grant funds are needed to cover the current estimated costs for hardware, maintenance and personnel to support the new system. Maintenance costs alone can run 10 percent of the original purchase price per year.

While it is difficult to estimate the cost of a new system, some agencies report costs ranging from \$20 to \$30 million for all aspects of a new RMS. A new system will require dedicated personnel to work with the chosen vendor to design the system to meet the needs of its users. In addition, hardware and maintenance costs must be factored in to support the system's successful implementation. The city of Phoenix is interested in any opportunity to pursue matching federal grants to replace the Phoenix Police Department's PACE system with a modern RMS.

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Technical Contact: Commander Kim Humphrey, Technical Services Division
602-261-8582, kim.humphrey@phoenix.gov

For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress

Homeland Security/Public Safety



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

Request: Seek \$500,000 in grant funding to assist with technology for the new Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Phase 2.

Background:

The city of Phoenix is seeking \$500,000 in grants to assist with technology improvements. Additional systems are needed to bring capacity and functionality of the new EOC up to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 1600) standards. The October 2007 federal full-scale exercise (TOPOFF 4) exposed the center's deficiencies and shortcomings. This project will produce an EOC of sufficient capabilities to meet the needs of the sixth largest city in the U.S.

Community Value:

A new EOC for the city of Phoenix is currently under construction. This larger facility is needed to accommodate city, county, state and federal personnel who would assist with managing a large-scale event. Upgrades in facility equipment are required to enhance communications and processing of real-time information. Given the infrastructure protection risks of an EOC, the new center will have improved perimeter security to ensure the safety of the facility and its personnel. The project offers two primary technical benefits to the community: enhanced management capabilities and cost efficiency.



Management Benefits

- Improved management capability will facilitate resource sharing and coordination.
- Improved information gathering and distribution capability will ensure timely reaction to developing situations within the community and region.
- Improved communication systems will enhance connectivity with incident commanders along with other local, county and state EOCs.
- Additional operational space will facilitate all essential personnel and any influx of state or federal personnel.
- Additional computer work stations will better equip assigned personnel with the tools needed to efficiently carry out their duties.
- A strategic location that offers adequate infrastructure protection yet has major thoroughfares for facility access.

Cost Benefits

- Property for the new site is already owned by the city of Phoenix.
- Incorporating the project into an existing construction project takes advantage of cost-sharing opportunities (common building systems/features, infrastructure protection) and accelerates project completion time.
- Service feeds already exist on the site (electrical, gas, sewer, telephone, water) or are readily accessible (fiber optics).
- Perimeter control features also are in place; additional security features will be added to ensure adequate infrastructure protection.



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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress

Homeland Security/Public Safety



HOMELAND SECURITY

Request: Maintain current U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant structure for state and local grant programs and oppose establishment of the proposed National Preparedness Grant Program until more details regarding implementation are known and additional stakeholder participation in development is sought.

Maintain or increase funding for the Urban Area Security Initiative Grant Program (UASI) and the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP).

Maintain or increase funding for the Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) task forces.

Fully fund the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS).

Background:

Homeland security continues to be a highly visible, core responsibility for the nation's frontline police and fire personnel. The city of Phoenix has worked diligently since 9/11 to integrate communication between the city of Phoenix Office of Emergency Management and Police and Fire departments by forming the Phoenix Homeland Defense Bureau. This partnership prepares the city to better respond to natural, human-caused or terrorist crises. In addition to being able to assist smaller agencies statewide, Phoenix public safety personnel often are deployed to other regions of the country and internationally during an emergency.



Issues:

UASI – As the sixth largest city in America, it is critical that the Phoenix region remain on the UASI list and receive an allocation that correlates with its risk factors and activities. The city of Phoenix saw its UASI funding decrease from \$7.76 million in FFY 2011 to \$4.0 million in FFY 2012. Phoenix is in serious jeopardy

of losing additional funding or even being eliminated as a UASI as Congress continues to call for reductions in the number of regions receiving UASI funding. Three years ago, there were 64 UASI regions, which was reduced to 31 regions in FFY 2011. The House Homeland Security Appropriations subcommittee called for further reductions to the number of regions receiving funding in its FFY 2013 report.



The risk model used to allocate homeland security grants considers the potential risk of terrorism to people, critical infrastructure and economic security faced by a given area. The city of Phoenix requests that DHS and the U.S. Department of Justice share the appropriate data to correctly assess the region's risk.

USAR – The city of Phoenix has played a significant role in national emergency declaration response and has grown its response teams significantly. Now, more than ever, it is critical to maintain response capabilities and for its first responders to exercise those capabilities. Most recently, the Phoenix USAR team deployed to New York to assist with Hurricane Sandy response and recovery. The USAR program is authorized at \$35 million per year; however, each of the 28 nationwide task forces have an

annual estimated cost of \$1.6 million, for a total of \$56 million. The city of Phoenix requests full funding for the USAR program. Additionally, the city has many projects and programs that have been identified as innovative best practices by DHS in its 2009 review. Our Terrorism Liaison Officer Program, Community Emergency Response Teams and the Rapid Response Teams are just a few programs that have received national recognition.

To preserve these critical programs, the city of Phoenix seeks assurance that the region's homeland security funding will continue. This will allow the city to maintain our homeland security mission at current levels and protect our residents, critical infrastructure and key resources.



Contact: Scott Krushak, Emergency Management Coordinator
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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress

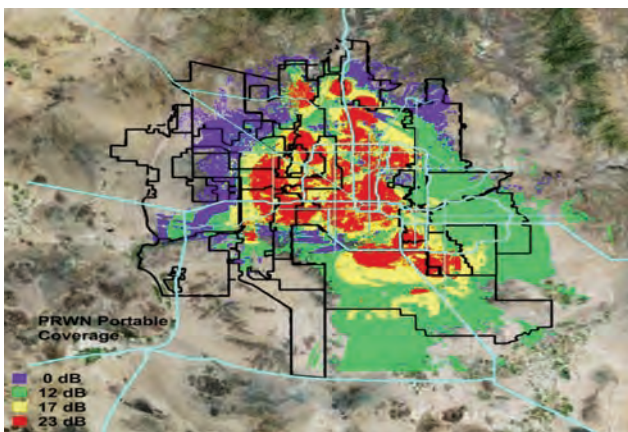


DELAY OF FCC DEADLINE FOR 700 MHZ NARROWBANDING

Request: Postpone the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) January 2017 deadline for 700 MHz narrowbanding.

Background:

FCC public safety narrowbanding is a federal requirement that applies to all public safety radio systems in the VHF, UHF and 700 MHz bands. Narrowbanding will create many more channels than currently are available for licensing to public safety organizations. Per the FCC, on Jan. 1, 2017, all 700 MHz public safety radio systems in the 'General Use and State License' allocations must cease operating on narrowband radio transmitters with efficiency of 12.5 kHz per channel and must migrate to ultra-narrowband technology with efficiency of 6.25 kHz per channel.



Issue: FCC January 2017 Deadline for 700 MHz Narrowbanding:

The Regional Wireless Cooperative (RWC) is a 19-member, multi-jurisdictional joint venture that manages and operates a regional public safety radio communications network. In 2005, a Project 25 (P25) 800 MHz trunked radio system was built to replace the existing VHF communications system in order to seamlessly serve the interoperable communication needs of first responders and other municipal radio users in and around the Phoenix metropolitan area.

The RWC is diligently working with its regional public safety partners to promote interoperability between various public safety radio communications systems, to develop a system-of-

systems approach to link systems together for improved interoperability and to direct operability across a wide geographic area. This geographic footprint encompasses 11,000 square miles, including the Phoenix metropolitan area, with future connectivity to the major population centers of Tucson, Yuma and Flagstaff. The impact of the FCC's 2017 deadline to narrowband 700 MHz on the RWC and its member agencies will create a significant financial hardship that will be difficult, if not impossible, to meet: more than \$43 million for infrastructure and \$79 million for member subscriber units (radios).



Furthermore, in a system of this size, a conversion to comply with the FCC's 2017 mandate to narrowband 700 MHz requires several years of planning and coordination. This narrowbanding rule requires that a majority of existing system infrastructure and subscriber handheld units are not just converted, but replaced. Even when considered on a system-by-system basis, the impacts to each system are large, but when the number of interoperability users is also considered, the changes to one system may significantly impact users in many other allied agencies.

Contact: David Felix, RWC Executive Director
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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress



CITY OF PHOENIX VETERANS COURT

Request: Seek \$450,000 to continue funding for the newly implemented Phoenix Veterans Court, which provides for the continuance of attorneys and expansion of services provided.

Community Value:

The Phoenix Veterans Court focuses on protecting the community by restoring veterans in the criminal justice system through specialized treatment for the underlying issues related to their service.

Background:

The 2010 United States Census identified 23.4 million veterans in the U.S., approximately 10 percent of whom are veterans of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs estimates one million new veterans over the next five years will reintegrate into civilian life. One hundred thousand of these veterans will reside in Arizona. Approximately 40 to 50 percent of all veterans of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan are returning with mental health issues. On average, veterans are taking their lives at a national rate of 18 veterans each day and the Army posted its highest suicide rate in history in 2012.

Along with the psychological problems that may face veterans, many become homeless due to their underlying issues and the difficulties of reintegrating into civilian life and their communities. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that last year as much as one third of the adult homeless population had served in the military. More than 67,000 veterans were homeless last year, with more than 2,200 Arizona veterans homeless on any given night.

Veterans Court is a problem-solving court focused on providing long-term solutions to resolve issues facing veterans in the criminal justice system. The target population consists of defendants who served in the U.S. Armed Forces who are experiencing treatable behavioral issues, such as post-traumatic stress, traumatic brain injury, anger management, domestic violence or substance and alcohol abuse.

Veterans Court streamlines the court process and brings together the community partners in one court setting.

The veteran meets with a representative of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Magellan Health Services, the Arizona Department of Veteran Services, a prosecutor and a defense attorney. The parties work collaboratively with each veteran to explore the various counseling and behavioral programs available to the veteran.

Examples of success are already evident. Through Veterans Court, homeless veterans are placed in housing, while others go through in-patient treatment, address post-traumatic stress disorder and, in a few cases, have reunited with families that they lost because of their underlying issues. Many veterans have already successfully completed their programs through Veterans Court.



Funding Request:

This funding request will provide continuing funding at current staffing levels for the newly created Phoenix Veterans Court by funding four contract public defenders and two full-time prosecutors for the Veterans Court to handle the staffing, dockets and necessary follow-up involved in each case. This also will allow for expansion of the services provided and incorporation of new aspects of the court, such as peer support and housing programs.

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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress



CRISIS RESPONSE UNITS

Request: Seek funding of \$3,315,620 annually in grants to fully fund and continue to build the Crisis Response Units through the Phoenix Fire Department.

Community Value:

The Crisis Response Units provide 24-hour on-scene crisis intervention and victim assistance services to citizens of the Phoenix metropolitan area. The units are housed in fire stations and staffed by volunteers and interns who respond to community needs by providing emotional support in times of crisis. Crisis Response Units assist individuals and families on a wide range of calls. They either respond on initial dispatch or can be requested by fire or police personnel once they are on the scene and determine a need.

The Crisis Response Units have become a vital component in reducing response times for fire apparatus and police officers responding to emergency incidents. Crisis Response Units allow first responders to go back in service by relieving them of their on-scene duties. Crisis Response staff continue care, assess needs and provide resources or referrals to the customers.

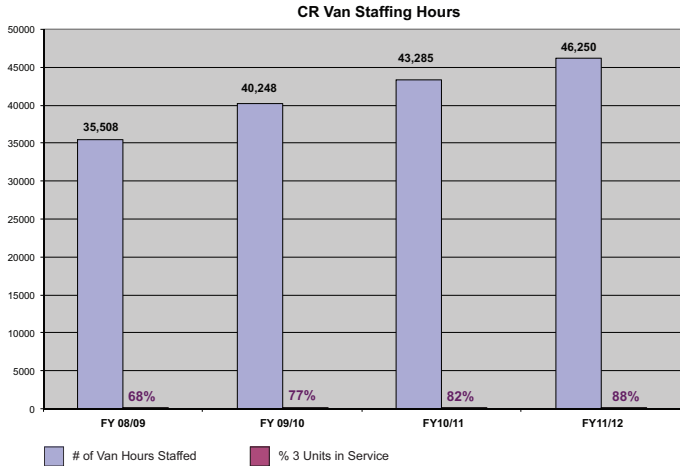


Background:

The Crisis Response Units started as a volunteer program in partnership with the ASU School of Social Work. The ability to accept interns and provide leadership and mentoring while exposing interns to the needs of the public is a valuable experience. Today, the Phoenix Fire Department partners with numerous universities, offering internships to various fields of study. Each year, the interns and community volunteers contribute more than 20,000 volunteer hours in order to keep the Crisis Response Units in service 24/7.

The majority of the funding for this program has always been reliant upon grants. Currently, this program obtains Victim of

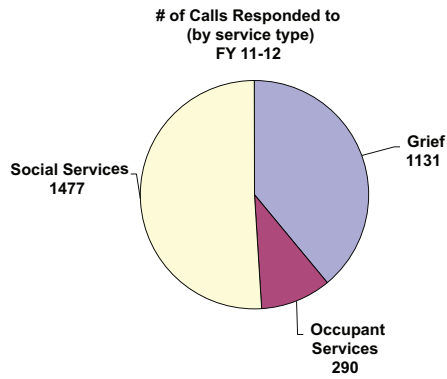
Crime Act, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and Justice Assistance Grant funding. The Crisis Response Program also received funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which have since been expended. The goal now is to either maintain the current level of service, which is three vans in service 24/7, or to increase the level of service. There are hundreds of customers and first responders who do not obtain the benefits of Crisis Response Units because the units are on another call or out of service due to insufficient staffing.



The majority of the services needed and provided by Crisis Response Units are social service-related. Examples include finding shelter for a homeless person; assisting family and first responders who continually respond to a substance abuser; helping an elderly woman who can no longer care for herself, keeps falling and needs in-home or assisted living resources; and de-escalating a situation involving a seriously mentally ill subject and connecting them to proper resources.

Providing grief services is another key resource that the Crisis Response Units provide. When someone passes away at home, the family is not always aware of what will occur next or what their responsibilities are. Crisis Response Units will stay on scene for hours, waiting with the family of the deceased and providing support until the medical examiner's office or funeral home can respond, thus freeing up police personnel who would otherwise need to stand by.

Crisis Response Units also provide on-scene assistance to victims of sexual assault, homicide, child and elder abuse, domestic violence and traffic fatalities. Last year, Crisis Response Units assisted nearly 11,000 victims and family members.



Types of calls for service:

- Grief: homicides, drowning, death notifications, suicides, natural deaths and car accident fatalities.
- Occupant Services: residential and commercial fires, evacuations and disaster response.
- Social Service: mental health, victim advocacy, substance abuse, homelessness and repeat caller/follow-up cases.

The services the Crisis Response Units provide are relied upon by police officers, firefighters, victims of crime and members of the community, often on the worst day of their lives. A consistent stable funding source is needed to continue to provide these vital services.



Funding:

The Phoenix Fire Department is seeking and reliant upon competitive grant funding to sustain and continue to build the Crisis Response Program. Current grant funding is inconsistent and encompasses many service delivery restrictions, which impacts the types of calls and customers that can be assisted. When the number of Crisis Response Units in service dwindles, the number of customers served, and first responders put back in service, suffers.

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Kerry Ramella, Volunteer Coordinator
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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress

Transportation Reauthorization

The Issue:

Congress approved the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) in June 2012 after 10 extensions. The 27-month, \$105.2 billion surface transportation reauthorization package set the stage for future transportation policy and makes changes to the distribution of funding for federal highway and public transportation funding. The president signed the measure into law on July 6, 2012. Current revenue sources to the Highway Trust Fund are insufficient to meet needs, and have been supplemented from the General Fund in recent years.

The city of Phoenix has been participating in discussions with regional and national associations regarding themes that should be addressed in the next reauthorization bill. Suggestions for the national transportation program include:

- Significantly increase federal transportation infrastructure investment.
- Place program emphasis on energy independence and sustainability.
- Dramatically streamline and simplify the federal aid process, with direct funding to large cities and Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs). Direct funding from the Federal Highway Administration to large cities would cut years of duplication and delay.
- Improve project delivery by adding such tools as expanding on the use of Alternative Project Delivery Methods versus Design-Bid-Build.
- Increase the federal funds to regions commensurate with the regional funding. This could eliminate the matching requirement due to significant regional funds already matching the federal funds.
- Provide incentives to regions with more than one million in population that contribute regional funding to the federal transportation system. Incentives would include: increased and direct funding to MPOs; mode-neutral federal funding; streamlined planning processes; and more direct reporting to federal agencies.
- Support an urban focus that heightens the federal commitment to mass transit and other alternatives to highways and private automobiles.
- Continue the dedicated 2.86 cent per gallon motor fuel tax to the Mass Transit Account to provide for stable and predictable funds source for public transit.
- Continue use of formula funding in addition to discretionary grants.
- Support credit for coordinated efforts involving housing, economic development and transit.

Additionally, as a result of the 2010 Census, there are five new large Urbanized Areas (UZA). Since the Section 5307 funding formula first apportions funds by three UZA population size categories (i.e., 50,000-199,999, 200,000-999,999 and 1,000,000 and greater), the addition of new large UZA's decreased funding apportioned to many of the previously existing large UZA's, as more UZA's now are sharing essentially the same level of funding. Phoenix recommends adjusting the funding formulas to mitigate this negative effect, as the number of UZA's changes with each Census.

Phoenix also recommends changes to the New Starts program (funding source for light rail) that would make the federal requirements for a project proportional to the federal percentage of investment in the construction and reduce project review time.



AVIATION ISSUES

Request: Increase staffing for Customs facilities and services.

Lift the federal cap on Passenger Facility Charges and allow local airports to set the rate to effectively meet their needs.

Fund Stage 2 of PHX Sky Train.

Reimburse remaining \$35.75 million owed by Transportation Security Administration for Sky Harbor In-Line Explosive Detection System.

Begin work to reform long-term Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) funding formulas.

Secure through federal funding or partnerships:

- \$34.14 million at Sky Harbor for airfield construction and solar panel installation.
- \$5.07 million for airfield improvements and master plan update at Phoenix Deer Valley Airport.
- \$4.18 million for airfield improvements at Phoenix Goodyear Airport.

Community Value:

Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport (Sky Harbor) is one of the top 10 busiest airports in the U.S. Approximately 43,090 people work at Sky Harbor and its financial health is critical to business and the state’s economic vitality. This economic engine is the gateway to the southwest and provides an opportunity for commerce and tourism that benefits the entire state. Phoenix Deer Valley and Phoenix Goodyear airports serve as vital general aviation reliever airports for Sky Harbor and provide additional access to the region.



Background:

Transportation Security Administration – Explosive Detection Systems

Under a Memorandum of Agreement with the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Sky Harbor constructed In-Line



Explosive Detection Systems (EDS) in all three of its terminals. The original agreement called for 75 percent of project costs to be paid by the TSA and 25 percent to be paid by Sky Harbor. Original cost estimates of \$122 million were based on conceptual designs. Final costs totaled \$205 million due to TSA-required design changes and testing criteria that were implemented after the Memorandum of Agreement was signed. TSA was regularly advised as to the cost impacts associated with their required changes, yet TSA has maintained that it is not liable for any additional cost increases. Sky Harbor is seeking \$35.75 million in funding to bring the TSA contribution to 75 percent as originally agreed upon.

Customs and Border Protection

In order to meet increasing international travel demand by businesses and individuals, it is necessary to have appropriate staffing for Customs facilities and services. Airlines have indicated a desire to provide additional international service outside of existing Customs operating hours. New service cannot be added unless Customs expands its hours of operation and staffing levels. Sky Harbor seeks support for additional staffing in order to meet this important need.

PHX Sky Train

The PHX Sky Train is a vital infrastructure project that will reduce traffic congestion on Sky Harbor's roadways and be an integral part of a multi-modal transportation system. Stage 1 of the PHX Sky Train is expected to be operational by spring 2013.

Construction of Stage 1a also has begun and will be operational in 2015. The city continues to seek federal funds to build Stage 2, which will carry passengers to the Rental Car Center.



Other Federal Funding Needs

Phoenix is seeking to secure federal funding for:

Phoenix Sky Harbor

- Re-construct Terminal 4 Apron (federal share \$16,000,000)
- Construct East Cargo Apron (federal share \$5,265,200)
- Re-construct West Hold Bay (federal share \$7,872,000)
- Fund Voluntary Airport Low-Emission program – Installation of solar panels (federal share \$5,000,000)

Phoenix Deer Valley Airport

- Construct Aircraft Run-up Areas at the ends of Runway 7R/25L (federal share \$2,135,000)
- Re-construct Taxiway A-Phase II (federal share \$2,699,000)
- Update Airport Master Plan (federal share \$236,450)

Phoenix Goodyear Airport

- Rehabilitate Runway 3-21 (federal share \$4,182,650)

Reform Long-Term Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Funding Formulas

The FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 was signed into law in February 2012 and authorizes funding for the FAA through FFY 2015. While passage of the act provides long-term funding for the FAA and airport-related projects, a number of critical issues still exist for airports. Airports and trade organizations will continue working to address the following issues:

- Lifting the federal cap on Passenger Facility Charges (PFCs) and allowing local airports to set the rate to effectively meet their needs. Alternatively, the city supports research to identify alternative means to collect airport user fees. The PFC is a local airport user fee that is used to fund critical infrastructure and improvements projects. The PFC, currently set at a maximum of \$4.50, has not changed for several years, giving airports much less purchasing power.
- Reducing airport financing costs by permanently excluding airport private activity bonds from the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT).
- Broadening the aviation tax base to fund airport infrastructure, NextGen and other FAA costs.
- Requiring the FAA and the General Accounting Office to study One Engine Inoperative (OEI) surfaces and the impact to air commerce.

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602-273-4036, tamie.fisher@phoenix.gov

Marchelle Franklin, Deputy Aviation Director
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Mara Kelly, Government Relations Program Manager
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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress



PUBLIC TRANSIT

Request: Continue Alternative Fuel Tax Credit to fund use of alternative fuels for transit.

Continue the dedicated motor fuels tax to the Mass Transit Account to provide a predictable fund source for public transit.

Establish a longer authorization period of four to six years for future surface transportation legislation.

Increase federal investment in transportation infrastructure investment for future surface transportation legislation.

Allow greater use of formula funds for operations and maintenance.

Revise federal funding formulas to mitigate the \$8 million negative impact of 2010 Census data on the Phoenix-Mesa Urbanized Area (UZA) apportionment.

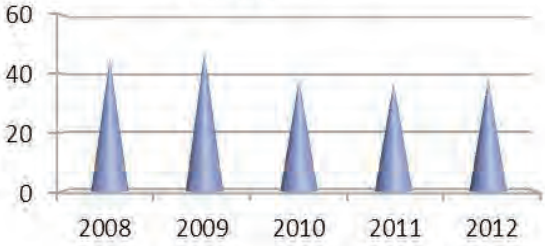
On behalf of the region as a Federal Transit Administration (FTA) designee, seek up to \$19.5 million in the president's budget for construction of the Central Mesa Light Rail Extension.

Background:

The city of Phoenix Public Transit Department is the designated recipient of FTA funds for the Phoenix-Mesa Urban Area and the largest service provider of the Valley Metro transit organization. Regional transit services include local, express and RAPID commuter bus service, neighborhood circulators, paratransit service and light rail.

The city of Phoenix operates 16.5 million miles of fixed-route revenue services and transports 38.4 million riders annually with a fleet of 465 vehicles. This represents approximately 70 percent of the bus service for the Phoenix metropolitan area.

**Phoenix
Fixed Route Boardings
FY 2007-08 through 2011-12
(in millions)**



Recent Successes for Phoenix Public Transit Department:

Efficiencies – Phoenix continuously reviews operations and services for maximum efficiencies. In 2012, \$3 million in savings was achieved through reducing duplicative or low-efficiency service, implementing route efficiencies and modifications in the regional express service to mirror Phoenix's successful park-and-ride-based RAPID service.

Northwest Light Rail Extension – Phoenix placed the project on hold in 2009 due to the economic downturn. By leveraging regional funding, Phoenix has restarted the 3.2-mile extension to be operational in 2016.



Central South Mountain (CSM) RAPID – Phoenix implemented the service 2.5 years early by leveraging regional funding. The route serves the new park-and-ride on Baseline Road and connections to local bus routes.

West Baseline Park-and-Ride – Phoenix opened the new park-and-ride in west Phoenix in conjunction with the new CSM service. Through modifications to nearby bus routes, the facility also functions as a transit center.

Contact: Neal Young, Interim Public Transit Department Director
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For more information, visit phoenix.gov/congress



FEDERAL PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PRIORITIES

MARCH 2013

Valley Metro is the regional public transportation agency providing coordinated, multi-modal transit options to residents of greater Phoenix and the Maricopa County urbanized areas. With a core mission of advancing a total transit network, Valley Metro and its member agencies plan, develop and operate the regional bus and light rail system. Valley Metro is governed by two Boards of Directors. The Regional Public Transportation Authority (RPTA) Board consists of 16 public agencies (15 cities and Maricopa County) that set the policy direction for all modes of transit except light rail. The Valley Metro Rail Board consists of five cities that set the policy direction for light rail. The Boards and the agency work to improve and regionalize the public transit system.

We Provide Many Transportation Alternatives to Enhance Regional Mobility

- Local, LINK, Express and RAPID commuter bus service
- Light rail service
- Rural connector, local area shuttles and neighborhood circulators
- Dial-a-Ride paratransit service
- Commuter vanpool service
- Online carpool matching system
- Assistance to local businesses for trip reduction through alternative modes of transportation (bus, carpool, vanpool, bike, telework, etc.)



71 Million Transit Trips and Counting

Regional bus ridership totaled 57.5 million riders in 2012, which is an increase of five percent over 2011. In fiscal year 2012, total ridership for the system was 71 million passengers.

Light Rail Ridership Continues Grow

The first 20-miles of light rail opened December 2008 and served 13.5 million riders in 2012, exceeding the prior year by six percent. Six light rail extensions under way will create a 57-mile system by 2032.

Fixed-route bus, light rail transit and rideshare programs receive funding from the Federal Transit Administration, Arizona Department of Transportation, Maricopa Association of Governments, member agencies, and the regional public transportation fund.

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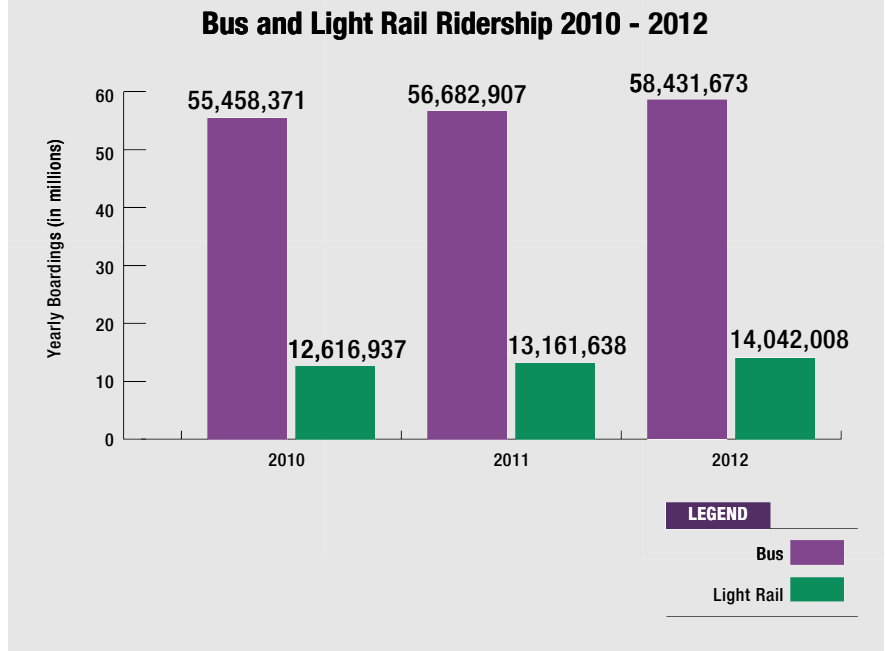
Councilmember Rick Heumann
City of Chandler

REGIONAL STATUS REPORT

Public transportation is a critical component of the regional transportation system in the greater metro Phoenix area. It is at the heart of the solution to congestion and mobility in the region because it offers attractive alternatives to driving. Public transportation is critical to the regional economy.

- Provides more than 250,000 trips to Valley residents every weekday;
- Stimulates economic development by creating new jobs, and helping to attract new businesses to the region—every \$1 invested in public transportation generates \$4 in economic returns;
- Provides personal mobility and freedom for people from every walk of life, including students going to class, people who are unable to drive, and residents attending special events; and
- Reduces energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

REGIONAL FIXED ROUTE BUS AND RAIL BOARDINGS BY FISCAL YEAR Annual Boardings (in millions)



TRANSIT RIDERSHIP



Transit ridership across the metro Phoenix region has grown 22.5% from 2007 to 2012. The growth is a result of additional regional services and further development of the urban core with the following features:

- Operates service 365 days a year
- 58 local routes & one rural route
- 19 Express routes and four RAPID routes
- 17 neighborhood circulator routes
- 394 Vanpools
- Approximately 31.3 million revenue miles operated (bus and rail)
- Approximately 71 million passenger boardings (bus and rail)
- Approximately 250,000 weekday average daily passenger boardings (bus and rail)
- Approximately 291,000 passenger boardings annually using mobility aids
- Customers using bikes accounted for over 1.6 million annual boardings
- Fleet of 889 buses
- 50 light rail vehicles
- 100% of the fleet is alternatively fueled

FEDERAL PRIORITIES FOR FY 2014

Buses and Bus Facilities

FY 2014 federal funding will be used to replace buses that have or will have reached the end of their useful life. Buses purchased are used for local and regional service and expansion of the Scottsdale Road LINK limited stop service fleet.

Federal funding has also been programmed for the construction of two transit centers and a park-and-ride:

Laveen (Land / Design) - Connection to the regional system.

Mesa (Land / Design) - Connection to local bus service, two Bus Rapid Transit lines, and light rail.

Peoria (Construction) - Multiple connections to the regional system.

Fixed Guideway Capital Investments (New Starts / Small Starts)

Valley Metro is working to implement a high capacity transit system included in the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). The projects are included in the High Capacity Corridors map. The table to the right includes a list of projects currently in construction or in various phases of development during 2013. Funding sources assume the regional one-half cent sales tax, FTA 5309 Capital Investment Grant (New Starts), Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ), Surface Transportation Program (STP), and contributions from local cities.

Under MAP-21, the project development process is a local responsibility. The process includes completion of the Alternatives Analysis (AA), environmental documentation and preliminary engineering. In FY 2014, Valley Metro's budget is expected to be \$10 - \$12 million.

The projects in the most advanced stages of development include:

Central Mesa Light Rail Extension - A 3.1 mile light rail extension is being added to the existing 20-mile system from Sycamore east to downtown Mesa. The project is currently under construction and was awarded a Project Construction Grant Agreement (PCGA) in the amount of \$75 million by the FTA in October 2012. The FY 2013 transportation appropriations legislation includes \$20 million. Valley Metro is seeking federal funds to fulfill the terms of the PCGA with \$19.52 million in FY 2014.

Northwest Light Rail Extension - A 3.2 mile light rail extension is being added north from Montebello to Dunlap Avenue in Phoenix. In 2012, the completion date of the project was advanced to 2016 from 2023. Construction of the project began in January 2013 and is funded entirely by regional transit sales tax and the local city of Phoenix transit sales tax. There is no federal funding associated with the project.

Tempe Streetcar - The Environmental Assessment is underway and the Project Development phase is expected to begin in 2013. Valley Metro could seek \$56 million through the FTA Section 5309 Small Starts funding program during FY 2014 for design and construction of the streetcar project.

FY 2014 FEDERALLY FUNDED BUS FLEET AND FACILITIES

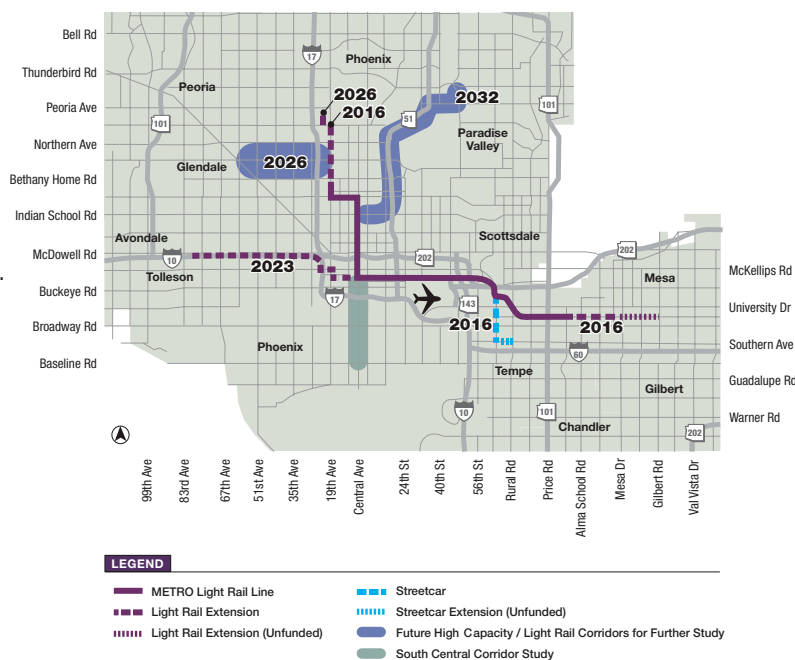
Project	Total Project Cost	FY 2014 Federal Funding
Phoenix Buses - 28 need replacement	\$21,175,638	\$17,433,372
Valley Metro - 3 to expand (Scottsdale / Rural BRT)	\$1,875,162	\$1,556,384
Laveen Park-and-Ride - Land / Design	\$2,370,705	\$1,896,564
Mesa Transit Center - Land / Design	\$1,451,452	\$1,161,162
Peoria Transit Center - Construct	\$1,559,505	\$1,247,604
Total	\$28,432,462	\$23,295,086

FIXED GUIDEWAY CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM (NEW STARTS/SMALL STARTS)

Project	2013 Project Activity	Cost Estimate (in millions)	Federal Funding	Scheduled Completion
Central Mesa	Construction	\$199	5309	2016
Northwest Extension	Construction	\$285	None	2016
Tempe Streetcar	Environmental	\$130	5309	2016
Gilbert Road	Environmental	\$133	STP-Flex	TBD
Phoenix West	Environmental	\$1,033	5309	2023
West Phoenix / Glendale	AA	\$481	5309	2026
South Central	AA	\$133	5309	TBD

*Projects are not listed in order of priority.

HIGH CAPACITY CORRIDORS MAP



Note: Dates indicate calendar year openings

FEDERAL PRIORITIES FOR FY 2014 - CONTINUED

The federal government is a valuable partner with public transportation

expand our region's transit options with the implementation of Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) and annual transportation appropriations.

Support Maximum Transit Funding Levels

- Maximize federal transit funding to all programs to help meet growing public demand
- Maximize the financial commitment to the New Starts program by ensuring that the Central Mesa light rail extension is funded according to the Project Construction Grant Agreement.

Monitor and Provide Input on the Implementation of MAP-21

- Implement changes to the New Starts evaluation criteria that include:
 - Simpler approach for measuring the cost-effectiveness of projects
 - Expand the range of environmental benefits used to evaluate projects that include human health, energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, and safety
 - New economic development factors used to evaluate projects and,
 - Reduction of regulations and red tape associated with the project evaluation process.
- The Program of Inter-Related Projects guidance from FTA should encourage local sponsors to advance multiple projects simultaneously within a reasonable timeframe and allow them to use locally funded projects currently in construction and as local match for projects built with federal funds.
- Other provisions of MAP-21 to be monitored include State of Good Repair, safety, and transit representation on MPO Boards.

Support Grant Opportunities

Although MAP-21 limits discretionary funding, the region will seek opportunities under the TIGER program and other grants as they become available.

Support Tax Law Changes

- The tax package passed by Congress in January included two provisions that benefit public transportation. Both provisions are retroactive to 2012 and are extended through 2013. They are:
 - Re-establishment of parity between the parking and transit benefits at \$240 per month
 - Re-establishment of the tax credit for use of alternative fuels.
- Pursue the permanent extension of the tax benefit parity for parking and public transportation and the alternative fuels tax credit. The alternative fuels tax credit benefits transit services in the region in the amount \$3 to \$5 million per year.

Prepare for Reauthorization of MAP-21

Monitor Congressional oversight hearings and participate in reauthorization efforts, including sustainable revenues for public transit operations, maintenance and service expansion.

Federal policymakers should consider policy recommendations of the American Public Transportation Association, the New Starts Working Group, the Community Streetcar Coalition, and other affiliated organizations.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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