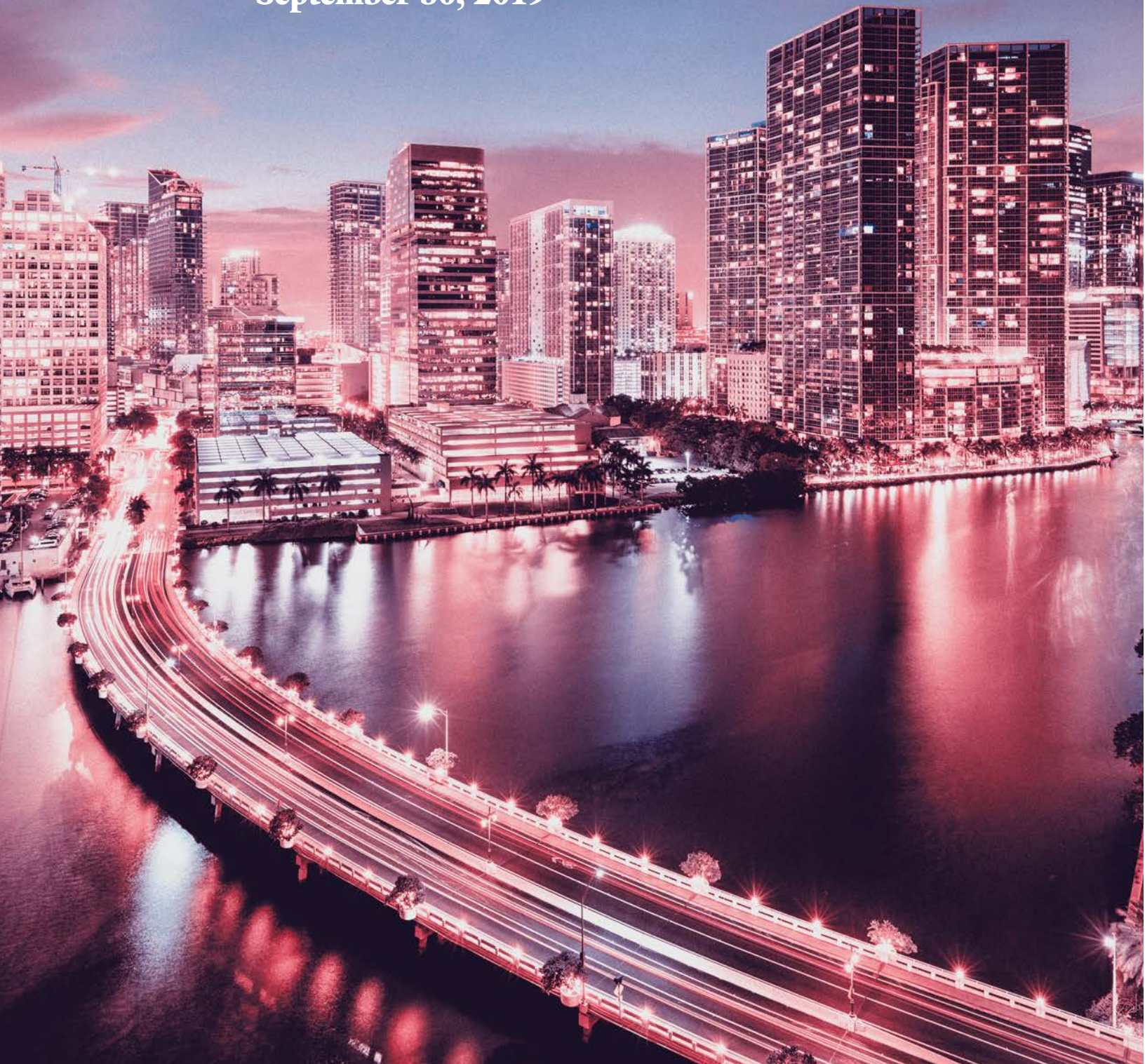




# COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

*City of Miami, Florida*

FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
**September 30, 2019**





# COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT



**FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

Prepared By:  
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Director

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# COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019

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# INTRODUCTORY SECTION



# CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA



**FRANCIS X.  
SUAREZ**  
Mayor



**KEN  
RUSSELL**  
Vice-Chairman



**JOE  
CAROLLO**  
Commissioner



**ARTHUR  
NORIEGA, V**  
City Manager

**KEON  
HARDEMON**  
Chairman



**ALEX  
DÍAZ DE LA  
PORTILLA**  
Commissioner



**MANOLO  
REYES**  
Commissioner



**VICTORIA  
MÉNDEZ**  
City Attorney



September 30, 2019

# CITY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## CITY COMMISSION

**Chairman:**  
Keon Hardemon  
District 5

**Vice-Chairman:**  
Ken Russell  
District 2

**Commissioner:**  
Alex Díaz de la Portilla  
District 1

**Commissioner:**  
Joe Carollo  
District 3

**Commissioner:**  
Manolo Reyes  
District 4

**Francis X. Suarez**  
Executive Mayor

**Arthur Noriega, V**  
Chief Administrator / City Manager

**Assistant City Manager**  
Chief of Operations  
Fernando Casamayor

**Assistant City Manager**  
Chief Financial Officer  
Sandra Bridgeman, CPA

**Assistant City Manager**  
Chief of Infrastructure  
Nzcribe Ihekwa, Ph.D., PE

Code Compliance

Human Services

Innovation and  
Technology

Neighborhood  
Enhancement Team

Real Estate and Asset  
Management

Solid Waste

Finance

General Services  
Administration

Grants Administration

Housing and Community  
Development

Management and Budget

Procurement

Risk Management

Building

Capital Improvements

Parks and Recreation

Planning

Resilience and  
Public Works

Resilience and  
Sustainability

Zoning

Agenda  
Coordination

Communications

Equal Opportunity  
and Diversity  
Programs

Fire-Rescue

Human Resources

Police

Coconut Grove BID

Downtown  
Development  
Authority

Liberty City Trust

Wynwood BID

Fire Fighters' and Police  
Officers' Retirement Trust

General Employees' and  
Sanitation Employees'  
Retirement Trust

Midtown CRA

Omni CRA

Southeast Overtown  
Park West CRA

Bayfront Park  
Management Trust

Civilian  
Investigative Panel

Miami Parking  
Authority

Virginia Key Beach  
Park Trust

Civil Service



March 20, 2020

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the Commission, and Citizens of the City of Miami, Florida:

We are pleased to present the City of Miami, Florida's ("the City") Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. The financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

RSM US LLP, Certified Public Accountants, have issued an unmodified opinion on the City's basic financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

The management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

This report may also be accessed via the internet at <http://www.miamigov.com/finance>.

### ***City Profile & Government Structure***

The City is situated at the mouth of the Miami River on the western shores of Biscayne Bay. It is a main port of entry into Florida. Now 123 years old, the City is part of the nation's eighth largest metropolitan area. Incorporated in 1896, the City is the only municipality conceived and founded by a woman – Julia Tuttle. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the City's population in 1900 was 1,700 people. Today it is a city rich in cultural and ethnic diversity of approximately 490,947 residents according to the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, 58.2 percent of them foreign born. In physical size, the City is not large, encompassing only 35.87 square miles. In population, the City is the largest of the 34 municipalities that make up Miami-Dade County, Florida ("the County").

The City Charter was adopted by the electors of the City at an election held May 17, 1921 and legalized and validated by Chapter 9024 of the laws of the State of Florida of 1921. The Florida Legislature, in 1955, approved and submitted to a general election, a constitutional amendment designed to give a new form of government to the County. The County is, in effect, a municipality with governmental powers affecting thirty-five cities, including the City and unincorporated areas. The County has not displaced nor replaced the cities' powers but supplements them. The County can take over activities of the City's operations if the services fall below minimum standards set by the County Commission, or with the consent of the governing body of the City. Accordingly, the County's financial statements are not included in this report.

Since 1997, the City has been governed by a form of government known as the “Mayor-City Commissioner plan.” There are five Commissioners elected from designated districts within the City. City elections are held in November every two years on a non-partisan basis. Candidates for Mayor must run as such and not for the Commission in general. At each election, two or three members of the Commission are elected for four-year terms. Thus, the terms are staggered so that there are always at least two experienced members of the Commission. The Mayor is elected at large every four years.

As official head of the City, the Mayor has veto authority over actions of the Commission. However, the Commission can override a mayoral veto if four-fifths of all Commissioners present votes in favor of a resolution to override a mayoral veto. The Commission action in question shall be deemed enacted or adopted and effective in accordance with its terms; otherwise, the mayoral veto shall be deemed sustained.

The Mayor appoints the City Manager who functions as chief administrative officer. The City Manager serves as the administrative head of the municipal government, charged with the responsibility of managing the City's financial operations and organizing and directing the administrative infrastructure. The City Manager also retains full authority in the appointment and supervision of department directors, preparation of the City's annual budget and initiation of the investigative procedures. In addition, the City Manager takes appropriate action on all administrative matters.

The City provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection; public works activities; refuse collection; building inspections; licenses and permits; vital statistics; the construction and maintenance of streets, and other infrastructure; recreational and cultural activities; and trolley services.

The accompanying financial statements include those of the City and those of its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable or organizations that should be included in the City's financial statements because of the nature and significance of their relationship with the City. Additional information on all these legally separate entities can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

### ***Budget Process and Control***

The Mayor is required to prepare and deliver a budgetary address annually to the people of the City any time between one to three months preceding the beginning of the fiscal year.

The City Commission is required to hold public hearings on the proposed budget and to adopt the final budget no later than September 30<sup>th</sup> preceding the beginning of the fiscal year on October 1<sup>st</sup>. The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City's financial planning and control.

Budgets are monitored at varying levels of classification detail that include both personnel and operating as appropriation designations; however, budgetary control is legally maintained at the fund level except for the general fund, which is maintained at the departmental operating level.

Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in this report for each major individual governmental fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted and all non-major governmental funds with appropriated annual budgets.

The major phases of the budget process are detailed in the *Notes to the Required Supplementary Information Section* of this report.

### ***Local Economic Condition and Outlook***

With one of the tallest skylines in the United States, the City is the heart of South Florida and continues to display impressive growth, as it emerges as a global city. Miami is the core of the regional U.S. Construction, trade and transportation, financial activities, and tourism, leveraging the City's proximity to Latin American markets. Furthermore, Miami is a hub for international business and one of the largest concentrations of international banks in the United States.

Local unemployment continues a steady decline from the previous year with Miami reporting a 2.2 percent unemployment rate as of December 2019, which is a decrease from 3.3 percent reported a year ago. A good business climate has been created for the South Florida economy, encouraging growth in construction, motion pictures, financial services, and tourism. With growth in these sectors of the South Florida economy, employment should strengthen, as all indicators point towards steady improvement in the local economy.

According to the Miami Association of Realtors, the City's housing prices finished 2019 with a median sales price of \$365,000, which is a 4.3% increase from the previous year. Condominiums median sales price also increased 4.3 percent to \$245,000 from \$235,000 in 2018. Overall, Miami registered 13,322 single-family home sales and a total of 14,114 in existing condominiums sales for 2019. With consumer confidence rising, unemployment low, job creation high and increased migration to Florida, Miami real estate should enjoy steady growth.

Fitch Ratings upgraded the City's Issuer Default Rating from AA- to AA with a stable outlook. In addition, the City's Special Obligation Non-Ad Valorem revenue bonds were upgraded from A+ to AA-. Per Fitch Ratings, the upgrades reflect the strength of the City's various budgetary tools and available reserves that position it to manage risks associated with a moderate economic downturn.

The tax base growth is driven by large developments including the Miami Worldcenter, which completed its second tower, Paramount Miami, in July 2019 at 90 percent sold. The Miami Worldcenter project located just north of downtown Miami is a 27-acre mixed-use development covering 10 blocks. Currently in construction, is 50,000 square feet of prime street level retail, a 922-space public parking garage, LUMA a 43-story rental tower, and the CitizenM hotel, which will offer an affordable luxury experience. The development is surrounded by attractions including Perez Art Museum, Frost Museum of Science, Port Miami, American Airlines, Adrienne Arsht Performing Arts center and is within walking distance of Brightline/Virgin Miami Central Station, home to the Brightline train that connects riders to Miami, Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach.

Brightline is part of the newly built 11-acre mix-use MiamiCentral development. It is in the heart of Downtown Miami. MiamiCentral spans over six downtown City blocks and features retail shops, rental residences and a transit hub providing both local and multi-city transit options. MiamiCentral offers a way to connect with Miami's most popular transportation systems. With Metrorail, Metromover, Tri-Rail and Brightline all converging in the heart of Downtown Miami, locals and visitors will experience a variety of transit options. Within the Miami Central station complex, a Brightline passenger train will connect Orlando to downtown Miami.

### Local Government Financial Trend

The table below summarizes and compares General Fund revenues and expenditures and transfers over the last four fiscal years. Some of the reasons for these trends are actions taken by the City and discussed further in this letter under the heading of *Long-Term Financial Planning*.

	<b>Summary of General Fund Financial Results by fiscal year</b>			
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Revenues and Transfers In	\$ 788,115,640	\$ 745,204,594	\$ 706,823,792	\$ 643,541,725
Expenditures and Transfers Out	<u>775,633,819</u>	<u>717,884,461</u>	<u>678,201,723</u>	<u>659,425,088</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	12,481,821	27,320,133	28,622,069	15,883,363
Beginning Fund Balance	<u>187,463,551</u>	<u>160,143,418</u>	<u>131,521,349</u>	<u>147,404,712</u>
Ending Fund Balance	<u>\$ 199,945,372</u>	<u>\$ 187,463,551</u>	<u>\$ 160,143,418</u>	<u>\$ 131,521,349</u>

### Employment & Wealth Demographics

The following information was reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the United States Census Bureau. The table provides Miami demographics compared to the State of Florida and the United States.

	<u>Miami</u>	<u>Florida</u>	<u>United States</u>
Unemployment Rate	2.2%	3.0%	3.7%
Median Household Income	\$ 36,638	\$ 53,267	\$ 60,293
Persons Below Poverty Level	24.3%	13.6%	11.8%
High School Graduate or Higher	77.0%	88.0%	87.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	27.9%	29.2%	31.5%

## Tourism

Miami is a major tourism hub and ranks second in the nation, after New York City, for international visitors. The City holds major annual events that attract visitors from across the country and world. These annual events include SoccerEx, Miami Marathon, Art Basel, Miami International Boat Show, Calle Ocho Festival, Bayfront Park New Year's Eve Celebration, and the Ultra Music Festival.

## Miami International Airport

The Miami International Airport ("MIA") is operated by the Miami-Dade Aviation Department and is property of the County government. MIA remains the premier international gateway to Florida welcoming 60 percent of all international visitors to Florida, while generating an annual revenue of \$31.9 billion. MIA reported a total of 45.9 million passengers for fiscal year 2019, representing a 2.2% increase from the 44.9 million passengers reported in fiscal year 2018. In addition, MIA offers more flights to Latin America and the Caribbean than any other U.S. airport and serves as the countries number one airport for international freight, transporting a total of 2.3 million tons in fiscal year 2019.

## PortMiami

PortMiami, ("the Port") known as the "Cruise Capital of The World," is operated by the Seaport Department of Miami-Dade County. The Port continues to be the world's busiest cruise port and serves as a hub for Caribbean and Latin American commerce. The Port is among America's busiest ports and recognized as a global gateway. The Port is important to Miami Dade County and surrounding areas, contributing more than \$43 billion in economic activity and generating 334,500 direct, indirect and induced jobs.

The Port includes seven cruise terminals that have been designed to quickly move passengers from land to sea. The Port is the closest U.S. East Coast Deepwater container port to the Panama Canal, providing shippers fast access to the entire U.S. market. For the 2019 fiscal year, the Port set a record-breaking cruise year with a total of 6.8 million passengers, which is a 22% increase from the 5.6 million passengers reported in 2018. In addition, 1.1 million of twenty-foot equivalent units of containerized cargo (TEUs) activity was logged for the 2019 fiscal year.

## ***Long-Term Financial Planning and Major Initiatives***

To stabilize the financial management of the City's resources and focus on the long-term sustainability, while addressing immediate issues and concerns raised by the changing economic climate and drivers within the community, challenging but necessary decisions were required to be made.



## Financing

On November 15, 2018, the City successfully issued the Series 2018A and B Bonds to refund and redeem all or a portion of the Series 2007 Street and Sidewalk Bonds, with an outstanding principal amount of \$63.6 million, and to advance refund on a taxable basis and redeem all or a portion of the Series 2009 Street and Sidewalk Bonds, which had a an outstanding principal amount of \$56.7 million. The Series 2018C bonds were issued for \$7.4 million to finance the cost of acquisition, construction, and improvements to certain roadways, drainage, Streetscapes and related appurtenance. The refunding provided the City with a net present value savings of \$14.4 million.

On October 18, 2019, the City successfully issued the Series 2019 Special Obligation Parking Revenue Refunding Note for \$75.5 million to advance refund on taxable basis the Series 2010 A Marlins Stadium Project Bonds. The refunding resulted in a Net Present Value savings of \$7.0 million.

Forthcoming, the City of Miami voters approved the \$400 million general obligation Miami Forever Bonds in November 2017. The Bond will fund a series of projects that will transform the future of Miami in five key categories: Sea-Level Rise and Flood Prevention (\$192M), Roadway Improvements (\$23M), Parks and Cultural Facilities (\$78M), Public Safety (\$7M) and Affordable Housing (\$100M). The bonds were validated on January 17, 2020 by the Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court. The City Commission approved a proposed list of projects for the first tranche in the total maximum principal amount of \$58.6 million, to be issued in the following amounts for each category: Roadways - \$7.6 million, Parks and Cultural Facilities - \$25.3 million, Public Safety - \$420 thousand, Sea Level Rise and Flood Prevention - \$10.3 million, and Affordable Housing and Economic Development - \$15.0 million.

## Major Initiatives

Miami is a modern and diverse city that is a global leader in technology, innovation and resiliency. The City is committed to elevating the quality of life of its residents by improving public safety, housing, mobility, diverse shared spaces that foster community, and efficient and transparent government. To achieve this mission, the City ensures operations are strategically aligned across the organization by developing a Strategic Plan that sets forth priorities that the City will accomplish with public resources.

Some of the major objectives included by priority area are:

### Quality of Life

- Deliver efficient and effective services.
- Create and enhance shared civic spaces.
- Enhance mobility and transportation options.
- Transform the experience of conducting business with the City.
- Protect and promote the health and well-being of all residents.

### Resilience

- Ensure decisions are data-driven and take future conditions into account.
- Inform, engage and prepare residents and businesses for stresses and shocks.
- Protect and enhance our waterfront.
- Invest in resilient and smart public infrastructure.
- Promote adaptive neighborhoods and buildings.

### Pathway to Prosperity

- Maintain and grow diverse and inclusive economy.
- Establish a supportive environment for small businesses.
- Foster and promote job training and education.
- Position all for success by providing access to critical services.
- Increase and enhance housing options.

For details on the City's FY 2019-2021 Strategic Plan please visit:

<https://www.miamigov.com/Services/Your-Government/City-of-Miami-Strategic-Plan>

### Capital Improvement Plan

The six-year CIP plan from FY 2019 to FY 2024 includes funding of \$537.863 million for 483 active projects. During FY 2019 new capital budget appropriations totaling \$25.874 million will be used to fund 49 projects as detailed in the Plan.

City Funds make up the largest share of funding at 68.0 percent, followed by City Debt Proceeds and funding received from the County at 20.6 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. The remaining 6.9 percent is made up of funding from the State, Other Local Units, Private Donations and Other, and Federal sources.

The tables below summarize the revenues by type and the expenditures by fund within the Capital Improvement Program:

#### **Capital Improvement Program Revenue by Type**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
City Funds	\$ 365,941,000	68.0%
City Debt Proceeds	111,490,000	20.6%
Private Donations/Other	5,447,000	1.0%
State Grants	19,081,000	3.5%
Federal Grants	3,111,000	0.6%
Miami-Dade County Grants	24,019,000	4.5%
Other Local Units	8,774,000	1.8%
	<u>\$ 537,863,000</u>	100%

#### **Capital Improvement Program Expenditures by Fund**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
General Government	\$ 63,607,000	11.8%
Streets and Sidewalks	125,229,000	23.3%
Disaster Recovery	1,251,000	0.2%
Mass Transit	8,945,000	1.7%
Parks and Recreation	118,452,000	22.0%
Public Facilities	115,527,000	21.5%
Public Safety	44,074,000	8.2%
Sanitary Sewers	10,857,000	2.0%
Solid Waste	3,374,000	0.6%
Storm Sewers	46,547,000	8.7%
	<u>\$ 537,863,000</u>	100%

### Credit Rating

Fitch Ratings upgraded the City's Issuer Default Rating from AA- to AA with a stable outlook. In addition, the City's Special Obligation Non-Ad Valorem revenue bonds were upgraded from A+ to AA-. Per Fitch Ratings, the upgrades reflect the strength of the City's various budgetary tools and available reserves that position it to manage risks associated with a moderate economic downturn.

### ***Relevant Financial Policies***

The City has adopted a comprehensive set of financial policies. The policies are described below.

#### Write Off Policy

The City adopted a Write Off Policy on March 12, 2020, to set forth parameter for the management of the City to allow for the write-off of balances from certain defined types of customer accounts, whether with persons or entities, deemed uncollectible at a future date. It specifies the responsibilities over the administration of certain defined types of customer accounts receivable and the actions required to adjust those type of uncollectible accounts receivable. Further, it provides for enhanced collection efforts to ensure uniform, consistent efforts to recover receivables.

#### Debt Management Policy

The City adopted a revised Debt Management Policy on May 26, 2016, to provide guidance governing the issuance, management, continuing evaluation of and reporting on all debt obligations issued by the City. Additionally, the Policy will provide guidance for the preparation and implementation necessary to assure compliance. It is the responsibility of the Finance Committee to review and make recommendations regarding the issuance of debt obligations and the management of outstanding debt. The Finance Committee shall consist of seven voting members, consisting of five members from the local business community appointed by the City Commission, the Mayor or his designee, and the City's Finance Director as the City Manager's designee. Others who may be present at meetings of the Finance Committee to provide technical expertise and advice shall include representatives from the City Attorney's office, the Budget Department, the Department to which the proposed debt may relate, the City's Financial Advisor, Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel. Meetings will be open to all interested parties and official minutes will be taken and copies made available upon request to the City Clerk.

The City's Finance Committee will consider all issues related to outstanding and proposed debt obligations, and will vote on issues affecting or relating to the credit worthiness, security and repayment of such obligations, including but not limited to procurement of services, structure, repayment terms and covenants of the proposed debt obligation, and issues which may affect the security of the bonds and ongoing disclosure to bondholders and interested parties.

The following policies concerning the issuance and management of debt were established in the Debt Management Policy: (a) the City will not issue debt obligations or use debt proceeds to finance current operations, (b) the City will utilize debt obligations only for acquisition, construction or remodeling of capital improvement projects that cannot be funded from current revenue sources or in

such cases wherein it is more equitable to the users of the project to finance the project over its useful life, (c) the City will measure the impact of debt service requirements of outstanding and proposed debt obligations on single year, five, ten and twenty-year periods. This analysis will consider debt service maturities and payment patterns as well as the City's commitment to a pay as you go budgetary capital allocation, (d) the City will evaluate the long-term operational impact of capital projects to the City's budget and five-year financial plan. Each proposed debt issuance will be accompanied by a statement from the City Manager stating the estimated operational impact of the project being financed, and (e) the City may periodically refinance debt to take advantage of lower interest rates which will result in a present value savings. The City may issue current refunding bonds that result in a minimum of three percent (3%) net present value savings, and advance refunding bonds that result in a minimum of five percent (5%) net present value savings. Refunding bonds shall not extend the final maturity of the bonds being refunded. If the present value savings is less than the threshold, or will result in a present value loss, and/or the maturity is greater than the maturity on the debt obligations to be refunded, the City may issue or enter into refunding Debt obligations but only after a finding by the Commission that a compelling public policy objective would be achieved by the refunding, such as eliminating restrictive bond covenants or providing additional financial flexibility. The Commission's findings may be based on a report presented with the legislation authorizing the refunding.

The following other provisions shall be applicable to the City each time it considers a debt issuance: (a) the City will issue debt obligations for acquiring, constructing or renovating capital improvements or for refinancing existing debt obligations. Projects must be designed as public purpose projects by the City Commission prior to funding, and (b) all debt obligations shall have a maximum maturity of the earlier of: (i) the estimated useful life of the capital improvements being financed; or, (ii) thirty years: or, (iii), in the event they are being issued to refinance outstanding debt obligations the final maturity of the debt obligations being refinanced, unless a longer term is recommended by the Finance Committee.

As the City periodically addresses its ongoing needs, the City Manager and the City Commission must ensure that the future elected officials will have the flexibility to meet the capital needs of the City. Since neither State law nor the City Charter provides any limits on the amount of debt, which may be incurred (other than the requirement to have General Obligation debt approved in advance by referendum), this policy establishes the following targets and limits which at the same time provide future flexibility: (a) debt service as a percentage of Non-Ad Valorem general fund revenues: less than or equal to 15%; (b) net debt per capita: less than or equal to \$2,000; and (c) net debt to taxable assess value: less than or equal to 5%.

### *Investment Management Policy*

The City adopted a detailed written investment policy on February 26, 2015, that applies to all cash and investments held or controlled by the City and identified as "general operating funds." The Investment Policy does not apply to the City's Pension Funds, Deferred Compensation & Section 401(a) Plans, and funds related to the issuance of debt where there are other existing policies or indentures in effect for such funds. Additionally, any future revenues which have statutory

investment requirements conflicting with the City's Investment Policy, and funds held by State agencies (e.g. Department of Revenue) are not subject to the provisions of the policy.

The primary objective of the investment program is the safety of the principal of those funds within the portfolios. Investment transactions shall seek to keep capital losses at a minimum, whether they are from securities defaults or decline of market value. To attain this objective, diversification is required so that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio. The portfolios are required to be managed in such a manner that funds are available to meet reasonably anticipated cash flow requirements in an orderly manner. Return on Investment is of least importance compared to the safety and liquidity objectives described in the policy.

The policy stipulates that in accordance with the City's Administrative Policies, the responsibility for providing oversight and direction regarding the management of the investment program resides with the City's Finance Director, designee or investment advisor approved by the City Commission. The City Manager shall delegate to the Finance Director the responsibility for setting or adjusting policies and overseeing the City's investments and investment activities. The active management of the City's investments shall be the responsibility of the City's Finance Director, or he may delegate such responsibility, in whole or in part, to Treasurer or Assistant Finance Director or, subject to the approval of the City Commission, an investment advisor experienced in municipal finance that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The City may employ an investment advisor to assist in managing some or all of the City's portfolios. Such investment advisor must be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940.

Subject to the exceptions in the City's investment policy, the City may invest in the following types of securities: (a) The Florida Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund, (b) United States Government Securities, (c) United States Government Agencies, (d) Federal Instrumentalities, (e) Interest Bearing Time Deposit or Savings Accounts, (f) Repurchase Agreements, (g) Commercial Paper, (h) Corporate Notes, (i) Municipal Securities, (j) Registered Investment Companies (Money Market Funds), (k) Intergovernmental Investment Pool, (l) Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities, (m) Asset-Backed Securities, (n) Supranationals and (o) Foreign Sovereign Governments.

For the year ending September 30, 2019, the City has complied with its Investment and Debt Management Policies.

The investment policy is adopted by City Resolution. The Finance Director, Treasurer, and the Investment Committee shall review the policy annually and the City Commission shall approve any modifications made thereto.

### Financial Integrity Principles

On February 10, 2000, the City enacted Ordinance No. 11890 (“Financial Integrity Ordinance”) establishing thirteen financial integrity principles. The Financial Integrity Ordinance was enacted as a preventative measure setting forth financial practices that would prevent the recurrence of a financial emergency.

The Financial Integrity Ordinance requires the City to establish three reserves: (1) a “contingency” reserve of \$5 million to fund unanticipated budget issues which arise for potential expenditure overruns which cannot be offset through other sources or actions; (2) an “unassigned” fund balance reserve equal to ten percent of the prior three years average of general revenues (excluding transfers and including the contingency reserves to fund unexpected mid-year revenue shortfalls or for an emergency such as a natural or man-made disaster, which threatens the health, safety and welfare of the City’s residents, businesses or visitors; and (3) the “designated” reserve equal to ten percent of the prior three years average of general revenues (excluding transfers) to fund long-term liabilities and commitments of the City, such as compensated absences, self-insurance plan deficits and anticipated adjustments in pension plan payments resulting from market losses. “Designated” fund balance shall be classified as either restricted, committed, or assigned based on standards and guidance established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

For the 2019 fiscal year, the City’s General Fund reserves increased by approximately \$12.5 million and had an ending fund balance of approximately \$200.0 million. Of the ending fund balance, approximately \$93.6 million is restricted, approximately \$3.3 million is non-spendable, approximately \$34.0 is assigned, and approximately \$69.1 million is unassigned. The City is in accordance with the Financial Integrity Ordinance which requires a minimum General Fund balance equal to 20 percent (10% Designated and 10% Unassigned) of the prior three years average of general revenues (excluding transfers), which equates to \$69.1 million for both “Designated” and “Unassigned” for the 2019 fiscal year.

The City’s five-year forecast projects that revenues will not grow as fast as anticipated expenditures. Revenues are forecasted to grow by a total of 16.6 percent, while expenditures are projected to grow by a total of 20.0 percent. Employee salaries and wages represent the largest General Fund expenditure category. The baseline assumption used in the five -year forecast is that the cost of salaries and wages Citywide will grow from FY 2020 to FY 2024 as normal step progression is included for all collective bargaining units and similar salary increase for non-bargaining employees

### *Risk Management – Self Insurance Program*

The City administers a self-insurance program for workers' compensation, tort liability, property, and group health and life insurance programs, subject to certain stop-loss provisions. The City also offers to its retirees comprehensive medical coverage and life insurance benefits through its self-insurance plan.

The health and life insurance programs are administered by an independent administrator. The City funds the program on a pay as you go basis. Insurance coverage is maintained with independent carriers for property damage to City facilities. The City maintains excess coverage with independent carriers for workers' compensation and general liability. The City allows for cost allocation of pension, health insurance and worker's compensation benefits in the operating departments and a centralized account from which payments are made.

### ***Certificate of Achievement***

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018. The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition in the area of governmental accounting and financial reporting. The attainment of this award represents a significant accomplishment by a government and its financial management team.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the government had to publish an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR that satisfied both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable program requirements. A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current CAFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The City of Miami also received the GFOA's Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for its annual budget document for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2018. To qualify for the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, the government's budget document had to be judged proficient as a policy document, a financial plan, an operations guide, and a communications device.



***Acknowledgements***

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the skill, effort, and dedication of the entire staff of the Finance Department. The year-end closing, the audit, and compiling and publishing the CAFR could not have been accomplished without hard work, commitment and personal sacrifice.

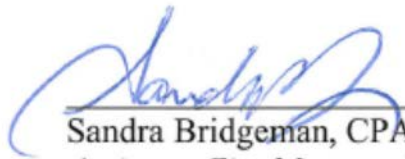
We wish to thank all government departments for their assistance in providing the data necessary to prepare this report. The guidance and cooperation of the Mayor and City Commission in planning and conducting the financial affairs of the City is greatly appreciated. Lastly, we wish to express our appreciation to the City's General Services Administration for the reproduction of this report.

Respectfully submitted,



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Arthur Noriega V  
*City Manager*



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Sandra Bridgeman, CPA  
*Assistant City Manager/CFO*



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Erica T. Paschal, CPA  
*Finance Director*



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of  
Achievement  
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in Financial  
Reporting

Presented to

**City of Miami  
Florida**

For its Comprehensive Annual  
Financial Report  
for the Fiscal Year Ended

**September 30, 2018**

*Christopher P. Morill*

Executive Director/CEO

# FINANCIAL SECTION



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## Independent Auditor’s Report

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Commission  
City of Miami, Florida

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Miami, Florida (the City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City’s basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

### Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the following component units and funds:

Component Units / Funds	Classification
• Southeast Overtown Park West Redevelopment Agency	nonmajor special revenue fund
• Omni Redevelopment Agency	nonmajor special revenue fund
• Midtown Community Redevelopment Agency	nonmajor special revenue fund
• Virginia Key Beach Park Trust	nonmajor special revenue fund
• Liberty City Community Revitalization District Trusts	nonmajor special revenue fund
• Firefighters’ and Police Officers’ Retirement Trust	aggregate remaining fund information
• General Employees’ and Sanitation Employees’ Retirement Trust and Other Managed Trusts	aggregate remaining fund information
• Miami Sports and Exhibition Authority	discretely presented component unit
• Downtown Development Authority	discretely presented component unit
• Bayfront Park	discretely presented component unit
• Coconut Grove Business Improvement District	discretely presented component unit
• Wynwood Business Improvement District	discretely presented component unit

The component units and funds represent the percentage of assets/deferred outflow of resources and revenue/additions, where applicable, of the respective opinion units listed below:

<b>Reporting Classification</b>	<b>Percentage of,</b>	
	<b>Total Assets/ Deferred Outflow of Resources</b>	<b>Total Revenues/Additions</b>
• Governmental Activities	5%	6%
• Discretely Presented Component Units	18%	24%
• Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	94%	74%

Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the funds and component units referred to above, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

### **Opinions**

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Miami, Florida, as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### **Other Matters**

#### *Required Supplementary Information*

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

### *Other Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The *introductory section, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules*, and the *statistical section*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The *combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules* are the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the reports of the other auditors, the *combining and individual fund statements and schedules* is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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

### **Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards**

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 20, 2020, under separate cover, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*RSM US LLP*

Miami, Florida  
March 20, 2020

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## Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Miami, Florida (the "City"), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages 5 – 18 of this report.

### Financial Highlights

- The liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the City exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of the 2019 fiscal year by approximately \$715.5 million (*net position deficit*).
- The City's total net position decreased in fiscal year 2019 by \$86.0 million compared to an increase in net position of \$49.3 million during fiscal year 2018. Total expenses exceeded total revenues in the current year primarily due to increases in general government, planning and development, and public safety expenses and decreases in revenues related to capital grants and contributions.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental operating fund (*General Fund*) reported a fund balance of approximately \$199.95 million, an increase of approximately \$12.48 million in comparison with the prior year.
- The City's total outstanding long-term liabilities had a net increase of approximately \$303.78 million during the current fiscal year primarily due to an increase in claims payable, total OPEB liabilities and net pension liabilities.

### **Overview of Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

#### ***Government-Wide Financial Statements***

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to private-sector business.

The focus of the statement of net position presents financial information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources with the difference reported as net position (deficit). Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). The information is presented with the intent to summarize and simplify the user's analysis of the cost for the primary government and its component units' governmental activities.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government, planning and development, community development, community redevelopment areas, public works, public safety, public facilities, and parks and recreation.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the *primary government*), but also its discretely presented component units, which are other governmental units over which the City can exercise influence and/or may be obligated to provide financial subsidies. Financial information for these component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself. The blended component units, although legally separate, function for all practical purposes as departments of the City, and therefore have been included as an integral part of the primary government.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 37-38 of this report.

### ***Fund Financial Statements***

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

### ***Governmental Funds***

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in assessing a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

The City maintains thirty-five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheets and in the governmental fund statements of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Special Obligation Bonds Debt Service Fund, Other Capital Projects Fund, Emergency Services Fund, and Impact Fee Fund, which are considered major funds. Data from the other thirty governmental funds are combined into a single aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements in the combining and individual fund statements and schedules section of this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General fund, special revenue funds, and debt service funds. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for the general fund, special revenue funds and debt service funds.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 39-42 of this report.

***Fiduciary Funds***

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reported in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs and operations.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 43-44 of this report.

***Notes to the Financial Statements***

The notes provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 49-145 of this report.

***Other Information***

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning budgetary comparisons and the City's progress in funding its obligations to provide pension benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 146-161 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 167-180 of this report.

**Government-Wide Overall Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position over time may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, the assets and deferred outflows of resources was lower than liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$715.5 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year, resulting in a net position (deficit). The City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. infrastructure, land, buildings, machinery and equipment); net of accumulated depreciation, less any related debt used to construct or acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves are typically not used to liquidate these liabilities. As of September 30, 2019, the City's net investment in capital assets was approximately \$604.20 million.

An additional portion of the City's net position represents resources that are subject to restrictions on how they may be used. As of September 30, 2019, the City's portion of restricted net position was approximately \$372.93 million.

The remaining portion represents an unrestricted deficit of approximately \$1.69 billion, which is primarily due to outstanding borrowings for which there are no off-setting assets, along with an increase in claims payable, net pension liability, and OPEB liability.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's net position decreased net position (deficit) of approximately \$629.47 million to approximately a net position (deficit) of \$715.47 million. The reasons for this overall decrease are discussed in the following sections for governmental activities.

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)**  
September 30, 2019

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The following schedule reflects a summary of the statement of net position (deficit) compared to the prior year:

**Summary Statement of Net Position (Deficit) as of  
September 30, 2019 and 2018  
Governmental Activities**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>Change (\$)</u>	<u>Change (%)</u>
<b>Assets</b>				
Current and other assets	\$ 721,665,339	\$ 757,464,172	\$ (35,798,833)	(4.73)%
Capital Assets	<u>1,094,248,044</u>	<u>1,113,240,897</u>	<u>(18,992,853)</u>	(1.71)%
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>1,815,913,383</u>	<u>1,870,705,069</u>	<u>(54,791,686)</u>	(2.93)%
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<u>447,208,269</u>	<u>222,220,447</u>	<u>224,987,822</u>	101.25%
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Current and Other Liabilities	208,420,925	240,309,985	(31,889,060)	(13.27)%
Long-Term Liabilities	<u>2,649,502,750</u>	<u>2,345,727,412</u>	<u>303,775,338</u>	12.95%
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>2,857,923,675</u>	<u>2,586,037,397</u>	<u>271,886,278</u>	10.51%
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<u>120,672,038</u>	<u>136,356,671</u>	<u>(15,684,633)</u>	(11.50)%
<b>Net Position (Deficit):</b>				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	604,198,879	578,092,580	26,106,299	4.52%
Restricted	372,927,622	358,414,955	14,512,667	4.05%
Unrestricted (Deficit)	<u>(1,692,600,562)</u>	<u>(1,565,976,087)</u>	<u>(126,624,475)</u>	8.09%
<b>Total Net Position (Deficit)</b>	<u>\$ (715,474,061)</u>	<u>\$ (629,468,552)</u>	<u>\$ (86,005,509)</u>	13.66%

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)**  
September 30, 2019

The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in the statement of net position (deficit) for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018:

<b>Changes in Net Position (Deficit) as of September 30, 2019 and 2018 Governmental Activities</b>				
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>Change (\$)</u>	<u>Change (%)</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Program revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ 264,479,946	\$ 274,602,207	\$ (10,122,260)	(3.69)%
Operating Grants and Contributions	104,297,657	95,524,077	8,773,580	9.19%
Capital Grants and Contributions	2,816,007	9,069,762	(6,253,755)	(68.95)%
General revenues:				
Property Taxes	427,204,549	397,247,874	29,956,675	7.54%
Franchise Taxes	51,399,079	49,741,913	1,657,166	3.33%
State Revenue Sharing - Unrestricted	17,254,032	16,380,921	873,111	5.33%
Sales and Other Use Taxes	37,022,921	35,786,997	1,235,924	3.45%
Public Service Taxes	64,160,961	64,250,989	(90,028)	(0.14)%
Investment Earnings/(Losses) - Unrestricted	17,068,757	9,681,342	7,387,414	76.30%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>985,703,909</u>	<u>952,286,082</u>	<u>33,417,828</u>	3.51%
General Government	212,030,574	190,825,241	21,205,333	11.11%
Planning and Development	32,481,681	22,721,335	9,760,346	42.96%
Community Development	29,885,260	28,371,102	1,514,158	5.34%
Community Redevelopment Areas	39,510,779	35,272,784	4,237,995	12.01%
Public Works	118,662,743	123,517,711	(4,854,968)	(3.93)%
Public Safety	534,660,409	387,651,947	147,008,462	37.92%
Public Facilities	20,295,788	22,371,164	(2,075,376)	(9.28)%
Parks and Recreation	63,493,078	66,817,655	(3,324,577)	(4.98)%
Interest on Long-Term Debt	20,689,106	25,405,481	(4,716,375)	(18.56)%
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>1,071,709,418</u>	<u>902,954,420</u>	<u>168,754,998</u>	18.69%
Change in Net Position (Deficit)	(86,005,509)	49,331,662	(135,337,171)	(274.34)%
<b>Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning</b>	<u>(629,468,552)</u>	<u>(678,800,214)</u>	<u>49,331,662</u>	(7.27)%
<b>Net Position (Deficit) - Ending</b>	<u>\$ (715,474,061)</u>	<u>\$ (629,468,552)</u>	<u>\$ (86,005,509)</u>	13.66%

***Governmental Activities***

As noted earlier, the City's net position decreased by approximately \$86.0 million compared to prior fiscal year. The major changes are as follows:

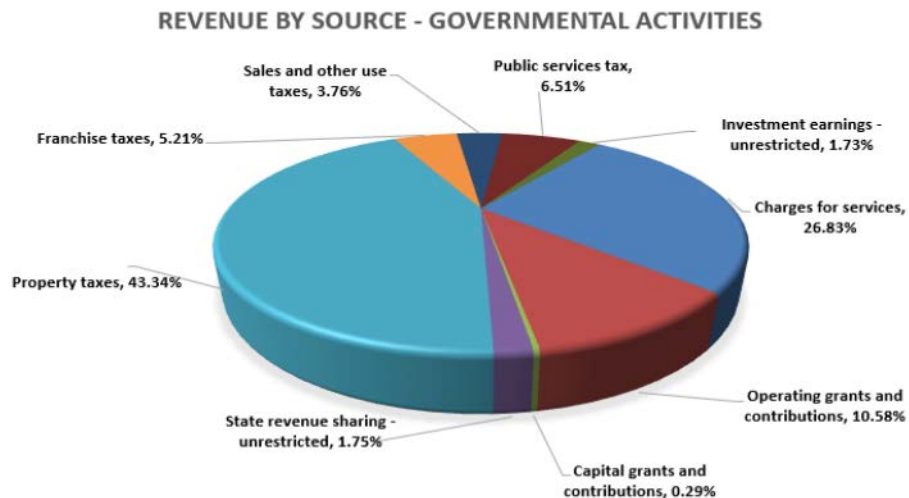
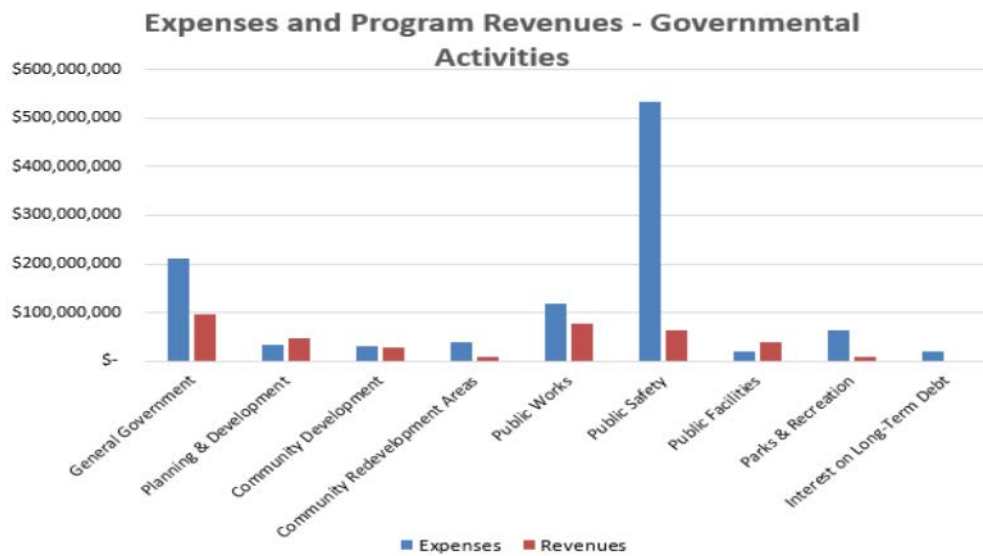
Total revenues for governmental activities increased over the prior year but were less than the total expenses for the governmental activities. Specifically, property taxes increased over the prior year by \$29.96 million. The property tax increases reflect the economic recovery in the City. Property taxes increased 7.54 percent, which is primarily attributed to an increase in property values.

Other significant increases in revenue are primarily attributed to increases in operating grants and contributions and investment earnings. The increase in operating grants and contributions of \$8.77 million is

primarily related to an increase in funding for General Government projects. The increase in investment earnings of \$7.39 million is the result of increases in interest rates.

During fiscal year 2019, expenses for governmental activities increased by \$168.75 million. Expenses for Public Safety experienced the most significant increase of \$147 million or 37.92 percent during the current fiscal year. This increase is primarily due to an increase in net pension contributions related to changes in benefit terms and changes of assumptions.

The following charts provide a visual representation of the expenses and revenues for the governmental activities for fiscal year ended September 30, 2019:



## **Financial Analysis of Governmental Funds**

### ***Governmental Funds***

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's total General Fund balance was \$199.95 million. Of this amount, the City has approximately \$130.8 million retained as designated fund balance, which includes 93.56 million as restricted, approximately \$3.34 million is reported as non-spendable for prepaid expenses, approximately \$33.98 million is designated as assigned fund balance, and approximately \$69.05 million is unassigned fund balance in accordance with the City's Financial Integrity Ordinance.

The General Fund's fund balance had a net increase of approximately \$12.48 million during the current fiscal year. Although revenues saw an increase of \$45.33 million, expenditures also increased by \$77.34 million and transfers in decreased by \$2.33 million. Significant revenue increases included property taxes (10.3 percent) and intergovernmental revenues (15.27 percent). These revenue increases reflect an improvement in the local economy which appears to have now recovered from the downturn in 2008. Investment earnings also increased significantly (112.76 percent) reflecting an improvement in market conditions and higher federal interest rates. Increased expenditures are primarily attributed to increases in retirement contributions and payroll related expenditures.

Financial highlights of the City's other major governmental funds are as follows:

The Impact Fee Fund has a fund balance of \$89.70 million. The increase in fund balance of \$1.25 million from the prior year resulted primarily from impact fees associated with an increase in high rise residential units.

The Other Capital Project Fund has a fund balance of \$138.57 million. This represents a decrease of approximately \$2.6 million. The decrease can be attributed to a decrease in intergovernmental revenues in 2019.

The Emergency Services Fund has a fund balance (deficit) of approximately \$14.54 million deficit. This represents an increase of approximately \$2.94 million. The increase is attributed to a decrease in expenditures in Public Works from prior year.

The Special Obligation Bond Debt Service Fund has a fund balance of \$20.26 million. This represents a decrease of approximately \$11.84 million. The decrease can be attributed to the refunding of debt and debt service payments made in the current year.

### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

The FY2019 Adopted Budget maintains funding for current City services, and allows for expanded services in some categories while maintaining the overall millage rate at 8.0300. There is no increase in the total property tax rate; however, the operating property tax millage is increased by 0.15 mills and the debt millage rate is reduced by the same amount.

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA****MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)**

September 30, 2019

The General Fund budget for FY2019 of approximately \$794.8 million is \$66.2 million higher than last year's final adopted General Fund budget of \$728.6 million, a nine percent increase. This is the part of the budget that funds the largest number of City functions or activities. Through this budget, we have been able to fund several priorities. Some of which are to increase efficiencies and provide a greater breadth of wrap-around services to the City's most vulnerable, the Budget includes the creation of a new Department of Human Services without adding any new positions or growing costs in any way. Rather, by re-organizing the functions of homeless services, workforce opportunity centers, veterans affairs, childcare services, and Live Healthy Little Havana. The Budget includes a Labor Negotiations and Mediations Reserve of \$27.353 million that fully funds the reoccurring amount of negotiations with all three open collective bargaining units (Fire, AFSCME General, and Police) and includes a plan to use \$37.1million of prior year unrestricted fund balance to pay for prior year expenditures and damages associated with these negotiations. This has allowed the City to close the long-standing Financial Urgency cases with the Fire and Police Unions and close contracts with all four unions

The City utilizes a five-year financial forecast to assist with the strategic decision-making process and to identify and prepare for future challenges. The five-year financial forecast projects that revenues will not grow as fast as anticipated expenditures. Overall, General Fund revenues are projected to grow by 16.6 percent over the next five years. However, General Fund expenditures are projected to grow by 20 percent over the same period. With the projected fund balance of \$186.019 million for FY 2019, the City will meet the total Financial Integrity Principle (FIP) requirement estimated for that year.

**Capital Assets and Debt Administration*****Capital Assets***

The City's capital assets as of September 30, 2019 is \$1.1 billion. Capital assets include land, buildings, improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. The total decrease in capital assets from the end of prior year is approximately 1.71 percent.

**Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)  
As of September 30, 2019  
Governmental Activities**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Change (\$)</b>	<b>Change (%)</b>
Land	\$ 120,473,843	\$ 111,388,474	\$ 9,085,369	8.16%
Construction-in-Progress	126,641,268	104,174,459	22,466,809	21.57%
Buildings	208,782,224	216,395,682	(7,613,458)	(3.52)%
Improvements	78,474,025	92,994,564	(14,520,539)	(15.61)%
Machinery and Equipment	64,492,823	70,659,297	(6,166,474)	(8.73)%
Infrastructure	495,383,861	517,628,422	(22,244,561)	(4.30)%
Total	<u>\$ 1,094,248,044</u>	<u>\$ 1,113,240,898</u>	<u>\$ (18,992,854)</u>	(1.71)%



Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Land increased approximately \$9.1 million. The increase is attributed in large part to the City acquiring twenty properties valued at \$8.5 million and CRA SEOPW/Omni acquiring 2 properties valued at \$600 thousand for fiscal year 2019.
- Construction in progress increased approximately \$22.5 million. The total transfers out of construction in progress amounted to approximately \$20.7 million; however, there was an addition of approximately \$43.5 million in new expenditures offset by \$300 thousand in expense items during fiscal year 2019.
- Buildings decreased by approximately \$7.6 million. The decrease is in large part attributed to \$700 thousand in completed construction in progress projects and building acquisitions offset by \$8.3 million in depreciation expense.
- Improvements decreased by approximately \$14.6 million. Projects completed during the fiscal year and transferred from construction in progress, included \$2.2 million in building improvements and \$4.5 million in land improvements. There were also additions of \$374 thousand in improvements for City Parks, Public Works, Fire, Solid Waste and Police Departments. These transfers and additions are offset by depreciation expense and retirements incurred for the current fiscal year which net to \$20.8 million.
- Machinery and Equipment decreased by approximately \$6.2 million. There was \$15.1 million in additions and transfers, primarily attributed to the acquisition of new ambulances, boats, computers, heavy duty trucks, Police and Fire equipment. These expenditures are offset by \$7 million in retirements and approximately \$21.2 million in depreciation expense for the current fiscal year.
- Infrastructure decreased by approximately \$22.2 million. There was \$12.1 million in transfers primarily attributed to roadway improvements. These transfers were offset by \$34.4 million in depreciation expense for the current fiscal year.

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 1 and Note 5 in the notes to the financial statements.

***Long-Term Debt***

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had a total debt outstanding of \$601.9 million. Of this amount, \$135.3 million is backed by the Limited Ad Valorem Tax Revenue; the remainder represents Special Obligation, Revenue bonds and loans secured solely by Non-Ad Valorem revenue sources.

The City's net debt decreased during the current fiscal year by \$63.8 million or 9.58 percent.

**Outstanding Debt as of  
 September 30, 2019 and 2018  
 Governmental Activities**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
General Obligation Bonds	\$ -	\$ 2,460,000	\$ (2,460,000)	(100.00)%
General Obligation Bonds - Direct Placement	135,315,000	151,925,000	(16,610,000)	(10.93)%
Other Direct Placements	178,578,991	191,168,091	(12,589,100)	(6.59)%
Special Obligation, Revenue Bonds and Loans	288,020,000	320,160,000	(32,140,000)	(10.04)%
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 601,913,991</u>	<u>\$ 665,713,091</u>	<u>\$ (63,799,100)</u>	<u>(9.58)%</u>

The City’s current ratings for all of the various types of debt are shown below:

**City of Miami, Florida  
Bond Ratings**

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>Standard &amp; Poor's</u>	<u>Fitch</u>
Limited General Obligation Bonds	Aa2	AA-	A-
Marlins Garage	Aa3	AA-	A+
Special Obligation	Aa3	AA-	A+
Street and Sidewalks	A2	A	AA-

Additional information on the City’s long-term liabilities can be found in Note 8 in the notes to the financial statements.

**Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budget and Rates**

The budget is developed based on needs and performance, and follows the direction of policy as set by the elected officials. The process begins with the preparation of the financial outlook, a comprehensive review of allocation needs that are expected to be required by the City for its operations. These allocations include a review of salaries and wages (growth as dictated by negotiated union contracts); pension requirement needs, anticipated insurance premium increases, etc. These allocation needs are then compared to the City’s anticipated revenue inflows to determine whether these needs can be satisfied. It is with this analysis, along with the Mayor and City Commissioners’ feedback, and the City’s comprehensive strategic plan, that the guidelines for preparing the budget toolkit are determined and compiled into an all-inclusive instructional booklet that is then distributed to departments for their use in preparing their budget submissions. The City’s elected and appointed officials considered many factors when adopting the fiscal year 2019 budget. Included among these factors were uncertainties regarding pension costs, health insurance costs, other post employment benefit costs, and other various economic indicators.

Between FY 2020 and FY 2024, General Fund revenues are forecasted to grow by a total of 17 percent. The largest components of General Fund revenues are Property Taxes (49.1 percent of FY 2020 General Fund revenues), Franchise Fees and Other Taxes (14.5 percent), Charges for Services (15.1 percent), Licenses and Permits (8.4 percent), and Intergovernmental Revenues (9.9 percent). Interest, Fines and Forfeitures, Other Revenues, and Transfers-In comprise the remaining three percent.

In fiscal year 2019, the total adopted property tax rate is 8.0300 mills, which remained the same as last year’s total tax rate. The FY 2020 Budget for General Fund property tax revenue is \$396.441 million. This budget is based on an assessed valuation of \$58.962 billion and a reduced General Fund millage rate of 7.5865. The millage rate is assumed to remain flat over the five-year period. Taxable property values are projected to increase by 7.0 percent each year of the forecast through FY 2024. This assumption is based on the expectation that the development activity in the City has leveled out and will remain flat through the end of the five-year period.

***Requests for Information***

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City’s finances for all those with an interest in the government’s finances to demonstrate the City’s accountability. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the City of Miami’s Finance Department – Director, 444 Southwest 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Suite 618, Miami, Florida 33130, or visit the City’s web site at [www.miamigov.com](http://www.miamigov.com).

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**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Statement of Net Position (Deficit)**  
**September 30, 2019**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Component Units</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$ 475,164,166	\$ 23,941,203
Receivable - Net	31,447,964	2,434,813
Accrued Interest	1,001,534	-
Due From Other Governments	28,290,467	1,250,158
Land Held for Resale	90,971	-
Prepays	3,364,234	691,637
Other Assets	716,147	14,207,191
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments Related to Bond Proceeds	33,757,159	-
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	147,832,697	24,457,385
Capital Assets:		
Non-Depreciable	247,115,111	22,730,783
Depreciable - Net	847,132,933	47,462,058
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,815,913,383</b>	<b>137,175,228</b>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>		
Deferred Loss on Refunding Bonds	12,651,891	957,031
Outflow Related to Pension	235,363,101	2,430,753
Outflow Related to OPEB	199,193,277	21,209
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>447,208,269</b>	<b>3,408,993</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	67,590,571	6,667,887
Due to Other Governments	3,046,516	3,427,200
Unearned Revenue	17,726,738	1,203,425
Deposits	15,086,569	407,145
Accrued Interest Payable	4,837,181	1,580,701
Non-Current Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year:		
Bonds and Loans Payable	56,825,825	1,910,000
Compensated Absences	6,074,567	320,537
Claims Payable	37,232,958	-
Due In More Than One Year:		
Bonds and Loans Payable	554,216,393	60,230,985
Compensated Absences	58,878,430	763,556
Claims Payable	205,156,517	-
Other Post Employment Benefits	863,626,604	497,645
Net Pension Liability	967,624,806	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,857,923,675</b>	<b>77,009,081</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		
Revenue Received in Advance	16,040,863	-
Inflow Related to Pension	50,309,580	992,246
Inflow Related to OPEB	54,321,595	26,278
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>120,672,038</b>	<b>1,018,524</b>
<b>Net Position (Deficit)</b>		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	604,198,879	14,511,676
Restricted for:		
Capital Projects	176,441,549	12,147,594
Debt Service	32,466,709	1,733,930
Pension Benefits	-	47,751
Parking Waiver and Transportation	10,645,851	830,294
Parking Surcharge	-	438,876
Facilities Improvement	7,160,521	-
Building	85,959,626	-
Housing Assistance and Economic Development	10,117,298	-
Law Enforcement	664,952	-
Community Redevelopment	34,304,938	-
E-911 and Public Safety	8,299,637	-
Other	6,866,541	-
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(1,692,600,562)	32,846,495
<b>Total Net Position (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$ (715,474,061)</b>	<b>\$ 62,556,616</b>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Statement of Activities**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Program Revenues</u>				<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position</u>	
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Primary Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Component Units</u>
<b>Functions/Programs:</b>						
<b>Primary Government:</b>						
Governmental Activities:						
General Government	\$ 212,030,574	\$ 67,198,474	\$ 26,223,130	\$ 1,820,190	\$ (116,788,780)	\$ -
Planning and Development	32,481,681	48,357,041	-	-	15,875,360	-
Community Development	29,885,260	920,736	27,612,919	-	(1,351,605)	-
Community Redevelopment Areas	39,510,779	5,638,853	2,420,963	-	(31,450,963)	-
Public Works	118,662,743	57,538,163	20,250,417	-	(40,874,163)	-
Public Safety	534,660,409	38,228,864	26,083,027	458,808	(469,889,710)	-
Public Facilities	20,295,788	38,503,061	667,048	344,570	19,218,891	-
Parks and Recreation	63,493,078	8,094,754	1,040,153	192,439	(54,165,732)	-
Interest on Long-Term Debt	20,689,106	-	-	-	(20,689,106)	-
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<u>\$ 1,071,709,418</u>	<u>\$ 264,479,946</u>	<u>\$ 104,297,657</u>	<u>\$ 2,816,007</u>	<u>\$ (700,115,808)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<b>Component Units:</b>						
Miami Sports and Exhibition Authority	\$ 525,242	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (525,242)
Department of Off-Street Parking	40,580,784	50,027,904	-	-	-	9,447,120
Downtown Development Authority	7,842,452	-	-	-	-	(7,842,452)
Bayfront Park Management Trust	6,875,610	1,910,131	-	-	-	(4,965,479)
Coconut Grove BID	1,806,289	1,656,397	-	-	-	(149,892)
Wynwood BID	855,381	976,241	-	-	-	120,860
Civilian Investigative Panel	953,136	-	799,630	-	-	(153,506)
<b>Total Component Units</b>	<u>\$ 59,438,894</u>	<u>\$ 54,570,673</u>	<u>\$ 799,630</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4,068,591)</u>

**General Revenues:**

Taxes:		
Property Taxes, levied for general purposes	\$ 404,479,302	\$ 8,775,932
Property Taxes, levied for debt service	22,725,247	-
Franchise Taxes	51,399,079	-
State Revenue Sharing - Unrestricted	17,254,032	-
Sales and Other Use Taxes	37,022,921	-
Public Service Taxes	64,160,961	-
Investment Earnings - Unrestricted	17,068,757	14,912
Other General Revenues	-	2,683,807
Total General Revenues	<u>614,110,299</u>	<u>11,474,651</u>
Change in Net Position (Deficit)	(86,005,509)	7,406,060
Net Position - Beginning (Deficit)	(629,468,552)	55,150,556
Net Position - Ending (Deficit)	<u>\$ (715,474,061)</u>	<u>\$ 62,556,616</u>

**City of Miami, Florida  
Balance Sheet  
Governmental Funds  
September 30, 2019**

	Major Funds					Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General	Other Capital Projects	Impact Fee	Special Obligation Bonds	Emergency Services		
<b>Assets</b>							
Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$ 201,112,570	\$ 157,233,732	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,012,236	\$ 115,805,628	\$ 475,164,166
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	-	-	92,375,474	19,928,145	-	69,286,237	181,589,856
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles):							
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	1,794	1,794
Accounts Receivable	24,962,448	1,610	-	333,333	-	3,844,069	29,141,460
Property Tax	2,122,907	-	-	-	-	181,803	2,304,710
Due From Other Governments	6,856,127	6,682,357	-	-	3,085,669	11,666,314	28,290,467
Due From Other Funds	41,118,548	-	-	-	-	-	41,118,548
Accrued Interest	806,502	4,108	41,010	-	-	149,914	1,001,534
Prepays	3,342,337	-	-	-	-	21,897	3,364,234
Other Assets	215,639	-	-	-	-	500,508	716,147
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>280,537,078</b>	<b>163,921,807</b>	<b>92,416,484</b>	<b>20,261,478</b>	<b>4,097,905</b>	<b>201,458,164</b>	<b>762,692,916</b>
<b>Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>							
Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 36,325,387	\$ 11,586,076	\$ 2,716,679	\$ -	\$ 1,068,962	\$ 13,572,931	\$ 65,270,035
Other Liabilities	2,316,312	-	-	-	-	4,224	2,320,536
Due to Other Funds	-	3,790,189	-	-	17,567,616	19,760,743	41,118,548
Due to Other Governments	150	-	-	-	-	3,046,366	3,046,516
Unearned Revenue	8,916,968	8,809,770	-	-	-	-	17,726,738
Deposits	14,869,119	-	-	-	-	217,450	15,086,569
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>62,427,936</b>	<b>24,186,035</b>	<b>2,716,679</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,636,578</b>	<b>36,601,714</b>	<b>144,568,942</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>							
Revenue Received in Advance	16,040,863	-	-	-	-	-	16,040,863
Unavailable Revenue - Other	2,122,907	1,166,300	-	-	-	3,340,403	6,629,610
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>18,163,770</b>	<b>1,166,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,340,403</b>	<b>22,670,473</b>
Fund Balances (Deficit):							
Non-Spendable Fund Balance							
Non Spendable	3,342,337	-	-	-	-	1,111,308	4,453,645
Spendable Fund Balance							
Restricted	93,564,826	64,130,169	89,699,805	20,261,478	1,663,759	135,083,497	404,403,534
Committed	-	67,636,283	-	-	601,103	42,485,880	110,723,266
Assigned	33,984,190	6,803,020	-	-	-	956,808	41,744,018
Unassigned (deficit)	69,054,019	-	-	-	(16,803,535)	(18,121,446)	34,129,038
<b>Total Fund Balances (deficit)</b>	<b>199,945,372</b>	<b>138,569,472</b>	<b>89,699,805</b>	<b>20,261,478</b>	<b>(14,538,673)</b>	<b>161,516,047</b>	<b>595,453,501</b>
<b>Total Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$ 280,537,078</b>	<b>\$ 163,921,807</b>	<b>\$ 92,416,484</b>	<b>\$ 20,261,478</b>	<b>\$ 4,097,905</b>	<b>\$ 201,458,164</b>	<b>\$ 762,692,916</b>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet**  
**to the Statement of Net Position (Deficit)**  
**September 30, 2019**

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ 595,453,501

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (Deficit) are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.

Governmental Capital Assets	2,644,692,706	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(1,550,444,662)</u>	1,094,248,044

Inventory for land held for resale are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		90,971
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Deferred inflow and outflow related to the City's Pension Plans and Other Post Employment Benefit Plans (OPEB) are amortized in future periods and are therefore not reported in the governmental funds:

Deferred outflows related to pensions	235,363,101	
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	199,193,277	
Deferred inflow related to pensions	(50,309,580)	
Deferred inflow related to OPEB plan	<u>(54,321,595)</u>	329,925,203

Loss on refunding of debt is recognized in the Statement of Net Position (Deficit) and amortized over the term of the bond		12,651,891
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Grant receivables are reported as deferred inflows in the fund financial statements due to amounts being unavailable; under full accrual accounting they are reported as revenues.		4,324,900
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Tax receivables are reported as deferred inflows in the fund financial statements due to amounts being unavailable; under full accrual accounting they are reported as revenues.		2,304,710
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Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.

Bonds, Notes, and Loans Payable	(611,042,218)	
Compensated Absences	(64,952,997)	
Claims Liability	(242,389,475)	
Total OPEB Liability	(863,626,604)	
Net Pension Liability	(967,624,806)	
Accrued Interest Payable	<u>(4,837,181)</u>	<u>(2,754,473,281)</u>

Net Position (Deficit) of Governmental Activities		<u><u>\$ (715,474,061)</u></u>
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**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	Major Funds					Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General	Other Capital Projects	Impact Fee	Special Obligation Bonds	Emergency Services		
<b>Revenues</b>							
Property Taxes	\$ 359,518,170	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,686,379	\$ 427,204,549
Franchise and Other Taxes	115,560,040	-	-	-	-	-	115,560,040
Licenses and Permits	75,421,804	-	-	-	-	4,588,337	80,010,141
Fines and Forfeitures	7,699,136	9,781	-	-	-	1,584,307	9,293,224
Intergovernmental Revenues	80,635,979	2,816,007	-	4,000,000	5,403,096	66,155,590	159,010,672
Charges for Services	122,174,203	293,789	-	-	-	12,488,295	134,956,287
Investment Earnings (Loss)	12,357,625	-	2,221,198	160,173	-	2,329,761	17,068,757
Impact Fees	-	-	17,360,958	-	-	-	17,360,958
Other	10,723,544	21,438	-	-	4,078,644	8,035,710	22,859,336
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>784,090,501</b>	<b>3,141,015</b>	<b>19,582,156</b>	<b>4,160,173</b>	<b>9,481,740</b>	<b>162,868,379</b>	<b>983,323,964</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>							
Current Operating:							
General Government	124,503,826	2,839,221	12,986	1,367,927	85,518	18,263,789	147,073,267
Planning and Development	24,401,793	2,013,606	-	-	-	2,427,571	28,842,970
Community Development	1,848,391	14,509	-	-	-	27,415,950	29,278,850
Community Redevelopment Areas	-	-	-	-	-	38,207,865	38,207,865
Public Works	83,058,030	3,408,109	58,472	-	77,030	17,009,126	103,610,767
Public Safety	415,834,733	1,331,118	358,892	-	4,409,999	17,186,128	439,120,870
Public Facilities	13,097,706	397,341	-	-	-	2,776,503	16,271,550
Parks and Recreation	47,160,052	416,184	250,592	-	221,911	1,623,743	49,672,482
Debt Service:							
Principal	-	-	-	20,407,687	-	31,428,886	51,836,573
Interest and Other Charges	-	-	-	18,165,665	-	6,401,600	24,567,265
Capital Outlay	2,668,288	27,589,631	17,651,525	-	2,725,720	24,430,804	75,065,968
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>712,572,819</b>	<b>38,009,719</b>	<b>18,332,467</b>	<b>39,941,279</b>	<b>7,520,178</b>	<b>187,171,965</b>	<b>1,003,548,427</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<b>71,517,682</b>	<b>(34,868,704)</b>	<b>1,249,689</b>	<b>(35,781,106)</b>	<b>1,961,562</b>	<b>(24,303,586)</b>	<b>(20,224,463)</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>							
Transfers In	3,830,006	31,418,500	-	38,618,000	1,500,000	22,679,783	98,046,289
Transfers Out	(63,061,000)	-	-	-	(526,000)	(34,459,289)	(98,046,289)
Proceeds from Sale of Property	195,133	-	-	-	-	-	195,133
Proceeds Received from Refunding	-	-	-	105,640,167	-	7,315,902	112,956,069
Payment To Escrow Agent For Refunding	-	-	-	(120,320,000)	-	-	(120,320,000)
Issuance of Debt	-	877,473	-	-	-	-	877,473
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>(59,035,861)</b>	<b>32,295,973</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,938,167</b>	<b>974,000</b>	<b>(4,463,604)</b>	<b>(6,291,325)</b>
<b>Net Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>12,481,821</b>	<b>(2,572,731)</b>	<b>1,249,689</b>	<b>(11,842,939)</b>	<b>2,935,562</b>	<b>(28,767,190)</b>	<b>(26,515,788)</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning</b>	<b>187,463,551</b>	<b>141,142,203</b>	<b>88,450,116</b>	<b>32,104,417</b>	<b>(17,474,235)</b>	<b>190,283,237</b>	<b>621,969,289</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 199,945,372</b>	<b>\$ 138,569,472</b>	<b>\$ 89,699,805</b>	<b>\$ 20,261,478</b>	<b>\$ (14,538,673)</b>	<b>\$ 161,516,047</b>	<b>\$ 595,453,501</b>



**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures**  
**and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds**  
**to the Statement of Activities**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (26,515,788)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Grant revenues are reported as deferred inflows in the fund financial statements due to amounts being unavailable, under full accrual accounting they are reported as revenues.		259,489
Tax revenues are reported as deferred inflows in the fund financial statements due to amounts being unavailable, under full accrual accounting they are reported as revenues.		(576,666)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of these assets is depreciated over their estimated useful lives.		
Expenditures for capital assets	75,065,968	
Less: current year depreciation	<u>(84,776,819)</u>	(9,710,851)
The net effect of various transactions involving capital assets (i.e. sales and disposals) is to decrease net position.		(9,283,002)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources and the payment of the principal on long-term debt consumes the resources of the governmental funds.		
Principal paid on bonds and loans	51,836,573	
Net effect of deferring and amortizing premiums, discounts, and accretion	1,217,644	
Issuance of debt-special obligation		
Issuance of debt-capital lease		
Issuance of debt -state revolving loan	(877,473)	
The net effect of amortizing the loss on debt refunding	1,502,871	
Issuance of debt-refunding bonds	(112,956,068)	
Payment to escrow agent for refunding	<u>120,320,000</u>	61,043,547
Some items reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated absences	(7,344,719)	
Claims payable	38,977,098	
Net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows and outflows	(58,225,120)	
Net pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows	(75,787,140)	
Accrued interest payable	<u>1,157,643</u>	<u>(101,222,238)</u>
Change in Net Position (Deficit) of Governmental Activities		<u><u>\$ (86,005,509)</u></u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Statement of Fiduciary Net Position**  
**Fiduciary Funds**  
**September 30, 2019**

	<u><b>Employee Retirement Funds</b></u>
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 43,657,404
Accounts Receivable	18,562,677
Capital Assets, Net	<u>3,475,606</u>
	<u>65,695,687</u>
Investments:	
U.S. Government Obligations	161,083,652
Corporate Bonds	442,250,505
Corporate Stocks	1,005,491,190
Money Market Funds and Commercial Paper	25,063,698
International Equity	260,649,422
Real Estate	189,748,114
Private Equity	<u>174,027,722</u>
<b>Total Investments</b>	<u>2,258,314,303</u>
Securities Lending Collateral	<u>114,568,536</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>2,438,578,526</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Obligations Under Security Lending Transactions	114,568,536
Accounts Payable	940,010
Accrued Liability	3,814,775
Payable for Securities Purchased	<u>12,391,788</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>131,715,109</u>
<b>Net Position</b>	
Restricted for Pension Benefits	<u><u>\$ 2,306,863,417</u></u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position**  
**Fiduciary Funds**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Employee Retirement Funds</u>
<b>Additions</b>	
Contributions:	
Employer	\$ 107,339,689
Plan Members	<u>29,445,357</u>
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<u>136,785,046</u>
Investment Earnings:	
Net Increase in Fair Value of Investments	51,321,223
Interest	17,435,630
Dividends	10,588,369
Other	<u>604,633</u>
<b>Total Investment Earnings</b>	<u>79,949,855</u>
Security Lending Activities:	
Security Lending Income	50,287,027
Security Lending Fees and Rebates	<u>(126,273)</u>
<b>Net Income From Security Lending Activities</b>	<u>50,160,754</u>
Less Investment Expenses	<u>(7,845,558)</u>
<b>Net Investment Earnings</b>	<u>122,265,051</u>
Reimbursement from City for Administrative Costs	<u>2,551,358</u>
<b>Total Additions</b>	<u>261,601,455</u>
<b>Deductions</b>	
Benefit Payments	204,461,643
Refunds upon Resignation, Death, Other	2,465,497
Distribution to Retirees	25,622,525
Administrative Expenses and Other Expenses	<u>4,865,798</u>
<b>Total Deductions</b>	<u>237,415,463</u>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	24,185,992
<b>Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits - Beginning of Year</b>	<u>2,282,677,425</u>
<b>Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits - End of Year</b>	<u><u>\$ 2,306,863,417</u></u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**Discretely Presented Component Units**  
**September 30, 2019**

	<u>Miami Sports and Exhibition Authority</u>	<u>Department of Off-Street Parking</u>	<u>Downtown Development Authority</u>	<u>Bayfront Park Management Trust</u>
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash, Cash Equivalent and Investments	\$ -	\$ 14,083,147	\$ 7,268,993	\$ 1,385,162
Receivables (Net of uncollectible accounts)	-	525,252	120,209	47,196
Due From Other Governments	-	1,250,158	-	-
Prepays	-	533,569	107,015	43,779
Other Assets	-	7,674,192	-	101,793
Restricted Assets:				
Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	-	24,457,385	-	-
Capital Assets:				
Non-Depreciable	-	22,214,654	-	516,129
Depreciable, Net	-	40,776,727	208,915	5,779,814
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>111,515,084</u>	<u>7,705,132</u>	<u>7,873,873</u>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred Loss on Refunding Bonds	-	957,031	-	-
Outflow Related to Pension	-	2,430,753	-	-
Outflow Related to OPEB	-	21,209	-	-
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,408,993</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	-	4,928,675	1,585,628	18,469
Due to Other Governments	-	3,427,200	-	-
Unearned Revenue	-	908,270	-	295,155
Deposits	-	378,189	-	28,956
Accrued Interest Payable	-	1,580,701	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities				
Due Within One Year:				
Bonds and Loans Payable	-	1,910,000	-	-
Compensated Absences	-	306,489	14,048	-
Due In More Than One Year:				
Bonds and Loans Payable	-	60,230,985	-	-
Compensated Absences	-	640,475	123,081	-
Other Post Employment Benefits	-	497,645	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,808,629</u>	<u>1,722,757</u>	<u>342,580</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>				
Inflow Related to Pension	-	992,246	-	-
Inflow Related to OPEB	-	26,278	-	-
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,018,524</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net Position</b>				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	-	7,516,729	208,915	6,295,943
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	-	12,147,594	-	-
Debt Service	-	1,733,930	-	-
Pension Benefits	-	47,751	-	-
Parking Waiver and Transportation	-	-	-	-
Parking Surcharge	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	-	17,650,920	5,773,460	1,235,350
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,096,924</u>	<u>\$ 5,982,375</u>	<u>\$ 7,531,293</u>

(continued)

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**Discretely Presented Component Units**  
**September 30, 2019**

	<b>Coconut Grove BID</b>	<b>Wynwood BID</b>	<b>Civilian Investigative Panel</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash, Cash Equivalent and Investments	\$ 274,184	\$ 664,164	\$ 265,553	\$ 23,941,203
Receivables (Net of uncollectible accounts)	605,038	1,137,118	-	2,434,813
Due From Other Governments	-	-	-	1,250,158
Prepays	7,274	-	-	691,637
Other Assets	6,431,206	-	-	14,207,191
Restricted Assets:				
Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	-	-	-	24,457,385
Capital Assets:				
Non-Depreciable	-	-	-	22,730,783
Depreciable, Net	484,012	206,513	6,077	47,462,058
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>7,801,714</u>	<u>2,007,795</u>	<u>271,630</u>	<u>137,175,228</u>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred Loss on Refunding Bonds	-	-	-	957,031
Outflow Related to Pension	-	-	-	2,430,753
Outflow Related to OPEB	-	-	-	21,209
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,408,993</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	49,888	41,310	43,917	6,667,887
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	3,427,200
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	1,203,425
Deposits	-	-	-	407,145
Accrued Interest Payable	-	-	-	1,580,701
Non-Current Liabilities				
Due Within One Year:				
Bonds and Loans Payable	-	-	-	1,910,000
Compensated Absences	-	-	-	320,537
Due In More Than One Year:				
Bonds and Loans Payable	-	-	-	60,230,985
Compensated Absences	-	-	-	763,556
Other Post Employment Benefits	-	-	-	497,645
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>49,888</u>	<u>41,310</u>	<u>43,917</u>	<u>77,009,081</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>				
Inflow Related to Pension	-	-	-	992,246
Inflow Related to OPEB	-	-	-	26,278
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,018,524</u>
<b>Net Position</b>				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	484,012	-	6,077	14,511,676
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	-	-	-	12,147,594
Debt Service	-	-	-	1,733,930
Pension Benefits	-	-	-	47,751
Parking Waiver and Transportation	743,894	86,400	-	830,294
Parking Surcharge	438,876	-	-	438,876
Unrestricted	6,085,044	1,880,085	221,636	32,846,495
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<u>\$ 7,751,826</u>	<u>\$ 1,966,485</u>	<u>\$ 227,713</u>	<u>\$ 62,556,616</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Discretely Presented Component Units**  
**Statement of Activities**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	Program Revenues				
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
<b>Miami Sports and Exhibition Authority</b>					
Culture and Recreation	\$ 525,242	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (525,242)
<b>Total Miami Sports Exhibition Authority</b>	<u>525,242</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(525,242)</u>
<b>Department of Off-Street Parking</b>					
Transportation	40,580,784	50,027,904	-	-	-
<b>Total Department of Off-Street Parking</b>	<u>40,580,784</u>	<u>50,027,904</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Downtown Development Authority</b>					
Economic Development	7,842,452	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Downtown Development Authority</b>	<u>7,842,452</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Bayfront Park</b>					
Parks and Recreation	6,875,610	1,910,131	-	-	-
<b>Total Bayfront Park</b>	<u>6,875,610</u>	<u>1,910,131</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Coconut Grove BID</b>					
General Government	1,806,289	1,656,397	-	-	-
<b>Total Coconut Grove BID</b>	<u>1,806,289</u>	<u>1,656,397</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Wynwood BID</b>					
General Government	855,381	976,241	-	-	-
<b>Total Wynwood BID</b>	<u>855,381</u>	<u>976,241</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Civilian Investigate Panel</b>					
General Government	953,136	-	799,630	-	-
<b>Total Civilian Investigate Panel</b>	<u>953,136</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>799,630</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total Component Units</b>	<u>\$ 59,438,894</u>	<u>\$ 54,570,673</u>	<u>\$ 799,630</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (525,242)</u>

**General Revenues:**

Taxes:

Property Taxes	-
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-
Other General Revenues	-
Total General Revenue	-

Change in Net Position	(525,242)
Net position - Beg.	525,242
Net position - Ending	\$ -

(continued)

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Discretely Presented Component Units**  
**Statement of Activities**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

**Net (Expense) Revenue and  
Changes in Net Position**

<b>Department of Off-Street Parking</b>	<b>Downtown Development Authority</b>	<b>Bayfront Park Management Trust</b>	<b>Coconut Grove BID</b>	<b>Wynwood BID</b>	<b>Civilian Investigative Panel</b>	<b>Totals</b>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (525,242)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(525,242)
9,447,120	-	-	-	-	-	9,447,120
9,447,120	-	-	-	-	-	9,447,120
-	(7,842,452)	-	-	-	-	(7,842,452)
-	(7,842,452)	-	-	-	-	(7,842,452)
-	-	(4,965,479)	-	-	-	(4,965,479)
-	-	(4,965,479)	-	-	-	(4,965,479)
-	-	-	(149,892)	-	-	(149,892)
-	-	-	(149,892)	-	-	(149,892)
-	-	-	-	120,860	-	120,860
-	-	-	-	120,860	-	120,860
-	-	-	-	-	(153,506)	(153,506)
-	-	-	-	-	(153,506)	(153,506)
<u>\$ 9,447,120</u>	<u>\$ (7,842,452)</u>	<u>\$ (4,965,479)</u>	<u>\$ (149,892)</u>	<u>\$ 120,860</u>	<u>\$ (153,506)</u>	<u>\$ (4,068,591)</u>
-	8,775,932	-	-	-	-	8,775,932
-	14,713	199	-	-	-	14,912
-	158,626	2,525,181	-	-	-	2,683,807
-	8,949,271	2,525,380	-	-	-	11,474,651
9,447,120	1,106,819	(2,440,099)	(149,892)	120,860	(153,506)	7,406,060
29,649,804	4,875,556	9,971,392	7,901,718	1,845,625	381,219	55,150,556
<u>\$ 39,096,924</u>	<u>\$ 5,982,375</u>	<u>\$ 7,531,293</u>	<u>\$ 7,751,826</u>	<u>\$ 1,966,485</u>	<u>\$ 227,713</u>	<u>\$ 62,556,616</u>

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

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**NOTE 1. – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**A. Reporting Entity**

The City of Miami, Florida (the “City”) is located in Miami-Dade County, Florida (the “County”), was incorporated in 1896, and has a population of 481,333. The City is situated at the mouth of the Miami River on the western shores of Biscayne Bay and is a main port of entry into Florida and is the county seat of the County. The City comprises 35.87 square miles of land and 19.42 square miles of water.

The City’s Charter was adopted by the electors of the City of Miami at an election held on May 17, 1921 and was legalized and validated by Chapter 9024 of the laws of the State of Florida of 1921. During fiscal year 1997, the residents of the City voted on a referendum that created single-member districts and an Executive Mayor form of government. The City continues to operate under the Commission/City Manager form of government and provides the following services: police and fire City protection, public works activities, refuse collection, parks and recreational facilities, planning and development, community development, financial services, and general administrative services.

The Florida Legislature, in 1955, approved and submitted to a general election, a constitutional amendment designed to give a new form of government to the County. The County is, in effect, a municipality with governmental powers affecting thirty-five cities and unincorporated areas, including the City. The County has not displaced nor replaced the City’s powers, but supplements them. The County can take over particular activities of the City’s operations if (1) the services fall below minimum standards set by the County Commission or (2) with the consent of the governing body of the City. Accordingly, the County’s financial statements are not included in this report.

The accompanying financial statements include those of the City (the primary government) and those of its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable or organizations which should be included in the City’s financial statements because of the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Section 2100 provides guidance for the inclusion of a legally separate entity as a component unit of an entity. The application of this guidance provides for identification of any entities for which the City is financially accountable or organizations that the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusions would cause the City’s basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Based upon the application of GASB Codification Section 2100, the financial statements of the component units listed on the following pages have been included in the City’s reporting entity as either blended or discretely presented component units.

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance part of the City’s operations. Accordingly, data from these component units are included with data of the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit, on the other hand, is reported in a separate column in the financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the City. The financial balances and activities for each blended and discretely presented component unit are as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019.



### **Blended Component Units**

SOUTHEAST OVERTOWN PARK WEST COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY (“SEOPW CRA”) – SEOPW CRA is an Agency established by the City in 1983 under the authority of Section 163.330, Florida Statutes and City Resolution No. 82-755. The purpose of the Agency is to eliminate blight and slum conditions within the redevelopment area of the agency pursuant to the redevelopment plans of the Agency for new residential and commercial activity of the Southeast Overtown Park West area. The City has entered into an interlocal agreement with Miami-Dade County approving the deposit of tax increments into the separate SEOPW CRA accounts. The members of the City Commission are also the Board of Directors of the SEOPW CRA. Additionally, under the interlocal agreement the City handles the disbursement, accountability, management, and proper application of all monies in the SEOPW accounts. The funds of the SEOPW CRA are included within the reporting entity as a special revenue fund (SEOPW CRA), a debt service fund (SEOPW CRA - Other Special Obligation Bonds), and a capital projects fund (SEOPW Community Redevelopment Agency).

OMNI COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY (“OMNI CRA”) – OMNI CRA is an Agency established by the City in 1986 under the authority of Section 163.330, Florida Statutes and City Resolution No. 86-868. The purpose of the Agency is to eliminate blight and slum conditions within the redevelopment area of the agency pursuant to the redevelopment plans of the Agency for new residential and commercial activity of the Omni area. The City has entered into an interlocal agreement with Miami-Dade County approving the deposit of tax increments into the separate OMNI CRA accounts. The members of the City Commission are the Board of Directors of the OMNI CRA. Additionally, under the interlocal agreement the City handles the disbursement, accountability, management, and proper application of all monies in the OMNI CRA accounts. The OMNI CRA is included within the reporting entity as a special revenue fund (OMNI CRA).

MIDTOWN COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY (“MIDTOWN CRA”) – MIDTOWN CRA is an Agency established by the City in 2005 under the provisions of Section 163.330, Florida Statutes and City Resolution No. 05-002. The purpose of the Agency is to eliminate blight and slum conditions within the redevelopment area of the agency pursuant to the redevelopment plans of the Agency for new residential and commercial activity of the Midtown area. The MIDTOWN CRA entered into an interlocal agreement with the City, Miami-Dade County, and the Midtown Community Development District whereby tax increments would be deposited into the separate MIDTOWN CRA accounts. The members of the City Commission are the Board of Directors of the MIDTOWN CRA. Additionally, under the interlocal agreement the City handles the disbursement, accountability, management, and proper application of all monies in the MIDTOWN CRA accounts. The MIDTOWN CRA is included within the reporting entity as a special revenue fund (MIDTOWN CRA).

VIRGINIA KEY BEACH PARK TRUST (“VKBPT”) – On December 14, 2000 (and effective January 2001), via sections 38-230 through 38-242 of Chapter 38 of the Code of the City of Miami Ordinance 12003, the VKBPT was established and acts as a limited agency and instrumentality of the City of Miami. Its general purposes, in cooperation with City of Miami, are to preserve, restore, and maintain the Historic Virginia Key Beach Park in a manner consistent with environmental health, the historical importance of the Park and the aspirations of the African American Community, make it accessible to the general public, propose policy, planning, and design to ensure maximum community utilization and enjoyment. The City Commission must approve VKBPT’s board membership and operating budget. The City considers itself the exclusive recipient of the services provided by VKBPT and therefore its operations are blended in the reporting entity as a special revenue fund (Virginia Key Beach Park Trust).

LIBERTY CITY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION TRUST (“Liberty City”) – On July 10, 2001, via section 2-892 of Chapter 2 of the Code of the City of Miami Ordinance 12082, Liberty City was established and acts as a limited agency and instrumentality of the City and provides services entirely or almost entirely to the primary government. Liberty City, in cooperation with the Department of Housing and Community Development and other City departments, is responsible for oversight of and facilitating the City’s revitalization efforts for the redevelopment of the Liberty City Community Revitalization District in a manner consistent with the strategy identified in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, adopted by the City Commission in August, 1999. Liberty City’s specific purpose is to purchase land and renovate capital assets that belong to the City of Miami within the Liberty City area. The City Commission must approve Liberty City’s board membership and operating budget. The City considers itself the exclusive recipient of the services provided by Liberty City and therefore its operations are blended in the reporting entity as a special revenue fund (Liberty City Revitalization Trust).

**Discretely Presented Component Units**

MIAMI SPORTS AND EXHIBITION AUTHORITY (“MSEA”) – The MSEA was created by the City in 1983 pursuant to Chapter 212.0305, Florida Statutes and City Ordinance No. 9662 adopted by the City Commission (as amended by City Ordinance No. 11155) and Section 213.0305 of the Florida Statutes to promote the development of sports, convention and exhibition facilities within the City, and attracting professional sports franchises and exhibitions to utilize the City’s and/or Authorities’ facilities. The City Commission must approve MSEA’s board membership and operating budget. Therefore, the MSEA is fiscally dependent and the City is discretely presenting the MSEA in the accompanying financial statements. On October 25, 2018 City Ordinance No. 13801 was adopted by the City Commission abolishing MSEA and transferring all of its assets and liabilities to the City. As of September 30, 2019 MESA will cease to exist as an entity of the City.

DEPARTMENT OF OFF-STREET PARKING OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA, d/b/a MIAMI PARKING AUTHORITY (“DOSP”) – The DOSP was originally created in 1955 by a special act of the Florida State Legislature (Laws of Florida Chapter 30.997, as amended) and subsequently incorporated into the City’s Charter in 1968. The DOSP is an agency and instrumentality of the City which owns and operates parking facilities within the City. The City Commission has reserved the right to confirm new members of the DOSP Board, to establish and fix rates and charges for parking services, to approve the DOSP’s operating budget and to authorize the issuance of revenue bonds. Therefore, the DOSP is fiscally dependent and the City is discretely presenting the DOSP in the accompanying financial statements.

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (“DDA”) – The DDA was created by the City in 1965 pursuant to Chapter 65-1090 of the General Laws of Florida and City Code Section 14-25. The DDA is governed by a board appointed by the City Commission and was established for the purpose of furthering the development of the Downtown Miami area by promoting economic growth in the region and strengthening downtown’s appeal as a livable city as well as a regional, national and international center for commerce and culture. The City Commission must approve the DDA’s operating budget and the millage levied on the special taxing district established to fund the DDA. Therefore, the DDA is fiscally dependent and the City is discretely presenting the DDA in the accompanying financial statements.

BAYFRONT PARK MANAGEMENT TRUST (“BFP”) – The BFP was established by the City in 1987 under the authority of City of Miami Resolution No. 10348. The BFP was created for the purpose of managing and operating the events held at Bayfront and Bicentennial Park and the daily maintenance

and upkeep of the grounds, its various amenities including the amphitheater and the Mildred and Claude Pepper Fountain. The governing body of the BFP consists of nine appointed members serving initial terms of one to three years. Upon expiration of an initial term, each successor member may be appointed by the City Commission for terms of one to three years. The BFP has appointed an executive director to act as the chief executive officer, subject to policy directives. The BFP prepares and submits an annual budget request and master plan to the City Commission for its approval for each fiscal year. Therefore, the BFP is fiscally dependent and the City is discretely presenting the BFP in the accompanying financial statements.

**CIVILIAN INVESTIGATIVE PANEL (“CIP”)** – The CIP was established by the City of Miami Commission Ordinance Number 12188 on February 14, 2002 for the purpose of creating an independent citizen’s oversight panel to conduct investigations related to allegations of police misconduct, review policies, practices and procedures of the police department and perform community outreach programs. The CIP consists of thirteen members who were originally appointed as follows: a) the Miami City Commission selects and appoints nine members, b) the Mayor selects three members whose names are ratified and appointed by the City Commission, and c) the Chief of Police of the City of Miami appoints one member, who serves at the will of the Chief of Police. The CIP prepares and submits an annual budget request to the City Commission for its approval for each fiscal year and is funded by the City of Miami. Therefore, the CIP is fiscally dependent and the City is discretely presenting the CIP in the accompanying financial statements.

**COCONUT GROVE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (“CGBID”)** – In July 2004, pursuant to Resolution No. 12564, the City of Miami approved the establishment of the Coconut Grove Business Improvement Committee (“BIC”). The BIC was formed as an advisory committee to the City. During November 2008, the City tabulated the results of a special election for the creation of the Coconut Grove Business Improvement District (“CGBID”), where the CGBID was deemed to be approved by a majority of the affected property owners. During March 2009, under City Ordinance No. 13059, the City approved to repeal the BIC and establish a new Coconut Grove Business Improvement District Board (“CGBID Board”) to stabilize and improve retail and other businesses in the CGBID area through promotion, management, marketing and other similar services, including, but not limited to, coordination, funding, implementation and maintenance of all infrastructure improvement, and other projects, utilizing CGBID assessment proceeds and other funds identified. The CGBID prepares and submits an annual budget request and master plan to the City Commission for its approval for each fiscal year. Therefore, the CGBID is fiscally dependent and the City is discretely presenting the CGBID in the accompanying financial statements.

**WYNWOOD BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (“WBID”)** – On June 4, 2013, the City through its Office of the City Clerk tabulated the results of a special election for the creation of the Wynwood Business Improvement District (“WBID”), where the WBID was deemed to be approved by a majority of the affected property owners. During July 2013, under City Ordinance No. 13-00831, the City approved to establish a new Wynwood Business Improvement District Board (“WBID Board”) to manage the WBID in stabilizing and improving retail and other businesses in the WBID area through promotion, management, marketing and other similar services, including, but not limited to, coordination, funding, implementation and maintenance of all infrastructure improvement, and other projects, utilizing WBID assessment proceeds and other funds identified. The WBID prepares and submits an annual budget request to the City Commission for its approval for each fiscal year. Therefore, the WBID is fiscally dependent and the City is discretely presenting the WBID in the accompanying financial statements.

HEALTH FACILITY AUTHORITY (“HFA”) – The HFA is an agency established by the City in 1979 under the authority of Chapter 154, Florida Statutes and City Resolution No. 79-93 to serve as a conduit to issue revenue bonds. The City Commission must approve the HFA’s board membership and operating budget. Therefore, the HFA is fiscally dependent and the City is discretely presenting the HFA in the accompanying financial statements. There are no assets, liabilities, deferred inflows/outflows of resources or results of operations to report as of and for the year ended September 30,2019. The HFA does not issue stand-alone audited financial statements.

Complete financial information of the individual component units may be obtained at the entity's respective administrative offices as follows:

SEOPW CRA 819 NW 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ave. 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Miami, Florida 33136	Dept. Off Street Parking 40 NW 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street Suite 1103 Miami, Florida 33128	Coconut Grove BID 3390 Mary Street Suite 130 Miami, Florida 33133
OMNI/MIDTOWN CRA 1401 North Miami Ave. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Miami, Florida 33136	Downtown Develop. Authority 200 S. Biscayne Blvd. Suite 2929 Miami, Florida 33131	Wynwood BID 310 NW 26 <sup>th</sup> Street Suite 1 Miami, Florida 33127
Virginia Key Beach Park Trust 4020 Virginia Beach Drive Miami, Florida 33149	Civilian Investigative Panel 970 SW 1 <sup>st</sup> Street Suite 305 Miami, Florida 33130	Liberty City Community Revitalization Trust 4800 NW 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Miami, Florida 33127-2218
Miami Sports & Exhibition Authority c/o Department of Real Estate and Asset Management 444 S.W. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Miami, Florida 33130	Health Facility Authority c/o Department of Finance 444 S.W. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Miami, Florida 33130	Bayfront Park Mgmt. Trust 301 N. Biscayne Blvd. Miami, Florida 33132-2226

## **B. Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The accompanying financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (GAAP). The GASB is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The GASB periodically updates its codification of the existing Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards which, along with subsequent GASB pronouncements, constitutes GAAP for governmental units. The more significant of these accounting policies are described below.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position (deficit) and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the City and its component units. The primary government is reported separately from the legally separate discrete component units. The statement of net position(deficit) presents the financial position of the City and its discretely presented component units at the end of its fiscal year. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are

those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment and indirect expenses (claims payable, compensated absences, pension benefits, and other post-employment benefits) are allocated to activities based on each activities pro-rata share of the cost incurred. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items that are not deemed to be program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

### C. Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the City are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts which comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, fund balances/net position, revenues, and expenditures. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and it is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The City maintains the minimum number of funds consistent with legal and managerial requirements. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds as that term is defined in professional pronouncements. Each major fund is to be presented in a separate column, and non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The City maintains fiduciary funds which are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental activities column, a reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to transform the fund-level financial statements into the governmental activities column of the government-wide presentation. The City reports the following major governmental funds:

- **General Fund** – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. General tax revenues and other receipts that are not allocated by law or contractual agreement to some other fund are accounted for in this fund. General operating expenditures, and capital improvement costs not paid through other funds are paid from this fund.
- **Other Capital Projects** – This capital fund is used to account for and report on funds received from various resources (primarily from current revenues, Federal and State Grants) designated for construction projects.
- **Impact Fee** – This capital fund is used to account for the collection of impact fees and the cost of capital improvement projects for the type of improvement for which the impact fee was imposed.
- **Emergency Fund** – This special revenue fund is used to account for grant expenditures and FEMA reimbursements related to disasters. Additionally, this fund accounts for non-disaster related reimbursable expenditures.
- **Special Obligations Bonds** – This debt service fund is used to account for monies used for the payment of principal, interest, and other costs related to various special obligation and revenue bonds and loans.

Additionally, the City reports the following fiduciary fund type:

- **Pension Trust Funds** – The Pension Trust Funds account for the City of Miami Fire Fighters’ and Police Officers’ Retirement Trust (“FIPO”), the City of Miami General Employees’ and Sanitation Employees’ Retirement Trust (“GESE”) and Other Managed Trusts (Members, Excess Plan, Staff Plan, and Staff Excess Plan), and the Elected Officers’ Retirement Trust (“EORT”). The Pension Trust Funds accumulate resources for pension benefit payments to qualified employees.

#### **D. Measurement Focus and the Financial Statement Presentation**

The government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal period, except for grant revenues which are considered to be available if collected within one year.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to legal fees, compensated absences, insurable claims, pollution remediation obligations, pension benefits and other post-employment benefits are recorded only when payment is due or when City has made a decision to fund these obligations with current available resources.

Certain revenues associated with the current fiscal period are considered measurable and are recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period when available. These include:

- Property taxes
- Intergovernmental revenue
- Sales tax, franchise and utility taxes
- Charges for services, and
- Interest

All other revenue items are considered to be measurable only when cash is received by the City.

## **E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position/Fund Balance**

### **Deposits and Investments**

The City has defined “cash, cash equivalents and investments” to include cash on hand, demand deposits, money market funds, debt securities, and cash with fiscal agents. Each fund’s equity in the City’s investment pool is considered to be a cash equivalent since funds can be deposited or effectively withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty. In addition, the City considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased, to be a cash equivalent.

All investments, including those of the Pension Trust Funds, are recorded at fair value, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The City and the Pension Trust Funds categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB 72 - Fair Value Measurement and Application. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. In addition, certain investments of the Pension Trust Funds are measured at the net asset value (“NAV”) per share (or its equivalent or amortized cost). See Note 2 for more detail regarding methods used to measure the fair value of investments.

### **Interfund Receivables and Payables**

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as “due to/from other funds”.

### **Receivables**

Receivables include amounts due from other governments and others for services provided by the City and are recorded when the related revenue is earned. Allowances for uncollectible receivables are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of receivables. The City fully reserves for all receivables greater than 60 days with the exception of grant receivables and other accounts that are in the collection process, which are based on historical collection experience and other factors. Delinquent property taxes are adjusted to reflect the balance of delinquent taxes provided by Miami-Dade County at fiscal year end.

### **Prepays**

Prepaid items of both government-wide and governmental fund statements are recorded under the consumption method. Prepaid expenses consist of certain costs which have been paid prior to the end of the fiscal year, but represent items which are applicable to future accounting periods. Reported amounts in governmental funds are equally offset by non-spendable fund balance in the fund financial statements, which indicates that these amounts do not constitute “available spendable resources” even though they are a component of current assets.

### Assets Held for Resale

The government-wide financial statements present inventory values of the City, which are properties held by the Housing and Community Development Department for resale. Such balances are recorded at lower of cost or net realizable value.

### Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds from bonds, loans and deposits are classified as restricted assets because their use is limited by applicable bond indentures, contracts, agreements, and other externally imposed constraints.

### Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure (e.g. roads, sidewalks, drainage, and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements and fiduciary fund and discrete component unit financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial cost of \$1,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value on the date of the donation. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	20 - 50
Improvements	10 - 30
Machinery and equipment	3 - 15
Infrastructure	15 - 75

### Compensated Absences

Under terms of civil service regulations, labor contracts and administrative policy, City employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts. Additionally, certain overtime hours can be accrued and carried forward as earned time off. Unused vacation and sick time is payable upon separation from service, subject to various limitations depending upon the employee's seniority and civil service classification. The City accrues a liability for compensated absences as well as certain other salary related costs associated with the payment of compensated absences. The liability for such accumulated leave is reflected in the government-wide financial statements as current and long-term liabilities. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. The fund-level liability for compensated absences includes salary-related payments, paid sixty days subsequent to year end.



## Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s). The City has three items that qualifies for reporting in this category. The first two items are deferred outflow of resource related to pension benefits and other post-employment benefits (OPEB). Deferred outflows on pensions arise from differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments and are amortized to pension expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period. Deferred outflows on pensions and OPEB also include the difference between expected and actual experience with regard to economic, or demographic factors. These are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions and OPEB through each plan. Employer contributions to pension and OPEB plans made subsequent to the measurement date are also deferred and reduce net pension liability and total OPEB liability in the subsequent year. The third item is a deferred charge on refunding, which is the difference between the carrying value of the refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Amounts related to governmental fund receivables that are measurable, but not available (not received within 60 days from fiscal year end), are recorded as unavailable (a deferred inflow of resources) in the governmental fund financial statements. In addition, amounts received in advance, for which time requirements are not met for revenue recognition are reported as a deferred inflow at both the fund level and the government-wide level.

Deferred inflows on pensions are recorded when investment return on pension plan assets exceeds actuarial assumptions and are amortized using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period. Deferred inflows on pensions also include the difference between expected and actual experience with regard to economic, or demographic factors; changes of assumptions about future economic, demographic, or other factors. These are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through each pension plan. Deferred Inflow of Resources related to OPEB arise from changes in actuarial assumptions. This amount is amortized over a period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives (in years) of all employees that are provided with benefits through the OPEB plan.

**Employee Benefit Plans and Net Pension Liability** - The City provides separate defined benefit pension plans for general employees, sanitation employees and for uniformed police and fire department personnel, as well as a defined contribution pension plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”) Section 401(a) primarily for directors and other unclassified administrator employees. The City also offers an optional deferred compensation plan created in accordance with IRC Section 457.

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the City’s defined benefit pension plans and additions to/deductions from the plans’ fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans. For this purpose,

benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

**Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)** - Pursuant to Section 112.0801, Florida Statutes, the City is required to permit participation in the health insurance program by retirees and their eligible dependents at a cost to the retiree that is no greater than the cost at which coverage is available for active employees. Retired police officers are offered coverage at a discounted premium under the FOP Health Trust that is administered separately from the City’s health care plan. For non-police retirees (firefighters, general employees, sanitation employees and elected officials) and their dependents, the City subsidizes health care coverage and life insurance at a premium equal to the blended group rate.

The City is financing the post employee benefits on a pay-as-you go basis. As determined by an actuarial valuation, the City recorded the total OPEB liability in its government-wide financial statements related to the implicit subsidy. The total OPEB liability is measured and reported in accordance with the requirements of GASB 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefits Other than Pensions*.

**Unearned Revenues**

Resources that do not meet revenue recognition requirements (not earned) are recorded as unearned revenue in the government-wide and the governmental fund financial statements.

Unearned revenues in the government-wide and governmental funds financial statements at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Balance</u>
College of Policing - Lease Income	\$ 8,809,770
Skyrise Miami - Lease Income	8,916,968
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 17,726,738</b>

**Long-Term Obligations**

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities on the statement of net position (deficit). Bonds payable as reported includes, bond premiums or discounts. Bond premiums, discounts and prepaid insurance cost are amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method.

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

Pursuant to GASB 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations*, a pollution remediation is an obligation to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution by participating in pollution remediation activities such as assessments and clean-ups.

### **Risk Management**

Under the protection of the sovereign immunity limit, Florida Statutes 768.28 and Chapter 440, Florida Statutes covering Workers' Compensation, the City has established a self-insured program to provide coverage for almost all areas of liability including Workers' Compensation, General Liability, Automotive Liability, Police Professional Liability, Public Officials' Liability, and Employment Practices Liability. Section 768.28, Florida Statutes, provides for waiver of sovereign immunity in tort actions or claims against the state and its agencies and subdivisions. The present limit of recovery in the absence of special relief granted by the Florida legislature is \$200,000 per person per claim or judgment. The limit of recovery for all claims or judgments arising out of the same incident or occurrence is \$300,000. The City also provides group health benefits for its active employees, retirees, and their dependents through a fully self-funded health insurance program and uses a commercial carrier as the administrator. The City records a liability for Workers' Compensation, General Liability, Employee Health Programs, Automotive Liability, Police Professional Liability, Public Officials' Liability, and Employment Practices Liability.

### **Net Position**

Equity in the government-wide statement of net position (deficit) is displayed in three categories: 1) net investment in capital assets, 2) restricted, and 3) unrestricted. Net investments in capital assets consists of capital assets reduced by accumulated depreciation and by any outstanding debt incurred to acquire, construct, or improve those assets, excluding unexpended proceeds. Deferred outflow and inflow of resources that are attributable to acquisition of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are legal limitations imposed on its use by State Statutes, City legislation or external restrictions by other governments, creditors, or grantors. Unrestricted net position consists of all items that do not meet the definition of either of the other two components. As of fiscal year end the City reported an unrestricted deficit, which will require future funding to eliminate this deficit amount.

When restricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first as they are needed. Similarly, within fund balance categories committed amounts are reduced first, followed by assigned, and then by unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of these fund balance classifications could be used.

## Fund Balance

GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, established the accounting and financial reporting standards for government entities to report fund balance in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

The following is a description of the classifications used by the City.

- ***Nonspendable Fund Balance*** – This amount includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Examples of this would be inventory, prepaid assets, and permanent endowments.
- ***Restricted Fund Balance*** – This amount includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes as stipulated by (a) external creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- ***Committed Fund Balance*** – This amount includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the City’s highest level of decision making authority which is the City Commission. The commitment can only be revised or removed by adoption of a new resolution.
- ***Assigned Fund Balance*** – This amount includes amounts that are constrained by the City’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Assignments are made directly by formal action of the City Commission.
- ***Unassigned Fund Balance*** – This amount is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. An assigned fund balance cannot result in an unassigned fund balance deficit.

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**September 30, 2019**

The following schedule classifies the City's fund balances as of fiscal year end September 30, 2019:

City of Miami, Florida Fund Balance (Deficit) Classification Major Governmental Funds September 30, 2019							
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)	Major Funds					Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General	Other Capital Projects	Impact Fee	Special Obligation Bonds	Emergency Services		
<b>Non Spendable:</b>							
Recycling Trust Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,089,411	\$ 1,089,411
Prepaid Items	3,342,337	-	-	-	-	21,897	3,364,234
	<u>3,342,337</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,111,308</u>	<u>4,453,645</u>
<b>Spendable:</b>							
<b>Restricted for:</b>							
Debt Service (Required by Debt Covenants)	-	-	-	20,261,478	-	12,205,231	32,466,709
Water Sewer Combination	-	19,530,163	-	-	-	-	19,530,163
Emergency and Disaster Relief	-	-	-	-	1,663,759	-	1,663,759
Park Projects	-	15,355,457	-	-	-	4,740,096	20,095,553
Capital Improvements	-	7,569,701	89,699,805	-	-	26,634,748	123,904,254
Transportation and Transit	7,605,200	1,531,848	-	-	-	27,235,223	36,372,271
Housing and Urban Development	-	-	-	-	-	9,904,493	9,904,493
Public Safety	-	3,049,357	-	-	-	8,299,636	11,348,993
Building	85,959,626	1,778,894	-	-	-	-	87,738,520
Facilities Improvement	-	8,336,943	-	-	-	7,654,021	15,990,964
Public Works	-	5,162,936	-	-	-	213,365	5,376,301
Other	-	1,814,870	-	-	-	3,389,152	5,204,022
CRA	-	-	-	-	-	34,304,938	34,304,938
Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	212,805	212,805
Human Services	-	-	-	-	-	289,789	289,789
	<u>93,564,826</u>	<u>64,130,169</u>	<u>89,699,805</u>	<u>20,261,478</u>	<u>1,663,759</u>	<u>135,083,497</u>	<u>404,403,534</u>
<b>Committed to:</b>							
Housing and Urban Development	-	-	-	-	-	5,082,346	5,082,346
Capital Improvement	-	19,452,853	-	-	-	-	19,452,853
Public Safety	-	388,644	-	-	-	297,063	685,707
Public Works	-	6,360,514	-	-	-	3,603,244	9,963,758
Facilities Improvement	-	16,101,797	-	-	-	-	16,101,797
Parks Projects	-	3,275,945	-	-	-	3,400,191	6,676,136
Water-Sewer Combination	-	3,062,032	-	-	-	-	3,062,032
Emergency and Disaster Relief	-	-	-	-	601,103	102,697	703,800
Other	-	18,510,433	-	-	-	29,936,641	48,447,074
Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	58,043	58,043
Solid Waste	-	484,065	-	-	-	5,655	489,720
	<u>-</u>	<u>67,636,283</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>601,103</u>	<u>42,485,880</u>	<u>110,723,266</u>
<b>Assigned to:</b>							
Parks Projects	-	327,409	-	-	-	-	327,409
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-	458,539	458,539
Public Facilities Projects	-	4,134,818	-	-	-	-	4,134,818
Post-Retirement Benefits, Self-Insurance Claims and Other	33,984,190	-	-	-	-	-	33,984,190
Capital Improvement	-	1,796,000	-	-	-	-	1,796,000
Other	-	544,793	-	-	-	498,269	1,043,062
	<u>33,984,190</u>	<u>6,803,020</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>956,808</u>	<u>41,744,018</u>
<b>Unassigned:</b>							
Other (deficit)	69,054,019	-	-	-	(16,803,535)	(18,121,446)	34,129,038
<b>Total Fund Balance (Deficit)</b>	<u>\$ 199,945,372</u>	<u>\$ 138,569,472</u>	<u>\$ 89,699,805</u>	<u>\$ 20,261,478</u>	<u>\$ (14,538,673)</u>	<u>\$ 161,516,047</u>	<u>\$ 595,453,501</u>

The City’s Financial Integrity Principles require the City to maintain a minimum General Fund balance equal to twenty percent, (10% Designated and 10% Unassigned) of the prior three years average of general revenues (excluding transfers). The average three years revenues for fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018 were approximately \$690.5 million. Based on this, the City is required to individually retain a designated and unassigned fund balance of approximately \$69.1million each. The designated fund balance consists of amounts classified as either restricted, committed, or assigned and such designation shall be based on the standard and guidance established, and amended from time to time, by the GASB. As of September 30, 2019, the City has \$127.1 million of fund balance which meets the above designated fund balance criteria, and has reported an unassigned fund balance of \$69.1million as required in accordance with the City’s Financial Integrity Ordinance. These amounts combined with the non-spendable fund balance of \$3.3 million equal the total General Fund Balance of \$199.5 million.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, deferred inflow/outflow of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from estimates.

**Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations**

The following funds’ actual expenditures exceeded appropriations for the year ended September 30, 2019:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Exceeds Budget Authorization</u>
General:	
Capital Improvements and Transportation	\$ 51,696
Film and Entertainment	1,668
Housing and Community Development	3,391
General Service Administration	93,717
Public Works and Sustainability	1,766,466
Fire - Rescue	173,455
Special Revenue:	
Convention Center	73,049
Liberty City Revitalization Trust	94,792
Virginia Key Beach Park Trust	23,191
Debt Service:	
CRA Other Special Obligation Bonds	7,242,783

Budgets are monitored at varying levels of classification detail; however, budgetary control is legally maintained at the fund level except for the General Fund, which is maintained at the departmental level. City departments will work closely with the Budget Department to minimize these instances in the ensuing fiscal year.

**Fund Balance (Deficits)**

The following funds had fund balance (deficits) in the amounts indicated as of September 30, 2019:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
Emergency Special Revenue Fund	\$14,538,673
Special Obligation Bonds Projects	8,388,116
General Obligation Bonds Projects	277,074

The fund balance (deficit) reported as of September 30, 2019, for the Emergency Services Special Revenue Fund is attributed to expenditures exceeding grant reimbursement in the current fiscal year related to Hurricane Irma. The City expects to receive grant reimbursements in the ensuing fiscal year to eliminate the deficit fund balance.

**New Accounting Pronouncements**

The following new pronouncements effective for the year ending September 30, 2019 were adopted by the City:

**GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO's)***, this Statement will enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by establishing uniform criteria for governments to recognize and measure certain ARO's, including obligations that may not have been previously reported. This Statement also will enhance the decision-usefulness of the information provided to financial statement users by requiring disclosures related to those ARO's. The adoption resulted in no financial impact to the City.

**GASB issued Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements***, the objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowing and direct placements. This Statement defines debt for purpose of disclosure in notes to financial statements as liabilities that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established. The statement requires that additional information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with financial-related consequences, significant termination events with financial-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses. This statement also requires that existing and additional information be provided for direct borrowings and direct placements of debt separately from other debt. The adoption resulted in additional disclosures to the financial statement footnotes.

## NOTE 2. – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

### Pooled Cash

The City (excluding the Pension Trust Funds and restricted cash balances) maintains a cash management pool for its cash, cash equivalents, and investments in which each fund and/or account or sub-account of a fund participates on a dollar equivalent and daily transaction basis. Interest income (which includes unrealized gains and losses) is distributed monthly to all eligible funds, accounts and/or sub-account, based on the available cash balance at month end. The yield is determined for these eligible funds, based on the amount of time they are available for investing. A cash balance that is needed within a three month period will receive the yield on a 3 month treasury bill as determined by the current bond market.

### Deposits

**Custodial Credit Risk** – This is the risk in the event of a financial institution failure, the City’s deposits may not be recoverable. In addition to insurance provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), deposits are held in banking institutions approved by the State Treasurer of Florida to hold public funds. The City’s adopted policy is governed by Florida Statutes Chapter 280, *Security for Public Deposits*, which requires all Florida qualified public depositories to deposit with the Treasurer or other banking institution eligible collateral. In the event of failure of a qualified public depository, the remaining public depositories would be responsible for covering any resulting losses.

### Investments

As required by Florida Statutes, the City has adopted a written investment policy, which may, from time to time, be amended by the City Commission.

The City Code authorizes the Director of Finance and/or a designee in his/her absence to purchase and invest idle funds prudently in U.S. Treasuries and obligations of agencies of the United States – provided such are guaranteed by the United States or by the issuing agency; general obligations of states, municipalities, school districts, or other political subdivisions; revenue and excise tax bonds of the various municipalities of the State of Florida – provided none of such securities have been in default within five years prior to date of purchase; negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers acceptance drafts, money market investments, the State Board of Administration Investment Pool, and prime commercial paper.

The State Board of Administration administers the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund which is governed by Ch. 19-7 of the Florida Administrative Code. These rules provide guidance and establish the general operating procedures for the administration of the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund. Additionally, the State of Florida Office of the Auditor General performs the operational audit of the activities and investments of the State Board of Administration. The Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund is not a registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These investments are valued using the pooled share price, which is based on amortized cost. The value of the position in the external investment pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.



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At September 30, 2019, pooled cash, cash equivalents and investments including restricted amounts of the primary government, exclusive of the Pension Trust Funds and discrete component units balances, consisted of the following:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Balance</u>
United States Treasury Notes	\$ 155,955,827
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	50,318,765
Federal Home Loan Bank	108,174,375
Corporate Notes	44,271,531
Supranational Notes	29,388,052
Commercial Paper	105,932,474
Money Market Fund	3,326,434
Total Investments	<u>497,367,458</u>
Bank Deposits	159,386,564
Total Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments	<u>\$ 656,754,022</u>

**Custodial Credit Risk** – This is the risk in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. The City’s investment policy requires securities be registered in the name of the City. All safekeeping receipts for investment instruments are held in accounts in the City’s name.

As of September 30, 2019, \$33.8 million of the total balance listed above relates to unspent bond and lease proceeds restricted for capital projects. Unspent bond and lease proceeds by debt issue consisted of the following:

<u>Debt Issue</u>	<u>Unspent Debt Proceeds</u>
2009 Homeland Defense	\$ 1,531,848
2009 Streets & Sidewalks	24,159
2010B Marlins Garage Taxable	493,500
2014A-2 CRA SEOPW Tax Increment Revenue	4,474,911
2018A CRA OMNI Tax Increment Revenue	8,883,775
2018B CRA OMNI Tax Increment Revenue	7,342,508
2017 Special Obligation Bond	3,610,530
Citywide Radio Equipment Lease	3,035,261
2018C Streets & Sidewalks	4,360,667
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 33,757,159</u>

The City also has an additional \$3.3 million of cash, cash equivalents, and investments restricted for debt service payments which is included as a component of restricted cash, cash equivalent and investment in the statement of net position.

**Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in the market interest rates.

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The City's policy limits the maturity of an investment to a maximum of five years. As of September 30, 2019, the City had the following investments with the respective weighted average maturity in years. The respective weighted average maturities were based on the securities' maturity date.

<b>Investment Type</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>	<b>Weighted Average Maturity in Years</b>
United States Treasury Notes	\$ 155,955,827	0.76
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	50,318,765	0.30
Federal Home Loan Bank	108,174,375	0.34
Corporate Notes	44,271,531	1.32
Supranational Notes	29,388,052	0.87
Commercial Paper	105,932,474	0.22
Money Market Fund	3,326,434	Less than 1 year
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 497,367,458</b>	

The City's portfolio of Corporate Notes securities includes callable securities. If a callable investment is purchased at a discount or premium, the maturity date is assumed to be the maturity date of the investment. As of September 30, 2019, the City owned callable securities with a fair value of \$2.7 million.

The portfolio's overall weighted average duration was 0.56 years. The City's investment policy dictates that the overall weighted average duration of the City's portfolio shall be three (3) years or less at the time of purchase. As of September 30, 2019, the City recorded an unrealized gain of approximately \$0.98 million.

**Credit Risk** – Credit Risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City's investment policy (the Policy), minimizes credit risk by restricting authorized investments to the highest ratings of at least one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). Commercial paper and bankers acceptances must have the highest letter and numerical rating as provided for by at least one NRSRO. The credit ratings below were consistent among the two major rating agencies (Standard & Poor's and Moody's). The table that follows summarizes the investments by credit rating at September 30, 2019:

<b>Investment Type</b>	<b>Standard &amp; Poor Credit Rating</b>	<b>Moody's Credit Rating</b>	<b>Balance</b>
United States Treasury Notes	AA+	Aaa	\$ 155,955,827
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	AA+	Aaa	50,318,765
Federal Home Loan Bank	AA+	Aaa	108,174,375
Corporate Notes	A-	A3	44,271,531
Commercial Paper	A-1	P-1	105,932,474
Supranational Notes	AAA	Aaa	29,388,052
Money Market Fund	AAAm	Aaa-mf	3,326,434

**Concentration of Credit Risk** – The City’s policy establishes limitations on portfolio composition by investment type and by issuer to limit its exposure to concentration of credit risk.

The City’s investment policy allows investment in the following instruments:

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sector Maximum (%)</b>	<b>Per Issuer Maximum (%)</b>	<b>Minimum Ratings Requirement</b>
U.S. Treasury	100%	100%	Not Applicable
GNMA		40%	
Other U.S. Government Guaranteed (e.g. AID, GTC)		10%	
Federal Agency/GSE: FNMA, FHLMC, FHLB, FFCB	75%	40%	Not Applicable
Federal Agency/GSE other than those above		10%	
Supranationals where U.S. is a shareholder and voting member	25%	10%	Highest ST or LT Rating Category (A-1/P-1, AAA-/Aaa3, or equivalent)
Foreign Sovereign Governments (OECD countries only) and Canadian Provinces	5%	2%	Highest ST or Two Highest LT Rating Categories (A-1/P-1, AA-/Aa3, or equivalent)
Corporates	25%	5%	Highest ST or Two Highest LT Rating Categories (A-1/P-1, A-/Aa3, or equivalent)
Municipals	25%	5%	Highest ST or Three Highest LT Rating Categories (SP-1/MIG 1, A-/A3, or equivalent)
Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS)	5%	40%	Not Applicable
Asset-Backed Securities (ABS)	5%	5%	Highest ST or LT Rating (A-1+/P-1, AAA/Aaa, or equivalent)
Non-Negotiable Collateralized Bank Deposits or Savings Accounts	10%	None, if fully collateralized	None, if fully collateralized.
Commercial Paper (CP)	35%	5%	Highest ST Rating Category (A-1/P-1, or equivalent)
Repurchase Agreements (Repo or RP)	20%	20%	Counterparty (or if the counterparty is not rated by an NRSRO, then the counterparty’s parent) must be rated in the Highest ST Rating Category (A-1/P-1, or equivalent) If the counterparty is a Federal Reserve Bank, no rating is required
Money Market Funds (MMFs)	25%	25%	Highest Fund Rating by all NRSROs that rate the fund (AAAm/Aaamf, or equivalent)
Intergovernmental Pools (LGIPs)	25%	25%	Highest Fund Quality and Volatility Rating Categories by all NRSROs that rate the LGIP, (AAAm/AAAf, S1, or equivalent)
Florida Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Funds (“Florida Prime” or “SBA”)	25%	N/A	Highest Fund Rating by all NRSROs who rate the fund (AAAm/Aaamf, or equivalent)

As of September 30, 2019, the following issuers represent 5 percent or more of the City’s investment portfolio:

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
United States Treasury Notes	32%
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	22%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)	10%

**Fair Value Measurements** – The City categorizes its investments within the fair value hierarchy levels established by GASB 72. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories. Level 1 inputs are investments traded in an active market with available quoted prices for identical assets as of the reporting date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, as of the reporting date. Level 3 inputs are investments not traded in an active market and for which no significant observable market inputs are available as of the reporting date. All of the City’s investments are categorized as Level 2.

The following table summarizes the valuation of the City’s investments in accordance with the above mentioned fair value hierarchy levels as of September 30, 2019:

	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u>
<b>Investments by Level:</b>		
<b>Debt Securities:</b>		
United States Treasury Notes	\$ 155,955,827	\$ 155,955,827
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	50,318,765	50,318,765
Federal Home Loan Bank	108,174,375	108,174,375
Corporate Notes	44,271,531	44,271,531
Supranational Notes	29,388,052	29,388,052
<b>Total Investments by fair value level</b>	<b>388,108,550</b>	<b>\$ 388,108,550</b>
<b>Measured at Amortized Cost:</b>		
Commercial Paper	105,932,474	
Money Market Fund	3,326,434	
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$ 497,367,458</b>	

**City of Miami Firefighters and Police Officers Retirement Trust (FIPO)**

FIPO’s investment policy is determined by its Board of Trustees (Board) and has engaged outside investment professionals to manage the assets of the Trust. The policy has been identified by the Board as having the greatest expected investment return, and the resulting positive impact on asset values, funded status and benefits, without exceeding a prudent level of risk. The Trustees are authorized to acquire and retain property, real, personal or mixed and investments specifically including, bonds, debentures and other corporate obligations, and stocks, preferred or common.

Alternative investments of FIPO include private equity, private debt, venture capital and equity real estate investments where no readily ascertainable market value exists. Management, in consultation with the general partner and investment advisors, have determined the fair values for the individual investments based upon net asset value per the partnership’s or limited liability company’s most recent available financial information adjusted for cash flow activities through September 30, 2019. Please refer to Pension Note 10 for additional detail regarding FIPO.

FIPO has adopted the following asset allocation policy as of September 30, 2019:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>
Core Fixed Income	29.2%
Domestic Equity	25.9%
International Equity	16.8%
Real Estate	11.1%
Absolute Return	13%
Cash and cash equivalents	0%
Private Equity	4%
	<u>100%</u>

**Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. As a means of limiting its exposure to interest rate risk, FIPO diversifies its investments by security type and institution, and limits holdings in any one type of investment with any one issuer with various durations of maturities.

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Information about the sensitivity of fair values of FIPO's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of FIPO's investments by maturity at September 30, 2019:

	<u>U.S Treasuries</u>	<u>U.S Agencies</u>	<u>Corporate Bonds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fair Value	\$ 45,452,102	\$ 115,178	\$ 349,544,963	\$ 395,112,243
Investment Maturities:				
Less than 1 Year	-	-	6,407,398	6,407,398
1 to 5 year	20,257,350	36,036	84,913,227	105,206,613
6 to 10 year	21,316,844	79,142	146,474,209	167,870,195
More than 10 Years	3,877,908	-	111,750,129	115,628,037

**Credit Risk** – Credit risk is the risk that a security or a portfolio will lose some or all of its value due to a real or perceived change in the ability of the issuer to repay its debt. This risk is generally measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. FIPO's investment policy utilizes portfolio diversification in order to control this risk.

The following table discloses credit ratings, at September 30, 2019:

<u>Investment Type/ Rating</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Percentage of Portfolio</u>
U.S. Agencies	\$ 115,178	0.03%
U.S. Treasuries	45,452,102	11.50%
U.S. Government guaranteed*	45,567,280	11.53%
Credit risk debt securities:		
AAA	93,422,650	23.64%
AA+	7,753,115	1.96%
AA	2,215,178	0.56%
AA-	5,330,170	1.35%
A+	10,950,041	2.77%
A	12,784,680	3.24%
A-	30,341,106	7.68%
BBB+	45,283,026	11.46%
BBB	38,072,769	9.64%
BBB-	7,695,686	1.95%
BB+ and Lower	690,188	0.17%
Not Rated	95,006,354	24.05%
<b>Total</b>	<u>349,544,963</u>	<u>88.47%</u>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<u>\$ 395,112,243</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

\*Obligations of the U.S. government or obligations explicitly or implicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk and do not have purchase limitations.

**Custodial Credit Risk** – This is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the Plan will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Consistent with the Plan’s investment policy, the investments are held by the Plan’s custodial bank and registered in the Plan’s name. All of the FIPO deposits are insured or collateralized by a financial institution separate from FIPO’s depository financial institution.

**Concentration of Credit Risk** – The investment policy of FIPO contains limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer as well as maximum portfolio allocation percentages. There were no individual investments that represent 5 percent or more of FIPO’s fiduciary net position at September 30, 2019.

**Foreign Currency Risk** – Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of the investment or a deposit. FIPO may have exposure to foreign currency risk to the extent its investments contain non-U.S. dollar denominated holdings in foreign countries. All asset classes may hold non-U.S. securities, depending on portfolio guidelines. There is no requirement that this exposure to foreign currency be hedged through forward currency contracts, although the investment manager uses them in many cases

FIPO has an indirect exposure to foreign currency fluctuation as follows:

<u>Currency</u>	<u>Holdings valued in U.S. Dollars - International Equities</u>
Swiss Franc	\$ 22,091,482
Australian Dollar	2,225,694
Brazilian Real	591,089
British Pound Sterling	22,830,958
Canadian Dollar	8,496,106
Danish Krone	3,806,143
Euro	62,321,249
Hong Kong Dollar	17,536,683
Indonesian Rupiah	1,580,290
Japanese Yen	38,593,676
Malaysian Ringgit	289,583
Mexican Peso	245,495
Norwegian Krone	1,055,055
Polish Zloty	454,842
Singapore Dollar	4,887,515
South Korean Won	7,763,811
Swedish Krona	2,759,816
Taiwan Dollar	7,563,808
Other	2,725,367
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 207,818,662</b>

**Securities Lending Transactions** – A retirement system is authorized by state statutes and board of trustees’ policies to lend its investment securities. The lending is managed by FIPO’s custodial bank. All loans can be terminated on demand by either FIPO or the borrowers. The average term of loans outstanding at September 30, 2019, is approximately 51 days. The custodial bank and its affiliates are prohibited from borrowing FIPO’s securities.

The agent lends FIPO’s U.S. government and agency securities and domestic corporate fixed-income and equity securities for securities or cash collateral of 102 percent of the value of the securities plus any accrued interest and international securities of 105 percent of the market value of the securities plus any accrued interest. The securities lending contracts do not allow FIPO to pledge or sell any collateral securities unless the borrower defaults. Cash collateral is invested in the agent’s collateral investment pool, whose share values are based on the amortized cost of the pool’s investments. Investments are restricted to issuers with a credit rating A3 or A- or higher by Moody’s or Standard & Poor’s. At year-end, the pool has a weighted average term to maturity of 30 days, respectively. The relationship between the maturities of the investment pool and FIPO’s loans is affected by the maturities of the securities’ loans made by other entities that use the agent’s pool, which FIPO cannot determine. There are policy restrictions by the custodial bank that limits the amount of securities that can be lent at one time or to one borrower.

The following represents the balances relating to securities lending transactions at September 30, 2019:

<b>Securities Lent:</b>	<b>Fair Value of Underlying Securities</b>	<b>Cash Collateral Received/Securities Collateral Value</b>	<b>Cash Collateral Investment Value</b>
Lent for cash collateral:			
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	\$ 18,137,598	\$ 18,546,575	\$ 18,546,575
International Equities	2,628,998	2,774,986	2,774,986
Domestic Corporate Stocks	71,166,460	72,843,374	72,843,374
Domestic Corporate Bonds	19,866,495	20,403,601	20,403,601
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 111,799,551</b>	<b>\$ 114,568,536</b>	<b>\$ 114,568,536</b>

The contract with FIPO’s custodian requires the custodian to indemnify FIPO if the borrower fails to return the securities, due to the insolvency of a borrower, and the custodian has failed to live up to its contractual responsibilities relating to the lending of those securities. At year-end, FIPO has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts of collateral held by FIPO exceed the amounts the borrowers owe FIPO. There are no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions, no borrowers or lending agent default losses, and no recoveries of prior period losses during the year. There is no income distributions owing on securities lent.



The following table details FIPO investments as of September 30, 2019:

	<u>Amount</u>
Investments, at fair value:	
Debt Securities (Domestic):	
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 45,452,102
U.S. Agencies	115,178
U.S. Government Obligations	<u>45,567,280</u>
Corporate Bonds:	
Corporate Bonds	127,234,292
Asset Backed Securities	6,658,617
Mortgage Backed Securities	91,435,855
Guaranteed Fixed Income	94,364,584
Debt Securities (International):	
International Government Bonds	2,701,130
International Corporate Bonds	<u>27,150,485</u>
Corporate Bonds	<u>349,544,963</u>
Corporate Stocks	494,970,660
International Equity	260,649,422
Real Estate	189,748,114
Private Equity	<u>174,027,722</u>
<b>Total Investments</b>	<u>\$ 1,514,508,161</u>

**Fair Value Measurements** – The FIPO Trust categorizes its investments within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB 72.

The Trust has established a framework to consistently measure the fair value of the Trust’s assets and liabilities in accordance with applicable accounting, legal, and regulatory guidance. This framework has been provided by establishing valuation policy and procedures that will provide reasonable assurance that assets and liabilities are carried at fair value. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment’s level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Trust’s assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

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The following table summarizes the valuation of the FIPO Trust's investments in accordance with the GASB 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of September 30, 2019:

	Balance	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Actives Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Investments by level:</b>				
<b>Debt Securities:</b>				
U.S. treasuries	\$ 45,452,102	\$ -	\$ 45,452,102	\$ -
U.S. agencies	115,178	-	115,178	-
Corporate bonds	154,384,776	-	154,384,776	-
Asset backed securities	6,658,617	-	6,658,617	-
Mortgage backed securities	91,435,855	-	91,435,855	-
International fixed income	2,701,130	-	2,701,130	-
<b>Total Debt Securities</b>	<b>300,747,658</b>		<b>300,747,658</b>	
<b>Equity Securities:</b>				
Domestic Equities	316,428,602	316,428,602	-	-
International Equities	234,280,865	234,280,865	-	-
<b>Total Equity Securities</b>	<b>550,709,467</b>	<b>550,709,467</b>		
<b>Alternative Investments:</b>				
Private Equity	7,023,033	-	-	7,023,033
<b>Total Investments by fair value level</b>	<b>858,480,158</b>	<b>\$ 550,709,467</b>	<b>\$ 300,747,658</b>	<b>\$ 7,023,033</b>
<b>Investments Measured at NAV</b>				
Commingled Domestic Fixed Income Funds	94,364,584			
Commingled International Equity Funds	26,368,557			
Commingled Domestic Equity Funds	178,542,059			
Real Estate	189,748,114			
Private Equity	167,004,689			
<b>Total Investments measured at the NAV</b>	<b>656,028,003</b>			
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$ 1,514,508,161</b>			

**Debt Securities** - Debt securities consist primarily of negotiable obligations of the U.S. government and U.S. government-sponsored agencies, corporations, securitized offerings backed by residential and commercial mortgages, and foreign debt securities. These securities can typically be valued using the close or last traded price on a specific date (quoted prices in active markets). When quoted prices are not available, fair value is determined based on valuation models that use inputs that include market observable inputs. These inputs included recent trades, yields, price quotes, cash flows, maturity, credit ratings, and other assumptions based upon the specifics of the investment's type.

**Equity Securities** - These include domestic and international equities. Domestic securities traded on a national securities exchange are valued at the last reported sales price on the last business day of the fiscal year. Securities traded in the over-the counter market and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date are valued at the last reported bid price. International equities are valued based upon quoted foreign market prices and translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect at September 30, 2019. Securities which are not traded on a national security exchange are valued by the respective fund manager or other third parties based on yields currently available on comparable securities of issuers with similar credit ratings.

**Alternative Investments** - These investments include private equity and real estate equity investments where no readily ascertainable market value exists. To value these investments, management, in consultation with the general partner and investment advisors, determines the fair values for the individual investments based upon the partnership's or limited liability company's most recent available financial information adjusted for cash flow activities through September 30, 2019. The estimated fair value of these investments may differ from values that would have been used had a ready market existed.

The following table displays information regarding the FIPO Trust's investments that use NAV per share (or equivalent) to value investments.

<b>Investments Measured at NAV</b>	<b>Investments Measured at NAV</b>			
	<b>Fair Value</b>	<b>Unfunded Commitments</b>	<b>Redemption Frequency (if currently eligible)</b>	<b>Redemption Notice Period</b>
Commingled Domestic Fixed Income Funds	\$ 94,364,584	-	Daily	Same day
Commingled International Equity Funds	26,368,557	-	Daily	Same day
Commingled Domestic Equity Funds	178,542,059	-	Daily	Same day
Real estate investment funds	189,748,114	-	Quarterly	45 Days
Venture capital private equity funds	167,004,689	66,232,030	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Investments Measured at the NAV</b>	<b>\$ 656,028,003</b>	<b>\$66,232,030</b>		

- Commingled domestic fixed income funds with established investment objectives to seek high income and capital growth by investing in U.S. high yield debt securities over a long-term period. These funds aim at hedging the foreign exchange risk resulting from the divergence between the reference currency of subfunds and the currency of share classes by using derivatives instruments
- Commingled international equity funds with globally diversified private equity programs that invest and seeks to measure the stocks representing the lowest 15% of float-adjusted market cap in key developed countries, excluding the U.S.
- Commingled domestic equity funds which aim to pursue varying strategies in order to diversify risks and reduce volatility. These funds have a diversified portfolio of relative value and event driven hedge funds with a focus on U.S holdings.
- Real estate investment funds are established for the purpose to acquire, own, hold for investment and ultimately dispose of investments in real estate. These funds strive to keep a diversified portfolio of income producing institutional properties throughout the U.S.

- o Venture capital private equity funds whose investment objective is investing primarily in private equity investments, including primary and secondary investments in private equity, infrastructure, and other private asset funds and co-investments in portfolio companies, although the allocation among those types of investments may vary from time to time.

**GESE Pension Trust Funds**

Investments for the City of Miami Employees and Sanitation Employees Retirement Trust (GESE Trust) and the City of Miami General Employees and Sanitation Employees Retirement Trust Staff Pension Plan (Staff Trust), as of September 30, 2019, are as follows:

<b><u>Investment Type</u></b>	<b>Balance</b>	
	<b><u>GESE Trust</u></b>	<b><u>Staff Trust</u></b>
U.S.Government and Agency Securities	\$ 109,033,726	\$ -
Corporate Stocks	507,320,337	3,200,193
Corporate Bonds	91,567,941	1,137,601
	<u>707,922,004</u>	<u>4,337,794</u>
Money Market Funds and Commercial Paper	24,162,655	-
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b><u>\$ 732,084,659</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 4,337,794</u></b>

**Fair Value Measurements** – The GESE Trust and Staff Trust categorizes its investments in accordance with the fair value hierarchy established by GASB 72.

The following table summarizes the valuation of the GESE Trust and Staff Trust investments in accordance with the GASB 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of September 30, 2019:

	GESE Trust Balance	Staff Plan Balance	Fair Value Measurements Using	
			Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
<b>Investments by level</b>				
<b>Debt Securities:</b>				
US Government and Agency Securities	\$ 55,497,474	\$ -	\$ 24,442,163	\$ 31,055,311
Corporate Bonds	91,567,941	1,137,601	21,064,529	70,503,412
Mortgage Bonds	53,536,252	-	11,931,177	41,605,075
<b>Total Debt Securities</b>	<b>200,601,667</b>	<b>1,137,601</b>	<b>57,437,869</b>	<b>143,163,798</b>
<b>Equity Securities:</b>				
Corporate Stocks	287,150,571	3,200,193	287,150,571	-
<b>Total Equity Securities</b>	<b>287,150,571</b>	<b>3,200,193</b>	<b>287,150,571</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Investments by fair value level</b>	<b>487,752,238</b>	<b>4,337,794</b>	<b>\$344,588,440</b>	<b>\$143,163,798</b>

**Investments Measured at NAV**

International Equities Commingled	56,897,999	-
Domestic Commingled Funds SSGA	136,455,206	-
Domestic Mutual Fund T Rowe Price	26,816,561	-
Money Market Funds	24,162,655	-
<b>Total Investments measured at the NAV</b>	<b>244,332,421</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Investments Measured at Fair Value</b>	<b>\$732,084,659</b>	<b>\$ 4,337,794</b>

**Debt Securities** - Debt securities consist primarily of negotiable obligations of the U.S. government and U.S. government-sponsored agencies, corporations, securitized offerings backed by residential and commercial mortgages, Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) and foreign debt securities. These securities can typically be valued using the close or last traded price on a specific date (quoted prices in active markets). When quoted prices are not available, fair value is determined based on valuation models that use inputs that include market observable inputs. These inputs include recent trades, yields, price quotes, cash flows, maturity, credit ratings, and other assumptions based upon the specifics of the investment's type.

**Equity Securities** - These include domestic and international equities. Domestic securities traded on a national securities exchange are valued at the last reported sales price on the last business day of the fiscal year. Securities traded in the over-the counter market and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date are valued at the last reported bid price. International equities are valued based upon quoted foreign market prices and translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect at September 30, 2019. Securities which are not traded on a national security exchange are valued by the respective fund manager or other third parties based on yields currently available on comparable securities of issuers with similar credit ratings.

The following table displays information regarding the GESE Trust and Staff Trust investments that use NAV per share (or equivalent) as their fair value measurement:

<b>Investment Type</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Redemption Frequency</b>
International Equities Commingled	\$ 56,897,999	Monthly
Domestic Commingled Funds SSGA	136,455,206	Daily
Domestic Mutual Fund T Rowe Price	26,816,561	Daily
Money Market Funds	24,162,655	Daily
<b>Total Investment Measured at the NAV</b>	<b><u><u>\$ 244,332,421</u></u></b>	

**GESE Trust**

The investment policy, approved by the Board of Trustees for the GESE Trust, stipulates the permissible investments and the allowable long-range asset allocation, measured at market value at the end of each quarter. The investment objectives are to achieve rates of return that equal or exceed actuarial interest rate, and performance results that rank in the top half of the investment consultants universal database, over a rolling three-year period, without undue risk. Compliance with the investment policy is monitored by the GESE Trust’s investment consultant. The Board of Trustees for the GESE Trust has engaged outside investment professionals to manage the assets of the GESE Trust. The GESE Trusts are potentially exposed to various types of investment risk including credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk. Please refer to Pension Note 10 for additional detail regarding GESE Trust.

The GESE Trust has adopted the following asset allocation policy as of September 30, 2019:

<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>
U.S Large Cap Equity	48%
U.S Small Cap Equity	9%
International Equity	10%
U.S Fixed Income	30%
Real Estate	0%
Cash and Other	3%
	<u><u>100%</u></u>

**Interest Rate Risk** – The GESE Trust limits the maturities of investments to control this risk. The GESE Trust investment policy requires that the average maturity of the fixed-income asset class be targeted within a range of three to ten years. In addition, each manager is expected to keep its maturity at +/- one year of the benchmark duration. The GESE Trust utilizes duration to manage its risk to changes in interest rates.

The following represents investment value and weighted average maturity of the GESE Trust investments at September 30, 2019:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Weighted Avg. Maturity Years</u>
Other Government	\$ 394,000	12.12
Asset - Backed	4,078,000	0.80
Corporate Bonds - Bank	24,311,000	1.53
Corporate Bonds - Finance	20,175,000	3.90
Corporate Bonds - Industrial	31,729,000	5.10
Corporate Bonds - Transportation	2,234,000	5.89
Corporate Bonds - Electric Utility	2,256,000	9.42
US Treasury Bonds	12,395,000	20.12
US Treasury Notes	43,378,000	4.90
US Agency	9,874,000	0.24
Yankee - Finance	1,944,000	1.87
Yankee - Industrial	1,887,000	8.17
Mortgages	47,151,000	12.37
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 201,806,000</u>	

**Credit Risk** – The GESE Trust utilizes portfolio diversification as well as limiting investments to the highest rated securities as rated by nationally recognized rating agencies. The GESE Trust’s Investment Policy limits credit risk by requiring fixed-income securities to be rated by Moody’s as a Baa3/BBB- or better. However, a maximum of 20 percent of each manager’s portfolio may be invested in high yield securities rated by Moody’s/S&P as Caa/CCC or better.

At September 30, 2019, the following table displays Moody's ratings and the fair value of GESE Trust's fixed-income portfolio investments:

<u>Investment Type/Rating</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
US Treasury*	\$ 55,773,000
US Agency*	9,874,000
Other Government**	394,000
Asset-Backed**	4,078,000
Mortgages**	41,886,000
Aaa	4,124,000
Aa	8,579,000
A	55,915,000
Baa	19,457,000
Ba	441,000
Not Rated	1,285,000
<b>Total</b>	<b><u><u>\$ 201,806,000</u></u></b>

\* Implied AAA rating

\*\* There is no rating classification for these investments

**Custodial Credit Risk** – This is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the GESE Trust will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The GESE Trust utilizes an independent custodial safekeeping agent for its investments. The GESE Trust's custodial credit is limited because its investments are registered in the name of the plan.

**Concentration of Credit Risk** – The GESE Trust utilizes limitations on securities of a single issuer or industry to manage this risk. The GESE Trust investment policy requires that corporate bond issues must be diversified by industry and in number so that no investment in the securities of a single issue shall exceed 7 percent (at market) of the value of the portfolio. Single industry weightings will be a maximum of 25 percent, except U.S. government and agency securities. Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools and other pooled investments are not subject to concentration of credit risk. At September 30, 2019, the GESE Trust did not have any corporate bond investments with issuers greater than 5 percent.

**Foreign Currency Risk** – The GESE Trust Investment policy allows a maximum of 20 percent of each manager's portfolio to be invested in aggregate to Yankee bonds, foreign credits, Eurodollar bonds, and Rule 144A securities. At September 30, 2019, the GESE Trust did not have any foreign denominated fixed income investments.



**Staff Trust**

The investment policy for the Staff Trust was determined by the Board of Trustees and is monitored by the Staff Trust’s investment consultant. The policy stipulates the permissible investments, and the allowable long-range asset allocation, measured at market value, at the end of each quarter. The investment objectives are to achieve rates of return that equal or exceed actuarial interest assumption rate, and performance results that rank in the top half of the investment consultants universe database, over a rolling three-year period, without undue risk. The Board of Trustees has engaged outside investment professionals to manage the assets for the Staff Trust.

The Staff Trust has adopted the following asset allocation policy as of September 30, 2019:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>
U.S Large Cap Equity	48%
U.S Small Cap Equity	9%
International Equity	10%
U.S Fixed Income	30%
Cash and Other	3%
	<u>100%</u>

**Interest Rate Risk** – The Staff Plan limits the maturities of investments to control this risk. The Staff Plan Investment Policy requires that the average duration of the fixed income asset class be targeted within a range of three to ten years. In addition, each manager is expected to keep its duration at +/- 18 months of the benchmark duration. As of September 30, 2019, the effective duration of the passive mutual fund was 6.2 years.

**Credit Risk** – The Staff Plan utilizes portfolio diversification in order to limit this risk as well as limiting investments to the highest rated securities as rated by nationally recognized rating agencies. The Staff Plan Investment Policy limits credit risk by requiring all fixed income securities to be rated by Moody’s/S&P as a Baa3/BBB- or better.

The Board of Trustees for the GESE Trust has elected to hire outside investment professionals to manage the assets for the Staff Trust. As of September 30, 2019, the fixed income assets of the Staff Trust were invested in a mutual fund managed passively by Vanguard.

The value of the fixed income portfolio was approximately \$1,141,400. Vanguard manages the assets in accordance with the investment policy statement approved by the trustees.

The table below summarizes Staff Trust investments by credit rating at September 30, 2019:

<u>Investment Type/Rating</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Government*	\$ 723,800
Aaa	44,500
Aa	39,900
A	127,800
Baa	205,400
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>\$ 1,141,400</u></u>

\* Implied AAA rating

**Custodial Credit Risk** – This is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the plan will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Staff Trust utilizes an independent custodial safekeeping agent for its investments. Custodial credit risk is limited since its investments are held in independent custodial safekeeping accounts, external investment pools, and/or open-end mutual funds are registered in the Plan’s name. All cash in each money manager’s portfolio is swept into a money market mutual fund on a daily basis.

**Concentration of Credit Risk** – The Staff Trust utilizes limitations on securities of a single issuer or industry to manage this risk. Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools and other pooled investments are excluded from this requirement. The Staff Trust investment policy requires that corporate bond issues must be diversified by industry and in number so that no investment in the securities of a single issue shall exceed 20 percent (at market) of the value of the portfolio. Single industry weightings will be a maximum of 20 percent, except U.S. government and agency securities. As of September 30, 2019, the Staff Trust did not have any positions with issuers greater than 5 percent.

**Foreign Currency Risk** – The Staff Trust Investment policy prohibits investments in foreign currency denominated securities and is therefore not exposed to foreign currency risk.

**Elected Officer’s Retirement Trust (EORT)**

The EORT Trust follows the City’s investment policy. As September 30, 2019, the investments of EORT are as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 6,482,646
Money Market Fund	901,043
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>\$ 7,383,689</u></u>

The EORT has the following target asset allocation as of September 30, 2019:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>
U.S Fixed Income	85%
Cash	<u>15%</u>
	<u>100%</u>

**Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in the market interest rate. The City’s investment policy limits the maturity of an investment to a maximum of 5 years. As of September 30, 2019, EORT had the following investments with the respective weighted average maturity in years.

The respective weighted average maturities were based on the securities call date, not the maturity date.

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity In Years</u>
United States Treasury Notes	0.25
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association	0.25
Federal Home Loan Bank	0.25
Money Market Funds	Less than 1 year

The investments at September 30, 2019, were in compliance with the City’s investment policy at the time of purchase.

**Credit Risk** – The Plan’s investment policy minimizes credit risk by restricting authorized investments to the highest ratings of at least one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). At September 30, 2019, all of the Plan’s investments were held in Government Agencies and Money Market Funds. Money Market Funds are authorized by the City’s investment policy, but are not rated by the major rating agencies.

**Custodial Credit Risk** – This is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Plan will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The EORT Plan utilizes an independent custodial safekeeping agent for its investments. All investments are held by the plans custodial bank and registered in the plan’s name.

**Concentration of Credit Risk** – The Plan’s policy establishes limitations on portfolio composition by investment type and by issuer to limit its exposure to concentration of credit risk. The policy provides that a maximum of 20 percent of the portfolio may be invested in SEC registered money market funds with no more than 10 percent to any single money market fund. A maximum of 100 percent of available funds may be invested in the Local Governments Surplus Funds Trust Fund. A maximum of 100 percent of the total portfolio may be invested in U.S. Government securities and federal instruments, with a limit of 25 percent invested in any one issuer of federal instruments. A maximum of 35 percent of the portfolio may be invested in prime commercial paper with a maximum of 5 percent with any one issuer. A maximum of 10 percent of the portfolio may be invested in banker’s acceptances with a maximum of 5 percent with any one issuer. At September 30, 2019, the EORT Trust did not have any positions with issuers greater than 5 percent.

**Fair Value Measurements** – The EORT categorizes its investments within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB 72.

The following table summarizes the valuation of the EORT’s investments in accordance with GASB 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of September 30, 2019:

	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
<b>Investments by level:</b>		
<b>Debt Securities:</b>		
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 1,493,290	\$ 1,493,290
United States Treasury Notes	3,497,060	3,497,060
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	1,492,296	1,492,296
<b>Total Investments by fair value level</b>	<b>6,482,646</b>	<b>\$ 6,482,646</b>
<b>Measured at Amortized Cost:</b>		
Money Market Fund	901,043	
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$ 7,383,689</b>	

**NOTE 3. – RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at year-end for the City in individual major and non-major funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowance for uncollectible accounts are as follows:

Receivables	General	Other Capital Projects	Impact Fee	Special Obligation Bonds	Emergency Services	Non-Major Funds	Total
Accounts	\$ 43,333,984	\$ 2,074,077	\$ 245,942	\$ 333,333	\$ -	\$ 5,425,785	\$ 51,413,121
Property Tax	2,122,907	-	-	-	-	181,803	2,304,710
Due From Other Governments	6,856,127	6,682,357	-	-	3,085,669	11,666,314	28,290,467
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	13,821,919	-	1,794	13,823,713
Gross Receivables	52,313,018	8,756,434	245,942	14,155,252	3,085,669	17,275,696	95,832,011
Less: Allowance for Uncollectibles	(18,371,536)	(2,072,467)	(245,942)	(13,821,919)	-	(1,581,716)	(36,093,580)
<b>Net Total Receivables</b>	<b>\$ 33,941,482</b>	<b>\$ 6,683,967</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 333,333</b>	<b>\$ 3,085,669</b>	<b>\$ 15,693,980</b>	<b>\$ 59,738,431</b>

The City, the County, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) and Parrot Jungle and Gardens of Watson Island Inc. (Jungle Island) entered into various agreements that allowed Jungle Island to obtain a \$13.8 million loan as presented above as loan receivable for the City, to fund construction of the Parrot Jungle Project.

On November 17, 2011, the City, Miami-Dade County, and HUD amended their May 13, 2001 Assumption of Loan Guarantee Assistance Liability and Pledge Agreement in order to refinance the Parrot Jungle Project HUD Section 108 Loan under a new note at a lesser interest rate for the then outstanding principal amount of \$15.6 million. The refinancing under the new note remained in accordance with the pro-rata payment obligations under a continuing agreement for the Parrot Jungle Project HUD Section 108 Loan, whereby the City’s pro-rata payment obligations remain 80 percent and the County’s pro-rata payment obligations remain 20 percent.

The City and the County have multiple continuing agreements, which have been amended over time with Jungle Island, regarding, *inter alia*, (1) the borrowing by Jungle Island of the Parrot Jungle Project HUD Section 108 Loan proceeds from the County and the City, (2) the leasing by Jungle Island of City-owned property for the construction of the Project, (3) City and County payments to HUD for the Parrot Jungle Project HUD Section 108 Loan due to Jungle Island’s inability to pay during construction and start-up of the Project, and (4) another loan from the City to Jungle Island of \$800,000 for the payment of ad valorem taxes on the Jungle Island property to the County. At this time, Parrot Jungle’s payment obligations to the City are as follows:

- 1. Parrot Jungle Project HUD Section 108 Loan Deferred Payments:** The City and Jungle Island are working on the deferred payment schedule. The City has recorded an allowance for the full amount of this receivable.
- 2. Regular Lease Rent Payments:** Began April 1, 2013, whereby Jungle Island will pay the rent based upon a “Gross Revenues” monthly calculation.

3. **Deferred Lease Rent Payments:** Payments due from Jungle Island to the City based upon a minimum rent/percentage rent calculation formula. The deferred rent amounts to \$1.6 million and any percentage rent due. Jungle Island shall pay to the City the deferred rent on or before December 31, 2020. Given the uncertainty of the collections related to this amount, it is not recognized in the City’s financial statements.

**Single-Family Homeownership and Rehabilitation Programs**

Single-family home rehabilitation and homeownership programs funded under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Loan Program (HOME), American Dream Down Payment Initiative (ADDI), State Housing Initiative Partnership Program (SHIP) and Affordable Housing Trust Fund, generally are repaid when the related properties are transferred or sold. If the property is transferred or sold before the end of the loan period, the proceeds from the repayment including interest, if any, are then returned to the program to assist additional low-income families. If the homeowners remain in their homes for the full term of the deferred loan, the loan is forgiven and becomes a grant. A mortgage or a covenant is placed against the property to ensure the repayment of the loan and interest. Given the nature of these loans, collection is not assured, consequently they are not recognized in the City’s financial statements.

A summary of single-family, deferred long-term loans that are not recognized in the City’s financial statements, as of September 30, 2019, are as follows:

<b>Program</b>	<b>Loans Outstanding</b>	<b>Amount</b>
CDBG	47 loans	\$ 2,152,712
HOME	519 loans	26,752,350
SHIP	306 loans	16,439,841
Other	37 loans	1,876,124
<b>Total</b>	<b>909 loans</b>	<b>\$ 47,221,027</b>

**Multi-Family Rental Loans**

Multi-family rental loan programs are funded by the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Loan Program (HOME). As of September 30, 2019, there are 105 projects aggregating to \$93.9 million for new construction or rehabilitation of multi-family units, which under the terms of the loan agreement are to be repaid if program conditions are not met. Home ownership unit loans are usually forgiven to the developer and transferred to the home buyer. The home buyer loans are usually amortizable or deferred during the life of the affordability period. Such loans will be forgiven and become grants if the homeowners remain in their homes during the full term of the loan. Given the nature of these loans, collections are not assured, consequently they are not recognized in the City’s financial statements.

### **Economic Development Commercial Loans**

As of September 30, 2019, there are 8 loans aggregating to \$9.4 million for special economic development projects under the CDBG program. Those projects are collateralized by placing a mortgage against the property of the business or non-profit entity's assets to ensure repayment of the loan and interest to the City. Some of these loans are written with no interest payment or deferred payments and are forgivable, if all program conditions are met. Given the nature of these loans, collection is not assured, consequently they are not recognized in the City's financial statements.

### **NOTE 4. – PROPERTY TAXES**

Property taxes are assessed according to the value determined by the Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser on January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year and are due, with discounts of one to four percent allowed if paid prior to March 1<sup>st</sup> of the following calendar year. In accordance with Florida Statute 197.122, taxes become an enforceable lien on the assessed property at this time. Taxes are levied after the millage rate is certified in September of each year. Taxpayers also have the option of paying their taxes in advance in equal quarterly payments based on the prior year's tax assessment with quarterly discounts varying between 2 percent and 4 percent. All unpaid taxes on real and personal property become delinquent on April 1<sup>st</sup> and bear interest at 18 percent until a tax sale certificate is sold at auction. The County bills and collects all property taxes for the City and sells tax certificates for delinquent taxes.

The assessed value of property, as established by the Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser, at January 1, 2018, upon which the 2018-2019 levy was based, was \$59.0 billion. The City is permitted by Article 7, Section 8 of the Florida Constitution to levy taxes up to ten dollars per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for general governmental services other than the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt. In addition, unlimited amounts may be levied for the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt, subject to a limitation on the amount of debt outstanding. The tax rate to finance general governmental services (other than the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt) for the year ended September 30, 2019, was \$7.58650 per \$1,000. The debt service tax rate for the same period was \$0.4435 per \$1,000.

Property taxes receivable reported in the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental funds balance sheet represent amounts due for unpaid delinquent property taxes at September 30, 2019. Property taxes that are not considered "available" have been reported as deferred inflows in the governmental funds balance sheet.

**NOTE 5. – CAPITAL ASSETS**

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets during the year ended September 30, 2019:

	<b>Primary Government</b>			
	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions/ Transfers In</b>	<b>Retirements/ Transfers Out</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 111,388,474	\$ 9,227,188	\$ (141,819)	\$ 120,473,843
Construction in progress	104,174,459	47,195,235	(24,728,426)	126,641,268
<b>Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated</b>	<b>215,562,933</b>	<b>56,422,423</b>	<b>(24,870,245)</b>	<b>247,115,111</b>
Depreciable Assets:				
Buildings	358,854,774	707,558	(31,258)	359,531,074
Improvements	311,585,306	7,135,312	(838,682)	317,881,936
Machinery and equipment	273,752,120	15,166,481	(7,046,299)	281,872,302
Infrastructure	1,426,180,656	12,111,627	-	1,438,292,283
<b>Total capital assets being depreciated</b>	<b>2,370,372,856</b>	<b>35,120,978</b>	<b>(7,916,239)</b>	<b>2,397,577,595</b>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	142,459,092	8,294,707	(4,949)	150,748,850
Improvements	218,590,742	20,964,952	(147,783)	239,407,911
Machinery and Equipment	203,092,824	21,160,802	(6,874,147)	217,379,479
Infrastructure	908,552,234	34,356,358	(170)	942,908,422
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>1,472,694,892</b>	<b>84,776,819</b>	<b>(7,027,049)</b>	<b>1,550,444,662</b>
<b>Total capital assets being depreciated, net</b>	<b>897,677,964</b>	<b>(49,655,841)</b>	<b>(889,190)</b>	<b>847,132,933</b>
<b>Governmental activities capital assets, net</b>	<b>\$ 1,113,240,897</b>	<b>\$ 6,766,582</b>	<b>\$ (25,759,435)</b>	<b>\$ 1,094,248,044</b>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<b>Function/Program Activities</b>	<b>Depreciation Expenses</b>
General Government	\$ 48,016,665
Planning and Development	985,031
Community Development	161,183
Community Redevelopment Areas	1,233,166
Public Works	6,962,153
Public Safety	14,213,798
Public Facilities	3,345,013
Parks and Recreation	9,859,810
<b>Total depreciation expense</b>	<b>\$ 84,776,819</b>

**Construction Commitments**

As of September 30, 2019, the City had various construction projects in progress that were not completed with remaining balances that totaled approximately \$49.7 million. Funding of these projects will be made primarily from proceeds of the bond issues, loans, future tax revenues and grants.



**Discretely Presented Component Units Capital Assets**

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets of the City’s component units during the year ended September 30, 2019:

A summary of the changes in capital assets for DOSP is as follows:

	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions/ Transfers In</b>	<b>Retirements/ Transfers Out</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
Capital assests, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 5,937,211	\$ 10,800	\$ -	\$ 5,948,011
Construction in progress	6,355,277	11,210,342	(1,298,976)	16,266,643
<b>Total capital assets, not being depreciated</b>	<b>12,292,488</b>	<b>11,221,142</b>	<b>(1,298,976)</b>	<b>22,214,654</b>
Capital assets being depreciated				
Building and structures	68,631,502	389,225	(1,082,442)	67,938,285
Leasehold improvements	11,052,625	1,397,376	(3,641,427)	8,808,574
Furniture and fixtures	874,970	19,995	(119,880)	775,085
Equipment	14,338,103	611,290	(8,903,409)	6,045,984
<b>Total capital assests being depreciated</b>	<b>94,897,200</b>	<b>2,417,886</b>	<b>(13,747,158)</b>	<b>83,567,928</b>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building and structures	29,991,698	2,060,388	(646,614)	31,405,472
Leasehold improvements	10,252,472	249,722	(3,531,581)	6,970,613
Furniture and fixtures	555,685	55,054	(121,264)	489,475
Equipment	12,165,939	608,937	(8,849,235)	3,925,641
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>52,965,794</b>	<b>2,974,101</b>	<b>(13,148,694)</b>	<b>42,791,201</b>
<b>Total capital assets being depreciated, net</b>	<b>41,931,406</b>	<b>(556,215)</b>	<b>(598,464)</b>	<b>40,776,727</b>
<b>DOSP capital assests,net</b>	<b>\$ 54,223,894</b>	<b>\$ 10,664,927</b>	<b>\$ (1,897,440)</b>	<b>\$ 62,991,381</b>

A summary of changes in capital assets for CIP is as follows:

	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions/ Transfers In</b>	<b>Retirements/ Transfers Out</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Furniture and equipment	\$ -	\$ 13,946	\$ -	\$ 13,946
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Furniture and equipment	-	7,869	-	7,869
<b>CIP capital assests, net</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 6,077</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 6,077</b>

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A summary of the changes in capital assets for DDA is as follows:

	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions/ Transfers In</b>	<b>Retirements/ Transfers Out</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Furniture and equipment	\$ 728,413	\$ 38,344	\$ -	\$ 766,757
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Furniture and equipment	504,625	53,217	-	557,842
<b>DDA capital assets, net</b>	<b>\$ 223,788</b>	<b>\$ (14,873)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 208,915</b>

A summary of changes in capital assets for BFP is as follows:

	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions/ Transfers In</b>	<b>Retirements/ Transfers Out</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 516,129	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 516,129
<b>Total capital assets, not being depreciated</b>	<b>516,129</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>516,129</b>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	2,637,934	-	-	2,637,934
Public domain and system infrastructure	8,748,917	57,284	-	8,806,201
Machinery and equipment	840,083	34,373	-	874,456
<b>Total capital assets being depreciated</b>	<b>12,226,934</b>	<b>91,657</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,318,591</b>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	1,599,308	52,758	-	1,652,066
Public domain and system infrastructure	3,885,591	369,661	-	4,255,252
Machinery and equipment	584,327	47,132	-	631,459
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>6,069,226</b>	<b>469,551</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,538,777</b>
<b>Total capital assets being depreciated, net</b>	<b>6,157,708</b>	<b>(377,894)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,779,814</b>
<b>BFP capital assets, net</b>	<b>\$ 6,673,837</b>	<b>\$ (377,894)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 6,295,943</b>

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A summary of changes in capital assets for CGBID is as follows:

	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions/ Transfers In</b>	<b>Retirements/ Transfers Out</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Furniture and equipment	\$ 702,202	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 702,202
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Furniture and equipment	143,170	75,020	-	218,190
<b>CGBID capital assests, net</b>	<b>\$ 559,032</b>	<b>\$ (75,020)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 484,012</b>

A summary of changes in capital assets for WBID is as follows:

	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions/ Transfers In</b>	<b>Retirements/ Transfers Out</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Furniture and equipment	\$ -	\$ 217,591	\$ -	\$ 217,591
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Furniture and equipment	-	11,078	-	11,078
<b>WBID capital assests, net</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 206,513</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 206,513</b>

Summary of the discretely presented component units capital assets at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

	<b>DOSP</b>	<b>CIP</b>	<b>DDA</b>	<b>BFP</b>	<b>CGBID</b>	<b>WBID</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Capital Assets:</b>							
Non-depreciable	\$ 22,214,654	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 516,129	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,730,783
Depreciable, net	40,776,727	6,077	208,915	5,779,814	484,012	206,513	47,249,468
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 62,991,381</b>	<b>\$ 6,077</b>	<b>\$ 208,915</b>	<b>\$ 6,295,943</b>	<b>\$ 484,012</b>	<b>\$ 206,513</b>	<b>\$ 69,980,251</b>

Depreciation expenses were charged to the discretely presented component units as follows:

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Depreciation Expense</b>
DOSP	\$ 2,974,101
CIP	7,869
DDA	53,217
BFP	469,551
CGBID	75,020
WBID	11,078
<b>Total depreciation expense</b>	<b>\$ 3,590,836</b>

**NOTE 6. – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES**

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities reported in the governmental funds balance sheet at September 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

	General	Other Capital Projects	Impact Fee	Emergency Services	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total
Accounts Payables	\$15,663,561	\$8,959,891	\$2,163,882	\$823,392	\$10,703,202	\$38,313,928
Retainage	101,964	2,626,185	552,797	203,332	2,356,174	5,840,452
Salaries and Benefits	20,559,862	-	-	42,238	513,555	21,115,655
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 36,325,387</b>	<b>\$ 11,586,076</b>	<b>\$ 2,716,679</b>	<b>\$ 1,068,962</b>	<b>\$ 13,572,931</b>	<b>\$ 65,270,035</b>

**NOTE 7. – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS**

The balances reflected as due from/due to other funds reported as of September 30, 2019 are as follows:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Other Capital Projects	\$ 3,790,189
General Fund	Emergency Services	17,567,616
General Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	19,760,743
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 41,118,548</b>

These outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that (a) reimbursable expenditures occur, (b) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (c) payments between funds are made. The interfund payable balance of \$17,567,616 is mainly attributed to expenditures related to Hurricane Irma damages to be reimbursed through the Public Assistance Grant Program. The City expects to receive grant reimbursement in the ensuing fiscal year which will be used to liquidate the amounts owed to the general fund. The interfund payable balance of \$19,760,743 is mainly attributed to expenditures related to several declaration of intent to issue debt authorized by City Commission.

The following is a summary of interfund transfers reported for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019:

<u>Transfer Out</u>	<u>Transfer In</u>					Total
	General	Other Capital Projects	Special Obligation Bonds	Emergency Services	Non-Major Governmental Funds	
General	\$ -	\$ 19,355,000	\$ 28,267,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$13,939,000	\$63,061,000
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	3,830,006	11,537,500	10,351,000	-	8,740,783	34,459,289
Emergency Services	-	526,000	-	-	-	526,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,830,006</b>	<b>\$ 31,418,500</b>	<b>\$ 38,618,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,500,000</b>	<b>\$ 22,679,783</b>	<b>\$ 98,046,289</b>

Transfers are used to (a) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (b) move receipts restricted for debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (c) move unrestricted revenues collected in the general and public services tax funds to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

During the fiscal year, transfers from the General fund to other funds totaled \$63.1 million. This total was comprised of transfers of \$19.4 million for Other Capital Projects fund, \$28.3 million for Special Obligation Bonds (“SOB”), \$1.5 million to the Emergency Services fund and \$14 million for other Non-Major Governmental funds.

The \$19.4 million transferred to Other Capital Projects were allocated to various capital improvement projects. \$3.4 million are General fund contributions for capital improvements to Public Facilities, \$3.7 million for Parks department capital improvements, \$2 million for the Building department e-Plan project, \$1 million for the Overtown Youth Center construction and expansion and \$1.5 million for the Office of Capital Improvements projects. \$1.6 million are marina revenues allocated to cover Public Facilities capital requirements. \$2.4 million of Stormwater Utility Fees collected from Miami-Dade County were transferred for stormwater related capital improvements. \$2.5 million collected as parking surcharge were allocated to cover Streets and Sidewalks capital projects and finally, \$0.6 million of local option gas tax was transferred for various capital improvements.

The purpose of the \$28.3 million transfers from General fund to SOB fund was to cover the debt service payments under this fund. \$9.9 million from the Public Service tax proceeds was allocated to various SOB funds, \$3.4 million from Parking Surcharge and Local Option Fuel tax to Streets’ bond, \$6.9 million contributed to the Vehicle Lease debt service, \$1.1 million was designated to FDEP Wagner Creek loan, \$2.2 million allocated to Flex Park Remediation, and \$1.9 million allocated to Citywide Radio Communication system. Payments for debt service are an allowable use of these revenue sources.

The \$1.5 million transferred from the General fund to the Emergency fund contributed to cover emergency measures expenses related to Hurricane Dorian.

Finally, the \$14 million transferred from the General fund to other Non-Major funds consists of several allocations. The most relevant ones are the following: \$4 million transferred to citywide festivals, special events, Camillus House Bed and Mat and Anti-Poverty Initiative programs. \$1.8 million was re-allocated to General Special Revenue for a one time payment to GESE and FIPO pension funds, approximately \$4.4 million was transferred to Police Special Revenue fund to cover cost allocation and deficits of some programs such as E-911 and COPS. \$1.4 million was allocated as budget surplus to various Special Revenue funds, \$0.9 million contributed to social services provided by the department of Housing and Community Development and \$0.7 million to Fire Rescue Services cost allocation.

Also included in this fiscal year’s transfers is \$35 million from Non-Major Governmental funds. This total was comprised of \$3.8 million to the General fund, \$8.7 million to Non-Major Governmental funds, \$12.1 million to Other Capital Projects and \$10.4 million to Special Obligation Bonds Debt Service.

The \$3.8 million to the General fund from Non-Major Governmental fund consists primarily of \$3 million transfer of Tax Increment Revenues from South East Overtown Park West (“SEOPW”) Community Redevelopment Agency (“CRA”) pursuant to Section 5(e) of the Global Agreement and \$800,000 from the SEOPW CRA to reimburse the City for the Sunshine Loan payment related to Gibson Park.

The \$8.7 million transferred to other Non-Major Governmental funds includes: \$7.2 million from the OMNI and SEOPW CRAs Special Revenue funds to the CRA Debt Service funds to cover the CRAs bond payments and \$1.5 million from the Transportation and Transit Special Revenue fund to the Transportation and Transit Capital fund.

The \$12.1 million to Other Capital Projects includes: \$7.3 million contribution from Public Works Special Revenue Fund services to Streets and Sidewalks and Storm Sewers funds, \$1 million to Downtown Development Supplemental Fee, \$1.6 million from Net Offices and Code Enforcement to replace CityView system, and \$900,000 from Tree Trust fund to Public Works' projects. \$500,000 are to cover non reimbursable repairs for Public Facilities projects and \$600,000 are a contribution from Public Facilities Surplus Rollover project for Office of Capital Improvements projects.

The \$10.3 million transferred from the Non-Major Governmental funds Special Obligation bonds includes: \$6.1 million Transportation and Transit contribution for the Streets Bond payment and \$4.2 million of CRA contribution to the SOB Debt Fund to be used for the payment of the Port of Miami Tunnel Series 2012.

**NOTE 8. – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

**Changes in Long-Term Obligations**

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations reported for the year ended September 30, 2019:

<b>Primary Government</b>	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Reduction</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>Due within One Year</b>
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 2,460,000	\$ -	\$ (2,460,000)	\$ -	\$ -
General Obligation Bonds - Direct Placement	151,925,000	-	(16,610,000)	135,315,000	20,075,000
Other Direct Placements	191,168,092	877,473	(13,466,574)	178,578,991	14,385,825
Special Obligation and Revenue Bonds	320,160,000	107,480,000	(139,620,000)	288,020,000	22,365,000
	<u>665,713,092</u>	<u>108,357,473</u>	<u>(172,156,574)</u>	<u>601,913,991</u>	<u>56,825,825</u>
Bond Premium (Discounts)	4,869,802	5,476,069	(1,217,644)	9,128,227	-
Total Bonds, Loans and Leases	<u>670,582,894</u>	<u>113,833,542</u>	<u>(173,374,218)</u>	<u>611,042,218</u>	<u>56,825,825</u>
Other Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences	57,608,278	25,884,398	(18,539,679)	64,952,997	6,074,567
Claims Payable and other liabilities	281,366,573	62,123,268	(101,100,366)	242,389,475	37,232,958
Other Post Employment Benefits	596,966,515	357,337,132	(90,677,043)	863,626,604	-
Net Pension Liability	860,752,460	106,872,346	-	967,624,806	-
Total Other Liabilities	<u>1,796,693,826</u>	<u>552,217,144</u>	<u>(210,317,088)</u>	<u>2,138,593,882</u>	<u>43,307,525</u>
Total Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 2,467,276,720</u>	<u>\$ 666,050,686</u>	<u>\$ (383,691,306)</u>	<u>\$ 2,749,636,100</u>	<u>\$ 100,133,350</u>

Claims payables, compensated absences, net pension liability, and other post-employment benefits are generally liquidated by the General Fund.

Claims payable balance of \$242.4 million includes an accrual of \$1.4 million for pollution remediation obligations, which are obligations to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution and \$55.2 million for potential legal claims as discussed in Note 12. Claims payables of \$185.7 million reported in connection with the City's self-insurance program is discussed in Note 9.

**Bonds, Loans and Leases Outstanding** – The following presents the City’s bonds, loans and leases outstanding at September 30, 2019:

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>Purpose of Issue</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Amount Issued</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance</u>	<u>Interest Rate Range</u>
<i>General Obligation Bonds:</i>					
General Obligation Refunding Bond Series 2015	Refunding	1/1/2028	57,240,000	51,670,000	2.640%
General Obligation Refunding Bond Series 2017	Refunding	1/1/2029	114,380,000	83,645,000	2.170%
<b>Total General Obligation Bonds</b>			<b>171,620,000</b>	<b>135,315,000</b>	
<i>Special Obligation and Revenue Bonds, Loans and Leases:</i>					
Special Obligation Non-Ad Valorem Revenue Series 1995	Pension	12/1/2020	72,000,000	7,550,000	7.200%
Special Obligation Non-Ad Valorem Refunding Bonds Series 2009	Refunding	12/1/2025	37,435,000	6,095,000	7.000%
Special Obligation Tax-Exempt Revenue Bonds Series 2010A	Parking	7/1/2039	84,540,000	84,540,000	5.000%-5.250%
Special Obligation Tax Revenue Bonds, Garages Series 2010B	Parking	7/1/2027	16,830,000	475,000	5.935%
Special Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2018A	Refunding	1/1/2037	57,405,000	57,405,000	5.000%
Taxable Special Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2018B	Refunding	1/1/2039	42,620,000	42,620,000	3.461%-4.808%
Taxable Special Obligation Revenue Bonds Series 2018C	Refunding	1/1/2039	7,455,000	7,455,000	3.836%-4.808%
Special Obligation Non-Ad Valorem Refunding 2012	Refunding/Port Tunnel	3/1/2030	44,725,000	35,675,000	5.000%
Special Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2011-A	Refunding	2/1/2031	70,645,000	7,595,000	4.794%-4.966%
Special Obligation Bonds Series 2017	Park Improvements	1/1/2032	27,160,000	24,120,000	2.560%
Special Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2014	Refunding	7/1/2026	18,049,380	7,138,449	3.280%
Special Obligation Refunding Notes Series 2017	Refunding	2/1/2031	59,310,000	57,235,000	2.780%
Special Obligation Refunding Note Pension Series 2017	Refunding	12/1/2025	7,180,000	7,055,000	3.150%
Special Obligation Refunding Note Garage Series 2018	Refunding	7/1/2027	16,555,000	16,240,000	3.750%
CRA SEOPW Tax Increment Revenue Bonds Series 2014A-1	Redevelopment	3/1/2030	50,000,000	38,610,000	5.000%
CRA OMNI Tax Increment Revenue Bonds Series 2018A	Redevelopment	9/1/2029	10,000,000	8,820,000	3.250%
CRA OMNI Tax Increment Revenue Bonds Series 2018B	Redevelopment	9/1/2029	15,000,000	13,995,000	4.490%
Gran Central Corporation Loan	Redevelopment	N/A	1,708,864	1,708,863	0.000%
Vehicle Replacement Program Series 2016	Vehicle Lease	1/1/2021	10,644,628	4,295,626	1.6765%
Vehicle Replacement Program Series 2017	Vehicle Lease	1/1/2022	10,054,922	6,132,362	2.1856%
Vehicle Replacement Program Series 2018	Vehicle Lease	1/1/2023	11,270,011	9,067,912	3.1032%
Dell Financial Services Lease 2018	Equipment Lease	6/1/2022	373,938	224,024	4.8810%
P25 Citywide Radio Equip. Lease	Radio System Lease	1/1/2024	12,100,000	8,801,556	2.0590%
State Revolving Fund Loan	Wagner Creek	N/A	13,745,199	13,745,199	0.000%
<b>Total Special Obligation Bonds, Revenue Bonds, Loans and Leases</b>			<b>696,806,942</b>	<b>466,598,991</b>	
<b>Total Bonds, Loans and Leases</b>			<b>\$ 868,426,942</b>	<b>\$ 601,913,991</b>	

**Annual Debt Service Requirements to Maturity**

At September 30, 2019, the annual debt service requirements for all bonds, loans and leases, over the life of the debt is listed below:

Year Ended September 30,	Notes for Direct Placement		Special Obligation, Revenue Bonds, Loans and Leases		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 34,460,825	\$ 7,709,673	\$ 22,365,000	\$ 13,995,184	\$ 56,825,825	\$ 21,704,857
2021	38,150,298	6,876,181	16,660,000	12,882,363	54,810,298	19,758,544
2022	42,602,777	5,902,249	9,295,000	12,212,457	51,897,777	18,114,706
2023	26,079,665	5,020,225	9,745,000	11,753,557	35,824,665	16,773,782
2024	27,153,933	4,297,868	10,225,000	11,269,971	37,378,933	15,567,839
2025-2029	122,161,918	10,406,573	68,730,000	47,820,514	190,891,918	58,227,087
2030-2034	21,575,711	591,541	72,580,000	29,622,280	94,155,711	30,213,821
2035-2039	1,708,864	-	78,420,000	10,688,666	80,128,864	10,688,666
Total	\$ 313,893,991	\$ 40,804,310	\$ 288,020,000	\$ 150,244,992	\$ 601,913,991	\$ 191,049,302

**Long-Term Debt Issued**

The following is a summary of debt issued during the fiscal year September 30, 2019:

- **\$57,405,000 Special Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2018A** - On November 15, 2018, the City issued \$57,405,000 Special Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2018A for the purpose of providing funds, together with other available moneys to (i) refund all of the City’s outstanding Special Obligation Bonds, Series 2007 (Street and Sidewalk Improvement Program) and (ii) pay the costs of issuance of the series 2008A Bonds.
- **\$42,620,000 Taxable Special Obligation Refunding Series 2018B** – On November 15, 2018, the City also issued \$42,620,000 Taxable Special Obligation Refunding Series 2018B Bonds for the purpose of providing funds, together with other available moneys to (i) current refund all of the City’s outstanding Special Obligation Bonds, Series 2009 (Street and Sidewalk improvement program) and (ii) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2018B Bonds.
- **\$7,455,000 Taxable Special Obligation Revenue Series 2018C** – On November 15, 2018, the City issued \$7,455,000 Taxable Special Obligation Revenue Series 2018C Bonds for the purpose of providing funds together with other available moneys to (i) finance the cost of acquisition, construction, and improvements to certain roadways, drainage, Streetscapes and related appurtenance and (ii) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2018C Bonds.
- **\$13,745,199 State Revolving Loan Wagner Creek**- On July 9, 2015, the City adopted resolution #15-0304 approving a design and construction loan to the City for an amount not to exceed \$22,413,800 from the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program for the Wagner Creek Seybold Canal Project. As of September 30, 2019, the City has outstanding debt of \$13,745,199. The loans are payable in semi-annual payments starting on August 15, 2020. The amount of the semi-annual payment is calculated based on the amount drawn from the \$22,413,800.



## Terms Specified in Debt Agreements

The City's total outstanding bonds related to public offerings are \$288,020,000. An event of default is a failure to make a payment of principal or interest due on the bond.

The following bonds have insurance to cover their respective payments, in an event of default.

- *Special Obligation Non-Ad Valorem Revenue Series 1995*
- *Special Obligation Tax-Exempt Revenue Bonds 2010A*
- *Special Obligation Tax Revenue Bonds, Garages 2010B*
- *Special Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2018A*
- *Taxable Special Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2018B*
- *Taxable Special Obligation Revenue Bonds Series 2018C*
- *Special Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2011-A*

The following bonds do not have insurance. In the event of default, the owners of not less than 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding will appoint a default trustee for the benefit of the holders of all the bonds then outstanding. The Default Trustee will protect and enforce the rights of the Bondholders under the laws of the State of Florida.

- *Special Obligation Non-Ad Valorem Refunding Series 2009*
- *Special Obligation Non-Ad Valorem Refunding 2012*
- *CRA SEOPW Tax Increment Revenue Bonds Series 2014A-1*

The City's total outstanding notes from direct placements related to governmental activities are \$313,893,991. They are listed below with their default information.

- *General Obligation Refunding Bond Series 2015* An event of default is a failure to make a payment of principal, premium if any, or interest due on the bond. In the event of default, the bond shall automatically bear interest at the default rate of 5% per annum or, after the occurrence of a determination of taxability, a rate of 6% per annum.
- *General Obligation Refunding Bond Series 2017* An event of default is a failure to make a payment of principal or interest due on the bond. In the event of default, DNT Asset Trust may declare the bond to be immediately due and payable. In addition, any amounts due on the bond which shall remain unpaid past the scheduled payment dates shall bear interest at the lesser of the default rate, calculated as the base rate plus 4% or the maximum rate permitted by law, until all amounts then due under the bond are paid in full.
- *Special Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2014* An event of default is a failure to make a payment of principal or interest due on the bond. In the event of default, the interest on the bond shall automatically bear the interest at the default rate, which is the lesser of the prime rate plus 3% per annum or the maximum rate permitted by law.
- *Vehicle Replacement Program (2016-2018)* An event of default is a failure to pay any rental payment for 15 days after such payment is due. In the event of default, Santander Bank (Bank) may declare all rental payments and other amounts payable by the City thereunder to the end of the then current budget year to be immediately due and payable. In addition, the Bank may require

that the City, at the City's expense, redeliver, any or all the equipment to a location specified by the Bank.

- *Special Obligation Bonds Series 2017* An event of default is a failure to pay any payment of principal or interest on the bond within 3 days of the date due. In the event of default, the interest rate shall immediately and automatically become the default rate of 7% per annum.
- *Special Obligation Refunding Notes Series 2017* An event of default is a failure to make payment of principal or interest due on the note. In the event of default, interest on the note shall automatically bear the interest at the default rate, which is the lesser of the prime rate plus 4% per annum or the maximum rate permitted by law.
- *Special Obligation Refunding Note Pension Series 2017* An event of default is a failure to make payment of principal or interest due on the note. In the event of default, any interest past due on the note which shall remain unpaid past the scheduled payment date, shall bear interest at the default rate of the lesser of the prime rate plus 3% per annum or the maximum permitted by law, until all amounts then due under the note are paid in full.
- *Special Obligation Refunding Note Garage Series 2018* An event of default is a failure to make payment of principal or interest due on the Note after 5 days after the due date. In the event of default, any interest on the note which shall remain unpaid past the scheduled payment dates, shall bear the interest at the default rate, calculated as the interest rate plus 2%, until all amounts the due under the note are paid in full.
- *CRA Omni Tax Increment Revenue Bonds Series 2018A & 2018B* An event of default is a failure to make payment of principal or interest due on the due date. In the event of default, the default rate shall be calculated at 6.75% per annum.
- *Dell Financial Services Lease 2018* An event of default is a failure to pay any rent or other amounts payable within 30 days after the date that such payment is due. In the event of default, the City will return any and all such products in accordance with the agreement and pay costs and expenses arising or incurred by Dell with or related to the repossession, transportation, refurbishing, storage, and disposition of any or all products.
- *P25 Citywide Radio Equipment Lease* An event of default is a failure to pay, within 10 days following the due date thereof, any rental payments or other amount required to be paid to Signature Public Funding. In the event of default, Signature Public Funding may accelerate all payments or the prepayment price under the lease, but solely with respect to legally available non-ad valorem revenues budgeted and appropriated for any lease. Also, Signature Public Funding shall have the right to resume interest thereof at the default rate of the lesser of 12% per annum, or the maximum rate permitted by law.
- *State Revolving Loan Wagner Creek* An event of default is a failure to make any monthly loan deposit or to make an installment of the semiannual loan payment when it is due and such failure shall continue for a period of 30 days. In the event of default, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) may impose a penalty in an amount not to exceed an interest rate of 18% per annum on the amount due in addition to changing the cost to handle and process the debt. Also, the Department may accelerate the repayment schedule or increase the financing rate on the unpaid principal balance of the loan to as much as 1.667 times the financing rate.

### **Debt Authorized but Unissued**

As of September 30, 2019, the City has authorized but not issued the following:

On July 9, 2015, the City adopted resolution #15-0304 approving a design and construction loan to the City for an amount not to exceed \$22,413,800 from the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program for the Wagner Creek Seybold Canal Project. As of September 30, 2019, the City has \$8,668,601 available for draw down from the State.

On November 17, 2016, the Miami City Commission approved resolution #16-0563 for a declaration of intent to issue tax-exempt and/or taxable special obligation bonds in the expected total maximum principal amount of \$45,000,000. This was done to reimburse the City for eligible expenses incurred with respect to certain capital improvement projects at the Miami Marine Stadium and the associated Welcome Center and Museum Complex.

On January 2, 2017, the Miami City Commission approved resolution #17-0020 for a declaration of intent to issue tax-exempt and/or taxable special purpose improvement bonds in the expected total maximum principal amount of \$18,000,000. This was done to reimburse the City from the proceeds of such special purpose improvement bonds for funds advanced by the City to pay eligible expenses incurred with respect to certain public governmental capital improvement portions of the Miami Central Station Project pursuant to the interlocal agency agreement among the City, the Southeast Overtown/Park West Community Redevelopment Agency, and South Florida Regional Transportation Authority.

On December 12, 2018, the City of Miami Commission approved \$58 million of the \$400 million Miami Forever Bond voted by residents in November 2017. The \$58 million will fund the first set of Miami Forever Bond projects. The City of Miami will use the proceeds as follows: \$10.3 million toward fighting sea level rise, including a redesign of Brickell Bay Drive and the installation of 50 new one-way valves; \$15 million for new affordable housing projects and a single-family home rehabilitation program; \$420,000 for upgrades to Fire Station No. 10, \$7.6 million to improve nearly 4 miles of roadways; and \$25.8 million to enhance the City's public parks, including upgrading playgrounds, repairing sidewalks, and enhancing accessibility.

On July 26, 2018, the City Commission approved resolution #18-0334 for a declaration of intent to issue tax-exempt special obligation bonds in the expected total maximum principal amount of \$27,000,000 and to the extent permissible under the IRS Code regarding the tax-exempt Special Obligation Bonds, use a portion of the tax-exempt Special Obligation Bond proceeds to reimburse the City for funds advanced by the City for original expenditures incurred and to be incurred with respect to the installation of underground transmission lines.

On June 27, 2019, the City adopted resolution #19-0256 approving the issuance of its tax-exempt and taxable special obligation bonds or any other financing mechanism advantageous to the City in a total maximum aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$150 million including costs of issuance. The proceeds are for the purposes of financing the costs of the acquisition of real property at 230 Southwest 3rd Street, Miami, Florida (New Site), the development, construction, and installations for the Project, and for certain capital improvements infrastructure projects related thereto to be located at the New Site

**Defeasance of Long-Term Debt**

In prior years, the City defeased certain debt with advance refunding. The proceeds of the new bonds were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt services payments on the defeased debt. At September 30, 2019, the following outstanding debt are considered defeased:

Type	Series	Date of Defeasance	Call Date	Principal Amount Defeased	Principal Outstanding
SOB Refunding Bonds	2011A	11/28/2017	2/1/2021	\$ 52,975,000	\$ 52,975,000
SOB Taxable Pension	2009	12/5/2017	12/1/2019	6,385,000	6,385,000
Taxable SOB Parking Bonds	2010B	3/22/2018	7/1/2020	14,745,000	14,745,000
Total Defeased				\$ 74,105,000	\$ 74,105,000

**Capital Lease Obligations**

The City has entered into three agreements as lessee for financing the acquisition of police and fleet vehicles in the amount of \$31,969,560. The lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. At year end the cost and accumulated depreciation of assets under lease were \$32.0 million and \$16.5 million respectively.

The City has entered into an agreement as lessee for financing the acquisition of 800 Megahertz ("MHZ") Digital Trunked Simulcast Network System ("System") as part of the ongoing efforts to upgrade and enhance two (2) way radio communications throughout the City, specifically for the Miami Police Department, Fire-Rescue Department, and General Services Administration Department in the amount of \$12,100,000. The lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. At fiscal year end, \$9 million of assets were acquired to be prepared for its intended use; therefore, there is no depreciation to report. Additionally, at year end there was \$3.1 million of lease proceeds being held in escrow.

The City has entered into an agreement as lessee for financing the acquisition of Technology Equipment as part of the ongoing efforts to upgrade and enhance backup data servers for the City. The lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. At year end the cost and accumulated depreciation of assets under lease were \$373,938 and \$99,717 respectively.

The following is a schedule showing the future minimum lease payments under capital lease by years and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of September 30, 2019:

<b>Year Ending September 30,</b>	<b>Technology Equipment</b>	<b>Police and Fleet Vehicles</b>	<b>Network System</b>	<b>Total</b>
2020	\$ 82,080	\$ 6,788,736	\$ 1,861,516	\$ 8,732,332
2021	82,080	6,713,420	1,861,516	8,657,016
2022	82,080	4,480,541	1,861,516	6,424,137
2023	-	2,355,591	1,861,516	4,217,107
2024	-	-	1,861,516	1,861,516
Total minimum lease payments	246,240	20,338,288	9,307,580	29,892,108
Less: amount representing interest	(22,216)	(842,387)	(506,024)	(1,370,627)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 224,024	\$ 19,495,901	\$ 8,801,556	\$ 28,521,481

### **Synopsis of Bond Covenants**

Debt service for general obligation bonds is provided for by a tax levy on non-exempt property value. The total general obligation debt outstanding is limited by the City Charter to 15 percent of the assessed non-exempt property value. At September 30, 2019, the statutory debt limitation of assessed non-exempt property value for the City amounted to \$8.5 billion providing a debt margin of \$8.4 billion after consideration of \$135.3 million of general obligation bonds outstanding at September 30, 2019 and adjusted for the fund balance of \$9.6 million in the related Debt Service Fund.

Special Obligation debt of the City for which no revenue is pledged is collateralized by covenants to budget and appropriate non-ad-valorem revenues, and tax increment revenue in accordance with their bond indentures. The bond indentures require that sufficient funds be available in the sinking fund to meet the annual debt service requirements. At September 30, 2019, the City had approximately \$20.3 million available in the sinking fund to meet this requirement. Principal and interest to be paid in subsequent years totals \$305.7 million on all other Special Obligation debt of the City.

### **Pledged Revenue**

The City pledged future revenue proceeds of (i) 80 percent Transportation Taxes, (ii) 100 percent new Local Option Gas Taxes, and (iii) 20 percent of the City's Parking Surcharge to repay \$57.4 million in Special Obligation Revenue Bonds, Series 2018A and \$42.6 million Special Obligation Revenue Bonds, Series 2018B, and \$7.4 million taxable special obligation revenue bonds, Series 2018C. The proceeds from the bonds were used for the improvement of streets, sidewalks and drainage within the City. Those bonds are payable solely from the pledged revenues listed above through January 1, 2039. Interest paid for the current year was \$3.2 million. The current year pledged revenues were (i) \$15.1 million (ii) \$7.7 million and (iii) \$4.8 million respectively. Principal and interest to be paid in subsequent years totals \$87 million on the Series 2018A bonds, \$69.5 million on the Series 2018B bonds, and \$11.4 million on the Series 2018C bonds.

The City further pledged future revenue proceeds of (i) 100 percent Convention Development Taxes and (ii) Parking Revenues in connection with Major League Baseball Home Games at the Miami Marlins Baseball Stadium, along with related parking surcharge revenues to repay \$84.5 million Tax-Exempt Special Obligation Parking Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A, \$0.9 million Taxable Special Obligation Parking Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B, and \$16.6 Special Obligation Parking Refunding, Series 2018. The proceeds from the bonds were used for the construction of the parking facilities for the Miami

Marlins Baseball Stadium. The bonds are payable solely from the pledged revenues listed above through July 1, 2039. Debt service payments began on January 1, 2012. Principal and interest to be paid in subsequent years totals \$150.6 million on the Series 2010A bonds, \$0.5 million on the Series 2010B bonds, and \$19.4 million on the Series 2018 bonds. Principal payments commenced in fiscal year 2016. The total pledge revenue collected during the year was approximately \$9.6 million and total principal and interest payments during the year were \$ 0.76 million and \$5.07 million.

**Purchase of Redemption Right**

On November 10, 2004, Societe Generale, New York Branch, (the “Owner”), a beneficial owner of all Non-Ad-Valorem Revenue Bonds Taxable Pension Series 1995 (the “Bonds”) of the City maturing in the years 2015 and 2020 ( the “2015 and 2020 Maturities”), finalized an Agreement with the City to pay \$295,000, annually on each December 1, commencing on December 1, 2005 and ending on December 1, 2025, in exchange for the City’s irrevocable agreement not to exercise its option of redemption with respect to the 2015 and 2020 maturities.

HEALTH FACILITY AUTHORITY – The HFA is an agency established by the City in 1979 under the authority of Chapter 154, Florida Statutes and City Resolution No. 79-93 to serve as a conduit to issue revenue bonds. The City Commission must approve the HFA’s board membership and operating budget. Therefore, the HFA is fiscally dependent and the City is discretely presenting the HFA in the accompanying financial statements. Proceeds from these bond issues were used to finance construction of buildings and parking facilities; land acquisitions; equipment purchases including beds and other medical apparatus; renovation of existing facilities; and engineering costs. Debt obligations issued under the purview of the HFA do not constitute an indebtedness, liability or pledge of the faith or credit of the HFA or the City. The HFA does not issue stand-alone audited financial statements.

At September 30, 2019, the HFA conduit debt activity and outstanding balance totaled \$41.8 million.

<u>Debt Issue</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Principal Payment</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance</u>
Series 2017	\$ 42,755,000	\$ 920,000	\$ 41,835,000

The scheduled debt service payments were made by Miami Jewish Home and the payments are current.

**Discretely Presented Component Units Long-Term Debt**

**Department of Off-Street Parking**

The changes in DOSP's long-term debt for 2019 are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Bonds Payable	\$ 63,505	\$ -	\$ 1,670	\$ 61,835	\$ 1,760
Premium (discount)	(624)	30	-	(594)	-
Compensated absences	816	779	648	947	306
Other post-employment benefit liability (OPEB)	509	-	11	498	-
Loan from primary government	1,050	-	150	900	150
	<u>\$ 65,256</u>	<u>\$ 809</u>	<u>\$ 2,479</u>	<u>\$ 63,586</u>	<u>\$ 2,216</u>

On September 24, 2009, the City Commission adopted ordinance 13092 authorizing DOSP to issue up to \$70.0 million in revenue bonds for the purpose of refunding the then outstanding Series 2008 bonds. On November 5, 2009, DOSP issued \$60.1 million of tax-exempt, fixed-rate revenue refunding bonds and \$6.5 million in taxable, fixed-rate revenue refunding bonds (collectively, the Series 2009 Revenue Bonds). The proceeds of these bonds were used to: (1) fully redeem and refund the then outstanding Series 2008 bonds, (2) pay for costs of issuance on the Series 2009 revenue bonds, (3) pay for additional construction costs on the Courthouse Center Garage, and (4) pay fees to terminate the existing interest rate swap agreement in connection with the Series 2008 bonds. DOSP refunded the Series 2008 variable rate debt with Series 2009 fixed rate debt. The Series 2009 Revenue Bonds are secured by the net revenues of the parking facilities and, accordingly, are included in the accounts of DOSP.

On July 21, 2005, DOSP entered into a loan agreement with the City of Miami. The loan was obtained through CDBG program in the amount of \$3 million to be used for the construction of a parking garage facility. The loan bears no interest and is payable in 40 semi-annual installments of \$75,000 which started December 1, 2005. The outstanding balance as of September 30, 2019 is \$0.9 million.

The following summarizes the debt service to maturity of outstanding DOSP debt at September 30, 2019:

<u>Year Ending September 30,</u>	<u>Bonds</u>			<u>Loan Principal</u>
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>	
2020	\$ 1,760,000	\$ 2,964,679	\$ 4,724,679	\$ 150,000
2021	1,860,000	2,883,304	4,743,304	150,000
2022	1,940,000	2,796,004	4,736,004	150,000
2023	2,030,000	2,704,654	4,734,654	150,000
2024	2,120,000	2,606,604	4,726,604	150,000
2025-2029	12,200,000	11,339,663	23,539,663	150,000
2030-2034	15,510,000	7,832,294	23,342,294	-
2035-2039	19,830,000	3,293,455	23,123,455	-
2040-2044	4,585,000	-	4,585,000	-
Total	<u>\$ 61,835,000</u>	<u>\$ 36,420,657</u>	<u>\$ 98,255,657</u>	<u>\$ 900,000</u>

Range of Rates 4.25%-5.66%

## **NOTE 9. – RISK MANAGEMENT SELF-INSURANCE AND OTHER LIABILITIES**

Section 768.28, Florida Statute, provides for waiver of sovereign immunity in tort actions or claims against the state and its agencies and subdivisions. The present statutory limit of recovery in the absence of special relief granted by the Florida legislature is \$200,000 per person and \$300,000 per incident. Under the protection of this sovereign immunity limit, Florida Statutes 768.28 and Chapter 440, Florida Statutes covering Workers' Compensation, the City has established a self-insured program to provide coverage for almost all areas of liability including workers' compensation, general liability (GL), automotive liability (AL), police professional liability, public officials' liability, and employment practices liability. The City also purchases excess insurance coverage to limit catastrophic losses associated with its liability exposures. The excess liability insurance program provides for \$10 million in total limits for GL and AL lines. In addition, the program provides for excess auto physical damage coverage with a \$1 million primary limit subject to \$100,000 retention, along with a \$250,000 workers' compensation coverage buffer. The excess insurance program currently has a self-insured retention of \$750,000 per occurrence for workers' compensation, and \$500,000 for all other liability coverage. In addition, the City has in place standalone policies providing coverage for Law Enforcement Liability and Public Officials Liability with a \$5 million limit per line of coverage subject to a \$500,000 retention. The City also purchases dedicated commercial general liability policies for the Grapeland Waterpark, Bayfront Park, and the various marinas that it operates. These policies typically carry a \$1 million limit per occurrence on an aggregate basis.

The City's master property insurance program provides for a total of \$100 million in insurance limits. The City's total insured value on covered property is \$535 million. Included in this amount is \$35 million for named windstorm and flood coverage. With the exception of earthquake, flood and named windstorm, the all-other-perils deductible is \$50,000 per occurrence. In regard to the named windstorm, flood, and earthquake exposures, the deductible is 5 percent of the value of the affected location subject to a minimum of \$250,000 for any one occurrence, and \$7.5 million aggregate loss.

The City also maintains separate property insurance programs for the James L. Knight Center and the Marlins Stadium parking garages. The James L. Knight Center property program provides \$46.4 million in limits for all perils including windstorm and flood. The James L. Knight Center property program has a \$50,000 all other perils deductible, and a deductible of 3 percent of total insured values at time of loss, with a \$1 million minimum for named windstorm and flood perils. The Marlins Stadium parking garage program provides for \$25 million in total limits for windstorm and flood, and for \$81.9 million for all other perils. The Marlins Stadium parking garage program has a \$25,000 all other perils deductible, and a deductible of 5 percent of total insured values at time of loss, with a \$100,000 minimum per location for named windstorm and flood perils.

The payment of losses within the self-insured retention level are made from the General Fund. Claims are adjusted by a third party administrator. Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. The budgeting process utilizes information developed in the previous year's actuarial report.

The City provides group health plan for its active employees, retirees, and their dependents through a fully self-funded health insurance program. The City is currently contributing approximately 87 percent, while the employees are contributing 13 percent of the calculated health insurance premium. The City is currently contributing approximately 8 percent of the calculated health insurance premium cost for non-Medicare eligible retirees and approximately 38 percent for Medicare eligible retirees. The City is currently purchasing specific stop loss coverage for claims in excess of \$250,000.



At September 30, 2019, the total estimated undiscounted liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Changes in the claims and other litigation related liability amounts for 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

<b><u>Fiscal Year Ended September 30,</u></b>	<b><u>Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability</u></b>	<b><u>Current Year Claims and Changes in estimates</u></b>	<b><u>Claim Payments</u></b>	<b><u>Balance at Fiscal Year End</u></b>
2019	\$ 281,366,573	\$ 62,123,268	\$ (101,100,366)	\$ 242,389,475
2018	209,426,429	160,812,867	(88,872,723)	281,366,573

Settled claims have not exceeded the City's aggregate excess coverage in force for the last three years.

**NOTE 10. – PENSIONS**

The City sponsors separate single-employer, defined benefit pension plans under the administration and management of separate Boards of Trustees: the City of Miami Fire Fighters and Police Officers Retirement Trust (“FIPO”), the City of Miami General Employees and Sanitation Employees Retirement Trust (“GESE”) and Other Managed Trusts, and the City of Miami Elected Officers’ Retirement Trust (“EORT”). Thereafter the “Plans.”

*Basis of Accounting.* The financial statements for the Plans are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. All Plans are reported as pension trust funds in the City's financial statements. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Plans.

*Method Used to Value Investments.* Investments of the Plans are recorded at fair value, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Plans categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB 72. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. In addition, certain investments of the Pension Trust Funds are measured at the NAV per share (or its equivalent).

***FIREFIGHTERS’ AND POLICE OFFICERS’ RETIREMENT TRUST***

The audited financial statements for the plan can be obtained from the FIPO Trust Fund, 1895 SW 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, Miami Florida, 33129.

***Plan Description***

FIPO is a single-employer, defined benefit plan established by the City pursuant to the provisions and requirements of Ordinance No. 10002 as amended. Participants are contributing police officers and fire fighters with full-time employment status in the Police or Fire Department of the City.

As of October 1, 2018, the date of the most recent actuarial report valuation, membership in the FIPO consisted of the following:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits and terminated members entitled to benefits but not yet receiving benefits	<u>Members</u> 2,329
Current members	<u>1,998</u>
Total	<u>4,327</u>

***Pension Benefits***

Members may elect to retire after 10 or more years of creditable service upon attainment of normal retirement age. Normal retirement pursuant to Section 40-203 of the City code shall be determined as follows:

Plan A - For members employed on September 30, 2010, who as of that date have attained age 50 with ten or more years of creditable service or eligibility for rule of 64 retirement for police officer

members, or eligibility for rule of 68 for firefighter members, the normal retirement age shall be 50 years of age with ten or more years of creditable service, or rule of 64 retirement for police officer members, or rule of 68 for firefighter members.

Plan B - For members employed on September 30, 2010, who as of that date have not attained age 50 with ten or more years of creditable service, or rule of 64 retirement for police officer members, or rule of 68 retirement for firefighter members, and member hired on or after October 1, 2010 shall have to meet the be rule of 70 for retirement with a minimum age of 50 and ten or more years of creditable service.

Rule of 64, 68 and 70 is a computation consisting of the sum of a member's age and length of creditable service, which sum shall permit normal service retirement upon the member's combined age and creditable service equaling at least 64, 68 and 70, respectively.

A member entitled to a normal retirement benefit shall receive a retirement allowance equal to 3 percent of the member's average final compensation (as defined in City Code section 40-191), multiplied by years of creditable service for the first 15 years of such creditable service, plus a retirement allowance equal to 3 percent (3 ½ percent for members who retired prior to October 1, 2010) of member's average final compensation multiplied by the years of creditable service in excess of 15 years, paid in monthly installments.

The maximum benefit for members who retire after September 30, 2010 is 100 percent of average final compensation or \$100,000 per year, whichever is less, as of retirement or DROP entry date. Early retirement, disability, death and other benefits are also provided.

#### Cost of Living Adjustment

Effective January 9, 1994, the FIPO Trust entered into an agreement with the City with regards to the funding methods, employee benefits, employee contributions and retiree cost of living adjustment ("COLA"). Pursuant to the agreement, members no longer contribute to the original COLA account ("COLA I") and a new COLA account ("COLA II") was established. The agreement included the following: (a) the funding method was changed to an aggregate cost method; (b) all accounts were combined for investment purposes (membership and benefits, COLA I, and COLA II); (c) retirees receive additional COLA benefits; and (d) active members no longer contribute 2 percent of pretax earnings to fund the original retiree COLA I account.

The COLA II account is funded annually by a percentage of the excess investment return from the COLA I account assets. The excess earnings contributed to the COLA II account are used to fund a minimum annual payment of \$2.5 million, increasing by 4 percent compounded annually. To the extent necessary, the City will fund the portion of the minimum annual payment not funded by the annual excess earnings no later than January 1 of the following year. For the year ended September 30, 2019, approximately \$6.7 million was funded by the City. Benefits payable from the COLA accounts are computed in accordance with an actuarially based formula as defined in Section 40.204 of the City Code.

#### Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP)

Members who are eligible for service retirement or Rule of 64 Retirement after September 1998 may elect to enter the deferred retirement option plan (the "DROP"). Upon election of participation, a member's creditable service, accrued benefits, and compensation calculation are frozen and the DROP payment is based on the member's average final compensation. The member's contribution and the City contribution to the retirement plan for that member ceases as no further service credit is earned. The

member does not acquire additional pension credit for the purposes of the pension plan, but may continue City employment for a maximum of 36 months prior to October 1, 2001. Effective October 1, 2001, maximum participation in the DROP for firefighters shall be 48 full months and for police officers who elect the DROP on October 1, 2003, or thereafter, maximum participation in the DROP shall be 48 full months.

Effective July 24, 2008, firefighter DROP participants may continue City employment for up to 54 full months (48 full months prior to July 24, 2008 and 36 full months prior to October 1, 2001). Police officers who elect the DROP on or after May 8, 2008, may continue City employment for up to 84 full months (48 full months prior to May 8, 2008 and 36 full months prior to October 1, 2003). Once the maximum participation has been achieved, the participant must terminate employment.

The DROP of the FIPO Trust also consists of a Benefit Actuarially Calculated DROP (“BACDROP”). The BACDROP is a DROP benefit actuarially calculated. A member may elect to BACDROP to a date, no further back than the date of the member's requirement eligibility date. The BACDROP period must be in 12 month increments, beginning at the start of a pay period, not to exceed 48 full months for firefighters (36 months prior to October 1, 2001) and for police officers who elected BACDROP on October 1, 2003 (36 months prior to October 1, 2003). The benefits of the BACDROP will then be actuarially calculated to be the equivalent to the benefit earned at the date of retirement.

An individual account is created for each participant. A series of investment vehicles, as established by FIPO's Board of Trustees, are made available to DROP participants to choose from. Any losses incurred on account of the option selected by the participant will not be made up by the City or the FIPO Trust, and will be borne by the participant only. All interest will be credited to the member's account. Upon termination of employment, a participant may receive payment from the DROP account in a lump sum distribution; or periodic payments. A participant may elect to rollover the balance to another qualified retirement plan, individual retirement account, an IRC Section 457 Plan, or an annuity. A participant may defer payment until the latest date authorized by Section 401(a) (9) of the IRC. DROP participation will not affect any other death or disability benefit provided under law or applicable collective bargaining agreement. If a participant dies before the account balances are paid out in full, the beneficiary will receive the remaining balance.

Participants in the DROP are not entitled to receive an ordinary or service disability retirement and in the event of death of a DROP participant, there is no accidental death benefit for pension purposes. Participation in the DROP does not affect any other death or disability benefit provided to a member under federal law, state law, City ordinance, or any rights or benefits under any applicable collective bargaining agreement. The DROP balance for the year ended September 30, 2019 amounted to \$145.5 million.

#### *Contributions and Funding Policies*

Police officer members of FIPO are required to contribute 10 percent of their salary on a bi-weekly basis (7 percent prior to October 1, 2012). Firefighter members are also required to contribute 10 percent (9 percent prior to October 1, 2009) of their salary on a bi-weekly basis. The City is required to contribute such amounts annually as necessary to maintain the actuarial soundness of FIPO and to provide FIPO with assets sufficient to meet the benefits to be paid to participants. Contributions to FIPO are authorized pursuant to Sections 40.196(a) and (b) of the City Code. Contributions to the FIPO COLA accounts are authorized pursuant to Section 40.204 of the City Code. The City's contributions to FIPO provide for non-investment expenses and normal costs. The yield on investments on FIPO serves to reduce future contributions that would otherwise be required to provide for the defined level of benefits under the FIPO Trust.

The payroll for employees covered by FIPO for the year ended September 30, 2019 was approximately \$166.7 million. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. For the year ended September 30, 2019, the average active employee contribution rate was 10 percent of annual pay, and the City’s average contribution rate was 40 percent of annual payroll.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of FIPO and additions to/deductions from the Plan fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by FIPO. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the Pension Plan.

Net Pension Liability

The components of the net pension liability for FIPO at September 30, 2019, are as follows:

	<b><u>FIPO</u></b>
Total pension liability	\$ 2,229,656,108
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>(1,561,208,562)</u>
Net pension liability	<u>\$ 668,447,546</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was based on an October 1, 2018 actuarial valuation rolled forward to the measurement date of September 30, 2019, using the following assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Actuarial Assumptions

Measurement Date	September 30, 2019
Inflation	3.25%
Actuarial cost method	Entry age cost method
Projected salary increases	3.25%-9.75%, average, including inflation
Cost-of-living adjustments	Amount varies annually with the adjustment on January 1st
Assumed rate of return on investments	7.34% compounded annually, net of pension plan investment expense including inflation.

Changes in Benefit Terms

In fiscal year 2019, plan provisions have been partially restored to the provisions that existed prior to 10/1/2010. Benefit accrual multiplier of 3.5% instead of 3.0% for Credited Service after 15 years (Note that the 3.5% multiplier was bargained back for membership in the years subsequent to the City’s benefit cuts under financial urgency; however, this change impacts those who left the system during the interim period)

Mortality rates are calculated with the Florida Retirement System special risk mortality projected scale BB generationally for all healthy retirees. Disabled Mortality rates are calculated based on Florida Retirement System (no projection scale).

The actuarial assumptions used in the October 1, 2018 valuations was based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2017.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No.27, *Selection of Economic Assumptions for measuring Pension Obligation*. ASOP No.27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension Plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class as well as historical investment data and Plan performance.

Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pensions Plan's target asset allocation as of September 30, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic Fixed Income	2.40%
Domestic Equity	5.40%
International Equity	5.80%
Real Estate	4.30%
Private Equity	7.00%

Real rates of return are net of the long-term inflation assumption of 3.25% for 2019.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.34 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from the City will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current Plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension Plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

The following table shows the FIPO changes in net pension liability based on the actuarial information provided to the City at September 30, 2019:

	<b>FIPO</b>		
	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>		
	<b>Total Pension Liability (a)</b>	<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)</b>	<b>Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)</b>
<b>Balance at 10/01/2018</b>	\$ 2,120,924,585	\$ 1,566,682,376	\$ 554,242,209
<b>Changes for the year:</b>			
Service Cost	30,947,329	-	30,947,329
Interest	152,192,907	-	152,192,907
Changes of benefit terms	55,386,337	-	(55,386,337)
Differences between expected and actual experience	32,027,954	-	32,027,954
Changes of assumptions	(5,024,797)	-	5,024,797
Contributions - employer	-	62,694,851	(62,694,851)
Contributions - member	-	16,309,563	(16,309,563)
Net investment income	-	74,467,958	(74,467,958)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(156,798,207)	(156,798,208)	1
Administrative expenses and other	-	(2,147,978)	2,147,978
Net Changes	108,731,523	(5,473,814)	114,205,337
<b>Balances at 09/30/2019</b>	\$ 2,229,656,108	\$ 1,561,208,562	\$ 668,447,546

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

The following table illustrates the impact of interest rate sensitivity on the FIPO net pension liability as of September 30, 2019:

	<b>1% Decrease (6.34%)</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate (7.34%)</b>	<b>1% Increase (8.34%)</b>
	Net Pension Liability	\$ 907,554,996	\$ 668,447,546

*Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pension*

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$149 million. At September 30, 2019 the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources:

	<b><u>FIPO</u></b>	
	<b><u>Deferred Outflow of Resources</u></b>	<b><u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u></b>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 57,079,628	\$ 279,444
Changes of assumptions	27,489,307	4,306,969
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	35,869,601	14,169,471
Total	<u>\$ 120,438,536</u>	<u>\$ 18,755,884</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

**Year ending September 30:**

2020	\$21,516,702
2021	\$22,248,635
2022	\$27,865,835
2023	\$16,858,234
2024	\$9,335,653
Thereafter	\$3,857,593

***GENERAL EMPLOYEES AND SANITATION EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT TRUST (GESE Trust)***

The Board of Trustees of the GESE Trust administers four defined benefit pension plans: (a) GESE; (b) an Excess Benefit Plan for the City of Miami (the “EBP”); (c) General Employees and Sanitation Employees Retirement Trust Staff Pension Plan (the “Staff Trust”), and (d) General Employees and Sanitation Employees Retirement Trust Staff Excess Benefit Plan (the “Staff Excess Benefit Plan”). Each plan's assets may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of that Plan, in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

The audited financial statements for the GESE Plans can be obtained from the pension board at: GESE Trust, 2901 Bridgeport Avenue, Coconut Grove, Florida 33133.



*GESE Trust*

Plan Description

The GESE Trust is a single-employer defined benefit plan. The GESE Trust was established pursuant to the City Ordinance No. 10002 and subsequently revised under City Ordinance No. 12111. The GESE Trust covers all City general and sanitation employees except certain employees eligible to decline membership. Participation in the GESE Trust is a mandatory condition of employment for all regular and permanent employees other than fire fighters, police officers and executive level employees hired after October 1, 2009.

As of October 1, 2018, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation report, membership in the GESE consisted of the following:

	<u>Members</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1,947
Terminated members entitled to benefits but not yet receiving benefits	262
Current members	<u>1,959</u>
Total	<u>4,168</u>

Pension Benefits

The minimum normal retirement age is 55. Any member in service who has 10 or more years of continuous creditable service may elect to retire upon attainment of normal retirement age. A member who has completed a combination of at least 10 or more years of creditable service plus attained an age equaling 70 points may elect a Rule of 70 Retirement. Subsequent to September 30, 2010 for members not eligible to retire as of that date, the retirement age and service changed to age 55 and 30 years of creditable service or age 60 and 10 years of continuous creditable service or a combination of at least ten years of creditable service plus attained age equaling 80 points (Rule of 80).

Retirement benefits are generally based on 3 percent of the average final compensation multiplied by years of creditable service, which is paid annually in monthly installments. For service after September 30, 2010, for members not eligible to retire as of that date, benefits are based on 2.25 percent of average final compensation multiplied by creditable service up to 15 years, 2.5 percent of average final compensation for 15 to 20 years of service and 2.75 percent for service over 20 years. Effective September 30, 2012, for members not eligible to retire on that date, member retirement allowances shall not exceed \$80,000. Any member who has accrued a benefit in excess of the maximum benefit as of September 30, 2012 will retain that benefit but will not accrue any additional benefit.

Members eligible to receive accumulated sick and vacation leave from the City are able to transfer the amount to an eligible retirement plan. The GESE Trust facilitates the transfer of accumulated sick and vacation leave to any eligible retirement plan and is pursuant to Section 40-266 of the City Code.

Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)

Effective October 1, 1998, the GESE Trust was amended to provide for an increase in the COLA paid to retirees to 4 percent with a \$400 annual maximum increase, provided the retiree's first anniversary of retirement has been reached. The amendment also provided for retirees electing the return of their contribution option to receive a minimum COLA benefit of \$27 per year and a maximum COLA benefit

of \$200 added to the previous COLA benefit, provided the retiree's first anniversary of retirement has been reached.

*Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP)*

The DROP is available to GESE Trust members for normal retirement as of January 1, 2013 or vested as of October 1, 2010. The DROP is not available to any other GESE Trust member. The DROP is an enhancement to the GESE Trust that can provide a member with another way to save for retirement. It allows a participant to receive pension payments by depositing in the DROP program while continuing to work and receive pay and benefits as an active employee. At the end of the DROP period, when the participant is officially required to retire, the participant receives monthly pension payments based on the years of service and salary at the time that the participant enrolled in the DROP. The participant may elect to receive the accumulated DROP account balance or can be rolled over into a separate tax-qualified plan after withdrawing from the DROP. DROP pension payment for the year ended September 30, 2019 amounted to \$1.2 million. The DROP balance for the year ended September 30, 2019 amounted to \$33.5 million.

*BACKDROP Option (BACKDROP)*

The Backdrop is available to all GESE Trust members effective January 1, 2013. Under the BACKDROP option a member can receive a lump sum payment in addition to a monthly pension annuity. The employee chooses to take a BACKDROP at the end of his or her employment with the City as long as he or she BACKDROPS to any date after he or she reaches the Normal Retirement date. If the member elects the BACKDROP option, the monthly benefit payable on the member's actual retirement date (when the member leaves City employment) is based on the benefit the member would have received had he or she left employment and retired on an earlier Normal Retirement date, referred to as the BACKDROP date. In addition, the member will receive a lump sum payment equal to the accumulation of annuity payments he or she would have received during the Backdrop period had he or she elected to receive immediate pension annuity payments equal to the accumulation of annuity payments he or she would have received during the BACKDROP period had he or she elected to receive immediate pension annuity payments starting as of the BACKDROP date. Annuity payments would be accumulated at the rate of 3 percent per year, compounded annually. The member's BACKDROP date can be any date after his or her Normal Retirement Date and the BACKDROP period can be any date after his or her Normal Retirement Date and the BACKDROP period can be as little as one year and as long as seven years. If the member does not elect a BACKDROP benefit option, his or her monthly retirement benefit will be calculated using his or her final average final compensation and creditable service as of the member's actual employment termination date. The participant may receive the accumulated BACKDROP account balance upon electing the BACKDROP and at the end of his or her employment. The BACKDROP monies can be rolled over into a separate tax-qualified plan after withdrawing from the DROP. BACKDROP pension payment for the year ended September 30, 2019 amounted to \$95,154.

*Contributions and Funding Policies*

Members of the GESE are required to contribute 10 percent of their salary on a bi-weekly basis. The GESE's funding policies provide for periodic contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll, are sufficient to maintain the actuarial soundness of the GESE and to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The City is required to contribute an actuarially determined amount that, when combined with participants' contributions, will fully provide all benefits as they become payable. Contributions to the GESE are authorized pursuant to

Sections 40-246(a) and (b) of the City Code. Contributions from the City are designed to fund the GESE's non-investment expenses and normal costs and to fund the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The yield (interest, dividends and net realized and unrealized gains and losses) on investment of the GESE serves to reduce or increase future contributions that would otherwise be required to provide for the defined level of benefits under the GESE Plan.

The payroll for employees covered by the GESE Trust for the year ended September 30, 2019 was approximately \$111.1 million. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. For the year ended September 30, 2019, the average active employee contribution rate was 9.8 percent of annual pay, and the City's average contribution rate was 36.8 percent of annual payroll.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of GESE Trust and additions to/deductions from the GESE Trust fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by GESE Trust. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the Pension Plan.

Net Pension Liability

The components of the net pension liability of the GESE Trust at September 30, 2019, are as follows:

	<u><b>GESE Trust</b></u>
Total pension liability	\$ 992,241,080
Plan fiduciary net position	(704,529,898)
Net pension liability	<u>\$ 287,711,182</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was based on an October 1, 2017 actuarial valuation rolled forward to the measurement date of September 30, 2018, using the following assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Actuarial Assumptions

Measurement Date	September 30, 2018
Inflation	3.5%
Projected salary increases	4% - 8.75%, including inflation
Assumed rate of return on investments	7.6% per year, net of pension plan investment expense and including inflation

The rates of mortality are according to the following tables:

**Pre-Retirement Mortality**

Female: RP2000 Generational, 100% Combined Healthy White Collar, Scale BB

Male: RP2000 Generational, 50% Combined Healthy White Collar / 50% Combined Healthy Blue Collar, Scale BB

**Post-Retirement Healthy Mortality**

Female: RP2000 Generational, 100% Annuitant White Collar, Scale BB

Male: RP2000 Generational, 50% Annuitant White Collar / 50% Annuitant Blue Collar, Scale BB

**Post-Retirement Disabled Mortality**

Female: RP2000, 100% Disabled Female set forward two years, no projection scale

Male: RP2000, 100% Disabled Male, set back four years, no projection

*Long Term Rate of Return*

The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of retirement Plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pensions Plan's target asset allocation as of September 30, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
U.S. Large Cap Equity	8.40%
U.S. Small Cap Equity	9.25%
International Equity	8.75%
Cash and Other	2.10%
Core Bonds	5.00%

*Discount Rate*

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.6 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from the City will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

The following table shows the GESE Trust changes in net pension liability based on the actuarial information provided to the City at September 30, 2019:

	<b><u>GESE Trust</u></b>		
	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>		
	<b>Total Pension Liability (a)</b>	<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)</b>	<b>Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)</b>
<b>Balance at 10/01/2018</b>	\$ 960,959,524	\$ 667,854,473	\$ 293,105,051
<b>Changes for the year:</b>			
Service Cost	14,547,783	-	14,547,783
Interest	70,181,377	-	70,181,377
Differences between expected and actual experience	21,593,105	-	21,593,105
Contributions - employer	-	40,879,285	(40,879,285)
Contributions - member	-	10,847,473	(10,847,473)
Net investment income	-	60,276,829	(60,276,829)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(75,040,709)	(75,040,709)	-
Administrative expenses and other	-	(287,453)	287,453
Net Changes	31,281,556	36,675,425	(5,393,869)
<b>Balances at 09/30/2019</b>	<b>\$ 992,241,080</b>	<b>\$ 704,529,898</b>	<b>\$ 287,711,182</b>

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

The following table illustrates the impact of interest rate sensitivity on the GESE Trust net pension liability as of September 30, 2019:

	<b>Current Discount</b>		
	<b>1% Decrease (6.6%)</b>	<b>Rate (7.6%)</b>	<b>1% Increase (8.6%)</b>
Net Pension Liability	\$ 395,196,676	\$ 287,711,182	\$ 197,221,555

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

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$34.7 million. At September 30, 2019 the City reported deferred inflows and outflows of resources from the following source:

	<u>GESE Trust</u>	
	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 27,976,296	\$ 1,489,318
Changes of assumptions	40,686,825	166,731
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	25,796,140
Employer contribution made subsequent to measurement date	43,526,929	-
Total	<u>\$ 112,190,050</u>	<u>\$ 27,452,189</u>

There is \$43.5 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions made subsequent to the measurement date. This amount will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for year ended September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<b>Year ending September 30:</b>	
2020	\$14,929,462
2021	7,479,020
2022	9,253,992
2023	7,408,603
2024	2,139,855

***GESE Excess Benefit Plan (EBP)***

Plan Description

In July 2000, the City, pursuant to applicable IRC provisions, established a qualified governmental excess benefit plan to continue to cover the difference between the allowable pension to be paid and the amount of the defined benefit so the benefits for eligible members are not diminished by changes in the IRC. The GESE Board of Trustees administers the excess benefit plan. GESE members are not required to contribute to the EBP. Members of the GESE participate in this plan.

As of October 1, 2018, the date of the most recent actuarial report valuation, membership in the EBP consisted of 33 retirees currently receiving benefits.

Contributions and Funding Policies

The payment of the City's contribution of excess retirement benefits for eligible members of GESE above the limits permitted by the IRC is: (a) funded from the City's General Fund; (b) paid annually concurrently with the City's annual contribution to normal pension costs which causes the City to

realize a reduction in normal pension costs in the same amount; and (c) deposited in a separate account established specifically for the GESE to receive the City's excess retirement benefit contributions. This account is separate and apart from the accounts established to receive the City's normal pension contributions for the GESE. The EBP is an unfunded plan and the City is required to contribute as benefits become payable.

The payroll for employees covered by the EBP for the year ended September 30, 2019 was approximately \$111 million. The City's contribution to the plan for the year ended September 30, 2019 was \$587,959 and plan benefit payments were \$587,959. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City's average contribution rate was 0.53% percent of annual payroll.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of GESE EBP and additions to/deductions from the GESE EBP fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by GESE EBP. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the Pension Plan.

Net Pension Liability

The components of the net pension liability of the GESE EBP at September 30, 2019, are as follows:

		<u><b>GESE EBP</b></u>
Total pension liability	\$	8,020,884
Plan fiduciary net position		-
Net pension liability	\$	<u>8,020,884</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was based on an October 1, 2017 actuarial valuation rolled forward to the measurement date of September 30, 2018 using the following assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Actuarial Assumptions

Measurement Date	September 30, 2018
Inflation	3.50%
Projected salary increases	4% - 8.75%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	Not applicable, the plan has no assets for investments
Discount rate	4.09%

The rates of mortality are according to the following tables:

Pre-Retirement Mortality

Female: RP2000 Generational, 100% Combined Healthy White Collar, Scale BB

Male: RP2000 Generational, 50% Combined Healthy White Collar / 50% Combined Healthy Blue Collar, Scale BB

Post-Retirement Healthy Mortality

Female: RP2000 Generational, 100% Annuitant White Collar, Scale BB

Male: RP2000 Generational, 50% Annuitant White Collar / 50% Annuitant Blue Collar, Scale BB

Post-Retirement Disabled Mortality

Female: RP2000, 100% Disabled Female set forward two years, no projection scale

Male: RP2000, 100% Disabled Male, set back four years, no projection

Long Term Rate of Return

The Excess Plan has no assets therefore long term rate of return is not applicable.

Discount Rate

The discount used to measure the total pension liability was 4.09 percent. Since the Excess plan has no assets, there are no assets available to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the applicable municipal bond index rate of 4.09 percent, based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index published monthly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as of September 30, 2017 was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments. As a result, the Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR) is also 4.09 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the City Ordinance and Florida Statutes.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

The following table shows the GESE EBP changes in net pension liability based on the actuarial information provided to the City at September 30, 2019:

	<b><u>GESE EBP</u></b>		
	<b><u>Increase (Decrease)</u></b>		
	<b><u>Total Pension Liability (a)</u></b>	<b><u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)</u></b>	<b><u>Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)</u></b>
<b>Balance at 10/01/2018</b>	\$ 11,152,247	\$ -	\$ 11,152,247
<b>Changes for the year:</b>			
Interest	387,640	-	387,640
Differences between expected and actual experience	(2,359,812)	-	(2,359,812)
Changes of assumptions	(571,232)	-	(571,232)
Contributions - employer	-	587,959	(587,959)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(587,959)	(587,959)	-
Net Changes	(3,131,363)	-	(3,131,363)
<b>Balances at 09/30/2019</b>	<b>\$ 8,020,884</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 8,020,884</b>



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

The following table illustrates the impact of interest rate sensitivity on the GESE EBP net pension liability as of September 30, 2019:

	1% Decrease (3.09%)	Current Discount Rate (4.09%)	1% Increase (5.09%)
Net Pension Liability	\$ 9,183,497	\$ 8,020,884	\$ 7,089,360

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

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$442,043. At September 30, 2019 the City reported deferred outflows and inflow of resources from the following source:

	<u>GESE EBP</u>	
	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 588,814	\$ 3,365,271
Changes of assumptions	576,630	526,293
Employer contribution made subsequent to measurement date	477,892	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,643,336</u>	<u>\$ 3,891,564</u>

There is \$477,892 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions made subsequent to the measurement date. This amount will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<b>Year ending September 30:</b>	
2020	\$ (127,029)
2021	(723,451)
2022	(905,932)
2023	(679,244)
2024	(290,464)

***City of Miami General Employees and Sanitation Employees Retirement Trust (Staff Trust)***

Plan Description

The Staff Trust is a single-employer, defined benefit plan. The Staff Trust was established by the rule-making authority of the GESE, pursuant to Chapter 40 of the City Code. The Staff Trust covers all administrative full-time employees and other positions as may be named by the Board of Trustees. Participation in the Staff Trust is a mandatory condition of employment for all full-time employees, other than those eligible to decline membership.

As of October 1, 2018, the date of the most recent actuarial report valuation, membership in the Staff Trust consisted of the following:

	<u>Members</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	7
Terminated members entitled to benefits but not yet receiving benefits	1
Current members	<u>5</u>
Total	<u>13</u>

Pension Benefits

The minimum normal retirement age is 55. Any member in service who has 10 or more years of continuous creditable service may elect to retire upon attainment of normal retirement age. A member who has completed a combination of at least 10 or more years of creditable service plus attained an age equaling 70 points may elect a Rule of 70 Retirement. However, a member is entitled to early retirement at any age with at least 10 years of creditable service. Retirement benefits are generally based on 3 percent of the average final compensation during the highest two years of membership service multiplied by years of creditable service, which is paid annually in monthly installments. A retired member who dies prior to having received 12 monthly retirement payments and prior to having an optional allowance becoming effective will have a lump sum equal to the excess, if any, of 12 times the monthly payments over the actual payments received paid to his designated beneficiary.

Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP)

The Staff Trust implemented a DROP for employees eligible for Rule of 70 Retirement on March 26, 2010. Any employee who is eligible for a Rule of 70 Retirement is eligible to participate in the DROP. Upon election of participation, a member's creditable service, accrued benefits, and compensation calculation are frozen and the DROP payment is based on the member's average final compensation. The member's contribution and the City contribution to the retirement plan for that member ceases as no further service credit is earned. The member does not acquire additional pension credit for the purposes of the pension plan, but may continue City employment for up to a maximum of 48 months. Once the maximum participation has been achieved, the participant must terminate employment.

Upon termination of employment, a participant may receive payment from the DROP account in a lump sum distribution; or periodic payments. A participant may elect to rollover the balance to another qualified retirement plan, individual retirement account, an IRC Section 457 Plan, or an annuity. A participant may defer payment until the latest date authorized by Section 401(a) (9) of the IRC. DROP participation will not affect any other death or disability benefit provided under law or applicable collective bargaining agreement. If a participant dies before the account balances are paid out in full, the beneficiary will receive the remaining balance. The DROP balance for the year ended September 30, 2019 amounted to \$966,934 thousand.

Contributions and Funding Policy

Members of the Staff Trust are required to contribute 10 percent of their salary on a bi-weekly basis. The funding policies of the Staff Trust provide for periodic contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll, are sufficient to maintain the actuarial soundness of the Staff Trust and to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The City is required to contribute an actuarially determined amount that, when combined with member contributions, will fully provide all benefits as they become payable. The yield (interest, dividends and net realized and unrealized gains and losses) on investments of the Staff Trust serves to reduce or

increase future contributions that would otherwise be required to provide for the defined level of benefits under the Staff Plan.

The payroll for employees covered by the Staff Trust for the year ended September 30, 2019 was approximately \$280,000. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. For the year ended September 30, 2019, the average active employee contribution rate was 11.6 percent of annual pay, and the City's average contribution rate was 83.2 percent of annual payroll.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of GESE Staff Trust and additions to/deductions from the GESE Staff Trust fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by GESE Staff Trust. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the Pension Plan.

Net Pension Liability

The components of the net pension liability of the GESE Staff Trust at September 30, 2019, are as follows:

	<u>GESE Staff Trust</u>
Total pension liability	\$ 5,228,668
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>(4,262,009)</u>
Net pension liability	<u>\$ 966,659</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was based on an October 1, 2017 actuarial valuation rolled forward to the measurement date of September 30, 2018, using the following assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Actuarial Assumptions

Measurement Date	September 30, 2018
Inflation	3.50%
Projected salary increases	6%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.6% per year, net of pension plan investment expense and including inflation.

The rates of mortality are according to the following tables:

Pre-Retirement Mortality

Female: RP2000 Generational, 100% Combined Healthy White Collar, Scale BB Male: RP2000 Generational, 50% Combined Healthy White Collar / 50% Combined Healthy Blue Collar, Scale BB

Post-Retirement Healthy Mortality

Female: RP2000 Generational, 100% Annuitant White Collar, Scale BB  
 Male: RP2000 Generational, 50% Annuitant White Collar / 50% Annuitant Blue Collar, Scale BB

Post-Retirement Disabled Mortality

Female: RP2000, 100% Disabled Female set forward two years, no projection scale  
 Male: RP2000, 100% Disabled Male, set back four years, no projection

Long Term Rate of Return

The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of retirement Plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of September 30, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
U.S. Large Cap Equity	8.40%
U.S. Small Cap Equity	9.25%
International Equity	8.75%
Cash and Other	2.10%
Core Bonds	5.00%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.6 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from the City will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

The following table shows the GESE Staff Trust changes in net pension liability based on the actuarial information provided to the City at September 30, 2019:

	<b><u>GESE Staff Trust</u></b>		
	<b><u>Increase (Decrease)</u></b>		
	<b><u>Total Pension Liability</u></b> <b><u>(a)</u></b>	<b><u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u></b> <b><u>(b)</u></b>	<b><u>Net Pension Liability</u></b> <b><u>(a) - (b)</u></b>
<b>Balance at 10/01/2018</b>	<b>\$ 5,019,792</b>	<b>\$ 3,880,536</b>	<b>\$ 1,139,256</b>
<b>Changes for the year:</b>			
Service Cost	69,391	-	69,391
Interest	369,771	-	369,771
Differences between expected and actual experience	78,475	-	78,475
Contributions - employer	-	233,242	(233,242)
Contributions - member	-	32,621	(32,621)
Net investment income	-	424,371	(424,371)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(308,761)	(308,761)	-
Net Changes	208,876	381,473	(172,597)
<b>Balances at 09/30/2019</b>	<b>\$ 5,228,668</b>	<b>\$ 4,262,009</b>	<b>\$ 966,659</b>

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

The following table illustrates the impact of interest rate sensitivity on the GESE Staff Trust Plan net pension liability as of September 30, 2019:

	<b><u>1% Decrease</u></b> <b><u>(6.6%)</u></b>	<b><u>Current Discount Rate</u></b> <b><u>(7.6%)</u></b>	<b><u>1% Increase</u></b> <b><u>(8.6%)</u></b>
Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,721,519	\$ 966,659	\$ 366,812

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

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized a credit to pension expense of (\$104,177). At September 30, 2019 the City reported deferred inflows and outflows of resources as follows:

	<b><u>GESE Staff Trust</u></b>	
	<b><u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u></b>	<b><u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u></b>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 57,433	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	29,958	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	209,943
Employer contribution made subsequent to measurement date	273,659	-
Total	<u>\$ 361,050</u>	<u>\$ 209,943</u>

There is \$273,659 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pension resulting from City's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date. Amount will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in year ended September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

**Year ended September 30:**

2020	\$ 21,483
2021	(62,824)
2022	(54,995)
2023	(26,216)

***GESE Staff Excess Benefit Plan***

Plan Description

The original effective date is May 25, 2001. The plan was established to fund the excess, if any, of the benefit earned under the GESE Staff Plan without taking into account the IRC Section 415 limits. Membership consists of members of the GESE Trust Staff Plan who exceed the maximum benefit. There are no member contributions or plan assets.

Effective October 1, 2016, the plan document was amended to provide for an increase in the COLA paid to retirees to 4% with a \$400 annual maximum increase, provided the retiree's fifth anniversary of retirement has been reached. The amendment also provided for retirees electing the return of contribution option to receive a minimum COLA benefit of twenty-seven dollars per year and a maximum COLA benefit of two hundred dollars added to the previous COLA benefit, provided the retiree's fifth year anniversary of retirement has been reached.

As of October 1, 2018, the date of the most recent actuarial report valuation, membership in the EBP consisted of 1 active member.

*Elected Officers' Retirement Trust (EORT)*

Plan Description

Prior to October 22, 2009, the City's elected officials participated in a single-employer, non-contributory defined benefit pension plan under the administration and management of a separate Board of Trustees. Under the EORT, eligibility requires 7 years of total service if elected between October 1, 2001 and October 22, 2009, or 10 years of total service if elected prior to October 1, 2001 as an elected official of the City to be vested without requiring that such service be continuous. Any official elected after October 22, 2009 is not eligible to participate in the plan.

The City, pursuant to applicable IRC provisions, also established qualified governmental excess benefit plans to continue to cover the difference between the allowable pension to be paid, and the amount of the defined benefit, so that the benefits for eligible members are not diminished by changes in the IRC.

Separate stand-alone financial statements are not issued for EORT and are presented as part of the Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position located in the Fiduciary Funds section of the City's CAFR.

As of January 1, 2019, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, membership in the EORT consisted of the following:

	<u>Members</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	6
Terminated members entitled to benefits but not yet receiving benefits	2
Active officers with future range of service from 1 to 3 years	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>10</u>

Pension Benefits

Benefits accrue for elected officers at the rate of 50 percent of the highest annual W-2 wages in the last three years of employment after 7 years of service as an elected official of the City plus 5 percent for each additional year up to 100 percent at 7 or more years of service. The Plan benefit is payable beginning on the date the participant ceases to be an elected officer, but no earlier than the participant's 55th birthday. The benefit is payable monthly, for the participant's lifetime. An active participant will be fully vested upon death and a single sum death benefit is payable. The EORT was frozen to new entrants effective October 22, 2009. Only participants who were accruing benefits and had not yet become vested in their benefits as of that date continue to accrue benefits under the EORT. Benefit accruals for all other participants were frozen.

Contributions and Funding Policy

The annual contribution is determined using the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) Cost Method, which was adopted effective with the January 1, 2012 actuarial valuation report. The PUC Cost Method separates and develops funding components for annual contributions into 1) normal costs and 2) an amortization payment toward the unfunded accrued liability for past service benefits. Revising the actuarial funding method allows the City to fund the payment liability over a longer period of time. Contributions made to EORT are in accordance with actuarially determined contribution requirements, based on the actuarial valuation performed for each respective year.

EORT is a non-contributory defined benefit plan; therefore, all funding is provided by the City. The City is required to contribute the actuarially determined rate. The City's contribution to the plan for the year ended September 30, 2019 was \$366,358.

For the year ended September 30, 2019, EORT had no covered payroll for employees.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of EORT and additions to/deductions from the EORT fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by EORT. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the Pension Plan.

Net Pension Liability

The components of the net pension liability of EORT at September 30, 2019, were as follows:

	<u><b>EORT</b></u>
Total pension liability	\$ 10,024,697
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>(7,546,162)</u>
Net pension liability	<u><u>\$ 2,478,535</u></u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the January 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement.

Actuarial Assumptions

Measurement Date	January 1, 2019
Assumed rate of return on investments	2.50% for the period Jan 1, 2019 and future periods, net of pension plan investment expense
Inflation Rate	2.25%

Mortality rates after commencement of monthly benefits are calculated with RP -2000 Mortality Table, sex-distinct, rates for annuitants, adjusted for white-collar employees, and with fully-generational mortality improvement projected under Scale BB2D. No mortality is assumed for years prior to the expected commencement date for monthly benefits.

Long - Term Rate of Return

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



of arithmetic real rates of return by asset class included in the pensions plan's target asset allocation as of September 30, 2019, are as follows:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
U.S. Fixed Income	0.40%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 2.50 percent (includes inflation). The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from the City will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

The following table shows the EORT changes in net pension liability based on the actuarial information provided to the City at September 30, 2019:

	<b>EORT</b>		
	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>		
	<b>Total Pension Liability (a)</b>	<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)</b>	<b>Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)</b>
<b>Balances at 10/01/2018</b>	\$ 8,488,936	\$ 7,375,239	\$ 1,113,697
<b>Changes for the year:</b>			
Interest	311,867	-	311,867
Differences between expected and actual experience	52,687	-	52,687
Changes of assumptions	1,489,649	-	1,489,649
Contributions - employer	-	366,358	(366,358)
Net investment income	-	125,407	(125,407)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(318,442)	(318,442)	-
Administrative expenses and Other	-	(2,400)	2,400
Net Changes	1,535,761	170,923	1,364,838
<b>Balances at 9/30/2019</b>	<b>\$ 10,024,697</b>	<b>\$ 7,546,162</b>	<b>\$ 2,478,535</b>

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

The following table illustrates the impact of interest rate sensitivity on the EORT net pension liability as of September 30, 2019:

	<b>1% Decrease (1.5%)</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate (2.5%)</b>	<b>1% Increase (3.5%)</b>
Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,998,249	\$ 2,478,535	\$ 1,256,667

*Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pension*

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$1,774,079. At September 30, 2019 the City reported deferred outflows of resources from the following sources:

	<b>Deferred Outflow of Resources</b>
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 363,771
Employer contribution made subsequent to measurement date	366,358
Total	<u>\$ 730,129</u>

There is \$366,358 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions made subsequent to the measurement date. Amounts will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as, follows:

<b>Year ended September 30:</b>	
2020	\$152,012
2021	111,392
2022	71,436
2023	28,931

The following summarizes net pension liability, deferred inflow and outflow of resources at September 30, 2019, for each Pension Plan as previously discussed in Note 10:

<b>Plan</b>	<b>Net Pension Liability</b>	<b>Deferred Inflow of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Outflow of Resources</b>	<b>Pension Expense (Credit)</b>
<b>FIPO</b>	\$ 668,447,546	\$ 18,755,884	\$ 120,438,536	\$ 148,988,982
<b>GESE Trust</b>	287,711,182	27,452,189	112,190,050	34,736,150
<b>GESE Excess</b>	8,020,884	3,891,564	1,643,336	442,043
<b>GESE Staff Trust</b>	966,659	209,943	361,050	(104,177)
<b>EORT</b>	2,478,535	-	730,129	1,774,079
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 967,624,806</u>	<u>\$ 50,309,580</u>	<u>\$ 235,363,101</u>	<u>\$ 185,837,077</u>

The schedules of changes in the net pension liability and related ratios and the schedules of contributions, presented as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) following the notes to the financial statements, provides additional information about the net pension liability, plan assets and contributions for each of the City's defined benefit pension plan.

***Special Benefit Plans (SBP)***

Certain executive employees of the City are allowed to join the International City/County Management Association (ICMA) Retirement Trust's 401(a) plan (the "SBP"). This defined contribution deferred compensation plan, which covers governmental employees throughout the country, is governed by a Board of Directors responsible for carrying out the overall management of the organization, including investment administration and regulatory compliance. Membership for the City employees is limited by the City Code to specific members of the City Clerk, City Manager, City Attorney's offices, Department Directors, Assistant Directors, and other executives. To participate in the plan a written trust agreement must be executed, which requires the City to contribute 8 percent of the individual's earnable compensation, and the employee to contribute 10 percent of their salary. Participants may withdraw funds at retirement or upon separation based on a variety of payout options. The City does not have any fiduciary responsibility relating to the plan, consequently the plan assets are not recorded in the fiduciary funds of the City.

As of September 30, 2019, the City's participation in this plan was as follows:

Total current year's payroll for all employees	\$ 355,535,401
Current year's payroll for participating employees	8,837,660
Current year employer contributions	836,751

In addition to coverage under the FIPO, the firefighters and police officers are members of two separate non-contributory money purchase benefit plans established under the provisions of Chapters 175 and 185, Florida Statutes, respectively. These two plans are funded solely from proceeds of certain excise taxes levied by the City and imposed upon property and casualty insurance coverage within the City limits. This tax, which is collected from insurers by the State of Florida, is remitted directly to the Plans' Boards of Trustees. The City is entitled to levy such excise taxes solely for the use of the money purchase benefit plans as long as the minimum benefit provisions of Chapter 175 and 185, Florida Statutes, are met by the FIPO. The City does not have any fiduciary responsibility relating to the SBP,

consequently plan assets are not recorded in the fiduciary funds. The total of such excise taxes received from the State of Florida and remitted to the plans was \$9.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2019. Accordingly, these monies are recorded as pass through funds in the City's financial statements. Benefits are allocated to the participants based upon their service during the year and the level of funding received during said year. Participants are fully vested after nine years of service. Upon termination of service, a participant may elect to receive one of the three options (1) a lump sum payment; (2) five substantially equal payments, or (3) 10 percent or more in the first year and the remainder in any way over the next four years. The total must be paid out within five years.

#### **NOTE 11. – POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS**

Pursuant to Section 112.0801, Florida Statutes, the City is required to permit participation to the health insurance program by retirees and their eligible dependents at a cost to the retiree that is no greater than the cost at which coverage is available for active employees. Retired police officers are offered coverage at a discounted premium under the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) Health Insurance Trust (HIT) that is administered separately from the City's health care plan. For non-police retirees (fire fighters, general employees, sanitation employees and elected officials) and their dependents, the City subsidizes health care coverage and life insurance at a discounted premium equal to the blended group rate. The City follows GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefits Other than Pensions (OPEB)* for financial reporting and disclosure of its OPEB plan.

##### Plan Description

The City has three separate single-employer OPEB plans for its retirees. One plan is for retiring police officers and the other plan is for all other retiring employees (the "Non-Police Retirees"). The benefits afforded to all retirees include lifetime medical, prescription, vision, dental and certain life insurance coverage for retiree and dependents. Non-Police Retirees receive the same benefits as similarly situated active employees of the City, while retired police officers receive the same benefits as provided through the FOP Health Trust.

The City offers to its retiree's comprehensive medical coverage and life insurance benefits through its self-insurance plan. This plan was established in accordance with Section 112.0801, Florida Statutes. Substantially all of the City's general employees, sanitation employees and firefighters may become eligible for these benefits when they reach normal retirement age while working for the City.

As of October 1, 2017, the most recent actuarial valuation date, there are approximately 5,546 covered participants of whom approximately 3,708 are active employees and 1,838 are retirees.

##### Contributions and Funding Policy

The City is authorized to establish benefit levels and approve the actuarial assumptions used in the determination of contributions levels. Retirees are contributing the majority of their premium costs each month. Spouses and other dependents are also eligible for coverage, although the retiree pays the premium cost.

The FOP sponsors a HIT that is partially self-insured, which provides life, health, and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to substantially all full-time sworn members of the City's Police department, eligible retirees, their families and beneficiaries. The HIT receives a significant source of its funding from the City, pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement. The agreement requires the City to reimburse the HIT an amount that is required to bring the HIT's minimum fund balance to \$2.35 million annually.

Currently, the City's subsidy to OPEB benefits is unfunded. There are no separate trust funds or equivalent arrangements into which the City makes contributions to advance-fund the OPEB obligations, as it does for its retiree pension plans. The City's cost of the OPEB benefits is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. The City contributed \$11.3 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

***City of Miami Police - OPEB Plan***

The City's total OPEB liability for its Police Officers was determined by an actuarial valuation as of October 1, 2017 and rolled forward to September 30, 2019 using the following assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial Assumptions

Projected salary increases	Not applicable
Discount rate	2.66%
Healthcare cost trend rates	7% decreasing 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 5.0%

Mortality rates were based on the RPH-2014 Total Dataset mortality table with mortality improvements Projected by Scale MP-2017 on a generational basis.

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 4.24% at September 30, 2018 to 2.66% at September 30, 2019

Discount Rate

A Trust for the OPEB plan was not opened and the plan has no assets. Therefore, a discount rate of 2.66% was adopted as of the September 30, 2019 measurement date. For plans that do not have assets, the discount rate is based on the tax-exempt municipal bond rate on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA rating as of the measurement date.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	<b>Police Plan Total OPEB Liability</b>
<b>Balances at 9/30/2018</b>	\$ 404,773,061
<b>Changes for the year:</b>	
Service Cost	15,532,134
Interest	17,584,487
Changes of assumptions	166,632,926
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(11,270,476)</u>
Net Changes	<u>188,479,071</u>
<b>Balances at 9/30/2019</b>	<u>\$593,252,132</u>

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate.

The following table illustrates the impact of interest rate sensitivity on the total OPEB Liability for fiscal year ended September 30, 2019:

	<b>1% Decrease (1.66%)</b>	<b>Police Plan Current Discount Rate (2.66%)</b>	<b>1 % Increase (3.66%)</b>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 750,423,556	\$ 593,252,132	\$ 478,818,030

The following table illustrates the impact of healthcare cost trend rate sensitivity on the total OPEB Liability for fiscal year ended September 30, 2019:

	<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Police Plan Health Care Cost Trend Rates</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 469,779,723	\$ 593,252,132	\$ 765,494,521

*OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB*

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$49,575,930. At September 30, 2019, the City reported deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB in the amount of \$38,193,052 for changes in assumptions and deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB in the amount of \$143,229,425 for changes in assumptions.

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

**Year ended September 30:**

2020	\$16,459,309
2021	16,459,309
2022	16,459,309
2023	16,459,309
2024	16,459,309
Thereafter	22,739,828

***City of Miami General Employees – OPEB Plan***

The City’s General Employees total OPEB liability of \$196,309,972 was measured as of September 30, 2019 and determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The General Employees Plan is inclusive of all City employees, excluding Police and Firefighter employees.

*Actuarial Assumptions*

The following actuarial assumptions were used and applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

*Actuarial Assumptions*

Projected salary increases	3.5% per annum
Discount rate	2.66% per annum
Healthcare cost trend rates	The annual trends are based on the current HCA Consulting trend study and are applied on a select and ultimate basis. Select trends range from 6.5%-4.5% and are reduced 0.5% each year until reaching the ultimate trend rate of 4.5%.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 generational table scaled using MP-2018 and applied on a gender-specific basis

*Discount Rate*

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.66 %, which is based on the Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO index. For plans that do not have assets, the discount rate is based on the tax-exempt municipal bond rate on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA rating as of the measurement date.

*Changes in the Total OPEB Liability*

Change of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 4.24% at September 30, 2018 to 2.66% at September 30, 2019. The discount rate is usually the only applicable change in the simplified valuation. However, there was a recent plan change effective January 1, 2019, where members of the Fire Fighter Union (IAFF) including their retirees left the City's health plan to participate in a newly formed Health Trust; Local 587 Health Insurance Trust. Such a change is significant and must be reflected in the current year results. The impact on the liability due to the plan change was a decrease of \$74 million for year ended September 30, 2019, as seen below.

	<b>General Employees Total OPEB Liability</b>
<b>Balances at 9/30/2018</b>	<u>\$ 192,193,454</u>
<b>Changes for the year:</b>	
Service Cost	12,089,305
Interest	8,428,692
Changes of assumptions	62,941,852
Plan change	(74,064,500)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(5,278,831)</u>
Net Changes	<u>4,116,518</u>
<b>Balances at 9/30/2019</b>	<u>\$196,309,972</u>

*Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate*

The following table illustrates the impact of interest rate sensitivity on the total OPEB Liability for fiscal year ended September 30, 2019

	<b>1% Decrease (1.66%)</b>	<b>General Employees Current Discount Rate (2.66%)</b>	<b>1 % Increase (3.66%)</b>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 232,751,000	\$ 196,309,972	\$ 167,548,000

The following table illustrates the impact of healthcare cost trend rate sensitivity on the total OPEB Liability for fiscal year ended September 30, 2019

	<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Health Care Cost Trend Rates</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 160,396,000	\$ 196,309,972	\$ 243,164,000



*OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB*

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized a credit to OPEB expense of (\$48,866,003). At September 30, 2019, the City reported deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB in the amount of \$16,128,543 for changes in assumptions and deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB in the amount of \$55,963,852 for changes in assumption.

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

**Year ending September 30:**

2020	\$ 4,680,500
2021	4,680,500
2022	4,680,500
2023	4,680,500
2024	4,680,500
Thereafter	16,432,809

***City of Miami Fire – OPEB Plan***

The City’s Fire OPEB Plan total OPEB liability of \$74,064,500 was measured as of September 30, 2019 and determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. There was a recent plan change effective January 1, 2019, where members of the Fire Fighter Union (IAFF) including their retirees left the City’s health plan to participate in a newly formed Health Trust; Local 587 Health Insurance Trust. Such a change is significant and must be reflected in the current year results. The impact on the liability due to the plan change was an increase in the Plan liability of \$74 million for the year ended September 30, 2019, as seen below:

*Actuarial Assumptions*

The following actuarial assumptions were used and applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial Assumptions

Projected salary increases	3.5% per annum
Discount rate	2.66% per annum
Healthcare cost trend rates	The annual trends are based on the current HCA Consulting trend study and are applied on a select and ultimate basis. Select trends range from 6.5%-4.5% and are reduced 0.5% each year until reaching the ultimate trend rate of 4.5%.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 generational table scaled using MP-2018 and applied on a gender-specific basis

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.66%, which is based on the Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO index. For plans that do not have assets, the discount rate is based on the tax-exempt municipal bond rate on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA rating as of the measurement date.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	<b>Fire Plan Total OPEB Liability</b>
<b>Balances at 9/30/2018</b>	\$ -
<b>Changes for the year:</b>	
Interest	(1,295)
Plan change	74,127,736
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(61,941)</u>
Net Changes	<u>74,064,500</u>
<b>Balances at 9/30/2019</b>	<u>\$ 74,064,500</u>

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table illustrates the impact of interest rate sensitivity on the Total OPEB Liability for fiscal year ended September 30, 2019

	<b>1% Decrease (1.66%)</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate (2.66%)</b>	<b>1 % Increase (3.66%)</b>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 87,814,000	\$ 74,064,500	\$ 63,213,000

The following table illustrates the impact of healthcare cost trend rate sensitivity on the total OPEB Liability for fiscal year ended September 30, 2019

	<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Health care cost Trend Rates</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 60,515,000	\$ 74,064,500	\$ 91,742,000

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$74,126,441. At September 30, 2019, the City reported no deferred inflows or outflows of resources related to the Fire OPEB Plan.

The following summarizes OPEB liability, deferred inflow and outflow of resources and OPEB expense at September 30, 2019 for each OPEB plan.

<b>Plan</b>	<b>Total Pension Liability</b>	<b>Deferred Inflow of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Outflow of Resources</b>	<b>OPEB Expense (Credit)</b>
<b>Police</b>	\$ 593,252,132	\$ 38,193,052	\$ 143,229,425	\$ 49,575,930
<b>Fire</b>	74,064,500	-	-	74,126,441
<b>General Employee</b>	196,309,972	16,128,543	55,963,852	(48,866,003)
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 863,626,604</u>	<u>\$ 54,321,595</u>	<u>\$ 199,193,277</u>	<u>\$ 74,836,368</u>

**NOTE 12. – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

The City participates in a number of federal and state assisted programs. These programs are subject to audit under the requirements of the Florida Single Audit Act and Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General and OMB Uniform Guidance. The City received revenues and contributions related to grants from Federal agencies and the State of Florida. These grants are for specific purposes and are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could result in requests for reimbursement for expenditures being disallowed under the grant terms. Based upon prior experience, the City’s management believes any requests for reimbursement, if any, will not be significant.

**Global Agreement:** In December 2007, the City, the County, the OMNI CRA, and the Southeast Overtown Park West CRA, entered into an inter-local agreement that establishes the funding framework for several major facilities and infrastructure improvement projects. Those projects include the Arsht Performing Arts Center (“Arsht Center”), Miami Port Tunnel, Museum Park improvements, and the Miami Marlins Baseball Stadium and parking facilities.

The agreement specifically calls for the OMNI CRA to increase its contribution to the County to service debt and other loans on the Arsht Center. Further, the agreement established parameters by which the City, County, and CRAs would move forward with the legal process of extending the lives and expanding the geographic boundaries of both CRAs, and utilizing the additional tax increment revenues to finance affordable housing, infrastructure, and redevelopment projects consistent with the CRAs’ redevelopment plans. The additional OMNI CRA tax increment revenues were available to finance the City’s contributions to the Miami Port Tunnel project and the Museum Park improvements. Finally, the agreement addressed the City’s and County’s Miami Marlins Major League Baseball project stadium and related parking facilities built on the former Orange Bowl location site. To date, the total contributions required to be made by the City for the Museum Park Improvement projects has not been determined. The OMNI CRA has voted to provide an annual grant of tax increment revenues to the City in connection with repayment of the City’s Special Obligation Non-Ad Valorem Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series (Port of Miami Tunnel Project) issued December 13, 2012. The Special Obligation Non-Ad Valorem Revenue Refunding Bonds is City debt. As such the City is responsible for all debt service. However, the OMNI CRA has agreed to provide the City with the funding required to make annual debt service payments. In the event the CRA defaults on its commitment to the City, the City would be responsible to pay the debt service from legally available funds. As of September 30, 2019, the total outstanding related debt for the Non-Ad Valorem Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series (Port of Miami Tunnel Project) issued December 13, 2012 was approximately \$35.7 million.

**FOP, Miami Lodge No. 20 and Alfredo Vega v. City of Miami, et al.** This is an action by the Fraternal Order of Police (“FOP”) and individual law enforcement officers challenging the 1994 police sergeant’s examination seeking promotions retroactive to 1994, with back pay and emoluments. The testing company was joined as a party but severed from the present proceedings. The trial court bifurcated the action to address liability separate from damages. The liability portion of this case was tried in 2007, and the trial court ruled that the exam did not comply with the Civil Service Rules. The parties are now in the damages portion. The trial court has ruled that FOP did not have standing to recover any monetary relief, thereby leaving the seven individual Plaintiffs and an additional individual who was permitted to intervene. Additional union members intervened. The Third District Court of Appeal affirmed the trial court’s order denying the FOP monetary relief. The City’s potential exposure may exceed \$1,000,000. The first trial of an intervenor resulted in a verdict for the intervenor in the amount of \$100,000. The City has appealed. Additional trials of intervenors will continue, subject to the City’s success on appeal with respect to certain common issues.

**346 NW 29<sup>th</sup> Street, LLC, et al. v. City of Miami,** This is a class action for declaratory relief regarding the City’s obligations pursuant to Chapter 56, Article V, of the Code of the City. The city commission, at its discretion, may grant, by ordinance, ad valorem tax exemptions to new and expanding businesses located within enterprise zones. Qualifying new or expanding businesses were eligible to receive an exemption up to 100% of the municipal portion of their real or personal property ad valorem taxes. The Florida Statutes which enabled this exemption gave the right to all applicants to be considered by the City Commission. If they were approved as qualified by the administration, they were entitled to an up or down vote by the Commission. If the administration did not approve their application, they had a right to appeal to the Commission. Unfortunately, approved applicants were not submitted and rejected applicants were not advised of their right to appeal. The trial court certified the class and granted the Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment on liability. On January 25, 2018, the City Commission approved Resolution #18-0033 authorizing to pay an amount not to exceed \$12,000,000 in full settlement of any and all claims alleged against the City in the class action. \$4.1 million in attorney fees and costs have been paid, leaving the remaining balance of \$7.9 million for distribution to the class.

**New City Administration Building,** On June 27, 2019 the City Commission approved Resolution 19-0256, declaring the official intent of the City of Miami to issue a tax-exempt and taxable special obligation bonds or any other financing mechanism in the expected total maximum aggregate principal amount of \$150,000,000 in order to reimburse itself from the mechanism for funds advanced by the City for certain expenses incurred with the respect to the acquisition of real property, the administration building, and related parking facilities.

**Fraternal Order of Police, Walter E. Headley, Jr., Miami Lodge No. 20 v. City of Miami,** The FOP Miami Lodge 20 (hereinafter the “Police Union”) alleges that it has a Collective Bargaining Agreement with the City, effective through September 30, 2010, that the parties exchanged initial proposals for a successor agreement, and that the parties have held several bargaining sessions. The Police Union further alleges that during the several bargaining sessions, the City never advised the Police Union that there was a need to reach settlement on economic items expeditiously, or that the City intended to declare a “financial urgency” and invoke the process set forth in Section 447.4095, Florida Statutes. The Police Union contends that Section 447.4095 may only be invoked to modify the terms of an existing agreement. The Police Union further alleges that although the parties continued to bargain for a successor collective bargaining agreement on August 9 and 12, 2010, the parties never discussed wages or pensions, but on August 16, 2010, the City advised the Public Employees Relations Commission (“PERC”) that it had engaged in negotiations on the impact of the financial urgency, and any action necessitated by the financial urgency, and that a dispute existed. The Police Union then alleges that on August 31, 2010, the

City unilaterally took action to alter the terms and conditions of employment before reaching impasse with the Police Union, in violation of Section 447.501(1)(a) and (1)(c). Further, the Police Union alleges that, although the changes were not discussed with them, they were discussed in a closed door unnoticed “shade” meeting conducted in violation of Section 447.605, Florida Statutes (an exemption to the Sunshine Law). The Police Union contends that the failure of the City to have any discussions with the Police Union on these matters constitutes bad faith or surface bargaining in violation of Section 447.501(1)II (a), Florida Statutes. It also asserts that by unilaterally altering terms and conditions of employment before completion of the impasse procedure set forth in Section 447.403, Florida Statutes, and by not responding to a request for records, the City violated Section 447.501(1)(a) and (1)(c), Florida Statutes. The City received a recommended order from the Hearing Officer in its favor, which was ultimately adopted by the City Commission. The FOP appealed to the Florida District Court of Appeals, First District. The First District affirmed. The FOP sought review by the Florida Supreme Court. The Florida Supreme Court accepted review. The Supreme Court heard oral arguments on April 7, 2015. On March 2, 2017, the Florida Supreme Court issued a decision in favor of FOP, quashing the decision of the First District and remanding the case to the First District for proceedings consistent with State law. The PERC entered an Order on the Merits of the Unfair Labor Practice Charge and scheduled a back-pay hearing in June 2018. Despite the pendency of the back-pay case, the FIPO Trust voted to disburse adjusted pension payments to its members. The City filed an injunction and the Third District Court of Appeal held that the FIPO Trust had no authority to make adjusted pension payments at that time, and that neither the Florida Supreme Court decision in *Headley*, nor the October 18, 2017 PERC Order rescinded the City’s current pension code. The Third District Court of Appeal emphasized that only the City has the authority to change its pension code, as appropriate, and, at the conclusion of the financial urgency litigation proceedings. The Third District also affirmed the trial court’s ruling abating the proceedings pursuant to Chapter 164 of the Florida Statutes. Pursuant to the Court’s opinion, the parties should commence formal intergovernmental dispute resolution proceedings under Florida Statutes Chapter 164. The FOP backpay case before the PERC began on June 18, 2018. FOP presented its case and the parties agreed to close the record and attempt mediation. The parties have negotiated a settlement agreement, which was approved by the City Commission on October 25, 2018. The settlement with the FOP requires the City to pay \$33 million, including backpay claims and increases to future pay and pension benefits by the Police Union. The administration has settled, and after ratification of the agreement, an initial payment of \$ 15.5 million was made and an accrual for the remaining amounts due of \$17.5 was booked at fiscal year end as a long-term liability.

**International Association of Firefighters, Local 587 v. City of Miami**, The IAF Local 587 (hereinafter “Firefighters Union”) alleges that it has a Collective Bargaining Agreement (“CBA”) with the City, effective through October 1, 2010, that, in exchange for concessions by the Firefighters Union, the CBA was extended through September 30, 2011, and that the City expressly waived its right not to fund any year of the CBA except in the case of “true fiscal emergency”, defined in the CBA as, “the City must demonstrate that there is no other reasonable alternative means of appropriating monies to fund the agreement for that year or years”. The Firefighters Union further alleges that less than six (6) months after agreeing to the extension, on April 30, 2010, the City invoked the process under Section 447.4095, Florida Statutes, claiming “financial urgency,” and on August 31, 2010, unilaterally took action to modify wages, insurance and pension benefits. The Firefighters Union asserts that the invocation of Section 447.4095, Florida Statutes was improper and was waived by the City in the CBA. Further, the Firefighters Union alleges that, prior to their enactment, the modifications to the CBA were discussed in a closed door, unnoticed “shade” meeting in violation of Section 447.605, Florida Statutes (an exemption to the Sunshine Law). Finally, the Firefighters Union asserts that the City failed to bargain collectively and in good faith by enacting the changes of August 31, 2010, by not providing the Firefighters Union with notice in advance, and by failing to discuss, bargain over, impact bargain, or complete the process set

forth in Section 447.403 and/or Section 447.4095, Florida Statutes. The City received a recommended order from the Hearing Officer in its favor, which was adopted by the City Commission. The Third District remanded the case back to PERC, consistent with the outcome in *Headley v. City of Miami*. The PERC entered an Order on the Merits of the Unfair Labor Practice Charge and scheduled a backpay hearing in June 2018. The Firefighters Union backpay case before the PERC began on June 5, 2018. The record was recessed so that the parties could attempt mediation. On October 11, 2018, the City Commission approved a new labor contract and a settlement agreement with the Firefighters Union for \$20.5 million, including backpay claims and increases to future pay and pension benefits by the Firefighters Union. The administration has settled, and after ratification of the agreement, an initial payment of \$ 5.4 million was made and an accrual for the remaining amounts due of \$12.6 million was booked at fiscal year end as a long-term liability.

**Litigation**

The City is involved in various lawsuits arising from the ordinary course of operations. Although the outcome of these matters is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of management of the City based upon consultation with legal counsel, that the outcome of these matters will not have an adverse material effect on the financial position of the City beyond the amount accrued for its self-insured liability and the amount accrued for estimated probable losses to date.

A third party sued the City for breach of contract and sought damages. The trial court bifurcated the case, conducted a non-jury trial on liability, and found in favor of the third party on liability. The damages sought by the third party included actual damages to date and future consequential damages, as a result of the breach of contract. On May 10, 2019, the City entered into a settlement agreement, under which the City agreed to pay upfront settlement payments totaling \$10 million dollars. The first such payment of \$5 million was due and paid within ten business days of the execution date of the agreement. An additional payment of \$2.5 million was due and paid on October 4, 2019 and the final remaining upfront settlement payment is due on October 4, 2020. In addition, the third party is entitled to \$10 million dollars of credits to offset amounts owed to the City to be applied as provided in the agreements. An accrual for the remaining amount due of \$15.1 million is recorded as a long-term liability at fiscal year end.

**Encumbrances**

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized in the governmental funds. Encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and are recorded in the appropriate fund balance classifications of restricted, committed or assigned in accordance with the City's fund balance policy.

The City has outstanding encumbrances in the governmental funds. The following is a summary of these commitments at September 30, 2019.

**Governmental Funds**

Major Funds:		
Other Capital Projects	\$	52,994,759
Impact Fee		6,823,214
Non Major Governmental Funds		29,333,569
	\$	<u>89,151,542</u>

### NOTE 13. – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 18, 2019, the City issued \$75.5 million Special Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2019 for the purpose of providing funds, together with other available moneys to refund all of the City's outstanding Special Obligation Parking Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A (Marlins Garage). The refunding resulted in an aggregate reduction in debt service payments of \$29.3 million and net present value savings of \$6.98 million.

On December 16, 2019, the Circuit Court for the Eleventh Judicial Court, in and the County validated the City Limited Ad Valorem Tax Bonds (Miami Forever Capital Programs) in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$400 million.

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus outbreak a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" and on March 12, 2020 the City of Miami declared a State of Local Emergency due to the spread of COVID -19 in Miami-Dade County, Florida. The spread of COVID-19, a novel strain of coronavirus, appears to be altering the behavior of business and people in a manner that is having negative effects on local, regional and global economies. The extent to which COVID-19 impacts the operations of the entities in the future will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence, including the duration of the outbreak, new information that may emerge concerning the severity of COVID-19, the actions taken to contain COVID-19 or treat its impact, and the impact of each of these items on the economies and financial markets in the United States. In particular, the continued spread of COVID-19 could adversely impact the Government's operations and may have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

Additionally, it is reasonably possible that estimates made in the financial statements have been, or will be, materially and adversely impacted in the near term as a result of these conditions, including expected credit losses on receivables, investments and contingent obligations.

### NOTE 14. – PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED, BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

**GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities**, this Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

**GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases**. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required

to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

**GASB issued Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61.** The primary objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The requirements of this statement effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

**GASB issued Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations.** The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

**GASB issued Statement No. 92, Omnibus.** The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements.

The City's management has not yet determined the effect these statements will have on the City's financial statements. However, management expects that GASB 87 will have a significant impact once implemented.



**Required Supplementary Information**

**City of Miami, Florida  
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance  
Budget and Actual - General Fund  
For The Year Ended September 30, 2019  
(Unaudited)**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ 359,685,000	\$ 359,685,000	\$ 359,518,170	\$ (166,830)
Franchise and Other Taxes	115,757,000	115,757,000	115,560,040	(196,960)
Licenses and Permits	67,037,000	67,037,000	75,421,804	8,384,804
Fines and Forfeitures	5,460,000	5,460,000	7,699,136	2,239,136
Intergovernmental Revenues	77,579,000	77,579,000	80,635,979	3,056,979
Charges for Services	118,272,000	118,272,000	122,174,203	3,902,203
Investment Earnings (Loss)	3,623,000	6,760,000	12,357,625	5,597,625
Other	10,133,000	44,236,000	10,723,544	(33,512,456)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>757,546,000</b>	<b>794,786,000</b>	<b>784,090,501</b>	<b>(10,695,499)</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government				
Mayor	1,454,000	1,504,000	1,460,504	43,496
Commissioners	3,912,000	3,912,000	3,465,265	446,735
City Manager	2,850,000	2,867,000	2,668,082	198,918
Agenda Coordination	402,000	402,000	354,735	47,265
City Clerk	1,845,000	1,909,000	1,887,418	21,582
Neighborhood Enhancement Team	7,382,000	7,922,000	7,443,553	478,447
Civil Service Board	445,000	455,000	453,613	1,387
Independent Auditor General	1,368,000	1,368,000	1,173,023	194,977
Communications	2,149,000	2,228,000	2,071,912	156,088
Human Resources	4,736,000	4,876,000	4,697,427	178,573
Dept Human Services	4,381,000	4,538,000	4,506,975	31,025
Innovation and Technology Department	13,597,000	14,146,000	13,749,403	396,597
City Attorney	9,356,000	9,414,000	9,157,209	256,791
Management and Budget	2,499,000	2,560,000	2,467,568	92,432
Procurement	2,572,000	2,669,000	2,538,386	130,614
Equal Opportunity & Diversity Programs	464,000	491,000	464,520	26,480
Finance	9,296,000	9,513,000	9,431,097	81,903
Capital Improvements and Transportation	3,658,000	3,739,000	3,790,696	(51,696)
Grants Administration	1,712,000	1,777,000	1,760,052	16,948
Non-Departmental	67,816,000	71,323,000	47,611,873	23,711,127
Risk Management	2,952,000	3,056,000	3,046,422	9,578
Resiliency and Sustainability	723,000	723,000	633,544	89,456
Film and Entertainment	-	-	1,668	(1,668)
Total General Government	145,569,000	151,392,000	124,834,945	26,557,055
Planning and Development				
Building	14,285,000	16,051,000	15,922,442	128,558
Planning	5,789,000	5,935,000	5,616,539	318,461
Zoning Department	3,089,000	3,266,000	2,896,237	369,763
Total Planning and Development	23,163,000	25,252,000	24,435,218	816,782
Public Works				
Solid Waste	33,884,000	33,884,000	32,463,544	1,420,456
General Service Administration	25,258,000	26,220,000	26,313,717	(93,717)
Public Works and Sustainability	22,432,000	22,880,000	24,646,466	(1,766,466)
Total Public Works	81,574,000	82,984,000	83,423,727	(439,727)
Public Safety				
Code Compliance	6,934,000	7,529,000	7,336,057	192,943
Fire - Rescue	143,167,000	162,775,000	162,948,455	(173,455)
Police	245,192,000	248,755,000	247,285,551	1,469,449
Total Public Safety	395,293,000	419,059,000	417,570,063	1,488,937
Real Estate and Asset Management	13,090,000	13,218,000	13,109,709	108,291
Housing and Community Development	1,689,000	1,845,000	1,848,391	(3,391)
Parks and Recreation	47,754,000	48,935,000	47,350,766	1,584,234
Total other Departments	62,533,000	63,998,000	62,308,866	1,689,134
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>708,132,000</b>	<b>742,685,000</b>	<b>712,572,819</b>	<b>30,112,181</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<b>49,414,000</b>	<b>52,101,000</b>	<b>71,517,682</b>	<b>19,416,682</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	5,348,000	5,348,000	3,830,006	(1,517,994)
Transfers Out	(54,870,000)	(57,557,000)	(63,061,000)	(5,504,000)
Proceeds from Sale of Property	108,000	108,000	195,133	87,133
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>(49,414,000)</b>	<b>(52,101,000)</b>	<b>(59,035,861)</b>	<b>(6,934,861)</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,481,821</b>	<b>12,481,821</b>
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187,463,551</b>	<b>187,463,551</b>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 199,945,372</b>	<b>\$ 199,945,372</b>

# Notes to Required Supplementary Information

## City of Miami, Florida Year Ended September 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

### NOTE 1. - BUDGETARY POLICY

#### A. Budget Policy

The City Commission annually adopts an operating budget ordinance for all governmental funds of the City, except for the Capital Project Funds. The Capital Project Funds are budgeted on a total project basis for which annual budgets are not available. For governmental funds, budgets are prepared on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### B. Budget-Legal Compliance

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the accompanying financial statements:

- Prior to August 31<sup>st</sup>, the City Manager submits to the City Commission a proposed operating budget by fund, except for the General Fund, which is at the departmental level, for the fiscal year commencing October 1<sup>st</sup>. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- The Mayor prepares and delivers a budgetary address annually to the people of the City between July 1<sup>st</sup> and September 30<sup>th</sup>.
- Such report is prepared after consultation with the City Manager.
- Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- Prior to October 1<sup>st</sup>, the budget is legally enacted through the passage of a resolution and adoption of the budget report. Management may not make changes to the adopted budget without the approval of a majority vote of the Commission.
- The Commission may transfer among departments any part of an unencumbered balance of an appropriation to a purpose for which an appropriation for the current year has proved insufficient. At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the fund from which it was appropriated and is subject to future appropriations.
- Budgets are monitored at varying levels of classification detail; however, budgetary control is legally maintained at the fund level except for the General Fund, which is maintained at the departmental level.

All budget amendments require City Commission approval. During fiscal year 2019, supplemental appropriations totaling \$37.2 million in the General Fund, comprised of an increase in allocations of \$23.4 million to General Fund expenditures by departments and an increase of \$13.8 million in Transfers-In. The Special Revenue Funds budget was also increased in fiscal year 2019 by approximately \$19.4 million, of which \$5.8 million were allocated to Police Services, \$4.0 million to Departmental Improvement Initiatives, \$3.3 million to Transportation & Transit, \$2.8 million to Public Works, \$1.9 to Planning Services, \$808,000 to Sports facilities and Activities, \$700,000 to USAI Fire Rescue, \$606,000 to General Special Revenue, \$430,000 to Parks and Recreation, \$226,000 to Fire Rescue, \$204,000 to City Clerk Services, \$178,000 to Transportation Cross Bay, \$77,000 to Homeless Programs and reductions of \$752,000 to the Tree Trust Fund, \$534,000 to the Law Enforcement Trust Fund, and \$30,000 to the Solid Waste Recycling Trust. During fiscal year 2019, the General fund had expenditures of approximately \$9.3 million attributable to capital expenditures; these expenditures are budgeted at the department level and not reported separately on the General Fund Budget to Actual Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance presented on page 146.

## Required Supplementary Information

### City of Miami, Florida Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Retired Police Officers Other Post Employment Benefit Plan September 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Total OPEB liability</b>		
Service cost	\$ 15,532,134	\$ 18,643,389
Interest	17,584,487	16,174,180
Changes of benefit terms		
Changes of assumptions	166,632,926	(52,081,436)
Benefit payments	(11,270,476)	(9,692,349)
<b>Net Change in total OPEB liability</b>	188,479,071	(26,956,216)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	404,773,061	431,729,277
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 593,252,132	\$ 404,773,061
Covered payroll	Not Available	Not Available
City's Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Not Available	Not Available

Note to Schedule:

- (1) This Schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement of GASB 75.  
 The City implemented GASB No.75 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018.  
 This Schedule will present 10 years as information becomes available.
- (2) Changes in assumption: The discount rate changed from 4.24% to 2.66%.

**Required Supplementary Information**

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios**  
**General Employees Other Post Employment Benefit Plan**  
**September 30, 2019**  
(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Total OPEB liability</b>		
Service cost	\$ 12,089,305	\$ 11,604,247
Interest	8,428,692	7,543,984
Changes of benefit terms		
Differences between expected and actual experience		
Changes of assumptions	62,941,852	(20,723,542)
Plan change	(74,064,500)	
Benefit payments	(5,278,831)	(4,900,471)
<b>Net Change in total OPEB liability</b>	<u>4,116,518</u>	<u>(6,475,782)</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>192,193,454</u>	<u>198,669,236</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 196,309,972</u>	<u>\$ 192,193,454</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 104,744,000	\$ 154,355,815
City's Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	187%	125%

Note to Schedule:

- (1) This Schedule is presented to illustrate the requirements of GASB 75.  
The City implemented GASB No.75 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018.  
This Schedule will present 10 years as information becomes available.
- (2) Plan change: Effective January 1, 2019, members of the Fire Fighter Union (IAFF) including their retirees left the City's health plan to participate in a newly formed Health Trust.

**Required Supplementary Information**

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios**  
**Fire Other Post Employment Benefit Plan**  
**September 30, 2019**  
(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>
<b>Total OPEB liability</b>	
Service cost	
Interest	\$ (1,295)
Changes of benefit terms	
Plan change	74,127,736
Benefit payments	<u>(61,941)</u>
<b>Net Change in total OPEB liability</b>	74,064,500
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>-</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u><u>\$ 74,064,500</u></u>
Covered payroll	\$ 54,242,000
City's Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	137%

Note to Schedule:

- (1) This Schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement of GASB 75.  
The City implemented GASB No.75 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018.  
This Schedule will present 10 years as information becomes available.
- (2) Plan Change: Effective January 1, 2019, members of the Fire Fighter Union (IAFF) including their retirees left the City's health plan to participate in a newly formed Health Trust.

**Required Supplementary Information**

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios**  
**Firefighters and Police (FIPO)**  
**Last Six Fiscal Years**  
(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017 (Restated)</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<b>Total pension liability</b>						
Service cost	\$ 30,947,329	\$ 27,965,925	\$ 26,279,333	\$ 21,625,163	\$ 19,203,823	\$ 17,233,272
Interest	152,192,907	149,244,425	146,548,433	156,265,650	156,479,438	155,338,970
Changes of benefit terms	55,386,337		122,641,436	-	9,453,429	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	32,027,954	21,728,074	15,553,948	12,725,721	(16,970,540)	(6,638,755)
Changes of assumptions	(5,024,797)	16,618,357		30,651,781	14,895,466	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(156,798,207)</u>	<u>(156,093,286)</u>	<u>(151,375,376)</u>	<u>(166,203,470)</u>	<u>(165,535,327)</u>	<u>(139,860,276)</u>
<b>Net change in total pension liability</b>	<u>108,731,523</u>	<u>59,463,495</u>	<u>159,647,774</u>	<u>55,064,845</u>	<u>17,526,289</u>	<u>26,073,211</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	2,120,924,585	2,184,102,526	2,222,547,481	2,167,482,636	2,149,956,347	2,123,883,136
Changes in Benefit Terms	-	(122,641,436)	-	-	-	-
Restatement	-		<u>(198,092,739)</u>			
Total pension liability - ending	<u>2,229,656,108</u>	<u>2,120,924,585</u>	<u>2,184,102,516</u>	<u>2,222,547,481</u>	<u>2,167,482,636</u>	<u>2,149,956,347</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>						
Contributions - employer	62,694,851	56,999,866	53,264,009	48,672,615	48,616,677	47,654,757
Contributions - member	16,309,563	14,258,763	13,206,378	12,082,805	9,317,231	9,462,569
Net investment income	73,863,324	102,296,007	136,351,212	132,946,827	35,529,492	133,609,444
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(156,798,207)</u>	<u>(156,093,286)</u>	<u>(151,375,376)</u>	<u>(166,203,470)</u>	<u>(165,535,327)</u>	<u>(139,860,276)</u>
Administrative expenses	(2,128,469)	(2,086,709)	(2,058,797)	(2,029,168)	(2,222,561)	(2,086,240)
Other	<u>585,124</u>	<u>(42,726)</u>	<u>(42,726)</u>	<u>(42,726)</u>	<u>269,771</u>	<u>(42,726)</u>
<b>Net change in plan fiduciary net position</b>	<u>(5,473,814)</u>	<u>15,331,915</u>	<u>49,344,700</u>	<u>25,426,883</u>	<u>(74,024,717)</u>	<u>48,737,528</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	1,566,682,376	1,551,350,461	1,700,098,500	1,674,671,617	1,748,696,334	1,699,958,806
Restatement	-	-	<u>(198,092,739)</u>			
Plan fiduciary net position - ending	<u>1,561,208,562</u>	<u>1,566,682,376</u>	<u>1,551,350,461</u>	<u>1,700,098,500</u>	<u>1,674,671,617</u>	<u>1,748,696,334</u>
City's net position liability	<u>\$ 668,447,546</u>	<u>\$ 554,242,209</u>	<u>\$ 632,752,055</u>	<u>\$ 522,448,981</u>	<u>\$ 492,811,019</u>	<u>\$ 401,260,013</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability</b>	73.61%	71.73%	69.80%	78.44%	77.89%	82.33%
<b>Covered payroll</b>	\$ 166,670,939	\$ 141,497,840	\$ 133,083,231	\$ 106,278,378	\$ 93,705,765	\$ 85,222,842
<b>Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll</b>	401.06%	391.70%	475.46%	491.59%	525.91%	470.84%

Note to Schedule:

This Schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement of GASB 68.

The City implemented GASB No.68 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015.

Restated for elimination of DROP assets and related activity. There was no effect on the City's net pension liability.

This Schedule will present 10 years as information becomes available.

**Required Supplementary Information**

**City of Miami, Florida  
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios  
General and Sanitation Employees (GESE)  
Last Five Fiscal Years  
(Unaudited)**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<b>Total pension liability</b>					
Service cost	\$ 14,547,783	\$ 12,906,853	\$ 10,165,542	\$ 9,234,478	\$ 8,678,294
Interest	70,181,377	64,220,387	63,603,300	64,212,607	64,248,602
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	21,593,105	10,997,320	8,476,546	(8,035,778)	-
Changes of assumptions	-	64,620,251	(421,932)	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(75,040,709)	(73,580,735)	(73,827,066)	(73,029,933)	(73,771,095)
<b>Net change in total pension liability</b>	<u>31,281,556</u>	<u>79,164,076</u>	<u>7,996,390</u>	<u>(7,618,626)</u>	<u>(844,199)</u>
<b>Total pension liability - beginning</b>	<u>960,959,524</u>	<u>881,795,448</u>	<u>873,799,058</u>	<u>881,417,684</u>	<u>882,261,883</u>
<b>Total pension liability - ending</b>	<u>992,241,080</u>	<u>960,959,524</u>	<u>881,795,448</u>	<u>873,799,058</u>	<u>881,417,684</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>					
Contributions - employer	40,879,285	34,355,719	32,881,500	33,036,318	30,710,096
Contributions - member	10,847,473	11,081,234	9,595,465	8,163,643	7,231,235
Net investment income	60,276,827	78,645,544	60,237,354	1,496,395	65,272,884
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(75,040,709)	(73,580,735)	(73,827,066)	(73,029,933)	(73,771,095)
Administrative expenses	(287,451)	(352,230)	(233,337)	(176,693)	(265,995)
<b>Net change in plan fiduciary net position</b>	<u>36,675,425</u>	<u>50,149,532</u>	<u>28,653,916</u>	<u>(30,510,270)</u>	<u>29,177,125</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - beginning</b>	<u>667,854,473</u>	<u>617,704,941</u>	<u>589,051,025</u>	<u>619,561,295</u>	<u>590,384,170</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - ending</b>	<u>704,529,898</u>	<u>667,854,473</u>	<u>617,704,941</u>	<u>589,051,025</u>	<u>619,561,295</u>
<b>City's net position liability</b>	<u>\$ 287,711,182</u>	<u>\$ 293,105,051</u>	<u>\$ 264,090,507</u>	<u>\$ 284,748,033</u>	<u>\$ 261,856,389</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability</b>	71.00%	69.50%	70.05%	67.41%	70.29%
<b>Covered payroll</b>	\$ 111,127,482	\$ 97,373,080	\$ 81,069,095	\$ 71,924,747	\$ 66,370,246
<b>Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll</b>	258.90%	301.01%	325.76%	395.90%	394.54%

Note to Schedule:

This Schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement of GASB 68.

The City implemented GASB No.68 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016.

This Schedule will present 10 years as information becomes available.

For members of the AFSCME Local 871 bargaining unit, the benefit multiplier is increased from 2.25% to 2.50% for the first 15 years of service.

For members of the AFSCME Local 1907 bargaining unit hired before October 1, 2010, retirement eligibility at age 55 with 10 years of service or Rule of 70 is restored for retirements on or after September 30, 2020. The benefit multiplier is restored to 3% per year of service.

The average final compensation is the highest 1 year of salary increased by 5%.

Rates of termination were revised for employees with less than 5 years of service

Rates of retirement were reduced for ages 55 and under

**Required Supplementary Information**

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios**  
**General and Sanitation Employees Excess Benefit Plan (GESE Excess)**  
**Last Five Fiscal Years**  
(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<b>Total pension liability</b>					
Service cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest	387,640	385,137	469,106	392,659	427,362
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(2,359,812)	(1,948,114)	(516,393)	3,177,002	763,199
Changes of assumptions	(571,232)	(92,094)	1,459,230	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(587,959)</u>	<u>(674,572)</u>	<u>(680,534)</u>	<u>(653,302)</u>	<u>(556,805)</u>
<b>Net change in total pension liability</b>	<u>(3,131,363)</u>	<u>(2,329,643)</u>	<u>731,409</u>	<u>2,916,359</u>	<u>633,756</u>
<b>Total pension liability - beginning</b>	<u>11,152,247</u>	<u>13,481,890</u>	<u>12,750,481</u>	<u>9,834,122</u>	<u>9,200,366</u>
<b>Total pension liability - ending</b>	<u>8,020,884</u>	<u>11,152,247</u>	<u>13,481,890</u>	<u>12,750,481</u>	<u>9,834,122</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>					
Contributions - employer	587,959	674,572	680,534	648,302	561,805
Contributions - member	-	-	-	-	-
Net investment income	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(587,959)	(674,572)	(680,534)	(653,302)	(556,805)
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	5,000	(5,000)
<b>Net change in plan fiduciary net position</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - beginning</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - ending</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>City's net position liability</b>	<u>\$ 8,020,884</u>	<u>\$ 11,152,247</u>	<u>\$ 13,481,890</u>	<u>\$ 12,750,481</u>	<u>\$ 9,834,122</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Covered-employee payroll</b>	\$ 111,127,482	\$ 97,373,080	\$ 81,069,095	\$ 71,924,747	\$ 66,370,246
<b>Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll</b>	7.22%	11.45%	16.63%	17.73%	14.82%

Note to Schedule:

This Schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement of GASB 68.  
The City implemented GASB No.68 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016.  
This Schedule will present 10 years as information becomes available.



**Required Supplementary Information**

**City of Miami, Florida  
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios  
General and Sanitation Employees Staff Trust Plan (GESE Staff)  
Last Five Fiscal Years  
(Unaudited)**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<b>Total pension liability</b>					
Service cost	\$ 69,391	\$ 52,832	\$ 45,464	\$ 43,416	\$ 77,022
Interest	369,771	320,492	365,280	353,121	345,755
Changes of benefit terms	-	460,951	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	78,475	10,440	(686,043)	99,869	-
Changes of assumptions	-	105,798	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(308,761)</u>	<u>(295,460)</u>	<u>(332,554)</u>	<u>(340,299)</u>	<u>(311,388)</u>
<b>Net change in total pension liability</b>	208,876	655,053	(607,853)	156,107	111,389
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>5,019,792</u>	<u>4,364,739</u>	<u>4,972,592</u>	<u>4,816,485</u>	<u>4,705,096</u>
Total pension liability - ending	<u>5,228,668</u>	<u>5,019,792</u>	<u>4,364,739</u>	<u>4,972,592</u>	<u>4,816,485</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>					
Contributions - employer	233,242	247,449	269,054	291,087	291,968
Contributions - member	32,621	24,542	19,316	19,838	23,377
Net investment income	424,371	438,774	364,079	(15,614)	338,281
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(308,761)</u>	<u>(295,460)</u>	<u>(332,554)</u>	<u>(340,299)</u>	<u>(311,388)</u>
<b>Net change in plan fiduciary net position</b>	381,473	415,305	319,895	(44,988)	342,238
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - beginning</b>	<u>3,880,536</u>	<u>3,465,231</u>	<u>3,145,336</u>	<u>3,190,324</u>	<u>2,848,086</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - ending</b>	<u>4,262,009</u>	<u>3,880,536</u>	<u>3,465,231</u>	<u>3,145,336</u>	<u>3,190,324</u>
<b>City's net position liability</b>	<u>\$ 966,659</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,256</u>	<u>\$ 899,508</u>	<u>\$ 1,827,256</u>	<u>\$ 1,626,161</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability</b>	81.51%	77.30%	79.39%	63.25%	66.24%
<b>Covered-employee payroll</b>	\$ 280,425	\$ 225,148	\$ 172,459	\$ 164,547	\$ 298,958
<b>Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll</b>	344.71%	506.00%	521.58%	1110.48%	543.94%

Note to Schedule:

This Schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement of GASB 68.

The City implemented GASB No.68 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015.

This Schedule will present 10 years as information becomes available.

**Required Supplementary Information**

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios**  
**Elected Officers Retirement Trust (EORT)**  
**Last Six Fiscal Years**  
(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<b>Total pension liability</b>						
Service cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88,956	\$ 98,028	\$ 257,052
Interest	311,867	319,429	317,610	316,813	304,126	308,476
Differences between expected and actual experience	52,687	(199,276)	53,460	(2,221)	(20,969)	(250,718)
Changes of assumptions	1,489,649	-	-	-	228,310	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(318,442)	(325,800)	(318,754)	(263,320)	(260,660)	(261,135)
<b>Net change in total pension liability</b>	<u>1,535,761</u>	<u>(205,647)</u>	<u>52,316</u>	<u>140,228</u>	<u>348,835</u>	<u>53,675</u>
<b>Total pension liability - beginning</b>	<u>8,488,936</u>	<u>8,694,583</u>	<u>8,642,267</u>	<u>8,502,039</u>	<u>8,153,204</u>	<u>8,099,529</u>
<b>Total pension liability - ending</b>	<u>10,024,697</u>	<u>8,488,936</u>	<u>8,694,583</u>	<u>8,642,267</u>	<u>8,502,039</u>	<u>8,153,204</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>						
Contributions - employer	366,358	553,471	406,911	860,089	551,222	-
Net investment income	125,407	47,166	54,780	42,971	61,789	(19,893)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(318,442)	(325,800)	(318,754)	(263,320)	(260,660)	(261,135)
Administrative expenses	(2,400)	(2,400)	(2,400)	(2,400)	(2,400)	(2,400)
<b>Net change in plan fiduciary net position</b>	<u>170,923</u>	<u>272,437</u>	<u>140,537</u>	<u>637,340</u>	<u>349,951</u>	<u>(283,428)</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - beginning</b>	<u>7,375,239</u>	<u>7,102,802</u>	<u>6,962,265</u>	<u>6,324,925</u>	<u>5,974,974</u>	<u>6,258,402</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - ending</b>	<u>\$ 7,546,162</u>	<u>\$ 7,375,239</u>	<u>\$ 7,102,802</u>	<u>\$ 6,962,265</u>	<u>\$ 6,324,925</u>	<u>\$ 5,974,974</u>
<b>City's net position liability</b>	<u>\$ 2,478,535</u>	<u>\$ 1,113,697</u>	<u>\$ 1,591,781</u>	<u>\$ 1,680,002</u>	<u>\$ 2,177,114</u>	<u>\$ 2,178,230</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability</b>	75.28%	86.88%	81.69%	80.56%	74.39%	73.28%
<b>Covered-employee payroll</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,788	\$ 103,194	\$ 298,788
<b>Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	1666.87%	2109.73%	729.02%

Note to Schedule:

This Schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement of GASB 68.  
The City implemented GASB No.68 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015.  
This Schedule will present 10 years as information becomes available.

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Contributions - FIPO**  
**September 30, 2019**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**  
(Unaudited)

	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 62,694,851	\$ 56,999,866	\$ 53,264,009	\$ 48,672,615	\$ 48,616,677
Contributions made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>62,694,851</u>	<u>56,999,866</u>	<u>53,264,009</u>	<u>48,672,615</u>	<u>48,616,677</u>
Contribution deficiency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-payroll	\$ 168,059,448	\$ 166,670,939	\$ 141,497,840	\$ 133,083,231	\$ 106,278,378
Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll	37.31%	34.20%	37.64%	36.57%	45.74%

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	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 47,305,679	\$ 45,412,248	\$ 47,418,316	\$ 47,156,797	\$ 59,025,379
Contributions made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>47,305,679</u>	<u>45,412,248</u>	<u>47,418,316</u>	<u>47,156,797</u>	<u>59,025,379</u>
Contribution deficiency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-payroll	\$ 93,705,765	\$ 85,222,842	\$ 82,205,838	\$ 82,164,617	\$ 80,152,355
Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll	50.48%	53.29%	57.68%	57.39%	73.64%

The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine contribution rates for Fiscal Year 2019, as reported in the Schedule of Contributions above:

Valuation date:	October 1, 2017
Actuarial cost method:	Entry Age Method
Asset valuation method:	20% Write-Up Method: Expected actuarial value of assets, adjusted by 20% of the difference between expected actuarial value and actual market value (net of pending transfers to the COLA Fund)
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Interest rates	7.34% net of investment expenses
Inflation	3.25%
Projected salary increases	1.5% for promotions and other increase plus salary merit
Expense and/or Contingency Loading	\$2,210,096

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Contributions - GESE**  
**September 30, 2019**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**  
(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 43,526,929	\$ 40,879,285	\$ 34,355,719	\$ 32,881,500	\$ 33,036,318
Contributions made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>43,526,929</u>	<u>40,879,285</u>	<u>34,355,719</u>	<u>32,881,500</u>	<u>33,036,318</u>
Contribution deficiency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-payroll	\$ 111,004,019	\$ 111,127,482	\$ 97,373,080	\$ 81,069,095	\$ 71,924,747
Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll	39.21%	36.79%	35.28%	40.56%	45.93%

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 30,710,096	\$ 25,568,193	\$ 25,784,849	\$ 20,420,995	\$ 24,037,093
Contributions made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>30,710,096</u>	<u>25,568,193</u>	<u>25,784,849</u>	<u>20,420,995</u>	<u>\$ 24,037,093</u>
Contribution deficiency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-payroll	\$ 66,370,246	\$ 64,391,195	\$ 65,509,421	\$ 70,825,712	\$ 92,746,558
Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll	46.27%	39.71%	39.36%	28.83%	25.92%

The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine contribution rates for Fiscal Year 2019, as reported in

Valuation date:	October 1, 2018
Actuarial cost method:	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method:	Level percent, closed
Remaining amortization period:	4 to 20 years
Asset valuation method:	5-Year Smoothed Market
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.6%
Projected salary increases	4% to 8.75%
Payroll Growth	3.0%
Includes inflation at	3.5%

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Contributions - GESE Excess**  
**September 30, 2019**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**  
(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 631,547	\$ 694,643	\$ 850,429	\$ 914,859	\$ 947,666
Contributions made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>477,892</u>	<u>587,959</u>	<u>674,572</u>	<u>680,534</u>	<u>648,302</u>
Contribution deficiency	\$ 153,655	\$ 106,684	\$ 175,857	\$ 234,325	\$ 299,364
Covered-payroll	\$ 111,004,019	\$ 111,127,482	\$ 97,373,080	\$ 81,069,095	\$ 71,924,747
Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll	0.43%	0.53%	0.69%	0.84%	0.90%

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	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 722,999	\$ 665,659	\$ 606,589	\$ 585,357	\$ 625,539
Contributions made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>561,805</u>	<u>523,398</u>	<u>514,908</u>	<u>406,243</u>	<u>339,602</u>
Contribution deficiency	\$ 161,194	\$ 142,261	\$ 91,681	\$ 179,114	\$ 285,937
Covered-payroll	\$ 66,370,246	\$ 64,391,195	\$ 65,509,421	\$ 70,825,712	\$ 92,746,558
Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll	0.85%	0.81%	0.79%	0.57%	0.37%

The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine contribution rates for Fiscal Year 2019, as reported in the Schedule of Contributions above:

Valuation date:	October 1, 2018
Actuarial cost method:	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method:	Level dollar amounts, closed
Remaining amortization period:	12 years
Asset valuation method:	Not Applicable, the plan has no assets for investment
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.60%
Projected salary increases	4% to 8.75%
Includes inflation at	3.5%

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Contributions - GESE Staff**  
**September 30, 2019**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**  
(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 232,280	\$ 233,242	\$ 247,449	\$ 269,054	\$ 291,087
Contributions made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>232,280</u>	<u>233,242</u>	<u>247,449</u>	<u>269,054</u>	<u>291,087</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-payroll	\$ 320,720	\$ 280,425	\$ 225,148	\$ 172,459	\$ 164,547
Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll	72.42%	83.17%	109.91%	156.01%	176.90%

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	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 291,968	\$ 219,774	\$ 226,793	\$ 164,490	\$ 132,542
Contributions made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>291,968</u>	<u>219,774</u>	<u>226,793</u>	<u>164,490</u>	<u>133,487</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (945)
Covered-payroll	\$ 298,958	\$ 354,937	\$ 735,056	\$ 842,955	\$ 738,898
Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll	97.66%	61.92%	30.85%	19.51%	18.07%

The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine contribution rates for Fiscal Year 2019, as reported in the Schedule of Contributions above:

Valuation date:	October 1, 2018
Actuarial cost method:	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method:	Level dollar amounts, closed
Remaining amortization period:	1 to 18 years
Asset valuation method:	3 year smoothed market
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.60%
Projected salary increases	6.00%
Includes inflation at	3.50%

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Contributions - EORT**  
**September 30, 2019**  
**Last Nine Fiscal Years**  
(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 366,358	\$ 463,386	\$ 406,911	\$ 469,450	\$ 390,314
Contributions made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	366,358	553,471	406,911	860,089	551,222
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ (90,085)	\$ -	\$ (390,639)	\$ (160,908)
Covered-payroll	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,788	\$ 103,194
Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	853.36%	534.16%

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	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 570,348	\$ 488,713	\$ 566,252	\$ 431,995
Contributions made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	-	1,054,965	432,170	962,677
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 570,348	\$ (566,252)	\$ 134,082	\$ (530,682)
Covered-payroll	\$ 298,788	\$ 335,952	\$ 209,260	\$ 209,260
Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll	0.00%	314.02%	206.52%	460.04%

Actuarial valuation reports prior to 2010 are not available.

The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine contribution rates for Fiscal Year 2019, as reported in the Schedule of Contributions above:

Valuation date:	January 1, 2018
Actuarial cost method:	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method:	Level dollar, closed
Remaining amortization period:	5 to 9 years
Equivalent single amortization period:	8 years
Asset valuation method:	Market Value
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	3.75%
Projected salary increases	None
Payroll Growth	None
Includes inflation at	2.50%
Cost of living adjustments	None

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Investment Returns**  
**September 30, 2019**  
**Last Five Fiscal Years**  
(Unaudited)

**Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense**

<u>Year Ended September 30,</u>	<u>Firefighters and Police (FIPO)</u>	<u>General and Sanitation Employees (GESE)</u>	<u>General and Sanitation Employees Excess Benefit (GESE Excess Plan)</u>	<u>General and Sanitation Employees Staff Trust Plan (GESE Staff Plan)</u>	<u>Elected Officers Retirement Trust (EORT)</u>
2019	5.39%	9.30%	Not applicable (a)	11.20%	1.74%
2018	7.48%	13.20%	Not applicable (a)	12.90%	0.68%
2017	9.22%	10.60%	Not applicable (a)	11.80%	0.81%
2016	9.70%	0.23%	Not applicable (a)	-0.40%	0.65%
2015	1.84%	11.20%	Not applicable (a)	12.10%	0.93%

Note to Schedule:

(a) The GESE Excess Plan has no assets.

This Schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement of GASB 68.

This Schedule will present 10 years as information becomes available.



# NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS



## **SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS**

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for special revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

### **Community Redevelopment Agency (OMNI CRA)**

To account for revenues and expenditures to be used for general operations in the defined OMNI Community Redevelopment Area.

### **Community Redevelopment Agency (Midtown CRA)**

To account for revenues and expenditures to be used for special operations in the defined Midtown Community Redevelopment Area.

### **Community Redevelopment Agency (SEOPW)**

To account for revenues and expenditures to be used for special operations in the defined Southeast Overtown Park West Community Redevelopment Area.

### **Homeless Program**

To account for the activities of the City's homeless program.

### **Community Development**

To account for the proceeds from the Federal government under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

### **Housing Choice Vouchers**

To account for the monies received for administration and assistance to be provided in accordance with Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended under the Choice Housing Voucher Program.

### **State Housing Initiatives Program (SHIP)**

To account for the monies received from the State of Florida Housing Finance Corporation to used to provide home ownership and rental housing programs at the local level.

### **Convention Center**

To account for the operations of the City of Miami/ University of Miami James L. Knight International Center and Parking Garage.

# NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS



## **SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS**

### **Economic Development & Planning Services**

To account for the operations of the Economic Development and Planning Services.

### **NET Offices**

To account for the operations of the City's Neighborhood Enhancement Teams (NET Offices).

### **Parks & Recreation Services**

To account for the operations of the Parks and Recreation Services.

### **Police Services**

To account for the proceeds of various grants from Local, State, and Federal Agencies that are expended for police activities.

### **Law Enforcement Trust**

To account for confiscated monies awarded to the City for law enforcement related expenditures as stipulated by State Statutes.

### **Public Works Services**

To account for the proceeds granted from Local and State Agencies to be used for maintenance of streets, highways, sidewalks and infrastructure.

### **City Clerk Services**

To account for the operations of the Passport Facility, Municipal Archives and Records, and related programs.

### **Fire Rescue Services**

To account for the grants revenues and expenditures which supplement the City's emergency Fire Rescue operations

# NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS



## **SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS**

### **General Special Revenue**

To account for activities that are designated as special revenue which do not fall into one of the previous special revenue categories.

### **Departmental Improvement Initiatives**

To account for the funds designated for the City of Miami initiatives related to quality of life and technology.

### **Transportation and Transit**

To account for the operations of the City's transit and transportation projects.

### **Miami Ballpark Parking Facility**

To account for the operations of the Miami Ballpark Parking Facility.

### **Liberty City Revitalization Trust**

To account for the revitalization efforts for the redevelopment of the Liberty City Community Revitalization District.

### **Virginia Key Beach Park Trust**

To account for the activities to preserve, restore, and maintain the Historic Virginia Key Beach Park.

### **Solid Waste Recycling Trust**

To account for funds received through the recycling program that are utilized to pay for scholarships annually to educational institutions for Solid Waste employees and for the children or legal dependents of Solid Waste employees.

### **Bayront/Riverfront Land Acquisition Rouse Trust**

To account for the acquisition of real property adjacent to the Miami River and Biscayne Bay in order to provide public access and public enjoyment of those waterbodies.

# NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS



## **DEBT SERVICE FUNDS**

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources, payments of general obligation bond principal, interest from government resources, special obligation bond principal and interest from pledged revenues when the government is obligated in some manner for the payment.

### **General Obligation Bonds**

To account for monies for payment of principal, interest, and other costs related to various issues of long-term general obligation bonds. Debt Service is financed primarily by an ad valorem tax.

### **SEOPW CRA Other Special Obligation Bonds**

To account for monies for payment of principal, interest, and other costs related to various CRA special obligation bonds and loans.

# NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS



## **CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS**

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities.

### **Community Redevelopment Agency**

To account for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities for community redevelopment in the defined Community Redevelopment Area.

### **Transportation and Transit**

To account for expenditures for the improvement to infrastructure that enhances transportation options, improves safety, and increases mobility within city limits.

### **General Obligation Bond Projects (G.O.B.)**

To account for the receipt and disbursement of bond proceeds from general obligation debt to be used for constructions and/or acquisition activities for the City.

### **Special Obligation Bond Projects (S.O.B.)**

To account for the receipt and disbursement of bond proceeds from special obligation debt and loan agreements to be used for constructions and/or acquisition activities for the City.

**City of Miami, Florida  
Combining Balance Sheet  
Non-Major Governmental Funds  
September 30, 2019**

	Omni CRA	Midtown CRA	SEOPW CRA	Homeless Program	Community Development
<b>Assets</b>					
Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$ 8,151,523	\$ 68,185	\$ 27,297,433	\$ 905,697	\$ 15,887,349
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles):					
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	1,794
Accounts Receivable	-	-	13,588	-	34,374
Property Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Due From Other Governments	-	-	366,536	272,163	1,128,328
Accrued Interest	38,732	-	67,118	-	4,610
Prepays	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	500,508	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 8,190,255</b>	<b>\$ 68,185</b>	<b>\$ 28,245,183</b>	<b>\$ 1,177,860</b>	<b>\$ 17,056,455</b>
<b>Liabilities, Fund Balances and Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 641,362	\$ -	\$ 2,377,907	\$ 68,815	\$ 955,470
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	4,224
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	770,758	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	3,046,366
Deposits	-	-	14,961	-	89,752
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>641,362</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,392,868</b>	<b>839,573</b>	<b>4,095,812</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Unavailable Revenue - Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Fund Balances (Deficit):					
Non-Spendable Fund Balance					
Non-Spendable	-	-	-	-	-
Spendable Fund Balance					
Restricted	7,548,893	68,185	25,852,315	324,718	7,910,531
Committed	-	-	-	13,569	5,050,112
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>7,548,893</b>	<b>68,185</b>	<b>25,852,315</b>	<b>338,287</b>	<b>12,960,643</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$ 8,190,255</b>	<b>\$ 68,185</b>	<b>\$ 28,245,183</b>	<b>\$ 1,177,860</b>	<b>\$ 17,056,455</b>

**City of Miami, Florida  
Combining Balance Sheet  
Non-Major Governmental Funds  
September 30, 2019**

**Special Revenue  
Funds**

	<b>Housing Choice Vouchers</b>	<b>SHIP</b>	<b>Convention Center</b>	<b>Economic Development &amp; Planning Services</b>	<b>NET Offices</b>
<b>Assets</b>					
Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$ 289,285	\$ 1,669,290	\$ 495,740	\$ 17,661,419	\$ 249,386
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles):					
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-	2,968
Property Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Due From Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued Interest	-	171	-	-	-
Prepays	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 289,285</b>	<b>\$ 1,669,461</b>	<b>\$ 495,740</b>	<b>\$ 17,661,419</b>	<b>\$ 252,354</b>
<b>Liabilities, Fund Balances and Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 5,062	\$ 50,139	\$ 11,044	\$ 277,409	\$ 9,228
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-	324
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>50,139</b>	<b>11,044</b>	<b>277,409</b>	<b>9,552</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Unavailable Revenue - Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit):</b>					
Non-Spendable Fund Balance					
Non-Spendable	-	-	-	-	-
Spendable Fund Balance					
Restricted	284,223	1,619,322	-	212,805	13,405
Committed	-	-	-	17,171,205	221,024
Assigned	-	-	484,696	-	8,373
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>284,223</b>	<b>1,619,322</b>	<b>484,696</b>	<b>17,384,010</b>	<b>242,802</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$ 289,285</b>	<b>\$ 1,669,461</b>	<b>\$ 495,740</b>	<b>\$ 17,661,419</b>	<b>\$ 252,354</b>

**City of Miami, Florida  
Combining Balance Sheet  
Non-Major Governmental Funds  
September 30, 2019**

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Parks & Recreation Services	Police Services	Law Enforcement Trust	Public Works Services	City Clerk Services
<b>Assets</b>					
Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$ 2,965,471	\$ 5,910,785	\$ 794,748	\$ 4,579,241	\$ 1,420,123
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles):					
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	228	1,328,808	-	92,078	47
Property Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Due From Other Governments	51,356	1,075,926	-	-	-
Accrued Interest	-	3,504	2,719	485	-
Prepays	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 3,017,055</b>	<b>\$ 8,319,023</b>	<b>\$ 797,467</b>	<b>\$ 4,671,804</b>	<b>\$ 1,420,170</b>
<b>Liabilities, Fund Balances and Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 14,655	\$ 804,041	\$ 20,102	\$ 849,540	\$ 2,222
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	-	694,385	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	112,413	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>14,655</b>	<b>1,498,426</b>	<b>132,515</b>	<b>849,540</b>	<b>2,222</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Unavailable Revenue - Other	-	358,600	-	-	-
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>358,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit):</b>					
Non-Spendable Fund Balance					
Non-Spendable	-	-	-	-	-
Spendable Fund Balance					
Restricted	1,129,566	5,725,146	664,952	213,365	-
Committed	1,872,834	278,312	-	3,608,899	1,417,948
Assigned	-	458,539	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>3,002,400</b>	<b>6,461,997</b>	<b>664,952</b>	<b>3,822,264</b>	<b>1,417,948</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$ 3,017,055</b>	<b>\$ 8,319,023</b>	<b>\$ 797,467</b>	<b>\$ 4,671,804</b>	<b>\$ 1,420,170</b>



**City of Miami, Florida  
Combining Balance Sheet  
Non-Major Governmental Funds  
September 30, 2019**

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Fire Rescue Services	General Special Revenues	Departmental Improvement Initiatives	Transportation & Transit	Miami Ballpark Parking Facilities
<b>Assets</b>					
Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$ 978,100	\$ 3,013,823	\$ 12,273,526	\$ 2,670,162	\$ 5,145,174
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles):					
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	-	-	150,628	-	2,202,325
Property Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Due From Other Governments	3,857,952	159,991	56,934	4,697,128	-
Accrued Interest	98	-	-	16,669	-
Prepays	21,897	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 4,858,047</b>	<b>\$ 3,173,814</b>	<b>\$ 12,481,088</b>	<b>\$ 7,383,959</b>	<b>\$ 7,347,499</b>
<b>Liabilities, Fund Balances and Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 1,194,996	\$ 447,799	\$ 155,763	\$ 1,543,308	\$ 186,978
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	1,594,548	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,789,544</b>	<b>447,799</b>	<b>155,763</b>	<b>1,543,308</b>	<b>186,978</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Unavailable Revenue - Other	-	-	-	2,800,000	-
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Fund Balances (Deficit):					
Non-Spendable Fund Balance					
Non-Spendable	21,897	-	-	-	-
Spendable Fund Balance					
Restricted	1,925,158	1,033,778	3,425,527	3,040,651	7,160,521
Committed	121,448	1,687,037	8,320,283	-	-
Assigned	-	5,200	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	579,515	-	-
<b>Total Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>2,068,503</b>	<b>2,726,015</b>	<b>12,325,325</b>	<b>3,040,651</b>	<b>7,160,521</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$ 4,858,047</b>	<b>\$ 3,173,814</b>	<b>\$ 12,481,088</b>	<b>\$ 7,383,959</b>	<b>\$ 7,347,499</b>

**City of Miami, Florida  
Combining Balance Sheet  
Non-Major Governmental Funds  
September 30, 2019**

	<b>Special Revenue Funds</b>				<b>Total Special Revenue</b>
	<b>Liberty City Revitalization Trust</b>	<b>Virginia Key Beach Park Trust</b>	<b>Solid Waste Recycling Trust</b>	<b>Bayfront Park Land Acquisition Trust Fund</b>	
<b>Assets</b>					
Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$ 625,442	\$ 1,183,848	\$ 30,878	\$ 1,539,000	\$ 115,805,628
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	-	35,212	1,089,411	-	1,124,623
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles):					
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	1,794
Accounts Receivable	15,000	-	-	-	3,840,044
Property Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Due From Other Governments	-	-	-	-	11,666,314
Accrued Interest	71	-	724	-	134,901
Prepays	-	-	-	-	21,897
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	500,508
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 640,513</b>	<b>\$ 1,219,060</b>	<b>\$ 1,121,013</b>	<b>\$ 1,539,000</b>	<b>\$ 133,095,709</b>
<b>Liabilities, Fund Balances and Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 2,797	\$ 65,058	\$ 1,395	\$ -	\$ 9,685,090
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	4,224
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	3,059,691
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	3,046,366
Deposits	-	-	-	-	217,450
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>65,058</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,012,821</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Unavailable Revenue - Other	-	-	-	-	3,158,600
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,158,600</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit):</b>					
<b>Non-Spendable Fund Balance</b>					
Non-Spendable	-	-	1,089,411	-	1,111,308
<b>Spendable Fund Balance</b>					
Restricted	637,716	-	-	-	68,790,777
Committed	-	1,154,002	30,207	1,539,000	42,485,880
Assigned	-	-	-	-	956,808
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-	579,515
<b>Total Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>637,716</b>	<b>1,154,002</b>	<b>1,119,618</b>	<b>1,539,000</b>	<b>113,924,288</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$ 640,513</b>	<b>\$ 1,219,060</b>	<b>\$ 1,121,013</b>	<b>\$ 1,539,000</b>	<b>\$ 133,095,709</b>

**City of Miami, Florida  
Combining Balance Sheet  
Non-Major Governmental Funds  
September 30, 2019**

	<u>Debt Service Funds</u>			<u>Capital Projects Funds</u>	
	<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>	<u>CRA Other Special Obligation Bonds</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>	<u>Community Redevelopment Agency</u>	<u>Transportation &amp; Transit</u>
<b>Assets</b>					
Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	9,646,314	2,555,642	12,201,956	20,703,007	25,082,229
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles):					
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	3,275	-	3,275	-	-
Property Tax	181,803	-	181,803	-	-
Due From Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Prepays	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>\$ 9,831,392</u>	<u>\$ 2,555,642</u>	<u>\$ 12,387,034</u>	<u>\$ 20,703,007</u>	<u>\$ 25,082,229</u>
<b>Liabilities, Fund Balances and Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,733,518
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,733,518</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Unavailable Revenue - Other	181,803	-	181,803	-	-
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<u>181,803</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>181,803</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit):</b>					
Non-Spendable Fund Balance					
Non-Spendable	-	-	-	-	-
Spendable Fund Balance					
Restricted	9,649,589	2,555,642	12,205,231	20,703,007	23,348,711
Committed	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<u>9,649,589</u>	<u>2,555,642</u>	<u>12,205,231</u>	<u>20,703,007</u>	<u>23,348,711</u>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<u>\$ 9,831,392</u>	<u>\$ 2,555,642</u>	<u>\$ 12,387,034</u>	<u>\$ 20,703,007</u>	<u>\$ 25,082,229</u>

**City of Miami, Florida  
Combining Balance Sheet  
Non-Major Governmental Funds  
September 30, 2019**

	<b>Capital Projects Funds</b>			<b>Total Non- Major Governmental Funds</b>
	<b>Special Obligation Bonds Projects</b>	<b>General Obligation Bonds Projects</b>	<b>Total Capital Projects</b>	
<b>Assets</b>				
Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,805,628
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	9,413,279	761,143	55,959,658	69,286,237
Receivables (Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles):				
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	1,794
Accounts Receivable	750	-	750	3,844,069
Property Tax	-	-	-	181,803
Due From Other Governments	-	-	-	11,666,314
Accrued Interest	-	15,013	15,013	149,914
Prepays	-	-	-	21,897
Other Assets	-	-	-	500,508
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>\$ 9,414,029</u>	<u>\$ 776,156</u>	<u>\$ 55,975,421</u>	<u>\$ 201,458,164</u>
<b>Liabilities, Fund Balances and Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 1,101,093	\$ 1,053,230	\$ 3,887,841	\$ 13,572,931
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	4,224
Due to Other Funds	16,701,052	-	16,701,052	19,760,743
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	3,046,366
Deposits	-	-	-	217,450
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>17,802,145</u>	<u>1,053,230</u>	<u>20,588,893</u>	<u>36,601,714</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>				
Unavailable Revenue - Other	-	-	-	3,340,403
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,340,403</u>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit):</b>				
Non-Spendable Fund Balance				
Non-Spendable	-	-	-	1,111,308
Spendable Fund Balance				
Restricted	8,488,856	1,546,915	54,087,489	135,083,497
Committed	-	-	-	42,485,880
Assigned	-	-	-	956,808
Unassigned (deficit)	(16,876,972)	(1,823,989)	(18,700,961)	(18,121,446)
<b>Total Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<u>(8,388,116)</u>	<u>(277,074)</u>	<u>35,386,528</u>	<u>161,516,047</u>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<u>\$ 9,414,029</u>	<u>\$ 776,156</u>	<u>\$ 55,975,421</u>	<u>\$ 201,458,164</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Non-Major Governmental Funds**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Omni CRA	Midtown CRA	SEOPW CRA	Homeless Program	Community Development
<b>Revenues</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ 19,241,912	\$ 6,818,458	\$ 18,900,762	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental Revenues	732,391	-	789,572	2,916,051	24,731,734
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	521,163
Investment Earnings (Loss)	263,909	-	727,817	-	60,379
Other	493,951	-	5,112,685	14,091	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>20,732,163</b>	<b>6,818,458</b>	<b>25,530,836</b>	<b>2,930,142</b>	<b>25,313,276</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Current Operating:					
General Government	-	-	-	2,613,318	1,790
Planning and Development	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development	-	-	-	-	24,244,959
Community Redevelopment Areas	11,984,210	6,750,273	14,711,633	-	-
Public Works	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Public Facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and Other Charges	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	539,764	-	626,904	-	3,144,005
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>12,523,974</b>	<b>6,750,273</b>	<b>15,338,537</b>	<b>2,613,318</b>	<b>27,390,754</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<b>8,208,189</b>	<b>68,185</b>	<b>10,192,299</b>	<b>316,824</b>	<b>(2,077,478)</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>					
Transfers In	-	-	-	54,000	1,003,000
Transfers Out	(6,976,158)	-	(8,378,631)	-	-
Proceeds Received from Refunding	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>(6,976,158)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(8,378,631)</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>1,003,000</b>
<b>Net Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>1,232,031</b>	<b>68,185</b>	<b>1,813,668</b>	<b>370,824</b>	<b>(1,074,478)</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning</b>	<b>6,316,862</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,038,647</b>	<b>(32,537)</b>	<b>14,035,121</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 7,548,893</b>	<b>\$ 68,185</b>	<b>\$ 25,852,315</b>	<b>\$ 338,287</b>	<b>\$ 12,960,643</b>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Non-Major Governmental Funds**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Housing Choice Vouchers	SHIP	Convention Center	Economic Development & Planning Services	NET Offices
<b>Revenues</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	508,422	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	3,000
Intergovernmental Revenues	2,502,801	380,166	557,982	-	-
Charges for Services	-	-	-	3,168,413	53,033
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	32,379	-	1,667	5,083
Other	44,726	347,670	-	948,866	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>2,547,527</b>	<b>760,215</b>	<b>557,982</b>	<b>4,627,368</b>	<b>61,116</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Current Operating:					
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Planning and Development	-	-	-	1,731,657	-
Community Development	2,350,017	820,974	-	-	-
Community Redevelopment Areas	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	-	-	-	104,277	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Public Facilities	-	-	73,049	-	-
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and Other Charges	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>2,350,017</b>	<b>820,974</b>	<b>73,049</b>	<b>1,835,934</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<b>197,510</b>	<b>(60,759)</b>	<b>484,933</b>	<b>2,791,434</b>	<b>61,116</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>					
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	(1,936,000)	(1,556,000)
Proceeds Received from Refunding	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,936,000)</b>	<b>(1,556,000)</b>
<b>Net Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>197,510</b>	<b>(60,759)</b>	<b>484,933</b>	<b>855,434</b>	<b>(1,494,884)</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning</b>	<b>86,713</b>	<b>1,680,081</b>	<b>(237)</b>	<b>16,528,576</b>	<b>1,737,686</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 284,223</b>	<b>\$ 1,619,322</b>	<b>\$ 484,696</b>	<b>\$ 17,384,010</b>	<b>\$ 242,802</b>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Non-Major Governmental Funds**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Parks & Recreation Services	Police Services	Law Enforcement Trust	Public Works Services	City Clerk Services
<b>Revenues</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	4,079,915	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	146,483	-	-
Intergovernmental Revenues	456,588	5,898,753	-	-	-
Charges for Services	2,034	205,461	-	1,127,028	219,293
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	94,974	41,118	-	-
Other	-	132	-	-	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>458,622</b>	<b>6,199,320</b>	<b>187,601</b>	<b>5,206,943</b>	<b>219,293</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Current Operating:					
General Government	-	-	-	-	85,120
Planning and Development	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development	-	-	-	-	-
Community Redevelopment Areas	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	-	-	-	4,009,222	-
Public Safety	-	10,252,636	499,908	-	-
Public Facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Parks and Recreation	481,585	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and Other Charges	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	28,129	1,269,608	-	1,526,120	8,073
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>509,714</b>	<b>11,522,244</b>	<b>499,908</b>	<b>5,535,342</b>	<b>93,193</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<b>(51,092)</b>	<b>(5,322,924)</b>	<b>(312,307)</b>	<b>(328,399)</b>	<b>126,100</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>					
Transfers In	31,000	4,374,000	-	50,000	88,000
Transfers Out	-	-	-	(7,418,500)	-
Proceeds Received from Refunding	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>4,374,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,368,500)</b>	<b>88,000</b>
<b>Net Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>(20,092)</b>	<b>(948,924)</b>	<b>(312,307)</b>	<b>(7,696,899)</b>	<b>214,100</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning</b>	<b>3,022,492</b>	<b>7,410,921</b>	<b>977,259</b>	<b>11,519,163</b>	<b>1,203,848</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 3,002,400</b>	<b>\$ 6,461,997</b>	<b>\$ 664,952</b>	<b>\$ 3,822,264</b>	<b>\$ 1,417,948</b>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Non-Major Governmental Funds**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Fire Rescue Services	General Special Revenues	Departmental Improvement Initiatives	Transportation & Transit	Miami Ballpark Parking Facilities
<b>Revenues</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	1,434,824	-	-
Intergovernmental Revenues	5,912,644	278,215	949,559	18,819,703	-
Charges for Services	17,489	-	-	10,793	5,643,228
Investment Earnings (Loss)	1,534	-	84,860	19,513	-
Other	65,032	499,690	-	-	100,000
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>5,996,699</u>	<u>777,905</u>	<u>2,469,243</u>	<u>18,850,009</u>	<u>5,743,228</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Current Operating:					
General Government	-	54,950	5,043,238	141,429	-
Planning and Development	-	-	691,015	-	-
Community Development	-	-	-	-	-
Community Redevelopment Areas	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	-	644,423	19,172	11,984,339	-
Public Safety	6,433,584	-	-	-	-
Public Facilities	-	-	-	-	2,703,454
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and Other Charges	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	762,586	848	46,575	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>7,196,170</u>	<u>700,221</u>	<u>5,800,000</u>	<u>12,125,768</u>	<u>2,703,454</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(1,199,471)</u>	<u>77,684</u>	<u>(3,330,757)</u>	<u>6,724,241</u>	<u>3,039,774</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>					
Transfers In	686,000	1,800,000	5,615,000	167,000	-
Transfers Out	-	-	(627,000)	(7,567,000)	-
Proceeds Received from Refunding	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>686,000</u>	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>4,988,000</u>	<u>(7,400,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	(513,471)	1,877,684	1,657,243	(675,759)	3,039,774
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning</b>	<u>2,581,974</u>	<u>848,331</u>	<u>10,668,082</u>	<u>3,716,410</u>	<u>4,120,747</u>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Ending</b>	<u>\$ 2,068,503</u>	<u>\$ 2,726,015</u>	<u>\$ 12,325,325</u>	<u>\$ 3,040,651</u>	<u>\$ 7,160,521</u>



**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Non-Major Governmental Funds**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	Special Revenue Funds				Total Special Revenue
	Liberty City Revitalization Trust	Virginia Key Beach Park Trust	Solid Waste Recycling Trust	Bayfront Park Land Acquisition Trust Fund	
<b>Revenues</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,961,132
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	-	4,588,337
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	1,584,307
Intergovernmental Revenues	899,000	330,431	-	-	66,155,590
Charges for Services	-	1,520,360	-	-	12,488,295
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	17,663	27,562	-	1,378,458
Other	32,030	376,837	-	-	8,035,710
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>931,030</b>	<b>2,245,291</b>	<b>27,562</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>139,191,829</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Current Operating:					
General Government	-	7,349	-	-	7,947,194
Planning and Development	-	-	-	-	2,422,672
Community Development	-	-	-	-	27,415,950
Community Redevelopment Areas	526,913	-	-	-	33,973,029
Public Works	-	-	18,750	-	16,780,183
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	17,186,128
Public Facilities	-	-	-	-	2,776,503
Parks and Recreation	-	1,126,027	-	-	1,607,612
Debt Service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and Other Charges	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	32,815	-	-	7,985,427
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>526,913</b>	<b>1,166,191</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>118,094,698</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<b>404,117</b>	<b>1,079,100</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,097,131</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>					
Transfers In	-	-	-	119,000	13,987,000
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	(34,459,289)
Proceeds Received from Refunding	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119,000</b>	<b>(20,472,289)</b>
<b>Net Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	<b>404,117</b>	<b>1,079,100</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>119,000</b>	<b>624,842</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning</b>	<b>233,599</b>	<b>74,902</b>	<b>1,110,806</b>	<b>1,420,000</b>	<b>113,299,446</b>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 637,716</b>	<b>\$ 1,154,002</b>	<b>\$ 1,119,618</b>	<b>\$ 1,539,000</b>	<b>\$ 113,924,288</b>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Non-Major Governmental Funds**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	Debt Service Funds			Capital Projects Funds	
	General Obligation Bonds	CRA Other Special Obligation Bonds	Total Debt Service	Community Redevelopment Agency	Transportation & Transit
<b>Revenues</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ 22,725,247	\$ -	\$ 22,725,247	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	-	133,150	661,117
Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>22,725,247</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,725,247</u>	<u>133,150</u>	<u>661,117</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Current Operating:					
General Government	7,678	-	7,678	-	4,325
Planning and Development	-	-	-	-	4,899
Community Development	-	-	-	-	-
Community Redevelopment Areas	-	-	-	4,234,836	-
Public Works	-	-	-	-	228,943
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Public Facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:					
Principal	19,070,000	4,265,000	23,335,000	-	-
Interest and Other Charges	3,423,817	2,977,783	6,401,600	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	9,837,025
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>22,501,495</u>	<u>7,242,783</u>	<u>29,744,278</u>	<u>4,234,836</u>	<u>10,075,192</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>223,752</u>	<u>(7,242,783)</u>	<u>(7,019,031)</u>	<u>(4,101,686)</u>	<u>(9,414,075)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>					
Transfers In	-	7,242,783	7,242,783	-	1,450,000
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds Received from Refunding	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,242,783</u>	<u>7,242,783</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,450,000</u>
<b>Net Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	223,752	-	223,752	(4,101,686)	(7,964,075)
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning</b>	<u>9,425,837</u>	<u>2,555,642</u>	<u>11,981,479</u>	<u>24,804,693</u>	<u>31,312,786</u>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Ending</b>	<u>\$ 9,649,589</u>	<u>\$ 2,555,642</u>	<u>\$ 12,205,231</u>	<u>\$ 20,703,007</u>	<u>\$ 23,348,711</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Non-Major Governmental Funds**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<b>Capital Projects Funds</b>			<b>Total Non- Major Governmental Funds</b>
	<b>Special Obligation Bonds Projects</b>	<b>General Obligation Bonds Projects</b>	<b>Total Capital Projects</b>	
<b>Revenues</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,686,379
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	4,588,337
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	1,584,307
Intergovernmental Revenues	-	-	-	66,155,590
Charges for Services	-	-	-	12,488,295
Investment Earnings (Loss)	130,832	26,204	951,303	2,329,761
Other	-	-	-	8,035,710
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>130,832</u>	<u>26,204</u>	<u>951,303</u>	<u>162,868,379</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Current Operating:				
General Government	10,304,591	1	10,308,917	18,263,789
Planning and Development	-	-	4,899	2,427,571
Community Development	-	-	-	27,415,950
Community Redevelopment Areas	-	-	4,234,836	38,207,865
Public Works	-	-	228,943	17,009,126
Public Safety	-	-	-	17,186,128
Public Facilities	-	-	-	2,776,503
Parks and Recreation	16,131	-	16,131	1,623,743
Debt Service:				
Principal	8,093,886	-	8,093,886	31,428,886
Interest and Other Charges	-	-	-	6,401,600
Capital Outlay	4,784,362	1,823,990	16,445,377	24,430,804
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>23,198,970</u>	<u>1,823,991</u>	<u>39,332,989</u>	<u>187,171,965</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(23,068,138)</u>	<u>(1,797,787)</u>	<u>(38,381,686)</u>	<u>(24,303,586)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Transfers In	-	-	1,450,000	22,679,783
Transfers Out	-	-	-	(34,459,289)
Proceeds Received from Refunding	7,315,902	-	7,315,902	7,315,902
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>7,315,902</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,765,902</u>	<u>(4,463,604)</u>
<b>Net Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit)</b>	(15,752,236)	(1,797,787)	(29,615,784)	(28,767,190)
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning</b>	<u>7,364,120</u>	<u>1,520,713</u>	<u>65,002,312</u>	<u>190,283,237</u>
<b>Fund Balances (Deficit) - Ending</b>	<u>\$ (8,388,116)</u>	<u>\$ (277,074)</u>	<u>\$ 35,386,528</u>	<u>\$ 161,516,047</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Omni CRA**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ 19,242,000	\$ 19,242,000	\$ 19,241,912	\$ (88)
Intergovernmental Revenues	-	-	732,391	732,391
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	263,909	263,909
Other	<u>24,666,000</u>	<u>24,666,000</u>	<u>493,951</u>	<u>(24,172,049)</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>43,908,000</u>	<u>43,908,000</u>	<u>20,732,163</u>	<u>(23,175,837)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Community Redevelopment Areas	35,092,000	35,092,000	11,984,210	23,107,790
Capital Outlay	<u>24,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>	<u>539,764</u>	<u>(515,764)</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>35,116,000</u>	<u>35,116,000</u>	<u>12,523,974</u>	<u>22,592,026</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>8,792,000</u>	<u>8,792,000</u>	<u>8,208,189</u>	<u>(583,811)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers Out	<u>(8,792,000)</u>	<u>(8,792,000)</u>	<u>(6,976,158)</u>	<u>1,815,842</u>
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>(8,792,000)</u>	<u>(8,792,000)</u>	<u>(6,976,158)</u>	<u>1,815,842</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	1,232,031	1,232,031
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	<u>6,316,862</u>	<u>6,316,862</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,548,893</u>	<u>\$ 7,548,893</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Midtown CRA**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ 6,919,000	\$ 6,919,000	\$ 6,818,458	\$ (100,542)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>6,919,000</u>	<u>6,919,000</u>	<u>6,818,458</u>	<u>(100,542)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Community Redevelopment Areas	6,751,000	6,751,000	6,750,273	727
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>6,751,000</u>	<u>6,751,000</u>	<u>6,750,273</u>	<u>727</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>168,000</u>	<u>168,000</u>	<u>68,185</u>	<u>(99,815)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers Out	(68,000)	(68,000)	-	68,000
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>(68,000)</u>	<u>(68,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>68,000</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	100,000	100,000	68,185	(31,815)
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>\$ 68,185</u>	<u>\$ (31,815)</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - SEOPW CRA**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ 18,901,000	\$ 18,901,000	\$ 18,900,762	\$ (238)
Intergovernmental Revenues	-	-	789,572	789,572
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	727,817	727,817
Other	36,897,000	36,897,000	5,112,685	(31,784,315)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>55,798,000</u>	<u>55,798,000</u>	<u>25,530,836</u>	<u>(30,267,164)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Community Redevelopment Areas	43,040,000	43,040,000	14,711,633	28,328,367
Capital Outlay	602,000	602,000	626,904	(24,904)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>43,642,000</u>	<u>43,642,000</u>	<u>15,338,537</u>	<u>28,303,463</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>12,156,000</u>	<u>12,156,000</u>	<u>10,192,299</u>	<u>(1,963,701)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers Out	(12,156,000)	(12,156,000)	(8,378,631)	3,777,369
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>(12,156,000)</u>	<u>(12,156,000)</u>	<u>(8,378,631)</u>	<u>3,777,369</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	1,813,668	1,813,668
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	24,038,647	24,038,647
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 25,852,315</u>	<u>\$ 25,852,315</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Homeless Program**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 2,494,000	\$ 2,414,000	\$ 2,916,051	\$ 502,051
Other	<u>645,000</u>	<u>802,000</u>	<u>14,091</u>	<u>(787,909)</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>3,139,000</u>	<u>3,216,000</u>	<u>2,930,142</u>	<u>(285,858)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government	<u>3,193,000</u>	<u>3,270,000</u>	<u>2,613,318</u>	<u>656,682</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>3,193,000</u>	<u>3,270,000</u>	<u>2,613,318</u>	<u>656,682</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(54,000)</u>	<u>(54,000)</u>	<u>316,824</u>	<u>370,824</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	<u>54,000</u>	<u>54,000</u>	<u>54,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>54,000</u>	<u>54,000</u>	<u>54,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	370,824	370,824
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	<u>(32,537)</u>	<u>(32,537)</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 338,287</u>	<u>\$ 338,287</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Community Development**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 23,610,000	\$ 23,086,130	\$ 24,731,734	\$ 1,645,604
Charges for Services	-	-	521,163	521,163
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	60,379	60,379
Other	<u>23,629,000</u>	<u>23,629,000</u>	-	<u>(23,629,000)</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>47,239,000</u>	<u>46,715,130</u>	<u>25,313,276</u>	<u>(21,401,854)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government	-	-	1,790	(1,790)
Community Development	48,242,000	47,718,130	24,244,959	23,473,171
Capital Outlay	-	-	3,144,005	(3,144,005)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>48,242,000</u>	<u>47,718,130</u>	<u>27,390,754</u>	<u>20,327,376</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(1,003,000)</u>	<u>(1,003,000)</u>	<u>(2,077,478)</u>	<u>(1,074,478)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	<u>1,003,000</u>	<u>1,003,000</u>	<u>1,003,000</u>	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>1,003,000</u>	<u>1,003,000</u>	<u>1,003,000</u>	-
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	(1,074,478)	(1,074,478)
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	<u>14,035,121</u>	<u>14,035,121</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,960,643</u>	<u>\$ 12,960,643</u>



**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Housing Choice Vouchers**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 2,303,000	\$ 2,826,870	\$ 2,502,801	\$ (324,069)
Other	-	-	44,726	44,726
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>2,303,000</u>	<u>2,826,870</u>	<u>2,547,527</u>	<u>(279,343)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Community Development	2,303,000	2,826,870	2,350,017	476,853
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>2,303,000</u>	<u>2,826,870</u>	<u>2,350,017</u>	<u>476,853</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	-	-	197,510	197,510
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	197,510	197,510
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	86,713	86,713
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 284,223</u>	<u>\$ 284,223</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - SHIP**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 380,166	\$ (919,834)
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	32,379	32,379
Other	-	-	347,670	347,670
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>1,300,000</u>	<u>1,300,000</u>	<u>760,215</u>	<u>(539,785)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Community Development	1,300,000	1,300,000	820,974	479,026
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>1,300,000</u>	<u>1,300,000</u>	<u>820,974</u>	<u>479,026</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(60,759)</u>	<u>(60,759)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	(60,759)	(60,759)
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	1,680,081	1,680,081
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,619,322</u>	<u>\$ 1,619,322</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Convention Center**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 557,982	\$ 557,982
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>557,982</u>	<u>557,982</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Public Facilities	-	-	73,049	(73,049)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>73,049</u>	<u>(73,049)</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>484,933</u>	<u>484,933</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	484,933	484,933
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	(237)	(237)
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 484,696</u>	<u>\$ 484,696</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Economic Development & Planning Services**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Licenses and Permits	\$ 740,000	\$ 740,000	\$ 508,422	\$ (231,578)
Charges for Services	-	-	3,168,413	3,168,413
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	1,667	1,667
Other	<u>15,631,000</u>	<u>16,372,000</u>	<u>948,866</u>	<u>(15,423,134)</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>16,371,000</u>	<u>17,112,000</u>	<u>4,627,368</u>	<u>(12,484,632)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Planning and Development	16,146,000	15,976,000	1,731,657	14,244,343
Public Works	-	-	104,277	(104,277)
Capital Outlay	<u>225,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>225,000</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>16,371,000</u>	<u>16,201,000</u>	<u>1,835,934</u>	<u>14,365,066</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>911,000</u>	<u>2,791,434</u>	<u>1,880,434</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers Out	<u>-</u>	<u>(911,000)</u>	<u>(1,936,000)</u>	<u>(1,025,000)</u>
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>(911,000)</u>	<u>(1,936,000)</u>	<u>(1,025,000)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>855,434</u>	<u>855,434</u>
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,528,576</u>	<u>16,528,576</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,384,010</u>	<u>\$ 17,384,010</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - NET Offices**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Charges for Services	-	-	53,033	53,033
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	5,083	5,083
Other	<u>1,667,000</u>	<u>1,667,000</u>	-	<u>(1,667,000)</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>1,667,000</u>	<u>1,667,000</u>	<u>61,116</u>	<u>(1,605,884)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Public Safety	<u>717,000</u>	<u>717,000</u>	-	<u>717,000</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>717,000</u>	<u>717,000</u>	-	<u>717,000</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>950,000</u>	<u>950,000</u>	<u>61,116</u>	<u>(888,884)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers Out	<u>(950,000)</u>	<u>(950,000)</u>	<u>(1,556,000)</u>	<u>(606,000)</u>
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>(950,000)</u>	<u>(950,000)</u>	<u>(1,556,000)</u>	<u>(606,000)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	(1,494,884)	(1,494,884)
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	<u>1,737,686</u>	<u>1,737,686</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 242,802</u>	<u>\$ 242,802</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Parks & Recreation Services**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Licenses and Permits	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000	\$ -	\$ (55,000)
Intergovernmental Revenues	480,000	510,000	456,588	(53,412)
Charges for Services	-	-	2,034	2,034
Other	550,000	950,000	-	(950,000)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>1,085,000</u>	<u>1,515,000</u>	<u>458,622</u>	<u>(1,056,378)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Parks and Recreation	1,116,000	1,546,000	481,585	1,064,415
Capital Outlay	-	-	28,129	(28,129)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>1,116,000</u>	<u>1,546,000</u>	<u>509,714</u>	<u>1,036,286</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(31,000)</u>	<u>(31,000)</u>	<u>(51,092)</u>	<u>(20,092)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	31,000	31,000	31,000	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>31,000</u>	<u>31,000</u>	<u>31,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	(20,092)	(20,092)
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	3,022,492	3,022,492
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,002,400</u>	<u>\$ 3,002,400</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Police Services**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ (50,000)
Intergovernmental Revenues	6,045,000	8,411,000	5,898,753	(2,512,247)
Charges for Services	1,129,000	1,129,000	205,461	(923,539)
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	94,974	94,974
Other	<u>3,493,000</u>	<u>7,493,000</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>(7,492,868)</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>10,717,000</u>	<u>17,083,000</u>	<u>6,199,320</u>	<u>(10,883,680)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Public Safety	13,970,000	19,134,000	10,252,636	8,881,364
Capital Outlay	<u>1,896,000</u>	<u>2,536,000</u>	<u>1,269,608</u>	<u>1,266,392</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>15,866,000</u>	<u>21,670,000</u>	<u>11,522,244</u>	<u>10,147,756</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(5,149,000)</u>	<u>(4,587,000)</u>	<u>(5,322,924)</u>	<u>(735,924)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	<u>5,149,000</u>	<u>4,587,000</u>	<u>4,374,000</u>	<u>(213,000)</u>
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>5,149,000</u>	<u>4,587,000</u>	<u>4,374,000</u>	<u>(213,000)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	(948,924)	(948,924)
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	<u>7,410,921</u>	<u>7,410,921</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,461,997</u>	<u>\$ 6,461,997</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Law Enforcement Trust**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 146,483	\$ (253,517)
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	41,118	41,118
Other	<u>1,511,000</u>	<u>977,000</u>	-	<u>(977,000)</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>1,911,000</u>	<u>1,377,000</u>	<u>187,601</u>	<u>(1,189,399)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Public Safety	1,698,000	1,164,000	499,908	664,092
Capital Outlay	<u>213,000</u>	<u>213,000</u>	-	<u>213,000</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>1,911,000</u>	<u>1,377,000</u>	<u>499,908</u>	<u>877,092</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	-	-	<u>(312,307)</u>	<u>(312,307)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	(312,307)	(312,307)
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	<u>977,259</u>	<u>977,259</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 664,952</u>	<u>\$ 664,952</u>



**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Public Works Services**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Licenses and Permits	\$ 300,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 4,079,915	\$ 3,479,915
Charges for Services	7,171,000	7,171,000	1,127,028	(6,043,972)
Other	8,991,000	11,519,000	-	(11,519,000)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>16,462,000</u>	<u>19,290,000</u>	<u>5,206,943</u>	<u>(14,083,057)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Public Works	10,792,000	11,997,000	4,009,222	7,987,778
Capital Outlay	-	-	1,526,120	(1,526,120)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>10,792,000</u>	<u>11,997,000</u>	<u>5,535,342</u>	<u>6,461,658</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>5,670,000</u>	<u>7,293,000</u>	<u>(328,399)</u>	<u>(7,621,399)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
Transfers Out	(5,720,000)	(7,343,000)	(7,418,500)	(75,500)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>(5,670,000)</u>	<u>(7,293,000)</u>	<u>(7,368,500)</u>	<u>(75,500)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	(7,696,899)	(7,696,899)
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	11,519,163	11,519,163
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,822,264</u>	<u>\$ 3,822,264</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - City Clerk Services**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Charges for Services	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 219,293	\$ 129,293
Other	<u>1,002,000</u>	<u>1,206,000</u>	-	(1,206,000)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>1,092,000</u>	<u>1,296,000</u>	<u>219,293</u>	<u>(1,076,707)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government	1,180,000	1,384,000	85,120	1,298,880
Capital Outlay	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,073</u>	<u>(8,073)</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>1,180,000</u>	<u>1,384,000</u>	<u>93,193</u>	<u>1,290,807</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(88,000)</u>	<u>(88,000)</u>	<u>126,100</u>	<u>214,100</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	<u>88,000</u>	<u>88,000</u>	<u>88,000</u>	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>88,000</u>	<u>88,000</u>	<u>88,000</u>	-
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	214,100	214,100
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,203,848</u>	<u>1,203,848</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,417,948</u>	<u>\$ 1,417,948</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Fire Rescue Services**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 6,555,000	\$ 7,480,418	\$ 5,912,644	\$ (1,567,774)
Charges for Services	-	-	17,489	17,489
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	1,534	1,534
Other	7,686,000	7,686,000	65,032	(7,620,968)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>14,241,000</u>	<u>15,166,418</u>	<u>5,996,699</u>	<u>(9,169,719)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Public Safety	11,006,000	11,006,000	6,433,584	4,572,416
Capital Outlay	3,921,000	4,846,418	762,586	4,083,832
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>14,927,000</u>	<u>15,852,418</u>	<u>7,196,170</u>	<u>8,656,248</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(686,000)</u>	<u>(686,000)</u>	<u>(1,199,471)</u>	<u>(513,471)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	686,000	686,000	686,000	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>686,000</u>	<u>686,000</u>	<u>686,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	(513,471)	(513,471)
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	2,581,974	2,581,974
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,068,503</u>	<u>\$ 2,068,503</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - General Special Revenues**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ -	\$ 600,000	\$ 278,215	\$ (321,785)
Other	518,000	524,000	499,690	(24,310)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>518,000</u>	<u>1,124,000</u>	<u>777,905</u>	<u>(346,095)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government	13,000	21,000	54,950	(33,950)
Public Works	3,056,000	3,654,000	644,423	3,009,577
Capital Outlay	-	-	848	(848)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>3,069,000</u>	<u>3,675,000</u>	<u>700,221</u>	<u>2,974,779</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(2,551,000)</u>	<u>(2,551,000)</u>	<u>77,684</u>	<u>2,628,684</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	2,551,000	2,551,000	1,800,000	(751,000)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>2,551,000</u>	<u>2,551,000</u>	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>(751,000)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	1,877,684	1,877,684
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	848,331	848,331
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,726,015</u>	<u>\$ 2,726,015</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Departmental Improvement Initiatives**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,434,824	\$ 534,824
Intergovernmental Revenues	173,000	362,000	949,559	587,559
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	84,860	84,860
Other	<u>4,602,000</u>	<u>7,360,000</u>	-	<u>(7,360,000)</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>5,675,000</u>	<u>8,622,000</u>	<u>2,469,243</u>	<u>(6,152,757)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government	6,963,000	10,320,000	5,043,238	5,276,762
Planning and Development	2,757,000	2,757,000	691,015	2,065,985
Public Works	-	16,000	19,172	(3,172)
Public Facilities	-	627,000	-	627,000
Capital Outlay	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>46,575</u>	<u>(44,575)</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>9,722,000</u>	<u>13,722,000</u>	<u>5,800,000</u>	<u>7,922,000</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(4,047,000)</u>	<u>(5,100,000)</u>	<u>(3,330,757)</u>	<u>1,769,243</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	4,047,000	5,100,000	5,615,000	515,000
Transfers Out	-	-	<u>(627,000)</u>	<u>(627,000)</u>
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>4,047,000</u>	<u>5,100,000</u>	<u>4,988,000</u>	<u>(112,000)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	1,657,243	1,657,243
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	<u>10,668,082</u>	<u>10,668,082</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,325,325</u>	<u>\$ 12,325,325</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Transportation & Transit**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 16,963,000	\$ 16,963,000	\$ 18,819,703	\$ 1,856,703
Charges for Services	-	-	10,793	10,793
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	19,513	19,513
Other	370,000	3,716,000	-	(3,716,000)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>17,333,000</u>	<u>20,679,000</u>	<u>18,850,009</u>	<u>(1,828,991)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government	200,000	200,000	141,429	58,571
Public Works	10,766,000	14,112,000	11,984,339	2,127,661
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>10,966,000</u>	<u>14,312,000</u>	<u>12,125,768</u>	<u>2,186,232</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>6,367,000</u>	<u>6,367,000</u>	<u>6,724,241</u>	<u>357,241</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	-	-	167,000	167,000
Transfers Out	(6,367,000)	(6,367,000)	(7,567,000)	(1,200,000)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>(6,367,000)</u>	<u>(6,367,000)</u>	<u>(7,400,000)</u>	<u>(1,033,000)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	(675,759)	(675,759)
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	3,716,410	3,716,410
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,040,651</u>	<u>\$ 3,040,651</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Miami Ballpark Parking Facilities**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Charges for Services	\$ 5,279,000	\$ 5,279,000	\$ 5,643,228	\$ 364,228
Other	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>5,329,000</u>	<u>5,329,000</u>	<u>5,743,228</u>	<u>414,228</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Public Facilities	<u>5,329,000</u>	<u>5,329,000</u>	<u>2,703,454</u>	<u>2,625,546</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>5,329,000</u>	<u>5,329,000</u>	<u>2,703,454</u>	<u>2,625,546</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,039,774</u>	<u>3,039,774</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	3,039,774	3,039,774
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,120,747</u>	<u>4,120,747</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,160,521</u>	<u>\$ 7,160,521</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Liberty City Revitalization Trust**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 199,000	\$ 199,000	\$ 899,000	\$ 700,000
Other	<u>233,121</u>	<u>233,121</u>	<u>32,030</u>	<u>(201,091)</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>432,121</u>	<u>432,121</u>	<u>931,030</u>	<u>498,909</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Community Redevelopment Areas	<u>432,121</u>	<u>432,121</u>	<u>526,913</u>	<u>(94,792)</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>432,121</u>	<u>432,121</u>	<u>526,913</u>	<u>(94,792)</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>404,117</u>	<u>404,117</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	404,117	404,117
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>233,599</u>	<u>233,599</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 637,716</u>	<u>\$ 637,716</u>



**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Virginia Key Beach Park Trust**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 330,431	\$ 265,431
Charges for Services	700,000	700,000	1,520,360	820,360
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	17,663	17,663
Other	<u>78,000</u>	<u>78,000</u>	<u>376,837</u>	<u>298,837</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>843,000</u>	<u>843,000</u>	<u>2,245,291</u>	<u>1,402,291</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government	-	-	7,349	(7,349)
Parks and Recreation	1,131,000	1,131,000	1,126,027	4,973
Capital Outlay	<u>12,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>32,815</u>	<u>(20,815)</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>1,143,000</u>	<u>1,143,000</u>	<u>1,166,191</u>	<u>(23,191)</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(300,000)</u>	<u>(300,000)</u>	<u>1,079,100</u>	<u>1,379,100</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	-	<u>(300,000)</u>
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	-	<u>(300,000)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	1,079,100	1,079,100
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	74,902	74,902
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,154,002</u>	<u>\$ 1,154,002</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Solid Waste Recycling Trust**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Investment Earnings (Loss)	\$ 17,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 27,562	\$ 10,562
Other	141,000	111,000	-	(111,000)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>158,000</u>	<u>128,000</u>	<u>27,562</u>	<u>(100,438)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Public Works	158,000	128,000	18,750	109,250
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>158,000</u>	<u>128,000</u>	<u>18,750</u>	<u>109,250</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,812</u>	<u>8,812</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	8,812	8,812
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,110,806</u>	<u>1,110,806</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,119,618</u>	<u>\$ 1,119,618</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Bayfront Park Land Acquisition Trust Fund**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Other	\$ 1,420,000	\$ 1,420,000	\$ -	\$ (1,420,000)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>1,420,000</u>	<u>1,420,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,420,000)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Public Facilities	1,539,000	1,539,000	-	1,539,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>1,539,000</u>	<u>1,539,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,539,000</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(119,000)</u>	<u>(119,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>119,000</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	119,000	119,000	119,000	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>119,000</u>	<u>119,000</u>	<u>119,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	119,000	119,000
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	1,420,000	1,420,000
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,539,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,539,000</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - General Obligation Bonds**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ 22,483,000	\$ 22,483,000	\$ 22,725,247	\$ 242,247
Other	37,000	37,000	-	(37,000)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>22,520,000</u>	<u>22,520,000</u>	<u>22,725,247</u>	<u>205,247</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government	25,000	25,000	7,678	17,322
Principal	19,070,000	19,070,000	19,070,000	-
Interest and Other Charges	3,425,000	3,425,000	3,423,817	1,183
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>22,520,000</u>	<u>22,520,000</u>	<u>22,501,495</u>	<u>18,505</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	-	-	<u>223,752</u>	<u>223,752</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	223,752	223,752
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	<u>9,425,837</u>	<u>9,425,837</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,649,589</u>	<u>\$ 9,649,589</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Special Obligation Bonds**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -
Investment Earnings (Loss)	-	-	160,173	160,173
Other	8,850,000	8,850,000	-	(8,850,000)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>12,850,000</u>	<u>12,850,000</u>	<u>4,160,173</u>	<u>(8,689,827)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government	6,500	4,748,500	1,367,927	3,380,573
Principal	33,203,600	139,271,600	20,407,687	118,863,913
Interest and Other Charges	18,092,900	18,106,900	18,165,665	(58,765)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>51,303,000</u>	<u>162,127,000</u>	<u>39,941,279</u>	<u>122,185,721</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>(38,453,000)</u>	<u>(149,277,000)</u>	<u>(35,781,106)</u>	<u>113,495,894</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	38,453,000	38,618,000	38,618,000	-
Proceeds Received from Refunding	-	-	105,640,167	105,640,167
Payment To Escrow Agent For Refunding	-	-	(120,320,000)	(120,320,000)
Issuance of Debt	-	110,659,000	-	(110,659,000)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>38,453,000</u>	<u>149,277,000</u>	<u>23,938,167</u>	<u>(125,338,833)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	(11,842,939)	(11,842,939)
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	32,104,417	32,104,417
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 20,261,478</u>	<u>\$ 20,261,478</u>

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - CRA Other Special Obligation Bonds**  
**For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Principal	-	-	4,265,000	(4,265,000)
Interest and Other Charges	-	-	2,977,783	(2,977,783)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	-	-	7,242,783	(7,242,783)
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	-	-	(7,242,783)	(7,242,783)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	-	-	7,242,783	7,242,783
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	-	-	7,242,783	7,242,783
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	-	-	2,555,642	2,555,642
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,555,642	\$ 2,555,642

# FIDUCIARY FUNDS



Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity.

## **FIREFIGHTERS AND POLICE OFFICERS (FIPO)**

This Pension Trust Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources to be used for the payment of retirement benefits to Police and Firefighters. Resources are contributed by employees at rates fixed by law and by the City at amounts determined by annual actuarial valuations.

## **GENERAL EMPLOYEES AND SANITATION EMPLOYEES (GESE)**

These Pension Trust Funds are used to account for the three separate GESE Plans (GESE Members, Excess Plan and Staff Plan). The funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources to be used for the payment of retirement benefits to City employees, other than police and firefighters. Resources are contributed by employees at rates fixed by law and by the City at amounts determined by annual actuarial valuations.

## **CITY OF MIAMI ELECTED OFFICERS' RETIREMENT TRUST (EORT)**

This Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources to be used for the payment of retirement benefits to elected officials. Resources are contributed by the City in amounts determined by annual actuarial valuations.

**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position**  
**Fiduciary Funds**  
**September 30, 2019**

	<b>Employee Retirement Funds</b>					<b>Total Employee Retirement Funds</b>
	<b>Fire Fighters and Police (FIPO)</b>	<b>General and Sanitation Employees (GESE)</b>	<b>General and Sanitation Employees (GESE Excess Plan)</b>	<b>General and Sanitation Employees Staff Plan (GESE Staff Plan)</b>	<b>Elected Officers Retirement Trust (EORT)</b>	
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 43,221,066	\$ 336,653	\$ 29,839	\$ 69,846	\$ -	\$ 43,657,404
Accounts Receivable	14,789,771	3,739,687	28,219	5,000	-	18,562,677
Capital Assets, Net	2,095,512	1,380,094	-	-	-	3,475,606
	<u>60,106,349</u>	<u>5,456,434</u>	<u>58,058</u>	<u>74,846</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,695,687</u>
<b>Investments:</b>						
U.S. Government Obligations	45,567,280	109,033,726	-	-	6,482,646	161,083,652
Corporate Bonds	349,544,963	91,567,941	-	1,137,601	-	442,250,505
Corporate Stocks	494,970,660	507,320,337	-	3,200,193	-	1,005,491,190
Money Market Funds and Commercial Paper	-	24,162,655	-	-	901,043	25,063,698
International Equity	260,649,422	-	-	-	-	260,649,422
Real Estate	189,748,114	-	-	-	-	189,748,114
Private Equity	174,027,722	-	-	-	-	174,027,722
<b>Total Investments</b>	<u>1,514,508,161</u>	<u>732,084,659</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,337,794</u>	<u>7,383,689</u>	<u>2,258,314,303</u>
Securities Lending Collateral	114,568,536	-	-	-	-	114,568,536
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>1,689,183,046</u>	<u>737,541,093</u>	<u>58,058</u>	<u>4,412,640</u>	<u>7,383,689</u>	<u>2,438,578,526</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Obligations Under Security Lending Transactions	114,568,536	-	-	-	-	114,568,536
Accounts Payable	-	875,923	58,058	6,029	-	940,010
Accrued Liability	3,814,775	-	-	-	-	3,814,775
Payable for Securities Purchased	9,591,173	2,800,615	-	-	-	12,391,788
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>127,974,484</u>	<u>3,676,538</u>	<u>58,058</u>	<u>6,029</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>131,715,109</u>
<b>Net Position</b>						
Restricted for Pension Benefits	<u>\$ 1,561,208,562</u>	<u>\$ 733,864,555</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,406,611</u>	<u>\$ 7,383,689</u>	<u>\$ 2,306,863,417</u>



**City of Miami, Florida**  
**Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position**  
**Fiduciary Funds**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019**

	<b>Employee Retirement Funds</b>					<b>Total Employee Retirement Funds</b>
	<b>Fire Fighters and Police (FIPO)</b>	<b>General and Sanitation Employees (GESE)</b>	<b>General and Sanitation Employees (GESE Excess Plan)</b>	<b>General and Sanitation Employees Staff Plan (GESE Staff Plan)</b>	<b>Elected Officers Retirement Trust (EORT)</b>	
<b>Additions</b>						
Contributions:						
Employer	\$ 62,694,851	\$ 43,526,929	\$ 477,892	\$ 273,659	\$ 366,358	\$ 107,339,689
Plan Members	16,309,563	13,094,948	-	40,846	-	29,445,357
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>79,004,414</b>	<b>56,621,877</b>	<b>477,892</b>	<b>314,505</b>	<b>366,358</b>	<b>136,785,046</b>
Investment Earnings:						
Net Increase in Fair Value of Investments	51,103,043	-	-	83,149	135,031	51,321,223
Interest	17,435,630	-	-	-	-	17,435,630
Dividends	10,494,862	-	-	93,507	-	10,588,369
Other	604,633	-	-	-	-	604,633
<b>Total Investment Earnings</b>	<b>79,638,168</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>176,656</b>	<b>135,031</b>	<b>79,949,855</b>
Security Lending Activities:						
Security Lending Income	505,494	49,678,056	103,477	-	-	50,287,027
Security Lending Fees and Rebates	(126,273)	-	-	-	-	(126,273)
<b>Net Income From Security Lending Activities</b>	<b>379,221</b>	<b>49,678,056</b>	<b>103,477</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,160,754</b>
Less Investment Expenses	(5,549,431)	(2,296,127)	-	-	-	(7,845,558)
<b>Net Investment Earnings</b>	<b>74,467,958</b>	<b>47,381,929</b>	<b>103,477</b>	<b>176,656</b>	<b>135,031</b>	<b>122,265,051</b>
Reimbursement From City for Administrative Costs	-	2,551,358	-	-	-	2,551,358
<b>Total Additions</b>	<b>153,472,372</b>	<b>106,555,164</b>	<b>581,369</b>	<b>491,161</b>	<b>501,389</b>	<b>261,601,455</b>
<b>Deductions</b>						
Benefits/Payments	130,508,175	72,810,575	477,892	346,559	318,442	204,461,643
Refunds upon Resignation, Death, Other	667,508	1,797,989	-	-	-	2,465,497
Distribution to Retirees	25,622,525	-	-	-	-	25,622,525
Administrative and Other Expenses	2,147,978	2,611,943	103,477	-	2,400	4,865,798
<b>Total Deductions</b>	<b>158,946,186</b>	<b>77,220,507</b>	<b>581,369</b>	<b>346,559</b>	<b>320,842</b>	<b>237,415,463</b>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>(5,473,814)</b>	<b>29,334,657</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>144,602</b>	<b>180,547</b>	<b>24,185,992</b>
<b>Net Position- Beginning of Year</b>	<b>1,566,682,376</b>	<b>704,529,898</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,262,009</b>	<b>7,203,142</b>	<b>2,282,677,425</b>
<b>Net Position- End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 1,561,208,562</b>	<b>\$ 733,864,555</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$ 4,406,611</b>	<b>\$ 7,383,689</b>	<b>\$ 2,306,863,417</b>

# STATISTICAL SECTION



This part of the City’s comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information contained in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City’s overall financial health.

## **FINANCIAL TRENDS**

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City’s financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

## **REVENUE CAPACITY**

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City’s most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

## **DEBT CAPACITY**

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City’s current levels of outstanding debt and the City’s ability to issue additional debt in the future.

## **DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION**

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City’s financial activities take place.

## **OPERATING INFORMATION**

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City’s financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
NET POSITION (DEFICIT) BY COMPONENT  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(ACCURAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Primary Government										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 604,198,879	578,092,580	\$ 627,800,618	\$ 616,752,804	\$ 614,080,419	\$ 651,485,412	\$ 626,017,000	\$ 657,452,000	\$ 693,247,000	\$ 752,507,000
Restricted	372,927,622	401,755,649	297,600,108	273,730,365	237,584,556	86,209,162	93,376,000	90,078,000	95,873,000	88,297,000
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(1,660,325,485)	(1,581,291,781)	(1,431,127,427)	(1,224,962,154)	(1,163,152,861)	(947,529,448)	(327,113,000)	(331,776,000)	(341,277,000)	(306,024,000)
Total Primary Government Net Position (Deficit)	\$ (683,198,984)	(601,443,552)	\$ (505,726,701)	\$ (334,478,985)	\$ (311,487,886)	\$ (209,834,874)	\$ 392,280,000	\$ 415,754,000	\$ 447,843,000	\$ 534,780,000

Notes:

(1) The City does not have any business-type activities for financial reporting purposes.

**CITY OF MIAMI  
CHANGES IN NET POSITION (DEFICIT)  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>Expenses</b>										
Governmental Activities:										
General Government	\$ 213,603,225	\$ 162,800,242	\$ 174,982,174	\$ 145,455,559	\$ 167,055,389	\$ 240,815,051	\$ 144,400,178	\$ 104,495,000	\$ 164,006,000	\$ 152,727,000
Planning and Development	32,481,681	22,721,335	19,462,678	15,513,166	15,479,449	50,647,846	11,688,186	16,397,000	10,801,000	12,019,000
Community Development	29,885,260	28,371,102	29,443,452	27,937,279	30,519,798	45,476,324	38,926,526	38,100,000	40,852,000	39,655,000
Community Redevelopment Areas	39,510,779	35,272,784	34,616,272	36,149,769	58,062,764	18,087,177	20,836,076	17,041,000	4,696,000	29,288,000
Public Works	118,662,743	123,517,711	95,595,175	91,985,468	76,035,122	156,036,690	69,241,668	83,062,000	65,604,000	69,970,000
Public Safety	564,926,413	387,651,946	579,366,645	446,865,144	385,120,293	776,125,991	337,347,418	352,869,000	333,431,000	371,351,000
Public Facilities	20,295,788	22,371,164	19,086,773	16,758,483	16,560,573	23,126,368	15,403,258	16,330,000	11,242,000	16,848,000
Parks and Recreation	63,493,078	66,817,655	63,380,712	50,207,864	42,585,419	78,558,325	43,340,882	44,977,000	39,223,000	39,776,000
Interest on Long-Term Debt	20,689,106	25,405,481	29,663,407	32,606,891	33,747,629	31,932,034	43,544,000	37,426,000	43,336,000	27,533,000
Contribution to Port Tunnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000,000	-
<b>Total Primary Government Expenses</b>	<b>1,103,548,073</b>	<b>874,929,420</b>	<b>1,045,597,288</b>	<b>863,479,623</b>	<b>825,166,436</b>	<b>1,420,805,808</b>	<b>724,728,191</b>	<b>710,697,000</b>	<b>763,191,000</b>	<b>759,167,000</b>
<b>Program Revenues</b>										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges for Services										
General Government	67,198,474	79,797,772	80,722,098	78,089,981	66,307,491	65,821,177	50,684,922	51,265,000	48,814,000	38,703,000
Planning and Development	48,357,041	45,574,467	46,837,017	47,586,059	45,385,722	36,879,821	18,848,000	15,328,000	13,125,000	9,719,000
Community Development	920,736	538,541	-	1,766,173	5,009,547	824,248	1,555,000	709,000	1,585,000	155,000
Community Redevelopment Areas	5,638,853	4,332,416	1,998,138	2,157,456	1,138,695	416,337	62,000	39,000	224,000	1,275,000
Public Works	57,538,163	61,719,832	58,727,450	56,594,045	54,021,469	50,279,793	47,178,270	41,533,000	49,349,000	46,480,000
Public Safety	102,248,864	39,758,748	29,475,920	28,477,126	24,708,571	25,426,372	26,207,867	23,321,000	15,997,000	22,152,000
Public Facilities	38,503,061	35,922,412	37,720,512	35,324,297	37,455,509	30,925,509	29,219,001	27,353,000	18,244,000	14,636,000
Parks and Recreation	8,094,755	6,958,019	7,741,695	7,845,180	8,454,738	5,613,643	7,111,007	7,184,000	6,224,000	6,247,000
Operating Grants and Contributions	104,391,388	95,524,077	81,114,292	88,478,479	84,631,766	105,483,092	103,176,700	88,608,000	94,339,000	73,139,000
Capital Grants and Contributions	2,816,007	9,069,762	1,078,796	11,315,519	9,253,860	2,598,400	17,042,000	29,303,000	21,824,000	27,113,000
<b>Total Primary Government Program Revenue</b>	<b>435,707,342</b>	<b>379,196,046</b>	<b>345,415,918</b>	<b>357,634,315</b>	<b>336,367,368</b>	<b>324,268,392</b>	<b>301,084,767</b>	<b>284,643,000</b>	<b>269,725,000</b>	<b>239,619,000</b>
<b>Net(Expense)/Revenue</b>										
Total Primary Government Net Expense	(667,840,731)	(495,733,374)	(700,181,370)	(505,845,308)	(488,799,068)	(1,096,537,416)	(423,643,424)	(426,054,000)	(493,466,000)	(519,548,000)
<b>General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets</b>										
Governmental Activities:										
Taxes										
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes	404,479,302	369,230,063	336,475,508	298,719,456	269,303,313	241,721,842	232,082,786	223,386,000	233,193,000	264,548,000
Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service	22,725,247	28,017,811	26,964,194	25,661,731	24,848,727	24,853,248	26,425,030	26,887,000	28,132,000	22,663,000
Franchise Taxes	51,399,079	49,741,913	49,207,879	47,416,360	47,560,134	46,311,659	44,698,943	44,650,000	44,882,000	43,121,000
State Revenue Sharing - Unrestricted	17,254,032	16,380,921	15,687,260	14,836,385	14,389,530	13,389,054	12,673,362	12,367,000	11,430,000	10,515,000
Sales and Other Use Taxes	37,022,921	35,786,997	33,521,269	32,699,735	31,254,199	29,490,981	27,737,964	25,803,000	25,988,000	22,666,000
Public Service Taxes	64,160,961	64,250,989	62,532,940	60,020,384	59,576,109	60,395,502	59,322,198	58,046,000	59,427,000	61,967,000
Investment Earnings (Losses) - Unrestricted	17,068,757	9,681,342	4,544,604	3,500,158	4,761,254	4,298,129	(2,653,269)	2,826,000	2,393,000	3,218,000
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	(546,835)	9,960,348	(115,656)	-	1,087,000	-
Other General Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<b>614,110,299</b>	<b>573,090,036</b>	<b>528,933,654</b>	<b>482,854,209</b>	<b>451,146,431</b>	<b>430,420,763</b>	<b>400,171,358</b>	<b>393,965,000</b>	<b>406,532,000</b>	<b>428,698,000</b>
<b>Change in Net Position (Deficit)</b>										
Total Primary Government	(53,730,432)	77,356,662	(171,247,716)	(22,991,099)	(37,652,637)	(666,116,653)	(23,472,066)	(32,089,000)	(86,934,000)	(90,850,000)

Notes: (1) The City does not have any business-type activities for financial reporting purposes.

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
**GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
**(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

Fiscal Year	Ad Valorem Taxes General Purpose	Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service	Franchise Taxes	Sales and Other Use Taxes	Communication Service Taxes	Total
2019	\$ 404,479,302	\$ 22,725,247	\$ 51,399,079	\$ 37,022,921	\$ 64,160,961	\$ 579,787,510
2018	369,230,063	28,017,811	49,741,913	35,786,997	64,250,989	547,027,773
2017	336,475,508	26,964,194	49,207,879	33,521,269	62,532,940	508,701,790
2016	298,719,456	25,661,731	47,416,360	32,699,735	60,020,384	464,517,666
2015	269,303,313	24,848,727	47,560,134	31,254,199	59,576,109	432,542,482
2014	241,721,842	24,853,248	46,311,659	29,490,981	60,395,502	402,773,232
2013	232,082,786	26,425,030	44,698,943	27,737,964	59,322,198	390,266,921
2012	223,386,064	26,887,032	26,649,826	17,793,928	58,045,986	352,762,836
2011	233,193,302	28,131,853	44,881,126	25,987,633	59,426,883	391,620,797
2010	264,548,387	22,662,573	43,120,713	22,665,743	61,966,455	414,963,871

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
LAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS  
(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Fund Balances:								
Non-Spendable Fund Balance								
Non Spendable	\$ 4,453,645	\$ 3,181,065	\$ 3,123,531	\$ 3,033,309	\$ 3,474,396	\$ 3,975,000	\$ 3,554,000	\$ 8,141,000
Spendable Fund Balance								
Restricted	404,403,534	401,731,979	338,319,610	310,576,099	297,118,841	226,564,000	261,858,000	333,199,000
Committed	110,723,266	107,646,577	121,083,524	133,813,871	92,342,101	110,418,000	20,881,000	16,512,000
Assigned	41,744,018	62,505,392	44,647,057	44,240,127	61,350,740	56,487,000	73,642,000	52,161,000
Unassigned (deficit)	34,129,038	46,904,276	59,618,612	36,487,814	58,533,534	54,180,000	(3,399,000)	(9,324,000)
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 595,453,501</b>	<b>\$ 621,969,289</b>	<b>\$ 566,792,334</b>	<b>\$ 528,151,220</b>	<b>\$ 512,819,612</b>	<b>\$ 451,624,000</b>	<b>\$ 356,536,000</b>	<b>\$ 400,689,000</b>

Note: Years prior to fiscal year 2010 have not been presented due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 54, which provided for new categories for classifying governmental fund balances. Changes to the fund balance is being presented prospectively.

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
**CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
**(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Revenues</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ 427,204,549	\$ 397,247,874	\$ 363,439,702	\$ 324,381,187	\$ 294,152,040
Franchise and Other Taxes	115,560,040	113,992,902	111,740,819	107,436,744	107,136,243
Licenses and Permits	80,010,141	73,756,786	73,030,964	71,826,609	65,136,838
Fines and Forfeitures	9,293,224	15,638,528	17,727,789	17,022,156	13,606,546
Intergovernmental Revenues	159,010,672	156,349,299	131,983,836	144,464,881	144,172,756
Charges for Services	134,956,287	133,732,658	131,422,481	128,520,198	127,031,324
Investment Earnings (Loss)	17,068,757	9,681,342	4,544,604	3,500,158	4,761,254
Impact Fees	17,360,958	20,861,463	25,347,222	25,491,632	20,848,627
Other	22,859,336	30,612,771	15,694,374	14,979,722	15,858,407
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>983,323,964</b>	<b>951,873,623</b>	<b>874,931,791</b>	<b>837,623,287</b>	<b>792,704,035</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>					
General Government	147,073,267	117,223,208	113,687,204	94,863,916	95,097,965
Planning and Development	28,842,970	22,526,541	18,478,112	16,530,501	17,528,545
Community Development	29,278,850	28,331,999	29,059,382	27,669,432	30,618,655
Community Redevelopment Areas	38,207,865	33,972,903	33,155,840	35,240,353	57,374,849
Public Works	103,610,767	113,249,970	93,603,216	88,781,332	72,332,848
Public Safety	439,120,870	398,331,195	377,635,776	358,151,070	320,578,664
Public Facilities	16,271,550	18,098,100	16,095,228	14,172,514	14,182,077
Parks and Recreation	49,672,482	53,971,624	50,122,922	40,252,541	34,176,174
Contribution to Port Tunnel	-	-	-	-	-
Organizational Support	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:					
Principal	51,836,573	53,599,962	42,848,297	31,666,421	23,134,356
Interest and Other Charges	24,567,265	35,299,145	33,376,755	37,407,853	43,562,774
Debt Issuance Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	75,065,968	80,821,666	80,312,188	88,247,094	87,743,237
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>1,003,548,427</b>	<b>955,426,313</b>	<b>888,374,920</b>	<b>832,983,027</b>	<b>796,330,144</b>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(20,224,463)	(3,552,690)	(13,443,129)	4,640,260	(3,626,109)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>					
Transfers In	98,046,289	118,757,528	115,984,813	134,391,945	113,353,457
Transfers Out	(98,046,289)	(118,757,527)	(115,984,813)	(134,391,945)	(113,353,457)
Proceeds from Sale of Property	195,133	277,969	787,221	441,720	1,957,890
Proceeds Received from Refunding	112,956,069	83,045,000	114,380,000	57,240,000	-
Payment To Escrow Agent For Refunding	(120,320,000)	(74,105,000)	(112,330,000)	(57,635,000)	-
Proceeds Received From Long-Term Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Premium from Issuance of Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of Debt	877,473	49,511,675	49,314,922	10,644,628	-
Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Discount from Issuance of Debt	-	-	(67,900)	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>(6,291,325)</b>	<b>58,729,645</b>	<b>52,084,243</b>	<b>10,691,348</b>	<b>1,957,890</b>
<b>Net Changes in Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ (26,515,788)</b>	<b>\$ 55,176,955</b>	<b>\$ 38,641,114</b>	<b>\$ 15,331,608</b>	<b>\$ (1,668,219)</b>
Debt Service as a Percentage of Non-Capital Expenditures	8.23%	10.16%	9.43%	9.28%	9.41%

(continued)

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
**CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
**(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>Revenues</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ 266,575,890	\$ 258,507,816	\$ 250,273,000	\$ 261,325,000	\$ 287,211,000
Franchise and Other Taxes	106,706,981	104,021,141	102,696,000	104,309,000	105,090,000
Licenses and Permits	60,905,490	35,894,264	35,726,000	34,031,000	25,348,000
Fines and Forfeitures	12,633,258	11,822,487	5,538,000	6,454,000	5,208,000
Intergovernmental Revenues	147,318,713	169,377,430	152,387,000	170,755,000	153,416,000
Charges for Services	109,858,728	123,088,110	106,717,000	94,711,000	88,420,000
Investment Earnings (Loss)	4,298,129	(2,653,269)	2,826,000	2,393,000	3,218,000
Impact Fees	21,561,620	9,121,554	4,338,000	1,355,000	12,000
Other	11,227,804	7,446,994	14,934,000	10,102,000	9,106,000
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>741,086,613</b>	<b>716,626,527</b>	<b>675,435,000</b>	<b>685,435,000</b>	<b>677,029,000</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>					
General Government	93,266,684	94,333,429	187,595,000	166,671,000	180,608,000
Planning and Development	13,886,927	11,938,108	7,922,000	8,328,000	9,340,000
Community Development	32,773,187	38,461,763	36,706,000	40,432,000	39,158,000
Community Redevelopment Areas	16,496,169	20,408,076	22,041,000	4,395,000	29,084,000
Public Works	64,762,823	63,269,335	48,949,000	46,644,000	51,337,000
Public Safety	309,032,876	311,799,509	221,066,000	218,698,000	249,749,000
Public Facilities	11,558,522	12,422,038	12,708,000	9,803,000	12,556,000
Parks and Recreation	30,933,658	32,461,502	25,879,000	26,540,000	27,545,000
Contribution to Port Tunnel	-	-	-	50,000,000	-
Organizational Support	-	-	-	30,524,000	32,219,000
Debt Service:					
Principal	47,423,659	73,066,874	22,934,000	29,492,000	27,261,000
Interest and Other Charges	42,414,727	44,111,501	41,185,000	39,648,000	38,065,000
Debt Issuance Costs	-	-	-	2,048,000	-
Capital Outlay	65,700,078	52,579,857	66,897,000	113,888,000	55,696,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>728,249,310</b>	<b>754,851,992</b>	<b>693,882,000</b>	<b>787,111,000</b>	<b>752,618,000</b>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	12,837,303	(38,225,465)	(18,447,000)	(101,676,000)	(75,589,000)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>					
Transfers In	130,317,671	79,854,462	114,263,000	100,560,000	146,557,000
Transfers Out	(130,317,670)	(79,854,460)	(114,263,000)	(100,560,000)	(146,557,000)
Proceeds from Sale of Property	10,607,538	304,345	-	1,087,000	-
Proceeds Received from Refunding	-	-	-	68,894,000	-
Payment To Escrow Agent For Refunding	-	-	-	(68,572,000)	-
Proceeds Received From Long-Term Debt	-	-	-	1,712,000	-
Premium from Issuance of Debt	4,330,862	-	-	-	-
Issuance of Debt	73,934,380	50,028,639	-	51,751,000	-
Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	(1,392,000)
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	166,370,000
Discount from Issuance of Debt	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>88,872,781</b>	<b>50,332,986</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54,872,000</b>	<b>164,978,000</b>
<b>Net Changes in Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 101,710,084</b>	<b>\$ 12,107,521</b>	<b>\$ (18,447,000)</b>	<b>\$ (46,804,000)</b>	<b>\$ 89,389,000</b>
Debt Service as a Percentage of Non-Capital Expenditures	13.56%	16.69%	10.23%	10.27%	9.37%



**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

Fiscal Year	Ad Valorem Taxes General Purpose	Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service	Franchise Taxes	Sales and Other Use Taxes	Communication Service Taxes	Total
2019	\$ 404,479,302	\$ 22,725,247	\$ 51,399,079	\$ 37,022,921	\$ 64,160,961	\$ 579,787,510
2018	369,230,063	28,017,811	49,741,913	35,786,997	64,250,989	547,027,773
2017	336,475,508	26,964,194	49,207,879	33,521,269	62,532,940	508,701,790
2016	298,719,456	25,661,731	47,416,360	32,699,735	60,020,384	464,517,666
2015	269,303,313	24,848,727	47,560,134	31,254,199	59,576,109	432,542,482
2014	241,722,642	24,853,248	46,311,659	29,490,981	60,395,322	402,773,852
2013	232,082,786	26,425,030	44,698,943	27,737,964	59,322,198	390,266,921
2012	223,386,000	26,887,000	44,650,000	25,803,000	58,046,000	378,772,000
2011	233,193,000	28,132,000	44,882,000	25,988,000	59,427,000	391,622,000
2010	264,548,000	22,663,000	43,122,000	22,666,000	61,968,000	414,967,000

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
**NET ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year Ended September 30,	Real Property			Net Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Value	Net Assessed Value as a Percentage of Estimated Actual Value (1)
	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Personal Property				
2019	\$ 36,145,085,669	\$ 20,300,307,800	\$ 2,516,205,948	\$ 58,961,599,417	8.0300	\$ 76,358,400,388	77.22%
2018	32,694,764,561	18,370,692,628	2,291,647,844	53,357,105,033	8.0300	71,868,917,720	74.24%
2017	30,510,541,198	16,942,681,891	2,168,086,910	49,621,309,999	8.2900	66,582,430,165	74.53%
2016	27,319,085,749	15,141,552,949	2,141,666,844	44,602,305,542	8.3351	60,628,790,417	73.57%
2015	24,605,804,321	13,199,485,300	2,097,769,007	39,903,058,628	8.3850	54,280,943,197	73.51%
2014	21,934,172,831	11,333,504,297	2,017,164,410	35,284,841,538	8.4310	44,910,824,446	78.57%
2013	20,102,680,659	10,558,773,418	2,074,115,500	32,735,569,577	8.4710	39,674,594,000	82.51%
2012	19,106,566,634	10,336,397,326	1,890,870,077	31,333,834,037	8.5010	43,557,261,093	71.94%
2011	18,536,983,090	10,078,997,005	1,736,766,113	30,352,746,208	8.6441	42,365,151,484	71.65%
2010	23,341,894,079	11,921,087,043	1,686,540,244	36,949,521,366	8.3335	52,146,883,603	70.86%

Source: Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser's Office.

Note: Property in the City is reassessed each year. State law requires the Property Appraiser to appraise property at 100% of market value. The Florida Constitution was amended, effective January 1, 1995, to limit annual increases in assessed value of property with homestead exemption to 3 percent per year or the amount of the Consumer Price Index, whichever is lower. The increase is not automatic since no assessed value shall exceed market value. Tax rates are per \$1,000 of assessed value.

(1) Includes tax-exempt property.

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
PROPERTY TAX RATES - DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

City of Miami, Florida					Overlapping Rates (1)							
Fiscal Year	Tax Roll Year	General Operations	Debt Service	Total City	Miami-Dade		Miami-Dade		South Florida		Florida Inland Navigation District	Total Direct and Overlapping Rates
					County School Board	Miami-Dade County	Miami-Dade Children's Trust	Miami-Dade County Library System	Water Management District	Environmental Projects		
2019	2018	7.58650	0.4435	8.0300	6.7330	5.1313	0.4415	0.2840	0.2519	0.0417	0.0320	20.94540
2018	2017	7.43650	0.5935	8.0300	6.9940	5.0669	0.4673	0.2840	0.2659	0.0441	0.0320	21.18420
2017	2016	7.64650	0.6435	8.2900	7.3220	5.0669	0.5000	0.2840	0.2836	0.0471	0.0320	21.82560
2016	2015	7.64650	0.6886	8.3351	7.6120	5.1169	0.5000	0.2840	0.3045	0.0506	0.0320	22.23510
2015	2014	7.64650	0.7385	8.3850	7.9740	5.1169	0.5000	0.2840	0.3294	0.0548	0.0345	22.67860
2014	2013	7.61480	0.8162	8.4310	7.9770	5.1255	0.5000	0.1725	0.3523	0.0587	0.0345	22.65150
2013	2012	7.57100	0.9000	8.4710	7.9980	4.9885	0.5000	0.1725	0.3676	0.0613	0.0345	22.59340
2012	2011	7.57100	0.9300	8.5010	8.0050	5.0900	0.5000	0.1795	0.3739	0.0624	0.0345	22.74630
2011	2010	7.67400	0.9701	8.6441	8.2490	5.8725	0.5000	0.2840	0.5346	0.0894	0.0345	24.20810
2010	2009	7.67400	0.6595	8.3335	7.9950	5.1229	0.5000	0.3822	0.5346	0.0894	0.0345	22.99210

Sources: City of Miami, Florida Finance Department and Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser's Office.

Note: All millage rates are based on \$1 for every \$1,000 of assessed value.

(1) Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City of Miami, Florida. Not all overlapping rates apply to all City of Miami, Florida property owners (i.e. the rates for special districts apply only to the proportion of the government's property owners whose property is located within the geographic boundaries of the special district).

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS  
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**

Taxpayer	2019			2010		
	Net Assessed Value	Rank	Percent of Total City Net Assessed Value	Net Assessed Value	Rank	Percent of Total City Net Assessed Value
Florida Power and Light	635,217,126	1	1.08%	437,936,647	1	1.19%
Ponte Gadea Biscayne LLC	394,801,519	2	0.67%	-	N/A	N/A
Oak Plaza Associates (DEL) LLC	338,975,857	3	0.57%	-	N/A	N/A
Brickell City Centre Retail LLC	319,974,778	4	0.54%	-	N/A	N/A
T C 701 Brickell LLC	214,434,000	5	0.36%	172,900,000	5	0.47%
CP Miami Center LLC	210,082,224	6	0.36%	-	N/A	N/A
MCPD WFC Maami LLC	188,659,729	7	0.32%	-	N/A	N/A
Resorts World Miami LLC	184,210,500	8	0.31%	-	N/A	N/A
1450 Brickell LLC	182,555,875	9	0.31%	-	N/A	N/A
600 Brickell LLC	181,582,292	10	0.31%	-	N/A	N/A
200 S Biscayne TIC 1 LLC	-	N/A	N/A	290,700,000	2	0.79%
Crescent Miami Center	-	N/A	N/A	196,500,000	3	0.53%
Bellsouth Telecommunications	-	N/A	N/A	186,796,701	4	0.51%
1111 Brickell Office LLC	-	N/A	N/A	146,100,000	6	0.40%
Trustees of L and B	-	N/A	N/A	117,400,000	7	0.32%
Opera Tower LLC	-	N/A	N/A	112,499,679	8	0.30%
Estoril Incorporated	-	N/A	N/A	107,400,000	9	0.29%
Blue Capital US East	-	N/A	N/A	99,500,000	10	0.27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,850,493,900</b>		<b>4.83%</b>	<b>\$ 1,867,733,027</b>		<b>5.05%</b>
Net Assessed Value- Citywide	\$ 58,961,599,417			\$ 36,949,521,366		

Source: Miami-Dade Property Appraiser

**ITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year Ended September 30,	Total Taxes Levied for Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of Levy		Collections of Delinquent Taxes	Total Collections To Date	
		Amount	Percent of Levy		Amount	Percent of Levy
2019	\$ 449,788,561	\$ 408,965,659	90.92%	\$ 18,238,870	\$ 427,204,529	94.98%
2018	407,034,676	384,282,266	94.41%	12,965,608	397,247,874	97.60%
2017	390,792,627	350,970,845	89.81%	12,468,857	363,439,702	93.00%
2016	353,176,443	320,048,201	90.62%	4,332,986	324,381,187	91.85%
2015	315,966,185	286,106,822	90.55%	8,045,210	294,152,032	93.10%
2014	281,070,226	260,389,830	92.64%	6,206,637	266,596,467	94.85%
2013	262,193,908	251,210,062	95.81%	6,852,822	258,062,884	98.42%
2012	252,157,463	238,225,003	94.47%	12,048,092	250,273,095	99.25%
2011	258,028,695	240,648,308	93.26%	20,676,849	261,325,157	101.28%
2010	319,395,358	275,812,810	86.35%	11,398,150	287,210,960	89.92%

Note 1: The County Tax Collector does not allocate delinquent taxes collected by the original tax year levied. Consequently, all collections of delinquent taxes are applied to the immediately prior tax year and, as a result, the percentage for collections to date may exceed 100%.

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
**RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year Ended September 30,	Governmental Activities					Premium (Discounts) Accretions	Total	Percent of Personal Income (1)	Per Capita (1)
	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Loans Payable	Capital Leases					
2019	\$ 135,315,000	\$ 424,332,312	\$ 13,745,199	\$ 28,521,480	\$ 9,151,518	\$ 611,065,509	2.59%	1,270	
2018	154,385,000	461,893,102	12,867,726	36,567,263	4,869,802	670,582,893	3.09%	1,393	
2017	174,640,000	455,546,326	-	30,675,052	6,436,510	667,297,889	3.22%	1,426	
2016	189,735,000	451,965,126	-	10,644,628	8,547,344	660,892,098	3.47%	1,449	
2015	205,038,304	468,723,244	-	-	12,257,756	686,019,304	3.92%	1,561	
2014	217,378,253	479,517,651	1,236,279	-	21,334,989	719,467,172	2.43%	1,723	
2013	228,970,771	441,414,431	2,435,917	-	23,465,911	696,287,030	2.37%	1,682	
2012	239,988,415	407,366,796	54,971,864	-	-	702,327,075	2.21%	1,758	
2011	251,566,791	418,172,682	57,119,793	-	-	726,859,266	2.08%	1,820	
2010	265,804,455	358,571,022	79,902,293	-	-	704,277,770	2.09%	1,763	

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

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data.

N/A: Information not available

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
**RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year Ended September 30,	General Obligation Bonds	Less Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund	Total	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property (1)	Per Capita (2)
2019	\$ 135,315,000	\$ 9,649,590	\$ 125,665,410	0.213%	261
2018	154,385,000	9,425,837	144,959,163	0.272%	301
2017	174,640,000	5,580,816	169,059,184	0.341%	361
2016	189,735,000	3,449,542	186,285,458	0.418%	408
2015	205,038,305	1,810,610	203,227,695	0.509%	462
2014	217,378,253	3,053,873	214,324,380	0.607%	513
2013	228,970,000	3,588,864	225,381,136	0.688%	545
2012	239,988,415	1,951,991	238,036,424	0.961%	657
2011	251,566,791	336,520	251,230,271	0.906%	693
2010	265,804,455	(41,370)	265,845,825	0.827%	733

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

- (1) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property on page 219 for property value data.
- (2) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics on page 226 for population data.

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

Government Unit	Net Debt Outstanding	Percentage Applicable to the City of Miami (1)	Amount Applicable to the City of Miami
Debt Repaid with Property Taxes:			
Miami-Dade County	\$ 2,070,235,000	19.00%	\$ 393,344,650
Miami-Dade County School Board	919,985,000	19.00%	<u>174,797,150</u>
Subtotal, Overlapping Debt			568,141,800
City of Miami, Florida Direct Debt (Includes special obligation, revenue bonds, loans, premium (discount) accretion and capital leases)			<u>611,042,218</u>
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			<u>\$ 1,179,184,018</u>

Sources: Data provided by the Miami-Dade County Finance Department and the Miami-Dade County School Board.

Note:

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

- (1) For debt repaid with property taxes, the percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Value that is within the City's boundaries and dividing it by the County's and School Board's total taxable assessed value. This approach was also used for the other debt.



**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Debt Limit	\$ 8,539,422,902	\$ 7,700,217,064	\$ 7,144,383,602	\$ 6,391,518,217	\$ 5,688,668,194	\$ 4,990,151,631	\$ 4,599,936,687	\$ 4,533,761,406	\$ 4,383,368,881	\$ 5,370,834,055
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit	125,665,411	(6,965,837)	133,966,888	186,262,069	203,204,305	214,300,991	225,381,907	238,036,415	251,229,541	265,845,455
Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 8,413,757,491</u>	<u>\$ 7,707,182,901</u>	<u>\$ 7,010,416,714</u>	<u>\$ 6,205,256,148</u>	<u>\$ 5,485,463,889</u>	<u>\$ 4,775,850,640</u>	<u>\$ 4,374,554,780</u>	<u>\$ 4,295,724,991</u>	<u>\$ 4,132,139,340</u>	<u>\$ 5,104,988,600</u>
Total Net Debt Applicable to the Limit as a percentage of Debt Limit	1.47%	0.09	1.88%	2.91%	3.57%	4.29%	4.90%	5.25%	5.73%	4.95%
Net Assesed Value	\$ 58,961,599,417									
Less Homestead Exempt Valuation	<u>(2,032,113,404)</u>									
Total Assessed Value	<u>\$ 56,929,486,013</u>									
Debt Limit for Bonds (15% of Total Assessed Value)	<u>\$ 8,539,422,902</u>									
Present Debt Application of Debt Limitation										
General Obligation Debt	135,315,000									
Less Amount Available in Debt Service Fund	<u>(9,649,589)</u>									
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit	<u>125,665,411</u>									
Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 8,413,757,491</u>									

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
 PLEDGED REVENUE COVERAGE  
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year Ended September 30,	Ad-Valorem Revenues (1)	Debt Service		2x Annual Debt Service	Coverage (2)
		Principal	Interest		
2019	\$ 408,965,659	\$ 19,070,000	\$ 3,423,817	\$ 44,987,634	9.09
2018	384,282,266	20,255,000	3,941,109	48,392,218	7.94
2017	363,439,702	17,145,000	9,490,770	53,271,540	6.82
2016	324,381,189	14,908,304	9,123,918	48,064,444	6.75
2015	294,152,040	12,339,949	13,741,375	52,162,647	5.64
2014	266,575,890	11,592,499	13,780,696	50,746,390	5.25
2013	258,507,816	11,017,644	13,732,200	49,499,688	5.22
2012	250,273,095	11,578,375	13,673,035	50,502,820	4.96
2011	261,325,154	14,237,664	13,782,766	56,040,860	4.66
2010	287,210,960	10,309,047	13,865,476	48,349,046	5.94

Note:

- (1) Ad valorem revenues shall mean all legally available revenues and taxes of the governmental unit in the Funds (defined as the general fund, special revenue funds, the capital project funds, the special assessment funds, and the expandable trust fund(s)) derived from any source whatever other than ad valorem taxation on real and personal property, including appropriated fund balances in the funds and applicable operating transfers (in).  
 Non-Ad Valorem Revenues are required to be two times greater than projected debt service.
- (2) The Sunshine State Government Financing Loans require that available non-ad valorem revenues be two times the annual projected debt service for all debt other than general obligation debt of the City.

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Year	Population(1)(2)	Personal Income (Amounts Expressed in Thousands) (3)	Personal Income(3)	Median Age (1)	School Enrollment (4)	Unemployment Rate (5)
2019	490,947	\$ -	\$ -	39	350,040	3.1%
2018	481,333	23,576,653	48,982	39	354,172	4.1%
2017	467,872	21,680,253	46,338	39	356,086	4.6%
2016	456,089	20,724,684	45,440	39	356,480	5.0%
2015	439,509	19,021,071	43,278	39	355,913	5.5%
2014	417,650	17,492,435	41,883	39	349,553	5.6%
2013	413,892	16,506,013	39,880	38	348,230	9.3%
2012	399,457	15,522,899	38,860	38	345,635	9.9%
2011	399,457	15,113,056	37,834	38	347,133	11.5%
2010	399,457	14,738,365	36,896	38	345,458	11.1%

Sources:

- (1) United States Census Bureau (From FY08 to FY12)
- (2) Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department Commerce (From FY13 to FY18)
- (3) Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department Commerce
- (4) Miami-Dade County School Board Budget Office
- (5) Florida Agency for Workplace Innovation, Office of Workplace Information Services, Labor Market Statistics
- \* FY 2018 Personal Income Information not available

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS  
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**

Employer	2018			2010		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	33,477	1	1.3%	33,477	1	1.3%
Miami-Dade County Employer	25,502	2	1.0%	25,502	2	1.0%
Federal Government	19,200	3	0.7%	19,200	3	0.7%
Florida State Government	17,100	4	0.6%	17,100	4	0.6%
Baptist Health South Florida	11,353	6	0.4%	11,353	6	0.4%
University of Miami	12,818	5	0.5%	12,818	5	0.5%
American Airlines	11,031	7	0.4%	11,031	7	0.4%
Jackson Health System	9,797	8	0.4%	9,797	8	0.4%
Florida International University	3,534	10	0.1%	3,534	10	0.1%
City of Miami	4,392	9	0.2%	4,392	9	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,204</b>		<b>5.5%</b>	<b>148,204</b>		<b>5.5%</b>

Sources: The Beacon Council/U.S. Department of Labor-Bureau of Labor Statistics  
City of Miami Budget Office

(1) Information is based on data from year 2017. The data for 2019 is not available as of the date of this report.

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
**FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Number of Employees:										
General Government	638	674	642	608	519	538	540	533	505	538
Planning and Development	179	169	152	138	135	126	124	111	96	102
Community Development	35	35	35	35	38	40	43	43	60	54
Public Works	583	572	573	517	506	452	443	442	442	436
Public Safety	2,648	2,599	2,580	2,548	2,448	2,338	2,286	2,282	2,283	2,368
Public Facilities	59	63	63	54	41	41	42	41	41	41
Parks and Recreation	294	300	301	279	196	192	178	178	182	186
Total Number of Employees	4,436	4,412	4,346	4,179	3,883	3,727	3,656	3,630	3,609	3,725

Source: City of Miami, Budget Department

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Function/Program	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>Community Development:</b>										
Entitlements/Grants Received	\$ 20,921	\$ 19,401	N/A	\$ 19,287	\$ 19,034	\$ 19,239	\$ 18,794	\$ 24,364	\$ 33,491	\$ 37,815
<b>Public Safety:</b>										
Police:										
Part 1 Crimes - (1)	20,462	20,360	23,269	23,043	23,709	25,208	25,898	28,070	27,045	26,097
Part 1 Arrests - (1)	2,971	3,188	2,456	3,239	3,108	3,715	3,837	4,166	4,295	4,393
Part 2 Arrests - (2)	18,748	17,205	17,898	21,732	22,564	27,580	26,329	25,155	22,269	26,670
Fire:										
Number of Fire Calls	15,437	15,285	19,090	14,445	13,970	12,736	13,131	15,122	16,686	14,493
Number of EMS Calls	81,462	82,711	86,865	87,977	86,038	83,697	79,544	79,279	81,638	76,747
Number of Alarms	96,899	97,996	105,955	102,422	100,008	96,433	92,675	94,401	98,324	91,240
<b>Planning and Development:</b>										
Certificate of Use Permits Used	22,762	25,779	22,018	26,739	21,191	23,399	20,860	20,907	20,775	20,156
Business Tax Receipts Issued	23,368	24,144	21,592	26,661	22,566	33,877	29,686	23,117	22,478	29,548
<b>Culture and Recreation:</b>										
Summer Food Program - Meals Served (Lunches)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	123,925	119,603	98,129	92,737	59,785
Summer Food Program - Meals Served (Snacks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	123,425	122,512	106,449	87,963	62,983
<b>Solid Waste:</b>										
Refuse Collected (Tons/Day)	635	709	693	562	693	675	643	586	551	566
Recyclables Collected (Tons/Day)	54	45	56	52	39	48	52	14	14	11

Sources: Various City Departments.

Note: Indicators are not available for the general government function.

(1) Part 1 crimes and arrests include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

(2) Part 2 arrests include all other arrests that are not Part 1 crimes.

N/A Information not available

**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA  
CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Function/Program	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>Public Safety:</b>										
<b>Police:</b>										
Police Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Sub-Stations	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Fire:</b>										
Fire Stations	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14
<b>Solid Waste:</b>										
Collection Trucks	151	170	164	148	141	143	144	144	160	160
<b>Public Works:</b>										
Streets (Miles - Paved)	661.9	661.9	661.9	663.2	663.5	663.5	663.8	662.1	662.1	662.1
Streets (Miles - Unpaved)	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Transportation:</b>										
Street Resurfacing (Miles)	N/A	N/A	23.1	24.0	41.0	27.7	23.7	23.7	18.3	15.8
<b>Culture and Recreation:</b>										
Parks Acreage	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,497	936	897	897	897	894	894
Parks	145	145	145	143	131	127	127	127	112	112
Swimming Pools	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Tennis Courts	65	65	65	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Community Centers	43	43	43	34	43	35	34	34	34	34
Basketball Courts	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Water Playgrounds	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	2	2
Soccer Fields	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	13	13
Football Fields	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Baseball Fields	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Open Practice Fields	29	29	29	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cricket Field	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1

Sources: Various City Departments.

Note: No Capital asset Indicators are available for the general government function.

N/A Information not available

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About the Cover  
View of Downtown Miami

The Finance Department would like to extend a special recognition to Richard Rios, GSA-Graphics Reproduction Section, for his creativity with the production of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

**City of Miami, Florida Finance Department**  
444 SW 2 Avenue, 6th Floor Miami, Florida 33130





# COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

*City of Miami, Florida*

FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
**September 30, 2019**

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