



2021

POPULAR ANNUAL

FINANCIAL REPORT

Fiscal Year Ended
September 30, 2021



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POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

City of Miami, Florida

FISCAL YEAR ENDED
September 30, 2021



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ABOUT the POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (PAFR)

The Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) is an unaudited summary report of the financial activities of the City, and is prepared primarily from detailed information contained in the City's 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, with selected information from Annual Comprehensive Financial Report's prepared for earlier years.

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and includes audited financial statements. As such, it provides much more detail as well as full disclosure of all material events, both financial and non-financial. The GAAP presentation also includes the City's component units (related organizations) and information on individual funds.

The information in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report by its nature can be technical and complex and as such not as useful to citizens wishing to gain an overview of the City's finances. The PAFR has been prepared to simplify the information in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and better inform the public about the overall financial condition of the City, without the heavy use of technical accounting terms or excessive detail. The PAFR is not intended to provide a complete financial picture of the City in accordance with GAAP.

Questions or feedback concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information may be directed to the City's Finance Department via mail to 444 SW 2nd Avenue, 6th Floor, Miami, Florida 33130.

**TO VIEW THE CITY'S ANNUAL
COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL
REPORT AND POPULAR ANNUAL
FINANCIAL REPORT (PAFR)
PLEASE VISIT:**

**[http://archive.miamigov.com/Finance/
financialInfo.html](http://archive.miamigov.com/Finance/financialInfo.html)**

COVER PHOTO

Miami Skyline Stock photos by:
Demetrius Theune

The Finance Department would like to extend a special recognition to Richard Rios, GSA-Graphics Reproduction Division, for his creativity and support with the production of the Popular Annual Financial Report

City of Miami, Florida Finance Department
444 SW 2 Avenue, 6th Floor, Miami, Florida 33130

ABOUT OUR CITY



The City of Miami was incorporated in 1896. 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 125 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.

The City Charter was adopted by the electors of the City of Miami 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 Miami-Dade County, Florida (“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 cities’ powers, but supplements them. The County can assume 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. 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.

CITY SERVICES

The City provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection, public works projects, solid waste collection, building inspections, licenses and permits, code compliance, the construction and maintenance of streets, housing and community development, recreational and cultural activities, human services, trolley services, and resilience and sustainability initiatives.



CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA



MISSION STATEMENT

Miami is a modern and diverse city that is a global leader in technology, innovation, and resiliency.

VISION

The City of Miami 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.



Francis X. Suarez
Mayor



Alex Díaz de la Portilla
Commissioner - District 1



Ken Russell
Commissioner - District 2



Joe Carollo
Commissioner - District 3
Vice-Chairman



Manolo Reyes
Commissioner - District 4



Christine King
Commissioner - District 5
Chairwoman



Arthur Noriega V
City Manager

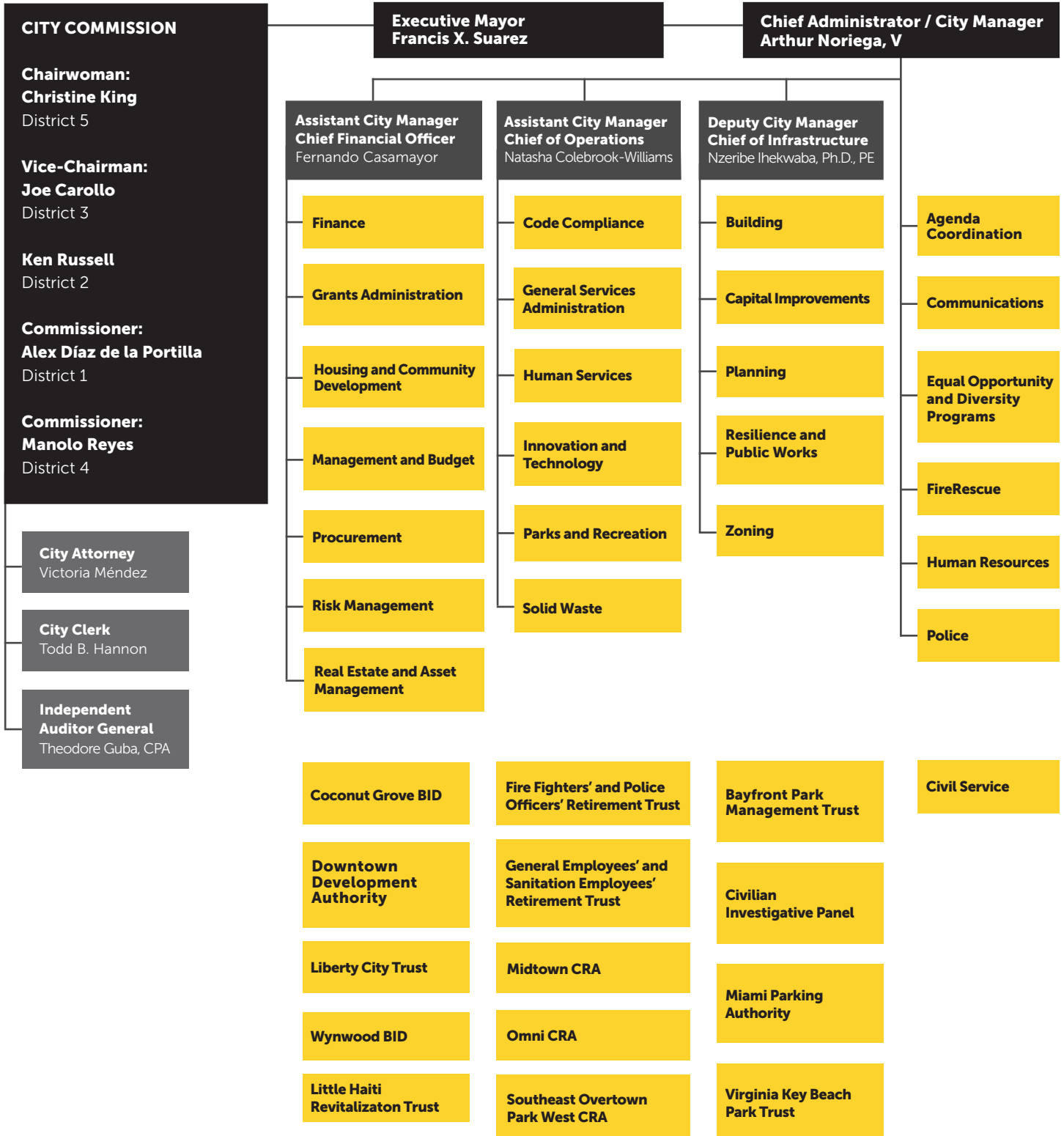


Todd B. Hannon
City Clerk



Victoria Méndez
City Attorney

CITY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND POPULATION

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 449,747 residents according to the Bureau of Economic and Business research, University of Florida. 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.

COMMISSION DISTRICTS



DISTRICT 1:
Commissioner
Alex Díaz de la Portilla



DISTRICT 2:
Commissioner
Ken Russell



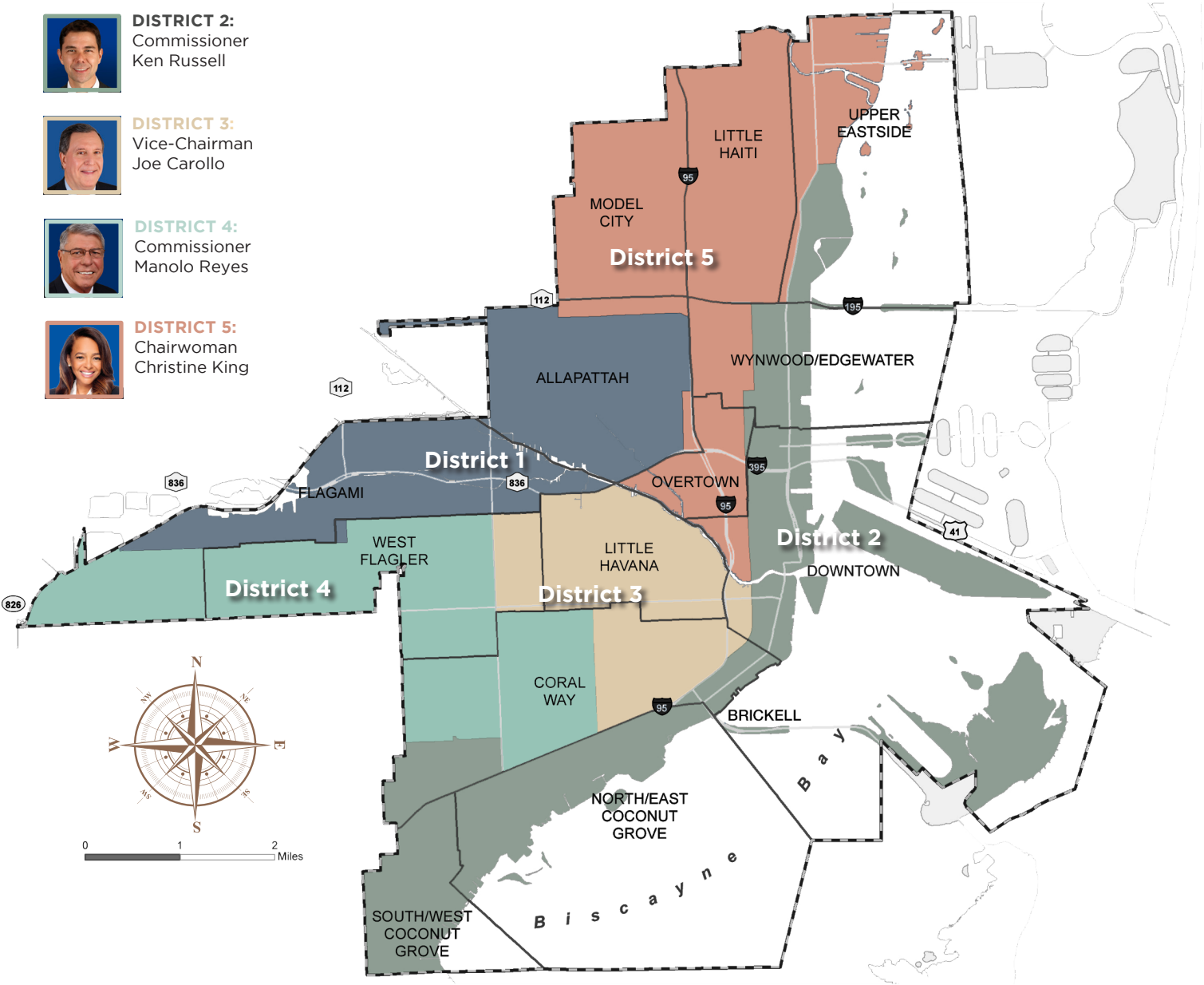
DISTRICT 3:
Vice-Chairman
Joe Carollo



DISTRICT 4:
Commissioner
Manolo Reyes



DISTRICT 5:
Chairwoman
Christine King





MIAMI BY THE NUMBERS

CITY EMPLOYEES

4,381

MIAMI AREA

35.87
Sq. Miles



POPULATION

449,747

The City of Miami is the largest of 34 municipalities that make up Miami-Dade County

POLICE

1 Station
3 Sub-stations

PUBLIC WORKS

661.6
Streets (miles paved)

FIRE

15
Stations

PARK & RECREATION

149
Parks
43
Community Centers

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

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, has altered 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 will continue to impact the City 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 response to the economic hardships caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). With its allocation of CARES Act funds, the City of Miami launched a Business Assistance Grant program to assist qualified for-profit and not-for-profit small businesses located within City of Miami limits that suffered a loss of revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The program provided 128 eligible businesses with a one-time assistance grant equal to 20 percent of the business's annual gross revenue in 2019. The program was capped at a maximum amount of \$20,000, to cover expenses that help the business remain operational, which totaled approximately \$1.9 million.

On March 11, 2021, the United States Congress enacted the American Rescue Plan, which was a \$1.9 trillion economic stimulus bill to provide economic relief in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The City was approved for an allocation of \$137.6 million. In June 2021, the City received \$68.8 million of the allocation to be appropriated for programs that respond to the negative impacts of the pandemic, provide premium pay for essential workers, and invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.

As with most U.S. cities, but particularly important for the Miami area given its dependence on travel-related activity, economic and revenue performance are closely aligned with the progression of the virus and widespread availability of an effective vaccine or treatment. The current deployment of the COVID-19 vaccines to the population is an indicator that points towards improvement in the local economy.





Government Finance Officers Association

Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting

Presented to

**City of Miami
Florida**

For its Annual Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2020

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

The Government Finance Officers Association of The United States and Canada (GFOA) has given an award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting to the City of Miami, Florida for its Popular Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government popular financial reports.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish a Popular Annual Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability and reader appeal.

A GFOA award in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Popular Annual Financial Reporting requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA.

The City of Miami, Florida was also awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for year ended September 30, 2020. The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition for excellence in state and local government financial reporting.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards. The report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is also valid for a period of one year. We believe our Annual Comprehensive Financial Report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and we have also submitted our Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the current year to the GFOA.





BUDET PROCESS

1

END OF FEBRUARY

Department Budget Submittals

2

MARCH

Mayor delivers "State of the City" address to City residents

3

APRIL THROUGH MAY

Budget workshops are conducted with the department and budget analysts. Public Hearings are held for citizen's comments.

4

JULY

Proposed Budget is finalized and introduction of Budget Ordinance to the City Commission. Commission also votes on the proposed millage rate.

5

SEPTEMBER

Review of Budget Ordinance and Public Hearings with City Manager and department directors

6

LATE SEPTEMBER

Adoption of Budget Ordinance

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City's financial planning and control. The City's fiscal year is from October 1st to September 30th. The Mayor is required to prepare and deliver a budgetary address annually to the residents of the City.

The City Commission is required to hold public hearings on the proposed budget and to adopt the final budget no later than September 30th preceding the beginning of the fiscal year on October 1st.

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.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The information provided is summarized and represents only selected funds; therefore, it is not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and is not intended to represent all of the City's component units. The following table is a summary of select financial data for the past two fiscal years:

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

NET POSITIONS	2021	2020
Assets	\$ 1,965,193,186	\$ 1,816,112,772
Deferred Outflows	573,825,255	566,452,576
Liabilities	3,072,883,367	2,854,317,892
Deferred Inflows	375,123,936	315,118,144
Total Net Position (Deficit)	(908,988,863)	(786,870,688)
REVENUES		
Governmental Activities	1,105,091,240	1,024,569,536
Total Revenues	1,105,091,240	1,024,569,536
EXPENSES		
Governmental Activities	1,227,209,415	1,095,966,163
Total Expenditures	1,227,209,415	1,095,966,163
CAPITAL ASSETS		
Governmental Activities	1,076,256,328	1,092,258,711
Total Capital Assets	1,076,256,328	1,092,258,711
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS		
Governmental Activities	539,567,520	548,405,997
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$ 539,567,520	\$ 548,405,997

Governmental activities of the City – general government, planning, and development, community development, community redevelopment areas, public works, public safety, public facilities, parks and recreation, interest on long- term debt.

THE CITY'S NET POSITION

The Government-wide Balance Sheet, known as the Statement of Net Position, presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Increases and decreases in net position serve as an indicator of the City's financial position and of the results of the City's operations.

The liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the City exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of the 2021 fiscal year by approximately \$909.0 million (net position deficit).

One portion of the City's net position is its investment in capital assets (e.g. infrastructure, land, buildings, machinery and equipment), which is reported 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 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, 2021, the City's net investment in capital assets was approximately \$630.0 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, 2021, the City's portion of restricted net position was approximately \$426.2 million.

The remaining portion of the City's net position represents an unrestricted net deficit of approximately \$2.0 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 other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's overall net position decreased by approximately \$122.1 million compared to the prior fiscal year.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

ASSETS	2021	2020	CHANGE (\$)	CHANGE (%)
Current and Other Assets	\$888,936,858	\$ 723,854,061	\$165,082,797	22.81%
Capital Assets	1,076,256,328	1,092,258,711	(16,002,383)	-1.47%
Total Assets	1,965,193,186	1,816,112,772	149,080,414	8.21%
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	573,825,255	566,452,576	7,372,679	1.30%
LIABILITIES				
Other Liabilities	328,328,727	232,669,627	95,659,100	41.11%
Long-Term Liabilities	2,744,554,640	2,621,648,265	122,906,375	4.69%
Total Liabilities	3,072,883,367	2,854,317,892	218,565,475	7.66%
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	375,123,936	315,118,144	60,005,792	19.04%
NET POSITION (Deficit)				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	629,956,484	665,680,605	(35,724,121)	-5.37%
Restricted	426,214,523	401,306,194	24,908,329	6.21%
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(1,965,159,870)	(1,853,857,487)	(111,302,383)	6.00%
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$(908,988,863)	\$ (786,870,688)	\$(122,118,175)	15.52%

GOVERNMENT FUND EXPENSES

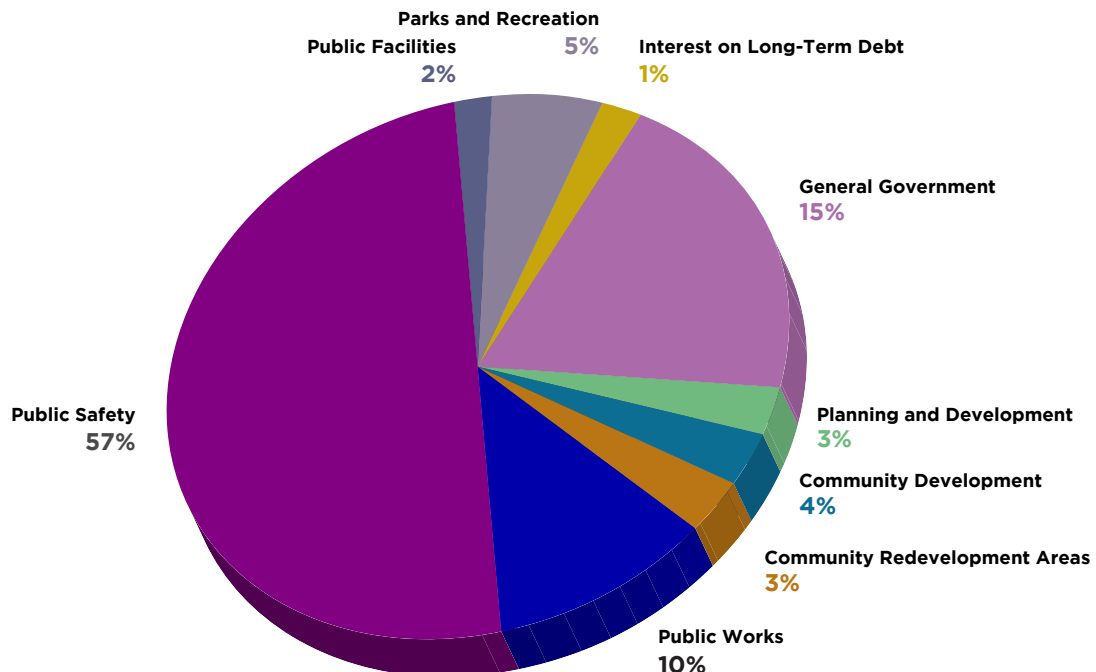
WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

During fiscal year 2021, expenses for governmental activities increased by \$131.2 million primarily due to Public Safety expenses increasing by \$91.2 million and Community Development expenses increasing by \$20.69 million during the current fiscal year.

The following schedule reflects a summary of expenses compared to the prior year:

TOTAL EXPENSES

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES			
EXPENSES	2021	2020	2019
General Government	\$ 181,802,024	\$ 177,167,727	\$ 212,030,574
Planning and Development	32,322,698	29,291,564	32,481,681
Community Development	49,845,139	29,159,537	29,885,260
Community Redevelopment Areas	41,687,355	48,200,294	39,510,779
Public Works	128,492,915	116,448,800	118,662,743
Public Safety	693,848,367	602,699,416	534,660,409
Public Facilities	20,286,822	19,575,268	20,295,788
Parks and Recreation	60,233,253	54,919,137	63,493,078
Interest on Long-Term Debt	18,690,842	18,504,420	20,689,106
Total Expenses	\$ 1,227,209,415	\$ 1,095,966,163	\$ 1,071,709,418



GOVERNMENT FUND REVENUES

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

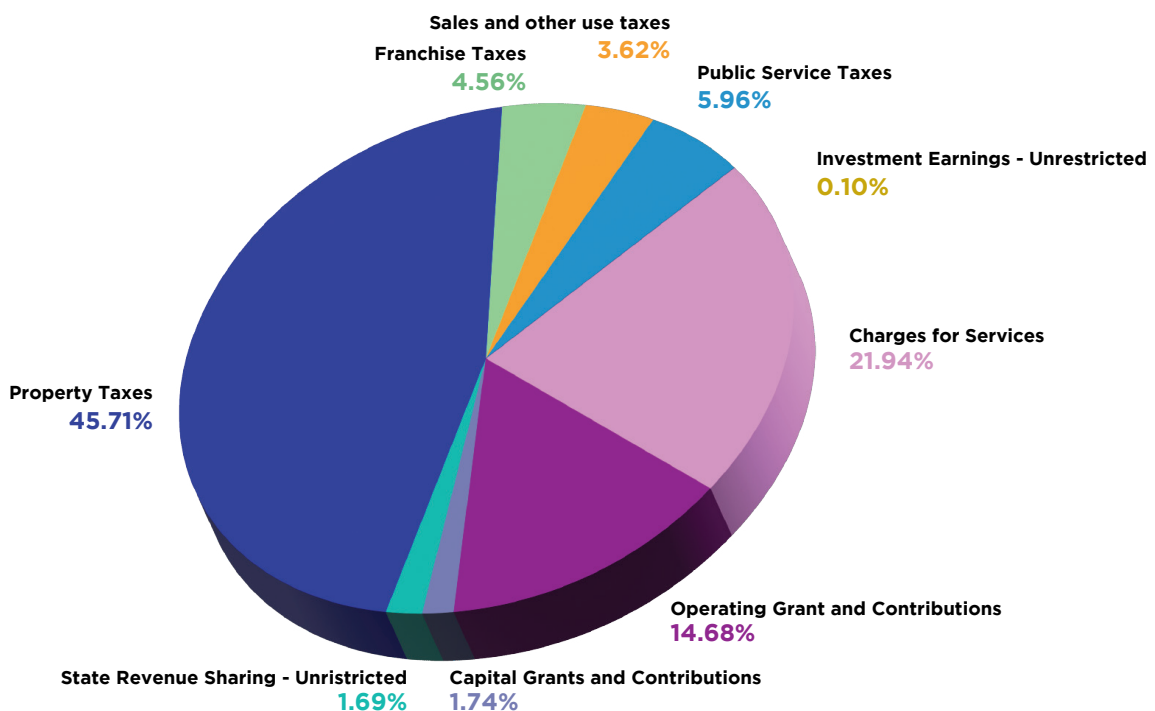
During fiscal year 2021, total revenues for governmental activities increased over the prior year but were less than the total expenses for the governmental activities. Specifically, property taxes increased over the prior year by \$33.2 million, an increase of 7.0 percent, which was primarily driven by new construction.

The following schedule reflects a summary of revenue compared to the prior year:

TOTAL REVENUES

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM REVENUES	2021	2020	2019
Charges for Services	\$ 242,502,030	\$ 236,702,616	\$ 264,479,946
Operating Grants and Contributions	162,278,864	120,557,951	104,297,657
Capital Grants and Contributions	19,238,489	7,128,248	2,816,007
GENERAL REVENUE			
Property Taxes	505,088,763	471,877,220	427,204,549
Franchise Taxes	50,339,450	49,083,039	51,399,079
State Revenue Sharing - Unrestricted	18,716,613	16,310,689	17,254,032
Sales and Other Use Taxes	40,024,004	32,664,564	37,022,921
Public Service Taxes	65,846,228	64,646,386	64,160,961
Gain (loss) Sale of Property		13,537,217	
Investment earnings/(losses) - unrestricted	1,056,799	12,061,606	17,068,757
Total Revenues	\$ 1,105,091,240	\$ 1,024,569,536	\$ 985,703,909



SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ASSETS

INVESTING IN OUR COMMUNITY

The City's investment in capital assets as of September 30, 2021, is \$1.1 billion. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. The total decrease in capital assets from the end of the prior fiscal year is approximately \$16.0 million.

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

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

- Land increased approximately \$1.4 million.
- Construction in progress increased approximately \$37.7 million. The total transfers out and deletions of construction in progress amounted to approximately \$24.1 million; however, there was an addition of approximately \$61.8 million in new expenditures.
- Buildings decreased by approximately \$8.1 million. The decrease is primarily attributed to \$8.1 million in depreciation expense.
- Improvements decreased by approximately \$12.5 million. The projects completed during the fiscal year and transferred from construction in progress totaled \$0.8 million. There was also an addition of \$0.5 million. These transfers and additions are offset by depreciation expense and retirements incurred for the current fiscal year which net to \$13.7 million.
- Machinery and Equipment decreased by approximately \$14.9 million. There was \$7.6 million in additions, primarily attributed to the acquisition of Fire vehicles, new trolleys for Transportation, Police and Fire equipment. These expenditures are offset by \$6.4 million in retirements and approximately \$15.4 million in depreciation expense for the current fiscal year.
- Infrastructure decreased by approximately \$19.7 million. The projects completed during the fiscal year and transferred from construction in progress totaled \$15.1 million and were primarily for seawall and storm drain projects. This was offset by \$34.8 million in depreciation expense for the current fiscal year.

CAPITAL ASSETS (NET OF DEPRECIATION)

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

	2021	2020
Land	\$ 122,601,250	\$ 121,199,691
Construction-in-Progress	202,008,071	164,334,377
Buildings	193,053,271	201,121,853
Improvements	53,513,745	65,991,842
Machinery and Equipment	60,381,452	75,258,399
Infrastructure	444,698,539	464,352,548
Total Capital Assets	\$ 1,076,256,328	\$ 1,092,258,711

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

As of September 30, 2021, the City's long-term obligations totaled \$2.9 billion. Of this amount, \$107.7 million is due within one year. The long-term obligations for the City include claims payable, debt, compensated absences, net pension liability, and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) obligations.

The claims payable balance of \$231.2 million includes an accrual of \$1.6 million for pollution remediation obligations, which are obligations to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution, \$49.2 million for potential legal claims and \$180.4 million in connection with the City's self-insurance program.

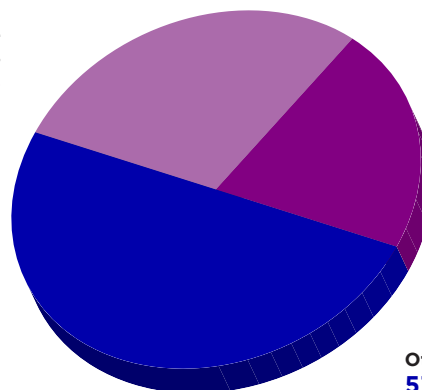
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS	Ending Balance as of September 30, 2021	Amount Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds - Direct Placement	\$ 94,345,000	23,065,000
Other Direct Placements	305,622,520	27,364,832
Special Obligation and Revenue Bonds, Loans and Leases	139,600,000	9,295,000
Total Debt Outstanding	539,567,520	59,724,832
Bond Premium (Discounts)	5,689,227	-
Compensated Absences	82,659,616	7,020,597
Claims Payable	231,170,181	40,947,469
Other Post Employment Benefits	958,411,935	-
Net Pension Liability	1,034,749,059	-
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$ 2,852,247,538	\$ 107,692,898

The City had total debt outstanding of \$539.6 million plus \$5.7 million of unamortized bond premiums as of September 30, 2021. Of this amount, \$94.4 million is backed by Limited Ad Valorem Tax Revenue; the remainder represents Special Obligation, Revenue bonds, loans and leases which are secured solely by Non-Ad Valorem Revenue sources.

LONG TERM DEBT

Special Obligation and Revenue Bonds, Loans and Leases
26%



General Obligation Bonds: Direct Payment Placement
17%




Other Direct Placements
57%

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During Fiscal Year 2021 the City issued \$16.3 million in Vehicle Replacement Program Series 2020 #2, \$24.4 million Special Obligation Tax-Exempt Revenue Bonds Series 2021 (FP&L Undergrounding Project), and \$9.8 million Vehicle Replacement Program Series 2021.

CREDIT RATINGS

There are three major rating agencies that evaluate thousands of issuers and their municipal bonds. The agencies are Moody's, Standard and Poor's (S&P), and Fitch Ratings. The ratings agencies assign ratings such as AAA and other ratings. The objective of the rating agency is to assign a municipal bond credit rating to make it faster for market participants to evaluate risk. A bond's credit rating is the rating agency's opinion as to the creditworthiness of the bond's issuer. Each rating agency produces a ratings scale. The table below shows the City's latest ratings as determined by the three national rating agencies (Moody's, Standard & Poor's, and Fitch Ratings) as of September 30, 2021:

City of Miami Bond Ratings			
ISSUE			
Limited General Obligation	Aa2	AA-	A-
Marlins Garage	Aa3	AA-	A+
Special Obligation (NAV)	Aa3	AA-	A+
Street and Sidewalks	A2	A	AA-



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The Free Encyclopedia

BOND CREDIT RATING

In investment, the bond credit rating represents the credit worthiness of corporate or government bonds. It is not the same as individual's credit score. The ratings are published by credit rating agencies and used by investment professionals to assess the likelihood the debt will be repaid. Credit rating is a highly concentrated industry with the two largest rating agencies — Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's — having roughly 80% market share globally, and the "Big Three" credit rating agencies — Moody's, S&P and Fitch Ratings — controlling approximately 95% of the ratings business."

Moody's		S&P		Fitch		Rating description	
Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term		
Aaa	P-1	AAA	A-1+	AAA	F1+	Prime	Investment-grade
Aa1		AA+		AA+		High grade	
Aa2		AA		AA		High grade	
Aa3		AA-		AA-		High grade	
A1		A+		A+		Upper medium grade	
A2	A	A	Upper medium grade				
A3	P-2	A-	A-2	A-	F2	Upper medium grade	
Baa1		BBB+		BBB+		Lower medium grade	
Baa2		BBB		BBB		Lower medium grade	
Baa3	P-3	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	F3	Lower medium grade	
Ba1		BB+		BB+		Non-investment grade speculative	
Ba2		BB		BB			
Ba3		BB-		BB-			
B1		B+		B+			B
B2		B		B			
B3		B-		B-			
B3		B-		B-			

CASH AND INVESTMENTS

TYPES OF RISK

Interest Rate Risk - the risk that the fair value of the City's investments will decrease as a result of an increase in interest rates.

Credit Rate Risk - the risk that the City will not recover its investments due to the inability of the issuer to fulfill its obligation.

Custodial Credit Risk - the risk that, in the event of failure of the issuer, the City will not be able to recover the value of its deposits, investments, or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

WAYS THE CITY MITIGATES RISK

Interest Rate Risk - to limit its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the City's Investment Policy limits the maturity of an investment to a maximum of five years.

Credit Rate Risk - in order to prevent over concentration by investment type, the City's Investment Policy provides for diversification of its portfolio which establishes limitations on portfolio composition by investment type and by issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk - the City's Investment Policy requires that all securities be registered in the name of the City and be held with a third party custodian. The policy also requires that all securities purchased and all collateral obtained by the City should be properly designated as an asset of the City.

As of September 30, 2021, 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:

Investment Type	Balance	Standard & Poor's Rating	Moody's Rating
United States Treasury Notes	\$ 230,293,647	AA+	Aaa
Federal National Mortgage Association	21,490,663	AA+	Aaa
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	21,057,425	AA+	Aaa
Federal Home Loan Bank	96,263,613	AA+	Aaa
Corporate Notes	44,602,450	A-	A3
Commercial Paper	159,911,300	A-1	P-1
Supranational Notes	10,187,577	AAA	Aaa
Money Market Fund	35,212	AAAm	Aaa-mf
Total Investments	583,841,887		
Bank Deposits	205,950,952		
Total Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments	\$ 789,792,839		



FUND BALANCE

The following is a description of the City's fund balance classifications:

Non Spendable 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 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 resolution of the City's highest level of decision making authority, which is the City Commission. Once adopted by resolution, a resolution 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.

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 \$157.5 million. Of this amount, the City has approximately \$81.2 million retained as designated fund balance, which includes \$51.3 million as restricted, approximately \$27.1 million is reported as non-spendable for prepaid expenses and advances, approximately \$2.8 million is designated as assigned fund balance, and approximately \$76.3 million is unassigned fund balance in accordance with the City's Financial Integrity Ordinance.

The General Fund's fund balance had a net decrease of approximately \$39.1 million during the current fiscal year. Although revenues increased by \$35.6 million, the increase was offset by an increase in expenses of \$36.5 million and an increase in other financing uses totaling \$34.8 million, which resulted in the net decrease of the General Fund balance. The primary change that contributed to the increase in other financing sources, was transfers of \$105.2 million from the General fund to other funds, which increased by \$34.5 million from the prior year, and includes \$45 million transferred to Other Capital Projects for a new administration building.

FUND BALANCE - GENERAL FUND

	2021	2020
Non Spendable	\$ 27,108,617	\$ 13,821,891
Restricted	51,328,869	96,364,271
Committed	-	-
Assigned	2,811,048	12,516,335
Unassigned	76,264,571	73,863,962
Total Fund Balances	\$ 157,513,105	\$ 196,566,459



ANNUAL POPULAR

FINANCIAL REPORT

Fiscal Year Ended
September 30, 2021

CONTACT INFORMATION

City Mayor's Office	(305) 250-5300
City Manager's Office	(305) 250-5400
Finance	(305) 416-1570
Fraud Hot Line.....	(305) 416-2003
Office of Management and Budget.....	(305) 416-1502
General Services Administration	(305) 329-4870
Code Compliance	(305) 416-2087
Housing and Community Development	(305) 416-2080
Employment Office	(305) 416-2170
Loan Servicing.....	(305) 416 1975
Occupational Licenses (BTR)	(305) 416-1918
Division of Emergency Management	(305) 468-5900
Public Facilities	(305) 416-1450
Sanitation Code Enforcement	(305) 960-2830
Building Inspections and Permits	(305) 416-1100