

THE CITY OF *Mobile* ALABAMA



2022



It All Adds Up +

Popular Annual Financial Report For the Year Ended September 30, 2022



About This Report



“OVER THE LAST DECADE, WE HAVE BUILT A FOUNDATION ON RESPONSIBLE FISCAL STEWARDSHIP, AND THAT STARTS WITH TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY. OUR FINANCE STAFF WORKS HARD EVERY YEAR TO PRODUCE THIS REPORT SO MOBILIANS CAN EASILY UNDERSTAND HOW THEIR TAX DOLLARS ARE BEING MANAGED.”

WILLIAM S. STIMPSON
MAYOR

We are pleased to present the **POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (PAFR)** for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022. The PAFR is intended to bring the public an understanding of the City of Mobile’s finances through a simplified and user-friendly version of our Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. We hope that you find this document useful, and we encourage you to share your questions, concerns, and recommendations with us.

In 2022, we continued to see things return to normal after two years largely shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic. Once again, the City’s revenues exceeded our budget and our expenses came in under our projection. During FY 2022, the City continued to move millions of dollars in capital projects forward while also paying down debt.

In all, 2022 was good for the City of Mobile. Our overall financial outlook remained strong, and we are well-positioned to meet the challenges of 2023 and beyond. It is anticipated that during 2023, the Mayor and City Council will determine how and when the surplus funds will be deployed into the pending capital projects.

The PAFR summarizes some of the financial information contained in the **ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT (ACFR)**. The ACFR is prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and is independently audited by Wilkins Miller, LLC. The full ACFR is available at www.cityofmobile.org.

The PAFR is unaudited, and it does not include information on all the City’s Funds or Component Units. However, to the best of our knowledge, the information presented in the PAFR accurately represents the financial position and results of operations for the fiscal year.

I want to thank the citizens of Mobile for their support throughout the past year. With your help and the dedication of our staff, we will continue to move our community forward and toward the vision of One Mobile -- a safer, more business and family friendly city.

ABOUT THIS REPORT	1-2
QUICK FACTS	3
CITY GOVERNMENT	4
CITY FINANCES	
CITY ACTIVITIES	5
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	6
REVENUES	7
EXPENDITURES	8
ASSETS	9
LIABILITIES	10
GENERAL FUND	11
ENTERPRISE FUNDS	12
UNDERSTANDING DEBT	13
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	14
FUN STUFF	15
BIG CITY PROJECTS	16
GLOSSARY	17
INDUSTRY IN MOBILE	18



About This Report



AWARD for OUTSTANDING

ACHIEVEMENT

POPULAR ANNUAL
FINANCIAL REPORTING



Government Finance Officers Association

Award for
Outstanding
Achievement in
Popular Annual
Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Mobile
Alabama

For its Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2021

Christopher P. Merrill
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 Mobile for its Popular Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. 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 reports.

The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that the current report continues to conform to the popular annual financial reporting requirements and will be submitted to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

35
Years

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting ACFR

1987 - 2021 | Applied for 2022

4
Years

Government Finance Officers Association

Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting

2018 - 2021 | Applied for 2022

Quick Facts



ESTABLISHED

Settled in 1702
Founded in January 1814

GEOGRAPHY

Land 148.2 sq. miles
Water 40.3 sq. miles

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population¹ 184,952
Gender¹ Male 47.2%
Female 52.8%

DIVERSITY

52.5% Black and African American¹
40.5% White (Non-Hispanic)¹
2.6% Hispanic and Latino¹
1.8% Asian¹
2.6% Other and Multiple¹

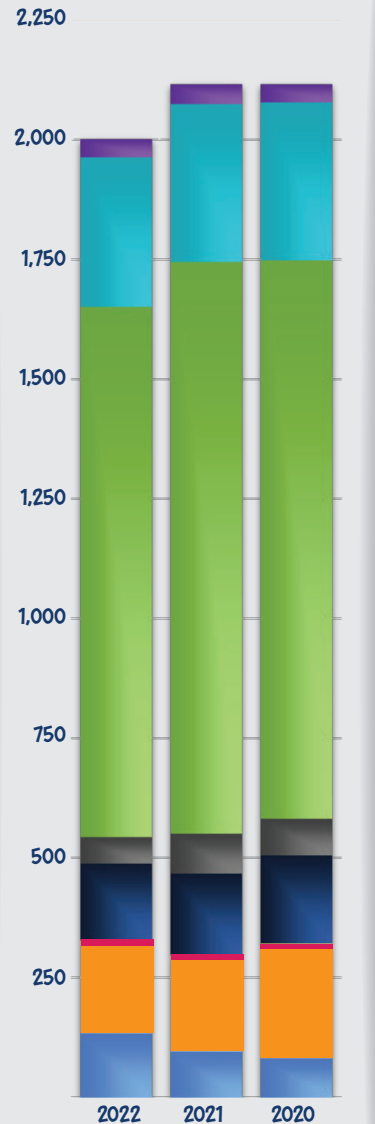
ECONOMY

Median Household Income¹ \$44,780
Median Housing Value¹ \$138,400
Persons Per Household¹ 2.35
Unemployment Rate² 3.4%

EDUCATION

89.6% High School Graduates¹
30.2% Bachelor's Degree or Higher¹

CITY EMPLOYEES FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS



¹ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, Population Estimates, as of July 1, 2021.

² U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics,

Civilian labor force and unemployment by metropolitan area (not seasonally adjusted), as of Sep. 2022.

Metropolitan Area is defined as a core area containing a large population nucleus with adjacent communities that have high economic and social integration.

See the Statistical Section of the ACFR for more details.

City Government



LEFT TO RIGHT:
CORY PENN, DISTRICT 1
BEN REYNOLDS, DISTRICT 4
GINA GREGORY, DISTRICT 7
WILLIAM S. STIMPSON, MAYOR
C.J. SMALL, DISTRICT 3
WILLIAM CARROLL, DISTRICT 2
JOEL DAVES, DISTRICT 5
SCOTT JONES, DISTRICT 6
(AS OF SEP. 2022)

The City operates under a Mayor and seven-member Council form of government, with the council members each elected by district.

Responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the City rests with the Mayor. Various City Council committees also work closely with the Mayor and department heads.

Policymaking and legislative authority are vested in a seven-member **CITY COUNCIL** which is, among other things, responsible for passing local ordinances, adopting budgets, appointing committees and board members of related organizations, and approving the appointment of executive directors of the City.

All executive powers of the City are vested in the **MAYOR**. The Mayor is the head of the executive and administrative branches of City government. The Mayor is responsible for carrying out certain ordinances of the City Council, supervising the operation of the City, and appointing executive directors. The Mayor and Council members are elected to four-year terms. All council members are elected from within their respective districts.



MOBILE IS THE
4TH
LARGEST METRO AREA IN ALABAMA¹
WITH A POPULATION OF OVER 400,000

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of Resident Population: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021, Metropolitan Statistical Area.

City Activities

MOBILE'S FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

In the Government-Wide financial statements, there are two main categories of activities: **GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES** and **BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES**. The City uses fund accounting to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. These funds can be divided into two main categories: Governmental and Proprietary.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS account for the City's basic operations. Governmental funds include: General Fund, Capital Project Funds, Debt Service Funds, and Special Revenue Funds.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS are used to account for activities which are similar to those found in the private sector. Proprietary funds include: Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds.

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

- AZALEA CITY GOLF COURSE
- CIVIC CENTER
- CONVENTION CENTER
- CRUISE TERMINAL
- EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
- MOBILE TENNIS CENTER
- NEIGHBORHOOD RENEWAL PROGRAM
- PARKING GARAGE
- SAENGER THEATER
- WAVE TRANSIT SYSTEM



The City has certain activities which function more like a private business and are funded predominately by fees paid by external parties. Charges for these services are designed to cover the cost of operations, though some require additional subsidization by the City. Detailed financial information on these activities can be found in the ACFR in the Government-Wide financial statements and the Proprietary Fund financial statements, and the combining Non-Major Enterprise Fund financial statements.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

- GENERAL GOVERNMENT
- CULTURE & RECREATION
- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- ENGINEERING, DEVELOPMENT & BUILD MOBILE
- FINANCE
- PUBLIC SAFETY
- PUBLIC WORKS



The City's basic services are considered to be governmental activities and are primarily funded by taxes, licenses, and inter-governmental revenues such as grants. Governmental activities include functions like public safety, public works, culture and recreation, and general government. Detailed information on governmental activities can be found in the ACFR in the Government-Wide financial statements, the Governmental Fund financial statements, the General Fund Budget-to-Actual Schedule, and the combining Internal Service Fund financial statements.

DID YOU KNOW?

TAXES WITHIN THE CITY ARE SHARED

SALES TAXES



CITY 5 CENTS
STATE 4 CENTS
COUNTY 1 CENT

TOTAL 10 CENTS

PROPERTY TAXES



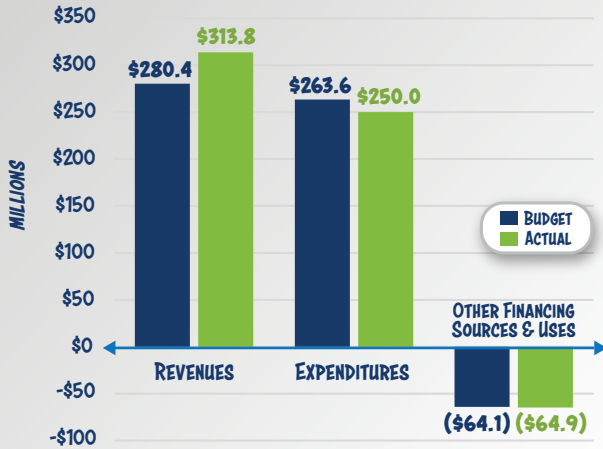
CITY 7 MILS
COUNTY 20.5 MILS
SCHOOLS 29.5 MILS
STATE 6.5 MILS

TOTAL 63.5 MILS

Property taxes are calculated using a "millage rate." A "mill" is equal to \$1 for every \$1,000 of assessed property value.

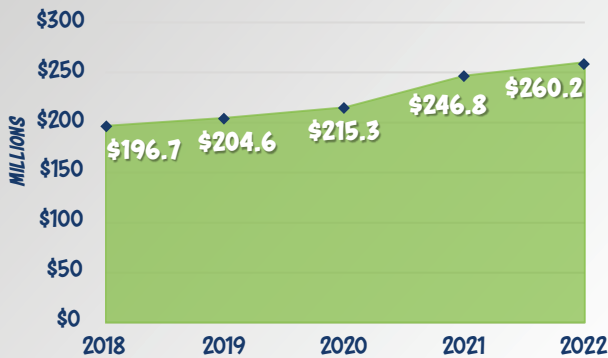
Financial Highlights

GENERAL FUND FY 22 BUDGET TO ACTUAL COMPARISON



See General Fund Budget-to-Actual Schedule in the ACFR for more details.

SALES TAXES - 5 YEAR TREND



PROPERTY TAXES - 5 YEAR TREND



NET POSITION IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTAL ASSETS (WHAT WE OWN) INCLUDING DEFERRED OUTFLOWS, AND TOTAL LIABILITIES (WHAT WE OWE), INCLUDING DEFERRED INFLOWS

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES NET POSITION (IN MILLIONS)	2020	2021	2022
ASSETS	\$ 965	\$ 1,094	\$ 1,207
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	93	99	92
LIABILITIES	609	580	543
DEFERRED INFLOWS	48	66	83
NET POSITION	401	547	673

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES NET POSITION (IN MILLIONS)	2020	2021	2022
ASSETS	\$ 106	\$ 99	\$ 98
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	5	4	6
LIABILITIES	13	10	10
DEFERRED INFLOWS	5	7	8
NET POSITION	93	86	86

GOVERNMENT-WIDE NET POSITION IS THE TOTAL OF GOVERNMENTAL AND BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE NET POSITION (IN MILLIONS)	2020	2021	2022
ASSETS	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,193	\$ 1,305
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	98	103	98
LIABILITIES	622	590	553
DEFERRED INFLOWS	53	73	91
NET POSITION	494	633	759

Revenues

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

REVENUE HIGHLIGHTS

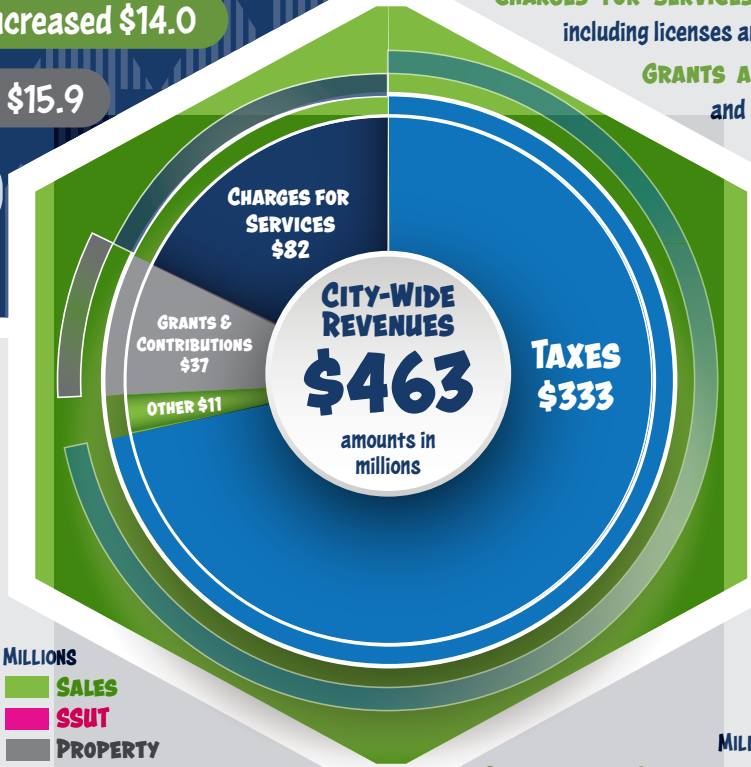
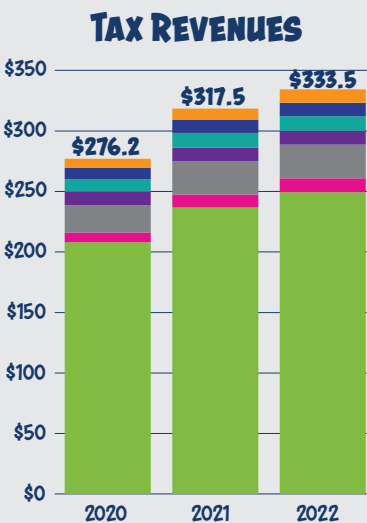
Total City-wide revenues decreased \$15.9

Charges for services increased \$14.0

Tax revenues increased \$15.9

Grants & contributions decreased \$41.6

Amounts in millions



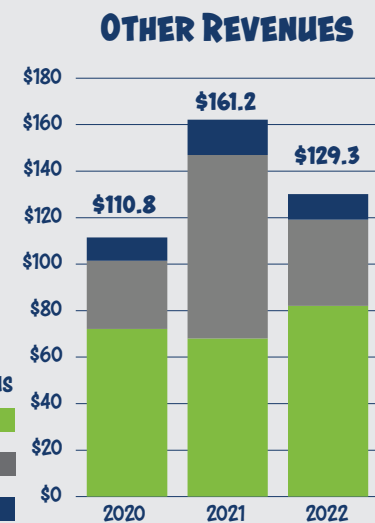
GOVERNMENT (CITY)-WIDE REVENUES

TAXES - Includes a variety of taxes. Sales taxes account for 78% of total taxes and 56% of total government-wide revenues and contributions. Taxes are considered General Revenues on the government-wide statements.

CHARGES FOR SERVICES - Charges to the public for services including licenses and permits.

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS - Financial support and contributions received from other governments and organizations for either capital or operating purposes.

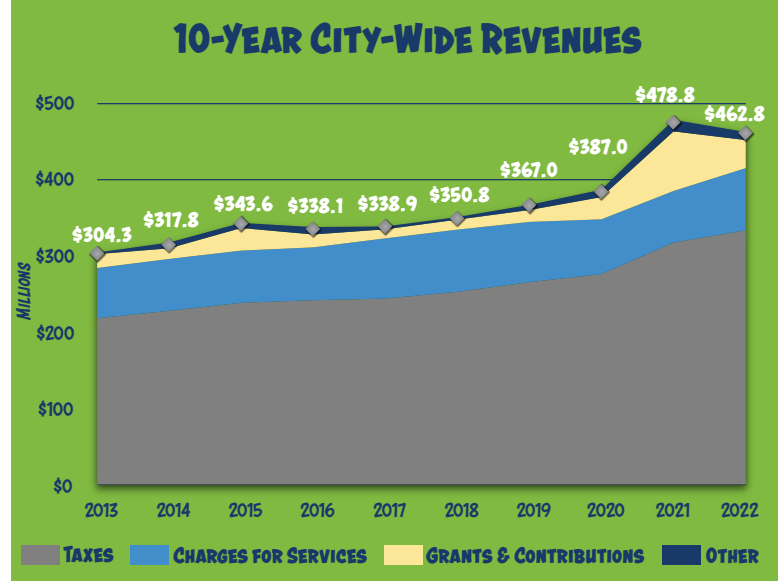
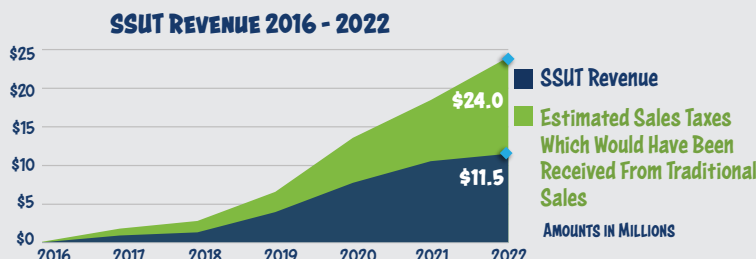
OTHER - Includes investment earnings and other general revenues.



WHAT IS SIMPLIFIED SELLERS USE TAX (SSUT)?

Under State Law, the SSUT program requires eligible sellers to collect, report and remit a flat eight percent (8%) sellers use tax on all sales made into Alabama. An eligible seller is one that sells tangible personal property or a service into Alabama from an inventory or location outside the state, but does not have a physical presence in Alabama.

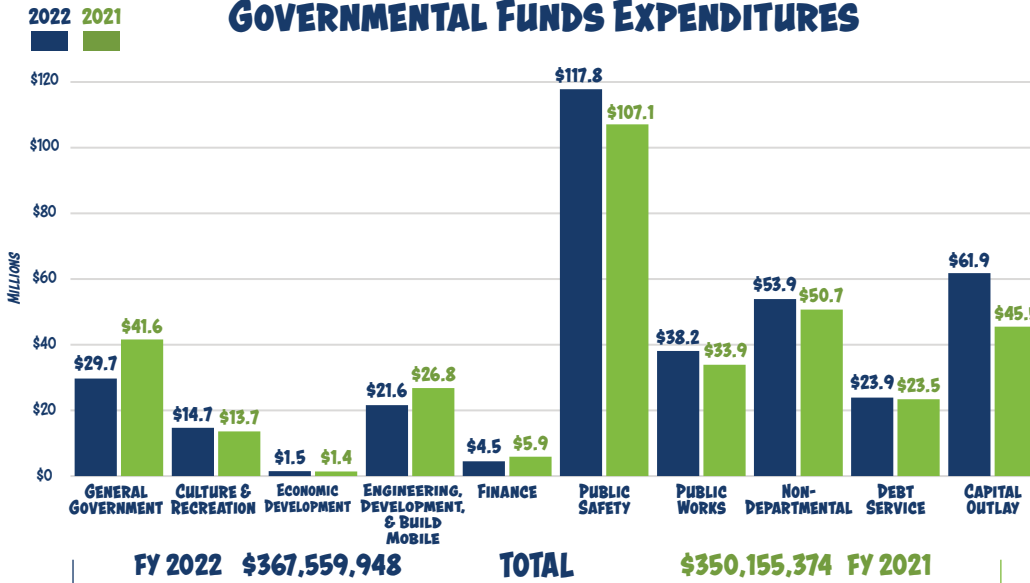
SSUT proceeds are distributed to the State (50%), Counties (20%), and Municipalities (30%). The distributions to counties and municipalities are based on population. This method of allocation generally results in the City receiving less than half of the amount that would have been received from traditional in-person sales.



Expenses

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

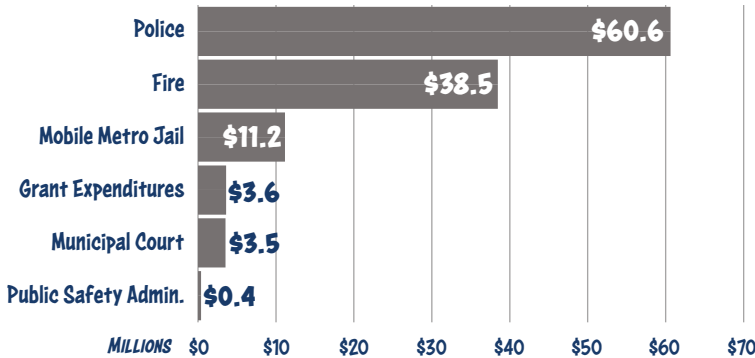
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES



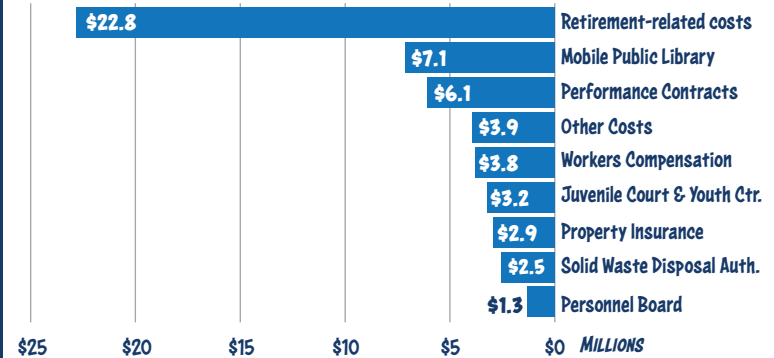
Expenditures in Governmental Funds increased \$17 million (5.0%) in FY 2022. Increases in Public Safety and Capital Outlay are primary factors in this increase.

Public Safety expenditures increased \$10.7 million (10.0%) while Capital Outlay expenditures increased \$16.3 million (35.9%). The increase in Public Safety expenditures is related to increases in police, fire, and the metro jail. The increase in Capital Outlay is primarily a result of increased capital project expenditures in the Capital Improvements Fund.

PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY



NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY

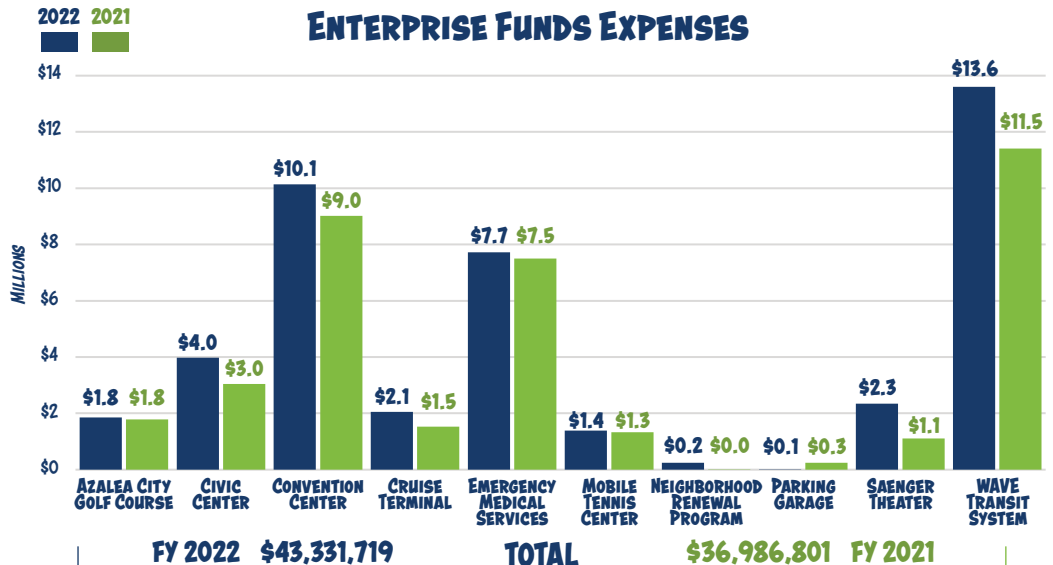


Expenses in Enterprise Funds increased \$6.4 million (17.2%) in FY 2022. This change was driven primarily by changes in the funds discussed below.

Convention Center expenses increased \$1.1 million (12.4%). Saenger Theater expenses increased \$1.2 million (110.4%). WAVE Transit expenses increased \$2.2 million (19.2%). These increases are primarily related to changes in operational costs.

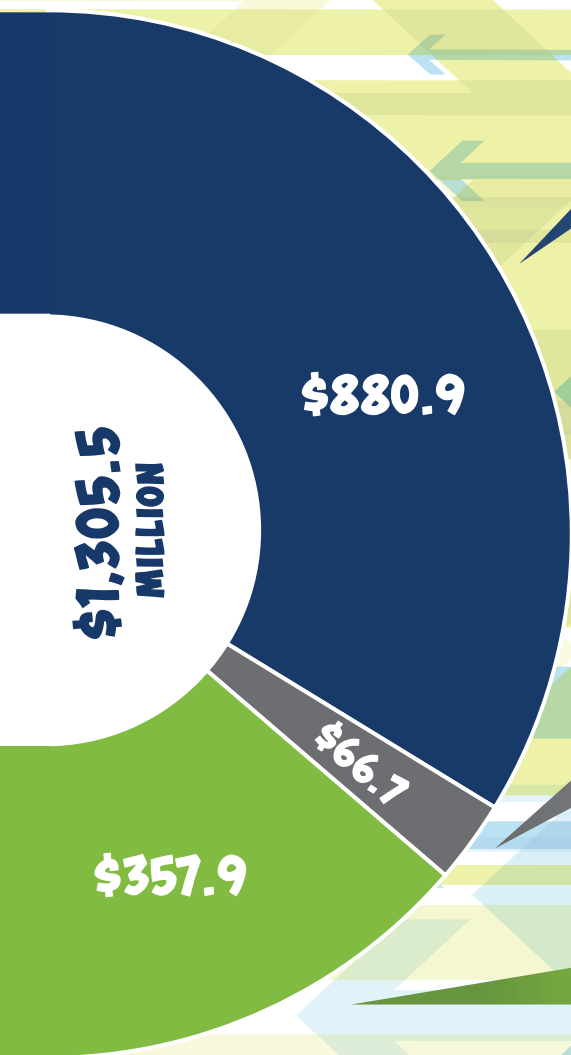
Cruise Terminal expenses increased \$0.6 million (34.8%) due to increased cruise activity during the fiscal year.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS EXPENSES



Assets

WHAT DO WE OWN?



CAPITAL ASSETS

CAPITAL ASSETS include land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure, and improvements to those assets. These assets are used in operations and are expected to be used for more than 1 year. Capital assets are reported net of accumulated depreciation, which represents the total amount of asset costs that have been allocated to depreciation expense since the assets were put into service. See Note 7 in the ACFR for more details.

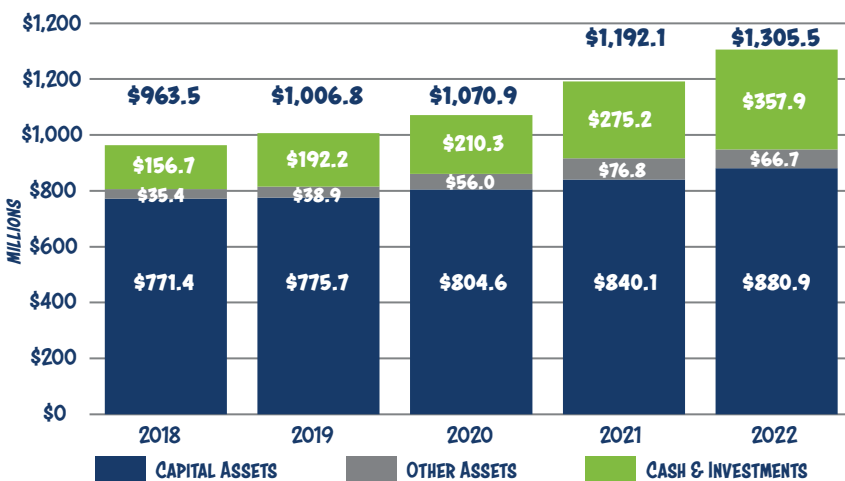
OTHER ASSETS

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE are amounts owed to the City as of the end of the fiscal year. These amounts are owed from taxpayers, customers, and other governments and totaled \$62.5 million. **OTHER ASSETS** include inventory and other prepaid expenses and totaled \$4.2 million. See Note 4 in the ACFR for more details.

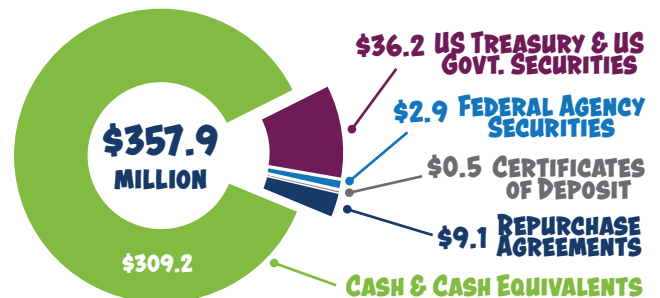
CASH & INVESTMENTS

CASH & INVESTMENTS represent the amounts of cash in City bank accounts, petty cash, and other amounts invested as of the end of the fiscal year. See Note 3 in the ACFR and the chart below for more details.

CITY-WIDE ASSETS 5-YEAR COMPARISON



CASH & INVESTMENTS BY TYPE



State law limits the kinds of investments that the City can make. Additionally, the City requires all bank deposits be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or the Security for Alabama Funds Enhancement (SAFE) program, which is administered by the State Treasury Department. The SAFE program requires any bank or financial institution in the State of Alabama accepting deposits of public funds to insure those funds by pledging eligible collateral to the State Treasurer.

Liabilities

WHAT DO WE OWE?

BONDS, NOTES & LEASES PAYABLE

In prior years, the City issued debt in the form of BONDS, WARRANTS AND NOTES PAYABLE for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities, economic development, and other large projects. These are repaid over time with added interest. See Note 8 in the ACFR and "Understanding Municipal Debt" on page 13.

NET PENSION LIABILITY

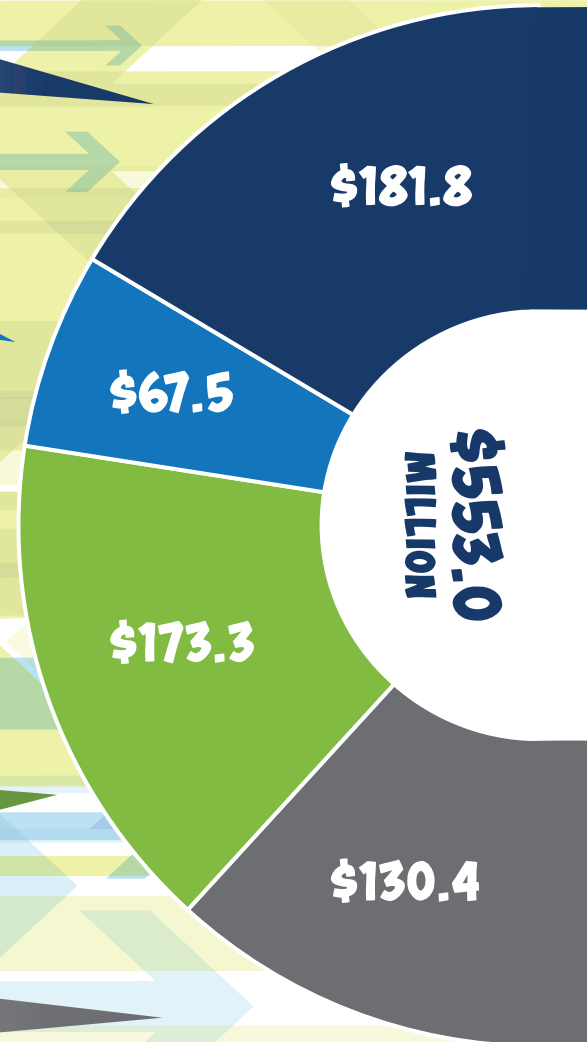
The City has 4 pension plans with active retirees. The NET PENSION LIABILITY is the total pension liability less assets set aside to fund benefits. See Note 10 in the ACFR for more details. Plans: Employees Retirement System of Alabama, Police and Firefighters Pension Plan, Transit Workers Pension Plan, and General Municipal Employees Pension Plan

OPEB LIABILITY

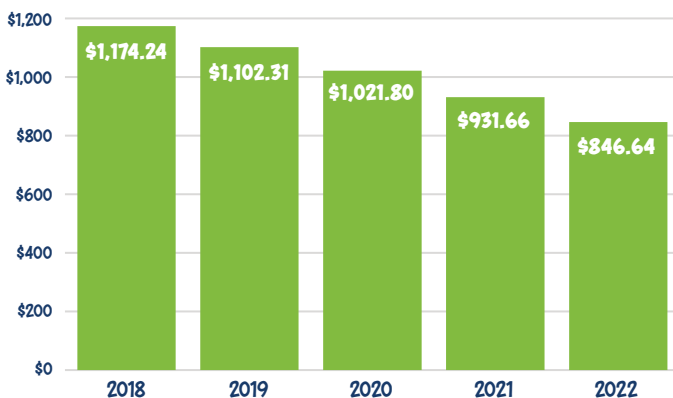
OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) refers to the benefits, other than pensions, that a government employee receives as part of his or her package of retirement benefits. For employees hired before 2015, the City offers health and life insurance coverage upon retirement until the age of 65, along with a Medicare supplement plan for those above the age of 65. These benefits account for the OPEB liability. See Note 10 in the ACFR for more details.

OTHER LIABILITIES

OTHER LIABILITIES include accounts payable, payroll-related liabilities, insurance claims, legal liabilities, and liability for revenue received but not yet earned. See Note 8 & 14 in the ACFR for more details.

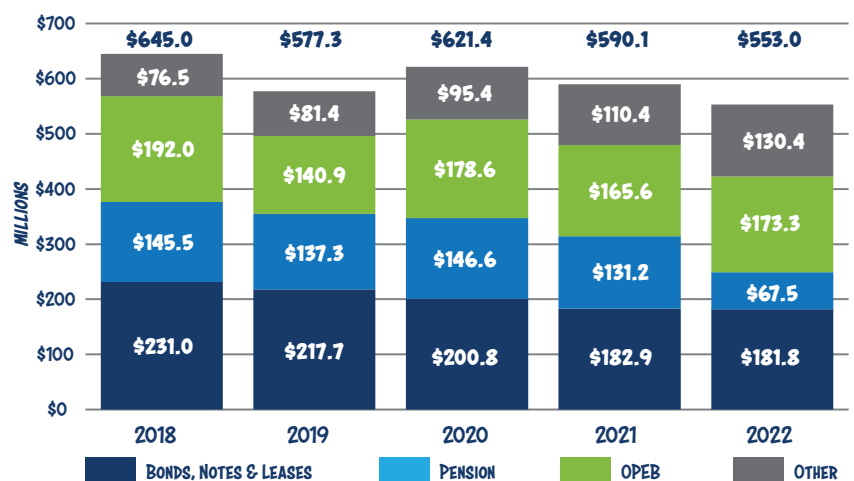


DEBT PER CAPITA 5-YEAR COMPARISON



The table above shows the principal balance of debt from bonds, notes, and capital leases payable per City resident using population data from the US Census Bureau. The City's debt per capita has decreased 28% since 2018.

CITY-WIDE LIABILITIES 5-YEAR COMPARISON



General Fund

Fund Balance

What is it?

Why is it important?

How has it changed?

FUND BALANCE is the excess of what the City owns (assets) over what the City owes (liabilities).

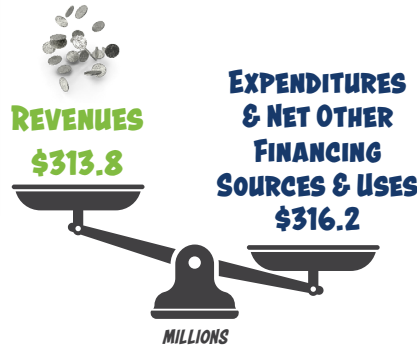
There is no single number in governmental accounting and financial reporting that attracts more attention than fund balance, especially in the General Fund. Maintenance of an adequate fund balance is important because it provides a financial "safety net" in the event of emergencies, economic downturns, or other unforeseen circumstances. Healthy fund balance reserves also allow flexibility when determining how to fund large projects.

Fund balance is also a major factor considered by bond rating agencies when evaluating the City's credit worthiness.

The **GENERAL FUND** is the City's primary operating fund and accounts for the revenues and expenses associated with the main functions of the City such as police, fire, public works and parks and recreation.



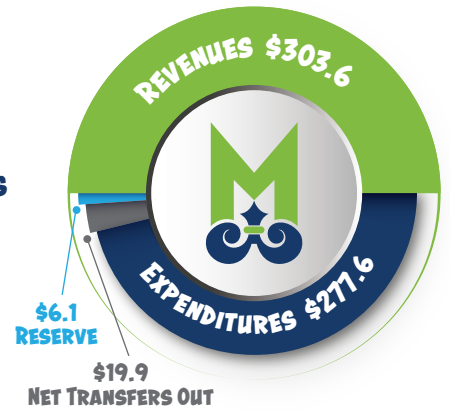
2022 RESULTS



\$2.4 MILLION DECREASE IN FUND BALANCE

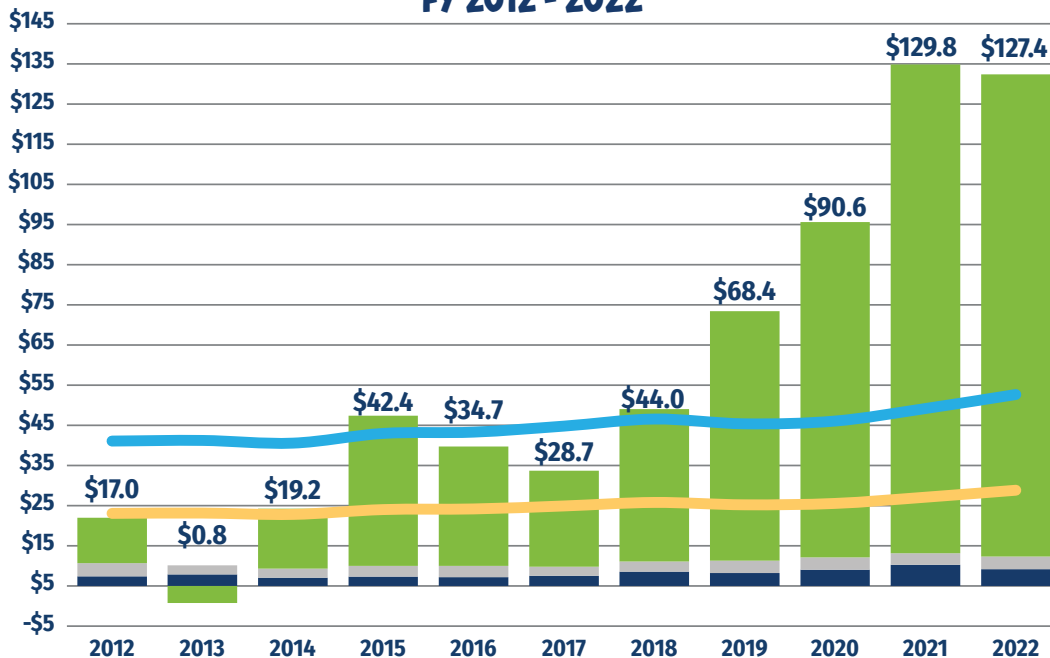
See Page 6 for the General Fund Budget-To-Actual Comparison Chart

2023 BUDGET



The full FY 2022-23 budget can be found on the City's website

GENERAL FUND - FUND BALANCE FY 2012 - 2022



For comparison, 2012-2013 fund balance excludes the restricted fund balances reclassified to Special Revenue Funds in 2014. See the General Fund financial statements and General Fund Budget-to-Actual schedule in the ACFR for more details.

Enterprise Funds

ENTERPRISE FUNDS are those which operate similarly to a private-sector business. These funds report activities for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The City has ten enterprise funds. Highlights for selected enterprise funds are discussed below.

WAVE TRANSIT SYSTEM

The WAVE Transit's operating deficit of \$12.9 million does not include federal grant revenue totaling \$7.4 million, which is considered non-operating revenue or a capital contribution. The WAVE was also subsidized by the General Fund and Capital Improvements Fund in the amount of \$6.2 million.

CRUISE TERMINAL

The Cruise Terminal primarily receives revenues from parking, wharfage fees, and facility rentals. The terminal had cruise activity during FY 2022 after no activity in FY 2021 due to COVID-19.

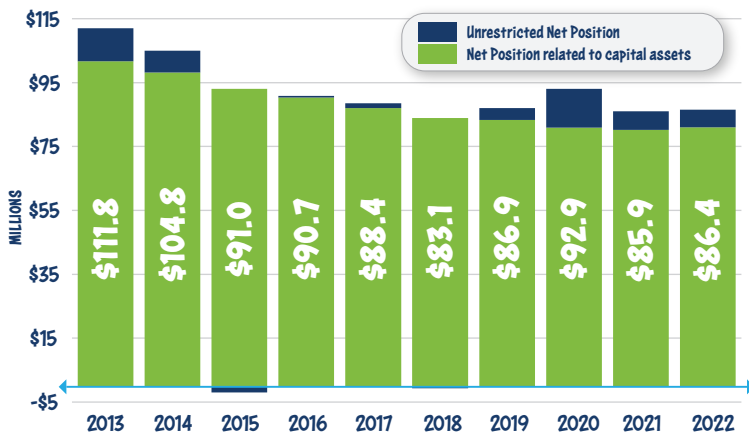
CONVENTION CENTER

The Convention Center's operating deficit of \$7.2 million does not include \$11.6 million of tax revenue, which is considered non-operating revenue. The Convention Center also transferred cash totaling a net of \$8.6 million out to other funds, primarily for debt service and capital project cost reimbursements.

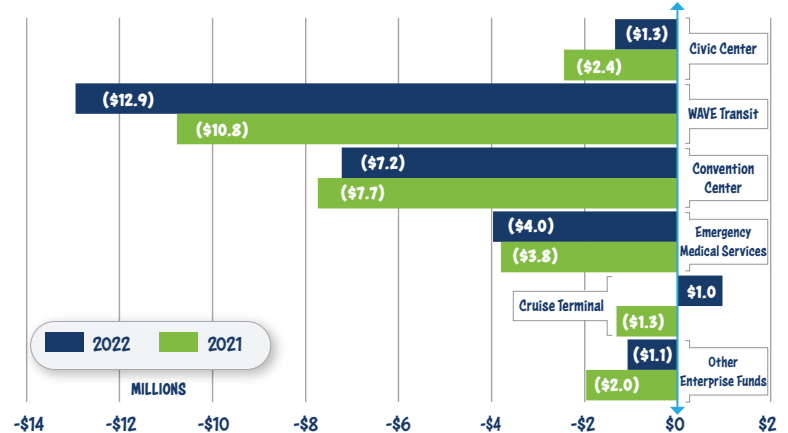
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The Emergency Medical Services fund is used to account for the Fire-Rescue Department's ambulance service. Fees for services are received from insurance companies, legal settlements, and patients. The EMS fund required subsidization by the General Fund in the amount of \$5.5 million in FY 2022.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS NET POSITION



ENTERPRISE FUNDS OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)



WAVE TRANSIT SYSTEM



EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



MOBILE TENNIS CENTER

See the Proprietary Fund financial statements in the ACFR for more details.

The City's ten Enterprise Funds are: Mobile Civic Center, WAVE Transit System, Mobile Convention Center, Municipal Parking Garage, Emergency Medical Services, Alabama Cruise Terminal, Saenger Theater, Mobile Tennis Center, Azalea City Golf Course, and the Neighborhood Renewal Program.

Understanding Debt

UNDERSTANDING MUNICIPAL DEBT

Most people don't pay cash for major investments, like a home, but instead use debt to spread the cost of larger purchases over time. In prior years, the City has financed large expenditures by issuing debt. Like a household with finances in good shape, the City's debt is moderate.

State law limits the amount of qualifying general obligation debt that the City can issue to 20% of the assessed value of all taxable property within the City. The City's debt applicable to this limit is \$122.4 million, resulting in a legal debt margin (additional debt allowed under State law) of \$691.3 million.

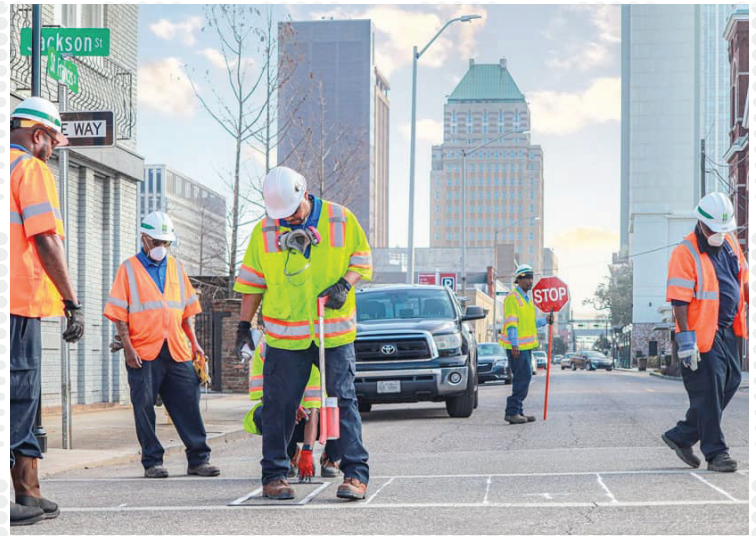
In 2022, the City made principal payments totaling \$17.7 million on bonds and notes payable. Interest payments on this debt totaled \$6.2 million in 2022.



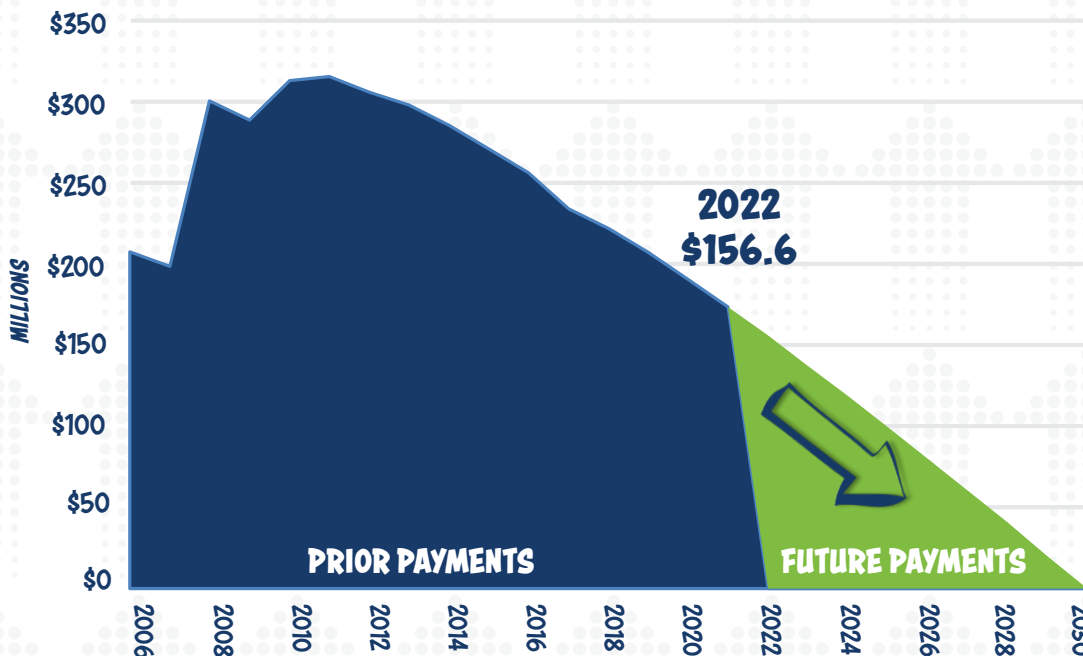
CREDIT RATINGS

Periodically, ratings agencies evaluate Mobile for its overall debt burden, financial management, financial performance, and economic base and prospects. The City has maintained its A2 rating from Moody's Investor Service and its AA rating from S&P Global for FY 2022.

These high-quality municipal ratings save Mobile taxpayers money by allowing the City to repay investments at a low interest rate.



BONDS, NOTES, & CAPITAL LEASES PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT



Moody's	S&P	Rating Description
Aaa	AAA	Highest grade, prime
Aa1	AA+	High grade
Aa2	AA	
Aa3	AA-	
A1	A+	Upper medium grade
A2	A	
A3	A-	
Baa1	BBB	Lower medium grade
Baa2	BBB	
Baa3	BBB	
Ba1	BB+	No n-investment grades speculative
Ba2	BB	
Ba3	BB-	
B1	B+	Highly speculative
B2	B	
B3	B-	
Caa1	CCC	Substantial risks
Caa2	CCC	Extremely speculative
Caa3	CCC	Default imminent with little prospect for recovery
Ca	CC	In default
C	C	
/	/	

Note, this chart includes principal amounts only and does not include other debt-related amounts such as interest and bond premiums or discounts.

Capital Improvements

2022 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND BUDGET

The FY 2022 adopted **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND BUDGET** was \$57.9 million. The amount allocated for debt service and transfers totaled \$23.3 million leaving \$34.6 million for other expenditures.

The majority of the funds available for capital improvements (\$21 million) are allocated via the Capital Infrastructure Improvements Program as described below.

CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

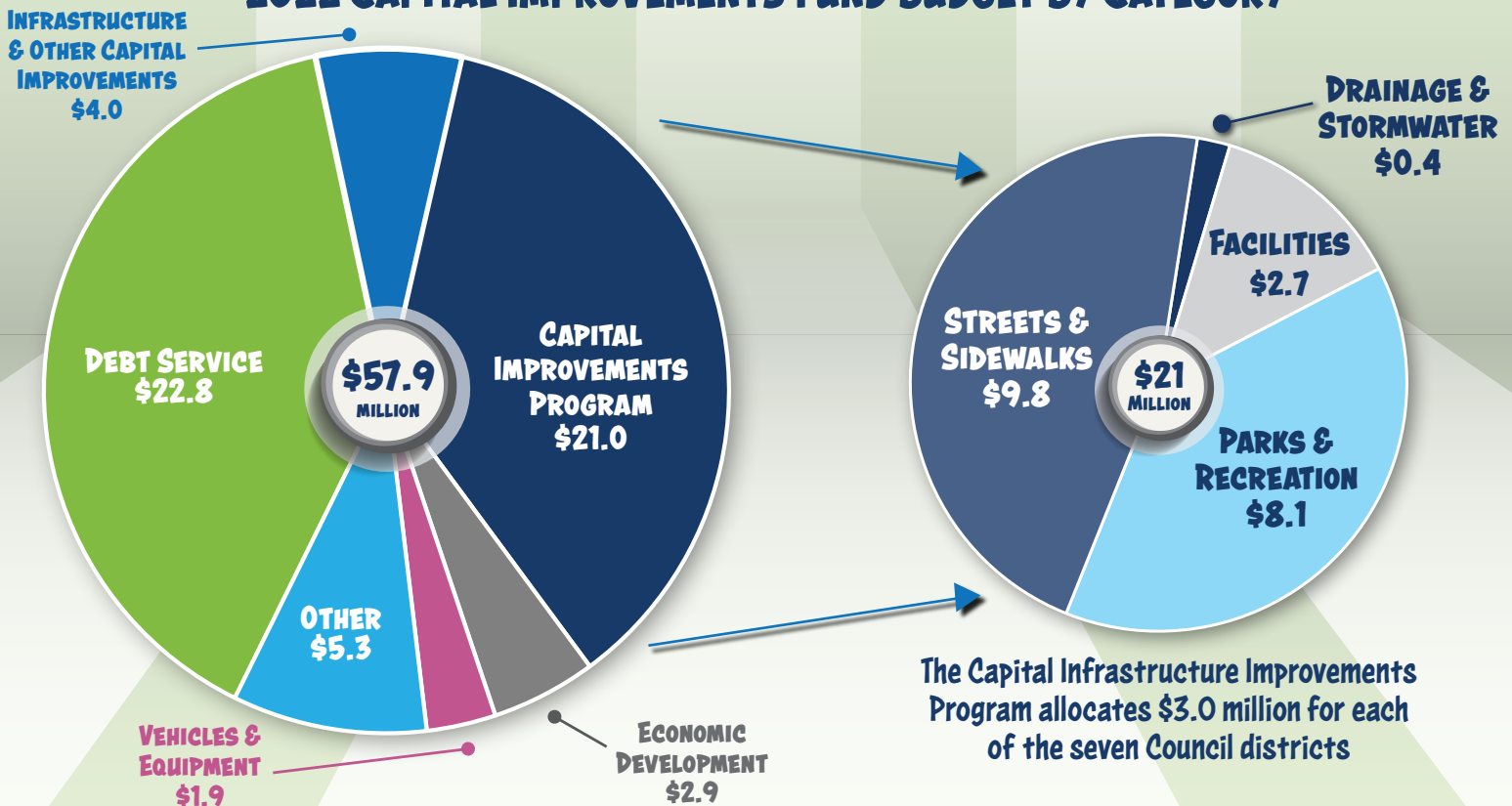
On November 18, 2014, the City implemented the **CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM** with money collected from a 1-cent sales tax increase. From the additional sales tax revenue collected, \$3 million was allocated to each of the City's 7 council districts, \$21 million in total, for district priority projects annually. The remainder of the revenue was allocated to various other capital needs.

MAPFORMOBILE.ORG

For more information on the City's Capital Improvements Plan, visit mapformobile.org/cip/. The site includes copies of the plans, an active projects dashboard, and other project information.



2022 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND BUDGET BY CATEGORY



Fun Stuff



Community Affairs newest class of the C251: Citizens Academy recently finished a 6-week long journey of learning about various city departments.

C251: Citizens Academy is an engaging five-week program that provides residents with an in-depth look at City government through tours, hands-on demonstrations, and presentations by City leaders.

The aim is to give participants an insider's view of the City and its functions, encourage citizens to become involved in the community, and enhance Mobilians' ability to communicate effectively with their government.

The class is currently booked up months in advance.



The City of Mobile is a growing port city filled with business, tourism, tradition, and family, all worthy of being protected.

Mobile Fire-Rescue Department (MFRD) is an internationally recognized, all-hazards fire department, capable of responding to and mitigating any emergency situation.

From hazardous materials to urban rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical services, and more, Mobile Fire-Rescue Department is committed to providing the best services to the citizens, families, and friends of Mobile, Alabama.



The Mobile Police Department and Target teamed up to host a holiday shopping event that brings the joy of the season to several children. Through the store's Heroes & Helpers program, police officers, cadets, and Mobile Citizens Police Academy alumni helped 30 youth in need shop for holiday gifts. Each child received a \$100 Target gift card.



Big City Projects

	Projects	Cost
PARKS	Bienville Square Repairs and Enhancements	\$4-6M
	Heroes Plaza New Construction	\$4-6M
	Cooper Riverside Park Repairs and Enhancements	\$4-6M
	Brookley by the Bay	\$40-60M
		\$52-78M
TRANS	McGregor Ave Widening and Improvements	\$21M
	Broad St. Phase IV - MLK Leg	\$7-10M
	St. Louis Street Rebuild	\$10-15M
		\$38-46M
FACILITIES	Civic Center Parking Deck	\$25-30M
	Civic Center Arena/Theater Renovation	\$150-190M
	Public Safety Training Complex	\$15-20M
	Animal Shelter	\$12-18M
	Africatown Welcome Center	\$5-10M
		\$207-268M
	Grand Total of Significant Current Projects	\$297-392M

THE CITY OF MOBILE currently has around 200 active projects. Here is a short list of big city projects that are actively being either designed, put out for bid, or are underway.

Some of these projects include Heroes Plaza, Cooper Riverside Park, and the Civic Center site. Renderings of these projects can be found below.

At the end of the 2022 fiscal year, the City of Mobile had about \$122 million in our general fund surplus. Some of those monies have been allocated to these projects.



Glossary

FUND	<p>Fund - A grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources which 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.</p> <p>The funds of the City are divided into governmental and proprietary funds. Governmental funds include the general fund, capital projects funds, debt service funds, and special revenue funds.</p> <p>Proprietary funds are further divided into enterprise and internal service funds.</p>	<p>Proprietary Fund - Used to account for activities which are similar to those found in the private sector. These are typically financed through fees charged to external parties.</p>	PROPRIETARY FUNDS
	<p>Fund Balance - The accumulated excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses. Fund balance can be further broken down as follows:</p> <p>Nonspendable - Amounts cannot be spent because (1) they are not spendable in form (such as inventory) or (2) they are legally required to be maintained intact.</p> <p>Restricted - Amounts with limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation adopted by the City or through restrictions imposed by external parties.</p> <p>Committed - Amounts which can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Council.</p> <p>Assigned - Amounts with constraints on their use imposed by the City where those constraints do not meet the definition of restricted or committed.</p> <p>Unassigned - Amounts remaining available to commit or spend.</p>	<p>Component Units - Legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. This includes the Mobile Public Library, the Public Park & Recreation Board (Ladd-Peebles Stadium) and the Solid Waste Disposal Authority.</p>	COMPONENT UNIT
FUND BALANCE	<p>Governmental Fund - Funds which are generally used to account for tax-supported activities.</p>	<p>Assets - What the City owns. They are reported on the balance sheet.</p> <p>Common assets include: cash, investments, inventory, land, buildings, infrastructure, and equipment.</p>	ASSETS
	<p>General Fund - The primary operating fund of the City which is used to account for the day-to-day operations of most City functions.</p>	<p>Liabilities - What the City owes. They require future spending as a result of past transactions or events.</p> <p>Liabilities are reported on the balance sheet and are divided into current and long-term based on when they are expected to be paid.</p> <p>Common liabilities include: accounts payable, payroll, bonds and warrants, notes payable, and pension and other retirement costs.</p>	LIABILITIES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	<p>Capital Project Fund - A governmental fund created to account for financial resources to be used for projects related to the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, infrastructure, or equipment.</p>	<p>Revenues - Financial resources other than transfers and proceeds from debt issued.</p> <p>Common examples of revenue are taxes, licenses, charges for services, and investment income.</p>	REVENUES
	<p>Debt Service Fund - A governmental fund created to account for the accumulation of funds for the payment of long-term debt principal and interest.</p>	<p>Expenditures - Reported in governmental funds and are decreases in resources (such as cash) which are not considered an internal transfer between funds (other financing use).</p> <p>Expenses - Reported in proprietary funds and on the government-wide statements. These are similar to expenditures reported in governmental funds.</p>	EXPENSES & EXPENDITURES
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	<p>Special Revenue Fund - A governmental fund used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources which have restraints on their use. These types of revenue sources include grants, certain State gas taxes and fuel inspection fees, tax-increment revenues, and equitable sharing, forfeiture) revenues.</p>	<p>Operating income - The net amount of operating revenues less operating expenses. Operating expenses include costs of goods sold and costs of services provided to customers and the revenue generated from those sales and services. This is found in association with proprietary funds which includes enterprise and internal service funds.</p>	OPERATING INCOME
		<p>Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows - Reported on the balance sheet but they are not assets or liabilities. They are also not revenues or expenses. However, the events associated with the deferred inflows and outflows have, in fact, already occurred. The thing that is being deferred is the recognition of those inflows and outflows as revenues and expenses. Recognition of revenues and expenses is deferred until the future fiscal year to which the inflows and outflows are related.</p>	DEFERRED INFLOWS & OUTFLOWS

Industry in Mobile



Contact Us!



SIGN UP TO GET CITY OF MOBILE UPDATES DIRECTLY ON YOUR PHONE VIA TEXT MESSAGE!

Introducing a new way to skip a phone call and use your mobile phone's text messaging service to quickly find information on the go. You can get answers to your questions 24/7 or opt in for text updates from the City of Mobile about the topics that interest you the most.

Have a question? **GET STARTED BY TEXTING YOUR QUESTION OR THE WORD "HI" TO 251-220-2122.** Message and data rates may apply. Check with your carrier for more details. For more information, visit www.cityofmobile.org/textmygov/.



CITYOFMOBILE.ORG is the best source for information about City financial data, department and agency information, notices of public meetings, city services, and much more.

CITYOFMOBILE.ORG also provides access to a variety of options for interacting with the City online.



Dial 311 or
(251) 208-5311



Follow on YouTube
City of Mobile, AL



Twitter.com/
City_of_Mobile



Facebook.com/
CityofMobile



Instagram
@cityofmobileal



City of Mobile
P.O. Box 1827
Mobile, AL 36633