

# CITY OF MOBILE

## POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

# PAER



FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

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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, 2020**

*Christopher P. Movell*  
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, 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 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.



# FROM THE MAYOR

# 2

Once again, we are pleased to present the **POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (PAFR)** for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021. The PAFR is intended to bring to the public an understanding of the City's finances and a simplified and user-friendly version of government financial reporting. We hope that you find this report useful, and we encourage you to share your questions, concerns, or recommendations with us.

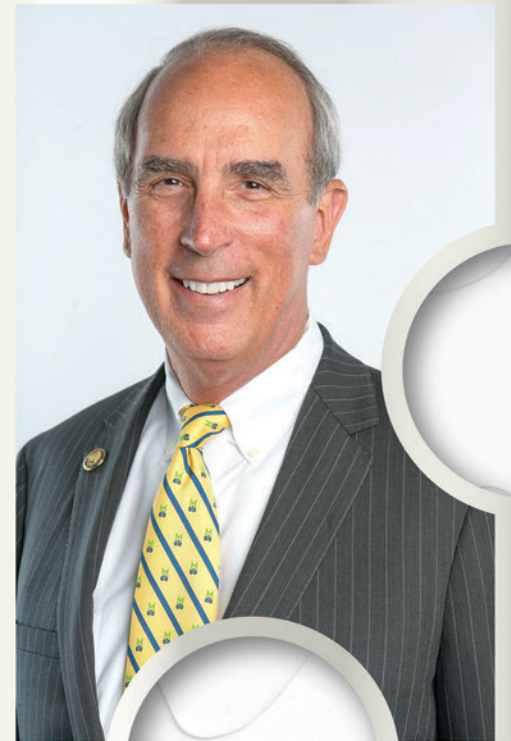
As we prepared last year's PAFR, we were still in a stage of uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of our City employees were working from home, Carnival Cruise ships remained idle and schools, restaurants, and businesses, in general, operated with restrictions. Our overall outlook for the year was cautious.

Despite all these challenges, the City once again outperformed expectations. Our revenues exceeded our budget and reached an all-time high. Our expenses were managed to a level that resulted in the best financial performance in the City's history. As you will see in the following pages, the City's financial condition remains strong and well-positioned to meet the challenges of 2022 and beyond.

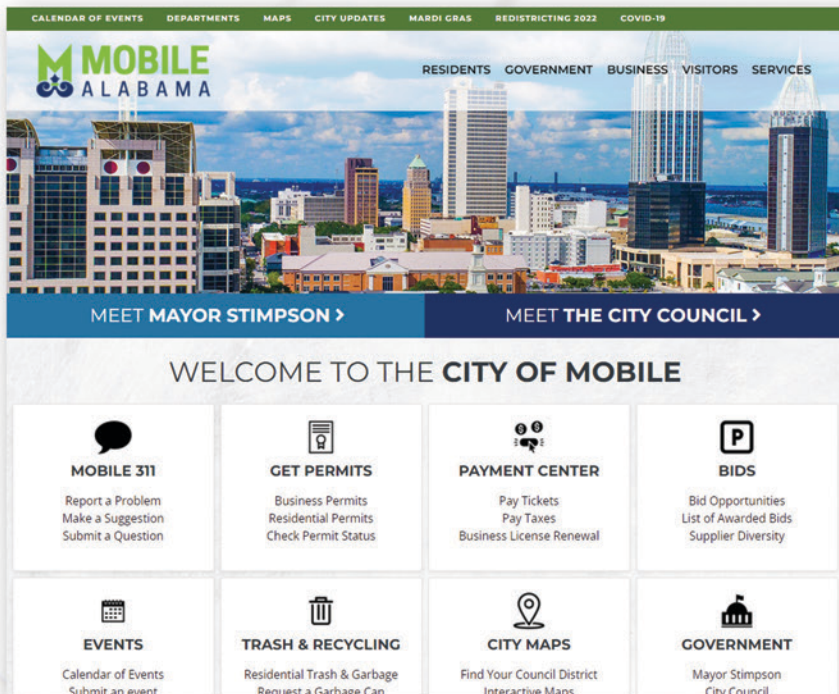
The PAFR summarizes some of the financial information contained in the **ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT (ACFR)**. The ACFR is prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and is independently audited by Wilkins Miller, LLC. The full ACFR is available online at [www.cityofmobile.org](http://www.cityofmobile.org).

The PAFR is unaudited and it does not include information on all of 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 people of the City of Mobile for all their support during the past year. With your help and the dedication of our employees, we will continue to move our city forward and achieve our goal of uniting our City - One Mobile - to become a safer more business and family friendly City.



**WILLIAM S. STIMPSON**  
MAYOR



**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.



Settled in 1702  
Founded in January 1814

## ESTABLISHED

## GEOGRAPHY

Land 148.2 sq. miles  
Water 40.3 sq. miles

Population<sup>2</sup> 187,041  
Gender<sup>3</sup> Male 47.1%  
Female 52.9%

## DEMOGRAPHICS

## DIVERSITY

51.5% Black and African American<sup>5</sup>  
41.8% White (Non-Hispanic)<sup>5</sup>  
2.5% Hispanic and Latino<sup>5</sup>  
1.9% Asian<sup>5</sup>  
2.3% Other and Multiple<sup>5</sup>

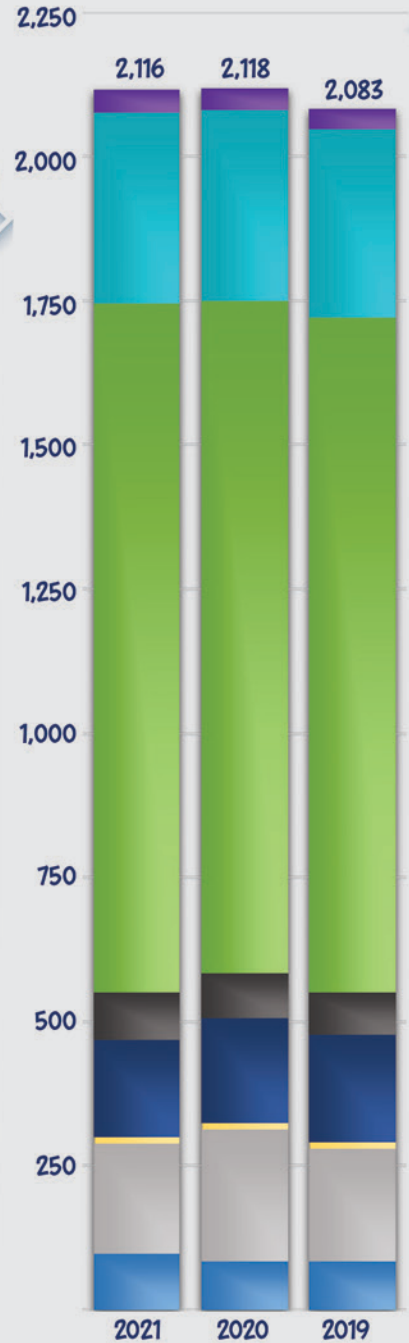
Median Household Income<sup>3</sup> \$42,321  
Median Housing Value<sup>3</sup> \$123,600  
Persons Per Household<sup>3</sup> 2.36  
Unemployment Rate<sup>4</sup> 4.5%

## ECONOMY

## EDUCATION

88.9% High School Graduates<sup>5</sup>  
29.4% Bachelor's Degree or Higher<sup>5</sup>

## CITY EMPLOYEES FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS



<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2020, Metropolitan Statistical Area.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, Population Estimates, as of July 1, 2021.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Civilian labor force and unemployment by metropolitan area (Seasonally Adjusted), as of Sep. 2021.

See the Statistical Section of the ACFR for more details.



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

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  
 3<sup>RD</sup>**

**LARGEST METRO AREA IN ALABAMA<sup>1</sup>  
 WITH A POPULATION OF OVER 400,000**

## 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.



## 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.

## 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**

## ABOUT 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.

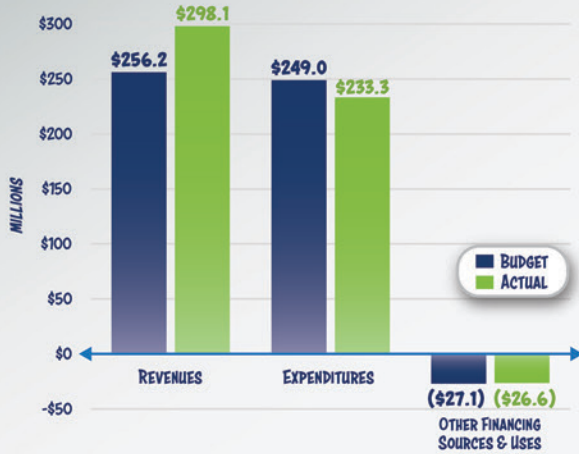
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS** account for the City's basic operations. Governmental funds include: General Fund, Capital Project Funds, Debt Service Funds, and Special Revenue Funds.

**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.

**GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES**  
=  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
+  
**INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS**

**BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES**  
=  
**ENTERPRISE FUNDS**

## GENERAL FUND 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)	2019	2020	2021
ASSETS	\$ 904	\$ 965	\$ 1,094
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	56	93	99
LIABILITIES	564	609	580
DEFERRED INFLOWS	66	48	66
<b>NET POSITION</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>547</b>

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES NET POSITION (IN MILLIONS)	2019	2020	2021
ASSETS	\$ 103	\$ 106	\$ 99
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	4	5	4
LIABILITIES	13	13	10
DEFERRED INFLOWS	7	5	7
<b>NET POSITION</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>86</b>

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

GOVERNMENT-WIDE NET POSITION (IN MILLIONS)	2019	2020	2021
ASSETS	\$ 1,007	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,193
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	60	98	103
LIABILITIES	577	622	590
DEFERRED INFLOWS	73	53	73
<b>NET POSITION</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>633</b>



# REVENUES



## WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

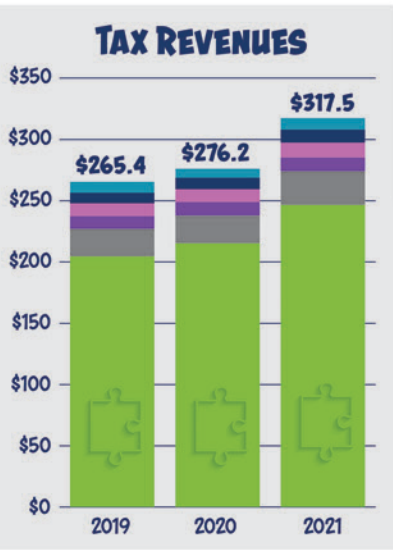
### REVENUE HIGHLIGHTS

**↑ 23.7%** Additional Revenue  
\$92 million additional City-Wide revenues from 2020 to 2021



FY 2021  
**14.6%** Sales Tax Revenue Growth from 2020 to 2021

FY 2020  
**5.2%** Sales Tax Revenue Growth from 2019 to 2020



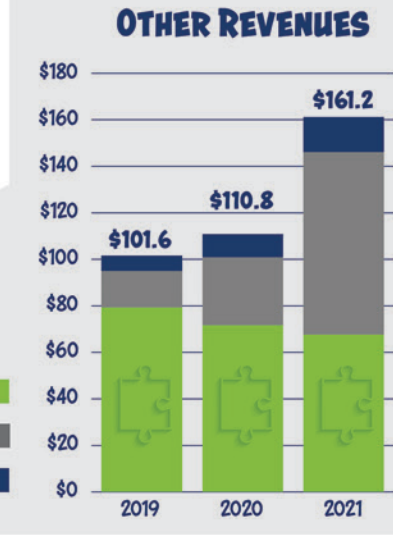
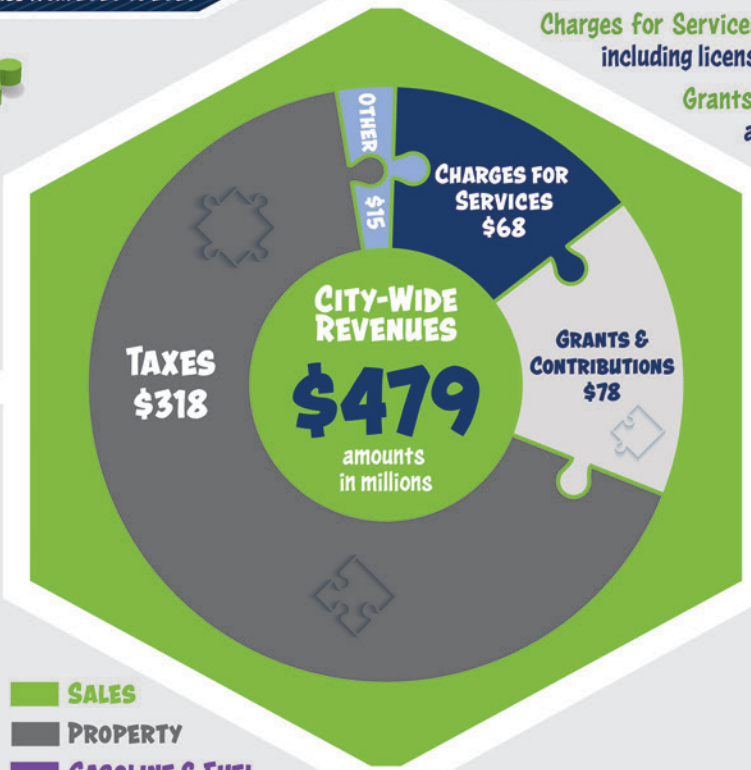
### GOVERNMENT (CITY)-WIDE REVENUES

**Taxes** - Includes a variety of taxes. Sales taxes account for 78% of total taxes and 52% 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.



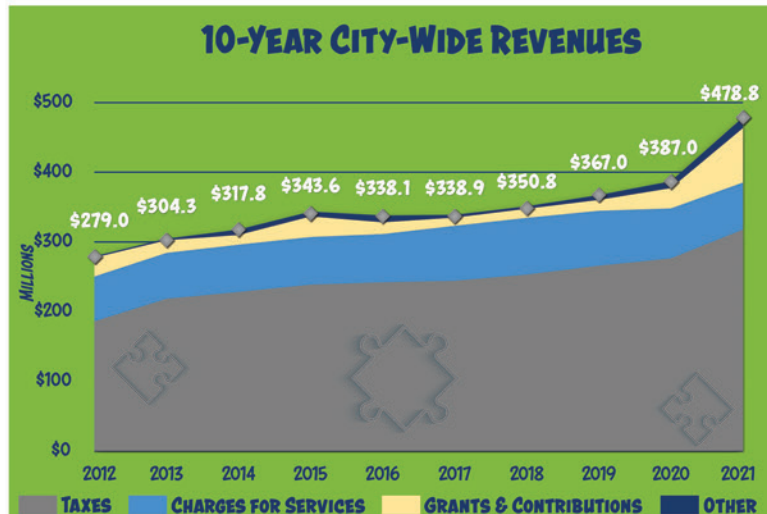
City-wide revenues increased \$92.0 million (23.7%) in FY 2021.

Taxes increased \$41.3 million (15.0%). This was primarily due to a \$31.4 million (14.6%) increase in sales tax revenues and a \$4.8 million (21.2%) increase in property tax revenues. The City experienced record sales tax revenue in the current year.

Charges for services decreased \$4.2 million (5.8%).

Grants and contributions increased \$49.3 million (169.4%). This is primarily due to \$17 million in capital contributions as well as increased revenues from COVID and Hurricane related grants.

Other revenues increased \$5.2 million (52.3%).

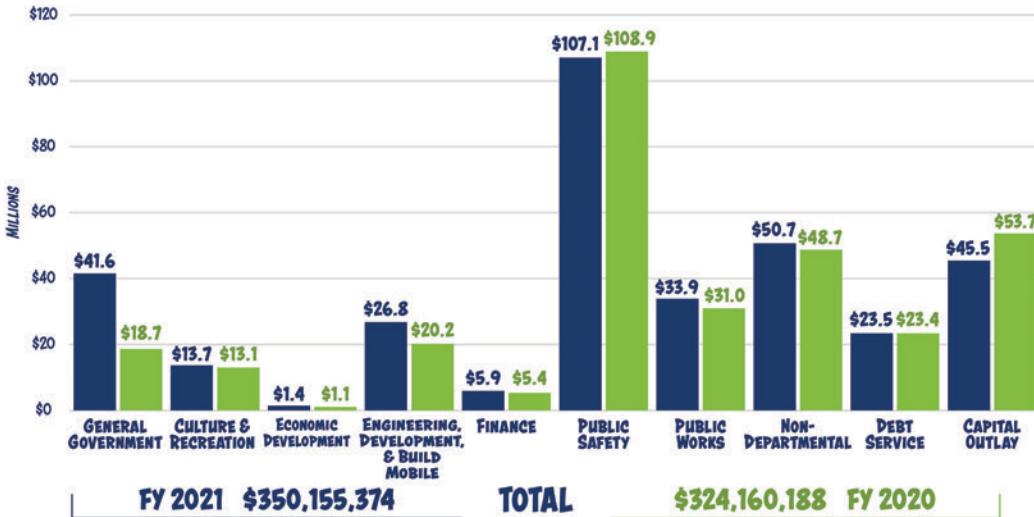




## WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

2021 2020

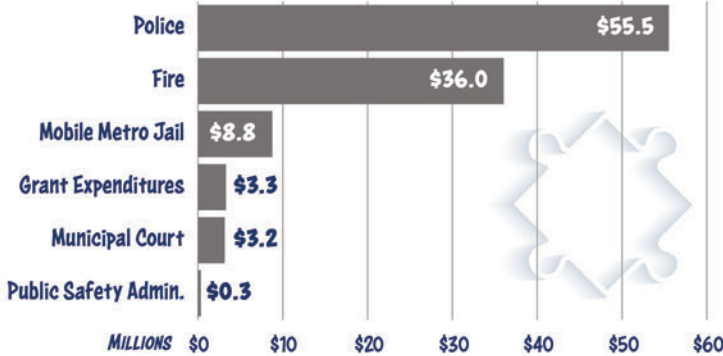
### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES



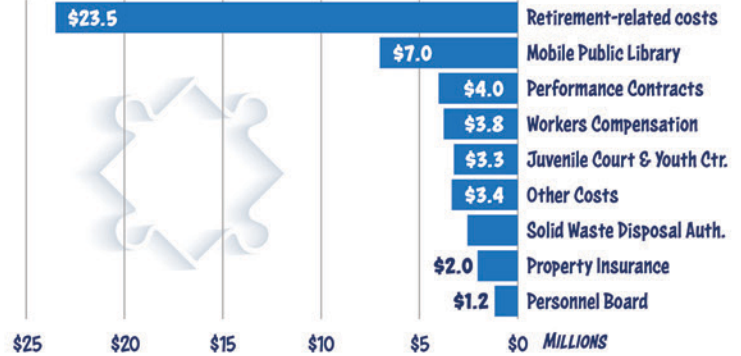
Expenditures in Governmental Funds increased \$26 million (8.0%) in FY 2021. Increases in General Government and Engineering, Development and Build Mobile are primary factors in this increase.

General Government expenditures increased \$22.9 million (122.5%) while Engineering, Development and Build Mobile expenditures increased \$6.6 million (32.6%). Both increases are primarily due to increases in grant expenditures in special revenue funds.

### PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY



### NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY



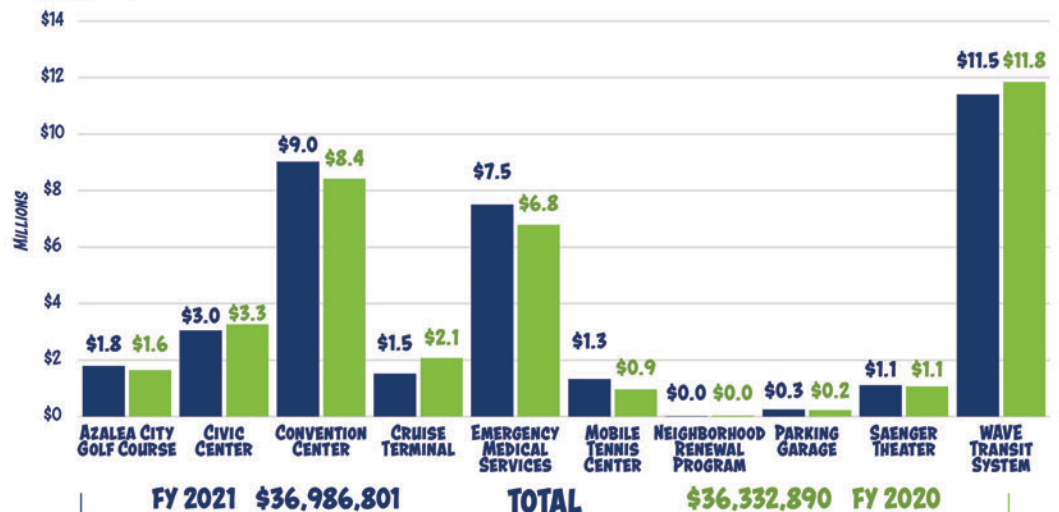
Expenses in Enterprise Funds increased \$0.7 million (1.8%) in FY 2021. This change was driven primarily by changes in the funds discussed below.

Convention Center expenses increased \$0.6 million (7.1%). Emergency Medical Services expenses increased \$0.7 million (10.6%). Mobile Tennis Center expenses increased \$0.4 million (38.6%). These increases are primarily related to changes in operational costs.

Cruise Terminal expenses decreased \$0.6 million (26.8%) due to the lack of cruises during the fiscal year resulting from COVID-19.

2021 2020

### ENTERPRISE FUNDS EXPENSES

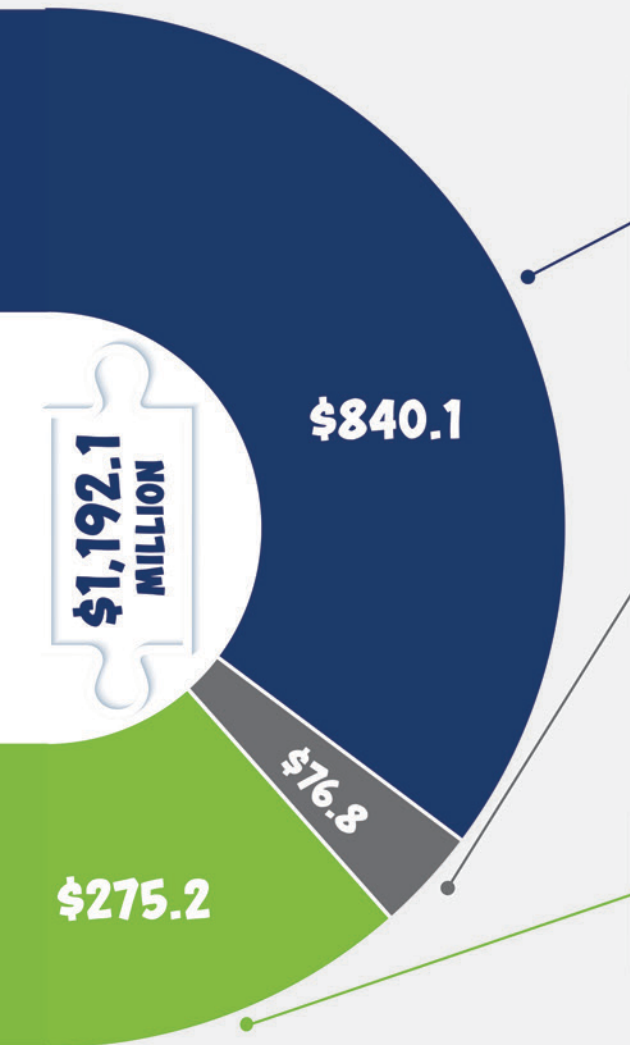




# ASSETS



## 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.

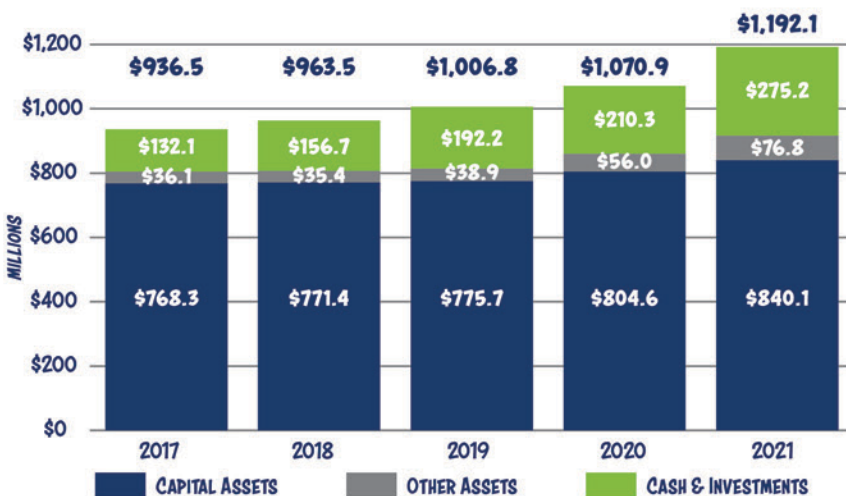
### OTHER ASSETS

**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 \$73.5 million. **OTHER ASSETS** include inventory and other prepaid expenses and totaled \$3.3 million. See Note 4 in the ACFR for more details.

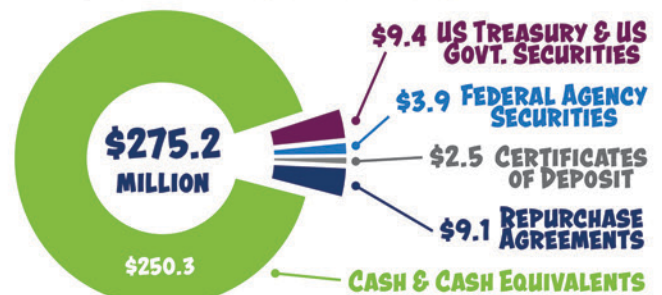
### CASH & INVESTMENTS

**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.

## WHAT DO WE OWE?

### BONDS & NOTES 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

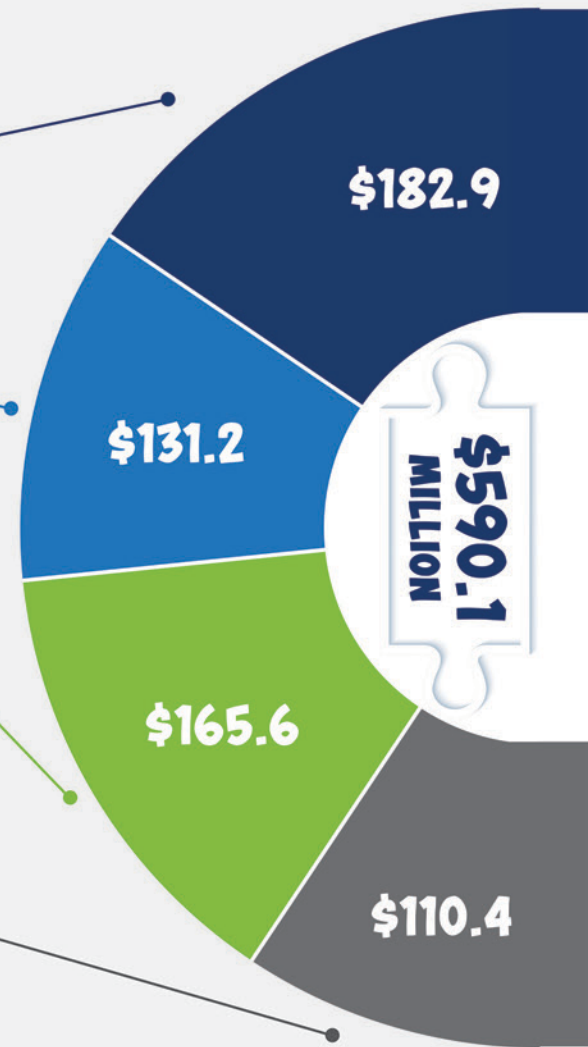
The City has 4 pension plans with active retirees. The **NET PENSION LIABILITY** is the total pension liability less assets set aside to fund benefits. See Note 9 in the ACFR for more details. Plans: Employees Retirement System of Alabama, Police and Firefighters Pension Plan, Transit Workers Pension Plan, and General Municipal Employees Pension Plan

### OPEB LIABILITY

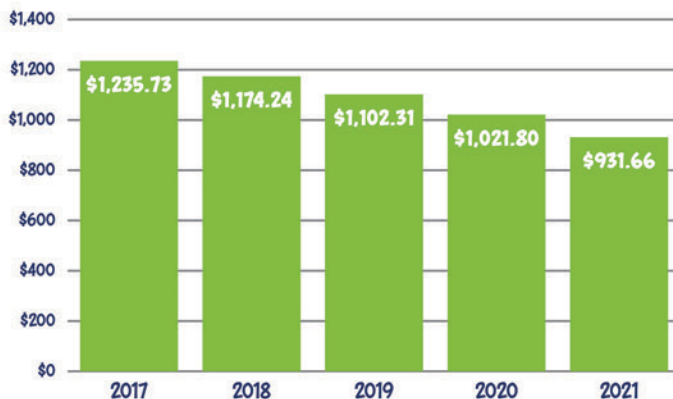
**OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)** refers to the benefits, other than pensions, that a government employee receives as part of his or her package of retirement benefits. For employees hired before 2015, the City offers health and life insurance coverage upon retirement until the age of 65, along with a Medicare supplement plan for those above the age of 65. These benefits account for the OPEB liability. See Note 9 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 & 13 in the ACFR for more details.

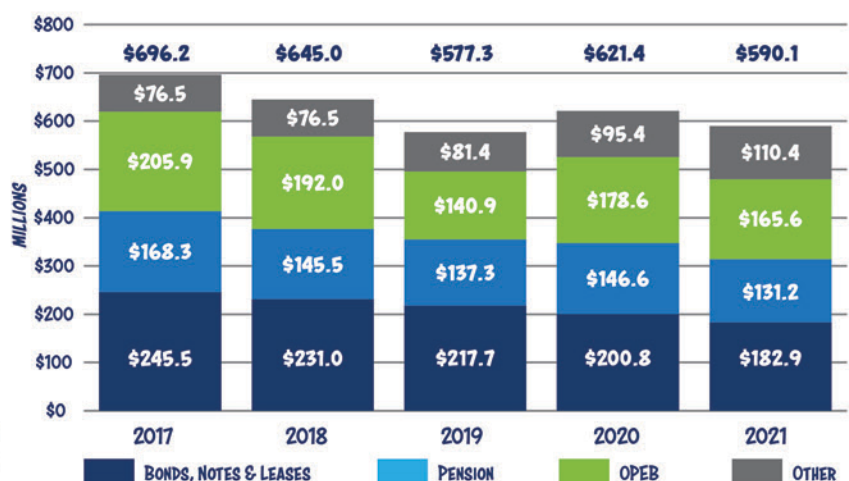


### DEBT PER CAPITA 5-YEAR COMPARISON



The table above shows the principal balance of debt from bonds and notes payable per City resident using population data from the US Census Bureau. The City's debt per capita has decreased 25% since 2017.

### CITY-WIDE LIABILITIES 5-YEAR COMPARISON



## 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).

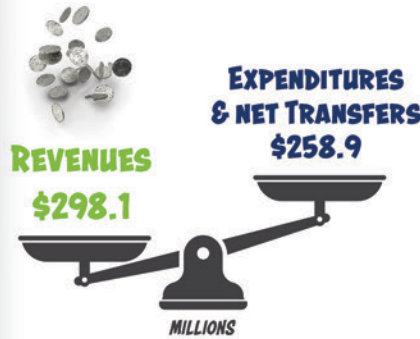
There is no single number in governmental accounting and financial reporting that attracts more attention than fund balance, especially in the General Fund. Maintenance of an adequate fund balance is important because it provides a financial "safety net" in the event of emergencies, economic downturns,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

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.



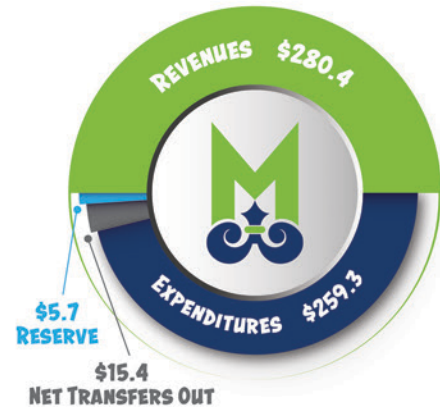
### 2021 RESULTS



**\$39.2 MILLION INCREASE  
IN FUND BALANCE**

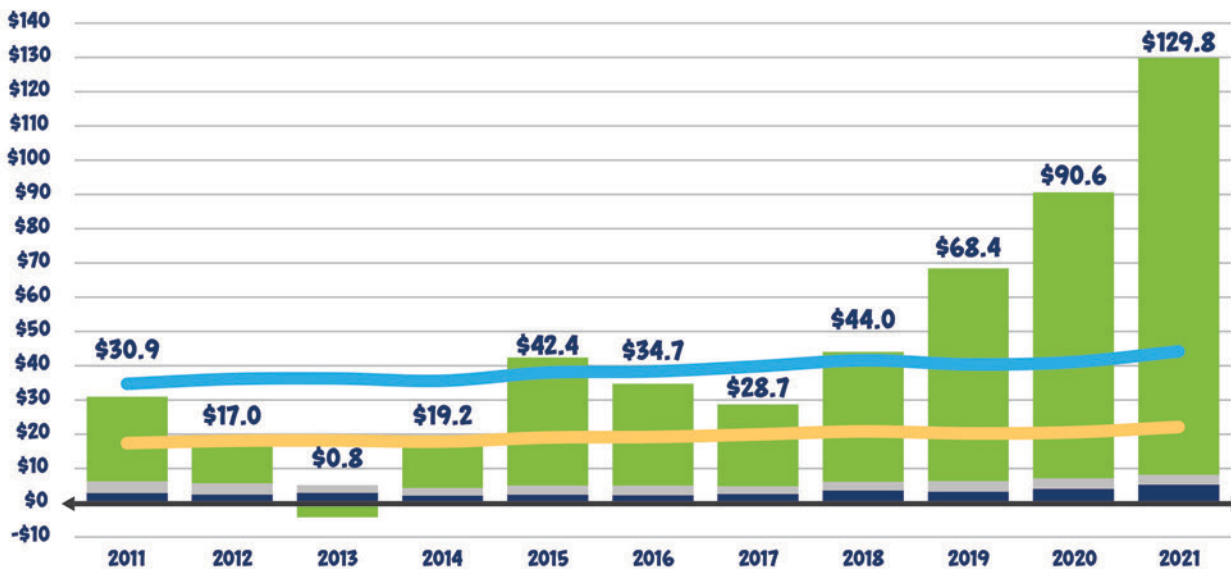
See Page 6 for the General Fund Budget-To-Actual Comparison Chart

### 2022 BUDGET



The full FY 2021-22 budget can be found on the City's website

## GENERAL FUND - FUND BALANCE FY 2011 - 2021



See the General Fund financial statements and General Fund Budget-to-Actual schedule in the ACFR for more details.

- UNASSIGNED
- NONSPENDABLE
- ASSIGNED
- 1-MONTH RESERVE
- 2-MONTHS RESERVE



For comparison, 2011-2013 Fund balance excludes the restricted fund balances reclassified to Special Revenue Funds in 2014.

**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 \$10.8 million does not include federal grant revenue totaling \$7.5 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 \$5.7 million.

### CONVENTION CENTER

The Convention Center's operating deficit of \$7.7 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 \$14.0 million out to other funds, primarily for debt service.

### CRUISE TERMINAL

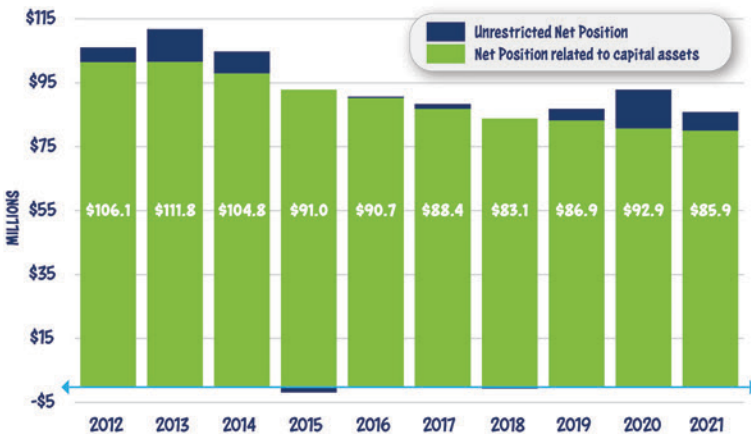
The Cruise Terminal primarily receives revenues from parking, wharfage fees, and facility rentals. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Carnival ceased operations from the Cruise Terminal in Spring 2020 and throughout FY 2021. As a result, the Cruise Terminal's FY 2021 revenue decreased by \$2.9 million (93.3%). However, through further cost-saving measures, expenses were decreased by \$0.6 million (26.8%) from the prior year. The net decrease in net position was a decrease of \$1.3 million in FY 2021.

### EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

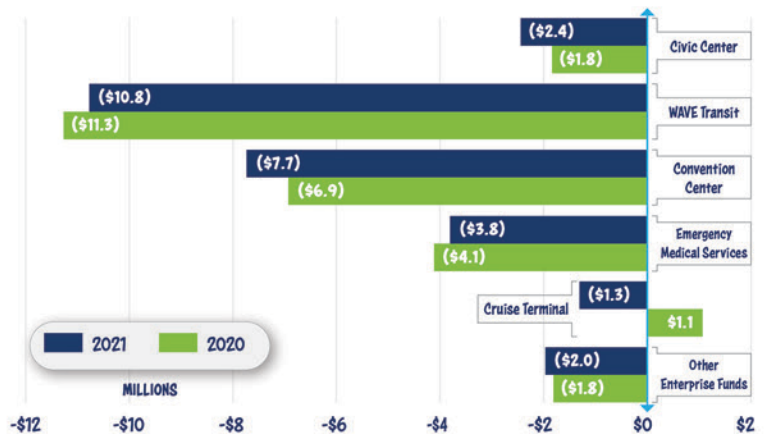
The Emergency Medical Services fund is used to account for the Fire-Rescue Department's ambulance service. Fees for services are received from insurance companies, legal settlements, and patients. The EMS fund required subsidization by the General Fund in the amount of \$6.2 million in FY 2021.



## ENTERPRISE FUNDS NET POSITION



## ENTERPRISE FUNDS OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)



CRUISE TERMINAL



CONVENTION CENTER



SAENGER THEATER

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 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 \$140 million, resulting in a legal debt margin (additional debt allowed under State law) of \$630 million.

## 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 Aa2 rating from Moody's Investor Service for FY 2021.

On December 7, 2021, S&P Global announced that they were raising the City's long-term debt rating from AA- to AA. Their report cited the City's long-term trend of improved financial and economic metrics and a very strong debt profile. The report also stated that S&P based its decision on the City's "consistent budgetary performance that allowed it to build up its available reserves to very strong levels over the past several years."

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

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 grade speculative
Ba2	BB	
Ba3	BB-	

Moody's	S&P	Rating Description
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	
/		



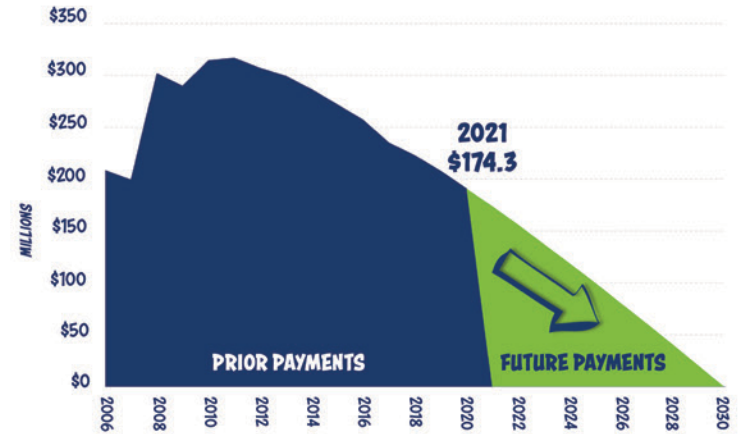
ArtWalk - Downtown Mobile - March 2021

## SAVING THROUGH REFINANCING

The City has continued to take advantage of lower interest rates when possible by refinancing existing debt. Full details of the City's debt can be found in the ACFR. Since FY 2016, City management has refinanced the majority of the outstanding debt. This has resulted in total gross debt savings of approximately \$29.6 million from FY 2016 to FY 2030.

As illustrated in the chart below, existing general obligation debt will be paid in full by 2030. Since FY 2011, when the City's debt from bonds, leases, and notes payable reached \$317 million, the City has reduced its debt burden by \$143 million (down 45%).

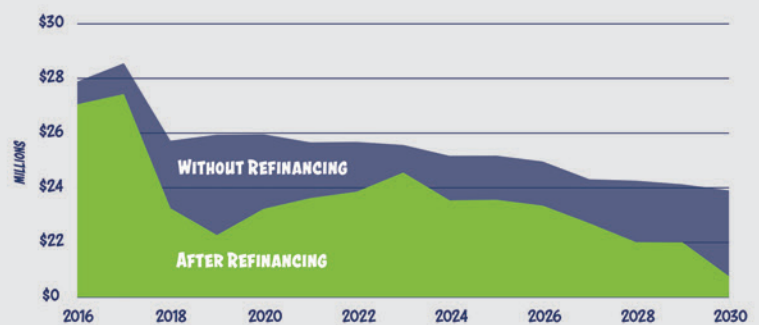
## BONDS, LEASES & NOTES PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT



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

## ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE - BEFORE & AFTER 5 YEARS OF REFINANCING

Total Principal & Interest Expense Fiscal Years 2016 through 2030



Each year, the City makes debt service payments for the principal and interest on the outstanding bonds, notes, and leases payable.

The chart above illustrates the total annual debt service payments from FY 2016 through FY 2030 to show the savings resulting from refinancing during FY 2016 through FY 2020.

**TOTAL WITHOUT REFINANCING**  
\$382.8 MILLION

**TOTAL AFTER REFINANCING**  
\$353.2 MILLION

**TOTAL SAVINGS 2016-2030**  
\$29.6 MILLION

## 2021 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND BUDGET

The FY 2021 adopted **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND BUDGET** was \$69.6 million. The amount allocated for debt service and transfers totaled \$22.5 million leaving \$47.1 million for other expenditures.

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

## CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

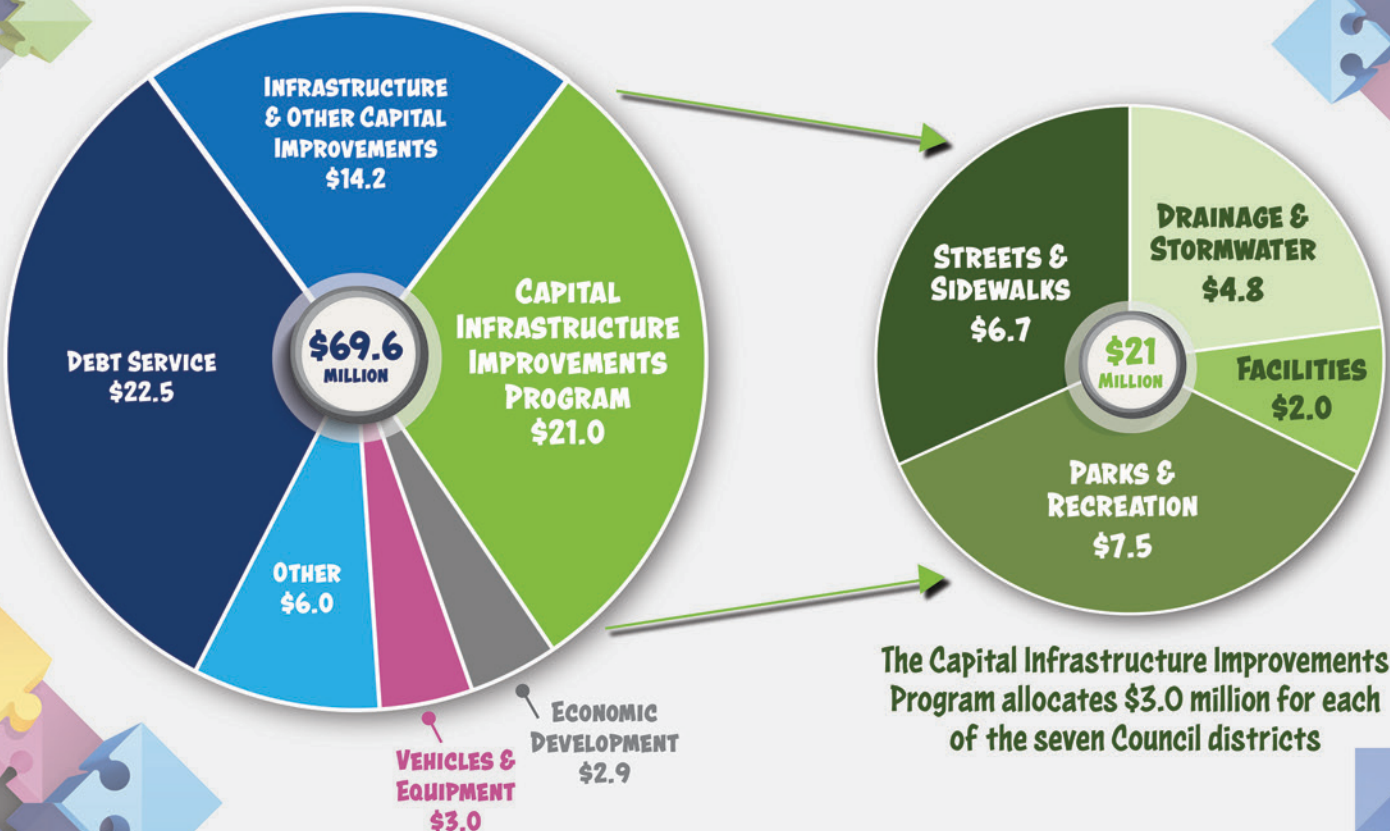
On November 18, 2014, the City implemented the **CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM** with money collected from a 1-cent sales tax increase. From the additional sales tax revenue collected, \$3 million was allocated to each of the City's 7 council districts, \$21 million in total, for district 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/](http://mapformobile.org/cip/). The site includes copies of the plans, an active projects dashboard, and other project information.



## 2021 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND BUDGET BY CATEGORY



The Capital Infrastructure Improvements Program allocates \$3.0 million for each of the seven Council districts

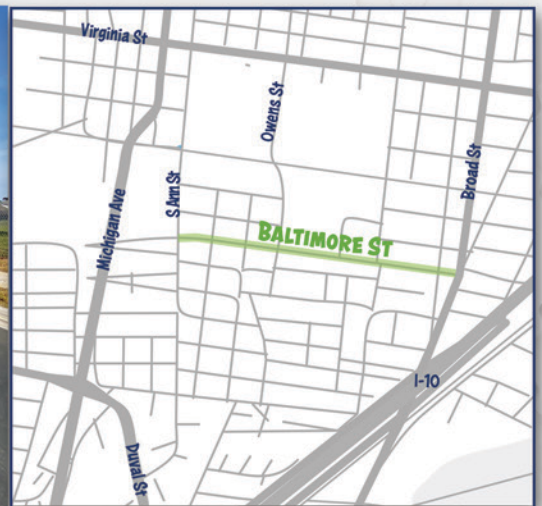
## NEW ROUNDABOUT AT BROAD AND CANAL STREETS



The roundabout, designed to funnel traffic safely and efficiently in a previously dangerous intersection, is a highlight of the Broad Street Redevelopment Project, which revitalizes one of the most widely used corridors in Mobile with new modernized street surfaces, bicycle lanes, and handicap-accessible sidewalks. It also provides critical upgrades to stormwater drainage, gas and water lines, and landscape architecture. This \$2.5 million roundabout was funded with \$1.66 million in Federal funds awarded through the Alabama Department of Transportation, \$156 thousand from the Mobile Area Water and Sewer System, and an additional \$690 thousand in City funds.



## BALTIMORE STREET ROAD & DRAINAGE REHABILITATION (ANN TO BROAD)



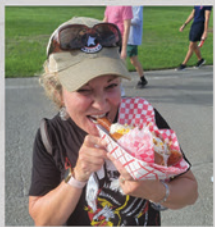
The \$6.8 million rehabilitation of street and drainage infrastructure on Baltimore Street (from Ann Street to Broad Street) was funded with \$3.2 million in City capital funding, \$1.9 million from Mobile County's Pay-As-You-Go program, and an additional \$1.75 million from the Mobile Area Water and Sewer System.



## ROLL MOBILE: SKATE NIGHTS IN DOWNTOWN



## TOUR DE FOOD TRUCKS



The Mobile Parks and Recreation Department (MPRD) hosted a series of #RollMobile skate nights in downtown, closing off the streets around Bienville Square and turning them into a giant roller skating rink (pictured above). The fun included lights, a live DJ, and even the hokey pokey! The events were held during ArtWalk to ensure there was something fun for everyone. MPRD also held a series of food truck events around the City (pictured left). The events included food, DJs, trivia, games, and more!

## INDEPENDENCE DAY 2021 CELEBRATION



FUND	<p>A <b>fund</b> is 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>	PROPRIETARY FUNDS
	<p><b>Fund balance</b> is 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><b>Nonspendable</b> – 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><b>Restricted</b> – Amounts with limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation adopted by the City or through restrictions imposed by external parties.</p> <p><b>Committed</b> – Amounts which can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Council.</p> <p><b>Assigned</b> – Amounts with constraints on their use imposed by the City where those constraints do not meet the definition of restricted or committed.</p> <p><b>Unassigned</b> – Amounts remaining available to commit or spend.</p>	COMPONENT UNIT
FUND BALANCE	<p><b>Assets</b> are 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><b>Liabilities</b> are 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><b>Revenues</b> are 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><b>Expenditures</b> are 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><b>Expenses</b> are reported in proprietary funds and on the government-wide statements. These are similar to expenditures reported in governmental funds.</p>	EXPENSES & EXPENDITURES
GENERAL FUND	<p>The <b>general fund</b> is the primary operating fund of the City which is used to account for the day-to-day operations of most City functions.</p>	OPERATING INCOME
	<p><b>CAPITAL PROJECT FUND</b></p> <p>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><b>DEBT SERVICE FUND</b></p> <p>A governmental fund created to account for the accumulation of funds for the payment of long-term debt principal and interest.</p> <p><b>SPECIAL REVENUE FUND</b></p> <p>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>	DEFERRED INFLOWS & OUTFLOWS
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		



**SENIOR FINANCE STAFF**



**GRANTS MANAGEMENT**



**ACCOUNTING**



**CAPITAL PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION**



**TREASURY**

**Senior Finance Staff:** Donna Bryars (Revenue), Relya Mallory (Capital Projects & Debt), Robert Holt (Finance Director), Rebecca Christian (Comptroller), Celia Sapp (Deputy Finance Director); **Grants Management:** Randy Threadgill, Laura Angle, Tiffany Levy, Michele Rumpf, Taylor Harris, Tracy Baxter, and Travis Marshall; **Capital Projects Administration:** Brenda Rhodes and Tiffany Hollins; **Treasury:** Beatrice Ramsey, Pandora Cunningham, and Laverri James; **Accounting:** Chanel Gullett, Jakaria Bassa, Cynthia Towner, Bettye Daniels, Lona Whitlock, Velisa Gilchrist, Kathlyn Scott, and Scott Province; **Accounts Payable:** Vilater Green, Nikenge Davis, Dreanetta Barnes, and Wanda Stallworth; and **Revenue:** Tonya Bassett, Toni Herman, Marcie Bell, Shawn Skinner, Tommie Major, Joan Brutkiewicz, Letitia Trenier, Glynis Moore, Cynthia Dinish, Boemi Williams-Davis, and Alicia Bettis-Mitchell. Staff are listed in order pictured from left-to-right and top-to-bottom where applicable.



**ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**



**REVENUE**

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Mobile, AL 36633



## "YARDI GRAS": CELEBRATING MARDI GRAS IN MOBILE

For the second year, Mobile homeowners are celebrating Mardi Gras by decorating their homes for the season. In 2021, the coronavirus pandemic halted parades from rolling through downtown Mobile. So, instead, citizens brought the floats to their front porches. Residents and visitors are encouraged to drive around town to see the neighborhoods come alive with Mardi Gras.