From The Mayor 2
About The City 3
Quick Facts 4
City Government 5
City Finances 6
City Activities 7
Financial Highlights 8
Revenues 9
Expenditures 10
Assets 11
City Finances (cont.) Liabilities 12
General Fund 13
Enterprise Funds 14
Understanding Debt 15
Capital Improvements 16
Accomplishments 17
Fun Stuff 18
Glossary 19
Finance All-Stars 20

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.
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.

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.

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.
QUICK FACTS

ESTABLISHED

Settled in 1702
Founded in January 1814

GEOGRAPHY

Land 148.2 sq. miles
Water 40.3 sq. miles

Demographics

Population² 187,041
Gender³ Male 47.1%
Female 52.9%

Diversity

51.5% Black and African American³
41.8% White (Non-Hispanic)³
2.5% Hispanic and Latino³
1.9% Asian³
2.3% Other and Multiple³

Economy

Median Household Income⁵ $42,321
Median Housing Value¹ $123,600
Persons Per Household¹ 2.36
Unemployment Rate⁴ 4.5%

Education

88.9% High School Graduates³
29.4% Bachelor’s Degree or Higher³

City Employees Full-Time Equivalents

2,250
2,000
1,750
1,500
1,250
1,000
750
500
250
0

2021 2020 2019

See the Statistical Section of the ACFR for more details.

¹U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2020, Metropolitan Statistical Area.
²U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census.
³U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, Population Estimates, as of July 1, 2021.
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.
**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sales Taxes</th>
<th>Property Taxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 10 Cents</td>
<td>Total 63.5 MILS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CITY ACTIVITIES

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 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.

**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 Activities** = **Governmental Funds** + **Internal Service Funds**

**Business-Type Activities** = **Enterprise Funds**
General Fund Budget to Actual Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenues (in millions)</th>
<th>Expenditures (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$256.2</td>
<td>$233.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$298.1</td>
<td>$271.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$249.0</td>
<td>$26.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government-Wide Net Position is the total of Governmental and Business-Type Activities

**Governmental Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Position (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$1,094</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Business-Type Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Position (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government-Wide Net Position is the total of Governmental and Business-Type Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Position (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$1,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$1,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$1,193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sales Taxes - 5 Year Trend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sales Taxes (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$189.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$196.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$204.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$215.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$240.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Property Taxes - 5 Year Trend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Property Taxes (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$27.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sales Taxes - 5 Year Trend**

- **2017:** $189.2
- **2018:** $196.7
- **2019:** $204.4
- **2020:** $215.3
- **2021:** $240.8

**Property Taxes - 5 Year Trend**

- **2017:** $21.1
- **2018:** $21.8
- **2019:** $22.3
- **2020:** $22.6
- **2021:** $27.4

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

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.

Where does the money go?

Governmental Funds Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Government</td>
<td>$41.6</td>
<td>$38.7</td>
<td>$2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture &amp; Recreation</td>
<td>$13.7</td>
<td>$13.5</td>
<td>$0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>$26.8</td>
<td>$20.2</td>
<td>$6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering, Development, &amp; Build Mobile</td>
<td>$5.9</td>
<td>$5.4</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>$107.1</td>
<td>$108.9</td>
<td>$1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>$33.9</td>
<td>$31.0</td>
<td>$2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Departmental</td>
<td>$50.7</td>
<td>$48.7</td>
<td>$2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt Service</td>
<td>$63.5</td>
<td>$42.4</td>
<td>$21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Outlay</td>
<td>$65.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$341.5</td>
<td>$324.1</td>
<td>$17.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Expenditures: FY 2021 $350,155,374, FY 2020 $324,160,188

Public Safety Expenditures by Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>$55.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>$36.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Metro Jail</td>
<td>$8.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Expenditures</td>
<td>$3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Court</td>
<td>$3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety Admin.</td>
<td>$0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-Departmental Expenditures by Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement-related costs</td>
<td>$7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Public Library</td>
<td>$4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Contracts</td>
<td>$4.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers Compensation</td>
<td>$3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Court &amp; Youth Ctr.</td>
<td>$3.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Costs</td>
<td>$2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Waste Disposal Auth.</td>
<td>$1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Board</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enterprise Funds Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Finance</td>
<td>$11.5</td>
<td>$11.8</td>
<td>$0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Metro Jail</td>
<td>$11.5</td>
<td>$11.8</td>
<td>$0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention Center</td>
<td>$8.0</td>
<td>$7.5</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Center</td>
<td>$4.0</td>
<td>$3.3</td>
<td>$0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Center</td>
<td>$4.0</td>
<td>$3.3</td>
<td>$0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Tennis Center</td>
<td>$1.3</td>
<td>$0.9</td>
<td>$0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Renewal Program</td>
<td>$0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking Garage</td>
<td>$0.3</td>
<td>$0.2</td>
<td>$0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saenger Theater</td>
<td>$1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAVE Transit System</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Expenditures: FY 2021 $36,986,801, FY 2020 $36,332,890
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.
LIABILITIES

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**

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.
Fund Balance - Fund Balance

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.

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.

2021 Results

Revenues: $298.1
Expenditures & net transfers: $258.9

$39.2 million increase in fund balance

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

2022 Budget

Revenues: $280.4
Expenditures & net transfers: $253.3

$5.7 reserve
$15.4 net transfers out

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

General Fund - Fund Balance

FY 2011 - 2021

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.

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.

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 by 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.

ArtWalk - Downtown Mobile - March 2021
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.

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.

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.
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.

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.
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, DJ'S, TRIVIA, GAMES, AND MORE!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glossary</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A <strong>fund</strong> 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. 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. Proprietary funds are further divided into enterprise and internal service funds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A <strong>proprietary fund</strong> is 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component Units</strong> are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. This includes the Mobile Public Library, the Public Park &amp; Recreation Board (Ladd-Peebles Stadium) and the Solid Waste Disposal Authority.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong> are what the City owns. They are reported on the balance sheet. Common assets include: cash, investments, inventory, land, buildings, infrastructure, and equipment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong> are what the City owes. They require future spending as a result of past transactions or events. Liabilities are reported on the balance sheet and are divided into current and long-term based on when they are expected to be paid. Common liabilities include: accounts payable, payroll, bonds and warrants, notes payable, and pension and other retirement costs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong> are financial resources other than transfers and proceeds from debt issued. Common examples of revenue are taxes, licenses, charges for services, and investment income.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditures</strong> 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). <strong>Expenses</strong> are reported in proprietary funds and on the government-wide statements. These are similar to expenditures reported in governmental funds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating income</strong> is 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deferred inflows</strong> and <strong>deferred outflows</strong> are 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Lavell James; Accounting: Chanel Gullet, Jakaria Bassa, Cynthia Towner, Bettye Daniels, Lona Whitlock, Velisa Gilchrist, Kathryn 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 Bratkiewicz, Letitia Trenier, Glynis Moore, Cynthia Dinish, Boemi Williams-Davis, and Aticia Bettis-Mitchell. Staff are listed in order pictured from left-to-right and top-to-bottom where applicable.
"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.