

INTRODUCTION



FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget and Multi-Year Capital Plan

Introduction

County History, Geography, Demographics, and Economic Outlook

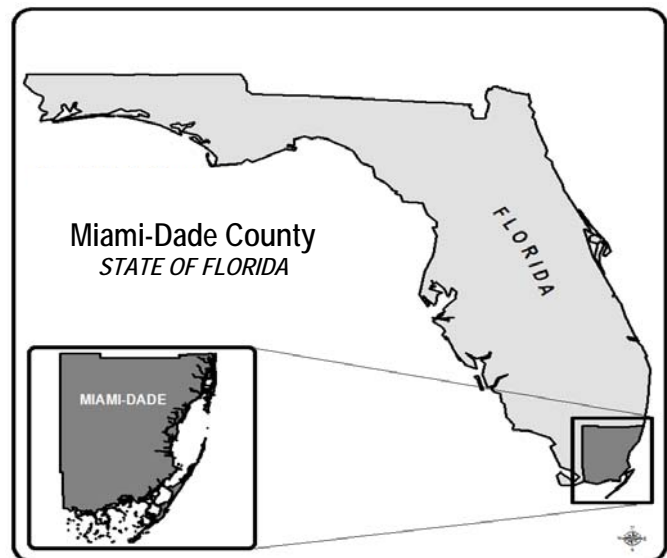
Miami-Dade County was created on January 18, 1836 under the Territorial Act of the United States. It was named for Major Francis L. Dade, a soldier killed in 1835 in the Second Seminole War. Subsequent to the creation of Miami-Dade County, Florida became the twenty-seventh state of the United States of America on March 3, 1845.

Miami-Dade County, Florida is the largest county in the southeastern United States and the ninth largest in the nation by population (per US Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates – July 1st, 2008). Miami-Dade County is often referred to as the "Gateway to Latin America and the Caribbean." The County's population is estimated to be 2,547,327. Population figures used are from the Florida Estimates of Population (April 1, 2008) prepared by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, College of Business Administration at the University of Florida and are certified by the Governor of Florida. The population density is 6,020 people per square mile within the urban area. The racial makeup of the County is 62 percent Hispanic, 18 percent white, 18 percent black, 2 percent other races. Approximately one half of the people living in Miami-Dade County in 2004 were foreign born. Among County residents, 29.3 percent speak English, 62.4 percent speak Spanish, 4.9 percent speak Creole, and 3.4 percent speak other languages. The per capita income in the County is \$23,125 and the median family income is \$49,894. Of the County's total population, 11.8 percent of the families live below the poverty line.

Approximately 418 square miles (excludes Bay and Coastal Water) of the County are within the urban development boundary while the total county land area currently covers a total of 2,431 square miles (1,946 square miles of land and 485 square miles of water) and is bound by Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Everglades National Park to the west, the Florida Keys to the south, and Broward County to the north. Miami-Dade County is the only metropolitan area in the United States that borders two national parks: Biscayne National Park and Everglades National Park.

The Greater Miami area is the center for international commerce in the southeastern United States and its proximity to the Caribbean, Mexico, and Central and South America makes it a natural center of trade to and from North America. In addition, the international background of many of its residents is an essential labor force characteristic for multi-national companies which must operate across language and cultural differences.

The County had the highest concentration of international bank agencies on the east coast south of New York City, with a total of 23 foreign chartered banks and over \$8 billion on deposit as of September 30, 2009, according to the Florida Department of Financial Services, Office of Financial Regulations. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, as of September 30, 2009, there were 14 Edge Act Banks throughout the United States; five of those institutions were located in the County with over \$11.6 billion on deposit. Edge Act Banks are federally chartered organizations offering a wide range of banking services, but limited to international transactions only. The favorable geographic location of the County, a well-trained labor force and the favorable transportation infrastructure have allowed the economic base of the County to expand by



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attracting many national and international firms doing business in Latin America. Among these corporations are: Carnival Cruise Lines, Elizabeth Arden, Federal Express Corporation, Kraft Foods International, Parfums Christian Dior, Porsche Altin America, Telfonica, AIG, and Caterpillar. Other national firms with established international operations located in the County include: ASTAR Air Cargo, Burger King, Ryder Systems, Lennar, Oracle Corporation, The Gap, Starboard Cruise Services, and the William Morris Agency.

The Greater Miami area is also the leading center for tourism in the State. Miami ranks second behind Orlando as a destination for non-residential air travelers according to the Florida Division of Tourism of the Department of Commerce. It is also the principal port of entry in the State for international air travelers. During 2009, 78 percent of international air travelers entering the State arrived through Miami International Airport, according to statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

The County's economy has been transitioning from mixed service and industrial in the 1970s to one dominated by services in the late 1990s primarily due to the expansion in international trade, the tourism industry, and health services. Wholesale trade and retail trade have and are projected to become stronger economic forces in the local economy. This reflects the County's position as a wholesale center in Southeast Florida, which is serving a large international market. The tourism industry remains one of the largest sectors in the local economy.

Government Structure

The County has operated since 1957 under a unique metropolitan system of government known as a "two-tier federation." This was made possible when Florida voters approved a constitutional amendment in 1956 that allowed the people of the County to enact a home rule charter. At that time, the electors of Miami-Dade County were granted the power to revise and amend the Charter from time to time by countywide vote. The most recent amendment was in January 2008. The County has home rule powers, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution and general laws of the State. The County has, in effect, a County government with certain powers effective throughout the entire county, including 35 municipalities located within the county, and a municipal government for the unincorporated area of the county. Unlike a consolidated city-county, where the city and county governments merge into a single entity, these two entities remain separate. Instead there are two "tiers," or levels, of government: city and county. The County can take over particular activities of a city's operations if the services fall below minimum standards set by the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) of Miami-Dade County or with the consent of the governing body of a particular city.

Of the county's total population, approximately 1.116 million or 43.8 percent live in the unincorporated area, the majority of which is heavily urbanized. For residents living in the Unincorporated Municipal Service Area (UMSA), the County fills the role of both tiers of government. Residents within UMSA pay a property tax for municipal-type services provided by the County such as police, parks, public works, and zoning. Residents of municipalities do not pay UMSA tax. There are currently 35 municipalities in the county, the City of Miami being the largest and the Town of Cutler Bay being the most recently incorporated.

A recent amendment to the Miami-Dade County Charter, approved on January 23, 2007, created a Strong Mayor form of government, with further charter amendments approved on November 4, 2008. The Mayor is elected countywide to serve a four-year term. The Mayor, who is not a member of the BCC, serves as the elected head of County government. In this role, the Mayor is responsible for the management of all administrative departments and for carrying out policies adopted by the Commission. The Mayor has, within ten days of final adoption by the Board of County Commissioners (BCC), veto authority over any legislative, quasi-judicial, zoning, and master plan or land use decision of the BCC, including the budget or any particular component, and the right to appoint the County Manager and all department directors unless disapproved by a two-thirds majority of those Commissioners then in office at the next regularly scheduled meeting. The Mayor is limited to two four-year terms in office. The County

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Manager serves under the direction of the Mayor and assists the Mayor in the administration of the County government.


The BCC is the legislative body, consisting of 13 members elected from single-member districts. Members are elected to serve four-year terms (with no term limits) and elections of the membership are staggered. The full BCC chooses a Chairperson, who presides over the BCC, as well as appoints the members of its legislative committees. The BCC has a wide array of powers to enact legislation, create departments, and regulate businesses operating within the County. It also has the power to override the Mayor's veto with a two-thirds vote.

Florida's Constitution provides for five elected officials to oversee executive and administrative functions for each county: Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections, Tax Collector, Property Appraiser, and Clerk. Through the Home Rule Charter, the first three of these offices were reorganized and became subordinate County Departments. The most visible distinction between Miami-Dade and other Florida counties is the title of its law enforcement agency. It is the only county in Florida that does not have an elected sheriff, or an agency titled "Sheriff's Office." Instead, the equivalent agency is known as the Miami-Dade Police Department and its chief executive is known as the Director of the Miami-Dade Police Department. On January 29, 2008, a charter amendment was approved to make the Property Appraiser an elected position. November 4, 2008 was the first election for a Property Appraiser in Miami Dade County. The Clerk of the Board is a separate, duly elected constitutional officer as mandated by Article V, Section 16 of the Constitution of the State of Florida. The Clerk is elected to a four-year term by the electorate of Miami-Dade County. In this capacity, the Clerk serves as the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, County Recorder, County Auditor, custodian of all County funds, and custodian of all records filed with the Court.

Reader's Guide and Format of Documents

The development of the Miami-Dade County FY 2009-10 Business Plan, Adopted Budget, and Five-Year Financial Outlook and its presentation to BCC and citizens of the County represents the culmination of many hours of analysis and deliberation by County staff. Due in large part to the early participation and active involvement of the elected officials, this plan reflects the priorities of our community. The task of matching strategic priorities for services with available resources, while minimizing the burden of taxes and fees, is challenging and requires extensive consideration. In accordance with growth management guidelines, the Adopted Budget is also presented at this time as part of the budget documents. These documents illustrate the annual business and Adopted Budget for the County, which is the annual implementation mechanism for the County's Strategic Plan.

County departments are grouped into eight areas: policy formulation, six strategic service delivery areas (public safety, transportation, recreation and culture, neighborhood and unincorporated area municipal services, health and human services, and economic development), and enabling strategies. This grouping organizes the departmental narratives by the strategic area that they primarily support with service. Each strategic area grouping of departments is separated in this book with a divider page that states the corresponding mission, goals, and priority key outcomes for that strategic area. This approach highlights the strong relationship between departments' operational plans (business plan and adopted expenditure allocations) and the strategic plan.

New to this year's documents and in an effort to reflect sustainability initiatives and capital projects that range from implementing the paperless agenda to alternative fuel methods, and LEED certified buildings, departmental narratives depict these initiatives/projects by displaying a tree symbol () for easy reference. Through these efforts the County is not only improving its operations but also the natural environment which impacts the entire Miami-Dade County community.

Volume 1 presents a detailed discussion of the financial condition of the County's property-tax-supported jurisdictions and certain proprietary operations. It also contains the budget ordinance schedules for FY 2009-10.

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The format of Volume 2 clearly reflects the relationship between the strategic plan, business plans, and the adopted budget allocations. The format also addresses requests from BCC members for specific information about positions and line item expenditures. Individual department descriptions are divided into as many as 12 sections. First, a brief summary describes the department's mission, functions, projects, partners, and stakeholders. Next are pie charts depicting the department's expenditures by activity and its revenues by source. The third section is the department's table of organization. The financial summary follows the table of organization. The financial summary includes a three-year comparison of detailed revenue sources, an operating expenditure summary, and non-operating expenditures, if any. Also included are current year and adopted allocations by strategic area and program, along with a comparison of approved positions. The next section is the capital budget summary, which includes revenues and expenditures for all prior years, FY 2009-10, and the next five years. The following section highlights selected budget line item details, comparing the prior two fiscal year's actual expenditures with FY 2008-09 budget and the FY 2009-10 budget amounts. The next section is table listing any fee for service increases or decreases, when applicable. The following section provides the major functional units with each section containing a description of the unit's role in the department and a list of functions. The next section, when applicable, includes tables detailing the strategic planning outcomes supported by the unit, with tables further specifying the unit's objectives and measures followed by budget highlights for both operating and capital highlights, including the desired outcome from the strategic plan, service priorities, and performance impacts. The second to last section provides a narrative summary in "bullet" form of additional comments, budget enhancements, and reductions. The final section is the unmet need section detailing, in a table format, the department resources that remain unfunded in the adopted budget.

Other important budget information, such as descriptions of the recommended millage rates and estimated property tax rolls, the County's population, social service program funding, tourist tax revenues, gas tax revenues, also can be found in the appendices. A glossary of terms used in the adopted budget, a complete listing of the strategic plan desired outcomes utilized in the departmental narratives, and an index can be found in the back of the book.

Figures relating to budgeted and recommended staffing levels on the departmental pages and in the appendices are limited to full-time positions. Part-time, temporary, and seasonal positions are not included in the staffing figures but their costs are included in the expenditures.

Volume 3 to this document contains detailed information regarding funded and unfunded multi-year capital projects, as well as information regarding County debt.

Operating costs are recurring personal service or consumable asset expenditures, the costs of which are usually consistent and annual. Capital costs are non-recurring expenditures that have a useful life of more than five years and have a total cost that exceeds \$50,000 in total funding. The capital cost includes all manpower, implementation costs, and capital outlay required to fully implement each project.

Results-Oriented Government

Through the adoption of the "Governing for Results" Ordinance (05-136), the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) committed the County to revitalizing and strengthening its public services through a series of management processes: strategic planning, business planning, aligned resource allocation, accountability, measurement, monitoring, and review. Implementing this strategic framework requires continuous policy, administrative, technological, and cultural innovations.

Plan, Measure, Monitor

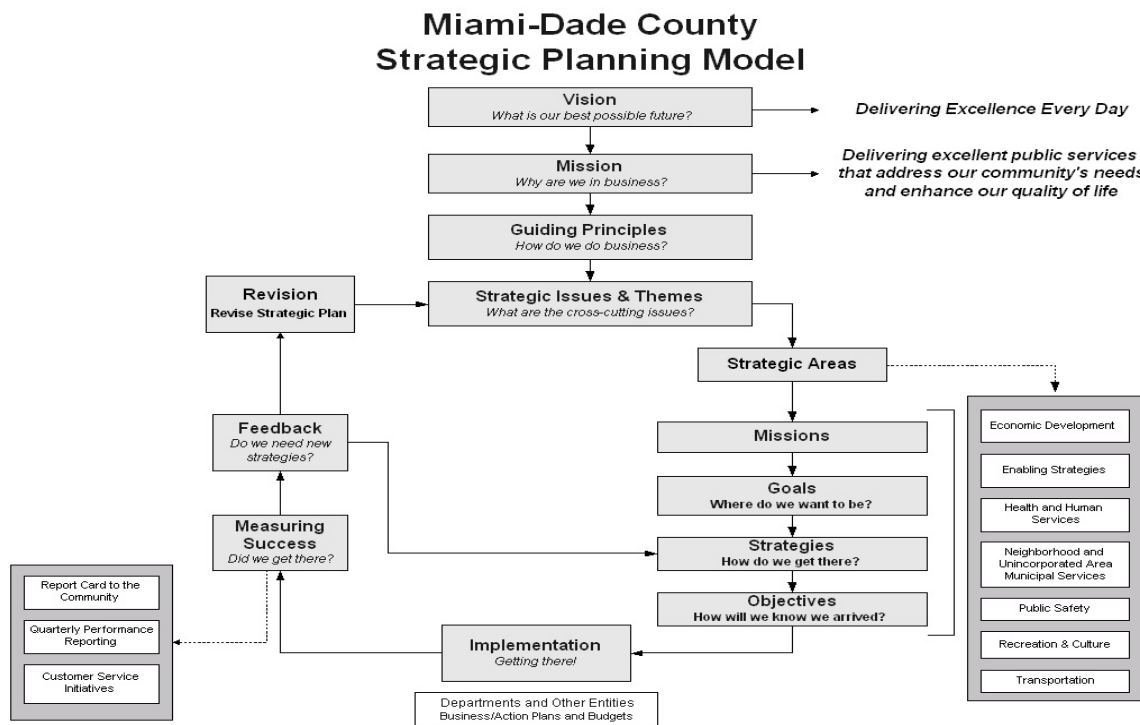
To communicate this management approach and to enhance its understanding among all our employees, the Governing for Results framework is often expressed in terms of "Plan, Measure, Monitor." To summarize, strategic planning, business planning, and resource allocation all fall under "Plan." The measurement of activities and

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performance falls under “Measure.” Managerial accountability, monitoring, and review all fall under “Monitor.” This framework helps our elected officials, the County Manager, and our senior management team lead the implementation of a results-oriented government culture. It allows employees throughout our organization to better understand our mission, embrace our guiding principles, and appreciate their individual role in achieving the goals of the county, as defined in the strategic plan.

Strategic Plan (<http://www.miamidade.gov/stratplan/home.asp>)

On June 3, 2003, the BCC adopted Resolution R-664-03, which included Miami-Dade County’s Strategic Plan with its community’s goals and key strategic outcomes. On April 13, 2004, the BCC adopted the County’s vision statement – “Delivering Excellence Every Day.” In its totality, the plan defines the County vision, mission, guiding principles, goals, outcomes, strategies, and preliminary key performance indicators. It is a strategic roadmap – one that articulates where we want to be, how we will get there, and how we know when we have arrived. The graphic below details our strategic planning model.



During FY 2008-09, the County began to refresh its strategic plan for the first time and expects to finish in 2010. Since the original strategic plan’s adoption, Miami-Dade County has experienced many economic, demographic, and environmental changes. Ensuring that the goals of the plan remain aligned with community needs is vital to guiding the policy decisions, resource allocation, and efforts of the County. This update also offers the opportunity to improve the plan as a communication tool, by simplifying its structure, clarifying language, and setting clearer performance indicators.

Business Plans (http://www.miamidade.gov/mppa/businessplans_main.asp)

On an annual basis, departments refine their operational initiatives and align them to outcomes in the strategic plan through the preparation of their business plans. The first part of these two-year plans is a document that outlines in narrative format the department’s objectives, how these objectives support outcomes in the strategic plan, which

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programs and initiatives will be used to accomplish the objectives, what environmental factors might impact the success of these programs and initiatives, and what resources or assistance the departments might need from support departments (i.e. technology, human resources, finance, facilities, fleet, etc.). The second part of the business plan is generated from the County's enterprise-wide performance management system. While the narrative emphasizes the desired outcomes and needs of the department, the report identifies the measures used to determine performance of both programs and initiatives, and displays both targets to be achieved and actual historical results. These business plans help launch the resource allocation process by presenting the department's expectations for service delivery in the next fiscal year.

Measure

The County has adopted several standard tools including balanced scorecards, performance measures, an enterprise-wide automated performance management software system, and regular strategic management meetings. These tools help departments accomplish the goals in the strategic plan, measure success, and manage their operations.

Miami-Dade's balanced scorecard approach to management organizes department objectives into four categories: Customer, Financial, Internal, and Learning & Growth. These perspectives, as they are often called, are then organized vertically, with the Customer perspective at the top and the Learning & Growth of employees forming the foundation.

1. Customer What are we trying to achieve for our customers (i.e. residents, elected officials, internal and external stakeholders)?
2. Financial How well are we meeting our fiscal responsibilities, attracting new revenues, and efficiently using our existing monetary resources?
3. Internal How well are we managing our internal business processes? Are they completed in a timely and accurate manner?
4. Learning & Growth What is the state of our workforce's technical skills, management skills, and morale?

Objectives and related measures organized in this fashion help diagnose issues with a department's approach to meeting customer needs. For example, if Learning & Growth, Internal, and Financial objectives are being met, but Customer objectives are not, there may be a flaw in the department's strategy. In other circumstances, Customer objectives might be achieved, but a critical Internal objective is failing. Over the long run this could impact the achievement of key customer-oriented goals, or other county outcomes and objectives. The balanced scorecard methodology provides departments with a useful tool to manage, and the County with a common language and format to monitor success and improvement efforts.

Measuring progress toward achieving these department objectives and tracking resources requires a structured approach. The County encourages an understanding and use of the following four types of measures:

1. Input: Input measures normally track resources used by a department (e.g. funding, staff, equipment, etc.) or demand for department services (e.g. 911 Emergency Calls, Part 1 Crimes, Applications for Public Housing, etc)
2. Output Output or 'workload' measures indicate the amount of work performed on the part of the department (e.g. Applications Processed, Contracts Reviewed, Tons of Garbage Collected, and Pot Holes filled).
3. Efficiency Efficiency measures are normally a comparison between outputs and inputs including time (e.g. garbage tons collected per crew, or cycle times such as personnel hours per crime solved, length of time to purchase specific products or services, etc.), and are often

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- the cost of providing a unit of service (e.g. cost per household, houses built per \$100,000, etc).
4. Outcome Outcome measures focus on program results, effectiveness and service quality, assessing the impact of agency actions on customers, whether individual clients or whole communities. (e.g. incidents of fire-related deaths although another measure such as response time could also be considered an outcome measure, the crime rate, percentage of residents rating service as good or excellent, percentage of streets that are clean and well-maintained, number of homeless).

This suite of measures shows how measures can relate to each other and taken together can outline the success of an individual program. For example, by allocating new grant funding (Input) to a department receiving applications for mortgage assistance (Input), having the department process those applications (Output) within 30 calendar days (Efficiency), the department hopes to increase the number of low-income home owners (Outcome), by at least 2.5 homeowners per \$100,000 investment (Efficiency).

The department's balanced scorecards, which include objectives, their respective measures, and initiatives, all reside on the County's enterprise-wide performance management software system. This comprehensive tool is critical to the success of Results-Oriented Government, given the size and complexity of the County. It allows County employees to work with the system from any County computer and plays a central role in reporting performance and holding regular strategic management meetings.

Monitor (<http://www.miamidade.gov/mppa/monitoring.asp>)

What would be the use of having a strategic plan, business plans, balanced scorecards, or performance measures, if no one is using the information to make good management decisions? For this reason, the County instituted a schedule of meetings designed to review performance against strategic goals and department objectives, encourage continuous improvement, and support managerial accountability. County departments meet at least once per month to review their scorecards, highlight successes, address shortcomings, and decide how to improve performance. These meetings form the backbone of the County's monitoring of strategic performance. Every other month, department directors gather by strategic area to discuss performance with their Assistant County Manager. At this level, the discussion is focused on how well the group is progressing toward achieving the goals and outcomes of the County's strategic plan. The County Manager often attends these meetings to encourage interdepartmental cooperation in the achievement of County goals.

The monitoring process also includes public reporting of performance. After each fiscal quarter, the County publishes every department's scorecard on the Internet, as well as a quarterly budget report. At the completion of every fiscal year, the County also compiles performance information in its "*Progress Report to the Community*."

The sum total of these efforts, strategic planning, business planning, measurement, and monitoring, feeds our resource allocation process.

Resource Allocation (<http://www.miamidade.gov/budget>)

With a firm understanding of available resources, ongoing performance, and the community's goals, it is much easier to implement a performance-based budget. The information gathered throughout the County's strategic framework is used to inform the recommendations of the Mayor to the Board of County Commissioners, giving the BCC the best available data to make policy decisions about which strategies should be funded, and at what level. Each department's budget narrative in Volume 2 is organized to provide a clear understanding of alignment between the operating unit, the strategic plan outcome it supports, the department objective, and how it measures success. For a complete list of Miami-Dade County's strategic plan outcomes, readers can refer to Attachment P in Volume 1.

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Basic Budgeting Concepts

This section will help the reader better understand some of the terms and issues associated with government budgets in general and Miami-Dade County's budget, in particular. An annual budget is a financial, operating, and capital plan for the coming fiscal year. It provides an outline of service levels provided to the citizen and public capital investments in the community. To emphasize the linkages among the annual budget development process, the strategic plan, and the departmental business plans, the budget document has been titled the FY 2009-10 Business Plan, Adopted Budget, and Five-Year Financial Outlook.

Miami-Dade County's resource allocation plan is a tool that serves five purposes:

- Planning: The budget process is an annual plan for management of the County to coordinate and schedule programs and services to address the County's priorities.
- Prioritization: County resources to address needs identified by the Mayor, the BCC, and the County's strategic plan, are prioritized through this process.
- Information: The resource allocation document is the primary way for the County to explain to the public what it intends to do with the taxes and fees it collects. Through the resource allocation document, the public can see how and where tax dollars and other revenues raised by the County will be spent.
- Evaluation: The budget is used to help determine how well services are provided and how successful the County is in meeting the community's needs.
- Accountability: The budget is a tool for legally authorizing public expenditures and to account for and control the use of public resources.

Fiscal Year

A fiscal year is a twelve-month cycle that comprises a budget and reporting period. The County's fiscal year starts October 1, 2009, and ends September 30, 2010 (shown as either 'FY 2009-10' or 'FY 09-10' throughout this document).

Millage Rates

The millage rate is a rate of taxation that is applied to property values to generate necessary revenue to pay for services proposed and adopted in the budget. The State Constitution places a 10 mill cap each on County (area-wide) and municipal property tax rates.

The County actually has four operating millage rates; three (countywide, fire rescue, and library) are subject to the County (area-wide) 10 mill cap. The fourth is the unincorporated area millage, which is subject to its own 10 mill cap. In addition, the County has millage rates for voter-approved debt service, which are not subject to the 10 mill cap. Debt service millage rates are not included in the calculation of total millages for operating purposes. The revenue raised from the debt service millage pays outstanding debt for voter-approved general or special obligation bonds. The County has debt service millages for voter approved countywide debt and for Fire Rescue District debt.

A Mill of Tax

A mill is a rate of tax equal to \$1 for each \$1,000 of assessed taxable property value. If a piece of property has a taxable value of \$100,000 and the millage rate is 1, the property owner would pay \$100 in taxes. In Miami-Dade County for FY 2008-09 the average taxable value of a home in UMSA with the Amendment 10 (Save Our Homes) growth cap, after taking into account the homestead exemption, is approximately \$112,318.

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Calculation of Property Taxes

There are four factors for calculating the amount of property tax assessed on property:

1. The assessed value of the property;
2. Adjustments for Amendment 10 of the Florida Constitution, if applicable (Amendment 10 to the State Constitution – Also known as Save Our Homes) limits the growth in assessed value of residential properties with a homestead exemption to the lesser of the growth in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or three percent (for FY 2008-09 such growth is limited to CPI growth of 3 percent);
3. The amount of value that is not subject to taxes (e.g., the \$50,000 homestead exemption and the additional homestead exemption for senior citizens who meet income criteria); and
4. The millage rate, established according to state law restrictions.

According to state law, the County Property Appraiser determines the market value of each property in Miami-Dade County as of January 1 each year. Then Amendment 10 adjustments are applied to find the assessed value. Finally, appropriate exemptions are applied to reach the taxable value. The taxable value is then multiplied by the millage rates set by the BCC and by other taxing authorities in September to determine the amount of property taxes that must be paid for the property when the bill (also called the tax notice) is mailed in November.

For example, if a property's assessed value is \$150,000 and the owner is entitled to a homestead exemption (valued at \$50,000), then the taxable value of the property is \$100,000. If a millage rate of 25 were applied to the taxable value, the taxes would be \$2,500 per year. The calculation is performed by taking the taxable value (\$100,000), dividing by 1,000, and multiplying by the millage rate (25).

Taxable Value and Millage Rates

The State defined rolled-back millage rate is the millage rate that, when applied to the tax roll for the new year, excluding the value of new construction and any dedicated increment value, would allow the taxing authority to raise the same amount of property tax revenue for the new budget as it estimates to receive in the current year. Therefore, by excluding reassessments in its calculation, the rolled-back rate does not take into account inflationary growth in the County. The aggregate rolled-back millage rate is the sum of each individual rolled-back millage rates weighted by the proportion of its respective roll to the countywide tax roll. Additionally, the State has defined the maximum millage rate that may be levied with a simple majority vote of the governing body as Maximum Millage. This rate is the rolled-back rate calculated pursuant to s. 200.065 and adjusted for growth in per capita Florida personal income, except that:

1. Ad valorem tax revenue levied in the 2008-09 fiscal year, as used in the calculation of the rolled-back rate, shall be reduced by any tax revenue resulting from a millage rate approved by a super majority vote of the governing board of the taxing authority in excess of the maximum rate that could have been levied by a majority vote as provided in s. 200.185; and
2. The taxable value within the jurisdiction of each taxing authority, as used in the calculation of the rolled-back rate, shall be increased by the amount necessary to offset any reduction in taxable value occurring as a result of the amendments to the State Constitution approved by the voters in January 2008; and
3. The Maximum Millage rate applicable to a county authorized to levy a county public hospital surtax under s. 212.055 shall exclude the revenues required to be contributed to the county public general hospital for the purposes of making the maximum millage rate calculation, but shall be added back to the maximum millage rate allowed after the roll back has been applied.

While Miami-Dade is responsible under state law to collect all taxes imposed within the county, the County itself levies only certain taxes on the tax notice. Table 1.1 shows the millage rates and taxes paid in FY 2008-09 by a

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residential property located in unincorporated Miami-Dade with an assessed value of \$150,000 and a taxable value after homestead exemption of \$100,000. These rates include debt service as well as operating millages.

Using the example of Table 1-1, of the \$1,862 of tax collected, \$484 or 26 percent is used for countywide services, \$458 for UMSA, Fire Rescue, and Library services (city-type services), and \$33 for Countywide and Fire Rescue Debt Service. Overall, the County levies 52.4 percent of the property taxes.

For residents of municipalities, all of the rates would apply, except the individual municipal millage rate would be used in place of the UMSA rate. Some municipalities are not in the Fire Rescue District or Library System and, thus, those rates would also not apply to those property owners.

TABLE 1.1 FY 2008-09 Operating and Debt Service Tax Rates and Calculated Taxes for a Property with a Taxable Value of \$100,000 in Unincorporated Miami-Dade County (Taxes are rounded to the nearest dollar)

Authority	Millage Rate	Tax	Percent of Total
UMSA Operating	2.0083	\$201	10.8%
Countywide Operating	4.8379	\$484	26.0%
Fire-Rescue Operating	2.1851	\$219	11.8%
Library System	0.3822	\$38	2.0%
Countywide Debt Service	0.2850	\$29	1.6%
Fire-Rescue Debt Service	0.0420	\$4	0.2%
Total to County	9.7405	\$975	52.4%
School Board with Debt Service	7.7970	\$780	41.8%
Children's Trust	0.4212	\$42	2.3%
Everglades	0.0894	\$9	0.5%
Water Management	0.5346	\$53	2.8%
Inland Navigation	0.0345	\$3	0.2%
Total	18.6172	\$1,862	100%

Recent Property Tax Relief Legislation

On January 29, 2008, voters approved constitutional changes to the homestead exemption, established a limited portability of the Save Our Homes differential, capped the growth of non-homesteaded property assessments, and established a minimum exemption for tangible personal property. The new homestead exemption allows an additional exemption of up to \$25,000 applied to the value of a property for the portion of value between \$50,000 and \$75,000, while the assessment value increase for non-homestead properties is capped at ten percent. The constitutional changes also authorized the Legislature to provide an exemption of not less than \$25,000 for tangible personal property (TPP).

Beginning in FY 2008-09 a rate of not more than 110 percent of the rolled-back rate based on the previous year's maximum millage rate, adjusted for growth in per capita Florida personal income, may be adopted if approved by a two-thirds vote of the governing body of the county, municipality, or independent district; a rate in excess of 110

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percent may be adopted by three-fourths vote if the governing body has nine or more members (Miami-Dade County has 13 Commissioners) or if approved by a referendum of the voters. The penalty for violating these standards is the loss of state revenue from the local government half-cent sales tax for a period of twelve months.

The Budget Development Process

Pursuant to Article 5 of the Miami-Dade County Charter, the Mayor is required to prepare a proposed budget between June 1 and July 15. The Mayor or his designee is then required to present the budget to the BCC before the BCC adopts the proposed millage rates, which usually occurs at the last BCC meeting in July.

Although submission of the proposed budget occurred on July 15 this year, budget development actually is a year-round process. As the fiscal year begins, departmental staff update their business plans.

- In December and January, staff completes initial projections and estimates of revenues for the current and ensuing fiscal years.
- In January, the County Manager submits a list of recommended budget priorities to the BCC.
- In February, County departments submit their resource allocation requests to the Office of Strategic Business Management (OSBM). Those requests are linked to the priorities in the departmental business plans. Resource Allocation meetings are held with the departments, the County Manager, and OSBM to discuss service priorities and to begin the process to match them with available resources. The work requires numerous meetings among County staff to discuss and evaluate proposed service levels and funding.
- In March, the Mayor delivers a budget address putting forth his funding priorities.
- In April, the BCC defines its budget policies to guide budget preparation.
- Throughout the process, staff interacts with commission committees to review departmental budget submissions and obtain guidance regarding development of the proposed budget.

It is important to note that there are certain budget-related deadlines established by state statute. By July 1, the Property Appraiser certifies the Preliminary Final Property Tax Rolls. In July, the BCC usually determines the proposed millage rates to be used to calculate the estimated taxes published in the "Notice of Proposed Property Taxes" sent to each property owner in August. That determination is a significant point in the budget development schedule since the millage rates set by the BCC in July effectively represent a ceiling for property taxes for the ensuing fiscal year. If the BCC chooses to increase the millage rate beyond that which was approved in July, all taxpayers must be re-noticed.

In accordance with Resolution No. R-1018-94, public meetings are held throughout the County in August to discuss proposed new or increased fees and taxes. These meetings also serve as a forum to describe the budget to the public. As required by state law, two public budget hearings are held in September prior to the adoption of the budget. At the conclusion of the second public hearing, which must be at least ten days before the end of the fiscal year, the BCC makes final budget decisions, establishes tax rates, and adopts the budget ordinances for the ensuing fiscal year which begins on October 1. During the course of the fiscal year these budgets may be amended through supplemental budget appropriations approved by the BCC, which usually take place during the mid-year and year-end.

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FY 2009-10 Resource Allocation Plan Process

December – January



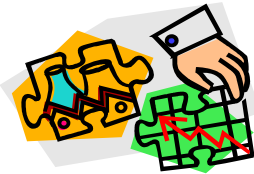
Resource Allocation forecasting for coming year

July 1



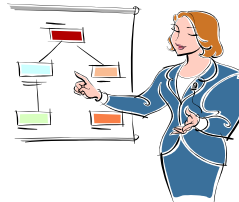
Tax Roll Released

January



County Manager's Resource Allocation priorities released

July 15



Proposed Resource Allocation Plan presented

January – March



Departmental resource Allocation preparation and meetings

July 21



Proposed maximum tax rates adopted by Count Commission; notices of proposed tax mailed in August

March



Mayor's budget address

August 24 - 28



Commission Workshop

March –May



Resource Allocation workshops with County Commission and Commission Committees

September



Two public budget hearings

April



County Commission approves Resource Allocation policies

October 1

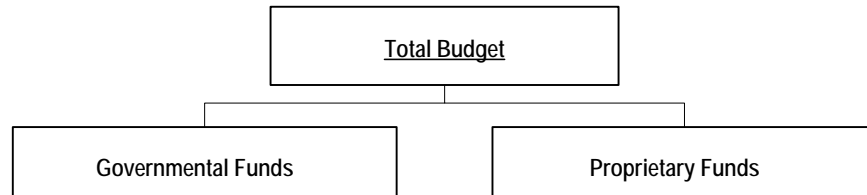


New Budget becomes effective

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Fund Structure

The following details the Miami-Dade County Fund Structure, describing the various funds and providing information regarding appropriations. A fund is a set of self-balancing accounts that are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives, as required by special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Miami-Dade County's funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Only governmental funds and proprietary funds are appropriated as part of the annual budget. The budget ordinance that is presented to the BCC in September for the two public budget hearings follows such a fund structure.



Governmental Funds:

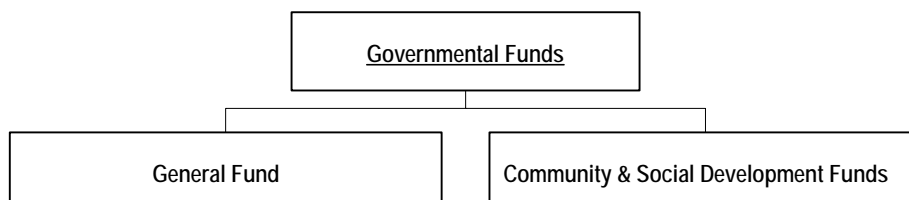
Governmental funds account for most of the County's basic services. General revenues, grants, or contributions principally support the activities reported in these funds. The following major governmental funds are included in the County's financial statements:

General Fund:

The County's primary operating fund; also accounts for the financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Community and Social Development Funds:

These funds account for revenues received from Federal and State grants for the operation of the Community Development Block Grants and low-income housing assistance and acquisition program, health and human services programs, and economic revitalization in empowerment zone areas.



Proprietary Funds:

Proprietary funds are those funds where the County charges a user fee in order to recover costs. The County's proprietary funds are enterprise funds and internal service funds.

Enterprise funds are used to finance and account for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of facilities and services that are intended to be entirely or predominantly self-supporting through the collection of charges from external customers. The following major enterprise funds are included in the County's financial statements:

Miami-Dade Transit: Operates the County's mass transit rail system, bus system, metro-mover system, and paratransit services.

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Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management Department: Provides solid waste collection and recycling services to the unincorporated area of Miami-Dade County and some municipalities. Also, provides solid waste disposal services to 18 municipalities and operates a variety of facilities, including landfills, transfer stations, and neighborhood trash and recycling centers.

Miami-Dade Seaport Department: Operates the Dante B. Fascell Port of Miami-Dade, which acts as home port at various times during the year for nearly 25 cruise vessels and serves numerous other cruise vessels. The Port also has a large container facility from which over 35 cargo shipping lines operate.

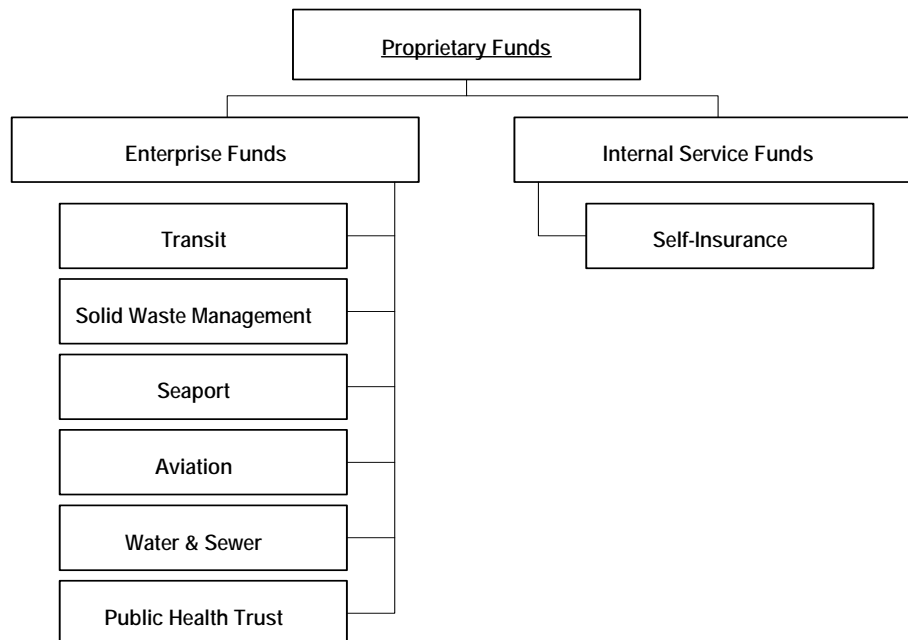
Miami-Dade Aviation Department: Operates and develops the activities of the Miami International Airport, four other general aviation airports, and one training airport.

Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department: Maintains and operates the County's water distribution system and wastewater collection and treatment system.

Public Health Trust (PHT): The PHT was created by a County ordinance in 1973 that provided for an independent governing body responsible for the operation, governance, and maintenance of certain designated health facilities. The PHT operates Jackson Memorial Hospital, Jackson North Medical Center and Medical Towers, the North Dade Primary Health Care Facility, the Corrections Health Services Facility, the Liberty City Medical Facility, and other health facilities.

Internal service funds are used to report any activity that provides goods and services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the County, on a reimbursement basis. The following internal service fund is included in the County's financial statements:

Self-Insurance Fund: Accounts for premium payments received from participating municipalities and County departments for payment of claims under the Workers' Compensation, General Auto Liability, and Property Damage Insurance Plan administered by the County. Also, accounts for medical, life, and disability insurance for County employees and their families.



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Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others. The County currently has funds held in an agency capacity for the Clerk of the Circuit and County Court and the Tax Collector, as well as other funds placed in escrow pending distributions. These funds cannot be used to support the County's own programs, and therefore, are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements and are not required to be appropriated as part of the annual budget.

Clerk of Circuit and County Court Funds: Accounts for funds received, maintained and distributed by the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts in his capacity as custodian to the State and County judicial systems.

Tax Collector Fund: Accounts for the collection and distribution of ad valorem taxes and personal property taxes to the appropriate taxing districts. Also accounts for the collection of motor vehicle registration fees and sales of other State of Florida licenses, the proceeds of which are remitted to the State.

Other Agency Funds: Accounts for various funds placed in escrow pending timed distributions.

Budget and Financial Policies

Miami-Dade County follows the financial policies required by the Miami-Dade County Home Rule Amendment and Charter, Florida Statutes Chapters 129 (County Annual Budget) and 200 (Determination of Millage), and the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for state and local governments as set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The general fund, fire district, library district, and debt service funds are prepared on a modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available or collectible within the current period or soon thereafter to pay for expenditures or liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred. Debt service payments, as well as expenditures related to claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are re-appropriated as part of the subsequent year's budget.

The budgets for the Proprietary and Internal Service Funds are prepared on the economic resource measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. These funds include Aviation, Seaport, Water and Sewer Transit, Solid Waste and the Self-Insurance Trust Funds. Under the full accrual basis, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The differences between the modified-accrual and accrual basis of accounting include: budgeting the full amount of capital expenditures rather than the depreciating expense over time, and budgeting the principal payments of outstanding debt, as well as the recognition of the issuance of debt since it does increase the government's current financial resources.

The Citizens' Bill of Rights of the Miami-Dade County Home Rule Amendment and Charter states that in addition to any budget required by state statute, the County Manager shall prepare a budget showing the cost of each program for each budget year. Prior to the County Commission's first public hearing on the proposed budget required by state law, the County Manager shall make public a budget summary setting forth the proposed cost of each individual program and reflecting all major proposed increases and decreases in funds and personnel for each program, the purposes therefore, the estimated millage cost of each program and the amount of any contingency and carryover funds for each program.

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Article 2, Section 2.02 (G) states that the Mayor shall prepare and deliver a budgetary address annually to the people of the county in March. Such address shall be prepared after consulting with the Manager and budget director and shall set forth the Mayor's funding priorities for the County.

Article 5, Section 5.03 (A) states that the department of finance shall be headed by a finance director appointed by the Mayor and the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts. The finance director shall have charge of the financial affairs of the county. Between June 1 and July 15, the Mayor should prepare a proposed budget containing a complete financial plan, including capital and operating budgets, for the ensuing fiscal year. The budget prepared and recommended by the Mayor shall be presented to the Commission on or before the BCC adopts tentative millage rates for the ensuing fiscal year. A summary of the budget shall be published and the BCC shall hold hearings on and adopt a budget on or before the dates required by law. No money shall be drawn from the county treasury nor shall any obligation for the expenditure of money be incurred except pursuant to appropriation and except that the BCC may establish working capital, revolving, pension, or trust funds and may provide that expenditures from such funds can be made without specific appropriation. The BCC, by ordinance, may transfer any unencumbered appropriation balance, or any portion thereof, from one department, fund, or agency to another, subject to the provisions of ordinance. Any portion of the earnings or balance of the several funds, other than sinking funds for obligations not yet retired, may be transferred to the general funds of the County by the BCC. Contracts for public improvements and purchases of supplies, materials, and services other than professional shall be made whenever practicable on the basis of specifications and competitive bids. Formal sealed bids shall be secured for all such contracts and purchases when the transaction involves more than the minimum amount established by the BCC by ordinance. The transaction shall be evidenced by written contract submitted and approved by the BCC. The BCC, upon written recommendation of the Mayor, may by resolution be adopted by two-thirds vote of the members present waive competitive bidding when it finds this to be in the best interest of the county. Any County official or employee of the County who has a special financial interest, direct or indirect, in any action by the BCC shall make known that interest and shall refrain from voting upon or otherwise participating in such transaction. Willful violation of this Section shall constitute malfeasance in office, shall effect forfeiture of office or position, and render the transaction voidable by the BCC. Such officers and employees of the county as the BCC may designate shall give bond in the amount and with the surety prescribed by the BCC. The bond premiums shall be paid by the County. At the end of each fiscal year the BCC shall provide for an audit by an independent certified public accountant designated by the BCC of the accounts and finances of the County for the fiscal year just completed.

Chapter 129.01(2)(a), Florida Statutes establishes that the budget will be prepared, summarized, and approved by the BCC of each county and that it will be balanced. That is, the estimated revenues including balances brought forward will equal the total of the appropriations and reserves. It shall conform to the uniform classification of accounts prescribed by the appropriate state agency. The receipts division of the budget shall include 95 percent of all receipts reasonably to be anticipated from all sources, including taxes to be levied.

The fund balance is defined as the excess of assets and revenues over the liabilities and expenditures in any given fund.

Chapter 129.01(2)(b)(1), Florida Statutes provides that a reserve for contingencies may be provided in a sum not to exceed ten percent of the total budget.

Chapter 129.025, Florida Statutes allows for the designation of a county budget officer that may carry out the duties set forth in this chapter.

Chapter 129.06(1), Florida Statutes requires that adopted budgets shall regulate the expenditures of the county and each special district included within the county budget and the itemized estimates of expenditures shall have the effect of fixed appropriations and shall not be amended, altered, or exceeded except as amended.

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Chapter 129.06(2), Florida Statutes allows that the BCC at any time within a fiscal year may amend a budget for that year and may, within the first 60 days of a fiscal year, amend the budget for the prior fiscal year. The amendments can be made by motion or resolution when expenditure appropriations in any fund are decreased and other appropriations in the same correspondingly increased provided that the total of the appropriation in the fund may not be changed. Otherwise, the amendment will require an ordinance of the Board of County Commissioners for its authorizations.

Chapter 129.07, Florida Statutes states that it is unlawful for the BCC to expend or contract for the expenditure in any fiscal year more than the amount budgeted in each fund's budget.

Chapter 200.011, Florida Statutes states that the BCC shall determine the amount to be raised for all county purposes, except for county school purposes, and shall enter upon their minutes, the rates to be levied for each fund respectively, together with the rates certified to be levied by the BCC for use of the county, special taxing district, board, agency, or other taxing unit within the county for which the BCC is required by law to levy taxes.

Chapter 200.065, Florida Statutes was recently amended to establish a maximum millage rate for taxing jurisdictions beginning in FY 2008-09 and requiring an extraordinary vote of the local governing body to exceed this millage rate for taxing purposes.

Chapter 200.071, Florida Statutes mandates that no ad valorem tax millage shall be levied against real property and tangible personal property by counties in excess of 10 mills, except for voted levies. The BCC shall, in the event the sum of the proposed millage for the county and dependent districts therein is more than the maximum allowed hereunder, reduce the millage to be levied for county officers, departments, divisions, commissions, authorities, and dependent special districts. Any county which, through a municipal service taxing unit, provides services or facilities of the kind or type commonly provided by municipalities, may levy, in addition to the millages otherwise provided in this section, an ad valorem tax millage not in excess of 10 mills against real property and tangible personal property within each such municipal service taxing unit to pay for such services or facilities provided with the funds obtained through such levy within such municipal service taxing unit.

Chapter 200.185, Florida Statutes was recently amended to establish a maximum millage rate for the 2007-08 fiscal year and the 2008-09 fiscal year and requiring an extraordinary vote to exceed this rate for taxation purposes.

Chapter 200.186, Florida Statutes was recently created to establish a methodology for calculating the rollback millage rate for the 2008-09 fiscal year.

Miami-Dade County Resolution R-1074-04 established the current investment policy for Miami-Dade County which states in summary that the County's investment strategy is an adherence to buy and hold thereby eliminating the potential for risky trading.

Miami-Dade County Ordinance O-07-45 revised the standardization of the resource allocation and reserve procedures for the preparation and adoption of the County's annual budget requiring budget format to provide clear basis for which to hold management accountable for operating within the Adopted Budget. In addition, the ordinance places restriction on the budget re-appropriation line items within funds.

Countywide/Unincorporated Area Allocation

Consistent with its two-tier governmental structure, the County provides two basic levels of service: countywide metropolitan governmental services for all Miami-Dade County residents and municipal services for residents of the unincorporated area of the county (approximately half of Miami-Dade County's total population). The unincorporated area is known as the unincorporated municipal service area or UMSA.

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The Miami-Dade operating budget separates Countywide from UMSA appropriations. That separation ensures that residents pay only for the services they receive. The division of expenditures into Countywide and UMSA services is relatively simple in most instances. Health care, mass transit, correctional facilities, and elections, for instance, are clearly countywide services. The Miami-Dade County Police Department, Park and Recreation Department, Planning and Zoning Department, and Public Works Department, however, provide both countywide and municipal services, and therefore property tax support in those departments is allocated between the Countywide General Fund and the UMSA General Fund budgets. Each department's cost allocation is reviewed annually.

Police services provided in the unincorporated area are similar to police services provided by municipal police departments. These services include uniform police patrols, general investigative services, school crossing guard program services, and community-based crime prevention programs. Criminal and other specialized investigative activities primarily serve the unincorporated area, but also provide support to municipalities on an as needed basis. Those costs are allocated between the countywide and unincorporated area budgets based on relative workloads during 2008. Countywide police functions are generally the sheriff's functions and include the crime laboratory, court services, civil process, warrants, public corruption investigations, and portions of the communications and records bureaus. The expenditures of overall support functions such as the director's office, the legal and professional compliance bureaus, and information technology are allocated in accordance with the overall department-wide allocation between Countywide and UMSA budgets. Non-reimbursed costs of police presence supporting municipal police departments at events of countywide significance as approved by the BCC should also be treated as countywide functions. The allocation of the police budget is 35 percent to the Countywide budget and 65 percent to the UMSA budget for FY 2009-10 compared to 30 percent to the Countywide budget and 70 percent to the UMSA budget in FY 2008-09. The adjustment is the result of allocating Countywide functions previously programmed in the UMSA portion of the budget. The reallocated functions include Homeland Security, the Strategic and Specialized Investigations Bureau, the Property and Evidence Bureau, the Police Operations Bureau, the Special Events Section, and the Crime Scene Investigation Bureau.

The Park and Recreation Department's expenditures are divided similarly. UMSA park facilities and recreational programs are local in scope and, therefore, are funded from the UMSA budget. Included in this group are community and neighborhood parks and community pools. Countywide park facilities and programs serve all county residents and include regional parks such as Amelia Earhart, Ives Estates, Tamiami, and Tropical parks, metropolitan parks, Miami Metrozoo, cultural facilities, natural areas, and beaches. Administrative support and construction (planning, design, development, and maintenance) costs are allocated between the Countywide and UMSA budgets on the basis of the relative costs of direct services. Some countywide park facilities such as golf courses, marinas, and tennis centers, in general generate sufficient revenues to support their operations and do not require property tax support. As a result of this year's review of the cost allocation method and reductions, countywide support in this fiscal year is 76 percent compared to 64 percent in FY 2008-09.

General Fund support to planning functions within the Planning and Zoning Department is allocated based on proportions of workload that relates to the unincorporated area as compared to the overall county. Because most planning activities such as charrettes, development reviews, preparation of special planning studies, and support of community councils are local in nature, the costs are allocated to the unincorporated area budget. Costs associated with the review of Developments of Regional Impact, areawide economic forecasting and census related activities, however, are included in the countywide budget because of their countywide significance. In FY 2009-10, UMSA General Fund support of Planning will be 53 percent compared to 52 percent in the previous year.

The Public Works Department's unincorporated area budget provides funding for local right-of-way maintenance activities which include minor debris removal, pothole patching, paving, resurfacing, sidewalk repair, and landscape maintenance. Countywide Public Works Department responsibilities such as traffic signalization and signage, traffic engineering design, mosquito control, arterial road maintenance, and bridge operations are funded from countywide

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funds. Several direct services are both Countywide and UMSA funded. These include right-of-way surveying and land acquisition, highway engineering, and right-of-way aesthetics and assets management. As in the case of the Park and Recreation Department, some Public Works services, such as causeways and special taxing districts, are fully self-supporting and require no property tax support. Administrative costs are allocated on the basis of the relative costs of direct services. Of the total recommended General Fund support, countywide support next fiscal year will be 74 percent compared to 73 percent in the previous year.

The FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget for Building and Neighborhood Compliance includes UMSA funding for code enforcement activities.

The cost of the County's central administration, which supports operating departments, is apportioned based on the ratio of departmental countywide versus unincorporated area operating costs. This allocation for FY 2009-10 is 71 percent to the Countywide budget and 29 percent to the UMSA budget, as compared to 70 percent and 30 percent respectively in FY 2008-09.

In some cases, specific functions within a particular central administrative department are funded from either the countywide or unincorporated area budget depending on the population served while other functions may be funded differently.

Revenue allocation is more clearly defined and usually based on statutory guidelines. Counties are authorized to collect certain revenues, as are municipalities. In accordance with State law and the Home Rule Charter, the unincorporated area realizes revenues comparable to those received by municipalities in Miami-Dade County. More detail on revenue allocations is provided.

Revenues

Miami-Dade County's operating budget is actually a combination of budgets relating to distinct services, including regional areawide services provided countywide, local services in the unincorporated area, referred to as the UMSA, library services provided by the Miami-Dade Library System, and fire rescue services provided within the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue District, as well as numerous proprietary operations and special assessment district functions. Each is separated to ensure that public revenues are used only for their authorized purposes and that residents pay only for those services available to them. Various types of revenues support Miami-Dade County's operations: taxes on property, sales, motor fuel, and utility bills; fees and service charges; federal and state grants; and others. Many of these revenues carry restrictions on their use, which provide constraints during the budget development process.

The most significant source of discretionary revenue to local governments in Florida is the property tax. The estimated tax roll change (from the 2008 preliminary roll) for FY 2009-10 is -9.54 percent, the largest decline in taxable roll value since the Hurricane Andrew affected roll of 1992. This decline in taxable roll is attributable to the constitutional changes approved by voters on January 2008 and weakness in the real estate market. In accordance with Amendment 10 to the State Constitution, the increase in property assessments for 2008 homestead residential properties was set at 0.01 percent, based on the growth in the Consumer Price Index.

The total of all adopted operating and voted debt millage rates is 9.7405, the same as in FY 2008-09. Pursuant to State law, the sum of the Countywide, Fire Rescue, and Library millage rates is subject to a 10-mill cap; at 7.4502 mills, FY 2009-10 will be the 15th consecutive year that the sum is below that cap. Overall, the adopted millage rates are 12.98 percent below the state defined aggregate rolled-back rate.

In general, discretionary revenue, other than property taxes and sales taxes, is expected to grow at a rate reflecting economic and population growth. Proprietary operations, such as the Aviation and Seaport departments, will grow to

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the extent that their activity and operating revenues permit. Pursuant to state law, revenues are budgeted at 95 percent of projected receipts. Certain revenues, such as cash carryover, are exempted from this requirement.

Countywide General Fund

The Countywide General Fund is decreasing 7.77 percent in FY 2009-10. Property tax (\$1.021 billion) is still the largest revenue source for the Countywide General Fund accounting for 80 percent of the total. This tax is levied on all non-exempt real and personal property in the County. The countywide adopted millage is 4.8379 mills, which is the same as in FY 2008-09. The debt service millage is adopted at 0.285 mills, which is the same as in FY 2008-09.

State revenues routinely shared with Miami-Dade County consist largely of gasoline taxes, Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax Program distributions, and County Revenue Sharing Programs. In addition, the state has authorized and the County has imposed the Six-Cent Local Option Gasoline Tax (LOGT), which is shared with municipalities, and a one-cent (also called ninth cent) local option gas tax. The budget for the six-cent LOGT is \$40.667 million; \$2.8 million less than the previous year budget. This estimate is based on FY 2007-08 collections, FY 2008-09 projections, and State of Florida Department of Revenue's statewide projections. State gas tax revenue is budgeted at \$12.130 million. The Ninth Cent LOGT is budgeted slightly below the FY 2008-09 levels at \$10.439 million in FY 2009-10.

Sales taxes continue to be the largest revenue component of the County and Municipal Revenue Sharing Trust Funds, replacing allocations from intangibles and cigarette taxes. County revenue sharing distributions are used to fund guaranteed entitlement debt service payments first and the remaining amount is budgeted as general revenue. In FY 2009-10, net County revenue sharing receipts to the General Fund are budgeted at \$26.449 million.

Miami-Dade County receives Half-Cent Sales Tax Program distributions using a state defined formula, which divides the revenue among the municipalities and the County based on population. Sales tax revenues are then allocated between the countywide and UMSA budgets based on the same formula. In FY 2009-10, the distribution proportions are 46.08 percent Countywide and 53.92 percent UMSA, a slight change from the 45.55 percent Countywide and 54.45 percent UMSA distribution proportions of FY 2008-09. The FY 2009-10 Half-Cent Sales Tax distribution to the Countywide General Fund is \$51.693 million.

Countywide business license tax revenue to the Countywide General Fund is budgeted at \$4.55 million in FY 2009-10.

The FY 2009-10 budget for carryover is \$20.634 million, a \$22.766 million decrease from the \$43.4 million budgeted in the previous fiscal year, a \$42.066 decrease from the FY 2007-08 carryover of \$62.7 million.

Interest earnings are expected to yield \$3.6 million; \$8.64 million less than budgeted in FY 2008-09. This estimate is based on year-to-date actual and projections, as well as the return on County investments. Interest revenue to the General Fund is derived not only from revenue in the General Fund, but also from certain trust funds, reserve accounts, internal service funds, and revenues whose earnings may be legally transferred to the General Fund.

Administrative reimbursement payments from proprietary funds will total \$49.470 million in FY 2009-10, \$1.425 million more than budgeted in FY 2008-09. Consistent with past practices, administrative reimbursement revenue has been allocated between the countywide and unincorporated area budgets in the same proportion as the administrative expenses they support: 71 percent Countywide and 29 percent UMSA. Changes in total payments from proprietary agencies are largely a reflection of changes in proprietary operating revenue.

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Unincorporated Municipal Service Area General Fund

UMSA relies heavily on utility-based taxes and franchise fees. Unlike the Countywide General Fund, only 30 percent of unincorporated area revenue is derived from property taxes. The utility tax, communications tax, and electrical utility franchise fee revenue comprise 37.5 percent of the FY 2009-10 revenue budget and are charged only to unincorporated area residents. Utility tax revenues are budgeted at \$66.798 million based on historical growth, and year-to-date collection information. Communications tax revenue is budgeted at \$43.796 million, net of the amount dedicated to Public Works (\$1 million). The electrical utility franchise revenue is budgeted at \$52.407 million.

The UMSA millage rate is adopted at the level of 2.0083 mills, which is the same rate as FY 2008-09. This rate generates \$130.186 million of budgeted revenue to the UMSA General Fund.

Miami-Dade's municipal revenue sharing is budgeted at \$45.8 million in FY 2009-10. The allocation of local government sales tax to the unincorporated area continues to reflect all of the sales tax revenue derived on behalf of the unincorporated area population in accordance with the State defined formula and County policy. This allocation represents 53.92 percent of total County and Municipal revenue sharing distributions. The UMSA Half-Cent Sales Tax Program revenue is budgeted at \$60.486 million in FY 2009-10.

Countywide business license tax proceeds to the UMSA general fund are budgeted at \$1.95 million in FY 2009-10. Cash carryover for FY 2009-10 is budgeted at \$679,300. Interest earnings are budgeted at \$900,000. Sheriff fees, including a \$25 annual registration fee for all registered alarm systems in the County, are budgeted at \$1.102 million.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary agencies are supported entirely from fees and charges generated by their operations (as in the case of Aviation); by a special property tax (the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue District and Library System); a special assessment (Solid Waste Collection); or by proprietary revenue, including grants, which augment a General Fund subsidy (Park and Recreation).

Property taxes comprise 76 percent of Miami-Dade Fire Rescue District revenues. The Fire Rescue District tax roll is currently estimated at \$132.173 billion with approximately \$2.510 billion in new construction. The adopted millage rate is 2.1851 and generates \$274.370 million in property tax revenues for the district. The second largest source of funding for the District is ground transport fees which are estimated at \$24 million in FY 2009-10.

Funding in FY 2009-10 for the Air Rescue Division is \$11.069 million including \$10.169 million from countywide property taxes and \$900,000 from the Public Health Trust. Funding for Ocean Rescue (lifeguards), Marine Operations Bureau, and the Communication Division will also be provided from Countywide General Fund (\$15.243 million). Total funding for the Anti-Venom Unit for FY 2009-10 is \$511,000, including \$211,000 from Fire Rescue District funds and \$300,000 from fees collected by the unit.

The Adopted Budget continues to treat the Finance Department as a proprietary department operating within the revenue it collects. The Department will retain control over certain tax collector fees and revenues including auto tag (\$11.594 million), real estate (\$22.516 million), and local business tax receipt (\$3.286 million).

Property taxes comprise over 95 percent of Miami-Dade Library System budgeted revenues for FY 2009-10. The Miami-Dade Library System 2009 tax roll is \$202.344 billion. The adopted millage of 0.3822 mills yields \$73.469 million in property tax revenue for the system. This amount provides the Library System with funds to buy new books and materials (\$3.151 million), and funding for capital renovations (\$1.244 million). State aid to libraries is estimated at \$1 million. In addition, the Library System is expected to spend \$8.671 million under the expansion plan approved in March 2002.

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Aviation revenues adopted in the FY 2009-10 budget are \$26.053 million more than budgeted in FY 2008-09, a 3.95 percent overall increase. Aviation Fees and Charges are expected to generate \$29.430 million more in revenues than in FY 2008-09 due to a substantial increase in the landing fee rate required to cover associated increase in debt service requirements. Landing Fees, which represent 26 percent of Aviation Fees and 10 percent of total revenues for FY 2009-10, will increase approximately 53.3 percent over last year's budget, and will result in a Landing Fee rate of \$1.92 per 1,000 pounds of nominal gross landing weight. The Cost per Enplaned Passenger will increase from \$16.48 in FY 2008-09 to \$17.81 in FY 2009-10. Rental revenues will increase by six percent to \$96.637 million in FY 2009-10 as a result of additional stores opening in the South Terminal.

Seaport revenues in Revenue Fund 420 are budgeted at \$128.089 million in FY 2009-10, an increase of \$4.129 million from the FY 2008-09 Adopted Budget of \$123.960 million. The budget includes several increases to tariffs; dockage (\$0.29 per ton from \$0.28 per ton), crane rental (\$648 per hour from \$617 per hour), cruise passenger wharfage (\$9.35 per passenger from \$8.98 per passenger), cargo vessel wharfage (\$2.44 per ton from \$2.32 per ton), and water in 250 gallons units (\$1.98 per ton from \$1.68 per ton).

As part of the FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget, a retail water and wastewater rate adjustment was approved utilizing a Maintenance Index of six percent based on the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008 Consumer Price Index (CPI), All Urban Consumers, Water and Sewerage Maintenance U.S. City Average; an additional six percent increase was adopted effective, April 1, 2010 above the Maintenance Index to provide funding for increased debt service payments, funding of 146 additional positions required to meet current and future regulatory demands as well as to improve WASD overall operation and maintenance processes, and fund the Renewal and Replacement (R&R) capital fund; these increases, combined with transfers from other Department funds, are required to cover the current operating and maintenance costs and the current level of capital expenditures; the adopted rate increase will not be applied to the retail lifeline rate; effective October 1, 2009 the bill of the average retail water and sewer customer (6,750 gallons per month) will increase by \$2.14 per month to approximately \$37.88 per month in FY 2009-10 from \$35.74 per month in FY 2008-09; effective April 1, 2010 the bill of the average retail water and sewer customer will increase by \$2.15 per month to approximately \$40.03 per month. The Adopted Budget includes a 17 percent increase for wholesale water customers that will increase the per thousand gallons rate to \$1.7142 from \$1.4649 and 14.6 percent to the City of Hialeah wholesale water per thousand gallons rate to \$1.5630 from the \$1.3636, which includes the continuation of the phasing out of the transmission credit over a five year period. Additionally, a 21 percent increase was adopted to the wholesale wastewater per thousand gallons rate to \$2.0436 from \$1.6869. In FY 2009-10, the Department estimates that total revenue from wholesale water customers, excluding the City of Hialeah, will increase by \$3 million and the total revenue from the City of Hialeah, which includes a phase out over a five-year period of the transmission credit, will increase by \$2.2 million. The total revenue from wholesale wastewater customers will increase by \$5.7 million in FY 2009-10. In the short term, these adjustments will allow for the phased-in implementation of previously approved regulatory and deferred capital improvements and the increased annual operation and maintenance expenditures related to those required improvements. However, in the long term, these rate adjustments still fall short of providing revenue to fund approximately \$6.7 billion of unfunded planned capital projects including \$325 million in renewal and replacement (R&R) needs over ten years.

In the FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget, the Department of Environmental Resource Management (DERM) is recommending fee increases that will generate approximately 15.3 percent more revenue. The adopted fee increases are required to maintain the same level of environmental services from the Department. The Department anticipates an additional \$3.122 million of revenue resulting from the fee increase and new fees.

The FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget maintains waste collection fees at \$439. Consistent with the contractual agreement with municipalities and private haulers, an adjustment to the disposal tipping fees is recommended based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) South, All Urban Consumers. Based on an estimated CPI of -1.1 percent based on

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national and local projections, the contracted disposal tipping fee would decrease to \$59.77 from \$60.43; the non-contracted tipping fee would decrease to \$78.80 from \$79.68, and the transfer fee to \$11.77 from \$11.90, and the permitted landscaper disposal fee decrease to \$7.22 per cubic yard from \$7.30.

In the Public Works Department, the FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget does not include any proprietary rate adjustments.

The Building and Neighborhood Compliance total proprietary revenue of \$28.529 million includes \$1.15 million received from the Capital Outlay Reserve. In response to a slowdown in the building industry, which is currently impacting the department's ability to generate enough revenue to fund its operations, staffing levels have been adjusted to match demand in the industry. In an effort to continue maximizing efficiencies, the code enforcement activities previously performed under the Office of Neighborhood Compliance have been transferred to the Building department.

The FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget includes a three percent fee increase and the continuation of the eight percent surcharge on all zoning fees. The Planning and Zoning Department's total revenue of \$15.973 million includes \$2.677 million from the Countywide General Fund and \$2.166 million from the UMSA General Fund, \$736,000 from Impact Fee Administration and \$10.394 million from other Planning and Zoning revenue.

The Vizcaya Museum and Gardens total revenue of \$5.805 million, including \$3.035 million raised through museum fees and charges. The FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget provides Vizcaya Museum and Gardens with \$981,000 from the Convention Development Tax.

In the Park and Recreation Department, adopted fee adjustments include new or adopted fee increases to marina operations such as wet-slips and transient fees; cabana, picnic shelters, and building rentals; golf operations to include green fees, golf cart, and bag rentals; planning and research operations to include various zoning, hearing, and waiver of plat applications fees; various tournament and league rates; sports development transportation fees; splash pool rental rates; special events; RV/bus parking fees; general admission fee increases for the Redland Fruit and Spice Park; and a newly adopted fees at Metrozoo to include souvenir photos and the new animal encounter. The adopted fees are anticipated to generate an additional \$519,000.

State transit operating assistance for FY 2009-10 is programmed at \$18.732 million consistent with the FY 2009-10 Florida Department of Transportation Five Year Work Program. Other programmed state support includes \$9.029 million of Transportation Disadvantaged and Urban Corridor funding. The FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget includes the use of \$63.038 million from the federal formula and fixed guideway modernization grants and \$13.809 million of the Capital Improvements Local Option Gas Tax for capitalized, major preventive maintenance expense reimbursements to operations. Proprietary operating revenues for Miami-Dade Transit are estimated at \$113.413 million (95 percent budgeted). The PTP one half-cent sales surtax is programmed to provide \$111.739 million for MDT related operations, pre-existing PTP debt service \$11.737 million, and PTP pledge debt service \$22.913 million. The total FY 2008-09 PTP one half-cent sales surtax is forecast and budgeted at the 95 percent level at \$169.7 million, and provides funding for not only Transit, but also Public Works capital projects, and the distribution to municipalities. The Countywide General Fund is programmed at \$148.071 million and includes \$146.228 million for the state maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement, reflecting a 3.5 percent growth over FY 2008-09 level of \$141.342 million, and \$1.843 million of support for the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority (SFRTA). SFRTA provides feeder service support to Transit in the amount of \$666,000. Transit non-operating revenues derived from all forms of advertising, joint development, permits, leasing fees, and miscellaneous revenues are programmed at \$8.3 million.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Community Action Agency (CAA) rely heavily on state and federal funding in the adopted budget. The FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget includes \$166.100 and \$83.054 million of new state and federal grants, respectively. The state and federal funding for DHS and CAA budgets represents 83 percent and 78 percent, respectively. Expenses generally increase due to normal inflationary trends while grant

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revenues remain the same or do not increase sufficiently to fully fund the same level of staffing. As a general policy, unless specifically approved by the BCC, County funding is not substituted to continue state or federally funded programs for which funding has been reduced or eliminated.

The existing business license tax earmarked for economic activity is budgeted to generate \$3.671 million (at 95 percent) and will continue to be allocated to the Beacon Council.

The E-911 telephone fee remains at the rate of \$1.00 per telephone line per month and will continue to fund E-911 operations and system maintenance.

Additional non-appropriated funds (such as trust funds) are included in the audited financial statements. These funds are not included in the budget presentation because they are not appropriated by the BCC.

Transient Lodging and Food and Beverage Taxes

Miami-Dade County collects and manages distribution of Convention Development Tax (CDT), Tourist Development Surtax (TDS), Tourist Development Tax (TDT), Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax (PSFFT), and Food and Beverage Tax for Homeless and Domestic Violence (FBTHDV). These taxes are levied on a combination of food and beverage sales and transient lodgings in Miami-Dade County. A more detailed description of resort taxes in effect throughout Miami-Dade County is contained in Appendix M of Volume 2.

In the past few years, transient lodging and food and beverage taxes have been showing positive growing trends. These collection trends have seen a dramatic decrease due to economic conditions. In accordance with state law, FY 2009-10 budgeted revenues are at 95 percent of the estimated collections.

The CDT, budgeted at \$36.586 million in FY 2009-10, is a three percent transient lodging levied throughout the County, excluding Surfside and Bal Harbour. The tax proceeds are allocated (but not limited) to the payment of bonds issued for the Performing Arts Center and land for the American Airlines Arena, to the operating subsidy for the American Airlines Arena, to the City of Miami Beach for operation of the Miami Beach Convention Center Complex, to the Performing Arts Center Trust for the operations of the Performing Arts Center, payments associated with the Miami Arena, and cultural programs, as allowable by state statutes. The County retains residual revenues for other CDT eligible uses. CDT collections in FY 2008-09 decreased by 13.34 percent when compared to FY 2007-08.

Revenue generated from the two percent Tourist Development Surtax (TDS) on food and beverage sales in hotels and motels is budgeted at \$4.412 million in FY 2009-10 and is used for tourist and convention-related promotions and advertising by the Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau. TDS collections in FY 2008-09 decreased by 18.51 percent from FY 2007-08.

The 1993 state legislature expanded the Tourist Development Surtax and enabled Miami-Dade County to impose an additional one percent tax on the sale of food and beverages by establishments with consumption-on-premises alcoholic beverage licenses and gross annual revenue exceeding \$400,000. Revenues are dedicated for programs assisting the homeless and victims of domestic violence. Establishments subject to the Tourist Development Surtax are excluded from the new tax. The FY 2009-10 budgeted revenue for Food and Beverage Tax for Homeless and Domestic Violence (FBTHDV) is \$13.260 million and will be allocated to homeless assistance programs (85 percent) and for the construction and operation of facilities providing domestic violence shelter and services (15 percent). The FY 2008-09 collections grew less than one percent when compared to FY 2007-08.

The TDT, a two percent transient lodging tax collected throughout the County except in Miami Beach, Bal Harbour, and Surfside, is budgeted at \$13.133 million in FY 2009-10. TDT collections decreased by 19.1 percent from FY

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2007-08 to FY 2008-09. These funds are allocated to various cultural and tourism activities funded through Miami-Dade County Cultural Affairs Council and Tourist Development Council grant programs, and the Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau, for advertising and promotion efforts, and to support facilities within the City of Miami.

The PSFFT is budgeted at \$6.567 million in FY 2009-10 and will continue to be used to pay debt service associated with various sports facilities. Among the facilities financed through the PSFFT are the stadium at the Tennis Center at Crandon Park, the Homestead Motorsports Complex, the Marlins Stadium, and the American Airlines Arena. These taxes have the same performance patterns as that of TDT.

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The FY 2009-10 Adopted Capital Budget, the first programmed year of the Adopted Multi-Year Capital Plan totals \$3.068 billion, which is approximately 19 percent greater than the FY 2008-09 Adopted Budget of \$2.578 billion. This increase is primarily due to a higher level of programmed projects in the Neighborhood and Unincorporated Area Municipal Services Strategic Area and in the Enabling Strategies Strategic Area. The FY 2009-10 Adopted Resource Allocation and Multi-Year Capital Plan, which includes the Adopted Capital Budget, totals \$21.35 billion and includes a total of 787 capital projects across all Strategic Areas.

Projects in the unfunded section are high level estimates and total \$16.2 billion as compared to \$12.6 billion in FY 2008-09, a 28.6 percent increase, reflected by 482 projects identified across all departments. The increase is primarily driven by the addition of approximately \$3.5 billion of transit rail corridor projects in the Transportation Strategic Area .

For the FY 2009-10 Adopted Capital Budget, the Public Safety Strategic Area is programmed at \$165.895 million and includes major capital maintenance projects at all correctional facilities, commencement of the rehabilitation of the Pre-Trial Detention Center, completion of design, permitting and site preparation for the new Children's Courthouse, interior renovations and build out of a new mental health facility, completion of design of new court facilities at the Joseph Caleb Center, commencement of construction for an expanded, replacement of Northside District Police Station (Arcola), purchase of the second of four replacement helicopters for Miami-Dade Police, and occupancy of a new combined emergency operations center to house 911, Police and Fire Dispatch, a computer back-up site and future 311 and traffic management functions. The Transportation Strategic Area is programmed at \$1.413 billion with improvements to the airports including continued construction of the North Terminal, Seaport improvements including cargo facility improvements, commencement of construction of the Miami Intermodal Center Earlington Heights Metrorail Connector (Phase 1) in the Transit System, and numerous Public Works projects including continued installation of illuminated street signs at 200 intersections and repair of traffic signal loop detectors at intersections throughout the unincorporated service area. The Recreation and Culture Strategic Area is programmed at \$387.113 million and includes local and area-wide park improvements with several Building Better Communities (BBC) Bond projects, new library construction and renovations, and minor improvements to Vizcaya. The Neighborhood and Unincorporated Area Municipal Services (UMSA) Strategic Area is programmed at \$591.887 million and includes Water and Sewer improvements, Public Works neighborhood and drainage improvements, capital maintenance for the beaches, and unsafe structures demolition. The Health and Human Services Strategic Area is programmed at \$266.794 million and includes continued funding for affordable housing projects and a variety of improvements to the Public Health Trust physical plant including healthcare equipment upgrades. The Economic Development Strategic Area is programmed at \$56.970 million with targeted Community Development Block Grant funded projects in low to moderate income neighborhoods. The Enabling Strategies Strategic Area is programmed at \$186.604 million and includes build-out or repairs of government facilities including continuing façade repairs to the Dade County Courthouse, and commencement of construction of a new parking garage at the Joseph Caleb Center and the West Lot Multi-Use Facility. The adopted capital budget also includes critical technology investments including core optical network upgrades, upgrades relating to network access control, completion of the Computer

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Aided Mass Appraisal System, Americans with Disabilities Act barrier removal projects funded through the BBC Program, and ongoing improvements to facilities maintained by the General Services Administration. In addition, \$5.961 million within the FY 2009-10 appropriations for all capital projects funds the Capital Working Fund to support the Office of Capital Improvements, the Office of Strategic Business Management, and Small Business Development.

The Adopted FY 2009-10 Capital Outlay Reserve (COR) fund consists of \$72.674 million of programmed project expenditures. Revenue appropriations to fund the COR include a transfer from the Countywide General Fund of \$11.306 million, a transfer of \$2.917 million from the UMSA General Fund with the balance of the COR funded from \$35.825 million of various proprietary fund transfers and miscellaneous payments from other governments or leases, \$8.628 million of uncommitted carryover from FY 2008-09, and \$13.998 million of committed carryover. \$41.105 million of the COR is programmed to fund principal and interest payments on covenant to budget and appropriate type debt for capital projects across all strategic areas whose scope exceeded or exceeds the ability of the County to fund the projects on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The Adopted FY 2009-10 countywide voted debt millage for general obligation bonds was not increased to 0.39 mills as recommended and remains at the prior year's rate of 0.285 mills. This millage rate provides sufficient funding to pay the principal and interest payments for the remainder of the \$200 million 1982 Criminal Justice Facilities Bond Program (FY 2008-09 \$46.411 million outstanding), the \$200 million 1996 Safe Neighborhood Parks (SNP) Bond Program (FY 2008-09 \$102.030 million outstanding), and the \$2.926 billion 2004 Building Better Communities (BBC) Bond Program (FY 2008-09 \$695.520 million outstanding). The FY 2008-09 adopted Fire District voted debt service millage, which funds principal and interest payments for the \$59 million 1994 Fire District Special Obligation Bond Program (FY 2008-09 \$20.415 million outstanding) is 0.042 mills, which will fund debt service requirements and a partial redemption of the Series 1996 Fire Rescue Service District bonds.

General obligation bonds are general obligations of the County and are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all taxable real and tangible personal property within the County (excluding exempt property as required by Florida law). The full faith, credit, and taxing power of the County is irrevocably pledged to the prompt payment of both principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same become due and payable. Pursuant to the Florida Constitution, there is no limit on the amount of ad valorem taxes a county may levy for the payment of general obligation bonds. Although titled as a Special Obligation Bond Program, this same rule of law applies to the voted debt for the Fire District Bonds, but only for taxable real and tangible personal property within the Fire Rescue District. BBC funding appropriated to projects that may be deferred due to the elimination of the operating program associated with the project will be re-programmed through the established guidelines previously approved by the Board. As a result of the approved debt service millage rate combined with a lower final certified countywide tax roll, a number of BBC projects with spending programmed in the Adopted Budget must be necessarily deferred. No BBC projects will be deleted and all remaining projects to be constructed will be reviewed with a revised spending plan to be finalized prior to the issuance of new bonds during the fiscal year.

The Adopted Capital Budget includes capital financings that are planned during FY 2009-10. Particularly with continuing uncertainty in both the domestic and world credit markets as well as potential changes in local financial conditions, final amounts for these financings programmed to occur in the new fiscal year will be determined by the Finance Director and recommended by the County Manager at the time a proposed financing is presented to the Board of County Commissioners for approval:

- General Obligation Bonds (Building Better Communities Program Fifth Series) in an amount up to \$51 million to fund a portion of the County's funding commitment to the ballpark project (Winter 2010) and up to \$280 million to fund projects authorized under the BBC Program (Spring 2010)
- Capital Asset Acquisition Special Obligation Bonds in an estimated amount not to exceed \$85 million to finance the acquisition of the Overtown II facility

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- UMSA New Money Public Service Tax QNIP- an amount not exceed \$22.4 million (Summer 2010)
- Aviation Revenue Bonds, \$600 million (winter 2010) and “Double Barreled Aviation Bonds”, \$247.500 million
- Sunshine State Governmental Financing Commission - Seaport – an amount not to exceed \$25 million to fund certain departmental capital projects (to be determined)

For presentation purposes in the Adopted Capital Budget and Multi-Year Capital Plan, for ongoing or recurring yearly projects, prior year revenues that were expended are not shown in most cases to avoid artificially inflating the overall capital budget by showing cumulative expenditures that have already occurred.

