

BUDGET IN BRIEF

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA



FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

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FLORIDA

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SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

JOHN PEYTON
MAYOR

JOHN D. “JACK” WEBB
PRESIDENT, CITY COUNCIL

KERRI STEWART
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

G. MICHAEL “MICKEY” MILLER
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

KENT R. OLSON
BUDGET OFFICER

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Dear Friends,

Outlined in this booklet is the City of Jacksonville's budget for the 2010-11 fiscal year. It is the culmination of months of work by employees across city government and the City Council, representing the tough financial decisions dictated by today's economic climate. It includes millions of dollars of savings and cost reductions and, more than ever before, it includes the input of our citizens who this year played an active role in the budget process.

Taking a cue from previous years' budget sessions, this year we wanted to make sure all interested citizens were informed about the budget process and able to communicate their concerns to city decision makers. That is why we launched the comprehensive budget website www.MyJaxBudget.com that outlines the budget process and city revenues and expenses. We also held a series of budget workshops throughout Jacksonville that gave attendees the opportunity to meet with city department leaders, hear how city finances work and prioritize the services the city provides. Additionally, City Council members held community meetings throughout Jacksonville where they, too, gathered citizen input on city services and budget priorities. This focused and more interactive approach resulted not only in more open communication between citizens and city leaders, but also a better budget that reflects the needs and wants of this community.

I am extremely pleased by the level of public involvement we had during this year's budget process. The path to confidence and trust starts with transparency, and I think that engaging our community in this important process has been a great start. Thank you to the City Council, and the city employees and citizens who made these open budget discussions possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Peyton".

John Peyton,
Mayor

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY HALL AT ST. JAMES, 117 WEST DUVAL STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32202



Dear Citizens,

In September, the Jacksonville City Council voted to approve the city's budget for the 2010-11 fiscal year. An unprecedented recession, unsustainable pension obligations and health care costs and decreasing revenues combined to make this year's budget one of the most challenging in recent city history. The City Council, employees across city government and our citizens faced these challenges together and developed a budget that will serve this community well and put Jacksonville on the path to financial stability.

I commend the administration and the City Council for identifying approximately \$46 million in operating cost reductions and reduced employee-related expenses in this year's budget. I also appreciate the citizens who took the time to express their thoughts and concerns about the city's budget and services at budget workshops, town hall meetings, Finance Committee budget hearings and City Council meetings. One of the most important parts of this year's budget process has been the active engagement of our citizens, which helped ensure a budget that is transparent and in the best interests of those we serve.

Our work to reduce the cost of operating government is not done. In the upcoming year I will continue to revisit city departments and functions to find further efficiencies. I will also work with the City Council, the administration and the community to ensure that our citizens' views will again be reflected in the budget for next year

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jack Webb". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped initial "J".

Jack Webb
City Council President

JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL
CITY HALL AT ST. JAMES, 117 WEST DUVAL STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32202

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Jack Webb
President
District 6

Stephen Joost,
Vice President
Group 3 At-Large

Clay Yarborough
District 1

William Bishop
District 2

Richard Clark
District 3

Don Redman
District 4

Art Shad
District 5

Dr. Johnny Gaffney
District 7

E. Denise Lee*
District 8

Warren Jones
District 9***

Reginald L. Brown
District 10

Ray Holt**
District 11

Vacant
District 12

Dick Brown
District 13

Michael Corrigan*
District 14

Ronnie Fussell*
Group 1 At-Large

John R. Crescimbeni
Group 2 At-Large

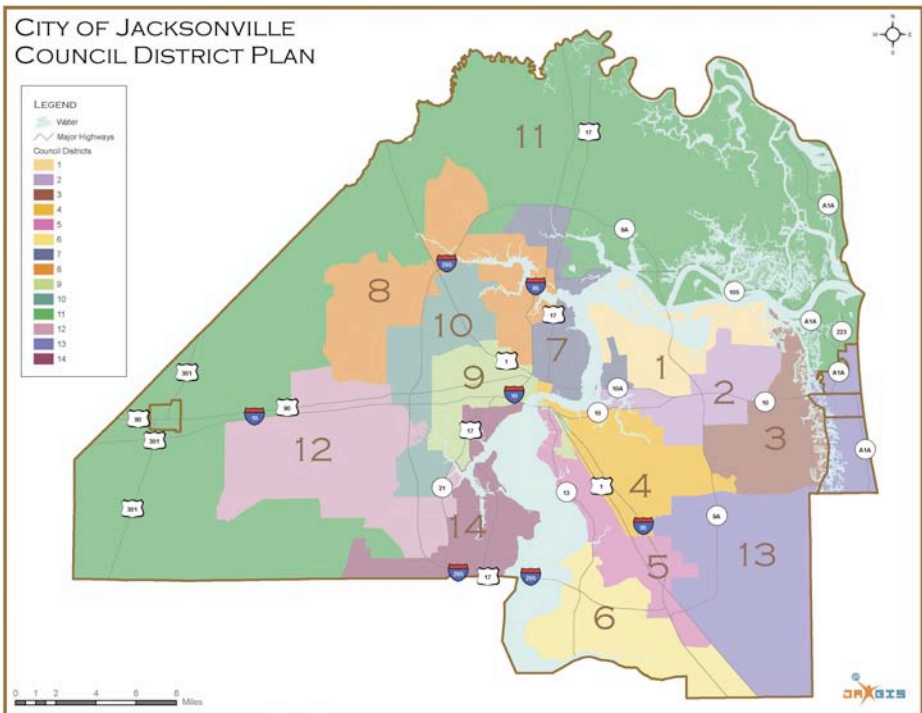
Kevin Hyde*
Group 4 At-Large

Glorious J. Johnson
Group 5 At-Large

***Chair, Finance Committee

**Co-Chair, Finance Committee

* Finance Committee member

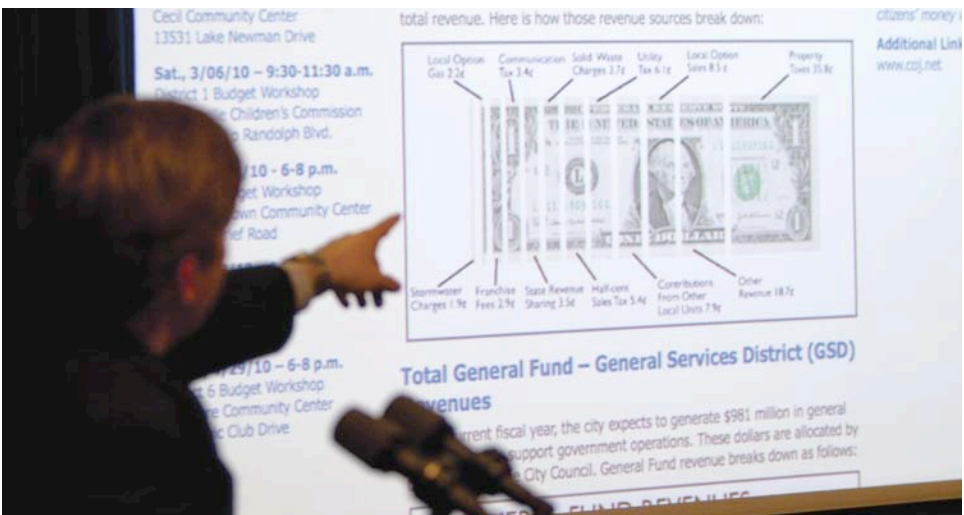


FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The City of Jacksonville operates under a Strong Mayor-Council form of government. This governmental structure is based upon distinct executive and legislative branches that are elected independently of each other, and provides for prescribed checks and balances, much like the federal government. In Jacksonville, the mayor is elected county-wide and serves as the chief executive of the government. The legislative branch is represented by the members of the Jacksonville City Council. There are 19 City Council members; 14 of them elected to represent distinct, geographical districts within the county and five who are elected at-large. Each councilmember must live within the district they represent, and the five at-large members must live within the at-large district they represent, even though all voters within the consolidated city/county may participate in their election. The mayor and City Council members are elected to four-year terms and are limited, by law, to two consecutive terms.

The mayor is responsible for the administration of the executive government, which includes eight business units. The mayor appoints the department directors and other senior officials, many of whom must be confirmed by the City Council. The mayor also has veto authority over legislation passed by the City Council.

The Jacksonville City Council enacts legislation to provide for the needs of the city. While the mayor is required to propose a city budget each year, the council is responsible for adopting the budget. The City Council elects from amongst its members a president and vice president to conduct meetings and otherwise lead the legislative branch in the performance of its duties. The City Council also hires its own staff to evaluate bills, conduct research and maintain records for the legislative branch. The City Council meets at 5 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its chambers on the first floor of City Hall at St. James. Citizens are encouraged to attend and participate in meetings, and meeting agendas may be obtained online at www.coj.net or from the City Council secretary's office at City Hall, Suite 430, on the Friday before a meeting.

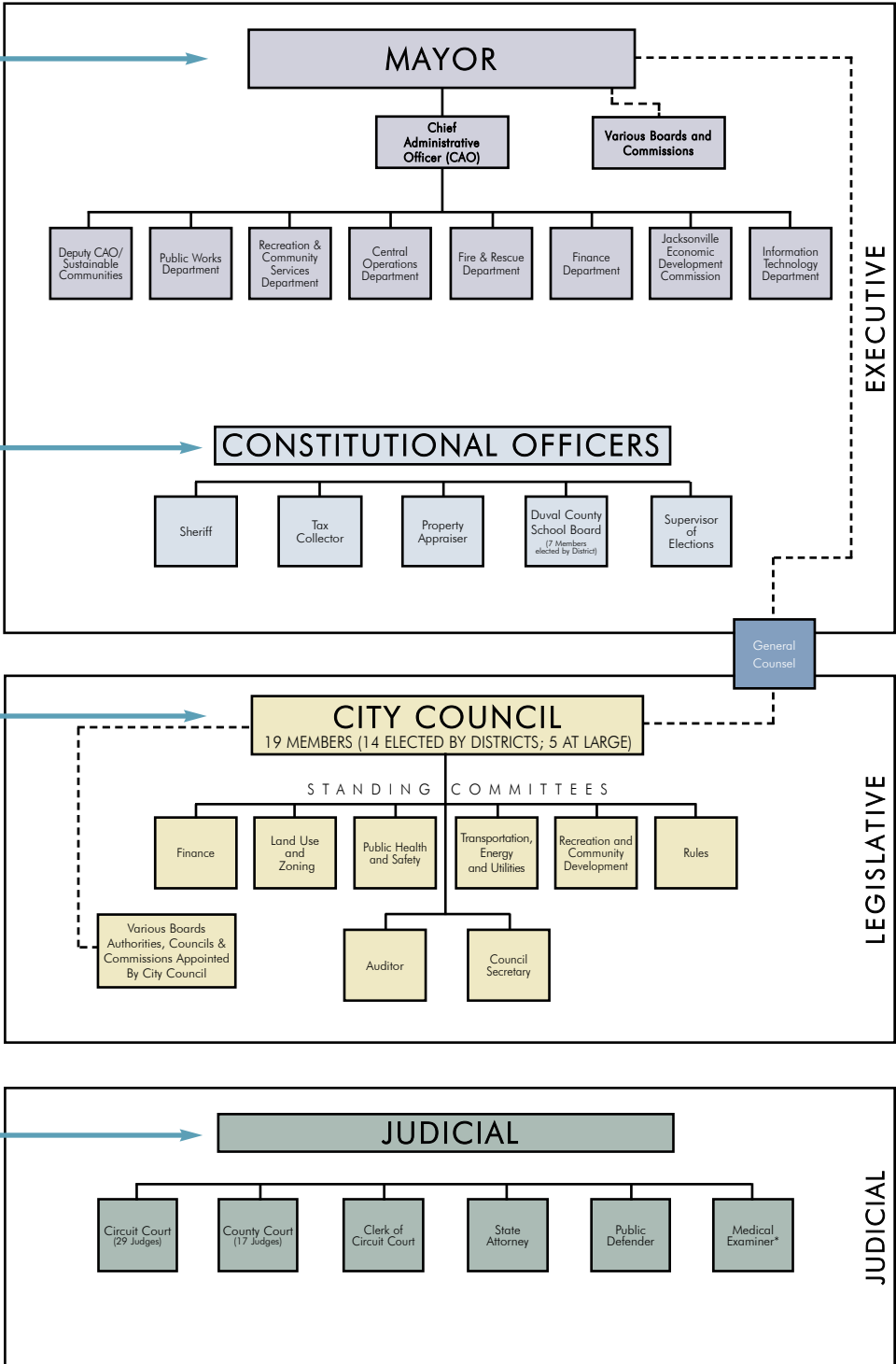


Mayor John Peyton discusses General Services District Revenues at a community budget workshop.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

THE VOTERS ELECT



BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

Each year, the City of Jacksonville must have in place a balanced budget that provides essential services and meets the needs of the community. Integral to creating this budget is seeking input from the people it will serve – Jacksonville’s citizens. To ensure that all interested residents are adequately educated and informed about the budget, city leaders put in place two new tools.

One of those tools is the comprehensive website www.MyJaxBudget.com, designed to help citizens find the information needed to contribute to the budget conversation. Dedicated solely to the budget process, this site offers visitors information about city revenues and expenses. It also contains descriptions of internal and external services that city departments and divisions provide and how much it costs to provide them.

In the spring, the city also held a series of eight community budget workshops facilitated by the Jacksonville Community Council, Inc. At the workshops, attendees were divided into different discussion groups to explore the functions and budgets of the Planning and Development, Fire and Rescue, Public Works, Recreation and Community Services, Housing and Neighborhoods and Environmental and Compliance departments and the Jacksonville Public Library, the Jacksonville Children’s Commission, the Jacksonville Sheriff’s Office and the Jacksonville Economic Development Commission. Each group had the opportunity to speak with a representative from each department in great detail about the services offered and provide feedback. The information collected at each budget workshop was compiled into a report that was presented to the mayor and other city leaders and posted on the budget website.

City Council members also held town hall meetings throughout Jacksonville to solicit further citizen input about city services and spending. Additionally, there were opportunities for residents to express their thoughts and concerns about the city’s budget and services at Finance Committee budget hearings and the full City Council meetings.

This year, city leaders placed a greater emphasis on transparency from very early on in the budget process. In doing so, they were able to engage a broad number of citizens and solicit their input during every step of that process. Through informed citizen participation, elected leaders were able to develop the budget for the 2010-11 fiscal year with a better understanding of how citizens prioritize city services and spending, in the end moving the city toward a more stable and prosperous future.

BUDGETARY PROCESS

City departments and independent authorities submit budget requests to the city's Budget Division. After the departments and authorities work with the budget staff on each plan, the proposals are formally presented to the Mayor's Budget Review Committee, or MBRC.

The mayor, working with the MBRC, drafts the final budget and presents it to the City Council at its first meeting in July. The mayor shall submit the annual budget proposal for the general government to the City Council by filing a copy with legislative services no later than July 15, unless the City Council by resolution fixes another date. The budget is referred to the council's finance committee, which conducts hearings on the proposed budget. Department heads, division chiefs and independent authority representatives discuss their plans with the finance committee. The finance committee, working with the council auditor and staff, may amend the proposed budget prior to its review before the full City Council. The City Council holds two public hearings on the proposed budget, as amended, before its adoption. Citizens are invited to share their input during both Finance Committee and full City Council meetings.

In accordance with the law, the final budget must be approved prior to October 1, the first day of the city's fiscal year. Typically, the City Council votes on the budget during its last meeting in September, which falls on the fourth Tuesday of the month.



City of Jacksonville employees and Jacksonville residents take part in a community workshop.

FISCAL YEAR 2010-2011 BUDGET CALENDAR

January	Departments submit Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) forms with priority rankings.
February	CIP submissions are reviewed and prioritized.
March	Information Technology Plan (ITP) Committee prepares priority list of IT projects.
March/April	Departments prepare and submit departmental budget requests to the Budget Office.
April	CIP and ITP are reviewed and recommended by MBRC.
April/May	Departmental budget review meetings are held with the Budget Office.
May 1	Tentative proposed budget is submitted to City Council.
May/June	The Mayor's Budget Review Committee reviews departmental budgets.
June 1	Preliminary estimates of taxable value are received from the Property Appraiser.
June	The mayor reviews MBRC approved budget and makes final budget decisions.
July 1	Certifications of taxable value are received from the Property Appraiser.
July	The mayor's proposed budget is presented to the City Council.
July/August	City Council adopts maximum proposed millage for Truth in Millage (TRIM) notice.
August	The Council Finance Committee and other standing committees review the proposed budget.
September	Two public hearings are held on both the proposed millage and the proposed budget at regular City Council meetings. After the final public hearing, the millage levy ordinances and the budget ordinance, as amended, are adopted by the City Council. Both ordinances are then signed by the mayor.
October 1	The new fiscal year begins.

2010-2011 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

- The recession has had a significantly negative impact on the city's revenues. This includes a drop in the city's property tax base of 7 percent, or \$3.7 billion, on a year-over-year basis. In addition, state sales tax distributions are projected to be down 3 percent from fiscal year 2010 and down 19 percent from fiscal year 2006.

- To partially offset the decline in revenues and allow the city to continue to fund government services, the city increased the millage rate from 9.2727 to 10.0353, which is below the rolled back rate of 10.1193 mills. A rolled back rate is defined as the millage rate that would generate the same amount of property tax revenue from one year to the next from properties that were on the tax roll in the previous year. This means that while, on the whole, property values declined, the impact to individual property owners varied. The change in the assessed value of the property determined whether there was an increase or a decrease, as well as the size of the increase or decrease. For the owner of a home with an assessed value of \$95,000, assuming no change in the assessed value from the previous year, the increase in property taxes would be about \$72. Approximately 57 percent of the properties in Jacksonville saw an increase in their ad valorem taxes, while 37 percent of properties saw a decrease in their ad valorem taxes. The remaining 6 percent of properties paid the same amount in property taxes as a year ago.

- A total of \$46 million in expenses were cut from the general fund during the budget process. The savings include \$20 million from reductions in salary

and benefit costs (including \$5.6 million from eliminated positions) and \$26 million in departmental and non-departmental operating cost savings from a variety of sources. Also included in these savings are reductions of 66 percent in training costs, 56 percent in travel costs and \$3.8 million in information technology operating costs. In total, all but two departments within the city's general fund experienced a reduction in their total budget from fiscal year 2010 to fiscal year 2011. Public Works' budget had an increase of 0.2 percent, mainly due to an increase in utility costs. The Supervisor of Elections had an increase in its budget due to the three scheduled elections in fiscal year 2011 compared to the one election in fiscal year 2010.

- The Jacksonville Journey will commence its third year of operations in fiscal year 2010-11. This program, conceived by a panel of nearly 150 community leaders, provides more than \$10 million toward keeping children safe and involved in positive activities and includes expanded early literacy programs, supervised after-school guidance and recreational programs and expanded activities during the summer. It also funds programs for juvenile crime prevention as well as programs that will help ex-offenders transition to being productive citizens.

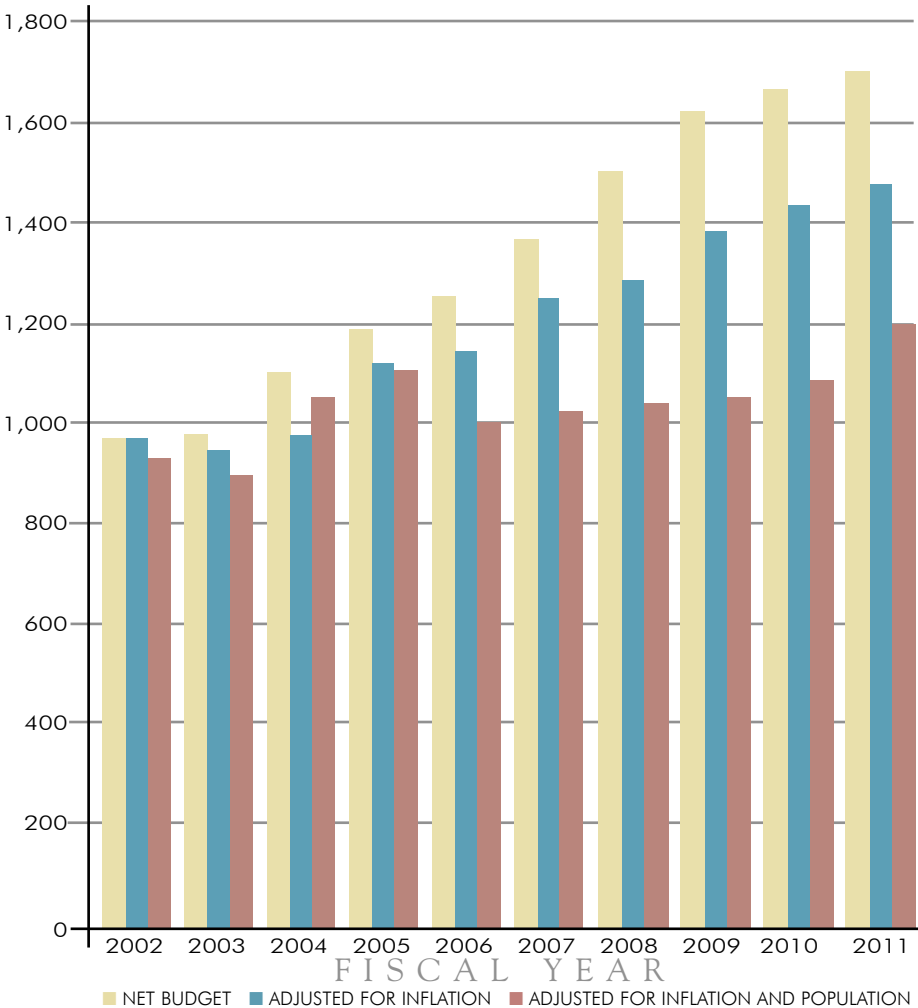
- The budget also eliminates 102 non-public safety positions in fiscal year 2011. Since fiscal year 2006, a total of 732 non-public safety positions have been eliminated, a reduction of 18.4 percent of all non-public safety positions.

NET CITY BUDGET

Interfund transfers and the cost of services provided by one division to another division of government, called internal service costs, can overstate the true overall cost of providing services in the budget. Transfers are dollars in the budget that are moved from one fund to another fund. This movement of dollars between funds does not reflect any additional spending on programs or projects, but the total budget figures would count these as expenditures within both of these funds, resulting in a degree of double counting. The graph on this page and the comparative budget summary on the following pages are presented on a net basis and present a truer picture of the actual size of Jacksonville's budget by adjusting for those items which are double counted.

As shown below, the net budget of the city has increased from \$970.1 million in fiscal year 2002 to \$1.710 billion for fiscal year 2011. However, adjusting for inflation during the period, the fiscal year '11 budget would be equivalent to a budget in fiscal year 2002 of \$1.388 billion. When also taking into account the population growth during the same period, the fiscal year 2011 budget is equivalent to a budget of \$1.200 billion in fiscal year 2002.

NET CITY BUDGET



NET CITY BUDGET SUMMARY FOR THE 2010-2011 FISCAL YEAR (excluding fund-to-fund transfers)

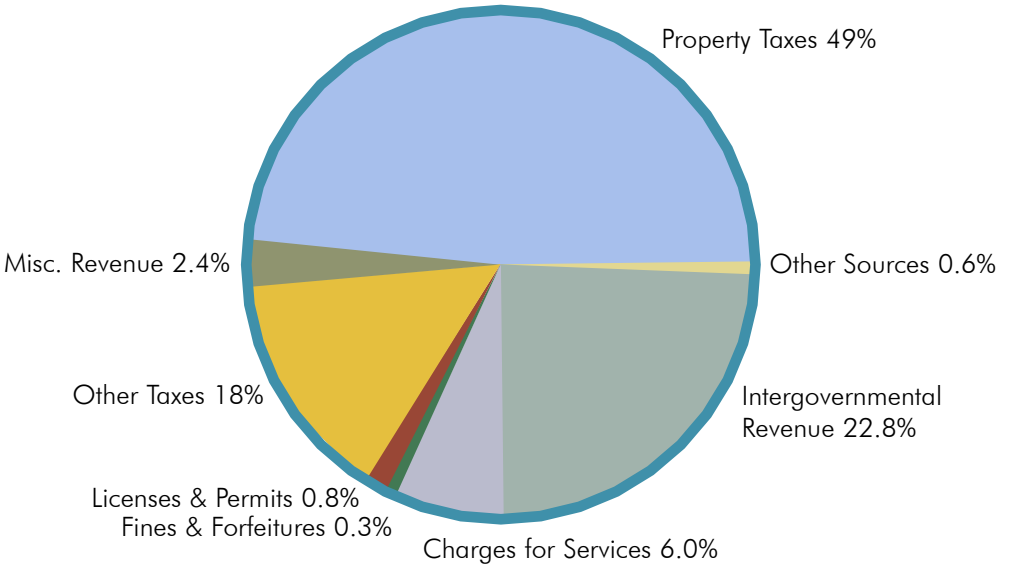
	2010-2011 Budget	% of Total Budget
General Fund	914,481,127	53.46
Capital Project Fund	147,321,636	8.61
Special Revenue Funds	353,449,763	20.66
Enterprise Funds	192,698,922	11.27
Internal Service Funds	90,979,055	5.32
General Trust and Agency Funds	950,816	0.06
Component Unit	10,623,470	0.62
Total City of Jacksonville	\$ 1,710,504,789	100



Residents and city employees participate in discussion groups at the city's budget workshop.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES

by Category

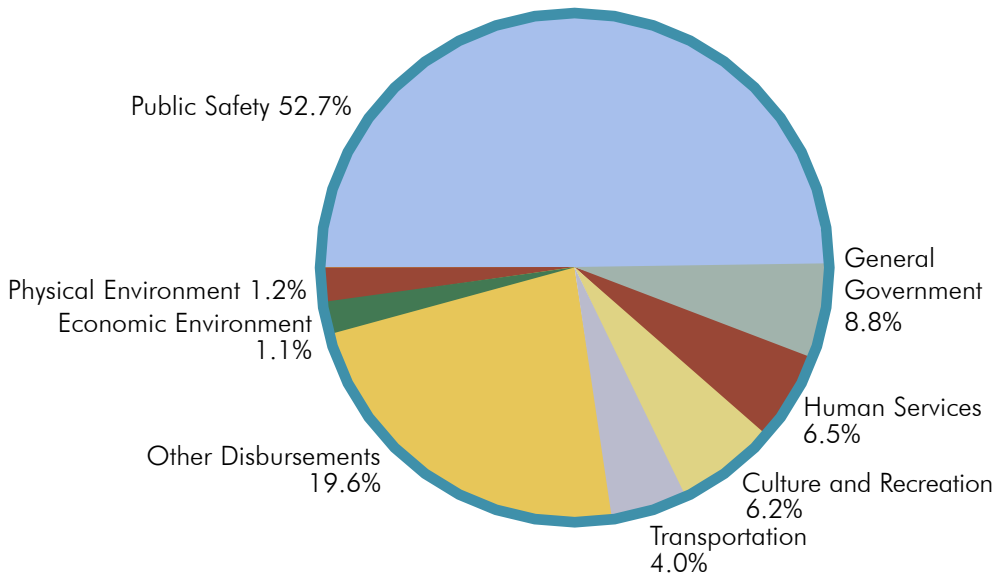


General Fund - GSD Revenues	FY 2011 Adopted	Percent of Total
Property Taxes	485,533,272	49%
Other Taxes	178,234,512	18%
Licenses & Permits	7,775,760	0.8%
Intergovernmental Revenue	225,975,620	22.8%
Other Sources	6,102,689	0.6%
Charges for Services	59,241,942	6.0%
Fines & Forfeitures	3,329,800	0.3%
Miscellaneous Revenue	24,172,243	2.4%
	990,365,838	100.0%

For more detailed information about general fund revenues, please see the Annual Budget Book for fiscal year 2011.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

by Category



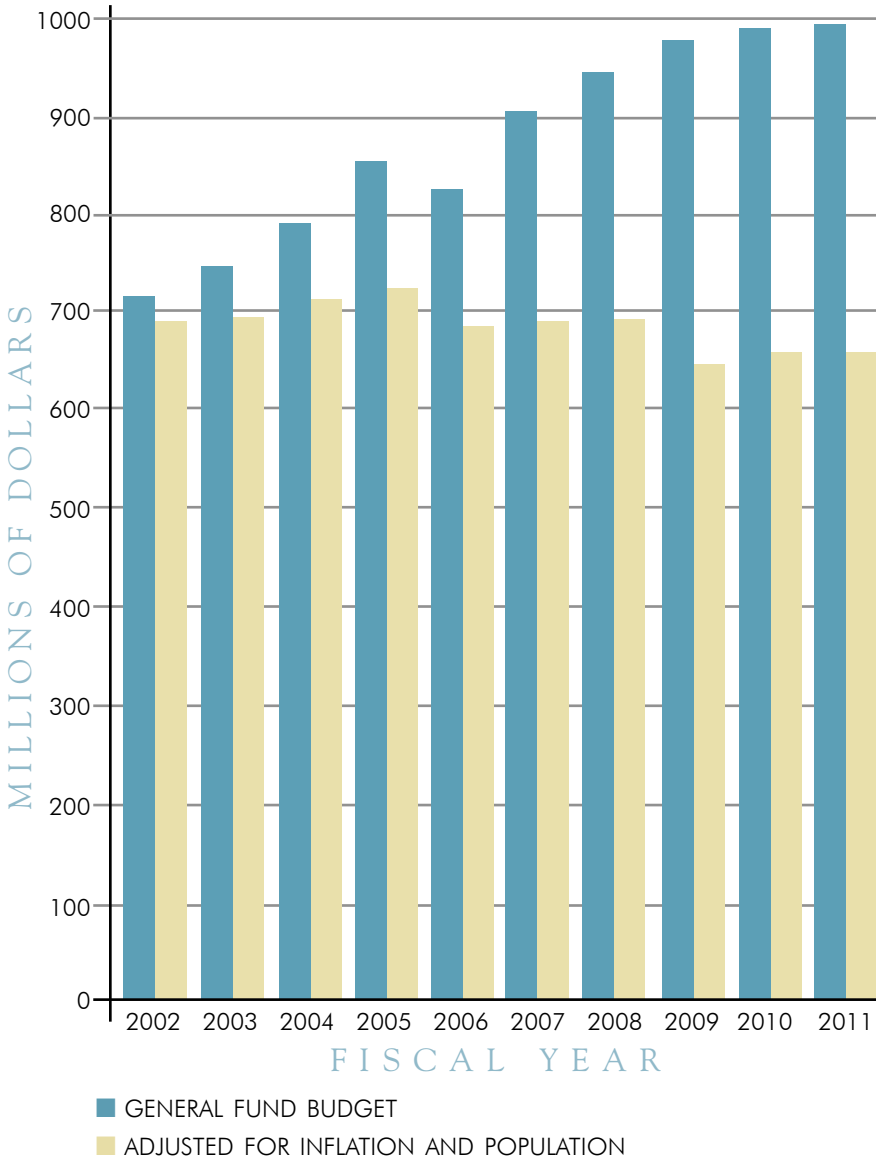
General Fund - GSD Expenditures	FY 2011 Adopted	Percent of Total
General Government	86,743,882	8.8%
Public Safety	521,669,306	52.7%
Physical Environment	12,163,843	1.2%
Transportation	39,686,555	4.0%
Human Services	64,225,103	6.5%
Culture and Recreation	61,161,368	6.2%
Economic Environment	10,610,230	1.1%
Other Disbursements	194,105,551	19.6%
	990,365,838	100.0%

For more detailed information about general fund revenues, please see the Annual Budget Book for fiscal year 2011.

GENERAL FUND GENERAL SERVICES DISTRICT

The General Fund - General Services District (GSD) represents the majority of the city's budget and includes most basic municipal services and those which are not required to be accounted for in another fund. Aside from special revenue funds and trust funds, which have been established to account for revenue which is restricted to special uses, virtually all of the city's revenue from taxes, licenses, state-shared revenue distributions and charges for municipal services are accounted for in the General Fund. Revenue streams in the General Fund may have some limitations imposed on them, however most may be appropriated for any lawful purpose.

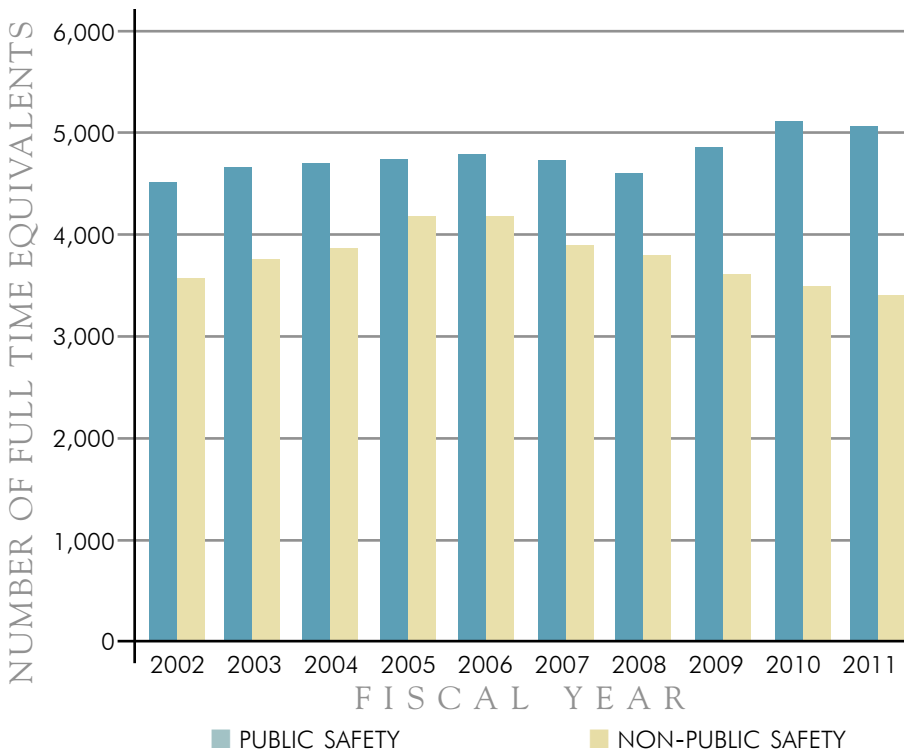
General Fund Budget - GSD Budget



PUBLIC SAFETY VERSUS NON-PUBLIC SAFETY STAFFING (Full time equivalents)

Fiscal Year	Public Safety	Non-Public Safety	Total
2002	4,480	3,604	8,084
2003	4,646	3,705	8,351
2004	4,690	3,878	8,568
2005	4,696	4,166	8,862
2006	4,650	4,164	8,814
2007	4,630	3,969	8,599
2008	4,625	3,960	8,585
2009	4,886	3,760	8,646
2010	5,064	3,630	8,694
2011	5,051	3,547	8,598

(Part time employee hours are converted to a Full Time Equivalent by taking the total number of hours and dividing by 2,080. This number is then added to the total authorized positions for a Full Time Equivalent count.)



AD VALOREM TAXES

2010 Real Estate Tax - Duval County, City of Jacksonville

Ad valorem (property) taxes are levied against real estate and certain personal, non-real estate property held for commercial or investment purposes. Properties are appraised at market value, which for 2010 will be the same as the assessed value for non-homesteaded properties. For homesteaded properties, the assessed value is often different from the market value since assessed value is limited to a maximum 3 percent growth each year. In addition, tax exemptions can lower a property's value for tax purposes. These exemptions are subtracted from the assessed value to determine the taxable value of the property. .

Florida Statute 196.031(1)(a) provides a homestead exemption to permanent residents of the county and excludes the first \$25,000 of appraised value. Florida Statute 196.031(1)(b) provides an additional \$25,000 homestead exemption for properties with an assessed value of greater than \$50,000 and up to \$75,000 for non-school levies. The notice of ad valorem taxes that is mailed to property owners of record in Duval County incorporates a millage rate made up of six components. Millage is an expression of the tax rate in dollars per thousand dollars of taxable value levied (one mill equals \$1 per \$1,000 of taxable value).

The components of the 2010 ad valorem tax bill are as follows:

MILLAGE RATE TAXING AUTHORITY

10.0353	Represents the operating millage levied by the consolidated County/City of Jacksonville and goes toward providing basic services such as public safety, streets and drainage and recreation
5.3460	Represents the local effort required of the Duval County School Board by the state
2.4980	Is made up of discretionary millage of 0.748 and 1.750 mills for district local capital improvement of the Duval County School Board
0.0345	Levy by the Florida Inland Navigation District
0.4158	Millage levied by the St. Johns River Water Management District
18.3296	TOTAL MILLAGE

AD VALOREM TAXES

SAMPLE AD VALOREM TAX ASSESSMENT				
TAXING AUTHORITY	MILLAGE RATE	TAXES LEVIED	JUST (MARKET) VALUE	\$133,000
TAXABLE VALUE CALCULATION				
COUNTY	10.0353	619.48	ASSESSED VALUE:	\$111,730
SCHOOL SL	5.3460	463.66	EXEMPT VALUE:	<u>\$50,000</u>
SCHOOL LB	2.4980	216.65	TYPE: HX	
FL INLAND	0.0345	2.13	TAXABLE VALUE:	<u>\$61,730</u>
WATER MGT	0.4158	25.67	SCHOOL TAXABLE VALUE:	\$86,730
TOTALS	18.3296	1,327.59		

Tax notices are mailed by the Property Appraiser on November 1.

HISTORICAL MILLAGE RATES (last 10 fiscal years)

Fiscal Year	Other	School Board	City	Total
2002	0.5005	8.8720	10.3675	19.7400
2003	0.5005	8.9200	10.1842	19.6047
2004	0.5005	9.0510	9.8398	19.3913
2005	0.5005	8.5650	9.6879	18.7534
2006	0.5005	8.4250	9.6500	18.5755
2007	0.5005	8.0420	9.6400	18.1825
2008	0.4503	7.7550	8.4841	16.6894
2009	0.4503	7.5610	8.4841	16.4954
2010	0.4503	7.5820	9.2727	17.3050
2011	0.4503	7.8440	10.0353	18.3296

JACKSONVILLE FACTS

Duval County Population	900,518
City of Jacksonville Population	855,067
City Area	.840.1 square miles
Web Address	www.coj.net

FINANCIAL INFORMATION	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
General Fund Budget	1,051,018,768	1,061,159,418	1,072,007,469
Net General Fund Budget	878,515,337	891,099,587	914,481,127
Total City Budget	2,003,013,140	2,053,619,136	2,072,111,887
Total Net City Budget*	1,635,803,615	1,679,375,1818	1,710,504,789
Ad Valorem Taxes (GSD)	474,660,310	490,818,314	506,689,525
City Employees			
Other	5,048	5,093	5,001
Police Officers	1,713	1,714	1,718
Fire and Rescue	1,258	1,255	1,240
Total Number City Employees	8,019	8,062	7,959
Millage Rate			
Operations	8.4841	9.2727	10.0353
Debt Service	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8.4841	9.2727	10.0353

*Includes Miscellaneous Federal Programs

CENSUS INFORMATION

Year	Jacksonville	Duval County	Jacksonville SMSA*
1900	28,429	39,733	64,187
1910	57,699	75,163	105,012
1920	92,588	113,540	143,562
1930	129,549	155,503	190,413
1940	173,065	210,143	247,449
1950	204,517	304,029	356,161
1960	201,030	455,411	522,169
1970	504,265	528,865	612,585
1980	540,920	571,003	722,252
1990	635,230	672,971	906,725
2000	735,617	778,879	1,100,491

* The Jacksonville SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), includes Clay, Duval, Nassau, and St. Johns Counties; for comparative purposes, prior years' history has been correspondingly restated.

**Reflects consolidation in 1968.

FACILITIES INFORMATION

PRIME OSBORN CONVENTION CENTER:

Convention Center	265,000 sq. ft.
Exhibit Hall	78,500 sq. ft.
Ballroom	10,000 sq. ft.
Grand Lobby	10,000 sq. ft.
Courtyard	11,000 sq. ft.

TIMES UNION CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Moran Theater	3,000 seats
Jacoby Concert Hall	1,800 seats
Terry Theater	600 seats

JACKSONVILLE VETERANS MEMORIAL ARENA

Seating Capacity	14,300 seats
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BASEBALL GROUNDS AT JACKSONVILLE

Seating Capacity	10,000 seats
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EVERBANK FIELD

Football Seating Capacity	76,767 seats
Football Seating Capacity (with temporary seating)	82,209 seats
Concert Seating Capacity	60,300 seats



COMPARATIVE MILLAGE RATES

	Jacksonville	Orlando	Tampa	St. Petersburg	Miami
Millage					
Operating-City	10.0353	5.6500	5.7326	5.9125	7.6740
Operating-County	-	4.4347	5.7407	4.8730	5.4275
Debt Service-City	-	-	0.0604	-	0.9701
Debt Service-County	-	-	-	-	0.4450
Library	-	0.3748	0.5583	-	0.2840
Rescue	-	-	-	0.5832	-
Transit	-	-	0.4682	0.5601	-
Children's Services	-	-	0.5000	0.7915	0.5000
Planning	-	-	-	0.0125	0.0894
Port Authority	-	-	0.1900	-	-
Subtotal-Local	10.0353	10.4595	13.2502	12.7328	15.3900
F.I.N.D.	0.0345	-	-	-	0.0345
School District	7.8440	7.8940	7.5920	8.3400	8.2490
Water Mgt. District	0.4158	0.4158	0.6070	0.6370	0.5346
TOTAL	18.3296	18.7693	21.4492	21.7098	24.2081

COMPARATIVE TAXES AND FEES

Sales Tax	7.0%	6.5%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Gas Tax	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06
Garbage Fee (Monthly)	\$13	\$16	\$25	\$22	\$32
Electric (1,000 Kwh Monthly)	\$120	\$120	\$110	\$124	\$93
Water/Sewer (7,000 gallons Monthly)	\$77	\$50	\$59	\$66	\$77
Impact Fees	\$0	\$18,688	\$4,932	\$2,418	\$7,055

These are comparative millage rates, taxes and fees paid by residents of the cities shown above each column.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE. Revenue generated by placing a tax on the value of real, personal and centrally assessed property that is subject to taxation, as defined by Florida Statutes.

ANNUAL BUDGET ORDINANCE. The ordinance that appropriates funds and adopts operating budgets for the general government and its independent agencies for the fiscal year beginning October 1.

BUDGET. A fiscal plan of operation that consists of proposed expenditures and revenues, specific authorizations and restrictions, as appropriate, and the prior, current and proposed fiscal plan. The budget quantifies executive and legislative objectives and measures performance.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP). A five-year program adopted annually that is used to plan and control capital improvements and major capital outlay projects (those estimated to cost \$100,000 or more and have useful lives of at least 10 years) for the city and its independent authorities. It outlines each project's recommended and approved priorities, financing sources, planning and construction horizons and projected costs. The CIP is adopted by a separate ordinance and is published separately from the annual budget.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND. A fund used to acquire or construct major capital facilities that are not financed by proprietary funds, special assessment funds or similar trust funds.

COMPONENT UNIT. A legally separate organization for which elected officials for the primary government are financially accountable. It can also be another organization that has such a significant relationship with primary government that excluding it would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incorrect.

ENTERPRISE FUND. A fund used to provide services to the general public, the costs of which will be recovered primarily through user charges. Enterprise funds may also be used for activities where revenues and expenses must be periodically determined for capital maintenance, management control or other public policy purposes.

FISCAL YEAR. The period applicable to the annual operating budget. The city's standard fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30.

FUND. A fiscal and accounting entity that is comprised of a self-balancing set of accounts that reflect all assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenditures necessary to disclose financial position and the results of operations.

GENERAL FUND. The fund used to account for both general government activities and those activities not required to be accounted for in another fund.

GENERAL SERVICES DISTRICT (GSD). This is a subfund within the General Fund that accounts for consolidated City of Jacksonville governmental services.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE. Revenue received from other governments in the form of grants, entitlements or shared revenues. This revenue does not include charges for services.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND. A fund used for financing goods or services provided by one city department to another city department or agency, or to other governments on a reimbursable basis.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PLAN (ITP). A five-year technology spending/funding strategy.

MAYOR'S BUDGET REVIEW COMMITTEE (MBRC). A standing executive committee that is comprised of eight voting members made up of the Chief Administrative Officer, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Finance and Administrative Aides to the Mayor.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND. A fund for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, other than special assessments, expendable trusts or capital projects, that can only be spent for specified purposes.

TRUTH IN MILLAGE (TRIM). A notice required by Florida Statute that clearly states the exact millage that will be charged to property owners by each unit of the government for the coming year.

For the complete glossary please, see the Annual Budget Book for fiscal year 2011.



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