

Palm Beach County, FL
Fiscal Year 2013
BUDGET IN BRIEF



PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY

Board of County Commissioners:



Top row from left to right: *Jess R. Santamaria (District 6), Paulette Burdick (District 2), Mary Lou Berger (District 5), and Hal R. Valeche (District 1)*

Bottom row from left to right: *Shelley Vana (District 3), Steven L. Abrams (Chairman, District 1), and Priscilla A. Taylor (Vice Chair, District 7)*

Constitutional Officers:

*Sharon R. Bock,
Clerk & Comptroller*

*Gary R. Nikolits,
Property Appraiser*

*Ric L. Bradshaw,
Sheriff*

*Susan Bucher,
Supervisor of Elections*

*Anne M. Gannon,
Tax Collector*

Appointed Officials:

Robert Weisman, County Administrator

Denise Nieman, County Attorney

Joseph Bergeron, Internal Auditor

Office of Financial Management and Budget:

Elizabeth Bloeser, OFMB Director

John Wilson, Budget Director

Marianela Diaz, Assistant Budget Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special recognition is given to the following individuals for their efforts in coordinating and preparing the FY 2013 Budget.

Office of Financial Management & Budget

Elizabeth Bloeser	OFMB Director
John Wilson	Budget Director
Marianela Diaz	Assistant Budget Director
Sherry Brown	County Debt Manager
Susan Neary	Budget Manager
Jeremy Baker	Grant Budget Analyst
Aaron Maharaj	Budget Analyst II
Valerie Alleyne	Budget Analyst II
Lisa Pontius	Budget Analyst II
Carla Crow	Budget Analyst II
Walt Strakowski	Budget Analyst II
Amy Karpf	Budget Analyst I
Deanna MacDonald	Special Projects Coordinator
Ann Wilson	Fiscal Specialist III
Jennifer Garcia	Senior Secretary

Special thanks to:

County Commissioners for their early and continuous involvement in the budget process.

County Administrator, Deputy County Administrator and Assistant County Administrators for their expanded participation in this year's budget process.

Department Heads and Their Staff for their extraordinary effort in formulating the budget.

BUDGET MESSAGE

County Administrator's Budget Message	1
---------------------------------------	---

BUDGET DOCUMENT INTRODUCTION

Location	13
Information about Palm Beach County	14
At A Glance	22
Demographics	24
Governmental Accounting	26
Financial Policies	28
Organization Chart	35
Budget Philosophy and Process	36
Budget Calendar	39

BUDGET SUMMARY INFORMATION

Budget Summary Total Comparison	43
Changes in Property (Ad Valorem) Taxes	44
Percent Increase (Decrease) in Millage Over Rolled-Back Rate	45
Fund Types	46
Description of Revenues by Type	47
Budget Summary - Revenues	48
Description of Expenditures by Type	50
Budget Summary - Expenditures	52
Summary Charts	54
Sources/Uses of Funds (Five Year Historical)	55
Expenditures by Category	56
Analysis of Revenue Sources	57
Forecast of Revenues and Expenditures	74
Changes in Fund Balance	76
Budget Comparison by Fund	78
Employees per 1,000 Population	87
Position Summary by Department	88

CAPITAL BUDGET

Capital Improvement Program Overview	93
Capital Budget Revenues & Appropriations by Category	98
History Capital Projects by Type	100
Capital Project Summary	101
Impact of Capital Projects on the Operating Budget	111
Estimated Operating Impact of Capital Projects	112

DEBT SERVICE

Debt Service Overview	115
Summary of Outstanding Bond Issues & Installment Debt	116
Future Debt Service Requirements	120
Debt Service Ratios	122
Debt Service Data	124

APPENDICES

Glossary	129
Acronyms	141

Board of County Commissioners

Steven L. Abrams, Chairman
Priscilla A. Taylor, Vice Chair
Hal R. Valeche
Paulette Burdick
Shelley Vana
Mary Lou Berger
Jess R. Santamaria



County Administrator

Robert Weisman

*Office of Financial Management & Budget, 301 North Olive Avenue, West Palm Beach, FL 33401
(561) 355-2580 Fax: (561) 355-2109*

December 1, 2012

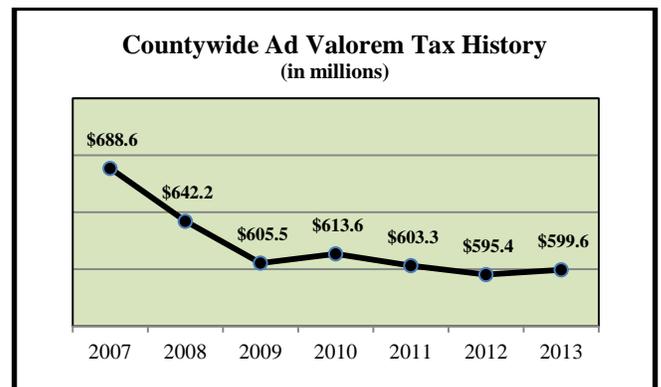
The Honorable Steven L. Abrams, Chairman and
Members of the Board of County Commissioners

RE: Adopted Budget – FY 2013

On behalf of the County Departments and Constitutional Officers, I am pleased to present the FY 2013 adopted budget. The budget is balanced at the countywide rate of 4.7815 mills, which is .28% above the roll back rate. This rate will generate \$599.6 million in taxes, \$4.2 million more than last year but \$89 million less than FY 2007. Total ad valorem taxes, under the authority of the Board of County Commissioners (BCC), are down \$117.5 million compared to FY 2007. While, early projections indicated a likely funding deficit, there were several positive factors that assisted in closing the gap. A few are as follows:

- FRS employer contribution rates were down from projection
- Sheriff submitted budget request with an increase over FY 2012, but that increase was within the range of our more favorable expectations
- Subsequent to his budget submission, the Sheriff indicated the return of excess fees for FY 2012 of \$10 million

General Fund Undesignated reserves for FY 2013 are 8% of the total fund budget. The availability of reserves for use in a financial emergency is one indication that a government is financially strong. Reserves provide the flexibility to fund special opportunities and emergencies and are a key consideration when rating agencies evaluate future borrowings. The County – one of only a select few in the country – currently maintains AAA ratings from all three rating agencies.



Steven L. Abrams, Chairman and
 Members of the Board of County Commissioners
Adopted Budget - Fiscal Year 2013
December 1, 2012

Budget, Millage, and Taxes:

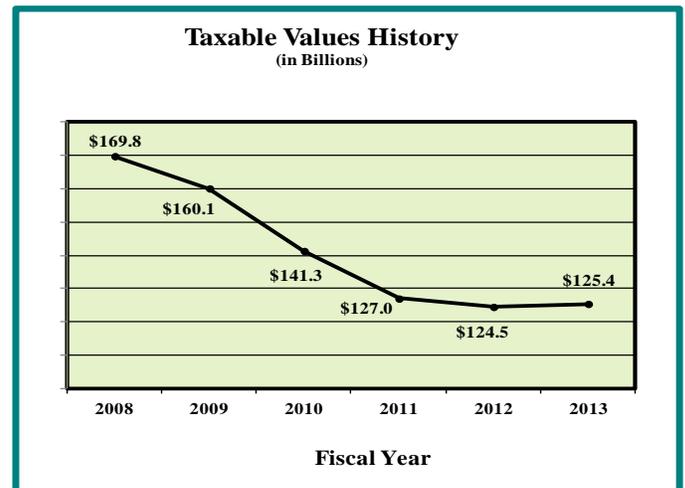
The FY 2013 adopted budget totals \$3.9 billion. The net budget, which excludes internal service charges, interdepartmental charges, and interfund transfers, is \$3.26 billion and is \$65.8 million (2%) less than the FY 2012 adopted budget. Taxes, excluding voted debt, in comparison to roll-back and the prior year are summarized in the following table.

Taxing District	FY 2012		FY 2013 Rollback		FY 2013 Adopted	
	Millage	Amount	Millage	Amount	Millage	Amount
Countywide	4.7815	\$595,388,733	4.7682	\$597,950,586	4.7815	\$599,618,457
Library	0.5491	37,048,595	0.5476	37,314,918	0.5491	37,417,132
Fire Rescue						
Main MSTU	3.4581	175,610,575	3.4634	177,277,785	3.4581	177,006,499
Jupiter MSTU	2.1600	15,441,653	2.1580	15,601,900	2.1393	15,466,702
Aggregate	6.6134	\$823,489,556	6.6610	\$828,145,189	6.6147	\$829,508,790

Property Values:

The taxable value as of January 1, 2012 (used in calculating millage rates for FY 2013) is \$125.4 billion, an increase of \$.9 billion, or .7% over the 2011 valuation, including new construction of \$.8 billion and the revaluation of existing property. All property values and rollback calculations are based on the preliminary tax roll submitted by the Property Appraiser on July 1.

Following four consecutive years of decreasing taxable values, this small increase demonstrates the stabilization of property values. However, it is projected the values will remain relatively flat for the next couple of years.



Steven L. Abrams, Chairman and
Members of the Board of County Commissioners
Adopted Budget - Fiscal Year 2013
December 1, 2012

Budget Preparation Guidelines:

The review and adoption of the annual budget is one of the most important policy-making responsibilities of the Board of County Commissioners (BCC). The budget establishes priorities among competing governmental services and establishes levels of service that are within the fiscal capabilities of the County. The budget development process began early. Instructions for the budget were set forth in the Budget Instruction Manual (BIM) which was distributed to County departments in February 2012. Departments were initially given target budgets which would have required reductions in service levels.

The BCC held a retreat in March 2012. Key priorities and assumptions were identified and budget forecasts were prepared. At this meeting, the Board gave direction that departments were to submit their budgets to retain service levels status quo.

One key element of the budget development process was the identification of budget strategies that achieved budget reductions with no impact on services to the residents. Administration reviewed these strategies that included relevant information about the effect(s) reduced funding or elimination of program(s) would have on a department's ability to achieve their goals and objectives. These strategies were the basis on which this year's funding decisions were made. Departments were encouraged to give special consideration to:

- Programs that could be reduced, combined, or eliminated;
- Positions vacant for an extended period of time;
- Line-item analysis to maximize efficiency; and
- Procedural improvements that maximized efficiency of operations.

The major budget priorities for FY 2013 were maintaining current service levels, public safety, economic development, and homelessness. A discussion of these issues and their budget implications can be found on page 8 of this message in the **Issues/Priorities** section.

Requests for new funding in the capital budgets were carefully reviewed and prioritized by the Office of Financial Management and Budget and the Management Team. Detailed information including current financial status, recommended departmental funding changes and capital projects was presented to the Board during budget workshops held on June 12 and July 10, 2012. Citizen input – a key component of the budget development process – was a significant segment of each workshop and throughout the entire budget development process. After reviewing major assumptions and the impact of proposed budget cuts on the community, the Board voted to advertise the millage rate of 4.7815 on Truth in Millage (TRIM) notifications. This is the same rate as the prior fiscal year. During the two September public hearings, the Board maintained and adopted the initially advertised rate.

Steven L. Abrams, Chairman and
Members of the Board of County Commissioners
Adopted Budget - Fiscal Year 2013
December 1, 2012

Major Changes in Countywide Tax Equivalent Funding: 2013 Compared to 2012

The following table provides a summary of changes in funding levels in FY 2013, followed by discussion of the major factors affecting those changes.

Budget Factor	Impact on Ad Valorem Requirements (in millions of dollars)	
	Increase	Decrease
Increase in Ad Valorem Taxes		4.2
Increase in Tax-Equivalent Revenue		2.7
Increase in Beginning Balances Brought Forward		5.1
Appropriations:		
Decrease in Capital Projects		4.9
Increase in Board Departments and Agencies	5.3	
Decrease in Non-departmental Operations		5.1
Increase in Debt Service	6.8	
Increase in Sheriff	8.6	
Increase in Other Constitutional Officers	.3	
Increase in Reserves	1.0	

Ad Valorem Taxes: The millage rate of 4.7815, which is .28% above the roll back rate of 4.7682, will generate \$4.2 million more ad valorem taxes than last year.

Increase in Net Tax-Equivalent Revenue: The increase is mostly attributable to the increase in major revenues. More detailed information, regarding major revenues, can be found on page 5 of this message.

Increase in Beginning Balance Brought Forward: The increase is primarily due to Sheriff funds carried forward from the previous fiscal year.

Capital Projects: The FY 2013 budget includes \$8.6 million in new countywide ad valorem, or equivalent, funding for capital projects. This is down \$4.9 million from the prior year.

Board Departments and Agencies: The main reason for the \$5.3 million increase is funding for the new Senator Philip D. Lewis Center for the Homeless and reinstatement of funding for the Wellfield Protection Program.

Non-Departmental Operations: The decrease is primarily attributable to funding previously included under Financially Assisted Agencies being moved into the Community Services budget for the Homeless Resource Center, reduced funding requirements for Community Redevelopment Agencies, and reduced funding requirements for juvenile justice disposition costs.

Steven L. Abrams, Chairman and
 Members of the Board of County Commissioners
Adopted Budget - Fiscal Year 2013
December 1, 2012

Sheriff’s Budget: The Sheriff’s budget – representing nearly half of the tax equivalent budget – continues to be the major component in the budget development process. The \$8.6 million net increase includes \$6.8 million for equipment costs carried forward from the previous fiscal year.

Other Constitutional Officers/Judicial: Included in this category are the following offices:

- The **Property Appraiser’s** net budget is \$18.5 million. Of this, \$16.8 million is the general fund portion, which is \$.5 million over the prior year.
- The **Supervisor of Elections’** operating budget is \$10.1 million, 16% lower than FY 2012. There were two major elections in FY 2012, while there is only one major election budgeted in FY 2013.
- The **Tax Collector’s** budget is based on proposed taxes and fees determined by statute. The general fund portion, net of Commission Refunds, is estimated to be \$5.4 million.
- The **Clerk and Comptroller’s** budget for BCC supported costs is \$12 million, or a 1% budget decrease from FY 2012.
- **Judicial** has four components – Court Administration, Public Defender, State Attorney, and Court Related Information Technology (IT). The FY 2013 budget is up slightly due to the transfer of two positions from the Public Safety Department to Court Administration.

Increase in Reserves: Undesignated reserves for the General Fund were increased to be maintained at 8% of the total fund budget.

Major Revenues:

The below chart reflects a summary of the major General Fund revenues sources.

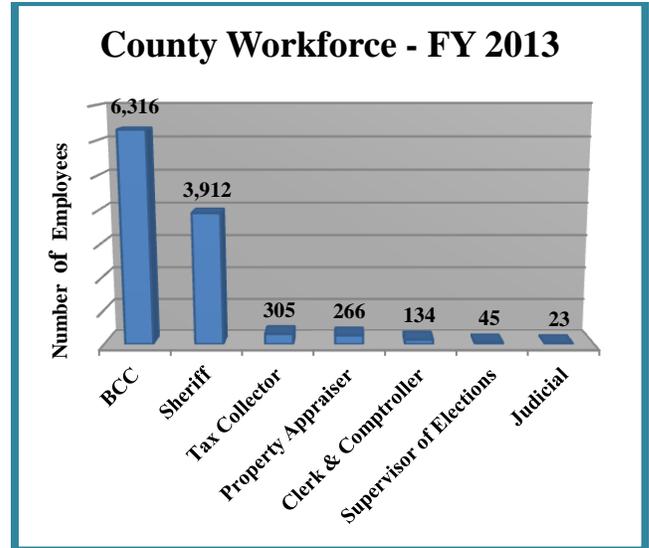
Revenue Category	FY 2012 Budget	FY 2013 Budget
Communications Services Tax	\$24,616,000	\$24,100,000
Half Cent Sales Tax	69,811,000	70,800,000
State Revenue Sharing	20,285,000	24,300,000
Electric Franchise Fees	32,281,000	32,300,000
Utility Taxes	32,864,000	33,240,000
Total	\$179,857,000	\$184,740,000

Half Cent Sales Tax actual collections for FY 2012 were 5% over actual FY 2011. State Revenue Sharing actual collections for FY 2012 exceeded budget estimates by \$3.9 million, or 19%. This was partially due to a conservative FY 2012 budget estimate. FY 2012 actual collections were up 6% over FY 2011.

Steven L. Abrams, Chairman and
Members of the Board of County Commissioners
Adopted Budget - Fiscal Year 2013
December 1, 2012

Size of the Workforce:

The FY 2013 budget provides for 11,001 positions, of which 6,316 are funded in departments controlled by the Board of County Commissioners. County departments deleted 53 positions (primarily for grant funded, privatization, and efficiencies). Since FY 2008, County departments added 307 positions for fire rescue mergers, Glades Utility Authority, Inspector General, Ethic Commissions, and grant funded programs and eliminated 983 positions from other County programs. During this same period, the number of positions for the constitutional officers and judicial increased from 4,570 to 4,695, an increase of 125, primarily for the Sheriff relating to municipal mergers.



Information Systems Services (ISS) Realignment

The County implemented the realignment of 35 information technology (IT) positions from departments with self-managed IT sections to the ISS Department. This realignment focused on the following areas of IT services and resources:

- Data Center and Server Consolidation;
- Enterprise Help Desk;
- Desktop Support Based on Campus and Regional Coverage;
- Web Development;
- GIS Program;
- IT Management and Administrative Positions (succession planning); and
- Performance Measurement and Management Reporting Processes.

More than \$631,000 in cost savings and cost avoidance in FY 2013 will be realized from the elimination of 4 IT positions and consolidation of computer equipment. Additional cost savings will occur over time as the size of the workforce shrinks due to normal turnover and redundant server and maintenance costs are phased out. When the IT reorganization plan is fully optimized in years 3-4, savings will exceed \$1.6 million annually.

Steven L. Abrams, Chairman and
Members of the Board of County Commissioners
Adopted Budget - Fiscal Year 2013
December 1, 2012

Capital Projects: The FY 2013 Capital Improvement Program, including interfund transfers and debt service, totals \$1.22 billion. Of this, \$892.4 million is funding carried over from previous years and approximately \$328.5 million is new funding, including ad valorem taxes, gas taxes and impact fees. New capital projects usually impact the County's operating budget in future years. This impact is an important consideration in determining the approval of new projects; each department is required to provide estimated operating expenses when requesting capital projects during the budget development process. Further discussion of operating impact can be found in the Capital section of this document and in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) document. Due to the current budgetary limitations, most general funded capital projects have been limited to repair & maintenance.

The other new capital projects are from other funding sources and include the following (stated in millions of dollars):

- \$35.5 Various Road Projects including Camino Real Road/ Boca Club over Intracoastal Waterway and Old Dixie Highway/Park Avenue to Northlake Boulevard
- \$60.9 Water Utilities' projects including Improvements to Water Treatment Plant #2 and Asset Management Program Sewer Lift Station Rehabilitation
- \$14.9 Various Airports' projects including Terminal Apron Reconstruction and Improvements

Criteria for capital project prioritization are established in the Capital Improvement Element of the Comprehensive Plan (Comp Plan). These criteria address issues such as why the project is needed, what type of service the project will support and the physical location of the proposed project. The Comp Plan is based on an overall goal of maintaining a high quality of life in Palm Beach County. Further discussion of the Comp Plan can be found in the Introduction section of the Budget Document, under Long-Term Goals and Policies.

The County's five-year CIP is published in a separate document and includes capital and operating costs with funding sources for the current fiscal year plus four years into the future. County Administration, the Planning Division, and the Budget Office staff work together to review and revise the levels of service previously adopted in the Comp Plan. The Comp Plan is the basis for prioritizing capital projects and for determining if an amendment to the Capital Improvement Element of the Comp Plan is necessary.

Steven L. Abrams, Chairman and
Members of the Board of County Commissioners
Adopted Budget - Fiscal Year 2013
December 1, 2012

Issues/Priorities:

Criminal Justice and Fire Rescue Issues: Criminal Justice and Fire Rescue services continue to be a driving force on the County budget and a priority of the BCC. The FY 2013 Sheriff and Fire Rescue requested budgets were fully funded by the Board. The Sheriff and Fire Rescue Main MSTU total FY 2013 adopted appropriation budgets (net of reserves) are \$478 million and \$262 million, respectively.

Homelessness: The County's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness outlines the various strategies and timelines to target homelessness and the lack of affordable housing in the County. Significant strides continue to be made in this endeavor. The first Homeless Resource Center – the Senator Philip D. Lewis Center – opened on July 2, 2012. The Center's operating budget is comprised of primarily Ad Valorem funds coupled with federal CDBG and ESG dollars, grants and donations. An Agreement was signed late in FY 2011 between the BCC and the Homeless Coalition of Palm Beach County, establishing a working relationship to advocate and educate on behalf of the homeless as well as pursue resources in support of the Ten-Year Plan, focusing on "back-door housing" – affordable long term permanent housing for those served through the Lewis Center. Total FY 2013 funding for this effort is \$5.9 million.

Economic Development: Palm Beach County Economic Sustainability Priorities are established by the Board of County Commissioners and are driven by the specific economic needs of the County including the need to create jobs and the continued preservation of affordable housing. Palm Beach County serves as a financial resource for businesses, community redevelopment and housing initiatives through Federal, State and County assistance programs including loans, grants and tax exemptions leveraged by private capital investments. The following provides the seven key targeted industry clusters within Palm Beach County: Aerospace and Aviation; Agricultural and Equestrian; Communications/Information Technology; Transportation/Logistics; Green Industries; Healthcare Services and Life Sciences demonstrated by its significant investment in Scripps and Max Planck.

For the Future:

Property value increases for the next couple years are projected to be conservative. Therefore, at the current millage rate, the County will likely see only a small increase in property taxes. Even at the same millage rate, the County is still facing a challenging budget for FY 2014. Some of the factors affecting the FY 2014 budget are as follows:

- FRS pension contribution rates scheduled to increase – \$7.5 million impact. There is also the potential impact of the pending lawsuit regarding employee contributions.
- Sheriff Capital – The Sheriff's FY 2013 budget does not include any new funding for capital replacement. The submitted budget reflects a FY 2014 projected capital replacement budget of \$16.6 million. However, the Sheriff's actual capital budget request has historically been well below the projected funding requirement.
- The FY 2013 budget includes \$2 million in one-time funding from capital project funds.
- Palm Tran Pension Plan funding deficiency - In addition to normal pension contributions, this will require a lump sum payment of \$3.6 million for three years. The first of these payments was made in FY 2012. This requirement is currently unbudgeted in FY 2013.
- General County employees have not received a pay increase since October 2008. Each 1% increase would cost the General Fund approximately \$1.8 million. Adding the Constitutional Officers increases this amount to over \$5 million.

Steven L. Abrams, Chairman and
Members of the Board of County Commissioners
Adopted Budget - Fiscal Year 2013
December 1, 2012

Conclusion:

This budget achieves the Board's directive of maintaining service levels status quo with no increase in the millage rate. This was done even with additional funding for the Homeless Resource Center.

Budget preparation is truly a team effort. The work and support of the Management Team, the Office of Financial Management and Budget, and the individual departments are greatly appreciated. Special appreciation is directed to the Board of County Commissioners for their commitment to addressing the difficult policy decisions inherent in the budget process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert Weisman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Robert" and last name "Weisman" clearly distinguishable.

Robert Weisman
County Administrator



Introduction

Located on the southeast coast, Palm Beach County is the largest of Florida's 67 counties. The County's 2,228 square miles include 1,977 square miles of land and 251 square miles of surface water¹, making it one of the largest counties east of the Mississippi River.

The surface water areas include the Intracoastal Waterway and approximately one-third of Lake Okeechobee. Lake Okeechobee is the largest freshwater lake in the state and the largest in the United States except for the Great Lakes. The County has 45 miles of shoreline and is 53 miles wide.

Palm Beach County's climate has enhanced its image as a location that provides a high quality of life to its residents. The average temperature is 75 degrees with an average of 82 degrees in the summer and 67 degrees in the winter. The wet season extends from June through October, with an average annual rainfall of 62 inches.

There are 38 municipalities within the County encompassing a total of 324 square miles, or approximately 16% of the County's area. As of FY 2013, an estimated 56% of the County's population resides within the municipalities. The change in population since the FY 2012 reporting reflects an increase in municipal growth of 18,823 and a concurrent increase of approximately 10,843 in the unincorporated area.

West Palm Beach experienced an increase in population growth and remains the largest city both in size and population with approximately 103,760 residents within 55.48 square miles. Cloud Lake is the smallest with approximately 138 people living within 0.06 square miles. In addition, fourteen municipalities are less than one square mile each.

Population estimates for each of the 38 municipalities, as well as, the mailing addresses for each Town/City Hall can be found at the following link:- <http://www.leagueofcities.com/cities> in the November 21, 2012 [Membership Directory](#).

History

The first settlers in what is now Palm Beach County were Indian tribes such as the Tequesta, Jeaga, Caloosa, and later the Seminoles. The next settlers arrived in 1860 when the Jupiter Lighthouse was built to aid sailors navigating the Atlantic Ocean.

Homesteading began in the late 1800's with the majority of the settlers coming to the area to farm. Early farmers found the soil to be highly productive and earned most of their income by growing vegetables for the northern winter market.

The late 1800's also marked the beginning of the tourism industry. Transportation improvements, particularly to the railroad system, provided easier access to the area. Hotels to serve tourists and the first winter homes for seasonal residents were constructed.

In 1892, Henry Flagler visited Palm Beach and decided to build a large resort hotel, the Royal Poinciana, and extend the Florida East Coast Railroad to West Palm Beach from Jacksonville. These developments made Palm Beach the nation's premier winter resort.

1. <http://www.pbcgov.com/pzb/Planning/population/countyprofile.pdf>

Flagler considered the mainland area a perfect satellite location to service his resort and a good place for his workers to live. This area was incorporated as West Palm Beach in 1894.

Other cities, such as Linton and Boynton Beach, were established soon after West Palm Beach. Linton was founded in 1894 by William S. Linton, the postmaster of Saginaw, Michigan. He and a friend purchased 160 acres of land and sold it in five-acre tracts through ads in Michigan newspapers. In 1901, they renamed the town Delray Beach, after a Detroit suburb. Boynton Beach was founded in 1895 when Civil War officer Major Nathan S. Boynton built a 50-room resort hotel on the beach. One year later the railroad came through on its way to Miami.

The State Legislature established Palm Beach County as Florida's 47th County on July 1, 1909. Prior to that time, the area was part of Dade County. Palm Beach County originally encompassed Lake Okeechobee and the areas that became Broward County in 1915, Okeechobee County in 1917, and Martin County in 1925. In 1963, the State of Florida partitioned Lake Okeechobee among all of the counties that border it.

The first County Commission meeting was held on July 6, 1909 and West Palm Beach was designated as the County Seat. By 1910, the County's population had grown to more than 5,500 residents. The entire County experienced tremendous growth and development following World War I. The building and population increase produced a great land boom in the early 1920's. Contributing to the land boom was the climate, as well as an increase in the use of the automobile along with a growing network of roads. The State encouraged the influx of new residents during this period by promising never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. The 1926 Florida Land Bust, the 1926 and 1928 hurricanes, and the 1929 stock market crash drastically affected the local economy, but these events did not stop growth entirely due to the prior establishment of major transportation facilities.

World War II brought many changes to the County, including air bases and new jobs. After the war, Grace Morrison Field was expanded and became Palm Beach International Airport. During the same time period, small specialized businesses, many electronic-oriented, joined industrial giants like Pratt-Whitney and IBM in establishing plants in Palm Beach County.

The County remained largely undeveloped through the 1950's as evidenced by a 1960 population of less than 250,000. Although some citizens felt that it had lost its natural, unspoiled quality, many leaders welcomed urbanization and actively promoted growth and development.

In the late 1960's and early 1970's, large numbers of middle and upper income retirees began to move to Florida, prompting developers to build new subdivisions and cities. During this same period, the advent of air conditioning greatly enhanced the living and working environment, further increasing the pace of development.

Throughout the 1980's, the economy and the construction industry thrived as the population grew by approximately 5% per year. The national recession that occurred in the early 1990's reduced the County's growth rate to an average of approximately 3.1% annually². The County's FY 2013 population is estimated to be 1,349,800, a 2.2% increase from FY 2012³.

2. Palm Beach County Business Development Board

3. 1990, 2000, 2010 U.S. Population Census

Form of Government

As a result of the November 6, 1984 general election, Palm Beach County became a Home Rule Charter County on January 1, 1985. This "Home Rule" allows residents, through their elected commissioners, greater independence in determining how their County government will function and what services it will provide. Major advantages resulting from changing to this form of government include:

- allowing the County to pass its own ordinances and laws as long as they do not conflict with state and federal laws;
- providing initiative procedures that allow voters to create, modify and amend local laws;
- providing a process to modify or amend the Charter; and
- providing voters with a process to recall County Commissioners for cause.

The Board of County Commissioners, which is the legislative branch of County government, adopts ordinances and resolutions to establish programs that protect and maintain the health, safety, and welfare of County residents. In 1990, the Board changed from five at-large Commissioners to seven, each representing a single-member district. Each Commissioner is elected to a four-year term by voters in the district in which they reside. Commissioners elect a Chair to preside over meetings and serve as the ceremonial head of the County. A Vice Chair is also selected to assume these duties in the absence of the Chair; each term is for one year.

The County Commission considers major problems facing County government and guides the growth and development of the County consistent with the public interest. Major areas of public interest under the control of the Board include

- provision of fire protection and disaster relief services;
- construction and maintenance of County buildings, roads, and bridges;
- provision of programs of housing, community development, slum clearance, conservation, flood and beach erosion control, and air pollution control;
- adoption and enforcement of building and housing codes and regulations;
- preservation of natural resources;
- preparation, review and periodic amendment of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for the development of the unincorporated portion of the County; and
- provision of cultural and recreational facilities and programs.

Additionally, the Board may enter into agreements with other governmental agencies for the joint performance of duties.

The Commission appoints the Chief Executive Officer, i.e., the County Administrator, who implements Board-approved programs and manages the day-to-day operations of County government. With Commission approval, the County Administrator appoints Assistant County Administrators and Department Directors.

The County's Departments under the County Administrator are organized into two groups: General Operations Departments, which provide direct services to residents, and Central Services Departments.

General Operations Departments include

- Airports
- Community Services
- County Cooperative Extension Services
- County Library
- Engineering & Public Works
- Environmental Resources Management
- Fire-Rescue
- Department of Economic Sustainability
- Medical Examiner
- Palm Tran
- Parks & Recreation
- Planning, Zoning & Building
- Public Safety
- Tourist Development
- Water Utilities

Central Services Departments include

- County Administration
- County Attorney
- Facilities Development & Operations
- Financial Management & Budget
- Human Resources
- Information Systems Services
- Internal Audit
- Legislative Affairs
- Public Affairs
- Purchasing
- Risk Management

In addition to the County Administrator, the Board of County Commissioners appoints County residents to serve as volunteers on various citizens' boards, commissions, committees, and councils. These groups are established for advisory and/or regulatory purposes. State law creates some advisory boards, while others are formed by the County Commission to meet special needs and to help solve challenging issues facing County government.

Constitutional Officers and Judiciary are the County Officials other than the County Commissioners, who are elected by the voters. The Clerk and Comptroller, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections, Public Defender, State Attorney, and Tax Collector are the Constitutional Officers elected to four-year terms in general elections.

Palm Beach County is not a consolidated or "metro" form of government. The Palm Beach County School System is governed by a non-partisan elected School Board and operates under the direction of a School Board-Appointed Superintendent. The County Commission has no jurisdiction over the School Board.

The South Florida Water Management District, Children's Services Council, Health Care District, Drainage Districts, Inlet Districts, and municipalities within the County are also not under the authority of the Board of County Commissioners.

Economic Trends

Palm Beach County is Florida's largest county in area and third in population. Growth predominantly from in-migration, has historically been a major influencing factor in the County. Population has increased approximately 1.5% annually from 1990 to 2012 and is estimated to continue increasing through FY 2013.

Current economic indicators for Palm Beach County point to an economy which is increasingly healthy over the past several years. Significant investment made to develop the Biotechnology Industry in the County has spurred growth in that sector, pushing it into a tie with Retail Trade as the second largest industry behind only Educational, Health Care and Social Services. Tourism, construction and agriculture continue to play a prominent role in the County's economy.

Tourism⁴ - Palm Beach County government is making a concentrated and continuing effort to increase the number of visitors to the County each year, which is expected to generate a 3% increase in revenues in FY 2013. There are an estimated 61,800 people employed in jobs related to the tourism industry, with tourists contributing \$1.45 billion annually to the County's economy. During FY 2012 PBC had an excellent year for tourism. Revenues increased 7.87% from the previous year.

Construction⁵ – During FY 2012, the total volume for permits remained approximately the same as FY 2011. The Building Permit fee revenue increased from \$11 million to \$11.9 million. In residential construction, there were 928 single unit permit starts and 23 multi-family unit permit starts representing 404 units compared to 875 single unit permits and 17 multi-unit permit starts as previously reported for FY 2011. Total value for these residential permit starts were \$340.3 million, compared to values of \$238.1 million seen in FY 2011. Many of the multi-family units are affordable housing grant recipients. Overall permitting shows an upward trend, reflective of an increase in property development.

Agriculture⁶ - Palm Beach County's agricultural acreage has remained stable for the last four years. Palm Beach County still leads the state of Florida, and all counties east of the Mississippi River, in agricultural proceeds. Currently, Palm Beach County ranks among the top counties in the U.S. and first in the state of Florida for agricultural sales. Palm Beach County leads the nation in the production of sugarcane, bell peppers and fresh sweet corn. It leads the state in the production of rice, lettuce, radishes, Chinese vegetables, specialty leaf produce, and celery.

The 459,865 acres dedicated to agriculture, represent 36% of the total land mass in the county. Palm Beach County is third in the state in nursery production with estimated sales at \$279 million, and leads the state in agricultural wages and salary with over \$316 million. The industry currently uses bagasse, a sugarcane by-product, in conjunction with other waste wood products as the fuel source for the largest agriculturally based biomass co-generation plant in the United States for electricity generation. Several crops are currently grown as potential sources for ethanol production. Equestrian acreage in Palm Beach County continues to expand, currently ranking as the 2nd largest equine county in the state, following Marion County.

Manufacturing - Primarily electronics and other high tech products, manufacturing plays an important role in the County's local economy. The arrival of the Scripps Research Institute continues to provide a boost to the area's technology industry.

Bio Science – Scripps Research Institute and Max Planck Florida Institute are anchors to an eight million square feet Bioscience Cluster in Northern Palm Beach County. A “cluster” of related bio-technology businesses will form a hub to strengthen the County's position as leader in this industry. Smaller bio-related companies have either expanded or moved to the County such as Ocean Ridge Biosciences LLC and Sancilio & Company Inc.

4. Smith Travel Research Occupancy and Property Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Overview of Workforce Alliance Region

5. Electronic Planning, Zoning and Building (ePZB) permitting system

6. <http://www.pbcgov.org/coextension/agriculture/facts.htm>

Unemployment Rate -The County's per capita personal income of \$52,526 is well above the national average and the third highest in the State of Florida. The County's labor force employed is estimated to be 565,351 which is a positive indicator of the decrease in the unemployment rate from 11.1% in FY 2011 to 9.2% in FY 2012⁷. However, in comparison to national and state rates the unemployment rate is still high.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are a lien on all taxable property as of January 1st of each year. Taxes are due November 1st and are payable by April 1st of the following year. Each parcel of property is assessed to the last known owner as established from the latest recorded deed or tax return.

There are three types of property which are subject to an ad valorem tax (a tax based on the assessed value of real or personal property). The three types are:

Real Estate covers land and the improvements thereon;

Tangible Personal Property includes property such as business fixtures, equipment, and machinery; and

Intangible Personal Property includes stock, bonds (except those exempt), mortgages accounts receivable, mutual funds, notes, trusts, estates, etc. (This is a State tax handled directly by the State of Florida).

All property owners who maintain their permanent home on the property are entitled to a "Homestead Exemption" which exempts the first 25,000 of assessed value of the property from ad valorem taxes. Effective January 1, 2008, a property with an assessed value of \$75,000 or more receives an additional \$25,000 exemption. Additional exemptions are also available to widows, widowers, disabled veterans, totally disabled non-veterans, and senior citizens. The November 6th, 2012 Elections passed additional groups receiving exemptions. These were a surviving spouse of a veteran or first responder and low-income seniors who maintained long term residency on property.

The Board of County Commissioners levies a Countywide millage that applies to all property owners in the County on the net assessed value of property. (Millage is the rate used to determine the amount of tax. A mill is one-tenth of a cent, or \$1.00 of tax for every \$1,000 of net assessed value). The FY 2013 Countywide rate is 4.7815 mills.

Palm Beach County Fire-Rescue and the County Library are dependent districts under the control of the Board of County Commissioners. They levy millages that apply to all property owners in the unincorporated portion of the County and residents of the municipalities that have elected to join the districts rather than provide the services themselves. The municipalities also levy millages to finance their local government's operating costs.

In addition to the Board of County Commissioners and municipalities, various other taxing districts levy millages that affect all property owners in the County or property owners in the particular districts. Some other entities in the County that levy property taxes are drainage districts. These taxes are not based on the value of the property, but on the number of acres in the parcel. Each district assesses an "Acreage Levy", a fixed amount for each acre or part thereof, to cover the maintenance and debt of the drainage facilities in the district. Additionally, some districts assess a "Parcel Levy", a fixed amount per parcel, to cover the cost of road maintenance and debt within the district.

7. Florida Research and Economic Information Database Application

County Library Taxing District

Atlantis	Loxahatchee Groves
Belle Glade	Mangonia Park
Briny Breezes	Ocean Ridge
Cloud Lake	Pahokee
Glen Ridge	Palm Beach Gardens
Greenacres	Palm Beach Shores
Haverhill	Royal Palm Beach
Hypoluxo	South Bay
Juno Beach	South Palm Beach
Jupiter	Tequesta
Jupiter Inlet Colony	Wellington
Lake Clarke Shores	

Fire Rescue Taxing Districts (MSTU)

Belle Glade	Lantana
Cloud Lake	Loxahatchee Groves
Glen Ridge	Pahokee
Haverhill	Palm Springs
Juno Beach	Royal Palm Beach
Jupiter	South Bay
Lake Clarke Shores	South Palm Beach
Lake Worth	Wellington

Serviced by Fire Rescue

Lake Park	Manalapan
-----------	-----------

Dispatched by Fire Rescue Outside the Fire Rescue Taxing District

Atlantis	North Palm Beach
Greenacres	Palm Beach Gardens
Jupiter Inlet Colony	Tequesta
Palm Beach Shores	West Palm Beach
Riviera Beach	Mangonia Park

COUNTYWIDE TAXING DISTRICTS

The School District of PBC
 3300 Forest Hill Boulevard
 West Palm Beach, FL 33406
 Telephone: (561) 434-8000

Health Care District
 2601 10th Avenue North,
 Palm Springs, FL 33461
 Telephone: (561) 659-

Children’s Services Council
 2300 High Ridge Road
 Boynton Beach, FL 33426
 Telephone: (561) 740-7000

Florida Inland Navigation
 1314 Marcinski Road
 Jupiter, FL 33477
 Telephone: (561) 627-

South Florida Water Management
South Florida Water Management
Everglades Construction
 3301 Gun Club Road
 West Palm Beach, FL 33406
 Telephone: (561) 686-8800

NON-COUNTYWIDE TAXING DISTRICTS

Greater Boca Raton Beach & Park
 300 South Military Trail
 Boca Raton, FL 33486
 Telephone: (561) 417-4599

Port of Palm Beach District
 1 East 11th Street, Suite 600
 Riviera Beach, FL 33404
 Telephone: (561) 383-4100

Jupiter Inlet District
 400 N. Delaware Boulevard
 Jupiter, FL 33458
 Telephone: (561) 746-2223

Date Established
Form of Government
Area (Including water)
Total Adopted Fiscal Year 2013 Budget

July 1, 1909
Commission-County Administrator
2228 square miles
\$3.884 Billion

County Demographics

Population	1,349,800
Median Age	43.7
Median Household Income*	\$50,873
Average Household Size	2.52

Source: <http://www.pbcgov.com/pzb/Planning/population/countyprofile.pdf>
 * Source: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/> (3 year estimate)

Sheriff's Office

Law Enforcement Officers	1,501
Corrections Officers	687
Civilian Staff	1724



Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office Headquarters



Fire Rescue Headquarters

Fire Protection

Suppression units (including 19 brush trucks)	67
Advanced Life Support Units	91
Fire stations	49
Employees (Certified Firefighters)	1,310
Employees (Non-Certified)	180
FY12 Total Fire Runs	15,876
FY12 Total EMS Runs	101,160
FY12 Average Response Times For Fire/EMS	6:32

Palm Beach County Schools

There are 185 schools in Palm Beach County with 177,815 enrollment. See below for the number of schools

Elementary Schools	107
Middle Schools	33
High Schools	23
Alternative/ESE	17
Adult & Community Schools	2
Other Educational Schools	3

Illustrated below are the Elementary, Middle and High School FCAT rating and the # of schools with the respective rating

"A" Schools	97
"B" Schools	36
"C" Schools	23
"D" Schools	7
"F" Schools	0

2012 FCAT RESULTS

	Reading	Math
	County % / State %	County % / State %
Elementary		
Grade 3	54/56	56/58
Grade 4	61/62	62/60
Grade 5	61/61	57/57
Middle		
Grade 6	56/57	56/53
Grade 7	58/58	61/56
Grade 8	59/55	67/57
High		
Grade 9	53/52	**
Grade 10	54/50	**

Source: Palm Beach County School Board website and www.fcatt.fldoe.org
 **Grade 9 and 10 did not take Mathematics test in 2012

Major Employers

Palm Beach County School Board	21,495
Palm Beach County	11,381
Tenet Healthcare Corporation	6,100
FPL (NextEra Energy) Headquarters	3,635
G4S Headquarters	3,000
Hospital Corp. of America (HCA)	2,714
Florida Atlantic University	2,706
Bethesda Memorial Hospital	2,391
Office Depot Headquarters	2,250
Boca Raton Regional Hospital	2,250

Source: www.bdb.org updated 12/11

Land Usage (%)

Residential	13.8%
Commercial	1.1%
Recreational	2.5%
Agriculture	37.7%
Conservation	30.8%
Other	14.1%

Elections

Registered Voters (as of 10/30/12)	869,194
------------------------------------	---------

Source: <http://pbcelections.org/>



Southern Regional Water Reclamation Facility

Utility System

Active accounts		
Water		173,715
Wastewater		156,680
Number of Units Served		
Water		226,128
Wastewater		207,912
Capacity per day (thousand gallons)		
Water (tgd) max.		101,380
Sewer (tgd) max.		59,500
Miles of Water and Sewer Mains		
Water		2,152
Sewer		1,697
Fire Hydrants		16,582
Pump Stations		778

Parks and Recreation

The County offers over 8,000 acres of parkland, which are available to discover and explore. Sports, fitness, environmental, and cultural opportunities abound, as well as, restful places for solitude.

County Owned Amenities	# of
Golf Courses	5
Exercise/Fitness Trails	5
Marina	1
Playground Sites	101
Parks	82
Water Parks	2
Splash Parks	3
Swimming Pools	6
Dog Parks	3
Museum	1
Community/Civic Centers	3
Recreation Centers	5
Nature Centers	3
Equestrian Parks	5
Beaches	15
Campgrounds	3
Amphitheaters	3



Okechee Golf Course



Loggerhead Park



Caloosa Park

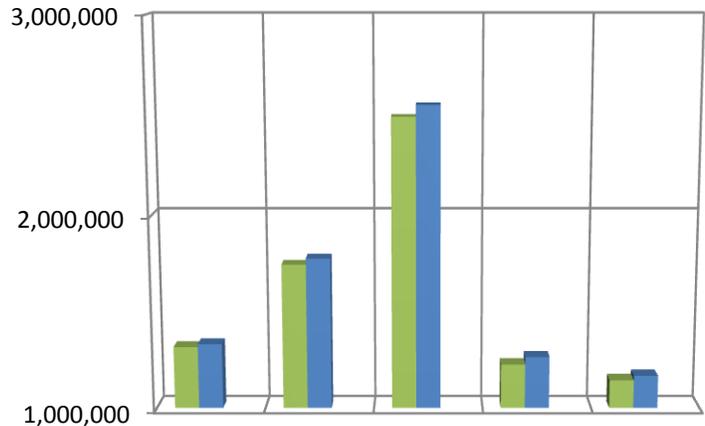
Palm Beach County is the largest county by area and third largest county by population in the State of Florida. To aid in the understanding of the demographics for the County, information on all 5 Florida counties with populations over one million is provided. Additional information can be found through the US Census Bureau at: <http://www.census.gov/>.

Note: Other sections of this document refer to FY 2013 population estimates derived by Palm Beach County's Planning Zoning & Building (<http://www.pbcgov.com/pzb/Planning/population/countyprofile.pdf>).

POPULATION & GROWTH RATE

(Data based on 2010 US Census Bureau and 2011 US Census Bureau estimates)

As the chart indicates, despite having the 3rd largest population with the largest land area of any of the counties, Palm Beach County has had the slowest population growth over the last year. While any growth is good, the faster growth rate seen in the other counties is likely an indicator of a stronger/quicker economic recovery. Faster growth should have a positive correlation to an increase in property values and the construction industry.

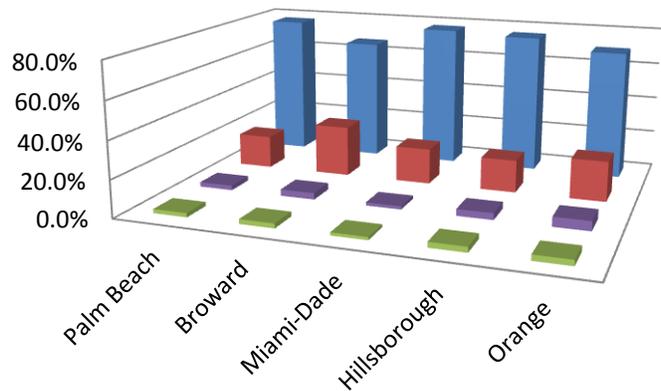


	Palm Beach	Broward	Miami-Dade	Hillsborough	Orange
2010	1,320,134	1,748,066	2,496,435	1,229,226	1,145,956
2011	1,335,187	1,780,172	2,554,766	1,267,775	1,169,107
Growth Rate	1.10%	1.80%	2.30%	3.10%	2.00%

ETHNICITY

(Data based on 2011 US Census Bureau estimates)

For the most part, the five largest counties in Florida have a comparable ethnic distribution. Across the counties the largest group of the population is White, followed by Black/African American, then Asian, and finally those in the other category (which includes those the identified themselves as two more races).

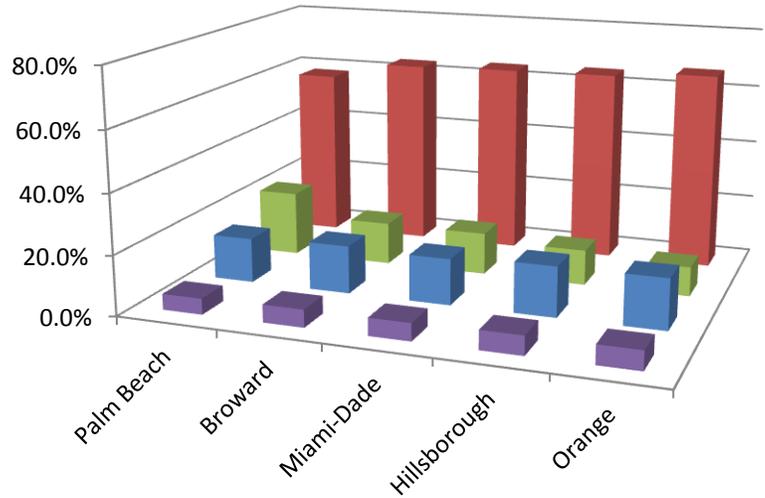


	Palm Beach	Broward	Miami-Dade	Hillsborough	Orange
Other	2.2%	2.5%	1.6%	2.9%	3.0%
Asian	2.5%	3.5%	1.7%	3.6%	5.2%
Black/African American	17.8%	27.4%	19.3%	17.6%	21.7%
White	77.4%	66.7%	77.5%	75.8%	70.0%

POPULATION BY AGE

(Data based on 2011 US Census Bureau estimates)

Palm Beach County has the oldest population of the 5 largest counties in Florida. Furthermore, with the slowest population growth rate (mentioned earlier) there are no indications that this trend is going to reverse itself in the near future. Population aging is a worldwide occurrence. The economic impact of this trend is that older populations tend to save more thereby having a positive impact on interest rates. Additionally, decreased educational expenditures are also a benefit that is associated with regions that have an older population.

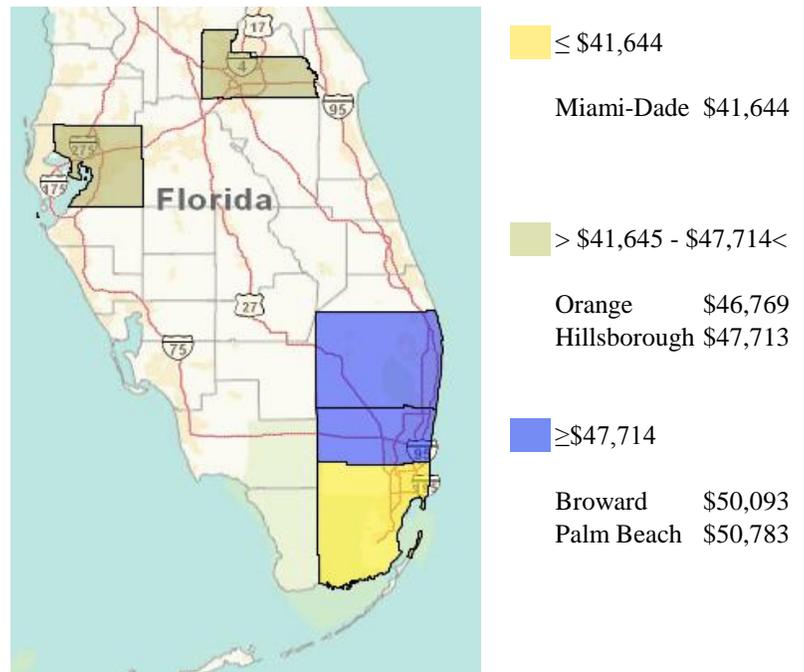


	Palm Beach	Broward	Miami-Dade	Hillsborough	Orange
Under 5 years	5.3%	5.9%	5.9%	6.4%	6.4%
Between 5 and 18	15.0%	16.1%	15.5%	16.9%	17.0%
65 years and over	21.8%	14.3%	14.2%	11.9%	9.9%
Between 18 and 65	57.9%	63.7%	64.4%	64.8%	66.7%

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

(Data based on 2011 American FactFinder 3 year estimates, a service feature of the US Census Bureau)

Due to recent economic trends the median household income has decreased for the fourth consecutive year. This decrease has effected all of the large counties in Florida, with Palm Beach being impacted at an average decrease rate of 4.6%. However, when compared to the other large counties in Florida, Palm Beach County has the highest median household income. While only slightly higher than Broward, the Palm Beach median household income is significantly higher than the other counties.



Measurement Basis

In governmental accounting, the measurement basis used for the accounting system depends on the fund or funds involved.

Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenues are recognized if they are measurable and available for use during the year. For this purpose, the County considers revenue to be available if it is collected within 60 days of year-end. Revenues not considered available are recorded as deferred revenues. Expenditures are recognized in the period the liabilities are incurred if measurable, except for accrued interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when payment is due to bondholders.

Proprietary funds use the full accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenues are recognized in the period earned and expenses are recognized in the period that the liabilities are incurred.

Financial Statements

In governmental accounting, the focus for budgeting, measuring and reporting on financial activity depends on the funds involved.

Governmental funds are accounted for on a "financial resource flow" focus. This means that governmental fund balance sheets will only contain current assets, current liabilities, and the excess of current assets over current liabilities, which is called fund balance or fund equity. Governmental fund operating statements present increases in resources (revenues and other financing sources), uses of resources (expenditures and other financing uses) and changes in fund balances.

Proprietary funds are accounted for on an "income determination" measurement focus. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities are included on their balance sheets. Proprietary fund operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total economic net worth (fund equity).

GASB Statement 34 establishes financial reporting standards which include government-wide financial statements. These accrual-based financial statements are prepared using an economic resources measurement focus. They report all assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, gains, and losses of the government and distinguish between governmental and business-type activities.

Fund Balance Reporting

GASB Statement 54 establishes financial reporting standards for Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. Governmental fund balances are classified as nonspendable and spendable as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual requirements (eg. inventory, prepaids).

Spendable Fund Balance:

Restricted Fund Balance includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers (such as grantors or creditors) or enabling legislation. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of the resource providers.

Committed Fund Balance includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the County's highest level of decision making authority, the Board of County Commissioners (BCC). Formal action must be taken by the BCC prior to the end of the fiscal year. The same formal action must be taken by the BCC to remove or change the limitations placed on the funds.

Assigned Fund Balance includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither restricted or committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the BCC, the County Administrator, the Director of OFMB or the Budget Director.

Unassigned Fund Balance includes amounts in the general fund that have not been classified in the previous four categories. Unassigned fund balance could also include deficit residual balances for any governmental funds after reporting amounts as restricted, committed or assigned. Deficit amounts cannot be reported for restricted, committed or assigned fund balances in any fund.

The County shall maintain year-end General Fund unassigned fund balance at an amount which is between 15% and 20% of audited General Fund expenditures and transfers to other funds. To the extent that the year-end audited fund balance falls outside of this range, corrective action shall be taken over a three-year period to bring the balance into conformity with this policy.

Order of Use of Restricted and Unrestricted Funds:

When both restricted and unrestricted funds are available for expenditure, restricted funds will be used first.

When committed, assigned and unassigned funds are available for expenditure, committed funds should be spent first, assigned funds second and unassigned funds last.

Palm Beach County's FY 2013 Budget has been developed using the policies described in this segment of the Budget document and is intended to facilitate management actions on financial decisions, as well as, to assist other readers of this document in understanding County finances.

The establishment of consolidated financial policies will also have the following benefits:

- Provide a concise reference guide for consideration of County financial matters.
- Direct attention to overall financial condition, rather than a narrow focus on single issues.
- Exhibit a commitment to sound financial management and fiscal integrity, establishing credibility and confidence for citizens, investors, and rating agencies.
- Demonstrate compliance with applicable Florida statutory requirements.

The financial policies on the following pages are grouped into the following categories:

- ◆ **BUDGET POLICIES**
- ◆ **REVENUE POLICIES**
- ◆ **EXPENDITURE POLICIES**
- ◆ **RESERVE POLICIES**
- ◆ **DEBT POLICIES**
- ◆ **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT POLICIES**
- ◆ **OTHER - ROTATION OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS**

I. BUDGET POLICIES

I.1 Balanced Budget

The County's Annual Budget shall be balanced; that is, the total estimated receipts, including balances brought forward, shall equal the total appropriations and reserves (Florida Statutes, 129.01(2)(b)).

I.2 Budget Adoption

The County's Annual Budget shall be adopted by the Board of County Commissioners at the fund level.

I.3 Estimates of Receipts

The budgeted receipts shall include 95% of all receipts reasonably anticipated from all sources, including taxes to be levied, and 100% of balances brought forward at the beginning of the fiscal year (Florida Statutes, 129.01(2)(b) and 200.065(2)(a)).

I.4 Contingencies

A reserve for contingencies may be budgeted in each operating and capital fund up to 10% of the total fund budget. The Board of County Commissioners may reallocate these reserves to fund unforeseen needs during the budget year (Florida Statutes, 129.01(2)(c)(1)).

I.5 Cash Carryover

A reserve for cash carryover will be budgeted in any fund which requires monies to be carried forward into the budget year to support operations until sufficient current revenues are received. This reserve will not exceed 20% of the fund budget (Florida Statutes, 129.01(2)(c)(2)). (See Section IV. 1 -OPERATING RESERVE)

I.6 Budget Transfers

The Director of the Office of Financial Management & Budget has authority to approve intra-departmental transfers during the budget year. All other budget transfers (i.e. between departments, out of contingencies, and between capital projects) must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

II. REVENUE POLICIES**II.1 General Revenue Policy**

Generally, the County reviews estimated revenue and fee schedules as part of the budget process. Estimated revenue is conservatively projected (at 95% of estimate) for five years and updated annually. Proposed rate increases are based upon:

- ◆ Legislative Constraints Fee policies applicable to each fund or activity
- ◆ The related cost of the service provided
- ◆ The impact of inflation on the provision of services
- ◆ Equity of comparable fees
- ◆ Legislative constraints

The Revenue Policy of Palm Beach County includes these informal policies, with the addition of:

- ◆ Maintenance of a diversified and stable revenue system to shelter the County from short run fluctuations in any one revenue source

II.2 Revenue Summaries

As part of the annual budget process, a consolidated summary of revenue sources will be prepared and incorporated into the County's budget documents.

II.3 Ad Valorem Taxes

The use of Ad Valorem tax revenues will generally be limited to the following funds:

Countywide:

General
Debt Service

Dependent Districts:

County Library
Fire Rescue MSTUs (Jupiter and Main Fire Rescue MSTU)

Specific allocations of such revenue will be made during the annual budget process.

II.4 Gas Taxes

The use of Gas Tax revenues will generally be limited to the following funds:

County Transportation Trust
Transportation Improvement
Mass Transit

II.5 Sales Taxes

The use of Sales tax revenue will generally be limited to the following funds:

General
County Transportation Trust
Debt Service

II.6 Impact Fees

Palm Beach County shall require new development activity to pay impact fees for new capital facilities or expansion of existing facilities. Fees shall not exceed a pro rata share of the reasonably anticipated costs of such improvements.

Impact fees have been implemented for parks, roads, libraries, Fire Rescue, public buildings, schools, and law enforcement.

II.7 Utility Taxes

The utility tax is a tax imposed on the purchase of utility services. It provides additional revenue necessary to maintain adopted levels of service, primarily for the Sheriff's road patrol.

II.8 Tourist Development Taxes

The use of Tourist Development tax revenues will generally be limited to the Tourist Development Trust Fund and the Beach Improvement Fund.

II.9 Grants

Only grants which can reasonably be expected to be received will be considered as revenue sources for budget development purposes. The County shall amend its Budget to reflect additional grants received during the year.

II.10 Restricted Revenues - Bonds

Revenues which have been pledged to bondholders shall be restricted and will conform in every respect to covenants.

II.11 Countywide Revenues

Countywide revenues collected on a Countywide basis will be allocated only to funds which provide Countywide services.

II.12 Cost Recovery Fees (User Charges)

Cost recovery fees, where appropriate, should be established to offset the cost of providing specific services and should be reviewed on a regular basis. Board policy provides for moving towards full recovery and the Board will examine and act on exceptions to that policy.

Where full cost recovery is deemed inappropriate, cost recovery ratios should be established for consideration by the Board. (Upon approval by the Board, cost recovery ratios will be incorporated into the County's Financial Policies).

II.13 Private Contributions

The County provides many services to its residents; thereby, enhancing the "Quality of Life" in our County.

To the extent possible, efforts should be made to secure private contributions, whether in the form of volunteer services, equipment, or cash contributions. This is particularly important in helping to defray the taxpayer burden of providing programs and activities which may be considered primarily "Quality of Life" in nature; such as, various community services, cultural, and recreational activities.

III. EXPENDITURE POLICIES**III.1 Administrative Charges**

The County has a federally approved overhead distribution system which allocates General Fund Administrative Charges to the various County entities benefiting from such administrative activities. The existence of this system assures qualification for federal reimbursement of administrative costs associated with federal programs.

III.2 County Grants

As part of its annual budget process, the County identifies amounts to be granted to various community agencies which provide valuable services to the County's residents.

Because of increasing demands on the County's limited resources, the County will provide a maximum of the amount budgeted to each grant recipient. In the event that a grant recipient requests additional County funding, such request will be considered in the next year's budget process.

III.3 Grant Supported County Programs

The County conducts a variety of programs which depend on outside grants to the County for partial funding. In the event of reductions in such outside funding amounts, the program service levels will be reduced and additional County support will not be provided to compensate for the reduction of outside funding.

Full recovery of vacation and sick leave for employees working under a grant shall be undertaken.

III.4 Performance Measures

The County has developed "Performance Measures" for each of its departments in order to assure that maximum productivity is being achieved.

Where Performance Measures demonstrate activities could be provided most cost effectively by outsiders, outsourcing of such activities will be considered. Likewise, services currently outsourced will be considered to be provided directly if there is a cost benefit to the County.

Performance Measures will also provide management with criteria to use in evaluating departmental requests for increased funding levels.

IV. RESERVE POLICIES

A reserve policy is an important factor in maintaining the fiscal health of Palm Beach County. There are three primary types of reserves: Operating, Capital, and Debt. The degree of need for these reserves differs based upon the type of fund or operation involved. However, one policy statement for each type of reserve can be uniformly applied to most funds (excluding Airport and Water and Sewer, which are subject to various regulatory requirements). Board approval is required to move funds from Contingency Reserve accounts into expenditure line items.

IV.1 Operating Reserves

The adopted budget for the General Fund will include unassigned reserves (reserve for balance brought forward and contingency) in an amount which, when combined with the statutory reserve is between 10% and 15% of net budgeted expenditures and transfers for this fund.

IV.2 Capital Reserves

Capital Reserves are established primarily to set aside funds to provide for additional projects, or additions to existing budgeted projects, which may be deemed appropriate for funding after the Annual Budget is adopted.

Capital Project Funds – Fund Balance

Assigned fund balance in capital projects funds include amounts which are being held for specific projects.

Amounts in bond construction funds for which the bonds were issued will be reflected as restricted fund balance.

IV.3 Debt Reserves

Debt reserves are established to protect bondholders from payment defaults. Adequate debt reserves are essential in maintaining good bond ratings and the marketability of bonds. The amount of debt reserves is established by bond indenture in association with each bond issuance.

Although these policy statements are intended to apply to various funds of the County, various Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations, and specific financial policies, may supersede them.

V. DEBT POLICIES

Palm Beach County will use debt financing when it is appropriate, which will be implemented through procedures provided in county policy CW-F-074. It will be judged appropriate only when the following conditions exist:

- ◆ When non continuous capital improvements are desired, and;
- ◆ When it can be determined that current and/or future citizens will receive a benefit from the improvement.

When Palm Beach County utilizes long-term debt financing, it will ensure that the debt is soundly financed by:

- ◆ Conservatively projecting the revenue sources that will be utilized to pay the debt.
- ◆ Financing the improvement over a period not greater than the useful life of the improvement.

Additionally, the County has the following policies in relation to debt financing:

- ◆ Where practical, the County will issue general obligation bonds instead of non-self supporting revenue bonds.
- ◆ Palm Beach County maintains good communications with bond rating agencies about its financial condition.
- ◆ Palm Beach County maintains overall outstanding debt less than \$1,200 per capita.
- ◆ Debt service payments, exclusive of general obligation and self-supporting debts, will be no more than 5% of general governmental expenditures.

Annual budgets and long-range forecasts include debt service payments and reserve requirements for all debt currently outstanding and for all proposed debt issues.

V.1 General Obligation Debt

The County will issue general obligation bonds only upon approval of the electorate after a general election as required by the Florida Constitution.

V.2 Non-Self-Supporting Debt

The County may issue non-self-supporting debt to the extent that non-ad valorem revenues are at least twice the annual amount of debt service on the non-self-supporting debt and to the extent that variable interest rate on non-self-supporting debt is no more than 25% of total non-self-supporting debt in the aggregate.

V.3 Self-Supporting Debt

The County may issue self-supporting debt for proprietary fund activities based on analyses of revenues and expenses to be incurred as a result of the project or projects to be funded by the debt.

VI. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT POLICIES**VI.1 Five-Year Program**

The County will develop a five-year Capital Improvement Program as part of each year's annual budget process and will make all capital improvements in accordance with the adopted Annual County Budget.

The County will identify the estimated costs and potential funding sources for each capital project before it is submitted to the Board of County Commissioners as a component of the five-year program.

VI.2 Operating Costs

The costs of operating and maintaining all proposed projects will be identified and incorporated into five-year financial projections for operations.

VI.3 Capital Financing

The County Administrator will determine, and recommend to the Board, the least costly financing method for all capital projects.

VI.4 Renewal and Replacement

The County shall develop and implement a program for identifying, scheduling, and budgeting for the renewal and replacement requirements of capital facilities.

VII. OTHER - ROTATION OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

In December 1991, the Board approved a mandatory rotation policy for external auditors that prevented the current auditors from competing for the next contract. Auditing contracts have historically lasted seven years (an initial term of three years followed by up to four years of extensions). In September 2012, the Board removed the mandatory rotation requirement. The current firm can compete for the contract, but the principle must change if the same firm is used.

Palm Beach County is committed to providing quality service to its residents at the lowest possible cost, in order to optimize taxpayer dollars. In developing the County's financial plan, or budget, attention is first given to assure the budget will be in balance, both on an overall basis and in each of the County's funds. Any potential imbalances are eliminated by the County Administrator before the Tentative Budget is presented to the Board of County Commissioners for consideration and adoption at Public Hearings.

Fiscal Year

Palm Beach County's Budget is based on a fiscal, rather than calendar year. The year begins on October 1st and ends on September 30th. Thus, FY 2013 is from October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013.

Statutory Requirements

In the State of Florida, county budgets are governed by State Statutes. Chapter 129 of the Florida Statutes, entitled "County Annual Budget" specifically directs that (among other requirements) a budget be prepared annually and it must be balanced. It further provides for amendment of the budget in limited circumstances and prohibits expenditures in excess of budgeted amounts.

Funds Included

The County's budget is consolidated and presents the planned disposition of all available resources in all funds. The total budget is appropriated by the Board of County Commissioners as the adopted financial plan for the County for the ensuing fiscal year.

Basis of Budgeting

All funds are budgeted using the modified accrual basis of accounting, including proprietary funds. Fund budgets are prepared using the governmental model, which in essence, is as if all funds were special revenue funds. The only exception to this policy is the annual interest expense or proprietary funds which is budgeted on the accrual basis.

Budget Development Process

The FY 2013 budget was developed based on department and countywide strategies mandated by Administration. Departments did not make across the board cuts. Instead, County departments maintained the same service levels as last year while attempting not to increase expenses through the implementation of efficiencies and privatization efforts.

All Department requests were due March 26th, with Constitutional Officers' proposed budgets due May 1st or as specified by State Statute.

A Workshop was held with the Management Team in May. Workshops with the Board of County Commissioners were held on June 12th and July 10th and included input from the public. Commissioner retreats were held on March 21st and June 11th and discussed goals, objectives, and performance measures. Based on Board direction at these workshops and retreats, changes were made and a tentative budget was finalized.

Public Hearings were held on September 6th and 24th to receive final public comments on the Tentative Budget and to adopt a final FY 2013 budget. The Board of County Commissioners adopted a millage rate of 4.7815 mills for FY 2013, which is 0.3% above the rolled-back rate. The rolled-back rate is the millage which, exclusive of new construction, provides the same ad valorem tax revenue as was levied during the prior year. The Adopted budget became effective on October 1, 2012.

Amendments After Adoption

Florida Statutes specifically direct that, upon the final adoption of the budgets, the budgets shall regulate the expenditures of the County and the itemized estimates of expenditures shall have the effect of fixed appropriations and shall not be amended or altered or exceeded except as provided by the Statutes.

The Board of County Commissioners, at any time within a fiscal year, may amend a budget as follows:

- Appropriations for expenditures in any fund may be decreased and other appropriations in the same fund correspondingly increased with the approval of the Board provided the total appropriations of the fund are not changed.
- Appropriations from the reserve for contingencies may be made to increase the appropriation for any particular expense in the same fund for any lawful purpose. Expenditures can not be charged directly to the reserve for contingencies.
- The reserve for future construction and improvements may be appropriated by the Board for the purpose(s) for which the reserve was established.
- A receipt from a source not anticipated in the budget and received for a particular purpose, including but not limited to grants, donations, gifts, or reimbursement for damages, may, upon approval by the Board, be appropriated and expended for that purpose. Such receipts and appropriations shall be added to the budget of the proper fund.
- Increased receipts for enterprise or proprietary funds received for a particular purpose may, upon approval by the Board, be appropriated and expended for that purpose.

Florida Statutes provide for the delegation of authority to approve certain types of budget transfers. The Board of County Commissioners has established procedures by which the Director of the Office of Financial Management and Budget may authorize certain transfers which are intra-departmental in nature, such as appropriations from one line item to another within a department, transfers from designated capital reserves to establish budgets for projects previously approved, transfers between school impact fee reserves and appropriation units within the same fund, and transfers from reserves for donations for a specific purpose.

Departmental Performance

Annually, the Departments include a mission statement, program/service descriptions, highlights and accomplishments, the budget year's goals (objectives), and performance measures in the Budget Document. These functions help Administration and the County Commission evaluate the performance of each Department. The Office of Financial Management and Budget has helped to establish more effective performance measures and objectives.

The over-all objective is to verify Palm Beach County performance measures are:

- A positive tool in gauging organizational achievements;
- Increase the meaningfulness (value) to all;
- An important management tool to aid decision making;
- An accurate source of justification for resource requests; and
- A way to connect staff level activities to higher level organizational missions and objectives.

Jan-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
29	30	31					
Feb-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29				
Mar-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30						
May-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31			
Jun-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Jul-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					
Aug-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31		
Sep-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
30							
Oct-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31				
Nov-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec-12	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
30	31						

January - February

- Development of **Departmental** and **Non-Departmental** estimates for current year and budget requests for subsequent year
- 13 February - distribution of Budget Instructions Manual covering operating and capital budgets
- Budget Reporting and Analysis Support System (BRASS) training sessions (as needed)

March

- 1 BRASS system opens to departments for entry of estimates and budget requests
- 21 Board of County Commissioners (BCC) Budget Retreat
- 26 Submission of Departmental budget requests

April - May

- Calculations of tax requirements and gross budget and completion of overall budget review
- 1 May - Submission of Constitutional Officer's budget requests
- 8 May - Management Team Meeting

June

- 1 Property Appraiser - Estimate of assessed property value to the BCC (F.S. 200.065(7)) and submission of budget request to the State Department of Revenue (DOR) and the BCC (F.S. 195.087(1)(a))
- 11 BCC Budget Retreat
- 12 BCC Budget Workshop

July

- 1 Property Appraiser - Certification of taxable property values to the BCC (F.S. 193.023(1); 200.065(11))
- 10 BCC Budget Workshop - setting of tentative Millage rate
- 25 Notification to Property Appraiser of proposed Millage rate, roll back rate, and date, time, and place of 1st Public Hearing (form DR-420) (F.S. 200.065(2)(b))

August

- 1 Submission of Tax Collector's budget request to the State DOR and the BCC (F.S. 195.087(2))
- 14 Board meeting to approve requests of Tax Collector to order tax roll to be extended
- 15 Property Appraiser's budget with final budget amendment from DOR (F.S. 195.087(1)(a))
- Mailing of Notices of Proposed Property Taxes and First Public Hearing Date (i.e. TRIM@Notice) (F.S. 200.065(2)(b))

September

- 6 First Public Hearing (6:00pm) - Adopt proposed millage and amended tentative budget (F.S. 200.065(2)(c))
- 20 Publication of newspaper advertisements of Second Public Hearing and Budget Summary Statement (F.S. 129.03(3)(b); 200.065(2)(d) and (3(1))
- 24 Second Public Hearing (6:00pm) - Adopt final millage and budget (F.S. 200.065(2)(d))
- Post tentative budget to County's website (at least 2 days before hearing)
 - Submission of approved millage levy resolution and budget to Property Appraiser, Tax Collector, and DOR (F.S. 200.065(4)) and Certification of Compliance submitted to DOR (F.S. 200.068 DR-487)

October - December

- 1 October - Beginning of new fiscal year
- 23 December - Submission of Budget Documents to GFOA Awards Program

Note: After the completion of Value Adjustment Board (VAB) Hearings, final taxable values will be certified (form DR-422) (F.S. 200.065(5))



Budget Summary

FY 2012 Adopted to FY 2013 Adopted Budget

What is the Budget?

The **budget** is a plan for the accomplishment of goals and objectives within programs identified as being necessary to the purpose of Palm Beach County government. Included in the format are the estimates of the appropriations of the resources required, the tax and non-tax revenues available to support implementation and the number of positions estimated to fulfill the level of service represented by workload measures. In practice, the "budget" may be the plan presented to the appropriating body for adoption, labeled adopted, or the adopted budget, which is the legal authorization to expend County funds during the fiscal year. The budget may be amended during the fiscal year by the governing body in accordance with procedures specified by law and/or administrative order.

Total Budget

The **Total Budget** includes budget transfers from one fund to another and payments from one County department to another for services received.

Net Budget

The **Net Budget** subtracts Internal Service Charges, transfers of money from one fund to another (Interfund Transfers), and payments from one department to another for services rendered, from the total Gross Budget. These reductions from the total Gross Budget are considered double-counted because they do not represent money coming into the County budget as revenue or leaving the County budget as expense. Interfund transfers are necessary to reflect movement of revenues within the legal budget from the fund where received to the fund where the expenditure is to be recorded.

	<u>FY 2012 Adopted Budget</u>	<u>FY 2012 Modified Budget</u>	<u>FY 2013 Adopted Budget</u>
Total Budget	\$3,925,196,649	\$4,243,299,992	\$3,884,250,421
Less: Internal Service Charges	(\$124,253,018)	(\$124,253,018)	(\$130,280,896)
Interfund Transfers	(\$462,572,105)	(\$681,385,799)	(\$482,681,602)
Interdepartmental Charges	(\$26,748,504)	(\$26,748,504)	(\$24,919,314)
Net Budget	<u>\$3,311,623,022</u>	<u>\$3,410,912,671</u>	<u>\$3,246,368,609</u>
Budgeted Reserves	\$772,705,301	\$824,486,339	\$816,401,200
Budgeted Expenditures	\$2,538,917,721	\$2,586,426,332	\$2,429,967,409
Net Budget	<u>\$3,311,623,022</u>	<u>\$3,410,912,671</u>	<u>\$3,246,368,609</u>

Internal Service Charges for FY 2012 adjusted to exclude ISS and Graphics, which are now in the general fund. Interdepartmental charges for FY 2012 adjusted to include Engineering's interdepartmental charges for services.

CHANGES IN PROPERTY (AD VALOREM) TAXES

Palm Beach County, FL

	FY 2012 Budget		FY 2013 Budget		Increase (Decrease) Amount	Percent
	Millage	Amount	Millage	Amount		
General Fund	4.7815	\$595,388,733	4.7815	\$599,618,457	\$4,229,724	0.71%
Voted Debt Service	0.2110	26,297,016	0.2087	\$26,190,364	(\$106,652)	-0.41%
Sub-Total Countywide	4.9925	\$621,685,749	4.9902	\$625,808,821	\$4,123,072	0.66%
<u>Dependent Districts</u>						
County Library	0.6081	\$41,029,412	0.6066	\$41,335,334	305,922	0.75%
Fire-Rescue Countywide MSTU	3.4581	175,610,575	3.4581	177,006,499	1,395,924	0.79%
Jupiter Fire MSTU	2.1600	15,441,653	2.1393	15,466,702	25,049	0.16%
Sub-Total Dependent Districts		\$232,081,640		\$233,808,535	\$1,726,895	0.74%
Total Property Taxes		\$853,767,389		\$859,617,356	\$5,849,967	0.69%

	FY 2012 Budget	FY 2013 Budget	Increase (Decrease) Amount	Percent
Use of Property Taxes				
County Commission - Countywide	\$207,431,936	\$202,750,904	(\$4,681,032)	-2.26%
County Commission - Voted Debt Service	26,297,016	26,190,364	(106,652)	-0.41%
County Library	41,029,412	41,335,334	305,922	0.75%
Fire - Rescue	191,052,228	192,473,201	1,420,973	0.74%
Sheriff	341,348,191	350,059,805	8,711,614	2.55%
Property Appraiser	16,277,210	16,750,000	472,790	2.90%
Judicial System	3,421,917	3,121,667	(300,250)	-8.77%
Clerk & Comptroller	11,570,761	11,460,081	(110,680)	-0.96%
Supervisor of Elections	12,012,340	10,110,000	(1,902,340)	-15.84%
Tax Collector	3,326,378	5,366,000	2,039,622	61.32%
Total	\$853,767,389	\$859,617,356		

PERCENT INCREASE (DECREASE) IN MILLAGE OVER ROLLED-BACK RATE (1)

	FY 2013 Rolled-Back Rate		FY 2013 Adopted Taxes		Adopted Increase or Decrease		
	Millage	Taxes	Millage	Taxes	Millage	Taxes	% Increase Or % (Decrease) From Rolled-Back Rate
Countywide (2)	4.7682	\$597,950,586	4.7815	\$599,618,457	0.0133	\$1,667,871	0.28 %
County Library District (3)	0.5476	37,314,918	0.5491	\$37,417,132	0.0015	102,214	0.27 %
Fire-Rescue MSTU	3.4634	177,277,785	3.4581	177,006,499	(0.0053)	(271,286)	(0.15) %
Jupiter Fire-Rescue MSTU	2.1580	15,601,900	2.1393	15,466,702	(0.0187)	(135,198)	(0.87) %
Aggregate Millage Rate (4)	6.6610		6.6147		(0.0463)		<u>(0.70) %</u>
Total Taxes		<u>\$828,145,189</u>		<u>\$829,508,790</u>		<u>\$1,363,601</u>	

(1) Rolled-Back Rate is the millage rate which, exclusive of new construction, will provide the same ad valorem tax revenue as was levied during the prior year.

(2) Exclusive of voted debt millage of 0.2087 mills Countywide down from 0.2110 mills in FY 2012.

(3) Exclusive of voted debt millage of 0.0575 mills County Library up from 0.0590 mills in FY 2012.

(4) Aggregate Millage Rate is the sum of all ad valorem taxes levied by the governing body of a county for countywide purposes, plus ad valorem taxes levied for any district dependent to the governing body, divided by the total taxable value of the county, converted to a millage rate. The aggregate millage rate is not the sum of the individual millage rates levied for countywide and dependent districts.

The financial accountability of Palm Beach County is measured on a "fund" basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). A "fund" is a separate fiscal and budgetary entity. Revenues and expenditures are legally recorded in the following groupings of funds, each of which must be in balance and may not show a deficit per Florida statutory requirements.

Governmental Funds**General Fund (0001)**

This fund is used to account for financial transactions which are applicable to the general financial requirements of the County, except those required to be accounted for in other funds. Some of the countywide operations included in the General Fund are: Parks and Recreation, Engineering, Facilities Development and Operations, Public Safety, and Sheriff. Countywide Administration, County Attorney, Financial Management and Budget, Human Resources, and Purchasing are also included in the fund.

Special Revenue Funds (1000-1999)

These funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The restricted or committed proceeds or specific revenue sources should be expected to continue to comprise a substantial portion of the inflows reported in the fund. The County uses a minimum of 50% as its definition of substantial. Some of the funds in this grouping are County Transportation Trust, Fire Rescue, Municipal Services Taxing District, County Library, and Tourist Development.

Debt Service Funds (2000-2999)

These funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for debt service.

Capital Projects Funds (3000-3999)

These funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facility and other capital assets. Capital project funds exclude those types of capital related outflows financed by proprietary funds.

Proprietary Funds**Enterprise Funds (4000-4999)**

These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges. Airports and Water Utilities are considered Enterprise funds.

Internal Service Funds (5000-5999)

These funds are used to account for the goods and services which are provided by departments for the benefit of other County departments on a cost reimbursement basis.

Note: A complete list of all County funds can be found on pages 78 through 86.

Current Property Taxes

Property taxes are computed as a percentage of the taxable value of real property and personal property. Each year Countywide and Dependent Taxing Districts millage rates are established. A "mill" is one tenth of a penny, or \$1.00 of ad valorem tax for each \$1,000 of certified taxable value.

A property owner with property assessed at \$150,000 and a homestead exemption of \$50,000 will pay the Countywide millage on \$100,000 of taxable value, calculated by the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{Assessed Value Homestead Exemption}) \text{ divided by } 1,000 \times \text{Millage Rate} = \text{Property Tax} \\ & (\$150,000 - 50,000) / 1,000 \times 4.9902 = \$499.02 \end{aligned}$$

Note the above example is calculated on the Countywide rate only and does not take into account the Dependent Taxing Districts.

Licenses, Permits, and Other Taxes

Licenses include both professional and occupational licenses; permits consist of building and various other permits; other taxes consist of user-type taxes, franchise fees, utility service taxes, and delinquent ad valorem taxes.

Intergovernmental Revenues

This group of accounts includes all revenues received from federal, state, and other local governmental sources in the form of grants, shared revenues and payments-in-lieu-of-taxes.

Charges for Services

This series of accounts includes all revenues stemming from charges for current services excluding revenues of internal service funds.

Interest Earnings & Other Misc.

These include interest earnings, rents and royalties, special assessments, sale and compensation for loss of fixed assets, sale of surplus materials, and contributions from private sources. Miscellaneous revenues consist of sources not otherwise provided for in the preceding categories.

Interfund Transfers

These are amounts received by the County which are not additions to the assets of the government as a whole, although they may be to the receiving fund. These items include inter-fund transfers and inter-fund reimbursements (except the receipts of an internal service fund).

Debt Proceeds

Debt Proceeds includes revenues received from bonds, loans, and certain lease-purchase agreements.

Balances Brought Forward

This category includes fund balances carried over from the previous year.

BUDGET SUMMARY

	General Fund (0001)	Special Revenue Funds (1000-1999)
Estimated Revenues:		
Current Property Taxes	\$599,618,457	\$229,890,333
Licenses, Permits, & Other Taxes	95,228,477	82,903,156
Intergovernmental Revenues	98,117,143	178,408,649
Charges For Services	93,006,523	61,556,562
Interest Earnings & Other Misc.	(16,484,015)	2,054,056
Interfund Transfers	4,588,174	82,128,413
Total Revenue	\$874,074,759	\$636,941,169
Debt Proceeds	0	13,037,914
Total Revenue & Other Financing Sources	\$874,074,759	\$649,979,083
Balances Brought Forward	163,806,002	224,397,815
Total Estimated Revenues, Sources and Balances	\$1,037,880,761	\$874,376,898

Note: Changes in Fund Balance can be found on page 76 through 77; Budget Comparison by Fund can be found on pages 78 through 86

Debt Service Funds (2000-2999)	Capital Projects Funds (3000-3999)	Enterprise Funds (4000-4999)	Internal Service Funds (5000-5999)	Total
\$30,108,566	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$859,617,356
0	35,638,793	1,630,000	0	215,400,426
0	45,473,728	69,322,081	0	391,321,601
0	1,825,000	243,119,400	130,281,396	529,788,881
(738,769)	23,627,162	18,156,510	4,138,818	30,753,762
106,509,799	15,636,240	273,818,976	0	482,681,602
\$135,879,596	\$122,200,923	\$606,046,967	\$134,420,214	\$2,509,563,628
0	0	0	0	13,037,914
\$135,879,596	\$122,200,923	\$606,046,967	\$134,420,214	2,522,601,542
26,669,322	643,881,909	276,137,499	26,756,332	1,361,648,879
\$162,548,918	\$766,082,832	\$882,184,466	\$161,176,546	\$3,884,250,421

General Government

General government is a major class of services provided by the legislative, judicial, and administrative branches of County government as a whole. This classification encompasses the Board of County Commissioners, Administration (including central service staff departments), Auditing, Property Appraisal, Tax Collection, Finance, Legal, Planning, Judicial, Supervisor of Elections, and various other general government services.

Public Safety

Public safety is a major category of services provided by the County for the security of persons and property. This category includes law enforcement, fire control, detention and/or correction, protective inspections, emergency and disaster relief services, ambulance and rescue services, investigative autopsies, consumer affairs, and all other costs primarily related to public safety.

Physical Environment

This category consists of the cost of services provided by the County for the primary purpose of achieving a satisfactory living environment by controlling and utilizing elements of the environment. Services include water and sewage, mosquito and aquatic plant control, sand transfer and beach restoration, soil conservation and agriculture, and all other services related to the physical environment.

Transportation

Transportation includes the costs of services provided by the County for the safe and adequate flow of vehicles, travelers, and pedestrians. This category includes the Engineering County Transportation Trust Fund, Palm Tran, Department of Airports, and various funds associated with the construction and maintenance of roads within the County Road Program.

Economic Environment

This category consists of the cost of providing services which develop and improve the economic condition of the community and its citizens. Services included are industry development, veterans services, housing and community development, and all other costs primarily related to the economic environment.

Human Services

This category consists of the cost of providing services for the care, treatment, and control of human illness, injury or handicap, and for the welfare of the community as a whole and its individuals. Expenditures classified under this function include hospital services, health care, animal regulation, homes for the infirm, mental health, welfare, retardation and other human services.

Culture and Recreation

This category includes the cost of providing and maintaining cultural and recreational facilities and activities for the benefit of citizens and visitors. This category includes libraries, parks and related programs, cultural services, special events, and special recreational facilities.

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers are movement of assets (usually cash) from one fund to another. Also referred to as "Transfers In/Out."

Reserves

Reserves are a specified amount of funds set aside for the purpose of meeting future expenses. Expenditures may not be charged directly to reserve accounts. A budget transfer establishing a new appropriation must first be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

Internal Services

Internal Services are those expenses incurred exclusively by internal service funds in providing goods and services to user departments and agencies. This category includes fleet management, employee health insurance, casualty self insurance, and workers' compensation.

Non-Departmental

Non-Departmental expenditures are costs of government services which are not directly attributable to a specific County program or operation. Examples of non-departmental expenditures include debt service obligations and contributions to Human Service organizations.

BUDGET SUMMARY

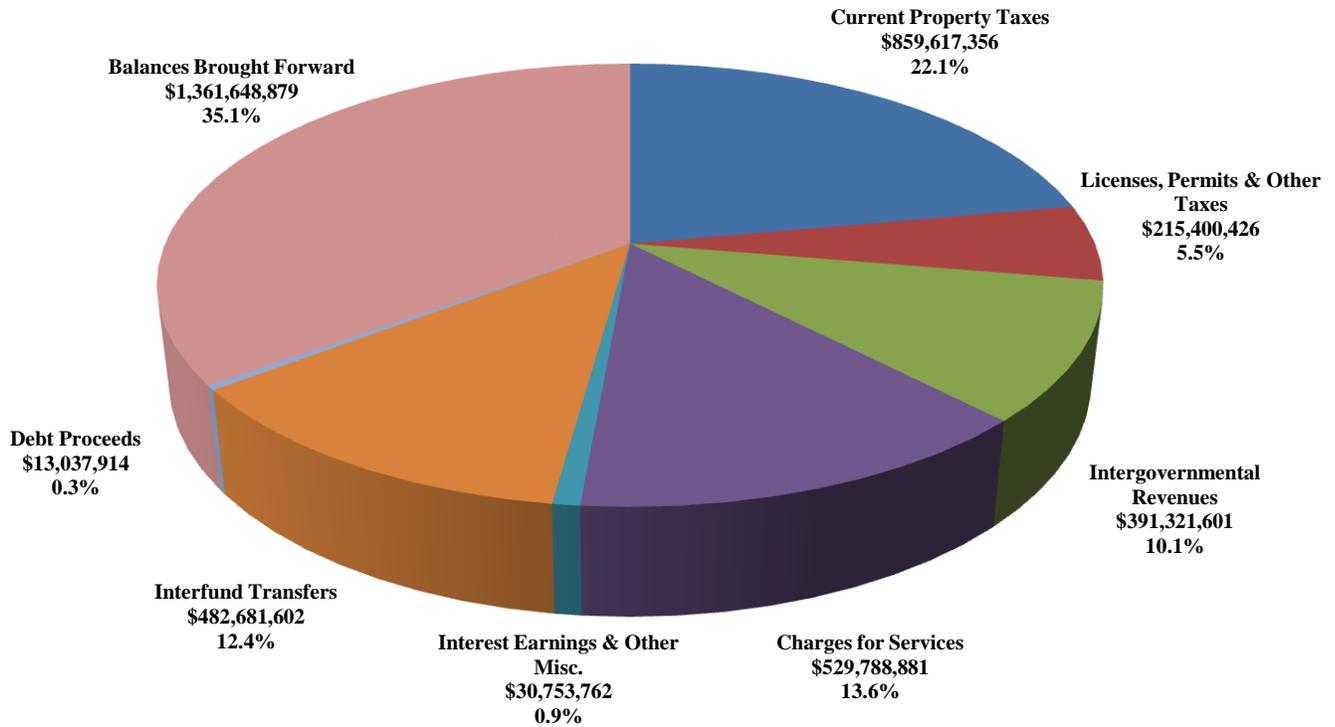
	General Fund (0001)	Special Revenue Funds (1000-1999)
Expenditures, Uses & Reserves:		
General Governmental Services	\$124,854,920	\$8,480,298
Public Safety	505,808,119	299,962,715
Physical Environment	11,801,299	21,956,719
Transportation	4,235,000	159,594,149
Economic Environment	22,969,965	97,727,881
Human Services	52,245,047	52,347,125
Culture and Recreation	54,601,720	50,456,768
Interfund Transfers	157,719,610	43,472,044
Reserves	82,000,000	149,056,456
Internal Services	0	0
Non-Departmental	21,645,081	(8,677,257)
Total Expenditures	\$1,037,880,761	\$874,376,898

Note: Changes in Fund Balance can be found on page 76 through 77; Budget Comparison by Fund can be found on pages 78 through 86

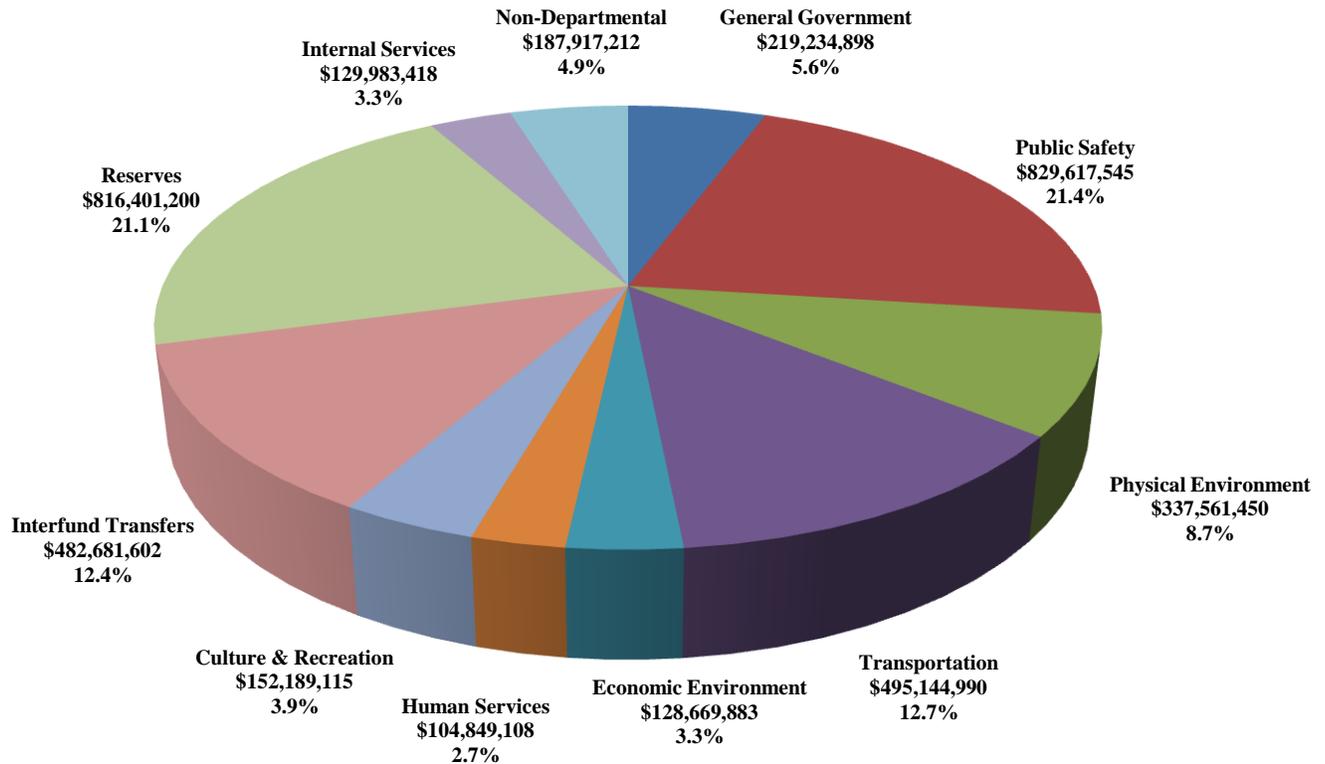
Debt Service Funds (2000-2999)	Capital Projects Funds (3000-3999)	Enterprise Funds (4000-4999)	Internal Service Funds (5000-5999)	Total
\$0	\$85,700,977	\$0	\$198,703	\$219,234,898
0	23,846,711	0	0	829,617,545
0	45,667,673	258,135,759	0	337,561,450
0	140,971,336	190,344,505	0	495,144,990
0	7,972,037	0	0	128,669,883
0	256,936	0	0	104,849,108
0	47,130,627	0	0	152,189,115
471,700	6,664,251	273,746,386	607,611	482,681,602
24,602,031	401,333,753	128,823,443	30,585,517	816,401,200
0	0	0	129,983,418	129,983,418
137,475,187	6,538,531	31,134,373	(198,703)	187,917,212
\$162,548,918	\$766,082,832	\$882,184,466	\$161,176,546	\$3,884,250,421

BUDGET SUMMARY \$3,884,250,421

Revenues by Type



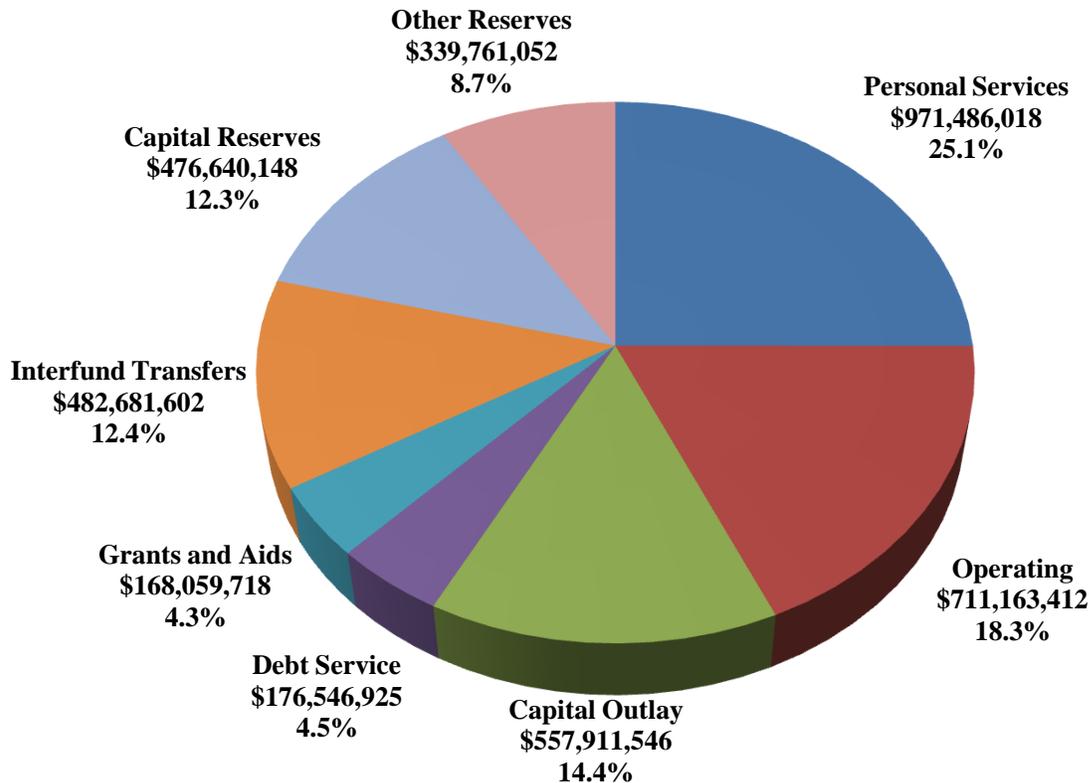
Expenditures by Activity Type



FISCAL YEAR 2009-2013

<u>Revenue Source</u>	<u>Actual FY2009</u>	<u>Actual FY2010</u>	<u>Actual FY2011</u>	<u>Estimated FY2012</u>	<u>Budget FY2013</u>
Current Property Taxes	\$ 850,038,301	\$ 849,830,375	\$ 833,742,236	\$ 818,131,819	\$ 859,617,356
Licenses, Permits & Other Taxes	201,240,394	207,693,473	201,871,051	214,176,599	215,400,426
Intergovernmental Revenues	233,089,376	263,320,630	264,930,236	316,182,284	391,321,601
Charges for Services	476,309,661	482,993,021	488,133,804	493,166,178	529,788,881
Interest Earnings & Other Miscellaneous	218,633,081	99,467,129	116,416,708	120,915,422	30,753,762
Interfund Transfers	575,431,862	473,067,528	442,165,546	436,301,696	482,681,602
Debt Proceeds	113,544,382	34,017,095	144,480,270	24,880,549	13,037,914
Balances Brought Forward	1,648,546,338	1,642,230,245	1,458,563,327	1,394,441,614	1,361,648,879
Total	\$ 4,316,833,395	\$ 4,052,619,496	\$ 3,950,303,178	\$ 3,818,196,161	\$ 3,884,250,421
Uses of Funds					
General Government	\$ 246,871,045	\$ 261,564,340	\$ 224,409,946	\$ 162,405,065	\$ 219,234,898
Public Safety	771,807,705	792,415,451	77,283,753	785,484,661	829,617,545
Physical Environment	160,231,371	188,802,702	156,867,341	167,521,408	337,561,450
Transportation	295,498,353	263,014,751	259,592,325	238,640,266	495,144,990
Economic Environment	101,369,915	87,181,714	87,616,290	135,711,825	128,669,883
Human Services	101,591,406	104,196,896	102,569,043	101,185,690	104,849,108
Culture/ Recreation	140,154,080	137,791,651	127,521,300	110,959,568	152,189,115
Interfund Transfers	642,852,987	525,338,151	563,888,224	462,572,105	482,681,602
Reserves	0	0	0	0	816,401,200
Internal Services	151,870,092	131,998,838	114,148,664	118,315,535	129,983,418
Non-Departmental	96,296,848	137,857,488	832,766,620	173,697,798	187,917,212
Total	\$ 2,708,543,802	\$ 2,630,161,982	\$ 2,546,663,506	\$ 2,456,493,921	\$ 3,884,250,421

Total of All Funds \$3,884,250,421



The above graph reflects how funds for the total County budget are allocated.

Personal Services - includes expense for salaries, wages, and related employee benefits provided for all persons employed by the County whether on full-time, part-time, temporary, or seasonal basis. Employee benefits include employer contributions to a retirement system, social security, life and health insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment compensation insurance, and any other similar direct employee benefits.

Operating - includes expenditures for goods and services which primarily benefit the current period and are not defined as personal services or capital outlays. Examples include professional services, accounting and auditing, other contractual services, travel and per diem, communications, utilities, rentals and leases, repair and maintenance, promotional activities, office supplies, operating supplies, road material and supplies, books, publications, subscriptions, memberships, and other current charges not otherwise classified.

Capital Outlay - used for the acquisition of or addition to fixed assets. This includes land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment, and construction in progress.

Debt Service - Expenditures that include debt for all funds, including principal, interest, and other debt service costs, but do not include reserves for debt (\$37,668,154) which are part of Other Reserves.

Grants & Aids - includes all grants, subsidies, and contributions to other governmental agencies and private organizations excluding transfers to agencies within the same governmental entity.

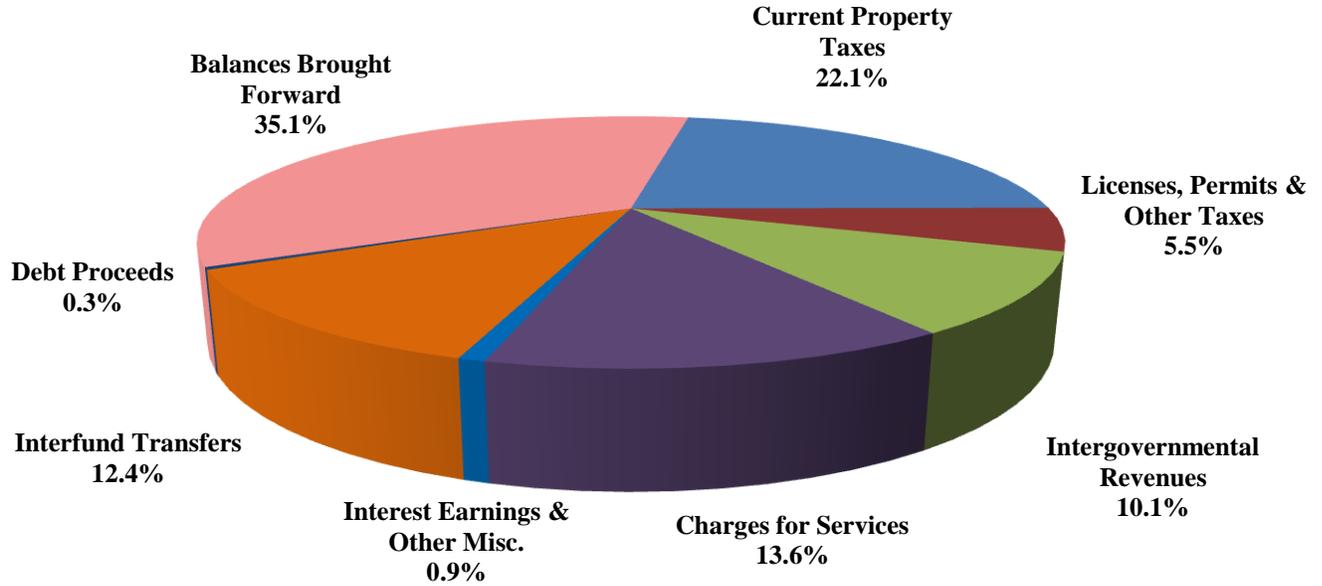
Interfund Transfers - Amounts transferred from one fund to another to assist in financing the services of the recipient fund.

Capital Reserves - A specified amount of funds set aside for the purpose of meeting future expenses for Capital Projects.

Other Reserves - Reserves for cash carry forward, contingencies, specific operations, and debt service.

TRENDS AND FORECASTS

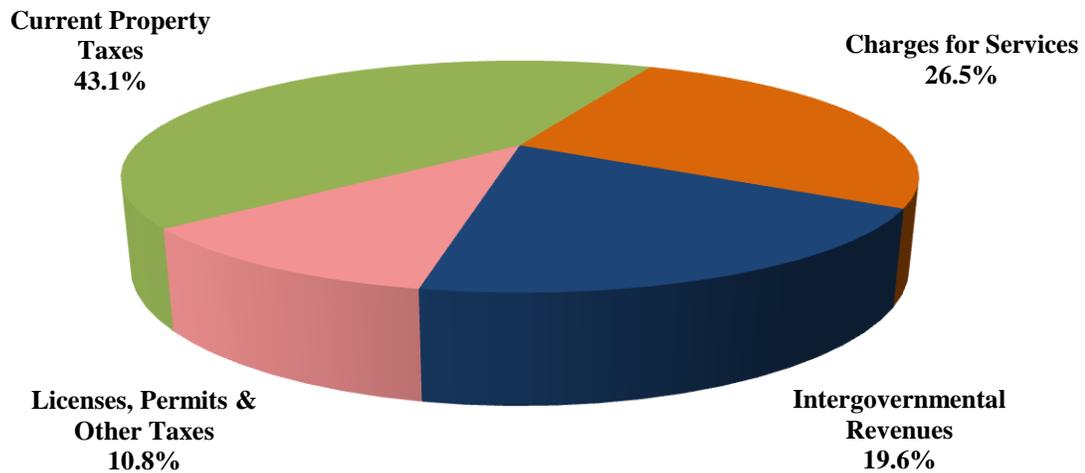
The graph below represents FY 2013 budgeted revenues totaling \$3,884,250,421



The use of fund balances and interfund transfers comprise 47.5% of total budgeted revenues in Palm Beach County. When you exclude these two categories, the major revenue sources for Palm Beach County are property taxes, charges for services, intergovernmental revenues, and licenses, permits and other taxes. These major current revenue sources account for 51.4% of overall FY 2013 budgeted revenue, or 97.9% of FY 2013 budgeted revenues not including fund balance and interfund transfers.

The graph below illustrates the percentage of each major revenue source against the total of all major revenues (\$1,996,118,264).

FY 2013 Major Revenue Sources



The following pages will discuss each major revenue source, the underlying assumptions for each revenue estimate, and significant revenue trends.

TRENDS AND FORECASTS

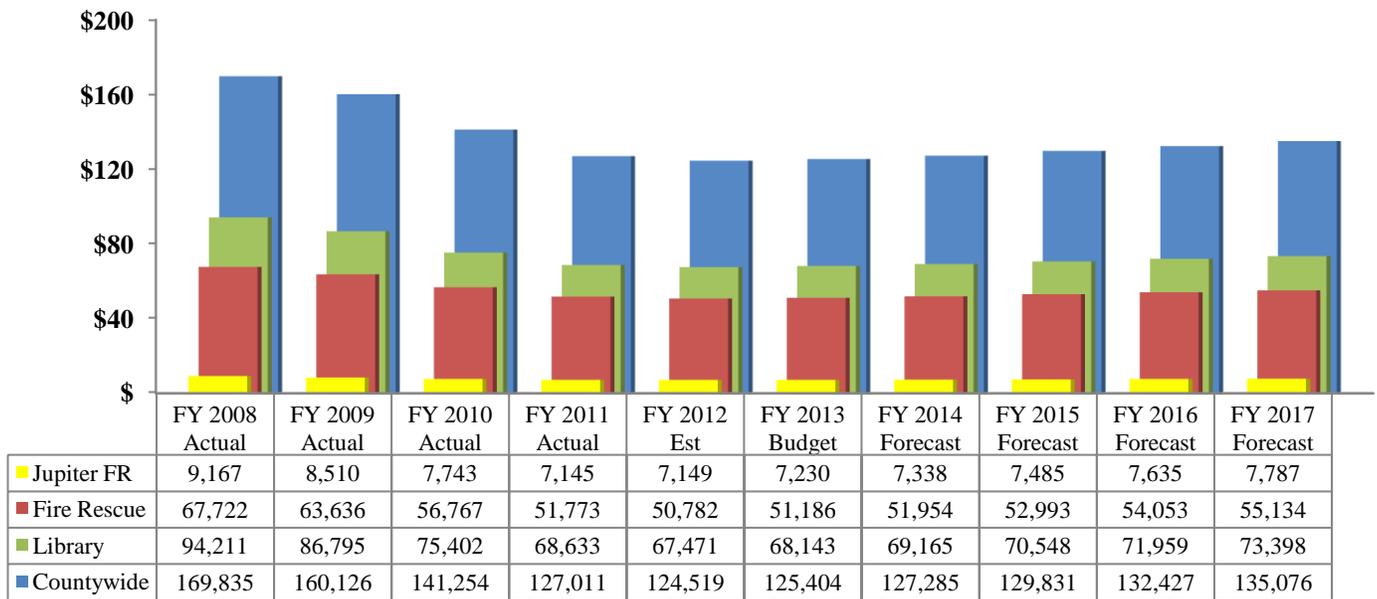
Current Property Taxes

The major revenue source funding Palm Beach County's general operations continues to be property taxes. The following graphs present the history of the taxable property values and the operating property tax revenues for the County, the Fire district, and the Library district. The FY 2013 budget is based on the County experiencing a slight increase in taxable property values of \$72.9 million .06% and the addition of new construction of approximately \$811.6 million. The County anticipates the taxable property values to increase by .75% in FY 2014, with a equal addition of new construction valuing approximately \$940.5 million. Thereafter, property values are projected to increase 2% annually.

In FY 2013, current property taxes total \$859.6 million. Of this amount, \$599.6 million or 69.8% is attributable to the Countywide millage rate excluding voted debt. The Fire Rescue taxes comprise \$192.5 million or 22.4% of the total. The remaining property tax revenue is related to millages for the County Library (\$37.4 million or 4.3%) and the general obligation debt (\$30.1 million or 3.5%).

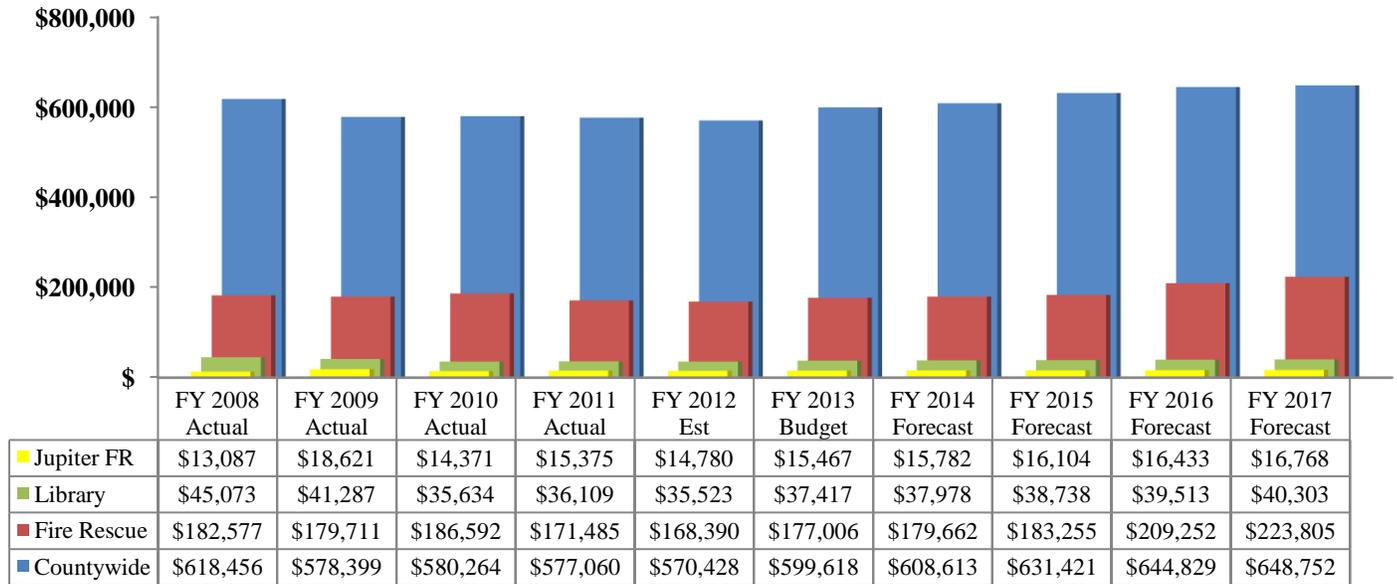
The Countywide operating tax rate is 4.7815; no increase from FY 2012. The rollback rate is the millage rate that generates the same tax revenue from the same assessed properties. Therefore, new construction is not calculated in the roll-back rate. FY 2012 new construction is valued at approximately \$811.6 million, which equates to Countywide property tax revenue of approximately \$3.8 million.

Taxable Property Values (\$000,000)



TRENDS AND FORECASTS

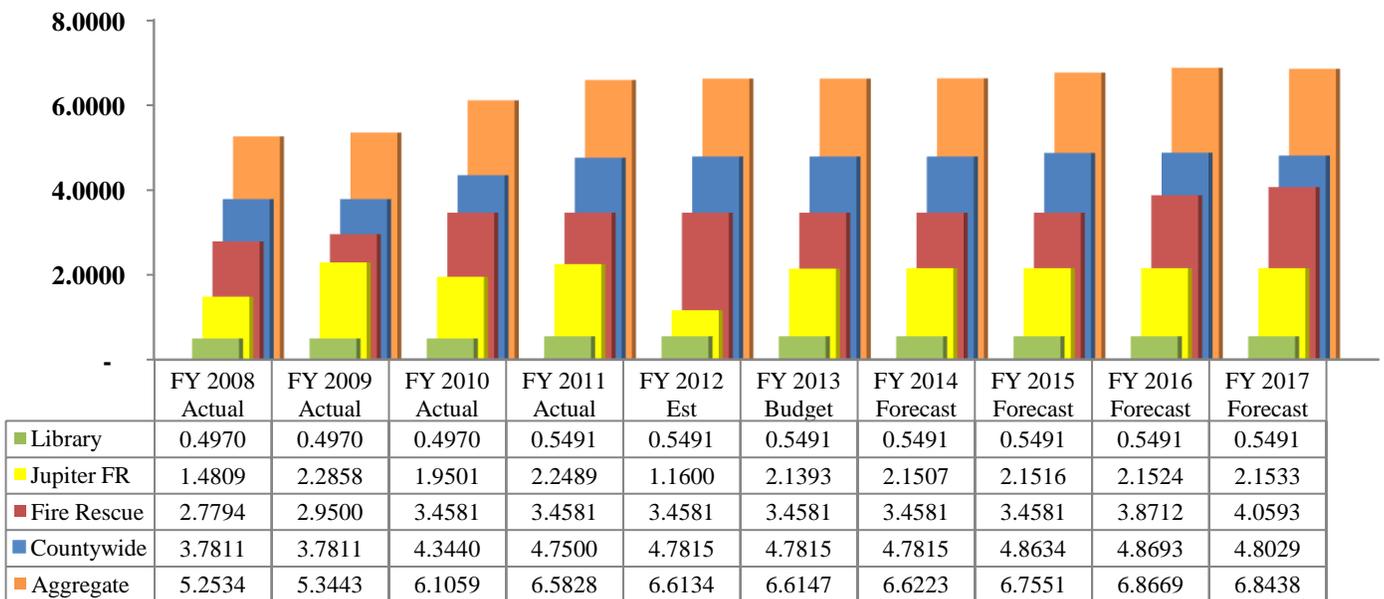
Property Tax (Operating) Revenues (\$000)



Excludes voted debt

The graph below illustrates the history of the Countywide, Library, Fire Rescue and Jupiter Fire Rescue operating millage rates, as well as the aggregate millage rate.

Property Tax Millage Rates



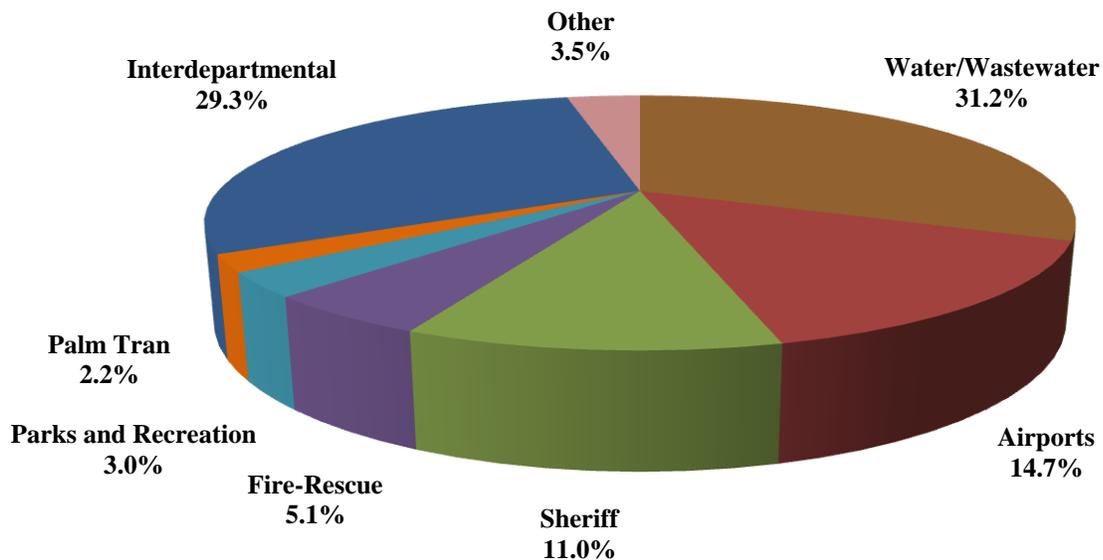
TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Charges for Services

Charges for Services represents fee charged as a result of direct benefit or in lieu of other charges. As shown in the graph below, Interdepartmental Charges and Water/Wastewater Utilities Charges account for a majority of the revenues in the charges for services category. The other major revenues in this category include Airport, Sheriff, and Fire Rescue charges. The remaining balance in charges for services include Parks and Recreation fees, Palm Tran fares, and other miscellaneous fees.

The graph below illustrates the percentage of each charge for services type against the total of all charges for services (\$529,778,881).

FY 2013 Charges for Services

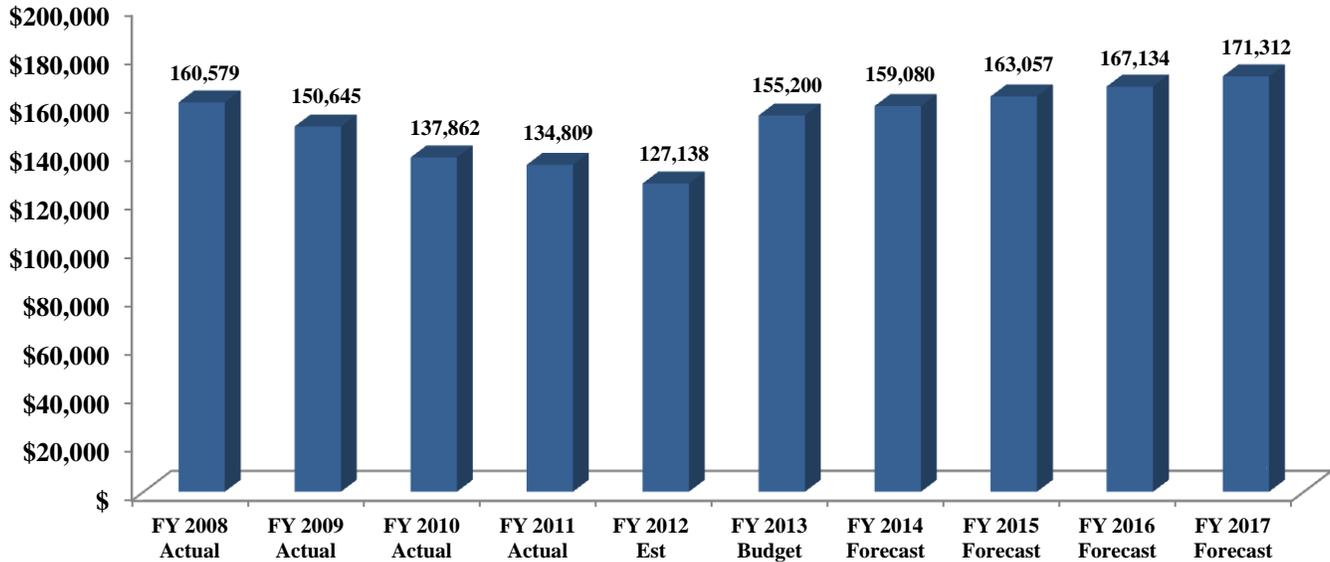


Charges for Services - Interdepartmental Charges

Interdepartmental Charges total \$155,200,210 in FY 2013, or 29.3% of the FY 2013 Charges for Services Category. Interdepartmental Charges represent charges for goods and services exchanged between County departments. The majority of revenues in this category are related to Risk Management charges for insurance, including health, property and casualty, and workers compensation, which amounts to \$90.6 million or 58.4% of the total. The other major source of revenue is Fleet Management charges (\$39.7 million). Combined, Risk Management and Fleet Management charges comprise over 83.9% of the Interdepartmental Charges category. These revenues are based on a cost allocation method supported to recover costs to support the operations. Internal Service charges are projected to increase 2.5% annually. This is determined based on potential increase in the service departments budgets related to personnel retirement cost increases and maintenance contract increases.

TRENDS AND FORECASTS

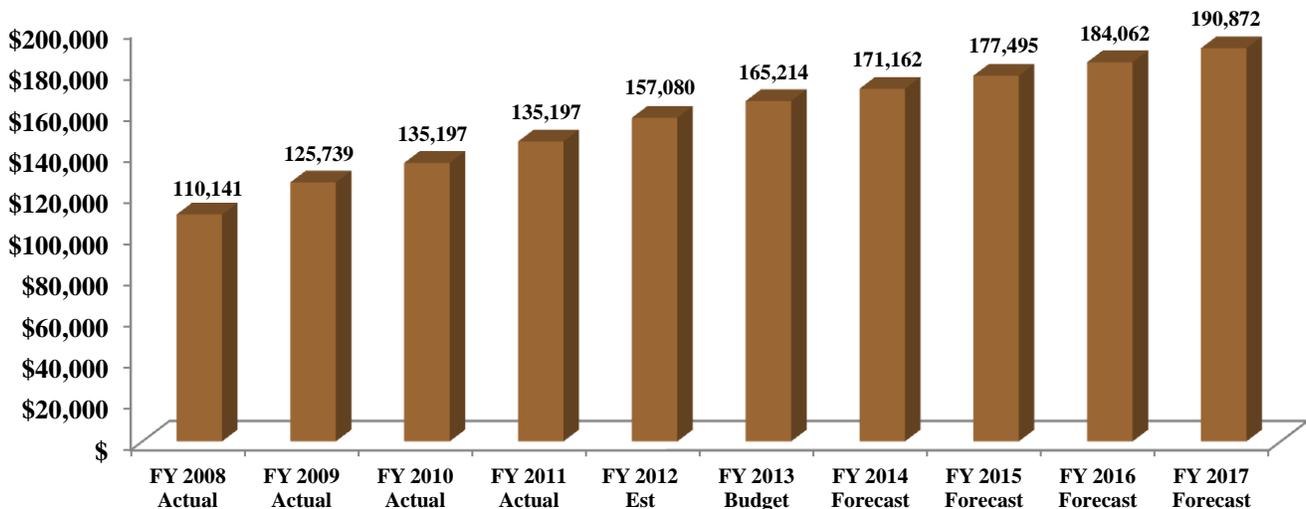
Interdepartmental Charges (\$000)



Charges for Services - Water/Wastewater Utilities Charges

Water/Wastewater Utilities charges total \$165,214,000 in FY 2013, or 31.2% of the FY 2013 Charges for Services Category. These revenues represent fees paid to the Water Utilities Department for providing potable water, reclaimed water, and wastewater service to approximately 532,000 residents in the central and south-central unincorporated areas of the County and the western communities. Effective October 1, 2012 fees for potable water, wastewater, and reclaimed water were increased by 4.848% as part of the annual Consumer Price Index adjustment for water and sewer maintenance. The revenue from the fee increase in FY 2013 is offset by conservation efforts resulting in a decrease in gallons per household.

Water/Wastewater Utilities Charges (\$000)

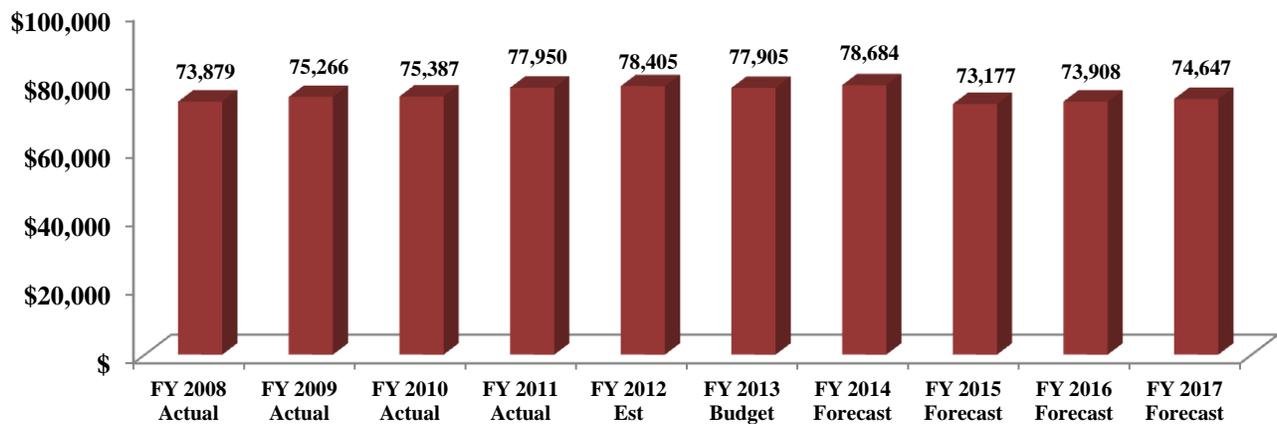


TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Charges for Services - Airport Charges

Airport charges total \$77,905,400 in FY 2013, or 14.7% of the FY 2013 Charges for Services Category. This category includes revenues associated with the operation of Palm Beach International Airport, as well as three general aviation airports. Approximately 67% of total revenue is attributable to fees for parking and rental cars, rental space for airlines, and passenger facility charges. The remaining balance of revenue includes items such as landing fees, concession charges, and other rental charges. Future estimates are based on historical trend analysis and current and projected economic conditions.

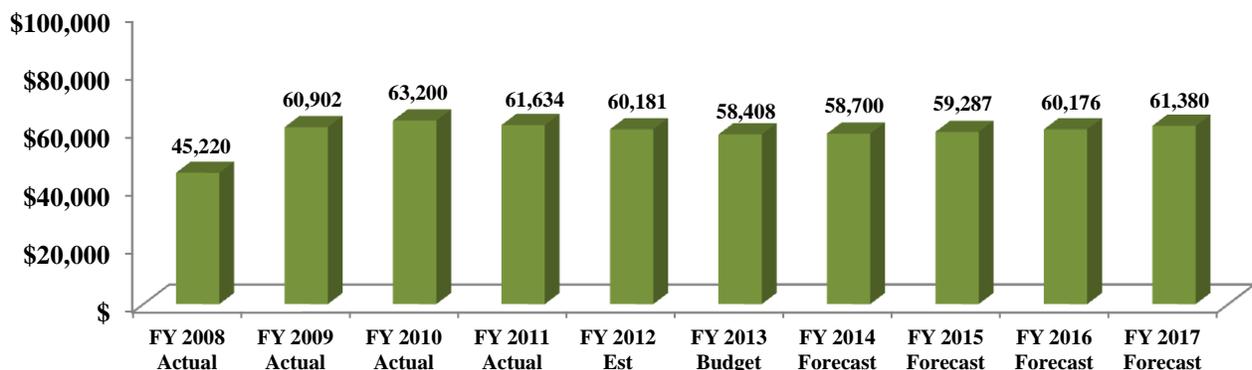
Airport Charges (\$000)



Charges for Services - Sheriff Charges

Fees charged by the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office total \$58,408,073 in FY 2013, or 11% of the FY 2013 Charges for Services Category. The majority of this amount are charges for police services provided to specific fee-for-service areas, which comprise \$49.5 million or 85% of total Sheriff charges. Currently, the Sheriff's department provides police services to nine cities. The other major fee collected by the Sheriff's Office is for room and board charges at correctional and detention facilities paid by the Federal government. This charge totals \$5.8 million or 9.9% of total Sheriff charges. The significant growth since FY 2008 in this revenue category is entirely attributable to charges for Police Services, which includes the most recent addition, the City of Lake Worth in FY 2009. Future estimates are based on contractual annual increases with the cities.

Sheriff Charges (\$000)

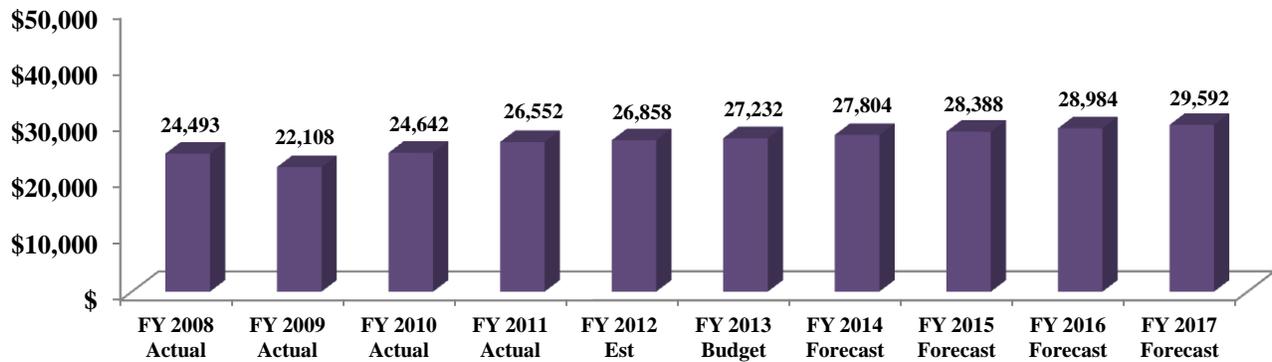


TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Charges for Services - Fire Rescue Charges

Fire Rescue charges total \$27,231,898 in FY 2013, or 5.1% of the FY 2013 Charges for Services Category. This category includes fees charged by Palm Beach Fire Rescue. The largest source of revenue in this category is for Ambulance Transport Fees, which represent \$18.9 million or 69% of total Fire Rescue Charges. The other major revenue source is charges for fire protection services provided to specific fee-for-service areas, which totals \$2.4 million or 9% of total Fire Rescue Charges. Future estimates are based on annual increases with the cities and a projected increase in ambulance trips.

Fire Rescue Charges (\$000)



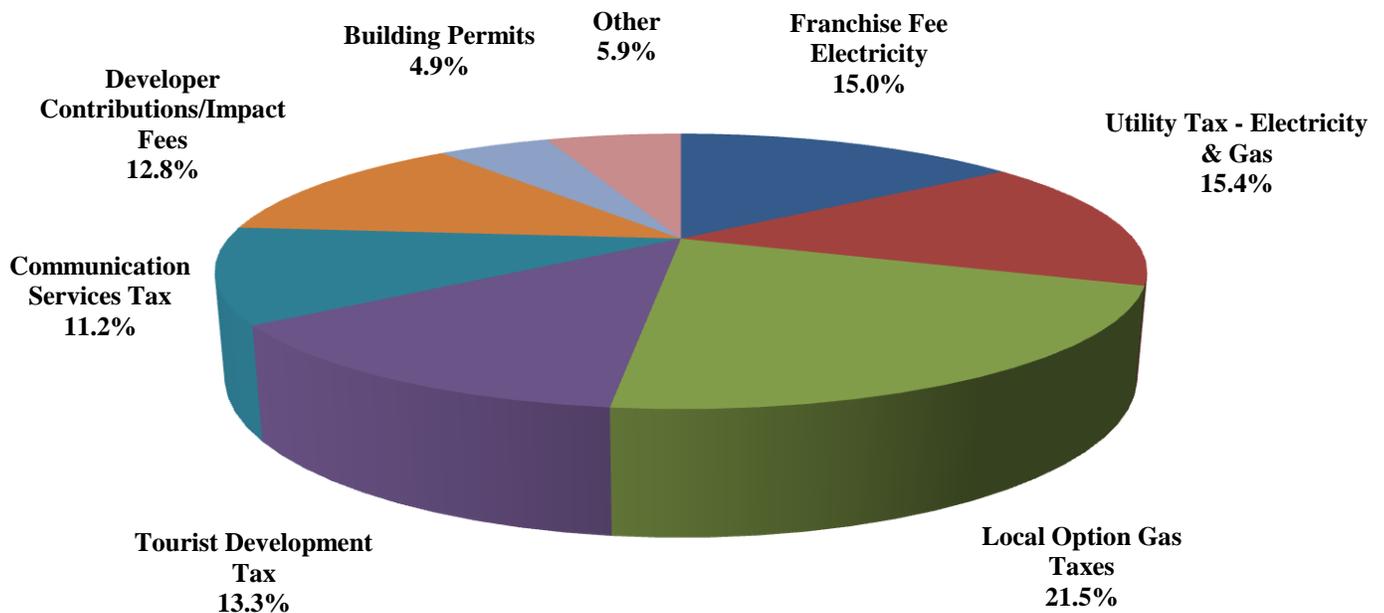
TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Licenses, Permits, and Other Taxes

This category reflects multiple revenue types, the largest of which are local option gas taxes totaling \$46.3 million or 21% of revenue in this category. The next largest revenue type includes fees and taxes on public utilities, including the electricity franchise fee (\$32.3 million or 15%), electricity and natural gas utility taxes (\$33.2 million or 15%), and the communications services tax (\$24.1 million or 11%). Other revenue types in this category include the Tourist Development Tax, Developer Contributions and Impact Fees, Building Permits, and fees paid for professional and occupational licenses.

The graph below illustrates the percentage of each charges for services type against the total of all licenses, permits, and other taxes (\$215,400,426).

FY 2013 Licenses, Permits, and Other Taxes

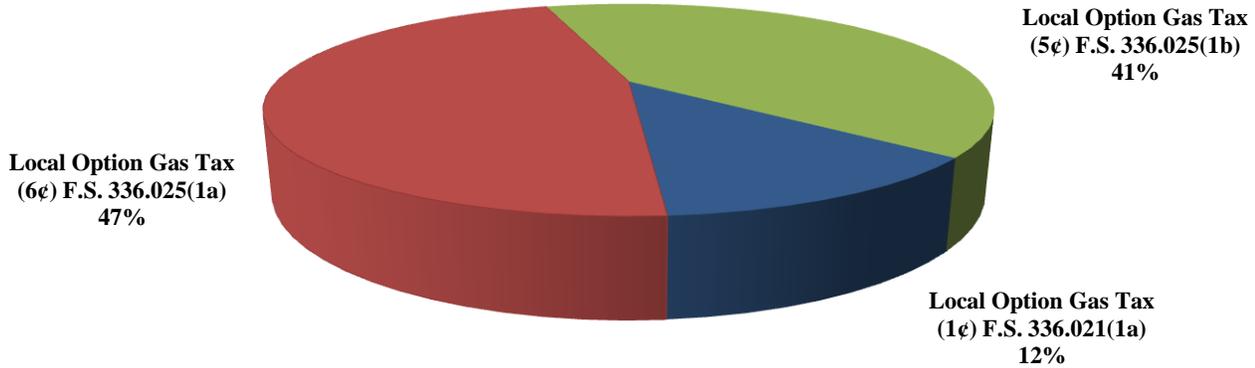


TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Licenses, Permits, and Other Taxes - Local Option Gas Taxes

Palm Beach County levies three local option gas taxes totaling \$46,280,000 in FY 2013. The graph below illustrates the percentage of each local option gas tax against the total of all local option gas taxes.

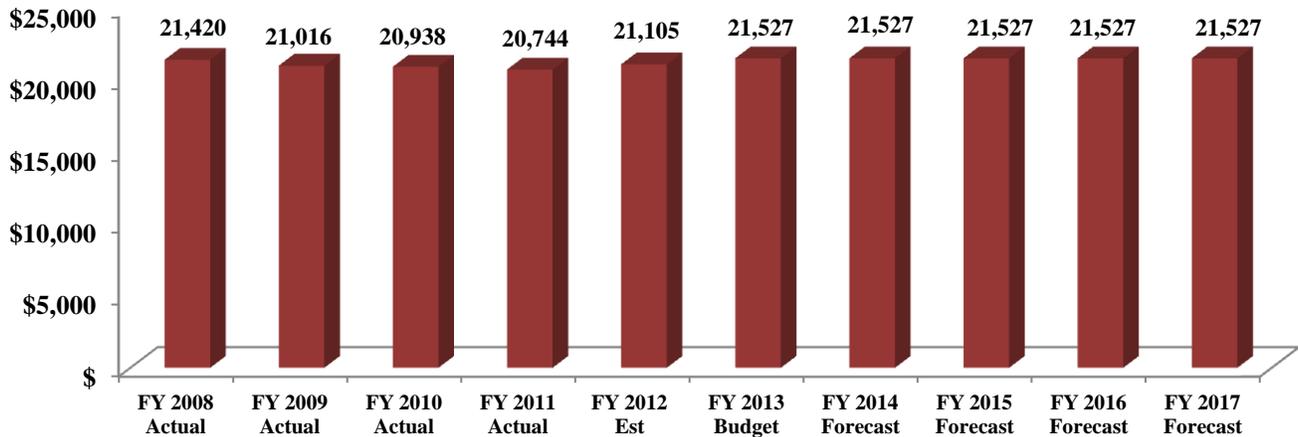
FY 2013 Local Option Gas Taxes



The County receives estimates each year for the local option gas taxes. Revenue forecasts are based on historical trend analysis of fuel prices. Typically, when fuel prices increase, there is an overall decrease in discretionary driving, thus less gallons of fuel purchased, negatively impacting the County's revenue. Although, recent fuel prices have not significantly fluctuated and have overall averaged approximately \$3.50/gallon, there is a nationwide emphasis on utilizing fuel efficient cars.

A **6-Cent Gas Tax** is levied by the County per F.S. Section 336.025(1)(a) on each gallon of motor and diesel fuel sold. This tax, originally adopted in 1983 by the Board of County Commissioners, was due to expire in 1995 and was extended for an additional thirty years. Use of the proceeds is restricted to transportation expenditures. The proceeds of the tax are distributed by the Department of Revenue and the County receives approximately two-thirds of the allocation.

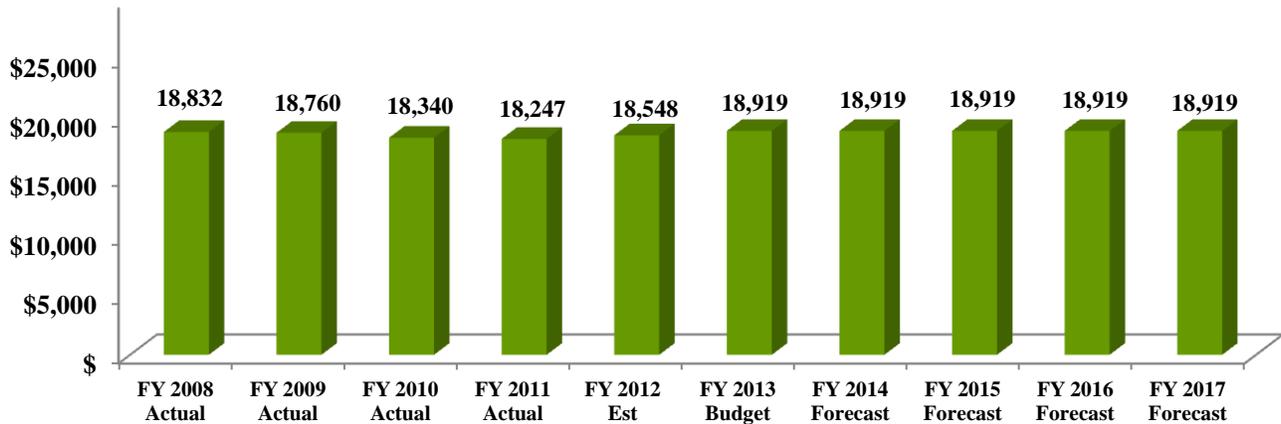
Local Option 6-Cent Gas Tax (\$000)



TRENDS AND FORECASTS

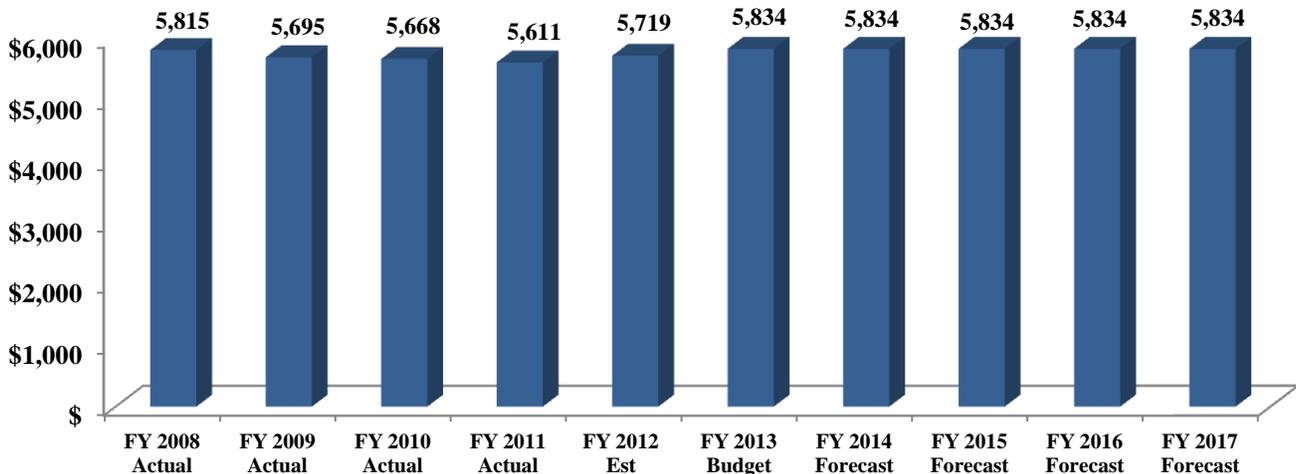
A **5-Cent Gas Tax** is levied by the County per F.S. Section 336.025(1)(b) on motor fuel only. This tax was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in 1993, and use of the proceeds is restricted to transportation expenditures needed to meet the requirements of the capital improvement element of the adopted comprehensive plan. Current board policy allocates 50% of this revenue to mass transit and 50% to road improvements. The County shares proceeds of this tax with local municipalities through interlocal agreements. The proceeds of the tax are distributed by the Department of Revenue and the County receives 78.92% of the allocation.

Local Option 5-Cent Gas Tax (\$000)



A **1-Cent Gas Tax (Ninth Cent)** is levied by the County per F.S. Section 336.021 on each gallon of motor and diesel fuel sold. This tax was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in 1993, and use of the proceeds is restricted to transportation expenditures. Current board policy allocates 50% of this revenue to mass transit and 50% to road improvements. The proceeds of the tax are distributed by the Department of Revenue to the County and this tax is not shared with municipalities.

Local Option 1-Cent (Ninth Cent) Gas Tax (\$000)



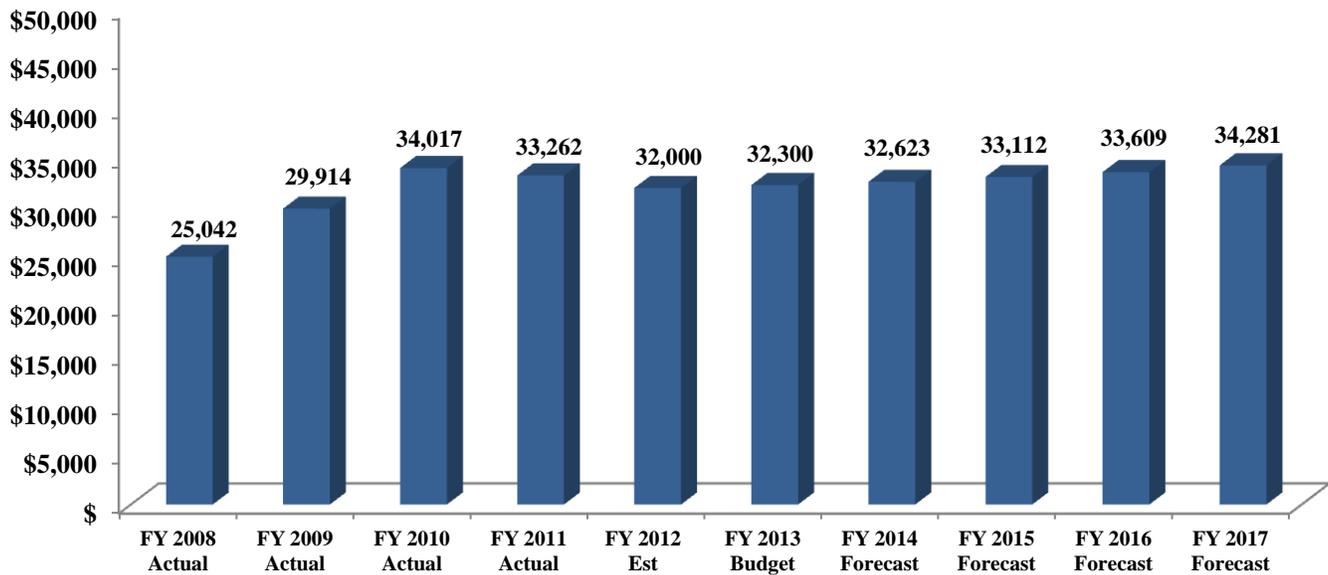
TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Licenses, Permits, and Other Taxes - Franchise Fee - Electricity

The County's largest franchise agreement is for electricity. The franchise fee is imposed on the sale of electricity to customers within unincorporated areas of Palm Beach County. This fee is charged for the privilege, granted to Florida Power and Light (FPL), to use the right-of-way in the unincorporated area of Palm Beach County.

In FY 2009, the County entered into a new franchise agreement with FPL where the franchise fee decreased from 6% to 5.9% while changing the method of calculation by eliminating the consideration given for taxes FPL pays to the County and other taxing authorities. Under the prior agreement's method of calculation, the effective rate was 4.2%. Future estimates are based on trend analysis considering a slight upturn in population, a flat FPL rate, and conservative consumption.

Franchise Fee - Electricity (\$000)



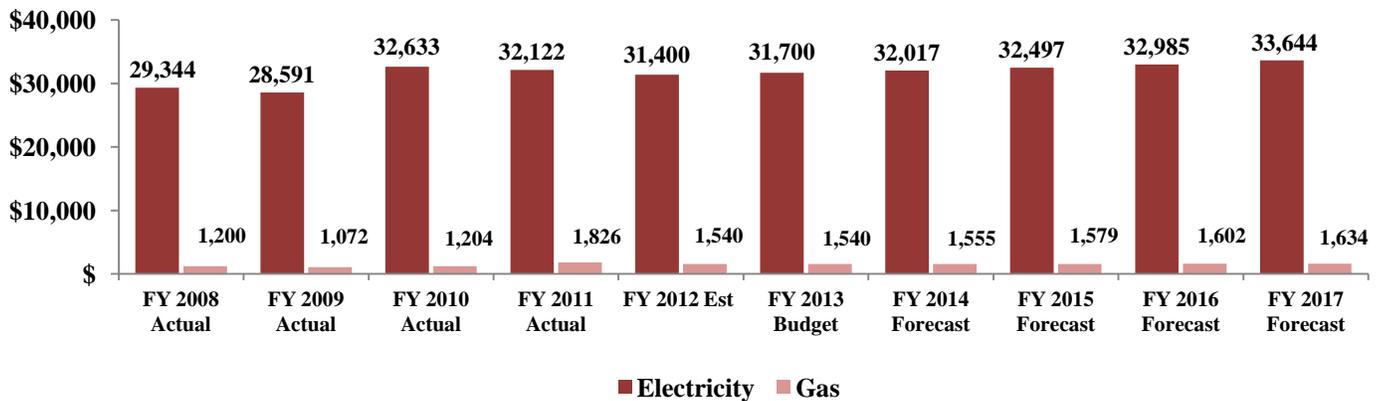
TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Licenses, Permits, and Other Taxes - Utility Taxes - Electricity and Gas

The County imposes Utility Taxes on the purchase of both electricity and metered or bottled gas within the unincorporated areas of Palm Beach County. These taxes are authorized under the Palm Beach County Public Service Tax Ordinance, which requires sellers of these utilities to collect the tax from its customers and remit to the County. For FY 2013, Electricity Utility Taxes total \$31.7 million, while Gas Utility Taxes total \$1.5 million.

Utility taxes are assessed at 10% of the first \$4,000 purchased in a monthly period, 2% of the next \$2,000 purchased, and 1% of any amount in excess of \$6,000. For billings other than monthly, the tax rate is 10%. Future estimates are based on trend analysis considering a slight upturn in population, flat utilities rates, and conservative consumption.

Utility Taxes - Electricity and Gas (\$000)



Licenses, Permits, and Other Taxes - Communications Services Tax

As of 2001, the Communications Services Tax (CST) replaced the Telecommunications Service Utility Tax, Telecommunication Franchise Fees, and the Cable TV Franchise Fees with a single levy. The CST is collected and distributed by the State. Palm Beach County's rate is 5.72% and FY 2013 revenue totals \$24.1 million. Revenue estimates are projected by the State to be used by local agencies during budget preparations and projections are based on historical trend analysis. The decrease in fiscal years 2010-2012 is attributable to the State reducing the County's distribution by \$2.2 million/year to redistribute Statewide. The repayment in to correct the State's prior years' distribution formulas.

Communications Services Tax (\$000)



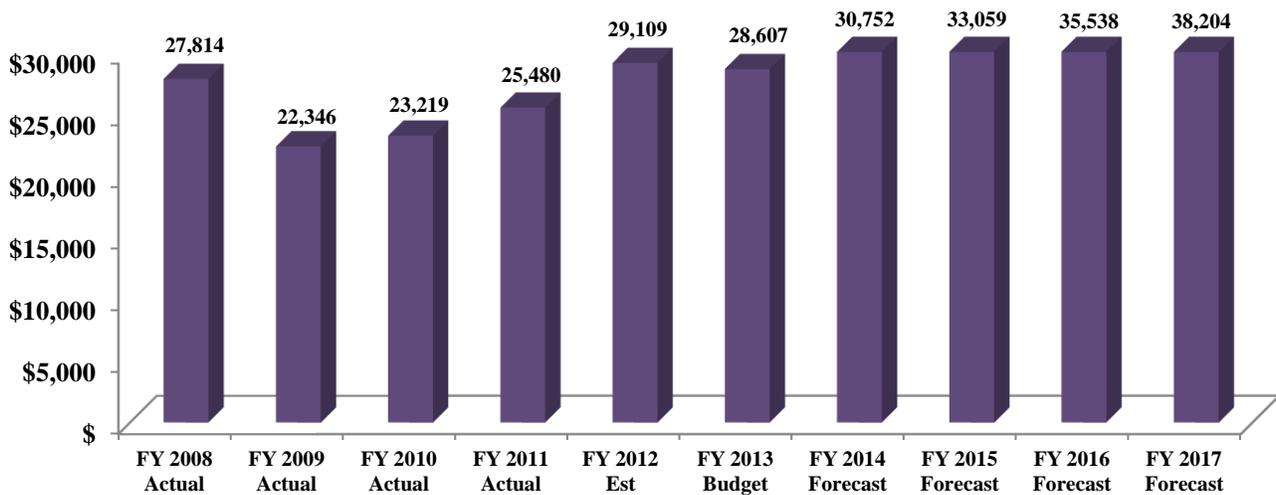
TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Licenses, Permits, and Other Taxes - Tourist Development Tax

Tourist Development Taxes are derived from a 5% tax on the renting of any living accommodation for a term of six months or less. Each year, the first cent is reserved for convention center improvements. The first \$250,000 of the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th cents is reserved for the operation and maintenance costs of the convention center, and the next \$150,000 is reserved for special major projects. The remaining balance of the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th cents of this tax are distributed as follows: 52.47% for tourism promotion, 22.51% for cultural and fine arts, 14.1% for beach restoration, 3.92% for promotion of film/television production, and 7% for promotion of sporting events/activities. The 4th cent was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in 1994 for debt service on bonds issued to finance the construction of a professional sports franchise facility (Roger Dean Stadium) and the convention center.

Revenues are slowly increasing, primarily due to tourism marketing efforts. Future estimates are based on historical trend analysis hedged with current economic conditions. FY 2012 estimate includes a \$1,335,482 one time settlement with online travel companies.

Tourist Development Tax (\$000)



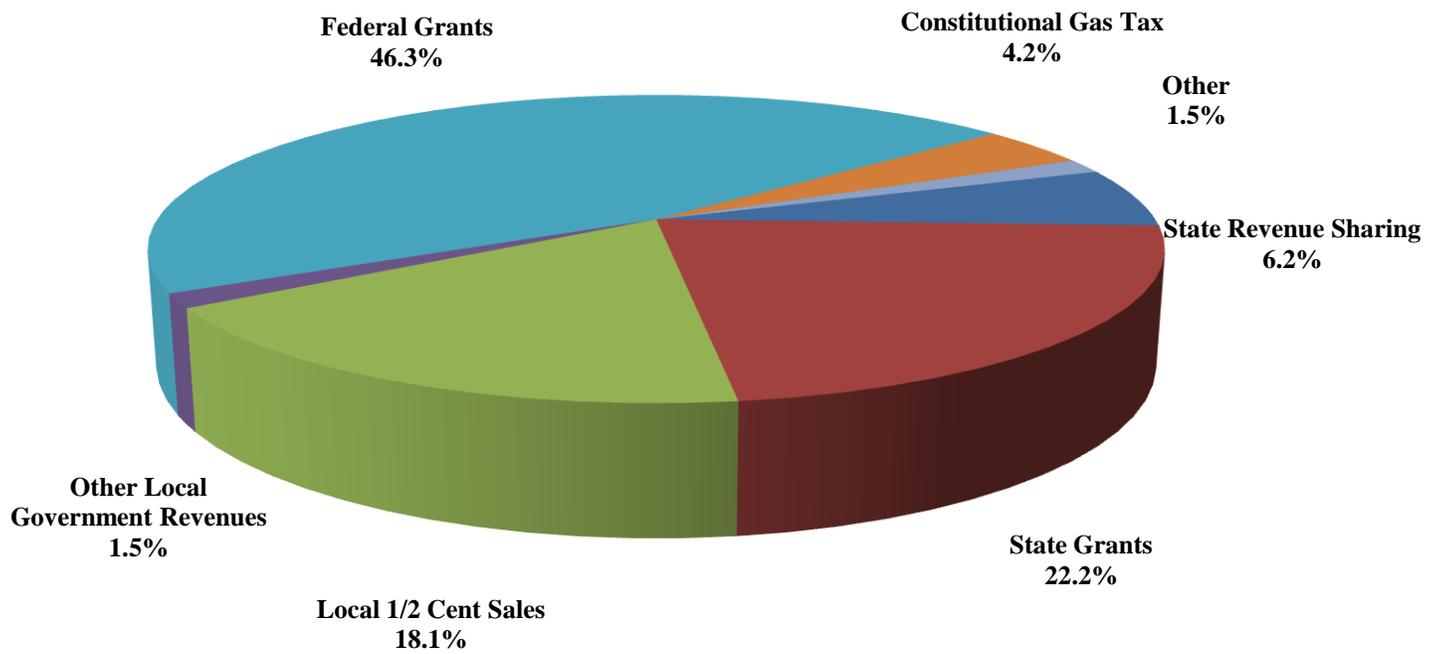
TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Intergovernmental Revenues

Intergovernmental revenue consists of revenues that are received from other government agencies. The majority of these revenues consist of Federal Grants, State Grants, and the local share of the State Sales Tax, which when combined represent 87% of Intergovernmental Revenues. Other revenues in this category consist of Constitutional Gas Taxes, Local Grants, and State Revenue sharing.

The graph below illustrates the percentage of each intergovernmental revenue type against the total of all intergovernmental revenues (\$391,321,601).

FY 2013 Intergovernmental Revenues



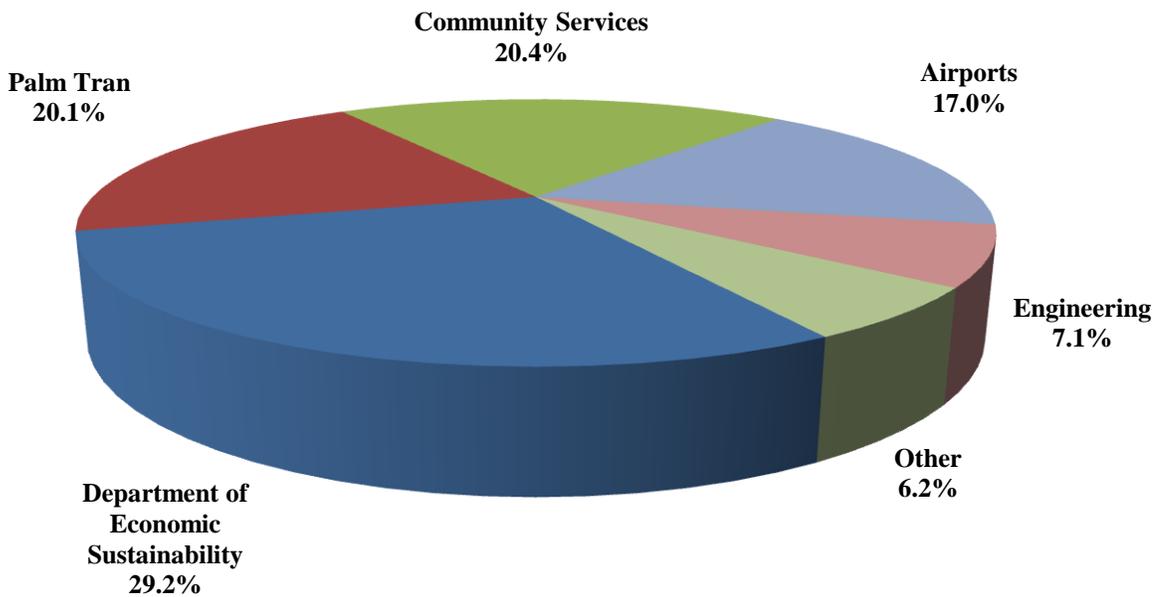
TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Intergovernmental Revenues - Federal Grants

Grant funding from the Federal Government includes formula grants, block grants, and competitive allocations. FY 2013 federal grants total \$181.1 million, of which 70% is attributable to funds awarded to the Department of Economic Sustainability, Palm Tran, and Community Services.

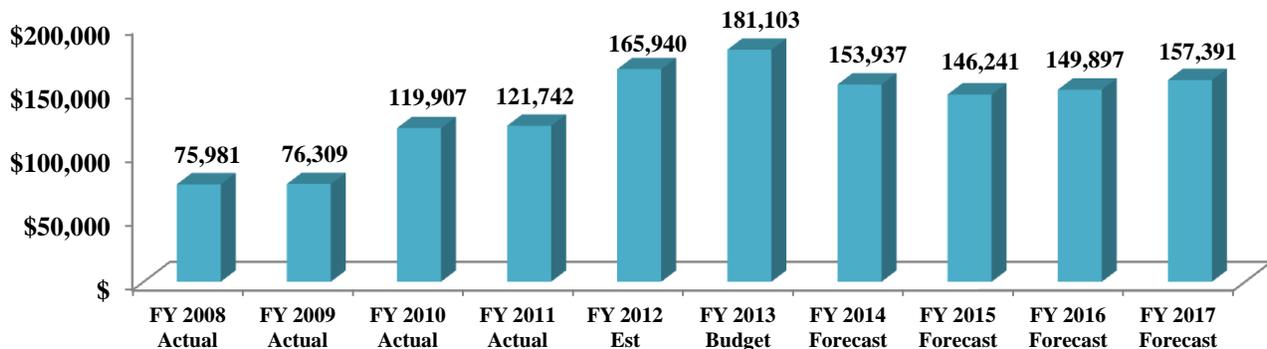
The graph below illustrates the percentage of total FY 2013 Federal Grant revenue by department:

FY 2013 Federal Grants by Department



The County budgets grant awards in total; however, they are usually received for multiple fiscal years. Due to this methodology, grants show a higher amount budgeted in the current fiscal year than in prior years. Additionally, the FY 2013 adopted budget also includes \$648,405 in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) awarded to the County and \$11 million in Neighborhood Stabilization awarded to The Department of Economic Sustainability (formerly the Housing and Community Development Department). Future estimates are based on historical trends of budgeted amounts, adjusted to exclude one-time ARRA stimulus funds from FY 2013. These estimates can vary significantly due to the nature of the Federal appropriations process.

Federal Grants (\$000)



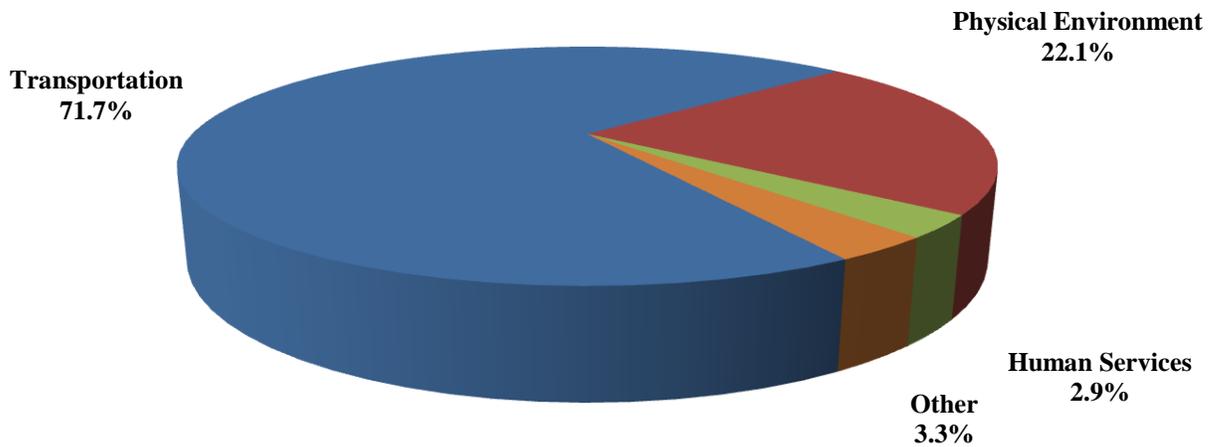
TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Intergovernmental Revenues - State Grants

Grant funding from the State Government include formula grants, block grants, and competitive allocations. The majority of FY 2013 state grants is attributable to funding for transportation related activities, including capital funding for Engineering, Palm Tran, and Airports. The next largest category is funding for the physical environment, primarily for Environmental Resource Management.

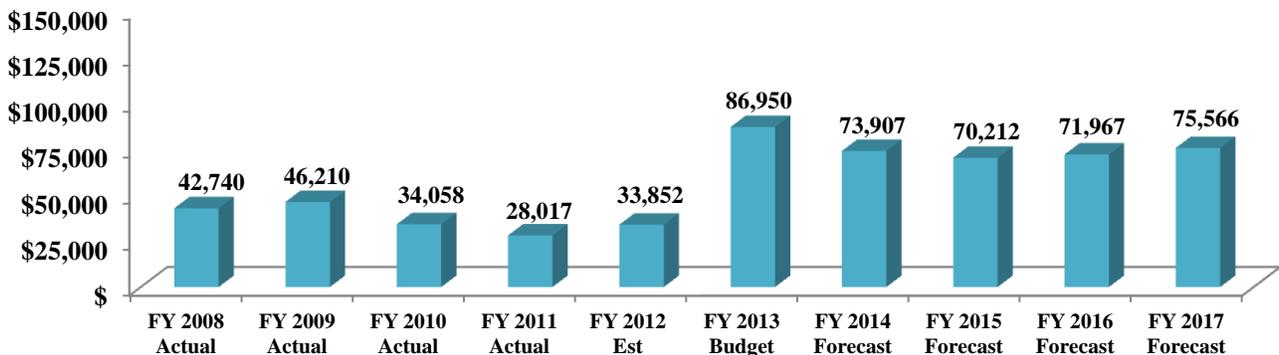
The graph below illustrates the percentage of total FY 2013 State Grant revenue by department:

FY 2013 State Grants by Department



The County budgets grant awards in total; however, they are usually received for multiple fiscal years. Due to this methodology, grants show a higher amount budgeted in the current fiscal year than in prior years. Future estimates are based on historical trends of budgeted amounts, but may vary significantly since funding is dependent upon the State appropriations process.

State Grants (\$000)

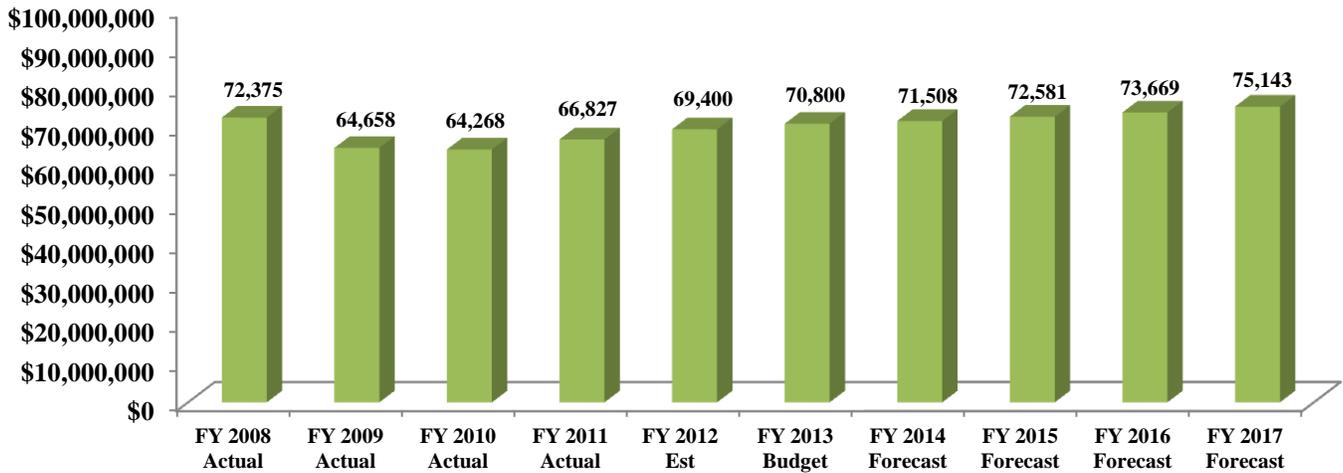


TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Intergovernmental Revenues - Local Government Half-Cent Tax

The State of Florida collects and distributes net sales tax to eligible county and municipal governments. The County and its municipalities share the total Palm Beach County distribution in accordance with a statutorily determined formula. The County's share includes both a countywide component (based on two-thirds of the County's incorporated population), and an unincorporated component (based on the unincorporated population). In total, the County receives approximately 59.5% of the proceeds and the municipalities share the remaining 40.5%. Revenue estimates are provided by the State each year. Revenue forecasts are based on a historical trend analysis hedged against current economic conditions.

Local Government Half-Cent Tax (\$000)



	Adopted		Forecast		
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Revenues					
Property Taxes - Current	\$ 859,617,356	\$ 871,600,060	\$ 899,067,730	\$ 935,415,000	\$ 955,015,003
Licenses, Permits and Other Taxes					
Franchise Fees	\$ 32,300,000	\$ 32,623,000	\$ 33,112,345	\$ 33,609,030	\$ 34,281,211
Utility Service Tax	33,240,000	33,572,400	34,075,986	34,587,126	35,278,868
Local Option Gas Taxes	46,280,000	46,280,000	46,280,000	46,280,000	46,280,000
Tourist Development Tax	28,606,951	30,752,472	33,058,908	35,538,326	38,203,700
Communication Service Taxes	24,100,000	24,461,500	24,950,730	25,449,745	25,958,739
Developer Contributions& Impact F	27,668,116	27,944,797	28,224,245	28,647,609	29,077,323
Building Permits	10,500,000	10,710,000	10,977,750	11,252,194	11,589,760
Other Licenses, Permits and Taxes	12,705,359	13,340,627	14,007,658	14,708,041	15,443,443
Licenses, Permits and Other Taxes	\$ 215,400,426	\$ 219,684,796	\$ 224,687,622	\$ 230,072,070	\$ 236,113,045
Intergovernmental Revenue					
State Shared Revenues	\$ 24,300,000	\$ 24,543,000	\$ 24,911,145	\$ 25,284,812	\$ 25,790,508
State Grants	86,949,878	73,907,396	70,212,026	71,967,327	75,565,694
One-Half Cent Sales Tax	70,800,000	71,508,000	72,580,620	73,669,329	75,142,716
Other Local Government Revenue	5,859,388	5,712,903	5,627,210	5,767,890	6,056,284
Federal Grants	181,102,895	153,937,461	146,240,588	149,896,602	157,391,433
Constitutional Gas Tax	16,458,000	16,458,000	16,458,000	16,458,000	16,458,000
Other Intergovernmental Revenue	5,851,440	5,909,954	5,998,604	6,088,583	6,210,354
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 391,321,601	\$ 351,976,715	\$ 342,028,193	\$ 349,132,544	\$ 362,614,989
Charges for Services					
Water and Wastewater	\$ 165,214,000	\$ 171,161,704	\$ 177,494,687	\$ 184,061,990	\$ 190,872,284
Airport	77,905,400	78,684,454	73,176,542	73,908,308	74,647,391
Sheriff	58,408,073	58,700,113	59,287,114	60,176,421	61,379,950
Fire Rescue	27,231,898	27,803,768	28,387,647	28,983,788	29,592,447
Parks and Recreation	16,000,636	16,240,646	16,565,458	16,896,768	17,234,703
Palm Tran	11,471,311	11,815,450	12,169,914	12,535,011	12,911,062
Interdepartmental	155,200,210	159,080,215	163,057,221	167,133,651	171,311,992
Other Charges for Services	18,357,353	17,898,419	18,077,403	18,258,177	18,440,759
Charges for Services	\$ 529,788,881	\$ 541,384,769	\$ 548,215,987	\$ 561,954,115	\$ 576,390,587

	Adopted		Forecast		
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
<u>Revenues</u>					
Miscellaneous	\$ 65,436,222	\$ 70,016,758	\$ 73,517,595	\$ 75,355,535	\$ 77,239,424
Interest	34,880,897	33,136,852	32,308,431	33,116,142	34,771,949
Debt Proceeds	13,037,914	13,168,293	13,365,818	13,566,305	13,837,631
Statutory Reserves	(69,563,357)	(70,258,991)	(70,961,580)	(71,671,196)	(72,387,908)
Balance Brought Forward	1,361,648,879	1,396,579,744	1,416,890,097	1,414,780,267	1,458,801,311
Interfund Transfers	482,681,602	489,921,826	497,270,653	504,729,713	512,300,659
Total	\$ 3,884,250,421	\$ 3,917,210,823	\$ 3,976,390,546	\$ 4,046,450,494	\$ 4,154,696,689
<u>Expenditures</u>					
Personal Services	\$ 971,486,018	\$ 986,058,308	\$ 1,010,709,766	\$ 1,035,977,510	\$ 1,067,056,835
Operating Expenses	711,163,412	718,275,046	729,049,172	743,630,155	758,502,758
Equipment & Capital	557,911,546	566,280,219	580,437,225	594,948,155	609,821,859
Debt Service	176,546,925	166,471,809	143,881,932	115,688,002	114,444,701
Grants and Aids	168,059,718	142,850,760	135,708,222	139,100,928	146,055,974
Reserves	816,401,200	842,526,038	869,486,872	897,310,452	926,024,386
Transfers	482,681,602	494,748,642	507,117,358	519,795,292	532,790,174
Total	\$ 3,884,250,421	\$ 3,917,210,823	\$ 3,976,390,546	\$ 4,046,450,494	\$ 4,154,696,689

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

The change in fund balance is projected for the major funds; General Fund, Fire Rescue Funds, Special Revenue Funds, Road Program Funds, General Government Capital Project Funds, Airport Funds and Water Utilities Funds; and all other (non-major) governmental funds.

This analysis has been completed using the County's major funds per the September 30, 2011 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

	General Fund	Fire Rescue Funds
FY13 Budgeted Revenue and Other Sources	\$874,074,759	\$242,637,234
FY13 Budgeted Expenditures and Other Uses	(955,880,761)	(284,500,763)
Adjustment to FY 13 Expenditures	38,235,230	11,380,031
Net Change in Fund Balance	(43,570,772)	(30,483,498)
FY 12 Projected Ending Fund Balance	163,806,002	105,409,547
Adjustment to FY 12 Projected Fund Balance	33,170,585	13,943,742
FY13 Projected Ending Fund Balance	\$153,405,816	\$88,869,791

Changes in Fund Balances

Palm Beach County has adhered to a Fund Balance Policy that establishes an acceptable minimum range (15%-20%), which General Fund's fund balance (including statutory reserve) should fall. The purpose of the Fund Balance Policy is to provide financial stability, by ensuring the County maintains a prudent level of financial resources to protect against reducing service levels or raising taxes and fees because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unexpected one-time expenditures.

	General Fund	Fire Rescue Funds
FY13 Ending Fund Balance	\$153,405,816	\$88,869,791
% Change in Adjusted Fund Balance	22.1%	25.5%
% of Budgeted Expenditures	16.7%	32.5%

The General Fund balance is projected to decrease by \$43.5 million. The FY 13 total projected expenditures have been adjusted due to position vacancies, cost savings, and expected residual dollars left in each department. In addition, the FY 12 projected fund balance has been adjusted to reflect variances from original revenue and expenditure projections.

Special Revenue Funds	Road Program Funds	General Gov't Funds	Airport Funds	Water Utilities Funds	Non-Major Funds
\$123,704,763	\$65,841,766	\$18,282,255	\$245,156,622	\$360,890,345	\$592,013,798
(126,252,459)	(129,617,039)	(89,666,310)	(303,995,864)	(449,365,159)	(728,570,866)
5,050,098	5,184,682	3,586,652	12,159,835	17,974,606	0
2,502,402	(58,590,591)	(67,797,403)	(46,679,407)	(70,500,208)	(136,557,068)
6,171,491	364,130,075	115,946,045	118,886,047	157,251,452	330,101,581
(18,674,198)	(2,381,602)	(4,544,745)	0	0	0
(10,000,305)	\$303,157,881	\$43,603,897	\$72,206,640	\$86,751,244	\$193,544,513

In light of the economy, the County has utilized some of its fund balance to get through these recent years. As a result, the fund balance in the General Fund reflects a decrease of 22.1% from the prior year. At 16.7% of budgeted expenditures, the General Fund's projected FY13 ending fund balance falls within the 15%-20% range.

Special Revenue Funds	Road Program Funds	General Gov't Funds	Airport Funds	Water Utilities Funds	Non-Major Funds
-\$10,000,305	\$303,157,881	\$43,603,897	\$72,206,640	\$86,751,244	\$193,544,513
20.0%	16.2%	60.9%	39.3%	44.8%	41.4%
-8.3%	243.6%	50.7%	24.7%	20.1%	26.6%

BUDGET COMPARISON BY FUND - FY 2012 AND 2013
Board of County Commissioners

2011 Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$124,519,237,190

2012 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$125,403,839,154

Fund	Fund Name	2012 Adopted				2013 Adopted			
		Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
0001	General Fund	4.7815	595,388,733	420,862,443	1,016,251,176	4.7815	599,618,457	438,262,304	1,037,880,761
	Operating Ad Valorem Tax Funds - Countywide	4.7815	595,388,733	420,862,443	1,016,251,176	4.7815	599,618,457	438,262,304	1,037,880,761
2019	25M GO Parks & Cultural Facilities 2003	0.0094	1,171,526	30,456	1,201,982	0.0097	1,217,281	(11,862)	1,205,419
2020	25M GO Parks & Recreation Facilities 2005	0.0091	1,134,137	67,751	1,201,888	0.0096	1,204,732	(1,807)	1,202,925
2038	50M GO 06 DS Waterfront Access	0.0305	3,801,227	(74,053)	3,727,174	0.0302	3,789,885	(61,331)	3,728,554
2508	45.625M GO Refunding 98 Interest & Sinking	0.0348	4,337,138	(169,638)	4,167,500	0.0339	4,254,209	(95,996)	4,158,213
2513	16M GO 05A DS, Ref 25M Rec Fac 99A	0.0157	1,956,697	52,578	2,009,275	0.0161	2,020,435	(10,910)	2,009,525
2518	115.8M GO Tax 06 DS, Ref 75M Land Acq 99B & 01A	0.0999	12,450,578	(367,879)	12,082,699	0.0976	12,248,105	(163,560)	12,084,545
2525	28.7M GO 10 DS, Ref Part 25M Parks GO 03 & 05	0.0116	1,445,713	(44,163)	1,401,550	0.0116	1,455,717	(54,167)	1,401,550
	Voted Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax - Countywide	0.2110	26,297,016	(504,948)	25,792,068	0.2087	26,190,364	(399,633)	25,790,731
	Total Ad Valorem Tax Funds - Countywide	4.9925	621,685,749	420,357,495	1,042,043,244	4.9902	625,808,821	437,862,671	1,063,671,492
1000	Senior Citizens Centers		0	643,865	643,865		0	587,215	587,215
1001	HUD Supportive Housing		0	1,369,058	1,369,058		0	989,878	989,878
1002	Head Start		0	28,472,295	28,472,295		0	28,082,548	28,082,548
1003	Community Action Program		0	724,168	724,168		0	1,372,886	1,372,886
1004	Farmworkers Jobs/Education Program		0	396,095	396,095		0	297,937	297,937
1006	DOSS - Administration		0	7,701,308	7,701,308		0	7,592,929	7,592,929
1009	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program		0	5,568,796	5,568,796		0	3,907,173	3,907,173
1010	Ryan White Care Program		0	14,098,392	14,098,392		0	9,054,547	9,054,547
1100	Affordable Housing Trust Fund (SHIP)		0	5,009,609	5,009,609		0	2,425,867	2,425,867
1101	Housing & Community Development		0	18,946,449	18,946,449		0	13,160,011	13,160,011
1103	Home Investment Partnership Act		0	4,744,429	4,744,429		0	8,482,285	8,482,285
1104	Section 108 Loan Fund		0	181,228	181,228		0	172,074	172,074
1106	Disaster Recovery Initiative		0	7,531,741	7,531,741		0	5,694,896	5,694,896
1108	Disaster Recovery Initiative #3 (Wilma)		0	14,893,104	14,893,104		0	5,010,518	5,010,518
1109	Neighborhood Stabilization Program		0	5,596,855	5,596,855		0	1,790,545	1,790,545

BUDGET COMPARISON BY FUND - FY 2012 AND 2013
Board of County Commissioners

2011 Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$124,519,237,190

2012 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$125,403,839,154

Fund	Fund Name	2012 Adopted				2013 Adopted			
		Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
1110	CDBG - Homeless Prevention & Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP)		0	205,924	205,924		0	0	0
1111	CDBG - Recovery Program		0	824,910	824,910		0	0	0
1112	Neighborhood Stabilization Program 2		0	43,043,553	43,043,553		0	10,921,426	10,921,426
1113	Neighborhood Stabilization Program 3		0	11,061,386	11,061,386		0	6,086,780	6,086,780
1150	Juvenile Assessment Center Fund		0	39,560	39,560		0	40,682	40,682
1151	Law Enforcement Trust Fund		0	2,562,628	2,562,628		0	3,196,242	3,196,242
1152	Sheriff's Grants		0	4,077,628	4,077,628		0	5,064,394	5,064,394
1171	Optical Scan Voting Equipment		0	0	0		0	125,000	125,000
1200	Beautification Maintenance		0	1,554,270	1,554,270		0	1,557,075	1,557,075
1201	County Transportation Trust		0	39,869,707	39,869,707		0	40,368,997	40,368,997
1202	Street Lighting Maintenance		0	1,258,912	1,258,912		0	1,260,052	1,260,052
1203	Red Light Camera Fund		0	570,000	570,000		0	1,400,000	1,400,000
1220	Natural Areas Stewardship Endowment		0	5,252,054	5,252,054		0	5,170,627	5,170,627
1222	Ag Reserve Land Management		0	1,182,799	1,182,799		0	1,289,762	1,289,762
1223	Environmental Enhance-Freshwater		0	521,610	521,610		0	494,255	494,255
1224	Environmental Enhance-Saltwater		0	709,313	709,313		0	758,171	758,171
1225	Environmental Enhance-Non-specific		0	4,157,221	4,157,221		0	4,330,083	4,330,083
1226	Natural Areas Fund		0	23,093,677	23,093,677		0	19,545,680	19,545,680
1227	Pollution Recovery Trust Fund		0	2,616,609	2,616,609		0	2,525,578	2,525,578
1228	State Mosquito		0	201,325	201,325		0	97,578	97,578
1229	FDEP Lake Worth Lagoon Ecosystem		0	2,289,561	2,289,561		0	1,752,948	1,752,948
1230	Petroleum Storage Tank Program		0	1,548,535	1,548,535		0	1,357,740	1,357,740
1231	Petroleum Storage Tank Compliance		0	752,027	752,027		0	522,868	522,868
1250	Handicapped Parking Enforcement		0	396,372	396,372		0	373,918	373,918
1252	HUD - Fair Housing		0	362,504	362,504		0	253,525	253,525
1253	Fair Employment Contract		0	682,556	682,556		0	0	0
1261	Bond Waiver Program R-89/1178		0	663,487	663,487		0	691,333	691,333
1262	Intergovernmental Radio Communication Program		0	2,141,763	2,141,763		0	2,143,065	2,143,065
1263	School Impact Fees Zone 1		0	597,366	597,366		0	2,222,104	2,222,104
1264	School Impact Fees Zone 2		0	482,660	482,660		0	2,253,036	2,253,036
1265	School Impact Fees Zone 3		0	654,983	654,983		0	3,892,834	3,892,834
1266	School Impact Fees Zone 4		0	377,088	377,088		0	2,169,534	2,169,534
1267	School Concurrency		0	2,000	2,000		0	2,000	2,000
1268	Choose Life License Plate Fund		0	135,313	135,313		0	0	0
1269	Intergovernmental Radio Communication Program- Countywide		0	950,000	950,000		0	1,088,440	1,088,440

BUDGET COMPARISON BY FUND - FY 2012 AND 2013
Board of County Commissioners

2011 Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$124,519,237,190

2012 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$125,403,839,154

Fund	Fund Name	2012 Adopted			2013 Adopted				
		Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
1321	Law Library		0	427,350	427,350		0	622,536	622,536
1323	Criminal Justice Trust Fund		0	0	815,027		0	791,269	791,269
1324	Local Requirements & Innovations Fund FS 29.004		0	204,000	204,000		0	235,000	235,000
1325	Legal Aid Programs Fund FS 29.008		0	204,000	204,000		0	235,000	235,000
1326	JAC/Juvenile Programs Fund		0	204,000	204,000		0	235,000	235,000
1327	Court Information Technology Fund		0	3,601,960	3,601,960		0	3,586,197	3,586,197
1340	Palm Tran Operations		0	67,885,513	67,885,513		0	68,642,018	68,642,018
1341	Palm Tran Grants		0	70,546,432	70,546,432		0	47,541,072	47,541,072
1342	Palm Tran Letter of Credit		0	86,306	86,306		0	0	0
1360	Metro Planning Organization		0	2,414,419	2,414,419		0	3,437,765	3,437,765
1380	Southwinds Golf Course		0	1,701,158	1,701,158		0	0	0
1381	Okeehelie Golf Course		0	2,463,369	2,463,369		0	0	0
1382	Osprey Point Golf Course		0	2,156,940	2,156,940		0	0	0
1383	Park Ridge Golf Course		0	1,568,422	1,568,422		0	0	0
1384	Golf Course Operations		0	0	0		0	8,092,681	8,092,681
1401	CCRT Street Lighting Maintenance		0	1,525,086	1,525,086		0	1,682,996	1,682,996
1402	Nuisance Abatement		0	0	0		0	1,183,900	1,183,900
1420	AC & C Mobile Spay/Neuter Program		0	895,894	895,894		0	643,137	643,137
1421	Animal Regulation Trust Fund		0	47,777	47,777		0	42,064	42,064
1423	Victims of Crime Emergency Support Fund		0	44,808	44,808		0	40,563	40,563
1424	E-911 Program Wire Line FS 365.171		0	1,126,680	1,126,680		0	1,105,812	1,105,812
1425	EMS Award-Grant Program		0	686,533	686,533		0	917,797	917,797
1426	Public Safety Grants		0	287,651	287,651		0	1,855,867	1,855,867
1427	Emergency Management		0	120,636	120,636		0	185,122	185,122
1428	EM Preparedness & Assistance		0	332,076	332,076		0	664,398	664,398
1429	Regulation Of Towing Business		0	209,875	209,875		0	210,132	210,132
1430	Vehicle For Hire Ordinance		0	636,555	636,555		0	709,191	709,191
1432	Moving Ordinance		0	92,070	92,070		0	94,939	94,939
1433	E-911 Wireless FS365.172/173		0	107,321	107,321		0	578,324	578,324
1434	E-911 Carryforward FS 365.172/173		0	11,447,481	11,447,481		0	12,850,511	12,850,511
1435	E-911 Grant Fund		0	0	0		0	1,970,227	1,970,227
1437	Family Drug Court Grant Fund		0	307,880	307,880		0	169,495	169,495
1438	Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant		0	690,773	690,773		0	0	0
1439	Radio logical Emergency Preparedness-FPL		0	96,558	96,558		0	95,941	95,941
1440	High Ridge Activity Fund		0	26,496	26,496		0	30,979	30,979

BUDGET COMPARISON BY FUND - FY 2012 AND 2013
Board of County Commissioners

2011 Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$124,519,237,190

2012 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$125,403,839,154

Fund	Fund Name	2012 Adopted			2013 Adopted				
		Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
1450	TDC-Convention Center Operations		0	6,451,807	6,451,807		0	5,607,439	5,607,439
1451	TDC-Film Commission		0	690,656	690,656		0	903,813	903,813
1452	TDC-Special Projects		0	382,586	382,586		0	531,302	531,302
1453	TDC-4th Cent Local Option Tax		0	10,419,368	10,419,368		0	11,228,643	11,228,643
1454	TDC-Tourism		0	11,007,236	11,007,236		0	11,394,789	11,394,789
1455	TDC-Cultural Arts		0	4,190,158	4,190,158		0	5,064,650	5,064,650
1456	TDC-Beaches		0	1,972,725	1,972,725		0	3,015,381	3,015,381
1457	TDC-Sports Commission		0	1,425,259	1,425,259		0	1,749,307	1,749,307
1458	TDC-1st Cent Tourist Local Option Tax		0	14,139,240	14,139,240		0	19,507,252	19,507,252
1470	Drug Abuse Trust Fund		0	305,154	305,154		0	61,281	61,281
1480	Driver Education Trust Fund		0	1,409,968	1,409,968		0	1,529,680	1,529,680
1482	Cooperative Extension Revenue Fund		0	372,061	372,061		0	412,385	412,385
1483	PBC Office of Inspector General		0	3,299,643	3,299,643		0	3,798,961	3,798,961
1484	PBC Commission on Ethics		0	637,022	637,022		0	589,402	589,402
1500	Crime Prevention Fund		0	463,329	463,329		0	284,080	284,080
1501	Domestic Violence Fund		0	160,757	160,757		0	38,206	38,206
1503	JAG-LLEBG ARRA Fund 2009		0	87,511	87,511		0	23,606	23,606
1504	JAG Combat & ReEntry Grant 2008-2012		0	108,710	108,710		0	0	0
1505	Local Law Enfor Blk Grant 2003		0	68,836	68,836		0	11,060	11,060
1507	Criminal Justice Grant Fund		0	1,420,451	1,420,451		0	1,626,100	1,626,100
1510	Justice & Mental Health Collab Prg Grant		0	95,902	95,902		0	0	0
1521	Public Affairs Replacement Frequency		0	1,539,563	1,539,563		0	1,466,760	1,466,760
1539	Economic Development		0	5,103,477	5,103,477		0	4,686,765	4,686,765
1540	HUD Loan Repayment Account		0	10,508,732	10,508,732		0	13,589,782	13,589,782
1541	Energy Efficiency & Consvr Blk Grant		0	1,670,185	1,670,185		0	1,342,658	1,342,658
1542	HUD Community Challenge Planning Grant		0	0	0		0	1,651,280	1,651,280
2003	233.6M NAV 90 DS, Criminal Justice Facilities		0	2,913,296	2,913,296		0	2,884,579	2,884,579
2018	94.3M NAV 04 DS, Pub Imprv & Ref Airport Cntr 92		0	7,818,952	7,818,952		0	5,409,406	5,409,406
2028	133.9M NAV 05A DS, Scripps Construction		0	10,787,994	10,787,994		0	6,641,785	6,641,785
2031	38.8M NAV 04A DS, Four Corners/Mecca Land Acq		0	2,832,047	2,832,047		0	1,890,846	1,890,846
2034	24.4M NAV Tax 04B DS, Scripps Ld Acq		0	2,736,514	2,736,514		0	2,717,560	2,717,560
2040	14.6M NAV 06 DS, Parking Facilities Expansion		0	1,139,824	1,139,824		0	1,147,501	1,147,501
2041	13.0M NAV 05 DS, 2nd FAU/Scripps Beeline		0	1,637,199	1,637,199		0	1,699,307	1,699,307
2052	98.0M NAV 07C DS, Scripps/Briger		0	7,720,300	7,720,300		0	7,806,576	7,806,576
2053	176.5M NAV 08 DS, Jail Expand/Pub Bldg		0	11,268,550	11,268,550		0	11,268,550	11,268,550

BUDGET COMPARISON BY FUND - FY 2012 AND 2013
Board of County Commissioners

2011 Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$124,519,237,190

2012 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$125,403,839,154

Fund	Fund Name	2012 Adopted				2013 Adopted			
		Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
2054	176.5M NAV 08 DSR, Jail Expand/Pub Bldg		0	11,738,429	11,738,429		0	11,466,050	11,466,050
2058	35.0M NAV 08 DS, PBSSO Mobile Data		0	6,394,351	6,394,351		0	6,394,352	6,394,352
2061	11.6M Note Payable 08 DS, ESL Jupiter		0	883,175	883,175		0	875,922	875,922
2065	16.1M LT BAN 09 DS, Public Imprv (4 Pts Fac)		0	484,223	484,223		0	0	0
2067	94.2M NAV 08-2 DS, Max Planck & SS Refunding		0	7,630,930	7,630,930		0	7,622,130	7,622,130
2068	94.2M NAV 08-2 DSR, Max Planck & SS Refunding		0	7,920,165	7,920,165		0	7,794,430	7,794,430
2069	30.6M NAV 11 DS, Ocean Ave Bridge & Max Planck2		0	3,300,000	3,300,000		0	4,853,013	4,853,013
2505	32.7M NAV 97 DS, Ref 233.6M CJF 90		0	17,748,248	17,748,248		0	17,750,723	17,750,723
2509	18.5M NAV 02 DS, Ref 26.3M CJF Comp 94		0	2,121,100	2,121,100		0	2,118,850	2,118,850
2510	6.5M NAV 03 DS, Ref 8.5M Pub Imprv 94		0	714,331	714,331		0	712,732	712,732
2511	81.3M NAV 04 DS, Ref 80.7M Conv Cntr 01		0	5,240,364	5,240,364		0	2,940,059	2,940,059
2514	17.4M NAV 05 DS, Ref 26M Parks & Rec Fac 96		0	2,050,763	2,050,763		0	2,050,344	2,050,344
2515	13.4M NAV 05 DS, Ref 22M N.C Court & PBSSO MP 97		0	1,659,645	1,659,645		0	1,651,270	1,651,270
2516	9.5M NAV 05 DS, Ref 15M Judicial Parking 95		0	1,156,585	1,156,585		0	1,155,713	1,155,713
2517	20.07M NAV 05 DS, Ref 28M Stadium Fac 96		0	2,155,369	2,155,369		0	2,168,026	2,168,026
2519	115.8M GO Tax Coupon 06 DS, Ref 75M Land Acq 99B & 01A		0	395,844	395,844		0	395,844	395,844
2520	2.5M NAV 07A DS, Ref 6M BAN Bio Resch 06A		0	187,987	187,987		0	187,910	187,910
2521	5.1M NAV 07B DS, Ref 6M BAN Bio Resch 06A&B		0	430,052	430,052		0	429,785	429,785
2522	29.4M NAV 08A DS, Ref SSH1,3&5		0	2,909,446	2,909,446		0	2,866,836	2,866,836
2523	11.5M NAV Tax 10 DS, Ref 11M Conv Hotel BAN 07		0	1,110,131	1,110,131		0	1,109,332	1,109,332
2526	62.7M NAV 11 DS, Ref Part 81M Conv Cntr 04		0	0	0		0	3,140,450	3,140,450
2527	62.7M NAV 11 DSR, Ref Part 81M Conv Cntr 04		0	0	0		0	5,701,875	5,701,875
2528	16.1M NAV 12 DS, Ref 16M 4 Pts BAN 09		0	0	0		0	1,382,805	1,382,805
2529	147.0M NAV 12 DS, Ref 94M 04/38M 04A/133M 05A		0	0	0		0	6,631,419	6,631,419
3000	25.0M GO 99A, Recreation & Cultural		0	979,699	979,699		0	943,127	943,127
3014	80.7M NAV 01, Convention Center		0	7,207,690	7,207,690		0	7,269,964	7,269,964
3017	26.3M NAV 96, Parks & Recreation Facilities		0	35,453	35,453		0	26,344	26,344
3018	94.3M NAV 04, Pub Imprv & Ref Airport Cntr 92		0	471,765	471,765		0	406,953	406,953
3019	25.0M GO 03, Recreational & Cultural Facilities		0	3,431,517	3,431,517		0	2,333,838	2,333,838
3020	25.0M GO 05, Recreational & Cultural Facilities		0	13,727,286	13,727,286		0	13,403,493	13,403,493
3028	133.9M NAV 05A, Scripps Construction		0	7,405	7,405		0	7,527	7,527
3032	27.0M Sunshine#7A 06, Var Crthse & Gen Govt Bldg		0	35,612	35,612		0	36,981	36,981
3033	5.6M Sunshine#6 04, Scripps Infrastructure & Beeline		0	99,873	99,873		0	91,283	91,283
3037	11.5M LT BAN Tax 05, Convention Center Hotel Site Acq		0	375,022	375,022		0	395,584	395,584
3038	50.0M GO 06, Waterfront Access		0	13,779,561	13,779,561		0	12,159,986	12,159,986

BUDGET COMPARISON BY FUND - FY 2012 AND 2013
Board of County Commissioners

2011 Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$124,519,237,190

2012 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$125,403,839,154

Fund Name	2012 Adopted				2013 Adopted			
	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
3040 14.6M NAV 06, Parking Facilities Expansion		0	1,168,418	1,168,418		0	968,200	968,200
3043 6.1M Sunshine #8 '06, Park & Marina Improvements		0	375,181	375,181		0	112,108	112,108
3046 8.1M Sunshine#9 06, So County Golf Course CTF		0	78,870	78,870		0	57,601	57,601
3052 98.0M NAV 07C CTF, Scripps/Briger		0	4,041,629	4,041,629		0	3,279,603	3,279,603
3053 176.5M NAV 08 CTF, Jail Expand/Pub Bldg		0	32,917,213	32,917,213		0	15,207,244	15,207,244
3058 35M NAV 08 CP, PBSO Mobile Data		0	19,532,570	19,532,570		0	18,142,550	18,142,550
3061 11.6M Note Payable 08 CP, ESL Jupiter		0	34,375	34,375		0	9,375	9,375
3067 94.1M NAV 08-2 CP, Max Planck & SS Refunding		0	15,160,111	15,160,111		0	1,672,461	1,672,461
3069 15.0M NAV 11 CP, Ocean Ave Lantana Bridge		0	0	0		0	8,018,240	8,018,240
3070 15.6M NAV 11 CP, Max Planck		0	0	0		0	254,418	254,418
3500 Transportation Improvement Fund		0	239,160,219	239,160,219		0	225,780,353	225,780,353
3501 Road Impact Fee Zone 1		0	46,383,686	46,383,686		0	42,046,639	42,046,639
3502 Road Impact Fee Zone 2		0	39,843,890	39,843,890		0	30,712,488	30,712,488
3503 Road Impact Fee Zone 3		0	37,464,000	37,464,000		0	36,515,146	36,515,146
3504 Road Impact Fee Zone 4		0	22,282,549	22,282,549		0	18,845,066	18,845,066
3505 Road Impact Fee Zone 5		0	36,380,871	36,380,871		0	38,440,303	38,440,303
3515 Abacoa Impact Fee Account		0	758,245	758,245		0	460,871	460,871
3516 Abacoa Trust Sub Account		0	4,728,779	4,728,779		0	4,883,510	4,883,510
3519 Northlake Blvd Agreement W/NPBCID		0	26,628	26,628		0	37,308	37,308
3523 Proportionate Share Trust Fund		0	23,102,357	23,102,357		0	23,109,152	23,109,152
3531 Impact Fee Program-Roads Zone 1		0	1,097,815	1,097,815		0	1,122,765	1,122,765
3600 Park Improvement Fund		0	4,862,623	4,862,623		0	5,501,449	5,501,449
3601 Park Impact Fees Z-1		0	1,399,495	1,399,495		0	1,585,568	1,585,568
3602 Park Impact Fees Z-2		0	1,261,170	1,261,170		0	3,108,275	3,108,275
3603 Park Impact Fees Z-3		0	3,964,693	3,964,693		0	4,782,256	4,782,256
3650 Unit 11 Acquisition/Enhancement		0	3,372,230	3,372,230		0	2,943,789	2,943,789
3651 South Loxahatchee Slough Wetland Restoration		0	235,781	235,781		0	241,032	241,032
3652 Beach Improvement		0	38,541,059	38,541,059		0	33,157,726	33,157,726
3653 South Lake Worth Inlet		0	2,513,122	2,513,122		0	2,442,347	2,442,347
3654 Environmental Resources Capital Projects		0	12,815,199	12,815,199		0	8,480,461	8,480,461
3800 PUD Civic Site Cash Out		0	2,794,677	2,794,677		0	2,580,594	2,580,594
3801 800 Mhz RR+I Fund		0	38,133,180	38,133,180		0	40,533,496	40,533,496
3803 Law Enforcement/Impact Fees Z2 Road Patrol		0	1,553,189	1,553,189		0	2,082,254	2,082,254
3804 Public Building Improvement Fund		0	42,795,017	42,795,017		0	36,783,123	36,783,123
3805 Public Building Impact Fees		0	2,981,914	2,981,914		0	3,622,126	3,622,126

BUDGET COMPARISON BY FUND - FY 2012 AND 2013
Board of County Commissioners

2011 Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$124,519,237,190

2012 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$125,403,839,154

Fund	Fund Name	2012 Adopted				2013 Adopted			
		Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
3807	TDC-Bldg Renewal & Replacement		0	11,172,838	11,172,838		0	10,474,305	10,474,305
3900	Capital Outlay		0	20,395,042	20,395,042		0	17,094,189	17,094,189
3901	Information Technology Capital Improvements		0	8,910,694	8,910,694		0	8,976,822	8,976,822
3902	Court Related Info Technology Capital Improvements		0	386,838	386,838		0	225,398	225,398
3903	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant - Capital		0	1,110,913	1,110,913		0	523,473	523,473
4000	WUD Revenue		0	165,154,000	165,154,000		0	170,942,000	170,942,000
4001	WUD Operation & Maintenance		0	124,371,405	124,371,405		0	123,267,096	123,267,096
4010	WUD Renewal & Replacement		0	1,000,000	1,000,000		0	1,000,000	1,000,000
4011	WUD Capital Improvements		0	144,945,866	144,945,866		0	185,860,182	185,860,182
4012	WUD Connection Charge Account		0	3,700,000	3,700,000		0	5,500,000	5,500,000
4013	WUD Special Assessment Program		0	2,802,216	2,802,216		0	3,601,351	3,601,351
4015	WUD FPL Reclaimed Water Renewal & Replacement		0	843,000	843,000		0	1,441,746	1,441,746
4031	Debt Service WUD Ecr Loan		0	316,000	316,000		0	325,000	325,000
4032	Debt Service WUD 95		0	1,041,000	1,041,000		0	1,041,000	1,041,000
4033	Debt Service WUD 98		0	5,500	5,500		0	0	0
4034	Debt Service Reserve WUD All		0	4,438,000	4,438,000		0	4,438,000	4,438,000
4036	Debt Service WUD 2003		0	1,183,200	1,183,200		0	1,171,200	1,171,200
4037	Debt Service WUD 2004		0	3,500	3,500		0	0	0
4039	Debt Service Wud 2006		0	10,364,400	10,364,400		0	10,358,400	10,358,400
4040	Debt Service \$6.4M WUD 08		0	1,887,500	1,887,500		0	0	0
4041	Construction Trust Fund Wud 2009		0	1,000,000	1,000,000		0	1,582,049	1,582,049
4042	Debt Service WUD 2009		0	4,044,000	4,044,000		0	4,044,000	4,044,000
4043	WUD FPL Debt Service Coverage Fund		0	634,000	634,000		0	1,063,773	1,063,773
4044	GUA Debt Service		0	0	0		0	530,000	530,000
4045	GUA01 Wachovia 2009 Loan		0	0	0		0	1,187,000	1,187,000
4046	GUA09 Bank of NY 2004 Loan		0	0	0		0	789,000	789,000
4100	Airport Operations		0	81,795,911	81,795,911		0	90,555,004	90,555,004
4110	Airport Capital Projects		0	3,003,593	3,003,593		0	2,965,676	2,965,676
4111	Airports Improvement & Development Fund		0	166,132,349	166,132,349		0	183,338,223	183,338,223
4112	Airports Passenger Facility Charges		0	58,210,128	58,210,128		0	64,677,524	64,677,524
4113	Noise Abatement & Mitigation		0	1,937,766	1,937,766		0	2,082,969	2,082,969
4114	Airports Restricted Assets Fund		0	1,660,696	1,660,696		0	2,355,148	2,355,148
4116	8M Subordinated Debt 2006 CTF		0	307,587	307,587		0	314,870	314,870
4117	69.08M Airport System Rev Bonds, Series 2006A Cap Proj		0	3,411,273	3,411,273		0	0	0
4130	Debt Service 60M PBIA Rev Ref 2002		0	13,207,968	13,207,968		0	13,221,569	13,221,569

BUDGET COMPARISON BY FUND - FY 2012 AND 2013
Board of County Commissioners

2011 Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$124,519,237,190

2012 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$125,403,839,154

Fund	Fund Name	2012 Adopted				2013 Adopted			
		Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
4131	Debt Service 83M PBIA Rev Ref 2001		0	15,485	15,485		0	10,213	10,213
4136	Debt Service 8M PBIA Sub Indebtedness 2006		0	89,628	89,628		0	92,460	92,460
4137	Debt Service 69M PBIA Rev Bonds 2006A		0	3,435,881	3,435,881		0	3,424,620	3,424,620
4138	Debt Service 16M PBIA Tax Rev Ref 2006B		0	1,011,163	1,011,163		0	1,004,393	1,004,393
5000	Fleet Management		0	48,422,449	48,422,449		0	54,309,562	54,309,562
5010	Property & Casualty Insurance		0	19,864,447	19,864,447		0	14,432,976	14,432,976
5011	Risk Management Fund		0	16,151,474	16,151,474		0	17,225,145	17,225,145
5012	Employee Health Insurance		0	70,207,542	70,207,542		0	75,208,863	75,208,863
	Gross Total Countywide Funds	4.9925	621,685,749	2,786,723,247	3,409,224,023	4.9902	625,808,821	2,766,120,378	3,391,929,199
	Less: Interfund Transfers		0	(444,108,407)	(444,108,407)		0	(465,867,271)	(465,867,271)
	Less: Interdepartmental Charges		0	(21,210,760)	(21,210,760)		0	(19,962,397)	(19,962,397)
	Less: Internal Service Charges		0	(124,253,018)	(124,253,018)		0	(130,280,896)	(130,280,896)
	Net Total Countywide Funds	4.9925	621,685,749	2,197,151,062	2,819,651,838	4.9902	625,808,821	2,150,009,814	2,775,818,635
1400	MSTD - Building		0	13,694,929	13,694,929		0	16,880,883	16,880,883
1180	County Library	0.5491	37,048,595	10,491,323	47,539,918	0.5491	37,417,132	11,890,551	49,307,683
2021	30.5M GO 03 DS, Library District Improvement	0.0210	1,416,901	(24,413)	1,392,488	0.0204	1,390,110	3,078	1,393,188
2022	22.3M GO 06 DS, Library District Improvement	0.0264	1,781,247	(45,878)	1,735,369	0.0258	1,758,080	(21,486)	1,736,594
2524	19.53M GO 10 DS, Ref Part 30M Library GO 03	0.0116	782,669	(20,444)	762,225	0.0113	770,012	(7,587)	762,425
3021	30.5M GO Libraries Improvements 2003		0	3,284,561	3,284,561		0	2,902,273	2,902,273
3022	22.3M GO Library Improvements 2006		0	8,613,221	8,613,221		0	3,472,482	3,472,482
3750	Library Improvement Fund		0	5,189,960	5,189,960		0	3,871,139	3,871,139
3751	Library Expansion Program		0	21,483,355	21,483,355		0	13,640,245	13,640,245
3752	Library Impact Fees		0	4,869,423	4,869,423		0	2,069,353	2,069,353
1300	Fire Rescue MSTU	3.4581	175,610,575	137,887,319	313,497,894	3.4581	177,006,499	131,966,170	308,972,669
1301	Fire Rescue Jupiter MSTU	2.1600	15,441,653	(439,932)	15,001,721	2.1393	15,466,702	(642,649)	14,824,053
1303	Aviation Battalion		0	6,452,450	6,452,450		0	6,644,971	6,644,971
1304	F/R Long-Term Disability Plan		0	16,690,567	16,690,567		0	16,995,102	16,995,102
1305	MSBU-Hydrant Rental Boca Raton		0	555,858	555,858		0	555,265	555,265
1306	MSBU-Hydrant Rental-Riviera Beach		0	56,332	56,332		0	54,721	54,721
3700	Fire Rescue Improvement		0	38,190,171	38,190,171		0	29,673,969	29,673,969
3704	Fire Rescue Impact Fees		0	6,910,110	6,910,110		0	7,873,377	7,873,377
3511	Unincorp Improvement Fund		0	10,052,074	10,052,074		0	10,690,830	10,690,830
	Gross-Total Dependent Districts		232,081,640	283,890,986	515,972,626		233,808,535	258,512,687	492,321,222

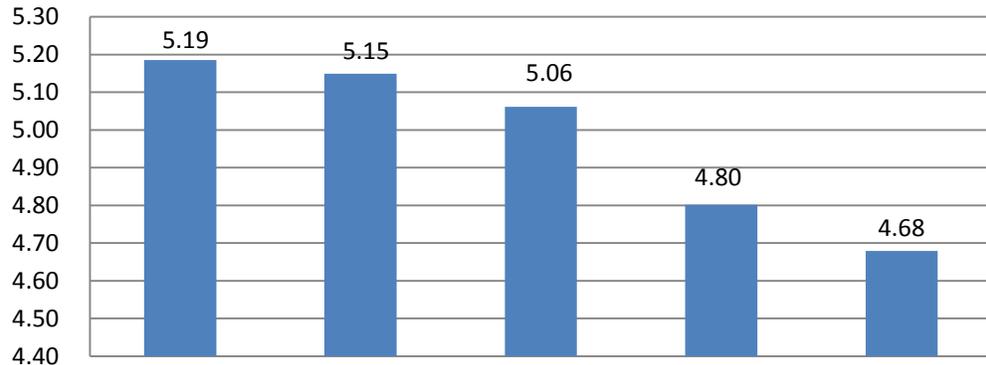
BUDGET COMPARISON BY FUND - FY 2012 AND 2013
Board of County Commissioners

2011 Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$124,519,237,190

2012 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$125,403,839,154

	2012 Adopted				2013 Adopted			
	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
Less: Interfund Transfers			(18,463,698)	(18,463,698)			(16,814,331)	(16,814,331)
Less: Interdepartmental Charges			(5,537,744)	(5,537,744)			(4,956,917)	(4,956,917)
Net-Total Dependent Districts		232,081,640	259,889,544	491,971,184		233,808,535	236,741,439	470,549,974
Net-Total County Funds & Dep. Districts		853,767,389	2,457,040,606	3,311,623,022		859,617,356	2,386,751,253	3,246,368,609
Gross Total - All Funds		853,767,389	3,070,614,233	3,925,196,649		859,617,356	3,024,633,065	3,884,250,421

EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION



	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
Total Employees	6,713	6,629	6,511	6,339	6,316
County Population	1,294,654	1,287,344	1,286,461	1,320,134	1,349,800
Employees per 1,000 population	5.19	5.15	5.06	4.80	4.68

Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners has a total of 6,316 full and part-time employees budgeted for FY 2013. The number of employees per 1,000 population is being presented in order to reflect the effects of growth. This chart shows the decrease in employees from FY 2009 through FY 2013. Despite eliminating over 985 positions since FY 2009, there has been an increase in positions in Fire Rescue, Library, Office of Economic Sustainability and Water Utilities Department as a result of expansion of services and addition of new facilities.

Because personnel costs are a major portion of the County's operating budget, changes in the number of employees per 1,000 population have a direct relationship to the cost of providing services. A decrease in employees per 1,000 population indicates the County is either becoming more efficient and/or service levels are decreasing. In light of current economic conditions, the County has eliminated positions and has implemented more effective processes to maintain current service levels.

POSITION SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENT

Department	Adopted FY 2008	Adopted FY 2009	Adopted FY 2010	Adopted FY 2011	Adopted FY 2012
<u>Board of County Commissioners</u>					
Community Services	469	471	461	471	440
County Administration	13	12	11	11	11
County Attorney	55	51	46	46	44
County Commission	28	28	27	27	27
County Cooperative Extension Service	39	36	32	28	29
Economic Sustainability	61	60	50	62	58
Engineering & Public Works	499	487	470	450	433
Environmental Resources Management	151	145	145	139	127
Facilities Development & Operations	386	359	330	318	307
Financial Management & Budget	43	38	36	34	32
Fleet Management	72	70	64	60	59
Human Resources	39	38	35	33	33
Information Systems Services	225	211	204	189	183
Internal Auditor	12	11	10	10	8
Legislative Affairs	4	4	4	3	3
Medical Examiner	22	22	20	20	19
Metropolitan Planning Organization	10	10	10	10	10
Palm Tran	570	555	548	549	549
Parks & Recreation	699	657	624	595	569
PZ&B - Planning & Zoning	203	185	174	159	148
Public Affairs	56	54	51	45	42
Public Safety	372	345	341	333	314
Purchasing	51	46	43	43	43
Risk Management	37	36	32	30	30
Non-Departmental:					
Criminal Justice Commission	19	17	17	12	11
Office of Community Revitalization	9	7	6	6	6
Office of Equal Opportunity	12	12	12	12	12
Office of Small Business Assistance	8	8	7	7	7
Total BCC Ad Valorem Funded	4,164	3,975	3,810	3,702	3,554
<u>Non-Ad Valorem & New Agencies</u>					
Airports	159	161	158	158	149
PZ&B - Building Division	197	148	104	104	104
County Library	481	452	452	452	419
Fire-Rescue	1,471	1,473	1,542	1,511	1,511
Tourist Development	4	5	4	4	4
Water Utilities	518	499	559	558	558
Commission on Ethics	0	0	0	4	6
Office of Inspector General	0	0	0	18	34
Total Non-Ad Valorem & New Agencies	2,830	2,738	2,819	2,809	2,785
Total BCC	6,994	6,713	6,629	6,511	6,339
<u>Constitutional Officers</u>					
Clerk & Comptroller	144	144	141	137	134
15th Judicial Circuit	20	20	21	24	21
Property Appraiser	280	280	266	266	266
Sheriff	3,812	3,848	4,011	3,919	3,924
Supervisor of Elections	45	45	42	42	45
Tax Collector	269	264	264	264	305
Total Constitutional Officers	4,570	4,601	4,745	4,652	4,695
Grand Total	11,564	11,314	11,374	11,163	11,034

FY2012 Mid Year Adjustments			Final FY2012	FY 2013			Adopted FY 2013
Additions	Deletions	Transfers		Additions	Deletions	Transfers	
2	0	0	442	0	(10)	0	432
0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
0	0	0	44	0	(2)	0	42
0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
1	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
11	0	0	69	0	0	0	69
0	0	0	433	0	(6)	(6)	421
1	0	0	128	0	0	(2)	126
0	0	0	307	0	(3)	(4)	300
0	0	0	32	0	(1)	0	31
0	0	0	59	0	(4)	(1)	54
0	0	0	33	0	0	(1)	32
0	0	0	183	0	(2)	35	216
0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
9	0	0	558	0	0	0	558
0	(3)	0	566	1	(1)	(4)	562
0	0	0	148	0	0	(12)	136
0	0	0	42	0	0	0	42
5	(1)	0	318	0	(3)	(8)	307
0	0	0	43	0	0	1	44
0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
29	(4)	0	3,579	1	(32)	(2)	3,546
0	0	0	149	0	0	0	149
0	0	0	104	0	0	0	104
0	0	0	419	0	0	0	419
0	0	0	1,511	0	(21)	0	1,490
0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	558	0	0	0	558
0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
6	0	0	40	0	0	0	40
6	0	0	2,791	0	(21)	0	2,770
35	(4)	0	6,370	1	(53)	(2)	6,316
0	0	0	134	0	0	0	134
0	0	0	21	0	0	2	23
0	0	0	266	0	0	0	266
6	(18)	0	3,912	0	0	0	3,912
0	0	0	45	0	0	0	45
0	0	0	305	0	0	0	305
6	(18)	0	4,683	0	0	2	4,685
41	(22)	0	11,053	1	(53)	0	11,001



Capital Budget

What is it and why do we have one?

County government provides needed and desired urban services to the public. In order to provide these services, the County must furnish and maintain capital facilities and equipment, such as airports, roads, and parks. The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a proposed schedule for the expenditure of funds to acquire or construct needed improvements over the next five-year period. It represents a comprehensive and direct statement of the physical development policies of the County. The program has great significance in that it touches the life of each County resident and visitor through the provision of health, safety, transportation, recreation, and other services upon which we all depend.

Purpose and Benefits of Capital Programming

Capital Programming:

1. Provides a means for coordinating and consolidating various departmental requests, thereby preventing duplication of projects and equipment.
2. Establishes a system of examining and prioritizing the needs of the County, assuring that the most essential improvements are provided first.
3. Provides an important implementation device for growth management.
4. Allows sufficient time for investigation of project financing and implementation measures, and proper technical design.
5. Coordinates physical with financial planning, allowing maximum benefit from available public funds.
6. Helps provide an equitable distribution of public improvements throughout the County.

Development of the Capital Improvement Program

Only projects that meet the definition of a capital improvement are included in the Capital Improvement Program. Capital improvements are defined as physical assets, constructed or purchased, that have a minimum cost of \$25,000 and an expected useful life in excess of one year.

Examples of typical capital improvements include:

- a. Road construction and paving.
- b. New and expanded physical facilities for the community.
- c. Large scale rehabilitation or replacement of existing facilities.
- d. Purchase of equipment items that have a relatively long period of usefulness.
- e. The cost of engineering or architectural studies and services relative to a specific improvement.
- f. The acquisition of land to build a community facility such as a park, highway, library, airport, etc.

Each year, the CIP is prepared from project requests submitted on project proposal forms completed by the various departments and agencies of the County. The completed forms provide a project description, justification, cost projections, statement of impact on the County's annual operating budget, implementation schedule, as well as support for the County's Comprehensive Plan. Concurrently, with the preparation of the project proposal forms, information concerning the financial resources available to the County is prepared by the Office of Financial Management and Budget.

The program recommended by the County Administrator is used by the Board of County Commissioners to develop the annual budget which becomes effective October 1st of each year. The first year of the Five-Year CIP is formally adopted by the Board as the Capital Budget with the following four years showing projected, but unfunded, requirements. The CIP is an important tool for implementing the County's Comprehensive Plan. The Board of County Commissioners utilizes the CIP to analyze the County's fiscal capability to finance and construct capital improvements in the future.

Responsibilities in Program Preparation and Implementation

The Capital Improvement Program, by virtue of its comprehensive character, involves the full realm of County operations. The County Administrator, departments, boards, and the County Commission must coordinate their actions to accomplish a successful program for capital improvements in the community.

Operating Departments: The key role in the initial stages of capital programming falls upon the operating departments and department heads. By virtue of their technical knowledge and experience in the individual fields, it becomes their responsibility to initiate project requests, and to develop a program that outlines the requirements of each project, as well as, its relative importance in the department's program.

Office of Financial Management and Budget: The Office of Financial Management and Budget (OFMB) provides information concerning the County's past, present, and future financial resources. OFMB prepares and distributes the package utilized by departments and agencies to submit project requests. As the program develops, OFMB assists in the review and evaluation of project submissions, and guides the administration of the program through its function of budget control.

Engineering and Facilities Development & Operations Departments: In providing staff assistance, these departments have the following responsibilities in the capital programming process:

1. Provides assistance, if needed, in the preparation of requests.
2. Receives and reviews the cost projections in project requests.
3. Provides information and assistance to the Office of Financial Management and Budget in the analysis of the County's financial requirements.
4. Provides assistance to the County Administrator, County Commission, and staff in preparing the Commission adopted program.

County Commission: While departments, boards, and committees play a very significant role in the capital improvement programming process, the ultimate success of the program rests with the County Commission.

Only Commissioners, as elected officials, can authorize the expenditure of public funds, in this case by adopting the first year of the capital improvement program as that fiscal year's capital budget. Therefore, the final priorities placed on community needs and the subsequent satisfactions of those needs are a matter of legislative decision and control.

Priority Ranking

Criteria for establishing the prioritization of capital project proposals are established in the Capital Improvement Element of the Comprehensive Plan in Objective 1.4. The criteria address issues such as why the project is needed and what type of service the project will support. Other criteria included in the objective deal with the physical location of the project as being identified in a revitalization/ redevelopment area or a coastal high-hazard area. In addition, each proposal is identified by one of the following Growth Management Tiers:

Urban/Suburban * Exurban * Rural * Glades * Agricultural Reserve

Why a Project is needed: The following is a list of acceptable reasons why a project is needed:

1. Correct public hazards;
2. Eliminate existing deficiencies as described by the minimum levels of service;
3. Provide capacity for developments that have received a determination as a Committed Development when such developments are within the Urban Service Area;
4. Maintain levels of service as new growth occurs;
5. Increase existing levels of service to desired levels of service;
6. Provide for the renewal and replacement of, and improvement to, existing public infrastructure and physical assets; and
7. Implement the Goals, Objectives, and Policies or other Plan Elements.

Type of Service the Project will Provide: The following is a list of project prioritization categories:

1. Essential: projects that are directly related to protecting the immediate health and safety of citizens from an existing or imminent hazard. An example would be an expenditure request which responds to a danger arising from an imminent bridge failure. Essential services shall be provided throughout the County.
2. Necessary: projects that are directly related to maintaining the level of service for concurrency items mandated by State law and Fire-Rescue services. Examples include expenditure requests which are necessary to meet the minimum level of service standards for concurrency regarding roadway, mass transit, potable water, wastewater, solid waste, storm water protection, recreation/open space, and fire-rescue. Necessary services shall be provided throughout the County.
3. Desirable: projects that are related to enhancing the desirability of Palm Beach County as a place to live or visit. More specifically, to enhance quality of life, or maintain physical assets; but are not needed to correct imminent health and safety hazards and are not needed to maintain level of service.

Physical Location: Policy requires that projects that correct service and infrastructure deficiencies within the Revitalization and Redevelopment Overlay in unincorporated Palm Beach County receive “special consideration” in establishment of the project priority. Special consideration gives these projects top priority consideration within each of the following prioritization categories: essential, necessary, and desirable.

Growth Management Tiers: The Urban/Suburban Tier shall be given the highest priority within the category of desirable, followed by the Exurban Tier, and then the Rural Tier. Policy restricts use of public funds for infrastructure expansion or improvements in Coastal high-hazard areas unless such funds are necessary to:

1. Provide services to existing development;
2. Provide adequate evacuation in the event of an emergency; or
3. Provide for recreational needs and other appropriate water-dependent uses.

Relationships Between the Operating and Capital Budgets

There are many features that distinguish Palm Beach County's operating budget from its capital budget. The operating budget includes expenses that are generally of a recurring nature and are appropriated for one year only. It provides for the provision of all County services that do not result in major physical assets for the County. Year to year, changes in the operating budget are expected to be fairly stable, and represent incremental changes in the following: cost of doing business; size of the County; and types and levels of services provided. Resources for the operating budget are generally provided by taxes, user fees, and inter-governmental payments that generally recur from year to year.

The capital budget, on the other hand, includes one-time costs for projects that may last several years. The projects result in major physical assets in the County. Resources for the capital budget are generally provided by bond proceeds, impact fees, grants, and taxes.

In spite of these differences, the operating and capital budgets are closely linked. The most obvious connection is the fact that the operating budget includes the cost of maintaining and operating new facilities and infrastructure built under the capital budget.

Operational needs often drive the capital budget. For example, major expansion requirements in the FY 2013 capital budget are roads, parks and buildings which were necessitated for the County's role in providing these basic services to its citizens.

Long term operations and maintenance costs resulting from the Five-Year Capital Improvement Program are addressed in this section under "Impact of Capital Projects on the Operating Budget" and "Estimated Operating Impact of Capital Projects" on pages 111 and 112.

The FY 2013 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) has appropriations totaling \$1.22 billion which reflects all new funding and project balances from prior years. The CIP is financed primarily through bonds, impact fees, balances brought forward, and taxes. The chart on pages 98 and 99 provides a summary by category of the FY 2013 CIP budget adopted by the Board.

The CIP document, published separately, includes a detail listing for each capital project approved for FY 2013 as well as estimates for FY 2014 to FY 2017. A link to the CIP document is available as a footnote in this section of the Annual Budget Document.

The total new capital approved by the Board for FY 2013 totals \$143 million. Projects are grouped as large or small following the definitions listed below.

Large Project (nonrecurring): a capital project (new construction or renovation) with an anticipated total cost of \$250,000 or more, excluding all maintenance projects regardless of total cost. However, requests for capital projects relating to the issuance of a bond, regardless of the total cost of the project, and projects consisting of both renovation and renewal/replacement are grouped in this category.

Small Project/Capital Maintenance: a capital projects (new construction or renovation) with an anticipated total cost of less than \$250,000, including all capital maintenance (renewal/replacement) projects regardless of the total cost. All requests for capital projects to aid government agencies or private organizations such as grants, subsidies and contributions regardless of the total cost of the project.

Pages 101 through 110 include a summary by department of new approved capital projects including the funding source.

CAPITAL BUDGET REVENUES & APPROPRIATIONS**CAPITAL BUDGET REVENUES**

<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Criminal Justice</u>	<u>Environ. Land & Bchs.</u>	<u>Fire Rescue</u>	<u>General Gov't</u>	<u>County Library</u>
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$0	\$250,000	\$0	\$7,164,896	\$0
Enterprise Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
Interest & Other	684,608	8,894,241	768,550	7,297,545	513,893
Gas Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Grants	0	16,925,663	0	3,487,846	0
Assessments	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Fees	177,838	0	0	778,468	210,146
Loan/Bonds Proceeds	0	0	0	0	0
Tourist Development Tax	0	2,836,596	0	0	0
Balances Forward	35,537,802	18,368,230	36,778,796	122,003,999	25,231,453
Total Revenue	\$36,400,248	\$47,274,730	\$37,547,346	\$140,732,754	\$25,955,492
 <u>Appropriations</u>					
Projects	\$11,370,151	\$44,780,995	\$23,774,412	\$89,366,029	\$15,443,169
Transfers	16,055,225	261,926	0	1,842,909	720,000
Reserves	8,974,872	2,231,809	13,772,934	49,523,816	9,792,323
Total Appropriations	\$36,400,248	\$47,274,730	\$37,547,346	\$140,732,754	\$25,955,492

& APPROPRIATIONS BY CATEGORY

Parks and Recreation	Five Year Road Program*	Street & Drainage	Airports	Water Utilities	Total
\$1,809,115	\$750,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,974,011
0	0	0	86,186,437	48,024,400	134,210,837
1,134,846	9,261,572	82,540	1,048,400	104,000	29,790,195
0	9,459,500	0	0	0	9,459,500
2,122,000	22,938,219	0	68,762,081	560,000	114,795,809
0	0	500,000	0	1,565,000	2,065,000
1,166,866	22,985,975	0	0	0	25,319,293
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	2,836,596
37,781,218	358,072,121	10,108,290	99,737,492	148,731,928	892,351,329
\$44,014,045	\$423,467,387	\$10,690,830	\$255,734,410	\$198,985,328	\$1,220,802,570
\$31,739,295	\$124,291,469	\$1,264,083	\$146,062,589	\$133,542,061	\$621,634,253
56,474	3,782,942	0	58,593,296	6,587,000	87,899,772
12,218,276	295,392,976	9,426,747	51,078,525	58,856,267	511,268,545
\$44,014,045	\$423,467,387	\$10,690,830	\$255,734,410	\$198,985,328	\$1,220,802,570

* Based on the Five Year Road Program Adopted by the BCC on June 19, 2012.

HISTORY CAPITAL PROJECTS BY TYPE

Project Type	Actual 2010	Actual 2011	Estimated 2012	Budget 2013
Criminal Justice	\$80,526,442	\$29,220,011	\$14,583,766	\$36,400,248
Environmental Lands & Beaches	23,727,307	9,552,675	7,412,827	47,274,730
Fire-Rescue	3,789,948	4,586,387	8,423,942	37,547,346
General Government	89,950,191	84,771,909	31,605,076	140,732,754
County Library	14,056,388	16,207,769	13,226,490	25,955,492
Parks and Recreation	24,031,183	16,013,946	3,753,428	44,014,045
Five Year Road Program*	89,690,090	86,616,110	37,229,753	423,467,387
Streets & Drainage (MSTU's)	1,182,366	2,230,873	455,383	10,690,830
Airports	37,681,350	24,427,133	10,412,710	255,734,410
Water Utilities	12,987,853	25,124,452	7,575,412	198,985,328
Total	\$377,623,118	\$298,751,265	\$134,678,787	\$1,220,802,570

Most capital projects span multiple years from initial appropriation to completion. The above data for FY 2010-2012 reflects the actual and estimated amount of the project budgets expended during that year. The FY 2013 reflects all new funding and project balances from prior years.

**Based on the Five Year Road Program Adopted by the BCC on June 19, 2012.*

FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS (FD&O)
Approved FY 2013 Capital Projects by Funding Source
 (\$ in 1,000)

<u>Project#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
Large Capital Projects				
B362	Jail Expansion Program	0	2,500	2,500
Small Capital Projects				
B371	Convention Center Renewal & Replacement	0	350	350
B551	Countywide - Building Renewal & Replacement	1,260	0	1,260
B552	Countywide - Radio System Repair & Replacement	0	305	305
B505	Courthouse - Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	25	0	25
B554	North County Courthouse - Secure Judicial Parking	165	0	165
B530	Roger Dean Stadium Renewal & Replacement	0	845	845
Total Appropriations		1,450	4,000	5,450
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funding Recap</u>	<u>Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
3053	176.5M NAV 08 CTF, Jail Expand/Pub Bldg	0	2,500	2,500
3014	80.7M NAV01, Convention Center	0	350	350
3801	800Mhz RR+I Fund	0	305	305
3804	Public Building Impr Fund	1,450	0	1,450
3807	TDE-Bldg Renewal & Replacement	0	845	845
Total		1,450	4,000	5,450

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SERVICES (ISS)
Approved FY 2013 Capital Projects by Funding Source
 (\$ in 1,000)

<u>Project#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
Large Capital Projects			
I317	Belle Glade Fiber Run	900	900
I253	Data Centers(s) Upgrade to 10/100/1,000 Gigabyte	400	400
I255	Fiber Build-out of Enterprise Network	750	750
M010	Geographic Information System (GIS)	300	300
I295	Network Equipment and Vendor Support	800	800
I261	Network/Internet Security/Threat Management	250	250
I229	Wireless Connectivity	75	75
Small Capital Projects			
I291	Court Administration Cabling	20	20
I318	Government Center Computer Room HVAC	90	90
I247	Telephone System Enhancements	700	700
I320	UNIX Platform Storage	75	75
I310	UNIX Server Growth and Replacement	250	250
I319	UPS Battery Replacement	40	40
I293	Video Conference Units - Court Administration	25	25
I211	Video Service Delivery	50	50
I316	WAN In-Building Cabling	100	100
I311	Wintel Server & Storage, Replacement and Growth	225	225
Total Appropriations		<u>5,050</u>	<u>5,050</u>
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funding Recap</u>	<u>Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
3901	Information Technology Capital Improvements	5,050	5,050
Total		<u>5,050</u>	<u>5,050</u>

MISCELLANEOUS/NON-DEPARTMENT
Approved FY 2013 Capital Projects by Funding Source
 (\$ in 1,000)

<u>Project#</u>	<u>Description</u>	Ad <u>Valorem</u>	<u>Bonds</u>	Total <u>Budget</u>
Large Capital Projects				
	Max Planck Florida Corporation	0	13,137	13,137
Small Capital Projects				
AG14	Cooperative Extension Service - Appliances	6	0	6
	Total Appropriations	6	13,137	13,143
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funding Recap</u>	Ad <u>Valorem</u>	<u>Bonds</u>	Total <u>Budget</u>
3900	Capital Outlay	6	0	6
TBD	To Be Determined	0	13,137	13,137
	Total	6	13,137	13,143

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (ERM)
Approved FY 2013 Capital Projects by Funding Source
 (\$ in 1,000)

<u>Project#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
Large Capital Projects				
E111	Environmental Restoration	250	0	250
M028	Juno Beach Shore Protection	0	59	59
M045	Jupiter Carlin Shore Protection	0	825	825
M015	Ocean Ridge Shore Protection	0	750	750
Small Capital Projects				
M051	Central Boca Shore Protection	0	10	10
M040	Coral Cove Dune Restoration	0	3	3
M041	Delray Beach Shore Protection	0	10	10
M033	Emergency Beach Projects	0	5	5
M039	North Boca Shore Protection	0	15	15
M100	Shoreline Protection Activities	0	326	326
M037	Singer Island Shoreline Protection	0	35	35
M016	South Boca Shore Protection	0	5	5
M046	South Lake Worth Inlet Management	0	130	130
Total Appropriations		250	2,173	2,423

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funding Recap</u>	<u>Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
3652	Beach Improvement	0	2,173	2,173
3654	Environmental Resources Capital Projects	250	0	250
Total		250	2,173	2,423

PARKS AND RECREATION
Approved FY 2013 Capital Projects by Funding Source
 (\$ in 1,000)

<u>Project#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Impact Fees</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
Large Capital Projects					
P690	Dubois Park Expansion	0	80	0	80
P761	Fullerton Island	0	0	400	400
P714	Okeehetee South Park Boating Center	0	0	377	377
P527	Okeehetee South Park Development Phase III	0	250	0	250
P715	Park Ridge Gold Course Improvements	0	0	350	350
P769	Riverbend Park Utility Connection	0	329	282	611
P645	South County Regional Park Phase III	0	400	0	400
Small Capital Projects					
P757	ADA Compliance Measures	500	0	0	500
P700	Asphalt Overlay	189	0	0	189
P758	Boat Ramp Improvements	0	0	139	139
P772	Calypso Bay Waterpark Repairs and Renovations	0	0	203	203
P760	Coconut Cove Waterpark Waterslides Refurbishment	0	0	68	68
P554	Dubois Home Restoration	0	0	20	20
P706	Information Tech Equip Expansion and Replacement	118	0	0	118
P762	Jim Brandon Equestrian Center Drainage/Irrigation	0	154	0	154
P763	John Prince Golf Learning Center Tee Expansion	0	52	0	52
P764	Jupiter Beach Park Dune Stabilization	0	0	150	150
P746	Maintenance Equipment	105	0	0	105
P765	Morikami Museum Lift Station	0	80	0	80
P766	Ocean Inlet Marina Renovations	0	0	250	250
P713	Okeehetee Golf Course Clubhouse Renovations	0	0	52	52
P767	Peanut Island Caretaker's Residence Improvements	50	0	0	50
P716	Playground Renovations	177	0	0	177
P768	Portable Lifeguard Tower	0	0	38	38
P717	Recreation Facility Improvements and Renovations	0	0	34	34
P718	Restroom Renovations	670	0	0	670
	Total Appropriations	1,809	1,345	2,363	5,517

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funding Recap</u>	<u>Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Impact Fees</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
3019	25.0M GO 03, Recreational & Cultural Facilities	0	0	106	106
3020	25.0M GO 05, Recreational & Cultural Facilities	0	0	818	818
3000	25.0M GO 99A, Recreation & Cultural	0	0	102	102
3038	50.0M GO 06, Waterfront Access	0	0	777	777
3043	6.1M Sunshine#8 06, Park & Marina Improv	0	0	37	37
3046	8.1M Sunshine#9 06, So County Golf Course CTF	0	0	35	35
3601	Park Impact Fees Zone 1	0	409	0	409
3602	Park Impact Fees Zone 2	0	456	0	456
3603	Park Impact Fees Zone 3	0	480	0	480
3600	Park Improvement Fund	1,809	0	488	2,297
	Total	1,809	1,345	2,363	5,517

COUNTY LIBRARY
Approved FY 2013 Capital Projects by Funding Source
 (\$ in 1,000)

<u>Project#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
Small Capital Projects			
L064	Parking Lot Repairs	60	60
	Total Appropriations	60	60
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funding Recap</u>	<u>Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
3750	Library Improvement Fund	60	60
	Total	60	60

FIVE YEAR ROAD PROGRAM
Approved FY 2013 Capital Projects by Funding Source
(\$ in 1,000)

<u>Project#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Impact Fees</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
Large Capital Projects				
1116	60TH St/West of Royal Palm Beach Blvd to SR7	2,900	0	2,900
0703	Administrative Support and Computer Equipment	0	370	370
0768	Annual Contract Advertising	0	10	10
TBD	Atlantic Avenue and Florida's Turnpike	50	0	50
TBD	Australian Avenue/7th Street to 15th Street	2,300		2,300
TBD	Belvedere Road - Haverhill Road	260	0	260
1113	Belvedere Road - Military Trail	800	0	800
1001	Bridges	0	500	500
1001	Camino Real Road/Boca Club over Intracoastal	0	5,000	5,000
1167	Central Blvd - Indiantown Road	1,000		1,000
TBD	Congress Avenue and Palm Beach Lakes Blvd	100	0	100
1369	Congress Avenue/ North of Northlake Blvd to	1,500	0	1,500
0762	Congress Avenue/Hypoluxo Road to Donnelly Drive	1,100	0	1,100
0951	Congress Avenue/South of Lantana Road to Lantana	800	0	800
0704	Glades Area - Repair and Renovation	0	700	700
TBD	Glades Road and Butts Road	50	0	50
TBD	Glades Road and Florida's Turnpike	100	0	100
TBD	Intersection Program - Countywide	0	500	500
1001	Kirk Road Bridge over LWDD L-9 Canal	0	500	500
TBD	Linton Blvd and Military Trail	210	0	210
1365	Lyons Road and Kimberly Boulevard	100	0	100
1336	Lyons Road/ Lantana Road to Lake Worth Road	1,300	0	1,300
1178	Lyons Road/South of LWDDL-11 Canal to Nrth of	1,000	0	1,000
1348	Northlake Boulevard and Military Trail	100	100	200
9100	Ocean Avenue Loan Repayment	0	3,783	3,783
TBD	Okeechobee Blvd and Church Street	10	0	10
1064	Old Dixie Highway/Park Avenue to Northlake Blvd.	3,000	0	3,000
TBD	Pathway Program - Countywide	0	1,500	1,500
0924	Recording Fees - Countywide	0	20	20
TBD	Reserve for Plans and Alignment	0	200	200
TBD	Reserves - Right of Way	0	200	200
1361	Roebuck Road and Haverhill Road	100	0	100
0994	Silver Beach Road/East of Congress Ave to Old Dixie	3,100	0	3,100
0665	Street Lighting - Countywide	0	1,600	1,600
0603	Traffic Calming - Countywide	0	15	15
TBD	Traffic Signals - Countywide	0	600	600
Total Appropriations		19,880	15,598	35,478

FIVE YEAR ROAD PROGRAM (Continued)

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funding Recap</u>	<u>Impact Fees</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
3501	Road Impact Fee Zone 1	5,700	100	5,800
3502	Road Impact Fee Zone 2	4,310	0	4,310
3503	Road Impact Fee Zone 3	2,900	0	2,900
3504	Road Impact Fee Zone 4	3,200	0	3,200
3505	Road Impact Fee Zone 5	510	0	510
TBD	To Be Determined	3,260	2,015	5,275
3500	Transportation Improvement Fund	0	13,483	13,483
	Total	19,880	15,598	35,478

AIRPORTS

Approved FY 2013 Capital Projects by Funding Source

(\$ in 1,000)

<u>Project#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Other Enterprise Revenues</u>	<u>Passenger Facility Charges</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
Large Capital Projects					
A322	Pahokee Airport- Airfield Lighting Improvements	0	0	1,100	1,100
A316	Pahokee Airport - Apron Rehab and Taxiway	800	200	0	1,000
A323	PBIA- Air Handler Unit Replacement	0	3,000	0	3,000
A324	PBIA- Restroom Improvements	0	0	2,000	2,000
A320	PBIA- Terminal Apron Reconstruction B & C	525	0	2,525	3,050
Small Capital Projects					
A107	All Airports - Design and Engineering	0	500	0	500
A253	Lantana Airport - Miscellaneous	0	1	0	1
A232	North County Airport - Miscellaneous Projects	0	65	0	65
A254	Pahokee Airport- Miscellaneous Projects	0	1	0	1
A268	PBIA- Airside Projects	0	35	0	35
A039	PBIA- Demolition	0	1	0	1
A043	PBIA- Environmental	0	1	0	1
A030	PBIA- Equipment Airport Administration	0	1	0	1
A031	PBIA- Equipment Grounds Maintenance	0	428	0	428
A032	PBIA- Fire Rescue	0	138	0	138
A187	PBIA- Land Acquisitions	0	100	0	100
A267	PBIA- Landside Projects	0	1	0	1
A186	PBIA- Permits and Fees	0	1	0	1
A173	PBIA- Project Inspection and Administration	0	10	0	10
A215	PBIA- Replace Cabin Air Control System	0	50	0	50
A212	PBIA- Terminal Improvements	0	3,000	0	3,000
A035	PBIA- Terminal Maintenance Equipment	0	359	0	359
A175	PBIA- Testing and Miscellaneous Engineering	0	50	0	50
	Total Appropriations	1,325	7,942	5,625	14,892
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funding Recap</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Other Enterprise Revenues</u>	<u>Passenger Facility Charges</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
4110	Airport Capital Projects	0	977	0	977
4111	Airports Improvement and Development Fund	1,325	6,965	5,625	13,915
	Total	1,325	7,942	5,625	14,892

**WATER UTILITIES DEPARTMENT (WUD)
Approved FY 2013 Capital Projects by Funding Source
(\$ in 1,000)**

<u>Project#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>User Fees</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
Large Capital Projects			
W013	Acquisition of Land for Future Utility Facilities	500	500
W031	Asset Mgmt Prgm - Water Distribution System Rehab	5,500	5,500
W031	Asset Mgmt Prgm - Sewer Lift Station Rehab	5,750	5,750
W031	Asset Mgmt Prgm - Wastewater Collection System Pipe Rehab	4,150	4,150
W039	Broward County Reclaimed Water System	500	500
W034	Central Region Operations Center	800	800
W011	Design and Construction of Regional Pump Stations	100	100
W032	FPL Reclaimed Water System	850	850
W037	Glades Region Operations Center	4,000	4,000
W038	Glades Region Water Distribution System Rehab	5,000	5,000
W002	Improvements to Water Treatment Plant #2	12,500	12,500
W003	Improvements to Water Treatment Plant #3	1,700	1,700
W001	Improvements to Water Treatment Plant #8	1,525	1,525
W005	Improvements to Water Treatment Plant #9	775	775
W000	Northern Region Operations Center	2,000	2,000
W008	Reclaimed Water System Improvements and Expansion	4,000	4,000
W010	Southern Region Water Reclamation Facility	1,575	1,575
W021	Special Assessment Program	500	500
W006	System Wide Buildings and Other Improvements	500	500
W016	System Wide Membrane Element Replacement Projects	1,000	1,000
W006	System Wide Water Collection System Upgrades	100	100
W004	System Wide Wellfield Rehabilitation and Expansion	3,500	3,500
W007	Water & Sewer Utility Line Relocations-County Road	2,000	2,000
W006	Water Transmission Main Expansion	2,050	2,050
	Total Appropriations	60,875	60,875
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funding Recap</u>	<u>User Fees</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
4011	Capital Improvements	59,525	59,525
4041	Construction Trust Fund WUD 2009	850	850
4013	Special Assessment Prgm WUD	500	500
	Total	60,875	60,875

After a capital project has been completed it is possible for the project to have a continuing impact on the operating budget. For some capital improvements, such as new or expanded roadways, the impact on the County's operating budget is relatively small or may reduce costs due to maintenance savings (such as replacement of fire trucks and water lines). On the other hand, projects such as the Jail Expansion Program will require additional operations and maintenance costs to operate new or expanded facilities.

The future fiscal impact on the operating budget is outlined in each large capital project proposal. The operating cost projection section identifies costs related to operating the capital project when it is placed into service, and it's provided for projects requesting funding in FY 2013. Operating projections are developed using four (4) categories: Staff (personnel services), O&M (operating/maintenance), Equipment, and Other. Operating costs may begin either at the start of a fiscal year or at some interim date during the fiscal year. Operating costs may also include one-time start-up costs that will occur only in the initial fiscal year.

Each proposal and its impact on the operating budget are reviewed by County Administration to determine its funding priority and level. The increase/decrease to the operating budget as a result of the approved capital projects is reflected in the final adopted budget.

The FY 2013 operating budget has decreased by \$79 thousand due to capital projects expected to be completed. The following department's operating budgets have been impacted by these capital projects:

Facilities Development & Operations

While there is no immediate impact to the operating budget, a \$500 thousand impact is anticipated in FY 2017 once the current project has been completed due to the purchase of furniture, fixtures and equipment for the expansion.

Information System Services

A savings of \$100 thousand will be realized starting in FY 2013 increasing to \$2.1 million in FY 2015 as a result of two of the FY 2013 approved capital projects.

Miscellaneous/Non Departmental

There is no impact to the operating budget.

Environmental Resource Management

There is no impact to the operating budget, projects include shore and environmental restoration.

Parks and Recreation

A total of \$21 thousand will be added in FY 2013, primarily due to maintenance and utility related expenses.

County Library

There is no impact to the operating budget.

Five Year Road Program

There is no impact to the operating budget.

Airports

There is no impact to the operating budget as projects include renovations/upgrades to existing infrastructure.

Water Utilities Department

There is no impact to the operating budget. Although funding is approved for new Operation Centers, operating costs will be offset by moving from temporary to permanent facilities resulting in no additional operating costs.

ESTIMATED OPERATING IMPACT OF CAPITAL PROJECTS

FY 2013 Through FY 2017
 (\$ in 1,000)

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>
<u>Facilities Development & Operations</u>					
Jail Expansion Program	-	-	-	-	500
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500
<u>Information System Services</u>					
Belle Glade Fiber Run	-	-	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)
Wireless Connectivity	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Total	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)
<u>Parks & Recreation</u>					
Dubois Park Expansion	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6
Fullerton Island	-	3	3	3	3
Okeehetee South Park Boating Center	3	3	3	3	3
Okeehetee South Park Dev - Phase III	4	5	5	5	5
Riverbend Park Utility Connection	-	6	6	6	6
South County Regional Park - Phase III	8	9	9	9	9
Total	\$ 21	\$ 32	\$ 32	\$ 32	\$ 32
Grand Total	\$ (79)	\$ (68)	\$ (2,068)	\$ (2,068)	\$ (1,568)

Debt Service

This section of the Budget Document provides comprehensive information regarding Palm Beach County’s Debt Service (principal and interest related to long-term debt) for FY 2013, and in future years.

Palm Beach County covenants and agrees that it will not issue any indebtedness or incur any indebtedness from or supported by a pledge of non-ad valorem revenues unless the County can show that following the issuance of or incurrence of such additional indebtedness, (i) the total amount of non-ad valorem revenues (based on the most recent fiscal year for which audited financial statements are available) will be greater than 2.00 times the maximum debt service, (ii) the total amount of non-ad valorem revenues in each fiscal year in which the bonds are outstanding will be greater than 2.00 times the non-self supporting debt in each fiscal year; and (iii) the aggregate principal amount of non-self-supporting debt bearing a variable interest rate will not exceed 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the non self-supporting debt.

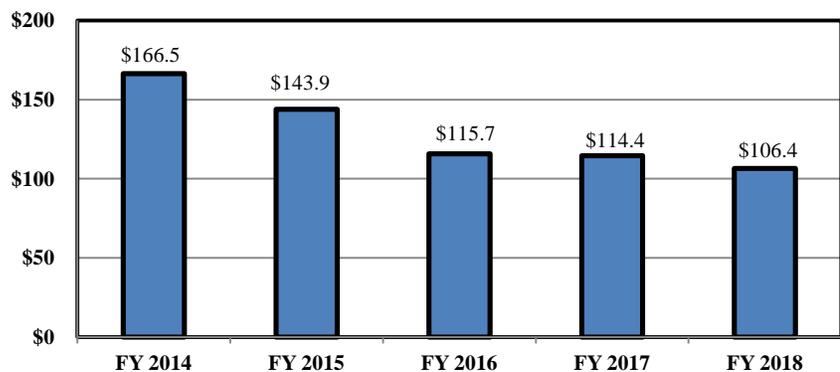
Summary of Outstanding Bond Issues and Installment Debt

The table on pages 116 through 119 shows there are currently forty-five County bond issues. Ten are General Obligation issues, twenty-eight are Non-Self Supporting Revenue bonds, and seven are Self-Supporting Enterprise Issues. At original issue, total County debt for these issues was \$2,231,647,402. The currently outstanding balance on these issues is \$1,319,599,310.

Future Debt Service Requirements After FY 2013

The table on page 120 summarizes debt service requirements after FY 2013, based on currently outstanding County bond issues and other debt. The amounts are as follows:

FY 2014	\$166.5 million
FY 2015	\$143.9 million
FY 2016	\$115.7 million
FY 2017	\$114.4 million
FY 2018	\$106.4 million
Future	\$1,103.1 million



Debt Service Ratios

Pages 122 and 123 provides a variety of statistical information, expressing the County’s Debt Service in terms of common ratios used to present the debt capacities of the County. Based on these ratios, Palm Beach County is in a healthy debt capacity position.

<u>Issue/Purpose</u>	<u>Amount Issued</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as of 10/1/12</u>	<u>Moody's Investor's Service</u>	<u>Standard & Poor's and Fitch</u>
<u>General Obligation Debt</u>						
<u>45.6M Refunding Bonds, Series 1998</u>						
Refund portion of Series 1991 and 1994 General Obligation Bonds for acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands	45,625,000	4/30/98	12/1/14	11,480,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>25M Bonds, Series 2003A</u>						
Acquire, construct and improve recreational and cultural facilities	25,000,000	7/29/03	7/1/13	1,165,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>30.5M Bonds, Series 2003</u>						
Acquisition, construction, expansion of Library facilities	30,500,000	7/8/03	7/1/13	1,350,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>25M Bonds, Series 2005</u>						
Acquire, construct and improve recreational and cultural facilities	25,000,000	6/2/05	7/1/15	3,350,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>16M Refunding Bonds, Series 2005</u>						
Partial refunding of series 1999A Bonds	16,025,000	5/11/05	8/1/19	11,815,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>50M, Series 2006</u>						
Preserving, protecting, and expanding public needs to working waterfronts	50,000,000	3/21/06	8/1/26	38,700,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>22.3M, Series 2006</u>						
Acquisition, construction, expansion of Library facilities	22,335,000	2/22/06	8/1/25	16,995,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>115.8M Taxable Refunding Bonds Series 2006</u>						
Refund outstanding series 1999B and 2001A Go Bonds for Acquisition of Environmentally Sensitive Lands, Water Resources, Greenways, Agriculture Lands & Open Spaces	115,825,000	7/10/06	6/1/20	75,070,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>19.5M Refunding Bonds, Series 2010</u>						
Refund a portion of outstanding series 2003 Library Expansion Facilities	19,530,000	9/7/10	7/1/23	18,960,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>28.7M Refunding Bonds, Series 2010</u>						
Refund a portion of outstanding series 2003A and 2005, Recreation and Culture Facilities	28,700,000	10/6/10	7/1/25	28,455,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>Total - General Obligation Bonds</u>	<u>\$378,540,000</u>			<u>\$207,340,000</u>		

Issue/Purpose	Amount Issued	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount Outstanding as of 10/1/12	Moody's Investor's Service	Standard & Poor's and Fitch
<u>Non Self-Supporting Revenue Bonds</u>						
<u>233.6M Criminal Justice Facilities Bonds, Series 1990</u>						
Construction of Judicial Center and Detention Facilities	233,620,000	7/1/90	6/1/15	37,915,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>32.8M Criminal Justice Facility Refunding Bonds, Series 1997</u>						
Partial refunding of 233M issue series 1990 for construction of CJC Facilities	32,775,000	8/21/97	6/1/13	16,785,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>18.6M Criminal Justice Fac. Refunding, Series 2002</u>						
Refund Criminal Justice Facility, Series 1994	18,560,000	9/5/02	6/1/15	5,765,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>6.5M Public Improvement Rev. Ref. Rec. Facilities Bonds Series 2003</u>						
Refund Bonds for Public Golf Course	6,525,000	11/13/03	7/1/14	1,345,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>94.3M Public Improvement Rev. & Refunding Bonds Series 2004</u>						
Various Public Building Projects, Refund Airport Center Bonds	94,300,000	1/28/04	8/1/14	9,245,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>81.3M Public Imp. Rev. Refunding Bonds Convention Ctr, Series 2004</u>						
Refunding Bonds for Convention Center	81,340,000	2/25/04	11/1/14	8,265,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>38.9M Public Improvement Rev. Bonds, Series 2004</u>						
Purchase land for Scripps Project	38,895,000	10/28/04	11/1/14	5,330,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>24.4M Public Improvement Rev. Taxable Bonds, Series 2004</u>						
Purchase land for Scripps Project	24,427,515	10/28/04	11/1/14	7,328,253	Aa1	AA+
<u>17.5M Parks & Rec. Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005</u>						
Refunding of 1996 Parks & Rec. Facility Bonds	17,455,000	3/31/05	11/1/16	9,215,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>13.5M Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2005</u>						
Refunding of N. County Courthouse/Sheriff's Motor Pool 1997 Bonds	13,485,000	7/7/05	12/1/17	8,645,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>9.5M Public Improvement Rev. Refunding Bonds, Series 2005</u>						
Judicial Center Parking Facility Ref.	9,520,000	5/4/05	11/1/15	4,210,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>20.1M Stadium Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005</u>						
Refunding of 1996 Stadium Facility Rev Bonds	20,070,000	6/22/05	12/1/16	9,590,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>133.9M Public Improvement Rev. Bonds, Series 2005</u>						
Acquire, construct & equip Scripps Research Institute	133,935,000	5/24/05	6/1/15	17,890,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>13M Public Improvement Rev. Bonds, Series 2005</u>						
FAU/Scripps Construction Second Temporary Facility	13,028,760	8/24/05	1/1/14	3,220,218	Aa1	AA+

Issue/Purpose	Amount Issued	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount Outstanding as of 10/1/12	Moody's Investor's Service	Standard & Poor's and Fitch
<u>14.7M Public Improvement Rev. Bonds, Series 2006</u>						
Expansion Criminal Justice Parking Garage	14,685,000	12/6/06	12/1/26	12,080,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>2.6M Public Improvement Rev. Bonds, Series 2007A</u>						
To pay off the County's outstanding public improvement revenue note	2,582,648	11/14/07	11/1/27	2,211,597	Aa1	AA+
<u>5.2M Public Taxable Improvement Rev. Bonds, Series 2007B</u>						
To pay off the County's outstanding public improvement revenue note for Biomedical Research Park infrastructure project	5,180,949	11/14/07	11/1/27	4,530,659	Aa1	AA+
<u>98.1M Public Improvement Rev. Bonds, Series 2007C</u>						
Funding for completion of Scripps facilities at FAU	98,080,000	12/19/07	11/1/27	85,045,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>176.6M Public Improvement Rev. Bonds, Series 2008</u>						
For jail expansion program and government buildings	176,585,000	8/28/08	5/1/38	164,790,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>35.1M Public Improvement Rev. Bonds, Series 2008</u>						
Funding for law enforcement and corrections technology and mobile data project	35,075,000	1/23/08	2/1/14	12,408,859	Aa1	AA+
<u>11.7M Public Improvement Rev. Note, Series 2008</u>						
Purchase environmentally sensitive lands	11,697,676	2/6/08	8/1/28	9,358,141	Aa1	AA+
<u>94.2M Public Improvement Rev. Refunding Bonds, Series 2008</u>						
Initial funding for Max Planck project and refunding of outstanding Sunshine State loans	94,235,000	11/13/08	11/1/28	84,970,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>29.5M Public Improvement Rev. Refunding Bonds, Series 2008</u>						
To refund Sunshine State loans	29,476,000	4/23/08	12/1/20	16,684,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>11.6M Taxable Public Imp Rev. Bonds Series 2010</u>						
Permanent Financing Convention Ctr. Hotel Land initially paid for with Bond anticipation note	11,598,107	4/28/10	11/1/24	10,264,046	Aa1	AA+
<u>30.7M Public Improvement Rev. Bonds, Series 2011</u>						
For Ocean Avenue Bridge and Max Planck, Florida Corporation Projects	30,691,407	7/27/11	8/1/31	29,579,197	No Rating	No Rating
<u>62.8M Public Improvement Rev. Refunding Bonds, Series 2011</u>						
Refunding Public Improvement Revenue Bonds for the Convention Center Project	62,775,000	8/13/11	11/1/30	62,775,000	Aa1	AA+
<u>16.2M Capital Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2012</u>						
Refund BAN for public building improvements - Four Points	16,189,340	4/17/12	3/1/27	16,189,340	Aa1	AA+

Issue/Purpose	Amount Issued	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount Outstanding as of 10/1/12	Moody's Investor's Service	Standard & Poor's and Fitch
<u>147M Public Improvement Rev. Refunding Bonds, Series 2012</u>						
Refund Series 2004, 2004A and 2005A	147,000,000	6/28/12	6/1/25	147,000,000	Aa1	AA+
Total - Non Self-Supporting Revenue Bonds	<u>\$1,473,787,402</u>			<u>\$802,634,310</u>		
<u>Self-Supporting Revenue Bonds</u>						
<u>60M Airport System, Series 2002</u>						
Refund Series 1992	60,150,000	7/3/02	10/1/14	35,140,000	A2	A
<u>69.1M Airport System, Revenue Bond Series 2006</u>						
Design, acquisition, construction & equipment of new parking garage	69,080,000	5/17/06	10/1/36	69,080,000	A2	A
<u>16.9M Airport System, Taxable Refunding Bonds, Series 2006B</u>						
Refund & Decrease Portions of Series 2001 and 2002	16,855,000	5/17/06	10/1/20	16,855,000	A2	A
<u>26.8M Water & Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2003</u>						
Refund portion of Series 1993 Bonds	26,785,000	7/8/03	10/1/13	2,200,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>125.9M Water & Sewer Revenue, Series 2006A</u>						
Acquisition of Royal Palm Beach system and funding to assist in financing Five Year Cap	125,850,000	4/24/06	10/1/36	114,930,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>12.5M Water & Sewer Revenue Refunding bonds, Series 2006B</u>						
Refund portion of Series 1998 Bonds	12,485,000	4/24/06	10/1/17	12,225,000	Aaa	AAA
<u>68.1M Water & Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2009</u>						
Acquisition, construction, and improvements for FPL reclaimed water project	68,115,000	7/22/09	10/1/40	59,195,000	Aaa	AAA
Total - County Self-Supporting Debt	<u>\$379,320,000</u>			<u>\$309,625,000</u>		
All County Budgetary Controlled Debt	<u>\$2,231,647,402</u>			<u>\$1,319,599,310</u>		

Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poors and Fitch ratings currently assign ratings of Aaa, AAA and AAA, respectively, to the County's General Obligation Bonds and Aa1, AA+, and AA+, respectively, to the County's Revenue Bonds supported by a pledge on Non-Ad Valorem revenues. The above ratings were assigned at the time of issuance of the bonds and may not reflect the current rating assigned by the rating agency.

Fiscal Year	General Obligation	Non Self-Supporting Revenue	Self-Supporting Revenue	Total County Debt
2014	\$29,564,993	\$104,737,713	\$32,169,104	\$166,471,810
2015	29,549,466	95,389,610	18,942,856	143,881,932
2016	25,388,108	68,925,765	21,374,128	115,688,001
2017	25,386,369	67,693,835	21,364,497	114,444,701
2018	25,380,096	62,004,627	19,028,520	106,413,243
Future	96,983,194	655,821,476	350,291,114	1,103,095,784
Total	\$232,252,226	\$1,054,573,027	\$463,170,219	\$1,749,995,472

Note: This table includes principal and interest on currently outstanding bond issues and bonds expected to be issued in Fiscal Year 2013.

General Obligation Debt refers to tax supported bond issues.

Non Self-Supporting Revenue Debt refers to those bond issues and other debt which are supported from specific revenue sources other than property taxes or enterprise earnings. Examples of this category would include pledges of sales tax revenue, State revenue sharing or other non ad valorem revenues.

Self-Supporting Debt refers to the bonds of the County's enterprise operations which generate sufficient revenues to satisfy their own debt service needs. This category includes the County Airport and Water Utilities. Solid Waste Authority (another Enterprise operation) is added due to the reporting entity concept.



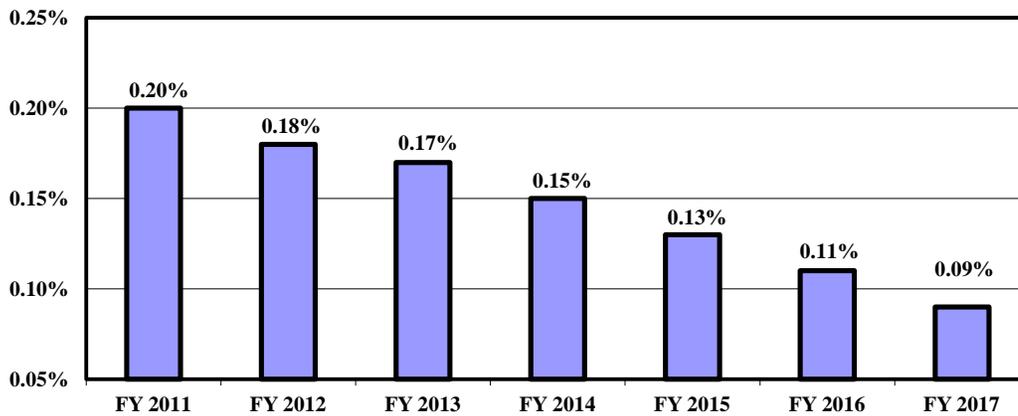
Ratios

The charts below and the table on pages 124 and 125 describes various debt ratios used to present and analyze the debt position and capabilities of the County.

Net General Obligation Debt to Taxable Property Values

The first significant ratio is the ratio of net tax supported debt to taxable property values. This ratio indicates the proportion of tax-supported debt (general obligation or voted debt), net of any debt service reserves, to the taxable values that can be assessed to support that debt. Palm Beach County currently has a ratio of 0.17%.

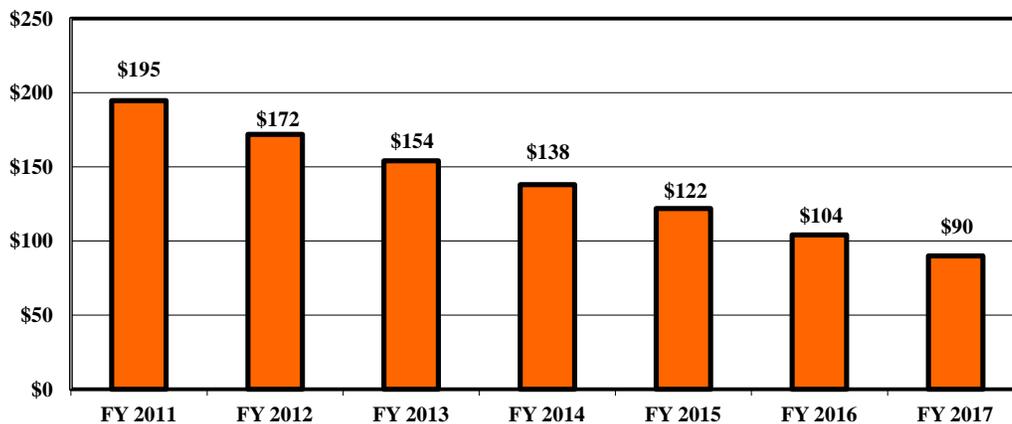
Net Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Property Values



Net General Obligation Debt per Capita

The second significant ratio is net tax supported debt per capita. This ratio indicates the net amount of tax support debt per person in the County. Palm Beach County projects to have a ratio of \$154 per person for outstanding bond issues in FY 2013, and is projected to be approximately \$90 per person in FY 2017.

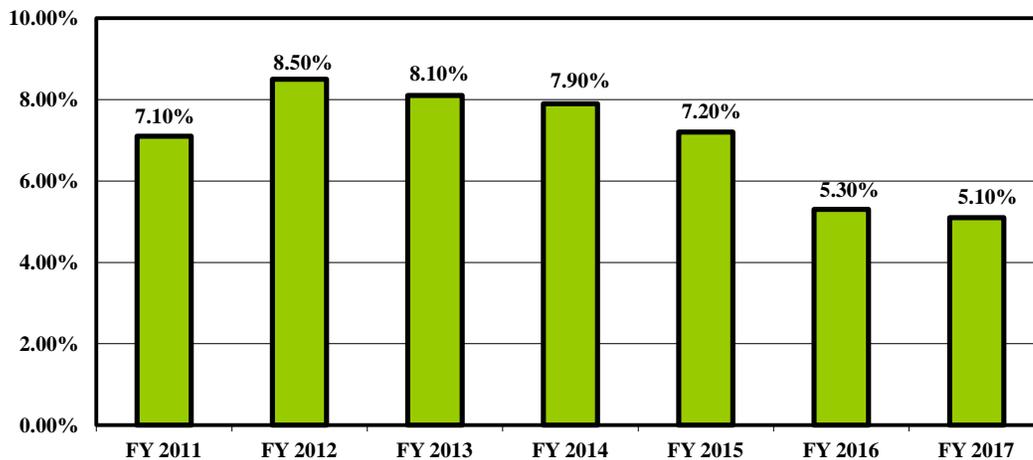
Net Tax Supported Debt Per Capita



Other Ratios

Two other significant ratios are the ratio of the annual debt service on tax-supported debt to general operating expenditures; and the ratio of the annual debt service on non-self-supporting revenue bond debt to general operating expenditures. These ratios indicate what proportion of the annual budget is going to debt service for governmental operations. Palm Beach County’s ratios sum to 8.1% for FY 2013 with a projected decrease to 5.1% by FY 2017.

Sum of Annual Debt Service Ratios on Tax Supported Debt & Non Self-Supporting Revenue Bond Debt to General Operating Expenditures



Restriction on Future Issuance on Non-Ad Valorem Debt

The County has covenanted in each fiscal year that its non-ad valorem revenues be at least twice the annual amount of debt service on non-self supporting debt. Additionally, the County has covenanted that the aggregate principal amount of non-self supporting debt bearing a variable interest rate will not exceed 25% of the aggregate principal amount of non-self supporting debt.

The ratio of non-ad valorem revenues to debt service on non-self supporting debt is projected to be 3.450 in FY 2013 and increase to 5.549 in FY 2017. The percentage of non-self supporting variable rate debt to total non-self-supporting debt is projected to be 2.0% in FY 2013 and the County does not anticipate increasing its variable rate in the next couple of fiscal years.

In summary, Palm Beach County continues to be in a very strong debt capacity position.

DEBT SERVICE DATA

	FY 2013 Projected	FY 2014 Projected
General Obligation debt (Net)	\$207,340,000	\$187,210,000
Taxable Values (in \$1000's)	\$125,403,839	\$127,284,897
Percent of Net General Obligation Debt to Taxable Values	0.17%	0.15%
Population Estimates	1,349,800	1,360,965
Net General Obligation Debt per Capita	\$154	\$138
General Operating Expenditures	\$1,665,901,063	\$1,692,790,701
Annual Debt Service General Obligation Debt	\$29,668,011	\$29,564,993
Percent of Annual Debt Service on General Obligation Debt to General Operating Expenditures	1.8%	1.7%
Annual Debt Service Non Self- Supporting Revenue Bond Debt	\$104,621,935	\$104,737,713
Percent of Annual Debt Service on Non Self-Supporting Revenue Bond Debt to General Operating Expenditures	6.3%	6.2%
Non Ad Valorem Revenues	\$360,984,607	\$364,594,453
Ratio of Annual Debt Service on Non Self-Supporting Revenue Bond Debt to Non Ad Valorem Revenues	3.450	3.481
Percent of Variable Rate Non Self- Supporting Debt to Total Non Self-Supporting Debt	2.0%	1.7%

FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected	FY 2017 Projected
\$166,200,000	\$144,175,000	\$125,330,000
\$129,830,595	\$132,427,207	\$135,075,751
0.13%	0.11%	0.09%
1,372,700	1,390,400	1,408,100
\$122	\$104	\$90
\$1,731,386,329	\$1,777,094,928	\$1,825,965,038
\$29,549,466	\$25,388,108	\$25,386,369
1.7%	1.4%	1.4%
\$95,389,610	\$68,925,765	\$67,693,835
5.5%	3.9%	3.7%
\$368,240,398	\$371,922,802	\$375,642,030
3.860	5.396	5.549
1.3%	1.0%	1.0%



Appendices

Ad Valorem Equivalent Funding	Ad Valorem (Latin for according to value) is a tax levied on the assessed value of real or tangible personal property. It is also known as "Property Tax." Equivalent funding represents other non-Department specific revenues received in the General Fund, Sales Tax revenues and Electric Utility Tax revenues.
Aggregate Millage Rate	The sum of all ad valorem taxes levied by the governing body of a county for countywide purposes excluding voted debt, plus ad valorem taxes levied for any district dependent to the governing body, divided by the total taxable value of the county, converted to a millage rate. Expresses an "average" tax rate.
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	Funding received under the Federal economic stimulus package enacted in February 2009 (PL 111-5). ARRA funding includes assistance to states and localities, through both direct appropriations and competitive grants, for infrastructure investments, education, health care, public safety, green energy and other programs.
Appropriation	A legal authorization granted by a legislative body (e.g., Board of County Commissioners) to incur obligations and make expenditures for specific purposes.
Assessed Value	The fair market value of property (real estate or personal), as determined by the County's Property Appraiser. The assessed value less any exemptions allowed by law is the "taxable value."
Assigned Fund Balance	The assigned fund balance includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither restricted or committed.
Balanced Budget	A budget in which estimated revenues and appropriations are equal. Florida Statutes require that budgets must be balanced. The County complies with this after the inclusion of re-appropriated beginning fund balances.
Base Budget	Ongoing expense for personnel, contractual services, supplies, and the replacement of equipment required to maintain service levels previously authorized by the Board of County Commissioners.
Benchmark	A standard or point of reference used in measuring and/or judging the quality or value.
Board of County Commissioners (BCC)	The legislative and governing body of a county. Also referred to as the "County Commission."

Bond	A certificate of debt containing a promise to pay a specified sum of money (called the face value or principal) at a specified date or dates in the future (called the maturity date) together with periodic interest at a specified rate. Bonds are typically used for long-term debt to pay for specific capital expenditures.
Bond Refinancing	The issuance of bonds to obtain better interest rates and/or bond conditions by paying off older bonds.
Budget	A comprehensive financial plan of operations embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing them and specifying the type and level of services to be provided. Most local governments have two types of budgets – the "Operating Budget" and the "Capital Improvement Budget."
Budget Amendment	An increase or decrease in revenues with a corresponding increase or decrease in appropriations within the same fund. The budgeted fund total is changed.
Budget Document	The official written statement which presents the proposed budget to the legislative body (e.g., County Commission).
Budget Message	A general discussion of the budget presented in writing as a part of or supplement to the budget document. The budget message explains principal budget issues against the background of financial experience in recent years and presents recommendations made by the County Administrator.
Budget Transfer	A transfer of appropriations or revenues between two or more accounts within the same fund. The budgeted fund total is not changed.
Capital Equipment	Equipment with a value in excess of \$1,000 and an expected life of more than one year; such as, automobiles, computers, and furniture.
Capital Improvement	Physical assets, constructed or purchased, that have a minimum useful life in excess of one year and a minimum cost of \$25,000. Capital improvements typically involve physical assets; such as, buildings, streets, water and sewage systems, and recreation facilities.
Capital Improvement Budget	A budget including those approved capital improvement projects contained in the first year of the Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

Capital Improvement Program (CIP)	A plan for capital expenditures to be incurred each year over a fixed period of years to meet anticipated capital needs. It sets forth each project or other contemplated expenditure in which the County is to have a part and specifies the full resources estimated to be available to finance the projected expenditures.
Capital Outlays	Expenditures which result in the acquisition of, or addition to, fixed assets; such as, buildings, land, and roads.
Capital Project Fund	A fund established to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Proprietary or Trust Funds).
Committed Fund Balance	The committed fund balance includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the County's highest level of decision making authority, the Board of County Commissioners (BCC).
Communication Services Tax	A simplified tax structure for communications services, which was implemented in FY 2002. It combined seven different state and local taxes or fees and replaced them with a two tiered tax composed of a state tax and a local option tax on communications services, including cable television.
Comprehensive Plan	Required under Chapter 163 of the Florida Statutes, the Plan shall prescribe principles, guidelines, and standards for the orderly and balanced future economic, social, physical, environmental, and fiscal development of the County.
Contingency	A reserve of funds which are set aside to cover emergencies or unforeseen events that occur during the fiscal year; such as, new federal or state mandates, shortfalls in revenue, and unanticipated expenditures.
County	A political subdivision of the State which is empowered to levy and collect taxes and provide services to citizens within its boundaries.
County Budget Officer	Each Board of County Commissioners, pursuant to Florida Statutes, Section 129.025, may designate a county budget officer to carry out budget duties as set forth in Chapter 129. In Palm Beach County, the County Administrator has been designated the County Budget Officer.

County Officers	Independently elected officials including the Clerk & Comptroller, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections, and Tax Collector. This is also referred to as "Constitutional Officers."
Debt Service	Payment of principal and interest related to long term debt.
Debt Service Fund	A fund used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.
Deficit (Budget)	The excess of budgeted expenditures over estimated revenues and receipts.
Department	An organizational unit responsible for carrying out a major governmental function; such as, Public Safety or Water Utilities.
Dependent Taxing Districts	Taxing Districts that appear separately on the tax bill and are under County control (e.g., County Library).
Depreciation	Expiration in the service life of fixed assets attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy, and obsolescence.
Encumbrance	An amount of money committed for the future payment for goods and services not yet received. Encumbrances result from the issuance of a purchase order, contract, or formal agreement.
Enterprise Fund	A fund established to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business. The intent is that the full cost of providing the goods or services be financed primarily through charges and fees, thus removing the expense from the tax rate (e.g., Water and Sewer).
Exemption	A reduction to the assessed value of property. The most common exemption is the \$50,000 homestead exemption allowed if the owner uses the property as the principal residence. There are also exemptions for disability, government, non-profit owned property, and low-income senior citizens.
Expenditures	The incurring of a liability, the payment of cash, or the transfer of property for the purpose of acquiring an asset or service or settling a loss.

Fiscal Year	Any period of 12 consecutive months designated as the budget year. The fiscal year used by the County, which is set by State Statute, begins October 1 and ends September 30 of the following calendar year. The fiscal year is designated by the date on which it ends. For example, October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013 would be Fiscal Year 2013.
Five-Year Trend	Represents the percentage change of a performance measure from the previous year actual and the five years previous.
Fixed Assets	Assets of a long-term character which are intended to continue to be held or used; such as, land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery, and equipment.
Franchise Fee	A fee levied on a public service corporation in return for granting a privilege or permitting the use of public property. These fees are usually passed on to the corporation's customers as a cost of doing business. Electricity is subject to franchise fees.
Full-time Equivalent (F.T.E.)	The number of approved positions equated to full-time basis (e.g., two half-time positions equal one full-time equivalent position).
Fund	An accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts, which is segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives, in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.
GASB	The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is the independent organization that establishes and improves standards of accounting and financial reporting for U.S. state and local governments.
Fund Balance	The excess of fund assets over fund liabilities. A negative fund balance is sometimes called a deficit.
General Fund	A fund containing revenues, such as property taxes, not designated by law for a special purpose. Some of the departments that are part of the General Fund include Purchasing, Human Resources, and the Office of Financial Management and Budget.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)	Uniform minimum standards of, and guidelines for, financial accounting and reporting. They govern the form and content of the basic financial statements of an entity. GAAP encompass the conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practices at a particular time.
Goal	A long-range desirable result attained by achieving objectives designed to implement a strategy.
Grant	A contribution of assets (usually cash) by one governmental unit or other organization to another. Typically, these contributions are made to local governments from state and federal governments. Grants are usually made for specified purposes.
Half-Cent Sales Tax	A state-shared revenue source relying on a percentage of net sales tax revenues (one-half of the fifth cent) remitted to the state. Eligible county governments receive a distribution based on population-based formulas. Use of this revenue is restricted to countywide tax relief or governmental programs; as well, as long-term debt obligations related to capital projects.
Homestead Exemption	A deduction from the assessed value of property permanently occupied by the owner in the State of Florida. The exemption is now \$50,000 for all property owners who qualify.
Impact Fee	A charge to a developer and/or owner/builder to offset the cost of providing capital facilities to meet growth demands. The County assesses impact fees for capital facilities for parks, fire-rescue, library, law enforcement, public buildings, schools, and roads.
Independent Taxing Districts	Taxing districts that appear separately on the tax bill and are not under County control (e.g., Florida Inland Navigation District, Children Services).
Interfund Transfer	Movement of assets (usually cash) from one fund to another. Also referred to as "Transfers In/Out."
Intergovernmental Revenues	Revenues from other governments in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments in lieu of taxes.
Internal Service Fund	A fund established for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies on a cost reimbursement basis.

Lease-purchase Agreements	Contractual agreements which are termed “leases”, but which in substance amount to purchase contracts for equipment and machinery.
Legally Adopted Budget	The total of the budgets of each County fund including budgeted transactions between funds.
Levy	To impose taxes, special assessments, or service charges for the support of County activities.
Liability	Debt or other legal obligations arising out of transactions in the past which must be liquidated, renewed, or refunded at some future date. The term does not include encumbrances.
Line-Item	A specific item or group of similar items defined by detail in a unique account in the financial records. Revenue and expenditure justifications are reviewed, anticipated, and appropriated at this level.
Management Team	A “team” consisting of the County Administrator, Deputy County Administrator, the Assistant County Administrators, and Directors of major County Departments.
Mandate	Any responsibility, action, or procedure that is imposed by one sphere of government on another through constitutional, legislative, administrative, executive, or judicial action as a direct order or that is required as a condition of aid.
Millage Rate	Rate applied to taxable value to determine property taxes. A mill is 1/10th of a penny, or \$1.00 of tax for every \$1,000 of taxable value.
Mission	Describes what the organization does, who it does it for, and how it does it.
Municipal Services Benefit District	A special district created to provide for projects and/or services to a specifically defined area of the County and financed by a special assessment to only those citizens receiving the benefits of those projects or services.

Municipal Services Taxing District	A taxing district covering a segment of the County, with individual assessed values and millage rates, which provides municipal type services; such as, fire-rescue, and road and street improvements to residents of the area.
Municipality	A local government having governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers to enable it to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions, and render municipal services.
Net Budget	The gross budget less all interfund transfers and interdepartmental charges.
Non-Ad Valorem Assessments	Charges that are not based on property value, but are levied for specific services on each parcel of property. Examples of Non-Ad Valorem Assessments include charges for solid waste disposal, lighting, drainage, and water.
Non-Ad Valorem Revenues	Revenues that are derived from a basis other than property value (e.g., Utility Tax, Gas Tax).
Non-Countywide Revenues	Revenue derived from unincorporated areas of the County (e.g., Franchise Fees).
Non-Countywide Expenditures	Expenditures for the benefit of the unincorporated areas of the County (e.g., Sheriff's Road Patrol, Zoning).
Non-Operating Expenditures	The costs of government services which are not directly attributable to a specific County program or operation. Examples of Non-Operating Expenditures include debt service obligations and contributions to Human Service organizations.
Non-Operating Revenues	The incomes received by the government which are not directly attributable to providing a service (e.g., interest on investments).
Non-Spendable Fund Balance	Fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual requirements (e.g., inventory, prepaids).
Non-Tax Revenues	The revenue derived from non-tax sources, including licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenue, charges for service, fines and forfeitures, and various other miscellaneous revenues.

Objective	Something to be accomplished expressed in specific, well-defined and measurable terms, and achieved within a specific time frame.
Operating Budget	A budget for general expenditures; such as, salaries, utilities, and supplies.
Performance Measures	Specific quantitative and qualitative measures of work performed.
Personal Services	Items of expenditures in the operating budget for salaries and wages paid for services performed by County employees; including fringe benefit costs.
Portability	Allows residential property owners with an existing Homestead Exemption to transfer all or a significant portion of their “Save Our Homes” property tax savings to a new property. Portability is an added benefit and is effective January 1, 2008.
Property Tax	Taxes derived from all non-exempt real property and tangible personal property used in a business located within the County. Property taxes are computed on the basis of multiplying the millage rate by the taxable value of real or personal property.
Proprietary Fund	A fund which operates similarly to the private sector and focuses on the measurement of net income.
Reserve	A specified amount of funds set aside for the purpose of meeting future expenses. Expenditures may not be charged directly to reserve accounts. A budget transfer establishing a new appropriation must first be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.
Retained Earnings	An equity account reflecting the accumulated earnings of an Enterprise or Internal Service Fund.
Revenue	Funds that the government receives as income. Revenue includes such items as tax payments, fees from specific services, receipts from other governments, fines, forfeitures, grants, shared revenues, and interest income.

Restricted Fund Balance	Restricted fund balance includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers (such as grantors or creditors) or enabling legislation. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of the resource providers.
Revenue Bonds	Bonds usually sold to finance the construction of a project that will produce revenue for the government. The revenue is used to pay the principal and interest of the bond.
Rolled-back Rate	The millage rate which, exclusive of new construction, will provide the same property (ad valorem) tax revenue for each taxing entity as was levied during the prior year. The rolled-back rate accounts for changes in the market value of property and represents "no tax increase." The only source of additional tax revenue under the rolled-back rate is taxes levied upon new construction.
Save-Our-Homes	Section 193.155(1), F.S. provides, beginning in 1995 or the year after the property receives homestead exemption, an annual increase in assessment shall not exceed the lower of 3% or the percentage change in the C.P.I.
Senior Homestead Exemption	Certain low-income seniors in Palm Beach County may qualify for an additional \$25,000 exemption on their property's assessed value. For example, a home valued at \$100,000 would be taxed by the county on only \$25,000 after the Homestead and Senior Citizen exemptions are applied. The county's senior exemption does not apply to other taxing authorities, such as the school district and municipalities.
Service Level	Services or products which comprise the actual or expected output of a given program.
Single-Member District	A form of representation in which the residents of a District are represented by one County Commissioner voted into office by that District's residents.
Special Revenue Fund	A fund used to account for specific revenue sources (other than special assessments, expendable trusts, or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.
Spendable Fund Balance	Fund balances that are in spendable form include restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned fund balances.
Statute	A law enacted by a duly organized and constituted legislative body.

Statutory Reserve	Florida Statute 129.01 (2)(b) requires revenues to be budgeted at 95% of reasonably anticipated receipts. Palm Beach County budgets a negative 5% Statutory Reserve to accomplish this.
Supplemental Requests	Departmental requests for additional funding in the budget year in order to increase or enhance existing service levels.
Tax Equivalent Revenue	Any revenue that can be used to reduce ad valorem funding requirements on a dollar for dollar basis (e.g., franchise fees, utility taxes).
Tax Rate	The amount of tax stated in terms of a unit of the tax base. For example, 4 mills equals \$4 per \$1,000 of taxable value; also referred to as the millage rate.
Tax Rate Limit	The maximum legal property tax rate at which a taxing authority may levy a tax. The limit may apply to taxes raised for a particular purpose or for general purposes.
Taxable Value	The value used for computing the ad valorem taxes levied against property. The taxable value is the "assessed value" less any exemptions allowed by law.
Taxes	Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit. This term does not include specific charges made against particular persons or property for current or permanent benefits such as special assessments. Nor does the term include charges for services rendered only to those paying such charges (e.g., sewer service charges).
Transfers In/Out	Amounts transferred from one fund to another to assist in financing the services of the recipient fund.
TRIM Notice	The Florida Truth in Millage Law of 1980 requires a notice be sent annually to property taxpayers explaining any changes in the millage rate of each taxing authority from the prior year. The notice also includes the time and place of the first public hearings on proposed millage rates and is designed to keep the public informed about the taxing intentions of the various taxing authorities.
Trust and Agency Fund	A fund used to account for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and/or other funds.

Truth in Millage Law (TRIM)	A 1980 Florida law which changed the budget process for local taxing governments. It was designed to keep the public informed about the taxing intentions of the various taxing authorities.
Unassigned Fund Balance	Unassigned fund balance includes amounts in the general fund that have not been classified as restricted, committed or assigned. Unassigned fund balance could also include deficit residual balances for any governmental funds after reporting amounts as restricted, committed or assigned.
Unincorporated Area	That portion of the County which is not within the boundaries of any municipality.
Unit	A unit of financial reporting and management responsibility under the County's financial system.
User (Fees) Charges	The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the party benefiting from the service.
Utility Tax	A tax levied by the County on the customers of various utilities (e.g., electricity, metered or bottled gas, and water). The tax rate may be levied up to 10.0 percent of the sales price of such utility service or commodity.

AA	Affirmative Action
AAA	Area Agency on Aging
ACC	Animal Care & Control
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADDI	American Dream Downpayment Initiative
AED	Automated External Defibrillator
AGM	Adjusted Gross Margin
AHCA	Agency Health Care Administration
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APCO	Association of Public Safety Communications Officials
ARC	Area Agency on Aging Resource Center
ARFF	Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ATMS	Advanced Traffic Management System
AT&T	American Telephone & Telegraph
ATU	Amalgamated Transit Union
AVL	Automated Vehicle Location
BAN	Bond Anticipation Note
BBIC	Black Business Investment Corporation
BCC	Board of County Commissioners
BEDI	Brownfield's Economic Development Initiative
BRITE	Brief Intervention and Treatment of Elders
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BTI	Bacillus Thuringiensis Israelensis
BTOP	Broadband Technology Opportunity Program
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CAFTA	Central American Free Trade Agreement
CAH	Commission on Affordable Housing
CAP	Community Action Program
CARES	Comprehensive Assessment & Review for Long Term Care Services
CAT	Community Assistance/Action Team
CCNA	Consultant's Competitive Negotiation Act
CCRT	Countywide Community Revitalization Team
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant

CDBG-R	Community Development Block Grant Recovery
CDC	Contract Development & Control
CEMP	Community Emergency Management Plan
CERT	County Emergency Response Team
CEU	Continuing Education Unit
CHDO	Community Housing Development Organization
CID	Capital Improvements Division
CIE	Capital Improvement Element
CILB	Construction Industry Licensing Board
CIP	Capital Improvement/Infrastructure Program/Project
CJC	Criminal Justice Commission
CM	Corrective Maintenance
CO	Change Order
COBRA	Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
COE	Commission on Ethics
COLA	Cost of Living Adjustment
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CORE	County Owned Real Estate
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPS	Child Passenger Seat
CPT	Current Procedural Technology
CRA	Community Redevelopment Agency
CRM	Customer Relationship Management
CRS	Community Rating System
CSA	Consultant Service Authorization
CSBG	Community Services Block Grant
CSC	Children's Services Council
CST	Communications Services Tax
CTO	Cable Television Office
CVB	Convention and Visitors Bureau
CWA	Communications Workers of America
CWO	Communications Work Order
DATF	Drug Abuse Trust Fund
DBPR	Department of Business Professional Registration

DCF	Department of Children & Families
DMAI	Document Marketing Association International
DMO	Document Marking Organization
DMS	Dynamic Message Signs
DOSS	Division of Senior Services
DOT	Department of Transportation
DP	Data Processing
DPC	Drowning Prevention Coalition
DRI	Disaster Recovery Initiative
DROOC	Development Review Officer Oversight Committee
DROP	Deferred Retirement Option Plan
DS	Debt Service
DTS	Developing Tracking System
DV	Domestic Violence
DVIS	Domestic Violence Information System
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EDO	Economic Development Office
EECBG	Energy Efficiency & Conservation Block Grant
EEO	Equal Employment Office/Opportunity
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EFSP	Emergency Food and Shelter Program
EHEAP	Emergency Home Energy Assistance Program
EJ	Elder Justice
EKG	Electrocardiography
EMA	Eligible Metropolitan Area
EMD	Emergency Medical Dispatch
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ERM	Environmental Resource Management
ESGP	Emergency Solutions Grants Program
ESOL	English for Speakers of Other Languages
ESS	Electronic Services & Security

FAA	Federal Aviation Administration/Financially Assisted Agency
FABS	Fixed Assets Bidding Software
FAMO	Fixed Asset Management Office
FAU	Florida Atlantic University
FBIP	Florida Boating Improvement Program
FCASV	Florida Council Against Sexual Violence
FCAT	Florida's Comprehensive Assessment Test
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDO	Facilities Development Organization/Operations
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FEMORS	Florida Emergency Mortuary Operations Response System
FEP	Fair Employment Programs
FFE	Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEPA	Fair Employment Practices Agency
FHA	Federal Highway Administration
FHOP	Florida Homebuyer Opportunity Program
FLGISA	Florida Local Government Information Systems Association
FMLA	Family Medical Leave Act
FPL	Florida Power & Light
FR	Fire Rescue
FROI	First Report of Injury
FRS	Florida Retirement System
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTC	Film & Television Commission
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FTR	For The Record
FVIP	Family Violence Intervention Program
FVRS	Florida Voter Registration System
FY	Fiscal Year
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GASB	Governmental Accounting Standards Board
GED	General Education Development
GIS	Geographic Information System

GO	General Obligation
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTAC	Glades Technical Advisory Committee
GUA	Glades Utility Authority
HAS	Handicap Accessibility Services
HAVA	Help America Vote Act
HCD	Housing & Community Development
HIPPY	Home Instruction Program for Pre-School Youngsters
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization
HOME	Home Investment Partnership Program
HPRP	Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing Program
HRFC	Highridge Family Center
HRIS	Human Resources Information System
HRMS	Human Resources Management System
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HTF	Housing Trust Fund
HUD	Housing & Urban Development
HVAC	Heating, Ventilating & Air Conditioning
IAV	Interactive Voice Response
ICS	Incident Command System
IEDC	International Economic Development Council
IFAS	Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
IFB	Invitation for Bid
ISS	Information Systems Services
IT	Information Technology
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System
IVR	Intelligent Voice Recognition
JARC	Job Access and Reverse Commute
JBEC	Jim Brandon Equestrian Center
JCC	Judicial Center Complex
JGI	Job Growth Incentive
KPBCB	Keep Palm Beach County Beautiful
LAMP	Library Adventure Museum Passes

LAN	Local Area Network
LD	Library District
LDRAB	Land Development Regulation Advisory Board
LDRC	Land Development Regulation Commission
LED	Light Emitting Diodes
LEP2	Library Expansion Program 2
LETF	Law Enforcement Trust Fund
LIHEAP	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy
LOCI	Local Fiscal Impact Analysis
LORE	Lake Okeechobee Regional Economic Agency
LOST	Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail
LRTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
LTD	Long Term Disability / Library Taxing District
M/WBE	Minority/Women Business Enterprise
MAP	Mortgage and Housing Assistance Program
MPA	Management & Program Analysis
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MSBU	Municipal Services Benefit Unit
MSTD	Multiple Service Taxing District
MSTU	Multiple Service Taxing Unit
MVP	Most Valued Partnership
NAEYC	National Association for the Education of Young Children
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NAHA	National Affordable Housing Act
NAV	Non Ad Valorem
NENA	Northeast Everglades Natural Areas
NER	New Employee Requisition
NFPA	National Fire Prevention Association
NHBP	Neighborhood Home Beautification Program
NIBP	New Issue Bond Purchase
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOC	Network Operations Center
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

NPG	Neighborhood Partnership Grant
NRS	Natural Resource Stewardship
NSF	Non Sufficient Funds
NSL	Neighborhood Street Lighting
NSP	Neighborhood Stabilization Program
NVRA	National Voter Registration Act
NWRDC	Northwest Regional Data Center
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
OCR	Office of Community Revitalization
OEO	Office of Equal Employment
OFMB	Office of Financial Management & Budget
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OPAC	Online Patron Access Catalog
OSBA	Office of Small Business Assistance
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
OTIS	Only Trees, Irrigation and Sod
PA	Personnel Action
PAD	Public Affairs Department
PAO	Property Appraiser's Office
PAPA	Property Appraiser Public Access
PBC	Palm Beach County
PBCCC	Palm Beach County Convention Center
PBCHD	Palm Beach County Health Department
PBCRC	Palm Beach County Resource Center
PBCSC	Palm Beach County Sports Commission
PBIA	Palm Beach International Airport
PBSO	Palm Beach Sheriff's Office
PC	Personal Computer
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PDF	Portable Data/Document File
PFC	Passenger Facility Charge
PM	Preventive Maintenance
PIIG	Procurement & Project Implementation Group
PPM	Policies & Procedures Manual/Memoranda

PPO	Preferred Provider Organization
PREM	Property & Real Estate Management
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PZB	Planning, Zoning & Building
QTI	Qualified Target Industry
R&S	Recruitment & Selection
REAP	Resident Education to Action Program
REMI	Regional Economic Model Inc.
RFP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for Quote
RFS	Request for Submittal
RIMS	Risk Information Management System
RM	Repair & Maintenance
RR&I	Renewal Replacement & Improvement
S/M/WBE	Small/Minority/Women's Business Enterprise
SA/PD	State Attorney/Public Defender
SAN	Storage Area Network
SBA	Small Business Assistance
SBDC	Small Business Development Center
SBE	Small Business Enterprise
SDI	Serial Digital Interface
SDTF	Special Disability Trust Fund
SEFLIN	Southeast Florida Library Information Network
SFRTA	South Florida Regional Transportation Authority
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SHIP	State Housing Initiative Program
SOAR	Supplemental Outlook, Access & Reach
SOE	Supervisor of Elections
SOGs	Standard Operating Guidelines
SOR	Supervised Own Recognizance
SROI	Supplemental Report of Injury
SRP	Summer Reading Program
SSI/SSDI	Supplemental Security Income/Supplemental Social Disability Income
TAC	Technical Architecture Committee

TAS	Time & Attendance System
TD	Transportation Disadvantaged
TDC	Tourist Development Council
TDD	Telecommunication Device for the Deaf
TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
TEA	Time Entry Application
TIGGER	Transit Investments for Greenhouse Gas & Energy Reduction
TMA	Transportation Management Area
TOD	Training & Organization Development/Transit Oriented Development
TPA	Third Party Advisor
TRIM	Truth in Millage Law
UASI	Urban Area Strategic Initiative
UF	University of Florida
ULDC	Unified Land Development Code
URA	Urban Redevelopment Area
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VA	Veterans Administration
VAB	Value Adjustment Board
VITA	Volunteer Income Tax Assistance
VOCA	Victims of Crime Act
VPK	Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten
VPT/LEX	Visual Planning Technologies/Law Enforcement Exchange
VSIP	Voluntary Separation Incentive Program
WAN	Wide Area Network
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
WPB	West Palm Beach
WUD	Water Utilities Department
YSB	Youth Service Bureau

Cover photo: This contest-winning photo was taken by Debbie Thatcher, Manager, Public Information Section for PBC Parks & Recreation Department. Debbie's photograph was 1 of 70 submitted by Palm Beach County employees. This picturesque photograph was taken in June 2012 at Okecheelee Park, 7715 Forest Hill Boulevard, West Palm Beach, FL. Okecheelee Park is an award-winning 1702-acre regional facility that represents a reclamation effort started in 1973. This effort continues today in Okecheelee Park South. This popular park was developed through the vision and cooperative efforts of County and State officials and the citizens of this community.



**Palm Beach County
Board of County Commissioners**

