



ANNUAL REPORT

TO CITIZENS OF ORLANDO, FLORIDA

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022



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INTRODUCTION

OUR CITY

The City of Orlando is a Florida municipal corporation that was founded in 1875, and has an estimated population of 321,904 living within an area of approximately 119 square miles. The city is in the approximate center of the State of Florida and the four-county (Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Lake) Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which has an estimated population of 2.8 million. The city operates under a Charter adopted February 4, 1885, as amended. The city has a seven-member City Council comprised of the Mayor (elected at large) and six District Commissioners.

The city provides the full range of governmental services, including police and fire protection; street construction and maintenance; solid waste management; sewer services; parks, recreation and cultural services; planning and development services; a variety of transportation and public infrastructure programs; and other traditional support activities. Included in the city's basic financial statements is the legally separate Downtown Development Board (DDB), which is reported separately (i.e., discretely presented). Although legally separate, because of the closeness of their relationship to the city, the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) and Downtown South Neighborhood Improvement District are reported as though they are part of the city (i.e., blended presentation).

WHAT IS AN ANNUAL REPORT TO CITIZENS?

This Annual Report to Citizens is Orlando's version of a Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR). The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends governments produce a PAFR to provide a summarized overview of the city's financial position in a simplified format for the benefit of citizens and other interested parties. The information presented is extracted from the City's award-winning Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, which is a complete set of audited financial statements presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, (GAAP). The Annual Report to Citizens is unaudited and not presented in GAAP format. This is not intended to replace the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. For those interested in more detail, the City of Orlando's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and other financial documents are available at orlando.gov/financialdocuments. The PAFR is available to be viewed and downloaded at orlando.gov/pafr.

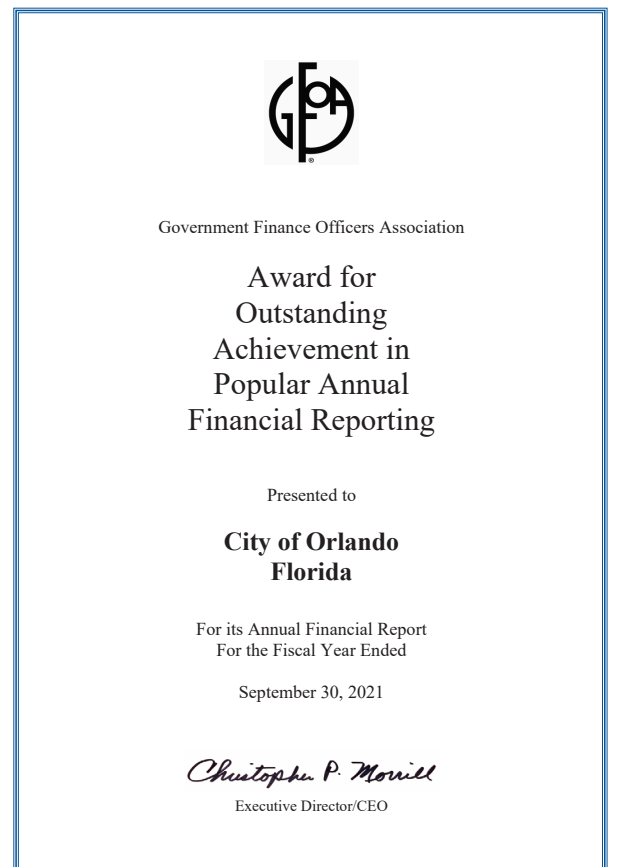
ACHIEVEMENTS

The City of Orlando continues to be recognized for its financial reporting efforts. The GFOA has given an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting to the City of Orlando for its Annual Report to Citizens for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government popular reports.

In order to receive an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting, a government unit must publish a Popular Annual Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability, and reader appeal.

An Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. The City of Orlando has received a Popular Award for the last four consecutive years (fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021). We believe our current report continues to conform to the Popular Annual Financial Reporting requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

The City of Orlando was also awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. This is the 44th consecutive year it has received the distinguished award.



LETTER FROM THE MAYOR



On behalf of the Orlando City Council and staff, it is my pleasure to present to you the City of Orlando's Annual Report to Citizens (Report) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

Accountability and responsible stewardship are key components of the financial reporting process. This Report will provide you with a snapshot of the city's financial activities and achievements from the past year and is an illustration of our continued commitment to financial transparency.

We know that a strong partnership with you, our residents, is the best way to work through challenges and realize opportunity. With that in mind, as you review this report, please share any recommendations, concerns or questions you may have with our Office of Business and Financial Services at orlando.gov/obfs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Buddy Dyer".

Buddy Dyer
Mayor, City of Orlando



ELECTED OFFICIALS

Members of the Orlando City Council are the Mayor, elected at-large, and six City Commissioners who are elected from respective districts. All are elected for four-year terms.

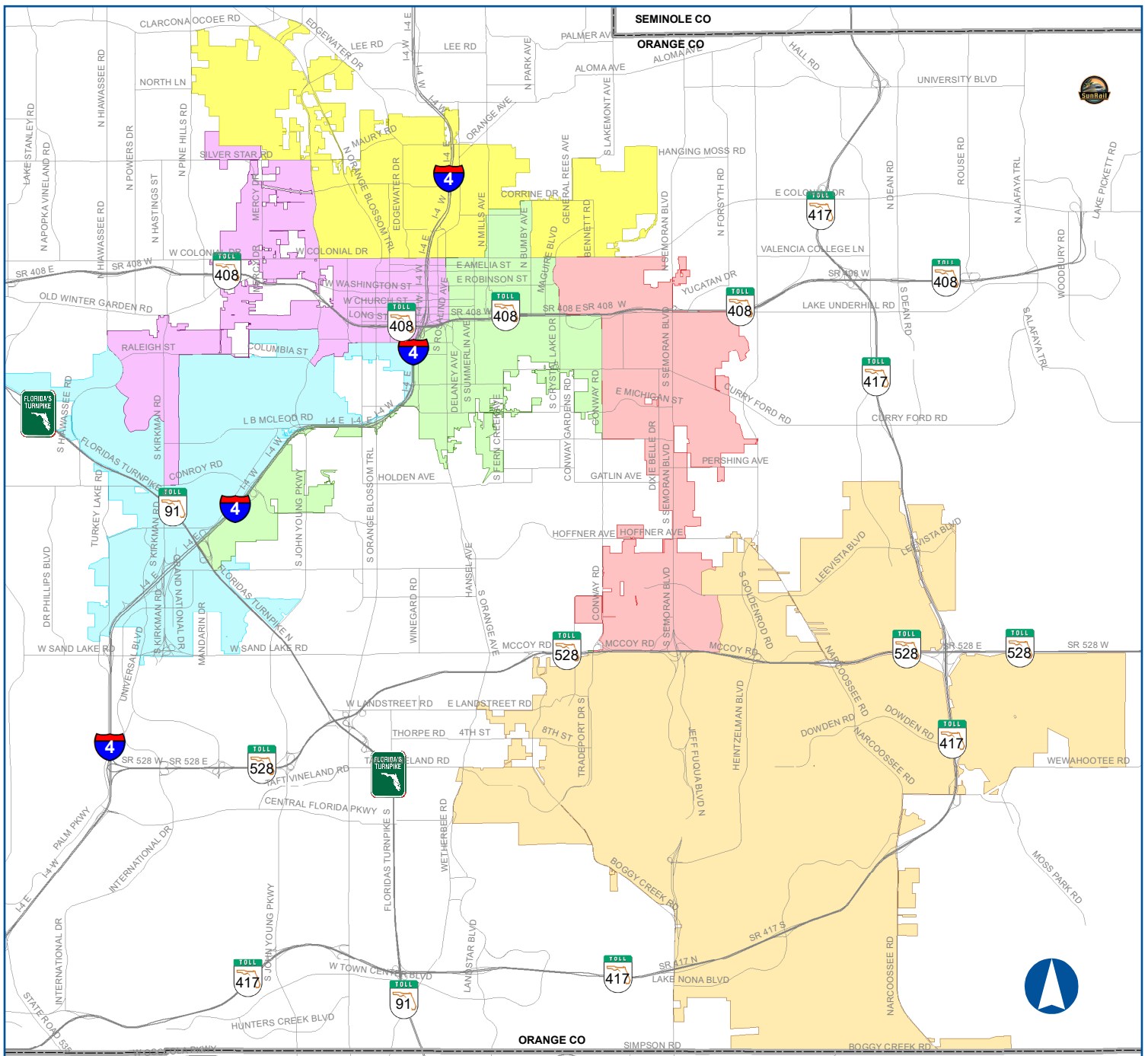
TOP ROW:

District 1 Commissioner, Jim Gray
District 2 Commissioner, Tony Ortiz
District 3 Commissioner, Robert F. Stuart
District 6 Commissioner, Bakari F. Burns

BOTTOM ROW:

District 5 Commissioner, Regina I. Hill
Mayor, Buddy Dyer
District 4 Commissioner, Patty Sheehan

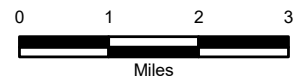
[DISTRICT MAP ►](#)



OFFICE OF CITY COMMISSIONERS

Legend

- District 1 - Jim Gray
- District 2 - Tony Ortiz
- District 3 - Robert F. Stuart
- District 4 - Patty Sheehan
- District 5 - Regina I. Hill
- District 6 - Bakari F. Burns



City GIS
Standard Maps
July 2022

Note: District Boundaries adopted by City Council 6/20/2022, Doc# 2206201202 Effective for Term beginning 10/01/2022

ORLANDO FACTS - DID YOU KNOW?



1ST

RANKED COLLEGE CITY IN FLORIDA AND 3RD RANKED COLLEGE CITY IN THE NATION



2.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR ORLANDO MSA AS OF SEPTEMBER 2022



3RD

ORLANDO'S RANK IN POPULATION GROWTH AMONG THE 100 LARGEST US CITIES ACCORDING TO THE 2020 CENSUS.



12

MAIN STREET DISTRICTS



7TH

BUSIEST AIRPORT IN THE NATION AND THE WORLD (ORLANDO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT)



Aa1/AA+/AAA

ORLANDO'S COMPARABLE RATING FOR GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT BY RATING AGENCIES MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, STANDARD & POOR'S, AND FITCH RATINGS, RESPECTIVELY



1ST

ORLANDO MSA IS THE BEST PLACE TO VISIT IN SUMMER AMONG THE 100 LARGEST METRO AREAS PER WALLETHUB



3,430

PEOPLE IN ORLANDO MSA WHO MOVED INTO PERMANENT HOUSING FROM BEING HOMELESS (IN THE 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 12/31/2022)



2ND

BEST CITY FOR RECREATION. WALLETHUB RANKED ORLANDO AS THE 2022 BEST CITY FOR RECREATION BASED ON ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, QUALITY OF PARKS, COST AND WEATHER.



11

NUMBER OF MAYOR'S PRIORITIES: COMMUNITY TRUST AND EQUITY INITIATIVE, CARING FOR THOSE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS, A CITY FOR EVERYONE, MAKING IT EASIER TO DO BUSINESS, ACCELERATE ORLANDO, PUBLIC SAFETY, SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCY, TRANSPORTATION, ACCESS TO QUALITY HOUSING, PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG RESIDENTS, INVESTING IN OUR NEIGHBORHOODS



20%

OF THE CITY'S ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION COMES FROM RENEWABLE RESOURCES



6

PROFESSIONAL SPORTS TEAMS THAT CALL ORLANDO HOME: THE MAGIC, THE LIONS, THE PRIDE, THE SOLAR BEARS, THE PREDATORS, AND THE GUARDIANS



562

NUMBER OF VENDORS REGISTERED IN CITY'S MINORITY OR WOMEN OWNED ENTERPRISE SYSTEM



PROPERTY TAX REVENUE

Ad valorem property taxes are the city’s largest source of revenue. The table below shows the total amount of tax collected in the last 5 years. Although the city’s millage rate (dollars of tax per \$1,000 of taxable value) has remained the same, assessed property values have increased, resulting in more property tax revenue being collected.

CITY OF ORLANDO MILLAGE RATES LAST FIVE YEARS:

Fiscal Year ended Sept. 30	Total Property Tax Revenue Collected	City of Orlando Millage Rate
2018	\$178,209,997	6.6500
2019	\$197,771,073	6.6500
2020	\$217,565,362	6.6500
2021	\$238,347,498	6.6500
2022	\$249,498,430	6.6500



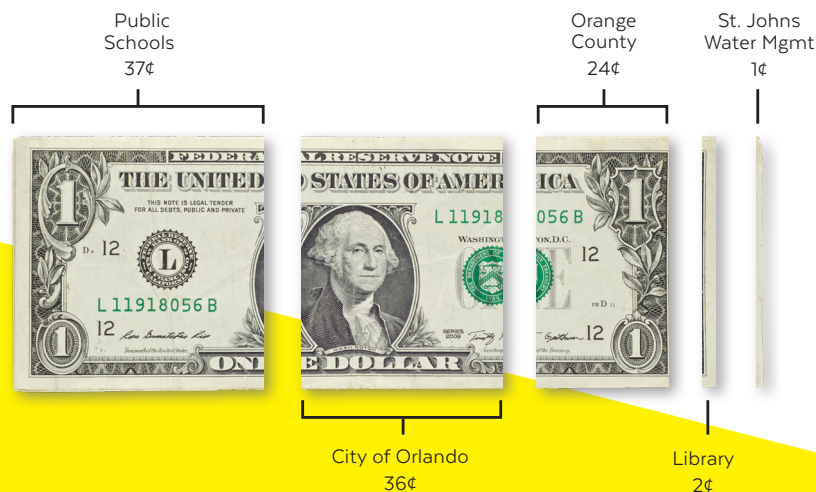
Ad Valorem Property Taxes
A tax based on the assessed value of an item, such as real estate or personal property.

Non-ad Valorem Revenues
Revenues not including property tax, such as the utilities service tax.

WHERE DO PROPERTY TAXES GO?

The example below shows the total amount of property tax a resident would pay on a home with an assessed value of \$365,000, and where those tax dollars go.

House Assessed Value	Exemption	Taxable Value	Taxing Entity	Millage Rate	Tax Percentage	Taxes
\$365,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$340,000.00	Public Schools	6.7370	37.00%	\$2,290.58
365,000.00	50,000.00	315,000.00	City of Orlando	6.6500	36.00%	2,094.75
365,000.00	50,000.00	315,000.00	Orange County	4.4347	24.00%	1,396.93
365,000.00	50,000.00	315,000.00	Library	0.3748	2.00%	118.06
365,000.00	50,000.00	315,000.00	St. Johns Water Mgmt	0.2189	1.00%	68.95
			Total:	18.4154	100%	\$5,969.28



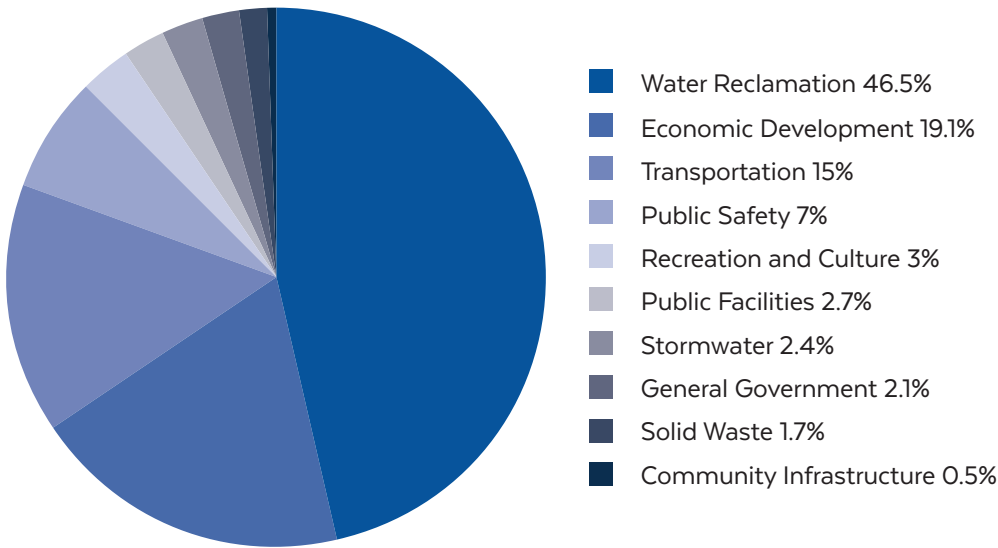
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

WHAT IS IT AND WHY DO WE HAVE ONE?

The city provides needed and desired government services to the public. In order to provide these services, the city must invest in the community by acquiring and constructing capital assets, such as buildings, infrastructure, roads, and parks. The capital improvement program is a road map, approved by City Council, which details and establishes the city’s capital investment priorities and policies over the next five fiscal years. The capital improvement program is of major significance to the city. The benefits derived from the projects intersect with and impact the lives of the city’s residents, businesses, and visitors through the provision of health, safety, transportation, recreation, cultural, and other services.

The following chart illustrates the FY2021/2022 Capital Budget by type of service.

Type of Service	Capital Improvement Budget 2022	% of Total
Water Reclamation	\$60,300,000	46.5
Economic Development	24,749,306	19.1
Transportation	19,391,000	15
Public Safety	9,008,000	7
Recreation and Culture	3,911,000	3
Public Facilities	3,500,000	2.7
Stormwater	3,100,000	2.4
General Government	2,780,000	2.1
Solid Waste	2,220,000	1.7
Community Infrastructure	700,000	0.5
Total	\$129,659,306	100%



Capital Assets

Long-term investments in land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure or improvements.

Capital Budget

Funds budgeted to purchase or construct buildings, equipment, infrastructure or improvements.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The city's statement of net position is a snapshot of its financial position. It presents all of the city's assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. The difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows is known as net position. The change in net position from year to year serves as an indicator of the results of the city's operations and financial position. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the city's net position is \$2,380,560,531. This is an increase of \$180,245,459 over Fiscal Year 2021, including effect of prior period adjustment. Revenues and expenses are presented in the statement of activities. See glossary for definitions of key terms.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	Change - 2022 vs 2021
Current and Other Assets	\$1,245,721,481	\$1,440,976,523	\$1,555,883,472	\$1,594,916,173	\$1,404,198,143	\$(190,718,030)
Capital Assets	2,284,524,121	2,325,897,589	2,421,109,760	2,539,758,200	2,620,371,907	80,613,707
Deferred Outflows of Resources	200,965,761	167,152,939	181,684,522	187,533,378	161,752,559	(25,780,819)
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	3,731,211,363	3,934,027,051	4,158,677,754	4,322,207,751	4,186,322,609	(135,885,142)
Current Liabilities	298,869,637	248,385,992	318,979,012	379,774,993	122,520,907	(257,254,086)
Long-Term Liabilities	1,611,898,548	1,758,475,033	1,715,596,648	1,695,083,248	1,445,717,130	(249,366,118)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	32,951,705	14,451,421	37,636,969	47,034,442	237,524,041	190,489,599
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	1,943,719,890	2,021,312,446	2,072,212,629	2,121,892,683	1,805,762,078	(316,130,605)
Net Position	\$1,787,491,473	\$1,912,714,605	\$2,086,465,125	\$ 2,200,315,068	\$2,380,560,531	\$180,245,463

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

	2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	Change - 2022 vs 2021
Revenues	\$897,352,585	\$1,017,874,702	\$1,079,325,407	\$1,011,946,309	\$1,158,430,180	\$146,483,871
Expenditures	842,177,013	892,651,570	905,574,887	913,483,486	978,184,721	64,701,235
Change in Net Position	55,175,572	125,223,132	173,750,520	98,462,823	180,245,459	81,782,636
Net Position - Beginning	2,016,539,931	1,787,491,473	1,912,714,605	2,086,465,125	2,200,315,068	113,849,943
Prior Period Adjustment	(284,224,030)	-	-	15,387,120	-	(15,387,120)
Net Position - Ending	\$1,787,491,473	\$1,912,714,605	\$2,086,465,125	\$2,200,315,068	\$2,380,560,527	\$180,245,459

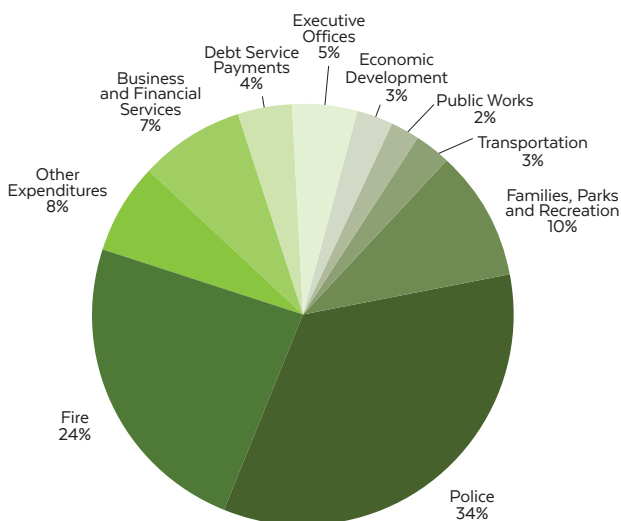
GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

The city is required to account for its finances using fund accounting. Fund accounting separates revenues and expenses into different funds or “buckets”, based on the source of the revenue and its intended use. The largest “bucket” and chief operating fund of the city is the General Fund. Most of the city’s revenues and expenses are accounted for here. General Fund revenues include property tax, licenses, permitting fees, utility taxes, state taxes, contributions such as revenue sharing, and service charges. General Fund expenses include police, fire, parks and recreation, business and financial services, transportation, economic development, and public works services. The table below provides a summary and comparison of General Fund revenues, expenses, transfers, and net change in fund balance. The charts present expenditures by department and revenues by source for the General Fund for the Fiscal Year ended September 30, 2022. Total revenues increased \$34,653,355 compared to the same period last year. Property Tax was the largest source of revenue for the General Fund representing 42% of the total. Public Safety (Police and Fire services) was the largest expense for the General Fund, representing approximately 58% of total expenses.

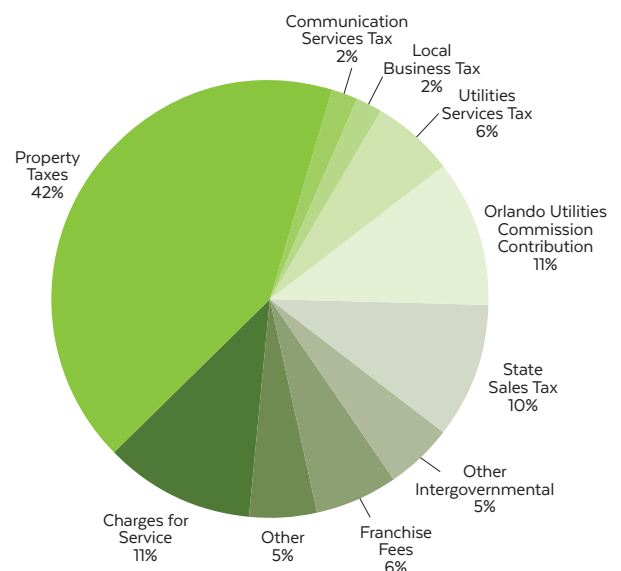
Total General Fund revenues increased 6.3% in fiscal year 2022 compared to 2021. Property Tax collections increased by \$11.1 million due to an increase in taxable property values, and Sales Tax revenue increased by \$14.4 million as the economy recovered from the negative impacts of the Pandemic. These increases were offset by a decrease in Investment-related earnings as the city’s rate of return decreased from .10% in 2021 to -3.35% in 2022. There was a decrease of 6.2% in total General Fund Expenses due to receipt by the City of \$58 million in American Rescue Plan Act funding which was used for government services. This will allow the City to invest in key priorities through the Accelerate Orlando fund. The overall decrease in expenses, combined with the increase in General Fund Revenues, created a fund balance increase of \$68.8 million in the General Fund.

	2020	2021	2022	Change (2022 vs 2021)
Revenues	\$536,243,691	\$552,813,058	\$587,466,413	\$34,653,355
Expenditures	475,058,556	492,838,232	462,281,029	(30,557,203)
Net Transfers to other Funds	(40,837,238)	(41,692,158)	(59,798,915)	(18,106,757)
Debt Proceeds	-	1,700,000	-	(1,700,000)
Lease Financing	-	-	3,395,770	3,395,770
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$20,347,897	\$19,982,668	\$68,782,239	\$48,799,571

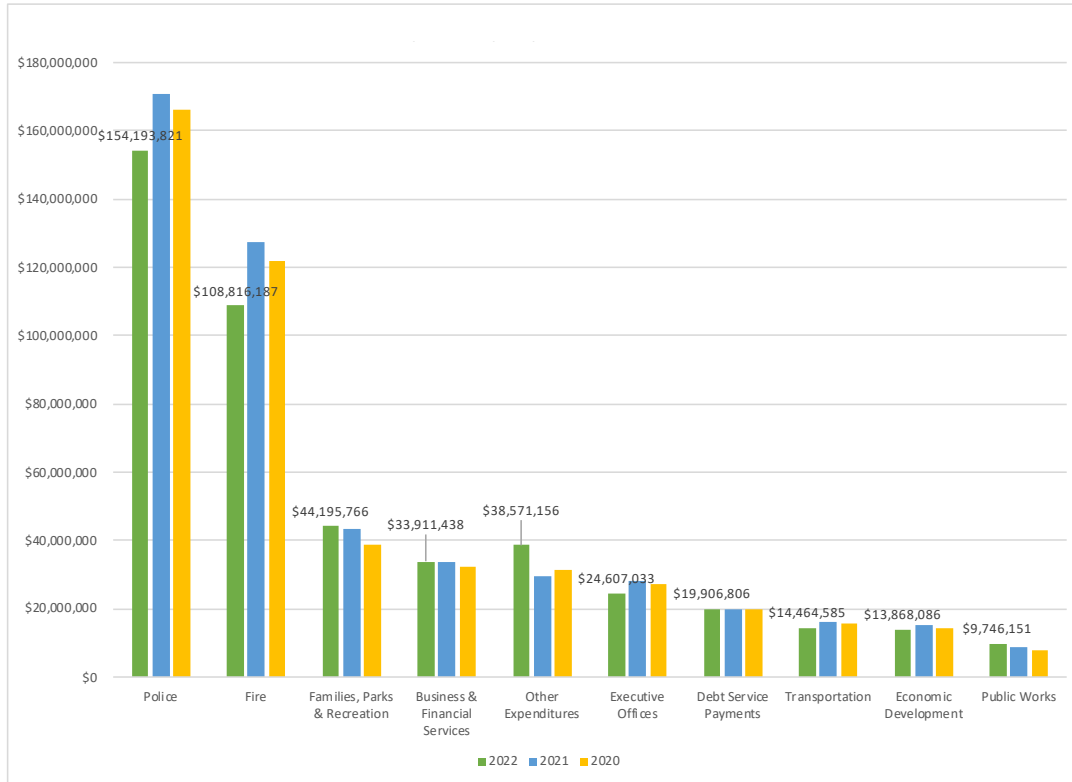
2022 GENERAL FUND EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENT



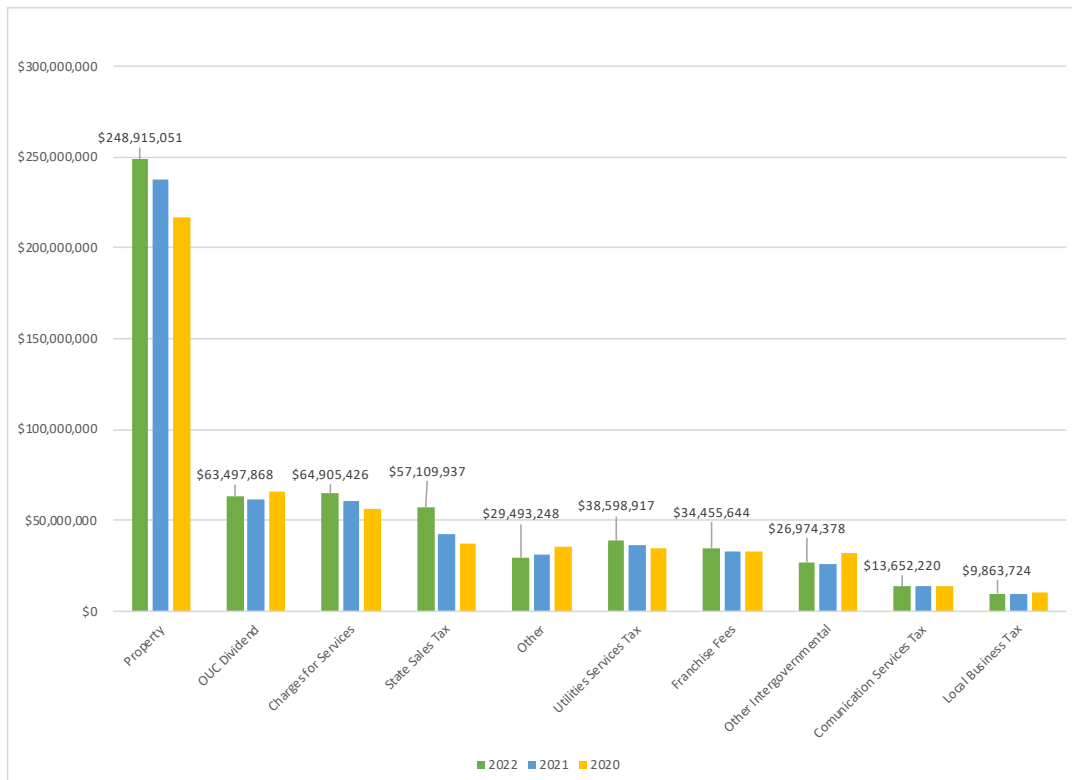
2022 GENERAL FUND REVENUES BY SOURCE



GENERAL FUND EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENT (LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS)



GENERAL FUND REVENUES BY SOURCE (LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS)



CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING DEBT

The City of Orlando primarily issues bonds to pay for large and long-lived capital assets such as parks, roads, water treatment plants, and buildings. Sometimes existing bonds are refunded with new bonds to achieve savings on interest costs.

There are multiple benefits to paying for large and long-lived capital assets with debt. One benefit is that future users of the assets will bear some of the cost through taxes or other charges that help pay the debt over time.

The city consistently achieves some of the highest bond ratings possible from the major ratings agencies Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch. High bond ratings indicate that the city is financially strong, stable and able to repay its debt, which generally results in lower interest costs.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

	Purpose	Payment Source	Issued	Outstanding
CRA	Capital Projects and Dr. Phillips Center for the Performing Arts	Tax Increment Revenues	\$185,551,000	\$135,069,298
Capital Improvement	Public Safety, Neighborhood Improvement, and Capital Projects	Non-ad Valorem Revenues	319,621,666	255,382,671
Total Govt Debt			\$505,172,666	\$390,451,969

BUSINESS TYPE ACTIVITIES

	Purpose	Payment Source	Issued	Outstanding
Parking	Parking Garage Construction	Parking Revenues	\$41,422,000	\$38,205,000
Orlando Venues	Community Venues	State Sales Tax and TDT	449,710,000	319,220,000
Water Reclamation	Water Reclamation Projects	Water Reclamation Revenues	174,901,086	101,141,833
Stormwater	Stormwater Projects	Stormwater Utility Revenues	16,154,334	15,760,329
Total Business Type Debt			\$682,187,420	\$474,327,162
Total City Debt			\$1,187,360,086	\$864,779,131



Governmental Activities

The city's basic services such as Police, Fire, Public Works and Families, Parks, and Recreation which are mostly funded by property tax, sales tax and franchise fees.

Business Type Activities

City services that charge users based on the cost of providing the service.

Bond Rating

A measure of financial strength that provides the ability to obtain low interest rates.

Tourist Development Tax (TDT) A

tax on the amount paid by guests for short-term accommodation (less than 6 months). This 6% tax is collected by Orange County and

Florida Statutes require the funds be used for designated tourism-related expenditures. The county contributes TDT revenue to the City of Orlando to support debt service payments on the outstanding TDT revenue bonds.

Government-wide

The city as a whole.

SELECTED STATISTICS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS)

Year	City Population	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford MSA Population	City Personal Income (in thousands)	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate
2013	250,415	2,225,730	9,263,352	36,992	6.3%
2014	255,636	2,270,370	9,485,118	37,104	5.7%
2015	262,949	2,320,195	10,158,246	38,632	4.9%
2016	271,752	2,376,358	10,916,006	40,169	4.4%
2017	279,789	2,437,975	11,605,648	41,480	3.2%
2018	285,099	2,508,570	12,399,241	43,491	2.7%
2019	291,800	2,585,614	13,176,521	45,156	2.8%
2020	298,943	2,645,784	14,415,928	48,223	9.8%
2021	314,506	2,741,997	N/A	N/A	4.4%
2022	321,904	2,794,178	N/A	N/A	2.7%

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

Employer	Type of Business	Number of Employees	2022 Rank	Percentage of Total MSA Employment
Walt Disney World Resort	Leisure and Hospitality	70,000	1	5.05
Advent Health	Healthcare	39,374	2	2.84
Orange County Public Schools	Education	24,576	3	1.77
Universal Orlando Resort	Leisure and Hospitality	24,000	4	1.73
Orlando Health	Healthcare	23,252	5	1.68
University of Central Florida	Education	10,614	6	0.77
Seminole County Public Schools	Education	10,000	7	0.72
Lockheed Martin	Aerospace / Defense	8,099	8	0.77
The School District of Osceola County	Education	7,903	9	0.57
Orange County Government	Government	7,601	10	0.55
Other Employers	Various	1,160,269		83.73
Total		1,385,688		100.00

Source: 1. Orlando Business Journal 2. Metro Orlando Economic Development Commission

Note: Includes the four counties in the Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), (Orange, Seminole, Osceola, and Lake)



GLOSSARY

Current and Other Assets

Assets such as cash, investments, receivables and inventory that can be converted to cash within one year.

Current Liabilities

Debts that can be paid off in one year or less, such as accounts payable and accrued payroll.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

An acquisition of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

A consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Expenses/Expenditures

Money spent or costs incurred through the city's operations.

Fund

A self-balancing set of accounts which are segregated for specific activities or objectives. Funds are often referred to as "buckets."

Fund Balance

The difference between assets and deferred outflow of resources and liabilities and deferred inflow of resources of a fund.

General Fund

The chief operating fund of the city.

Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA)

Organization which represents public finance officials and promotes excellence in public finance by providing best practice guidance, recognition programs, research and training.

Long-Term Liabilities

Represents mainly debt obligations of the city.

Millage Rate

Dollars of tax per \$1,000 of taxable value.

Net Position

The difference between assets and deferred outflow of resources and liabilities and deferred inflow of resources for the city as a whole.

Prior Period Adjustment

The correction of an error or retroactive application of a new accounting rule.

Revenues

Income from taxes and charges to individuals who purchase, use, or benefit from goods or services.

