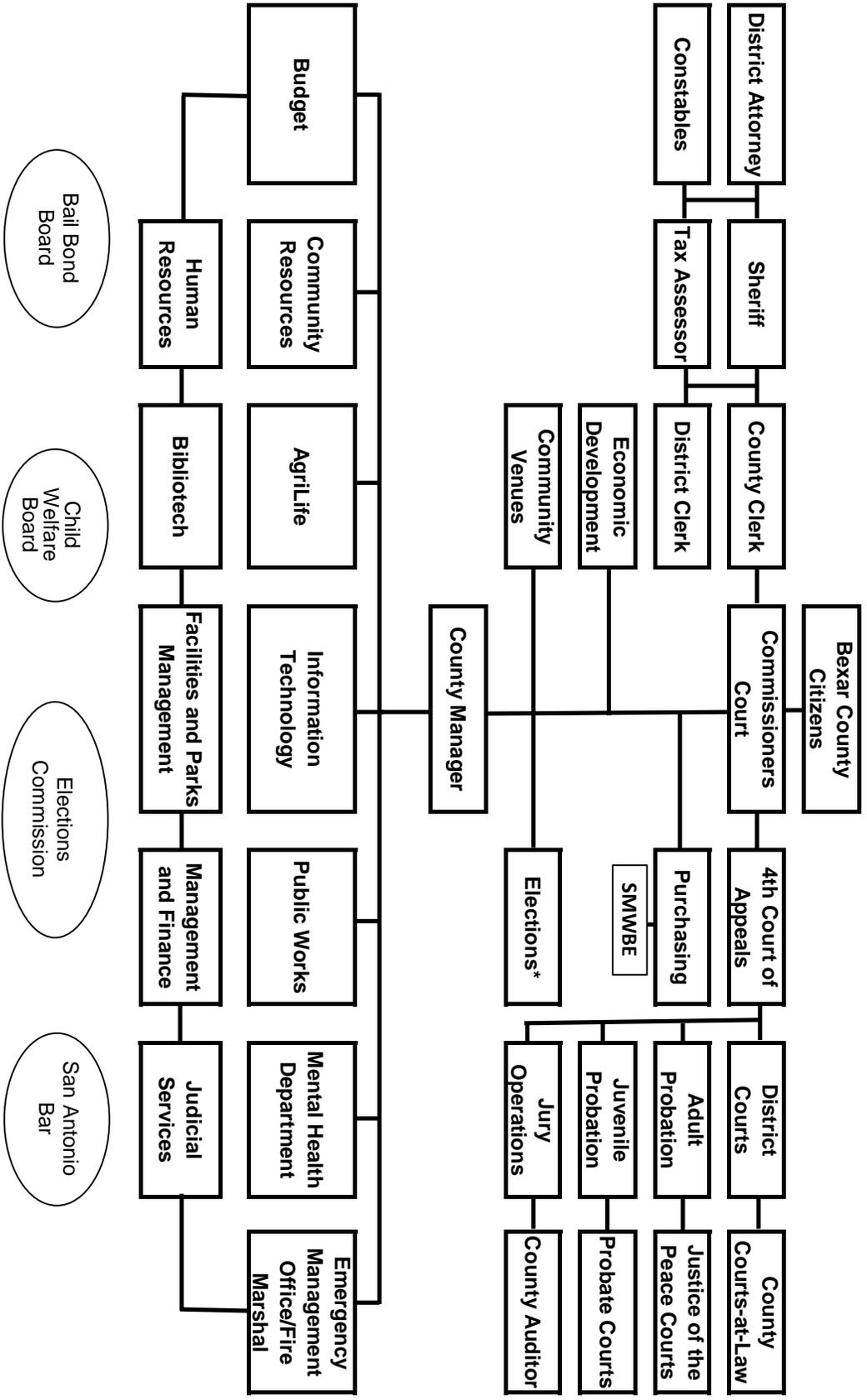


# **BUDGET OVERVIEW**



**Loop 1604 Rendering Pass-Thru Road Project (Precinct 4)**

The improvements will expand Loop 1604 between IH 10 and IH 35 from its existing two-lane configuration to a four-lane divided roadway to address increased traffic congestion and improve infrastructure capacity in eastern Bexar County. The improvements will also include bridge structures crossing the Salitrillo Creek floodplain, new traffic signalization at Autumn Run Road, and flashing beacons at Graytown Road. This project is funded via a Pass-Through Financing Agreement with the Texas Department of Transportation and the Advanced Transportation District.



\*The Elections Administrator is appointed by the Elections Commission.

## **FY 2013-14 BUDGET CALENDAR**

- May 17, 2013** Bexar County Offices and Departments submit budget requests
- June 30, 2013** County Auditor provides preliminary FY 2012-13 revenue estimates and FY 2013-14 projected revenue to Budget Office
- July 22, 2013** Certified Tax Roll Received
- August 1, 2013** Complete verification of tax roll and calculation of effective tax rate
- August 7, 2013** Tax Assessor-Collector publishes Effective Tax Rate, Rollback Tax Rate, & other information
- August 20, 2013** Presentation of FY 2013-14 Proposed Budget to Commissioners Court
- August 29, 2013** First Public Hearing on the Proposed Tax Rate
- September 4, 2013** Second Public Hearing on the Proposed Tax Rate
- September 5, 2013** FY 2013-14 Proposed Budget filed with County Clerk and County Auditor
- September 10, 2013** Public Hearing on FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget
- September 10, 2013** Commissioners Court adopts budget and Elected Officials salaries
- September 10, 2013** Commissioners Court adopts Tax Rate
- September 11, 2013** FY 2013-14 Approved Budget filed with County Clerk and County Auditor

# BUDGET PROCESS OVERVIEW

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget covers a twelve-month period from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014.

The purpose of the budget preparation process is to develop a work program and financial plan for Bexar County. The goal is to produce a budget document that identifies County services, functions, and the resources (financial, personnel, and other) that support those services and functions. It serves as a policy document to define issues in a manner that allows Commissioners Court to make sound programmatic and financial decisions. The budget document provides Offices and Departments with a work program in support of their individual and collective missions. It also provides the County Manager/Budget Officer and the County Auditor with a financial plan to assure that the County operates within its financial means. Finally, the budget serves as an important reference document that provides extensive information on the nature and scope of County operations and services, and as such, must be clearly understandable by the taxpayers and citizens at large.

The budget preparation process includes four phases (Strategic Planning, Strategic Management Activities, the Long Range Financial Forecast, and the Annual Budget), which are part of a larger financial management process, shown below:



## **Phase 1 – Strategic Planning**

Strategic planning is the crucial link between the end of one fiscal year and the beginning of another. As a first step in the budget development process, the County staff outlines and frames short and long-term issues facing Bexar County and the surrounding region. It is a process that invites all County offices and departments to have input up-front and seeks out important issues from internal and external stakeholders. This broad range of involvement helps formulate key strategic opportunities and challenges facing the County over the next several years. And, it is a critical factor in the success of the strategic plan – ensuring cooperation and support from the organization’s leadership.

## **Phase 2 – Strategic Management Activities**

The overarching plan for linking financial management, compensation management, budget administration, and operational accountability of County Offices and Departments is a large part of the strategic management process. The methodology is intended to provide a more transparent, fiscally sound method of matching service delivery demands to recurring revenues. It provides a framework that encourages Commissioners Court and the County’s elected and appointed officials to be partners in striving for long-term financial health.

Strategic planning is an on-going, cyclical process that encourages Offices and Departments to budget for needed resources, implement sound management practices, document and report the results of their programs, evaluate those results, and develop appropriate actions to improve organizational performance. There are several key components to the planning process, as listed below, and discussed in more detail in the following paragraphs.

- Planning
- Budgeting (including compensation programs)
- Reporting
- Evaluating
- Continuous Improvement
- Financial and Management Flexibility

**Planning** Each Office and Department is asked to develop a service and performance plan that identifies its vision, mission, goals, and agreed upon performance measures for the upcoming fiscal year. To the extent practicable, Offices and Departments that work together in cooperative service areas should collaborate with each other in the development of their plans. These planning elements are incorporated in their official budget submissions and become part of the historical budget document, providing a basis for future evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness.

**Budgeting** The annual budget process allocates available funding in a balanced and systematic manner between the needs of employees and the needs of citizens for increased services, while preserving financial stability for the County organization.

**Reporting Results** Offices and Departments currently submit performance measure reports annually as a part of the budget process. These reports, combined with the regular periodic expenditure reports available through the County Auditor’s Office, provide a foundation for evaluating Office and Department efficiency and effectiveness – measured against the agreed upon standards in their service

and performance plan. Data reported will compare actual and projected performance to the performance objectives identified in the service plan. Likewise, current and projected expenditures will be compared to annual budgeted appropriations.

**Evaluating Results** Offices and Departments are expected to use their service and performance plans to measure their on-going performance, and to make strategic management adjustments as needed to achieve their overall goals, objectives, and performance measure targets. The Budget Department will work closely with Offices and Departments to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of budgeted programs. Recommendations, both from a management and budgeting perspective, will be made as necessary to help Offices and Departments achieve success in their respective program areas. Historical, internal performance trends (baselines) and benchmarking best practices of other similar service providers will help the County continually improve the quality and quantity of the services we deliver to our citizens.

**Continuous Improvement** The overall goal of the strategic planning and evaluation cycle is to keep the focus on continuous improvement of the services delivered by Bexar County agencies. Rigorous tracking and evaluation of performance and expenditure information will provide an important tool by which offices and departments can measure their success. By measuring and forecasting both performance and expenditures on a quarterly basis, County decision-makers will be better able to set the broad policy goals of the organizations and adjust management programs to enhance program effectiveness.

### **Phase 3 – Development of the Long Range Financial Forecast and Strategies**

The Budget Department presents the Commissioners Court with a five-year financial forecast for the General Fund, the Debt Service Funds, and the Flood Control Fund. Also included are any strategic issues that could affect the County over the next five years.

The Budget Department annually prepares the Five Year Long Range Financial Forecast and Strategies (LRFSS) for presentation to Commissioners Court and use by Offices and Departments. The forecast includes the following: an analysis of the projected revenues, expenditures and resulting fund balances for the County's General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Flood Control Fund; Fund Forecast Scenarios; and an assessment of the major strategic issues affecting the County over the next five years.

The Commissioners Court, the Office of the County Manager and all other Offices and Departments in the County use the LRFSS to assist in setting the County's overall priorities and to understand the County's financial position. The LRFSS projects available funds as well as shortfalls for the coming fiscal year and four future years. The methodology used to project the fund balances incorporates the County's financial policy of maintaining one tenth of expenditures as an operating reserve and one tenth of the annual principal and interest payment as a debt service reserve. The forecast provides valuable information used in developing the annual operating and capital budgets because it gives an indication of the County's overall current and future financial situation. Then, Commissioners Court can better assess the need to generate additional revenue and/or reduce expenditures or the opportunity to lower taxes and/or fund new programs.

### **Phase 4 – Annual Budget**

This phase begins with Offices and Departments submitting requests for funding based on current operational needs, capital needs, and program changes needed to support expanded or changing operational needs. There are formal budget review and adoption processes that guide the budget through

development and adoption by Commissioners Court. Budget implementation is the culmination of the Annual Budget process.

### **Budget Requests:**

*Baseline.* The baseline budget is defined as the level of service that is currently being provided by the Office or Department and should be affected only by workload volumes and inflationary pressures. For budget preparation purposes, requests for new positions are considered as program changes and are not included in the baseline budget.

*Capital Outlays.* Capital outlays are expenditures for the acquisition of capital assets, including the cost of land, buildings, permanent improvements, machinery, large tools, furniture, and equipment. Capital outlays refer to those items that cost more than \$5,000 per unit. Requests for new or different vehicles (where the type of vehicle requested differs from the vehicle currently in use) are also subject to the capital outlay process. Projects funded through the County Buildings Capital Improvement Fund are generally defined as:

- One-time investments relating to the acquisition, construction, or renovation of major facilities to support the efficient operations of the County and requiring a significant allocation of resources and time to design and build;
- Major equipment associated with acquisition, renovation, or construction of a facility; and
- Other equipment which expands a facility's capacity for use may also be viewed as a capital improvement. The operational life of a completed capital project must be sufficient to justify amortization of the project cost. The required investment in a capital project must be significant enough to justify itemized budgeting and monitoring of associated funding and expenditures.

Bexar County's capital program includes projects identified for funding in the County Road and Bridge Fund, all County Capital Improvement Funds, and grant-funded capital projects.

*Program Changes.* Program changes refer to requests to change the level of service or method of operation. Generally, program change requests are for positions, technology and other equipment and associated supplies, and contractual services necessary to support a new or expanded program. Program change requests may also take the form of program reductions or elimination. Information submitted in support of the program change describes how the proposal will improve services. Performance indicators that measure and support the program change and justification are required and are also part of the budget submission.

To properly assess the County's business performance, accurate, appropriate, and meaningful performance measures must be developed and continually updated. When utilized and implemented properly, these measures will serve to provide offices and departments objective empirical information critical to their decision-making processes and actions, and will also help to identify opportunities for efficiencies and process improvements.

*Submission.* During the FY 2013-14 budget process, Offices and Departments submitted performance measures as part of their baseline budget request. The submissions of program changes were considered with priority given to those requests that were budget neutral.

## **Budget Review:**

*Budget Department Review.* Once the budget requests have been received, the Budget Department begins its review. At the same time, revenue estimates and expenditures are received from the County Auditor's Office. The Budget Department uses these estimates and projections, as well as tax roll information from the Bexar Appraisal District and Bexar County Tax Assessor Collector's Office, to formulate budget-balancing strategies.

*Information Technology Review.* The Bexar County Information Technology (BCIT) Department provides technology information and services to Offices and Departments. Services include infrastructure (networking), application development and maintenance, and technology and training support. BCIT conducts a Technology Review of all technology-based budget requests. During the Technology Review Process, BCIT reviews all budgetary requests for hardware and software, communication equipment, and programming, and subsequently recommends the appropriate technology required to meet the need(s) identified by the Office or Department.

## **Adoption Process:**

*Proposed Budget and Commissioners Court Deliberations.* Once the final tax roll is received by the Tax Assessor Collector's Office and the effective tax rate has been calculated, the Commissioners Court is briefed on the status of the Proposed Budget. The Commissioners Court gives direction to the Office of the County Manager and the Budget Department, particularly as relates to any possible tax rate change.

Prior to finalizing the Proposed Budget, the Budget Department will negotiate its final recommendations with each Office and Department. After the Budget Department submits its proposed balanced budget to Commissioners Court, the Court will conduct its review and deliberate on the proposed budget. Any disagreement may be appealed by the Office and Department to the Commissioners Court during Commissioners Court deliberations.

*Budget Adoption.* After the Commissioners Court completes its deliberations and holds required public hearings on the proposed budget, the Court votes to adopt a budget. The Court may make any changes to the proposed budget it deems necessary as long as the total expenditures do not exceed the total revenues estimated by the County Auditor.

## **Implementation of the Budget:**

Upon adoption of the budget by Commissioners Court, a copy of the budget will be filed with the County Auditor and the County Clerk. The County Auditor will use the Adopted Budget to set up the appropriate budgetary accounts for each Office and Department. The County Auditor is responsible for the financial accounts of the County and the preparation of Monthly Financial Reports utilized by offices and departments in monitoring their budgets. The Budget Department is responsible for monitoring expenditures in accordance with the budget and for initiating appropriate budgetary transfers. Offices and Departments are responsible for keeping expenditures within the budgeted amount and for tracking performance indicator data.

*Budget Amendment.* Except through certification of the County Auditor and through approval by Commissioners Court, the total amount appropriated in the budget cannot be amended. However, funds may be reallocated to different expenditure accounts. These types of changes to the budget occur in the form of budget transfers. The following briefly describes the process for approval of budget transfers.

The Office or Department requests a transfer of funds from one expenditure group to another. The Budget Department evaluates the request to determine its appropriateness and the availability of funds. The Budget Department forwards transfers of more than \$100,000, along with its recommendation, for Commissioners Court consideration. Transfers in amounts less than \$100,000 are forwarded to the County Manager's Office for review and approval, if appropriate. If approved by Commissioners Court or the County Manager, the County Auditor makes the appropriate changes in the financial management system to reflect the approved transfer.

# ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The County's accounting records for governmental fund types and agency funds are maintained on a modified accrual basis, with the revenues being recorded when available and measurable, and expenditures being recorded when the services or goods are received and the liabilities are incurred. In addition, encumbrances are recorded during the year. Property tax revenues are susceptible to accrual, and are considered available to the extent collected within sixty days after the end of the fiscal year. Proprietary/internal service funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses when they are incurred.

The Bexar County budgets are developed on a cash basis. Revenues are recognized only when collected and expenditures are recognized when paid. Under State law, the budget cannot be exceeded in any expenditure category. In addition, the total of the budgets for the General and certain Special Revenue Funds cannot be increased once the budgets are adopted unless certified by the County Auditor and approved by Commissioners Court.

Appropriations in the County Buildings Capital Improvement Fund are made on a project basis rather than on an annual basis and are carried forward until the projects are completed. Except for capital project, grant and federal entitlement appropriations, or for encumbrances outstanding in any fund, unused appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget appropriates funds using the following expenditure groups. (Prior to FY 1997-98, funds were appropriated at the line item level.)

- Personnel Services
- Travel and Remunerations
- Operational Costs
- Supplies and Materials
- Capital Expenditures
- Debt Requirements
- Contingencies
- Interfund Transactions
- Recollections

Each expenditure group is the sum of individual, similar account allocations. (Each group is defined in the Glossary section of the Appendix.) This presentation of budget data is designed to provide offices and departments detailed information but with greater flexibility in the management and control of their budgets. This system reduces unnecessary bureaucratic control while continuing to provide sound financial and management information.

Although budgetary data is presented in the budget document according to expenditure group, detailed account information has been input into the County's financial management system.

# ACCOUNT STRUCTURE

The County maintains budgetary control of its operating accounts through the use of various funds. A "fund" is a balanced set of accounts with identifiable revenue sources and expenditures. It is segregated for the purposes of measuring a specific activity. The majority of all County discretionary expenses are included in the following fund types:

- **The General Fund** – includes expenditures for general government, judicial, public safety, education and recreation, highways, health and public welfare, intergovernmental expenditures, capital expenditures, and contingencies.
- **Road Funds** – includes operating and capital expenditures for road maintenance and new road projects. Funds included in this type are:

Public Works – County Road and Bridge Fund (207) – (previously 096 & 280) includes operating and capital expenditures for single year road projects. This fund's main sources of revenue are vehicle registration fees, motor vehicle sale fees, and road and bridge fees charged when motor vehicle licenses are issued.

Public Works – County Road and Bridge Fund Multi-Year Projects (700) – includes capital expenditures for multi-year road and bridge projects. This fund's main source of revenue is vehicle registration fees and debt issuances.

Texas Department of Transportation and Advanced Transportation District Multi-Year Fund (701) – includes expenditures for road projects funded through a Pass-Through Financing Program Agreement between Bexar County and TxDOT. All construction costs associated with these road improvements will be reimbursed to Bexar County by TxDOT and ATD.

- **Other Operating Funds** - include resources and services such as records management, courthouse security, child support, dispute resolution, parking facilities, technology management, fleet maintenance, and Justice of the Peace Technology. Funds included in this fund type are:

Capital Lease Fund (700) – used primarily to fund technology and other innovative projects undertaken by county offices and departments.

Courthouse Facilities Improvement Fund (306) – includes funding for the construction, renovation, or improvement of the facilities that house the Bexar County Civil and Criminal Courts.

Courthouse Security Fund (203) – used to offset costs for security at the County Courthouse, Justice Center, Juvenile Detention Center and other County offices.

Dispute Resolution Fund (214) – used to fund the Bexar County Dispute Resolution Center, which offers mediation services to Bexar County residents.

District and County Court Technology Fund (301) – used to cover the expenses associated with continuing education and training for County Court, statutory County Court, or District Court judges, and clerks regarding technological enhancements for those courts, as well as for the

purchase and maintenance of technological enhancements for a County Court, statutory County Court, or District Court.

District Clerk Technology Fee Fund (205) – used to fund technology for the District Clerk’s Office in order to preserve and maintain documents offices are storing electronically or in a digital format.

Domestic Relations Office Fund (215) – used to fund the probation function of the child support collection/payment efforts.

Drug Court Fund (211) – used to provide resources for the development and maintenance of drug court programs operated within the County.

Family Protection Account Fund (121) – used to provide resources for the prevention of family violence or child abuse at the Family Justice Center.

Fire Code Fund (212) – used to account for expenditures related to building inspections for compliance with County fire and building codes.

Fleet Maintenance Fund (504) – used for costs related to the maintenance and repair of County light vehicles.

Justice of the Peace Technology Fund (300) – used to provide funds for specific technological enhancements for justice courts including computer systems, computer networks, computer hardware, computer software, computer and technology supplies imaging systems, electronic kiosks, electronic ticket writers, and docket management systems.

Justice of the Peace Security Fund (112) – used to provide funds for specific security enhancements for justice courts including metal detectors, identification cards and systems, electronic locking and surveillance equipment, court security personnel, signage, confiscated weapons inventory, locks or other security devices, bulletproof glass, and education for court security personnel.

Juvenile Case Manager Fund (213) – used to provide funds for salary and benefits of a juvenile case manager employed to provide services in cases involving juvenile offenders.

Law Library Fund (210) – used to fund operational expenses associated with the County’s Law Library and to keep reference materials current, which is available to all judges, attorneys and the general public.

Parking Facilities Fund (206) – used to fund the daily operation and maintenance of the County’s parking facilities.

Records Management – County Clerk Fund (200) – used to provide funding to maintain and preserve the essential public records of the County.

Records Management – County Wide Fund (201) – used to fund records management, preservation and automation functions County-wide.

Records Management – District Clerk Fund (202) – used to fund records management and preservation services performed by the District Clerk after a document is filed.

Storm Water Mitigation Fund (209) – used to fund the County’s Storm Water Quality program, which was mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) MS4 Phase II Storm Water rules.

Technology Improvement Fund (565) – used to fund the actual purchases and expenses associated with technology improvements in each department.

- **Grant Funds** – funds that are allocated to Bexar County by various Federal, State, and Private sources in support of services provided by County Offices and Departments Funds within this fund type include:

CDBG Fund (800) – used to track expenditures of all Community Development Block Grants funds.

HOME Fund (802) – used to track Housing and Urban Development funds for housing rehabilitation through the HOME Investment Partnership Program.

Grants-In-Aid Fund (800) – used to account for grant revenue and expenditures for grants received from various Federal, State, and private sources.

- **Capital Improvement Fund** – includes County Improvement Fund, Economic Development Improvements Fund, Adult and Juvenile Detention Facilities Fund and the 2003 Bond Referendum Fund -- used to fund capital projects, e.g., construction and renovation for detention, courtroom, and office facilities. The majority of revenues in these funds come from the sale of debt instruments. These funds also include Flood Control Funds, which pay annual debt service requirements on flood control projects, as well as operating expenses associated with the Bexar County Flood Control Department.
- **The Debt Service Fund (400)** – funded through ad valorem property tax and used to pay principal and interest on all bonds and certificates of obligation issued by the County.
- **The Venue Project Fund (507)** – includes expenditures associated with the Community Arena Venue Project, including construction costs, contingency accounts, Project Improvement Fund expenditures, and debt service.
- **Enterprise Funds** –include expenditures for programs in which revenue sources cover the cost of providing the services provided by these funds. Funds included in this fund type are:

Facilities and Parks Management Firing Range Fund (512) – used to support existing and future firearm (hand gun and shotgun) training requirements for day and night scenarios for deputies and officers from the Bexar County Sheriff’s Office, Constables, Fire Marshal’s and Probation Offices.

Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Fund (506) – used to recognize and report post-employment benefits for County retirees.

Self-Insurance Funds (501/502) – used to fund the County’s various insurance plans including health and life, flexible health, dependant care, and workers compensation.

Records Management Center Fund (505) – an enterprise fund used to account for the operations of the records storage facility.

**County of Bexar**  
**Personnel Schedule By Fund and Department**  
**FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget**

	<b>FY 2011-12 Authorized Positions</b>	<b>FY 2012-13 Authorized Positions</b>	<b>FY 2013-14 Authorized Positions</b>
<b><u>GENERAL FUND</u></b>			
AgriLife	13.5	14.5	14
Bail Bond Board	1	1	1
BiblioTech	0	5.5	6.5
Budget Department	7	8.25	7.25
Central Magistration			
Criminal District Courts	7.5	7.5	7.5
District Clerk	24	24	24
Civil District Courts	44	44	44
Community Resources			
Administration	3.5	3.5	4.5
Community Programs	6	7	7
Mental Health Initiative	4	4	4
Mental Health Public Defenders	0	2	2
Veteran Services	5	5	5
Constable-Precinct 1	25	25.5	26
Constable-Precinct 2	27	27	27
Constable-Precinct 3	24	25	25
Constable-Precinct 4	27	27	27
County Auditor	53.5	54.5	53.5
County Clerk	138.5	141.5	144.5
County Manager	9	11	12
County Courts-at-Law	52	52.5	53
Criminal District Attorney	338	340	341.5
Criminal District Courts	53.5	52.5	52.5
District Clerk	161	162	162
DPS – Highway Patrol	2	1	2
Economic Development	10	9	9
Elections	20	20	20
Facilities Management			
Administration	2	2	2
Adult Detention Center	37	38	38
County Buildings	26	25	28
County Parks	47.5	47.5	47.5
Energy Services	1.5	1.5	1.5
Juvenile Institutions	21	21	21
Fire Marshal	19	19	20.5
Fire Marshal - Emergency Management Office	3	4	6
Human Resources	12.5	11.75	11.75
Information Technology	110	110	112
Judge/Commissioners Court	17	16	16

**County of Bexar**  
**Personnel Schedule By Fund and Department**  
**FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget**

	<b>FY 2011-12 Authorized Positions</b>	<b>FY 2012-13 Authorized Positions</b>	<b>FY 2013-14 Authorized Positions</b>
Judicial Services			
Judicial Services	80	80	80
Appellate Public Defenders Office	4	4	4
Criminal Investigation Laboratory	21	23	23
Medical Examiner	43	44	47
Jury Operations	8.5	8.5	8.5
Justice of the Peace-Precinct 1, Place 1	13	13	13
Justice of the Peace-Precinct 1, Place 3	17	17	17
Justice of the Peace-Precinct 2	17	17	17
Justice of the Peace-Precinct 3	18	18	18
Justice of the Peace-Precinct 4	12	12	12
Juvenile			
Child Support Probation	11	11	11
Institutions	344	363	363
Probation	191	191	193
Juvenile District Courts	23	23	23
Management and Finance	9	7.25	7.25
Mental Health Department	0	0	3
Probate Courts	17	17	17
Public Works - Animal Control Services	0	0	3
Public Works - Environmental Services	5	5	5
Purchasing	19	19	18
Purchasing - SWMBE	3	4	4
Sheriff			
Adult Detention	933	936	935
Law Enforcement	693	698	699.5
Support Services	43	43	45
Tax Assessor Collector	204	204	205
4th Court of Appeals	7	7	7
<b>Total General Fund</b>	<b>4,088.0</b>	<b>4,135.3</b>	<b>4,164.3</b>
 <b><u>OTHER FUNDS</u></b>			
Community Development Block Grant-CDBG	8	8	8
Community Venues Program Office	7	4	3
County Buildings Capital Improvement	19	19	13
County Road and Bridge	239	239	239
Courthouse Security	27	27	27
Dispute Resolution	10	10	10
Domestic Relations Office	5	4	4
Drug Court	1	1	1
Facilities and Parks Management - Firing Range	0	2	2
Fire Code	5	5	6

**County of Bexar**  
**Personnel Schedule By Fund and Department**  
**FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget**

	<b>FY 2011-12</b>	<b>FY 2012-13</b>	<b>FY 2013-14</b>
	<b>Authorized</b>	<b>Authorized</b>	<b>Authorized</b>
	<b><u>Positions</u></b>	<b><u>Positions</u></b>	<b><u>Positions</u></b>
Fleet Maintenance	14	14.5	14.5
Flood Control - Cash	10	10	10
Grants-in-Aid	77.95	75.95	66.95
HOME Investment Partnership Program	2	1	1

**County of Bexar**  
**Personnel Schedule By Fund and Department**  
**FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget**

	<b>FY 2011-12 Authorized <u>Positions</u></b>	<b>FY 2012-13 Authorized <u>Positions</u></b>	<b>FY 2013-14 Authorized <u>Positions</u></b>
Justice of the Peace - Technology	2	2	2
Juvenile Case Manager	6	6	6
Law Library	10	7	7
Facilities and Parks Management - Parking Facilities	7	7	7
Records Management Center	3	3	3
Self Insured-Health and Life	4	2.75	2.75
Self Insured-Workers Compensation	1.5	1	1
Public Works - Environmental Services Stormwater Mitigation	5	7	7
Technology Improvement	2	2	2
<b>Total Other Funds</b>	<b>465.45</b>	<b>458.2</b>	<b>443.2</b>
<b>Total All Funds</b>	<b>4,553.5</b>	<b>4,593.5</b>	<b>4,607.5</b>

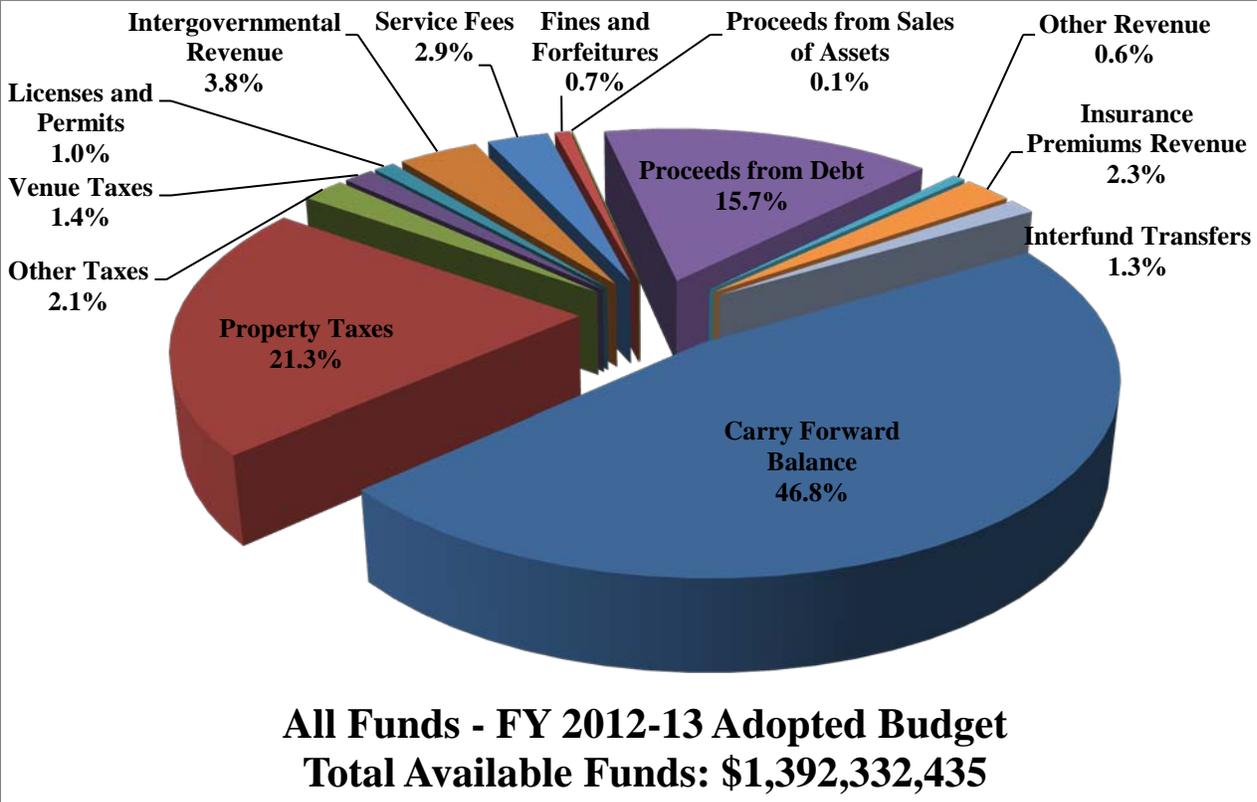
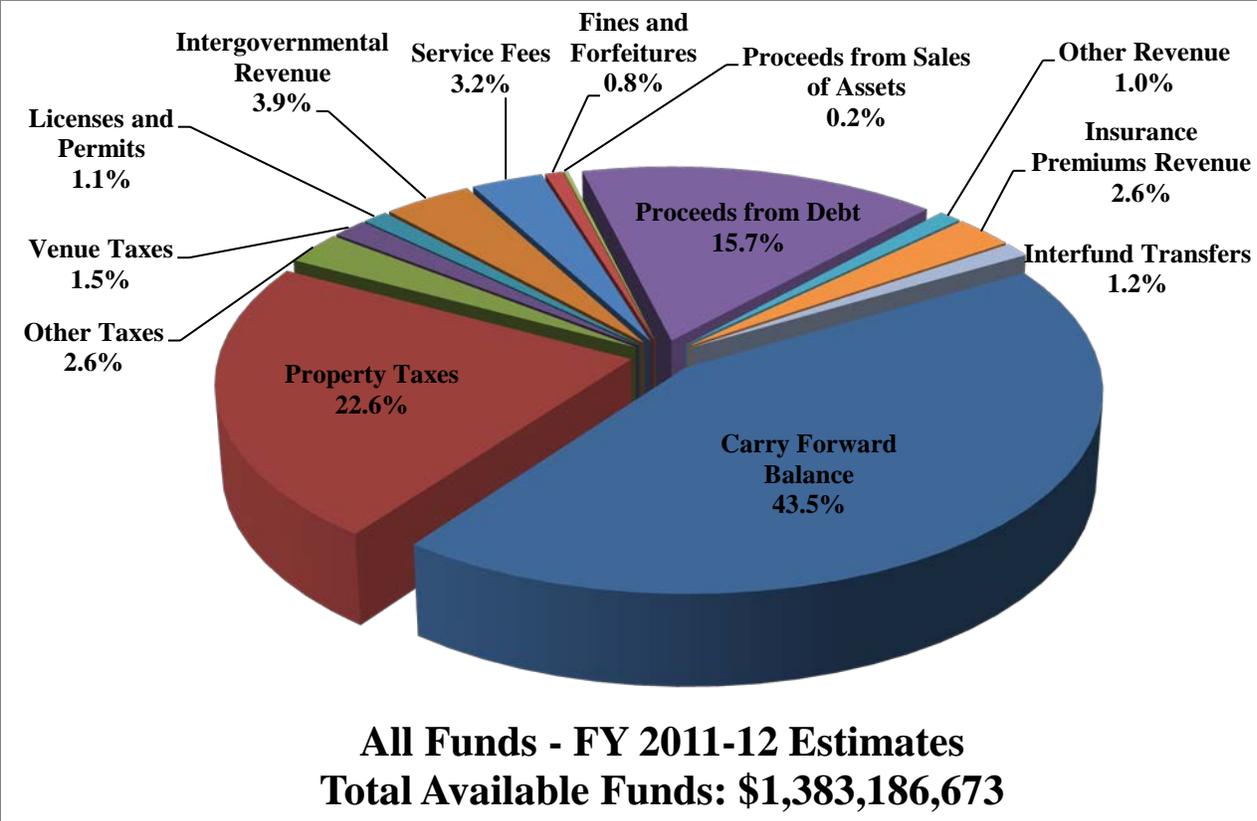
<b>OFFICE/DEPARTMENTS AND POSITION TITLES</b>	<b><u>ADDED</u></b>	<b><u>DELETED</u></b>
<b><u>GENERAL FUND</u></b>		
<b>AgriLife</b>		
Agricultural Program Technician (Part-Time)		(0.50)
Agricultural Youth Educator		(1.00)
Health and Wellness Program Specialist	1.00	
<b>BiblioTech</b>		
Network Architect I	1.00	
<b>Budget Department</b>		
Functional Lead and Trainer - Budget		(1.00)
<b>Civil District Courts</b>		
Chief Trial Assignments Clerk	1.00	
Civil Jury Assignments Clerk		(1.00)
Court Support Specialist		(1.00)
District Court Staff Attorney	1.00	
<b>Community Resources - Administration</b>		
Intake Worker	1.00	
<b>Community Resources - Community Programs</b>		
Community Programs Management Analyst	1.00	
Project Analyst		(1.00)
<b>Constable, Precinct 1</b>		
Administrative Clerk I	0.50	
<b>County Auditor</b>		
Staff Auditor II		(1.00)
<b>County Clerk</b>		
Bookkeeping Specialist		(1.00)
Criminal Court Clerk	2.00	
Lead Treasury Operations Clerk	1.00	
Vital Statistics Manager	1.00	
<b>Office of the County Manager</b>		
Economic Development Coordinator	1.00	
<b>Criminal District Attorney</b>		
Attorney II	1.00	
Community Projects and Initiatives Coordinator		(1.00)
Intern (Part-Time)	0.50	
Prosecutor IV	1.00	
<b>District Clerk</b>		
Civil Operations Clerk		(7.00)
Civil Operations Clerk	1.00	
Court Order Clerk	0.50	
Criminal Assignments Clerk	0.50	
File Clerk		(10.00)
Office Assistant II		(1.00)
Office Assistant IV	1.00	
Optical Scanning Clerk		7.00
Recording Clerk	1.00	
Senior Civil Operations Clerk	7.00	
<b>DPS Highway Patrol</b>		
Office Assistant III	1.00	
<b>Economic Development</b>		
Economic Development Coordinator		(2.00)
Senior Analyst	2.00	

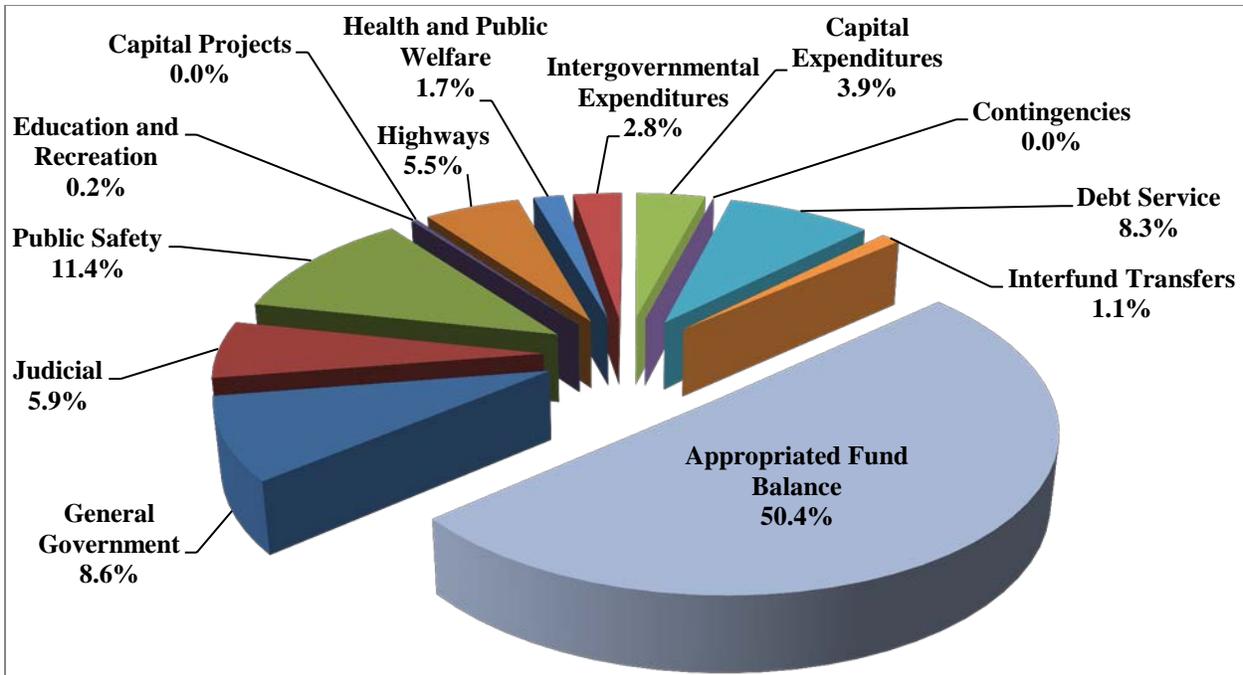
<b>OFFICE/DEPARTMENTS AND POSITION TITLES</b>	<b><u>ADDED</u></b>	<b><u>DELETED</u></b>
<b>Facilities and Parks Management - County Buildings</b>		
Administrative Assistant		(1.00)
HVAC Technician II	1.00	
Maintenance Mechanic II	1.00	
Project Finance and Department Administrative Lead	1.00	
Technical and Contract Compliance Manager	1.00	
<b>Fire Marshal's Office</b>		
Deputy Fire Marshal	1.00	
Public Safety Dispatcher	0.50	
<b>Emergency Management Office</b>		
Volunteer Services Specialist	1.00	
Weapon of Mass Destruction/Hazmat Team Coordinator	1.00	
<b>Information Technology</b>		
Analyst Programmer I		(3.00)
CHRIS Coordinator		(1.00)
Mail Courier I	1.00	
Network Architect I		(1.00)
Network Security Administrator	1.00	
Senior Software Engineer	1.00	
Senior Technical Training & Support Specialist	1.00	
Software Engineers	2.00	
Technical Support Specialist III	1.00	
<b>Judicial Services</b>		
Administrative Supervisor	1.00	
Judicial Services Data Analyst	1.00	
PICU Coordinator	2.00	
Pre-Trial Bond Officer I		(1.00)
Pre-Trial Bond Officer II		(1.00)
Pre-Trial Supervisor		(1.00)
Senior Analyst		(1.00)
<b>Judicial Services - Appellate Public Defender</b>		
Chief Appellate Public Defender	1.00	
Senior Appellate Public Defender		(1.00)
<b>Judicial Services - Medical Examiner</b>		
Medical Investigator	2.00	
Morgue Specialist	1.00	
Office Assistant III	1.00	
Quality Assurance Officer		(1.00)
<b>Juvenile Probation</b>		
Access Coordinator	1.00	
Juvenile Probation Officer	1.00	
<b>Mental Health Department</b>		
Director	1.00	
Program Coordinator	1.00	
Senior Program Analyst	1.00	
<b>Public Works - Animal Control Services</b>		
Animal Control Officers	3.00	
<b>Purchasing</b>		
Buyers		(3.00)
Data Analyst	1.00	
Senior Data Analyst	1.00	

<b>OFFICE/DEPARTMENTS AND POSITION TITLES</b>	<b><u>ADDED</u></b>	<b><u>DELETED</u></b>
<b>Sheriff - Adult Detention Center</b>		
Assistant Jail Administrator/Deputy Sheriff-Detention Colonel		(1.00)
Deputy Chief - Administrative & Accreditation Standards	1.00	
Detention Population & Intergovernmental Administrator		(1.00)
<b>Sheriff - Law Enforcement</b>		
Evidence Receipt Clerk	0.50	
Technical Support Specialist IV	1.00	
<b>Sheriff - Support Services</b>		
Banking Supervisor	1.00	
Human Resource Analyst	1.00	
<b>Tax Office</b>		
Project Director	1.00	
	<b>67.00</b>	<b>(38.50)</b>
 <b><u>OTHER FUNDS</u></b>		
<b>Fire Code Fund</b>		
Deputy Fire Marshal	1.00	
<b>Grants-In-Aid</b>		
Access Coordinator (Access and Visitation Grant)		(1.00)
Advocate (Justice Assistance Grant)		(1.00)
Case Manager (Adult Treatment Court)		(2.00)
CIED Data Program Manager (Community Infrastructure & Economic Development Fund)	1.00	
Intake Worker (Comprehensive Energy Assistance Program)		(1.00)
Juvenile Probation Officer (Justice Assistance Grant)		(1.00)
Probation Officer (Justice Assistance Grant-Adult Drug Court)		(1.00)
Senior Probation Officer (Project Connect)		(1.00)
Volunteer Services Specialist (State Homeland Security Grant)		(1.00)
Weapons of Mass Destruction/Hazmat Team Coordinator (Urban Area Security Initiatives)		(1.00)
<b>Capital Improvement Program</b>		
Network Security Administrator		(1.00)
Senior Software Engineer		(1.00)
Senior Technical Training & Support Specialist		(1.00)
Software Engineers		(2.00)
Technical Support Specialist III		(1.00)
<b>Communities Venue Program</b>		
Accountant V		(1.00)
	<b>2.00</b>	<b>(17.00)</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>69.00</b>	<b>(55.50)</b>

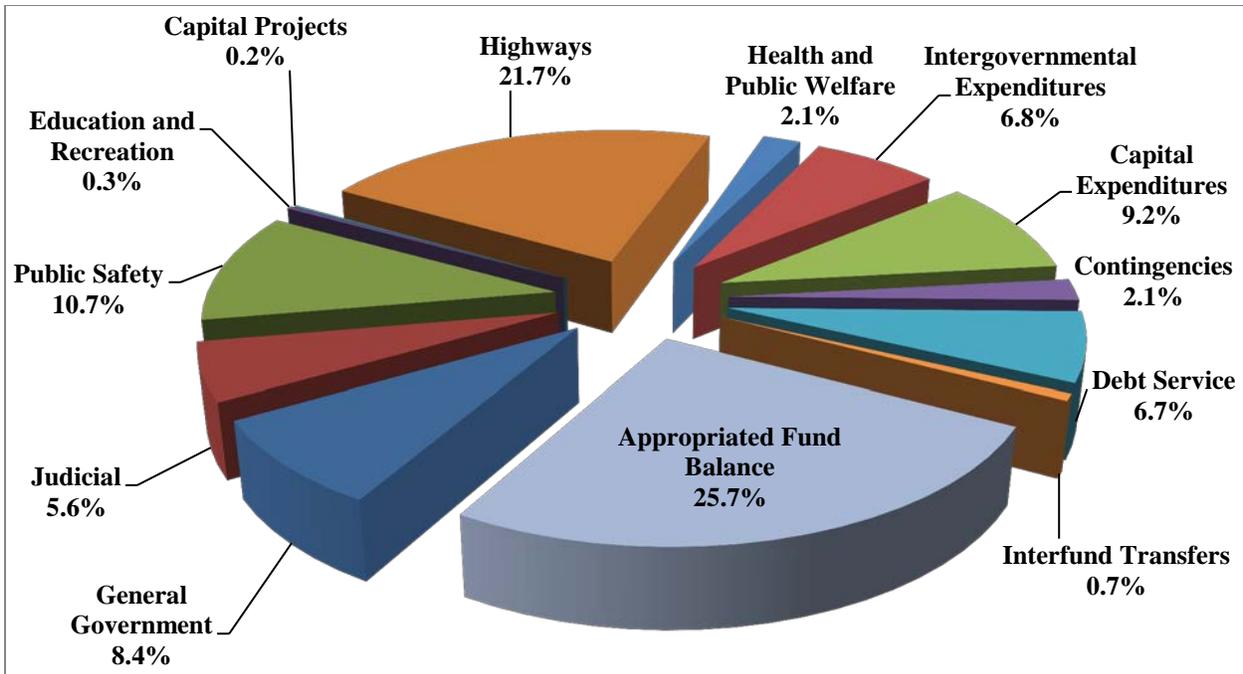
**Bexar County, Texas**  
**All Funds Summary**  
**Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2013**

		<b>FY 2012-13</b>		<b>FY 2012-13</b>		<b>FY 2013-14</b>
		<b>Budget</b>		<b>Estimate</b>		<b>Budget</b>
<b>All Funds - Total Available Funds</b>						
Carry Forward Balance	\$	696,560,067	\$	739,275,542	\$	1,045,101,983
Property Taxes	\$	316,864,055	\$	320,002,203	\$	337,125,400
Other Taxes	\$	27,359,250	\$	29,855,247	\$	31,046,285
Venue Taxes	\$	21,000,000	\$	23,714,131	\$	21,500,000
Licenses and Permits	\$	14,927,660	\$	2,136,945	\$	2,180,375
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	56,345,828	\$	64,013,582	\$	52,837,815
Fees on Motor Vehicle	\$	5,542,500	\$	20,400,887	\$	20,513,000
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	3,981,466	\$	3,977,059	\$	4,162,874
Service Fees	\$	37,741,660	\$	43,033,836	\$	43,982,058
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	10,842,000	\$	9,822,677	\$	12,912,000
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$	810,200	\$	1,100,147	\$	657,000
Proceeds from Debt	\$	234,520,174	\$	571,201,016	\$	48,000,000
Other Revenue	\$	9,090,842	\$	8,496,471	\$	7,872,167
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$	34,279,577	\$	38,173,044	\$	38,543,780
Interfund Transfers	\$	19,359,618	\$	16,092,901	\$	23,798,505
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,489,224,897</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,891,295,688</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,690,233,242</b>
<b>All Funds - Total Appropriations</b>						
General Government	\$	124,626,470	\$	130,031,837	\$	142,818,520
Judicial	\$	82,957,812	\$	83,523,115	\$	81,138,149
Public Safety	\$	159,216,646	\$	166,678,116	\$	159,219,333
Education and Recreation	\$	4,168,773	\$	2,938,870	\$	3,031,321
Capital Projects	\$	2,406,526	\$	2,621,122	\$	8,393,865
Highways	\$	323,899,360	\$	105,007,782	\$	253,903,806
Health and Public Welfare	\$	30,629,528	\$	21,934,385	\$	21,621,295
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$	102,009,992	\$	63,994,805	\$	70,219,786
Capital Expenditures	\$	136,822,341	\$	54,578,842	\$	102,240,687
Contingencies	\$	30,913,865	\$	-	\$	30,941,102
Debt Service	\$	99,338,716	\$	106,562,213	\$	123,871,290
Interfund Transfers	\$	10,078,266	\$	108,322,618	\$	14,861,189
Appropriated Fund Balance	\$	382,156,601	\$	696,559,957	\$	677,972,899
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,489,224,896</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,542,753,662</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,690,233,242</b>





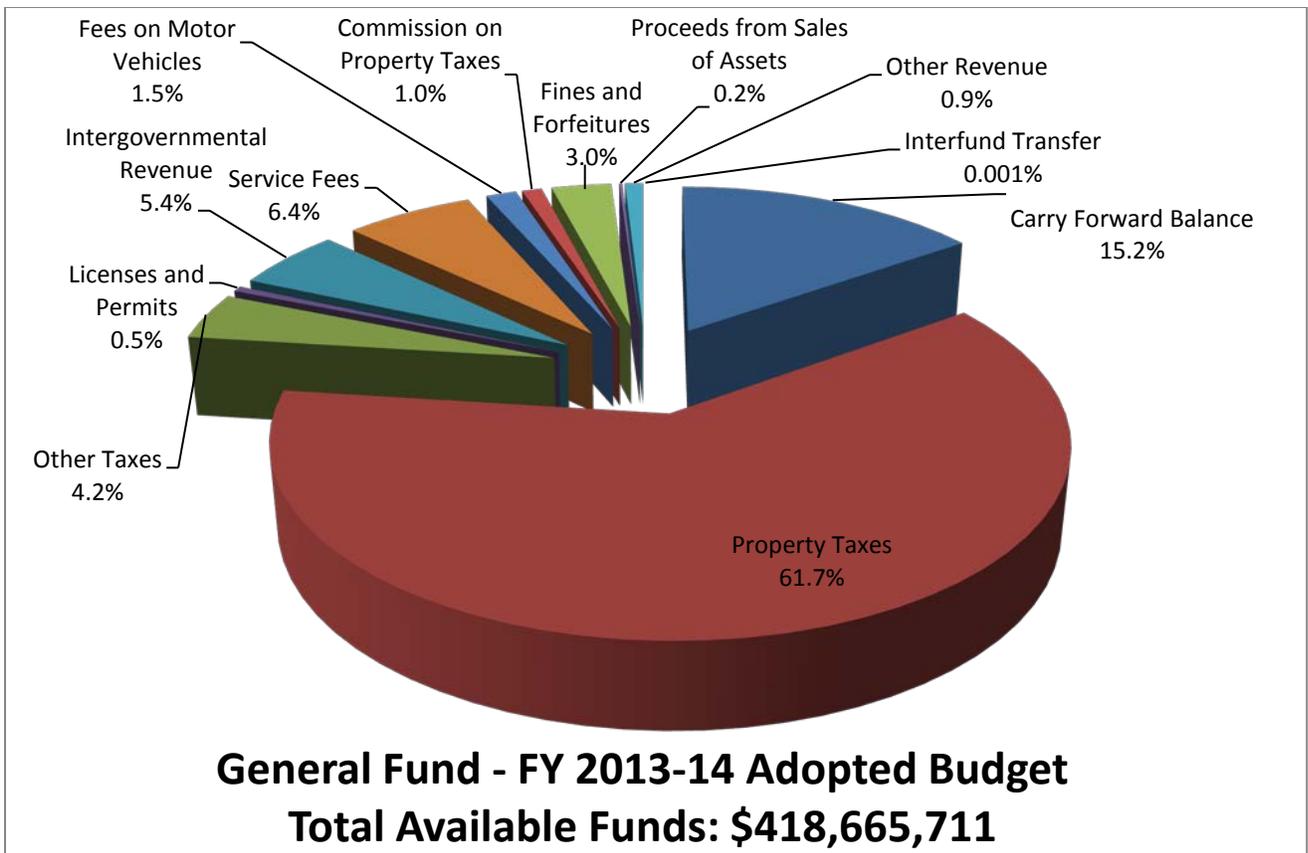
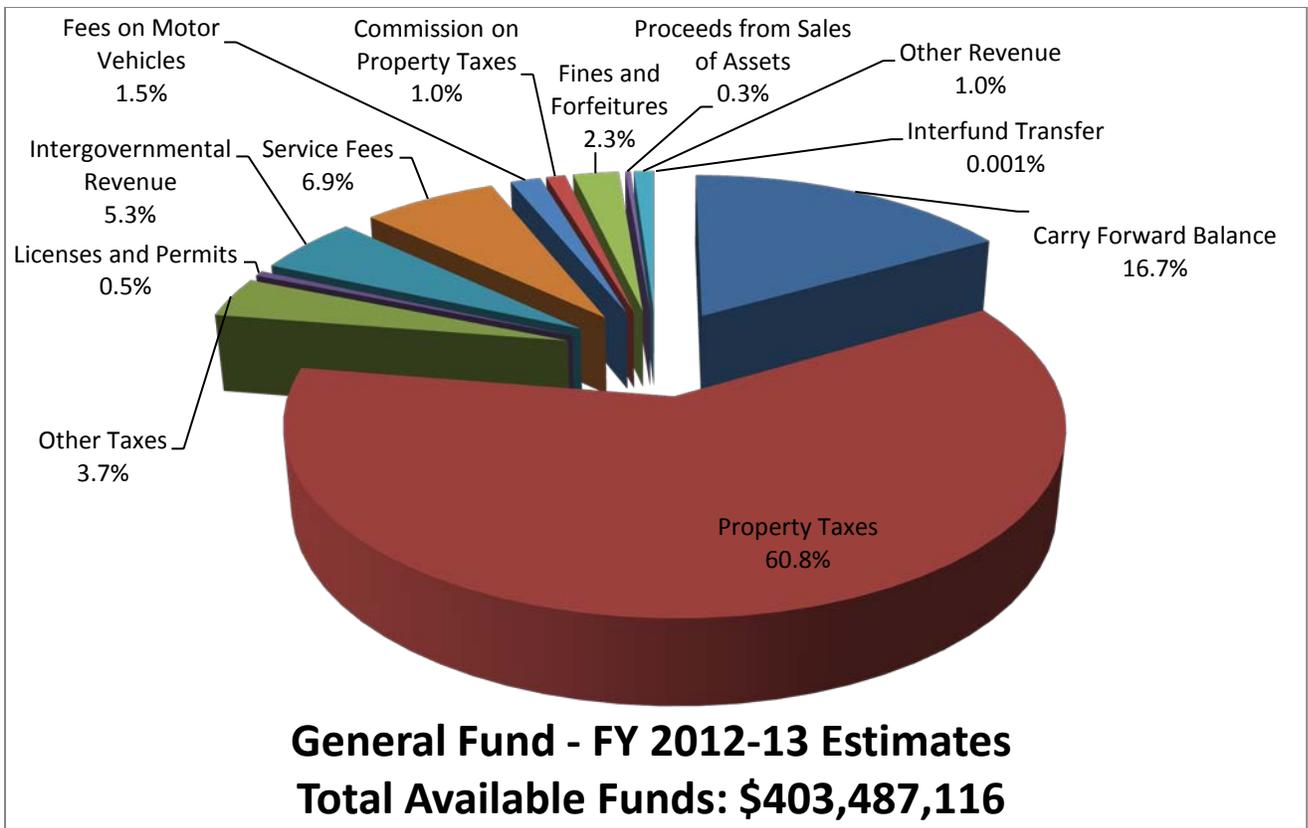
**All Funds - FY 2011-12 Estimate  
Total Appropriations: \$1,383,186,673**

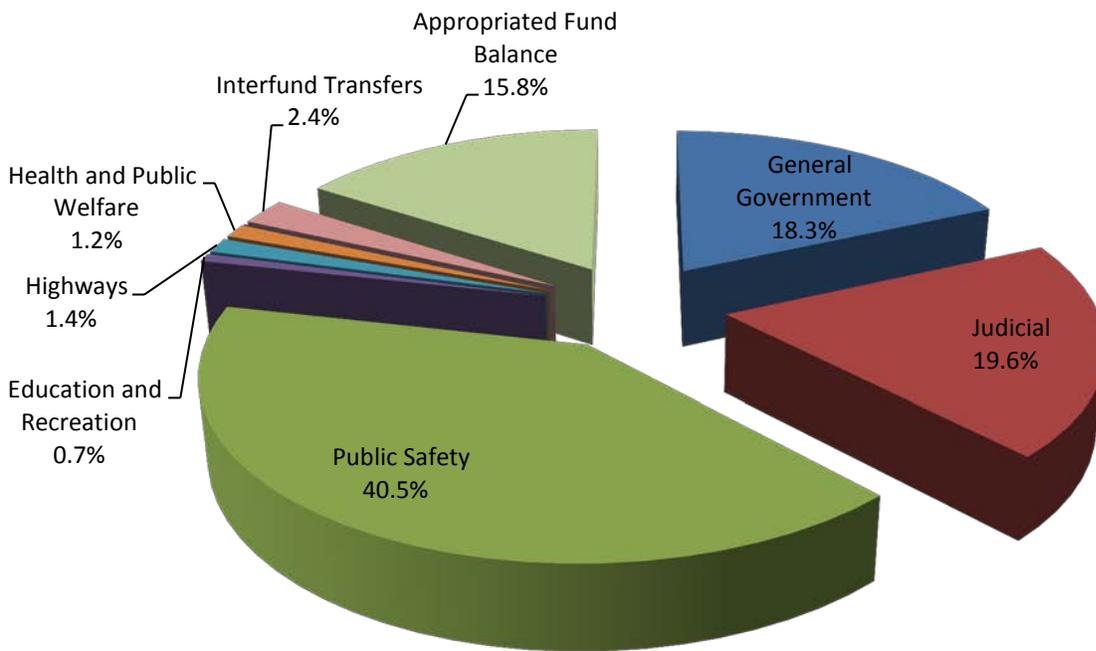


**All Funds - FY 2012-13 Adopted Budget  
Total Appropriations: \$1,392,332,435**

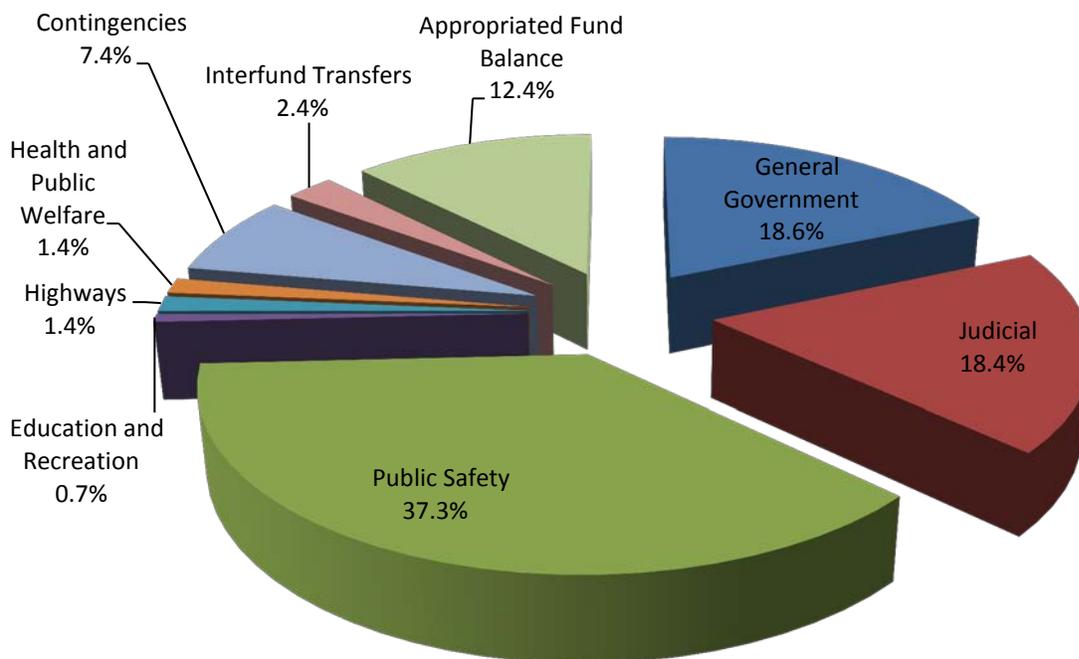
**Bexar County, Texas**  
**General Fund Summary**  
**Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

<b>General Fund - Total Available Funds</b>		<b>FY 2012-13 Budget</b>		<b>FY 2012-13 Estimate</b>		<b>FY 2013-14 Budget</b>
Carry Forward Balance	\$	63,770,522	\$	67,381,083	\$	63,759,586
Property Taxes	\$	242,902,905	\$	245,331,150	\$	258,484,000
Other Taxes	\$	13,959,000	\$	14,811,175	\$	17,397,285
Licenses and Permits	\$	1,728,660	\$	1,932,369	\$	2,010,375
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	18,023,000	\$	21,290,371	\$	22,608,081
Service Fees	\$	25,033,310	\$	27,782,118	\$	26,859,840
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$	5,472,000	\$	6,233,500	\$	6,363,000
Commission on Property Taxes	\$	3,981,466	\$	3,977,059	\$	4,162,874
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	10,172,000	\$	9,463,361	\$	12,552,000
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$	807,700	\$	1,099,551	\$	656,000
Other Revenue	\$	3,562,850	\$	4,182,309	\$	3,809,600
Interfund Transfer	\$	3,070	\$	3,070	\$	3,070
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>389,416,483</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>403,487,116</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>418,665,711</b>
 <b>General Fund - Total Appropriations</b>						
General Government	\$	69,211,733	\$	73,858,436	\$	77,721,475
Judicial	\$	78,488,711	\$	79,010,886	\$	76,889,276
Public Safety	\$	154,183,029	\$	163,608,027	\$	156,190,309
Education and Recreation	\$	3,048,774	\$	2,938,870	\$	3,031,321
Highways	\$	5,920,904	\$	5,478,818	\$	5,876,301
Health and Public Welfare	\$	4,872,311	\$	5,009,901	\$	5,766,897
Contingencies	\$	14,620,221	\$	-	\$	30,932,633
Interfund Transfers	\$	9,525,665	\$	9,822,592	\$	10,215,678
Appropriated Fund Balance	\$	49,545,135	\$	63,759,586	\$	52,041,821
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>389,416,483</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>403,487,116</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>418,665,711</b>





**General Fund - FY 2012-13 Estimates**  
**Total Appropriations: \$403,487,116**



**General Fund - FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget**  
**Total Appropriations: \$418,665,711**

**Bexar County, Texas**  
**All Funds Summary**  
**Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

All Funds		General Fund	
Budget	% of total	Budget	% of total

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

<b>Beginning Balance</b>				
Undesignated Funds	\$ 1,045,101,984	61.8%	\$ 63,759,586	15.2%
Designated for Encumbrances	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Designated for Debt Service	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 1,045,101,984</b>	<b>61.8%</b>	<b>\$ 63,759,586</b>	<b>15.2%</b>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ 337,125,400	19.9%	\$ 258,484,000	61.7%
Other Taxes	\$ 31,046,285	1.8%	\$ 17,397,285	4.2%
Venue Taxes	\$ 21,500,000	1.3%	\$ -	0.0%
Licenses and Permits	\$ 2,180,375	0.1%	\$ 2,010,375	0.5%
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 52,837,815	3.1%	\$ 22,608,081	5.4%
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$ 20,513,000		\$ 6,363,000	1.5%
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 4,162,874		\$ 4,162,874	1.0%
Service Fees	\$ 43,982,058	2.6%	\$ 26,859,840	6.4%
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ 12,912,000	0.8%	\$ 12,552,000	3.0%
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$ 657,000	0.0%	\$ 656,000	0.2%
Proceeds from Debt	\$ 48,000,000	2.8%	\$ -	0.0%
Other Revenue	\$ 7,872,167	0.5%	\$ 3,809,600	0.9%
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$ 38,543,780	2.3%	\$ -	0.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 621,332,754</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>\$ 354,903,055</b>	<b>84.8%</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$ 23,798,505	1.4%	\$ 3,070	0.0%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 645,131,259</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>\$ 354,906,125</b>	<b>84.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ 1,690,233,243</b>		<b>\$ 418,665,711</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$ 142,818,520	8.4%	\$ 77,721,475	18.6%
Judicial	\$ 81,138,149	4.8%	\$ 76,889,276	18.4%
Public Safety	\$ 159,219,333	9.4%	\$ 156,190,309	37.3%
Education and Recreation	\$ 3,031,321	0.2%	\$ 3,031,321	0.7%
Capital Projects	\$ 8,393,865	0.5%	\$ -	0.0%
Highways	\$ 253,903,806	15.0%	\$ 5,876,301	1.4%
Health and Public Welfare	\$ 21,621,295	1.3%	\$ 5,766,897	1.4%
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$ 70,219,786	4.2%	\$ -	0.0%
Capital Expenditures	\$ 102,240,686	6.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Contingencies	\$ 30,941,101	1.8%	\$ 30,932,633	7.4%
Debt Service	\$ 123,871,290	7.3%	\$ -	0.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 997,399,152</b>	<b>59.0%</b>	<b>\$ 356,408,212</b>	<b>85.1%</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$ 14,861,189	0.9%	\$ 10,215,678	2.4%
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 1,012,260,341</b>	<b>59.9%</b>	<b>\$ 366,623,890</b>	<b>87.6%</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 677,972,902</b>	<b>40.1%</b>	<b>\$ 52,041,821</b>	<b>12.4%</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 1,690,233,243</b>		<b>\$ 418,665,711</b>	

Bexar County, Texas  
All Funds Summary  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014

Justice of the Peace Security	Family Protection	Records Management-County Clerk	County Wide Records Management
112	121	200	201

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

<b>Beginning Balance</b>				
Undesignated Funds	\$ 341,142	\$ -	\$ 15,580,442	\$ 69,319
Designated for Encumbrances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Designated for Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 341,142</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 15,580,442</b>	<b>\$ 69,319</b>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Venue Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Service Fees	\$ 65,000	\$ 118,000	\$ 5,002,000	\$ 396,500
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Revenue	\$ 350	\$ -	\$ 22,000	\$ 100
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 65,350</b>	<b>\$ 118,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,024,000</b>	<b>\$ 396,600</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 65,350</b>	<b>\$ 118,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,024,000</b>	<b>\$ 396,600</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ 406,492</b>	<b>\$ 118,000</b>	<b>\$ 20,604,442</b>	<b>\$ 465,919</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,001,100	\$ 465,850
Judicial	\$ 50,000	\$ 118,000	\$ -	\$ -
Public Safety	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Projects	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Highways	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Health and Public Welfare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ -
Contingencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 50,000</b>	<b>\$ 118,000</b>	<b>\$ 7,151,100</b>	<b>\$ 465,850</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,531	\$ -
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 50,000</b>	<b>\$ 118,000</b>	<b>\$ 7,250,631</b>	<b>\$ 465,850</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 356,492</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 13,353,811</b>	<b>\$ 69</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 406,492</b>	<b>\$ 118,000</b>	<b>\$ 20,604,442</b>	<b>\$ 465,919</b>

Bexar County, Texas  
All Funds Summary  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014

Records Management-District Clerk	Courthouse Security	District Court Technology	Parking Facilities
202	203	205	206

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

<b>Beginning Balance</b>				
Undesignated Funds	\$ 227,686	\$ 99,993	\$ 69,484	\$ 874,112
Designated for Encumbrances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Designated for Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 227,686</b>	<b>\$ 99,993</b>	<b>\$ 69,484</b>	<b>\$ 874,112</b>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Venue Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Service Fees	\$ 330,100	\$ 690,000	\$ 218,750	\$ 1,300,000
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Revenue	\$ 290	\$ 520	\$ 350	\$ 1,600
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 330,390</b>	<b>\$ 690,520</b>	<b>\$ 219,100</b>	<b>\$ 1,301,600</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$ -	\$ 311,883	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 330,390</b>	<b>\$ 1,002,403</b>	<b>\$ 219,100</b>	<b>\$ 1,301,600</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ 558,076</b>	<b>\$ 1,102,396</b>	<b>\$ 288,584</b>	<b>\$ 2,175,712</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125,000	\$ 651,076
Judicial	\$ 425,000	\$ 1,102,396	\$ -	\$ -
Public Safety	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Projects	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Highways	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Health and Public Welfare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contingencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,150
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 425,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,102,396</b>	<b>\$ 125,000</b>	<b>\$ 652,226</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 450,000
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 425,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,102,396</b>	<b>\$ 125,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,102,226</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 133,076</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 163,584</b>	<b>\$ 1,073,485</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 558,076</b>	<b>\$ 1,102,396</b>	<b>\$ 288,584</b>	<b>\$ 2,175,712</b>

Bexar County, Texas  
All Funds Summary  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014

County Road and Bridge	Flood Control Cash	Storm Water Mitigation	Law Library
207	208	209	210

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

**Beginning Balance**

Undesignated Funds	\$ 16,103,603	\$ 57,476,010	\$ 5,250,866	\$ -
Designated for Encumbrances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Designated for Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 16,103,603</b>	<b>\$ 57,476,010</b>	<b>\$ 5,250,866</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

**Revenue**

Property Taxes	\$ 400	\$ 8,621,000	\$ -	\$ -
Other Taxes	\$ 1,149,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Venue Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 70,000	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 85,000	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$ 14,150,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Service Fees	\$ 600,000	\$ -	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 500,000
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Revenue	\$ 35,000	\$ 115,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 85,400
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 16,120,400</b>	<b>\$ 8,756,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,879,000</b>	<b>\$ 585,400</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 186,649
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 16,120,400</b>	<b>\$ 8,756,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,879,000</b>	<b>\$ 772,049</b>

**TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS** \$ 32,224,003 \$ 66,232,010 \$ 7,129,866 \$ 772,049

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$ -	\$ 1,292,696	\$ 1,335,812	\$ -
Judicial	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 770,935
Public Safety	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Projects	\$ -	\$ 7,527,545	\$ -	\$ -
Highways	\$ 18,027,504	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Health and Public Welfare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Expenditures	\$ 4,281,680	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contingencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,114
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 22,309,184</b>	<b>\$ 8,820,241</b>	<b>\$ 1,335,812</b>	<b>\$ 772,049</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ 95,980	\$ -

**TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS** \$ 26,309,184 \$ 8,820,241 \$ 1,431,792 \$ 772,049

**Appropriated Fund Balance** \$ 5,914,819 \$ 57,411,768 \$ 5,698,074 \$ -

**TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS** \$ 32,224,003 \$ 66,232,010 \$ 7,129,866 \$ 772,049

**Bexar County, Texas**  
**All Funds Summary**  
**Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

Drug Court	Fire Code	Juvenile Case Manager	Dispute Resolution
211	212	213	214

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

<b>Beginning Balance</b>				
Undesignated Funds	\$ 218,376	\$ 2,466,540	\$ 318,836	\$ 0
Designated for Encumbrances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Designated for Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 218,376</b>	<b>\$ 2,466,540</b>	<b>\$ 318,836</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Venue Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Service Fees	\$ 85,000	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 330,000	\$ 515,000
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Revenue	\$ 450	\$ 3,400	\$ 350	\$ 70
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 85,450</b>	<b>\$ 1,303,400</b>	<b>\$ 330,350</b>	<b>\$ 515,070</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,579
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 85,450</b>	<b>\$ 1,303,400</b>	<b>\$ 330,350</b>	<b>\$ 610,649</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ 303,826</b>	<b>\$ 3,769,940</b>	<b>\$ 649,186</b>	<b>\$ 610,649</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 283,868	\$ -
Judicial	\$ 78,299	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 611,650
Public Safety	\$ -	\$ 875,304	\$ -	\$ -
Education and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Projects	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Highways	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Health and Public Welfare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Expenditures	\$ -	\$ 608,013	\$ -	\$ -
Contingencies	\$ -	\$ 2,483	\$ -	\$ -
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 78,299</b>	<b>\$ 1,485,800</b>	<b>\$ 283,868</b>	<b>\$ 611,650</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 78,299</b>	<b>\$ 1,485,800</b>	<b>\$ 283,868</b>	<b>\$ 611,650</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 225,526</b>	<b>\$ 2,284,140</b>	<b>\$ 365,318</b>	<b>\$ (1,000)</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 303,826</b>	<b>\$ 3,769,940</b>	<b>\$ 649,186</b>	<b>\$ 610,649</b>

Bexar County, Texas  
All Funds Summary  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014

Domestic Relations Office	Justice of the Peace Technology	County and District Court Technology Fund	Courthouse Facilities
215	300	301	306

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

<b>Beginning Balance</b>					
Undesignated Funds	\$ 115,114	\$ 186,474	\$ 74,972	\$ 1,986,391	
Designated for Encumbrances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Designated for Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 115,114</b>	<b>\$ 186,474</b>	<b>\$ 74,972</b>	<b>\$ 1,986,391</b>	
<b>Revenue</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Other Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Venue Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Licenses and Permits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Service Fees	\$ -	\$ 270,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 490,000	
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ 360,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Proceeds from Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Other Revenue	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 50	\$ 1,700	
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 360,500</b>	<b>\$ 270,500</b>	<b>\$ 20,050</b>	<b>\$ 491,700</b>	
Interfund Transfer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 360,500</b>	<b>\$ 270,500</b>	<b>\$ 20,050</b>	<b>\$ 491,700</b>	
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ 475,614</b>	<b>\$ 456,974</b>	<b>\$ 95,022</b>	<b>\$ 2,478,091</b>	

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ -	
Judicial	\$ -	\$ 288,713	\$ -	\$ -	
Public Safety	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Education and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Capital Projects	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Highways	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Health and Public Welfare	\$ 392,064	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Capital Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,000	
Contingencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 392,064</b>	<b>\$ 288,713</b>	<b>\$ 20,000</b>	<b>\$ 250,000</b>	
Interfund Transfers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 392,064</b>	<b>\$ 288,713</b>	<b>\$ 20,000</b>	<b>\$ 250,000</b>	
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 83,550</b>	<b>\$ 168,261</b>	<b>\$ 75,022</b>	<b>\$ 2,228,091</b>	
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 475,614</b>	<b>\$ 456,974</b>	<b>\$ 95,022</b>	<b>\$ 2,478,091</b>	

**Bexar County, Texas**  
**All Funds Summary**  
**Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

Debt Service	Health and Life	Workers Compensation	Fleet Maintenance
400	501	502	504

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

<b>Beginning Balance</b>				
Undesignated Funds	\$ 65,368,326	\$ 382,836	\$ 305,648	\$ 295,149
Designated for Encumbrances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Designated for Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 65,368,326</b>	<b>\$ 382,836</b>	<b>\$ 305,648</b>	<b>\$ 295,149</b>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ 70,020,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Venue Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Service Fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ 573,800
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Revenue	\$ 3,659,387	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$ -	\$ 34,546,296	\$ 1,652,440	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 73,679,387</b>	<b>\$ 34,546,296</b>	<b>\$ 1,667,440</b>	<b>\$ 574,300</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$ 9,480,226	\$ 3,249,511	\$ 569,554	\$ -
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 83,159,613</b>	<b>\$ 37,795,807</b>	<b>\$ 2,236,994</b>	<b>\$ 574,300</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ 148,527,939</b>	<b>\$ 38,178,643</b>	<b>\$ 2,542,642</b>	<b>\$ 869,449</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$ -	\$ 38,167,665	\$ 2,175,694	\$ 815,557
Judicial	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public Safety	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Projects	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Highways	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Health and Public Welfare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contingencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,249
Debt Service	\$ 102,890,245	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 102,890,245</b>	<b>\$ 38,167,665</b>	<b>\$ 2,175,694</b>	<b>\$ 818,806</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 102,890,245</b>	<b>\$ 38,167,665</b>	<b>\$ 2,175,694</b>	<b>\$ 818,806</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 45,637,694</b>	<b>\$ 10,978</b>	<b>\$ 366,948</b>	<b>\$ 50,643</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 148,527,939</b>	<b>\$ 38,178,643</b>	<b>\$ 2,542,642</b>	<b>\$ 869,449</b>

Bexar County, Texas  
All Funds Summary  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014

Records Management Center	OPEB	Venue	Firing Range
505	506	507	512

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

<b>Beginning Balance</b>				
Undesignated Funds	\$ 412,989	\$ (812,371)	\$ 162,716,059	\$ 83,140
Designated for Encumbrances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Designated for Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 412,989</b>	<b>\$ (812,371)</b>	<b>\$ 162,716,059</b>	<b>\$ 83,140</b>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Venue Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,500,000	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Service Fees	\$ 255,850	\$ -	\$ 1,300,000	\$ -
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Revenue	\$ -	\$ 3,500	\$ 14,000	\$ 50
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$ -	\$ 2,345,044	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 255,850</b>	<b>\$ 2,348,544</b>	<b>\$ 22,814,000</b>	<b>\$ 50</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$ 99,531	\$ 4,812,102	\$ -	\$ 96,836
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 355,381</b>	<b>\$ 7,160,646</b>	<b>\$ 22,814,000</b>	<b>\$ 96,886</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ 768,370</b>	<b>\$ 6,348,275</b>	<b>\$ 185,530,059</b>	<b>\$ 180,026</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$ 332,499	\$ 6,841,371	\$ 395,633	\$ 179,434
Judicial	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public Safety	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Projects	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Highways	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Health and Public Welfare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,219,786	\$ -
Capital Expenditures	\$ 27,870	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contingencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 473
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,981,045	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 360,369</b>	<b>\$ 6,841,371</b>	<b>\$ 91,596,464</b>	<b>\$ 179,907</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 360,369</b>	<b>\$ 6,841,371</b>	<b>\$ 91,596,464</b>	<b>\$ 179,907</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 408,001</b>	<b>\$ (493,096)</b>	<b>\$ 93,933,595</b>	<b>\$ 120</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 768,370</b>	<b>\$ 6,348,275</b>	<b>\$ 185,530,059</b>	<b>\$ 180,026</b>

**Bexar County, Texas**  
**All Funds Summary**  
**Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

Technology Improvement	Capital Projects	ATD and TxDOT Multi-Year Projects
565	700	701

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

<b>Beginning Balance</b>			
Undesignated Funds	\$ 211,986	\$ 199,626,088	\$ 54,249,026
Designated for Encumbrances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Designated for Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 211,986</b>	<b>\$ 199,626,088</b>	<b>\$ 54,249,026</b>
<b>Revenue</b>			
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,500,000
Venue Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,400,000
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Service Fees	\$ 947,218	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,000,000
Other Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,500
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 947,218</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 67,926,500</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 947,218</b>	<b>\$ 4,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 67,926,500</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ 1,159,204</b>	<b>\$ 203,626,088</b>	<b>\$ 122,175,526</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$ 1,090,090	\$ -	\$ -
Judicial	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public Safety	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Projects	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Highways	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000,000
Health and Public Welfare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Expenditures	\$ -	\$ 96,432,780	\$ -
Contingencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 1,090,090</b>	<b>\$ 96,432,780</b>	<b>\$ 50,000,000</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 1,090,090</b>	<b>\$ 96,432,780</b>	<b>\$ 50,000,000</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 69,114</b>	<b>\$ 107,193,308</b>	<b>\$ 72,175,526</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 1,159,204</b>	<b>\$ 203,626,088</b>	<b>\$ 122,175,526</b>

**Bexar County, Texas**  
**All Funds Summary**  
**Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

<b>Flood Control Multi-Year Projects</b>	<b>Grants-In-Aid</b>	<b>HOME Program</b>
<b>702</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>802</b>

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

<b>Beginning Balance</b>			
Undesignated Funds	\$ 397,044,163	\$ -	\$ -
Designated for Encumbrances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Designated for Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 397,044,163</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Revenue</b>			
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Venue Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ -	\$ 20,140,000	\$ 515,131
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Service Fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Revenue	\$ -	\$ 82,000	\$ -
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 20,222,000</b>	<b>\$ 515,131</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$ -	\$ 893,564	\$ -
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 21,115,564</b>	<b>\$ 515,131</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ 397,044,163</b>	<b>\$ 21,115,564</b>	<b>\$ 515,131</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$ -	\$ 3,923,700	\$ -
Judicial	\$ -	\$ 803,880	\$ -
Public Safety	\$ -	\$ 2,153,720	\$ -
Education and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Projects	\$ -	\$ 866,320	\$ -
Highways	\$ 180,000,000	\$ -	\$ -
Health and Public Welfare	\$ -	\$ 12,877,600	\$ 515,131
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Expenditures	\$ -	\$ 490,344	\$ -
Contingencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 180,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 21,115,564</b>	<b>\$ 515,131</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 180,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 21,115,564</b>	<b>\$ 515,131</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 217,044,163</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 397,044,163</b>	<b>\$ 21,115,564</b>	<b>\$ 515,131</b>

**Bexar County, Texas**  
**All Funds Summary**  
**Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

<b>CDBG Program</b>
<b>803</b>

<b>AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>
------------------------

<b>Beginning Balance</b>	
Undesignated Funds	\$ -
Designated for Encumbrances	\$ -
Designated for Debt Service	\$ -
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	
Property Taxes	\$ -
Other Taxes	\$ -
Venue Taxes	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 2,069,603
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$ -
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ -
Service Fees	\$ -
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$ -
Proceeds from Debt	\$ -
Other Revenue	\$ -
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 2,069,603</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$ -
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 2,069,603</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ 2,069,603</b>

<b>APPROPRIATIONS</b>
-----------------------

General Government	\$ -
Judicial	\$ -
Public Safety	\$ -
Education and Recreation	\$ -
Capital Projects	\$ -
Highways	\$ -
Health and Public Welfare	\$ 2,069,603
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$ -
Capital Expenditures	\$ -
Contingencies	\$ -
Debt Service	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 2,069,603</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$ -
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 2,069,603</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$ 2,069,603</b>

**Bexar County, Texas  
Consolidated Fund Balance Summary  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

All Funds		
FY 2011-12 Actuals	FY 2012-13 Estimate	FY 2013-14 Budget

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

<b>Beginning Balance</b>				
Undesignated Funds	\$	671,652,503	\$	739,275,542
			\$	1,045,101,984
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>671,652,503</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>739,275,542</b>
			\$	<b>1,045,101,984</b>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Property Taxes	\$	312,328,560	\$	320,002,203
Other Taxes	\$	33,505,379	\$	29,855,247
Venue Taxes	\$	22,356,097	\$	23,714,131
Licenses and Permits	\$	1,933,235	\$	2,136,945
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	64,755,981	\$	64,013,582
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$	20,395,853	\$	20,400,887
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	4,244,598	\$	3,977,059
Service Fees	\$	39,457,165	\$	43,033,836
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	11,966,967	\$	9,822,677
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$	2,627,297	\$	1,100,147
Proceeds from Debt	\$	287,936,852	\$	571,201,016
Other Revenue	\$	6,082,574	\$	8,496,471
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$	36,280,759	\$	38,173,044
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>843,871,316</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,135,927,245</b>
			\$	<b>621,332,754</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$	23,229,577	\$	16,092,901
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>867,100,893</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,152,020,146</b>
			\$	<b>645,131,259</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,538,753,396</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,891,295,688</b>
			\$	<b>1,690,233,243</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$	130,407,033	\$	130,031,837
Judicial	\$	81,832,023	\$	83,523,115
Public Safety	\$	162,959,370	\$	166,678,116
Education and Recreation	\$	3,834,603	\$	2,938,870
Capital Projects	\$	2,565,743	\$	2,621,122
Highways	\$	112,308,874	\$	105,007,782
Health and Public Welfare	\$	29,951,626	\$	21,934,385
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$	40,558,572	\$	63,994,805
Capital Expenditures	\$	80,525,875	\$	54,578,842
Contingencies	\$	14,883,405	\$	-
Debt Service	\$	116,546,874	\$	106,562,213
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>776,373,998</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>737,871,087</b>
			\$	<b>997,399,152</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$	23,103,857	\$	108,322,618
			\$	14,861,189
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>799,477,855</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>846,193,705</b>
			\$	<b>1,012,260,341</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>739,275,541</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,045,101,983</b>
			\$	<b>677,972,902</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,538,753,396</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,891,295,688</b>
			\$	<b>1,690,233,243</b>

**Bexar County, Texas**  
**Consolidated Fund Balance Summary**  
**Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

General Fund		
FY 2011-12 Actuals	FY 2012-13 Estimate	FY 2013-14 Budget

<b>AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>
------------------------

<b>Beginning Balance</b>						
Undesignated Funds	\$	61,003,346	\$	67,381,083	\$	63,759,586
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>61,003,346</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>67,381,083</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>63,759,586</b>
<b>Revenue</b>						
Property Taxes	\$	239,427,350	\$	245,331,150	\$	258,484,000
Other Taxes	\$	17,113,635	\$	14,811,175	\$	17,397,285
Venue Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Licenses and Permits	\$	1,879,235	\$	1,932,369	\$	2,010,375
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	21,083,808	\$	21,290,371	\$	22,608,081
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$	6,130,290	\$	6,233,500	\$	6,363,000
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	4,244,598	\$	3,977,059	\$	4,162,874
Service Fees	\$	25,648,537	\$	27,782,118	\$	26,859,840
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	11,593,963	\$	9,463,361	\$	12,552,000
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$	2,363,606	\$	1,099,551	\$	656,000
Proceeds from Debt	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Other Revenue	\$	4,041,768	\$	4,182,309	\$	3,809,600
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>333,526,789</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>336,102,963</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>354,903,055</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$	3,070	\$	3,070	\$	3,070
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>333,529,859</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>336,106,033</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>354,906,125</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>394,533,205</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>403,487,116</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>418,665,711</b>

<b>APPROPRIATIONS</b>
-----------------------

General Government	\$	67,660,800	\$	73,858,436	\$	77,721,475
Judicial	\$	76,931,173	\$	79,010,886	\$	76,889,276
Public Safety	\$	155,313,637	\$	163,608,027	\$	156,190,309
Education and Recreation	\$	2,758,902	\$	2,938,870	\$	3,031,321
Capital Projects	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Highways	\$	5,248,470	\$	5,478,818	\$	5,876,301
Health and Public Welfare	\$	4,627,094	\$	5,009,901	\$	5,766,897
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Capital Expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contingencies	\$	-	\$	-	\$	30,932,633
Debt Service	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>312,540,076</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>329,904,938</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>356,408,212</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$	14,612,047	\$	9,822,592	\$	10,215,678
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>327,152,123</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>339,727,530</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>366,623,890</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>67,381,082</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>63,759,586</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>52,041,821</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>394,533,205</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>403,487,116</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>418,665,711</b>

**Bexar County, Texas  
Consolidated Fund Balance Summary  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

Special Revenue Funds		
FY 2011-12 Actuals	FY 2012-13 Estimate	FY 2013-14 Budget

<b>AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>
------------------------

<b>Beginning Balance</b>						
Undesignated Funds	\$	26,840,794	\$	28,991,373	\$	27,879,746
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>26,840,794</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>28,991,373</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>27,879,746</b>
<b>Revenue</b>						
Property Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Other Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Venue Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Licenses and Permits	\$	54,000	\$	87,600	\$	70,000
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	33,122,753	\$	21,408,182	\$	22,724,734
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Service Fees	\$	10,550,862	\$	11,744,885	\$	13,430,350
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	373,004	\$	359,316	\$	360,000
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$	202,930	\$	-	\$	-
Proceeds from Debt	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Other Revenue	\$	197,813	\$	150,126	\$	208,630
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>44,501,362</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>33,750,109</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>36,793,714</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$	5,970,671	\$	822,490	\$	1,487,675
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>50,472,033</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>34,572,599</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>38,281,389</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>77,312,827</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>63,563,972</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>66,161,135</b>

<b>APPROPRIATIONS</b>
-----------------------

General Government	\$	10,094,284	\$	8,993,452	\$	13,806,406
Judicial	\$	4,889,979	\$	4,512,229	\$	4,248,872
Public Safety	\$	3,920,571	\$	3,070,088	\$	3,029,024
Education and Recreation	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Capital Projects	\$	2,086,218	\$	952,000	\$	866,320
Highways	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Health and Public Welfare	\$	25,320,412	\$	16,924,484	\$	15,854,398
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Capital Expenditures	\$	1,261,029	\$	679,372	\$	1,498,357
Contingencies	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,746
Debt Service	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>47,572,493</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>35,131,625</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>39,308,124</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$	748,961	\$	552,601	\$	645,511
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>48,321,454</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>35,684,226</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>39,953,635</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>28,991,373</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>27,879,746</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>26,207,500</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>77,312,827</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>63,563,972</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>66,161,135</b>

**Bexar County, Texas  
Consolidated Fund Balance Summary  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

Capital Projects Funds		
FY 2011-12 Actuals	FY 2012-13 Estimate	FY 2013-14 Budget

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

<b>Beginning Balance</b>						
Undesignated Funds	\$	377,049,761	\$	356,732,906	\$	724,498,890
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	\$	<b>377,049,761</b>	\$	<b>356,732,906</b>	\$	<b>724,498,890</b>
<b>Revenue</b>						
Property Taxes	\$	7,055,329	\$	5,637,470	\$	8,621,400
Other Taxes	\$	16,391,744	\$	15,044,072	\$	13,649,000
Venue Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Licenses and Permits	\$	-	\$	116,976	\$	100,000
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	7,583,784	\$	15,323,685	\$	7,505,000
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$	14,265,563	\$	14,167,387	\$	14,150,000
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Service Fees	\$	543,615	\$	683,903	\$	600,000
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$	60,761	\$	596	\$	1,000
Proceeds from Debt	\$	146,999,999	\$	567,998,913	\$	48,000,000
Other Revenue	\$	385,659	\$	284,193	\$	176,500
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	\$	<b>193,286,454</b>	\$	<b>619,257,195</b>	\$	<b>92,802,900</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$	2,770,000	\$	2,770,000	\$	4,000,000
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	<b>196,056,454</b>	\$	<b>622,027,195</b>	\$	<b>96,802,900</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	\$	<b>573,106,215</b>	\$	<b>978,760,101</b>	\$	<b>821,301,790</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS**

General Government	\$	5,025,791	\$	1,216,229	\$	1,292,696
Judicial	\$	10,871	\$	-	\$	-
Public Safety	\$	3,725,162	\$	-	\$	-
Education and Recreation	\$	1,075,701	\$	-	\$	-
Capital Projects	\$	479,525	\$	1,669,122	\$	7,527,545
Highways	\$	107,060,404	\$	99,528,965	\$	248,027,504
Health and Public Welfare	\$	4,120	\$	-	\$	-
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Capital Expenditures	\$	78,165,481	\$	53,899,470	\$	100,714,459
Contingencies	\$	14,883,405	\$	-	\$	-
Debt Service	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	\$	<b>210,430,460</b>	\$	<b>156,313,786</b>	\$	<b>357,562,205</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$	5,942,849	\$	97,947,425	\$	4,000,000
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	\$	<b>216,373,309</b>	\$	<b>254,261,211</b>	\$	<b>361,562,205</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	\$	<b>356,732,906</b>	\$	<b>724,498,890</b>	\$	<b>459,739,585</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	\$	<b>573,106,215</b>	\$	<b>978,760,101</b>	\$	<b>821,301,790</b>

**Bexar County, Texas**  
**Consolidated Fund Balance Summary**  
**Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

<b>Debt Service Funds</b>		
<b>FY 2011-12</b>	<b>FY 2012-13</b>	<b>FY 2013-14</b>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Budget</b>

<b>AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>
------------------------

<b>Beginning Balance</b>						
Undesignated Funds	\$	71,160,124	\$	70,281,380	\$	65,368,326
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>71,160,124</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>70,281,380</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>65,368,326</b>
<b>Revenue</b>						
Property Taxes	\$	65,845,881	\$	69,033,583	\$	70,020,000
Other Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Venue Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Licenses and Permits	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	2,965,636	\$	1,406,285	\$	-
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Service Fees	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Proceeds from Debt	\$	24,436,853	\$	3,202,103	\$	-
Other Revenue	\$	1,423,274	\$	3,609,828	\$	3,659,387
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>94,671,644</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>77,251,799</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>73,679,387</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$	6,392,849	\$	6,397,425	\$	9,480,226
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>101,064,493</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>83,649,224</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>83,159,613</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>172,224,617</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>153,930,604</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>148,527,939</b>

<b>APPROPRIATIONS</b>
-----------------------

General Government	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Judicial	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Public Safety	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Education and Recreation	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Capital Projects	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Highways	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Health and Public Welfare	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Capital Expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contingencies	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Debt Service	\$	101,943,237	\$	88,562,278	\$	102,890,245
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>101,943,237</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>88,562,278</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>102,890,245</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>101,943,237</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>88,562,278</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>102,890,245</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>70,281,380</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>65,368,326</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>45,637,694</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>172,224,617</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>153,930,604</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>148,527,939</b>

**Bexar County, Texas  
Consolidated Fund Balance Summary  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

Internal Service Funds		
FY 2011-12 Actuals	FY 2012-13 Estimate	FY 2013-14 Budget

<b>AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>
------------------------

<b>Beginning Balance</b>						
Undesignated Funds	\$	3,549,560	\$	260,490	\$	879,377
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>3,549,560</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>260,490</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>879,377</b>
<b>Revenue</b>						
Property Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Other Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Venue Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Licenses and Permits	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Service Fees	\$	1,414,151	\$	1,522,930	\$	1,791,868
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Proceeds from Debt	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Other Revenue	\$	20,945	\$	250,136	\$	4,050
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$	36,280,759	\$	38,173,044	\$	38,543,780
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>37,715,855</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>39,946,110</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>40,339,698</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$	8,092,987	\$	6,099,916	\$	8,827,534
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>45,808,842</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>46,046,026</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>49,167,232</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>49,358,402</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>46,306,516</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>50,046,609</b>

<b>APPROPRIATIONS</b>
-----------------------

General Government	\$	46,977,561	\$	45,427,139	\$	49,602,310
Judicial	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Public Safety	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Education and Recreation	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Capital Projects	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Highways	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Health and Public Welfare	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Capital Expenditures	\$	320,351	\$	-	\$	27,870
Contingencies	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,722
Debt Service	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>47,297,912</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>45,427,139</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>49,633,902</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$	1,800,000	\$	-	\$	-
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>49,097,912</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>45,427,139</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>49,633,902</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>260,490</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>879,377</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>412,707</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>49,358,402</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>46,306,516</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>50,046,609</b>

**Bexar County, Texas  
Consolidated Fund Balance Summary  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2014**

Community Venue Project Fund		
FY 2011-12 Actuals	FY 2012-13 Estimate	FY 2013-14 Budget

<b>AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>
------------------------

<b>Beginning Balance</b>						
Undesignated Funds	\$	132,048,918	\$	215,628,310	\$	162,716,059
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>132,048,918</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>215,628,310</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>162,716,059</b>
<b>Revenue</b>						
Property Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Other Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Venue Taxes	\$	22,356,097	\$	23,714,131	\$	21,500,000
Licenses and Permits	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	-	\$	4,585,059	\$	-
Fees on Motor Vehicles	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Commission on Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Service Fees	\$	1,300,000	\$	1,300,000	\$	1,300,000
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Proceeds from Debt	\$	116,500,000	\$	-	\$	-
Other Revenue	\$	13,115	\$	19,879	\$	14,000
Insurance Premiums Revenue	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>140,169,212</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>29,619,069</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>22,814,000</b>
Interfund Transfer	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>140,169,212</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>29,619,069</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>22,814,000</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>272,218,130</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>245,247,379</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>185,530,059</b>

<b>APPROPRIATIONS</b>
-----------------------

General Government	\$	648,597	\$	536,580	\$	395,633
Judicial	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Public Safety	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Education and Recreation	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Capital Projects	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Highways	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Health and Public Welfare	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Intergovernmental Expenditures	\$	40,558,572	\$	63,994,805	\$	70,219,786
Capital Expenditures	\$	779,014	\$	-	\$	-
Contingencies	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Debt Service	\$	14,603,637	\$	17,999,935	\$	20,981,045
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>56,589,820</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>82,531,320</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>91,596,464</b>
Interfund Transfers	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
<b>TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>56,589,820</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>82,531,320</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>91,596,464</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>215,628,310</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>162,716,059</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>93,933,595</b>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>272,218,130</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>245,247,379</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>185,530,059</b>

# REVENUES

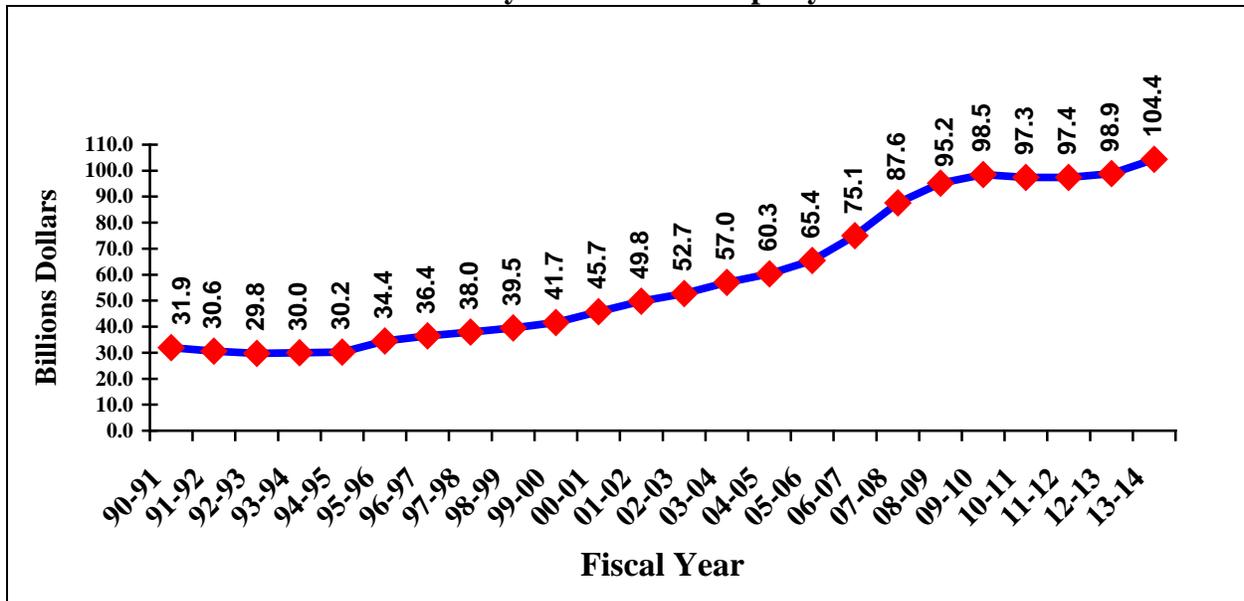
## REVENUES

Revenues are prepared and certified by the County Auditor in accordance with Texas State Statutes. The total Bexar County Adopted Budget for FY 2013-14 includes current revenue projections of \$645,131,259. The total revenue budget represents a decrease of \$506,888,886 or approximately 44.0 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 estimated revenue of \$1,152,020,146. This decrease is primarily due to the Capital Projects Fund and the Multi-Year Flood Projects Fund due to significant debt issuances in FY 2012-13 that covered the all capital projects. No significant debt issuances are planned for FY 2013-14.

## AD VALOREM TAXES

Ad valorem tax revenue is determined by three components: total appraised property value, the tax rate and the collection rate.

**Bexar County Net Taxable Property Values**

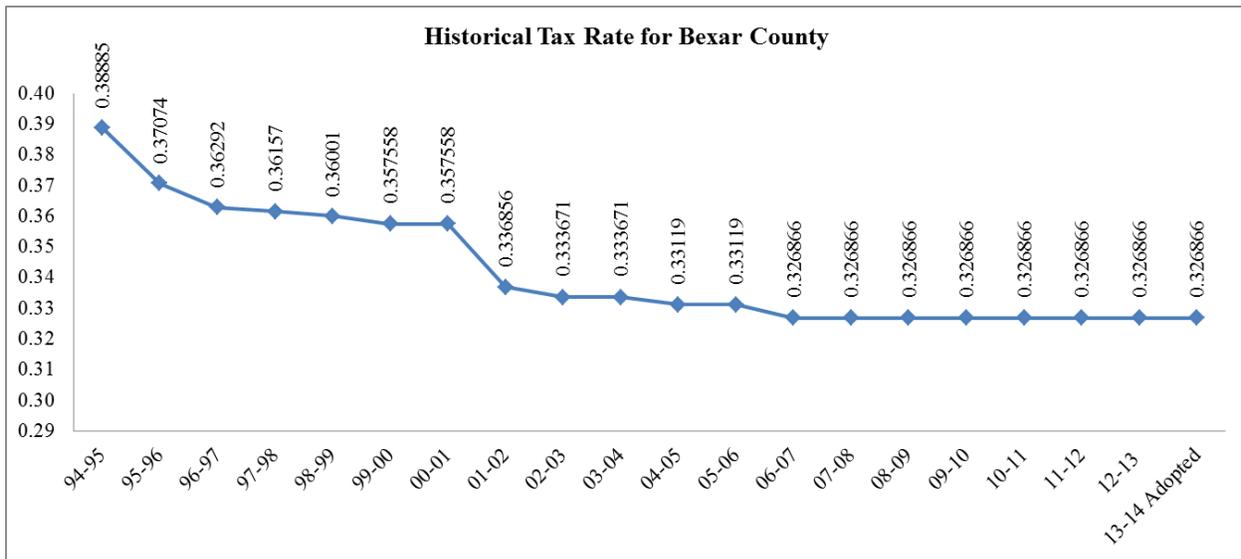


The Bexar Appraisal District (District) establishes appraised property values within the County in accordance with State law. Fiscal Year 1993-94 marked a turn around in property values; it was the first time in seven years that existing property values increased.

The most significant increases experienced in Bexar County were in FY 2006-07 (14.7 percent) and FY 2007-08 (16.7 percent). This trend continued in FY 2008-09 when taxable property values increased by 8.7 percent when compared to FY 2007-08. In FY 2009-10, an increase continued but at a diminishing rate of approximately 3.5 percent over FY 2008-09. In FY 2010-11 property values decreased by 1.3 percent and remained relatively flat for FY 2011-12. Property tax values began to increase again in FY 2012-13 by 1.6 percent.

In 2013, property values have increased by nearly 5.5 percent or \$5.5 billion. This is a significant improvement considering last year's values increased by only 1.5 percent (generated only by the value of new property) and property values were flat in 2011. This increase is made up of two components, property values on existing properties increased by \$3.2 billion and new property generated \$2.3 billion in additional appraisal value.

## Historical Tax Rates for Bexar County



The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget is balanced at an ad valorem property tax rate of \$0.326866 per \$100 valuation – unchanged from FY 2012-13. This rate represents a reduction of \$.061984 or 15.9 percent since 1995 and validates the commitment of Commissioners Court to maintain fair and equitable tax policies. In addition, Bexar County saved taxpayers through exemptions for senior citizens, veterans, and also provides for a Homestead Exemption. When combined with the tax rate reductions, Commissioners Court enacted since 1994, the County has saved taxpayers more than \$75 million in FY 2013-14.

### GENERAL FUND REVENUES

The adopted General Fund tax rate is \$0.296187. Overall, General Fund revenue increased \$18,800,093 when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. Ad Valorem Tax revenue increased \$13,152,850, or 5.4 percent when compared to the FY 2012-13 Estimate. The increase in Ad Valorem Taxes represents the largest increase in revenues. Overall, these revenues slightly increased by 5.6 percent when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

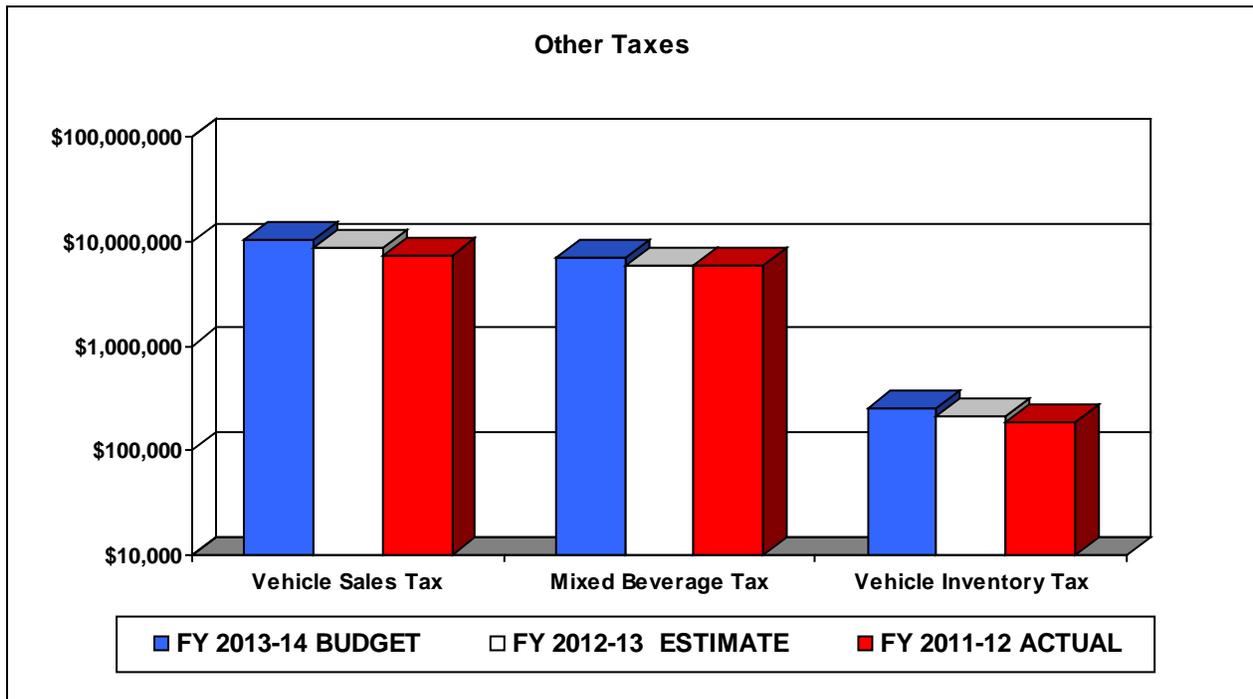
Other sources of revenue to the County include other taxes, licenses and permits, intergovernmental, service fees, fees on motor vehicles, commissions on ad valorem, fines and forfeitures, proceeds from sales of assets, and other revenue. The following briefly describes the major revenue sources in each of these categories and discusses the projected changes in the amount of revenue.

### OTHER TAXES

Other Taxes includes revenue from the rendition penalty, mixed beverage tax, vehicle inventory tax overages, and vehicle sales tax from the County Road and Bridge Fund.

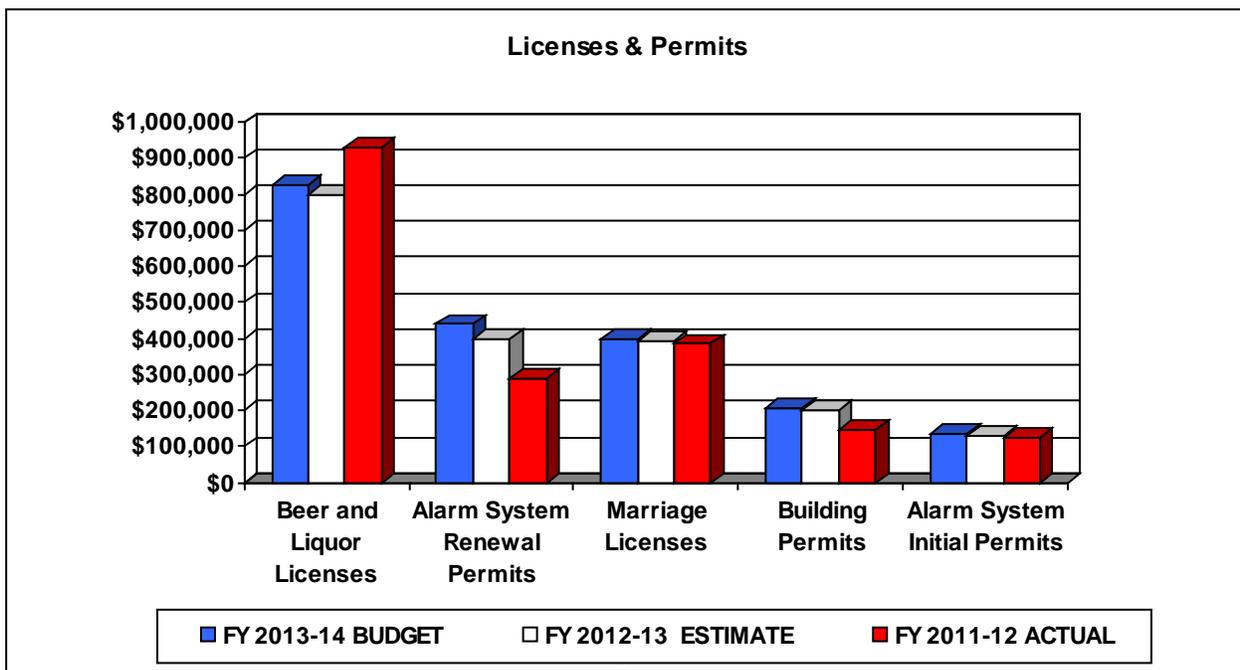
Overall, revenues in this category are projected to total \$17,397,285, which is an increase of \$2,586,110, or 17.5 percent when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. The significant increase is due to increased mixed beverage tax and vehicle sales tax collections. The largest revenue source in this category is the vehicle sales tax, which is budgeted at \$10,345,000, an increase of \$1,549,374, or 17.6 percent when compared to the FY 2012-13 Estimate. It is anticipated that vehicle sales will continue to increase as the economy continues to stabilize. Mixed beverage tax is also a significant revenue source and is projected

to generate \$6,800,000, which is an increase of \$1,000,000 or 17.2 percent when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.



### LICENSES AND PERMITS

Licenses and Permits includes revenues such as marriage licenses, bondsmen licenses, initial alarm system and renewal permits, septic and building permits, and beer and liquor licenses. Overall, the projected revenue in this category is \$2,010,375, which is an increase of \$78,006, or 4.0 percent, when compared to the FY 2012-13 Estimates. The largest revenue source in this category is beer and liquor license fees. Approximately \$825,000 is projected to be generated in FY 2013-14, which is an increase of \$25,000, or 3.1 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. Another significant revenue source is alarm system renewals, which is projected to generate \$440,000 in FY 2012-13, an increase of \$40,000, or 10.0 percent.



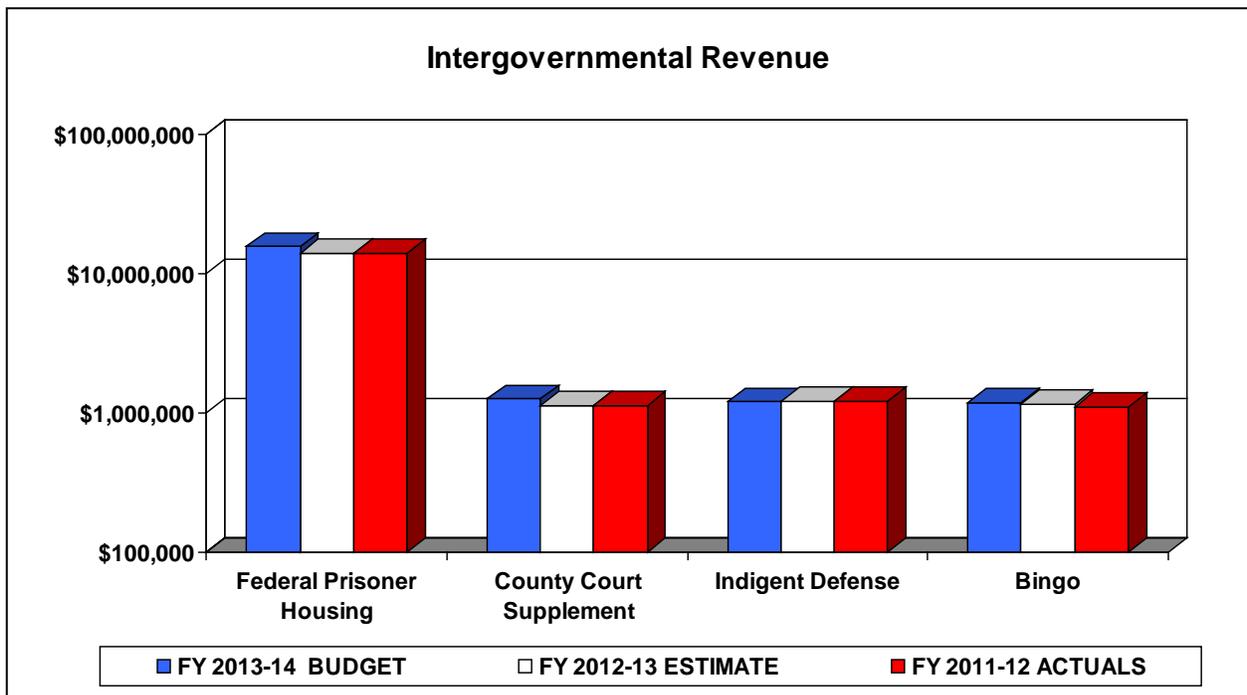
## INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

Intergovernmental Revenue includes payments from various federal, state, and local agencies for services provided by Bexar County. Overall, the projected revenue in this category is \$22,608,081, which is an increase of \$1,317,710 or 6.2 percent when compared to the FY 2012-13 Estimates. The largest revenue source in this category is Federal Prisoner Housing. Approximately \$15.6 million is projected to be collected during FY 2013-14. Commissioners Court approved a new fee schedule with the GEO Group and the United States Marshals to house the federal inmates at the County-owned facility, which increased the amount the County will collect. The increase is due to the contract between Bexar County and the GEO Group Inc. and the U.S. Department of Justice to house Federal detainees. Bexar County will receive compensation in the amount of \$64.95 per day per inmate to house Federal detainees from the U.S. Department of Justice, which is an increase from \$58 per day, per inmate. Some of the other major revenue intergovernmental revenue sources include County Courts supplement (Section 51), indigent defense, and bingo jackpot.

The County Court supplement (Section 51) revenue source is received from the State for the County Court-at-Law. The County is projected to receive \$1,260,000, which is an increase of \$135,000, or 12.0 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

The indigent defense revenue source is also collected from the State as a partial reimbursement for local indigent defense expenses. The County began receiving this revenue in FY 2001-02 due to Senate Bill 7 (77<sup>th</sup> Legislative Session), which addressed the appointments of legal counsels for indigent defendants. The County is projected to receive \$1,200,000, which is a decrease of \$13,140, or 1.1 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

The bingo jackpot fees revenue source collected from persons who win a bingo prize above \$5.00 (five percent of the amount). The County collects 50 percent of these revenues. The County is projected to collect \$1,185,000, which is an increase of \$35,075 or 3.1 percent when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.



## SERVICE FEES

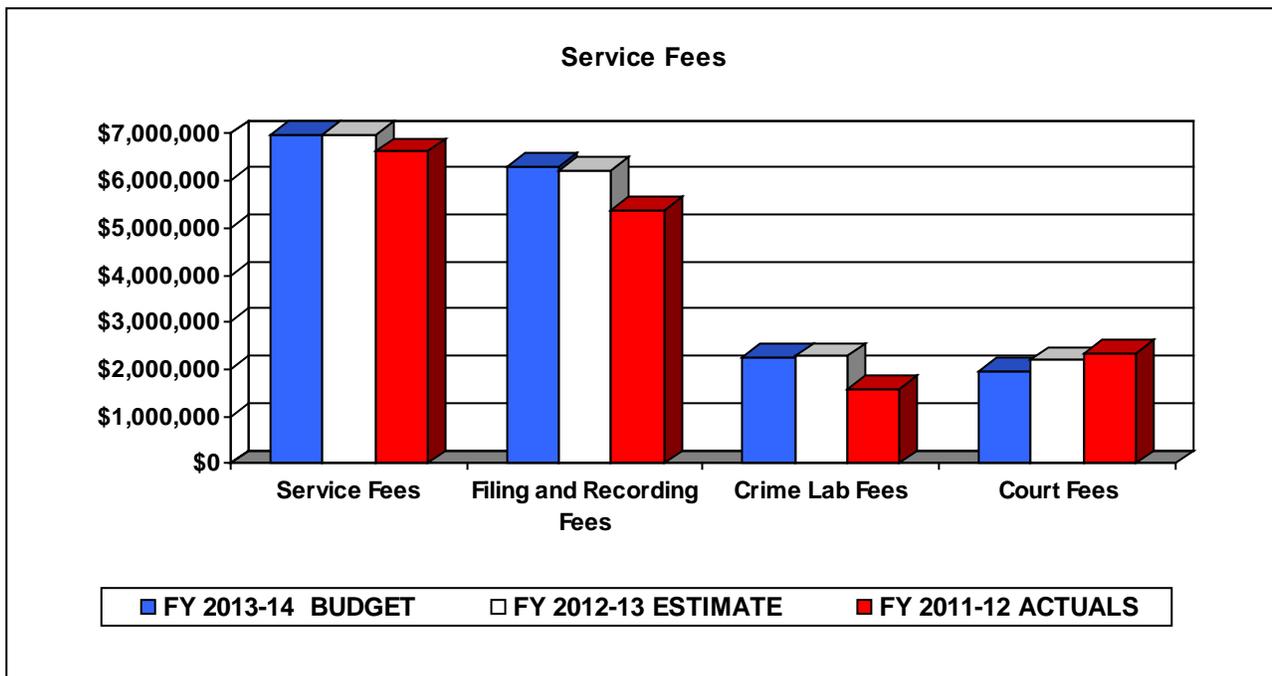
Service Fees include revenue from filing of court documents, fine and fee collections, crime lab fees, Medical Examiner fees, electronic monitoring fees, and various other fees for County services. Overall the projected revenue from this category for FY 2013-14 is \$26,859,840, which is a decrease of \$922,278, or 3.3 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. The major revenue sources include service fees, filing and recording fees, crime lab fees, and court fees.

The largest revenue source in this category is collected from general service fees from offices, such as the County Clerk’s Office, District Clerk’s Office, Sheriff’s Office, Justice of the Peace Courts, and Constable Offices. The County is projected to collect \$6,990,000 in FY 2013-14, which is a slight increase of \$19,649, or 0.3 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

The filing and recordings revenue source is projected to collect \$6,295,000 in FY 2013-14, which is an increase of \$80,568, or 1.3 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. Filings and recordings are based on the number of County Clerk filings within the County, which are increasing.

Crime lab fees are projected to collect \$2,250,000, which is a decrease of \$27,198, or 1.2 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. The crime lab fee is based on a fee schedule charged to outside agencies, such as the City of San Antonio and/or the surrounding areas for services provided by the Bexar County Criminal Laboratory.

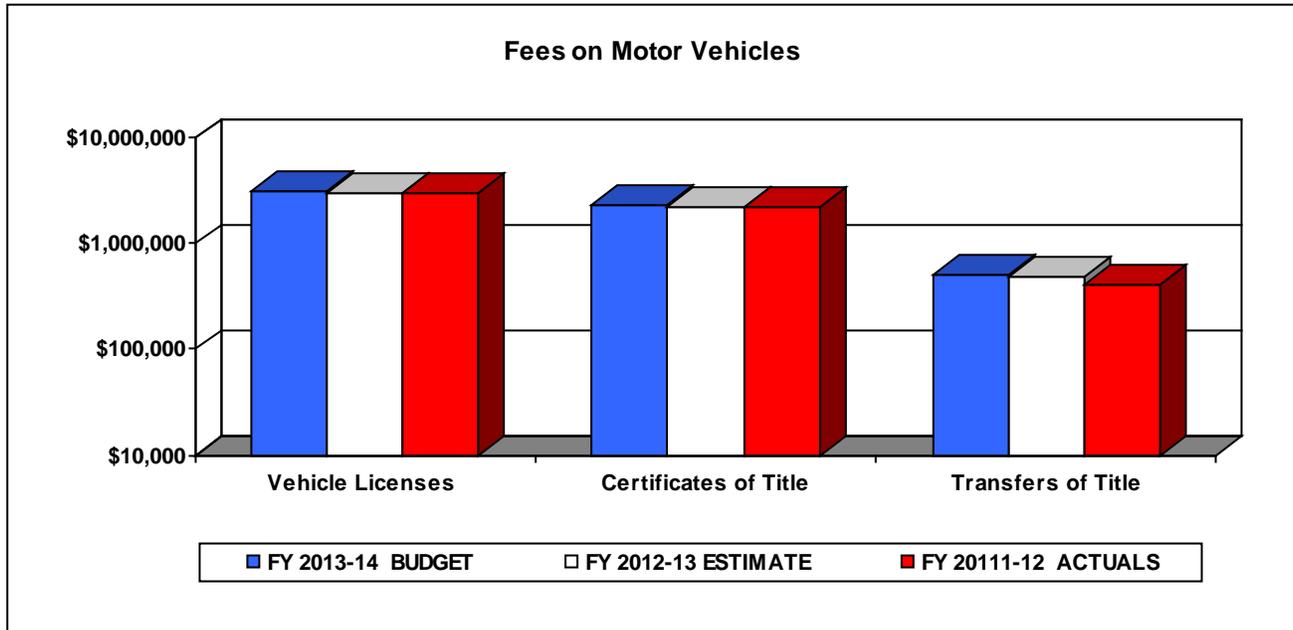
Court fees are collected based on the amounts assessed by the elected Judges of the court, which is also known as court costs. Court fees are projected to collect \$1,946,000, which is a decrease of \$250,368, or 11.4 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.



## FEES ON MOTOR VEHICLES

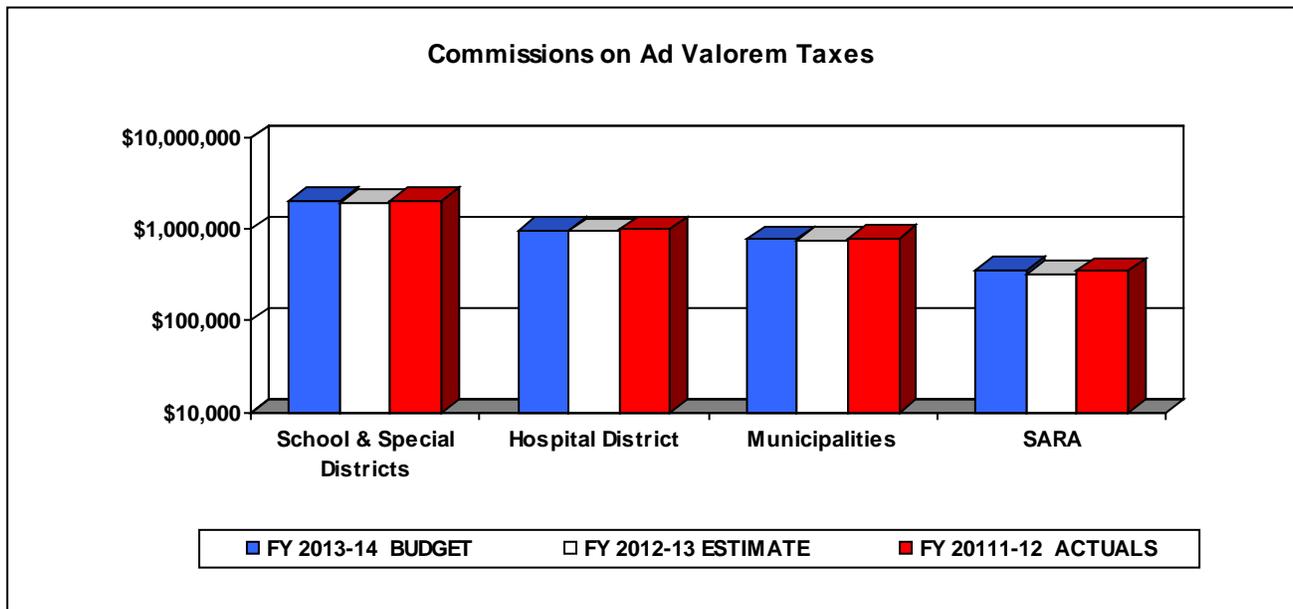
Fees on Motor Vehicles include vehicle licenses certificates of title, certificates of titles issued, transfers of title, mail registration fees, child safety fee, and duplicate license receipts. Overall, the projected revenue in this category for FY 2013-14 is \$6,363,000, which is a \$129,500, or a 2.1 percent, increase when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

One of the major revenue sources in this category is vehicle licenses issued. This revenue projected to generate \$3,110,000, an increase of \$58,600, or 1.9 percent. The other major revenue source is certificates of title issued, which is projected to generate \$2,315,000, which is an increase of \$60,000, or 2.7 percent.



## COMMISSIONS ON AD VALOREM TAXES

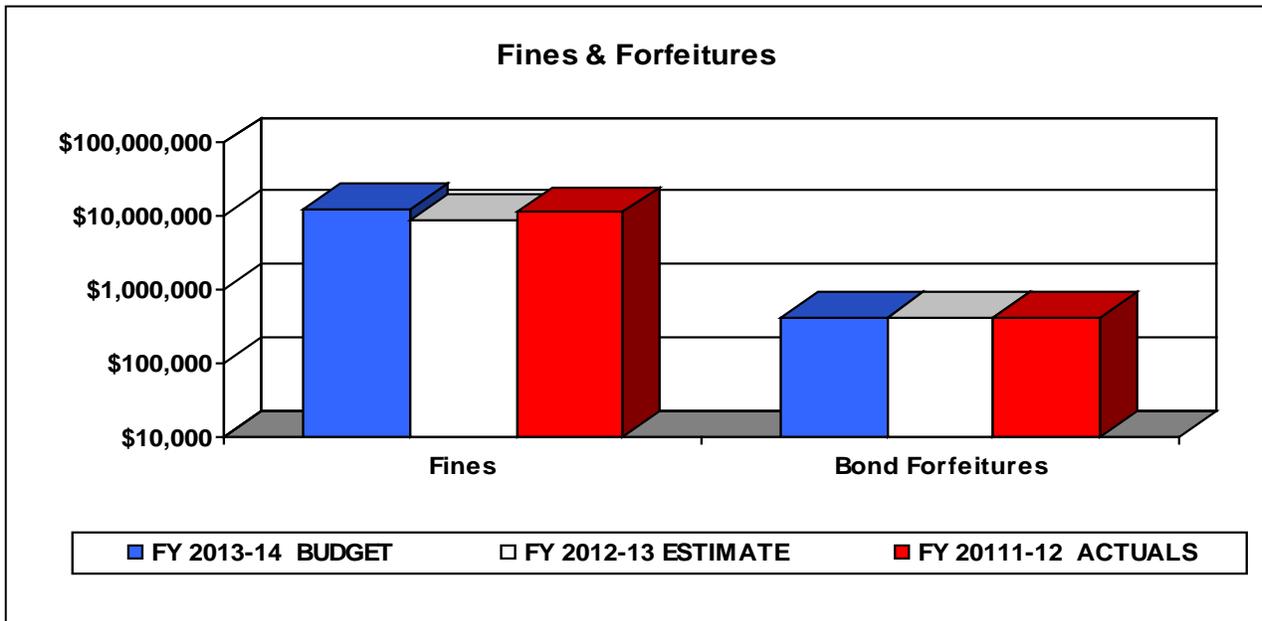
Commissions on Ad Valorem Taxes include special fees collected on behalf of other entities such as school districts, the hospital district, or other special districts. Overall, the projected revenue in this category for FY 2013-14 is \$4,162,874, which is an increase of \$185,815, or 4.7 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.



## FINES AND FORFEITURES

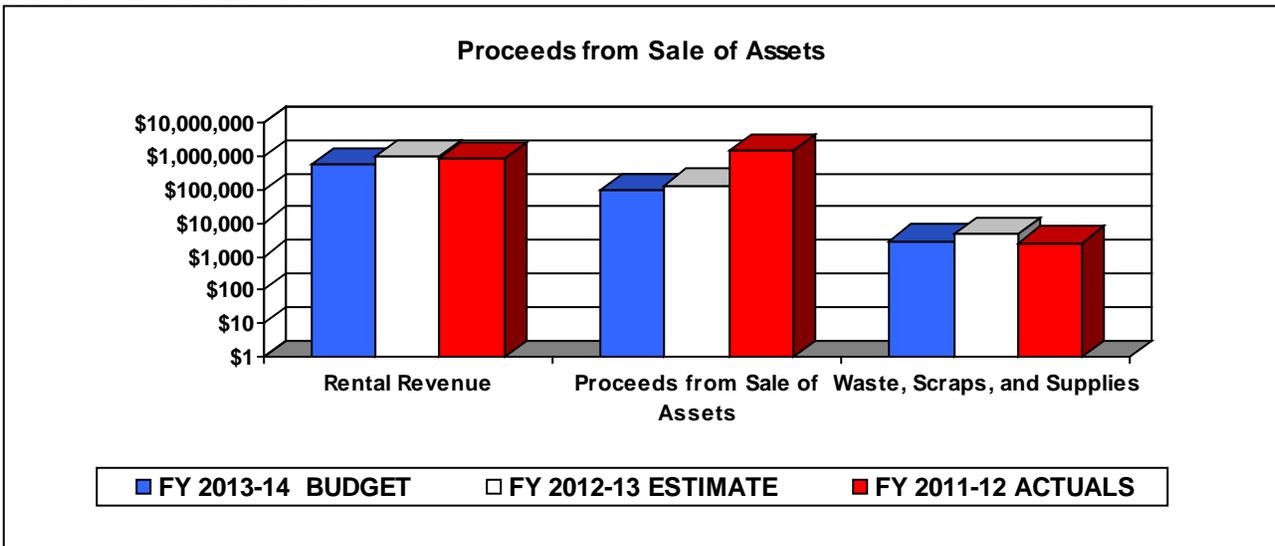
Fines and Forfeitures include bond forfeitures and all fines generated through all courts in Bexar County. Overall, the projected revenue in this category for FY 2013-14 is \$12,552,000, which is an increase of \$3,088,639, or a 32.6 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

The largest revenue source in this category is collected from fines generated by the Justice of the Peace Courts, Constable Offices, County and District Clerk Offices, and Adult Probation. Fines are projected at \$12,140,000 for FY 2013-14, an increase of \$3,088,925, or 34.1 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. Bond Forfeitures also fall within this category with \$412,000 projected to be collected during FY 2013-14, which remained relatively flat when compared to the FY 2012-13 Estimate.



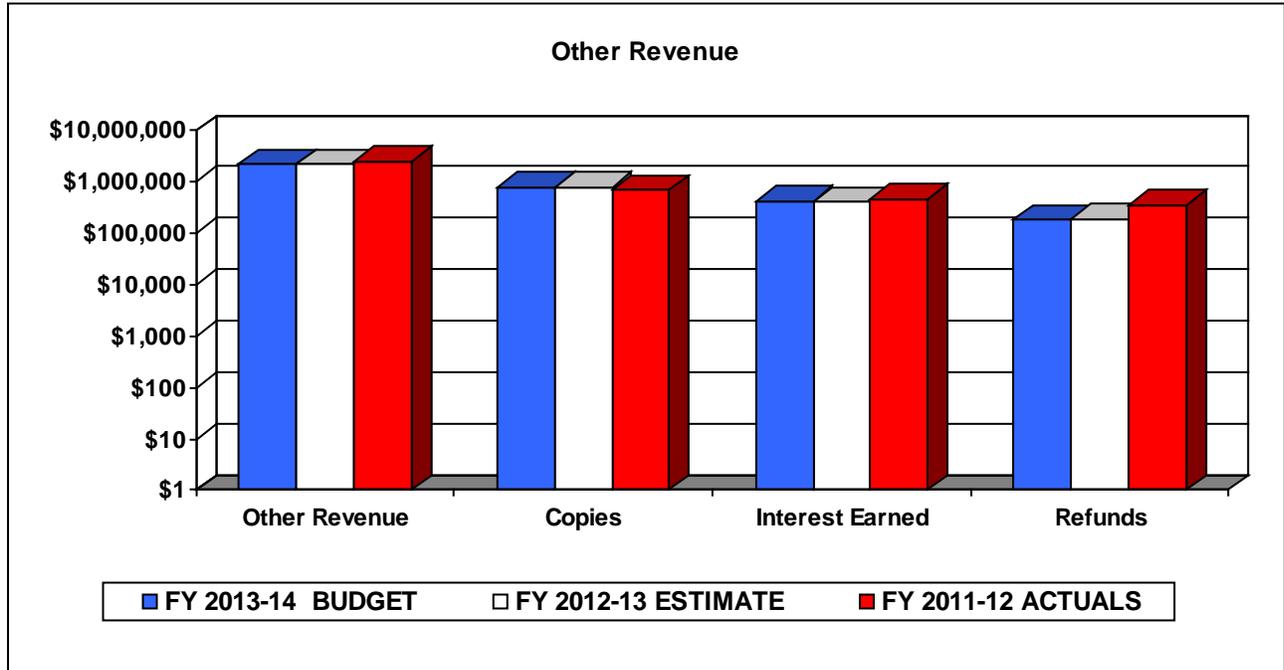
## PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF ASSETS

Proceeds from the Sale of Assets includes rental revenue and any income received from the selling of county assets. Overall, this category is projected to generate \$656,000 during FY 2013-14. The largest source of revenue is from rental revenue, which is projected to be \$553,000, a decrease of \$406,208, or 42.3 percent, when compared to the FY 2012-13 Estimate. This decrease is primarily due to the loss of rental revenue for Elections.



## OTHER REVENUE

Other Revenue includes miscellaneous revenue sources such as interest earned, refunds, cashier overages, copies, and accounts payable discounts. Overall, this category is estimated to collect \$3,809,600 for FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$372,709, or 8.9 percent. The majority of this revenue source is the other revenue category, which includes the collection of pay phone fees from Central Magistration and County Jail.



## OTHER FUNDS REVENUE

### Justice of the Peace Security Fund

The Justice of the Peace Security Fund was created as a result of legislation passed by the 79<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature. Effective September 1, 2005, a fee of \$4 is assessed to defendants convicted of misdemeanor cases in Justice of the Peace Courts. Of the money collected, \$3 is deposited in the Courthouse Security Fund, and \$1 is deposited in the Justice of the Peace Security Fund. The FY 2013-14 Justice of the Peace Security Fund is projected to generate revenues in the amount of \$65,350, which is a decrease of \$17,071, or 20.7 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

### Family Protection Fee

Section 51.961 of the Texas Government Code provides for the mandatory collection of a \$15.00 fee by the District or County Clerk when a petition for divorce is filed. The statute provides that the monies collected through this fee are to be deposited into a special revenue account called the Family Protection Account. On August 10, 2010, Commissioners Court approved the use of the Family Protection Fee for costs associated with the prevention of family violence and child abuse. The Family Protection Fee was previously collected in the General Fund. The fund is projected to generate \$118,000, which is an increase of \$1,385, or 1.2 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

### Records Management - County Clerk Fund

The main purpose of the Records Management - County Clerk Fund is to provide funding to maintain and preserve the essential public records of the County. The primary revenue sources include an archival fee

and a preservation fee. During the 83<sup>rd</sup> Texas Legislature, House Bill 1513 was approved, which amended the Local Government Code to temporarily raise the current cap of \$5 to \$10 on preservation fees and archival fees. These temporary raises are effective between September 1, 2013 and August 31, 2019. Overall, the fund will generate approximately \$5,024,000 during FY 2013-14. This is an increase of \$2,103,651, or 72 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

#### **Records Management - County Wide Fund**

The Records Management – County Wide Fund was created to account for revenues generated by fees for civil cases, probate cases, and defendants convicted of an offense in a County or District Court, as well as fees for the issuance of certain certificates. All persons must pay a \$1 fee for the issuance of certain certificates. In addition, a \$5 fee is collected on civil case filings in both the County Courts and District Courts, along with all Probate case filings. In 1999, the Legislature increased the fee from \$10 to \$20, effective September 1, 1999. These funds are generally used for microfilming of records, digital imaging of records, and costs related to record storage. These fees are projected to generate \$396,600 during FY 2013-14, which is an increase of \$6,724, or 1.7 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

#### **Records Management Fund – District Clerk Fund**

The District Clerk Records Management Fund was created as a result of legislation passed by the Texas Legislature during the 78<sup>th</sup> legislative session to account for revenues generated by a \$5 fee for each document filed in the records office of the District Clerk. House Bill 1905 authorizes the District Clerk to collect a \$5 fee for records management and preservation. The fee is to be deposited into the District Clerk Records Management and Preservation Fund for records management and preservation services performed by the District Clerk after a document is filed. The fund is projected to generate FY 2013-14 \$330,390, which is a decrease of \$18,232, or 5.2 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

#### **Courthouse Security Fund**

In 1993, the Texas Legislature, through Senate Bill 243, created a fee to fund security services in buildings housing District and/or County Courts. The County uses the proceeds from these fees to help offset security costs for those County facilities that house the courts such as the Courthouse, the Justice Center, the Juvenile Justice Center, and the Tejeda Justice Center. One of the major revenue sources is a courthouse security fee that is assessed at \$5 for felony convictions and \$3 for misdemeanor convictions. A \$4 fee is also collected for misdemeanor convictions at Justice of Peace courts. In addition, the County receives \$1 for every document filed that is not subject to the \$5 security fee. The fund is projected to generate \$690,000 in these fines for FY 2013-14, which is decrease of \$68,981, or 9.1 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. These fees do not generate sufficient funding to cover the full costs of security. The fund is projected to receive a General Fund inter-fund transfer of \$311,883 for FY 2013-14 to sustain the costs of courthouse security personnel. Overall, the fund is projected to generate \$1,002,403.

#### **District Clerk Technology Fund**

State law requires District Clerks to maintain a large number of court records permanently. In order to preserve and maintain these documents, offices are storing documents electronically or in a digital format. Senate Bill 1685 from the 81<sup>st</sup> Legislature authorizes the Commissioners Court of a county to adopt a District Court Records Archive Fee for the filing of a suit, including an appeal from an inferior court, or a cross-action, counterclaim, intervention, contempt action, motion for new trial, or third-party petition, in a District Court in the county. This is the primary revenue source for this fund. It requires the fee to be set and itemized in the county's budget as part of the budget preparation process and be approved in a public meeting. This fee is for preservation and restoration services performed in connection with maintaining District Court records. During the 83<sup>rd</sup> Texas Legislature, House Bill 1513 increased the cap of the filing fee from \$5 to \$10, which was adopted by Commissioners Court in August 2013. The fund is projected to generate \$219,100 in FY 2013-14, which is an increase of \$88,416, or 67.7 percent.

### **Parking Facilities Fund**

The Facilities and Parks Management - Parking Facilities Fund was established to account for the collection of revenues from parking fees and expenditures for the daily operation and maintenance of the County's parking facilities. The Parking Facilities Fund has only two sources of revenue - payments from customers for use of the two County parking garages and interest from investments. Customer payments are projected to generate \$1,300,000 in revenue in FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$6,699, or 0.5 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

### **County Road and Bridge Fund**

During FY 2010-11 the County Road and Bridge Fund was created by consolidating the Farm to Market and Lateral Road Fund (096) and the Special Road and Bridge Fund (280). The merging of the two funds was done due to declining revenues from vehicles sales tax which caused a deficit in the Farm to Market and Lateral Road Fund. The County Road and Bridge Fund continues to provide construction and maintenance of County roadways and bridges. It also continues to combine funding for major road improvement projects to be performed by the County, including all operational costs (personnel, operational, supplies, and capital expenditures) related to completing those projects

Motor vehicle fees are the main revenue source for this fund. This fee is projected to generate \$14,150,000 in FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$17,387, or 0.1 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. Another major revenue source for this fund is vehicle sales tax. This revenue source is projected to generate \$1,149,000, which is a decrease of \$1,049,906, or 47.7 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. Other major revenue sources include building permits, State revenue which is based on the number of road miles maintained, and platt fees. This fund usually receives an inter-fund transfer from the General Fund. However, there is no inter-fund transfer for FY 2013-14. Overall, the fund is projected to generate \$16,120,400 for FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$3,975,521, or 19.8 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. This is primarily due to the decrease in vehicle sales tax, which is shared with the General Fund, as well as the inter-fund transfer. The percentage share decreases each fiscal year for the County Road and Bridge Fund.

### **Flood Control Projects Fund**

The Flood Control Fund was established to account for the accumulation of ad valorem tax revenue collected for flood control projects including payments to the San Antonio River Authority (SARA) pursuant to the amendatory contract. Ad valorem tax is the major revenue source for this fund. It is projected to generate \$8,621,000, which is an increase of \$2,984,547 or 53.0 percent. Overall, the FY 2013-14 Flood Control Fund revenue projections total \$8,756,000, which is an increase of \$2,952,391, or 50.9 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimate. The Flood Control tax rate is \$.030679 per \$100 assessed valuation, of which \$.008511 is used for maintenance and operations of the Flood Control program.

### **Storm Water Mitigation Fund**

In June 2003, House Bill 2031 (78<sup>th</sup> Legislature) granted Bexar County the authority to implement a Storm Water program. In December 2003, Commissioners' Court approved the Bexar County's proposed SWMP required by the program. It was determined by the Office of the Attorney General that the authority granted by House Bill 2031 (78<sup>th</sup> Legislature) in 2003 was not sufficient to move forward and develop a funding mechanism to cover the program. In June 2007, Senate Bill 1932 was passed allowing entities flexibility in developing a funding mechanism. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) finally approved a general permit August 13, 2007, allowing entities like Bexar County Phase II coverage. The fund is projected to generate \$1,879,000 for FY 2013-14, which is decrease of \$20,122, or 1.1 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

### **Law Library Fund**

The Law Library provides references with hard-copy books and an online database. The Law Library

Fund receives revenues primarily from court fines and from charges for copies. Fines are projected to generate \$500,000 in FY 2013-14. In FY 1999-00, Commissioners Court took action to raise the fee for court costs and fines from \$13 to \$15. Copies are projected to generate \$85,000 in FY 2013-14. Due to declining revenues, the fund is budgeted an inter-fund transfer from the General Fund in the amount of \$186,649 for FY 2013-14, which is significantly less than FY 2012-13. The Law Library has been implementing cost saving measures to reduce the amount of General Fund support. Overall, the fund is projected to receive \$772,049 in FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$68,682, or 8.2 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. This decrease is primarily due to the reduction in the inter-fund transfer.

#### **Drug Court Program Fund**

The Drug Court Fund provides resources to be used exclusively for the development and maintenance of drug court programs operated within the County. This fee is governed by the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 102, Subchapter A, Article 102.0178. This fee is a direct response to the 80<sup>th</sup> Legislative Session and was put into effect June 15, 2007. During the 81<sup>st</sup> Legislature, an increase of \$10 was implemented, which was effective January 1, 2010. The Drug Court Fund is projected to generate \$85,450, which is a decrease of \$6,142, or 6.7 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

#### **Fire Code Fund**

Revenues in the Fire Code Fund are primarily generated from fees charged by the County to review plans for new commercial construction and inspect these buildings for compliance with Bexar County's fire and building codes. State law mandates that counties establish a separate fund for these revenues. In an effort to maintain the fund, fees for the Fire Code Fund were increased in FY 2010-11. In FY 2013-14, this fund is projected to generate \$1,303,400, which is a decrease of \$240,637, or 15.6 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

#### **Juvenile Case Manager Fund**

The Juvenile Case Manager Fund was created as a result of legislation passed by the 79<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature in the 2005 session allowing the assessment of a fee of up to \$5 to defendants convicted of fine-only misdemeanor cases in Justice of the Peace Courts and County Courts at Law. Bexar County Commissioners Court approved the collection of the \$5 fee in 2006. This fee may only be used to provide funds for salary and benefits of a juvenile case manager employed to provide services in cases involving juvenile offenders. Overall, the fund is projected to generate \$330,350 in FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$82,937, or 20.1 percent, when compared to the FY 2012-13 Estimates.

#### **Dispute Resolution Fund**

The Bexar County Dispute Resolution Center has three primary functions: mediation, information/referral, and community education. A major revenue source for this fund is from a \$10 filing fee for every civil court case filed. This fund is projected to generate \$515,000 in filing fees, which is an increase of \$7,127, or 1.4 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. In order to maintain the costs of this fund, an inter-fund transfer in the amount of \$95,579 will be transferred from the General Fund into the Dispute Resolution Fund. Overall, the fund is projected to receive \$610,649, which is an increase of \$11,998, or 2.0 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

#### **Domestic Relations Office Fund**

The Domestic Relations Office Fund is maintained by a \$15 fee paid upon filing a child support or paternity suit. Probation officers provide a full range of probation services including supervision, crisis intervention, referral services, and monitoring of payments to ensure that individuals provide necessary and required support for their children. Probationers being supervised are individuals who otherwise would have been incarcerated for non-compliance had probation not been an option available to the Court. The Court frequently imposes a supervision fee ranging from \$5 to \$25 per month, in addition to the child support obligation. Overall, the fund is projected to generate \$360,500, which is a slight

increase of \$710, or 0.2 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

**Justice Of The Peace Technology Fund**

The Justice of the Peace Technology Fund was created as a result of legislation passed by the 77<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature in the 2001 session allowing the assessment of a fee of up to \$4 to defendants convicted of misdemeanor cases in Justice of the Peace Courts. Bexar County Commissioners Court approved the collection of the \$4 fee in 2001. The fee was collected for approximately two months, but was suspended due to pending litigation. A judgment was handed down June 30, 2003 dismissing the litigation. On September 9, 2003, Bexar County Commissioners Court reauthorized the collection of the \$4 fee. This fee may be used to provide funds for technological enhancements for justice courts. Overall, the fund is projected to generate \$270,500, which is a decrease of \$60,949, or 18.4 percent, when compared to the FY 2012-13 Estimates.

**County-Wide Court Technology Fund**

The fund shall be used to cover the expenses associated with continuing education and training for County Court, statutory County Court, or District Court judges, and clerks regarding technological enhancements for those courts. Article 102.0169 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the mandatory collection of a \$4 fee by a defendant convicted of a criminal offense in a County Court, statutory County Court, or District Court. Overall, this fund is projected to generate \$20,050, which is a decrease of \$7,768, or 27.9 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

**Court Facilities Improvement Fund**

The Court Facilities Improvement Fund was created as a result of legislation passed by the 81<sup>st</sup> Texas Legislature under Section 51.706 of the Texas Government Code. The legislation allows the assessment of a fee of up to \$15 for each civil case filed in the court. The fees collected may be used for the construction, renovation, or improvement of the facilities that house the Bexar County Civil and Criminal Courts. Overall, the fund is projected to generate \$491,700, which is a decrease of \$26,517, or 5.1 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

**Debt Service Funds**

The Debt Service Fund accounts for the accumulation of ad valorem taxes collected for the purpose of paying principal and interest on long-term and short-term debt. The County issues General Obligation Bonds, Certificates of Obligation, Flood Control Certificates of Obligation, Pass-Through Revenue Bonds, Refunding Bonds, and Limited Tax Road Bonds. The proceeds from the issuance of these instruments fund capital improvement projects such as road construction, flood control projects, county buildings, improvements to detention facilities, and countywide technology. The County sells bonds once Commissioners Court approves the issuance of bonds or after the successful completion of a General Obligation Bond Election. The bonds are purchased by investors and the funds generated from the sale are allocated to construction bond funds to support specific projects or to pay existing bonds at lower interest rates. This fund is projected to generate revenues in the amount of \$83,159,613 for FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$489,611, or 0.6 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. Although, property tax revenue has increased, revenue is slightly lower due to one-time reimbursement from HAVA in FY 2012-13 to assist with debt payments of the Elections Warehouse. There was also a significant debt issuance in FY 2012-13.

**Self-Insured Health and Life Fund**

Self-Insurance is an alternate financing system in which an employer remits only a portion of the conventional premium to an insurer to cover the cost of administering the benefits program and of providing specific and aggregate stop-loss insurance. The County funds a "bank account" that the insurance company draws upon for the payment of claims. Employee and County contributions as well as payments from retirees and COBRA participants are deposited into the account as revenue. This fund is projected to generate \$37,795,807 from insurance premiums in FY 2013-14, which is an increase of

\$361,459 or 1.1 percent when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. The fund also has an inter-fund transfer of \$3,249,511 from the General Fund, which is a significant decrease when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates due to the fund becoming more sustainable. Overall, the fund is projected to receive \$37,795,807, which is a decrease of \$2,484,659, or 6.2 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

#### **Self-Insured Workers Compensation Fund**

The Bexar County Workers Compensation Fund, like the Self Insured Health and Life Fund is a self-insured program that ensures that employees that are injured or disabled on the job are provided with adequate monetary compensation, thereby eliminating the need for litigation. The revenue is budgeted within each respective fund at \$350 per permanent position in the County. The fund is projected to generate \$2,236,994 overall in FY 2013-14, which is an increase of \$566,895, or 33.9 percent.

#### **Fleet Maintenance Fund**

The Public Works - Fleet Maintenance Fund was established to provide for the safety and extended life of the County's light vehicles and lawn equipment. The Fleet Maintenance Fund is an internal service fund for Bexar County. Revenue comes entirely through payments from other County Offices and Departments that use the services. The fees charged by Fleet Maintenance to other Offices and Departments are set to recover the costs associated with these services. The fund is projected to receive \$574,300 in FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$2,443, or 0.4 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

#### **Records Management Center Fund**

The Records Management Facility Fund is an enterprise fund created to provide space to County Offices and Departments for the storage of records in accordance with the Local Government Records Act of 1989. The revenue is received as from the Records Management Fund – County-Wide, which is based off the amount of square footage use for each Office and Department. This fund also receives an inter-fund transfer from the Records Management Fund – County Clerk. Overall, the Records management Center Fund is projected to receive \$355,381 in FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$15,225, or 4.1 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

#### **Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Fund**

In 2004, the Government Accounting Standards Board issued Statement 45, "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions." Bexar County has established the Other Post-Employment Benefits Fund (OPEB) to address the requirements of GASB 45. It is used for the collection and disbursement of funds related to post-employment benefits of County retirees excluding pensions. The fund includes current year revenues and expenses for retiree medical and life insurance benefits, as well as partial pre-funding of future anticipated expenses to offset the actuarial accrued liabilities reported in compliance with GASB 45.

A major source of revenue for this fund is from insurance premiums from the County and the retiree. The fund is projected to generate \$2,345,044 in FY 2013-14, which is a slight increase of \$7,040, or 0.3 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. The fund is also projected to receive an inter-fund transfer from the General Fund in the amount of \$4,812,102 in order to sustain the rising costs within this fund. Overall, the revenue for this fund increases significantly due to the inter-fund transfer.

#### **Community Venue Program Fund**

The Community Venues Program Fund pays for projects approved by Bexar County Citizens in the May 2008 election. Funds collected are generated by the Hotel & Motel Tax and the Motor Vehicle Rental Tax. The Hotel & Motel Tax revenue source is projected to generate \$14,000,000 in FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$1,397,320 or 9.1 percent. The Motor Vehicle Rental Tax is projected to generate \$7,500,000, which is a decrease of \$816,811, or 9.8 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. Overall, the fund is projected to generate \$22,814,000 in FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$6,805,069,

or 23.0 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. This significant decrease is due to funding in FY 2012-13 from contributions made for the Performing Arts Center for project expenses.

**Firing Range Fund**

The Bexar County Firing Range Facility serves Deputies and Officers from the Bexar County Sheriff's Office, Constable's Offices, Fire Marshal's Office, and Probation Office as a multi-purpose, multi-yardage facility designed to support existing and future firearm (handgun and shotgun) training requirements for day or night scenarios. Fees have not been approved for the use of this facility to date. Therefore, the fund receives an inter-fund transfer from the General Fund in the amount of \$96,836, which is a decrease of \$96,759 or 50 percent when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. The decrease in the amount needed is due to the initial inter-fund transfer carry forward balance from FY 2012-13.

**Technology Improvement Fund**

The purpose of the Technology Improvement Fund is to provide one source for all technology items that are not funded with bond funds, which was implemented FY 1998-99. The fund receives its revenues from the budgeted amounts within each respective fund, including the General Fund by Office and Department. This fund is projected to receive \$947,218 in FY 2013-14, which is an increase of \$335,643, or 54.9 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

**Capital Projects Fund**

A few funds are included in the Capital Projects Fund: County Buildings Capital Improvement Fund, County Road and Bridge Multi-Year Projects Fund, and Capital Lease Fund.

The County Buildings Capital Improvement Fund is used to fund improvements to County buildings as well as major capital equipment and information technology purchases. Revenue for this fund is generated through the issuance of Certificates of Obligation, Commercial Paper or other debt instruments. This fund also receives intergovernmental revenue for projects with inter-local agreements. This revenue source is dependent upon when contracts are initiated; therefore, no revenue is certified.

The County Road and Bridge Multi-Year Road Projects include those that were debt funded since FY 2005-06, as well as some projects that are cash funded in the preliminary phases. In FY 2013-14, the fund will receive an inter-fund transfer of \$4,000,000 from the Road and Bridge Fund to cover a capital project related to roads.

Beginning in FY 2010-11, equipment formerly provided through the Capital Lease Program is now being funded with short-term Certificates of Obligation through the County Buildings Capital Improvement Fund. This change ensures the County's flexibility in using different sources of debt instruments by taking advantage of current interest rates to invest in capital, equipment and technology needs based on the County's upgraded bond ratings.

Overall, the Capital Projects Fund has no planned debt issuances in FY 2013-14, which shows a significant decrease in revenues when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. This fund has multi-year projects, in which the revenue continues to "roll-over" into each fiscal year.

**Advanced Transportation District (ATD) & Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Fund**

Since December 2005 Bexar County has entered into six pass-through financing agreements with the Texas Department of Transportation and Advanced Transportation District. The projects combine for around \$248 million in road improvements. The FY 2013-14 revenues for the fund include \$48,000,000 from proceeds of debt issuance, \$12,500,000 from the ATD sales tax, \$7,400,000 from other governmental agencies, and \$26,500 from interest income.

### **Flood Control Multi-Year Projects Fund**

During FY 2001-02, Commissioners Court adopted the use of flood control revenues to fund the costs associated with road projects to alleviate flooding along those thoroughfares. These projects are funded with long-term debt and the debt service is paid from the Flood Control tax revenue. These debt projects are separated from the section of the fund that is cash-funded. The fund has no planned debt issuances in FY 2013-14, which shows a significant decrease in revenues when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates. However, funds multi-year projects, in which the revenue continues to “roll-over” into each fiscal year.

Bexar County with the support of the City of San Antonio, the San Antonio River Authority (SARA), and the engineering firm of Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff (HNTB) have identified over \$1 billion dollars in projects, of which approximately \$500 million dollars in projects were prioritized to be completed over a ten year period.

### **Grants-In-Aid Fund**

Bexar County continuously explores opportunities to use grants to supplement annual budget allocations in support of services provided by County offices and departments. Grant funds also serve as potential seed money for new programs and/or services, particularly within County priority areas of concern, identified gaps in service, and other service needs. Revenue comes from various federal and state grant programs. Many of the grant years are different than the County’s fiscal year. Therefore, a significant amount of funds can be carried forward each year, depending on the term of each grant. This fund is projected to receive \$21,115,564 in FY 2013-14, which is an increase of \$1,493,912, or 7.6 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

### **HOME Program Funds**

The HOME Investment Partnership and American Dream Down Payment Initiative Program (ADDI) goals are to effectively and efficiently allocate the supply of decent, safe and affordable housing for low-to-very low income residents within the Bexar County unincorporated areas. This is the County's twenty-second year of participating in the HOME Program. Funding is received from the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) program. The fund is projected to receive \$515,131 in FY 2013-14, which is a decrease of \$258,695, or 33.4 percent, when compared to FY 2012-13 Estimates.

### **Community Development Block Grant Funds**

The CDBG Division’s goals are to effectively and efficiently allocate the supply of CDBG funding for all eligible projects for eligible residents and areas of Bexar County. Funding is received from the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) program. The County is projected to receive \$2,069,603 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds in FY 2013-14, which is an increase of \$983,782 or 90.6 percent when compared to the FY 2012-13 Estimates. This will be the twenty-eighth year that Bexar County receives funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>100 General Fund</b>			
<b>Ad Valorem Taxes</b>			
40000 Property Taxes - Current	241,136,450	240,150,000	254,709,000
40015 Property Taxes - Delinquent	2,860,000	2,472,655	2,825,000
40030 Tax Penalty & Interest	2,534,700	2,030,000	2,300,000
40025 TIF Due to Other Cities	(1,200,000)	(1,750,000)	(1,350,000)
<b>Total</b>	<u>245,331,150</u>	<u>242,902,655</u>	<u>258,484,000</u>
<b>Other Taxes</b>			
40035 Rendition Penalty	88	250	85
40100 Mixed Beverage Tax	5,800,000	5,504,000	6,800,000
40115 Vehicle Inventory Tax Overage	215,460	135,000	252,200
40180 Vehicle Sales Tax	8,795,626	8,320,000	10,345,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>14,811,175</u>	<u>13,959,250</u>	<u>17,397,285</u>
<b>Licenses and Permits</b>			
40200 Marriage Licenses Formal	392,775	378,000	398,000
40220 Bondsman License	8,500	8,500	6,375
40225 Alarm System Initial Permit	130,400	155,000	136,000
40230 Alarm System Renewal	400,000	261,160	440,000
40235 Septic/Building Permits	200,694	136,000	205,000
40245 Beer & Liquor License	800,000	790,000	825,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,932,369</u>	<u>1,728,660</u>	<u>2,010,375</u>
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40500 County Court Cases - Sec 51	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,260,000
40502 Prosecutor Longevity Pay	289,938	285,000	291,000
40504 Indigent Defense	1,213,140	700,000	1,200,000
40506 State Witness Reimbursement	77,782	55,000	85,000
40510 Bingo-Jackpot	1,149,925	1,040,000	1,185,000
40514 Other Receipts From Governmental Entities	156,617	38,500	50,000
40516 Social Security Admin Incent	100,080	35,000	95,000
40520 UHS Interlocal	311,481	299,015	311,481
40522 Federal SCAAP	126,270	-	75,000
40524 OAG - Prisoner Transport Reimbursement	74,933	73,925	69,000
40526 Emergency Management Contribution	74,566	72,000	74,000
40527 Texas Forest Service	64,961	-	-
40530 Jury Supplement Pay	467,501	456,000	425,000
40532 Grant Revenue	194,376	108,000	110,000
40534 School Lunch Program	374,394	365,000	363,500
40538 Cost Collection Recovery	829,624	755,000	810,000
40540 Fourth Court of Appeals	60,000	60,000	60,000
40544 INS Prisoner Housing	37,584	40,000	40,000
40545 Federal Prisoner Housing	13,172,566	11,600,000	14,680,000
40546 Federal BOP Reimbursement	286,300	290,000	380,000
40547 Fed US Marshal Travel West	464,751	340,000	465,000
40549 Federal US Marshal South	11,213	-	-
40555 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	18,000	15,500	18,000
40560 Title IV-D Child First	14,840	-	11,100
40561 Title IV-D Community Supervision	373,581	348,000	360,000
40563 Title IV-E District Attorney Dependent & Neglect	220,947	203,500	190,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>21,290,371</u>	<u>18,304,440</u>	<u>22,608,081</u>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>100 General Fund (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41000 Child Support	158	200	150
41004 Services Fees	6,970,351	6,670,000	6,990,000
41006 Collection Fees	53,798	45,000	51,000
41007 Stormwater Collection Fees	42,756	42,000	42,500
41012 Court Fees	2,196,368	2,120,000	1,946,000
41014 Administrative Fees	271,398	226,000	260,000
41016 Crime Lab Fees	2,277,198	1,723,815	2,250,000
41018 False Alarm Fee	150	1,700	100
41032 Medical Examiner Fees	1,004,000	920,515	625,000
41036 Personal Bond	375,379	398,000	360,000
41038 Garnishment Fees	24,798	23,600	24,500
41042 Expungement of Record Fee	115,032	110,000	121,000
41046 Record Search Fees	4,752	5,550	4,700
41050 Condemnation Fees	1,080	1,200	1,080
41056 Fire Inspection Fees	97,104	58,200	103,000
41058 Passport Fees	165,714	158,000	169,500
41062 Tax Statement Mailing Fee	70,000	70,000	70,000
41064 Race Track Fees	10,280	7,000	9,000
41068 Certification Fees	724,085	583,000	765,000
41070 Monitoring Fees	728,049	648,100	750,000
41072 Drug Testing Fee	167,264	130,000	165,000
41078 Probate Fees	437,389	410,000	435,000
41080 Driving Course Fees	194,570	140,000	180,000
41082 School Attendance	92,616	85,000	92,000
41084 School Zone Violation	102,974	111,000	100,500
41092 Subpoena Fees	24,806	6,000	24,500
41094 Failure to Appear County Share	59,137	48,000	55,500
41096 Mental Health Fees	222,557	175,000	215,000
41098 Child Restraint	14,284	11,500	14,000
41102 Plat Fees	86,611	32,050	83,500
41104 Return Check Fees	63,771	50,000	56,000
41106 Cancellation of Checks & Warrants	195,000	180,000	175,000
41108 Check Reissue Fees	567	800	550
41110 Court Appointed Fees	1,240,637	1,125,000	950,000
41112 SWMBO Conference	30,829	33,800	30,000
41114 Beer/Liquor Application Fees	1,000	5,000	1,000
41116 Filing and Recording Fees	6,214,432	5,102,000	6,295,000
41118 Judicial Fees	60,971	63,500	61,000
41120 Jury Fees	133,549	122,300	135,000
41126 Trial Request Fees	61	80	60
41130 Service Fees	208,284	208,000	208,000
41138 Commission Fees	970,820	950,000	970,000
41140 Restitution Fees	3,647	100	2,000
41142 Extradition Fees	103,500	19,000	61,000
41148 Transaction Fee	251,905	188,000	245,000
41154 Park Reservation Fees	295,287	323,000	305,000
41158 Master Fee/ Court Fees	139,807	122,000	134,000
41160 Time Payment Fees	205,369	219,000	205,500
41170 Stenographer	505,740	475,000	505,000
41174 Stray Animal Proceeds	39,207	13,600	21,500
41175 Adult US Marshal	3,800	6,430	2,500
41176 Adult Detention Work Release Proceeds	297,786	321,200	321,200
41177 Adult - Other	281,490	263,630	268,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,782,118</b>	<b>24,751,870</b>	<b>26,859,840</b>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>100 General Fund (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Fees on Motor Vehicles</b>			
40205 Vehicles Licenses Issued	3,051,400	2,700,000	3,110,000
41060 Mail Registration Fee	311,982	282,000	313,000
41044 Certificates of Title Issued	2,255,000	1,925,000	2,315,000
40210 Duplicate License Receipts	36,496	115,000	30,000
41048 Transfers of Title	490,986	378,000	506,000
41100 Child Safety Fee	87,636	72,000	89,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,233,500</b>	<b>5,472,000</b>	<b>6,363,000</b>
<b>Commissions on Ad Valorem Taxes</b>			
41178 Hospital District	942,559	935,647	980,865
41179 School & Special Districts	1,957,020	1,948,938	2,047,804
41180 SARA	327,006	349,345	355,136
41181 Municipalities	750,474	747,536	779,069
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,977,059</b>	<b>3,981,466</b>	<b>4,162,874</b>
<b>Fines &amp; Forfeitures</b>			
42000 General Fines	9,051,075	9,900,000	12,140,000
42005 Bond Forfeitures	412,286	272,000	412,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,463,361</b>	<b>10,172,000</b>	<b>12,552,000</b>
<b>Proceeds from the Sale of Assets</b>			
42500 Rental Revenue	959,208	605,700	553,000
42505 Proceeds from Sale of Assets	135,705	200,000	100,000
42510 Waste, Scrap & Supplies	4,638	2,000	3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,099,551</b>	<b>807,700</b>	<b>656,000</b>
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>			
43000 Transfers In	3,070	3,070	3,070
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>3,070</b>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	215	-	-
45001 Investment Interest Earned	403,501	305,100	410,000
45002 Sweep Interest	2,314	6,100	2,000
45015 Program Revenue	4,717	-	-
45020 Refunds	184,249	275,500	180,000
45025 Overages	2,104	750	1,500
45030 Other Revenue	2,200,000	2,114,800	2,200,000
45040 Accounts Payable Discounts	408,548	250,000	150,000
45070 Copies	785,463	610,000	785,500
45090 Payment in Lieu of Taxes	660	600	600
45110 Insurance Settlements	190,538	-	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,182,309</b>	<b>3,562,850</b>	<b>3,809,600</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total General Fund</b>	<b>336,106,032</b>	<b>325,645,961</b>	<b>354,906,125</b>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<b>64,301,029</b>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>111 Unclaimed Money Fund</b>			
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	61	400	50
45001 Investment Interest	445	-	250
<b>Total</b>	<u>506</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>300</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Unclaimed Money Fund</b>	<u>506</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>300</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>19,380</u>
<b>112 Justice of the Peace Security Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41022 Case Management Fee	81,739	65,000	65,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>81,739</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>65,000</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	66	300	50
45001 Investment Interest	616	-	300
<b>Total</b>	<u>682</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>350</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Justice of the Peace Security Fund</b>	<u>82,421</u>	<u>65,300</u>	<u>65,350</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>356,492</u>
<b>121 Family Protection Fee SB 6 Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41066 Family Protection Fee	116,613	119,000	118,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>116,613</u>	<u>119,000</u>	<u>118,000</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	-	10	-
45001 Investment Interest	2	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Family Protection Fee SB 6 Fund</b>	<u>116,615</u>	<u>119,010</u>	<u>118,000</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>-</u>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>200 County Clerk Records Management Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41020 Records Management	4,257	2,000	2,000
41024 Archival Fee	1,312,811	1,100,000	2,200,000
41030 Preservation Fee	1,568,341	1,300,000	2,800,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,885,409</b>	<b>2,402,000</b>	<b>5,002,000</b>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	3,451	22,000	2,000
45001 Investment Interest	31,489	-	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,940</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total County Clerk Records Management Fund</b>	<b>2,920,349</b>	<b>2,424,000</b>	<b>5,024,000</b>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<b>13,503,811</b>
<b>201 County Wide Records Management Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41020 Record Management Fee	389,810	392,000	396,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>389,810</b>	<b>392,000</b>	<b>396,500</b>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	66	400	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total County Wide Records Management Fund</b>	<b>389,876</b>	<b>392,400</b>	<b>396,600</b>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<b>69</b>
<b>202 District Clerk Records Management</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41020 Records Management Fee	160	100	100
41030 Preservation Fee	347,600	315,300	330,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>347,760</b>	<b>315,400</b>	<b>330,100</b>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	96	280	90
45001 Investment Interest	766	-	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total District Clerk Records Management</b>	<b>348,622</b>	<b>315,680</b>	<b>330,390</b>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<b>133,076</b>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>203 Courthouse Security Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41022 Courthouse Security Fee	436,692	380,000	390,000
41116 Filing and Recording Fee	322,289	285,000	300,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>758,981</u>	<u>665,000</u>	<u>690,000</u>
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>			
43000 Transfers In	409,973	409,973	311,883
<b>Total</b>	<u>409,973</u>	<u>409,973</u>	<u>311,883</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	20	500	20
45001 Investment Interest	766	-	500
<b>Total</b>	<u>786</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>520</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Courthouse Security Fund</b>	<u>1,169,740</u>	<u>1,075,473</u>	<u>1,002,403</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>205 District Court Technology Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41116 Filing & Recording Fees	130,037	125,000	218,750
<b>Total</b>	<u>130,037</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>218,750</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	54	200	50
45001 Investment Interest	593	-	300
<b>Total</b>	<u>647</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>350</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total District Court Technology Fund</b>	<u>130,684</u>	<u>125,200</u>	<u>219,100</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>163,584</u>
<b>206 Parking Facilities Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41136 Parking Fees	1,307,008	1,400,000	1,300,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,307,008</u>	<u>1,400,000</u>	<u>1,300,000</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	165	2,000	100
45001 Investment Interest	1,114	-	1,500
45030 Other Revenue	12	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,291</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,600</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Parking Facilities Fund</b>	<u>1,308,299</u>	<u>1,402,000</u>	<u>1,301,600</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,073,485</u>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>207 Special Road &amp; Bridge Fund</b>			
<b>Ad Valorem Taxes</b>			
40015 Property Taxes-Delinquent	271	100	100
40030 Tax Penalty and Interest	746	300	300
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,017</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>
<b>Other Taxes</b>			
40110 Vehicle Sales Tax	2,198,906	2,000,000	1,149,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>2,198,906</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>1,149,000</u>
<b>Licenses and Permits</b>			
40235 Building Permits	116,976	84,000	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>116,976</u>	<u>84,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
<b>Proceeds of Gen Long Term Debt</b>			
44000 Debt Proceeds			
44005 Premium/Discounts	148	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>148</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40514 Other Receipts From Governmental Entities	85,000	90,000	85,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>
<b>Fees on Motor Vehicles</b>			
40205 Vehicle Licenses	14,017,387	13,100,000	14,000,000
41034 Weight Fees	150,000	70,500	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>14,167,387</u>	<u>13,170,500</u>	<u>14,150,000</u>
<b>Fees</b>			
41102 Platt Fees	683,903	250,000	600,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>683,903</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>
<b>Proceeds from Sale of Assets</b>			
42510 Waste, Scrap & Supplies	596	2,000	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>596</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>			
43000 Transfers In	2,770,000	2,770,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>2,770,000</u>	<u>2,770,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	4,583	30,000	4,000
45001 Investment Interest	51,887	-	30,000
45020 Refunds	12,283	-	-
45030 Other Revenue	2,539	2,800	-
45080 Traffic Signs	696	1,000	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>71,988</u>	<u>33,800</u>	<u>35,000</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Special Road &amp; Bridge Fund</b>	<u>20,095,921</u>	<u>18,400,700</u>	<u>16,120,400</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>5,914,819</u>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>208 Flood Control Fund</b>			
<b>Ad Valorem Taxes</b>			
40000 Property Taxes-Current	5,487,136	5,390,000	8,500,000
40015 Property Taxes-Delinquent	90,530	50,000	60,000
40030 Tax Penalty and Interest	58,783	61,000	61,000
40035 Rendition Penalty	4	-	-
<b>Total</b>	5,636,453	5,501,000	8,621,000
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40514 Other Receipts From Governmental Entities	24,920	25,000	20,000
<b>Total</b>	24,920	25,000	20,000
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	13,127	150,000	15,000
45001 Investment Interest	122,117	-	100,000
45020 Refunds	6,992	-	-
<b>Total</b>	142,236	150,000	115,000
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Flood Control Fund</b>	5,803,609	5,676,000	8,756,000
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			57,441,768
<b>209 Storm Water Mitigation Fund</b>			
<b>Licenses and Permits</b>			
40240 Stormwater Site Development Permit	87,600	15,000	70,000
<b>Total</b>	87,600	15,000	70,000
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41165 Stormwater Fees	1,798,676	1,800,000	1,800,000
<b>Total</b>	1,798,676	1,800,000	1,800,000
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	1,188	10,000	1,000
45001 Investment Interest	11,658	-	8,000
<b>Total</b>	12,846	10,000	9,000
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Storm Water Mitigation Fund</b>	1,899,122	1,825,000	1,879,000
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			5,698,074

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>210 Law Library Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41028 Law Library Fee	505,831	450,000	500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>505,831</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>			
43000 Transfers In	247,877	159,531	186,649
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,877</b>	<b>159,531</b>	<b>186,649</b>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	53	400	50
45001 Investment Interest	649	-	350
45025 Cashier Overages	180	-	-
45030 Other Revenue	139	-	-
45070 Copies	86,002	90,000	85,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,023</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>85,400</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Law Library Fund</b>	<b>840,731</b>	<b>699,931</b>	<b>772,049</b>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>211 Drug Court Program Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41012 Court Fees	91,071	80,000	85,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,071</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	47	400	50
45001 Investment Interest	474	-	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Drug Court Program Fund</b>	<b>91,592</b>	<b>80,400</b>	<b>85,450</b>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<b>225,526</b>
<b>212 Fire Code Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41054 Fire Code Fee	1,538,505	1,000,000	1,300,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,538,505</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	420	3,000	400
45001 Investment Interest	5,112	-	3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,400</b>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Fire Code Fund</b>	<b>1,544,037</b>	<b>1,003,000</b>	<b>1,303,400</b>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<b>2,368,580</b>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>213 Juvenile Case Manager Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41002 Case Management Fee	412,713	335,000	330,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>412,713</u>	<u>335,000</u>	<u>330,000</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	50	300	50
45001 Investment Interest	524	-	300
<b>Total</b>	<u>574</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>350</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Juvenile Case Manager Fund</b>	<u>413,287</u>	<u>335,300</u>	<u>330,350</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>365,318</u>
<b>214 Dispute Resolution Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41088 Dispute Resolution Fees	507,873	515,000	515,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>507,873</u>	<u>515,000</u>	<u>515,000</u>
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>			
43000 Transfers In	90,660	73,843	95,579
<b>Total</b>	<u>90,660</u>	<u>73,843</u>	<u>95,579</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	-	40	10
45001 Investment Interest	118	-	60
<b>Total</b>	<u>118</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>70</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Dispute Resolution Fund</b>	<u>598,651</u>	<u>588,883</u>	<u>610,649</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>-</u>
<b>215 Domestic Relations Office Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41026 Domestic Relations Fee	359,316	380,000	360,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>359,316</u>	<u>380,000</u>	<u>360,000</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	53	500	50
45001 Investment Interest	421	-	450
<b>Total</b>	<u>474</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Domestic Relations Office Fund</b>	<u>359,790</u>	<u>380,500</u>	<u>360,500</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>83,550</u>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>300 Justice of the Peace Technology Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41124 Technology Fee	330,897	270,000	270,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>330,897</u>	<u>270,000</u>	<u>270,000</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	52	500	50
45001 Investment Interest	500	-	450
<b>Total</b>	<u>552</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Justice of the Peace Technology Fund</b>	<u>331,449</u>	<u>270,500</u>	<u>270,500</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>168,261</u>
<b>301 County Wide Court Technology Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41124 Technology Fee	27,683	20,000	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>27,683</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	11	50	10
45001 Investment Interest	124	-	40
<b>Total</b>	<u>135</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total County Wide Court Technology Fund</b>	<u>27,818</u>	<u>20,050</u>	<u>20,050</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>75,022</u>
<b>302 Probate Contribution Fund</b>			
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40529 State - Probate Supplement	80,000	80,000	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	175	2,000	100
45001 Investment Interest	1,499	-	1,900
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,674</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Probate Contribution Fund</b>	<u>81,674</u>	<u>82,000</u>	<u>82,000</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>573,824</u>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>303 Probate Guardianship Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41086 Guardianship Fees	128,088	115,100	115,100
<b>Total</b>	<u>128,088</u>	<u>115,100</u>	<u>115,100</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	46	300	50
45001 Investment Interest	409	-	300
<b>Total</b>	<u>455</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>350</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Probate Guardianship Fund</b>	<u>128,543</u>	<u>115,400</u>	<u>115,450</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>205,597</u>
<b>304 Probate Education Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41078 Probate Fees	31,134	27,500	27,500
<b>Total</b>	<u>31,134</u>	<u>27,500</u>	<u>27,500</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	54	450	50
45001 Investment Interest	498	-	400
<b>Total</b>	<u>552</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>450</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Probate Education Fund</b>	<u>31,686</u>	<u>27,950</u>	<u>27,950</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>243,529</u>
<b>306 Court Facilities Improvement Fund</b>			
<b>Courts Costs</b>			
41116 Filing & Recording Fee	514,279	480,000	490,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>514,279</u>	<u>480,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>
<b>Revenue From Use of Assets</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	354	2,000	200
45001 Investment Interest	3,584	-	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<u>3,938</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,700</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Court Facilities Improvement Fund</b>	<u>518,217</u>	<u>482,000</u>	<u>491,700</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>2,228,091</u>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>320 Chapter 19 Voter Registration Fund</b>			
<b>Intergovernmental Revenues</b>			
40542 State Chapter 19 Voter Registration	98,988	287,000	257,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>98,988</u>	<u>287,000</u>	<u>257,000</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Chapter 19 Voter Registration Fund</b>	<u>98,988</u>	<u>287,000</u>	<u>257,000</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>-</u>
<b>322 Child Abuse Prevention Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41076 Child Abuse Prevention Fee	433	350	350
<b>Total</b>	<u>433</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>350</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45001 Investment Interest	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Child Abuse Prevention Fund</b>	<u>434</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>350</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>2,216</u>
<b>324 Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41012 Court Fees	1,193	1,900	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,193</u>	<u>1,900</u>	<u>1,500</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	5	30	10
45001 Investment Interest	41	-	20
<b>Total</b>	<u>46</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Fund</b>	<u>1,239</u>	<u>1,930</u>	<u>1,530</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>23,267</u>
<b>329 Motor Vehicle Inventory Tax Fund</b>			
<b>Use of Assets</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	100,000	-	120,000
45002 Sweep Interest	302	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<u>100,302</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>120,100</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Motor Vehicle Inventory Tax Fund</b>	<u>100,302</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>120,100</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>-</u>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>400 Debt Service Fund</b>			
<b>Ad Valorem Taxes</b>			
40000 Current Year - Gross	67,854,678	67,430,000	68,990,000
40015 Delinquent - Gross	628,209	450,000	450,000
40030 Penalty & Interest	550,696	580,000	580,000
<b>Total</b>	69,033,583	68,460,000	70,020,000
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40514 Other Receipts From Governmental Entities	1,406,285	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1,406,285	-	-
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>			
43000 Transfers In	6,397,425	9,843,285	9,480,226
<b>Total</b>	6,397,425	9,843,285	9,480,226
<b>Proceeds of Gen Long Term Debt</b>			
44000 Debt Proceeds	-	-	-
44005 Premium/Discounts	3,202,103	-	-
<b>Total</b>	3,202,103	-	-
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	82,852	1,300,000	50,000
45001 Investment Interest	696,323	-	650,000
45085 Tax Credits	2,830,653	2,959,300	2,959,387
<b>Total</b>	3,609,828	4,259,300	3,659,387
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Revenues</b>	83,649,224	82,562,585	83,159,613

Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
--------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------

**400 Debt Service Fund (cont'd)**

**EXPENDITURES**

52072 Administrative Services Fees	4,800,000	6,750
55015 \$14,090,000 Refunding G O 2004 - Principal	1,080,000	780,000
55010 \$14,090,000 Refunding G O 2004 - Interest	133,750	79,750
55015 \$6,080,000 Unltd Tax Road 2004 - Principal	355,000	370,000
55010 \$6,080,000 Unltd Tax Road 2004 - Interest	198,750	185,970
55015 \$9,400,000 Ltd Tax Bonds 2004 - Principal	520,000	235,000
55010 \$9,400,000 Ltd Tax Bonds 2004 - Interest	37,750	11,750
55015 \$24,020,000 Ltd Tax Bonds 2010 - Principal	475,000	490,000
55010 \$24,020,000 Ltd Tax Bonds 2010 - Interest	919,569	905,319
55015 \$17,650,000 Ltd Tax Bonds 2011 - Principal	480,000	45,000
55010 \$17,650,000 Ltd Tax Bonds 2011 - Interest	824,150	809,750
55015 \$21,355,000 Refunding G O 2005 - Principal	2,630,000	4,615,000
55010 \$21,355,000 Refunding G O 2005 - Interest	859,250	740,900
55015 \$36,915,000 Refunding G O 2010 - Principal	2,020,000	2,080,000
55010 \$36,915,000 Refunding G O 2010 - Interest	1,423,000	1,362,400
55015 \$14,890,000 Refunding G O 2009 - Principal	2,005,000	1,775,000
55010 \$14,890,000 Refunding G O 2009 - Interest	125,738	85,638
55015 \$14,215,000 C of O 2002 - Principal	975,000	1,030,000
55010 \$14,215,000 C of O 2002 - Interest	232,925	179,300
55015 \$4,240,000 Flood C of O 2002 - Principal	415,000	440,000
55010 \$4,240,000 Flood C of O 2002 - Interest	88,600	67,850
55015 \$14,500,000 C of O 2004 - Principal	1,015,000	1,065,000
55010 \$14,500,000 C of O 2004 - Interest	263,000	212,250
55015 \$3,595,000 Flood C of O 2004 - Principal	210,000	215,000
55010 \$3,595,000 Flood C of O 2004 - Interest	117,728	110,168
55015 \$23,960,000 C of O 2004 - Principal	3,180,000	755,000
55010 \$23,960,000 C of O 2004 - Interest	196,750	37,750
55015 \$71,820,000 Flood C of O 2007 - Principal	1,375,000	1,430,000
55010 \$71,820,000 Flood C of O 2007 - Interest	3,294,050	3,239,050
55015 \$22,385,000 Pass - Through 2007 - Principal	1,645,000	1,720,000
55010 \$22,385,000 Pass - Through 2007 - Interest	770,412	699,513
55015 \$19,220,000 Unltd Tax Road 2007 - Principal	785,000	815,000
55010 \$19,220,000 Unltd Tax Road 2007 - Interest	784,050	752,650
55015 \$22,205,000 C of O 2007 - Principal	875,000	910,000
55010 \$22,205,000 C of O 2007 - Interest	888,681	853,681
55015 \$15,205,000 Unltd Tax Road 2008 -Principal	575,000	600,000
55010 \$15,205,000 Unltd Tax Road 2008 - Interest	605,689	579,814
55015 \$54,675,000 Tax & Rev C of O 2008 - Principal	2,085,000	2,170,000
55010 \$54,675,000 Tax & Rev C of O 2008 - Interest	2,162,238	2,078,838
55015 \$68,975,000 Flood C of O 2008 - Principal	1,295,000	1,350,000
55010 \$68,975,000 Flood C of O 2008 - Interest	3,102,550	3,050,750
55015 \$31,125,000 Pass-Through 2008 - Principal	2,260,000	2,375,000
55010 \$31,125,000 Pass-Through 2008 - Interest	1,272,200	1,159,200
55015 \$5,220,000 Pub Prop Fin C of O 2009 - Principal	1,345,000	-
55010 \$5,220,000 Pub Prop Fin C of O 2009 - Interest	26,900	-
55010 \$98,445,000 C of O 2009 - Interest	4,867,713	4,867,713
55010 \$103,690,000 Flood C of O 2009 - Interest	5,128,813	5,128,813
55010 \$50,620,000 C of O 2009 - Interest	3,355,094	3,355,094
55010 \$50,620,000 Flood C of O 2009 - Interest	3,355,094	3,355,094
55010 \$30,325,000 C of O 2010 - Interest	1,745,204	1,745,204
55015 \$97,455,000 C of O 2010 - Principal	2,190,000	2,300,000
55010 \$97,455,000 C of O 2010 - Interest	4,452,681	4,343,181
55010 \$59,330,000 C of O 2011 - Interest	2,710,238	2,710,238
55010 \$51,295,000 C of O 2011 - Interest	3,326,943	2,161,913
55015 \$34,095,000 Flood C of O 2011 - Principal	-	725,000
55010 \$34,095,000 Flood C of O 2011 - Interest	2,162,370	1,405,150
55010 \$83,955,000 C of O 2013 - Interest	1,312,646	3,526,513
55010 \$115,040,000 C of O 2013 - Interest	-	5,924,762
55010 \$350,000,000 C of O 2013 - Interest	-	15,208,634
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,334,526</b>

**Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13**

**43,236,903**

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>501 Self Insurance- Health/Life Fund</b>			
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>			
43000 Transfers In	5,856,790	5,856,790	3,249,511
<b>Total</b>	<u>5,856,790</u>	<u>5,856,790</u>	<u>3,249,511</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45020 Refunds	238,839	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>238,839</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Insurance Premiums Revenue</b>			
46000 Health Insurance Premium-Employer	24,711,292	22,091,751	25,101,024
46005 Health Insurance Premium-Employee	8,727,956	8,113,132	8,872,584
46020 Life Insurance Premium-Employer	455,433	495,742	455,178
46030 Life Insurance Premium-Retiree	113,551	49,320	117,410
46040 Stop Loss Recovery	176,605	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<u>34,184,837</u>	<u>30,750,045</u>	<u>34,546,296</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Self Insurance Health/Life Fund</b>	<u>40,280,466</u>	<u>36,606,835</u>	<u>37,795,807</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>10,978</u>
<b>502 Self Insurance- Workers Compensation Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41152 Employee Health Clinic Fee	19,896	9,000	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>19,896</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>			
43000 Transfers In	-	-	569,554
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>569,554</u>
<b>Insurance Premiums Revenue</b>			
46000 Health Insurance Premium-Employer	1,650,203	1,656,656	1,652,340
46040 Stop Loss Recovery	-	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,650,203</u>	<u>1,656,756</u>	<u>1,652,440</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Self Insurance Workers Compensation Fund</b>	<u>1,670,099</u>	<u>1,665,756</u>	<u>2,236,994</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>366,948</u>

		Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>504 Fleet Maintenance Fund</b>				
<b>Service Fees</b>				
41156 Fleet Maintenance		573,800	684,875	573,800
	<b>Total</b>	<u>573,800</u>	<u>684,875</u>	<u>573,800</u>
<b>Proceeds from Sale of Assets</b>				
42510 Waste, Scrap & Supplies		2,703	500	500
	<b>Total</b>	<u>2,703</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>				
45020 Refunds		240	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<u>240</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>				
<b>Total Fleet Maintenance Fund</b>		<u>576,743</u>	<u>685,375</u>	<u>574,300</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>				<u>50,643</u>
<b>505 Records Management Center Fund</b>				
<b>Service Fees</b>				
41020 Records Management Fee		321,075	321,075	255,850
	<b>Total</b>	<u>321,075</u>	<u>321,075</u>	<u>255,850</u>
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>				
43000 Transfers In		49,531	49,531	99,531
	<b>Total</b>	<u>49,531</u>	<u>49,531</u>	<u>99,531</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>				
<b>Total Records Management Center Fund</b>		<u>370,606</u>	<u>370,606</u>	<u>355,381</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>				<u>388,629</u>
<b>506 Other Post Employment Benefits Fund</b>				
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>				
43000 Transfers In		-	-	4,812,102
	<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,812,102</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>				
45000 Interest Earned		883	12,000	500
45001 Investment Interest		3,985	-	3,000
	<b>Total</b>	<u>4,868</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>3,500</u>
<b>Insurance Premiums Revenue</b>				
46010 Health Insurance Premium-Retirees		2,123,568	1,852,978	2,345,044
46045 Medicare Part D Subsidy		214,436	150,000	-
	<b>Total</b>	<u>2,338,004</u>	<u>2,002,978</u>	<u>2,345,044</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>				
<b>Total Other Post Employment Benefits Fund</b>		<u>2,342,872</u>	<u>2,014,978</u>	<u>7,160,646</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>				<u>-</u>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>507 Community Venue Program Fund</b>			
<b>Venue Taxes</b>			
40180 Motor Vehicle Tax	8,316,811	7,500,000	7,500,000
40182 Hotel Occupancy Tax	15,397,320	13,500,000	14,000,000
<b>Total</b>	23,714,131	21,000,000	21,500,000
<b>Service Fee</b>			
41132 License and Permits Fees	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
<b>Total</b>	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40514 Other Receipts From Governmental Entities	4,585,059	-	-
<b>Total</b>	4,585,059	-	-
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	19,776	14,000	14,000
45001 Investment Interest	-	-	-
45002 Sweep Interest	103	-	-
<b>Total</b>	19,879	14,000	14,000
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Community Venue Program Fund</b>	29,619,069	22,314,000	22,814,000
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			93,933,595
<b>509 District Attorney Hot Check Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41104 Return Checks Fee	417,837	430,000	400,000
<b>Total</b>	417,837	430,000	400,000
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45030 Other Revenue	-	100	-
<b>Total</b>	-	100	-
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total District Attorney Hot Check Fund</b>	417,837	430,100	400,000
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			406,359
<b>510 Election Contract Services Fund</b>			
<b>Intergovernmental Revenues</b>			
40514 Other Receipts From Governmental Entities	3,519	2,700,000	1,300,000
<b>Total</b>	3,519	2,700,000	1,300,000
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41130 Service Fees	-	210,000	72,000
<b>Total</b>	-	210,000	72,000
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Election Contract Services Fund</b>	3,519	2,910,000	1,372,000
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			-

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>512 Firing Range Fund</b>			
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>			
43000 Transfers In	193,595	-	96,836
<b>Total</b>	<u>193,595</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,836</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45001 Investment Interest	70	-	50
<b>Total</b>	<u>70</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Firing Range Fund</b>	<u>193,665</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,886</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>120</u>
<b>565 Technology Service Fund</b>			
<b>Service Fees</b>			
41124 Technology Fee	608,159	897,412	947,218
<b>Total</b>	<u>608,159</u>	<u>897,412</u>	<u>947,218</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45020 Refunds	3,416	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>3,416</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Technology Service Fund</b>	<u>611,575</u>	<u>897,412</u>	<u>947,218</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>53,994</u>
<b>700 Capital Projects Fund</b>			
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40512 Contribution for Infrastructure	3,879,102	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>3,879,102</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Proceeds from General Long-Term Debt</b>			
44000 Debt Proceeds	115,040,000	65,000,000	-
44005 Premium/Discounts	10,958,765	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>125,998,765</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>			
43000 Transfers In	-	-	4,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>
<b>Revenue From Use of Assets</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	-	100	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Capital Projects Fund</b>	<u>129,877,867</u>	<u>65,000,100</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>219,683,215</u>

	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>701 TXDOT and ATD Pass Through Financing Fund</b>			
<b>Other Taxes</b>			
40130 TXDot and ATD Tax	12,845,166	11,400,000	12,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>12,845,166</u>	<u>11,400,000</u>	<u>12,500,000</u>
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40512 Contribution for Infrastructure	3,108,283	-	-
40514 Other Receipts From Governmental Entities	7,490,585	-	7,400,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>10,598,868</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,400,000</u>
<b>Proceeds from General Long-Term Debt</b>			
44000 Debt Proceeds	83,955,000	47,250,000	48,000,000
44005 Premium/Discounts	8,045,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>92,000,000</u>	<u>47,250,000</u>	<u>48,000,000</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	2,949	25,000	5,000
45001 Investment Interest	64,277	-	20,000
45002 Sweep Interest	2,743	1,500	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<u>69,969</u>	<u>26,500</u>	<u>26,500</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total TXDOT and ATD Pass Through Financing Fund</b>	<u>115,514,003</u>	<u>58,676,500</u>	<u>67,926,500</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>72,175,526</u>
<b>702 Multi Year Flood Projects Fund</b>			
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40512 Contribution for Infrastructure	735,795	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>735,795</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Proceeds from General Long-Term Debt</b>			
44000 Debt Proceeds	331,725,000	50,000,000	-
44005 Premium/Discounts	18,275,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>350,000,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Multi Year Flood Projects Fund</b>	<u>350,735,795</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			<u>130,830,483</u>

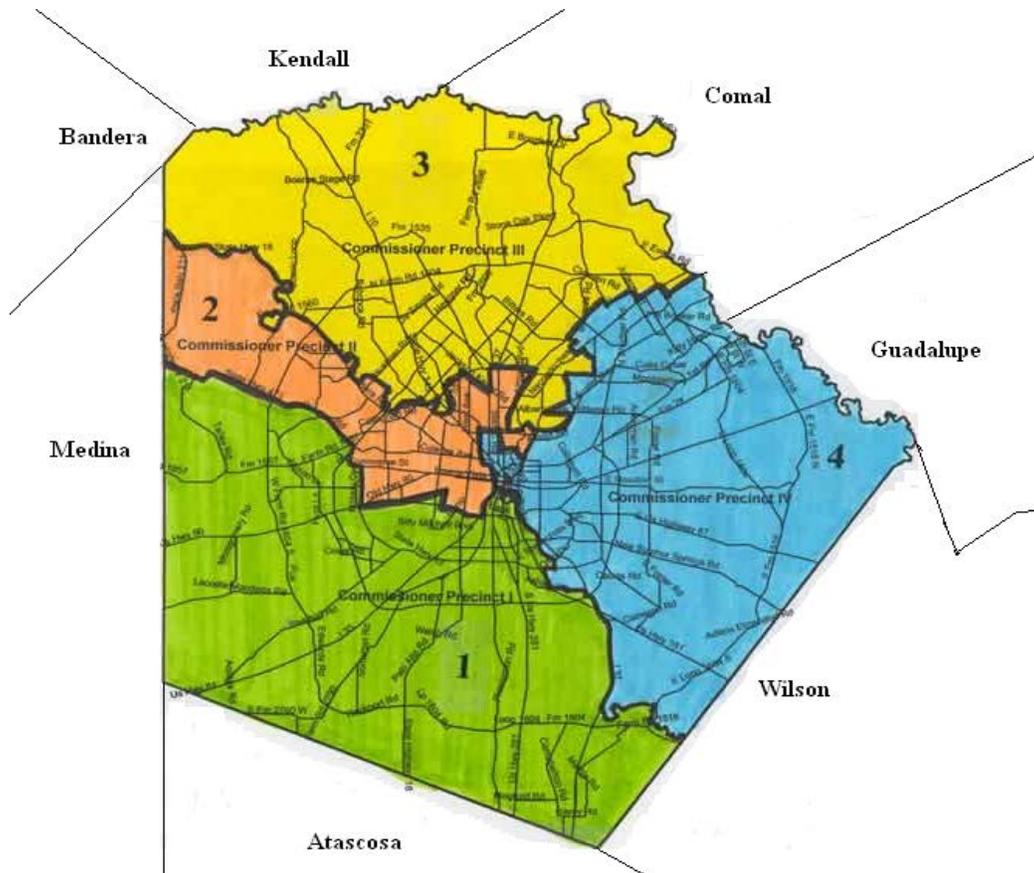
	Fiscal Year 2013 Annualized	Fiscal Year 2013 Budget	Fiscal Year 2014 Projection
<b>800 Grants-in-Aid Fund</b>			
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40512 Contribution for Infrastructure	-	-	50,000
40514 Other Receipts From Governmental Entities	88,516	89,000	90,000
40532 Grant Revenue	19,460,019	36,000,000	20,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>19,548,535</u>	<u>36,089,000</u>	<u>20,140,000</u>
<b>Interfund Transfers</b>			
43000 Transfers In	73,980	230,528	893,564
<b>Total</b>	<u>73,980</u>	<u>230,528</u>	<u>893,564</u>
<b>Other Revenue</b>			
45000 Interest Earned	(1,651)	2,000	1,500
45001 Investment Interest	788	-	500
45035 Donations	-	-	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<u>(863)</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>82,000</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Grants-in-Aid Fund</b>	<u>19,621,652</u>	<u>36,321,528</u>	<u>21,115,564</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>802 Home Program Fund</b>			
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40532 Grant Revenue	773,826	361,000	515,131
<b>Total</b>	<u>773,826</u>	<u>361,000</u>	<u>515,131</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total Home Program Fund</b>	<u>773,826</u>	<u>361,000</u>	<u>515,131</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>803 CDBG Program Fund</b>			
<b>Intergovernmental Revenue</b>			
40532 Grant Revenue	1,085,821	1,527,300	2,069,603
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,085,821</u>	<u>1,527,300</u>	<u>2,069,603</u>
<b>Appropriated Fund Balance</b>			
<b>Total CDBG Programs Fund</b>	<u>1,085,821</u>	<u>1,527,300</u>	<u>2,069,603</u>
<b>Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 9-30-13</b>			
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

# **COMMUNITY PROFILE**

Bexar County was one of 23 counties created in 1836 from a Spanish/Mexican municipality when the Constitution of the Republic of Texas established county level government. The County derives its name from San Antonio de Béxar, one of the 23 municipalities. San Antonio de Béxar—originally Villa of San Fernando de Béxar—was the first civil government established in the Spanish province of Texas. In 1731 the municipality was created when 55 Canary Islanders settled near the system of missions that had been established at the source of the San Antonio River. The new settlement was named after the Presidio San Antonio de Béxar, the Spanish military outpost that protected the missions. Today, Bexar County, pronounced “bear,” is one of 254 Texas Counties and its government is seated in San Antonio, Texas, its largest city.

The Commissioners Court is the overall managing/governing body of Bexar County. It is comprised of a County Judge and four Commissioners. Each Commissioner represents a quarter of Bexar County’s population. The County Judge is the presiding officer of the Bexar County Commissioners Court as well as the spokesperson and ceremonial head of the County government. The Court is responsible for budgetary decisions, tax and revenue decisions, and all personnel decisions except for certain positions which are either elected or appointed by the judiciary or other committees. The Court also appoints and monitors the actions of all County department heads other than those offices headed by elected officials.

The Honorable Nelson W. Wolff, former Mayor of San Antonio, is County Judge. Mr. Sergio “Chico” Rodriguez is Precinct 1 Commissioner, Mr. Paul Elizondo is Precinct 2 Commissioner, Mr. Kevin Wolff is Precinct 3 Commissioner, and Mr. Tommy Adkisson is Precinct 4 Commissioner. Mr. David Smith, appointed by the Commissioners Court, is County Manager. Below is a map of Bexar County and its precincts:



## **Bexar's Geographic Features**

Bexar County is located in south-central Texas, about 190 miles (305 km) west of Houston. Bexar County is also on the edge of the coastal plains, only 140 miles (225 km) inland from the Gulf of Mexico. Terrain altitude within the county varies from 600 to 1,200 feet. The San Antonio River's origin is north of downtown San Antonio and flows south through the County. Other less significant rivers and streams are the Medina, Medio, Leon, Helotes, Salado, Calvares, and Cibolo. Over 60 freshwater lakes are available for fishing. The County residents also receive much of their water from a vast underground lake, the Edwards Aquifer. This aquifer receives water from a 5,400 square mile area of lakes, rivers, creeks, and rainfall.

Seven counties neighbor Bexar County: to the north Kendall and Comal counties, to the east Guadalupe and Wilson counties, to the south Atascosa County, and to the west Medina and Bandera counties. Bexar County encompasses 1,257 square miles of which, 685.5 square miles are unincorporated, 465.4 of which is in the City of San Antonio and 106.1 in other incorporated municipalities.

### **Within Bexar County are 26 incorporated communities:**

Alamo Heights	Balcones Heights	Castle Hills	China Grove
Converse	Elmendorf	Fair Oaks Ranch	Grey Forest
Helotes	Hill Country Village	Hollywood Park	Kirby
Leon Valley	Live Oak	Lytle (partial)	Olmos Park
San Antonio	Schertz	Selma	Shavano Park
Somerset	St. Hedwig	Terrell Hills	Universal City
Von Ormy	Windcrest		

## **Bexar's Subtropical Climate**

Bexar County's climate is subtropical with mild winters and warm summers. Winters are mild with predominately northerly winds. Average annual rainfall is 32 inches. Precipitation falls mostly from April through September. Rainfall tends to peak between May and September, averaging 3.4 inches. Summers are accompanied by refreshing coastal breezes from the southeast.

Temperatures in January range from an average low of 41° F to an average high of 63° and in July from 75° to 95°. The growing season averages 265 days a year, with the first freeze in early December and the last freeze in early March. Crops include oats, sorghum, hay, corn, wheat, and a variety of fruits and vegetables. The climate is also conducive to the raising of livestock. The County's agreeable climate, complimented by its popular tourist attractions such as the Alamo, the River Walk, Sea World, and Fiesta Texas, is why it is the number one vacation destination in Texas.<sup>1</sup>

## **A Modern Transportation Hub**

Bexar County, proud home of the Alamo and San Antonio, the seventh largest U.S. city, is strategically important because of its location within the U.S.<sup>2</sup> Because it is equidistant both to the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, the County is strategically vital to interstate transportation and commerce.

<sup>1</sup> *San Antonio City Guide*. <http://sanantoniocity.info/index.php>.

<sup>2</sup> *Port San Antonio*. <http://www.portsanantonio.us/>.

Texas is the leading U.S. exporter of goods and Mexico's largest U.S. trading partner.<sup>3</sup> In 2012, Texas exported over \$94 billion of goods to Mexico. Because Bexar County is only 2 hours and 30 minutes from Mexico, the United States' third largest trading partner, it plays a vital role in trade with Mexico. Bexar County is less than 3 hours from Port Houston, the first largest U.S. seaport in handling foreign waterborne tonnage, first largest in export tonnage, and second largest in total tonnage.<sup>4</sup> Because the County has an advantageous access to the United States' best sea lanes, it is ideally positioned to engage in international trade.

Austin, the capital of Texas, is less than 1 hour away from Bexar County. This close proximity enables a healthy correspondence between county officials, community business leaders, and state officials concerning key policies impacting trade and commerce.

Additionally, Bexar County is located at the junction of three Interstate Highways, I-10, I-35, I-37 and five U.S. highways: 81, 87, 90, 181, and 281. Loop 410 forms an inner ring around the core of the County and the city of San Antonio. Loop 1604 forms a complete outer ring around the limits of the County and San Antonio. Loops 410 and 1604 serve to pump transportation throughout the northern, southern, western, and eastern regions of Bexar County and act as arteries to connect the major interstate and U.S. highway systems mentioned above, accessing Bexar County to the rest of the United States in all directions, north, south, west, east, and to Mexico.

Three airports serve Bexar County: the San Antonio International Airport (SAIA), the Stinson Municipal Airport, and Port San Antonio. An additional terminal in 2010 was added to SAIA to increase its capacity. Daily SAIA averages 260 domestic and international departures and arrivals. During 2012, SAIA serviced 8,243,221 passengers. It has three runways. The general runway is 5,519 feet long and 100 feet wide. The two all-weather air carrier runways are 8,502 feet long and 150 feet wide and 8,505 feet long and 150 feet wide respectively.

The Stinson Municipal Airport, the second airport within Bexar County, is the second oldest general aviation airport in continuous operation in the United States and is currently being expanded to increase its capacity. Stinson has a long history because it eases air traffic at SAIA by providing an additional two runways for corporate travelers, private aircraft owners, and private aviation companies. The runways are 4,129 feet long and 100 feet wide and 5,000 feet long and 100 feet wide respectively. Stinson is conveniently within minutes of Bexar County's major convention centers, business and industrial centers (including San Antonio's downtown business district), cultural attractions, and theme parks.

Port San Antonio, formerly Kelly Air Force Base, is a "1,900 acre aerospace, industrial complex and international logistics platform" that boasts an 11,500 foot runway.<sup>5</sup> It is also a hub for two national railroads, Union Pacific and BSNF. These railroads are increasing their traffic at Port San Antonio as Bexar County becomes a vital rail junction for shipping supplies and equipment to the Eagle Ford Shale natural gas and petroleum field in South Texas.<sup>6</sup> Port San Antonio's has over 70 tenants including Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Standard Aero, Pratt & Whitney, Booz Allen Hamilton, and Gore Design Completions and Cromalloy. Subsequently, Port San Antonio has become "valuable real estate for aerospace-related firms and cargo carriers."

<sup>3</sup> *U.S. Census Bureau*. <http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/state/data/tx.html#ctry>. 2012.

<sup>4</sup> *The Port of Houston Authority*. <http://www.portofhouston.com/about-us/overview/>. 2013.

<sup>5</sup> *Port San Antonio*. <http://www.portsanantonio.us/>. 2013.

<sup>6</sup> *San Antonio Business Journal*. 2012. <http://www.bizjournals.com/sanantonio/print-edition/2012/06/08/port-san-antonios-rail-ex...>

Moreover, Port San Antonio is a designated Free Trade Zone. As a Free Trade Zone, it is a mover of goods from Latin America and Asia. Thus, Bexar County has become both an interstate and international shipping hub and an emerging leader in global commerce.

Public transportation within Bexar County is expanding and improving. VIA Metropolitan Transit offers a bus system with 7,080 bus stops along 91 bus lines within the County. Over 140,000 passengers use VIA daily. VIA is expecting to receive \$20.3 million in federal grants to expand its service to Bexar County residents for FY 2013-14. The County strives to create alternative sources of funds to expand VIA services to ever increasing numbers of passengers who have chosen VIA as a reliable and cost-effective means to commute to work.

### **Emerging Demographics**

Bexar County's populous is a "unique blend of Anglo, Mexican, German," and Polish cultures.<sup>7</sup> St. Hedwig, to San Antonio's east, is a Polish farming community. Recently the County has received an influx of Asian immigrants from India, China, and the Middle East.

According to the 2012 U.S. Census Bureau estimate, at least 1,785,704 people live in Bexar County and its population has increased by 4.1 percent from 2010 to 2012. The County's 5.8 percent unemployment rate is below both the state and national unemployment rates.<sup>8</sup> The slight increase in summer unemployment is attributed to the number of students who search for employment upon graduating from local universities and colleges such as the University of Texas at San Antonio, Texas A&M San Antonio, Our Lady of the Lake, St. Mary's, Incarnate Word, Trinity, and the Alamo Community Colleges.<sup>9</sup> Still, the County's unemployment rate is below the 6.4 percent state unemployment rate and well below the 7.3 percent national unemployment rate. Bexar County's below average unemployment rate is one of the many reasons it is an appealing place to live and to work.

Bexar County's largest ethnic group is Hispanic or Latino at 58.7 percent, followed by White persons at 30.3 percent, Black/African American persons at 6.9 percent, Asian persons at 2.3 percent, the American Indian and Alaska Native at 0.2 percent, and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders at 0.1 percent. Those reporting two or more races or some other race alone represented 1.3 percent of the population.<sup>10</sup>

Additionally, 81.7 percent of Bexar County's population over 25 has a high school diploma and 25.6 percent has a bachelor's degree or higher. The number of housing units in the County is 672,307 with the average household containing 2.79 persons. The percentage of residents between the ages of 18 and 65 is 62.8 percent. 153,044 residents are veterans. These demographics suggest that housing is plentiful and that a considerable percentage of Bexar County residents are of able and working age.

### **Bright Economic Developments**

Bexar County is a generator of careers and its economic growth is looking brighter in the post-recession era. According to *Forbes List Of The Best Places For Business And Careers* for 2013, "San Antonio leads five Texas cities in the top 25 of our list. San Antonio, like much of Texas, benefits from business costs that are 19% below the national average".<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Bigley, J. & Permenter, P. (2012). *Insider's Guide San Antonio*. Guilford, CT: Morris Book Publishing, LLC.

<sup>8</sup> *Bureau of Labor Statistics*. [http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps\\_htgm.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_htgm.htm).

<sup>9</sup> *The San Antonio Business Journal*. [www.bizjournals.com/.../unemployment-creeping-up-in-san.html](http://www.bizjournals.com/.../unemployment-creeping-up-in-san.html). 2012.

<sup>10</sup> *United States Census Bureau*. [http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community\\_facts.xhtml](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml). 2013.

<sup>11</sup> *Forbes.com* <http://www.forbes.com/sites/kurtbadenhausen/2013/08/07/des-moines-tops-list-of-the-best-places-for-business-and-careers>. 2013.

An indicator of robust economic growth is the presence of top international accounting firms. Ernst & Young, KPMG, and Deloitte provide services for the County's rapidly growing business community. The areas of those services include advisory, assurance, tax, transactions, strategic growth markets, and specialty services.<sup>12</sup> These specialty services assist businesses in adjusting to and negotiating in often challenging international trade environments.

### **Banking, Financial, and Lending Services and Products**

Rapidly, Bexar County is becoming a market of financial services and products. USAA, the County's largest employer, offers financial services, financial planning, insurance, investment, and banking products for the military service members and their families.<sup>13</sup> It has employed over 25,000 staff and has grossed over \$20.7 billion annually.

Frost National Bank, Broadway Bank, Jefferson Bank, First State Bank, and TexStar National Bank are the top County-based banks. Top banks with branches in the County are Frost Bank, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Broadway Bank, JP Morgan Chase, BBVA, and the International Bank of Commerce. The 5 largest credit unions in the area are Security Service Federal Credit Union, Randolph-Brooks Federal Credit Union, San Antonio Federal Credit Union, Firstmark Credit Union, and Generations Federal Credit Union. Altogether, the 25 top credit unions have held a total of \$14,251,000,000 in assets, received over \$11,773,000,000 in deposits, and have loaned over \$11,713,000,000 in loans yearly. The top 5 Region 6 SBA 504 & 7(A) lending institutions are Superior Financial Group LLC, BBVA Compass, JPMorgan Chase Bank NA, Wells Fargo Bank NA, and Capital Certified Development Corporation. Together, the top 24 SBA lending institutions have guaranteed over \$106,581,625 and have approved over \$85,965,795 loans annually.

### **Top Private Sector Employers**

Top private sector employers in the area are: USAA, Methodist Healthcare System, Baptist Healthcare System, JP Morgan Chase, Six Flags Fiesta Texas, Southwest Research Institute, Sea World San Antonio, Valero Energy Corporation, Frost National Bank, and KCI.

In 2009, Toyota added the Tacoma line to their manufacturing plant, which added almost 1,000 jobs and a \$100 million investment.<sup>14</sup> Toyota expects to manufacture 100,000 annually.<sup>15</sup> HEB, one of the largest employers in Bexar County has recently announced plans to expand its downtown campus to include a 10,000 square foot grocery store at the corner of South Flores and E. Cesar Chavez Blvd. The total investment of the downtown campus expansion is estimated to be around \$100 million dollars.<sup>16</sup>

### **Military County USA**

Bexar County has the largest military establishment in the United States, which is why it is called Military County USA.<sup>17</sup> The County is home to two Air Force Bases, Lackland and Randolph, and 3 army installations, Fort Sam Houston, Camp Bullis, and Camp Stanley. Combined, these massive installations employ over 74,500 military and civilian personnel. Their economic impact is over \$4.9

<sup>12</sup> *Ernst & Young Global Limited*. <http://www.ey.com/US/en/Services/Specialty-Services>.

<sup>13</sup> *San Antonio Business Journal Book of Lists*. 2010.

<sup>14</sup> *Toyota Launches Tacoma Production in San Antonio*. <http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/toyota-launches-tacoma-production-in-san-antonio-100122014.html>. 2009.

<sup>15</sup> *Tacoma Production Moves to San Antonio Toyota Plant*. <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/2326423/posts>. 2009.

<sup>16</sup> *San Antonio Express News*, <http://blog.mysanantonio.com/downtown/2013/11/main-avenue-group-says-road-is-unsellable/>. 2013.

<sup>17</sup> *San Antonio Economy: Major Industries and Commercial Activity*. <http://www.city-data.com/us-cities/The-South/San-Antonio-Economy.html>. 2009.

billion. The San Antonio Military Medical Center (SAMMC) is now the Defense Department's largest inpatient hospital and it is the Department's only level 1 trauma center within the continental United States. SAMMC has have 425 inpatient beds and 32 operating rooms.<sup>18</sup>

### **Medical and Biomedical Industries**

Bexar County is home to 33 hospitals, 2 research centers, and 12 other health care institutions. There are over a dozen bioscience and healthcare companies operating in Bexar County, employing over 140,000 individuals. The 5 largest hospitals in Bexar County are the Baptist Medical Center, the University Hospital, the Methodist Hospital, the Christus Santa Rosa Hospital-City Centre, and the Methodist Specialty & Transplant Hospital.<sup>19</sup> The top 24 hospitals combined provide care for over 249,630 patients annually. The medical and biomedical community generates over \$11.9 billion for the area.

Significant successes in the medical and biomedical industries continue to occur within Bexar County. In June 2010, InCube announced its plans to establish InCube Labs Texas. Since then, InCube has formally opened its doors. As part of the move, three of InCube's subsidiaries—Corhythm, Neurolink and Fe3 Medical—have also relocated to its new research facility.<sup>20</sup> The 20,000 square foot facility in San Antonio includes wet labs, machine shop and a two class 100 clean rooms providing the necessary equipment and facilities for developing life science companies.

### **Commercial Construction**

The County's commercial construction market is one of the healthiest in the country primarily due to \$3 billion in military construction work over the next few years and major public projects, such as the University Health System's \$900 million capital improvements program. The Robert B. Green campus, a 290,000 sq. ft. six-story clinical pavilion, was opened on January 2013 and the University Hospital is scheduled to open in early 2014.<sup>21</sup> These projects will have a significant impact on local construction and will have positive long-term effects to health care services for citizens.

### **Energy**

Valero Energy Corporation, Tesoro, and NuStar Energy (the Fortune 38<sup>th</sup> best company to work for), headquarters in Bexar County, are among the most successful U.S. natural gas and petroleum firms. Combined, their 2011 net revenues totaled \$2,874,461,000. CPS Energy is the nation's largest municipally owned energy utility providing both natural gas and electric service. It serves more than 717,000 electric customers and 325,000 natural gas customers in and around the seventh-largest city in the nation.<sup>22</sup> In 2013 it earned \$2,256,531,000 in revenues and \$575,005,000 in net income.

The Eagle Ford Shale oil and gas reservoir will undoubtedly be an enormous source of economic development for Bexar County as oil and gas companies drill. The shale deposit's thickness averages 475 feet and the entire shale reservoir comprehends 30 Texas counties.

### **An Overall Friendly Climate**

Due to low taxes and relatively few regulations, Bexar County's economy is highly favorable compared to other economies across the Nation. Due to the expansion of military medicine at Fort Sam Houston,

<sup>18</sup> *SAMMC Now the Largest Military Medical Facility*. <http://www.mysanantonio.com/news/military/article/New-CoTo-makes-SAMMC-largest-...> 2012.

<sup>19</sup> *San Antonio Business Journal*. 2012. <http://www.bizjournals.com/sanantonio/print-edition/2012/06/08/port-san-antonios-rail-ex...>

<sup>20</sup> InCube Labs Texas. <http://www.incubelabs.com/about/icl-texas/>. 2010.

<sup>21</sup> *University Health System*, <http://www.universityhealthsystem.com/our-vision/>. 2013.

<sup>22</sup> *CPS Energy: Who We Are*. [http://cpsenergy.com/About\\_CPS\\_Energy/Who\\_We\\_Are/](http://cpsenergy.com/About_CPS_Energy/Who_We_Are/). 2012.

Toyota's expanded production of the Tacoma, and ongoing economic development initiatives underway, the economy in Bexar County remains solid.

### **A Leader in Academics and Research**

Bexar County has become a metropolis of academics and research. It is home to over 40 universities, colleges, and technical institutes serving over 154,011 students. The main universities and colleges serving students are the University of Texas-San Antonio (UTSA), Texas A&M-San Antonio (TAMU-SA), St. Mary's University, Our Lady of the Lake University, Incarnate Word, Trinity University, and the Alamo Colleges. The Alamo Colleges include 5 colleges, which serve each of Bexar County's regions: Northeast Lakeview College, Northwest Vista College, Palo Alto College, St. Phillip's College, and San Antonio Community College. Together, in 2013 they enrolled 62,377 students.

#### **The University of Texas-San Antonio**

UTSA confers the most degrees in South Texas, contributes over \$1.2 billion to the Bexar County economy, and supports over 15,720 jobs in South Texas. 29,000 students enrolled in UTSA during Fall 2013. Of those who attended 4,264 enrolled to complete a master or doctoral program. Presently UTSA has 8 colleges and offers over 142 academic degree programs.<sup>23</sup> Its Graduate School offered 52 Master and 24 Doctoral programs. It has three campuses: the Main 1604 Campus, the Downtown Campus, and the Institute of Texas Culture.

UTSA is ambitiously implementing its academic vision to become a tier one research university by 2016. Its research institutes seek progress in the 5 areas of Energy, Health, Human & Social Development, Security, and Sustainability.<sup>24</sup> UTSA's "19 research centers and institutes have led to discoveries and advances in the areas of cyber security; Alzheimer's diagnosis and treatment; emerging infectious diseases; music research; and conventional, alternative, and renewable energy." When UTSA becomes a tier one university, it will add an additional \$2.5 billion to the County's economy, and an additional 41,000 jobs (9,500 research jobs).

UTSA completed its inaugural football season in 2011, drawing an NCAA first-year record crowd of 56,743 to its first game on September 3, 2011, in the Alamodome. During its six-game home season, UTSA averaged 35,521 fans per game, another NCAA inaugural season record.

In 2012, UTSA joined the Western Athletic Conference and the NCAA Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS), the top tiers of college football competition. The Roadrunners are leaping from a no-football program university to FBS faster than any university in history. Head Coach Larry Coker, a two-time national coach of the year winner and a national championship coach while at the University of Miami, leads the Roadrunners in WAC home games in 2012 against San Jose State, Texas State, and Utah State. In 2013, the Roadrunners will open with home games against Oklahoma State, Houston and Rice before moving into WAC play.

<sup>23</sup> *UTSA Academics*. <http://utsa.edu/about/glance/>. 2013.

<sup>24</sup> *UTSA Tier One*. <http://utsa.edu/tierone/impact/index.html>. 2012.

### **The University of Texas Health Science Center-San Antonio**

3,310 students and 1,090 residents and fellows are enrolled at the University of Texas Health Science Center-San Antonio (UTHSCSA).<sup>25</sup> The UTHSCSA has 5 schools: the Dental School, the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, the School of Health Professions, the School of Medicine, and the School of Nursing.

These are the UTHSCSA's mission strategies:

- Educating a diverse student body to become excellent health care providers and scientists.
- Engaging in research to understand health and disease.
- Commercializing discoveries, as appropriate, to benefit the public.
- Providing compassionate and culturally proficient health care.
- Engaging our community to improve health.
- Influencing thoughtful advances in health policy.

The UTHSCSA is ranked highly in Texas for aging research funding from the National Institute on Aging. It is ranked in the top 3 percent of all institutions worldwide receiving National Institute of Health funding. It is ranked in the top 3 percent of all institutions worldwide receiving federal funding. Moreover, UTHSCSA is the chief catalyst for the \$29.2 billion biosciences and health care industry in Bexar County. UTHSCSA supports approximately 5,500 employees in Bexar County.

### **Texas A&M University-San Antonio**

TAMU-SA was created to address an educational need in South San Antonio. The Texas Legislature asked the Texas A&M University System to establish a center that would offer junior- and senior-level courses in South San Antonio, an area that has been historically underserved in terms of higher education. The university, formerly known as Texas A&M University-Kingsville System Center-San Antonio, was approved by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board in January 2000. On May 23, 2009, Governor Rick Perry signed Senate Bill 629 that created Texas A&M University-San Antonio as a stand-alone university.

In 2011, TAMU-SA offered 23 undergraduate and 14 graduate programs, including an MBA program. Over 4,116 students attended: 2,983 undergraduate and 1,133 graduate students. 888 students graduated: 647 undergraduates and 241 graduates.<sup>26</sup> It has 4 campuses to meet the needs of enrolled students: Main Campus (near Loop 410 and Zarzamora), Brooks City-Base, Alamo University Center (near Loop S. 1604 and Austin Highway), and the Educational and Cultural Arts Center (near Market Square). The following is TAMU-SA's mission statement:

Texas A&M University-San Antonio faculty and staff prepare and empower students through innovative and challenging academic and co-curricular programs that contribute to and enrich the economic and social development of the community and region. A solid foundation for success is established through dynamic teaching, scholarship, research, and public service that inspire graduates to lifelong learning and responsible global citizenship.

<sup>25</sup> UTHSCSA. [http://www.uthscsa.edu/op/vital/documents/HSC\\_Overview\\_10-3-13.pdf](http://www.uthscsa.edu/op/vital/documents/HSC_Overview_10-3-13.pdf) /. 2013.

<sup>26</sup> TAMU-SA Factbook: Fall 2012. <http://www.tamusa.tamus.edu/uploadFile/folders/jmims/Pdf/Pdf-635078624893078475-10.100.20.116.pdf>.

### **Home to the Fourth Largest School District in Texas**

Bexar County’s public school system comprises 20 independent school districts with a total of 463 schools and over 400,000 students in the region.<sup>27</sup> Northside Independent School District is the fourth largest school district in Texas and is the 30<sup>th</sup> largest public school system in the United States with enrollment of 97,439 students.

#### **Independent School Districts:**

Alamo Heights ISD	East Central ISD	Edgewood ISD
Somerset ISD	Fort Sam Houston ISD	Lackland ISD
South San Antonio ISD	Southwest ISD	Southside ISD
Judson ISD	North East ISD	Northside ISD
Harlandale ISD	San Antonio ISD	Randolph Field ISD
Schertz/Cibolo/Universal City	Floresville ISD (partial)	Boerne ISD (partial)
Comal ISD (partial)	Medina Valley ISD (partial)	

### **The Number One Tourist Destination in Texas**

Bexar County attracts thousands of tourists every year. Four of the most popular attractions include the Tower of the Americas, the Alamo, the River Walk, and Market Square.

The Tower of the Americas dominates Bexar County’s sky scape. Virtually from any direction, when one looks at the horizon, one can see this 750 foot-tall tower. Tourists ride the elevator to the top to gaze at the view of San Antonio and the County as far as the eye can see. At the very top of the Tower is a circular revolving five-star restaurant, the Chart House. Its exquisite cuisine and the charm of its breathtaking view are why many couples make evening reservations to dine there.

By far the most visited of all downtown sites is the Alamo. The Alamo, originally named Mission San Antonio de Valero, was established in 1718. It is one of five historic missions are located within the County, which also include Mission Concepcion, Mission San Jose, Mission San Juan, and Mission Espada. Yearly 2.5 million people visit it. Visitors from faraway—China, India, Japan, Europe, and South America—want to see it. Tourists visit it both to listen to guides retell the inspirational account of Texans’ courageous fight for independence against the oppressive Mexican dictator Santa Anna and to witness the grounds where those Texas patriots fought and sacrificed their lives for freedom.

Near the Alamo, 20 feet below street-level, is the jewel of Bexar County—the River Walk. It winds its way through downtown San Antonio. The River Walk stretches approximately 2.5 miles through a restaurant, shopping, and entertainment district and connects to the San Antonio Convention Center and Hemisfair Plaza. One sees couples spending a romantic evening strolling on the cobblestone pathways along both sides of the river. They are attempting to decide where to eat. The rows of restaurant after restaurant are all worthy of their choice. On the trees are lights of a variety of colors lighting the River Walk so that one can see lush vegetation: sago palms, vines, lilies, elephant ears, coyolas, ferns, oleanders, and irises. Occasionally, one will see a riverboat pass by. In the riverboat are lively people at linen-clothed tables enjoying a Cabernet and a lavish, full-course meal. Soaring above the River Walk are magnificent hotels such as the Marriott and the Hilton Palacio Del Rio inviting tourists to enjoy a pleasant evening’s rest.

<sup>27</sup> Enrollment in Texas Public Schools 2011-12. [www.tea.state.tx.us/acctres/Enroll\\_2011-12.pdf](http://www.tea.state.tx.us/acctres/Enroll_2011-12.pdf).

In May of 2008, Bexar County voters approved four propositions, funded by a visitor tax which is a combination of a 1.75% levy on hotel rooms and a 5% levy on short-term car rentals. These propositions included: San Antonio River Improvements, Amateur Sports Facilities, Community Arenas and Grounds, and Performing Arts Facilities. Many of the community venues described below have been partially or fully funded by Bexar County through these visitor taxes.

### **Bexar County: A Heritage of Art**

In the 1820s, twenty years before Texas joined the United States, Commerce Street had become a marketplace. Some of the earliest businesses in downtown San Antonio were a pharmacy and a dry goods store. Farmers would also bring their produce from their farms. Cowboys would ride into town with their cattle. Residents would then walk to Commerce Street to buy meat. Women, called “Chili Queens,” would set up stands and serve simple Mexican foods such as fresh tacos and chili.

Today, the Market Square is the largest Mexican marketplace outside of Mexico. Visitors to Bexar County can find chess sets and jewelry boxes made of onyx from Oaxaca and leather purses and boots from Leon. One can buy hand-sculpted dolls, hand-painted vases, and red-clay pottery from Jalisco. There, one will see traditional Mexican dresses, white-collared shirts called juaveras, and charro hats. Ponchos and sarapes of many colors, hand-woven from coarse cotton, and hand-woven quilts can be bought there. These hand-woven quilts capture the horizon’s flash of colors at sunrise and sunset and the blaze of a lightning storm. La Margarita and Mi Tierra serve fajitas and all the most-loved Mexican foods, including pastries called “pan dulce.” Also at the Market Square is the Museo Alameda. This museum is a display of art that teaches tourists about Mexico’s history, including its revolution. Tourists will find the art of Diego Rivera, photos of Madero, a president of Mexico’s revolutionary period, and art from Guanajuato. One of the most pleasant experiences of the Market Square is to walk and suddenly hear the stirring music of a local guitarist such as James Martin. You will find those guitarists laboring away on their guitars, pouring into their music their complete, heartfelt emotion.

Just a ten minutes’ drive away are the San Antonio Museum of Art, Witte Museums, and the Dolph Briscoe Museum of Western Art. The San Antonio Museum of Art is located on the bank of the San Antonio River. Its vast collection is a treasure of art from Europe, Latin America, China, India, Mexico, and the United States. In several rooms you will also find ancient Greek hoplite helmets and pottery and sculptures of Roman emperors. The Witte Museum is near the San Antonio Zoo. At the Witte Museum is the South Texas Heritage Center. There, you will discover how people lived during the early days of Texas. The Dolph Briscoe Western Art Museum opened on October 26, 2013. The museum “preserves and interprets the art, history, and culture of the American West”.<sup>28</sup>

The San Antonio Zoo’s mission is “to foster appreciation and concern for all living things.” It is home to over 3,500 animals of 600 species. The zoo is one of the first cageless zoos in the United States and stretches for 35 acres. Included on those acres are aquariums and botanical gardens. The San Antonio Zoo has participated in over 230 endangered species programs and has received numerous awards for saving and breeding endangered species. 53 snow leopards, an endangered animal, have been bred. Every year 80,000 children visit to see the endangered species at the San Antonio Zoo. The idea is that if they visit and see the variety of wildlife at the San Antonio Zoo, they will make environmentally friendly decisions when they become adults.

The Tobin Center for the Performing Arts is expected to have its grand opening in the fall of 2014. The Tobin Center will be a versatile, world-class performing arts facility for the nation’s seventh-largest city. The Tobin Center will provide education opportunities and exposure to world class performances for youth.

<sup>28</sup> *Briscoe Museum*, <http://www.briscoemuseum.org/about>. 2013.

### **South Texas' Sports Center**

Bexar County in the last few decades has become a sports center. Visitors who want to witness Coach Gregg Popovich lead the Spurs to victory can see the games at the AT&T Center. In the *San Antonio Business Journal Book of Lists* one can also find the top 25 golf courses in Bexar County. If one wants to bet on the best horse, one can watch horse-races at Retama Park. The San Antonio Scorpions played their first season in 2010. In 2012 the team joined the National American Soccer League. In 2013 they welcomed fans in their own stadium at the STAR Soccer Complex, the Toyota Field, which has a capacity of 8,000 that may be increased to 18,000 as demand grows.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Toyota Field, <http://www.toyotafield.com/about-toyota-field.html>. 2013.

## ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

As the U.S. economy continues to recover from the Great Recession of 2009, various economic indicators continue to improve, albeit at a fairly mild rate. Overall unemployment is lower than it was at this point last year, although its decline has taken a somewhat slow and sometimes stagnant path. Consumer spending has continued to increase and U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has remained positive. Since the beginning of 2011, quarterly GDP growth has averaged 2 percent. However, GDP growth through the first 3 quarters of this year has averaged 2.1 percent, which is lower than the average growth of 2.6 percent for the first 3 quarters of last year.<sup>1</sup> Other economic indicators, such as property values, housing starts, jobless claims, and consumer confidence have all continued to show improvement. This being said, the scars from the 2009 recession are still visible and confidence in future growth is still very vulnerable due to the slow nature of the recovery.

As the economy modestly improves, states and local governments continue to be under pressure to spend more as the effects of federal government stimulus programs continue to fade and further contraction of the federal government is expected. As the U.S. moves further away from the risk of another recession, local governments must continue to adapt to the “new normal” of slower revenue growth while simultaneously attempting to meet growing service demands. Bexar County has continued to adjust to the economic changes by exploring efficient and cost effective ways to deliver services to a growing population.

### NATIONAL ECONOMY

Since the 2010 announcement that the Great Recession had officially ended in June 2009, the U.S. economy has seen tepid growth in the range of 2 percent.<sup>2</sup> Part of the reason for this slow growth is the completion of the federal stimulus programs enacted by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). The ARRA, which was passed to spur economic growth and save or create jobs, allocated \$840 billion for stimulus programs, of which \$803.1 billion has been spent as of September 30th, 2013.<sup>3</sup> To date, Bexar County has received \$1,041,901,166 in ARRA funding.<sup>4</sup> The sectors that have received the largest portions of this funding are education (42.1 percent), contracts (16.1 percent), and transportation (9.0 percent).

As has been the case since 2011, the debate in the U.S. Congress about increasing the maximum amount the U.S. would carry on its balance sheet also had a major political impact as public support for Congress continued to drop. The Federal Government shutdown for 16 days in October 2013 over the debt ceiling debate before an agreement was eventually reached to fund the government through January 15, 2014 at sequestration levels and suspend the debt limit until February 15, 2014. Unfortunately, the agreement did not address future budgets, which left intact the lingering uncertainty about future financing of the U.S. government. As the recovery nears its final stages, Congress will have to find ways to reduce its medium to long term spending, while minimizing negative effects on overall confidence in the economy.

In addition to continued debate over the debt ceiling, the first round of the federal government sequestration went into effect on March 1, 2013. The sequester cuts came into effect because of a provision in the Budget Control Act of 2011 stating that if Congress was unable to produce legislation by November 2013 that would reduce the deficit by \$1.2 trillion over ten years, then a series of automatic, across the board cuts would take place. The cuts reduced spending by approximately \$85.4 billion for fiscal year 2013, with similar cuts scheduled for years 2014 through 2021.<sup>5</sup> The cuts are split evenly

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Interactive Data

<sup>2</sup> “End of Recession.” National Bureau of Economic Research, Business Cycle Dating Committee. <http://www.nber.org/cycles/sept2010.html>.

<sup>3</sup> “Tracking the Money.” <http://www.recovery.gov/pages/default.aspx>.

<sup>4</sup> “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: A Texas Eye on the Dollars.” <http://window.state.tx.us/recovery/transparency/map/index.php>.

<sup>5</sup> “The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2023”. CBO. Retrieved February 2013.

between defense and non-defense categories, although some major programs like Social Security, Medicaid, federal pensions, and veteran's benefits are exempt. The sequester lowers spending by approximately \$1.1 trillion versus pre-sequester levels over the 8 year period from 2013 to 2021.<sup>6</sup> The Congressional Budget Office predicted that the sequester would reduce overall economic growth in 2013 by 0.6 percentage points, from 2.0 percent to 1.4 percent and prevent the creation or retention of about 750,000 jobs by year end.<sup>7</sup> Although many economists predicted that markets would react violently to the sequester cuts, they remained relatively unaffected by the news.

Another way the U.S. Federal Reserve has tried to spur the economy is through the initiation of a program known as quantitative easing, in which the Fed would buy approximately \$1.75 trillion in Treasury bonds. During November 2010, the Federal Reserve announced a second round of monetary easing as the economy was still showing signs of weakness. The Fed purchased an additional \$600 billion in Treasuries, while reinvesting \$300 billion. The Federal Reserve's second round of quantitative easing was completed by July 2011, with rumors of a possible third round dubbed "QE3".<sup>8</sup> In September 2012, a third round of quantitative easing was approved in which the Federal Reserve decided to launch a new \$40 billion per month, open-ended bond purchasing program of agency mortgage-backed securities.<sup>9</sup>

In June of 2013, Ben Bernanke announced that the Fed planned to scale back its bond purchases from \$85 billion to \$65 billion per month during the upcoming September 2013 policy meeting, contingent upon positive economic data.<sup>10</sup> However, on September 18, 2013 the Fed decided to hold its bond-buying program steady at \$85 billion per month based on the latest economic data, putting off any decision for tapering until later in the year.<sup>11</sup> Economic indicators had not improved as much as anticipated, and the Fed did not feel that the overall economy was healthy enough to justify easing back on its stimulus efforts.

Although markets responded positively to QE3, with the S&P 500 and the Dow Jones Industrial Average both closing at record highs on the day of the announcement, the third round of quantitative easing furthered concerns about the health of the U.S. economy more than four years after the official end of the Great Recession. The *Global Competitive Report 2013-14* ranks nations based on their economic competitiveness. After having declined for four consecutive years in the ranking, the United States reversed its downward trend, moving up two spots to 5<sup>th</sup>.<sup>12</sup> The Fed has forecasted that the pace of economic expansion will likely remain moderate through 2014. Additionally, a tool that the Fed has continued to use to help aid in the recovery is keeping interest rates at historic lows near 0 to 0.25 percent. The Fed has said it will keep the target rate near zero until the unemployment rate is below 6.5 percent and inflation is under control.<sup>13</sup> Most Fed policymakers expect to see the first interest rate hike occur in 2015 and the federal funds target rate will be 2 percent by the end of 2016.

The U.S. public debt is still a serious area of concern. Currently, the federal government has accumulated over \$17.1 trillion in debt.<sup>14</sup> The interest owed on the public debt has now grown to over \$256.3 billion. The largest budget items are Social Security (\$808 billion), Medicare (\$776 billion), Defense (\$604 billion), Income Security (\$348 billion), and Federal Pensions (\$229 billion). The total U.S. debt—which combines households, businesses, state and local governments, financial institutions, and the federal government—has grown to over \$60.1 trillion and the total interest owed is over \$2.7 trillion.

<sup>6</sup> "CBO Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act". CBO. Retrieved February 2013.

<sup>7</sup> "Automatic Reductions in Government Spending -- aka Sequestration". CBO. February 28, 2013. Retrieved March 1, 2013.

<sup>8</sup> Fed to Buy \$600 Billion of Treasuries.

<sup>9</sup> Jensen, Greg (19 September 2012). "QE3 Launched: The Ever Decreasing Effects of Monetary Stimulus".

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.foxbusiness.com/economy/2013/06/19/fed-decision-on-tap/>

<sup>11</sup> Fed decides not to taper" <http://projects.marketwatch.com/short-history-of-qe-and-the-market-timeline/#9>

<sup>12</sup> The Global Competitiveness Index 2013–2014: CountryProfile Highlights

<sup>13</sup> "New Fed Chair Could Mean Interest Rates Near Zero Until 2017" – Yahoo Finance

<sup>14</sup> U.S. National Debt Clock: Real Time. <http://www.usdebtclock.org/>

Additionally, total unfunded liabilities have grown to \$126.5 trillion: \$16.7 trillion for Social Security, \$22 trillion for prescription drugs, and \$87.8 trillion for Medicare. It is unclear how the federal government plans to balance the needs of keeping this historically weak recovery on track and bringing medium and long-term federal spending to sustainable levels. Additionally, the decision on when and how much the Fed will eventually let interest rates rise will play a very key role in future debt negotiations.

## **U.S. Labor Market**

The U.S. unemployment rate and the overall job market continue to be major concerns of economists. Many have dubbed this recovery as the “jobless recovery”. During the recession, the unemployment rate rose to 10.1 percent and shed more than 5 percent of its non-farm payroll jobs.<sup>15</sup> The unemployment rate declined from the high of 10.1 percent to around 9.0 percent throughout most of 2011. Many economists did not expect this rate to change anytime soon and believed that the unemployment rate would remain around 9.0 percent through 2012 and drop to 8.5 percent by 2013.<sup>16</sup> During October 2011, the unemployment rate was 9.0 percent, a change of 0.5 percent since August 2010.<sup>17</sup> By the end of 2011, the unemployment rate had dropped 0.1 percent to 8.9 percent.<sup>18</sup>

In June 2012, the unemployment rate dropped to 8.2 percent. This drop to below 8.5 was somewhat encouraging considering that economists predicted that it would remain at 8.5 in 2013. In September 2012, the unemployment rate had dropped to 7.9 percent, marking the first time it has been under 8 percent since January 2009. By August 2013, the unemployment rate was 7.3 percent, where it hovered for the next 3 months.<sup>19</sup> It should be noted that the unemployment rate is based on those still seeking employment and doesn't take into account those who have given up on finding employment. Currently, only 62.8 percent of potential civilian workers are employed or seeking employment, which represents a .4 percentage point drop (or 720,000 people) from September 2013 and the lowest participation rate in 35 years.<sup>20</sup> Additionally, over 8 million people are currently employed part-time for economic reasons, which is up from 7.8 million in October 2012. Total non-farm payroll employment increased by 204,000 in October and job growth averaged 190,000 per month over the prior 12 months.

There is still some reluctance by businesses to hire new employees due to the slow recovery and uncertainty about capital markets in the near future. More than 8.5 million people lost their jobs between the beginning of 2008 and early 2010, and there are currently 11.3 million people out of work. Of 11.3 million, 4.1 million have been unemployed longer than 27 weeks. Of the 8.7 million jobs lost during the Great Recession, 6.7 million have been regained in the first 40 months since employment growth resumed.<sup>21</sup> In addition, the number of part-time workers relative to full-time workers is at a record high. This is partly due to the sluggish recovery and partly due to employers anticipating the increased costs of labor as a result of the Affordable Care Act. As of August 2013, 75 percent of all jobs added during the year were classified as part-time.<sup>22</sup> These part-time workers do not show up in unemployment numbers, but their decreased productivity and disposable income have the same effect on the economy.

<sup>15</sup> Estimates of Job Creation from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Council of Economic Advisors. The White House.

<sup>16</sup> Congressional Budget Office Report, (2011, August), “The Budget and Economic Outlook: An Update.”

<sup>17</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics

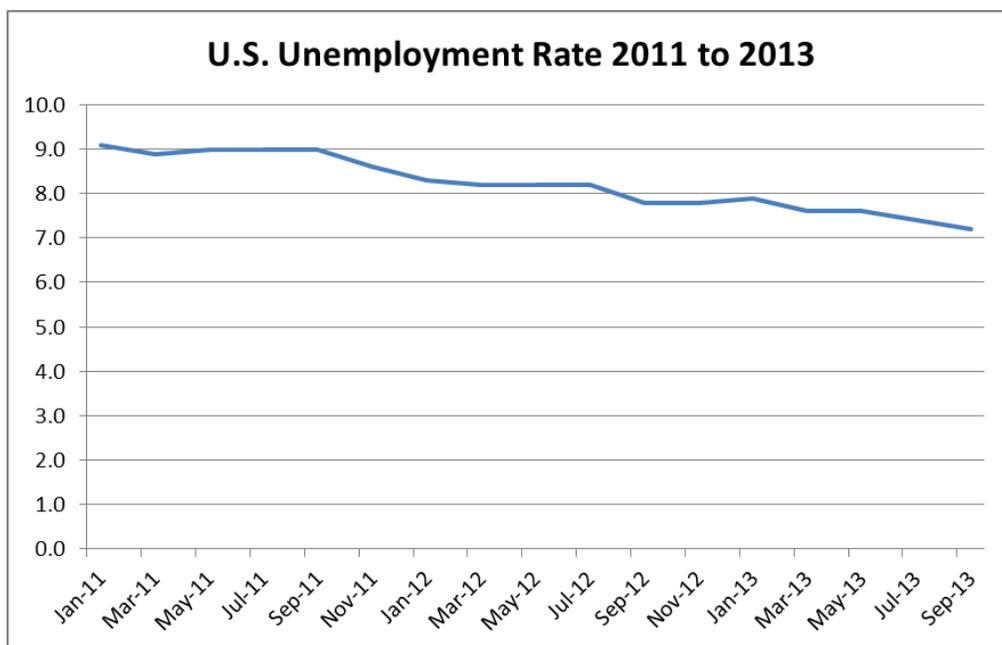
<sup>18</sup> “Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population.” Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://www.bls.gov/cps/>. 2012.

<sup>19</sup> “Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey” – Bureau of Labor Statistics

<sup>20</sup> “How the October Jobs Report Affects the Average American” – Fox Business, November 2013

<sup>21</sup> American Staffing Association

<sup>22</sup> “75 Percent Of Jobs Created This Year Were Part-Time Due To Weak Economy, Obamacare Concerns” The Huffington Post August 2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Consumer Confidence

Just as with the unemployment situation, Consumer Confidence and Consumer Spending have also indicated a sluggish recovery. In October 2013, the Consumer Confidence Index dropped from 80.20 in the previous month to 71.20.<sup>23</sup> The 16-day government shutdown yet another battle over the debt limit dampened consumers' expectations. Similar declines in the index were seen after the payroll tax hike earlier this year and the fiscal cliff discussions in late 2012. The index has been relatively volatile in 2013 as the result of an economy that has been somewhat tumultuous. However, there has been slight improvement, as the index averaged 72.8 through the first 10 months of 2013 compared to 66.9 for the same time period in 2012.

Somewhat encouraging is the continued rise in demand for durable goods, manufacturer's shipments, inventories, and orders.<sup>24</sup> New orders for manufactured durable goods in September 2013 increased \$8.2 billion or 3.7 percent to \$233.4 billion. This was the 5<sup>th</sup> month out of the last 6<sup>th</sup> that an increase was seen. Inventories of manufactured durable goods, also up 5 of the last 6 months increased 0.9 percent or \$3.3 billion. Total shipments of manufactured goods, up for two consecutive months, increased 0.2 percent or \$0.5 billion. Nondefense new order for capital goods also increased in September, up a robust 6.9 percent or \$80.7 billion from August. In July of 2013, overall manufacturing expanded at the fastest pace in more than two years.<sup>25</sup>

Conversely, food and gasoline prices are rising. Food price indices have risen consistently for eight years. Food prices rose by 5.5 percent in 2008, 1.8 in 2009, 0.8 in 2010, 3.7 in 2011, 2.6 in 2012, and likely between 1.5 and 2.5 in 2013.<sup>26</sup> Average gasoline prices per gallon have also remained consistently above \$3.00: \$3.53 per gallon in 2011 and \$3.39 in 2012. However, the average price per gallon so far in 2013 is 5 cents per gallon, or 5 percent lower than it was over the same period last year.<sup>27</sup> Rising food and gasoline prices have been cutting into U.S. households' discretionary income at a time when families

<sup>23</sup> The Conference Board, Consumer Confidence Survey, October 2013

<sup>24</sup> "Advance Report on Durable Goods Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders September 2013", U.S. Census Bureau News

<sup>25</sup> "Manufacturing in U.S. Accelerates More Than Forecast" Bloomberg August 2013

<sup>26</sup> "Changes in Food Price Indexes, 2011 through 2014" <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-price-outlook.aspx>

<sup>27</sup> "Recent gasoline prices above last year, but 2013 year-to-date average lower than 2012" U.S. Energy Information Administration August 2013

have already been made vulnerable by a sub-par economy. If the rate of increase in food prices continues to decline as it did in 2012 and the price of gasoline continues to slowly drop, it could go a long way in putting more disposable income in the pockets of middle-class families and in turn, boost consumer confidence.

Consumer Expenditures also saw a healthy increase from 2011 to 2012. Average expenditures per household in 2012 were \$51,442, an increase of 3.5 percent from 2011 levels.<sup>28</sup> This surpassed a consumer spending peak reached in 2008, and was an almost 7 percent increase over the 2010 low of \$48,109. The 3.5 increase in spending also outpaced the 2.1 percent increase in prices for goods and services over the same period, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. This is an improvement from 2011, when the increase consumer expenditures mirrored the increase in prices. The biggest increases in spending were seen in cash contributions (11.2 percent), transportation (8.5 percent), and health care (7.3 percent). On the flip side, increases in spending on housing and entertainment (.5 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively) were less than the increase seen in 2011 (1.5 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively). Consumer spending has been volatile so far in 2013, with a stronger summer making up for a very weak start to 2013.<sup>29</sup> However, consumers still aren't spending like they were before the Great Recession. Spending is up by approximately 3.7 percent over the last year, which is about half the rate we see in periods of stronger economic growth.

### **U.S. Real Estate Market**

Five years after the collapse of the housing bubble sent shockwaves through the economy and helped cause the financial meltdown, the U.S. housing market seems to have recovered quite well. Bank lending is at an all-time high, which acts as a domino effect for other industries, sparking demand for raw materials and housing-related services.<sup>30</sup> Sales of single family houses were 276,000 in July 2010, according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. As of May 2013, the number was 454,000. Also, in July 2010, the median sales price of a home was \$204,000. As of May 2013, it was \$271,600. People are buying homes again at or near pre-recession levels and although home prices are not nearly at the level they were in 2007, they made steady gains from 2012 to 2013.

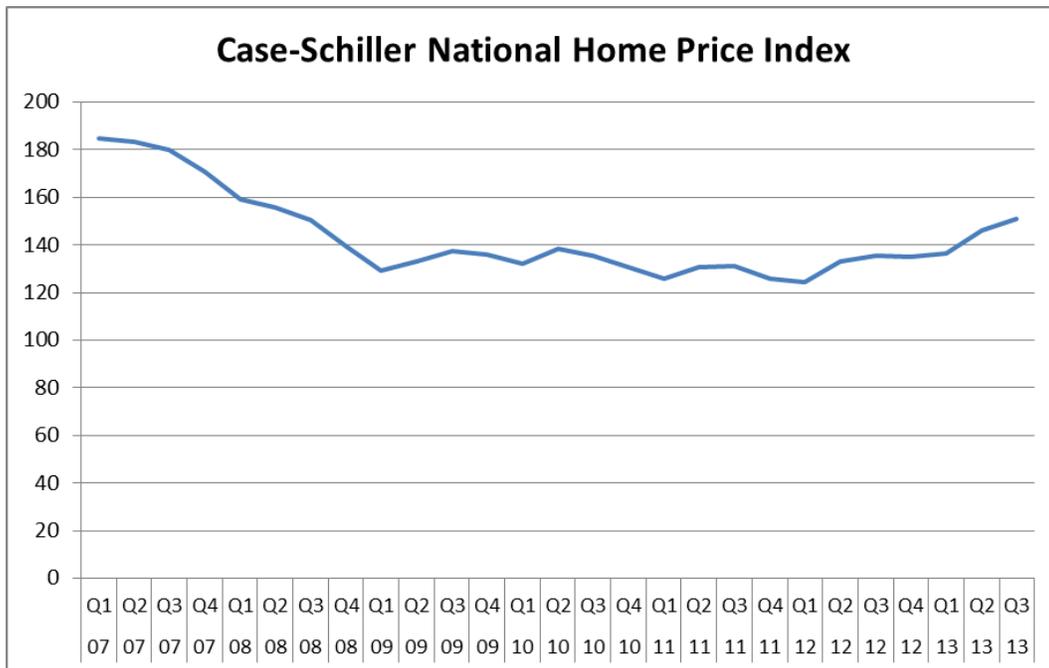
In 2014, forecasters expect home prices to rise at 6 percent due mostly to a low supply of homes on the market.<sup>31</sup> This would represent a step back from 2013, when prices gained 11 percent. Forecasters also expect homes sales to remain flat in 2014, which would buck the trend of rising home sales the last two years. The lack of income growth, higher home prices, and slowly rising interest rates are all expected to make a dent in home sales. Existing home inventory is also at a 13-year low and new home construction is far from pre-recession levels. Forecasters say increases new home construction is what is really needed to expand existing inventories. Home sales could also see an unexpected boost next year if lenders loosen home loan-lending standards, expanding the pool of potential home buyers. Because of a recent drop off in refinance demand, lenders may choose to do this. Refinance volume is expected to hit a 15-year low next year, according to the chief economist at the National Association of Realtors (NAR). This is because interest rates have been at record lows for the last 5 years and there are simply not many people left with mortgages to refinance. However, any potential boost in sales from reduced lending standards will have to overcome rising mortgage rates. The NAR expects the average 30-year fixed mortgage rate to hit 5.4 percent by the end of 2014 as the Federal Reserve pulls back on its stimulus measures.

<sup>28</sup> "Consumer Expenditures– 2012" Bureau of Labor Statistics September 2013

<sup>29</sup> "Consumer spending bounces back in August" Market Watch September 2013

<sup>30</sup> "The U.S. Housing Market: Home Improvement is Real" Forbes May 2013

<sup>31</sup> "Realtors forecast flat sales, rising prices" USA Today November 2013



Source: S&P Dow Indices

The U.S. foreclosure situation also continues to edge closer to a pre-recession state. Since the financial crisis began, approximately 4.6 million were completed as of September 2013.<sup>32</sup> There were 51,000 completed foreclosures in September, which was down 39 percent compared to September 2012. Currently, fewer than 2.1 million residential mortgages, or 5.2 percent, are seriously delinquent. The seriously delinquent rate is at its lowest level since December 2008. National foreclosure inventory is also down 24 percent year to date in 2013. In addition, approximately 902,000 homes were in some stage of foreclosure as of September 2013 compared to 1.4 million in September 2012. This makes the 23<sup>rd</sup> consecutive month with a year-over-year decline in this regard. When foreclosure inventory is down, overall home prices benefit because there are fewer homes selling at foreclosure prices in the comparable markets.

### U.S. Stock Market

In 2012, the U.S. stock market hit double digit gains despite continuing concerns about the global economy, a near fiscal crisis, and a bitter Presidential election race.<sup>33</sup> By year's end, the Nasdaq Composite was up 15.9 percent, the Dow Jones was up 7.3 percent, and the S&P was up 13 percent for 2012. These gains were realized despite a late year scare which was caused by fears that Congress would not be able to strike a budget deal that would avoid growth-suppressing tax hikes and spending cuts, otherwise known as the "fiscal cliff". Fortunately, a deal was reached in the 11<sup>th</sup> hour to avoid the cliff, providing a sigh of relief for investors. Also helping markets was the third round of quantitative easing (QE 3) by the Fed, which was announced in September 2012. QE 3 involved buying an additional \$40 billion in the mortgage-backed securities each month indefinitely.<sup>34</sup> As Stephen Stanley, chief economist at Pierpont Securities put it, "The FOMC took as aggressive a set of measures as one could imagine, hitting hard on both the communications and QE fronts."<sup>35</sup> Although the markets recorded healthy gains in 2012, they were also marked by high levels of volatility. With the U.S. and Europe still working

<sup>32</sup> "National Foreclosure Report September 2013" CareLogic

<sup>33</sup> "In uncertain 2012, stocks saw double-digit gain" USA Today December 2012

<sup>34</sup> "What is QE3?" Investopedia October 2012

<sup>35</sup> "Stocks Go Bonkers As Bernanke Unleashes QE3: Analysts React" Wall Street Journal September 2012

through the fiscal damage created in 2008 and the increased reliance on the Federal Reserve for economic stimulation, investors reacted en masse with each new headline.

In 2013, the markets continued to perform well, with the Dow Jones and S&P 500 both hitting record highs. The Federal Reserve made it clear that it was not willing to pull back on its stimulus efforts until certain economic indicators hit a desired threshold. The recovery has not progressed nearly as quickly as hoped and the prevailing logic seems to be that the risks of falling back into recession outweigh any desire the Fed might have to ease off its bond-buying program, an idea that they have publicly contemplated. The first quarter in 2013 was terrific for the markets.<sup>36</sup> The Dow Jones not only hit a 52-week high, but also hit a new record high of 14,585, closing out the first quarter with an 11.25 percent gain.<sup>37</sup> The S&P 500 and Nasdaq also logged gains in the first quarter, with increases of 10.03 percent and 8.21 percent respectively. The aversion of the fiscal cliff, coupled with improved risk appetite, caused investors to reallocate from bonds to stocks.<sup>38</sup> However, the slow recovery in Europe simultaneously hit a speed bump. Disappointing economic data from Spain, political gridlock in Italy, and an unexpected rise in German unemployment caused the euro to hit a four-month low against the dollar.

The second quarter of 2013 represented the first time that Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke indicated that the Fed may taper the size of its monthly bond-buying program. On May 22<sup>nd</sup>, Bernanke told Congress that the Fed may cut the pace of bond purchases at some point during the next few meetings if policy makers saw indications of sustained economic growth.<sup>39</sup> This caused markets to drop and interest rates to rise. This development from the Fed erased much of the gains made up until that point, with the Dow Jones finishing the quarter 2.9 percent higher. The third quarter saw solid gains in the stock market as the Fed did not follow through on tapering its bond-buying efforts. However, disappointing quarterly news from Wal-Mart Stores and Cisco Systems, companies regarded as bellwethers for the broader economy, weighed on the market in August.<sup>40</sup>

In addition, the growing likelihood of U.S. military strikes in Syria also added a feeling of bearishness for investors. In September, talks of a possible diplomatic solution for the crisis in Syria caused markets to rebound. Stocks received a bigger boost on September 18<sup>th</sup> when the Fed decided to further delay any tapering moves, causing the Dow Jones to hit a then all-time high of 15,676. However in the last week of the quarter, stock prices backtracked over concerns about a possible government shutdown over the debt ceiling debate. In a quarter that was filled with mixed news, the Dow Jones gained 2.12 percent, the S&P 500 gained 5.24 percent, and the Nasdaq closed out very strong with a gain of 10.21 percent. In November, the Dow Jones actually hit the 16,000 mark for the first time and the current all-time high sits at 16,072, which was hit on November 25.

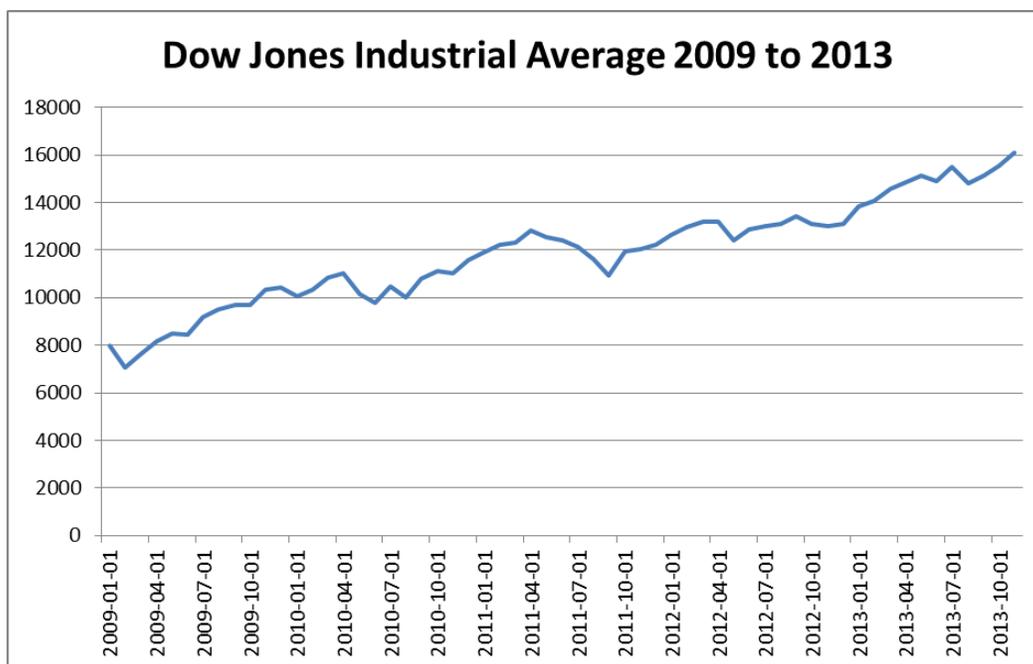
<sup>36</sup> "Q1 Market Update: Looking Beyond the Headlines" T. Rowe Price April 2013

<sup>37</sup> "Q1-2013- Dow Jones, S&P 500 and NASDAQ log solid quarterly gains." Volume Watchers March 2013

<sup>38</sup> "Quarterly markets review - Q1 2013" Schroders Talking Point April 2013

<sup>39</sup> "U.S. 10-Year Yield Tops 2% as Bernanke Says Fed May Taper Buys" Bloomberg May 2013

<sup>40</sup> "Q3 2013: Fed delays tapering QE, stocks keep rising", Mass Mutual October 2013



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Although the government did shut down for a 16-day period in October, markets had a surprisingly mild reaction. Conventional wisdom among analysts was that any real damage would be minimal before lawmakers could hammer out a deal. Maybe the biggest factor that will influence markets in 2014 is new leadership at the Federal Reserve beginning on January 1<sup>st</sup>. President Obama has nominated Janet Yellen, the current Vice Chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, to fill Ben Bernanke's spot when he steps down. Yellen shares many of the same beliefs as Bernanke and most analysts expect her to continue the commitment to quantitative easing, while at the same time managing inflation and interest rate pressures. According to research from Bank of America Merrill Lynch, the majority of investors expect the Fed to begin tapering in March of 2014.<sup>41</sup> It remains to be seen whether the market fundamentals are there to withstand reduced stimulus from the Fed, whenever that occurs, without serious consequences. The upcoming congressional elections and continued debate over our nation's unresolved fiscal issues will also undoubtedly leave their mark on the markets in 2014.

## TEXAS ECONOMY

As with the rest of the nation, Texas was hit by the recession in 2009. Nevertheless, Texas continues to be one of the leaders in the economic recovery. Most point to stable home prices and a robust business environment as reasons why Texas' recovery will continue to outpace most other states to recovery from the Great Recession.

### Texas Housing Market

While Texas did not experience a major housing crisis like many other states, there was a slight decrease in home values during the recession.<sup>42</sup> Fortunately, recovery was quick. Throughout 2011, the average price of a single-family home increased 6.14 percent. During 2012, the price increased 8.65 percent. Through the first 8 months of 2013, prices dropped backed down 7.21 percent. Even with this drop however, prices are still 16.5 percent higher than they were in 2009. The number of permits to build single-family homes increased 0.6 percent during 2011. A total of 67,234 permits were issued. In 2012,

<sup>41</sup> "Majority of fund managers expect tapering in March 2014" Fundweb November 2013

<sup>42</sup> Texas Building Permits. Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University. <http://recenter.tamu.edu/data/bp/bps/st48.asp>

75,533 permits were issued, a 12.34 increase from 2011. And in the first 8 months of 2013, a total of 60,853 permits were issued, which represents a 16.39 percent increase over the same time period in 2012.

In addition, the Texas housing market is expected to have a great year in 2014.<sup>43</sup> The reason for this optimism is the state's top-notch job market and still historically cheap mortgage rates. According to the Texas A&M University Real Estate Center, even if mortgage rates were to rise to 7 percent, houses would still be just as affordable as they were in 2007. However, like many areas in the U.S., Texas currently has a low housing inventory. A 6.5 month inventory is viewed as a balanced market and the current statewide average is 4 months. This constrained supply of homes is likely to continue through 2014 as home builders are having a difficult time getting loans to build new houses. Home builders will not be able to build homes fast enough to meet the growing demand and prices will continue to rise in 2014.

### **Texas Labor Market**

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, the Texas economy is expanding at a healthy pace. The 2012 annual job growth rate was 3.34 percent compared to only 2.06 percent in 2011. As of August, 169,000 jobs have been added in 2013, which represents an annualized growth rate of 2.31 percent.<sup>44</sup> From August 2012 to August 2013, the Texas Economy gained 258,500 nonagricultural jobs.<sup>45</sup> This represented an annual growth rate of 2.4 percent compared to the 1.7 percent national growth rate. Over the past year, Texas added jobs in all of the major 11 industries.<sup>46</sup> Of the jobs added from the start of 2013 to August, the Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+19.9 percent), Government (+16.2 percent), Education & Health Services (+13.4 percent) and Professional Business Services (+13.0 percent) industries showed the biggest relative gains. Pre-recession employment peaked at 10,635,700 in August 2008. This number was surpassed in September 2011 and by August 2013, an additional 548,000 jobs had been added. Additionally, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Texas entrepreneurs have added more jobs over the last year than any other state.<sup>47</sup>

The current Texas unemployment rate is 6.4 percent, 0.9 percent lower than the U.S. unemployment rate of 7.3 percent. Texas' unemployment rate has now been lower than the national average for 80 consecutive months. And unlike the U.S. as a whole, Texas' unemployment rate is not the result of a shrinking labor force. In fact, the state's labor force has increased 1.4 percent over the last year compared to a nationwide increase of just 0.5 percent. All data shows that Texas continues to be at the fore-front of job creation.

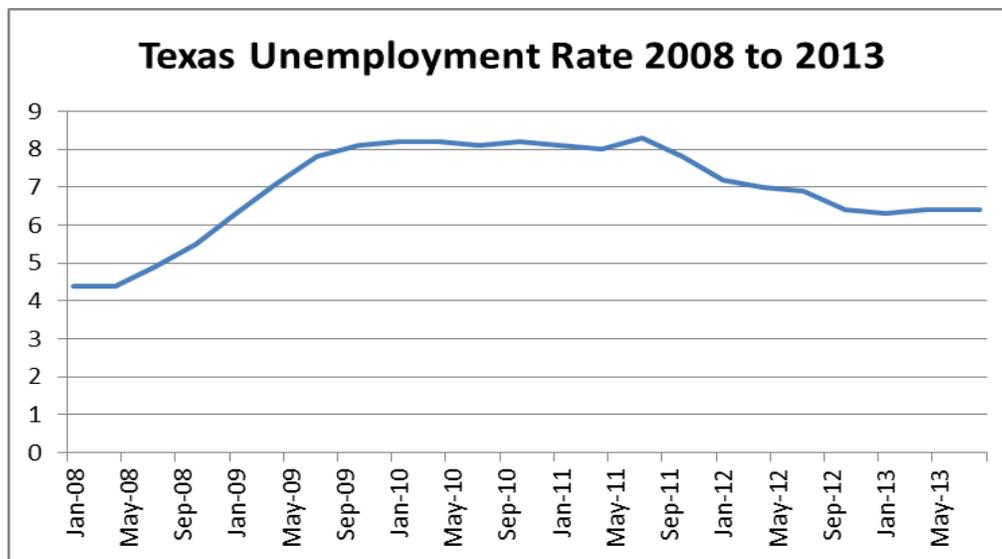
<sup>43</sup> "Hotter Texas Housing Market Predicted for 2014" <http://recenter.tamu.edu/news/pdf/NewsRel01-0913.pdf>

<sup>44</sup> Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

<sup>45</sup> "Monthly Review of the Texas Economy—September 2013" Texas A&M Real Estate Center

<sup>46</sup> "Comptroller's Weekly Economic Outlook" Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts November 2013

<sup>47</sup> "Texas' Job Growth Rate Outpaces Nation" Texas Public Policy Foundation September 2013



Source: The Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Texas Industry

In 2012, the Texas Gross State Product (GSP) was an estimated \$1.3 trillion, making Texas the world's thirteenth largest economy in the world, just behind Canada and Australia.<sup>48</sup> In 2013, while the economic recession did have an impact on industries located in Texas, advantages such as stable home prices and a stable political environment have made Texas attractive to companies wanting to relocate. Texas is an industry leader in the global marketplace. In 2012, for the eleventh year in a row, Texas was ranked as the number one state by export revenues. Texas exports totaled over \$264.7 billion in 2012, which was up 5.3 percent from 2011. The state's exports outperformed overall U.S. exports, which grew only by 4.4 percent in 2012.

### *Manufacturing*

According to the Dallas Federal Reserve, Texas is the second leading manufacturer, just behind California, accounting for almost 10 percent of the entire amount of goods produced in the United States and represents over 93 percent of Texas exports.<sup>49</sup> Texas is home to over 20,030 manufacturers. Total manufacturing output in exports is over \$192.2 billion. Manufacturing employs over 810,800 jobs directly and 731,800 jobs indirectly. The top four manufacturing sectors in Texas are petroleum and coal products, computers and electronics, chemicals, and machinery. From 2003 to 2010 the growth of manufactured goods exports has increased 105 percent. Texas produces more than 11 percent of total manufactured goods in the U.S., ranking second behind California in factory production.

### *Agriculture*

Rural lands, including privately owned forest, total 144 million acres, 86 percent of the state's total land area. Texas has more farms and ranches than any other state in the United States—247,500 farms and ranches covering 130.4 million acres. Its top exports include cattle, cotton, sheep, wool, goats, mohair, and horses.<sup>50</sup> These are the top 10 commodities in terms of cash receipts: cattle, cotton, milk, broilers, greenhouse & nursery, corn, wheat, timber, grain sorghum and vegetables. One in seven of Texas workers are employed in agriculturally-related occupations. Nationwide, Texas is the number one producer of

<sup>48</sup>“Overview of the Texas Economy” Office of the Governor

<sup>49</sup> “Texas Manufacturing Facts.” National Association of Manufacturers. [nam.org/statedata](http://nam.org/statedata).

<sup>50</sup> Texas Department of Agriculture Strategic Plan FY 2011-2015.

cotton and cottonseed, exporting over \$1.7 billion. It is the number two producer of feeds and fodders, producing a worth of \$509 million, and the number two producer of peanuts, producing a worth of over \$56 million. Moreover, it is the third largest exporter of live animals and meat, producing over \$740 million; the third largest exporter of hides and skins, producing over \$341 million; and the third largest exporter of animal fats, producing over \$180 million.<sup>51</sup> Texas is also the fourth largest producer of tree nuts, exporting over \$41 million. Yearly, Texas exports over \$6 billion in agricultural products to foreign countries. The economic impact of the food and fiber sector totals more than \$100 billion.

Yet, drought and overpopulation are ever-present concerns in many parts of Texas, leading to pressure on its water infrastructure. The drought was the worst drought since recordkeeping began—and it may prove to be one of most devastating economic events in state history, possibly even reversing Texas' agricultural prosperity. According to the Texas Water Development Board, demand for water will rise by 22 percent by 2060.<sup>52</sup> Estimates by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service put Texas agricultural losses for the year at \$5.2 billion. A December economic analysis by BBVA Compass Bank found that indirect drought losses to the state's agricultural industries could add another \$3.5 billion to the toll. However, drought conditions have improved significantly in 2013. The fall season provided much relief to Texas, significantly decreasing the portion of the state that is considered to be experiencing "drought" conditions.<sup>53</sup> In fact, the 2013 recovery has the state in the best position it's been in since the beginning of the great drought of 2011.

Texas has a dynamic biotechnology marketplace with an estimated economic impact of \$75 billion. The state is home to over 4,100 biotechnology, biomedical research, business and government consortia, medical manufacturing companies, and world-class universities and research facilities, employing over 104,400 at an average annual salary of over \$67,300. A significant number of top global biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies have Texas locations, underscoring the state's vitality. Government support; a highly trained work force, excellent educational, medical, and research institutions; a first-rate transportation and logistics infrastructure; and a top ranked business climate all strengthen the state's status as a biotechnology leader.

The Life Sciences industry generates a significant economic impact on the state of Texas, as companies and institutions purchase equipment and inputs and well-paid employees spend money in their home communities.<sup>54</sup> The industry's total economic impact on the State of Texas is estimated at \$75 billion in economic activity, 236,000 jobs, and \$31 billion in payroll. State and local governments receive an estimated \$2 billion each year due to these impacts. For every job created in the industry, another 2.3 jobs are created elsewhere in the Texas economy.

Texas is a leader in nanohealth, a fairly new biotechnology area defined as healthcare and medical technology at the nanoscale level.<sup>55</sup> The state has developed strong nanohealth resources, based on its long-standing leadership in the biotechnology, medical, and healthcare industries. The Alliance for NanoHealth, an innovator in national and global nanohealth R&D and commercialization, is located in Houston and is comprised of members of the renowned Houston-based Texas Medical Center (TMC), the world's largest medical center. Texas-based nanohealth technologies include personalized molecular-level drug delivery systems, wireless neurostimulation solutions to treat chronic pain and other neurological conditions, and new cancer treatments and pharmaceuticals.

Texas researchers are making great strides in the field of tissue engineering, testing new procedures for reducing infections and diseases that result from bone marrow transplants, as well as pioneering in nano-

<sup>51</sup> "Texas Agricultural Statistics." Texas Department of Agriculture. <http://www.texasagriculture.gov/About/TexasAgStats.aspx>.

<sup>52</sup> "The Impact of the 2011 Texas Drought and Beyond." Susan Combs. Texas Comptroller of Public Account. <http://www.window.state.tx.us/specialrpt/drought/>.

<sup>53</sup> "Weekly Weather: Texas drought conditions are the best they've been in three years" Houston Chronicle November 2013

<sup>54</sup> "Texas at a Glance." Texas Healthcare & Bioscience Institute. <http://www.thbi.com/>.

<sup>55</sup> "Texas Biotechnology Industry Report." Texas Healthcare & Bioscience Institute. <http://www.thbi.com/>.

medicine. The Texas Workforce Commission reports that Texas is home to 153 pharmaceutical manufacturing companies employing 9,873 (NAICS 3254) and 2,556 medical research, development, and testing laboratories employing 47,584 (NAICS 6215, 54138, and 54171).

The production of medical devices is the state's second largest biotechnology sector and a growing industry area strongly associated with health care and medical research. It includes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacturing of medical equipment and supplies, such as surgical, dental, orthopedic, ophthalmologic, and laboratory instruments and apparatus. Examples of products being developed and produced in Texas include surgical sutures, syringes, eye-care products, cardiac catheters, urinalysis and blood transport vials, and medication delivery systems. The Texas Workforce Commission reports that the state is home to 1,225 medical equipment establishments, or approximately 29 percent of Texas' biotechnology businesses, employing 35,592 skilled workers, or approximately 34 percent of Texas' biotechnology employment (NAICS 3391 and 3345).

### *Energy*

Texas is a leading producer of both oil, natural gas, and wind powered energy in the nation. Texas' petroleum factories can produce almost 4.7 million barrels of crude oil per day. This production makes it the single largest oil producing state in the nation, second only to Federal offshore areas. Drilling activity steadily increased over 2012, with many new rigs focused on land-based ventures primarily seeking oil. More than one-fourth of all U.S. natural gas production occurs in Texas, making it the nation's leading natural gas producer.<sup>56</sup> Additionally, according to Wind resource areas in the Texas Panhandle, along the Gulf Coast, and in the Trans-Pecos region offer some of greatest wind power potential in the United States. With over 2,000 wind turbines in West Texas alone, Texas leads the nation in wind powered generation capacity.<sup>57</sup>

Exxon Mobil Corp. is also expanding its Baytown complex to boost its capacity for turning natural gas into petrochemical building blocks.<sup>58</sup> Exxon Mobil is the largest U.S. producer of natural gas and plans to expand its petrochemical facilities in the Gulf Coast, including the new steam cracking capacity at its Baytown plant. When the permits are approved, construction of the plant will take about three years, and Exxon Mobil says the plant could be up and running by the end of 2016. The expansion will increase the Baytown plant's capacity to convert ethane, a natural gas liquid, into the chemical building block ethylene, and from that to produce the plastic polyethylene. According to Steve Pryor, President of Exxon Mobil, the expanded plant will have features that will keep it economically competitive even if the price of natural gas rises.

## **BEXAR COUNTY ECONOMY**

### **Bexar County Real Estate Market**

Fortunately, the number of homes facing foreclosure in the San Antonio area continues to drop.<sup>59</sup> As of July 31, 2013, 1.11 percent of all outstanding mortgages in the San Antonio/New Braunfels metro area were in some stage of the foreclosure process, down from 1.33 percent in July 2012. 3.69 percent of all mortgages in the San Antonio/New Braunfels metro were 90 days or more delinquent, down from the 4.34 percent of mortgages that were delinquent as of July 2012. In October 2013, the number of properties that received a foreclosure filing in San Antonio was 33 percent lower than the previous month and 50 percent lower than the same time last year.<sup>60</sup> The median sales price of a home in foreclosure was \$83,700 in September 2013, up 1 percent from than the same time last year. The foreclosure situation in

<sup>56</sup> "Texas Energy Quick Facts" Susan Combs, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

<sup>57</sup> US Energy Information Administration, State and Energy Profiles

<sup>58</sup> "Exxon doubles down in multibillion-dollar Baytown plant expansion" Houston Chronicle March 2013

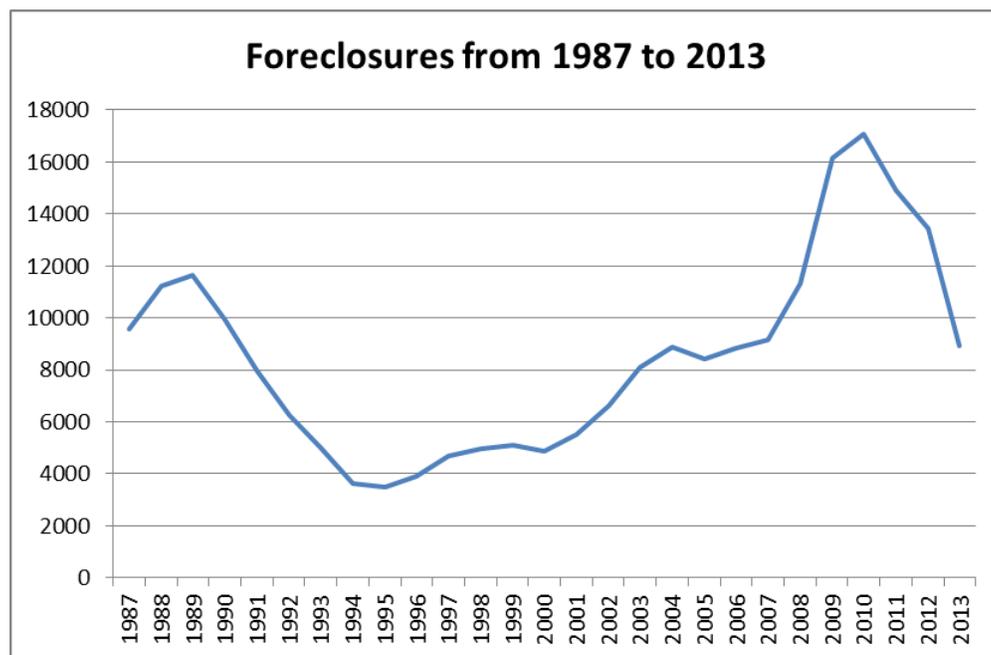
<sup>59</sup> "Delinquency, foreclosure figures down in July for San Antonio's housing market" San Antonio Business Journal September 2013

<sup>60</sup> "San Antonio Real Estate Trends & Market Info" RealtyTrac October 2013

the San Antonio area continues to outperform the U.S. as a whole, as the national delinquency rate on mortgages currently sits at 5.44 percent.

Another major issue that was affecting the Bexar County housing market was falling appraisal values. The Net Taxable Base for FY 2011-12 was \$97,400,452,480, which was flat when compared to FY 2010-11. However, this was due to new construction in the amount of \$1.46 billion; existing values actually declined by \$1.6 billion. The net taxable base for FY 2012-13 increased 7.15 percent to \$104,364,039,107. Of this increase, \$2,122,931,877 was due to new construction. This significant improvement from FY 2011-12 to FY 2012-13 further reinforces the fact that the Bexar County housing market, along with the Texas housing market, is starting to show strong signs of recovery from the housing crisis of 2008.

The San Antonio housing market in 2014 will most likely be highlighted by rising home prices.<sup>61</sup> Over the past 12 months, the supply of housing has fallen while demand has risen, forcing buyers to compete for fewer properties. Rising population and growth in the job market ensure that there will be a larger pool of home buyers in the market next year. The median home sales price rose more than 10 percent in the last year for the San Antonio area. Given this trend, it is realistic to expect annual home price gains of 6 to 7 percent in 2014.



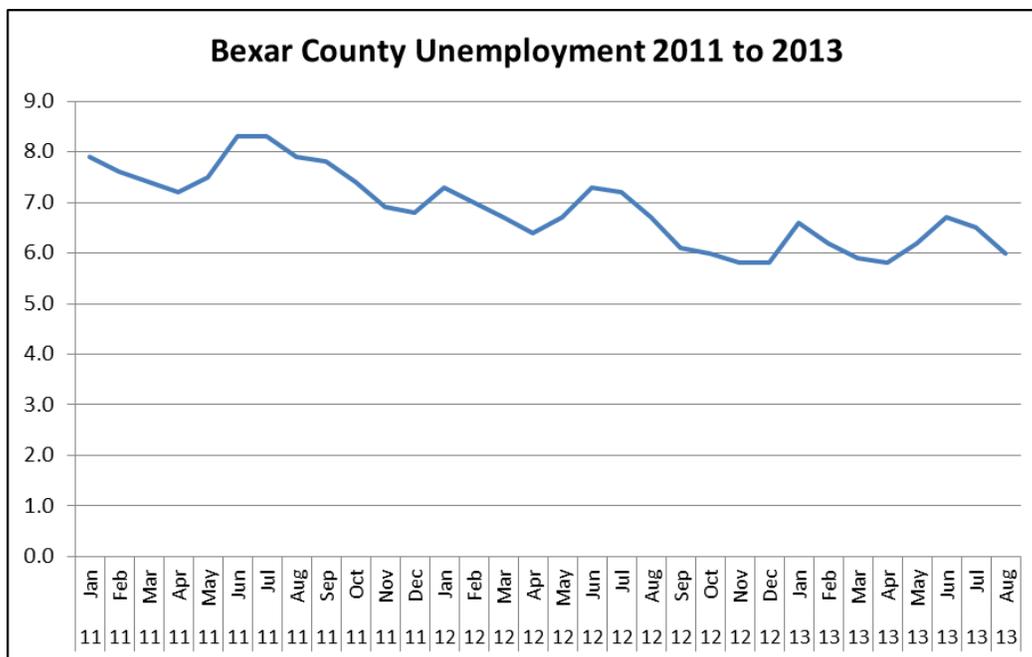
Source: Bexar County – County Clerk; \*2013 is an estimate

### Bexar County Labor Market

Currently, the unemployment rate for the greater San Antonio area is 6.0 percent. This is 0.4 percent lower than the state-wide unemployment rate and 1.3 percent lower than the U.S. unemployment rate. This also represents an improvement over the annual unemployment rate in 2012, which was 6.5 percent. Current unemployment is down 0.6 percent from where it was at the start of 2013 and went down by 0.5 percent from July to August. The biggest gains in employment over the last year occurred in Mining and Logging (+7.1 percent), Construction (+5.1 percent), and Information (+3.5 percent). Employment in Financial Activities (-1.9 percent) and Professional and Business Services (-0.3 percent) both decreased when compared to the last year.

<sup>61</sup> “Texas Housing Outlook for 2014: Market Trends for Houston, Austin, Dallas and More” Home Buying Institute November 2013

San Antonio also ranks number 3 on the list of cities creating the most middle class jobs, right behind Austin and Houston, according to Forbes.<sup>62</sup> In 2013, 310,290 “middle skill” jobs have been created, which is a 3.4 percent increase over 2007. Bexar County’s favorable business environment and growing economy has made Bexar County a popular place for existing business to relocate and new business to start.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Bexar County Industry

Bexar County is home to a wide variety of industries, which include biosciences, medicine, aviation, tourism, aerospace, military and information technology sectors. The local economy is a healthy mix of business services, biomedical technology and research, a diversified manufacturing sector, a rapidly growing information technology industry, and a thriving military community. Many companies continue to choose San Antonio due to its geographic advantages, high quality of life, affordable housing, and low cost of living.

#### *Military/Defense*

Bexar County has a strong military presence and remains “Military County, USA,” home to Fort Sam Houston, Lackland Airforce Base, Randolph Air Force Base, Brooks City-Base, Camp Bullis, and Camp Stanley, as well as leading government contractors such as Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Pratt &Whitney, General Electric, and Sin-Swearingen.

The Base Realignment and Closure process is nearing completion in San Antonio. The United States Base Realignment and Closure Commission’s decision to consolidate all field medical training for all Armed Services branches at Ft. Sam Houston in San Antonio. The realignment will bring the largest training facility for medical technicians in the world to Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. The Military Transformation Task Force (MTTF) estimates that 12,500 new jobs will come to San Antonio, including 4,000 trainees and 8,500 military and Department of Defense (DOD) personnel. The economic impact was estimated to be nearly \$8.3 billion with the majority of that attributable to construction of the training

<sup>62</sup> “The Cities Creating the Most Middle-Class Jobs” Forbes October 2013

facility which continued through 2011. Ongoing economic impact post-construction is estimated to be nearly \$1.6 billion annually. The economic impact of this project is expected to be \$621 million per year. Included in the construction is an aircraft taxiway at Randolph Airforce Base, an urban assault course at Camp Bullis, and building renovations at Lackland Airforce Base.

### *Aerospace and Aviation*

The aerospace and aviation industry is growing faster in the San Antonio MSA than the national average, and far outpacing the growth of larger and more established industries in Dallas, Phoenix, and major cities in California. This industry includes establishments that are engaged in one or more of the following areas: manufacturing complete aircraft, missiles or space vehicles; manufacturing aerospace engines, propulsion units, auxiliary equipment or parts; developing and making aerospace product prototypes; aircraft conversion; complete aircraft or propulsion systems overhaul and rebuilding; flight training; air transportation and support activities for air transportation. The 13 aerospace companies at Port San Antonio have created nearly 9,000 jobs and account for about \$1.46 billion in annual economic activity for the San Antonio region. A 2010 study indicated that 4,300 area residents are directly employed by aerospace companies at Port San Antonio. Most of them work in aircraft repair, maintenance and overhaul. Also, the aerospace companies create indirect or induced employment for an additional 4,500 people. Combined, this local workforce earns \$487 million annually.<sup>63</sup>

### *Auto Industry*

In August 2009, Toyota announced it would shift production of its Tacoma Pickup from its NUMMI Plant in California to San Antonio. Production commenced for the Toyota Tacoma on August 6, 2010. The shift involved new direct investment of \$100 million and the addition of a 1,000 jobs to the Bexar County economy. Production of the Tacoma pick-ups in San Antonio returned the plant to two shifts and 80 percent of Toyota's pickups are now made in San Antonio.

On October 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013, Toyota celebrated its 1- year anniversary in San Antonio. In the 10 years since Toyota broke ground in San Antonio, they have experienced their share of challenges. Multiple safety recalls, the 2011 tsunami in Japan, and the economic crisis of 2008 all represented serious setbacks to Toyota and in turn, its San Antonio plant. However, these setbacks have not changed the fact that Toyota's presence in San Antonio has been a huge contributor to economic activity in the last decade. Recently, the San Antonio plant hit a milestone as the one millionth truck was produced, proof that Toyota's estimated \$2.2 billion dollar investment has paid off.

According to the CEO of Toyota's North American region, Jim Lentz, the San Antonio plant will have helped export Tundras and Tacomas to some 11 countries around the world. He added, "It's safe to say that the number of countries and the number of exports will continue to grow well into the future." Lentz says that the plant's future growth will play into the company's plans to make North America a major manufacturing hub. The south-side factory, which broke its annual production capacity of 200,000, currently sits on 2,000 acres and has the space to essentially double in size. As Bexar County Judge Nelson Wolff put it, "We've now gone through 10 years of marriage." Noting the "tough, tough times" of the recalls, natural disasters and recession, "We look forward to an easier 10 years of marriage", he added.<sup>64</sup>

Throughout these developments, Bexar County has been working to address the needs and realize the opportunities of our automotive industry. Since 2008, Bexar County has lead the development of the Texas-Mexico Automotive SuperCluster (TMASC) initiative, which aims to preserve and grow existing industry, recruit foreign direct investment, spur innovation in new technologies, and develop the human

<sup>63</sup> San Antonio Development Foundation. [www.sanantonioedf.com](http://www.sanantonioedf.com).

<sup>64</sup> "Toyota marks first decade in Alamo City" San Antonio Express News October 2013

capital necessary for a next-generation workforce. Bexar County continues its commitment to improve the local economy by working creatively and collaboratively to advance this initiative.

### *Healthcare and Biosciences*

Bexar County's well established community of healthcare and medical service providers—including hospitals, physicians, other specialty providers and nursing homes—forms a strong foundation for the County's \$24.5 billion Healthcare and Bioscience Industry. The industry includes both direct and indirect healthcare services. Direct healthcare services include care provided in hospitals, physicians' offices, nursing homes, offices and clinics of a variety of other healthcare providers, and various other outpatient and ambulatory care settings. Indirectly related industries complement and support the provision of medical and healthcare. These industries include health insurance carriers, pharmaceutical companies, medical equipment producers and manufacturers, civilian and military medical education, biomedical research organizations, residential care and social service providers, and a variety of related endeavors. The Bioscience and Healthcare industry is more than \$24.5 billion.<sup>65</sup> The industry paid \$6.5 billion in wages and salaries to 141,251 employees.

Bexar County Medical Society, the first county medical society in Texas and the eighth largest in the U.S., includes more than 4,000 physicians, representing virtually every specialty and sub-specialty. The County is home to more than 40 hospitals, including four major hospital systems, with a total of more than 5,000 staffed beds. In addition to acute care hospitals, a number of specialty hospitals and treatment centers provide care to targeted populations.

County hospitals continue to expand the delivery of healthcare services to the community—both in place and into rapidly growing suburban areas—while providing significant levels of uncompensated care to the uninsured population and caring for the nation's wounded warriors. The Greater San Antonio Hospital Foundation represents over 125 hospitals and healthcare organizations in the South Central Texas Region.

Bexar County is currently the only U.S. County with three Level I trauma centers, serving the civilian and military populations. All hospitals in the county are linked in real time to coordinate patient reception, staffing and resource allocation during disasters, positioning the county second only to New York City in terms of disaster preparedness.

The 900-acre South Texas Medical Center (STMC), located in the County, boasts the region's largest concentration of medical treatment, research, education and related activity. Its more than 75 medical-related facilities comprise approximately \$2.1 billion in infrastructure values and employ nearly 28,000 medically related personnel. Two of the County's four major hospital systems, Methodist Healthcare System and University Health System, are based in the Medical Center, while two other major systems have a Medical Center presence. The South Texas Veterans Health Care System is also based at the Medical Center. Currently, the System provides health care services for 80,000 unique veterans.<sup>66</sup> Approximately 30 percent of patients treated at the center's non-government supported hospitals are from outside Bexar County, a recent study shows. Capital improvements valued at approximately \$550 million are now in progress or projected over the next five years.

Other healthcare hubs are also located in Bexar County. Two major hospital systems, Christus Santa Rosa Health Care and Baptist Health System, are based downtown, along with the Nix Health Care System. Local medical facilities are keeping pace with the County's rapid population growth in new areas such as Stone Oak, Westover Hills, and Boerne. Construction of new hospitals and expansions of existing facilities are in the works, or recently completed, by all of the city's three of the major hospital systems.

<sup>65</sup> BioMed SA. <http://www.biomedsa.org/research>.

<sup>66</sup> U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs

Long known as “Military County USA,” Bexar County is also becoming the “Home of Military Medicine.” As a result of the most recent Base Realignment and Closure Process, San Antonio’s Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC) is being consolidated with the U.S. Air Force hospital, Wilford Hall Medical Center, to become the largest national military medical center. The consolidated San Antonio Military Medical Center will be the only Department of Defense medical facility with a Level I trauma center that treats civilians as well as military personnel. Already, BAMC is home of the world-renowned burn unit and the Center for the Intrepid for rehabilitating wounded warriors. Additionally, the Army’s Medical Department Center and School, based at Fort Sam Houston, will expand to become the Department of Defense training center for military allied health medical training and education for all branches of the service.

The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio is the region’s leading provider of health professions education, with almost 3,000 students enrolled in five schools: the School of Medicine, the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, the Dental School, the School of Nursing, and the School of Allied Health Sciences. Together, the schools award 69 health-related degree specialties and pre- and post-baccalaureate certificate programs. Opened in 1968, the Health Science Center is one of six academic health science centers in The University of Texas System. It encompasses six campuses in Bexar County and South Texas, with more than 2 million square feet of education, research, treatment, and administration facilities.

Another welcome addition to San Antonio’s healthcare industry is the University of Incarnate Word (UIW) School of Osteopathic Medicine. On October 10, 2013, the San Antonio City Council officially approved the Medical School to be built on the currently vacant practice fields at Fox Tech high school in downtown San Antonio.<sup>67</sup> According to Incarnate Word President Dr. Lou Agnese, “This is basically going to create a second Medical Center for the City of San Antonio.” According to the agreement approved by the San Antonio Independent School District Board (SAISD), the University will pay \$1.5 million to SAISD over a two-year period to enhance the expansion of SAISD’s health careers programs at Fox Tech and Edison High Schools, as well as provide scholarships for SAISD students to attend Incarnate Word. A 25 year lease for the property has also been approved by the school board. The Medical School should be a major economic generator for the downtown region. Plans are for the school to be constructed and the first class enrolled by the fall of 2016.

In addition to being a regional hub for medical care in South Texas, Bexar County is increasingly recognized as a national center for bioscience research and innovation. The County’s vibrant research community is discovering and developing new treatments, vaccines, and prevention techniques for some of mankind’s most challenging and complex diseases, such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes, as well as bio-threat agents like smallpox, Ebola and tularemia. The biomedical research community is anchored by The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio (UTHSCSA), which ranks in the top 5 percent of the 1,650 U.S. universities and non-profit institutions that receive federal research funding. Its research strengths include aging, cancer, cardiopulmonary disease, transplantation, infectious disease, metabolic biology, neuroscience, trauma and women’s health.

The most recent growth in the bioscience industry was in 2009 when Medtronic’s new Diabetes Therapy Management & Education Center began operations in San Antonio. When fully staffed, Medtronic’s San Antonio center is expected to generate more than \$700 million per year in economic impact for the city and state, according to an impact study generated by SAEDF. In May 2010, BD opened its North American Professional Services Center Headquarters with plans to hire 300. This is the first of four professional services centers planned across the globe.

Another recent win for Bexar County’s bioscience sector was the opening of InCube Labs, a local branch of a life science incubator based in the Silicon Valley of California. InCube expects to bring up to five

<sup>67</sup> “UIW Medical School Posed to Get the Green Light This Week” WOAI October 2013

biomedical startup companies and a locally-focused venture capital fund to the County. The first three companies were announced in the fall of 2010.<sup>68</sup>

### *Eagle Ford Shale*

The Eagle Ford Shale is rapidly becoming one of the largest domestic crude oil and natural gas discoveries in more than 40 years. Roughly 50 miles wide and 400 miles long, the Eagle Ford spreads across Texas from the Mexican border covering 24 Texas counties. It is a hydrocarbon producing formation of significant importance due to its capability of producing both gas and more oil than other traditional shale plays. Because the shale contains a high amount of carbonate, making it brittle, using hydraulic fracturing to produce the oil or gas is easy. The oil reserves are estimated at 3 billion barrels, with potential output of 420,000 barrels a day.

There have been numerous recent announcements by oil and gas companies concerning their plans to bring new jobs to Bexar County. Oil-field-services giant Halliburton Co. began work in November 2011 on a \$50 million base of operations in San Antonio and plans to hire 1,400 workers to support its operations in the Eagle Ford Shale. Baker Hughes Inc. also has plans to build a \$30 million operations center and administrative headquarters in southeastern Bexar County to support drilling in the shale and will look to employ 400 people. Weatherford International Inc. and Schlumberger Ltd. are two other oil-field-service companies that plan to build facilities in the County and will be looking to hire 120 and 200 workers, respectively. Other companies that plan to establish sites in Bexar County and contribute to the Eagle Ford Shale job growth include Chesapeake Energy, Cudd Energy, EOG Resources, Inc., Marathon Oil, and Platinum Energy.

In February 2011, the University of Texas at San Antonio released an Economic Impact Study which showed that, as of 2010, Bexar County benefited from its proximity to the Eagle Ford Shale with close to \$104 million in total output, around \$58 million in total gross state product, and almost \$28.3 million in payroll for 590 employees. Projections for the County showed that by 2020, involvement in the Eagle Ford Shale would result in close to \$703 million in total output, around \$394.5 million in total gross state product, and almost \$191 million in payroll for 3,924 employees.

The study was recently updated to better grasp the full economic impact. According to the update, the Eagle Ford Shale added an estimated 20,000 jobs to Bexar County in 2012, up from less than 5,000 in 2011.<sup>69</sup> Close to \$161 million in construction activity for oilfield service corporations such as Halliburton and Platinum Energy Services and close to \$24 million in pipeline construction produced direct impacts in Bexar County.<sup>70</sup> Including both direct and indirect economic impacts, the Eagle Ford Shale has produced a gross county product (GCP) of just over 3.14 billion and total output of \$5.11 billion. This amount will support 20,000 full-time jobs with a total payroll of over \$920 million.

San Antonio is the largest metropolitan area adjacent to the Eagle Ford Shale and will continue to receive serious economic benefits. The County benefits from refinery operations both here and in the Corpus Christi area. In 2022, it is projected that Bexar County will use 14,000 barrels of oil per day for refining. Additionally, in 10 years, the gross county product will be an estimated \$3.92 billion and the total output will be an estimated \$6.65 billion. For the estimated 24,280 jobs supported, the total payroll will have increased to \$1.1 billion.

<sup>68</sup> San Antonio Economic Development Foundation. <http://www.sanantoniodef.com/industry-clusters/biosciencehealthcare>.

<sup>69</sup> "Eagle Ford Shale's impact topped \$60 billion in 2012, report says" San Antonio Business Journal March 2013

<sup>70</sup> "Economic Impacts of the Eagle Ford Shale" March 2013

## *Information Technology*

The Information Technology (IT) industry plays a major role in Bexar County. The economic impact of IT and cyber business already measures in the billions: \$10 billion in 2010, with conservative estimates of growth to \$15 billion by 2015. The industry itself is both large and diverse, including IT and Internet-related firms that produce and sell information technology products. Information Security is a strong field in Bexar County, with the U.S. Air Force's Air Intelligence Agency, a large and growing National Security Agency presence, and the Center for Infrastructure Assurance and Security at the University Of Texas at San Antonio.

Texas is number two in the nation for science and technology and Bexar County is firmly established as number two in the nation in cyber security. The County's association with the military and with scientific research has helped to create a unique combination of cyber resources useful to many business operations. The Air Force Cyber Command's (24th Air Force) recent choice to locate within the County was both highly prestigious and highly publicized. The County offers the kind of network connectivity needed to support all security levels of Global Cyber Operations such as the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communication System and the National Security Agency Nets, DISA GIG Network (Defense Information Systems Network) and GIG-BE (Global Information Grid Bandwidth Expansion, which helps link major government intelligence community sites). The County also has the second largest concentration of data centers in the U.S. and 80-plus companies specializing in defense technology.<sup>71</sup>

## *HEB Expansion*

In October 2013, HEB revealed plans for a \$100 million expansion of its downtown San Antonio headquarters.<sup>72</sup> The expansion would double HEB's downtown workforce by 2030 and transform the area just north of the historic King William neighborhood. The expansion will also include a new downtown grocery store, to be called Flores Market. The proposed market will cover an estimated 10,000 square feet and will include several mixed-use buildings, new public spaces, and a bike trail along South Flores Street. This expansion effort will only further aid in San Antonio's push to revitalize downtown both culturally and economically.

## **SUMMARY**

Although the United States as a whole continues to experience a slow and sluggish economic recovery and uncertainty about its long-term economic future, Texas and Bexar County continue to remain above the national average in several economic indicators. Bexar County continues to be a popular place for business to relocate existing operations and begin new initiatives. The County looks to continue to maintain and draft new policies that will attract businesses and support a healthy labor market. This should continue to result in more families choosing to make Bexar County their new home. Increased population growth has already led to an increase in demand for services. Although the property tax base has started to grow again, the tightening of fiscal policy at the federal and state level as a result of economic struggles necessitates that the County continues to find efficiencies in its business processes and new innovations in order to remain an economic leader, while still proving valuable services to a growing population. The fiscal pressures the County currently faces should continue to subside, but the pace at which this happens depends on several factors that are influenced by every level of government.

<sup>71</sup> San Antonio Economic Development Foundation.  
[http://us.yhs4.search.yahoo.com/yhs/search?p=San+Antonio+Economic+Development+Foundation&hspart=att&hsimp=yhs-att\\_001&type=att\\_my\\_portal\\_home&togle=1&cop=&ei=UTF-8&fr=att-portal](http://us.yhs4.search.yahoo.com/yhs/search?p=San+Antonio+Economic+Development+Foundation&hspart=att&hsimp=yhs-att_001&type=att_my_portal_home&togle=1&cop=&ei=UTF-8&fr=att-portal)

<sup>72</sup> "H-E-B plans \$100 million investment around downtown store" San Antonio Express News November 2013

# **FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL HISTORY**

## Five Year General Fund History

Understanding the historical trends in Bexar County's annual budget can contribute to a better understanding of County priorities and its commitment to meet the service demands of its growing population efficiently and fairly. As the population increases, the demand for services increases, as well - particularly in unincorporated areas where citizens often expect services traditionally provided by municipalities. Other factors such as inflation, legislative mandates, changes to jail population, new and increased services, capital planning initiatives, and employee benefit costs have impacted the Bexar County budget over the last five years.

In FY 2009-10, the total General Fund expenditures totaled \$321.6 million, a quarter of a percent (\$802,153) decrease from total FY 2008-09 expenditures. Cost containment strategies initiated in FY 2008-09 were extended into FY 2009-10. This was the second year of a three year plan to reduce expenditures and balance recurring revenues with recurring expenses. Vacant positions remained frozen, other positions were eliminated and compensation programs that increased salary costs, such as general market adjustments, the progressive pay models, the six month adjustment program, non-renewable salary increases and the merit award program were suspended. The increases in the FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget were for staff required for the new courts created by the 81<sup>st</sup> Texas Legislature. The General Fund ended the year with an appropriated fund balance of \$54.7 million, which is a 12.5 percent (\$6 million) increase from FY 2008-09.

In FY 2010-11 the total General Fund expenditures totaled \$319 million, a less than one percent (\$2.5 million) decrease from FY 2009-10. This was the third year of the budget balancing strategy initiated in FY 2008-09. The FY 2010-11 Adopted Budget maintained almost all expenditures from FY 2009-10. All new program changes were funded using existing appropriated funds or by eliminating inefficient and unnecessary programs. The increases in the FY 2010-11 Adopted Budget were primarily aimed at keeping an adequate contingency reserve in case the economy declined again and accounting for increases in utility rates. The General Fund ended the year with an appropriated fund balance of \$61 million, which is an 11.5 percent (\$6.3 million) increase from FY 2009-10.

In FY 2011-12, the General Fund expenditures totaled \$327.1 million, a 2.5 percent (\$8.1 million) increase from FY 2010-11. Commissioner's Court directed the Budget Department to implement several strategies for the FY 2011-12 budget process. These cost-saving strategies were found on achieving the following reductions in operating expenditures:

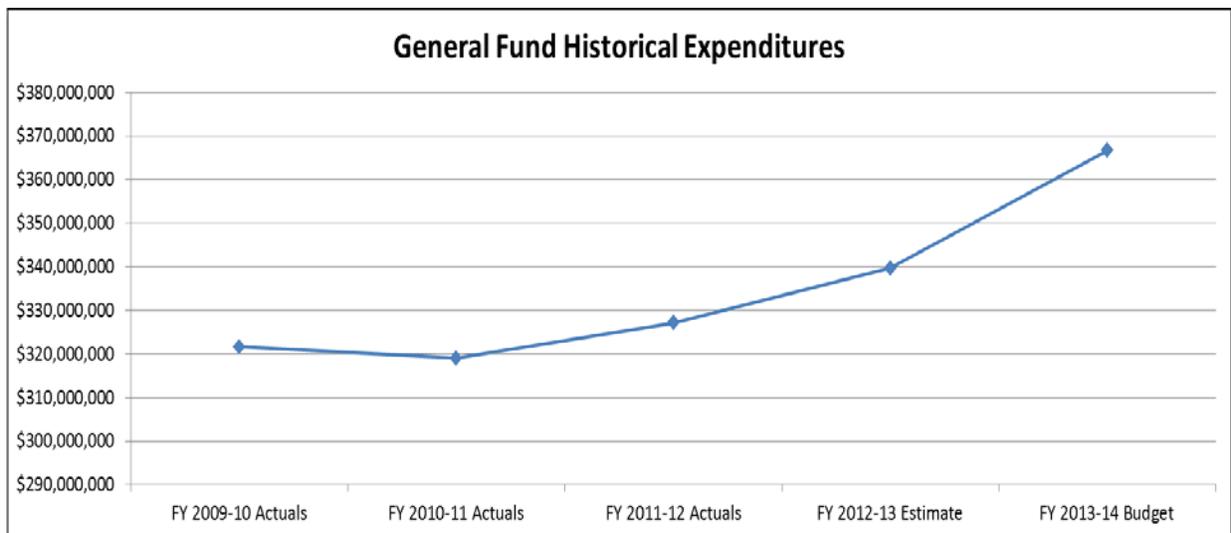
- \$2 million (annualized) mid-year savings from May Hiring Freezes
- \$5 million from the County-wide Attrition and Vacancy Program
- \$5 million from targeted program savings in FY 2011-12 Budget
- \$5 million for Return on Investment (ROI) from use of Technology to be realized by FY 2012-13

These allowed the County to reduce operating expenses while maintaining the County's ability to provide services to our citizens. Through the County-wide Attrition and Vacancy Program, Offices and Departments were given a personnel reduction goal to meet through attrition. Alternatively, Offices and Departments were allowed to submit their own re-organization plan to achieve these savings instead of achieving these savings through attrition alone. Due to the successful implementation of this strategy, the County was able to save \$5.4 million in personnel cost. An additional \$5 million in savings through targeted program reductions was identified by the Budget Department. The final \$5 million will be reached through various technological implementations that will further efficiencies for County services.

The General Fund ended the year with an appropriated fund balance of \$67.4 million, which was a 10.5 percent (\$6.4 million) increase from FY 2010-11 Actuals, which continues to meet our commitment to the rating agencies to maintain operating reserves of at least 10 percent.

In FY 2012-13, the General Fund expenditures totaled an estimated \$339.9 million, a 3.8 percent (\$12.6 million) increase over FY 2011-12. The increase was primarily due to the newly adopted Collective Bargaining Agreement with the Deputy Sheriff’s Association of Bexar County (DSABC) and the county-wide cost of living increases. Some of the changes in the Collective Bargaining Agreement include funding for shift differential, duty differential, education incentive, master jailer licenses, uniform allowances, law enforcement certification, and a step plan. The FY 2012-13 Adopted Budget also reflected the final cost-reduction strategy, achieving cost-savings by identifying opportunities to streamline operations and improve processes through investments in technology.

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget General Fund projects expenditures totaling \$366.6 million, a 7.9 percent increase over FY 2012-13 estimates. The significant increase is mostly the result of allocating \$6.8 million for the Non-Exempt Table Study that occurred during FY 2012-13. Funding in the amount of \$1.9 million was also allocated for a 3 percent Cost of Living Adjustment for Exempt employees. Another increase is due to implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the Collective Bargaining Contract, at a cost of \$2.9 million. The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget also includes \$1 million for an increase in the contribution rate for the participation in the County’s retirement plan.



Graph 1 – General Fund Historical Expenditures

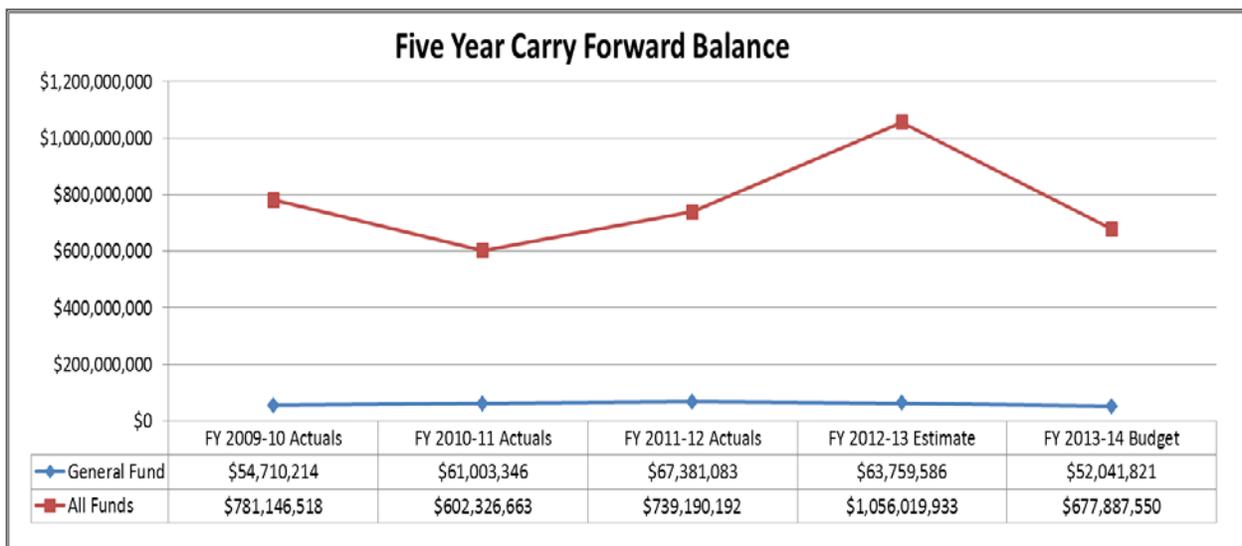
### Five Year Carry Forward Balance History

The Carry Forward Fund Balance represents the sum of unspent funds from the previous year. Graph 2 below illustrates the Fund Balances both realized and anticipated over the past five years in all Funds, as well as the General Fund. The Appropriated Fund Balances are budgeted much like any other item. However, these balances are designed to be spent only in emergencies or unexpected duress.

Beginning with the FY 2009-10 Adopted Budget for the General Fund, strategies were implemented to bring recurring revenues and ongoing expenditures into alignment. The strategy in FY 2009-10 included mid-year budget reductions for every office and department between three to five percent. The financial

balancing strategies developed in FY 2009-10, coupled with further reductions in FY 2010-11, the containment strategies of the FY 2011-12, and efficiency strategies implemented in FY 2012-13 have resulted in projections that indicate that next five years will be financially manageable.

In FY 2013-14 for all other Funds, the Carry Forward Balance, or Appropriated Fund Balance, is significantly lower overall compared to the previous Fiscal Year. The Carry Forward Balance is affected by both the revenue and the expenditures of a Fund. From FY 2012-13 to FY 2013-14, revenues decreased by 35 percent; however, the expenditures have increased significantly over the same time period. This, in effect, decreases the carry forward balance for FY 2013-14, decreasing it significantly as shown in the Graph 2 below. The decrease in the carry forward balance is primarily due to spending the funding of capital projects in the Flood Control Multi-Year Fund and the Advanced Transportation District (ATD) Fund as well as Capital Improvements Projects. These projects are being accelerated in FY 2013-14 by fully funding each project for completion.



Graph 2 – Five Year Carry Forward Balance History

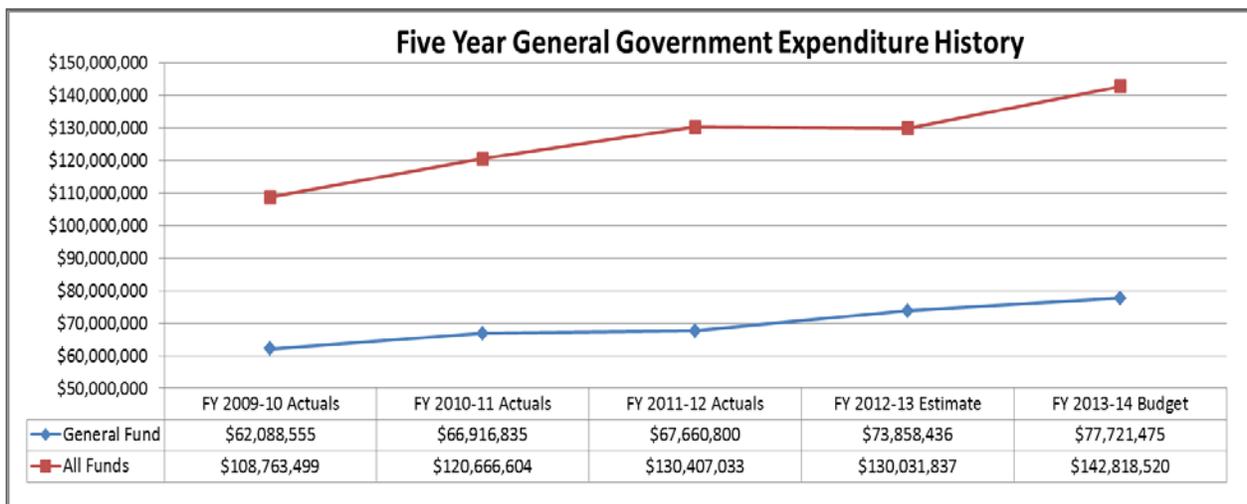
### Five Year General Government Expenditure History

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget appropriates \$142.8 million across all Funds for General Government. Expenditures within this section have steadily increased over the year. The General Government Appropriation accounts for more than half of the General Fund and includes Offices and Departments, such as BiblioTech, Budget, County Auditor, the County Clerk’s Office, Office of the County Manager, Economic Development, Elections, Facilities and Parks – County Building Maintenance, Human Resources, Information Technology, County Judge and Commissioners Court, Management and Finance, Non-Departmental, Purchasing, and the Tax Assessor-Collector’s Office. The FY 2013-14 General Fund Adopted Budget appropriates \$77.7 million, a 5.2 percent increase over FY 2012-13 estimates. The most significant increases was the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the Collective Bargaining Contract and increase to employee compensation and benefits.

Additionally, Internal Revenue Funds account for \$49.6 million, or 35 percent, of the General Government appropriations. The major expenditure in this group is the Self-Insured Funds. Increases in Health Insurance and increases in Other Post-Employee Benefits (OPEB) contributed to the increased expenditures within all Funds as shown below. The Health Insurance Fund has reached \$38.1 million in

expenditures for FY 2013-14, which exceeds revenues by \$371,858. As a result of these increases, in FY 2012-13, Commissioners Court directed staff to negotiate a contract with Aetna, to administer the County’s health benefits program. The contract with Aetna is a first step in the effort to reduce expenditures within the Health Insurance Fund. In FY 2012-13, total medical claims decreased by 3.5 percent, as a result of plan changes within the County’s self-insured plans, as well as switching Healthcare Administrators.

General Government includes the Special Revenue Funds. This group accounts for \$13.8 million, or ten percent, of the General Government appropriations. The various Records Management Funds and Court Technology Funds are a significant portion of expenditures within the Special Revenue Funds. As a General Fund cost-saving measure, beginning in FY 2009-10, the County Clerk allocated all records management costs related to document imaging services within the County Clerk Records Management Fund. The increase is due to the allocation of a technology project to upgrade their Land Data software.



Graph 3 – Five Year General Government Expenditure History

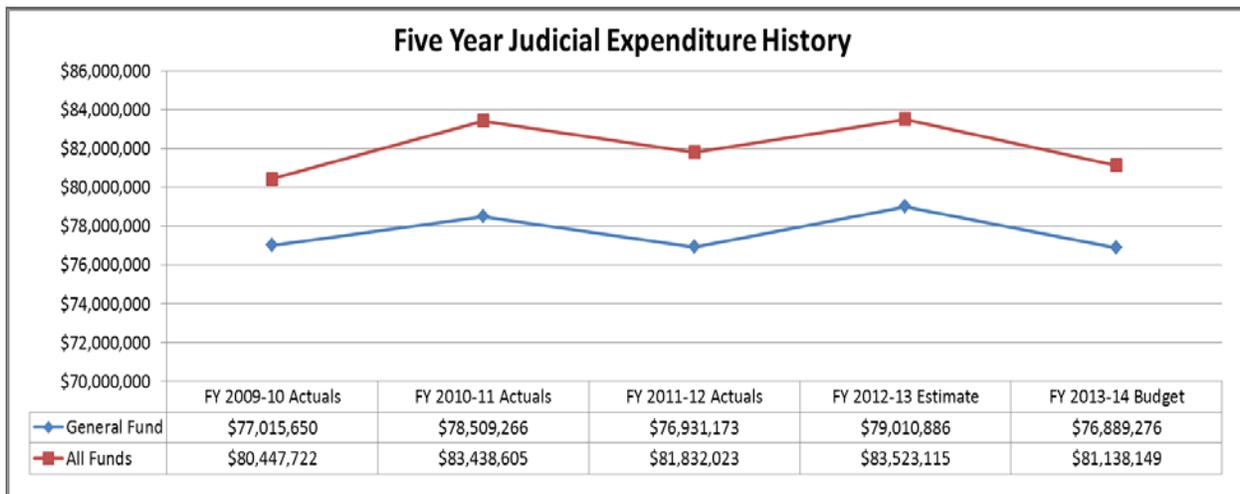
### Five Year Judicial Expenditure History

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget appropriates \$81 million across all Funds for Judicial activities. The General Fund accounts for the majority of this section. The expenditures within the Judicial category include appropriations for the Bail Bond Board, Central Magistration, County Courts-At-Law, Criminal District Attorney’s Office, District Clerk’s Office, District Courts, DPS Warrants, Fourth Court of Appeals, Justice of the Peace Courts, Probate Courts, Judicial Services, Jury Operations, and Trial Expense. All of these Offices and Departments are impacted by both the number of cases handled and the number of courts operated.

Commissioners Court is considering redistricting of the Justice of the Peace Precinct lines during FY 2013-14. This has the potential to significantly change the budgets of each Justice of the Peace. As a result, the Budget Department has placed 25% of the Budget in each Office’s respective General Fund Budget and the remaining 75% into contingencies for the FY 2013-14 Budget. All one-time expenses were also placed in Contingencies.

One of the major costs of the Judicial Section is Indigent Defense. The Texas Fair Defense Act was

implemented in January 2002, and since that time, Court Appointed Counsel expenditures for Indigent Defendants have increased from \$6.25 million in FY 2001-02 to \$13.2 million for FY 2013-14. Due to the significant and uncontrollable nature of these expenses in FY 2008-09, the Budget Department created the Judicial Management Report for County and Criminal District Courts. This report is presented to Commissioners Court and the various Courts on a quarterly basis to help streamline operations without sacrificing due process of law. The Courts have also adopted practices to help control the cost of Indigent Defense in FY 2011-12. Criminal and Juvenile District Courts and County Courts-At-Law have adopted individual budgets to implement improvements in their administrative processes and see the impact on their individual budgets. The County Courts-At-Law Judges also adopted a new flat fee schedule to help minimize itemization on Court Appointed Attorney Vouchers. The Civil District Courts Judges adopted changes to ad litem payments. The Criminal District Courts now requires all 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Felonies and State Felonies to be reviewed by the Voucher Committee. Other Revenue includes miscellaneous revenue sources such as interest earned, refunds, cashier overages, copies, and accounts payable discounts. Overall, this category is estimated to collect \$3,809,600 for FY 2013-14, which is decrease of \$372,709 or 8.9 percent. Majority of this revenue source is the other revenue category, which includes the collection of pay phone fees from Central Magistration.



*Graph 4 – Five Year Judicial Expenditure History*

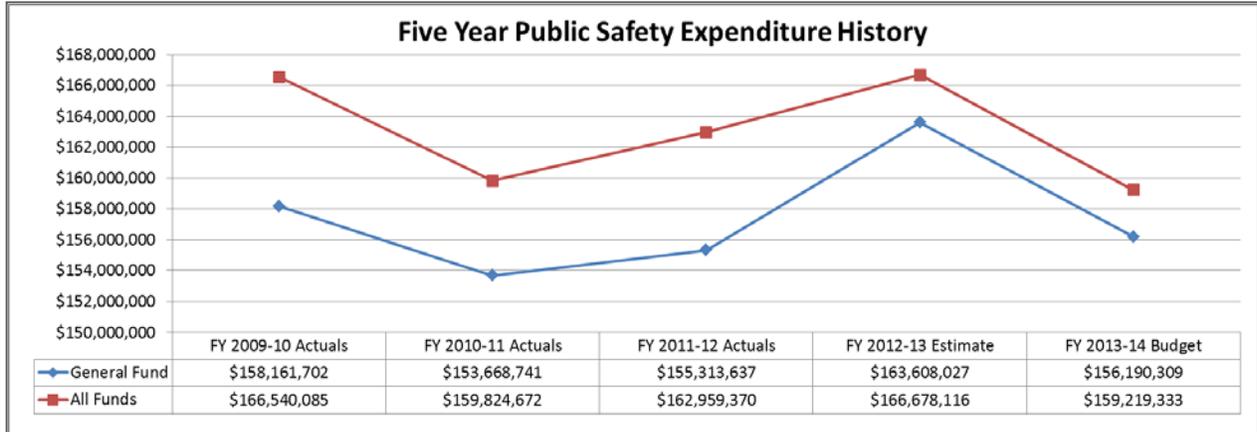
### **Five Year Public Safety Expenditure History**

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget appropriates \$159.2 million across all Funds for Public Safety. The expenditures within the Public Safety category within the General Fund include appropriations for all Adult and Juvenile Detention Facilities Management, Community Supervision and Corrections, Constables, Criminal Laboratory, Emergency Management, Fire Marshal, Juvenile Office, Medical Examiner’s Office, and Sheriff’s Office. The Sheriff’s Office had significant decreases in overtime payments to Detention Officers which was approved by Commissioners Court in FY 2012-13. Based on the average turnover in FY 2012-13, a two percent reduction of the fully staffed personnel cost was also reduced in FY 2013-14.

Commissioners Court is considering redistricting of the Constables Precinct lines during FY 2013-14. This has the potential to significantly change the budgets of each Constable. As a result, the Budget Department has placed 25% of the Budget in each Office’s respective General Fund Budget and the remaining 75% into contingencies for the FY 2013-14 Budget. All one-time expenses were also placed

in Contingencies.

Included in Other Funds are various Grants approved for Public Safety issues. The amounts have remained close to flat from FY 2012-13 to FY 2013-14.



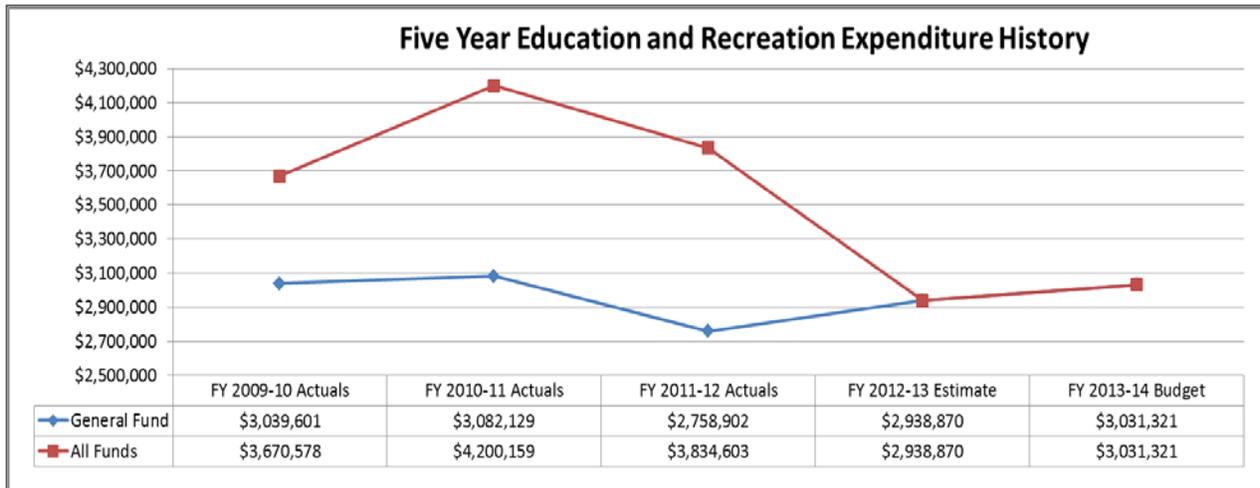
Graph 5 – Five Year Public Safety Expenditure History

### Five Year Education and Recreation Expenditure History

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget appropriates \$3 million across all Funds for Education and Recreation. Expenditures in the Education and Recreation category represent a relatively small percent of all County operating appropriations. This group includes Facilities and Parks Management-Parks and Agricultural Extension Services (AgriLife).

Within the General Fund, Facilities and Parks Management-Parks increased due to new funding for contribution to Outside Agencies. AgriLife is a program funded by both Bexar County and the State of Texas. The State anticipated a budget shortfall of several billion dollars and began to take measures to reduce spending. Consequently, the AgriLife Extension Office was required to reduce state funded personnel in the FY 2010-11. The future of this office will continue to be impacted by the State funding reductions and demands of services required by the County.

The increase from FY 2012-13 to FY 2013-14 in General Funds within this appropriation is due to increases in funding for AgriLife Extension Services and Facilities and Parks Management-Parks. All Funds has decreased significantly due to Grant Funds having been expended in FY 2011-12. As of FY 2012-13 there are no grants that are considered to be Education and Recreation expenses.



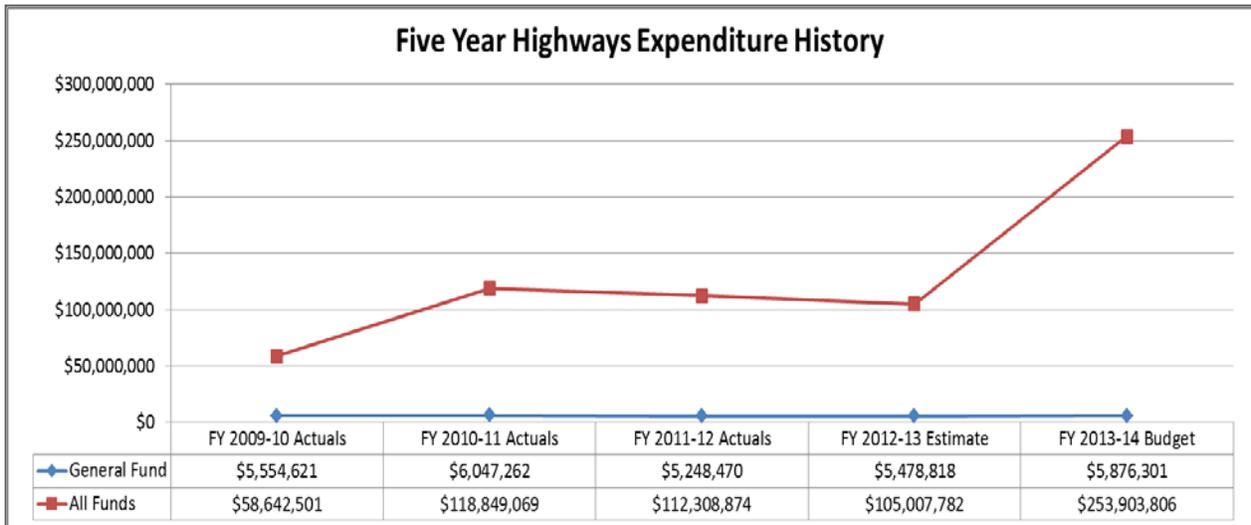
*Graph 6– Five Year Education and Recreation Expenditure History*

### **Five Year Highways Expenditure History**

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget appropriates \$253.9 million across all Funds for Highways. The General Fund is a small percentage of this expenditure group. Facilities and Parks-Administration and Facilities and Parks-Energy are also included in this group within the General Fund. The increase is primarily in Energy due to anticipated rate increases from City Public Service (CPS), along with the addition of two new facilities, the Adult Detention Center South Annex (formerly Toudouze) and the Pleasanton Road Precinct 1 Facility.

Other funds included in the Highway group are the County Road and Bridge Fund, the 2003 Bond Referendum Fund, and the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) and Advanced Transportation District (ATD) Multi-Year Fund. Capital projects, specifically the Capital Improvements and TxDOT/ATD projects, received a significant amount of funding in order to accelerate the projects to completion. As a means of saving and creating jobs, and to take advantage of the favorable conditions in the finance and construction markets, during FY 2008-09, Commissioners Court directed Offices and Departments to identify “shovel-ready” County Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) that could be accelerated. The Court also directed the Management and Finance Department to develop a financing strategy for this project acceleration, in order to lock-in favorable interest rates for accelerated, debt-funded projects. This initiative has continued since FY 2008-09 and in FY 2012-13 the County, took advantage of the continued low interest rate environment and issued \$475 million in Certificates of Obligation.

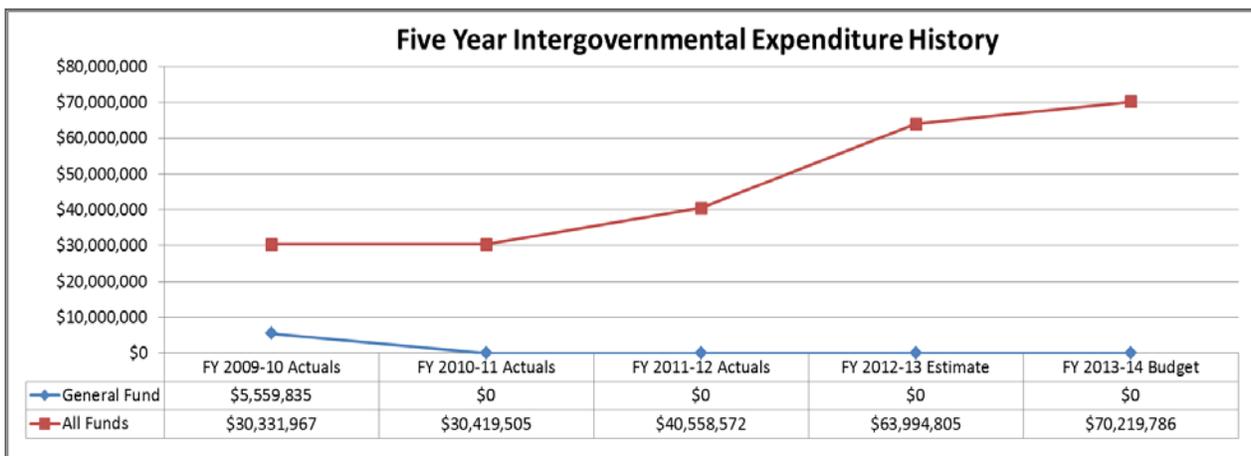
In FY 2006-07, the Countywide Citizens Watershed Master Plan Committee identified a total of approximately 71 projects with an estimated cost of over \$500 million dollars to be completed over the next ten years. In FY 2013-14, the Flood Control Debt-Funded projects were allocated \$180 million of the \$500 million, in order to complete existing and new projects. Another significant increase was the Texas Department of Transportation and Advanced Transportation District Multi-Year Fund, which budgeted \$50 million to complete two new projects in FY 2013-14.



Graph 7 – Five Year Highways Expenditure History

### Five Year Intergovernmental Expenditure History

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget appropriates \$70.2 million across all Funds for Intergovernmental. The major expenditure for this section is the Community Venues Fund, funded by Visitor Tax revenue, which includes a levy on hotel/motel occupancy and car rentals. Some of the Projects that are completed or are underway include Museum Reach (Brackenridge Park to Hildebrand), Eagleland Reach, Mission Reach (Mission Road to Mission Espada), Missions Baseball Academy, Northside Swim Center, St. Mary’s Complex, Southeast Skyline, the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) Complex, Wheatley Heights Complex, Freeman Coliseum, the Exhibition and Stock Show Facilities, the AT&T Center, Performing Arts Center, Briscoe Western Art Museum, and Alameda Theater. During FY 2012-13, significant progress was made in the construction of the Performing Arts Center. Due to financial reporting changes in the new financial system, the General Fund shows no funding starting FY 2010-11, as shown below.



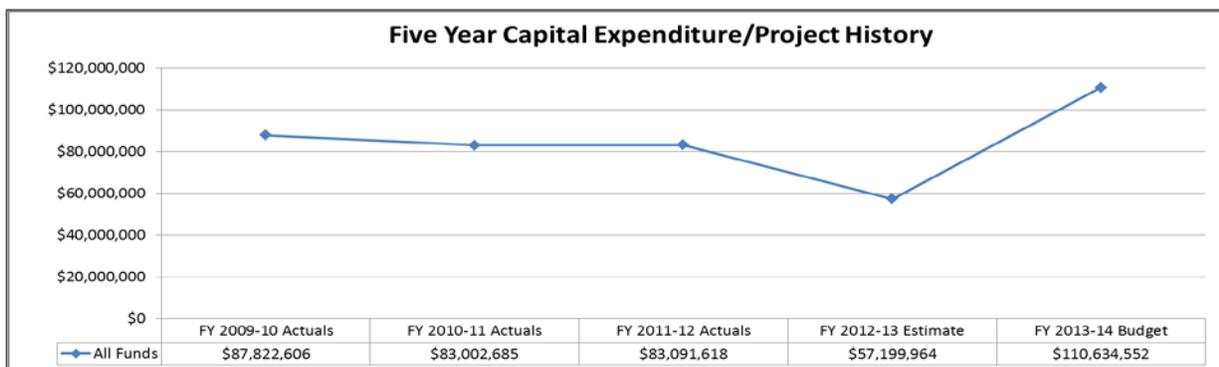
Graph 8 – Five Year Intergovernmental Expenditure History

## Five Year Capital Expenditure History

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget appropriates \$110.6 million across all Funds for Capital Expenditures. Capital Expenditures are funds appropriated for assets or projects with a useful life of several years or more. Capital expenditures are often funded through debt issuances and often cost tens of millions of dollars. Capital projects may also be cash-funded. Debt-funded projects are included in Grants-In-Aid, County Road and Bridge (Debt), and Capital Improvement Projects. Cash-funded projects are included in County Road and Bridge (Cash) and Flood Control (Cash). Cash-funded projects are short-term projects that are funded with the available revenue for that Fiscal Year. Grants may also purchase capital items, but is a Special Revenue Fund funded through outside sources. County Road and Bridge and Capital Improvement Projects are the major expenditures in this section. During the FY 2008-09, Commissioners Court directed Offices and Departments to identify “shovel-ready” County Capital Projects that could be accelerated. It was the desire of the Court to use County construction expenditures to save and create jobs, as well as to take advantage of favorable conditions in the finance market and construction markets. This initiative has continued since FY 2008-09 and in FY 2012-13 the County, took advantage of the continued low interest rate environment and issued \$475 million in Certificates of Obligation.

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget funds a total of \$21,425,000 from the following sources: \$13,425,000 from new debt issuances, \$4,000,000 in cash transferred from the County Road and Bridge Fund, and \$4,000,000 from completed projects and available contingencies. The following new projects are funded through design and construction: Shaenfield Place Subdivision (\$3,500,000), and Steubing Road (\$3,000,000). The following new projects are funded through design only: Old F.M. 471 & Talley Road (\$1,500,000), and Talley Road Phase I (\$1,875,000). The following new projects are funded through design and partial construction: Marshall Road (\$1,000,000) and Bulverde Pedestrian Amenities (\$2,100,000). The following existing projects will be funded for completion: Bulverde Phase IV (\$1,000,000), Glen Mont (\$1,500,000), Candlewood Phase I (\$3,250,000), Palm Park (\$600,000), and Roft Road (\$2,100,000).

The FY 2013-14 Capital Improvement Fund’s Budget appropriated \$97.6 million in new funding for new and existing Projects. Some of the major Projects include the Adult Detention Center Plumbing and Mechanical Systems Replacement (\$35,775,000), Courtroom Restoration FY 2014 (\$4,922,000), Federal Reserve Building Child Support Courts (\$4,435,500), Sheriff’s Office Records Management System (\$4,500,000) BCIT Bexar Business Continuity (\$7,061,315), Radio Systems FY 2014-2016 (\$9,909,600), and Vehicle Replacement FY 2014 (\$4,453,827). Funding was also continued from previously funded Capital Projects.

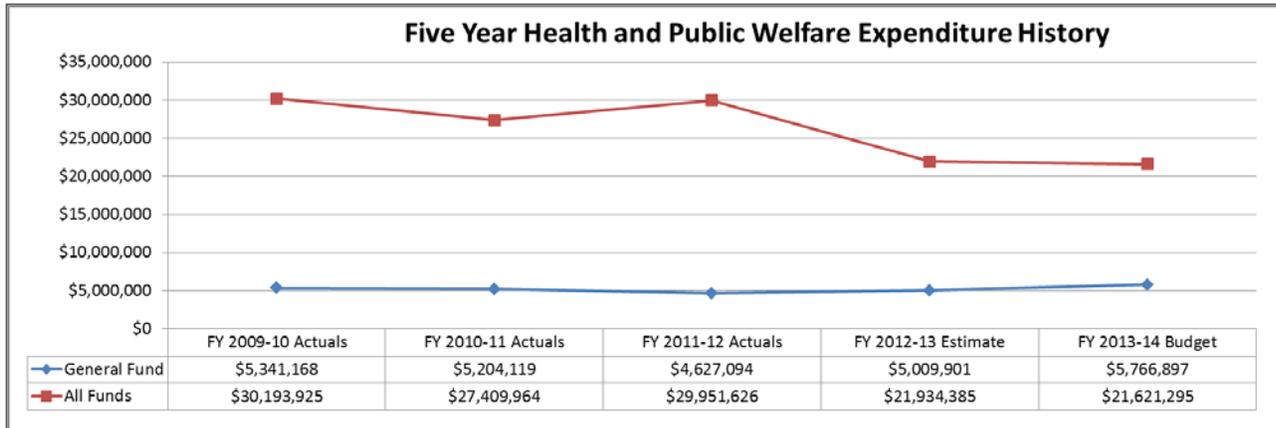


Graph 9 – Five Year Capital Expenditure History

## Five Year Health and Public Welfare Expenditure History

The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget appropriates \$21.6 million across all Funds for Health and Public Welfare. The major expenditure for this section is Grant-In-Aid. Grant funding for Health and Public Welfare programs has changed from \$14.6 million estimated for FY 2012-13 to a total of \$12.8 million budgeted in FY 2013-14. Many grant agencies issue grants around January, which is after the first quarter of the County’s fiscal year. Therefore, a significant amount of funds can be carried forward each year, depending on the term of each Grant. The County also has new and pending Grants in the amount of \$7.1 million for FY 2013-14.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is an expenditure in this section. In FY 2013-14, \$2 million was approved for Infrastructure Projects, Project delivery, and administrative costs. CDBG funding can be carried over to the next year, excluding public service and administration costs. If all public service and administration costs cannot be expended during the budget year, the additional funding may be used for eligible CDBG Projects with budgetary short falls during the budget year.



Graph 10 – Five Year Health and Public Welfare Expenditure History

**PERFORMANCE REVIEWS  
AND  
SPECIAL STUDIES**

## FY 2013-14 Studies

The following are planned studies for FY 2013-2014:

- Justice of the Peace and Constable Redistricting: Commissioners Court is considering redistricting the Justice of the Peace and Constable Precinct lines to mirror Commissioner Precinct lines during FY 2013-14. The current population distribution and associated workload between the Justice of the Peace and Constable Precincts is notably out of balance, causing County-wide inefficiencies. Because redistricting would involve a redistribution of staff and resources among the Precincts, the budgets for each Precinct would also experience significant change. In response, the Budget Department has placed 25% of the Budget in each Justice of the Peace and Constable's respective General Fund Budget and the remaining 75% into Contingencies for the FY 2013-14 Budget. All one-time expenses were also placed in Contingencies. Once an outcome regarding redistricting has been decided, all funds will be released from Contingencies into each Justice of the Peace and Constable's General Fund Budget.
- Fleet Management Performance Review: The Fleet Maintenance Department is currently located in a space that does not offer room for expansion. As Bexar County's population continues to grow and more citizens move into the unincorporated area, it is possible that the County's fleet will grow as well. To ensure that the Fleet Maintenance Department can continue to provide services for County vehicles and equipment, a Performance Review will be completed to determine the best method of delivering fleet management and maintenance services. This review will involve analysis of the turn-around times for vehicle maintenance and services. Furthermore, the Performance Review of the Fleet Maintenance Department will look at costs and effectiveness associated with the Fleet Maintenance Department, as well as its location, to ensure the Fleet Maintenance Department is prepared for any growth in the County's vehicle fleet.
- Vehicle Use/Replacement Policy Review: The Vehicle Replacement Policy outlines criteria for replacement of vehicles in the County's fleet. A review of the policy will be undertaken to ensure that it meets each Office and Departments mission and needs. More specifically, the review will ensure that the policy reflects more efficient, uniform, and effective business practices. The Budget Department, along with the County Manager's Office, will look to put in place a policy that standardizes the types of vehicles purchased by the County, rather than encouraging the purchase of multiple types of vehicles across the County. In addition, the Vehicle Use Policy will be reviewed to ensure that vehicles are being assigned and used appropriately during County duties as well as outside County functions.
- Adult Detention Civilian Staffing Study: The Budget Department along with the Bexar County Sheriff's Office will conduct a staffing study for civilian positions within the Adult Detention Center, identify staffing needs, and bring forward a recommendation on the number and type of civilian positions so that more uniformed officers can be available to guard/watch inmates.
- Court Security Staffing Study: The Budget Department, along with the Bexar County Sheriff's Office, will conduct a staffing study of uniformed positions within the Court Security division of the Sheriff's Office, identify staffing needs, and bring forward a recommendation as to the number of positions required to provide a safe working environment in an efficient manner.

- Staff Support for Substations Study & Law Enforcement Training Study: The Budget & Management/Finance Department alongside the Parks and Facilities Department and the Bexar County Sheriff's Office will conduct a study on the need for Substations and a Law Enforcement Training facility. The goal of the project is to determine the best location and design of substations to provide the most efficient and effective law enforcement services to Bexar County citizens. The total estimated cost of this project is \$1,500,000.
- Specialty Courts Study: In May 2013, the County Manager tasked the Budget & Management/Finance Department with conducting a review and best practices analysis of the Bexar County Specialty Courts program. This review examined statewide and national best practices for each court. The Budget & Management/Finance Department concluded the review in August and presented its recommendations to all stakeholders involved with the Specialty Courts. The outcome of the study is now pending additional input from outside consultants, which should be completed before the end of FY 2013-14.
- Juvenile Probation Relocation Feasibility Study: Juvenile Probation requested funding during the FY 2013-14 budget process for the relocation of their Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP). Specifically, Juvenile Probation requested funding for a new centrally-located leased or county-owned facility. The JJAEP facility is the old Sears building on the east side of town and requires a significant amount of repairs. The facility is owned by the County and is located at 1402 N. Hackberry, San Antonio, TX 78208. Juvenile Probation stated that due to declining referrals from local school districts, the facility is not being used to its full capacity. The current facility is 29,680 sq. ft. and the population of students has decreased from 300 to 70 over the past several years. The Juvenile Board has increased the cost charged to the School Districts for educating their students from \$79 per day to \$135 per day. As a result of an increase in cost charged to school districts, the school districts send students to their own alternative schools instead. Additionally, Juvenile Probation requested funds from the General Fund to relocate their Ropes Challenge Course. The program uses two courses: one is located at the Cyndi Taylor Krier Juvenile Correctional Center for the residents of that post adjudication facility; the other one is at the Blessed Sacrament Academy for use by juveniles in the Mission Facility. Blessed Sacrament wants to discontinue the use of their course for the Ropes program. Juvenile Probation can sell the course infrastructure to Blessed Sacrament or move the course infrastructure to a new location. The Budget Department will examine the feasibility of relocating the JJAEP facility and the Ropes Challenge Course.
- AgriLife Performance Review: During the FY 2013-14 budget process, the Office of the County Manager assumed responsibility for the Texas AgriLife Extension Office, previously under the Economic Development Department. As a result, the County Manager has tasked the Budget Department with a discovery/performance review study to understand the operations and the impacts the Department has on Bexar County and the surrounding region. The study will include a staffing analysis, operational activities overview, and a review of current performance measures.

## **Strategic Issues**

The leadership of Bexar County continues to prepare for future challenges presented by the economic uncertainties of the nation and the State of Texas, marginal revenue growth, and continual growth in the unincorporated areas of the County. Over the past five years, the national economy has been experiencing a wide berth of challenges including high unemployment, weak housing markets, increased energy prices, and tighter credit lending to consumers. Against this backdrop, Bexar County Commissioners Court continues to be proactive and forward thinking in order to lessen the impact of these variables on County finances and operations. Bexar County is a partner in the global market place and must develop strategies to mitigate any negative influences while strengthening positive economic ties from abroad.

### **Justice of the Peace Precincts**

Maintaining operations in key service areas, such as public safety and the justice system, are essential due to the increase in the demand for County services. Commissioners Court is addressing the matter in the FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget. As the population in Bexar County has grown, the population served by each Justice of the Peace and Constable Precinct has become unbalanced. Whereas the Commissioner Precincts lines have recently been redrawn to rebalance the population between their four precincts, this has not been done within the four Justice of the Peace and Constable precincts. To offer higher levels of “equal” service across the County, Commissioners Court will review aligning the Justice of the Peace and Constable precincts to mirror Commissioner Precinct lines.

### **Public Safety Investments**

Achieving additional efficiencies within Bexar County’s criminal justice system continues to be a main priority for Commissioners Court. The continuation of current jail population mitigation strategies such as specialty courts, jail diversion programs, inmate re-entry programs, and the judicial management report are vital to meeting the demand for services from the growing population. To further enhance public safety and services in Bexar County, two new sections have been created with the Sheriff’s Office this fiscal year. The first section is the Court Services Emergency Response Team (ERT). The ERT will provide immediate response to threats and attacks to the seat of county government, county courts-at-law, criminal and civil district courts, and the Fourth Court of Appeals. Commissioners Court has also included funding for capital projects in the amount of \$5,789,287, which includes a Records Management System, COBAN Digital Video System, Criminal Investigations Division Desktop Replacement with Toughbook’s, Academy Parking Lot Surfacing, Patrol Shotguns and Vests, Omnixx Force Web, Patrol and SWAT Tasers, Tasers for the Warrants Section, Ballistic Shields for the Warrants Section, and Level IIIA Body Armor for Patrol.

### **Offender Reentry Services**

In 2008, the Bexar County Reentry Council recommended developing a “One-Stop” Reentry Center focused on addressing the needs of individuals leaving the Bexar County Detention Center to avoid their return to the Criminal Justice System. In July 2013, Commissioner’s Court approved a grant application with the U.S. Bureau of Justice for \$1.5 million to provide extensive services from a collaboration of local non-profit and core service vendors to address the “criminogenic needs” of the high utilizer population. Funding in the amount of \$375,000 is proposed as a cash match for this grant. The Court also approved a contract for architectural and engineering services to develop a design for the “One-Stop” Reentry Center. The goal is to have

the facility in operation by the spring of 2014. The overarching goal is to develop individualized intervention strategies for each offender, reducing recidivism, and improving public safety while reducing cost.

### **City-Like Services**

This year Commissioners Court has taken steps necessary to address the concerns of citizens located in the unincorporated areas for more “city-like” services. The FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget creates the Animal Control Services Department; this department will be responsive to the animal control needs of residents living in the unincorporated areas of Bexar County. Employees of the Division will humanely capture, restrain, and transport loose and/or dangerous animals to a City run Animal Care Services Facility. Prior to this action taken by Commissioners Court, the County contracted with the City of San Antonio for animal control services. However, due to the concerns of citizens in the unincorporated area, whom City Officials are not held responsible to, the County has elected to bring the services in-house to better meet the needs of the unincorporated area.

This is also the inaugural year of the County’s foray into library services with the grand opening of the BiblioTech facility on September 17, 2013. BiblioTech is the first public digital library of its kind and membership is free to all Bexar County residents. On June 20, 2013 the Texas State Library and Archives Commission accredited the BiblioTech as a fully functioning public library, which will allow the BiblioTech to participate in the TexShare Program and the federal E-Rate program. Educational achievement and success in Bexar County has always been at the forefront of Commissioners Court’s agenda, particularly in a time where traditional education is lacking in preparing students for the challenges of a new global marketplace. This fully digital library will provide citizens with the educational resources and tools for academic success as well as technological aptitude and skills to thrive in a competitive job market. The BiblioTech’s hours of operation are Monday through Friday 12:00pm to 8:00pm and Saturday and Sunday 10:00am to 6:00pm, and will be closed on all Bexar County holidays.

### **Transportation Initiatives**

Growth in the unincorporated area in Bexar County puts strain on transportation infrastructure and can cut into the entire County’s productivity, i.e. traffic congestion. Besides the maintenance of over 1,300 center lane miles of county roads, Bexar County has currently three large roadway improvements projects underway; Loop 1604 - Lower Seguin Rd., FM 471-Culebra, and FM 1957 - Potranco / 211. In FY 2012-13 the Culebra Road - FM 3487 and Blanco Road - FM 2696 improvement projects were completed. These projects have a total budget of \$156,227,000. Also, the County has funded a portion of the U.S. Highway 281 & 1604 interchange improvement project, \$92,000,000, which the Texas Department of Transportation is managing. The investments Commissioners Court continues to make in transportation infrastructure will ensure the continued growth and prosperity of Bexar County.

### **Flood Control**

The County is now in the seventh year of the 10-year \$500 million flood control program, another vital infrastructure activity. Of the 70 projects approved, 15 have been completed with an additional 10 in construction. The remaining 45 projects are currently in the planning and design stages. Phase II of the High Water Detection and Warning System project, which warns motorists of flooded roadways in real time and is a life safety enhancement that will protect our growing community, is currently underway with an additional 41 High Water Detection and

Warning System (HALT) sites planned for installation this fiscal year. There are currently 52 HALT sites, all of which are located in the unincorporated area of Bexar County.

During the planning and design phases of various projects associated with the Ten-Year Flood Control Program, it was found that FEMA flood plain maps along San Pedro Creek were miscalculated. As a result, Commissioners Court initiated one of the largest flood control projects to date, the San Pedro Creek Restoration. This project is estimated to cost \$174.6 million and will widen and deepen the San Pedro Channel and by doing so, remove 41.8 acres of adjacent property and structures from the 100-year flood plain in Bexar County. This project is also expected to increase the quality of life of citizens in Bexar County and provide economic development benefits to the western portion of the downtown area through continued revitalization and rehabilitation by both private and public agencies in the coming decade. The County has committed \$125 million to this project.



### **BiblioTech Grand Opening**

The BiblioTech had its grand opening on September 17, 2013. This venture was the County's first step in providing library services to the community. The County also provides funding to the City of San Antonio library system through its Master Interlocal Agreement. BiblioTech is the first public digital library of its kind. Membership is free to all Bexar County residents. Patron services include:

- Access to BiblioTech's digital collection including e-books, audiobooks, software training databases and more
- Wireless internet access
- Computer classes
- Laptop, desktop and tablet access
- E-readers (available for circulation)
- Programs for children and adults
- Study/meeting space