

NEW ISSUE  
Book-Entry-Only

Ratings: Moody's – Aaa  
Standard & Poor's – AAA  
(See "Ratings" herein.)

*In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law and subject to conditions described in the section herein entitled "THE BONDS - TAX MATTERS," interest on the Bonds (1) is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (2) is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed under the Code. Such interest will be subject to other federal tax consequences as described in the section herein entitled "THE BONDS - TAX MATTERS." Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for purposes of income taxation by the Commonwealth of Virginia. See the section herein entitled "THE BONDS - TAX MATTERS – Opinion of Bond Counsel – Virginia Income Tax Consequences."*

**\$204,080,000**  
**City of Alexandria, Virginia**  
**General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds,**  
**Series 2019A**

**Dated: Date of Delivery**  
**Due: July 15, as shown below**

**Interest Payable: January 15 and July 15**  
**First Interest Payment: July 15, 2020**

The General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2019A (the "Bonds") will constitute general obligations of the City of Alexandria, Virginia (the "City") for the payment of which the full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power of the City will be irrevocably pledged. The City Council will be authorized and required, unless other funds are lawfully available and appropriated for timely payment of the Bonds, to levy and collect annually on all locally taxable property in the City an ad valorem tax over and above all other taxes authorized or limited by law and without limitation as to rate or amount, sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same respectively become due and payable.

The Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which will act as securities depository of the Bonds. So long as Cede & Co. is registered owner of the Bonds, as the nominee for DTC, (a) references herein to the Bondholder or registered owner shall mean Cede & Co. and (b) principal and interest shall be payable to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will, in turn, remit such principal and interest to the DTC participants for subsequent disbursements to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. Individual purchases of beneficial ownership interest in the Bonds will be made in book-entry form only, in denominations of \$5,000 or multiples thereof. Bond certificates will be immobilized at DTC and not available for delivery to the public (See "THE BONDS – DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System"). The Bonds will bear interest from their dated date, payable semiannually on January 15 and July 15, commencing July 15, 2020.

The Bonds are subject to optional redemption prior to their maturities as set forth in the Bonds and described in the section herein entitled "THE BONDS – DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions."

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued, subject to the approval of validity by McGuireWoods LLP, Tysons, Virginia, Bond Counsel, as described herein. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City by the City Attorney, Joanna Anderson, Esquire. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through The Depository Trust Company in New York, New York, on or about December 18, 2019.

*This cover page contains certain information for quick reference only. It is not a summary of this issue. Investors must read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision.*

Dated: December 4, 2019

## MATURITY SCHEDULE

\$204,080,000

City of Alexandria, Virginia

General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2019A

(Base CUSIP\*\* Number 015302)

<u>Maturity (July 15)</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>CUSIP Suffix</u>
2021	\$ 500,000	5.000%	1.060%	106.137%	7B2
2022	1,120,000	5.000	1.070	109.954	7C0
2023	1,120,000	5.000	1.090	113.672	7D8
2024	1,120,000	5.000	1.120	117.255	7E6
2025	1,120,000	5.000	1.170	120.611	7F3
2026	1,120,000	5.000	1.250	123.598	7G1
2027	3,450,000	5.000	1.310	126.526	7H9
2028	3,730,000	5.000	1.390	129.085	7J5
2029	4,010,000	5.000	1.470	131.420	7K2
2030	4,285,000	5.000	1.550	133.529	7L0
2031	4,580,000	5.000	1.600*	132.955*	7M8
2032	4,895,000	5.000	1.640*	132.498*	7N6
2033	5,205,000	4.000	1.860*	120.456*	7P1
2034	6,650,000	2.125	2.300	97.842	7Q9
2035	7,610,000	3.000	2.240*	107.119*	7R7
2036	8,570,000	2.250	2.400	97.957	7S5
2037	9,365,000	3.000	2.350*	106.053*	7T3
2038	9,615,000	3.000	2.400*	105.573*	7U0
2039	9,855,000	2.625	2.710	98.714	7V8
2040	10,090,000	2.625	2.740	98.199	7W6
2041	9,235,000	3.000	2.520*	104.430*	7X4
2042	9,515,000	3.000	2.570*	103.958*	7Y2
2043	9,805,000	3.000	2.600*	103.676*	7Z9

\$31,235,000 3.000% Term Bond due July 15, 2046, priced at 103.208%\* to yield 2.650%,\* CUSIP No. 8C9

\$46,280,000 3.000% Term Bond due July 15, 2050, priced at 102.649%\* to yield 2.710%,\* CUSIP No. 8G0

\* Price and Yield to first optional redemption date of July 15, 2030.

### Optional Redemption

The Bonds will be subject to optional redemption in whole or in part as set forth herein. See the section "THE BONDS – DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions."

### Mandatory Redemption

The Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption provisions set forth herein. See the section "THE BONDS – DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption."

\*\* A registered trademark of the American Bankers Association ("ABA"), used by Standard & Poor's in its operation of the CUSIP Service Bureau for the ABA. The above CUSIP (Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures) numbers have been assigned by an organization not affiliated with the City, and the City is not responsible for the selection or use of the CUSIP numbers. The CUSIP numbers are included solely for the convenience of Bondholders and no representation is made as to the correctness of such CUSIP numbers. CUSIP numbers assigned to securities may be changed during the term of such securities based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, the refunding or defeasance of such securities or the use of secondary market financial products. The City has not agreed to, and there is no duty or obligation to, update this Official Statement to reflect any change or correction in the CUSIP numbers set forth above.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

**CITY COUNCIL**

Justin M. Wilson, Mayor  
Elizabeth Bennett-Parker, Vice Mayor  
Canek Aguirre  
John T. Chapman  
Amy Jackson  
Redella S. Pepper  
Mohamed Seifeldein

**CITY OFFICIALS**

Mark B. Jinks, City Manager  
Kendel Taylor, Director of Finance  
Morgan Rountt, Director, Office of Management and Budget  
Joanna F. Anderson, City Attorney  
Dr. Gregory Hutchings, Superintendent of Schools

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**FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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The Bonds are being issued under exemptions from any registration requirements under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and any registration requirements under the securities laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than as contained in this Official Statement in connection with the offering of the Bonds and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be a sale of the Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the City and the purchasers or owners of any of the Bonds. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the City or in any other matters described herein since the date hereof or, as in the case of certain information incorporated herein by reference to certain publicly available documents, since the date of such documents.

The information set forth herein has been obtained from the City and other sources which are believed to be reliable, but such information is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness and is not to be construed as a representation by any of such sources as to information provided by any other source. All quotations from, and summaries and explanations of, provisions of law and documents herein do not purport to be complete and reference is made to such laws and documents for full and complete statements of their provisions. Any statements made in this Official Statement involving estimates or matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended merely as estimates or opinions and not as representations of fact.

This Official Statement contains statements which, to the extent they are not recitations of historical fact, constitute "forward-looking statements." In this respect, the words, "estimate," "project," "anticipate," "expect," "intend," "believe," and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. A number of factors affecting the County and its financial results could cause actual results to differ materially from those stated in the forward-looking statements.

References to web site addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader's convenience. Unless specified otherwise, such web sites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement for purposes of, and which has the same meaning as "final official statement" in SEC Rule 15c2-12.

The underwriter participating in this offering may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the Bonds, including transactions to (a) over allot in arranging the sales of the Bonds and (b) to make purchases and sales of Bonds, for long or short account, on a when-issued basis or otherwise, at such prices, in such amounts and in such manner as the Underwriter may determine.

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## **OFFICIAL STATEMENT**

**\$204,080,000**  
**City of Alexandria, Virginia**  
**General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds,**  
**Series 2019A**

### **SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this Official Statement is to furnish information in connection with the sale by the City of Alexandria, Virginia (the "City" or "Alexandria") of \$204,080,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2019A (the "Bonds").

The Bonds will be general obligations of the City, for the payment of which the full faith and credit of the City are irrevocably pledged. Financial and other information contained in this Official Statement have been prepared by the City from its records (except where other sources are noted). This information speaks as of its date and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial or economic position of the City.

#### **THE ISSUER**

The issuer of the Bonds is the City of Alexandria, which is an independent, full-service city located on the west bank of the Potomac River. The City retains sole local governmental taxing power within its boundaries. The City is autonomous from any county, town or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The City is authorized to issue bonds without referendum, subject to certain indebtedness limitations, for the purpose of financing its capital projects.

Alexandria's first recorded beginnings were in 1669, when the site was included in a patent granted by colonial Governor William Berkeley of Virginia. The patent was purchased by John Alexander, the person for whom the town was later named. In 1749, the Virginia House of Burgesses authorized a town of 60 acres. With its incorporation in 1779, Alexandria was made a Port of Entry to the United States and a Customs House was established. Prospering, it became a city of fine houses and shops, a center of culture and trade. George Washington and George Mason were prominent in the community and served as town trustees. In 1852, Alexandria acquired city status and its first charter.

Alexandria has grown by a series of seven annexations from adjoining Arlington and Fairfax Counties, with the last boundary change being a minor adjustment with Fairfax County, which occurred in 1973. Alexandria's total land area is now 15.75 square miles. The City's resident population was estimated at 156,800 in 2019.

Alexandria is one of America's most historic communities. Its Old and Historic District, "Old Town," and Parker-Gray District with their thousands of eighteenth and nineteenth century structures are carefully preserved by strict architectural standards.

#### **THE BONDS**

The Bonds will be dated the date of their delivery and will mature on the dates and in the amounts set forth on the inside front cover of this Official Statement. The Bonds will be issued in authorized denominations of \$5,000 and multiples thereof and will be held by DTC (as hereinafter defined) or by its nominee as securities depository with respect to the Bonds.

Interest on the Bonds will be payable on each January 15 and July 15, commencing July 15, 2020, until maturity. As long as the Bonds are held by DTC or its nominee, interest will be paid to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, on each interest payment date.

## **SECURITY FOR THE BONDS**

The Bonds are general obligation bonds of the City, to which the full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power of the City are pledged for the payment thereof. Refer to "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS - Security for the Bonds" in SECTION TWO for a more complete description of the pledge.

## **USE OF PROCEEDS**

The proceeds of the Bonds will be used to finance certain capital improvement projects for the City, including, but not limited to, public school projects and a transit project (the Potomac Yard Metrorail Station project). Pending use, the proceeds of the Bonds are planned to be invested in the Commonwealth of Virginia's State Non-Arbitrage Pool.

## **REDEMPTION**

The Bonds are subject to optional redemption, in whole or in part, at the direction of the City on or after July 15, 2030. Refer to the subsection entitled "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS - Redemption Provisions – Optional Redemption" in SECTION TWO for a more detailed description of the optional redemption features of the Bonds.

The Bonds maturing on July 15, 2046 and July 15, 2050 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption as described in the subsection entitled "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS - Redemption Provisions" in SECTION TWO.

## **DELIVERY**

The Bonds are offered for delivery, when, as, and if issued by the City and received by the Underwriter (hereinafter defined), subject to the approval of validity by McGuireWoods LLP, Tysons, Virginia, Bond Counsel, and to certain other conditions referred to herein. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City by the City Attorney, Joanna Anderson, Esquire. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery, at the expense of the City, in New York, New York, through the facilities of DTC, on or about December 18, 2019.

## **RATINGS**

The Bonds have been rated as shown on the cover page hereto by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007, and S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041. A more complete description of the ratings is provided in "RATINGS" in SECTION SIX.

## **OFFICIAL STATEMENT**

This Official Statement has been authorized by the City for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds. Its purpose is to supply information to prospective buyers of the Bonds. Financial and other information contained in this Official Statement has been prepared by the City from its records, except where other sources are noted. The information is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial or economic position of the City.

None of the quotations from, and summaries and explanations of, laws contained in this Official Statement purport to be complete, and reference is made to said laws for full and complete statements of their provisions.

## **DISCLOSURE**

The City intends to make the final Official Statement available through the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB"). Copies of the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2019, are available upon request from the City and at <https://www.alexandriava.gov/FinancialReports>.

## **FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This Official Statement contains statements relating to future results that are "forward-looking statements" as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. When used in this Official Statement, the words "estimate," "forecast," "intend," "expect," and similar expressions identify forward looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in such forward looking statements.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Any question concerning the content of this Official Statement should be directed to Kendel Taylor, Director of Finance, Post Office Box 178, Alexandria, Virginia 22313, phone: 703.746.3741, e-mail: [Kendel.Taylor@alexandriava.gov](mailto:Kendel.Taylor@alexandriava.gov), or to the City's Financial Advisor, Davenport & Company LLC, 901 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219, phone: 804.697.2900.

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**SECTION TWO: THE BONDS**

**AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE OF THE BONDS**

Issuance of the Bonds is authorized by ordinance and other procedures of the City Council of the City (the "City Council" or "Council") adopted pursuant to and in conformity with Article VII of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and pursuant to the Public Finance Act of 1991 (Chapter 26, Title 15.2 of the Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended). The issuance of the Bonds was approved by Ordinance No. 5139 adopted by the City Council on May 12, 2018 and Ordinance No. 5252 adopted by the City Council on October 19, 2019 (collectively, the "Ordinance"). The proceeds of the Bonds will be used to finance certain capital improvement projects for the City, including, but not limited to, public school projects and transit projects (the Potomac Yard Metrorail Station Project), to fund capitalized interest and to pay certain issuance costs of the Bonds.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS**

The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in the denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof and will be held by DTC, or its nominee, as securities depository with respect to the Bonds. See "Book-Entry-Only System." Purchases of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds will be made only in book-entry form, and individual purchasers will not receive physical delivery of bond certificates. The Bonds will be dated the date of their delivery, will bear interest at the rates per annum set forth on the inside cover page hereof, payable on July 15, 2020, and semi-annually thereafter on January 15 and July 15 of each year (each an "Interest Payment Date"), and will mature on July 15, in the years and in the principal amounts set forth on the inside cover page hereof. Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

**Redemption Provisions**

**Optional Redemption**

The Bonds maturing on or before July 15, 2030 are not subject to optional redemption prior to their maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after July 15, 2031 are subject to optional redemption before maturity on or after July 15, 2030, at the direction of the City, in whole or in part, in installments of \$5,000 at any time or from time to time at par plus the interest accrued on the principal amount to be redeemed to the date fixed for redemption.

**Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption**

The Bonds maturing on July 15, 2046, are required to be redeemed in part before maturity on July 15 in the years and in the amounts set forth below, at par plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2044	\$10,100,000
2045	10,410,000
2046*	10,725,000

\*Final Maturity

The Bonds maturing on July 15, 2050, are required to be redeemed in part before maturity on July 15 in the years and in the amounts set forth below, at par plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2047	\$11,055,000
2048	11,390,000
2049	11,740,000
2050*	12,095,000

\*Final Maturity

### **Selection for Redemption**

If less than all of the Bonds are called for redemption, the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed shall be called in such order as may be determined by the City's Director of Finance.

If less than all of the Bonds of any maturity are called for redemption, the Bonds to be redeemed will be selected by DTC or any successor securities depository pursuant to its rules and procedures or, if the book-entry system is discontinued, will be selected by the registrar and paying agent (the "Registrar") by lot in such manner as the Registrar in its discretion may determine.

### **Notice of Redemption**

The City shall cause notice of redemption to be sent by facsimile transmission, electronic mail, registered or certified mail or overnight express delivery, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the redemption date, to DTC or its nominee as the registered owner of the Bonds. The City shall not be responsible for mailing notice of redemption to anyone other than DTC or another qualified securities depository or its nominee unless no qualified securities depository is the registered owner of the Bonds. If no qualified securities depository is the registered owner of the Bonds, notice of redemption shall be mailed to the registered owners of the Bonds. Each notice of redemption shall identify the Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed. Interest shall cease to accrue on any Bonds duly called for prior redemption, on the redemption date, if payment thereof has been duly provided. The Registrar shall not be required to transfer or exchange any Bond or portion thereof after the notice of redemption has been duly provided. During the period that DTC or the DTC nominee is the registered holder of the Bonds, the Registrar will not be responsible for mailing notices of redemption to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS - DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS - Book-Entry-Only System."

### **Book-Entry-Only System**

**The description which follows of the procedures and recordkeeping with respect to beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds, payment of principal of and interest and other amounts due on the Bonds to DTC, its nominee, Direct and Indirect Participants, defined below, or Beneficial Owners, confirmation and transfer of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds and other related transactions by and between DTC, Direct and Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners is based solely on information furnished by DTC.**

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The DTCC rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at [www.dtcc.com](http://www.dtcc.com).

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmation providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co., or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults and proposed amendments to the security documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar for the Bonds and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue or a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds, unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Money Market Instruments Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the City as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal of and interest and any premium payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co. or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the City on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the City, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, interest and any premium to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the City, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the City. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, certificates for the Bonds are required to be printed and delivered.

The foregoing information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry-only system has been obtained from sources that the City believes to be reliable, but the City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

The City may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, either a successor securities depository will be selected by the City or Bond certificates are required to be prepared, executed and delivered.

THE CITY HAS NO RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (A) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR BY ANY DIRECT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT, (B) THE PAYMENT BY ANY DIRECT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF, PREMIUM, IF ANY, AND INTEREST ON THE BONDS, (C) THE DELIVERY OR TIMELINESS OF DELIVERY BY ANY DIRECT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WHICH IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE BONDS TO BE GIVEN TO BONDHOLDERS, OR (D) ANY OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC, OR ITS NOMINEE, CEDE & CO., AS BONDHOLDER, INCLUDING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANY ACTION TAKEN PURSUANT TO AN OMNIBUS PROXY.

**So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, as nominee of DTC, references in this Official Statement to the Owners of the Bonds shall mean Cede & Co. and shall not mean the Beneficial Owners, and Cede & Co. will be treated as the only Bondholder of the Bonds for all purposes under the Ordinance.**

**The City may enter into amendments to the agreement with DTC or successor agreements with a successor securities depository relating to the book-entry system to be maintained with respect to the Bonds without the consent of Beneficial Owners or Bondholders.**

#### **Security for the Bonds**

The Bonds constitute general obligations of the City, and the full faith and credit of the City are irrevocably pledged to the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds. The proceedings authorizing the issuance of the Bonds provide that the City Council shall, in each year while any of the Bonds shall be outstanding, levy and collect on all property in the City subject to local taxation an annual ad valorem tax over and above all other taxes authorized or limited by law and without limitation as to rate or amount, sufficient to pay when due the principal of and the interest on the Bonds, unless other funds are legally available and appropriated for timely payment of the Bonds.

#### **Bondholders' Remedies in the Event of Default**

Section 15.2-2659 of the Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended, provides that upon affidavit filed by or on behalf of any owner of, or by any paying agent for, a general obligation bond in default as to payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest, the Governor shall immediately conduct a summary investigation. If it is established to the Governor's satisfaction that payment of the bond or interest thereon is in default, the Governor shall order the State Comptroller to withhold all funds appropriated and payable by the Commonwealth of Virginia (the "Commonwealth") to the political subdivision so in default and apply the amount so withheld to payment of the defaulted bond and the interest thereon. To date no order to withhold funds pursuant to Section 15.2-2659 or its predecessor provisions, Section 15.1-227.61 and Section 15.1-225, has ever been issued with respect to the City. Although neither Section 15.2-2659 nor its predecessors, Section 15.1-227.61 or Section 15.1-225, has been approved by a Virginia court, the Attorney General of Virginia has ruled that appropriated funds may be withheld by the Commonwealth pursuant to one of the predecessor provisions. The City received a total of \$79,325,019 for the primary government and \$47,790,225 for the School Board from the Commonwealth during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Neither the Bonds nor the proceedings with respect thereto specifically provide any remedies to Bondholders if the City defaults in the payment of principal of or interest thereon, nor do they contain any provision for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the Bondholders upon the occurrence of such default. Upon any default in the payment of principal or interest, a Bondholder could, among other things, seek from an appropriate court a writ of mandamus requiring the City Council to observe the covenants contained in the Bonds. The mandamus remedy, however, may be impracticable and difficult to enforce. Furthermore, the right to enforce payment of the Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, and similar laws and equitable principles, which may limit the specific enforcement of certain remedies.

Although Virginia law currently does not authorize such action, future legislation may enable the City to file a petition for relief under the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") if it is insolvent or unable to pay its debts. Bankruptcy proceedings by the City could have adverse effects on Bondholders including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to claims of those supplying goods and services to the City after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings, and (c) imposition without their consent of a reorganization plan reducing or delaying payment of the Bonds. The Bankruptcy Code contains provisions intended to ensure that, in any reorganization plan not accepted by at least a majority of a class of creditors such as the holders of general obligation bonds, such creditors will have the benefit of their original claims or the "indubitable equivalent" thereof, although such plan may not provide for payment of the Bonds in full. The effect of these and other provisions of the Bankruptcy Code cannot be predicted and may be significantly affected by judicial interpretations.

The City has never defaulted in the payment of either principal of or interest on any debt obligation.

## **APPROVAL OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

Certain legal matters relating to the authorization and validity of the Bonds will be subject to the approval of McGuireWoods LLP, Tysons, Virginia ("Bond Counsel"), whose opinion with respect to the Bonds in substantially the form attached as Appendix C (the "Bond Opinion") will be furnished at the expense of the City upon delivery of the Bonds. The Bond Opinion will be limited to matters relating to the authorization and validity of the Bonds and to the tax status of interest thereon as described in the following sections. Bond Counsel has not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of this Official Statement. Bond Counsel has not been engaged to investigate the financial resources of the City or its ability to provide for payment of the Bonds, and the Bond Opinion will make no statement as to such matters or as to the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement or any other information that may have been relied on by anyone in making the decision to purchase Bonds. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the City by the City Attorney, Joanna Anderson, Esquire.

## **TAX MATTERS**

### **Opinion of Bond Counsel – Federal Income Tax Status of Interest**

The Bond Opinion will state that, under current law and assuming compliance with the Covenants (as hereinafter defined) (i) interest on the Bonds (including any accrued "original issue discount" properly allocable to the owners of the Bonds) is excludable from the gross income of the owners of the Bonds for purposes of federal income taxation under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not a specific item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. See Appendix C for the proposed form of the Bond Opinion.

Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds.

The Bond Opinion speaks as of its date, is based on current legal authority and precedent, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authority and precedent, and represents Bond Counsel's judgment as to the proper treatment of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. The Bond Opinion does not contain or provide any opinion or assurance regarding the future activities of the City or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). The City has covenanted, however, to comply with the requirements of the Code.

### **Reliance and Assumptions; Effect of Certain Changes**

In delivering the Bond Opinion, Bond Counsel is relying upon certifications of representatives of the City, the underwriter of the Bonds, and other persons as to facts material to such opinion, which Bond Counsel has not independently verified.



In addition, Bond Counsel is assuming continuing compliance with the Covenants by the City. The Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder contain a number of requirements that must be satisfied after the issuance of the Bonds in order for interest on the Bonds to be and remain excludable from gross income for purposes of federal income taxation. These requirements include, by way of example and not limitation, restrictions on the use, expenditure and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds and the use of the property financed or refinanced by the Bonds, limitations on the source of the payment of and the security for the Bonds and the obligation to rebate certain excess earnings on the gross proceeds of the Bonds to the United States Treasury. Prior to the issuance of the Bonds, the City will enter into a tax certificate with respect to the Bonds (the "Tax Certificate") that contains covenants (the "Covenants") with which the City has agreed to comply. Failure by the City to comply with the Covenants could cause interest on the Bonds to become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to their date of issue. In the event of noncompliance with the Covenants, the available enforcement remedies may be limited by applicable provisions of law and, therefore, may not be adequate to prevent interest on the Bonds from becoming includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Bond Counsel has no responsibility to monitor compliance with the Covenants after the date of issue of the Bonds.

Certain requirements and procedures contained, incorporated or referred to in the Tax Certificate, including the Covenants, may be changed and certain actions may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such document. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion concerning any effect on the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes of any such subsequent change or action that may be made, taken or omitted upon the advice or approval of counsel other than Bond Counsel.

#### **Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences**

The following is a brief discussion of certain collateral federal income tax matters with respect to the Bonds. It does not purport to address all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner thereof. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds, particularly those who may be subject to special rules, are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the federal tax consequences of owning or disposing of the Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to certain taxpayers including, without limitation, financial institutions, certain insurance companies, certain corporations (including S corporations and foreign corporations), certain foreign corporations subject to the "branch profits tax," individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations and taxpayers attempting to qualify for the earned income tax credit.

In addition, prospective purchasers should be aware that the interest paid on, and the proceeds of the sale of, tax-exempt obligations, including the Bonds, are in many cases required to be reported to the IRS in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. Additionally, backup withholding may apply to any such payments to any Bond owner who fails to provide an accurate Form W-9 Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, or a substantially identical form, or to any Bond owner who is notified by the IRS of a failure to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on federal income tax returns. The reporting and withholding requirements do not in and of themselves affect the excludability of such interest from gross income for federal tax purposes or any other federal tax consequence of purchasing, holding or selling tax-exempt obligations.

#### **Original Issue Discount**

The "original issue discount" ("OID") on any bond is the excess of such bond's stated redemption price at maturity (excluding certain "qualified stated interest" that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates) over the issue price of such bond. The "issue price" of a Bond is the initial offering price to the public at which price a substantial amount of such bonds of the same maturity was sold. The issue price for each maturity of the Bonds is expected to be the initial public offering price set forth on the inside cover page of this Official Statement (or, in the case of Bonds sold on a yield basis, the initial offering price derived from such yield), but is subject to change based on actual sales. OID on the Bonds with OID (the "OID Bonds") represents interest that is excludable from gross income for purposes of federal and Virginia income taxation. However, the portion of the OID that is deemed to have accrued to the owner of an OID Bond in each year may be included in determining the distribution

requirements of certain investment companies and may result in some of the collateral federal income tax consequences mentioned in the preceding subsection. Therefore, owners of OID Bonds should be aware that the accrual of OID in each year may result in additional distribution requirements or other collateral federal and Virginia income tax consequences although the owner may not have received cash in such year.

Interest in the form of OID is treated under Section 1288 of the Code as accruing under a constant yield method that takes into account compounding on a semiannual or more frequent basis. If an OID Bond is sold or otherwise disposed of between semiannual compounding dates, then the OID which would have accrued for that semiannual compounding period for federal income tax purposes is to be apportioned in equal amounts among the days in such compounding period.

In the case of an original owner of an OID Bond, the amount of OID that is treated as having accrued on such OID Bond is added to the owner's cost basis in determining, for federal income tax purposes, gain or loss upon its disposition (including its sale, redemption or payment at maturity). The amounts received upon such disposition that are attributable to accrued OID will be excluded from the gross income of the recipients for federal income tax purposes. The accrual of OID and its effect on the redemption, sale or other disposition of OID Bonds that are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules that differ from those described above.

Prospective purchasers of OID Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the precise determination for federal income tax purposes of interest accrued upon sale or redemption of such OID Bonds and with respect to state and local tax consequences of owning OID Bonds.

### **Bond Premium**

In general, if an owner acquires a bond for a purchase price (excluding accrued interest) or otherwise at a tax basis that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the bond after the acquisition date (excluding certain "qualified stated interest" that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes "bond premium" on that bond (a "Premium Bond"). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Bond must amortize the bond premium over the remaining term of the Premium Bond, based on the owner's yield over the remaining term of the Premium Bond, determined based on constant yield principles. An owner of a Premium Bond must amortize the bond premium by offsetting the qualified stated interest allocable to each interest accrual period under the owner's regular method of accounting against the bond premium allocable to that period. In the case of a tax-exempt Premium Bond, if the bond premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the qualified stated interest allocable to that accrual period, the excess is a nondeductible loss. Under certain circumstances, the owner of a Premium Bond may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Premium Bond even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the owner's original acquisition cost. Prospective purchasers of any Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of bond premium for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, amortization of bond premium on, sale, exchange, or other disposition of Premium Bonds.

### **Effects of Future Enforcement, Regulatory and Legislative Actions**

The IRS has established a program to audit tax-exempt obligations to determine whether the interest thereon is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. If the IRS does audit the Bonds, the IRS will, under its current procedures, treat the City as the taxpayer. As such, the beneficial owners of the Bonds will have only limited rights, if any, to participate in the audit or any administrative or judicial review or appeal thereof. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to the selection of the Bonds for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of other obligations presenting similar tax issues, may affect the marketability or market value of the Bonds.

Legislation affecting tax-exempt obligations is regularly considered by the United States Congress and various state legislatures. Such legislation may effect changes in federal or state income tax rates and the application of federal or state income tax laws (including the substitution of another type of tax), or may repeal or reduce the benefit of the excludability of interest on the tax-exempt obligations from gross income for federal or state income tax purposes. The U.S. Department of the Treasury and the IRS are continuously drafting regulations to interpret and apply the provisions of the Code and court proceedings may be filed the outcome of which could modify the federal

or state tax treatment of tax-exempt obligations. There can be no assurance that legislation proposed or enacted after the date of issue of the Bonds, regulatory interpretation of the Code or actions by a court involving either the Bonds or other tax-exempt obligations will not have an adverse effect on the Bonds' federal or state tax status, marketability or market price or on the economic value of the tax-exempt status of the interest on the Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential consequences of any such pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

**Opinion of Bond Counsel—Virginia Income Tax Consequences**

Bond Counsel's opinion also will state that, under current law, interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for purposes of income taxation by the Commonwealth. Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding (i) other Virginia tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds or (ii) any consequences arising with respect to the Bonds under the tax laws of any state or local jurisdiction other than Virginia. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax status of interest on the Bonds in a particular state or local jurisdiction other than Virginia.

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### **SECTION THREE: THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA**

Alexandria is an independent, full-service City located on the west bank of the Potomac River. The City retains sole local governmental taxing power within its boundaries and is autonomous from any county, town or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Alexandria is authorized to issue bonds without referendum, subject to certain indebtedness limitations, for the purpose of financing its capital projects.

The City has no overlapping general obligation debt or taxing powers with other political subdivisions. The water system and the wastewater treatment plant within the City are operated by a private company and an independent authority, respectively, and the City has no debt obligations for these facilities.

#### **OVERVIEW OF GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION**

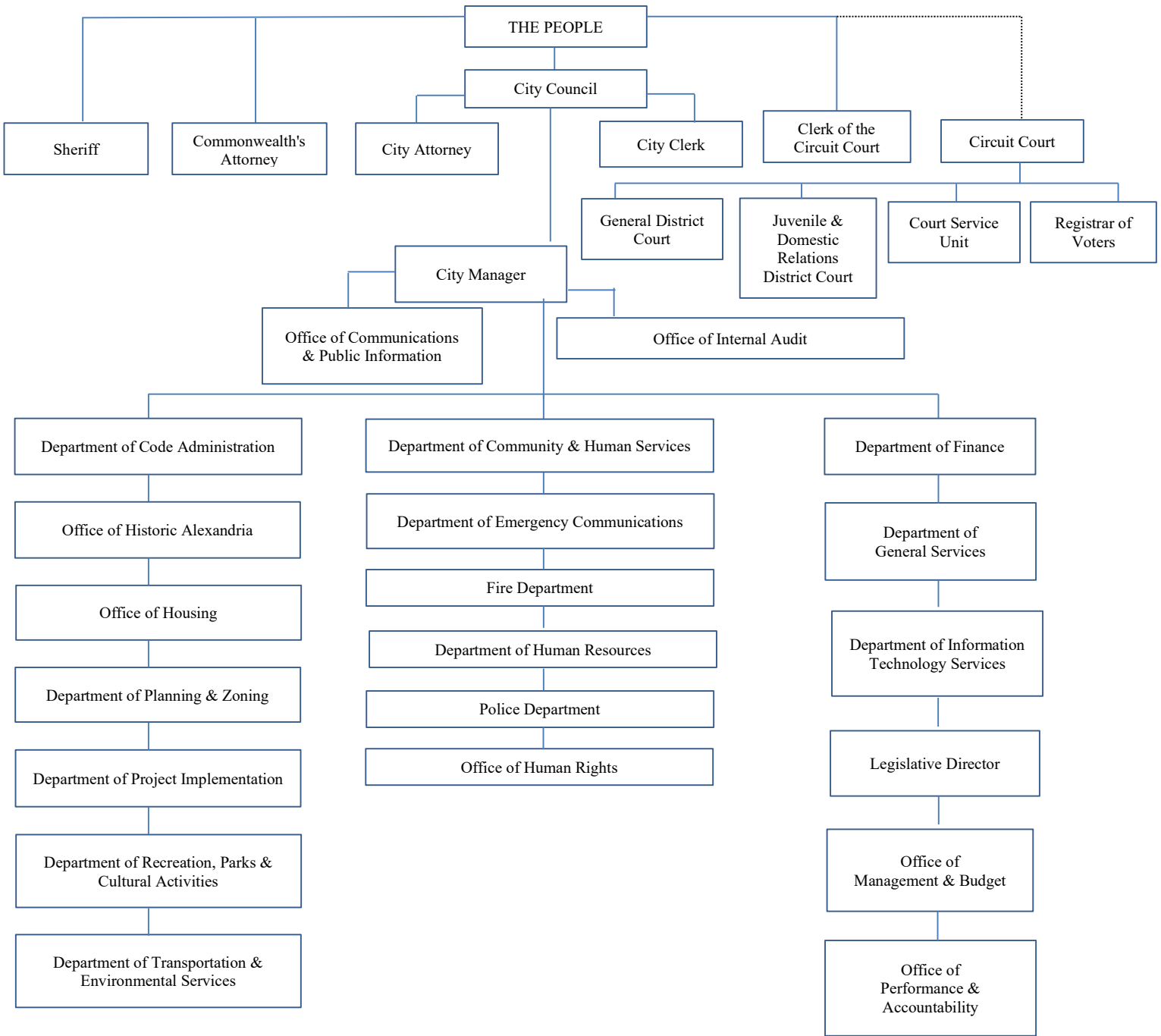
The City adopted the Council-Manager form of government in 1922. The governing body of the City is the City Council, which formulates policies for the administration of the City. The City Council is composed of a mayor and six council members elected at-large for a three-year term. The Mayor is chosen on a separate ballot. City Council appoints the City Manager who serves as the City's Chief Executive Officer. The City Manager has appointment and removal authority over department heads and other employees of the City and is responsible for implementing the policies established by the City Council.

The City provides a comprehensive range of municipal services, including: education, health, welfare, housing and human services programs; public safety and administration of justice; community development, recreation, libraries, consumer assistance, cultural and historic activities; and transportation, environmental services and planning.

The executive offices of the City are located at 301 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. The City's central telephone number is 703.746.4000. The City's website address is [www.alexandriava.gov](http://www.alexandriava.gov).

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**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



## **CERTAIN ELECTED OFFICIALS AND ADMINISTRATIVE/FINANCIAL STAFF MEMBERS**

### **Elected Officials**

Justin M. Wilson was elected Mayor in November 2018 and represents the City regionally on the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Board of Directors. Within the City, Mayor Wilson leads the City-Schools Subcommittee, the ARHA Redevelopment Committee, the Quality of Life Committee, Legislative Subcommittee, the Audit Committee, the Employee Pension/Compensation Committee, the Potomac Yard Metro Implementation Advisory Group and the Combined Sewer Outfall Project Review Team Workgroup.

Prior to his election as mayor, Mayor Wilson served 8 years on the City Council, including service from 2016 – 2019 as Alexandria's Vice Mayor. His leadership has led to new investments in schools, transportation and environmental infrastructure. He has worked to expand early childhood education, address growing student enrollment, accelerate economic growth, advance climate policy as well as protecting and expanding housing affordability.

Prior to his election to the City Council, Mayor Wilson served as the Chair of the Alexandria Transit Company Board of Directors, which operates the City's DASH bus service, and served on the Budget & Fiscal Affairs Advisory Committee. He was an appointee of Governor Mark Warner to the state's Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and later to the Board of Juvenile Justice—a position he was re-appointed to by Governor Tim Kaine. He holds a bachelor's of science degree in Information Systems from Virginia Commonwealth University, and is a Fellow of the Sorensen Institute for Political Leadership at the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson is employed as a Senior Director for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).

Elizabeth Bennett-Parker was elected to the Alexandria City Council in November 2018 and is the youngest woman elected to Council in Alexandria's history. Ms. Bennett-Parker serves on the following local and regional boards: the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission; the Northern Virginia Regional Commission; the Virginia Railway Express (VRE) Board; the Visit Alexandria Board of Governors; the Eco-City Alexandria Environmental Action Plan Steering Committee; the Alexandria Campaign on Adolescent Pregnancy; the Library Board; and co-chairs the Legislative Subcommittee of Council with the Mayor.

Prior to her election, she was appointed by Council to serve on the Community Criminal Justice Board and the Commission on Employment. She also served on the boards of Agenda:Alexandria and the United Way Regional Council for Alexandria. Ms. Bennett-Parker is a former Fulbright Fellow, graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Cornell University, and received a master's degree from the University of London. She was selected as one of Alexandria's 40 under 40 in 2017 and serves on the board of the Arcadia Center for Sustainable Food and Agriculture.

She co-leads Together We Bake, a nonprofit job training and personal development program for women in need. Ms. Bennett-Parker is the founder of Fruitcycle, a social enterprise that produced healthy snacks from locally-sourced produce that would otherwise go to waste, while also providing jobs for women who had been homeless or formerly incarcerated. Recognizing a similarity in missions, she merged Fruitcycle with Together We Bake in 2016.

Before launching Fruitcycle, Ms. Bennett-Parker worked for the National Governors Association, where she served as a liaison to Congress, federal agencies and the White House on issues related to transportation, economic development and health.

Canek Aguirre was elected in November 2018. He is the first Latino elected to City Council. Prior to his election to City Council, Mr. Aguirre served in leadership roles on numerous boards and commissions. He is a past Chair of the Economic Opportunities Commission, past President of the Tenants and Workers United (TWU) Board of Directors, and past Vice Chairman of the Health Systems Agency of Northern Virginia (HSANV) Board of Directors. He also served on the Leadership Council for the Alexandria Campaign on Adolescent Pregnancy (ACAP) and the Steering Committee for the Partnership for a Healthier Alexandria (PHA). In 2016, Mr. Aguirre was appointed to the Virginia Board of Social Work by Governor Terry McAuliffe.

Mr. Aguirre spent three years in Alexandria City Public Schools creating welcoming spaces and connecting students and families with resources to succeed inside and outside the classroom. He co-founded a parent group for Spanish-speaking families at George Washington Middle School and helped launch a citywide family and community engagement program. As a community advocate, he has fought to increase affordable housing in the city, improve equity in our schools, and built coalitions to promote government transparency and accountability. Mr. Aguirre received a bachelor's degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In his professional capacity, Mr. Aguirre works to increase access to care and improve health outcomes for Medicaid populations throughout Northern Virginia as a Customer Relations Representative with Anthem.

John Taylor Chapman was elected to City Council in November 2012 and re-elected in November 2015 and November 2018. As a member of City Council, Mr. Chapman serves on the following local and regional boards: the Local Emergency Planning Committee, Eisenhower Partnership Board of Directors, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Public Safety and Human Services Committee, Eisenhower Partnership Board of Directors, Eco-City Alexandria Environmental Action Plan Steering Committee, Alexandria Campaign on Adolescent Pregnancy, Sister Cities Committee, Gang Prevention Task Force, and the Children, Youth and Families Collaborative Commission.

Prior to his election to city council, Mr. Chapman served as an appointee to the Budget and Fiscal Affairs Advisory Commission, Vice President of the Volunteer Alexandria Board of Directors, Vice President of Membership for the Taylor Run Citizens' Association, First Night Alexandria Board of Directors, former Vice Chair of the city's Youth Policy Commission and a former President of the Alexandria Branch of the NAACP, the youngest in the history of the branch. He also remains an active member of the Xi Alpha Lambda chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., the Northern Virginia Urban League Young Professionals Network and Alfred Street Baptist Church.

Mr. Chapman is a graduate of Saint Olaf College in Minnesota, having obtained his Bachelor's degree in Social Studies Education. Mr. Chapman is also a 2008 graduate of the Minority Political Leadership Institute at Virginia Commonwealth University and a 2010 graduate of the Sorensen Institute for Political Leadership at University of Virginia. Professionally, Mr. Chapman is a career educator and currently works as a Community Use Program Specialist for Fairfax County Public Schools.

Amy B. Jackson was elected to City Council on November 6, 2018, to serve a three-year term from 2019 through 2021. As a member of City Council, Ms. Jackson serves on a variety of local and regional boards: The City Manager's Quality of Life Committee, City Corps Council, INOVA Alexandria Hospital Task Force, Eisenhower Partnership Board of Directors, Combined Sewer Outfall Project Review Team Workgroup, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Chesapeake Bay Policy Committee, Potomac Watershed Roundtable, Gang Prevention Community Task Force, and the Children, Youth and Families Collaborative Commission.

Prior to her election, Ms. Jackson served as an appointee to the Alexandria Commission for Women and the Alexandria Landlord and Tenant Relations Commission. Ms. Jackson also served on many local non-profit boards and committees, including as Chair of The Fund for Alexandria's Child Advisory Council, Chair of Alexandria's Human Trafficking Awareness Initiative, Junior Friend of The Campagna Center, advocate of our Human Rights Commission, and board member of the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Museum. She has also sponsored several charitable events over the years, especially for Alexandria's children, for The Scholarship Fund of Alexandria, The Campagna Center, SCAN, The Child and Family Network Centers, and the Center for Alexandria's Children. Ms. Jackson also remains an active member of the John Alexander Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Alexandria Democratic Committee, and Board of Directors of Senior Services of Alexandria.

Ms. Jackson completed her bachelor's degree in communication studies at Virginia Polytechnic Institution and State University ("Virginia Tech"). She also holds two master's degrees in education from George Mason University in Curriculum and Instruction (Secondary Education, grades 6-12, with Social Studies Education focus), and in Education Leadership (School Administration, grades Pre-K-12). Ms. Jackson's career with Fairfax County Public Schools has spanned 16 years as a teacher, coach, mentor, club and class sponsor, curriculum (social studies-history) team lead, four core-curriculum team lead, and administrator, including appointments to the School Improvement Plan (SIP) as Committee Chair, and Pyramid-Cluster Reorganization Committee member.

Del Pepper was first elected to the City Council in 1985. She served as Vice Mayor from 1996 to 1997, from 2003 to 2006, and from 2007 to 2009. Pepper is a member of the Welfare Reform Committee (Alexandria Works!). She is active with the Commission on Aging, Commission on Information Technology, Facilities Naming Committee, and the Council of Governments Air Quality Committee and Board of Directors. She was recently elected Corporate President of the COG. She is a member of the Northern Virginia Regional Commission, where she also chairs the Regional Resources Committee.

Councilwoman Pepper serves on the Boards of the YMCA, the T.C. Williams PTSA, the Alexandria Arts Forum, Bienvenidos, and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program. She is a former first vice president of the local NAACP and former board member of the City's Community Services Board. Other affiliations include the Urban League, the League of Women Voters, and the Sierra Club. She is a recipient of the Jaycees Appreciation Award, the Council of Senior Citizens Organization's Outstanding Women of Alexandria Award, and the Commission for Women's Living Legend Award. Pepper is a Grinnell College graduate.

Mohamed E. "Mo" Seifeldein was elected on November 6, 2018, to serve a three-year term on City Council from 2019 through 2021. He is the first Sudanese immigrant to serve on City Council, and serves on the board of Moving Forward Sudan, a nonprofit organization. .

Mr. Seifeldein serves on the INOVA Alexandria Hospital Task Force, Alexandria Economic Opportunities Commission, Council of Governments Region Forward Coalition, Citizen Corps Council, Waterfront Commission, Employee Pension/Compensation Committee, and Audit Committee. He also serves on the Council of Governments Metropolitan Washington Air Quality Committee, Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee, Regional Transportation Planning Board, Northern Virginia Transportation Commission, and the Virginia Railway Express Board of Directors as an alternate.

Before his election, Mr. Seifeldein worked as a court-appointed-attorney and volunteered with local legal aid services to the help indigent clients in the community. He is a litigation attorney and was exposed to the highest level of international human rights law at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia through an externship. He holds a bachelor's degree in psychology from Old Dominion University and a Juris Doctor from Florida Coastal School of Law.

### **Appointed Officials**

Mark B. Jinks was appointed by the City Council to be City Manager of Alexandria in April 2015, having served as Acting City Manager since January of that year. Mr. Jinks began working in the City of Alexandria in 1999 as Chief Financial Officer, serving in that role for 10 years before becoming a Deputy City Manager. Prior to his time in Alexandria, Mr. Jinks served as Director of Management and Finance and Budget Director for Arlington County, Virginia. While in Arlington, he was also Chair of the Alexandria-Arlington Waste-to-Energy facility board. Mr. Jinks is currently the Chair of the Chief Administrative Officers Committee of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. He has served on the boards of the public pension funds for both Arlington County and the City of Alexandria. Mr. Jinks is a member of the Regionalism Council of the Urban Land Institute Washington and the Board of Directors of the Alexandria Economic Development Partnership. He holds a B.A. in Political Science and a Master's degree in Public Administration from the Pennsylvania State University. He is an alumnus of executive education programs at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, the University of Virginia and Syracuse University. Mr. Jinks has taught public finance and budgeting at universities in the United States and abroad.

Laura B. Triggs, CPA, PCC, ICMA-CM, previously served as Chief Financial Officer and Director of Finance for the City. She is currently responsible for overseeing several City departments, including Finance, General Services, Legislative Office, Information and Technology Services, and the Office of Performance Accountability. Ms. Triggs also serves as the City Liaison to the Registrar of Voters, as well as to the City's court system. Prior to joining the City she served as the Associate Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia during the District's financial crisis and as Director of Financial Projects for the District's Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority (also known as the Financial Control Board). Ms. Triggs has also worked for the U.S. Government Accountability Office and KPMG LLP, auditing financial, insurance, service, nonprofit, and government institutions. Ms. Triggs graduated cum laude from Southwestern University (Georgetown, Texas) with a Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting, with a minor in Economics. She earned a Master of Management Science



with High Distinction in Organizational Behavior and Executive Coaching from The University of Texas at Dallas. Ms. Triggs is a member of the International City Management Association (ICMA), Virginia Local Government Managers Association, Government Finance Officers Association, and the International Coach Federation. She holds an accreditation as a Certified Public Accountant (licensed in Texas), a Professional Certified Coach and is Credential Manager with ICMA. Ms. Triggs also serves as a volunteer coach for several non-profit organizations and has been a guest lecturer at Harvard University's Business School.

Joanna Anderson was appointed by the City Council as the City Attorney in October 2018. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Anderson was the Deputy City Attorney (February 2016 to October 2018), an Assistant City Attorney (March 2010 to February 2016) and an associate attorney with McGuireWoods LLP, representing commercial land owners with land use applications in Alexandria (2005 to 2010). Ms. Anderson started her legal career in the Alexandria City Attorney's Office in 2001 as an intern, before becoming an Assistant City Attorney. Ms. Anderson is a member of the Local Government Attorneys of Virginia and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Attorneys Group. Ms. Anderson holds a B.A. in History from the University of New Hampshire and a JD from the George Mason University School of Law.

Kendel Taylor was appointed the City's Director of Finance, effective June 1, 2015. Ms. Taylor began working for the City of Alexandria in 1995, serving the majority of her career in the Office of Management and Budget from 1999 until August 2013. In 2011 and 2012, she served as Acting Budget Director. She has been the City's Director of Finance since August 2014. She is a member of the board of the Alexandria Small Business Development Center. In 2016, Ms. Taylor was elected to the Board of Trustees for the Virginia Investment Pool. She serves on the board of the City's OPEB Pension Fund. In September 2018, Ms. Taylor was selected to the Government Finance Officers Association Debt Committee. Ms. Taylor holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration/Marketing and Spanish from Albright College and a Master's degree in Public Administration from Virginia Tech.

Morgan E. Rountt was appointed Director of the Office of Management and Budget in November 2015. Mr. Rountt joined the City in 1999 as a budget analyst, and became Assistant Director of the Office of Management and Budget in 2010. In addition to his role within the City's budget team, he has represented the City in the development of WMATA capital funding agreements, as a member of the financial working group on establishing the NVTA, and currently on the Waste-to-Energy facility monitoring group. Mr. Rountt is also a member of the Government Finance Officers Association. Prior to his work in Alexandria, he worked for Prince William County's Office of Management and Budget and Department of Public Works. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Government and International Politics from George Mason University and a Master's degree in Public Administration from Virginia Tech.

## **GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES**

The City of Alexandria provides a comprehensive range of public services that are characteristic of its form of government under Virginia law and of its integral position within the Washington metropolitan area. These services are designed to meet the changing needs of a largely urban city and to provide an environment within which the educational, physical, social, and cultural needs of its citizens are met.

### **City Attorney**

The Office of the City Attorney has the general responsibility of providing legal counsel to the City Council, the City Manager, and all departments, boards, commissions, and agencies of the City and to represent the City in civil litigation. The Office of the City Attorney also renders opinions, on request; is responsible for drafting ordinances, deeds, affidavits, bonds, leases, and other legal papers; and institutes and prosecutes legal proceedings on behalf of the City.

### **Finance**

The Finance Department collects and manages all City funds and administers the City's retirement and pension plans. It collects revenues and taxes, issues business licenses, assesses real estate and personal property taxes, and adjudicates parking tickets. The Finance Department strives to provide long-term financial stability to the City through effective expenditure control, reliable and equitable revenue collection practices, sound cash and debt management policies, responsible accounting and purchasing practices, and strong risk management.

The Pension Administration Division manages the pension and deferred compensation (457) plans for City employees, including public safety employees. The Division also advises City employees during the retirement process.

The Purchasing Division purchases goods, services, construction, and insurance at the request and in support of the twenty-one Departments of the City government and is responsible for centralized City procurement, including the processing of purchase orders and vendor list control. All City purchases exceeding \$50,000 are made by the Purchasing Division through formal, informal, or cooperative competitive bidding procedures.

### **Management and Budget**

The Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") prepares the annual operating budget and capital improvement program, performs on-going fiscal and management analyses of City programs, and is responsible for budget review and analysis during the course of the fiscal year. This office also coordinates state and federal aid applications and monitors issues and legislative developments in federal and State agencies that may affect the City. OMB staff provides support to the Budget and Fiscal Affairs Advisory Committee and other task forces and advisory groups.

### **Information Technology Services**

The Department of Information Technology Services ("ITS") is responsible for most electronic information processing in the City and is the primary resource for the planning and implementation of new information technology systems. ITS provides City agencies with reliable information technology services using the most cost-effective and efficient means available. ITS maintains the City's information infrastructure by providing networked computing services and supporting office automation for all City agencies. The Director of ITS serves as the City's Chief Information Officer.

### **Human Resources**

The Human Resources Department is responsible for employee recruitment, selection, training, benefits, records, classification and compensation, and ensuring compliance with local, state, and federal regulations governing all phases of personnel activities. The Human Resources Department adheres to and promotes the City's Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity policy. The Director of Human Resources serves as the City's Chief Human Resources Officer.

### **Communications and Public Information**

The Office of Communications and Public Information provides direct assistance to the community in response to telephone or in-person inquiries, connects the people to City departments and services, and helps people navigate City government in getting the answers or solutions they need. This team sets the customer service standards for the City. The Web Team, which is part of the Office of Communications and Public Information, develops and manages the City's website and e-government portals.

### **Police Department**

The Police Department is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, protection of persons and property, prevention and suppression of crime, investigation and apprehension of persons suspected of crimes, direction and control of traffic, traffic accident investigation, and enforcement of all Commonwealth of Virginia and City criminal laws. The Police Department has a full-time staff of 427 employees, of whom 312 are sworn officers.

### **Fire Department**

The Fire Department is responsible for fire and emergency medical services protection and the prevention and suppression of fires. The Fire Department maintains ten City-staffed and operated fire stations and five medic units providing 24-hour service. Fire suppression services are also provided through a regional mutual aid program that provides service from the closest station without regard to jurisdictional boundaries.

## **Code Administration**

The Department of Code Administration administers the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code, which governs building, mechanical, plumbing, and electrical work in the City, to ensure the health and safety of the public.

## **Emergency Communications**

The Department of Emergency Communications provides 9-1-1 call-taking and emergency law enforcement, Fire Department, and Emergency Medical Services dispatching (as well as combinations of those services) throughout the City and to the City's mutual aid partners in the National Capital Region, including Fairfax County and Arlington County in Virginia, Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County in Maryland. The Department of Emergency Communications also manages the non-emergency resident service Call-Click-Connect.

## **Transportation and Environmental Services**

The Department of Transportation and Environmental Services ("T&ES") is responsible for the planning, engineering, design, construction, inspection, and maintenance of streets, bridges, City sewers, and traffic control mechanisms. T&ES is also responsible for the coordination of transit services in the City, the collection and disposal of solid waste, and the implementation of the City's comprehensive recycling program, including the curbside collection of recyclable goods, the operation of five recycling centers, environmental management, environmental facility, the collection of newspapers, and special pickups for white goods, including household appliances and other metal items. In addition, T&ES is responsible for responding to environmental quality issues, including air quality monitoring, noise control, information related to toxic and hazardous materials; development review for the abatement of contaminated land as identified by the City and Commonwealth; water quality development review for erosion and sediment impacts; and local implementation of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act.

## **Community and Human Services**

The Department of Community and Human Services ("DCHS") serves the diverse needs of the citizens of Alexandria to promote economic and social independence and self-sufficiency. DCHS administers a broad range of social services and financial assistance payments that are legislated by the State and federal governments. Services include child and adult protective services, companion care for the elderly, adoptive services, foster care, early childhood development programs, child day care, and refugee assistance. Financial assistance payments are provided through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and other medical and general financial relief programs. DCHS also administers the federally mandated Agency on Aging program and provides a special day care program for the elderly. DCHS provides employment services programs for target population groups, administers programs to assist at-risk youth, ex-offenders, and homeless persons, and operates the City's homeless shelter. DCHS provides emergency shelter and crisis intervention services for battered women and sexual assault victims.

DCHS also operates and coordinates services for persons with mental illness, mental retardation, and substance abuse problems. The services provided include residential, outpatient, inpatient, emergency, community prevention/early intervention, and vocational or day support programs for all three disability areas. DCHS receives general policy advice concerning mental health-related issues from the Alexandria Community Services Board.

## **Planning and Zoning**

The Department of Planning and Zoning evaluates zoning changes, prepares small area plans, and updates the City's Master Plan; monitors economic and demographic trends; administers the zoning ordinances; recommends action on requests for special use permits; participates in the review of site plans; and administers the Transportation Management Plan Special Use Permit process.

## **Project Implementation**

The Department of Project Implementation was created as a new department in 2013 to provide improved focus on the City's growing portfolio of complex capital infrastructure construction projects while shortening the delivery timetable of these projects through the application of best-practice project management methods. The department is responsible for the implementation of many capital infrastructure projects, as well as coordinating and

planning complex, multi-departmental projects such as the Waterfront Small Area Plan Implementation. Projects include multimodal transportation (roadways, transit, bicycle/pedestrian improvements, and bridges) storm water system and water quality improvements, sanitary sewer improvements, flood mitigation and park design.

### **Recreation, Parks, and Cultural Activities**

The Department of Recreation, Parks, and Cultural Activities provides facilities and programming to serve the leisure, social, cultural, and recreational needs of the community. The department operates eight full-time recreation centers, sixteen gymnasiums, twenty-one outdoor basketball courts, thirty-eight tennis courts, fifty-two athletic fields, five after-school centers, four swimming pools, a nature center, and the Chinquapin Park Recreation Center, which houses the City's only indoor 25-meter pool, four racquetball courts, and a fitness room with exercise machines. Special programs are also provided for people 55 years of age or older and for disabled individuals who are not effectively served by general recreation programs.

### **Office of Housing**

The mission of the Office of Housing is to preserve and expand decent, safe, and affordable housing opportunities for City residents, primarily low and moderate-income families; to monitor compliance with fair housing laws and requirements for relocation assistance to tenants displaced by condominium conversions; to facilitate compliance with state and local laws affecting landlord/tenant rights and responsibilities; and to encourage residential and commercial revitalization with funding from the Community Development Block Grant and HOME Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the federal Rental Rehabilitation Program, and the Virginia Housing Partnership Fund.

### **Office of Human Rights**

The Office of Human Rights is responsible for receiving and investigating allegations of discrimination in the areas of employment, housing education, public accommodations, credit, health, and social services.

### **Office of Historic Alexandria**

The Office of Historic Alexandria manages eight museums and five historic sites and coordinates and develops programs to preserve the City's historic character and promote tourism. The office is responsible for the preservation of historic sites, archaeological sites, artifacts, and records and ensuring that the use of these resources is in accordance with professional standards of scholarship and museum procedures.

### **General Services**

The General Services Department provides support services to other City agencies in the area of facilities planning, construction, and maintenance; vehicle acquisition and maintenance; printing and graphics; and communications.

### **Alexandria Public Library**

The Alexandria Library System, under the supervision of the Alexandria Library Board, provides public library services to the City of Alexandria through a central library and three branch libraries (Burke, Duncan, and Barrett). Library services include a reference service, children's services, and special services for the homebound, persons with disabilities, and institutionalized persons. The library system holds approximately 1.33 million items, including books, magazines, newspapers, films, records, and videotapes.

### **Health Department**

The Alexandria Health Department is one of 35 State health district offices that comprise the Virginia Health Department's Division of Community Health Services. The Health Department administers immunizations and offers family planning clinics. General medical and specialty clinics are conducted at the Flora Krause Casey Health Center. The Department records vital statistics for the City and inspects food establishments, swimming pools, and other businesses to ensure safe and healthful conditions.

## Sheriff

The Sheriff administers the Alexandria Detention Center in a safe and secure manner for inmate residents, staff, and volunteers. The Sheriff provides for the safe and uninterrupted operation of all judicial proceedings at the Alexandria Courthouse and supports the court through prompt service of legal process and warrants.

## ALEXANDRIA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Alexandria City Public Schools are governed by the Alexandria City School Board, which formulates, adopts, reviews, and revises policies essential to school operations and long-range planning based on community expectations and the recommendations of the Superintendent. School Board members are elected to three-year terms, and the current School Board is serving a term that started on January 1, 2019, and will run through December 31, 2021. The School Board functions independently of the City Council but is required to prepare and submit an annual budget to the City Council for its consideration. Because the School Board can neither levy taxes nor incur indebtedness under Virginia law, the local costs of the school system are provided by appropriation from the General Fund and Capital Projects Fund of the City. The costs of constructing school facilities are provided by capital funding from the General Fund of the City or by bonds issued as City general obligations for the benefit of Alexandria City Public Schools.

The School Board's adopted fiscal year ("FY") 2020 Schools Budget provides for the operation of fourteen elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, and the Secondary Training and Education Program ("STEP"), which provides special programs for students who are unable to function within the traditional classroom setting. The typical Alexandria Public Schools teacher has a Master's Degree and at least 11 years of teaching experience.

### PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES AS OF JULY 2019

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER
High School (including STEP*)	1
Middle Schools	2
Elementary Schools	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>

\*STEP is the Secondary Training and Education Program

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## Public School Characteristics

Summarized below are selected items of information concerning total annual school enrollments (actual and projected). School enrollment increased by 27.4 percent between FY 2012 and FY 2019, in part as more households with children chose to live and raise their children in an urban environment in lieu of an outside-the-DC-core suburban environment. This has and will result in the City investing in new and expanded school facilities.

### ALEXANDRIA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 2012 THROUGH 2019

Fiscal Year	Total	Percentage Change
2012	12,395	3.3%
2013	13,114	5.8
2014	13,623	3.8
2015	14,224	4.4
2016	14,729	3.6
2017	15,105	2.6
2018	15,540	2.9
2019	15,795	1.6

Source: City of Alexandria Public School System

## ALEXANDRIA RENEW ENTERPRISES (FORMERLY THE ALEXANDRIA SANITATION AUTHORITY)

Alexandria Renew Enterprises is an independent governmental agency that provides wastewater treatment services to most of the City and to a portion of southern Fairfax County. Alexandria Renew Enterprises levies user fees to finance its operating and capital programs. The current Alexandria Renew Enterprises treatment facility has a treatment capacity of 54 million gallons per day ("MGD"), of which 60 percent is allocated to Fairfax County and 40 percent to the City. Based on City new development build-out projections, the City's allocated capacity is projected to be approaching full utilization by about 2040. Based on these projections, an additional 4 MGD capacity will be needed beyond 2040. In order to provide this additional capacity for the City, alternatives need to be evaluated that may include purchasing a portion of Fairfax's capacity at the plant and/or implementing plant systems upgrades. The City continues to coordinate with Alexandria Renew Enterprises on weather flow management mitigation initiatives, such as City's infiltration and inflow program, and RiverRenew program. RiverRenew program is Alexandria Renew Enterprises led \$400-\$600 million Combined Sewer Overflow remediation program to reduce overflows from Combined Sewer System from an average of about 60 to less than 4 per year.

## ALEXANDRIA REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY

The Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority ("ARHA") is the primary provider of low-income housing in the City through its 1,150 public housing units as well as through the administration and issuance of federal housing choice vouchers. ARHA's operations are primarily financed with monies from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. Periodically, to assist with financing replacement public housing units, ARHA accesses federal low income housing tax credits, as well as seeks to leverage the value of its property through joint partnerships with the private development sector. The City has periodically provided both short-term and long-term capital project loans to ARHA.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

The Industrial Development Authority of the City of Alexandria ("IDA") is a conduit financing agency which assists non-profit associations and educational institutions with access to the tax-exempt markets through the issuance of project-related revenue bonds. These IDA bonds are secured solely by the projects themselves and are not obligations of the City government.

### DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

#### Population Characteristics

Alexandria's population grew at an annual rate of 0.9 percent between 2000 and 2010. In 2019, the City's population is estimated to be 156,800. It is expected that the City's population will increase gradually to 159,000 by 2020. The following table presents population figures for selected years through 2020.

**POPULATION AND RATES OF CHANGE  
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED**

Year	Population	Percent Change
1960	91,023	47.3%
1970	110,927	21.9
1980	103,217	(7.0)
1990	111,183	7.7
2000	128,283	15.4
2010	139,966	9.1
2020	159,000	13.6

Sources: 2010 Census, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis; Alexandria Department of Planning and Zoning.

Between the 2010 Census and 2015<sup>1</sup>, the City's median age grew slightly from 35.6 years to 36.4 years; and the population under the age of 18 grew from 23,970 to about 28,000 or from 17.1 to 18.1 percent of the City's population. This growth in the under 18 population was primarily the result of an increase in the population between the ages of 5 and 14, which increased from 7.8 percent of the City's population in 2010 to 8.6 percent in 2015. The under-18 cohort remains significantly smaller than in the surrounding suburban counties of Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William, in which the under-18 population comprises 23 to 30 percent of the total population.

The slight increase in the median age despite the increase in the percentage of children can be partially attributed to an increase in the number of residents aged 65 and older. The percentage of residents aged 65 and older increased from 9.1 percent to 9.3 percent of the population from 2010 to 2015.

Families, defined as households with two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together in a single housing unit, constituted 48.4 percent of all City households in 2015. Despite the increase in families, average household size increased slightly from 2.03 to 2.23 between 2010 and 2015.

The percentage of persons 25 and older with four or more years of college was 61.4 percent by 2015, which is about double the national average.

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<sup>1</sup> Figures shown for 2015 are from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

**SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Alexandria</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>United States</b>
Median Age: 2000	34.4	35.7	35.3
2010	35.6	37.5	37.2
2015	36.4	38.0	37.8
Percent under Age 5: 2000	6.2	6.5	6.8
2010	7.1	6.4	6.5
2015	7.3	6.1	6.2
Percent School Age (5-17): 2000	10.6	18.0	18.9
2010	10.0	16.8	17.5
2015	10.8	18.6	16.7
Percent under Age 18: 2000	16.8	24.6	25.7
2010	17.1	23.2	24.0
2015	18.1	22.3	22.9
Percent of Persons 65 and Older: 2000	9.0	11.2	12.4
2010	9.1	12.2	13.0
2015	9.3	14.2	14.9
Number of Persons/Household: 2000	2.04	2.54	2.59
2010	2.03	2.54	2.58
2015	2.23	2.62	2.63
Percent of Persons 25 and Older with four or more years of college: 2000	54.3	29.5	24.4
2010	60.5	34.7	28.5
2015	61.4	37.6	30.9

Sources: 2000 US Census, 2010 US Census, and 2013-2017 American Community Survey ("ACS") 5-Year Estimates. 2008-2012 2 ACS 5-year Estimates used for 2010 educational attainment data only.

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## Employment

In first quarter 2019, the City's employment averaged 90,658, which is less than 1.0 percent lower from the first quarter 2018. City employment has declined by approximately 5.5 percent since 2010, while average annual pay has increased by 6.2 percent (inflation adjusted). The unemployment rate in the City as of June 2019 was 2.2 percent. The decline in jobs in the City has been driven by decreases in private sector employment, which is down by 4% since 2010. This decline is attributable to several factors including: fallout from the Base Realignment & Closure (BRAC) process, federal sequestration, the relocation of several major employers and the impacts of retail closures and national retail trends.

Despite a net decrease in employment over the last eight years (through 2018), growth was seen across several sectors. Professional services and government jobs lead the employment sectors in the City. Government is led by prominent federal agencies, including the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of Defense, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service.

The City's strong wage growth (+6.2 percent over ten years) has been driven by wage increases across many sectors of the economy. Most significantly, the Information industry experienced a 26.3 percent increase in average annual pay (adjusted for inflation), which includes jobs in media and communications technology. The largest sectors by total wages are Professional Scientific and Technical services and Public Administration, which represent a combined 49.4 percent of all wages earned in the City.

### EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL

Alexandria Employment	3rd Quarter 2019
Services	28.0%
Government	23.6
Manufacturing and Other	13.5
Trade	9.2
Accommodation	9.3
Health Care	7.5
Financial, Insurance and Real Estate	4.5
Construction	2.1
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	2.3
Total <sup>1</sup>	100.0%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

<sup>1</sup>Total may differ due to rounding.

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**PRINCIPAL PRIVATE EMPLOYERS**  
**JULY 1, 2019**  
(With approximately 500 employees or more)

<b>Company</b>	<b>Nature Of Business</b>	<b>Approximate Number Of Employees *</b>	<b>Estimated Percentage Of Total City Employment</b>
Oblon, Maier and Neustadt PC	Law	250-500	0.40%
Kearney and Company, PC	Certified Public Accountants	250-500	0.40
Systems Planning and Analysis	Computer Systems Design Services	250-500	0.40
Hilton-Mark Center	Hotel and Conference Center	250-500	0.30
Burke and Herbert Bank and Trust	Commercial Banking	100-250	0.20
Buchanan Ingersoll and Rooney PC	Law	100-250	0.20
Cantor Colburn LLP	Law	100-250	0.20
Alexandria Autograph Collection	Hotel	100-250	0.20
Cotton and Company	Certified Public Accountants	100-250	0.20
Westin Alexandria	Hotel	100-250	0.20

Sources: Alexandria Economic Development Partnership and Virginia Employment Commission  
\*Numbers are rounded.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Alexandria*	4.3%	3.9%	3.3%	2.9%	2.9%	2.4%	2.2%
Commonwealth of Virginia*	5.7	5.3	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.9
United States*	7.5	6.1	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.7

\*As of June each year. Virginia and U.S. unemployment rates are seasonally adjusted. Alexandria unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted.

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## Income

Per capita income for Alexandria was \$84,079 in 2017, is among the 30 highest in the United States and the second highest among Virginia jurisdictions. Selected income data for the City and other jurisdictions in the Washington metropolitan statistical area ("MSA") are compared to state and national data in the following table.

**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME  
JURISDICTIONS IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA  
2013 TO 2017**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Alexandria (VA)	\$77,419	\$80,506	\$82,253	\$83,167	\$84,049
Arlington County (VA)	79,295	83,316	86,141	87,986	89,487
Fairfax County (VA)	69,817	72,552	75,081	75,978	78,376
Commonwealth of Virginia	48,490	50,157	52,184	52,957	55,306
Washington MSA	60,814	62,546	65,155	66,733	69,581
United States (Metropolitan areas)	44,493	46,494	48,451	59,246	51,885

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (These data have been revised from previous estimates provided by the Department of Commerce).

Note: Fairfax County (VA) data includes Fairfax City, VA and the City of Falls Church, VA. United States per capita is presented in current dollars.

## Economic Development Activity

The Alexandria Economic Development Partnership, Inc. ("AEDP") is a public/private partnership whose goal is to attract, retain, and assist in the expansion of businesses. AEDP has selectively targeted specific businesses to facilitate diversification of the local business base, expand the tax base, increase employment opportunities, and expand trade for local businesses.

As the marketing arm for Alexandria, AEDP focuses its efforts on promoting the City on a regional, national, and international level through exhibitions, marketing events and missions, direct mail campaigns, business networking, and media outreach. At the local level, AEDP serves as a liaison between local businesses and the City. Business outreach meetings throughout the year help to connect local businesses with appropriate City services and to alert public officials of any needs or concerns. AEDP additionally provides staff support to numerous City and business entities, such as the Marketing Fund Committee, the Industrial Development Authority of the City of Alexandria, and the Small Business Development Center. In addition, AEDP's President & CEO serves as an ex-officio member of the Alexandria Convention and Visitors Association ("Visit Alexandria") Board of Directors, Alexandria Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, and other economic development organizations throughout the City. These efforts contribute to nurturing a viable and growing business environment in Alexandria.

AEDP's Strategic Plan establishes as its objectives expanding the commercial real estate tax base, recruiting and retaining businesses, improving the perception of Alexandria for business, mobilizing relevant resources to win deals, and collaborating on economic development issues and policies. With regard to expanding the commercial real estate tax base, the ongoing focus includes pursuing office prospects for the Potomac Yard and Carlyle/Eisenhower Valley areas and pursuing mixed-use developers for the Braddock, Arlandria, and West End neighborhoods. With regard to the recruitment and retention of businesses, AEDP continues to increase the City's visibility in the market by hosting and participating in events sponsored by key retail, commercial, and real estate organizations. AEDP has made considerable progress in improving the perception of Alexandria for business by marketing the City's business-friendly nature, competitive real estate tax rates, easy-to-navigate City processes, and high-quality available commercial space and by creating a portfolio of information for stakeholders to use to promote Alexandria within their networks.

Alexandria continues to be a center for national association headquarters, a center for high technology and related headquarters operations, and a center for national, regional, and divisional headquarters for corporations representing a broad range of fields. Lower operational costs, a competitive tax environment, unsurpassed access, diverse office opportunities, a unique ambiance, a highly educated workforce, and safe work and living environments are just several of the advantages enjoyed by business operations located in the City.

In November 2018, Amazon announced the results from its year-long second headquarters (HQ2) search - the company will be locating the campus in Northern Virginia in a newly-branded site called National Landing. National Landing encompasses property in existing Pentagon City, Crystal City and Potomac Yard. In conjunction with the HQ2 announcement, Virginia Tech released that it will be partnering with the City of Alexandria and the Commonwealth to develop a revolutionary Innovation Campus in National Landing, within walking distance of the new Potomac Yard Metro Station.

**NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED AND VALUE**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Miscellaneous<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total Building Permits</b>	<b>Total Value</b>
2011	303	16	10,564	10,883	\$ 196,691,388
2012	382	7	10,060	10,449	351,297,723
2013	455	27	10,308	10,790	579,022,335
2014	413	25	13,830	14,268	546,597,020
2015	323	67	11,628	12,018	406,355,800
2016	304	63	10,151	10,518	444,502,270
2017	321	107	10,831	11,259	432,228,707
2018	223	53	10,341	10,617	497,488,861
2019	199	126	11,293	11,618	425,075,623

<sup>1</sup> The miscellaneous category includes alterations and repairs; electrical, plumbing, and mechanical permits; and other construction activity.

Source: City of Alexandria Department of Code Administration.

**VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Miscellaneous<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total Value</b>
2011	\$84,339,573	\$37,242,270	\$75,109,545	\$196,691,388
2012	181,174,427	43,499,387	126,623,909	351,297,723
2013	249,196,021	193,439,810	136,386,504	579,022,335
2014	189,324,592	194,198,977	163,073,451	546,597,020
2015	100,356,588	193,674,206	112,325,006	406,355,800
2016	50,646,107	175,491,082	218,365,081	444,502,270
2017	57,095,143	163,831,709	211,301,855	432,228,707
2018	45,450,229	326,753,308	125,285,324	497,488,861
2019	34,798,661	192,379,252	197,897,710	425,075,623

<sup>1</sup> The miscellaneous category includes alterations and repairs, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical permits, and other construction activity.

Source: City of Alexandria Department of Code Administration.

## **Growth and Development Goals**

The City began updating its Master Plan in 1987. The process involved developing goals and objectives for fourteen small planning areas, which allowed for extensive community debate and citizen involvement. The City's Master Plan was adopted on June 24, 1992, and chapters are updated on an ongoing basis as needed, either through Council-adopted Master Plan Amendments or neighborhood studies initiated by the Planning and Zoning Department's Neighborhood Planning and Community Development Division. The Master Plan includes the following land use goals and objectives:

### Goals

1. To have a harmonious set of land uses, which preserves the predominant character of Alexandria as a city of residential neighborhoods with a lively and attractive mix of commercial, institutional, or community facilities and recreational activity and maintains an appropriate economic base.
2. To preserve and enhance residential neighborhoods.
3. To preserve and enhance the historic aspect of the City.
4. To preserve the residential and commercial diversity that has historically characterized Alexandria.
5. To preserve and increase parkland (for active and passive uses) and open space throughout the City.

### Objectives

1. To promote transit-oriented mixed-use development in most major development or redevelopment areas.
2. To maintain existing residential areas.
3. To ensure that new development is compatible with adjacent or nearby residential neighborhoods.
4. To maintain a mix of uses compatible with existing uses and pedestrian oriented scale.
5. To maintain existing mixed-use areas and ensure that nearby development is complementary.
6. To require open space or parkland, particularly in nearby developing areas targeted for dense residential and commercial use.

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## Office Vacancy Rates

Alexandria's office vacancy rate was 16.2 percent in the second quarter of 2019. As shown in the table below, this is slightly lower than the office vacancy rates for Northern Virginia. The decline in the vacancy rate in Alexandria is largely due to absorption in the Eisenhower Avenue Corridor. Alexandria's vacancy rate is in line with its Northern Virginia neighboring jurisdictions.

Jurisdiction	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2018	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2019
Alexandria, VA	16.8%	16.2%
Northern Virginia	17.4	16.4
Washington D.C. Metro Area	15.4	15.3

Source: CoStar and Colliers Northern Virginia Office Report.

## Travel and Tourism

With its proximity to Washington, D.C. and the Ronald Reagan National Airport and with over 380 associations headquartered in the City, Alexandria is a major tourist destination attracting approximately three million tourists and business travelers per year. The City's Old Town area is a historically preserved, vibrant enclave of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century structures, which serve today as residences, restaurants, retail stores, offices, and museums, as well as arts and antique shops. The City is a major draw for residents of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, who come to the City to visit, shop, and dine. There are currently more than 4,100 hotel rooms operated in the City by 22 hotels, which are expected to increase with the opening of two new hotels in the next year. Visit Alexandria, the City's tourism agency, estimates that visitors from outside Alexandria generate more than \$46 million in direct City consumption tax revenues (sales, rooms and meals tax) annually.

## Housing

As of January 2019, there were 76,585 total housing units (including rental apartments) located in the City of Alexandria. The average assessed value of a single-family home in 2019 is \$764,596, an increase of 1.36 percent from the previous year. The average assessed value of a residential condominium as of January 1, 2019, is \$329,216, an increase of 3.3 percent compared to the previous year.

**HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE <sup>1</sup>**

	2018	2019
<b>Single Family:</b>		
Detached	9,144	9,135
Semi-Detached	5,820	5,843
Rowhouse	6,684	6,705
Condo Townhouse	1,477	1,485
<b>Multi-family:</b>		
Condominium Units	18,366	18,643
Rental Apartments	<u>33,984</u>	<u>35,774</u>
<b>Total:</b>	76,116	76,585
Public Housing & Public Housing Replacement Units	1,150	1,150

<sup>1</sup> Includes vacant and occupied units

Source: City of Alexandria Finance Department, Department of Housing, U.S. Census.

## **Transportation**

Alexandria, located just across the river from Washington, DC, has tremendous levels of access to all the assets of this great region. In addition to several freight lines, with four existing Metrorail stations and one slated to open by 2023, 33 bus routes, 1 bus rapid transit service, a ferry terminal, 31 bikeshare stations, a rail station served by both Amtrak and commuter rail, two Interstates, and an international airport just minutes away--Alexandria's residents, workers, and visitors have many options for getting where they want to go.

The City's forward thinking 2008 Transportation Master Plan and 2017 Strategic Plan aim to reduce the need for single occupancy vehicle travel to improve the environment and quality of life. To that end, the City is pursuing a variety of measures to improve the safety and efficiency of alternative mobility options through a Council adopted Complete Streets Policy and Guidelines, a Vision Zero goal and action plan, a bus network redesign called the Alexandria Transit Vision, and funding for the advancement of three bus rapid transit services. In 2020, the City plans to release an update of the 2008 Transportation Master Plan that will identify additional transportation strategies for achieving a thriving Alexandria.

### Northern Virginia Transportation Authority ("NVTA")

During the 2013 General Assembly session, a new regional transportation funding package was approved that levies additional sales, grantor's, and transient occupancy taxes in Northern Virginia, effective July 1, 2013. These funds are divided into two programs: 70% funds for transportation projects of regional significance and 30% for eligible local projects. In Spring 2018, the Virginia General Assembly enacted changes to NVTA that diverted two of the three funding streams (transient occupancy tax and grantor's tax) to WMATA for its expanded capital investment program beginning in FY 2019. The diversion of funds will impact both the 30% (direct impact) and 70% (indirect impact) programs. In FY 2020, the City will receive approximately \$4.6 million from NVTA as its share of 30 percent NVTA funds. NVTA revenue has allowed the City to make significant new investments in transportation projects. The City also expects to benefit over time from 70% funded projects. By leveraging NVTA funding, the City has reduced planned borrowing for the Potomac Yard Metrorail Station by \$66 million. In addition, the City has been awarded \$27.3 million in 70% funding for development of the City's Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) networks, and for the expansion of the City's bus garage facility and bus fleet.

### Streets and Highways

Major highway facilities include Interstate 95 (the Capital Beltway), which borders Alexandria on the south, Interstate 395, which bisects Alexandria, and the George Washington Parkway, which runs near the City's eastern border. In the past, decisions about streets were focused on how to accommodate the automobile. The City has changed this focus to ensure that City streets serve everyone, whether young or old, motorist or bicyclist, walker or wheelchair user, transit user or shopkeeper. Overall, the Transportation Plan addresses City streets as a shared resource—outlining actions and strategies that incorporate equal consideration of the street's travel area, pedestrian area, and adjacent land uses into the transportation decision-making process, with the overall goal of creating multimodal corridors that protect and enhance the character of the City and its diverse neighborhoods. In 2017 the City adopted a Vision Zero goal of reducing auto, pedestrian and bicycle crashes significantly over the next 10 years.

### Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport

Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, is the 23<sup>rd</sup> busiest airport in the United States, serving approximately 11.5 million boarding passengers per year (and 19.7 million passengers in total), is located just outside the City's northern border. In 1987, control of Ronald Reagan Washington National and Dulles International Airports was transferred from the Federal Aviation Administration to the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority. This transfer has enabled the Authority to undertake major capital improvements financed through user fees at the two airports.

### Freight Rail

Freight lines entering the City are CSX Transportation and Norfolk Southern Company.

### Metro Transit System

In 1967, the City of Alexandria joined the other political subdivisions in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, including the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia, in an agreement to plan, build, finance and operate a regional transit system. The Metrorail subway and surface rail transit systems began serving the metropolitan area in 1976, and Metrobus began operating in 1973. The current Metrorail system has 117 miles and 91 stations, of which four are located in Alexandria.

### Bus Lines and the King Street Trolley

The City of Alexandria is served by three major fixed route transit providers, DASH, Metrobus, and the Fairfax Connector. The DASH system provides bus service within and around the City and connects with Metrobus, Metrorail, Virginia Railway Express, and other local bus systems. DASH is operated by the Alexandria Transit Company, which is owned by the City of Alexandria. DASH operates 13 routes and services approximately 700 stops throughout the City, making regional connections at all 4 Metrorail stations within the City as well as the Pentagon, Mark Center, and Shirlington Transit Centers. WMATA operates Metrobus, which consists of 269 routes and 11,129 bus stops throughout Virginia, Washington, D.C., and Maryland. The Fairfax Connector system serves a number of communities throughout Fairfax County as well as areas of Alexandria and Arlington.

The City of Alexandria's free King Street Trolley transports residents, visitors, and those who work in Old Town between the King Street Metrorail Station and the Potomac River waterfront. The free trolley operates along the one-and-a-half mile route seven days a week, providing access to accommodations, dining, entertainment, and shopping. The King Street Trolley has served more than 7.9 million passengers since coming into operation on April 1, 2008.

### Virginia Railway Express

The City is also served by Virginia Railway Express ("VRE"), a commuter train that started operations in 1992. Two rail lines, one originating at Broad Run in Prince William County and the other in Spotsylvania, stop in Alexandria en route to and from Washington, D.C.'s Union Station. VRE diverts riders from private vehicles that would otherwise travel through the City using Interstate 395 or U.S. Route 1.

### Other Passenger Rail

The City is served by the North-South routes of Amtrak, as well as Virginia intra-city service, operated by Amtrak.

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## SECTION FOUR: CITY INDEBTEDNESS AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

### ISSUANCE AND AUTHORIZATION OF BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Pursuant to the Constitution of Virginia (the "Constitution") and the Public Finance Act of 1991, Chapter 26, Title 15.2, Code of Virginia (1950), as amended (the "Public Finance Act"), a city in Virginia is authorized to issue bonds and notes secured by a pledge of its full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power. The Constitution and the Public Finance Act also limit the indebtedness that may be incurred by cities to ten percent (10%) of the assessed valuation of real estate subject to local taxation. There is no requirement in the Constitution or the Code of Virginia that the issuance of general obligation bonds of the City be subject to the approval of the City's voters at referendum.

The City Council also has full authority to authorize and issue general obligation bonds under the City Charter. The authorizing procedure consists of the passage on first reading of an ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds, followed by a noticed public hearing at a subsequent meeting and the final passage on second reading following the public hearing.

As of June 30, 2019, the total assessed value of taxable real property in the City is \$40,977,242,214, which translates into a debt limit of \$4,097,724,221. As of June 30, 2019, the City's net obligations subject to debt limitations total \$589,957,000, representing 14.4 percent of the allowed debt limit.

### OVERLAPPING DEBT

The City is autonomous from any city, town, or political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia. There are no jurisdictions with overlapping debt or taxing powers.

### TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTE BORROWING

The City has not issued any revenue anticipation notes at any time for the past two decades. On July 10, 2018, the City secured lines of credit totaling up to \$250 million to assist with cash flow for the Potomac Yard Metrorail Station project. The Station is being funded from a number of sources that are structured as reimbursement funding, including a Northern Virginia Transportation Authority grant. The City has also secured a Virginia Transportation Infrastructure Bank loan. The lines of credit will be available for five years and will be used for cash flow purposes, enabling the City to save debt service costs of general obligation bonds, which are expected to be issued near the end of the construction of the Station.

### DEBT INFORMATION

Information on the City's indebtedness is presented in the following tables. Included is information on key debt ratios, debt service to expenditure ratios, and selected debt service schedules.

#### DEBT STATEMENT

<b>Bonded Debt Outstanding (as of June 30, 2019):</b>	
Outstanding General Obligation Bonds	<u>\$589,957,000</u>
Net Tax Supported Debt:	<u>\$589,957,000</u>

**RATIOS OF NET GENERAL DEBT<sup>1</sup> TO ASSESSED VALUE**

**LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS**

Year	Population <sup>3</sup>	Assessed Value(\$000) <sup>2</sup>			Outstanding Debt as Percentage of Assessed Value		
		Real Property	Personal Property	Total	Outstanding Debt	Real Property	Total Property
2015	147,650	\$37,146,860	\$1,397,502	\$38,544,362	\$540,495,000	1.46%	1.40%
2016	149,900	38,195,319	1,437,203	39,632,522	522,710,000	1.37	1.32
2017	152,200	38,987,294	1,503,339	40,490,633	557,233,000	1.43	1.38
2018	154,500	39,897,987	1,520,865	41,698,341	595,021,000	1.49	1.44
2019	156,800	40,977,242	1,565,334	42,542,576	589,957,000	1.44	1.39

<sup>1</sup>Net General Debt includes general obligations bonds, premium and term notes.  
<sup>2</sup>Includes real and personal property as adjusted for changes to levy.  
<sup>3</sup> Source: Alexandria Department of Planning and Zoning and the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**RATIO OF ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE EXPENDITURES FOR NET GENERAL DEBT<sup>1</sup>  
TO TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES  
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS**

Year	Principal	Interest and Other Costs	Total Debt Service	General Expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Ratio of Debt Service To General Governmental Expenditures
2015	\$38,645,000	\$22,614,198	\$61,259,198	\$817,311,890	7.50
2016	41,595,000	21,766,140	63,361,140	808,162,557	7.84
2017	43,300,000	21,490,252	64,790,252	880,542,277	7.36
2018	44,404,949	21,795,764	66,200,713	920,488,621	7.19
2019	45,989,000	24,591,838	70,580,838	1,016,462,122	6.94

<sup>1</sup>Net General Debt includes general obligation bonds.  
<sup>2</sup>Includes expenditures for School Board and Library component units.  
Source: City Department of Finance.

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## OPERATING AND CAPITAL LEASES

### Operating Leases

The City and the School Board lease office space and equipment under various long-term operating lease agreements expiring at various dates through fiscal year 2034. Certain leases contain provisions for possible future increased rentals based upon changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Scheduled minimum rental payments for succeeding years ending June 30 are as follows:

FISCAL YEAR	Primary Government	School Board Component Unit
2020	\$5,710,461	\$2,960,176
2021	6,009,333	2,990,500
2022	6,218,146	3,072,303
2023	5,350,803	3,156,357
2024	15,570,612	3,066,882
2025-2029	49,474,511	15,631,020
2030-2034	45,540,524	15,631,020

## COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

The City's commitments to WMATA are comprised of agreements to make capital contributions for construction of the rail transit system, contributions for replacement and improvement of rail and bus equipment, and payments of operating subsidies for both the rail and bus systems.

The City and other participating jurisdictions have entered into a series of capital contributions agreements with WMATA to fund the local share of the cost of the regional Metrorail transit system. The City's commitments are summarized as follows:

#### Capital Contributions – Bus and Rail Replacement

In June 2010, a new Capital Funding Agreement was signed by all members of the WMATA Compact. It set forth a commitment of one year's funding with five planning years. That funding agreement assumed an increase of \$150 million per year of new federal funds, matched with \$50 million each from the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Maryland, and the District of Columbia. That new agreement totaled \$5.0 billion, \$2.5 billion was projected to be funded by the federal government. The participating jurisdictions' financial obligations, per the Regional Capital Funding Agreement, are subject to individual jurisdictional annual appropriation consideration. Since the 2010 Capital Funding Agreement expired, one-year extensions have been agreed by the member jurisdictions. In 2018, the jurisdictions which comprise the WMATA compact, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Maryland, the District of Columbia and WMATA engaged in discussions about WMATA's increased capital investment, which will be needed over the next decade. The conclusion from a Council of Government's study is that the WMATA system needs some \$500 million per year or \$5 billion in added investment over the next decade to move and keep the system in a safe and reliable operating category. Dedicated funding streams were established by the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia during their legislative processes of 2018, which will provide a combined \$500 million annually in new funding to fund WMATA capital costs. Currently a new one-year Capital Funding Agreement (CFA) has been negotiated between WMATA and participating jurisdictions for FY 2020. The new CFA contains most of the terms and conditions from the 2010 agreement but updates it to reflect the new dedicated funding. The dollar amount of the FY 2020 agreement is \$12.3 million, compared to the FY 2019 contribution for Alexandria, which was \$11.2 million.

### Operating Subsidies - Bus and Rail Systems

During FY 2019, obligations for bus and rail subsidies amounted to \$45.9 million. The City paid these obligations from the following sources:

City General Fund	\$ 15,188,334
State Aid and State Motor Fuel Sales Tax revenues	29,141,748
NVTA 30%	1,573,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$45,903,082</b>

Expected obligations for FY 2020 are \$49.3 million, \$20.0 million of which is expected to be paid from the City's General Fund. The City will also use \$27.7 million from NVTC funding and \$1.6 million from NVTA 30% funding to cover the rest of the obligations.

### **Litigation**

The City is contingently liable with respect to lawsuits and other claims that arise in the ordinary course of its operations. It is the opinion of City management and the City Attorney that any loss not covered by insurance reserves or fund balance commitments that may ultimately be incurred as a result of the suits and claims will not be material and thus will not have a substantial financial impact.

### **Waste-To-Energy Facility**

The City has a waste disposal commitment to the Waste-to-Energy Facility (the "Facility"), which is owned and operated by a private corporation (the "Corporation"). The commitment, which is joint with Arlington County, Virginia (the "County"), is based on a combined volume of solid waste the City and the County expect to collect together. The Facility charges the City and the County fees on each ton based on a waste disposal agreement and contracts separately with private haulers for additional waste. It is expected that the City and the County will be able to continue to meet their minimum requirement for annual tonnage of 46,000 to 66,000 tons per year. The City and the County have the ability to adjust the tonnage thresholds annually if it appears the annual tonnage is approaching a minimum or maximum threshold.

The construction of the Facility was originally financed with revenue bonds issued by the Alexandria Industrial Development Authority in 1984. The Arlington Solid Waste Authority, together with the Alexandria Sanitation Authority (the "Authorities") and the Corporation, refinanced these bonds in July 1998 to achieve debt service savings. Additionally, the Authorities issued new bonds in November 1998 to finance the retrofit of the Facility to meet Clear Air Act requirements. This retrofit was completed by November 9, 2000 in advance of the EPA deadline of December 19, 2000. The retrofit assets continue to be owned by the Authorities. Upon the maturity of the bond in January 2008, the ownership of the plant (but not the land it sits on, which is jointly owned by Alexandria and Arlington) passed to the Corporation.

Acceptance testing on each unit was completed in November 2000, and the Operating Lease agreement between the Authorities and the Corporation took effect in January 2001. Since the lease is essentially a capital lease, the capital assets completed and covered by the lease and the promissory note are removed from the City records and are now considered a part of the plant.

By December 2012 all of the related revenue bond debt service had been paid in full. A new Facilities Monitoring Group ("FMG") was established and a new trust fund was set up to fund FMG'S activities. It is funded entirely by contributions from the County (60%) and the City (40%). The FMG budget for FY 2019 was \$118,000 and according to the interjurisdictional agreement the City's contribution was \$47,200. Operating costs of the Facility are paid for primarily through tipping fees. The City paid \$970,066 in tipping fees in FY 2019 and is anticipating a similar cost in FY 2020.

## Northern Virginia Transportation District Bonds

In November 1999, the City signed an agreement with the Commonwealth Transportation Board to provide \$256,070 annually, subject to appropriation, to finance certain Northern Virginia Transportation District Bond projects benefiting the City and other jurisdictions in Northern Virginia. The FY 2019 payment of \$256,070 was made from the proceeds from the telecommunications taxes received by the City's General Fund.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The City of Alexandria responds to the changing demands for infrastructure brought about by commercial growth and the changing needs and expectations of its residential and school communities through its multi-year Capital Improvement Program ("CIP"). The CIP is the primary planning tool for scheduling the City's capital projects. This program, which is now a ten-year CIP, is prepared and updated annually.

The Approved FY 2020 – FY 2029 Capital Improvement Program totals \$1.618 billion. Non-City funds including Federal and State funds and private capital contributions contribute \$165.8 million of this total from FY 2020 – FY 2029. The City portion from FY 2020 – FY 2029 is \$1.452 billion. The Approved FY 2020 – FY 2029 CIP is a \$574.3 million, 26.2% decrease compared to last year's approved ten-year plan. This decrease can be largely attributed to the transfer of the Sanitary Sewer projects from the City to Alexandria Renew Enterprises, and the approval by the Virginia General Assembly of a new dedicated funding stream for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) Capital Improvement Program, which does not flow through the City.

The Approved FY 2020 – FY 2029 CIP addresses four broad areas of expenditure: protection of the City's investment in existing public facilities or infrastructure (physical assets) through capital maintenance or renovations; planning and construction of major new public facilities and infrastructure, including new or replacement information technology systems; planning and construction of major infrastructure related to the City's stormwater management systems; and Alexandria City Public Schools capital infrastructure needs. This ten-year capital plan was balanced through calculated prioritization and decision making.

To fund these investments, the CIP's identified revenue sources over the ten-year period include \$424.4 million in City appropriations from General Fund transfers, \$15.5 million in reserved General Fund appropriations for transportation projects, and \$870.2 billion in future general obligation bond issuances for a variety of projects. Bond proceeds will provide \$380.9 million to support Alexandria City Public Schools ("ACPS") capital infrastructure needs, \$139.3 million to support WMATA's capital infrastructure needs and \$83.0 million for future planned Sanitary and Stormwater Sewer projects, as well as other smaller capital projects.

Non-City revenue sources including but not limited to NVTA funding, State and Federal grants, and private capital contributions comprise \$165.8 million. Over the life of the ten-year plan, borrowing comprises 54% of all funding sources, while cash sources contribute 46% of funding.

Because of state and federal regulations related to improving the water quality of the Chesapeake Bay in the six states and the District of Columbia that comprise the Bay's watershed, many cities and counties in this large geographic area will be required to make significant capital investments in sanitary, stormwater treatment, and agricultural runoff systems over the coming decades. During the 2017 Legislative Session, the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation to accelerate the completion to July 1, 2025, of the City's planned work to mitigate sanitary sewer overflows on the City's four combined sewer outfalls ("CSO's"). The cost to mitigate the CSO's has been estimated at \$385 million. The Alexandria Sanitation Authority (dba Alexandria Renew Enterprises) will build and finance this project and increase its user rates sufficient to repay its planned revenue bond borrowing. As part of the Approved FY 2019 – FY 2028 CIP and FY 2019 Operating Budget, City Council approved the implementation of a Stormwater Utility to address these state and federal storm water quality improvement regulations. In the Approved FY 2020 – FY 2029, fees for the Stormwater Utility, along with state grants, will fund \$71.0 million of projects over the next ten years and assist the City in meeting its State and federal regulatory requirements.

The tables below reflect the Approved FY 2020 – FY 2029 CIP. The Adopted FY 2020 – FY 2029 CIP is available on the Office of Management and Budget's home page at [www.alexandriava.gov/Budget](http://www.alexandriava.gov/Budget).

**SUMMARY OF APPROVED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM BY PROJECT SECTION**

**FY 2020 – FY 2029**

<b>EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE</b>			
	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Non-City Revenue Sources</b>	<b>Net City Cost</b>
<b>Schools</b>	\$448,275,955	\$ 0	\$448,275,955
<b>Community Development</b>	145,577,072	800,000	144,777,072
<b>Recreation &amp; Parks</b>	86,699,213	2,965,213	83,734,000
<b>Public Buildings</b>	150,328,400	0	150,328,400
<b>Transportation</b>	380,426,869	150,485,846	229,941,023
<b>Sanitary Sewers<sup>1</sup></b>	65,230,990	0	65,230,990
<b>Stormwater Management</b>	71,036,000	0	71,036,000
<b>IT Plan</b>	65,230,990	11,501,000	53,056,500
<b>Other Regional Contributions</b>	8,895,708	0	8,895,708
<b>CIP Development &amp; Implementation Staff</b>	77,788,213	0	77,788,213
<b>CIP Facility Contingent<sup>2</sup></b>	119,071,167	0	119,071,167
<b>TOTAL CIP</b>	<b>\$1,617,887,087</b>	<b>\$165,752,059</b>	<b>\$1,452,135,028</b>

<sup>1</sup>The portion of Sanitary Sewer capital improvements planned to mitigate combined sewer overflows will be built and financed by Alexandria Renew Enterprises.

<sup>2</sup>Funded predominantly by a 3-cent increase in the City's 2017 (and beyond) real estate tax rate. Monies are planned to be utilized for City and School facility purposes. (See "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.")

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**SUMMARY OF APPROVED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM BY PROJECT SECTION**

**FY 2020 - FY 2029**

<b>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM BY PROGRAM YEAR</b>											
	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>	<b>FY 2028</b>	<b>FY 2029</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Schools</b>	\$36,829,355	\$114,543,770	\$70,458,717	\$55,929,515	\$30,014,085	\$26,580,308	\$13,222,748	\$33,090,329	\$15,782,876	\$51,824,252	<b>\$448,275,955</b>
<b>Community Development</b>	10,884,672	59,717,600	10,747,400	9,583,500	7,195,600	9,270,000	7,390,700	9,273,400	10,895,100	10,619,100	<b>145,577,072</b>
<b>Recreation &amp; Parks</b>	7,769,213	7,829,000	7,647,000	8,397,000	12,747,000	8,147,000	8,122,000	8,817,000	8,612,000	8,612,000	<b>86,699,213</b>
<b>Public Buildings</b>	14,243,500	20,043,750	22,485,050	41,570,250	10,368,250	8,542,500	21,226,250	6,216,500	2,727,250	2,905,100	<b>150,328,400</b>
<b>Transportation</b>	46,903,839	54,626,634	61,268,003	57,465,648	27,635,745	25,080,000	24,630,000	27,330,000	27,357,000	28,130,000	<b>380,426,869</b>
<b>Sanitary Sewers<sup>1</sup></b>	2,255,990	6,525,000	6,300,000	4,900,000	900,000	13,750,000	14,150,000	14,650,000	900,000	900,000	<b>65,230,990</b>
<b>Storm water Management</b>	5,970,000	4,880,000	4,920,000	5,530,000	9,390,000	9,390,000	8,450,000	10,965,000	7,070,000	4,471,000	<b>71,036,000</b>
<b>IT Plan</b>	8,097,000	8,065,500	5,749,000	5,728,000	5,468,000	5,738,500	6,261,000	5,813,000	6,235,500	7,402,000	<b>64,557,500</b>
<b>Other Regional Contributions</b>	777,708	867,000	875,000	884,000	893,000	901,000	911,000	920,000	929,000	938,000	<b>8,895,708</b>
<b>CIP Development &amp; Implementation Staff</b>	6,232,213	6,533,500	6,848,800	7,179,800	7,526,900	7,891,000	8,272,900	8,673,700	9,094,200	9,535,200	<b>77,788,213</b>
<b>CIP Facility Contingent<sup>2</sup></b>	0	6,352,170	23,220,000	14,340,000	9,914,041	12,164,530	17,162,500	19,414,414	8,253,512	8,250,000	<b>119,071,167</b>
<b>TOTAL CIP<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$139,963,490</b>	<b>\$289,983,924</b>	<b>\$220,518,970</b>	<b>\$211,507,713</b>	<b>\$122,052,621</b>	<b>\$127,454,838</b>	<b>\$129,799,098</b>	<b>\$145,163,343</b>	<b>\$97,856,438</b>	<b>\$133,586,652</b>	<b>\$1,617,887,087</b>

<sup>1</sup> The portion of Sanitary Sewer capital improvements planned to mitigate combined sewer overflows will be built and financed by Alexandria Renew Enterprises.

<sup>2</sup> Funded predominantly by a 3-cent increase in the City's 2017 (and beyond) real estate tax rate. Monies are planned to be utilized for City and School facility purposes. (See "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.")

<sup>3</sup> Totals may not tie due to rounding.

## FEDERAL AND STATE SANITARY AND STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

The City is facing increased state and federal regulatory mandates associated with sanitary sewer and stormwater management requirements to protect and enhance the water quality in our local streams, the Potomac River, and the Chesapeake Bay. For Alexandria, this means approximately \$400 to \$600 million in investments to its combined sewer system over the next 6 years, as well as investing between \$65 million to \$100 million to for the implementation and maintenance of stormwater infrastructure over the next decade.

Because of state and federal regulations mandating the improvement of Chesapeake Bay water quality for the six states and the District of Columbia that comprise the Bay's watershed, municipalities must make significant capital investments in stormwater management infrastructure. Virginia municipalities in the Bay watershed that are regulated by a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit that for urban stormwater discharges must achieve increasing pollution reduction goals enforced through three 5-year MS4 permit cycles. Accordingly, the City was required to achieve 5 percent of the pollution reduction targets during the 2013 – 2018 permit, with an additional 35% (40% total) required by the end of the current 2018-2023 MS4 permit, and the remaining 60% (100% total) on or before the end of the 2023 – 2028 MS4 permit as part of the Stormwater Management Program. The estimated cost of Stormwater Management Program infrastructure improvements over this period is between \$70 million and \$100 million. Effective January 1, 2018, the City Council adopted a Stormwater Utility Fee as a dedicated funding source to perform operations and maintenance of existing and new stormwater management infrastructure, and to provide cash capital and funding of debt service to implement new stormwater management infrastructure improvements to meet the state and federal mandates in the MS4 permit. Collection of this fee began in Calendar Year 2018, with the typical single-family home billed approximately \$140 per year.

The City also maintains the wastewater collection system serving residents and businesses that comprises of approximately 240 miles of sewers. Alexandria Renew Enterprises, an independent governmental authority, provides wastewater treatment services to most of the City and to a portion of southern Fairfax County. The current Alexandria Renew Enterprises treatment facility has a treatment capacity of 54 million gallons per day ("MGD"), of which 60 percent is allocated to Fairfax County and 40 percent to the City. Based on City new development build-out projections, the City's allocated capacity is projected to be approaching full utilization by about 2040. Based on these projections, an additional 4 MGD capacity will be needed beyond 2040. In order to provide this additional capacity for City, alternatives need to be evaluated that may include purchasing portion of Fairfax's capacity at the plant and/or implementing plant systems upgrades.

In addition to federal mandates concerning the Chesapeake Bay, the 2017 Virginia General Assembly (CSO) Combined Sewer Outflow Law (CSO Law) required the City to accelerate its efforts to address combined sewer discharges from all four outfalls in the City. A CSO system in Old Town currently comprises approximately 540 acres of the approximate 10,000 acres of land in the City. The CSO Law mandated construction for each outfall be completed no later than July 1, 2025. On April 14, 2018, City Council adopted a new Long Term Control Plan Update ("LTCPU") also known as the RiverRenew program. The LTCPU was developed as a partnership between the City and Alexandria Renew Enterprises, which allowed for the leveraging of both the City's and Alexandria Renew Enterprises' experience and abilities. City Council also authorized transfer of Combined Sewer Outfalls to Alexandria Renew Enterprises. Accordingly, the Outfall Transfer Agreement was executed and combined sewer outfalls were transferred to Alexandria Renew Enterprises effective July 1, 2018.

The RiverRenew program led by Alexandria Renew Enterprises is anticipated to cost \$370 - \$555 million with the goal of reducing overflows from the Combined Sewer System from an average of about 60 events to less than 4 per year. In 2019, the Virginia General Assembly approved \$25 million in State support for this project. The City and Alexandria Renew Enterprises are currently seeking an additional \$65 million from the State upcoming biennial budgets. The outfall transfer allows Alexandria Renew Enterprises to own all of the combined sewer outfalls and then finance and contract to own the proposed River Renew project, consisting of a unified tunnel and dual use wet weather treatment infrastructure. Alexandria Renew Enterprises would also debt finance this CSO project and increase its user rates to repay bonds issued for the CSO project. The City continues to coordinate with Alexandria Renew Enterprises on wet weather flow management mitigation initiatives, such as City's infiltration and inflow program, and RiverRenew program.



## POTOMAC YARD METRORAIL STATION

As a major long-term economic development initiative, on June 12, 2010, the City approved the North Potomac Yard Small Area Plan, a major rezoning of 69 acres of prime real estate located in the Potomac Yard area of the City into a high density mixed-use development of over 7.5 million square feet. When added to prior Potomac Yard rezonings, the total development plan totals more than 12 million square feet. An integral part of this plan, which is expected to add approximately 10 percent to the City's tax base and generate over \$1 billion in new tax revenue over a 30-year period, entails the construction of a new Metrorail station on the existing heavy rail Metrorail line.

Potomac Yard is located in the northeast area of the City adjacent to Arlington's Crystal City and south of downtown Washington, D.C. and Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport. Potomac Yard consists of two development tracts, North Potomac Yard and South Potomac Yard, which are divided into smaller geographic units or "landbays" for zoning and development purposes. One special tax district has been established and implemented to generate revenue for construction of the new Metrorail station. In December 2010, City Council approved the Tier I Special Services Tax District for Landbays F, G, and H and the multi-family portion of Landbay I. Tier I tax collections began in 2011 at the rate of 20 cents per \$100 of valuation. A Tier II Tax District (Landbays I and J) previously established by City Council with a 10-cent per \$100 of valuation levy was abolished in December 2018, due to projected real estate tax revenues resulting from the Amazon HQ2 planned location in a nearby section of Arlington.

Project development was subject to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. City Council chose Alternative B as the Locally Preferred Alternative on May 20, 2015. On June 16, 2016, City Council unanimously approved the Master Plan Amendment, Map Amendment (rezoning), and Development Special Use Permit with site plan and associated Special Use Permits to construct a Metrorail station and associated facilities in Potomac Yard. The Federal Transit Administration and the National Park Service issued their Records of Decision for the Potomac Yard Metrorail Station on October 31, 2016 and November 1, 2016. This marked the last step in the review process under the National Environmental Policy Act. WMATA procured a contractor for the design-build contract in the summer of 2018, and construction is planned to commence in FY 2020.

Alternative B was originally budgeted at \$268.0 million, including the planning phase, preliminary engineering, and preparation of the design-build bid package. In April 2018 based on changes in labor, materials, and the bidding climate, City Council authorized an increase of \$50 million in the Potomac Yard Metrorail Station project budget to \$320 million. The City prepared an updated financial feasibility analysis in Spring 2018 that evaluated the City's ability to finance the station using only local shares. The funding sources include cash derived from net new tax revenues from Potomac Yard, \$175 million in long term debt, \$69.5 million in grants from the NVTA, and a \$50 million 2% VTIB loan that was awarded to the City by the Commonwealth Transportation Board in January 2015 and \$25 million from Potomac Yard Fund Balance and revenue collected in the Potomac Yard development area. The long term debt will be repaid by net new taxes derived from Potomac Yard development, developer contributions, and special tax district taxes. The \$175 million in long term debt is expected to be issued in Fall 2019, taking advantage of favorable interest rates. The debt is anticipated to be structured with a ramped up principal repayment schedule to more closely align the debt service payments with the expected growth surrounding the metro station.

The financial risk to the City associated with the Metrorail station project has been carefully structured. Upfront shortfall guarantees totaling \$32 million have been negotiated with the North Potomac Yard property owner. In November 2018, as part of the decision to construct Amazon's HQ2 offices in National Landing in Arlington, the State committed an additional \$50 million to Alexandria to enhance the southwest entrance to the station in a to-be-determined manner. There is planned to be no cash flow draw from the City's General Fund. The total cost of the project including both the station and the enhanced southwest entrance is currently budgeted at \$370 million.

In November 2018, Amazon selected Virginia for its HQ2 offices after an 18 month selection process that began with more than 200 localities. One of the key reasons for the selection of National Landing as the location for the Amazon HQ2 site was the commitment of Virginia Tech to build a 1-million square foot, technology-focused campus in Alexandria in Potomac Yard. The Virginia Tech Innovation Campus is a \$1 billion development project, which will be developed in the Oakville Triangle, located less than 2 miles from the Amazon HQ2.

**CAPITAL FINANCING AND DEBT MANAGEMENT**

The City Council passed a set of debt-related financial policies on June 9, 1987 and has amended those policies from time to time. By using these debt-related financial policies, the City has been able to maintain a fiscally prudent framework for establishing a realistic, usable, and financially achievable capital improvement program. In May 2017, City Council further amended the debt policies to recognize that a significant portion of the City's debt is now and projected to be self-supported through fees (stormwater and sanitary sewer). The debt ratio ceilings were also increased, bringing Alexandria more closely in line with other AAA/Aaa-rated peer jurisdictions.

**Debt Ratio Policies**

**DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET REAL PROPERTY VALUE**

Target	Limit	FY 2019
Variable	2.5%	1.44%

This ratio indicates the relationship between the City's debt and the full value of real property in the City as assessed annually at fair market value. It is an important indicator of the City's ability to repay debt, because real property taxes are the primary source of the City's revenues used to repay debt. A small ratio indicates that the City will be better able to withstand possible future economic downturns and continue to meet its debt obligations.

**DEBT SERVICE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES**

Target	Limit	FY 2019
Variable	12%	6.94%

This ratio is a measure of the City's ability to repay debt without hampering other City services. A small ratio indicates a lesser burden on the City's operating budget.

**GENERAL FUND BALANCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUE**

	Target	Lower Limit	FY 2019
Spendable (Unreserved)	N/A	10%	18.48%
Unassigned/Uncommitted (Undesignated)	5.5%	4.0%	10.94%

These ratios indicate the ability of the City to cope with unexpected financial problems or emergencies. The Spendable (Unreserved) General Fund Balance represents the funds legally available to the City. It is desirable that the City maintain a Spendable (Unreserved) General Fund Balance that is comparable to the ratio maintained by other double-triple A-rated jurisdictions, but not to fall below a lower limit of 10 percent. The City is currently considering changing this lower limit of 10% to a target of 15% which it has achieved. The Unassigned/Uncommitted (Undesignated) General Fund Balance corresponds to the checkbook balance of the City. Both balances are important to consider. The spendable balance includes commitments and assignments that the City Council has made but presumably could change. The larger the Unassigned/Uncommitted (Undesignated) General Fund Balance, the greater is the City's ability to cope with financial emergencies and fluctuations in revenue cycles.

**Debt Issuance Policies**

The following policies have been adopted by the City Council and represent current City plans, which are subject to change based upon the actions of future City Councils:

- (1) The City will not issue tax or revenue anticipation notes to fund ongoing governmental operations. The City of Alexandria will manage its cash in a fashion that will prevent any borrowing to meet working capital needs.

(2) The City will not issue bond anticipation notes ("BAN") for a period of longer than two years. If the City issues a BAN for a capital project, the BAN will be converted to a long-term bond or redeemed at its expiration but will not be rolled over.

(3) The City will continue to rely on current revenue, including its fund balance, to finance its short-lived and maintenance-oriented capital improvements. The City believes in funding a significant portion of capital improvements on a "pay-as-you-go" basis; therefore, the City will continue to finance short-lived and maintenance-oriented capital improvements with current revenues and its fund balance. The priority to consider when additional General Fund revenues become available at the end of the fiscal year would be a commitment within the General Fund Balance for pay-as-you-go capital.

(4) The City will not establish a trend of using General Fund equity to finance current recurring operations. The City's General Fund equity balance has been built over the years to provide the City with sufficient work capital and to enable it to finance equipment replacement, capital projects, and unforeseen emergencies without borrowing. To conserve the General Fund equity balance and to avoid reliance on the balance, the City will not finance recurring operations from the General Fund equity balance for periods longer than two consecutive fiscal years, then the City will adopt in its next ensuing budget a balanced budget in which the operating revenues meet the operating expenditures without any consideration of the General Fund equity balance.

(5) In accordance with the City Charter and in order to meet the debt ratio targets, to schedule debt issuance, and to systematically improve the capital structure, each year the City will prepare and adopt a Capital Improvement Program. This Capital Improvement Program will identify the source of funding for all capital projects. The debt issuances that are a part of the Capital Improvement Program will be structured to meet the City's debt policies and debt ratio targets.

(6) The City Manager will prepare and submit each year with the proposed budget a set of scenarios of possible future revenues and expenditures that match the Capital Improvement Program time horizon to be considered by the City Council. Those scenarios will be updated to reflect the decisions of the City Council and issued with the approved budget. In order to improve financial planning and decisions, the City Manager also will annually prepare with the approved budget a set of scenarios of possible future General Fund revenues and expenditures and their effects on the debt-related financial policy ratios outlined above, including the effect of planned borrowing under the approved CIP.

### **Equipment Replacement Reserve Fund**

It has been the policy of the City to allocate monies each year for the future replacement of City equipment. On June 30, 1987, the City established an internal service fund ("Equipment Replacement Reserve Fund") for the purpose of providing an orderly accumulation of monies to replace capital equipment. As of June 30, 2019, the Equipment Replacement Reserve Fund, which derives its revenues from scheduled equipment charges to user departments, had a cash balance of \$17.7 million.

### **Risk Management Program**

The City is exposed to various losses related to torts: theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. It is the policy of the City to retain risks of losses in those areas where it believes it is more economical to manage its risks internally and account for any claims settlement in the General Fund. Exceptions to the self-insurance program are made when insurance coverage is available and when premiums are cost effective. The City is covered by property/casualty insurance policies on real and personal property and the following liability insurance policies as of June 30, 2019: public entity and public officials excess liability, medical malpractice liability, voting booths, special events, vacant buildings, volunteer liability, cyber security and commercial crime. In addition, the City maintains excess workers' compensation insurance. The City maintains a blanket surety bond on all City workers who handle funds and excess amounts on key officials. There were no material reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior fiscal year, nor did settlements exceed coverage for any of the past three fiscal years.

In addition, the risk management program includes employee safety training in the prevention and administration of workers' compensation claims. As part of the program, all employees who drive City vehicles must attend defensive driving classes.

The City is self-insured for workers' compensation claims up to \$1 million and for public officers, public entity, physical damage to vehicles, and vehicle general liability under \$2 million and over \$10 million. A total of \$5 million of Spendable (Unreserved) General Fund balance has been committed to meet potential self-insurance losses.

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## SECTION FIVE: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### ACCOUNTING STRUCTURE AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

#### Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA") awarded the City of Alexandria a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") for more than 40 years. The GFOA awards a certificate to governmental units that display excellence in financial reporting and conform to stringent reporting requirements promulgated by that association and various authoritative bodies. For all 29 fiscal years beginning July 1, 1990, through July 1, 2018 (FY 2019), the City has received the GFOA's Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation.

#### Government-wide and Fund Accounting

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the City as a whole) and fund financial statements. The reporting model focus is on both the City as a whole and the fund financial statements, including the major individual funds of the governmental and business-type categories, as well as the fiduciary funds (by category) and the component units. Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. In the government-wide Statement of Net Position the governmental activities column: (a) is presented on a combined basis; and (b) is reflected, on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. Both government-wide and fund financial statement presentations provide valuable information that can be analyzed and compared (between years and between governments) to enhance the usefulness of the financial information. The City generally uses unspendable assets first for expenses incurred for which both unspendable and spendable assets are available. The City may defer the use of unspendable assets based on a review of the specific transaction.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.) that are otherwise being supported by general government revenues (property, sales, and use taxes; certain intergovernmental revenues; fines, permits, and charges; etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants, and contributions. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.). Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operation or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. The City does not allocate indirect expenses. The operating grants and contributions column includes operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants and contributions column reflects capital-specific grants.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities, fund balances and net position, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Governmental fund statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Since governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental activities column, reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to reconcile the fund financial statements to the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements.

The City's fiduciary funds are presented in the fund financial statements by type (pension, private purpose, and agency). Since by definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party (other local governments, private parties, pension participants, etc.) and cannot be used to fund activities or obligations of the government, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide financial statements. The following is a brief description of the specific funds used by the City in FY 2020.

### Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions are typically financed.

### General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City. This fund is used to account for all financial transactions and resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, State and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for service, and interest income. A significant part of the General Fund's revenues are transferred to other funds, principally to finance the operations of the City of Alexandria School Board.

### Special Revenue Fund

The Special Revenue Fund is used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. A significant portion of the Special Revenue Fund is used for health and welfare programs.

### Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund accounts for and reports financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

### Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds are used to account for activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. All assets, liabilities, net position, revenues, expenses, and payments relating to the government's business activities are accounted for through proprietary funds. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Operating revenues include charges for services. Operating expenses include costs of services as well as materials, contracts, personnel, and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The City has one proprietary fund – the Internal Service Fund. The Internal Service Fund accounts for the financing of goods or services provided by one department to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost reimbursement basis and is considered a proprietary fund. The City established the Equipment Replacement Reserve Account in the Internal Service Fund for the purpose of providing for the accumulation of funds to replace capital equipment items used in City operations. This Internal Service Fund derives its funding from periodic equipment rental charges assessed to the user departments in the governmental funds. This funding is then used to replace capital equipment when the need arises. This Internal Service Fund is included in governmental activities for government-wide reporting purposes. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. The excess revenues or expenses for the fund are allocated to the appropriate functional activity. The component unit, Alexandria Transit Company, is considered an enterprise and derives its funding from fare box fees and some support from the City.

### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governments. The Fiduciary Funds of the City are the John D. Collins Private Purpose Trust Fund, Employee Retirement Funds, the Human Services Special Welfare Account, Human Services Dedicated Account, and the Industrial Development Authority Agency Funds. For accounting measurement purposes, the Private Purpose Trust Fund, the Employee Retirement Funds and Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB") are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds. Private Purpose Trust Funds account for assets of which the principal may not be spent. The Employee Retirement Funds account for the assets of the City's pension plans and the OPEB fund. Agency Funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operation. Fiduciary Funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources cannot be used for operations of the government.

### Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet in the funds statements. Long-term assets and long-term liabilities are included in the government-wide statements. Operating statements of the governmental funds present increases (*e.g.*, revenues or additions) and decreases (*e.g.*, expenses or deductions) in total net position.

The government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, all proprietary funds, and private purpose trust fund and pension trust funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these activities are either included on the Statement of Net Position or on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

The government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, as well as the financial statements of the Proprietary Fund and Fiduciary Funds are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred, without regard to receipt or disbursement of cash.

The fund financial statements of the General, Special Revenue, and Capital Projects Funds are maintained and reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting using the current financial resources measurement focus. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they become measurable and available. With respect to real and personal property tax revenue and other local taxes, the term "available" is limited to collection within forty-five days of the fiscal year-end. Levies made prior to the fiscal year-end but which are not available are deferred. Interest income is recorded as earned. Federal and state reimbursement-type grants revenue are considered to be measurable and available as revenue when reimbursements for related eligible expenditures are collected within a year of the date the expenditure was incurred. Expenditures, other than accrued interest on long-term debt, are recorded when the fund liability is incurred.

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## FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

The financial data shown below provides a summary of revenues and expenditures of the City's General Fund for the five fiscal years ended June 30 shown.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Revenues:</b>					
General Property Taxes	\$414,740,999	\$428,938,197	\$460,874,188	\$490,205,197	\$504,616,490
Other Local Taxes	127,652,883	129,377,352	131,900,663	133,448,905	140,260,786
Permits, Fees, and Licenses	2,455,001	2,544,080	2,713,962	2,235,428	2,802,064
Fines and Forfeitures	4,916,607	4,964,339	4,907,527	5,024,337	4,297,753
Use of Money and Property	4,870,007	5,422,935	5,515,144	7,307,650	11,265,651
Charges for Services	18,557,721	19,896,356	19,419,892	21,272,076	22,276,812
Intergovernmental Revenues	55,401,515	56,080,138	56,444,434	56,587,411	56,124,121
Miscellaneous	1,781,031	2,171,682	1,874,317	1,646,321	2,663,744
<b>Total Revenues:</b>	<b>\$630,375,764</b>	<b>\$649,395,579</b>	<b>\$683,650,127</b>	<b>\$717,727,325</b>	<b>\$744,307,421</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources:</b>					
Operating Transfers In	\$ 3,206,574	\$ 6,973,897	\$10,414,477	\$10,705,736	\$11,921,244
Refunding Bonds	33,995,000	10,595,000	34,168,000	165,711,747	-
Sale of Land	5,328,843	-	-	-	-
Premium	-	50,678	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	<b>\$42,530,417</b>	<b>\$17,619,575</b>	<b>\$44,582,477</b>	<b>\$176,417,483</b>	<b>\$11,921,244</b>
<b>Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources</b>	<b>\$672,906,181</b>	<b>\$667,015,154</b>	<b>\$728,232,604</b>	<b>\$894,144,808</b>	<b>\$756,228,665</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
<b>Current:</b>					
General Government	\$44,429,060	\$45,099,841	\$49,333,658	\$51,000,556	\$48,284,138
Judicial Administration	18,897,717	18,582,543	19,228,767	19,080,832	20,363,626
Public Safety	125,936,874	134,138,428	138,831,088	142,200,883	147,267,680
Public Works	35,375,711	35,595,460	34,554,827	35,665,834	46,638,452
Library	6,468,697	6,737,614	6,863,312	6,935,201	7,026,500
Health and Welfare	19,749,292	19,308,575	20,444,776	20,169,486	20,334,366
Transit	7,040,044	10,908,182	8,450,237	15,340,916	5,500,886
Culture and Recreation	23,377,440	24,086,422	24,326,744	24,860,318	25,257,914
Community Development	18,096,016	18,715,795	18,891,892	19,167,648	18,211,203
Education	191,823,349	198,823,443	204,032,628	214,073,749	223,841,444
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$552,453,398</b>	<b>\$575,357,443</b>	<b>\$589,748,181</b>	<b>\$614,696,136</b>	<b>\$632,307,022</b>
<b>Other Financing Uses:</b>					
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	\$33,858,404	\$10,749,293	\$34,017,394	\$166,600,582	-
Operating Transfers Out	74,508,779	64,029,633	79,136,615	103,984,281	\$110,575,925
<b>Total Other Financing Uses</b>	<b>\$108,367,183</b>	<b>\$74,778,926</b>	<b>\$113,154,009</b>	<b>\$270,584,863</b>	<b>\$110,575,925</b>
<b>Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</b>	<b>\$660,820,581</b>	<b>\$650,136,369</b>	<b>\$702,902,190</b>	<b>\$885,280,998</b>	<b>\$742,882,947</b>
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over/ (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	\$12,085,600	\$16,878,785	\$25,330,414	\$8,863,809	\$13,345,718
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	65,252,268	77,781,815	94,525,932	120,006,283	128,958,343
Increase/(Decrease) in Reserve For Inventory	443,947	(134,668)	149,937	88,251	910,645
<b>FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 77,781,815</b>	<b>\$ 94,525,932</b>	<b>\$120,006,283</b>	<b>\$128,958,343</b>	<b>\$143,214,706</b>



Summaries for fiscal years 2015 to 2019 are compiled from the CAFR and City records that the independent auditor for the City has audited. The summaries should be read in conjunction with their related financial statements and notes.

**GENERAL FUND BALANCE  
FISCAL YEARS 2015 TO 2019**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Unspendable:</b> <sup>1</sup>					
Inventories	\$2,654,457	\$2,519,789	\$2,669,726	\$2,757,976	\$3,668,621
Prepays	320,450	7,986,064	7,847,389	7,851,797	1,617,055
Long Term Notes	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
	<u>\$3,374,907</u>	<u>\$10,905,853</u>	<u>\$10,917,115</u>	<u>11,009,773</u>	<u>\$5,685,676</u>
<b>Spendable Committed/Assigned (Designated) For:</b>					
Subsequent Year's Budget	--	--	\$3,605,400	--	--
Subsequent Years' Capital Program	\$7,000,000	\$11,330,880	18,330,800	\$14,000,000	\$17,000,000
Voting Machines	--	--	594,192	--	--
Self-Insurance	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Termination/Retirements	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Natural Disasters/Emergencies	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000
Economic Development Incentives	--	600,000	600,000	1,022,500	1,000,000
Affordable Housing Programs -NSF	--	500,000	500,000	500,000	--
Affordable Housing -Operating Budget	--	--	--	5,121,442	--
City Projects/Initiatives	1,000,000	2,900,000	2,950,917	2,300,000	4,000,000
Economic Contingencies	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000
Encumbrances (for GASB requirements)	5,369,775	6,524,556	6,737,149	5,015,523	4,360,247
Transportation Improvements	--	386,185	708,540	708,540	708,540
Regional Transportation	--	--	--	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Unassigned</b>	51,637,133	51,978,538	61,562,170	73,780,565	95,960,243
<b>Total Spendable</b> <sup>2</sup>	<u>\$74,406,908</u>	<u>\$83,620,079</u>	<u>\$109,089,168</u>	<u>\$117,948,570</u>	<u>\$137,529,030</u>
<b>Total General Fund</b> <sup>2</sup>	<u>\$77,781,815</u>	<u>\$94,525,932</u>	<u>\$120,006,283</u>	<u>\$128,958,343</u>	<u>\$143,214,706</u>
<b>General Fund Balance as a percent of General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</b>	11.70%	12.88%	15.96%	16.43%	18.48%

<sup>1</sup> GASB rules require the use of the categories committed, assigned, spendable and unspendable. Category titles are estimated for prior years. The Fund Balance of the Alexandria City Public Schools ("ACPS"), a component unit of the City, is not included here. At the end of FY2019, ACPS had an Operating Fund Balance of \$11.0 million, which would be available to ACPS for schools-related issues.

<sup>2</sup> Totals may not equal due to rounding.

## **BUDGETARY PROCEDURES**

The City's annual budget is based on a fiscal year of July 1 to the following June 30. Under the City Charter, the City Council must adopt an appropriation ordinance for the subsequent fiscal year no later than June 27. The appropriation ordinance is based on a balanced budget of all fiscal operating expenditures to be financed from current fiscal year revenues and balances available from prior years.

The City Charter requires the City Manager to submit a balanced budget to City Council no later than the first regular meeting in April of each year (the "Proposed Budget"). The School Board prepares the Schools' budget and transmits it to the City. The City Manager's Proposed Budget for the following year is presented to the City Council in February of each year. The Proposed Budget includes recommended funding levels for all City programs, including School operations. The Proposed Budget also includes a recommended program of capital expenditures to be financed from current revenues. A separate ten-year CIP is also prepared each year, and the first year of that CIP is included in the City Manager's Proposed Budget. Estimated revenues are detailed in the Proposed Budget, along with any recommended new taxes or changes in tax rates or service charges that may be proposed by the City Manager, or as directed by City Council.

Public hearings on the Proposed Budget and tax rates are held in early spring and are followed by a series of City Council work sessions, during which City Council discusses the proposed operating and capital programs and the revenue outlook. Final City Council decisions are made in early May, and these decisions are incorporated into the appropriation ordinance for the subsequent fiscal year. This appropriation ordinance is approved by City Council no later than June 27 for the succeeding fiscal year to commence July 1.

During the fiscal year, the Department of Finance and the Office of Management and Budget conduct detailed reviews of both expenditures and revenues. As a management tool, budgetary control is maintained in the General Fund at the character level by the encumbrance of estimated purchase amounts before the release of purchase orders to vendors. The City follows a similar procedure with Special Revenue Funds, but the level of control is at the grant or program level. Throughout the fiscal year, City Council transfers appropriations among departments, divisions, and projects. The City Manager has the authority to transfer appropriations within departments. The City Council also approves supplemental appropriations, including the reappropriation of prior year encumbrances.

## **FY 2020 OPERATING BUDGET**

The City Council adopted the FY 2020 Approved Operating Budget on May 1, 2019. The City's FY 2020 Approved General Fund Budget of \$761.5 million represents an increase of 1.8 percent compared to the FY 2019 Approved Budget. The General Fund Budget for FY 2020 (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020) is financed principally by tax revenues. For tax year 2019, which coincides with calendar year 2019, the adopted real property tax rate of \$1.13 is equal to the calendar year 2018 rate. At the adopted rate of \$1.13 per \$100 of assessed value, the 2018 tax bill on the average residential property will increase by \$118 or 1.9 percent. (The revenues from 2.2 cents of this \$1.13 rate will be applied to transportation capital and operating projects.) The vehicle personal property tax will increase from \$5.00 per \$100 of assessed value to \$5.33, in conjunction with the elimination of the vehicle decal and associated \$33 annual fee. This will result in no change to the total amount of City revenue generated by the tax, while the net cost to each vehicle owner will increase, decrease or remain the same. The adopted budget adds additional resources to improve delinquent tax collections through specialized contractors, license plate readers, and data exchanges. There are no increases in City stormwater or sewer fees. The FY 2020 Approved Budget includes \$259.8 million for the Alexandria City Public Schools, representing a 2.8 percent increase from the FY 2019 Approved Budget in the City appropriation to the Schools.

### General Fund Expenditures By Spending Area

	FY 2019 Approved Budget	FY 2020 Approved Budget	% Change
<b>Legislative and Executive</b>	\$ 5,992,136	\$ 6,394,686	6.7%
<b>Courts and Constitutional</b>	45,208,176	46,555,364	3.0
<b>General Government</b>	46,617,908	48,069,685	3.1
<b>Other Non-Departmental</b>	12,077,991	11,377,489	-5.8
<b>Public Safety</b>	126,844,934	130,694,810	3.0
<b>Operating Agencies</b>	180,437,991	183,090,087	1.5
<b>Education</b>	252,765,529	259,797,875	2.8
<b>Cash Capital/Debt Service</b>	78,482,270	75,562,272	-3.7
<b>Total Expenditures<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$748,426,936</b>	<b>\$761,542,268</b>	<b>1.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not foot due to rounding.  
Source: City Department of Finance.

### REVENUES

The following table shows the City's principal tax revenues by source for each of the last five fiscal years. Growth in total tax revenues has averaged more than four percent per year over the last five fiscal years.

#### PRINCIPAL TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE

Fiscal Year	Real Property Taxes	Personal Property Taxes	Local Sales Taxes	Business License Taxes	Transient Lodging & Restaurant Food Taxes	Utility Taxes	Other Local Taxes <sup>1</sup>	Total
2015	\$375,629,898	\$44,495,560	\$29,907,322	\$33,474,138	\$30,007,441	\$12,364,106	\$30,382,254	\$556,260,719
2016	391,339,844	45,556,820	31,174,524	32,134,946	31,410,652	12,579,583	31,377,497	575,573,866
2017	422,362,653	47,476,491	32,360,983	33,751,755	32,421,659	12,286,676	31,074,298	611,734,515
2018	440,427,264	49,240,775	31,965,152	33,846,543	32,220,261	12,069,408	30,785,523	633,177,437
2019	452,762,144	50,007,122	33,843,610	36,883,865	36,912,787	11,264,818	29,367,433	651,041,779

<sup>1</sup>Other local taxes include cable TV franchise license tax, motor vehicle license tax, bank franchise tax, tobacco tax, recordation tax, telecommunication tax, admissions tax, cell phone tax, communications sales tax and penalties and interest on property tax.

Source: City Department of Finance.

#### Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes

The City levies an annual ad valorem tax on the assessed value of real and tangible personal property located within the City. State property assessment law requires real property assessments throughout the Commonwealth to be made at a ratio of 100 percent of estimated fair market value. Real property is assessed as of January 1 of the calendar year, and the taxes are due on June 15 and November 15 of the same year. The Director of Real Estate Assessments, by the authority of City ordinance, prorates billings for property incomplete on January 1 but completed during the year. Personal property taxes are due on October 5 of the calendar year in which the tax is levied. There is no limit on the property tax rates, which may be established by the City.

The penalty for late payment of property taxes is 5 percent for the first 15 days and then, after 15 days, 10 percent of the tax due or \$10, whichever is greater. However, the late payment penalty may not exceed the amount of the tax. Interest charges on unpaid balances are assessed at an annual rate of 10 percent the first year and five percent each year thereafter until all unpaid balances are paid. In the case of real estate on which delinquent taxes are not paid within three years, the City may sell the property at public auction to recover the amounts due.

During its 1998 Special Session, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted the Personal Property Tax Relief Act, which required the Commonwealth to reimburse local governments for the portion of the taxes levied on the first \$20,000 of assessed value on qualifying vehicles. This portion of the tax was in turn then exempted from personal property taxes by the Commonwealth. Beginning in FY 2000, the Commonwealth reimbursed localities for 27.5 percent of the personal property tax. The reimbursement was gradually increased to 70 percent of the personal property taxes by FY 2002 and remained at 70 percent through FY 2006. Beginning in FY 2007 and thereafter, Alexandria is no longer being reimbursed for 70 percent of the personal property taxes on qualifying vehicles. Rather, the Commonwealth reimburses the City a fixed dollar amount (\$23.6 million) instead of the reimbursement schedule. Under the provisions of the Personal Property Tax Relief Act of 1998 (PPTRA), the City billed and collected from the Commonwealth, approximately 40 percent of total personal property tax levy in FY 2019.

The following tables set forth information concerning the City's real property tax collection rate for calendar years 2014 to 2018 and personal property tax collection rate for calendar years 2014 to 2018. The real property tax rate increased to \$1.043 per \$100 in calendar years 2014 and 2015. In calendar year 2016, the rate was set at \$1.073 and increased to \$1.13 in 2017, where it remains. In calendar year 2019, the vehicle personal property tax increased from \$5.00 per \$100 of assessed value to \$5.33, in conjunction with the elimination of the vehicle decal and associated \$33 annual fee. This will result in no change to the total amount of City revenue generated by the tax, while the net cost to each vehicle owner will increase, decrease or remain the same.

**REAL ESTATE TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS**  
(Amounts in thousands)

Calendar Year Ended December 31	Taxes Levied for Calendar Year*	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy			Total Collections To Date	
		Amount Collected	Percentage of Levy	Collections In Subsequent Years	Amount	Percentage of Levy
2014	\$366,625	\$363,840	99.2%	\$2,294	\$366,134	99.9%
2015	379,213	374,919	98.9	3,665	378,584	99.8
2016	399,780	395,168	98.8	3,894	399,062	99.8
2017	430,221	424,245	99.1	3,270	429,515	99.8
2018	440,204	434,793	98.8	-	434,793	99.8

\* Levy adjusted for changes since original levy.

Source: City Department of Finance.

**PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS**  
(Amounts in thousands)

Calendar Year Ended December 31	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy					Total Collections To Date		
	Total Levy <sup>1</sup>	Commonwealth Reimbursement <sup>2</sup>	Current Payments from Taxpayers	Total Current Revenue	Percentage of Current Levy	Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Revenue <sup>3</sup>	Combined Percentage of Levy
2014	\$68,075	\$23,455	\$40,124	\$63,579	93.4%	\$2,919	\$66,498	97.7%
2015	69,918	23,710	41,584	65,294	93.4	2,910	68,204	97.5
2016	71,960	23,517	42,714	66,231	92.0	3,536	69,769	97.0
2017	72,988	23,752	43,503	67,255	92.1	3,237	70,492	96.6
2018	73,764	22,724	48,190	70,941	96.2	-	70,491	96.2

<sup>1</sup> Total Levy includes current year levy for vehicles, PPTRA and Business Personal Property.

<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth Reimbursement (PPTRA). Revenue fixed at \$23,578,531 per year.

<sup>3</sup> Total revenue includes current and delinquent taxes; excludes penalties and interest

The City of Alexandria aggressively levies a personal property tax even where businesses or individuals have failed to file. For example, if a business is licensed in the City and fails to file a business personal property tax return, that business is automatically billed on the basis of an assumed \$75,000 in personal property. If a business filed a personal property tax return last year and fails to file a return this year, that business is automatically billed 115 percent of last year's tax levy. Automobile registrations for the personal property tax are automatically carried over each year unless the vehicle owner reports that the vehicle is no longer taxable in the City and in some cases, provides documentation of the same. If a vehicle owner fails to report that the vehicle is no longer taxable, the City will assess and bill the personal property tax as if the vehicle remains taxable. If an individual registers his or her vehicle with the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles ("DMV") and fails to register with the City, he or she is automatically billed based on the DMV description of the vehicle. Improvements to the automatic registration process carried out in 2009 have increased revenues from this process while decreasing erroneous registrations. In many cases, personal property tax bills (for both businesses and automobiles) are ultimately reduced or relieved for reasons such as individuals moving out of the City or businesses submitting amended returns. Because the validity of these billings cannot be known at the time personal property taxes are levied, they are included in the total tax levy and artificially reduce the City's collection rate.

Under Virginia law, when real property taxes are assessed, an automatic lien attaches to the real property. Liens on unpaid real property taxes represent a small portion of the annual real estate tax levy. The City may sell real estate on which taxes are not paid. If taxes are delinquent for more than two years, the property may be sold through the bill in equity process (Code of Virginia §§58.1-3965, *et. seq.*). Finally, any property against which a judgment has been rendered may be sold by court order (Code of Virginia §8.01-462).

### Principal Taxpayers

The following table sets forth the ten largest private property and public utility taxpayers of ad valorem real property taxes and the assessed value of property owned by each taxpayer. The aggregate assessed value of the ten largest private taxpayers and the ten largest public service corporations represents 13.4 percent of the \$41.0 billion of taxable real property assessed as of January 1, 2019.

**PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS  
PRIVATE PROPERTY  
JANUARY 1, 2019**

Owner's Name	Property	2019 Assessed Value (In millions)	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation*
1. LCOR Alexandria, LLC	Office Buildings	\$1,002.0	2.17%
2. Paradigm Companies	Apartment Buildings	567.1	1.23
3. Equity Residential	Apartment Buildings	559.1	1.21
4. Morgan Properties	Apartment Buildings	495.9	1.08
5. UDR	Apartments	419.2	0.91
6. AIMCO	Apartments, Office, Retail	375.8	0.81
7. Washington REIT	Apartments, Office, Retail	334.1	0.72
8. Southern Towers, LLC	Apartments	313.9	0.68
9. CIM Group	Apartments	198.9	0.43
10. CPYR	PY Shopping and Theater	181.7	0.39
<b>Total Value of Property Owned by the Ten Largest Private Property Owners</b>		<b>\$4,447.7</b>	<b>10.85%</b>
* Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation is based on a total assessed value of \$41.0 billion.			

Source: Department of Finance, Division of Real Estate Assessments.

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES  
JANUARY 1, 2019**

<b>Owner's Name</b>		<b>2019 Assessed Value (In millions)</b>	<b>Percentage Of Total Assessed Valuation*</b>
1.	Virginia Electric and Power Company	\$226.0	0.57%
2.	Norfolk Southern Railway Company <sup>1</sup>	74.8	0.18
3.	Virginia American Water Co.	68.0	0.15
4.	CSX Transportation, Inc.	64.4	0.16
5.	Washington Gas Light Company	50.7	0.10
6.	Verizon Virginia LLC	41.6	0.11
7.	Potomac Electric Power Company	40.4	0.11
8.	Covanta Alexandria/Arlington Inc.	26.7	0.08
9.	New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC	10.1	0.02
10.	Cellco Partnership	9.8	0.02
<b>Total Value of Property Owned by the Ten Largest Utility Property Taxpayers</b>		<b>\$612.1</b>	<b>1.51%</b>
* Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation is based on a total assessed value of \$41.0 billion.			
<sup>1</sup> Railroad assessed value reflect 2018 Revised Valuation published in February 2019, by the Virginia Department of Taxation.			

Source: City Department of Finance.

The following table sets forth the assessed value of all locally assessed taxable real property in the City from calendar (tax) year 2014 to 2019. Non-locally assessed taxable property and tax-exempt properties owned by the federal government, the Commonwealth, local government, churches and schools are not included in the table.

**HISTORICAL ASSESSED VALUATION AND PROPERTY TAX RATES**

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>REAL PROPERTY (\$000)</b>			<b>Tax Rate Per \$100*</b>	<b>Motor Vehicle and Tangibles Assessment</b>	<b>PERSONAL PROPERTY (\$000)</b>			<b>Total Assessment</b>
	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>Tax Rate Per \$100</b>	<b>Machine and Tools Assessment</b>	<b>Tax Rate Per \$100</b>	
2014	\$20,314,910	\$ 15,020,272	\$35,335,182	\$1.043	\$1,397,502	\$5.00	\$11,281	\$4.50	\$1,408,783
2015	21,195,996	15,376,112	36,572,108	1.043	1,426,427	5.00	10,776	4.50	1,437,203
2016	21,713,190	15,886,156	37,599,346	1.073	1,492,140	5.00	11,199	4.50	1,503,339
2017	22,092,997	16,284,957	38,377,954	1.130	1,514,742	5.00	6,123	4.50	1,520,865
2018	22,844,036	16,437,017	39,281,053	1.130	1,555,607	5.00	9,727	4.50	1,565,334
2019	23,310,833	17,025,285	40,336,118	1.130	1,581,904	5.33	14,262	4.50	1,596,166

\* Excludes Potomac Yard and Tier 1 special tax district rates of up to \$0.20, which are dedicated to the planned Metrorail station.

Source: City Department of Finance.

**Local Sales Tax**

The City one percent sales tax is collected with the Commonwealth sales tax. The Commonwealth remits the tax monies for the local portion to the City during the month following receipt. These receipts amounted to \$33.8 million or 5.2 percent of all tax revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The table below shows revenue

from the local sales tax for the past five years. Local sales tax revenues in 2019 include \$5.1 million of Northern Virginia Transportation Authority revenue.

**LOCAL SALES TAX REVENUES**

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Percent Change
2015	\$29,907,322	8.3%
2016	31,174,524	4.2
2017	32,360,983	3.8
2018	31,965,152	-1.2
2019	33,843,610	5.9

Source: City Department of Finance.

**Business License Taxes**

These taxes are levied for the privilege of conducting business and engaging in certain businesses, professions, trades, and occupations in the City. Both flat license fees and rates established as a percentage of gross receipts are imposed. The calendar year is the tax year. All license taxes are due on March 1 of each year. Persons liable for payment of the license tax apply to the City for the license and, in cases where the tax is based on gross receipts, must furnish the City with a sworn statement of the amount of gross receipts from the previous year. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, business license tax receipts amounted to \$36.9 million or 5.7 percent of all tax revenues.

**BUSINESS LICENSE TAX REVENUES**

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Percent Change
2015	\$33,474,138	10.7%
2016	32,134,946	-4.0
2017	33,751,755	5.0
2018	33,846,543	0.3
2019	36,883,865	9.0

Source: City Department of Finance.

**Utility Tax**

Every public service corporation that sells or furnishes a utility service must collect a City tax from the purchaser of the service. The tax rates for electricity and natural gas are based on the class of consumers and amount of energy consumption. In fiscal year 2013 and prior years, a monthly maximum tax of \$2.40 applied for both electricity and gas for residential consumers. The maximum tax increased to \$3 as of July 1, 2013. The tax rate for water is based on the class of consumers and the amount of the monthly utility bill. A monthly maximum tax of \$22.50 for water applies for commercial and industrial consumers. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, utility taxes amounted to \$11.3 million or 1.7 percent of total tax revenues.

**UTILITY TAX REVENUES**

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Percent Change
2015	\$12,364,106	7.9%
2016	12,579,583	1.7
2017	12,286,676	-2.3
2018	12,069,408	-1.8
2019	11,264,818	-6.7

Source: City Department of Finance.

## Communications Tax

Virginia House Bill 568 enacted by the 2006 General Assembly replaced many of the telephone and cable television taxes previously collected by the City and other Virginia localities with a State administered Communications Sales and Use Tax and a uniform statewide E-911 tax on landline telephone service. Taxes previously collected by the City such as utility tax on phone service, the E-911 service tax, the cable franchise fee, and part of the gross receipts tax on telecommunications companies is now collected by the Commonwealth and remitted to Alexandria. The tax of five percent on all communications services went into effect on January 1, 2007. The implementation of the state-collected tax was designed to be revenue neutral for local governments. In FY 2019, the City received \$9.2 million from the Communications Sales and Use Tax, which represented 1.4 percent of total tax revenues.

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Percent Change
2015	\$10,776,792	-0.9%
2016	10,457,755	-3.0
2017	10,200,706	-2.5
2018	9,881,812	-3.1
2019	9,167,402	-7.2

Source: City Department of Finance.

## Transient Lodging Tax

The transient lodging tax rate is levied at a rate of 6.5 percent of the amount charged for hotel and motel rooms, plus \$1.25 per room per night. Although growth has been seen in the past two years, revenue from transient lodging was affected for several years by consumer confidence impacted by federal budget difficulties and sequestration. The greater increase in FY 2017 is attributed to the impact of that year's Presidential Inauguration. The significant decline in FY 2019 is the impact of the shift in revenue generated from transient lodging from the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority for Northern Virginia transportation projects (NVTA 30% funding) to the State to provide dedicated funding for WMATA. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, transient lodging taxes amounted to \$12.9 million and represented 2.0 percent of all tax revenues.

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Percent Change
2015	12,371,555	6.94
2016	12,755,322	3.10
2017	13,542,901	6.18
2018	13,936,579	2.91
2019	12,912,839	-7.34

Source: City Department of Finance.

## Restaurant Meals Tax

A restaurant meals tax is levied on all food and drink (including alcoholic beverages) sold in the City. Effective July 1, 2018, the tax rate was increase from 4 percent to 5 percent, with the 1 percent increase dedicated to affordable housing initiatives. Similarly to transient lodging tax revenue, meals tax revenue was negatively impacted by the fluctuations in consumer confidence for a number of years. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, restaurant meal taxes amounted to \$24.0 million and represented 3.7 percent of total tax revenues.



**RESTAURANT MEALS TAX REVENUES**

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Percent Change
2015	\$17,635,886	1.33%
2016	18,655,330	5.78
2017	18,878,758	1.20
2018	18,283,682	-3.2
2019	23,999,948	31.3

Source: City Department of Finance.

**Other Taxes**

Revenues received from other local taxes include a per pack cigarette tax (which was \$1.26 per pack in FY 2019), a recordation tax, a bank franchise tax, a motor vehicle license tax, telecommunications tax, admissions tax, and penalty and interest on property taxes. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, other local taxes amounted to \$20.2 million or 3.1 percent of total tax revenues.

**OTHER LOCAL TAX REVENUES**

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Percent Change
2015	\$19,605,462	1.30%
2016	20,919,472	6.70
2017	20,873,592	-0.22
2018	23,526,222	12.7
2019	20,200,031	-14.1

Source: City Department of Finance.

**Revenues from the Commonwealth**

The Commonwealth reimburses the City for a portion of certain shared expenses involving the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Commonwealth's Attorney, the Finance Department, the Health Department, Sheriff, Registrar and electoral board, and law enforcement aid. In addition, the Commonwealth provides the City with a share of motor vehicle carriers' taxes. Starting in FY 1999, the Commonwealth began to reimburse the City for the Commonwealth's mandated personal property tax relief. In 2004, the General Assembly passed legislation capping personal property tax relief at \$950 million for the entire state, beginning with the year 2006 (FY 2007). The City's portion of this relief amounts to approximately \$23.6 million in revenues each year. The accounting for grants from the Commonwealth is maintained in the Special Revenue Fund.

**Revenue from the Federal Government**

The federal government reimburses the City on a per diem basis for federal prisoners maintained in the City jail. The reimbursement for the year ended June 30, 2019, was \$5.8 million. Revenues from the federal government also include indirect cost reimbursement and federal drug recovery money. The accounting for grants from the federal government is maintained in the Special Revenue Fund.

**Other Revenues**

The revenue category "Permits, Fees and Licenses" includes building permits, residential parking fees, and a variety of fees and licenses. The revenue category "Fines and Forfeitures" includes moving traffic violations fines, parking violations fines, and a variety of other court costs. The "Use of Money and Property" category consists of revenues from the rental of City facilities and interest earnings on the City's investment portfolio. "Charges for Services" include revenues from parking meter receipts, recreational program fees, and charges for other services.

## **EXPENDITURES**

### **Costs of General City Government**

General City government services are paid out of the General Fund. These costs include public works, environmental services, public safety, judicial administration, health and welfare, planning and community development, parks and recreation, libraries, governmental administration, support of regional agencies for services such as mass transit, and debt service.

### **Transfers to Other Operating Funds**

The City transfers monies from the General Fund to the School Board to pay the City's share of the costs of operating public schools in the City of Alexandria. This \$223.8 million expenditure represented 29 percent of total disbursements from the General Fund in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and 83 percent of total General Fund receipts of the School Board. The principal sources of other revenues credited directly to the School Board are derived from the Commonwealth and the federal government and locally from fees imposed on students.

The City also makes transfers from the General Fund to other component units (*i.e.*, legally separate entities for which the City is financially accountable) and the Special Revenue, Capital Projects, and Enterprise Funds. Transfers to these funds represented approximately 14.9% of total General Fund disbursements in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

### **Sanitary Sewer Special Revenue Sub Fund**

In FY 2004, the City began incrementally increasing the sewer line maintenance fee for the purpose of achieving revenue self-sufficient enterprise status for sanitary sewer maintenance, debt service and capital costs. This was accomplished in FY 2006 when the sewer line maintenance fee was increased to \$1.00 per 1,000 gallons of water used. As a result, a separate sub fund in the Special Revenue Fund for sanitary sewers (the "Sanitary Sewer Sub Fund") was established in FY 2006 to account for sanitary sewer revenues and expenses apart from the General Fund. The Sanitary Sewer Sub Fund serves as an enterprise-type fund supported entirely by sewer line maintenance fee and sewer connection fee revenues and includes operating expenditures for maintenance as well as capital contributions and debt service expenditures associated with capital reconstruction, rehabilitation, and expansion projects. In FY 2011, the sewer line maintenance fee increased to \$1.25 per 1,000 gallons of water used, and in FY 2017 increased again to \$1.40 per 1,000 gallons as of June 30, 2019, Sanitary Sewer Sub Fund revenues of \$15.1 million were comprised of \$10.0 million in sewer line maintenance fees and \$5.1 million in connection fees. Expenditures included \$4.8 million for operation and maintenance expenditures, debt service and capital projects. The Sanitary Sewer Sub Fund balance is \$33.5 million as of June 30, 2019. The operations of the Sanitary Sewer Sub Fund are not associated with the operations of the Alexandria Sanitation Authority (dba Alexandria Renew Enterprises), which is a separate self-sufficient, fee-supported public entity responsible for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the wastewater treatment system located in the City.

## **EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS**

City (non-public safety), public transit, and school employees are covered by a combination of defined benefit plans, which include the Virginia Retirement System and City Supplemental Retirement Plans. Public safety employees are covered by a pension plan that contains defined benefit provisions and legacy defined contribution provisions. All City employees are participants in the federal Social Security System. Additional information regarding City retirement plans is provided in the "Notes to Financial Statements" in Appendix A.

## **OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ("OPEB")**

In 1989, City Council voted to establish three classes of post-employment healthcare benefits to supplement the increasing healthcare costs for City retirees. The three classes are as follows: (a) Full Time City employees who are eligible to retire under the Virginia Retirement System and City Supplemental Retirement Plan; (b) Fire and Police employees who are eligible to retire under the current defined benefit pension plan; and (c) Fire and Police employees who retired and were eligible for normal retirement with 20 years of service under the old defined contribution

retirement income plan and the retirees under the old defined benefit pension. In addition, spouses of deceased retirees are also eligible to receive continued benefits.

The plan is a reimbursement program that is based on the actual cost of the retiree's monthly premium up to a maximum amount determined by the City Council. Effective July 1, 2005, the maximum monthly amount an eligible retiree or a surviving spouse may receive is \$260. That amount has remained generally unchanged since then. The City Council has authority to establish or amend the provisions. As of June 2019, 370 retirees of the City were eligible and received benefits from all three classes of this plan. Eligibility is contingent upon the retiree providing proof of participation and payment to a health insurance plan. The City contributed on a "pay-as-you-go" basis at the rate of up to \$260 per month for each retiree, for a total annual contribution of \$2.4 million for FY 2019. Employees hired after September 30, 2007, will have their retiree health benefits prorated based on the length of service.

In addition to the healthcare benefits, the City pays for basic life insurance two times the amount of salary at the time of retirement to regular full time employees with applicable reductions if over 65 at no cost to the employees. On the January 1 following the retiree's 65<sup>th</sup> birthday, the basic life insurance amount is reduced by 25 percent, followed by reductions of 10 percent of the original amount each year until the retiree's 70<sup>th</sup> birthday. The ultimate insurance amount is 25 percent of the amount of salary at the time of retirement. This benefit is only available to City employees hired prior to January 1, 2008.

The City established a Single Employer OPEB Trust and plans to fund the obligation on a phased in basis through this trust (the "OPEB Trust Fund"). Effective July 1, 2012, the City assumed responsibility for funding line of duty ("Line of Duty") benefits required under the Virginia Line of Duty Act. Further information Line of Duty benefits is provided in the "Notes to Financial Statements" in Appendix A. The OPEB Trust Fund is comprised of regular OPEB and Line of Duty benefits. An evaluation of its plans as of December 31, 2018, by an independent actuarial company estimated the City's unfunded actuarial accrued liability to be \$47.1 million for regular OPEB and \$16.6 million for Line of Duty benefits. According to the actuarial report of December 31, 2018, the City contributed \$3.7 million in current funding for Line of Duty benefits and \$6.4 million for the City's OPEB obligations. There are no legal or contractual requirements for contributing to the OPEB Trust Fund. The City does not issue a stand-alone financial report for the OPEB Trust Fund. The financial statements and required supplementary information are included in the City's CAFR. Additional information regarding City's OPEB and Line of Duty benefits is provided in the "Notes to Financial Statements" in Appendix A.

The Alexandria City Public Schools (a component unit of the City) also provides a post-retirement healthcare subsidy per month for each retiree. As of January 1, 2019, the schools provide a subsidy of \$265 per month to approximately 615 retirees at a total cost on a "pay-as-you-go" basis of \$1.7 million. An evaluation of their plan as of January 1, 2019, by an independent actuarial company estimated the unfunded actuarial accrued liability to be \$12.9 million and the annual required contribution to be \$2.2 million.

## **OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

City employees are granted vacation leave based upon length of employment; a maximum total of 52 days may be carried over from one year to the next. Compensatory leave is granted to some City employees for overtime work on an hour-to-hour basis; no more than 120 hours of compensatory leave may be carried over from one year to the next. The City does not place a maximum limitation on the accumulation of sick leave that may be carried over from one year to the next. Compensatory leave is vested, while sick leave vests under certain limited circumstances. As of June 30, 2019, the City's total compensated absences liability, excluding Schools, was 24.2 million.

Expenses associated with retirees' health benefits, unemployment compensation and workers' compensation are funded annually. Expenses in fiscal year 2019 were \$2.4 million for retirees' health insurance, \$0.1 million for unemployment compensation, and \$4.3 million for workers' compensation. The long-term workers' compensation liability as of June 30, 2019, was estimated at \$19.8 million.

**EMPLOYEE RELATIONS**

Many City employees are members of employee associations; however, the City does not, and may not under Virginia law, bargain collectively with any of its employees. The Virginia General Assembly has rejected several legislative proposals to authorize public employees to engage in collective bargaining. Public employees of Virginia, or of any county, city, or towns in Virginia, do not have a legal right to strike. Any such employee who engages in any organized strike or willfully refuses to perform his or her duties shall, according to Virginia law, be deemed to have terminated his or her employment. Re-employment of any such employee requires court approval.

**GOVERNMENT AND SCHOOL EMPLOYEES<sup>1</sup>**

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Government Services	2,566	2,537	2,549	2,549	2,568	2,595	2,629
Education	2,285	2,340	2,407	2,498	2,518	2,585	2,607
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,851</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>4,956</b>	<b>5,047</b>	<b>5,083</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>5,236</b>

<sup>1</sup>Employee counts reflect time equivalent positions authorized in the approved budget.

**PUBLISHED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The City issues and distributes its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report on its financial operations each fiscal year. The report covers the fiscal year ending the prior June 30.

The independent public accounting firm of CliftonLarsonAllen LLP has audited the City's general-purpose financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The City's financial statements are available through the Department of Finance, 301 King Street, Suite 1600, Alexandria, Virginia 22314 or on the City's Finance Department website at [www.alexandriava.gov/FinancialReports](http://www.alexandriava.gov/FinancialReports).

Sections of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the City of Alexandria for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, which correspond to the basic financial statements and required supplementary information, are included in Appendix A. These financial statements, along with the accompanying Notes to Financial Statements, are intended to provide a broad overview of the financial position and operating results of the City's various funds and account groups.

In addition to the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the City also annually publishes a comprehensive Operating Budget document and the Capital Improvement Program document. These documents are available through the Office of Management and Budget, 301 King Street, Suite 3600, Alexandria, Virginia 22314 or on the Office of Management and Budget's home page at [www.alexandriava.gov/Budget](http://www.alexandriava.gov/Budget).

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## **SECTION SIX: MISCELLANEOUS**

### **RATINGS**

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") has assigned a rating of "Aaa" and S&P Global Ratings, acting through Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") has assigned a rating of "AAA" to the Bonds as set forth on the cover page of this Official Statement. The City requested that the Bonds be rated and provided information to Moody's and S&P, including certain information that may not be included in this Official Statement.

Such ratings reflect only the respective views of such organizations. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may only be obtained from the rating agency furnishing the same. There is no assurance that such ratings will be continued for any given period of time or that they will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by either of such rating agencies, if in their judgment, either circumstance so warrants. A downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or any of them, may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

### **LITIGATION**

During the normal course of business, the City or its officers or employees are or may be named as defendants in litigation involving personal injury, property damage, or other matters, which are defended by the City Attorney and associated counsel. The City's potential liability is protected partially by insurance. It is the opinion of the City Attorney that any possible losses in connection with any such pending or threatened litigation will not materially affect the City's financial condition or operations. There is no litigation pending against the City that would in any way affect the validity of the Bonds or the ability of the City to levy or collect ad valorem taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount, for the payment of the Bonds or the interest thereon.

### **AUDITORS**

The City's Basic Financial Statements and Required Supplementary Information for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019, have been audited by the independent public accounting firm of CliftonLarsonAllen LLP. CliftonLarsonAllen LLP has not been engaged to perform and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures of the financial statements addressed in that report. CliftonLarsonAllen LLP also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement.

### **FINANCIAL ADVISOR**

Davenport & Company LLC, Richmond, Virginia (the "Financial Advisor"), serves as financial advisor to the City on debt management and capital financing matters. The Financial Advisor has no underwriting responsibility with respect to this transaction. As financial advisor, the Financial Advisor has advised the City in matters relating to the planning, structuring and issuance of the Bonds and provided to the City other advice with respect to the issuance and sale of the Bonds. Although the Financial Advisor has assisted in the preparation of the Official Statement, the Financial Advisor is not obligated to undertake, and has not undertaken to make, an independent verification or assume responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the information contained in this Official Statement.

### **SALE AT COMPETITIVE BIDDING**

After competitive bidding on December 4, 2019, the Bonds were awarded to J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (the "Underwriter"). The Underwriter has supplied the information as to the interest rates and offering prices and yields of the Bonds set forth on the inside cover of this Official Statement. If all of the Bonds are resold to the public at such public offering prices or yields, the Underwriter has informed the City that it anticipates total underwriting compensation of \$976,728.72 for the Bonds. The Underwriter may change the public offering prices or yields of the Bonds from time to time.

### **CERTIFICATES OF CITY OFFICIALS**

Concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds, the City will furnish to the successful bidder a certificate dated the date of delivery of the Bonds (the "Delivery Date"), signed by the appropriate City officials and stating that: (a) to

their knowledge, no litigation is then pending or threatened against the City to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale, or delivery of the Bonds or the levy or collection of taxes to pay principal or interest thereon, to affect, contest, or challenge the validity of the Bonds or in any manner questioning the proceedings and authority under which the Bonds are issued; and (b) the descriptions and statements in this Official Statement (except in the subsection entitled "Book-Entry-Only System" and the information as to yield or price on the inside cover page) on the date of this Official Statement and on the Delivery Date were and are true and correct in all material respects, did not and do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make such descriptions and statements, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, and that no material adverse change has occurred in the financial condition of the City between the date of this Official Statement and the Delivery Date other than as contemplated in this Official Statement. Such certificate will also state, however, that such City officials did not independently verify the information indicated in this Official Statement as having been obtained or derived from sources other than the City and its officers but that they have no reason to believe that such information is not accurate.

The City Attorney will also furnish to the successful bidder concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds a certificate dated the Delivery Date, stating that the statements in the subsection herein entitled "Litigation" on the date of this Official Statement and on the Delivery Date were and are true and correct in all material respects and did not and do not contain an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make such statements, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

## **CONTINUING DISCLOSURE**

This offering is subject to the continuing disclosure requirements of Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Rule") promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). For purposes of the Rule, the City is an obligated person with respect to the Bonds. The City has undertaken in its Continuing Disclosure Agreement to comply with the provisions of the Rule by providing certain annual financial information and event notices required by the Rule. Such undertaking requires the City to provide only limited information at specified times. The form of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement is attached as Appendix B.

During the previous five years, the City has complied in all material respects with its continuing disclosure undertakings with respect to the Rule, except as described in this paragraph. The City entered into a previous undertaking pursuant to the Rule in connection with the issuance by the Economic Development Authority of Loudoun County, Virginia (formerly, the Industrial Development Authority of Loudoun County, Virginia) of its Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Training Academy Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2006 (the "Loudoun EDA Bonds"). For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012, 2013 and 2014, the City failed to timely file the annual financial information required by such undertaking under the CUSIP numbers assigned to the Loudoun EDA Bonds, although such financial information was filed in a timely fashion with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") and available on the MSRB's electronic municipal market access ("EMMA") system in connection with various City bond issues. The City posted a notice of failure to file annual financial information on EMMA with respect to the Loudoun EDA Bonds and republished such financial information and linked it to the CUSIP numbers assigned to the Loudoun EDA Bonds. Not all information made public with respect to City bond issues pursuant to the Rule was cross-referenced on EMMA to all issues for which it was required (in particular, the City's CAFR for fiscal year 2013 was not linked to the CUSIP numbers for its Series 2006A general obligation bonds and its CAFR for fiscal year 2016 was not linked to the CUSIP numbers for its Series 2016A general obligation bonds); however, such filings were otherwise available on EMMA and linked to the City's CUSIP prefix, as issuer.

**SUMMARIES AND DESCRIPTIONS**

All summaries in this Official Statement of provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia, statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia, resolutions or ordinances of the City, or other documents and instruments and of the Bonds are subject to the detailed provisions and judicial interpretations to which reference is hereby made for further information. Such summaries do not purport to be complete statements of any or all of such provisions.

This Official Statement and any advertisement of the Bonds are not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the Bonds. Any statements made in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not so expressly identified, are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of these estimates will be realized.

The execution and delivery of this Official Statement has been duly authorized by the City Council. This Official Statement has been deemed final within the meaning of the Rule.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

By:           /s/ Mark B. Jinks            
                        City Manager

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**APPENDIX A**

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council  
City of Alexandria, Virginia

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Alexandria (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the entity's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### ***Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### ***Auditors' Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the City of Alexandria Library System, a discretely presented component unit, which represents 3.8 percent of the assets, -1.5 percent of the net position, and 2.5 percent of the revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors, whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the City of Alexandria Library System, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities and Towns, issued by the Auditor of Public Accountants of the Commonwealth of Virginia (Specifications). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. The financial statements of the City of Alexandria Library System were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council  
City of Alexandria

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Alexandria as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### **Other Matters**

#### *Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the required supplementary information as stated in the accompanying table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### *Other Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Alexandria's basic financial statements. The combining and individual non major fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is also presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual non-major fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council  
City of Alexandria

The introductory section and statistical tables, as listed in the accompanying table of contents, have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

**Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 31, 2019, on our consideration of the City of Alexandria's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Alexandria's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City of Alexandria's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



**CliftonLarsonAllen LLP**

Arlington, Virginia  
October 31, 2019



## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis of the City of Alexandria's financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2019

The City's total Net Position, excluding component units, on a government wide basis, increased approximately \$63.7 million from \$506.3 million to \$570.0 million at June 30, 2019. (Exhibit I) No new GASB implementations were required this year.

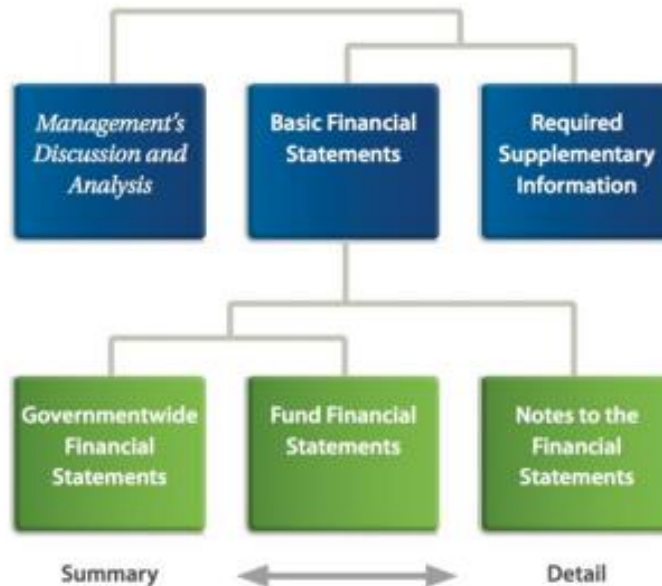
The government-wide activities had an unrestricted net position of \$77.7 million (Exhibit I) as of June 30, 2019, an increase of \$13.6 million from FY 2018. For government activities, the City's general revenues of \$740.3 million were \$25.6 million more than the \$714.7 million in FY 2018 general revenues (Exhibit II).

The General Fund reported revenues, and other financing sources, in excess of expenditures and other financing uses, or current net change in fund balance, of \$13.3 million (Exhibit IV) after making a \$38.2 million transfer to the capital projects fund and a \$70.0 million transfer to the special revenue fund.

### USING THE FINANCIAL SECTION OF THIS COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

This Comprehensive Annual Financial Report consists of four sections: introductory, financial, statistical, and single audit. As the following chart shows, the financial section of this report has four components - *management's discussion and analysis* (this section), the *basic financial statements*, the *required supplementary information* and the *other supplementary information*.

### Required Components of the Financial Report



The government-wide financial statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial position. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which are the government-wide statements, report information about the City's activities as a whole. These statements include all assets, liabilities, deferred outflows, and deferred inflows using the accrual basis of accounting. All the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and changes in net position. The City's net position is the difference between (1) assets and deferred outflows of resources, and (2) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position should be displayed in three components: Net investment in capital assets, Restricted, and Unrestricted. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position are indicators of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. To assess the overall health of the City other nonfinancial factors, need to be considered such as changes in the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's infrastructure.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities include the following:

Governmental activities—Most of the City's basic services are reported here: General government, judicial administration, public safety, public works, library services, health and welfare, transit, culture and recreation, community development, and education.

Component units—The City included two separate legal entities in its report - The City of Alexandria School Board and the Alexandria Library, respectively Schools and Library. Although legally separate, these component units are included because the City is financially accountable for them and provides operating and capital funding to them.

## FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide additional information about the City's most significant funds, not the City as a whole. The fund financial statements focus on the individual parts of the City's government.

The City has three kinds of funds:

Governmental funds—Most of the City's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out, and (2) the balances left at year end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are greater or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information is provided at the bottom of the governmental funds statements to explain the relationship (or differences) between them.

Proprietary funds—Services for which the City charges customers or City users a fee, are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long- and short-term financial information.

The City uses an internal service fund (one kind of proprietary fund) to report activities that provide supplies and services for the City's other programs and activities. The Equipment Replacement Reserve Fund is the City's only internal service fund. Its primary purpose is to provide for the accumulation of money to replace capital equipment used in City operations.

Fiduciary funds—The City is the trustee or fiduciary for its employees’ pension plans and employee benefit trusts. It is also responsible for other assets (known as agency funds) that, because of a trust arrangement, can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All the City’s fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. Agency funds are City custodial funds used to provide accountability of client monies, for which the City is custodian. The City excludes pension plans and agency funds from the City’s government-wide financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

### Statement of Net Position

The following table presents the condensed Statement of Net Position:

**Table 1**  
**Summary of Net Position**  
**As of June 30, 2019 and 2018**  
**(in millions)**

	<u>Primary Government</u>		<u>Component Units</u>	
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>			
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Current and other assets	\$ 897	\$ 907	\$ 77	\$ 93
Capital assets	916	862	16	13
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>1,813</u>	<u>1,769</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>106</u>
<b>Deferred Outflows</b>	<u>57</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>48</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Other Liabilities	59	57	43	51
Long-term liabilities	702	715	12	13
Net Pension/OPEB Liability	210	228	267	277
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>971</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>341</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows</b>	<u>329</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>32</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net Investment in Capital				
Assets	470	416	14	11
Restricted	23	26	11	5
Unrestricted	77	64	(243)	(236)
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<u>\$ 570</u>	<u>\$ 506</u>	<u>\$ (218)</u>	<u>\$ (220)</u>

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

The City’s Net Position, (which is the City’s bottom line) increased \$64 million from its Net Position of \$506 million to \$570 million (Table 1). The increase is attributable to an increase in General Revenues, Other Local

Revenues and Interest Earned. Implementation of GASB 75 in fiscal year 2018 continues to reflect net deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB.

**Statement of Activities**

The following chart shows the revenue and expenses of the governmental activities:

**Table 2**  
**Summary of Changes in Net Position**  
**For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017**  
**(in millions)**

	<u>Primary Government</u>		<u>Component</u>	
	<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Units</u>	
	<u>Activities</u>			
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>				
<b>Program revenues</b>				
Charges for services	\$ 71	\$ 77	\$ 3	\$ 3
Operating grants and contributions	52	52	21	21
Capital grant/contributions	7	7	-	-
<b>General revenues</b>				
Property taxes	504	498	-	-
Other taxes	145	141	-	-
Other	58	53	-	-
Payment to/from City	33	23	281	258
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>870</u>	<u>851</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>282</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
General Government	52	48	-	-
Judicial Administration	22	20	-	-
Public Safety	161	157	-	-
Public Works	87	73	-	-
Library	7	7	8	8
Health and Welfare	100	98	-	-
Transit	33	39	-	-
Culture and Recreation	34	33	-	-
Community Development	44	36	-	-
Education	242	217	296	283
Interest on Long-term Debt	24	19	-	-
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>806</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>291</u>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<u>64</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(9)</u>
<b>Net Position beginning of Year, restated</b>	<u>506</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>(219)</u>	<u>(211)</u>
<b>Net Position end of Year</b>	<u>\$ 570</u>	<u>\$ 506</u>	<u>\$ (218)</u>	<u>\$ (220)</u>

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

## REVENUES

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$870 million (Table 2). Fiscal year 2019 revenues within the General Fund increased by \$26.6 million over fiscal year 2018. Real estate tax revenues, the City's largest revenue source, increased as property values appreciated. A constant tax rate \$1.13 per \$100 of assessed value in calendar year 2019 and calendar year 2018. As the car decal was phased out in fiscal year 2019, personal property tax, or car tax, increased proportionally to the decrease in decal revenue. Displaying a steady growth in local economy for fiscal year 2019, Other Local Taxes increased approximately \$7 million due primarily to a Meals tax increase and Business License tax revenue growth. As interest rates rose over the course of the fiscal year so did the interest earned on the City's monies. Earned Interest accounted for approximately \$4 million increase in Use of Money and Property revenue category.

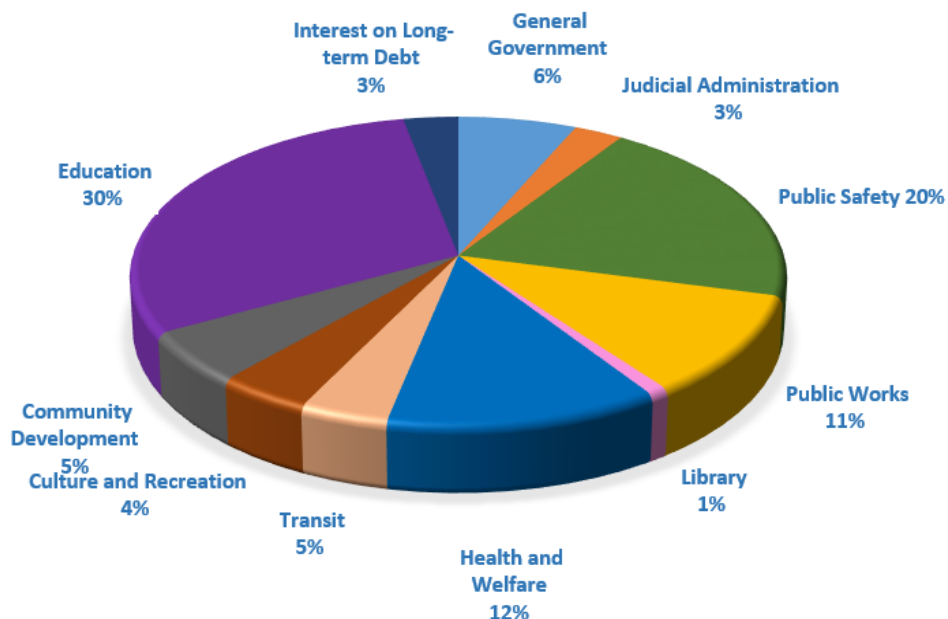
## EXPENSES

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$806 million (Table 2) reflecting an increase of \$59 million and is primarily due to education, public safety and long-term debt.

General Fund expenditures as a whole increased \$17.6 million over prior fiscal year. Fifty-five percent of that increase was due to the City transferring an additional \$9.7 million to the Schools for educational operating purposes. Almost a third of the increase, or \$5.1 million, represented an increase in public safety operations. The remaining \$2.8 million increase was due to Community Development and paydown of the debt principle and interest.

Education continues to be one of the City's highest priorities. The City contributes to the Schools operating expenditures and to the Schools capital funding for a total subsidy of \$227.2 million in fiscal year 2019. This represented a 9.8% increase over prior year. (Exhibit IV).

### EXPENSES FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES



## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the governmental funds reflect a combined fund balance of \$505.3 million (Exhibit III). The Governmental fund balance increase of \$63.7 million resulted in an ending fund balance of \$570.0 million for fiscal year 2019. The general fund increase is due to increased earned interest rates on City General Fund monies, additional revenue from an appreciation in real estate assessed values and vacancy savings while positions were being filled and increased business activity and therefore increased related taxes. The Special Revenue Fund increase is due to Potomac Yard Metro station capital project, affordable housing project and stormwater mitigation capital projects. The Capital Projects monies funded significant public building and transit projects. Some highlights for the year include:

- The General Fund contributed \$38.2 million to pay-as-you-go financing of capital projects.
- The City contributed \$227.2 million to the Schools for operations and capital.
- The City spent \$157.8 million in the Capital Projects Fund primarily to fund school projects and the new transit initiatives.
- The Northern Virginia Transportation Fund received \$15.8 million in regional tax revenue for transportation operations and capital.
- The Potomac Yard fund received \$11.7 million in real estate taxes to be used to build a Metrorail station.

Except for non-spendable and restricted fund balances (Exhibit III), there are no significant limitations on fund balances that would affect the availability of fund resources for future uses.

## GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

	<b>FY 2019</b>		
	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Amended Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Revenues, Transfers, and Other Financial Sources</b>			
Taxes	\$ 501	\$ 501	\$ 505
Other Local Taxes	139	139	140
Transfers and Other	108	116	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>756</b>
<b>Expenditures, Transfers, and Other Financial Uses</b>			
Expenditures	412	418	401
Transfers and Other	336	341	342
<b>Total</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>743</b>
<b>Change in Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (3)</b>	<b>\$ 13</b>

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Actual General Fund revenues and other financial sources exceeded the original budget by \$8 million and matched the amended budget during fiscal year 2019. Including supplemental appropriations, actual General Fund expenditures were less than the original budget by \$6 million, while General Fund expenditures were less than the amended budget by \$17 million. The increase in revenue is primarily due to an appreciate of real estate assessed values and increased business activity, which resulted in an increase in committed funds.

During FY 2019, City Council amended the budget three times. These budget amendments, or supplemental appropriation ordinances, were primarily for the following purposes:

- To reappropriate monies to pay for commitments in the form of encumbrances established prior to June 30, 2018, but not paid by that date.
- To reappropriate monies to pay for projects budgeted for FY 2018 but not completed before the end of the fiscal year.
- To reappropriate grant, donation and other revenues authorized in FY 2018 or earlier, but not expended or encumbered as of June 30, 2018.
- To appropriate grants, donations, and other revenues accepted or adjusted in FY 2019.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of FY 2019, the City’s governmental activities had invested cumulatively \$916.3 million (see Note 5) in a variety of capital assets and infrastructure, as reflected in the following schedule, which represents a net increase of \$54.7 million.

**Table 4**  
**Governmental Activities**  
**Capital Assets**  
**(in millions)**

	<b>Balance</b> <b><u>6/30/2018</u></b>	<b>Net Additions/</b> <b><u>(Deletions)</u></b>	<b>Balance</b> <b><u>6/30/2019</u></b>
<b>Non-Depreciable Assets</b>			
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 113.2	\$ 12.4	\$ 125.6
Construction in Progress	75.1	(32.4)	42.7
<b>Other Capital Assets</b>			
Intangible Assets	25.2	1.1	26.3
Buildings	677.9	84.3	762.2
Infrastructure	286.7	11.3	298.0
Furniture and Other Equipment	166.5	12.9	179.4
Accumulated Depreciation on Other Capital Assets	<u>(483.0)</u>	<u>(34.9)</u>	<u>(517.9)</u>
<b>Total Capital Assets</b>	<b><u>\$ 861.6</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 54.7</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 916.3</u></b>

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

The FY 2020—FY 2029 Approved Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which was approved by City Council on May 1, 2019, sets forth a 10-year program with \$1.6 billion in new City funding and \$165.8 million in other non-City sources for public improvements for the City and the Alexandria City Public Schools.

This represents (in City funding) a decrease of approximately \$0.6 billion less than the FY 2019—FY 2028 CIP. For purpose of comparison the Approved FY 2019—FY 2028 CIP totaled \$2.2 billion in total funding, of which \$427.4 million was from non-City sources.

## **LONG-TERM DEBT**

At the end of FY 2019, the City had \$590.0 million in outstanding general obligation bonds, a reduction of \$5 million from last year's debt of \$595.0 million. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 9 to the financial statements.

During 2018, Moody's Investors Services, Inc. and Standard & Poor's (S&P) credit rating agencies reaffirmed the City's triple-A bond ratings. The City received its first Aaa rating from Moody's in 1986 and the AAA rating from S&P in 1992. Standard and Poor's Financial Management Assessment concluded that the City's financial practices were "strong."

The Commonwealth of Virginia limits the amount of general obligation debt the City can issue to 10 percent of the assessed value of real property within the City. The City's outstanding debt is significantly below, or less than one-tenth of this state law limit—which would equate to \$4.1 billion for the City.

On July 25, 2018, the City Council issued \$40.9 million in General Obligation Bonds with a premium of \$3.4 million and a true interest cost of 2.9 percent (Series 2018C). The \$40.9 million General Obligation bonds will be used to finance certain capital improvement projects including the continuing commitment in public school facilities. See details in footnotes 5 and 9 of this document for additional information.

The Primary Government recorded a 'due from other funds' in reference to a loan to the Alexandria Transit Company for \$2,120,000. The amount was offset in the Primary Government's long-term liabilities due in more than one year. Prior year loan to Alexandria Transit Company was paid in full in fiscal year 2018.

On July 10, 2018, the City secured two lines of credit totaling up to \$250 million to assist with cash flow for the Potomac Yard Metrorail Station project. The lines of credit are available up to five-year term. The station is being funded from a number of sources that are structured as reimbursement funding including a Northern Virginia Transportation Authority grant. Other short-term liabilities represent unclaimed money and deposits.

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

The number of jobs in the city decreased in FY 2019. In the first quarter of 2019, the number of Alexandria jobs totaled 90,658 (the latest data available from the Virginia Employment Commission). Business activity improved slightly, with meals tax, business licensing and permitting showing an increase in FY 2019.

As of 2017 (the latest data available from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis), the City's per capita personal income of \$84,079 remains one of the highest in the United States and is the second highest of any major jurisdiction in Virginia. The City's office vacancy rate stood at 16.1 percent by the second quarter of 2019.



## **CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

This financial report is designed to provide our residents, businesses, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to Kendel Taylor, Director of Finance, City Hall, P.O. Box 178, Alexandria, VA 22313, [kendel.taylor@alexandriava.gov](mailto:kendel.taylor@alexandriava.gov), telephone (703) 746-3900, or visit the City's web site at [alexandriava.gov](http://alexandriava.gov).



BASIC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit I**

	<u>Primary Government</u>	
	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Component</u>
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Units</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 324,870,058	\$ 52,095,986
Cash and Investments with Fiscal Agents	211,951,606	3,443,998
Receivables, Net	311,027,767	8,704,034
Accrued Interest	9,359	-
Due From Other Governments	37,899,752	6,238,906
Inventory of Supplies	4,350,766	182,423
Prepaid and Other Assets	2,422,525	1,472,661
Net Pension Asset	4,617,609	5,050,065
Capital Assets:		
Land and Construction in Progress	168,324,443	1,700,036
Other Capital Assets, Net	747,988,404	13,899,962
Capital Assets, Net	<u>916,312,847</u>	<u>15,599,998</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>1,813,462,289</u>	<u>92,788,071</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>		
Pension	43,620,242	37,573,061
OPEB	10,080,218	4,144,189
Deferred Gain on Refunding Bonds	3,632,321	-
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<u>57,332,781</u>	<u>41,717,250</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts Payable	13,738,855	12,116,168
Accrued Wages	12,113,154	29,929,435
Accrued Liabilities	1,347,747	-
Current Portion of Notes Payable	195,000	-
Unearned Revenue	4,038,980	1,286,489
Other Short-term Liabilities	24,273,893	-
Deposits	3,341,243	-
Long-term Liabilities Due Within One Year	58,085,097	2,517,800
Long-term Liabilities Due in More Than One Year	644,375,433	9,925,564
Net Pension Liability	144,626,437	219,040,487
Net OPEB Liability	65,430,368	47,876,319
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>971,566,207</u>	<u>322,692,262</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>		
Deferred Tax Revenues	290,114,222	-
Pension	34,854,855	26,731,090
OPEB	4,261,568	3,516,530
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<u>329,230,645</u>	<u>30,247,620</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	469,818,525	14,333,077
Restricted for:		
Affordable Housing	13,763,674	-
Special Projects	8,745,289	-
Educational Projects	-	11,397,039
Unrestricted	<u>77,670,731</u>	<u>(244,164,677)</u>
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<u>\$ 569,998,219</u>	<u>\$ (218,434,561)</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Activities**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit II**

Functions/Programs Primary Government:	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants & Contributions	Capital Grants & Contributions	Primary Government Governmental Activities	Component Units
Governmental Activities:						
General Government	\$ 52,347,331	\$ 3,862,618	\$ 760,118	\$ -	\$ (47,724,594)	
Judicial Administration	21,650,126	969,981	533,014	-	(20,147,131)	
Public Safety	160,845,929	14,495,228	3,359,286	-	(142,991,415)	
Public Works	75,214,726	30,407,172	640,288	7,005,027	(37,162,239)	
Library	7,026,500	-	-	-	(7,026,500)	
Health and Welfare	100,192,109	211,177	34,439,224	-	(65,541,708)	
Transit	44,059,376	6,082,967	622,837	-	(37,353,572)	
Culture and Recreation	34,303,790	11,875,381	334,397	782	(22,093,230)	
Community Development	43,991,815	2,642,821	10,856,073	-	(30,492,921)	
Education	241,882,600	-	-	-	(241,882,600)	
Interest on Long-term Debt	24,250,023	-	-	-	(24,250,023)	
Total Governmental Activities	<u>805,764,325</u>	<u>70,547,345</u>	<u>51,545,237</u>	<u>7,005,809</u>	<u>(676,665,933)</u>	
Total Primary Government	<u>805,764,325</u>	<u>70,547,345</u>	<u>51,545,237</u>	<u>7,005,809</u>	<u>(676,665,933)</u>	
<b>Component Units:</b>						
Library	7,933,699	480,040	171,141	-	-	\$ (7,282,518)
Schools	296,216,327	2,621,376	21,284,473	-	-	(272,310,478)
<b>Total Component Units</b>	<u>\$ 304,150,026</u>	<u>\$ 3,101,416</u>	<u>\$ 21,455,614</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(279,592,996)</u>
<b>General Revenues:</b>						
<b>Property Taxes:</b>						
Real Estate					455,410,523	-
Personal Property					48,167,582	-
<b>Other Local Taxes:</b>						
Business License					36,883,865	-
Local Sales					33,843,610	-
Meals					23,999,949	-
Transient Lodging					12,912,839	-
Utility					11,264,818	-
Communications Sales					9,915,889	-
Motor Vehicle License, Recordation, and other local					16,528,124	-
<b>Revenue from Primary Government</b>						
Payment from City of Alexandria Operating					58,353,616	234,254,950
<b>Grants &amp; Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs</b>					11,265,651	45,601,267
<b>Interest and Investment Earnings</b>					21,801,152	177,750
<b>Miscellaneous</b>					740,347,618	662,866
<b>Total General Revenues</b>					<u>63,681,685</u>	<u>280,696,833</u>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>					<u>506,316,534</u>	<u>1,103,837</u>
Net Position at Beginning of Year					<u>\$ 569,998,219</u>	<u>\$ (219,538,398)</u>
Net Position at End of Year						<u>\$ (218,434,561)</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit III**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Alexandria Transit Company</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 151,147,679	\$ 102,293,095	\$ 53,671,648	\$ 12,176	\$ 307,124,598
Cash and Investments with Fiscal Agents	-	-	211,951,606	-	211,951,606
Receivables, Net	299,325,398	9,369,348	-	2,333,021	311,027,767
Accrued Interest	9,359	-	-	-	9,359
Due From Other Funds	2,120,000	-	-	-	2,120,000
Due From Other Governments	32,373,426	3,759,763	1,657,544	109,019	37,899,752
Inventory of Supplies	3,668,621	-	-	682,145	4,350,766
Prepaid and Other Assets	2,094,831	2,023	-	325,671	2,422,525
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>490,739,314</u>	<u>115,424,229</u>	<u>267,280,798</u>	<u>3,462,032</u>	<u>876,906,373</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>					
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Accounts Payable	4,460,319	3,481,122	5,099,252	323,459	13,364,152
Due to Other Governments	234,869	-	-	-	234,869
Accrued Wages	8,608,809	2,697,632	198,847	607,866	12,113,154
Current Portion of Notes Payable	-	195,000	-	-	195,000
Other Liabilities	23,393,507	-	4,420	875,966	24,273,893
Deposits	3,341,243	-	-	-	3,341,243
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	2,120,000	2,120,000
Unearned Revenue	4,038,980	-	-	-	4,038,980
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>44,077,727</u>	<u>6,373,754</u>	<u>5,302,519</u>	<u>3,927,291</u>	<u>59,681,291</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>					
<b>Deferred Inflows</b>	<u>303,446,881</u>	<u>8,467,645</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>311,914,526</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>	<u>347,524,608</u>	<u>14,841,399</u>	<u>5,302,519</u>	<u>3,927,291</u>	<u>371,595,817</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>					
Non-Spendable	5,685,676	-	-	-	5,685,676
Restricted	-	22,508,963	-	-	22,508,963
Committed	9,360,247	78,073,867	261,978,279	-	349,412,393
Assigned	46,762,362	-	-	-	46,762,362
Unassigned	81,406,421	-	-	(465,259)	80,941,162
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<u>143,214,706</u>	<u>100,582,830</u>	<u>261,978,279</u>	<u>(465,259)</u>	<u>505,310,556</u>
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>	<u>\$ 490,739,314</u>	<u>\$ 115,424,229</u>	<u>\$ 267,280,798</u>	<u>\$ 3,462,032</u>	

**Adjustments for the Statement of Net Position:**

(1) Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. (Note 5)	874,435,210
(2) Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures; the taxes offset by deferred revenue in the governmental funds. (Note 1)	25,432,625
(3) Deferred inflows of resources related to Pensions & OPEB (Note 16 and 17)	(39,116,423)
(4) Deferred outflows of resources related to Pensions & OPEB (Note 16 & 17)	53,700,460
(5) Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of equipment replacement to City Departments; and, therefore, the assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position. (Exhibit V)	28,362,183
(6) Alexandria Transit Company is blended in to the primary government, and therefore, the assets and liabilities are included in governmental activities in the statement of Net Position. (Note 5)	31,121,080
(7) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds. (Note 9)	(913,865,081)
(8) Net Pension Asset recorded for the amount of Plan Fiduciary Net Position in excess of Total Pension Liability, included in the Statement of Net Position (Note 17)	4,617,609
<b>Net Position of Governmental Activities</b>	<u>\$ 569,998,220</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes Fund Balances**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Exhibit IV

	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Alexandria Transit Company	Total Governmental Funds
<b>REVENUES</b>					
General Property Taxes	\$ 504,616,490	\$ 1,076,195	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 505,692,685
Other Local Taxes	140,260,786	5,088,308	-	-	145,349,094
Permits, Fees, and Licenses	2,802,064	9,985,019	-	-	12,787,083
Fines and Forfeitures	4,297,753	-	-	-	4,297,753
Use of Money and Property	11,265,651	1,127,497	4,328,630	-	16,721,778
Charges for Services	22,276,812	31,247,710	9,197	6,082,967	59,616,686
Intergovernmental Revenue	56,124,121	50,922,400	7,005,810	622,837	114,675,168
Miscellaneous	2,663,744	3,893,098	15,188,274	56,036	21,801,152
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>744,307,421</b>	<b>103,340,227</b>	<b>26,531,911</b>	<b>6,761,840</b>	<b>880,941,399</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Current Operating:					
General Government	48,284,138	1,806,271	-	-	50,090,409
Judicial Administration	20,363,626	745,695	-	-	21,109,321
Public Safety	147,267,680	9,456,457	-	-	156,724,137
Public Works	35,212,635	11,442,710	-	-	46,655,345
Library	7,026,500	-	-	-	7,026,500
Health and Welfare	20,334,366	79,393,822	-	-	99,728,188
Transit	16,926,703	-	-	23,296,881	40,223,584
Culture and Recreation	25,257,914	2,271,329	-	-	27,529,243
Community Development	18,211,203	23,825,987	-	-	42,037,190
Education	223,841,444	-	3,399,148	-	227,240,592
Debt Service:					
Principal	45,653,950	335,050	-	-	45,989,000
Interest and Other Charges	23,926,863	664,975	-	-	24,591,838
Capital Outlay	-	-	157,791,910	-	157,791,910
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>632,307,022</b>	<b>129,942,296</b>	<b>161,191,058</b>	<b>23,296,881</b>	<b>946,737,257</b>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	112,000,399	(26,602,069)	(134,659,147)	(16,535,041)	(65,795,858)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>					
Issuance of Debt	-	-	40,925,000	-	40,925,000
Bond Premium (Discount)	-	-	3,438,676	-	3,438,676
Other Financing	-	-	-	69	69
Cash Capital Contribution ATC	-	-	-	13,033,677	13,033,677
Transfers In	11,921,244	70,995,782	54,582,128	12,788,584	150,287,738
Transfers Out	(110,575,925)	(39,575,486)	-	-	(150,151,411)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources and Uses</b>	<b>(98,654,681)</b>	<b>31,420,296</b>	<b>98,945,804</b>	<b>25,822,330</b>	<b>57,533,749</b>
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<b>(98,654,681)</b>	<b>31,420,296</b>	<b>98,945,804</b>	<b>25,822,330</b>	
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	<b>13,345,718</b>	<b>4,818,227</b>	<b>(35,713,343)</b>	<b>9,287,289</b>	<b>(8,262,109)</b>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	128,958,343	95,764,603	297,691,622	21,368,532	
Increase/(Decrease) in Reserve for Inventory	910,645	-	-	-	910,645
Fund Balance at End of Year	<b>\$ 143,214,706</b>	<b>\$ 100,582,830</b>	<b>\$ 261,978,279</b>	<b>\$ 30,655,821</b>	

**Adjustments for the Statement of Activities:**

(1) Repayment of bond principal and payment to bond escrow agent are reported as an expenditure and other financing uses in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.	45,989,000
(2) Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets. This is the amount by which new capital assets exceeded capital expenditures in the current period. (Note 5)	60,983,666
(3) Governmental funds report pension & OPEB contributions as expenditures, however in the statement of activities the cost of pension & OPEB benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension & OPEB expense.	21,931,136
(4) Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. (Note 4)	(2,114,580)
(5) Issuance of debt, refunding bonds and premium provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. (Note 9)	(44,363,676)
(6) Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (Note 9)	2,122,213
(7) The net revenue of the internal service fund (except depreciation which is reported in capital outlays above) is reported with governmental activities. (Exhibit VI)	4,733,574
(8) Change in net pension & OPEB liability	(18,248,184)
	<b>\$ 63,681,685</b>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**Proprietary Funds – Internal Service Fund**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit V**

**ASSETS**

Current Assets:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 17,745,460	
Total Current Assets	17,745,460	

Capital Assets:

Land		
Buildings and Equipment	47,839,279	
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(37,082,722)	
Capital Assets, Net	10,756,557	
Total Noncurrent Assets	10,756,557	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>28,502,017</b>	

**LIABILITIES**

Current Liabilities:

Accounts Payable		139,834
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>139,834</b>	

**NET POSITION**

Net Investment in Capital Assets		10,756,557
Unrestricted Net Position	17,605,626	
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>28,362,183</b>	
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 28,502,017</b>	

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Change in Net Position**  
**Proprietary Funds – Internal Service Fund**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit VI**

<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>	
Charges for Services	\$ 6,207,278
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	6,207,278
 <b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	
Materials and Supplies	1,405,783
Depreciation	4,568,763
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	5,974,546
<b>Operating Income (Loss)</b>	232,732
 <b>NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</b>	
Insurance Recoveries	70,629
Loss on disposal of capital asset, net	(2,223)
<b>Total Non-Operating Expenses</b>	68,406
Net Profit (Loss) Before Transfers and Contributions	301,138
Capital Contribution	
Transfers Out	(136,327)
<b>Total Net Transfers</b>	(136,327)
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	164,811
Net Position at Beginning of Year	28,197,372
Net Position at End of Year	\$ 28,362,183

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**Proprietary Funds – Internal Service Fund**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit VII**

**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

Receipts From Customers	\$	6,207,278
Reduction in Payments to Suppliers		<u>(1,447,865)</u>
<b>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>		<u><u>4,759,413</u></u>

**CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL  
FINANCING ACTIVITIES**

Transfers from Other Funds		<u>(136,327)</u>
<b>Cash Used by Noncapital Financing Activates</b>		<u><u>(136,327)</u></u>

**CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND  
RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES**

Insurance Recovery		70,629
Purchases of Capital Assets		<u>(2,236,222)</u>
		<u>(2,306,851)</u>
Net Cash Used By Capital and Related Financing Activities		<u><u>(2,443,178)</u></u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,316,235
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		<u>15,429,225</u>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year</b>		<u><u>17,745,460</u></u>

**Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash  
Provided by Operating Activities**

Operating Income (Loss)		232,732
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**Adjustments:**

(1) Cash flows reported in other categories:		
Interest and dividends		
Depreciation Expense		4,568,763
(2) Effect of changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable		<u>(42,082)</u>
<b>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>	<b>\$</b>	<u><u>4,759,413</u></u>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Fiduciary Net Position**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit VIII**

	<b>Pension and OPEB Trust Funds</b>	<b>Private- Purpose Trusts</b>	<b>Agency Funds</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Short-term Investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,486
Investments, at Fair Value:			
U.S. Government Obligations			
LGIP/CDARS/ICS/NOW	-	7,433	512,572
Mutual Funds	216,027,685	-	-
Stocks	51,615,342	-	-
Guaranteed Investment Accounts	24,255,806	-	-
Real Estate	50,248,844	-	-
Timber	22,399,889	-	-
Private Equity	26,770,686	-	-
Other Investments	220,710,834	-	-
Total Investments	612,029,086	7,433	512,572
<b>Total Assets</b>	612,029,086	7,433	547,058
 <b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Refunds Payable and Other	-	-	547,058
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	-	-	\$ 547,058
 <b>NET POSITION</b>			
Held in Trust for:			
Pension Benefits	533,639,247	-	
Other Post Employment Benefits	78,389,839	-	
Other Purposes	-	7,433	
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$ 612,029,086	\$ 7,433	

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Change in Fiduciary Net Position**  
**For the Year ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit IX**

	<b>Pension and OPEB Trust Funds</b>	<b>Private- Purpose Trusts</b>
<b>ADDITIONS</b>		
Contributions:		
Employer	\$ 32,699,808	\$ -
Plan Members	5,792,932	-
Total Contributions	38,492,740	-
Investment Earnings:		
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments	15,702,953	-
Interest	26,499,288	522
Investment Expense	(1,845,475)	-
Net Investment Income	40,356,766	522
Securities Lending Activities:		
Securities Lending Income	122,369	-
Securities Lending Expenses	(116,803)	-
Net Income from Securities Lending Activities	5,566	-
<b>Total Additions</b>	78,855,072	522
<b>DEDUCTIONS</b>		
Benefits	31,252,630	-
Refunds of Contributions	706,064	-
Administrative Expenses	1,507,941	-
<b>Total Deductions</b>	33,466,635	-
Change in Net Position	45,388,437	522
Net Position at Beginning of Year	566,640,649	6,911
<b>Net Position at End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 612,029,086</b>	<b>\$ 7,433</b>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Combining Statement of Net Position**  
**Component Units**  
**As of June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit X**

	<b>Schools</b>	<b>Library</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 52,024,889	\$ 71,097	\$ 52,095,986
Cash and Investments with Fiscal Agents	-	3,443,998	3,443,998
Receivables	8,704,034	-	8,704,034
Due from Other Governments	6,232,440	6,466	6,238,906
Inventory of Supplies	182,423	-	182,423
Net Pension Asset	5,050,065	-	5,050,065
Prepaid and Other Assets	1,456,016	16,645	1,472,661
Capital assets			
Land and Construction in Progress	1,700,036	-	1,700,036
Other Capital Assets, Net	13,899,962	-	13,899,962
Capital Assets, Net	15,599,998	-	15,599,998
<b>Total Assets</b>	89,249,865	3,538,206	92,788,071
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Pensions	37,573,061	-	37,573,061
OPEB	4,144,189	-	4,144,189
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	41,717,250	-	41,717,250
<b>Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	130,967,115	3,538,206	134,505,321
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts Payable	12,059,167	57,001	12,116,168
Accrued Wages	29,671,834	257,601	29,929,435
Unearned Revenue	1,286,489	-	1,286,489
Long-term Liabilities Due Within One Year	2,517,800	-	2,517,800
Long-term Liabilities Due in More Than One Year	9,925,564	-	9,925,564
Net Pension Liabilities	219,040,487	-	219,040,487
Net OPEB Liabilities	47,876,319	-	47,876,319
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	322,377,660	314,602	322,692,262
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Pensions	26,731,090	-	26,731,090
OPEB	3,516,530	-	3,516,530
<b>Total Deferred Inflow of Resources</b>	30,247,620	-	30,247,620
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	14,333,077	-	14,333,077
Restricted for grant programs	7,033,882	-	7,033,882
Restricted for health benefits	4,363,157	-	4,363,157
Unrestricted	(247,388,281)	3,223,604	(244,164,677)
<b>Total Net Position</b>	(221,658,165)	3,223,604	(218,434,561)
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources, Liabilities and Net Position</b>	\$ 130,967,115	\$ 3,538,206	\$ 134,505,321

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Combining Statement of Activities**  
**Component Units**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XI**

	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Schools	Library	Totals
Schools	\$ 296,216,327	\$ 2,621,376	\$ 21,284,473	\$ (272,310,478)	\$ -	\$ (272,310,478)
Library	7,933,699	480,040	171,141	-	(7,282,518)	(7,282,518)
Total Component Units	304,150,026	3,101,416	21,455,614	(272,310,478)	(7,282,518)	(279,592,996)
<b>General Revenues:</b>						
Payment From City				227,228,450	7,026,500	234,254,950
Grants Not Restricted To Specific Programs				45,601,267	-	45,601,267
Interest and Investment Earnings				-	177,750	177,750
Miscellaneous				512,845	150,021	662,866
<b>Total General Revenues</b>				273,342,562	7,354,271	280,696,833
Change in Net Position				1,032,084	71,753	1,103,837
Net Position Beginning of Year				(222,690,249)	3,151,851	(219,538,398)
<b>Net Position End of Year</b>				\$ (221,658,165)	\$ 3,223,604	\$ (218,434,561)

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

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**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Narrative Profile**

The City of Alexandria, located in northern Virginia and bordered by the District of Columbia (Potomac River) and Arlington and Fairfax Counties, was founded in 1749 and incorporated in 1779. With a population of 156,800 and a land area of 15.75 square miles, Alexandria is the seventh largest city in the Commonwealth of Virginia and one of the most densely populated cities in the Commonwealth.

The City is governed under the Council-Manager form of government. Alexandria engages in a comprehensive range of municipal services, including general government administration, public safety and administration of justice, education, health, welfare, housing and human service programs, transportation and environmental services (Public Works), planning, community development and recreation, cultural, library, and historic activities.

The financial statements of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, have been prepared in conformity with the specifications promulgated by the Auditor of Public Accounts (APA) of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as specified by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The City's significant accounting policies are described below.

**A. Financial Reporting Entity**

The City follows GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments*, as amended. GASB Statement No. 34 requires the following financial statement components:

Management's Discussion and Analysis – A narrative introduction and analytical overview of the government's financial activities. This analysis is similar to analysis the private sector provides in their annual reports.

Government-wide Financial Statements – These include financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities (such as cash and accounts payable), but also capital assets (such as buildings and infrastructure, including bridges and roads) and long-term liabilities (such as general obligation debt and unfunded pension costs). Accrual accounting also reports all the revenues and costs of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter. The government-wide statements include the Statement of Net position and the Statement of Activities.

Statement of Net Position – The Statement of Net Position displays the financial position of the primary government (governmental activities) and its discretely presented component units. Governments report all capital assets, including infrastructure, in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and report depreciation expense – the cost of “using up” capital assets – in the Statement of Activities. Net Position represents the difference between assets, liabilities, and deferred inflow (outflow) of Resources. The Net Position of a government is broken down into three categories 1) net investment in capital assets; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted. Net invested in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Statement of Activities – The Statement of Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the City's functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants).

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

Fund Financial Statements – The fund financial statements display the financial transactions and accounts of the City based on funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent accounting entity. The fund financial statements also include reconciliation to the government-wide statements, which briefly explains the differences between the fund and government-wide financial statements.

Budgetary Comparison Schedules – Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government’s accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments and have an interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. The City Council approves revisions to its original budget over the course of the year for a variety of reasons.

As required by GAAP, these financial statements and schedules present the primary government and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities are, in substance, part of the government’s operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. The discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the primary government. Each of the City’s discretely presented component units has a June 30 fiscal year-end.

**Component Units:**

**City of Alexandria School Board**

Since FY 1995, the Alexandria City School Board has been an elected body which oversees the operations of the Alexandria City Public Schools (ACPS). ACPS is substantially reliant upon the City because City Council approves ACPS’s total annual budget appropriation, levies taxes, and issues debt for school projects. The legal liability for the general obligation debt issued for school capital assets remains with the City. The City’s primary transaction with ACPS is the City’s annual support, for combined operations and capital equipment total \$223.8 million in FY 2019.

The APA establishes financial reporting requirements for all localities in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The APA has determined that all Virginia school boards shall be reported as discretely presented component units of the locality. The APA has also specified additional reporting requirements with respect to school boards. ACPS issues separate audited financial statements.

**City of Alexandria Library System**

The Alexandria Library (the Library) is a discretely presented component unit of the City of Alexandria. The Library’s financial statements are available for public viewing at the Library’s Administration office at the Beatley Library, 5005 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22304. City Council approves the Library budget and appoints three citizens and a member of the Alexandria City Council to the Library Board (Library). The seven-member Library Board also includes three members of the non-profit Alexandria Library Company. The City is responsible for issuing debt and acquiring and maintaining all capital items on behalf of the Library. The City only maintains the assets based on agreements reached with the Library Board. The legal liability for the general obligation debt issued on behalf of the Library remains with the City but is based on needs requested by the Library Board. The City’s primary transaction with the Library is the City’s annual operating support, which was \$7.0 million for FY 2019. The Library provides a variety of services to the community that is supplemented with funding by endowments and is not completely government services. The City budget provides most of the funding for all services and programs; many of the endowments supplement the materials budget, and nothing more. The City has no authority in the selection of books and materials the Library carries, or the day to day management of the operations of the library buildings or staffing. The Library issues separate audited financial statements.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Excluded from Reporting Entity:**

City Council is not financially accountable for the Deferred Compensation Plan, Alexandria Economic Development Partnership, Alexandria Industrial Development Authority, Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority, Alexandria Renew Enterprises (formerly the Alexandria Sanitation Authority), Visit Alexandria, or Sheltered Homes of Alexandria, Inc. Accordingly, these entities are excluded from the City of Alexandria's financial statements.

**B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements**

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the City as a whole) and fund financial statements. The reporting model focus is on both the City as a whole and the fund financial statements, including the major individual funds of the governmental category, as well as the fiduciary funds, (by category) and the component units. Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as governmental. In the government-wide Statement of Net position, the governmental activities column (a) is presented on a combined basis, and (b) is reflected on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. Both government-wide and fund financial statements presentations provide information that can be analyzed and compared (between years and between governments) to enhance the usefulness of the financial information. The City generally uses restricted assets first for expenses incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available. The City may defer the use of restricted assets based on a review of the specific transaction.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.) that are otherwise being supported by general government revenues (property, sales and use taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, fines, permits and charges, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants, and contributions. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.). Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operation or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. The City does not allocate indirect expenses. The operating grants and contributions columns includes operating- specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants and contributions column reflects capital-specific grants.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with related liabilities, fund balances and Net position, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Governmental fund statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Since governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental activities column, reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to reconcile the fund financial statements to the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

The City's fiduciary funds are presented in the fund financial statements by type (pension, private purpose trust and agency). Since by definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party (other local governments, private parties, pension participants, etc.) and cannot be used to fund activities or obligations of the government, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide financial statements.

The following is a brief description of the specific funds used by the City in FY 2019.

**1. Governmental Funds**

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed.

**a. General Fund**

The General Fund is a major fund and is the primary operating fund of the City. This fund is used to account for all financial transactions and resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for service, and interest income. A significant part of the General Fund's revenues is used to finance the operations of the Schools.

**b. Special Revenue Fund**

Special revenue fund is a major fund and is used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. A significant portion of the Special Revenue Fund is used for Health and Welfare programs. The Special Revenue Fund of the City as of the end of FY 2019 is comprised of the following sub funds:

**Housing** – This sub fund accounts for the City's housing programs. The sources of funding are bond proceeds and the payment of note receivables.

**Sanitary Sewer** – This sub fund accounts for the funding of sanitary sewer maintenance and construction. The fund is funded by sewer connection fees and sewer charges.

**Stormwater Management** – This sub fund was funded by a dedicated real estate property tax rate of 0.5 cents per \$100 of assessed value to fund stormwater capital projects; however, it has been replaced with stormwater utility fee in 2019.

**Stormwater Utility** – This sub fund is funded by a stormwater utility fee which was implemented in 2019. This fee replaces the dedicated real estate property tax in the Stormwater Management fund.

**Potomac Yard Special Tax District** – This sub fund is funded by certain real estate taxes for the development of the Potomac Yard Metro Rail station.

**Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA)** – This sub fund was established in FY 2014. It is funded by various state and local other taxes collected by NVTA.

**Other Special Revenue** – This sub fund accounts for grants and donations.

**c. Capital Projects Fund**

The Capital Projects Fund (Capital Improvements) is a major fund and accounts for and reports financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

**d. Alexandria Transit Company**

Alexandria Transit Company is a blended entity and major fund which accounts for the City's transit activity.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**2. Proprietary Funds**

Proprietary Funds are used to account for activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. All assets, liabilities, Net Position, revenues, expenses, are accounted for through proprietary funds. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Operating revenues include charges for services. Operating expenses include costs of services as well as, materials, contracts, personnel, and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The City has one proprietary fund, the Internal Service Fund. The Internal Service Fund accounts for the financing of goods or services provided by one department to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis and is considered a proprietary fund. The City established the Equipment Replacement Reserve Account, the internal service fund, for the purpose of providing for the accumulation of funds to replace capital equipment items used in City operations. This internal service fund derives its funding from periodic equipment rental charges assessed to the user departments in the governmental funds. This funding is then used to replace capital equipment when the need arises. The Internal Service Fund is included in governmental activities for government-wide reporting purposes. As a rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. The excess revenues or expenses for the fund are allocated to the appropriate functional activity.

**3. Fiduciary Funds**

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governments. The Fiduciary Funds of the City are the John D. Collins Private Purpose Trust Fund, Employee Retirement Funds, the Human Services Special Welfare Account, the Human Services Dedicated Account, and the Industrial Development Authority Agency Funds. For accounting measurement purposes, the Private Purpose Trust Fund, the Employee Retirement Funds, and other post-employment benefits are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds. Private Purpose Trust Funds account for assets of which the principal may not be spent. The Employee Retirement Funds account for the assets of the City's pension plans and the OPEB fund. Agency Funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources cannot be used for operations of the government.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about fiduciary net position of the Pension Plans and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

The agency funds held by the City as of the end of FY 2019 comprise the following:

***Human Services Special Welfare Account*** – This fund accounts for the current payments of supplemental security income for foster children.

***Human Services Dedicated Account*** – This fund accounts for back payments of supplemental security income for foster children.

***Industrial Development Authority*** – This fund accounts for Industrial Development Authority bond issuance fees and expenses, for which the City acts in a custodial capacity.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**C. Basis of Accounting**

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet in the funds statements. Long-term assets and long-term liabilities are included in the government-wide statements. Operating statements of the governmental funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, all proprietary funds, and private purpose trust funds and pension trust funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these activities are either included on the Statement of Net Position or on the Statement of Fiduciary Net position. These operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues or additions) and decreases (e.g., expenses or deductions) in total Net position.

The Government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities as well as the financial statements of the Proprietary Fund and Fiduciary Funds are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred without regard to receipt or disbursement of cash.

The fund financial statements of the General, Special Revenue, and Capital Projects funds are maintained and reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting using the current financial resources measurement focus. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they become measurable and available. With respect to real and personal property tax revenue and other local taxes, the term “available” is limited to collection within 45 days after the fiscal year-end. Levies made prior to the fiscal year end, but which are not available, are deferred. Interest income is recorded as earned. Federal and State reimbursement-type grants revenues are considered to be measurable and available as revenue when reimbursements for related eligible expenditures are collected within a year of the date the expenditure was incurred. Expenditures, other than accrued interest on long-term debt, are recorded when the fund liability is incurred.

**D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

The City Council annually adopts budgets for the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund of the primary government. All appropriations are legally controlled at the departmental level for the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund. The Schools appropriation is determined by the City Council and controlled in total by the primary government. On May 1, 2019, the City Council formally approved the original adopted budget and on June 11, 2019, approved the revised budget reflected in the required supplemental information. Budgets are prepared for the Capital Projects Fund on a project basis, which covers the life of the project. A Capital Projects Fund appropriation does not lapse until an appropriation reduction is approved by City Council.

**Encumbrances**

Encumbrance accounting, the recording of purchase orders, contracts, and other monetary commitments to reserve an applicable portion of an appropriation, is used as an extension of formal budgetary control in the General, Special Revenue, and Capital Projects Funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are classified as committed or assigned in the General Fund, or as restricted fund balance in the non-General Funds. These encumbrances are subject to re-appropriation by Council ordinance in the succeeding fiscal year.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**E. Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments**

Cash resources of the individual funds, including imprest cash of \$20,860 and excluding cash held with fiscal agents in the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Proprietary Funds, Fiduciary Funds, and discretely presented component units (Schools and Library), are combined to form a pool of cash and investments to maximize interest earnings. Investments in the pool consist of the State Treasurer’s Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) and are recorded at fair value. Income from pooled investments is allocated only when contractually or legally required. All investment earnings not legally or contractually required to be credited to individual accounts or funds are credited to the General Fund.

The Library maintains separate cash and investment accounts consisting of cash and obligations of the federal government and corporate bonds and stocks recorded at fair value. All cash and investments held with fiscal agents for the primary government and its discretely presented component units are recorded at fair value.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Proprietary Funds consider all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

The fair value of investments is based on quoted market prices. All investments in external investment pools are reported at fair value.

**F. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts**

The City calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. The allowance at June 30, 2019, is comprised of the following:

**GENERAL FUND:**

Taxes Receivable:	
Real Property	\$ 1,131,877
Personal	14,018,969
Penalties and Interest	193,703
Total Taxes	15,344,549
Accounts Receivable	19,456
Notes Receivable	309,000
	15,673,005

**SPECIAL REVENUE FUND:**

Housing Fund Notes Receivable	\$ <u>56,005,499</u>
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**CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND:**

Capital Projects Fund Notes Receivable	\$ <u>1,475,000</u>
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The component units’ accounts receivable is considered fully collectible and therefore an allowance for uncollectible accounts is not applicable to those receivables.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**G. Inventory of Supplies and Prepaid and Other Assets**

**Primary Government**

Inventories of consumable supplies are recorded at cost (determined on a first in, first out basis). Inventory in the General Fund consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The costs are recorded as expenditures under the purchase method. Reported inventories in the General Fund are equally offset by a reservation of fund balance. Purchases of non-inventory items are recorded as expenses or expenditures under the purchase method. Prepaid expenditures in reimbursable grants are offset by unearned revenues until expenses or expenditures are recognized. Inventory for the Alexandria Transit Company is comprised of parts and operating materials held for consumption. These inventories are costed by methods that approximate average cost or market value, whichever is lower.

**Component Units**

Inventory for the Schools is comprised of food and commodities on hand pertaining to the Child Nutrition Cluster of programs. Inventories of consumable supplies are recorded at cost using the weighted average method. Inventories received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture are recorded at fair value when received and the amounts consumed are recorded as revenue. The amounts of unused food commodities are reported as inventory and deferred revenue.

Other assets in the government-wide statements also include taxes receivable discussed in Note 4 and deferred interest, which represents the excess of the reacquisition price over the net carrying amount of the refunded bonds discussed in Note 9. The total adjustment to these assets was comprised of the following:

Taxes receivable	\$ 21,800,304
Deferred interest	<u>3,632,321</u>
Total Adjustment	<u>\$ 25,432,625</u>

**Blended Component Unit**

Entities which meet any one of the following characteristics are blended component units of the City:

- The organization's governing body is substantively the same as the City's governing body and (1) there is a financial benefit or burden relationship between the City and the organization, or (2) management of the City has operational responsibility for the organization.
- The organization provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the City, or otherwise exclusively or almost exclusively benefits the City even though it does not provide services directly to it.
- The organization's total debt outstanding, including leases, is expected to be repaid entirely or almost entirely with City resources.
- The organization is a not-for-profit corporation, in which the City is the sole corporate member.

**H. Capital Assets**

Capital outlays are recorded as expenditures of the General, Special Revenue, and Capital Projects Funds and as assets in the government-wide financial statements to the extent the City's capitalization threshold of \$5,000



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

are met. Depreciation is recorded on capital assets on a government-wide basis using the straight-line method and the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings.....	40 years
Infrastructure.....	25 years
Furniture and Other Equipment .....	3—20 years

To the extent the City’s capitalization threshold of \$5,000 is met, capital outlays of the Internal Service Fund are recorded as capital assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis on both the funds and the government-wide financial statements using the straight-line method and the following estimated useful lives:

Leasehold Improvements .....	3—40 years
Equipment.....	3—20 years

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual cost was not available. Donated assets received in a concession arrangement are valued at their acquisition value. The City does not capitalize historical treasures or works of art. The City maintains many items and buildings of historical significance. The City uses the proceeds from the sale of historical treasures or works of art to acquire other items for the collection.

Maintenance, repairs, and minor equipment are charged to operations when incurred. Expenses that materially change capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of land, buildings, and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, if applicable, are eliminated from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations.

**I. Compensated Absences**

The City accrues compensated absences (annual and sick leave benefits) when vested. The current portions of the governmental funds matured compensated absences liabilities are recorded as other liabilities in the General and Special Revenue Funds. The current and noncurrent portions are recorded in the government-wide financial statements. This includes the discretely presented component unit Library, since the City funds all Library personnel costs.

The component unit Schools accrues matured compensated absences (annual, personal, and sick leave benefits) when vested. The current and noncurrent portions of compensated absences are recorded in the Schools component unit government-wide financial statements.

Alexandria Transit Company accrues annual and sick leave benefits in the period in which they are earned.

**K. Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**L. Fund Balance**

The City considers restricted fund balance to be spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available unless prohibited by legal constraints or contracts. When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned or unassigned amounts are available; the City considers committed fund balance to be spent first, then assigned fund balance, and lastly unassigned fund balance.

Fund Balances are reported according to the following categories:

**Non-spendable Fund Balance**—amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to remain intact. For example, notes receivable, inventory of supplies, prepaid amounts, and assets-held-for-sale.

**Restricted Fund Balance**—amounts constrained by external parties, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation. Effectively, restrictions may only be changed or lifted with the consent of the resource provider.

**Committed Fund Balance**—The City's highest level of decision-making authority is the City Council. The formal action required to establish, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment is an ordinance of the City Council.

**Assigned Fund Balance**—amounts in the Assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council's delegation of this authority to the City Manager or his designee in the annual operating budget ordinance. Amendments must follow guidance described in Note 1D.

**Unassigned Fund Balance**—is the residual classification for the City's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned. The Unassigned fund balance can only be appropriated by a resolution of the City Council.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Fund Balance Detail**

**General Fund**

<b>Nonspendable</b>	
Inventories	\$ 3,668,621
Prepays	1,617,055
Long Term Notes	400,000
Total	<u>5,685,676</u>
<b>Committed</b>	
Encumbrances	4,360,247
Self-Insurance	5,000,000
Total	<u>9,360,247</u>
<b>Assigned</b>	
Subsequent Capital Program	19,000,000
Subsequent Operating Budgets	8,000,000
Natural Disaster/Emergencies	3,000,000
Economic Downturn Contingency	5,000,000
Accrued Leave Payout	1,000,000
Economic Development Incentives	1,400,000
Transportation Improvement	708,540
Regional Transportation	2,000,000
City Projects/Initiatives	6,653,822
Total	<u>46,762,362</u>
<b>Unassigned</b>	<u>81,406,421</u>
<b>Total Fund Balance</b>	<u><u>\$ 143,214,706</u></u>

**Encumbrances** – These monies (\$4.4 million) have been committed for purchase orders and/or contracts to acquire goods and services not yet received.

**Self-Insurance**—These monies (\$5.0 million) have been committed for reserves for the City’s self-insurance program.

**Subsequent Fiscal Years’ Capital Program**—These monies (\$19.0 million) have been assigned to fund a portion of the capital improvement program for CIP projects in FY 2020 and beyond.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Subsequent Fiscal Years' Operating Budgets**—These monies (\$8.0 million) have been assigned to fund a portion of the operating budget in FY 2021 and beyond.

**Natural Disaster/Emergencies/ Emergency Response**—These funds (\$3.0 million) have been assigned to cover damages and operational costs associated with responding to extraordinary emergencies.

**Economic Downturn Contingency** – These funds (\$5.0 million) have been assigned to mitigate the effects of potential future economic impacts to the City. The purpose of the funds is to cover in the event of a regional impact that the City cannot manage through current year expenditure and revenue management.

**Accrued Leave Payout** - These funds (\$1.0 million) are assigned to address leave payouts that are required for employees that are separated from the city either voluntarily or involuntarily.

**Economic Development Incentives**— These funds (\$1.4 million) are assigned to provide funds to incentivize business to locate or expand in the City.

**Transportation Improvement** - These funds (\$0.7 million) are residual balance of Transportation Improvement funds that are collected through a reservation of Real Estate Taxes.

**Regional Transportation** – These funds (\$2.0 million) are committed to address the City's share of collective bargaining agreements with WMATA employees.

**City Projects/Initiatives** – These funds (\$6.7 million) are assigned to support projects and initiatives that are approved but not yet under contract, such as City Council contingent reserve initiatives.

**Special Revenue**

<b>Restricted</b>	
Grants	\$ 2,956,832
Donations	5,788,457
Housing Programs	13,763,674
Total	22,508,963
 <b>Committed</b>	
Sanitary Sewer	33,450,696
Stormwater Utility	3,600,908
Stormwater	1,765,434
Other Programs	15,075,643
Potomac Yard	21,221,841
NVTA	2,959,345
Total	78,073,867
<b>Total Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 100,582,830</b>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

Significant encumbrances in excess of \$1.0 million as of June 30, 2019 were:

<u><b>Fund</b></u>	<u><b>Vendor</b></u>	<u><b>Amount</b></u>
Capital Projects	Dustin Construction Inc.	\$9.1 million
Capital Projects	Ft. Myer Construction Group	\$7.7 million
Capital Projects	Integrated Security Technologies Inc.	\$1.9 million
Capital Projects	Avon Corporation	\$1.9 million
Capital Projects	Keller Brothers Inc.	\$1.9 million
Capital Projects	Williams Emergency Vehicle Services	\$1.9 million
Capital Projects	The Lane Construction Corporation	\$1.9 million
Capital Projects	Carousel Industries	\$1.3 million
Capital Projects	Tyler Technologies Inc.	\$1.2 million
Capital Projects	Greeley & Hansen LLC	\$1.2 million
Capital Projects	MCA Construction Inc.	\$1.2 million

**M. Short Term Liabilities**

Short Term Liabilities include unclaimed funds. The City did not have any short-term debt during FY 2019.

**N. Deferred Outflows**

A deferred outflow of resources represents a consumption of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until the future period. The City recognizes deferred outflows for contributions made subsequent to the measurement date related to pensions, difference between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions, and net difference between projects and actual earnings on pension plans investments. At June 30, 2019, the City had deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB of \$53.7 million. GASB 75 was implemented in FY 2018 and Outflows now include OPEB.

**O. Deferred Inflows**

A deferred inflow of resources represents an acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For government-mandated and voluntary non-exchange transactions, a deferred inflow is reported when resources are received before time requirements are met. At June 30, 2019, the City had deferred inflows of resources of \$346.8 million.

The City recognizes deferred inflows for the difference between the projected and actual investment earnings and expected and actual experience related to pensions. At June 30, 2019, the City had deferred inflows of resources related to pensions of \$34.9 million.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 2. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS**

After a public hearing and several work sessions, the City Council adopts an annual budget no later than June 27 for the succeeding fiscal year to commence July 1. Transfers of appropriations among departments or projects are made throughout the fiscal year by the City Council. The City Council may also approve supplemental appropriations. In FY 2019, the Council approved a re-appropriation of prior fiscal year encumbrances as well as various other supplemental appropriations. The City Manager has authority to transfer appropriations within each department. In FY 2019, a number of intradepartmental transfers were made.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

The City maintains a pool of cash and investments in which each fund participates on a dollar equivalent and daily transaction basis. Interest is distributed monthly based on the funds' average monthly balances. A "zero balance account" mechanism provides for daily sweeps of deposits made to City checking accounts, resulting in an instantaneous transfer to the investment account. Thus, the majority of funds in the City's general account are invested at all times. Exceptions to this are funds in the Library System's checking account, the School Student Activity Fund account, and some bank accounts administered by the Human Services Department. The City's pooled portfolio also excludes pension plans.

**A. Deposits**

**Primary Government**

At June 30, 2019, the carrying value of the City's deposits was \$3,558,188 and the bank balance was \$7,949,397. The difference between the carrying value of the City's deposits and the bank balance are the checks outstanding. This amount will fluctuate depending on the difference between checks issued and checks paid. The funds for these checks remain invested until the checks are presented for payment at the bank. The entire bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance or collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (The Act). The Act provides for the pooling of collateral pledged with the Treasurer of Virginia to secure public deposits as a class. No specific collateral can be identified as security for one public depositor and public depositors are prohibited from holding collateral in their name as security for deposits. The State Treasury Board is responsible for monitoring compliance with the collateralization and reporting requirements of the Act and for notifying local governments of compliance by banks and savings and loan associations. A multiple financial institution collateral pool that provides for additional assessments is similar to depository insurance. If any member financial institution fails, the entire collateral pool becomes available to satisfy the claims of governmental entities. If the value of the pool's collateral were inadequate to cover the loss, additional amounts would be assessed on a pro rata basis to the members of the pool. Funds deposited in accordance with the requirements of the Act are considered fully secured. The City maintains cash and temporary investments for all funds and component units in a single pooled account, except for certain cash and investments required to be maintained with fiscal agents or in separate pools or accounts in order to comply with the provisions of bond indentures. The City has invested bond proceeds subject to rebate of arbitrage earnings in the Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program ("SNAP"). SNAP is designed to assist local governments in complying with the arbitrage rebate requirements of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. These programs provide comprehensive investment management, accounting and arbitrage rebate calculation services for proceeds of general obligation and revenue tax-exempt financing of Virginia counties, cities, and towns. As of June 30, 2019, the City had \$211,951,606 in the SNAP short term investment.

**Component Units**

At June 30, 2019, the carrying value of deposits for the Schools was negative \$2,184,105 and the bank balance was \$0. The difference between the carrying value of the School's deposits and the bank balance are the checks outstanding. The entire bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance or collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act as defined above.

At June 30, 2019, the carrying value of deposits and bank balance for the Library was \$322,893. The entire balance is covered by federal depository insurance or collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act as defined above.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

**B. Investments**

State Statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, commercial paper rated A-1 by Standard and Poor's Corporation or P-1 by Moody's Commercial Paper Record, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), and the Virginia Investment Pool (VIP). The City's current investment policy limits investments to obligations of the United States and agencies thereof, commercial paper, LGIP and repurchase agreements fully collateralized in obligations of the United States and agencies thereof, and CDARS (the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service, a service that allows FDIC insured institutions to provide their customers with access to full FDIC insurance on CD investments up to \$50.0 million).

During fiscal year 2019 most of the City investments were placed in the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). The LGIP is under the supervision of the Virginia Treasury Board and audited by the Auditor of Public Accounts. However, some investments were made in CDARS, where deposits are eligible for FDIC insurance, as well as commercial paper, U.S. Agencies, and the Virginia Investment Pool.

During the year, the City and its discretely presented component units maintained eight pension plans. The plan provisions allow the assets of the pension plans to be invested by the pension carriers in accordance with provisions of the Code of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Plans' investments are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Such risks, and the resulting investment security values, may be influenced by changes in economic conditions and market perceptions and expectations. Accordingly, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term, and that such change could materially affect the amounts reported in the statement of Net position available for benefits.

The City and its discretely presented component units' investments are subject to interest rate, credit and custodial risk as described below:

**Interest Rate Risk** – As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the City's investment policy limits at least half of the City's investment portfolio to maturities of less than one year.

**Credit Risk** – State Statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivision thereof, commercial paper rated A-1 by Standard and Poor's Corporation or P-1 by Moody's Commercial Paper Record, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, and Virginia Local Government Investment Pool. The City's current investment policy limits investments to obligations of the United States and agencies thereof, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements fully collateralized in the Obligations of the United States and agencies thereof, the State Treasurer's LGIP, VIP, and CDARS. During the fiscal year, the City held its investments in LGIP, CDARS, VIP, and investments of US agencies. The investments for five of the City's six pension plans are handled by Prudential, a company with an A (Excellent) rating, one of the top three, by A.M. Best rating agency. The investment for the defined contribution plan is directed by employees and is invested in mutual funds and guaranteed investment accounts. The City has directed Prudential to invest funds for the other four defined benefit pension plans in guaranteed investment accounts, mutual funds and stocks. The Commonwealth of Virginia manages the investments of the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). Prudential also handles investments for OPEB (Other Post-Employment Benefits) trust fund for the City.



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

**Custodial Risk** – Custodial risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counter-party, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Currently all City investments are held in LGIP, VIP, commercial paper, investments of U.S. agencies, and CDARS. If the City has to invest in a local bank, the City will require a designated portfolio manager. At the time funds are invested, collateral for repurchase agreements will be held in the City’s name by a custodial agent for the term of the agreement, and investments in obligations of the United States or its agencies will be held by the Federal Reserve in a custodial account.

As of June 30, 2019, the City had the following cash, investments and maturities:

**Primary Government**

<b>INVESTMENT TYPE</b>	<b>Investment Maturities</b>			
	<b>Fair Value</b>	<b>1-12 Months</b>	<b>13-24 Months</b>	<b>25-60 Months</b>
Fixed Certificate of Deposit	\$ 36,507,910	\$ 36,507,910	\$ -	\$ -
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	2,563,229	2,563,229	-	-
Local Government Investment Pool	281,905,055	281,905,055	-	-
Money Market	855,681	855,681	-	-
	<u>321,831,875</u>	<u>321,831,875</u>	-	-
OPEB Trust Investments *	78,389,839	-	-	78,389,839
Pension Plan Investments (Exhibit VIII) *	533,639,247	-	-	533,639,247
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 933,860,961</u>	<u>\$ 321,831,875</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 612,029,086</u>

\*Details of investment types for OPEB and Pensions are listed in Note 17, Exhibit XII

Reconciliation to Total Cash and Investments:

Add:

Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 3,558,188
Cash with Fiscal Agents	211,986,092
<b>Total Deposits and Investments</b>	<u>\$ 1,149,405,241</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

**Component Unit**

**Schools**

	<b>Investment Maturities</b>			
	<b>Fair Value</b>	<b>1-12 Months</b>	<b>13-24 Months</b>	<b>25-60 Months</b>
Fixed Certificate of Deposit	\$ 6,149,351	\$ 6,149,351	\$ -	\$ -
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	431,747	431,747	-	-
Local Government Investment Pool	47,483,766	47,483,766	-	-
Regions Clearing Account	144,130	144,130	-	-
Total Investments Controlled by City	<u>\$ 54,208,994</u>	<u>\$ 54,208,994</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**Component Unit**

**Library**

	<b>Investment Maturities</b>			
	<b>Fair Value</b>	<b>1-12 Months</b>	<b>13-24 Months</b>	<b>25-60 Months</b>
Fixed Certificate of Deposit	\$ 8,065	\$ 8,065	\$ -	\$ -
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	566	566	-	-
Local Government Investment Pool	62,277	62,277	-	-
Regions Clearing Account	189	189	-	-
Total Investments Controlled by City	<u>\$ 71,097</u>	<u>\$ 71,097</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total Investments Controlled by City				
Primary Government and Component Units:	<u>\$ 376,111,966</u>			

As of June 30, 2019, the City had investments in the following issuers with credit quality ratings as shown below:

	<b>Fair Value</b>	<b>AAA</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>CDs and Cash</b>
Fixed Certificate of Deposit	\$ 42,665,325	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,665,325
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	2,995,543	-	2,995,543	-
Local Government Investment Pool	329,451,098	287,150,072	42,301,026	-
Regions Clearing Account	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Total Investments Controlled by City & Components	<u>\$ 376,111,966</u>	<u>\$ 287,150,072</u>	<u>\$ 45,296,569</u>	<u>\$ 43,665,325</u>

Rated by S&P

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

Investments in any one issuer that represents five percent or more of the total of City of Alexandria's investments are as follows:

Issuer	Investment Type	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Commonwealth of Virginia	Virginia Dept of Treasu	266,220,794	70.78%
VIP 1-3 Years	Local Government Inve	63,230,304	16.81%

Reconciliation of total deposits and investments to the government-wide financial statements as of June 30, 2019:

	Governmental Activities	Fiduciary Activities	Total
<b>Primary Government including DASH</b>			
Cash on Hand and In Banks	\$ 3,558,188	\$ -	\$ 3,558,188
Cash and Investments	321,311,870	520,005	321,831,875
Cash and Investments with Fiscal Agents	211,951,606	612,063,572	824,015,178
Total	<u>\$ 536,821,664</u>	<u>\$ 612,583,577</u>	<u>\$ 1,149,405,241</u>
<b>Component Unit Schools</b>			
Cash on Hand and In Banks	\$ (2,184,105)	\$ -	\$ (2,184,105)
Cash and Investments Controlled by City	54,208,994	-	54,208,994
Total	<u>\$ 52,024,889</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 52,024,889</u>
<b>Component Unit Library</b>			
Cash and Investments Controlled by City	\$ 71,097	\$ -	\$ 71,097
Cash and Investments with Fiscal Agents	3,443,998	-	3,443,998
Total	<u>3,515,095</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,515,095</u>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<u><u>\$ 592,361,648</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 612,583,577</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,204,945,225</u></u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

The list below summarizes investments managed by the City of Alexandria in accordance with the fair value hierarchy established by the generally accepted accounting principles. Fair value is a sale price agreed to by a willing buyer and seller, assuming both parties enter the transaction freely. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of assets. The inputs are categorized at three levels based on the degree of certainty around the asset's underlying value.

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborate by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

During fiscal year 2019, investments worth \$1.0 million were classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Additionally, investments worth \$88.0 million were classified in Level 2. Fixed government securities worth \$3.0 million, fixed certificates of deposit worth \$42.7 million, and Virginia Investment Pool 1-3 Year worth \$42.3 million were classified in Level 2.

<b>Investments by fair value level</b>	<b><u>Fair Value</u></b>	<b><u>Level 1</u></b>	<b><u>Level 2</u></b>	<b><u>Level 3</u></b>
<b>Debt Securities</b>				
Fixed Government Securities	\$ 2,995,543	\$ -	\$ 2,995,543	\$ -
Fixed Certificates of Deposit	42,665,325	-	42,665,325	-
Virginia Investment Pool 1-3 Year	42,301,026	-	42,301,026	-
<b>Total Debt Securities</b>	<b><u>\$ 87,961,894</u></b>	<b><u>\$ -</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 87,961,894</u></b>	<b><u>\$ -</u></b>
<b>Cash Equivalents</b>				
Regions Clearing Account	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	
<b>Total Investments by Fair Asset Value</b>	<b><u>\$ 88,961,894</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,000,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 87,961,894</u></b>	
<b>Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)</b>				
Virginia Local Govt. Investment Pool	\$ 266,220,795			
Virginia Investment Pool - Liquidity	20,929,277			
	<u>287,150,072</u>			
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b><u>\$ 376,111,966</u></b>			

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consist of the following:

	<u>General</u>	<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>Capital Project</u>	<u>Alexandria Transit Company</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Taxes</b>					
Real Property	\$ 233,853,824	\$ 684,713	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 234,538,537
Personal Property	62,708,844	-	-	-	62,708,844
Penalties and Interest	2,800,574	-	-	-	2,800,574
Others	2,148,356	-	-	-	2,148,356
<b>Total Taxes</b>	<u>301,511,598</u>	<u>684,713</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>302,196,311</u>
Account	12,777,805	6,186,314	-	2,333,021	21,297,140
Interest	9,359	-	-	-	9,359
Intergovernmental	32,373,425	3,759,763	1,657,545	109,019	37,899,752
Due from other funds	2,120,000	-	-	-	2,120,000
Notes	709,000	58,503,821	1,475,000	-	60,687,821
<b>Gross Receivable</b>	<u>349,501,187</u>	<u>69,134,610</u>	<u>3,132,545</u>	<u>2,442,040</u>	<u>424,210,382</u>
Less: Allowance for Uncollectables	15,673,005	56,005,499	1,475,000	-	73,153,504
<b>Net Receivables</b>	<u>\$ 333,828,182</u>	<u>\$ 13,129,111</u>	<u>\$ 1,657,545</u>	<u>\$ 2,442,040</u>	<u>\$ 351,056,878</u>

Taxes receivable represents the current and past four years of uncollected tax levies for personal property taxes, and the current and past 19 years for uncollected tax levies on real property. The allowance for estimated uncollectible taxes receivable is 5.3 percent of the total taxes receivable at June 30, 2019 and is based on historical collection rates. Almost all the uncollectible taxes derive from personal property taxes. Almost all the real property tax receivables as of June 30, 2019, represent the second-half payment due for real estate taxes on November 15, 2019.

Receivables on a government-wide basis include taxes receivable of \$21.8 million that are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are offset by the deferred inflows in the governmental funds. Tax revenues and the corresponding unearned revenue reported on a government-wide basis, do not include approximately \$2.1 million of taxes that are considered current financial resources and, therefore, are reported in the governmental funds. This comprises:

Real Estate Tax Receivables	\$ (1,452,899)
Personal Property Tax Receivables	<u>3,567,479</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,114,580</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES (Continued)**

Governmental funds report deferred inflows in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also include unearned revenue related to resources that have been received but not yet earned. At the end of FY 2019 unearned revenue in the governmental funds consisted of the following:

	<b>Unavailable</b>	<b>Unearned</b>	<b>Total</b>
Property taxes, net of related allowances	\$ 302,689,198	\$ 4,038,980	\$ 306,728,178
Grant proceeds received prior to completion of eligibility requirements	4,388,147	-	4,388,147
Total	\$ 307,077,345	\$ 4,038,980	\$ 311,116,325

**Deferred Outflows/Inflows**

	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Special Revenue Fund</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Total Deferred Taxes	\$ 302,689,198	\$ 4,837,181	
Grants Received Prior to Eligibility	757,683	-	Build America Bond subsidy in General Fund
Grants Received Prior to Eligibility	-	3,630,464	Eligible grants with timing differences
Total Deferred Outflows, Receivables	\$ 303,446,881	\$ 8,467,645	

**Component Units**

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consist of following:

	<b>Schools</b>	<b>Library</b>	<b>Total</b>
Accounts	\$ 8,704,034	\$ -	\$ 8,704,034
Intergovernmental	6,232,440	6,466	6,238,906
Total Receivables	\$ 14,936,474	\$ 6,466	\$ 14,942,940

All the component unit receivables are considered to be collectible.

All deferred revenue in the component units is unearned.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES (Continued)**

**A. Property Taxes**

The City levies real estate taxes on all real property on a calendar year basis, at a rate enacted by the City Council on the assessed value of property (except public utility property) as determined by the Real Estate Assessor of the City. The Commonwealth assesses public utility property. Neither the City nor the Commonwealth imposes a limitation on the tax rate. All property is assessed at 100 percent of fair market value and reassessed each year as of January 1. The Real Estate Assessor, by authority of City ordinance, prorates billings for incomplete property as of January 1, but completed during the year.

Real estate taxes are billed in equal semi-annual installments due June 15 and November 15. The taxes receivable balance at June 30, 2019, includes amounts not yet received from the January 1, 2019 levy (due June 15 and November 15, 2019), less an allowance for uncollectible amounts. The installment due on November 15, 2019 is included as unavailable revenue since these taxes are restricted for use until FY 2020. Liens are placed on the property on the date real estate taxes become delinquent and must be satisfied prior to the sale or transfer of the property. In addition, any uncollected amounts from previous years' levies are incorporated in the taxes receivable balance. The tax rate was \$1.13 per \$100 of assessed value during calendar year 2019 and 2018.

Personal property tax assessments on tangible business property and all motor vehicles are based on 100 percent of fair market value of the property as of January 1 of each year. For a vehicle, the tax may be prorated for the length of time the vehicle has status in the City. Personal property taxes for the calendar year are due on October 5th. The taxes receivable balance at June 30, 2019, includes amounts not yet billed or received from the January 1, 2019 levy (due October 5, 2019). These taxes are included as unearned revenue since these taxes are restricted for use until FY 2020. The tax rate for motor vehicles was \$5.00 per \$100 of assessed value during calendar years 2018 . Motor vehicle decals were eliminated in FY19 and the motor vehicle tax was increased to \$5.33 per \$100 of assessed value in order to cover the eliminated decal fee. The net effect was equal tax. The tax rates during calendar years 2019 and 2018 were \$4.75 for tangible personal property and \$4.50 for machinery and tools per \$100 of assessed value. In addition, any uncollected amounts from prior year levies are incorporated in the taxes receivable balance. Under the provisions of the Personal Property Tax Relief Act of 1998 (PPTRA), the City billed and collected from the Commonwealth, approximately 40 percent of total personal property tax levy in FY2019.

**B. Notes Receivable**

The gross amount of notes receivable is primarily for the City's housing programs and consisted of the following at June 30, 2019:

**Governmental Activities**

General Fund	\$ 709,000
Special Revenue Fund	58,503,821
Capital Projects Fund	1,475,000
Less Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	<u>(57,789,499)</u>
Net Notes Receivable	<u>2,898,321</u>
Amounts due within one year	<u>268,622</u>
Amounts due in more than one year	<u>\$ 2,629,699</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS**

The following is a summary of the changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019:

**Governmental Activities**

**Primary Government**

	<b>Balance June 30, 2018</b>	<b>Increases</b>	<b>Decreases</b>	<b>Balance June 30, 2019</b>
<b>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</b>				
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 113,216,863	\$ 14,532,423	\$ 2,122,608	\$ 125,626,678
Construction in Progress	75,075,931	29,577,424	61,955,590	42,697,765
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	<u>188,292,794</u>	<u>44,109,847</u>	<u>64,078,198</u>	<u>168,324,443</u>
<b>Depreciable Capital Assets</b>				
Buildings	677,962,896	85,946,925	1,650,000	762,259,821
Infrastructure	286,750,732	11,828,095	531,364	298,047,463
Intangible Assets	25,182,367	2,324,901	1,182,401	26,324,867
Furniture and Other Equipment	122,809,620	5,740,260	5,789,620	122,760,260
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>1,112,705,615</u>	<u>105,840,181</u>	<u>9,153,385</u>	<u>1,209,392,411</u>
<b>Less Accumulated Depreciation for</b>				
Buildings	220,133,199	18,510,829	-	238,644,028
Infrastructure	146,967,436	9,460,418	-	156,427,854
Intangible Assets	21,861,639	1,699,112	1,182,401	22,378,350
Furniture and Other Equipment	71,579,590	9,241,481	5,746,216	75,074,855
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>460,541,864</u>	<u>38,911,840</u>	<u>6,928,617</u>	<u>492,525,087</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>652,163,751</u>	<u>66,928,341</u>	<u>2,224,768</u>	<u>716,867,324</u>
<b>Alexandria Transit Company</b>				
<b>Depreciable Capital Assets</b>				
Equipment	43,586,653	13,822,456	834,869	56,574,240
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	22,452,237	3,835,792	834,869	25,453,160
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>21,134,416</u>	<u>9,986,664</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,121,080</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<u>\$ 861,590,961</u>	<u>\$ 121,024,852</u>	<u>\$ 66,302,966</u>	<u>\$ 916,312,847</u>

The City acquires and maintains all capital assets for the Library. Accordingly, the Library's capital assets are included in the governmental activity's totals.



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)**

Governmental activities capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2019, are comprised of the following:

General Capital Assets, Net	\$ 874,435,210
Internal Service Fund Capital Assets, Net	10,756,557
Alexandria Transit Company Capital Assets, Net	31,121,080
Total	<u>\$ 916,312,847</u>

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 2,744,266
Judicial Administration	540,805
Public Safety	3,877,413
Public Works	9,920,940
Depreciation of Infrastructure Assets	9,460,418
Health and Welfare	463,921
Transit	3,835,792
Culture and Recreation	2,616,575
Education	9,048,668
Community Development	238,834
Total	<u>\$ 42,747,632</u>

Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds; however, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. The adjustment from governmental funds to the government-wide statements is summarized as follows:

**Primary Government**

City Capital Outlay	\$ 157,791,910
Donated Assets	2,229,494
Depreciation Expense	(42,747,632)
Capital Outlay not capitalized	(56,290,106)
Total Adjustment	<u>\$ 60,983,666</u>

*Donated assets are comprised of infrastructure donated by developers.*

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)**

**Net position Investment in capital assets is computed as follows:**

General Capital Assets, Net		\$ 916,312,847
Outstanding bonds (including premium)	(658,445,928)	
Unspent bond proceeds at SNAP	211,951,606	
Net Outstanding Debt		(446,494,322)
Investment in Capital Assets Net of Debt		<u>\$ 469,818,525</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)**

**Component Unit - Schools**

The following is a summary of the changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019:

	<u>Balance June 30, 2018</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 999,381	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 999,381
Construction-in progress	46,858	700,655	46,858	700,655
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	<u>1,046,239</u>	<u>700,655</u>	<u>46,858</u>	<u>1,700,036</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Buildings	40,602,392	2,536,485	-	43,138,877
Furniture and Other Equipment	22,833,636	2,075,890	744,979	24,164,547
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>63,436,028</u>	<u>4,612,375</u>	<u>744,979</u>	<u>67,303,424</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation For				
Buildings and building improvements	37,565,675	467,137	-	38,032,812
Furniture and Other Equipment	14,123,700	1,991,929	744,979	15,370,650
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>51,689,375</u>	<u>2,459,066</u>	<u>744,979</u>	<u>53,403,462</u>
Total Other Capital Assets, Net	<u>11,746,653</u>	<u>2,153,309</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,899,962</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<u>\$ 12,792,892</u>	<u>\$ 2,853,964</u>	<u>\$ 46,858</u>	<u>\$ 15,599,998</u>

In FY 2002, the Virginia Assembly passed a general law to respond to GASB Statement No. 34 that establishes the local option of creating, for financial reporting purposes, a tenancy in common with the local schools when a city or county issues bonds for acquisition, construction, or improvement of public school property. The sole purpose of the law is to allow cities and counties the ability to record school assets and related debt liabilities together. As a result, certain assets purchased with the City's general obligation bonds are now recorded as part of the primary government. According to the law, the tenancy in common ends when the associated obligation is repaid; therefore, the assets will revert to the Alexandria schools when the bonds are repaid. Nothing in the law alters the authority or responsibility of the local schools or control of the assets. All depreciation was charged to education.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)**

**Primary Government**

Construction-in-progress is composed of the following at June 30, 2019:

	<b>Project</b>	<b>Expended</b>	
	<b><u>Authorization</u></b>	<b><u>Through</u></b>	<b><u>Committed</u></b>
		<b><u>June 30, 2019</u></b>	
Schools Capital Projects	\$ 28,406,255.0	\$ 7,553,922.0	\$ -
Housing and Community Improvement	6,623,651	3,827,076	601,747
Parks and Recreation	24,995,162	10,424,625	4,876,408
Public Buildings	22,850,274	3,752,671	4,266,565
Public Safety	23,703,526	5,417,745	14,737,450
Infrastructure	33,333,834	8,506,909	11,711,872
Information Technology Hardware	6,924,424	3,214,817	1,401,907
Total	<u>\$ 146,837,126</u>	<u>\$ 42,697,765</u>	<u>\$ 37,595,949</u>

**Component Units**

There were no construction in progress authorizations for the component units.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 6. RISK MANAGEMENT**

The City is exposed to various losses related to torts: theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. It is the policy of the City to retain risks of losses in those areas where it believes it is more economical to manage its risks internally and account for any claims settlement in the General Fund. Exceptions to the self-insurance program are made when insurance coverage is available and when premiums are cost effective. The City is covered by property/casualty insurance policies on real and personal property and the following liability insurance policies as of June 30, 2019: public entity and public officials' excess liability, medical malpractice liability, voting booths, special events, vacant buildings, volunteer liability, cyber liability and commercial crime. In addition, the City maintains excess workers' compensation insurance. There were no material reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior fiscal year, nor did settlements exceed coverage for any of the past three fiscal years.

The City is self-insured for workers' compensation claims up to \$1.5 million, and for public officers, public entity, physical damage to vehicles, and vehicle general liability under \$2.0 million and over \$10.0 million.

**Self-Insurance**

The non-current portion of unpaid workers' compensation claims amounted to approximately \$19.8 million as of June 30, 2019 and is reflected in the government-wide statements. The current portion is recorded as an accrued liability in the General Fund and the government-wide financial statements. In FY 2009, the City became self-insured for one of the two health insurance plans offered to employees. At June 30, 2019 the current portion of employees' health insurance was \$0.9 million which represents an estimate of health insurance claims that have been incurred but not reported and are reported in accrued liabilities. The amount of expenditures did not exceed funds that are available to pay the claims covering a period of four years. Therefore, a long-term liability has not been recorded as of June 30, 2019. Liabilities are reported when it is probable that losses have occurred, and the amounts of the losses can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported to date. Liabilities are determined using a combination of actual claims experience and actuarially determined amounts and include incremental claim adjustment expenses and estimated recoveries. An independent contractor processes claims, and the City records a provision and liability in the government-wide statements and General Fund (current portion only) for an estimate of incurred but not reported claims. Changes in the estimated claims payable for workers' compensation and health insurance during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	<u>Workers' Compensation</u>	<u>Health Insurance</u>
July 1, 2017 Liability Balance	\$ 20,986,184	\$ 1,013,146
Claims and Changes in estimates	6,572,076	17,796,582
Claim Payments	<u>(8,168,902)</u>	<u>(18,024,689)</u>
June 30, 2018 Liability Balance	19,389,358	785,039
Claims and Changes in estimates	4,688,591	16,713,953
Claim Payments	<u>(4,304,590)</u>	<u>(16,557,993)</u>
June 30, 2019 Liability Balance	<u>\$ 19,773,359</u>	<u>\$ 940,999</u>

The Health Insurance liability is included in the accrued liability.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 6. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**Insurance Commitment**

In addition, the City has established a General Fund self-insurance commitment of \$5.0 million as of June 30, 2019.

**Risk Pools**

On March 15, 1986, the City joined the Commonwealth of Virginia's Law Enforcement Liability plan, called VA Risk, on behalf of the Office of the Sheriff. The Division of Risk Management of the Commonwealth's Department of General Services operates VA Risk. The division was created in accordance with Sec. 2.1-526.8:1 of the Code of Virginia, which says that the State shall have the right and duty to defend any suit seeking damages or compensation against the City's officials and employees on account of wrongful acts, even if any of the allegations of the suit are groundless, false, or fraudulent, and may make the investigation and settlement of any claims or suit as deemed expedient. The limits of VA Risk coverage are \$1.0 million per claim. The City retains the risk for all claims in excess of \$1.0 million. Claims have not exceeded coverage in the last three years.

On October 1, 1987, the Alexandria Transit Company joined the Virginia Transit Liability Pool. Commercial companies service the Virginia Transit Liability Pool.

The coverage and limits of the pool's liability to the City are as follows:

Commercial General Liability .....	\$20 million
Automobile Liability .....	\$20 million
Uninsured Motorist.....	\$50,000
Automobile Physical Damage .....	(Actual Cash Value)

Under the provisions of the Virginia Workers' Compensation Act, the Alexandria Transit Company has secured the payment of Virginia compensation benefits and employers' liability coverage with the Virginia Municipal Group Self-Insurance Association (VMGSIA). VMGSIA is a public entity risk pool providing a comprehensive workers' compensation insurance program to Virginia municipalities and other local government entities. In addition to insurance coverage, the program provides risk management services with emphasis on loss control and claims administration. The Alexandria Transit Company pays an annual premium to VMGSIA for workers' compensation coverage. VMGSIA is self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure for claims in excess of \$5.0 million. Each member's premium is determined through an actuarial analysis based upon the individual member's past experience and number of employees. In FY 2019, the Alexandria Transit Company paid an annual premium of \$0.2 million for participation in this pool.

**Line of Duty Act (LODA) Death and Disability Benefits**

The City provides death and health benefits to the beneficiaries of certain law enforcement and rescue personnel disabled or killed in the line of duty. Benefit provisions and eligibility requirements are established by Title 9.1 Chapter 4 of the Code of Virginia.

In accordance with State Code, LODA retirees elect a plan administered through the Virginia Department of Human Resources (DHRM). The City pays the DHRM the premiums for covered retirees, spouses, and widows. In FY 2019, the City contributed to the OPEB trust fund for Line of Duty Act benefits. In fiscal year 2019, an actuarial valuation was issued for Line of Duty Act benefits (see Note 16 OPEB). According to the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation, 733 active employees were eligible for Line of Duty Act benefits. As of June 30, 2019, 87 beneficiaries were receiving Line of Duty Act payments. During FY 2019, Line of Duty Act payments for the recipients amounted to \$1.5 million.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 6. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**Component Units**

The School Board carries commercial insurance for all risks of loss including property, theft, auto liability, physical damage, and general liability insurance through the Virginia Municipal League. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial reinsurance coverage for the past three years. There were no material reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior fiscal year nor did settlements exceed coverage for any of the past three fiscal years. The School Board also carries catastrophic medical insurance for Virginia High School League Student participants.

The Library carries commercial insurance with the Virginia Municipal League for all risks of loss including property insurance, theft, auto liability, physical damage, and general liability insurances. There were no material reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior fiscal year, nor did settlements exceed coverage for any of the past three fiscal years.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 7. OPERATING LEASES**

**Rental Costs**

The City and the Schools lease office space and equipment under various long-term operating lease agreements expiring at various dates through FY 2034. Certain leases contain provisions for possible future increased rentals based upon changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Scheduled minimum rental payments for succeeding fiscal years ending June 30 are as follows:

Primary Fiscal Year	Government	School Board Component Unit
2020	\$ 5,710,461	\$ 2,960,176
2021	6,009,333	2,990,500
2022	6,218,146	3,072,303
2023	5,350,803	3,156,357
2024	15,570,612	3,066,882
2025-2029	49,474,511	15,631,020
2030-2034	45,540,524	15,631,020

Total rental costs during FY 2019 for operating leases were \$5.7 million for the Primary Government and \$3.0 million for the Schools.

**Rental Revenues**

The City also leases various City-owned properties and buildings under non-cancellable long-term lease agreements through FY 2034. The net book value of leased assets of \$7.0 million (cost of \$27.2 million less accumulated depreciation of \$20.1 million) is included in capital assets in the government-wide financial statements. Certain leases contain provisions for future increased revenues based upon changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Scheduled minimum revenues for succeeding fiscal years ending June 30 are as follows:

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control in which the participants retain: (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues
2020	\$ 1,693,851
2021	1,734,462
2022	1,783,952
2023	1,632,221
2024	844,862
2025-2029	8,822,754
2030-2034	9,684,690



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

**A. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority**

The City's commitments to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) are comprised of agreements to make capital contributions for construction of the rail transit system, contributions for replacement and improvement of rail and bus equipment, and payments of operating subsidies for rail, bus, and paratransit systems.

Due to the State requirement to reflect all State aid to all jurisdictions in their accounting statements according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, all State funding for WMATA received and administered by Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (NVTC) are now reflected in the accounting statements in addition to these footnotes. Total Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT) funding for WMATA administered by NVTC on behalf of the City of Alexandria for FY 2019 amounted to \$8.6 million.

The City and other participating jurisdictions have entered into a series of capital contribution agreements with WMATA to fund the local share of the cost of the regional Metrorail, Metrobus, and Metro Access transit systems. The City's commitments are summarized as follows:

**1. Capital contributions - Bus and Rail Replacement**

In June 2010, a new Capital Funding Agreement was signed by all members of the WMATA Compact. It set forth a commitment of one year's funding with five planning years. That funding agreement assumed an increase of \$150 million per year of new federal funds, matched with \$50 million each from the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Maryland, and the District of Columbia. That new agreement totaled \$5.0 billion, \$2.5 billion was projected to be funded by the federal government. The participating jurisdictions' financial obligations, per the Regional Capital Funding Agreement, are subject to individual jurisdictional annual appropriation consideration. Since the 2010 Capital Funding Agreement expired, one-year extensions have been agreed by the member jurisdictions. In 2018, the jurisdictions which comprise the WMATA compact, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Maryland, the District of Columbia and WMATA engaged in discussions about WMATA's increased capital investment, which will be needed over the next decade. The conclusion from a Council of Government's study is that the WMATA system needs some \$500 million per year or \$5 billion in added investment over the next decade to move and keep the system in a safe and reliable operating category. Dedicated funding streams were established by the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia during their legislative processes of 2018, which will provide a combined \$500 million annually in new funding to fund WMATA capital costs. Currently a new one-year Capital Funding Agreement (CFA) has been negotiated between WMATA and participating jurisdictions for FY 2020. The new CFA contains most of the terms and conditions from the 2010 agreement but updates it to reflect the new dedicated funding. The dollar amount of the FY 2020 agreement is \$12.3 million, compared to the FY 2019 contribution for Alexandria, which was \$11.2 million.

**2. Operating subsidies - Bus and Rail Systems**

During FY 2019, obligations for bus and rail subsidies amounted to \$45.9 million. The City paid these obligations from the following sources:

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)**

Source of Obligations (in millions)

City General Fund	\$ 15.2
State Aid and State Motor Fuel Sales Tax revenues	29.1
NVTA 30%	1.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 45.9</b>

Expected obligations for FY 2020 are \$49.3 million, \$20 million of which is expected to be paid from the City’s General Fund. The City will also use \$27.7 million from NVTC funding and \$1.6 million from NVTA 30% funding to cover the rest of the obligations.

**3. WMATA Transit Revenue Bonds**

WMATA issued approximately \$1.0 billion of federally guaranteed transit revenue bonds to fund part of the construction of the rail transit system. Operating revenues have been insufficient to retire this debt. The federal government and WMATA entered into an agreement whereby the federal government agreed to pay two-thirds of the debt service costs for these bonds and to advance part of the remaining one-third during the first three years of the agreement. The agreement requires that WMATA repay the federal advances with interest and one-third of the debt service on the bonds. WMATA allocated the cost of the advances and the one-third of the debt service costs among the participating jurisdictions. The City has not agreed to any payments for the one-third allocation of debt service, but the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (NVTC) has paid, from state aid, all such costs allocated to Northern Virginia jurisdictions, of which \$1.1 million was the City’s allocation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. However, NVTC has not paid any of the allocations for federal advances. In July of 1985, the Alexandria City Council authorized NVTC to pay \$4.2 million to WMATA, including accrued interest, from state aid on deposit to the credit of the City. This was the total amount allocated to the City by WMATA for advances by the federal government, including accrued interest. The City has thus, with such authorization, satisfied all claims due to WMATA for transit revenue bonds.

**4. Potomac Yard Metrorail Station**

As a major long-term economic development initiative, on June 12, 2010, the City approved the North Potomac Yard Small Area Plan, a major rezoning of 69 acres of prime real estate located in the Potomac Yard area of the City into a high density mixed-use development of over 7.5 million square feet. When added to prior Potomac Yard rezoning, the total development plan totals more than 12 million square feet. An integral part of this plan, which is expected to add approximately 10 percent to the City’s tax base and generate over \$1 billion in new tax revenue over a 30-year period, entails the construction of a new Metrorail station on the existing heavy rail Metrorail line.

Potomac Yard is located in the northeast area of the City adjacent to Arlington’s Crystal City and south of downtown Washington, D.C. and Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport. Potomac Yard consists of two development tracts, North Potomac Yard and South Potomac Yard, which are divided into smaller geographic units or “landbays” for zoning and development purposes. One special tax district has been established and implemented to generate revenue for construction of the new Metrorail station. In December 2010, City Council approved the Tier I Special Services Tax District for Landbays F, G, and H and the multi-family portion of Landbay I. Tier I tax collections began in 2011 at the rate of 20 cents per \$100 of valuation. A Tier II Tax District (Landbays I and J) which was previously established by City Council with a 10-cent per \$100 of valuation levy was abolished in December 2018.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)**

Project development was subject to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. City Council chose Alternative B as the Locally Preferred Alternative on May 20, 2015. On June 16, 2016, City Council unanimously approved the Master Plan Amendment, Map Amendment (rezoning), and Development Special Use Permit with site plan and associated Special Use Permits to construct a Metrorail station and associated facilities in Potomac Yard. The Federal Transit Administration and the National Park Service issued their Records of Decision for the Potomac Yard Metrorail Station on October 31, 2016 and November 1, 2016. This marked the last step in the review process under the National Environmental Policy Act. WMATA procured a contractor for the design-build contract in the summer of 2018, and construction is planned to commence in FY 2020.

Alternative B was originally budgeted at \$268.0 million, including the planning phase, preliminary engineering, and preparation of the design-build bid package. In April 2018 based on changes in labor, materials, and the bidding climate, City Council authorized an increase of \$50 million in the Potomac Yard Metrorail Station project budget to \$320 million. The City prepared an updated financial feasibility analysis in Spring 2018 that evaluated the City's ability to finance the station using only local shares. The funding sources include cash derived from net new tax revenues from Potomac Yard, \$175 million in long term debt, \$69.5 million in grants from the NVTA, and a \$50 million 2% VTIB loan that was awarded to the City by the Commonwealth Transportation Board in January 2015 and \$25 million from Potomac Yard Fund Balance and revenue collected in the Potomac Yard development area. The long term debt will be repaid by net new taxes derived from Potomac Yard development, developer contributions, and special tax district taxes. The \$175 million in long term debt is expected to be issued in Fall 2019, taking advantage of favorable interest rates. The debt is anticipated to be structured with a ramped up principal repayment schedule to more closely align the debt service payments with the expected growth surrounding the metro station.

The financial risk to the City associated with the Metrorail station project has been carefully structured. Upfront shortfall guarantees totaling \$32 million have been negotiated with the North Potomac Yard property owner. In November 2018, as part of the decision to construct Amazon's HQ2 office in National Landing in Arlington, the State committed an additional \$50 million to Alexandria to enhance the southwest entrance to the station in a to-be-determined manner. There is planned to be no cash flow draw from the City's General Fund. The total cost of the project including both the station and the enhanced southwest entrance is currently budgeted at \$370 million.

In November 2018, Amazon selected Virginia for its HQ2 offices, after an 18-month selection process that began with more than 200 localities. One of the key reasons for the selection of National Landing as the location for the Amazon HQ2 site was the commitment of Virginia Tech to build a 1-million square foot, technology-focused campus in Alexandria in Potomac Yard. The Virginia Tech Innovation Campus is a \$1 billion development project, which will be developed in the Oakville Triangle, located less than 2 miles from the Amazon HQ2.

**B. Litigation**

The City is contingently liable with respect to lawsuits and other claims that arise in the ordinary course of its operations. It is the opinion of City management and the City Attorney that any losses not covered by insurance that may ultimately be incurred as a result of the suits and claims will not be material.

**C. Waste-To-Energy Facility**

The City has a waste disposal commitment to the Waste-to-Energy Facility (the "Facility"), which is owned and operated by a private corporation (the "Corporation"). The commitment, which is joint with Arlington County, Virginia (the "County"), is based on a combined volume of solid waste the City and the County expect to collect together. The Facility charges the City and the County fees on each ton based on a waste disposal agreement and contracts separately with private haulers for additional waste. It is expected that the City and the County will be able to continue to meet their minimum requirement for annual tonnage of 46,000 to 66,000 tons per year. The City and

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)**

the County have the ability to adjust the tonnage thresholds annually if it appears the annual tonnage is approaching a minimum or maximum threshold.

The construction of the Facility was originally financed with revenue bonds issued by the Alexandria Industrial Development Authority in 1984. The Arlington Solid Waste Authority, together with the Alexandria Sanitation Authority (the “Authorities”) and the Corporation, refinanced these bonds in July 1998 to achieve debt service savings. Upon the maturity of the bond in January 2008, the ownership of the plant (but not the land it sits on, which is jointly owned by Alexandria and Arlington) passed to the Corporation. The Authorities issued new bonds in November 1998 to finance the retrofit of the Facility to meet Clear Air Act requirements. This retrofit was completed by November 9, 2000 in advance of the EPA deadline of December 19, 2000. The retrofit assets continue to be owned by the Authorities.

Acceptance testing on each unit was completed in November 2000, and the Operating Lease agreement between the Authorities and the Corporation took effect in January 2001. Since in essence the lease is a capital lease, the capital assets completed and covered by the lease and the promissory note are removed from the City records and are now considered a part of the plant.

By December 2012 all of the related revenue bond debt service had been paid in full. A new Facilities Monitoring Group (“FMG”) was established and a new trust fund was set up to fund FMG’S activities. It is funded entirely by contributions from the County (60%) and the City (40%). The FMG budget for FY 2019 was \$118,000 and according to the interjurisdictional agreement the City’s contribution was \$47,200. Operating costs of the Facility are paid for primarily through tipping fees. The City paid \$970,066 in tipping fees in FY 2019 and is anticipating a similar cost in FY 2020.

**D. Northern Virginia Transportation District Bonds**

In November 1999, the City signed an agreement with the Commonwealth Transportation Board to provide \$256,070 annually, subject to appropriation, to finance certain Northern Virginia Transportation District Bond projects benefiting the City and other jurisdictions in Northern Virginia. The FY 2019 payment of \$256,070 was made from the proceeds from the City’s telecommunications tax received by the General Fund and the maturity date for this bond is May 15, 2034. The City is not liable for repayment of the 20-year bonds.

**E. Combined Sanitary Sewer/Stormwater Sewer System**

The City is facing increased state and federal regulatory mandates associated with sanitary sewer and stormwater management requirements to protect and enhance the water quality in our local streams, the Potomac River, and the Chesapeake Bay. For Alexandria, this means approximately \$400 to \$600 million in investments to its combined sewer system over the next 6 years, as well as investing between \$65 million to \$100 million to for the implementation and maintenance of stormwater infrastructure over the next decade.

Because of state and federal regulations mandating the improvement of Chesapeake Bay water quality for the six states and the District of Columbia that comprise the Bay’s watershed, municipalities must make significant capital investments in stormwater management infrastructure. Virginia municipalities in the Bay watershed that are regulated by a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit that for urban stormwater discharges must achieve increasing pollution reduction goals enforced through three 5-year MS4 permit cycles. Accordingly, the City was required to achieve 5 percent of the pollution reduction targets during the 2013 – 2018 permit, with an additional 35% (40% total) required by the end of the current 2018-2023 MS4 permit, and the remaining 60% (100% total) on or before the end of the 2023 – 2028 MS4 permit as part of the Stormwater Management Program. The estimated cost of Stormwater Management Program infrastructure improvements over this period is between \$70 million and \$100 million. Effective January 1, 2018, the City Council adopted a Stormwater Utility Fee as a dedicated funding source to perform operations and maintenance of existing and new stormwater management infrastructure, and to provide

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)**

cash capital and funding of debt service to implement new stormwater management infrastructure improvements to meet the state and federal mandates in the MS4 permit. Collection of this fee began in Calendar Year 2018, with the typical single-family home billed approximately \$140 per year.

The City also maintains the wastewater collection system serving residents and businesses that comprises of approximately 240 miles of sewers. Alexandria Renew Enterprises (AlexRenew), an independent governmental authority, provides wastewater treatment services to most of the City and to a portion of southern Fairfax County. The current Alexandria Renew Enterprises treatment facility has a treatment capacity of 54 million gallons per day (“MGD”), of which 60 percent is allocated to Fairfax County and 40 percent to the City. Based on City new development build-out projections, the City’s allocated capacity is projected to be approaching full utilization by about 2040. Based on these projections, an additional 4 MGD capacity will be needed beyond 2040. In order to provide this additional capacity for City, alternatives need to be evaluated that may include purchasing portion of Fairfax’s capacity at the plant and/or implementing plant systems upgrades.

In addition to federal mandates concerning the Chesapeake Bay, the 2017 Virginia General Assembly (CSO) Combined Sewer Outflow Law (CSO Law) required the City to accelerate its efforts to address combined sewer discharges from all four outfalls in the City. A CSO system in Old Town currently comprises approximately 540 acres of the approximate 10,000 acres of land in the City. The CSO Law mandated construction for each outfall be completed no later than July 1, 2025. On April 14, 2018, City Council adopted a new Long Term Control Plan Update (“LTCPU”) also now known as the RiverRenew program. The LTCPU was developed as a partnership between the City and AlexRenew, which allowed for the leveraging of both the City’s and AlexRenew’s experience and abilities. City Council also authorized transfer of Combined Sewer Outfalls to AlexRenew. Accordingly, the Outfall Transfer Agreement was executed and combined sewer outfalls were transferred to AlexRenew effective July 1, 2018.

The RiverRenew program led by AlexRenew is anticipated to cost \$370 - \$555 million with the goal of reducing overflows from the Combined Sewer System from an average of about 60 events to less than 4 per year. In 2019 the Virginia General Assembly approved \$25 million in state support for this project. The City and AlexRenew are currently seeking an additional \$65 million from the state’s upcoming biennial budgets. The outfall transfer allows AlexRenew to own all of the combined sewer outfalls and then finance and construct to own the proposed River Renew project, consisting of a unified tunnel and dual use wet weather treatment infrastructure. Alex Renew would also debt finance this CSO project and increase its user rates to repay bonds issued for the CSO project. The City continues to coordinate with AlexRenew on wet weather flow management mitigation initiatives, such as City’s infiltration and inflow program, and RiverRenew program.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT**

**General Obligation Bonds** - The City issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the City. These bonds are subject to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 related to arbitrage and interest income tax regulations under those provisions. The City currently has no outstanding arbitrage obligation. General obligation bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2019, are comprised of the following individual issues:

1.	\$40.9 million General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds of 2018, installments ranging from \$.75 to \$2.15 through 2038, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.9 percent to 5.0 percent payable semiannually on January 15 and July 15, and maturing on July 15, 2038. The Bonds will be subject to optional redemption in whole or in part at the direction of the City on or after July 15, 2028.	\$	40,925,000
2.	\$34.9 million General Obligation Refunding Bond of 2017, installments ranging from \$3.0 to \$4.0 through 2030, bearing interest rate 5.0 percent payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1, and maturing on July 1, 2030. The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to their maturities.		34,905,000
3.	\$102.2 million General Obligation Refunding Bond of 2017, installments ranging from \$0.5 to \$10.7 through 2032, bearing interest rates ranging from 3.0 percent to 5.0 percent payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1, and maturing on July 1, 2032. The Bonds will be subject to optional redemption in whole or in part at the direction of the City on or after July 1, 2027.		102,150,000
4.	\$4.4 million General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds of 2017 (taxable), installments ranging from \$.21 to \$.22 through 2037, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.4 percent to 3.4 percent payable semiannually on January 15 and July 15, and maturing on July 15, 2037. The Bonds will be subject to optional redemption in whole or in part at the direction of the City on or after July 15, 2027.		4,160,000
5.	\$94.7 million General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds of 2017 (tax exempt), installments ranging from \$2.0 to \$5.0 through 2037, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 5.0 percent payable semiannually on January 15 and July 15, and maturing on July 15, 2037. The Bonds will be subject to optional redemption in whole or in part at the direction of the City on or after July 15, 2027.		92,670,000
6.	\$34.2 million General Obligation Refunding Bond of 2016 (tax exempt), installments ranging from \$0.4 to \$4.1 through 2031, bearing interest rate 1.9 percent payable semiannually on January 15 and July 15, and maturing on July 15, 2031. The City irrevocably exercises its option to redeem all the refunded bonds on the redemption date.		33,427,000
7.	\$73.7 million General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds of 2016 (tax exempt), installments ranging from \$1.4 to \$4.0 through 2036, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 5.0 percent payable semiannually on January 15 and July 15, and maturing on July 15, 2036. The Bonds will be subject to optional redemption in whole or in part at the direction of the City on or after July, 2026.		70,235,000
8.	\$10.6 million General Obligation Refunding Bonds (taxable) of 2015, installments ranging from \$1 to \$1.1 million through 2028, bearing interest rates ranging from 0.9 to 3.5 percent payable semiannually on January 15 and July 15 and maturing on July 15, 2028. The Bonds will not be subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.		7,725,000
9.	\$23.2 million General Obligation Capital Improvement (tax-exempt) Bonds of 2015, installments ranging from \$1.1 to \$1.2 million through 2035, bearing interest rates ranging from 3.0 to 5.0 percent payable semiannually on January 15 and July 15. The Bonds are subject to optional redemption in whole or in part at the direction of the City on or after July 15, 2025.		19,720,000
10.	\$34.0 million General Obligation (tax-exempt) Refunding Bonds of 2015, installments ranging from \$0.4 to \$6.2 million through 2028, bearing interest at 1.9 percent. The Bonds are subject to optional redemption in whole or in part, at any time, by the City, upon thirty days' prior written notice, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the outstanding principal amount of the Bond redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date, plus the Fixed Rate Prepayment Charge. This is a direct bank loan.		32,255,000
11.	\$36.0 million General Obligation Improvement (tax-exempt) Bonds of 2014 installments averaging \$1.8 million through 2035, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 5.0 percent. The Bonds maturing on or before January 15, 2025 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after January 15, 2026, may be redeemed before their maturities on or after January 15, 2025, at the option of the City, in whole or in part, in installments of \$5,000 at any time or from time to time at par plus the interest accrued and unpaid on the principal amount to be redeemed to the date fixed for redemption.		28,795,000

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

12.	\$18.6 million General Obligation (tax-exempt) Refunding Bonds of 2014, installments ranging from \$2.8 to \$3.4 million through 2020, bearing interest at 1.0 percent. The Bonds maturing on or before June 15, 2020 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. This is a direct bank loan. The debt is being held as an investment with no intention of sale or distribution.	2,785,000
13.	\$63.8 million General Obligation Capital Improvement (tax-exempt) Bonds of 2013, installments averaging \$3.3 million through 2033, bearing interest at rates ranging from 4.0 percent to 5.0 percent. The Bonds maturing on or before June 15, 2023, are not subject to redemption prior to their maturity. The bonds maturing on or after June 15, 2024, are subject to optional redemption before maturity on or after June 15, 2023, at the option of the city in whole or in part, in installments of \$5,000 at any time or from time to time at par plus the interest accrued and on the principal amount to be redeemed to the date fixed for redemption.	13,220,000
14.	\$76.8 million General Obligation Capital Improvement (tax-exempt) Bonds of 2012, installments ranging from \$200,000 to \$4.0 million through 2033, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 5.0 percent. The Bonds maturing on or before June 15, 2022 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 2023, may be redeemed before their maturities on or after June 15, 2022 at the option of the City, in whole or in part, in installments of \$5,000 at any time or from time to time at par plus the interest accrued and unpaid on the principal amount to be redeemed to the date fixed for redemption.	31,900,000
15.	\$17.3 million General Obligation (tax-exempt) Refunding Bonds of 2012, installments ranging from \$70,000 to \$5.6 million through 2025, bearing interest at rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 4.0 percent. The Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 2022, are not subject to redemption before maturity. The bonds at the time outstanding that are stated to mature on or after June 15, 2023, may be redeemed before their maturities on or after June 15, 2022, at the option of the city in whole or in part, in installments of \$5,000 at any time or from time to time at par plus the interest accrued and unpaid on the principal amount to be redeemed to the date fixed for redemption.	11,020,000
16.	\$63.6 million General Obligation (tax-exempt) Refunding Bonds of 2012, installments ranging from \$2.9 million to \$8.6 million through 2023, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 4.5 percent. The Bonds maturing on or before June 15, 2022, are not subject to optional redemption. The Bonds maturing on June 15, 2023, are subject to optional redemption before maturity on or after June 15, 2022, at the direction of the City in whole or in part in installments of \$5,000 at par plus interest accrued and unpaid on the principal amount to be redeemed to the date fixed for redemption.	31,860,000
17.	\$70.0 million General Obligation Capital Improvement (tax-exempt) Bonds of 2011, installments ranging from \$1.0 million to \$3.8 million through 2031, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 5.0 percent. The Bonds maturing on or before July 15, 2021, are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after July 15, 2022, are subject to optional redemption before maturity on or after July 15, 2021, at the direction of the City, in whole or in part, in installments of \$5,000 at any time or from time to time at par plus the interest accrued and unpaid on the principal amount to be redeemed to the date fixed for redemption.	15,050,000
18.	\$55.3 million General Obligation Capital Improvement (taxable Build America) Bonds of 2010, installments ranging from \$3.7 million to \$4.4 million through 2030, bearing interest at rates ranging from 3.6 percent to 5.0 percent for which the federal government provides a 35 percent interest rate subsidy. The Bonds maturing on or after July 1, 2021, are subject to optional redemption, in whole or part, at the direction of the City. The bonds are subject to redemption prior to July 2020, at the option of the City, upon the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event.	7,400,000
19.	\$44.5 million General Obligation Improvement (taxable-Build America) Bonds of 2009 installments ranging from \$4.1 million to \$4.8 million through 2029, bearing interest at rates ranging from 4.9 percent to 5.7 percent for which the Federal government provides a 35 percent interest rate subsidy. The Bonds maturing on or after July 1, 2019, are subject to optional redemption before maturity on or after July 1, 2019, at the direction of the City, in whole or in part installments of \$5,000 at any time or from time to time at par plus the interest accrued on the principal amount to be redeemed to the date fixed for redemption.	4,100,000
20.	\$22.8 million General Obligation (tax-exempt) Refunding Bonds of 2007, installments ranging from \$2.8 million to \$2.9 million through 2021, bearing interest at rates ranging from 4.5 percent to 4.9 percent. The bonds are not subject to redemption prior to their maturity.	5,655,000
	Total	\$ 589,957,000

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

The outstanding bonds listed below have been issued. The maturity dates are noted in fiscal year format.

**1. General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds of 2018C**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>July 1,</u>
0153026F4	\$ 750,000	5.00%	2020
0153026G2	1,500,000	5.00%	2021
0153026H0	2,150,000	5.00%	2022
0153026J6	2,150,000	5.00%	2023
0153026K3	2,150,000	5.00%	2024
0153026L1	2,150,000	5.00%	2025
0153026M9	2,150,000	5.00%	2026
0153026N7	2,150,000	5.00%	2027
0153026P2	2,150,000	5.00%	2028
0153026Q0	2,150,000	5.00%	2029
0153026R8	2,150,000	5.00%	2030
0153026S6	2,150,000	2.90%	2031
0153026T4	2,150,000	3.00%	2032
0153026U1	2,150,000	3.10%	2033
0153026V9	2,150,000	3.15%	2034
0153026W7	2,145,000	3.20%	2035
0153026X5	2,145,000	3.25%	2036
0153026Y3	2,145,000	3.30%	2037
0153026Z0	2,145,000	3.35%	2038
0153027A4	2,145,000	3.40%	2039
	<u>\$ 40,925,000</u>		

**2. General Obligation Refunding Bond of 2017D**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>July 1,</u>
	-	0.00%	2020
0153025V0	2,950,000	5.00%	2021
0153025W8	2,995,000	5.00%	2022
0153025X6	3,035,000	5.00%	2023
0153025Y4	3,075,000	5.00%	2024
0153025Z1	3,110,000	5.00%	2025
0153026A5	3,850,000	5.00%	2026
0153026B3	3,900,000	5.00%	2027
0153026C1	3,945,000	5.00%	2028
0153026D9	3,995,000	5.00%	2029
0153026E7	4,050,000	5.00%	2030
	<u>\$ 34,905,000</u>		



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

**3. General Obligation Refunding Bond of 2017C**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>July 1,</u>
0153024Z2	\$ 1,365,000	5.00%	2019
0153025B4	5,715,000	5.00%	2020
0153025A6	500,000	3.00%	2020
0153025C2	2,130,000	5.00%	2021
0153025E8	500,000	3.00%	2021
0153025D0	500,000	3.50%	2021
0153025F5	8,985,000	5.00%	2022
0153025G3	2,000,000	3.00%	2022
0153025H1	10,595,000	5.00%	2023
0153025J7	10,645,000	5.00%	2024
0153025K4	11,450,000	5.00%	2025
0153025L2	11,555,000	5.00%	2026
0153025M0	11,665,000	5.00%	2027
0153025N8	7,695,000	5.00%	2028
0153025P3	7,670,000	3.00%	2029
0153025Q1	3,085,000	4.00%	2030
0153025R9	3,060,000	4.00%	2031
0153025S7	3,035,000	4.00%	2032
	<u>\$ 102,150,000</u>		

**4. General Obligation Bonds (taxable) of 2017B**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>July 15,</u>
0153024E9	220,000	2.50%	2019
0153024F6	220,000	2.75%	2020
0153024G4	220,000	2.75%	2021
0153024H2	220,000	3.00%	2022
0153024J8	220,000	3.00%	2023
0153024K5	220,000	3.00%	2024
0153024L3	220,000	2.65%	2025
0153024M1	220,000	2.75%	2026
0153024N9	220,000	2.85%	2027
0153024P4	220,000	3.00%	2028
0153024Q2	220,000	3.10%	2029
0153024R0	220,000	3.20%	2030
0153024S8	220,000	3.25%	2031
0153024T6	220,000	3.30%	2032
0153024U3	220,000	3.30%	2033
0153024V1	215,000	3.30%	2034
0153024W9	215,000	3.35%	2035
0153024X7	215,000	3.35%	2036
0153024Y5	215,000	3.40%	2037
	<u>\$ 4,160,000</u>		

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

**5. General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds of 2017A**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>July 15,</u>
0153023J9	3,000,000	5.00%	2019
0153023K6	4,985,000	5.00%	2020
0153023L4	4,985,000	5.00%	2021
0153023M2	4,985,000	5.00%	2022
0153023N0	4,985,000	5.00%	2023
0153023P5	4,985,000	5.00%	2024
0153023Q3	4,985,000	5.00%	2025
0153023R1	4,980,000	5.00%	2026
0153023S9	4,980,000	5.00%	2027
0153023T7	4,980,000	5.00%	2028
0153023U4	4,980,000	2.00%	2029
0153023V2	4,980,000	3.00%	2030
0153023W0	4,980,000	5.00%	2031
0153023X8	4,980,000	3.00%	2032
0153023Y6	4,980,000	3.00%	2033
0153023Z3	4,980,000	3.00%	2034
0153024A7	4,980,000	3.25%	2035
0153024B5	4,980,000	3.25%	2036
0153024C3	4,980,000	3.25%	2037
	<u>\$ 92,670,000</u>		

**6. General Obligation Refunding Bond of 2016B**

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>July 15,</u>
381,000	1.91%	2019
389,000	1.91%	2020
396,000	1.91%	2021
404,000	1.91%	2022
412,000	1.91%	2023
4,154,000	1.91%	2024
4,111,000	1.91%	2025
4,052,000	1.91%	2026
3,979,000	1.91%	2027
3,904,000	1.91%	2028
3,827,000	1.91%	2029
3,749,000	1.91%	2030
3,669,000	1.91%	2031
	<u>\$ 33,427,000</u>	

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

**7. General Obligation Bonds of 2016A**

<b><u>CUSIP</u></b>	<b><u>Issue</u></b>	<b><u>Rate</u></b>	<b><u>Maturity Date</u></b> <b><u>July 15,</u></b>
0153022P6	2,800,000	5.00%	2019
0153022Q4	3,515,000	4.00%	2020
0153022R2	3,995,000	5.00%	2021
0153022S0	3,995,000	5.00%	2022
0153022T8	3,995,000	5.00%	2023
0153022U5	3,995,000	5.00%	2024
0153022V3	3,995,000	5.00%	2025
0153022W1	3,995,000	5.00%	2026
0153022X9	3,995,000	5.00%	2027
0153022Y7	3,995,000	5.00%	2028
0153022Z4	3,995,000	2.00%	2029
0153023A8	3,995,000	2.13%	2030
0153023B6	3,995,000	2.63%	2031
0153023C4	3,995,000	2.75%	2032
0153023D2	3,995,000	2.88%	2033
0153023E0	3,995,000	3.00%	2034
0153023F7	3,995,000	3.00%	2035
0153023G5	3,995,000	3.00%	2036
	<b><u>\$ 70,235,000</u></b>		

**8. General Obligation Bonds (taxable) of 2015C**

<b><u>CUSIP</u></b>	<b><u>Issue</u></b>	<b><u>Rate</u></b>	<b><u>Maturity Date</u></b> <b><u>July 15,</u></b>
0153022B7	1,140,000	1.55%	2019
0153022C5	1,100,000	1.90%	2020
0153022D3	1,065,000	2.30%	2021
0153022E1	1,040,000	2.45%	2022
0153022F8	1,010,000	2.75%	2023
0153022G6	980,000	2.85%	2024
0153022H4	950,000	3.00%	2025
0153022J0	155,000	3.15%	2026
0153022K7	145,000	3.35%	2027
0153022L5	140,000	3.50%	2028
	<b><u>\$ 7,725,000</u></b>		

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

**9. General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds of 2015B**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>July 15,</u>
015302X72	1,165,000	5.00%	2019
015302X80	1,165,000	5.00%	2020
015302X98	1,165,000	5.00%	2021
015302Y22	1,165,000	5.00%	2022
015302Y30	1,165,000	5.00%	2023
015302Y48	1,165,000	5.00%	2024
015302Y55	1,165,000	5.00%	2025
015302Y63	1,165,000	5.00%	2026
015302Y71	1,165,000	5.00%	2027
015302Y89	1,165,000	3.00%	2028
015302Y97	1,165,000	3.00%	2029
015302Z21	1,165,000	3.00%	2030
015302Z39	1,165,000	3.00%	2031
015302Z47	1,165,000	3.13%	2032
015302Z54	1,165,000	3.13%	2033
015302Z62	1,165,000	3.25%	2034
015302Z70	1,080,000	3.25%	2035
	<u>\$ 19,720,000</u>		

**10. General Obligation Refunding Bond of 2015A Direct Bank Loan**

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>July 15,</u>
410,000	1.86%	2019
415,000	1.86%	2020
3,490,000	1.86%	2021
3,430,000	1.86%	2022
3,365,000	1.86%	2023
6,240,000	1.86%	2024
6,100,000	1.86%	2025
3,015,000	1.86%	2026
2,935,000	1.86%	2027
2,855,000	1.86%	2028
	<u>\$ 32,255,000</u>	

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

**11. General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds of 2014B**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>January 15,</u>
015302V41	1,800,000	3.00%	2020
015302V58	1,800,000	3.00%	2021
015302V66	1,800,000	5.00%	2022
015302V74	1,800,000	5.00%	2023
015302V82	1,800,000	5.00%	2024
015302V90	1,800,000	5.00%	2025
015302W24	1,800,000	3.00%	2026
015302W32	1,800,000	4.00%	2027
015302W40	1,800,000	4.00%	2028
015302W57	1,800,000	4.00%	2029
015302X31	1,800,000	4.00%	2030
015302W65	1,800,000	3.00%	2031
015302W73	1,800,000	3.00%	2032
015302W81	1,800,000	3.00%	2033
015302W99	1,800,000	3.13%	2034
015302X23	1,795,000	3.20%	2035
	<u>\$ 28,795,000</u>		

**12. General Obligation Refunding Bonds of 2014A Direct Bank Loan**

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>June 15,</u>
2,785,000	1.00%	2020
<u>\$ 2,785,000</u>		

**13. General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds of 2013**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>June 15,</u>
015302T28	3,305,000	5.00%	2020
015302T36	3,305,000	5.00%	2021
015302T44	3,305,000	5.00%	2022
015302T51	3,305,000	5.00%	2023
	<u>\$ 13,220,000</u>		

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

**14. Public Improvement Bonds of 2012 B**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>June 15,</u>
015302P55	4,000,000	5.00%	2020
015302P63	4,000,000	5.00%	2021
015302P71	4,000,000	5.00%	2022
015302Q62	3,980,000	3.00%	2029
015302Q70	3,980,000	3.00%	2030
015302Q88	3,980,000	3.00%	2031
015302Q96	3,980,000	3.13%	2032
015302R20	3,980,000	3.25%	2033
	<u>\$ 31,900,000</u>		

**15. Refunding Bonds of 2012 C**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>June 15,</u>
015302R95	\$ 2,750,000	3.00%	2023
015302S29	5,630,000	3.00%	2024
015302S37	2,640,000	3.00%	2025
	<u>\$ 11,020,000</u>		

**16. Refunding Bonds of 2012**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>June 15,</u>
015302N24	8,615,000	4.50%	2020
015302N32	8,625,000	4.50%	2021
015302N40	8,635,000	4.00%	2022
015302N57	5,985,000	4.00%	2023
	<u>\$ 31,860,000</u>		

**17. Public Improvement Bonds of 2011**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>July 15,</u>
015302K68	3,765,000	2.13%	2020
015302K76	3,765,000	2.25%	2021
015302K84	3,760,000	4.00%	2022
015302L26	3,760,000	3.00%	2023
	<u>\$ 15,050,000</u>		

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

**18. Public Improvement Bonds of 2010 (Taxable)**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>July 1,</u>
015302H54	3,700,000	4.15%	2019
015302H62	3,700,000	4.05%	2020
	<u>\$ 7,400,000</u>		

**19. Public Improvement Bonds of 2009 (Taxable-Build America Bonds)**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>July 1,</u>
015302F49	4,100,000	5.00%	2020
	<u>\$ 4,100,000</u>		

**20. Refunding Bonds of 2007**

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>June 15,</u>
015302ZW5	2,825,000	5.00%	2020
015302ZX3	2,830,000	5.00%	2021
	<u>\$ 5,655,000</u>		

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

The requirements to pay all long-term bonds as of June 30, 2019, including interest payments of \$159 million, are summarized as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Serial Bonds</u> <u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2020.....	\$ 46,126,000	\$ 23,015,949
2021.....	47,529,000	20,693,079
2022.....	45,046,000	18,523,162
2023.....	45,209,000	16,453,643
2024.....	42,122,000	14,428,020
2025-2029.....	192,785,000	46,845,520
2030-2034.....	123,610,000	16,087,835
2035-2039.....	47,530,000	2,910,402
	<u>\$ 589,957,000</u>	<u>\$158,957,610</u>

The General Fund meets debt service requirements for general obligation bonds. The City retains the liability for the portion of general obligation bonds issued to fund capital projects of the Schools. The City expects to receive \$3.0 million in Build America Bonds interest subsidy payments through July 2020.

**Legal Debt Margin** - The City has no overlapping debt with other jurisdictions. As of June 30, 2019, the City had a legal debt limit of \$4.0 billion and a debt margin of \$3.5 billion:

Assessed Taxable Value of Real Property, January 1, 2019	\$40,977,242,214
Constitution Debt Limit (10% of Assessed Taxable Value)	4,097,724,221
Outstanding General Obligation Indebtedness as of June 30, 2019	
Governmental Activities – General Obligation Debt	<u>589,957,000</u>
Net Indebtedness subject to debt limit	<u>589,957,000</u>
Legal Debt Margin Remaining	\$3,507,767,221
Percentage of net debt margin available	71.4%

**Unissued Bonds** - Bond authorizations expire three years from the effective date of the respective bond ordinances. Authorization of bonds, bonds issued and expired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, are summarized below:

	<b>Authorized and Unissued July 1, 2018</b>	<b>Authorized</b>	<b>Issued</b>	<b>Expired</b>	<b>Authorized and Unissued June 30, 2019</b>
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 82,050,000	\$ -	\$40,925,000	\$ 6,800,000	\$34,325,000

On July 25, 2018, the City Council issued \$40.9 million in General Obligation Bonds. The \$40.9 million in bonds were issued with an original premium of \$3.4 million and a true cost of 2.90%, which will be used to finance certain capital improvement projects for the City including, but not limited to, public school projects, city parks and buildings, transportation improvements, infrastructure, and fire department equipment.



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

The City has not issued any revenue anticipation notes at any time for the past two decades. On July 10, 2018, the City secured lines of credit totaling up to \$250 million to assist with cash flow for the Potomac Yard

Metrorail Station project. The Station is being funded from a number of sources that are structured as reimbursement funding, including a Northern Virginia Transportation Authority grant. The City has also secured a Virginia Transportation Infrastructure Bank loan. The lines of credit will be available for five years and will be used for cash flow purposes, enabling the City to save debt service costs of general obligation bonds, which are expected to be issued near the end of the construction of the Station.

Other short-term liabilities represent unclaimed money and deposits.

**Changes in Long-Term Liabilities** - Changes in the total long-term liabilities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 are summarized below. In general, the City uses the General Fund to liquidate long-term liabilities.

**Primary Government – Governmental Activities**

	Balance			Balance		Amounts Due Within One Year
	July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2019		
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 595,021,000	\$ 40,925,000	\$ 45,989,000	\$ 589,957,000	\$ 46,126,000	
Bond Premium	70,387,230	3,438,676	5,336,978	68,488,928	4,062,978	
Workers' Compensation Claims	19,389,358	5,149,656	4,765,655	19,773,359	4,308,876	
Accrued Compensated Absences	22,856,223	16,235,272	14,850,253	24,241,242	3,587,243	
Net Pension Liability	163,020,518	-	18,394,081	144,626,437	-	
Net OPEB Obligation	65,284,471	145,897	-	65,430,368	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 935,958,800</b>	<b>\$ 65,894,501</b>	<b>\$ 89,335,967</b>	<b>\$ 912,517,334</b>	<b>\$ 58,085,097</b>	

Long-term liabilities applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities in the governmental funds. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due.

All liabilities – both current and long-term – are reported in the statement of Net position. The adjustment from modified accrual to full accrual is as follows:

Balances at June 30, 2019:	
Long-term liabilities (detail above)	\$ 912,517,334
Accrued interest payable	<u>1,347,747</u>
Adjustment	<u>\$ 913,865,081</u>

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the fund financial statements for the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable available financial resources. In the government-wide statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. In addition, interest on long-term debt is recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when due, rather than as it accrues. This adjustment from modified accrual to full accrual is composed of the following items:

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

Compensated absences	\$ (1,385,019)
Workers compensation	(384,001)
Discount and interest	(11,378)
Accrued interest on bonds	(341,815)
Net Adjustment	<u>\$ (2,122,213)</u>

Change in Pension Liability	(18,394,081)
Change in OPEB Liability	145,897
Net Adjustment	<u>\$ (18,248,184)</u>

The adjustment from modified accrual basis to full accrual for pension and OPEB is comprised of pension expense net of pension contributions and OPEB expense net of OPEB contributions.

**Pension and OPEB Adjustment**

Pension expense, Note 17	\$ 15,645,468
Contributions, measurement date	
City Single Agency & VRS FY19	<u>(36,390,642)</u>
Net Pension Expense	(20,745,174)
OPEB Expense, Note 16	10,746,777
Contributions, measurement date	
City OPEB FY19	<u>(11,932,739)</u>
Net OPEB Adjustment	(1,185,962)
Adjustment to Exhibit IV	<u>\$ (21,931,136)</u>

**Deferred Inflows**

Deferred Inflows: Exhibit I		
Deferred Inflows Exhibit III		\$ 311,914,526
Tax Receivable, Note I	(21,800,304)	<u>(21,800,304)</u>
Deferred Gain on Refunding Bonds, Note I	<u>(3,632,321)</u>	
Adjustment Exhibit III	<u>(25,432,625)</u>	
Deferred Inflows, Taxes Exhibit I		<u>290,114,222</u>
Deferred Inflows, Pensions & OPEB Exhibit I		<u>\$ 39,116,423</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)**

**Component Unit – Schools**

	Balance			Balance June 30, 2019	Amounts Due Within One Year	Long Term Payable
	July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions			
Compensated Absences	\$ 7,476,604	\$ 15,725,727	\$ 15,164,059	\$ 8,038,272	\$ 934,245	\$ 7,104,027
Workers' Compensation Claims	1,094,787	703,493	770,777	1,027,503	719,253	308,250
Capital Leases	1,882,570	-	615,648	1,266,922	646,074	620,848
Rent Abatement Accrual	2,340,863	-	230,196	2,110,667	218,228	1,892,439
Net Pension Liability	229,706,920	59,068,374	69,734,807	219,040,487	-	219,040,487
Net OPEB Obligation	48,179,050	7,110,752	7,413,483	47,876,319	-	47,876,319
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 290,680,794</u>	<u>\$ 82,608,346</u>	<u>\$ 93,928,970</u>	<u>\$ 279,360,170</u>	<u>\$ 2,517,800</u>	<u>\$ 276,842,370</u>

**Refunding Bonds**

**Prior-year Defeasance of Debt**

In prior years, the City defeased certain general obligation and other bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the City's financial statements. On June 30, 2019, \$90.8 million of bonds outstanding were considered defeased.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 10. INTERFUND BALANCES AND COMPONENT UNIT TRANSACTIONS**

**Primary Government**

Interfund receivable/payable consisted of the following at June 30, 2019:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Primary Government - General Fund	Primary Government - Alexandria Transit Company	\$ 2,120,000

This balance represents timing differences related to accounts receivable.

Interfund transfers and transactions for the year ended June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

<b>Transfers:</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Special Revenue</b>	<b>Internal Service</b>	<b>Capital Projects</b>	<b>Total Transfers In</b>
<b>Primary Government</b>					
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 11,881,817	\$ 39,427	\$ -	\$ 11,921,244
Special Revenue	70,925,342	70,440	-	-	70,995,782
Capital Projects	38,216,651	16,268,577	96,900	-	54,582,128
Alexandria Transit	1,433,932	11,354,652	-	-	12,788,584
Total Transfers Out	<u>110,575,925</u>	<u>39,575,486</u>	<u>136,327</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>150,287,738</u>
<b>Component Unit</b>					
Schools	223,829,302	-	-	(3,399,148)	220,430,154
Library	7,026,500	-	-	-	7,026,500
Total Transfers Out	<u>\$ 230,855,802</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (3,399,148)</u>	<u>\$ 227,456,654</u>

Primary government transfer activities include:

Transfers from the General Fund to the Special Revenue Fund represent City funds required to match grant programs resources and taxes collected for affordable housing projects and to fund transportation agreements. In addition, the City transferred \$13.0 million in capital assets to Alexandria Transit in FY 2019.

Special Revenue funds are transferred to other funds for capital and equipment purchases as determined by the terms of the grant agreements.

Transfers from the General Fund to the Capital Projects fund represent the City's budgeted pay-as-you go funding of capital projects.

Transfers from Special Revenue funds to Capital Projects represent grants received for capital related expenditures.

Transactions with the component units represent budgeted subsidies for the school operations and capital projects and library operations.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 11. GRANTS**

The City receives financial assistance from numerous federal, state, and local governmental agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and a condition specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any unallowed disbursements resulting from such audits could become a liability of the City. In the opinion of City management, no material refunds will be required as a result of unallowed disbursements (if any), by the grantor agencies.

**NOTE 12. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES**

Intergovernmental revenues for the City and its component units totaled \$181.0 million in FY 2019. Sources of these revenues were as follows:

<b>GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</b>	
Federal Government	\$ 35,350,149
Commonwealth of Virginia	<u>79,325,019</u>
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<u><u>114,675,168</u></u>
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>	
Schools	<u>16,782,666</u>
<b>Component Units - Federal Government</b>	<u><u>16,782,666</u></u>
<b>COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA</b>	
Schools	49,703,929
Library	<u>171,141</u>
<b>Component Units - Commonwealth of Virginia</b>	<u><u>49,875,070</u></u>
<b>Total Component Units</b>	<u><u>66,657,736</u></u>
<b>TOTAL CITY AND COMPONENT UNITS</b>	
Federal Government	52,132,815
Commonwealth of Virginia	<u>129,200,089</u>
<b>Total Intergovernmental Revenue</b>	<u><u>\$ 181,332,904</u></u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 13. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS**

Due from other governments represents accrued revenue at June 30, 2019, consisting of the following:

**PRIMARY GOVERNMENT**

**State**

General Fund	\$	31,282,827
Special Revenue Fund		1,935,215
Capital Projects Fund		1,657,544
Alexandria Transit		109,019
Total State		34,984,605

**Federal**

General Fund		1,090,600
Special Revenue Fund		1,824,547
Total Federal		2,915,147

Total Primary Government		37,899,752
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**COMPONENT UNITS**

**State**

Schools		1,410,025
Library		6,466
Total State		1,416,491

**Federal**

Schools		4,822,415
Total Federal		4,822,415

Total Component Units		6,238,906
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<b>Total Primary Government &amp; Component Units</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>44,138,658</b>
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**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 14. JOINT VENTURES**

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain: (1) an ongoing financial interest or (2) an ongoing financial responsibility.

**A. Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Academy**

The City participates in a joint venture with the Counties of Arlington and Loudoun and the Cities of Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park to provide training for sworn law enforcement and correctional officers to satisfy requirements mandated by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Industrial Development Authority of Loudoun County, Virginia issued \$6.6 million Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Academy Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 1993, to finance the acquisition, renovation, and equipment of the Academy Training Center. The City and the Counties of Arlington and Loudoun have entered into a capital lease with the Industrial Development Authority of Loudoun County. The City maintains an equity interest only in the land and building of the Academy, which is reflected in the City's Statement of Net Position. The City does not maintain an equity interest in the Academy's operations. This lease was paid in full in FY 2007. New debt of \$18.7 million was issued in FY 2007. The City does not have an equity interest associated with this debt. In addition, the City pays the Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Academy for operating costs based on the pro-rata share of officers trained. In FY 2019, the City paid \$0.7 million for operating costs.

Financial statements for the Academy may be obtained at Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Academy, 45299 Research Place, Ashburn, Virginia 22011-2600.

**B. Northern Virginia Juvenile Detention Home**

The City participates in a joint venture with Arlington County and the City of Falls Church to operate a regional juvenile detention home. In July 1993, the City agreed to fund 55.3 percent of the construction costs of a new facility. The final construction payments were made in FY 1995. In addition, the City pays part of the Northern Virginia Juvenile Detention Home's operating costs based on the number of beds utilized by Alexandria residents. These payments totaled \$1.6 million in FY 2019.

The City does not maintain an equity interest in the detention home. Complete separate financial statements for this operation may be obtained from Northern Virginia Juvenile Detention Home, 200 South Whiting Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22304.

**C. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority**

As discussed in Note 8, the City participates in a joint venture with other local jurisdictions to share in the cost of a regional transportation system. The City does not maintain an equity interest in WMATA. Complete financial statements of WMATA may be obtained from WMATA, 600 5th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001.

**D. Virginia Railway Express (VRE)**

In July 2014, the City entered an amended agreement with the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (NVTC), the Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC), and several jurisdictions in Northern Virginia to provide commuter rail services. The commuter rail service is known as Virginia Railway Express (VRE). In fiscal year 2019, the City made payments of \$0.1 million to VRE.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Related parties include, but are not limited to, members of the governing board, administrative boards or commissions, administrative officials and their immediate families, component units and joint ventures, and affiliated or related organizations that are not included as part of the financial reporting entity, and transactions with related parties are defined .

**A. Alexandria Housing Development Corporation (AHDC)**

AHDC is an affordable housing provider.

**The Station at Potomac Yard**

The City established a related party agreement for The Station at Potomac Yard Apartments project in 2008. This project was developed via a joint venture with a local non-profit housing group, AHDC, and Pulte Homebuilders. None of these related entities are active and plans are to dissolve the limited liability corporation (LLC) that was formed for the project. Due to warranty/liability issues, the LLC was required to be maintained for several years after construction was completed in 2009.

**B. Arlington Housing Corporation, Inc (AHC)**

AHC is an affordable housing provider.

**East Reed LLC (ERLLC)**

In February 2013, the City of Alexandria created a special purpose entity, ERLLC, to enter into a public-private partnership arrangement with nonprofit housing developer, AHC, to develop 78 units of affordable housing. The project was completed in 2014 and is operational and occupied.

Following ERLLC's establishment, a parcel of City-owned land located at 3600 Jefferson Davis Highway (the 3600 parcel), and required to complete AHC's assemblage for the development, was transferred into the LLC. ERLLC later joined the tax credit partnership formed by AHC and its tax credit investor, as a Special Limited Partner, with the 3600-parcel providing the City's equity stake. While ERLLC's interest in the tax credit entity is de minimis, the City had specific governance and oversight participation rights that were detailed in a March 2013 agreement between the City and AHC. These rights were later incorporated into the City's loan agreement with AHC. In addition to the land parcel, the City provided a \$2.5 million residual receipts loan agreement.

**Church of Resurrection**

On January 20, 2018, City Council approved a loan in the amount of \$9.0 million for the AHC Church of the Resurrection project. In June 2018, the project was awarded LIHTC credits by VHDA. The City has distributed \$0.04 million in predevelopment funds previously and closed on the full loan in FY 2019 with a partial distribution of \$4.3 million. On April 23, 2019 City Council approved and additional \$0.09 million.

**C. Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority (ARHA)**

ARHA is a public agency established under the Housing Authority Law, Chapter 1 Title 36 of the Code of Virginia of 1938. The agency develops a variety of housing projects around the City.



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)**

**Ramsey Homes**

On May 22, 2018 City Council approved a loan in the amount of \$3.6 million for ARHA's Ramsey Homes project. In June 2017, the project was awarded LIHTC credits by VHDA. In FY 2019 the City distributed \$0.7 million in funds and closed on the loan.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)**

**PRIMARY GOVERNMENT**

In 1989 City Council voted to establish three classes of post-employment health care benefits to supplement the increasing health care costs for City retirees. The three classes are as follows: (a) Full Time City employees who are eligible to retire under the Virginia Retirement System and City Supplemental Pension plan; (b) Fire and Police employees who are eligible to retire under the current defined benefit pension plan; and (c) Fire and police employees who retired and were eligible for normal retirement with 20 years of service under the old defined contribution retirement income plan and the retirees under the old defined benefit pension. In addition, spouses of deceased retirees are also eligible to receive benefits under this provision.

Full-time employees who retire under a primary City-sponsored retirement plan may continue to participate in a City-sponsored health insurance plan as a retiree. The City also offers a reimbursement program that is based on the actual cost of the retiree's monthly health care premium up to a maximum amount determined by the City Council. Eligibility is contingent upon the retiree providing proof of participation and payment to a health insurance plan. In FY 2019, 370 retirees participated in the reimbursement program. The maximum monthly amount an eligible retiree or a surviving spouse may receive is \$260. The City Council has authority to establish or amend the provisions. In FY19, the City contributed on a "pay-as-you-go" basis at the rate of up to \$260 per month for each retiree, for a total annual contribution of \$2.4 million. Employees hired after June 30, 2008 will have their retirees' health benefits prorated based on the length of service.

In addition to the healthcare benefits, the City pays for basic life insurance to regular full-time employees hired prior to July 1, 2009, at no cost to the employee. At retirement, full-time regular employees hired before July 1, 2009, are eligible for basic life insurance at two times their salary as of the last January 1<sup>st</sup> rounded up to the nearest \$1,000, with applicable reductions after age 65. On January 1, following the 65th birthday, the basic life insurance amount is reduced by 25 percent and then by 10 percent each year until the 70th birthday. The ultimate insurance amount is 25 percent of the salary.

The City follows the guidance in Statements No. 74 and 75 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other than Pensions.

The City does not issue a stand-alone financial report for the OPEB Trust Fund. The financial statements and required supplementary information are included in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

**Plan Administration**

The City's OPEB Plan, which includes the LODA, is overseen by the OPEB Plan Board. The board must be comprised of at least three members including the Chief Financial Officer, the City Finance Director, and at least one other member who is an employee or citizen of the City with "proven integrity, business ability, and demonstrated experience in cash management and in investments". The citizen/employee is nominated by the City Manager and approved by City Council. The City OPEB Board adopts a realistic actuarial rate of return for the Plan and recommends the level of contributions needed to keep the Plan financially sound. City Council approves the contribution level.

**Method Used to Value Investments**

Investments are valued at fair value. The City does not have any OPEB investments, other than U.S. Government and U.S. Government guaranteed obligations, in any one organization that represents five percent or more of the net assets held in trust for OPEB investments.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Investment Policy**

The City OPEB Plan has two components: cash payments for Medical Insurance, and Life Insurance. The objective of the Medical Insurance and Life Insurance components is to preserve actuarial soundness in order to meet contractual benefit obligations. In striving to attain these objectives, the Plan will be managed in a manner consistent with three fiduciary standards. First, that all transactions shall be in the sole interest of the participants and their beneficiaries. Second, that all investments shall be made with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in an expert-like capacity and familiar with such matters would use. Third, that all entities dealing with the plan are required to disclose conflicts of interest as soon as they become apparent. The following was the City's adopted asset allocation policy for OPEB as of June 30, 2019.

**Target Allocations**

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>
Large Cap Growth	10%
Large Cap Value	15%
Mid Cap Core	10%
Private Equity	5%
Small Cap Core	5%
International Developed Markets	10%
Emerging Markets	15%
Fixed Income Domestic	10%
Tactical Asset Allocation	5%
Timber	5%
Real Estate	5%
Farmland	5%
Total	100%

**Rate of Return**

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 7.29 percent. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts invested.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using the last twenty years of return for the index, as of the fiscal year end, for each asset class in which funds were invested, taking the arithmetic mean and adjusting it for inflation of 2.50 percent. The long term expected rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2019 are summarized in the following table.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Long Term Expected Rate of Return</u>
Diversified Assets	0.3%
Equity	3.7%
Real Assets	0.9%
Fixed Income	1.2%
Return	6.1%
Inflation	2.5%
Return w/ Inflation	8.6%
Risk	
Adjustment	-1.5%
Total Expected Arithmetic Nominal Return	7.1%

**Discount Rate**

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that City contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Projections of the Plan's fiduciary net position have indicated that it is expected to be sufficient to make projected benefit payments for current Plan members. The actuarial liability, normal cost, and expected benefit payments were projected for the remaining lifetimes of the closed group population as of December 31, 2018. An expected contribution was calculated each year based on the current funding policy. The long-term expected rate of return used for funding purposes in the December 31, 2018 actuarial reports was increased from 6.75 percent to 7.00 percent.

**Membership**

At January 1, 2019, membership consisted of:  
Retirees and Beneficiaries Currently Receiving

Benefits	1,478
Terminated Employees Entitled to Benefits	
But not yet receiving them	---
Active Employees	<u>2,317</u>
TOTAL	<u>3,795</u>

**Contributions**

The City established a Single Employer Other Post-Employment Benefit Trust Plan (OPEB) and funds the obligation through this Trust Fund using a phased in approach. There are no legal or contractual requirements for contributing to the OPEB Trust Fund. Line of Duty Act (LODA) is part of the OPEB Trust Fund. OPEB Trust Fund contributions are comprised of contributions to the Trust Fund and Pay-Go Contributions.

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>LOD</u>	<u>Total</u>
Trust Fund Contributions	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 6,200,000
Pay Go Contributions	<u>4,240,263</u>	<u>1,492,476</u>	<u>5,732,739</u>
	<u>\$ 5,840,263</u>	<u>\$ 6,092,476</u>	<u>\$ 11,932,739</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Annual OPEB Costs and Net OPEB Liability**

The City is responsible for funding benefits required under the Virginia Line of Duty Act. LODA retirees must elect a plan administered through the Virginia Department of Human Resources (DHRM). The City pays DHRM the premiums for covered retirees, spouses, and widows. The OPEB Trust Fund is comprised of regular OPEB benefits and LODA benefits. Separate actuarial reports are generated for each plan.

The City's GASB requirements fall under GASB 74 and 75 and the entire OPEB liability has been booked on the balance sheet. Under the current method of actuarial funding, the City contributes the entire Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC). The ADC decreased from \$9.4 million as of June 30, 2018 to \$8.5 million as of June 30, 2019.

The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position for the City's OPEB plan is included as Exhibit VIII and in note 17.

Actuarial valuations of the plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about the future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. The actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

**Actuarial Methods and Assumptions**

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of calculations. The actuarial assumptions for the Fire and Police Members are the assumptions that were adopted by the City of Alexandria Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan Board based upon the results of an actuarial experience study covering the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2017. The actuarial assumptions for the City Members are similar to the assumptions that were adopted by the City of Alexandria Supplemental Retirement Plan Board based upon the results of an actuarial experience study covering the period July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015. Changes made can be referenced in the Required Supplemental Information.

In the actuarial valuations the same mortality rates are used for both OPEB and LODA. Mortality rates for Fire and Police were based on the SOA RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table adjusted to 2006 and projected fully generationally with scale MP-2017. The mortality rates for City employees were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table sex distinct for base rates. For mortality improvement, rates were projected generationally from the base year using a modified version of the MP-2015 projection scale. Disability mortality rates for Fire and Police were based on SOA RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, adjusted to 2006 and projected fully generationally with scale MP-2017. The disability mortality rates for City Employees were based on 70 percent of PBGC Disabled Mortality Table 5a for males, and 90 percent PBGC Disabled Mortality Table 6a for females.

For the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuations, the following assumptions apply to both OPEB and LODA valuation reports. The investment rate used was 7.00 percent. The entry-age actuarial cost method was used. An annual medical cost trend rate of 7.00 percent for 2019 grading down to 5.00 percent over 14 years was used for non-Medicare and 7.00 percent for 2019 grading down to 5.00 percent over 15 years for Medicare. Salary scale ranges were from 3.25 percent to 7.25 percent for Fire and Police and 3.25 percent to 5.10 percent for City employees depending on service with 3.25 percent attributable to inflation. The plan's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level dollar of projected payroll on a closed basis. Asset valuation method used was market value and the remaining amortization period as of December 31, 2018 was 19 years.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Total OPEB Liability**

The City of Alexandria's total OPEB liability of \$143,820,207 was measured as of June 30, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, projected to June 30, 2019. Measurements as of the reporting date are based on the fair value of assets as of June 30, 2019 and the Total OPEB Liability as of the valuation date, December 31, 2017, updated to June 30, 2019. There were no significant events between the valuation date and the measurement date.

**Change in Net OPEB Liability for City of Alexandria**

	<b>Total OPEB Liability (a)</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease) Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)</b>	<b>Net OPEB Liability (a)-(b)</b>
Balances as of 6/30/2018	\$ 132,574,242	\$ 67,289,771	\$ 65,284,471
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,701,991	-	4,701,991
Interest	9,905,114	-	9,905,114
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	7,485,481	-	7,485,481
Difference between expected and actual experience	(5,113,882)	-	(5,113,882)
Contributions-employer	-	11,932,739	(11,932,739)
Contributions-member	-	-	-
Net Investment Income	-	4,953,783	(4,953,783)
Benefit payments	(5,732,739)	(5,732,739)	-
Administrative Expense	-	(53,715)	53,715
Net Changes	<u>11,245,965</u>	<u>11,100,068</u>	<u>145,897</u>
Balances at 6/30/2019	<u>\$ 143,820,207</u>	<u>\$ 78,389,839</u>	<u>\$ 65,430,368</u>

**OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB**

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$10,746,777.

At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 162,947	\$ 4,261,568
Changes of assumptions	9,623,871	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	293,400	-
Total	<u>\$ 10,080,218</u>	<u>\$ 4,261,568</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<b>Year ended December 31:</b>		
2020	\$	1,359,009
2021		1,359,009
2022		1,359,011
2023		1,346,352
2024		395,269
Thereafter		-
<b>Total Future Deferrals</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>5,818,650</u></b>

**The components of the Net OPEB Liability of the City of Alexandria as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:**

	<b>Measurement Date</b>	
	<b>6/30/2019</b>	<b>6/30/2018</b>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 143,820,207	\$ 132,574,242
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	78,389,839	67,289,771
<b>Net OPEB Liability</b>	<b><u>\$ 65,430,368</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 65,284,471</u></b>

Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total OPEB Liability	54.5%	50.8%
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The following presents the Net OPEB Liability of the City of Alexandria, calculated using the current discount rate, as well as what the Fund's Net OPEB Liability would be if it were calculated using the discount rate that is 1.0 percent lower or higher than the current rate.

<b>Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate</b>	<b>Current</b>		
	<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Discount Rate</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>
	5.75%	6.75%	7.75%
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 160,151,793	\$ 143,820,207	\$ 130,322,906
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	78,389,839	78,389,839	78,389,839
<b>Net OPEB Liability 6/30/2019</b>	<b><u>\$ 81,761,954</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 65,430,368</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 51,933,067</u></b>

Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total OPEB Liability	48.9%	54.5%	60.2%
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The following presents the Net OPEB Liability of the City of Alexandria, calculated using the current healthcare trend, as well as what the Fund's Net OPEB Liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend 1.0 percent lower and 1.0 percent higher.

<b>Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability to Changes in Healthcare Cost Trend Data</b>	<b>Healthcare</b>		
	<b>1% Decrease</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>1% Increase</b>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 137,561,720	\$ 143,820,207	\$ 151,207,632
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	78,389,839	78,389,839	78,389,839
<b>Net OPEB Liability 6/30/2019</b>	<b><u>\$ 59,171,881</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 65,430,368</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 72,817,793</u></b>

Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total OPEB Liability	57.0%	54.5%	51.8%
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**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**OPEB Trust**

The table below summarizes investments managed by the City of Alexandria in accordance with the fair value hierarchy established by the generally accepted accounting principles. Fair value is defined as the quoted market value on the last trading day of the period. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of assets.

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. During fiscal year 2019, \$8.3 million worth of investments were evaluated and classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborate by observable market data. During fiscal year 2018, \$44.1 million worth of investments were evaluated and classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs. During fiscal year 2019, \$2.1 million worth of investments were evaluated and classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

\$23.9 million worth of investments were evaluated at Net Asset Value (NAV).

**OPEB TRUST**  
**As of June 30, 2019**

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
<u>Equity Securities</u>			
Common Stock & ETFs	\$ 8,311,555	\$ -	\$ -
Mutual Funds	-	42,464,094	-
Total Equity Securities	<u>8,311,555</u>	<u>42,464,094</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Private Equity</u>			
Secondaries Funds	-	-	2,084,918
Total Private Equity	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,084,918</u>
<u>Cash Equivalents</u>			
Money Market Funds	-	1,671,588	-
Total Cash Equivalents	<u>-</u>	<u>1,671,588</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Investments by Fair Asset Value	<u>\$ 8,311,555</u>	<u>\$ 44,135,682</u>	<u>\$ 2,084,918</u>
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV)			
Commingled Collective Trusts	\$ 16,021,155		
Real Estate Funds	3,572,787		
Timber Funds	2,949,890		
Farmland	1,313,852		
Total Investments Measured at NAV	<u>23,857,684</u>		
<b>Total Value</b>	<b><u>\$ 78,389,839</u></b>		



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Securities Lending**

The City permits the Other Post-Employment Benefit trust (OPEB) fund to lend its securities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral. In FY 2019, the OPEB trust fund lent U.S. Equities with a fair value of underlying securities of \$1,490,174 and cash collateral received from the borrower of \$1,507,177. Collateral investments are reported at cost, not market value.

	<b>Post Employment Benefit Trust</b>
Gross Income from Securities Lending	\$ 18,326
Less: Securities Lending Expenses	
Borrower Rebates	(17,897)
Bank Fees	(120)
Total Securities Lending Expenses	(18,017)
Net Income from Securities Lending	\$ 309

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**I. COMPONENT UNIT – ALEXANDRIA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS (ACPS)**

**A. ACPS OPEB Trust Fund**

**Plan Description**

The School Board administers a single-employer defined benefits healthcare plan. It provides medical insurance benefits to eligible retired school employees and beneficiaries. In May 2009, the School Board authorized the establishment of a trust for the purpose of accumulating and investing assets to fund Other Post Employment Benefits.

ACPS invests the OPEB Trust Fund's assets with the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust Fund (Pooled Trust) sponsored by the Virginia Association of Counties and the Virginia Municipal League (VACo/VML). The Pooled Trust is an investment pooling vehicle created to allow participating local governments, school divisions, and authorities in the State to accumulate and invest assets to fund other postemployment benefits. Funds of participating jurisdictions are pooled and invested in the name of the Pooled Trust. ACPS' respective shares in the Pooled Trust are reported in the OPEB Trust Fund's financial statements. The Pooled Trust is governed by a Board of Trustees (Trustees), composed of nine (9) elected members. Trustees are elected by participants in the Pooled Trust, whose votes are weighted according to each Participating Employer's share of total Trust Fund assets. Investment decisions are made by the Trustees of the Pooled Trust. The Trustees are responsible for managing Pooled Trust assets through the appointment and oversight of investment managers and with the guidance of an investment advisor.

**Eligibility**

Participants in the ACPS Plan must meet the eligibility requirements based on service earned with ACPS and prior service earned from other Virginia agencies to be eligible to receive benefits upon retirement. Participants who do not retire directly from active service are not eligible for the benefits. In addition, participants must meet one of the following criteria:

VRS Tier 1:

- Attained the age of 50 with at least 30 years of service for unreduced pension retirement benefits.
- Attained the age of 50 with at least 10 years of service for reduced pension retirement benefits.
- Attained the age of 65 with at least 5 years of service.

VRS Tier 2:

- Age plus service equals 90 for unreduced pension retirement benefits.
- Age 60 with at least 5 years of service for reduced pension retirement benefits.
- Social Security Normal Retirement Age with at least five years of service.

**Benefits**

Program participants may continue medical coverage by paying the appropriate subsidized premium which range from \$0.00 to \$1,786.44, based on the medical plan under which the retiree is covered. These rates provide an implicit subsidy for retirees because, on an actuarial basis, their current and future claims are expected to result in higher costs to the program on average than those of active employees. The subsidies in this program are accounted for in the ACPS OPEB Trust Fund. In FY 2019, ACPS contributed up to \$265.00 for each participant.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

For employees hired July 1, 2008 or earlier: ACPS contributes \$265 per month for retiree medical coverage. This Board contribution will not exceed the premium for the coverage tier elected. The retiree and dependents pay the remainder of the premium, if any.

For employees hired after July 1, 2008: The retiree must complete five years of vesting service with ACPS to receive a Board contribution. ACPS contributes a pro-rated amount of \$265 per month equal to 5percent per year of service with ACPS (including the five vesting years) and other VRS employers for retiree medical coverage. A maximum of 20 years of service will be credited toward the contribution made by ACPS. This Board contribution will not exceed the premium for the coverage tier elected. The retiree and dependents pay the remainder of the premium, if any.

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The key actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2018 valuation are reflected in the chart below.

<b>Membership and Key Actuarial Assumptions</b>	
Active plan members	2,403
Inactive/Deferred Vested	0
Retirees and spouses	615
Total	3,018
Covered Payroll	\$160,188,472
Long-term Expected Rate of Return	7.0 percent
Salary increases, including Inflation	3.0 percent
Ultimate Rate of Medical Inflation	4.5 percent
Discount Rate	7.0 percent
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	UHC POS: 8% in 2018 then grading from 9% to 4.5% over 14 years; UHC MA-PD: 0% in 2018 then grading from 12% to 4.5% over 14 years; Kaiser: 1.25% in 2018 then grading from 7% to 4.5% over 14 years; Kaiser Medicare Plus: 1.25% in 2018 then grading from 10% to 4.5% over 14 years
Mortality rates:	
- Pre-Retirement	RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at 80 and older with Scale BB to 2020.
- Post-Retirement	RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at age 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females setback 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 74 and 2% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.
- Post-Disablement	RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Investment Policy**

The Pooled Trust Board of Trustees has the responsibility for managing the investment process. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Trustees will establish and maintain investment policies and objectives. Within this framework, the Trustees will monitor and evaluate the investment managers, bank custodian, and other parties, to monitor whether operations conform to the guidelines and actual results meet objectives. If necessary, the Trustees are responsible for making changes to achieve this. The investment objective of the Pooled Trust is to maximize total long-term rate of return with reasonable risk by seeking capital appreciation and, secondarily, principal protection. The Portfolio will be structured to achieve a compound annualized total expected rate of return over a market cycle, including current income and capital appreciation, of 7.50%. There were no significant changes in investment policy during fiscal year 2019.

The Trustees are responsible for setting each Portfolio's long-term asset allocation, after taking into consideration expectations for asset class returns and volatility, risk tolerance and liquidity needs.

The Pooled Trust's assets will be separately managed by professional investment managers or invested in professionally managed investment vehicles. Each Portfolio will be invested in a broadly diversified manner by asset class, style and capitalization, which will control volatility levels. The target allocation for each class of investment is shown below.

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Expected Long-Term Rates of Return (real)</u>
Large Cap Equity (Domestic)	26.00%	7.20%
Small Cap Equity (Domestic)	10.00%	8.41%
International Equity (Developed)	13.00%	8.14%
Emerging Markets Equity	5.00%	9.39%
Private Equity	5.00%	10.40%
Long/Short Equity	6.00%	5.64%
Core Bonds Fixed Income	7.00%	2.62%
Core Plus Fixed Income	14.00%	2.89%
Liquid Absolute Return Fixed Income	4.00%	3.75%
Real Estate Real Assets	7.00%	6.79%
Commodities Real Assets	3.00%	0.00%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

The expected long-term real rates of return in the above table are arithmetic; they are used as inputs for the financial model to arrive at the median returns for the portfolio which are geometric. When calculating the median rates, which are used to set the target rates, the intermediate term rates are used for the first 10 years and the long-term rates for all years thereafter.

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate as of June 30, 2019 is 7.00 percent, which is the assumed long-term expected rate of return on Pooled Trust investments. Projections of the Plan's fiduciary net position have indicated that it is expected to be sufficient to make projected benefit payments for current Plan members.

**Measurement Date**

The measurement date used for the OPEB Trust GASB 74 reporting is June 30, 2019.

**Concentrations**

There are no investments in any one organization that represent 5 percent or more of the OPEB Trust Fund's fiduciary net position.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Money-Weighted Rate of Return**

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 4.67 percent. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

**Schedule of Investment Returns**

Last 10 Fiscal Years <sup>(1)</sup>

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return Net of Investment Expense	4.67%	9.52%	13.04%

<sup>(1)</sup>This chart is intended to show information for 10 fiscal years. More data will be added as it become available.

**Net OPEB Liability**

The net OPEB liability at the beginning of the current measurement year is measured as of a valuation date of January 1, 2018 and rolled forward to June 30, 2019. The net OPEB liability at the end of the measurement year, June 30, 2019, is measured as of a valuation date of January 1, 2018 and projected to June 30, 2019. In future years, valuations will be completed every other year, assuming there are no significant events between the years. Each valuation will be rolled forward to provide two years of OPEB liability.

**Changes in Net OPEB Liability**

	<i>Increase (Decrease)</i>		
	<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>	<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>	<b>Net OPEB Liability</b>
Balances as of June 30, 2018	\$ 30,904,435	\$ 19,246,385	\$ 11,658,050
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,177,364	-	1,177,364
Interest	2,197,977	-	2,197,977
Changes of benefits	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-	-
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	2,482,483	(2,482,483)
Contributions - member	-	-	-
Net investment income	-	921,954	(921,954)
Benefit payments	(1,551,418)	(1,551,418)	-
Administrative expense	-	(21,365)	21,365
Net changes	1,823,923	1,831,654	(7,731)
Balances as of June 30, 2019	\$ 32,728,358	\$ 21,078,039	\$ 11,650,319
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		64.40%	

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate**

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Other Post-Retirement Employee Benefits Trust Fund using the discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.0%) or one percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate.

	(-1% ) Decrease 6.0%	Discount Rate 7.0%	(+1% ) Increase 8.0%
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 36,744,073	\$ 32,728,358	\$ 29,433,487
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	21,078,039	21,078,039	21,078,039
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 15,666,034	\$ 11,650,319	\$ 8,355,448

Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	57.4%	64.4%	71.6%
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**Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Trend Rate**

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Other Post-Retirement Employee Benefits Trust Fund using the current base healthcare trend rate, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is one percentage point lower (-1%) or one percentage point higher (+1%) than the base rate.

	Trend Minus (-) 1%	Trend Baseline	Trend Plus (+) 1%
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 31,070,957	\$ 32,728,358	\$ 34,736,466
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	21,078,039	21,078,039	21,078,039
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 9,992,918	\$ 11,650,319	\$ 13,658,427

Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	67.8%	64.4%	60.7%
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**OPEB expense and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB**

For the year ended June 30, 2019 the OPEB expense is \$1,846,943. At June 30, 2019, the deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 1,611,530
Change in assumptions	336,332	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	124,184	-
Total	\$ 460,516	\$ 1,611,530

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<b>Year Ending June 30</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2020	\$ (171,215)
2021	(171,215)
2022	(171,217)
2023	(90,853)
2024	(182,171)
Thereafter	<u>(364,343)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (1,151,014)</u>

**Contributions**

Contribution requirements of ACPS are established and may be amended by the School Board. The required contributions were actuarially-determined and are based upon projected pay-as-you go financing requirements with additional amount to prefund benefits. The costs of administering the plan are paid for by the OPEB Trust Fund through the use of investment income and employer contributions. For the period ending June 30, 2019, ACPS contributed \$1.7 million for current costs and an additional \$0.9 million to prefund benefits.

The current funding policy of ACPS is to contribute the pay-as-you-go benefit payments to the Trust Fund while contributing the actuarially determined contribution minus the pay-as-you-go benefit payments to the Pooled Trust. ACPS expects to contribute pay-as-you-go benefit payments to the Trust over the next 20 years. The assets were then projected forward reflecting known contributions through June 30, 2019, and then assuming the funding policy is followed going forward. Using the long-term expected rate of return of 7.00 percent, the assets are projected to always be greater than the expected benefit payments in any year.

The ACPS OPEB Trust does not issue a stand-alone financial report and is not included in the report of another entity.

Additional disclosures on changes in schools OPEB liability, related ratios, and employer contributions can be found in the RSI following the notes to the Financial Statements.

**B. VRS Employee Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB – Teachers**

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing plan. The Teacher Employee HIC Program was established pursuant to §51.1-1400 et seq. of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. The Teacher Employee HIC Program is a defined benefit plan that provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired teachers. For purposes of measuring the net Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB, and the Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Teacher Employee HIC Program; and the additions to/deductions from the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program’s net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

**General Information about the Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Program Plan Description**

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of public school divisions are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The HIC is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

The specific information for the Teacher HIC Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage, and benefits is set out in the table below:

TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT PROGRAM (HIC) PLAN PROVISIONS
<p><b>Eligible Employees</b>  The Teacher Employee Retiree Health Insurance Credit Program was established July 1, 1993 for retired Teacher Employees covered under VRS who retire with at least 15 years of service credit.</p> <p>Eligible employees are enrolled automatically upon employment. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full-time permanent (professional) salaried employees of public school divisions covered under VRS.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Benefit Amounts</b>  The Teacher Employee Retiree Health Insurance Credit Program provides the following benefits for eligible employees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>At Retirement</b> – For Teacher and other professional school employees who retire, the monthly benefit is \$4.00 per year of service per month with no cap on the benefit amount.</li> <li>• <b>Disability Retirement</b> – For Teacher and other professional school employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- \$4.00 per month, multiplied by twice the amount of service credit, or</li> <li>- \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service earned had employee been active until age 60, whichever is lower.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Health Insurance Credit Program Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The monthly Health Insurance Credit benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount.</li> <li>• Employees who retire after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 year of service credit to qualify for the health insurance credit as a retiree.</li> </ul>

**Contributions**

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-1401(E) of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Each school division's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 1.20 percent of covered employee compensation for employees in the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the school division to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program were \$1.9 million and \$1.8 million for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
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**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Liabilities, Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB**

At June 30, 2019, the school division reported a liability of \$23.5 million for its proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program Net OPEB Liability. The Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB liability used to calculate the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The school division's proportion of the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018, the school division's proportion of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program was 1.85325 percent as compared to 1.86478 percent at June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the school division recognized VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB expense of \$ 1.9 million. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program Net OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2019, the school division reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB from the following sources:

	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 117,000
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Teacher HIC OPEB plan investments	-	18,000
Changes in assumptions	-	205,000
Changes in proportionate share	115,000	128,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,891,230	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,006,230</b>	<b>\$ 468,000</b>

An amount of \$1.9 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB will be recognized in the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<b>Year Ending June 30</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2020	\$ 61,000
2021	61,000
2022	61,000
2023	51,000
2024	54,000
Thereafter	65,000
Total	<u>\$ 353,000</u>

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases, including inflation – Teacher Employees	3.5 percent – 5.95 percent
Investment rate of return	7.0 percent, net of plan investment expenses, including inflation*

\*Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06 percent of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0 percent. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0 percent investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0 percent to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

**Mortality rates – Teachers**

**Pre-Retirement:**

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.

**Post-Retirement:**

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1 percent increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5 percent increase compounded from ages 65 to 70 and 2.0 percent increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

**Post-Disablement:**

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; 115 percent of rates for males and females.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the four-year period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change

**Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability**

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the Teacher Employee HIC Program represents the program’s total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2018, NOL amounts for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<b>Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Plan</b>
Total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability	\$ 1,381,313
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>111,639</u>
Teacher Employee net HIC OPEB Liability	<u><u>\$ 1,269,674</u></u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability	<u><u>8.08%</u></u>

The total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability is calculated by the System’s actuary, and the plan’s fiduciary net position is reported in the System’s financial statements. The net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74 in the System’s notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

**Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**

The long-term expected rate of return on VRS System investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of VRS System investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

<u>Asset Class (Strategy)</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		<b>4.80%</b>
		Inflation	2.50%
		<sup>(1)</sup> Expected arithmetic nominal return	7.30%

<sup>(1)</sup>The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30 percent. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83 percent, including expected inflation of 2.50 percent.

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by each school division for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100 percent of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2018 on, all agencies are assumed to contribute 100 percent of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability.

**Sensitivity of the School Division's Proportionate Share of the Teacher Employee HIC Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate**

The following presents the school division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program net HIC OPEB liability using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the school division's proportionate share of the net HIC OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	(-1%) Decrease 6.00%	Discount Rate 7.00%	(+1%) Increase 8.00%
School division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Plan Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$ 26,281,000	\$ 23,530,000	\$ 21,190,000

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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Fiduciary Net Position**

Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

**Payables to the Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB Plan**

At June 30, 2019, ACPS reported payables to the Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB Plan of \$0.2 million. These payables are reflected in the balance sheet of the governmental funds and represent short-term amounts due for legally required contributions outstanding at the end of the year.

**C. VRS Group Life Insurance Program**

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Group Life Insurance Program is a multiple employer, cost-sharing plan. It provides coverage to state employees, teachers, and employees of participating political subdivisions. The Group Life Insurance Program was established pursuant to §51.1-500 et seq. of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. The Group Life Insurance Program is a defined benefit plan that provides a basic group life insurance benefit for employees of participating employers. For purposes of measuring the net Group Life Insurance Program OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Group Life Insurance Program OPEB, and Group Life Insurance Program OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS Group Life Insurance Program OPEB and the additions to/deductions from the VRS Group Life Insurance Program OPEB's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. In addition, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

**General Information about the Group Life Insurance Program**

**Plan Description**

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the state agencies, teachers and employees of participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS Group Life Insurance Program upon employment. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pensions and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Within the Group Life insurance Program, ACPS employees are divided into two groups; Teachers (includes administrators and teachers) and Locality Employees (includes non-exempt support staff).

In addition to the Basic Group Life Insurance benefit, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves as well as a spouse or dependent children through the Optional Group Life Insurance Program. For members who elect the optional group life insurance coverage, the insurer bills employers directly for the premiums. Employers deduct these premiums from members' paychecks and pay the premiums to the insurer. Since this is a separate and fully insured program, it is not included as part of the Group Life Insurance Program OPEB.

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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

The specific information for Group Life Insurance Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is set out in the table below:

<b>GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM PLAN PROVISIONS</b>
<p><b>Eligible Employees</b>  The Group Life Insurance Program was established July 1, 1960, for state employees, teachers and employees of political subdivisions that elect the program, including the following employers that do not participate in VRS for retirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City of Richmond</li> <li>• City of Portsmouth</li> <li>• City of Roanoke</li> <li>• City of Norfolk</li> <li>• Roanoke City Schools Board</li> </ul> <p>Basic group life insurance coverage is automatic upon employment. Coverage end for employees who leave their position before retirement eligibility or who take a refund of their member contributions and accrued interest.</p>
<p><b>Benefit Amounts</b>  The benefits payable under the Group Life Insurance Program have several components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Natural Death Benefit</b> – The natural death benefit is equal to the employee’s covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled.</li> <li>• <b>Accidental Death Benefit</b> – The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit.</li> <li>• <b>Other Benefit Provisions</b> – In addition to the basic natural and accidental death benefits, the program provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Accidental dismemberment benefit</li> <li>o Safety belt benefit</li> <li>o Repatriation benefit</li> <li>o Felonious assault benefit</li> <li>o Accelerated death benefit option</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Reduction in benefit Amounts</b>  The benefit amounts provided to members covered under the Group Life Insurance Program are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value.</p>
<p><b>Minimum Benefit Amount and Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)</b>  For covered members with at least 30 years of creditable service, there is a minimum benefit payable under the Group Life Insurance Program. The minimum benefit was set at \$8,000 by statute. This amount is increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment and was increased to \$8,279 effective July 1, 2018.</p>

**Contributions**

The contribution requirements for the Group Life Insurance Program are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the Group Life Insurance Program was 1.31 percent of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.79 percent (1.31% X 60%) and the employer component was 0.52 percent (1.31% X 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution, however, the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employer’s contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 0.52 percent of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Total contributions to the Group Life Insurance Program from the entity for the Teachers group were \$2.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2019 and \$2.0 million for year June 30, 2018. Total contributions for the Locality group were \$0.1 million for both years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Group Life Insurance Program OPEB**

At June 30, 2019, ACPS reported liabilities of \$ 12.0 million and \$0.7 million for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability, for the Teachers and Locality groups, respectively. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the Group Life Insurance Program for the year ended June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018, for the Teachers group, the ACPS employer's proportion was 0.79308 percent as compared 0.81094 percent at June 30, 2017, and for the Locality group, the employer's proportion was 0.04283 percent at June 30, 2018 as compared 0.04392 percent at June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, ACPS recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$78,000, for the Teachers group and \$3,000 for the Locality group. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2019, ACPS reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	Teachers Group		Locality Group		Total GLI OPEB Program	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 589,000	\$ 216,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 621,000	\$ 228,000
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	-	392,000	-	21,000	-	413,000
Changes in assumptions	-	502,000	-	27,000	-	529,000
Changes in proportion	184,000	252,000	-	15,000	184,000	267,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	831,706	-	40,737	-	872,443	-
Total	\$ 1,604,706	\$ 1,362,000	\$ 72,737	\$ 75,000	\$ 1,677,443	\$ 1,437,000

An amount of \$0.9 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	GLI - Locality Employees		
	GLI - Teachers Amount	GLI - Locality Employees Amount	GLI - Total Amount
2020	\$ (184,000)	\$ (13,000)	\$ (197,000)
2021	(184,000)	(13,000)	(197,000)
2022	(184,000)	(13,000)	(197,000)
2023	(72,000)	(7,000)	(79,000)
2024	10,000	(1,000)	9,000
Thereafter	25,000	4,000	29,000
Total	\$ (589,000)	\$ (43,000)	\$ (632,000)

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases, including inflation –	
Teacher	3.5 percent – 5.95 percent
General state/locality employees	3.5 percent – 5.35 percent
Investment rate of return	7.0 percent, net of plan investment expenses, including inflation*

\* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06 percent of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0 percent. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0 percent investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0 percent to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

**Mortality rates – Teachers**

**Pre-Retirement:**

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 80 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.

**Post-Retirement:**

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Health Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1 percent increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5 percent increase compounded from ages 65 to 70 and 2.0 percent increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

**Post-Disablement:**

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; 115 percent of rates for males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the four-year period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

Mortality rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers – General Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 95 percent of rates; females 105 percent of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0 percent increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110 percent of rates; females 125 percent of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change

	<b>VRS Group Life Insurance OPEB Program</b>
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$3,113,508
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,594,773
Employers' Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$1,518,735
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	51.22%

**Net GLI OPEB Liability**

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the Group Life Insurance Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2018, NOL amounts for the Group Life Insurance Program is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

The total GLI OPEB liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net GLI OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74 in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**

The long-term expected rate of return on the System's investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of System's investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<b>Asset Class (Strategy)</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>Arithmetic Long- Term Expected Rate of Return</b>	<b>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</b>
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
Total	100.00%		4.80%
		Inflation	2.50%
		(1) Expected arithmetic nominal return	7.30%

(1)The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30 percent. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83 percent, including expected inflation of 2.50 percent.

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS guidance and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly. From July 1, 2018 on, employers are assumed to contribute 100 percent of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)**

**Sensitivity of the Employer’s Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate**

The following presents the employer’s proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the employer’s proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	(-1% ) Decrease 6.00%	Discount Rate 7.00%	(+1% ) Increase 8.00%
School division’s proportionate share of the VRS Group Life Net OPEB Liability - Teachers Group	\$ 15,741,000	\$ 12,045,000	\$ 9,044,000
School division’s proportionate share of the VRS Group Life Net OPEB Liability - Locality Employee Group	\$ 850,000	\$ 651,000	\$ 488,000

**Group Life Insurance Program Fiduciary Net Position**

Detailed information about the Group Life Insurance Program’s Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System’s Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

**Payables to the VRS Group Life Insurance OPEB Plan**

At June 30, 2019, ACPS reported payables to the VRS Group Life Insurance OPEB Plan of \$0.2 million for the Teachers group and \$9,000 for the Locality group. These payables are reflected in the balance sheet of the governmental funds and represent short-term amounts due for legally required contributions outstanding at the end of the year.

On the following page is a summary of deferred outflows and inflows of resources and net OPEB liabilities for the various OPEB programs as June 30, 2019.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 16. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)**

Summary of OPEB Related Net OPEB Liabilities and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources  
As of June 30, 2019

	ACPS OPEB Trust			VRS HIC OPEB Program			GLI OPEB Program			Total OPEB Programs		
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Net OPEB Liability	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Net OPEB Liability	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Net OPEB Liability	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Net OPEB Liability
Net OPEB Liability	\$ -	\$ -	\$11,650,319	\$ -	\$ -	\$23,530,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$12,696,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$47,876,319
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	124,184	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	413,000	-	124,184	431,000	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	-	-	115,000	128,000	-	184,000	267,000	-	299,000	395,000	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	1,611,530	-	-	117,000	-	621,000	228,000	-	621,000	1,956,530	-
Changes in assumptions	336,332	-	-	-	205,000	-	-	529,000	-	336,332	734,000	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	-	-	-	1,891,230	-	-	872,443	-	-	2,763,673	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 460,516</b>	<b>\$ 1,611,530</b>	<b>\$11,650,319</b>	<b>\$ 2,006,230</b>	<b>\$ 468,000</b>	<b>\$23,530,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,677,443</b>	<b>\$ 1,437,000</b>	<b>\$12,696,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,144,189</b>	<b>\$ 3,516,530</b>	<b>\$47,876,319</b>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS**

**I. PRIMARY GOVERNMENT**

During FY 2019, the City participated in six public employee retirement systems (PERS). One system is handled by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), an agent multi-employer public retirement system that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for political subdivisions in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and is, therefore, not reflected as a City pension trust fund. Four are single-employer defined benefit systems where a stated methodology for determining benefits is provided. The four systems are the City Supplemental, Pension Plan for Fire and Police, Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan-defined benefit component, and Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan-disability component. The last system is a defined contribution plan (Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan-defined contribution component), where contribution requirements are not actuarially determined. All of these systems are included as part of the City's reporting entity and as such are reflected as Pension Trust Funds.

**Plan Administration**

The City Supplemental Plan is overseen by the Supplemental Retirement Plan Board. The board consists of eight members. Four of the members are nominated by the City Manager, while the other remaining four are nominated by the board. There are four alternates nominated by the board and one alternate nominated by the City Manager. The Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan Board manages the Firefighters and Police Officers Defined Contribution Plan, Defined Benefit Plan, Disability Plan, as well as the Pension for Fire and Police Plan. The board consists of eight members. Four members are nominated by the City Manager and four members are nominated by the Voting Participants. In addition, there are two alternate members nominated by the Voting Participants and one alternate nominated by the City Manager. City Council approves the nominations to all boards.

**Method Used to Value Investments**

Investments are valued at fair value.

**Investment Policy**

The Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan Board investment policy objectives for Defined Benefit and Disability components are to preserve the actuarial soundness of each plan in order to meet contractual benefit obligations and to maximize investment return given an acceptable level of risk. The objective of the Defined Contribution component is to help beneficiaries save for retirement by enabling them to construct portfolios that will achieve an acceptable level of return while minimizing risk through diversification. The objective of the Supplemental Plan is to preserve the actuarial soundness of each plan in order to meet contractual benefit obligations. The assets for the Pension Plan for the Firefighters and Police Officers are part of a group annuity contract with Prudential. Prudential invests the money according their guidelines. The following is the asset allocation policy as of June 30, 2019.

**Target Allocations**

Target Allocations for Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan also apply to Firefighters and Police Officers Disability Pension Plan.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Supplemental Retirement Plan</u>	<u>Firefighters &amp; Police Officers Pension Plan</u>	<u>Pension Plan for Firefighters &amp; Police Officers</u>
Large Cap Growth	5%	5%	0%
Large Cap Value	10%	15%	0%
Mid Cap Core	10%	15%	0%
Private Equity	5%	5%	0%
Small Cap Core	5%	5%	0%
International Dev.	10%	10%	0%
Emerging Markets	10%	10%	0%
Domestic Fixed Income	7.5%	7.5%	0%
Global Fixed Income	10%	5%	0%
Tactical Asset Allocation	5%	0%	0%
Timber	5%	5%	0%
Real Estate	8%	10%	0%
Farmland	2%	0%	0%
Cash/ Other Fixed	7.5%	7.5%	0%
Guaranteed Deposit	0%	0%	100%
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Target Allocations for Firefighters' & Police Officers' Pension Plan also apply to Firefighters' and Police Officers' Disability Pension Plan

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Capital Market</u>	<u>Supplemental Retirement Plan</u>		<u>Firefighters &amp; Police Officers Pension Plan</u>		<u>Pension Plan for Firefighters &amp; Police Officers</u>	
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Return</u>
Diversified	6.1%	4.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Domestic Equity	6.6%	65.9%	4.4%	65.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Commodities	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Real Assets	6.4%	10.0%	0.6%	12.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%
Fixed Income	5.0%	17.5%	0.9%	21.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Cash	1.7%	2.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	3.5%
Return			6.2%		6.2%		3.5%
Inflation			2.5%		2.5%		2.5%
Return w/Inflation			8.7%		8.7%		6.0%
Risk Adjustment			-1.5%		-1.5%		-0.5%
Total Expected Arithmetic Nominal Return			7.2%		7.2%		5.5%

Assumed Rate of Return for Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan also applies to Firefighters and Police Officers Disability Pension Plan

Money-Weighted Rate of Return

<u>Supplemental Retirement Plan</u>	<u>Firefighters &amp; Police Officers Pension Plan</u>	<u>Pension Plan for Firefighters &amp; Police Officers</u>
6.6%	7.9%	4.6%

\*\*Money-weighted Rate of Return for Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan also applies to Firefighters and Police Officers Disability Pension Plan

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

Virginia Retirement System Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
 Total	 <u>100.00%</u>		 <u>4.8%</u>
 Inflation			 <u>2.50%</u>
Expected arithmetic nominal return			<u>7.30%</u>

**VRS Long- Term Expected Rate of Return**

The long-term expected rate of return on pension system investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension system investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the above table.

**VRS Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.0 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plans fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

Exhibit XII  
(Continued)

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Combining Schedule of Fiduciary Net Position**

	<b>Employee Retirement Plans</b>						<b>Post Retirement Benefit Trust</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan</b>							
	<b>City Supplemental Retirement</b>	<b>Pension for Fire and Police</b>	<b>Defined Contribution Component</b>	<b>Defined Benefit Component</b>	<b>Disability Component</b>	<b>Other Post Employment Benefits</b>		
Investments, at Fair Value								
Mutual Funds	\$ 41,886,112	\$ -	\$ 12,873,422	\$ 95,216,739	\$ 23,587,318	\$ 42,464,094	\$ 216,027,685	
Stocks	22,818,605	-	-	18,625,364	1,859,818	8,311,555	51,615,342	
Guaranteed Investment Account:								
Real Estate	1,787,570	18,792,821	-	1,816,009	108,533	1,750,873	24,255,806	
Timber	11,031,825	-	-	33,003,919	2,640,313	3,572,787	50,248,844	
Private Equity	6,929,246	-	-	11,594,155	926,598	2,949,890	22,399,889	
Other	7,925,485	-	-	15,697,480	1,062,803	2,084,918	26,770,686	
	54,934,987	-	-	142,197,909	6,322,216	17,255,722	220,710,834	
Total Investments	\$ 147,313,830	\$ 18,792,821	\$ 12,873,422	\$ 318,151,575	\$ 36,507,599	\$ 78,389,839	\$ 612,029,086	
Total Assets	\$ 147,313,830	\$ 18,792,821	\$ 12,873,422	\$ 318,151,575	\$ 36,507,599	\$ 78,389,839	\$ 612,029,086	
<b>NET POSITION</b>								
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits	\$ 147,313,830	\$ 18,792,821	\$ 12,873,422	\$ 318,151,575	\$ 36,507,599	\$ 78,389,839	\$ 612,029,086	



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Combining Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position**

	Employee Retirement Plans						Post Retirement Benefit Trust
	Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan						
	City Supplemental Retirement	Pension for Fire and Police	Defined Contribution Component	Defined Benefit Component	Disability Component	Other Post Employment Benefits	
Employer	\$ 8,622,481	\$ 1,700,000	\$ -	\$ 11,099,665	\$ 5,077,662	\$ 6,200,000	\$ 32,699,808
Plan Members	1,352,861	-	-	4,221,569	218,502	-	5,792,932
Total Contributions	9,975,342	1,700,000	-	15,321,234	5,296,164	6,200,000	38,492,740
Investment Income:							
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments	3,173,151	-	621,071	9,273,534	1,159,844	1,475,353	15,702,953
Interest	6,210,188	619,900	-	14,413,840	1,609,414	3,645,946	26,499,288
Investment Expense	(496,169)	-	-	(1,075,531)	(105,950)	(167,825)	(1,845,475)
Net Investment Income	8,887,170	619,900	621,071	22,611,843	2,663,308	4,953,474	40,356,766
Securities Lending Activities:							
Securities Lending Income	53,705	-	-	45,611	4,727	18,326	122,369
Securities Lending Expenses:	(51,217)	-	-	(43,038)	(4,531)	(18,017)	(116,803)
Net Income From Securities Lending Activities	2,488	-	-	2,573	196	309	5,566
Total Additions	18,865,000	2,319,900	621,071	37,935,650	7,959,668	11,153,783	78,855,072
DEDUCTIONS							
Benefits	9,149,607	2,983,088	488,457	15,914,247	2,717,231	0	31,252,630
Refunds of Contributions	256,824	-	-	449,240	-	-	706,064
Administrative Expenses	1,062,762	13,678	4,255	368,635	4,896	53,715	1,507,941
Total Deductions	10,469,193	2,996,766	492,712	16,732,122	2,722,127	53,715	33,466,635
Net Increase (Decrease)	8,395,807	(676,866)	128,359	21,203,528	5,237,541	11,100,068	45,388,437
Assets Transfer in (Out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Position at Beginning of Year	138,918,023	19,469,687	12,745,063	296,948,047	31,270,058	67,289,771	566,640,649
Net Position at End of Year	\$ 147,313,830	\$ 18,792,821	\$ 12,873,422	\$ 318,151,575	\$ 36,507,599	\$ 78,389,839	\$ 612,029,086

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

The actuarial valuations for all defined benefit plans are performed annually with the exception of Virginia Retirement System (VRS), which is performed biennially; however, an actuarial update is performed in the interim year for informational purposes. The employer contribution rate based on the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation is 7.74 percent of payroll. Contribution rates for VRS employers are established every two years, so this rate applied to fiscal years ending 2019 and 2020.

Beginning January 1, 2014, employees newly covered under VRS were enrolled in the new VRS Hybrid Retirement Plan (Hybrid Plan). The Hybrid Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Plan 1 and Plan 2 members of VRS could opt into the new Hybrid Plan. The employees under the new plan have a mandatory contribution to the Defined Contribution Plan of 1.00 percent which is matched by the City. A voluntary employee contribution of up to an additional 4.00 percent is allowed with the City matching up to 1.00 percent on the first 1.00 percent of voluntary contributions plus 0.25 percent for each additional 0.50 percent. The employer contribution includes the contribution to the Defined Contribution Plan for Hybrid members.

As of June 30, 2019, the City of Alexandria had 639 employees enrolled in the Hybrid Defined Contribution Plan. The FY 2018 City contribution was \$0.7 million.

The 2017 VRS valuation reflects changes in the actuarial assumptions adopted by the Board of Trustees recommended in the experience study for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016. The assumption changes are presented in the RSI for Pensions. In addition to the assumption changes, the method to determine the normal cost rate has changed. Beginning with the 2017 valuation, the payroll used to develop the rate will be reduced for those expected to leave during the year. The normal cost rate is also adjusted to reflect that the hybrid payroll as a percent of total payroll will increase from the setting valuation date to when employers make that contribution.

Financial statements and required supplementary information are presented in the VRS comprehensive annual financial report, which can be obtained at [www.varetire.org](http://www.varetire.org).

Historically the City has assumed the responsibility of paying 2.00 percent of the employee share of contributions for the City Supplemental Retirement Plan. Employees commencing participation in this Plan after July 1, 2009, will make the 2.00 percent employee contribution. The City will continue to make the 2.00 percent contribution for employees who were participants prior to July 1, 2009. However, these contributions will be characterized as employer contributions. The City paid an employer contribution of 6.22 percent for FY 2019.

The recommended contribution rate increased from 33.75 percent as of July 1, 2017 to 34.60 percent as of July 1, 2018 for the Firefighter and Police Officers Basic Plan and decreased from 4.55 percent as of July 1, 2017 to 2.50 percent as of July 1, 2018 for the Disability Plan. During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Basic Plan's assets returned 8.85 percent and the Disability Plan's assets had a return of 7.83 percent on a market value basis. As of the July 1, 2018 Actuarial Valuation, the Basic Plan's unfunded actuarial liability was \$71.7 million, and the Disability Plan's unfunded actuarial liability was \$1.1 million. There were no benefit provisions since the prior valuation.

The actuarial assumptions for the Firefighters and Police Officers Basic and Disability Plans are based on an actuarial experience study based on experience of the Plans from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2017. There were no changes in assumptions since the last valuation. The actuarial assumptions for the Pension Plan for Firefighters and Police Officers, have not been changed since the prior actuarial valuation. The actuarial assumptions reflect the actuary's understanding of the likely future experience of the Plan. The Supplemental Plan had no changes in assumptions since the prior actuarial valuation.

On June 30, 2019, the City recognized a total liability of \$77.7 million for the City's three Single Employer Pension Plans. The City recognized a net pension asset of \$4.6 million for the fourth City Single Employee Pension Plan. Measurements as of June 30, 2019 were based on the fair value of assets as of June 30, 2019 and the Total Pension Liability as of the valuation date, June 30, 2018, updated to June 30, 2019. The City recognized a liability of \$66.9 million for the VRS net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

For each of the City's four Plans, the funding policy is to contribute at least the Actuarially Determined Contribution annually. This contribution is equal to the amortization of the unfunded liability plus normal costs. The amortization of the unfunded liability is calculated as a level-dollar closed period for the Supplemental and Pension Plan for Firefighters and Police Officers. The Firefighters and Police Officers Basic Plan and Disability Plan are calculated as a level percentage.

The remaining amortization periods as well as other major provisions of all the defined pension plans are listed in the disclosure in the following tables.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

The following schedules present a description of the plan provisions and membership information, actuarial assumptions, accounting and funding policies, and contribution requirements.

**PLAN DESCRIPTION**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	<b>VRS City</b>	<b>City Supplemental Retirement</b>	<b>Pension for Fire and Police</b>	<b>Retirement Income for Fire and Police</b>	<b>Firefighters and Police Pension</b>	<b>Fire and Police Disability</b>
Administrator	State of Virginia	Prudential	Prudential	ICMA-RC	Prudential	Prudential
Employees Covered	General body	General body Sheriff/ERT	Public Safety	Public Safety	Public Safety	Public Safety
Authority for Plan Provisions and Contributions	State Statute	City Ordinance	City Ordinance	City Ordinance	City Ordinance	City Ordinance
Plan Type	Agent Multi-Employer	Single-Employer	Single-Employer	Single-Employer	Single-Employer	Single-Employer
Plan 1 & 2 Hybrid Plan	Defined Benefit Hybrid	Defined Benefit	Defined Benefit	Defined Contribution	Defined Benefit	Defined Benefit
Stand Alone Financial Report	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Actuarial Valuation Date	6/30/2018	7/1/2018	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	7/1/2018	7/1/2018

**MEMBERSHIP AND PLAN PROVISIONS**

Active Participants	1981	1968	0	56	511	511
Retirees & Beneficiaries	1246	498	96	0	318	99
Terminated Vested & Non-vested	782	826	0	56	42	N/A
<b>Normal Retirement Benefits</b>						
Age	65* 50 (30Yrs)	65 50 (30Yrs)/ 50(25 Yrs)	60 50 (20Yrs)	60	55 Any Age (25Yrs)	55
Benefits Vested**	5	5	10	5	5	5
Disability & Death Benefits	Disability Death	Disability Death	Disability Death	N/A Death	Disability Death	Disability N/A

\* Tier 1 members. Tier 2 and Hybrid members' normal retirement benefit age is their Social Security Retirement age.

\*\* VRS Hybrid Plan members are vested in the Defined Contributions Plan after four years.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**MEMBERSHIP AND PLAN PROVISIONS**

As of:	6/30/2018	7/01/2018	7/01/2018	6/30/2019	7/01/2018	7/01/2018
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	VRS City	City Supplemental Retirement	Pension For Fire and Police	Retirement Income for Fire and Police	Firefighters and Police Pension	Fire and Police Disability

**SIGNIFICANT ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS**

Investment Earnings	7.0%	7.0%	5.0%	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
<b>Projected Salary Increases</b>						
<b>Attributable to:</b>						
Inflation	2.5%*	2.75%	N/A	N/A	3.3%	3.3%
Seniority/Merit	3.50% -5.35%**	3.25%-5.10%	N/A	N/A	3.25%-7.25%	3.25%-7.25%
Projected Postretirement Increases	2.5%*, 2.25% <sup>1</sup>	None	2.5%	N/A	2.5%	2.5%
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal Cost	Entry Age Normal Cost	Entry Age Normal Cost	N/A	Entry Age Normal Cost	Entry Age Normal Cost
Amortization Method Open/Closed	Level Percentage Closed	Level dollar N/A	Level dollar Closed	N/A	Level Percentage Closed	Level Percentage Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	16-25	5	7	N/A	15	15
Asset Valuation Method	5-year Smoothed Market Value	4-year Smoothed Market	Market Value	N/A	4-year Smoothed Market	4-year Smoothed Market
<b>Funded Status</b>						
Actuarial Value of assets	\$ 526,373,415	\$ 133,330,297	\$ 19,469,687	N/A	\$ 289,267,047	\$ 30,747,955
Actuarial Accrued Liability	604,523,411	166,056,301	23,097,963	N/A	360,988,801	31,886,506
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	\$ 78,149,996	\$ 32,726,004	\$ 3,628,276	N/A	\$ 71,721,754	\$ 1,138,551
Funded Ratio	87.1%	80.3%	84.3%	N/A	80.1%	96.43%
Annual Covered Payroll	\$ 134,462,348	\$ 147,362,907	N/A	N/A	\$ 40,514,500	\$ 40,514,500
UAAL as Percentage of Covered Payroll	58.1%	22.2%	N/A	N/A	177.0%	2.8%

The Pension Plan for Fire and Police is a closed plan with no active participant.

\* Plan 1, <sup>1</sup>Plan 2 and Hybrid

\*\*Seniority/Merit: Leo range, 3.50%-4.75%. Non-Leo range 3.50%-5.35%

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**FUNDING POLICY AND ANNUAL PENSION COSTS**

As of:	6/30/2019	6/30/2019	6/30/2019	6/30/2019	6/30/2019	6/30/2019
	VRS City	City Supplemental Retirement	Pension for Fire and Police	Retirement Income for Fire and Police	Firefighters and Police Pension	Fire and Police Disability
<b>PERCENTAGE OF COVERED PAYROLL CONTRIBUTED</b>						
Employee %	5.0%	2.0%	N/A	N/A	7.2%	0.8%
Employer %	7.74%	6.22%	\$ 1.7 mil/Yr.	N/A	26.34%	11.84%
<b>AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED</b>						
Employee	\$ 6,481,139	\$ 1,352,861	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,221,569	\$ 218,502
Employer	<u>9,890,834</u>	<u>8,622,481</u>	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,099,665</u>	<u>5,077,662</u>
Total Amount Contributed	<u>\$ 16,371,973</u>	<u>\$ 9,975,342</u>	<u>\$ 1,700,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,321,234</u>	<u>\$ 5,296,164</u>

All employees make a 5% contribution to VRS.

**COVERED PAYROLL**

Dollar Amount (in millions)	\$ 134.5	\$ 147.4	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ 40.2	\$ 40.2
Legally Required Reserves	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Long Term Contribution Contracts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**INVESTMENT CONCENTRATIONS**

The City of Alexandria does not have pension investments (other than U.S. Government and U.S. Government guaranteed obligations) in any one organization that represents five percent or more of net assets held in trust for pension investments.

Prudential General Account (Long Term)	*	1%	100%	-	1%	53%
Prudential and Comerica Mutual Funds	*	29%	-	100%	30%	11%
Stocks	*	15%	-	-	6%	2%
Real Estate	*	7%	-	-	10%	5%
Timber	*	5%	-	-	4%	4%
Private Equity	*	5%	-	-	5%	3%
Other	*	38%	-	-	44%	22%

\* Investment information not available on an individual jurisdiction basis.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Firefighters and Police Officers Defined Benefit and Disability Pension Plans**  
**As of June 30, 2019**

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
<u>Equity Securities</u>			
Common Stock & ETFs	\$ 18,625,364	\$ -	\$ -
Mutual Funds	-	95,216,739	-
Total Equity Securities	<u>18,625,364</u>	<u>95,216,739</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Private Equity</u>			
Secondaries Funds	-	-	15,697,480
Total Private Equity	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,697,480</u>
<u>Cash Equivalents</u>			
Money Market Funds	-	1,604,205	-
Total Cash Equivalents	<u>-</u>	<u>1,604,205</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Investments by Fair Asset Value	<u>18,625,364</u>	<u>\$ 96,820,944</u>	<u>\$ 15,697,480</u>
 Investments measured at net asset value (NAV)			
Commingled Collective Trusts	178,917,312		
Real Estate Funds	33,003,919		
Timber Funds	11,594,155		
Total Investments Measured at NAV	<u>223,515,386</u>		
 <b>Total Value</b>	 <b><u>\$ 354,659,174</u></b>		

During fiscal year 2019, \$354.7 million worth of investments were evaluated and classified in the fair value hierarchy as follows: Level 1, \$18.6 million; Level 2, \$96.8 million; Level 3, \$15.7 million; and NAV, \$223.5 million.

**Pension for Fire and Police Portfolio**  
**As of June 30, 2019**

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurement Using</u>		
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Prudential Guaranteed Deposit Funds	\$ -	\$ 18,792,821	\$ -
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 18,792,821</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

During fiscal year 2019, \$18.8 million worth of investments were evaluated and classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Retirement Income for Firefighters and Police**  
**As of June 30, 2019**

<u>Portfolio</u>	Fair Value Measurement Using		
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Vantagepoint PLUS Fund R10	\$ -	\$ 3,592,240	\$ -
Vanguard 500 Index Admiral	-	4,333,631	-
Vanguard LifeStrategy Mod Gr	-	1,123,208	-
Vanguard Extended Market Index	-	1,263,489	-
Vanguard Target Retire 2020	-	706,874	-
Vanguard LifeStrategy Growth	-	643,777	-
Vanguard Developed Markets Idx	-	376,188	-
Vanguard Emerging Mkts Stk Idx	-	73,439	-
PIMCO Total Return Instl	-	109,514	-
Vanguard Target Retire 2030	-	19,627	-
Vanguard Real Estate Index Adm	-	42,709	-
Vanguard Target Retire 2035	-	40,845	-
Invesco Global Real Estate Inc	-	14,148	-
Vanguard Ttl Bond Mkt Idx Adm	-	189,869	-
Vanguard Target Retire 2055	-	20,908	-
Vanguard Target Retire 2025	-	14,836	-
Vanguard Target Retire 2050	-	8,989	-
PIMCO High Yield Institutional	-	87,814	-
PIMCO Intl Bond (Unhedged)	-	101,191	-
PIMCO CommodityRealRet Strat	-	8,031	-
Vanguard Inflation-Prot Secs	-	102,096	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 12,873,422</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Total Value</b>	<b><u>\$ 12,873,422</u></b>		

During fiscal year 2019, \$12.9 million worth of investments were evaluated and classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Supplemental Retirement Plan**  
**As of June 30, 2019**

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
<u>Equity Securities</u>			
Common Stock & ETFs	\$ 22,818,605	\$ -	\$ -
Mutual Funds	-	41,886,112	-
Total Equity Securities	<u>22,818,605</u>	<u>41,886,112</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Private Equity</u>			
Secondaries Funds	-	-	7,925,485
Total Private Equity	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,925,485</u>
<u>Cash Equivalents</u>			
Money Market Funds	-	1,609,516	-
Total Cash Equivalents	<u>-</u>	<u>1,609,516</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Investments by Fair Asset Value	<u><u>22,818,605</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 43,495,628</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,925,485</u></u>
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV)			
Commingled Collective Trusts	52,485,337		
Real Estate Funds	11,031,825		
Timber Funds	6,929,246		
Farmland	2,627,704		
Total Investments Measured at NAV	<u><u>73,074,112</u></u>		
<b>Total Value</b>	<b><u><u>\$ 147,313,830</u></u></b>		

During fiscal year 2019, \$147.3 million worth of investments were evaluated and classified in the fair value hierarchy as follows: Level 1, \$22.8 million; Level 2, \$43.5 million; Level 3, \$7.9 million; and NAV, \$73.1 million.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Securities Lending**

The City permits its pension plan trust funds to lend its securities for collateral with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral. In FY 2019, the City's pension plan trust funds lent U.S. Equities with a fair value of underlying securities and cash collateral received from the borrower as indicated below. Collateral investments are reported at cost, not market value.

**Securities Lent as of June 30, 2019**

Pension Plan	Fair Value of Underlying Securities	Cash Collateral Received
Firefighters & Police Officers – Defined Benefit Component	\$2,990,152	\$3,024,274
Firefighters & Police Officers – Disability Component	348,212	352,185
Supplemental Retirement Plan	3,965,680	4,037,512
Total	\$7,304,044	\$3,813,971

	<b>Firefighters &amp; Police Officers - Defined Benefit Component</b>	<b>Firefighters &amp; Police Officers - Disability Component</b>	<b>Supplemental Retirement Plan</b>
Gross Income from Securities Lending	\$ 45,611	\$ 4,727	\$ 53,705
Less Securities Lending Expenses:			
Borrower Rebates	(41,935)	(4,448)	(50,154)
Bank Fees	(1,103)	(83)	(1,063)
Total Securities Lending Expenses	(43,038)	(4,531)	(51,217)
Net Income from Securities Lending	<u>\$ 2,573</u>	<u>\$ 196</u>	<u>\$ 2,488</u>

**Pension Liabilities and Pension Expense Resources Related to Pensions**

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized a total pension expense of \$13,918,100 for the City's Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan, Firefighters and Police Officers Disability Plan, the Supplemental Plan, and the Pension Plan for Firefighters and Police Officers. The City recognized pension expense of \$1,727,358 for the VRS Pension Plan.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Changes in Net Pension Liability for City of Alexandria Defined Benefit Plans**

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a)-(b)
<b>Firefighters &amp; Police Officers Pension Plan</b>			
Balances as of 6/30/2018	\$ 362,704,497	\$ 296,948,047	\$ 65,756,450
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	9,620,841	-	9,620,841
Interest	25,379,639	-	25,379,639
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,715,696)	-	(1,715,696)
Contributions-employer	-	11,099,665	(11,099,665)
Contributions-employee	-	4,221,569	(4,221,569)
Net Investment Income	-	22,614,416	(22,614,416)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(16,363,487)	(16,363,487)	-
Administrative Expense	-	(368,635)	368,635
Net Changes	<u>16,921,297</u>	<u>21,203,528</u>	<u>(4,282,231)</u>
Balances at 6/30/2019	<u>\$ 379,625,794</u>	<u>\$ 318,151,575</u>	<u>\$ 61,474,219</u>
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Increase (Decrease) Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a)-(b)
<b>Firefighters &amp; Police Officers Disability Pension Plan</b>			
Balances as of 6/30/2018	\$ 37,104,757	\$ 31,270,058	\$ 5,834,699
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	544,069	-	544,069
Interest	2,176,646	-	2,176,646
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	(3,853,427)	-	(3,853,427)
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,364,824)	-	(1,364,824)
Contributions-employer	-	5,077,662	(5,077,662)
Contributions-employee	-	218,502	(218,502)
Net Investment Income	-	2,663,504	(2,663,504)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(2,717,231)	(2,717,231)	-
Administrative Expense	-	(4,896)	4,896
Net Changes	<u>(5,214,767)</u>	<u>5,237,541</u>	<u>(10,452,308)</u>
Balances at 6/30/2019	<u>\$ 31,889,990</u>	<u>\$ 36,507,599</u>	<u>\$ (4,617,609)</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

<b>Supplemental Retirement Plan</b>	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a)-(b)
Balances as of 6/30/2018	\$ 157,834,708	\$ 138,918,023	\$ 18,916,685
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,300,104	-	4,300,104
Interest	10,855,794	-	10,855,794
Changes in benefit terms	(10,649,964)	-	(10,649,964)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	0
Difference between expected and actual experience	8,221,593	-	8,221,593
Contributions-employer	-	8,622,481	(8,622,481)
Contributions-employee	-	1,352,861	(1,352,861)
Net Investment Income	-	8,889,658	(8,889,658)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(9,406,431)	(9,406,431)	-
Administrative Expense	-	(1,062,762)	1,062,762
Net Changes	<u>3,321,096</u>	<u>8,395,807</u>	<u>(5,074,711)</u>
Balances at 6/30/2019	<u>\$ 161,155,804</u>	<u>\$ 147,313,830</u>	<u>\$ 13,841,974</u>

<b>Pension Plan for Firefighters &amp; Police Officers</b>	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a)-(b)
Balances as of 6/30/2018	\$ 23,741,961	\$ 19,469,687	\$ 4,272,274
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	-	-	-
Interest	1,081,231	-	1,081,231
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(643,998)	-	(643,998)
Contributions-employer	-	1,700,000	(1,700,000)
Contributions-employee	-	-	-
Net Investment Income	-	619,900	(619,900)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(2,983,088)	(2,983,088)	-
Administrative Expense	-	(13,678)	13,678
Net Changes	<u>(2,545,855)</u>	<u>(676,866)</u>	<u>(1,868,989)</u>
Balances at 6/30/2019	<u>\$ 21,196,106</u>	<u>\$ 18,792,821</u>	<u>\$ 2,403,285</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

<b>VRS</b>	Total Pension Liability (a)	Increase (Decrease) Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a)-(b)
Balances as of 6/30/2017	\$ 575,645,782	\$ 507,405,372	\$ 68,240,410
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	11,545,603	-	11,545,603
Interest	39,243,929	-	39,243,929
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	1,192,221	-	1,192,221
Contributions-employer	-	9,995,019	(9,995,019)
Contributions-employee	-	6,457,201	(6,457,201)
Net Investment Income	-	37,221,708	(37,221,708)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(30,036,440)	(30,036,440)	-
Other	-	(32,938)	32,938
Administrative Expense	-	(325,786)	325,786
Net Changes	<u>21,945,313</u>	<u>23,278,764</u>	<u>(1,333,451)</u>
Balances at 6/30/2018	<u>\$ 597,591,095</u>	<u>\$ 530,684,136</u>	<u>\$ 66,906,959</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

The components of the Net Pension Liability of the City of Alexandria Defined Benefit Plans as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan	Firefighters & Police Officers Disability Pension Plan	Supplemental Retirement Plan	Pension Plan for Firefighters & Police Officers
Total Pension Liability	\$ 379,625,794	\$ 31,889,990	\$ 161,155,804	\$ 21,196,106
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	318,151,575	36,507,599	147,313,830	18,792,821
Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 61,474,219</u>	<u>\$ (4,617,609)</u>	<u>\$ 13,841,974</u>	<u>\$ 2,403,285</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability	83.8%	114.5%	91.4%	88.7%

The following presents the Net Pension Liabilities of the City of Alexandria Defined Benefit Plans, calculated using the current discount rates, as well as what the Funds' Net Pension Liabilities would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower or higher than the current rate

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate	Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
Total Pension Liability	\$ 433,718,799	\$ 379,625,794	\$ 335,266,043
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	318,151,575	318,151,575	318,151,575
Net Pension Liability 6/30/2019	<u>\$ 115,567,224</u>	<u>\$ 61,474,219</u>	<u>\$ 17,114,468</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability	73.4%	83.8%	94.9%

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate	Firefighters & Police Officers Disability Pension Plan		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
Total Pension Liability	\$ 34,940,128	\$ 31,889,990	\$ 29,305,046
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	36,507,599	36,507,599	36,507,599
Net Pension Liability 6/30/2019	<u>\$ (1,567,471)</u>	<u>\$ (4,617,609)</u>	<u>\$ (7,202,553)</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability	104.5%	114.5%	124.6%

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate	Supplemental Retirement Plan		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
Total Pension Liability	\$ 176,468,838	\$ 161,155,804	\$ 147,980,963
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	147,313,830	147,313,830	147,313,830
Net Pension Liability 6/30/2019	<u>\$ 29,155,008</u>	<u>\$ 13,841,974</u>	<u>\$ 667,133</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability	83.5%	91.4%	99.5%

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate	Pension Plan for Firefighters & Police Officers		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Total Pension Liability	\$ 22,437,493	\$ 21,196,106	\$ 20,079,753
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	18,792,821	18,792,821	18,792,821
Net Pension Liability 6/30/2019	<u>\$ 3,644,672</u>	<u>\$ 2,403,285</u>	<u>\$ 1,286,932</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability	83.8%	88.7%	93.6%

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate	Virginia Retirement System (VRS)		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
Net Pension Liability 6/30/2018	<u>\$ 144,029,661</u>	<u>\$ 66,906,959</u>	<u>\$ 2,772,423</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

\$9,890,834 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions to VRS subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2018 will be recognized in pension expense in the year ended June 30, 2020. At June 30, 2019, the City of Alexandria reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan		Firefighters & Police Officers Disability Pension Plan		Supplemental Pension Plan		Pension Plan for Firefighters & Police Officers		VRS		TOTAL	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 999,698	\$ 1,906,842	\$ 182,187	\$ 9,153,565	\$ 11,694,523	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 885,737	\$ 3,543,383	\$ 13,762,145	\$ 14,603,790
Changes in assumptions	13,739,063	-	1,397,157	3,503,115	4,247,588	-	-	-	-	266,844	19,383,808	3,769,959
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	7,646,076	-	726,508	-	3,816,090	-	583,455	-	4,292,432	583,455	16,481,106
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,890,834	-	9,890,834	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 14,738,761</b>	<b>\$ 9,552,918</b>	<b>\$ 1,579,344</b>	<b>\$ 13,383,188</b>	<b>\$ 15,942,111</b>	<b>\$ 3,816,090</b>	<b>\$ 583,455</b>	<b>\$ 10,776,571</b>	<b>\$ 8,102,659</b>	<b>\$ 43,620,242</b>	<b>\$ 34,854,855</b>	
Total deferred outflows	\$ 43,620,242											
Total deferred inflows	\$ 34,854,855											

Year ended June 30:	Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan		Firefighters & Police Officers Disability Pension Plan		Supplemental Pension Plan		Pension Plan for Firefighters & Police Officers		VRS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
2020	\$ 1,063,523		\$ (1,583,875)		\$ 5,830,987		\$ 226,591		\$ (487,329)	
2021	(1,608,922)		(1,793,962)		958,233		174,839		(1,349,023)	
2022	1,131,266		(1,548,230)		2,432,749		117,712		(4,942,303)	
2023	2,234,880		(1,502,794)		1,533,789		64,313		(438,267)	
2024	2,610,198		(1,471,138)		1,370,263		-		-	
Thereafter	(245,102)		(3,903,845)		-		-		-	
<b>Total Future Deferrals</b>	<b>\$ 5,185,843</b>		<b>\$ (11,803,844)</b>		<b>\$ 12,126,021</b>		<b>\$ 583,455</b>		<b>\$ (7,216,922)</b>	

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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**DESCRIPTION OF BENEFITS:**

**VRS—City**—Regular, full time City employees who are not covered employees under the Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan are members of VRS. Participation is mandatory. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and for which they and their employer pay contributions to VRS. Employees with credit for services rendered prior to July 1, 2010 are covered under Plan 1, while members hired or rehired on or after July 1, 2010 are covered under Plan 2. Plan 1 members who did not have 5 years of service as of December 31, 2012, became Plan 2 members. Members hired after January 1, 2014 who are new participants to VRS are covered under the Hybrid Plan. Employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement at age 65 with 5 years of service and at age 50 with 30 years of service under Plan 1, and at normal Social Security retirement age with at least five years of service or when age and service are equal to 90 under Plan 2 and the Hybrid Plan. An optional reduced retirement benefit is available as early as age 55 with five years of service or age 50 with 10 years of service under Plan 1, and age 60 with at least five years of service under Plan 2 and the Hybrid Plan. The retirees are entitled to an annual retirement benefit payable monthly for life in an amount equal to 1.70 percent of their average final salary (AFS) for each year of credited service under Plan 1; 1.65 percent of AFS for Plan 2; 1.00 percent for the Hybrid Plan. AFS under Plan 1 is 36 highest consecutive months while it is 60 highest consecutive months under Plan 2 and for Plan 1 active non-vested members. In addition, retirees qualify for annual cost-of-living (COLA) increases on July 1 of the second calendar year after retirement. These benefit provisions and all other requirements are established and may be amended by State statutes.

**City Supplemental Retirement Plan**—Regular, full time City employees including Deputy Sheriffs, Medics and Fire Marshals and regular, part-time City employees who are scheduled to work at least 50 percent time and who are not covered under the Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan are participants in the Supplemental Retirement Plan. This plan is administered by the City of Alexandria. State employees working at the Alexandria Health Department are also covered under the Plan. Full time employees receive Credited Service for each month the City and/or employee makes a contribution. Part-time employees accrue Credited Service on a pro-rata basis determined by scheduled work hours. Regular City employees who retire at or after age 65 or after age 50 with 30 years of credited service are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life in an amount equal to the sum of (1) and (2), increased by 50 percent, plus (3):

- (1) 1.625 percent of the participant's past service compensation up to \$100, plus 0.25 percent of the participant's past service compensation in excess of \$100, multiplied by number of years of credited service earned after July 31, 1960, but prior to August 1, 1970.
- (2) 1.625 percent of the participant's average earnings up to \$100, plus 0.25 percent of the participant's average earnings in excess of \$100, multiplied by the number of years of credited service earned after July 31, 1970, but prior to January 1, 1988.
- (3) 0.80 percent of average earnings multiplied by credited service earned after December 31, 1987.

The Deputy Sheriffs, Medics and Fire Marshals can retire unreduced with at least 25 years of services in those positions and at least age 50. The annual benefit is the sum of:

- (1) 0.6 percent of the participant's average earnings times credited service for years 1-5 in these positions
- (2) 0.9 percent of the participant's average earnings times credited service for years 6-15 in these positions
- (3) 1.0 percent of the participant's average earning times credited service for years 16 and greater in these positions.

Benefit provisions are established and may be amended via resolution by City Council.



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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Pension Plan for Fire Fighters and Police Officers (closed plan)**—Employees who retired on or after age 60 are entitled to an annual retirement defined benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to 2.5 percent of final average earnings multiplied by years of credited service, up to a maximum of 30 years. The plan also provided early retirement on or after age 50 with 20 years of credited service or on or after age 56 with 10 years of credited service. This plan further provided early retirement on or after age 50 with 10 years of service with an actuarially reduced benefit. Benefit provisions are established and may be amended via resolution by City Council. This plan was closed to new participants in 1979.

**Retirement Income Plan for Fire & Police- defined contribution (closed plan)**—The employees are entitled to contributions made on their behalf after 100 percent vesting. Benefit provisions are established and may be amended via resolution by City Council. This plan was closed to new members in FY 2004 and converted to a defined benefit plan. Employees in the plan at date of conversion could leave their contributions in the defined contribution component or purchase prior service under the new defined benefit plan with the assets associated with their contributions.

**Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan—defined benefit component**—Full-time sworn Firefighters and Police Officers are covered employees in the Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan. Recruits are also covered by the Plan. This plan is administered by the City of Alexandria. Full time employees receive one month of credit for each full month covered by the Plan. Special rules apply for service prior to January 1, 2004. The Plan provisions were approved by City Council in FY 2004 and provide retirement benefits for covered employees who retire at age 55 with 5 years of service or any age with 25 years of service. The Plan also allows for early retirement at age 50 with 20 years of service with reduced benefits. Employees hired before October 2013 are entitled to 2.5 percent of the participant's average monthly compensation (AMC), multiplied by the years of credited service up to 20 years; plus 3.2 percent of the participant's AMC, multiplied by years of credited service in excess of 20 years. The maximum benefit is 82.0 percent of the AMC. Employees hired after October 22, 2013 are entitled to 2.5 percent of the participant's average monthly compensation, multiplied by years of credited service. There is no limitation service or maximum benefit for employees hired after October 2013. AMC is the 48 highest consecutive months.

**Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan—disability component**—The plan provisions provide disability benefits for Firefighters and Police Officers. The benefits for service-connected total and permanent disability are 70 percent of final average earnings, 66 2/3 percent for service-connected partial disability, and 2.5 percent multiplied by years of credited service, up to 50 percent for non-service connected partial or total and permanent disability. Employees hired after October 23, 2013 are not eligible for the non-service connected disability. Benefits provisions are established and may be amended via resolution by City Council. Effective January 1, 2004, this plan was merged with the Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan. Separate actuarial calculations have been performed for the defined benefit and disability components.

**Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP)**—This program is available for members of the Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan who were hired prior to October 23, 2013. Members who have completed at least 30 years of credited service are eligible to participate in this program. DROP provides the ability for an employee to retire for purposes of the pension plan, while continuing to work and receive a salary for a period of three years. During the DROP period, the pension plan accumulates the accrued monthly benefit into an account balance identified as belonging to the member. No interest is applied for members whose DROP effective date is after October 31, 2013. The monthly benefit is calculated using service and average monthly compensation as of the date of entry in DROP, with increases equal to the annual COLA adjustment provided for retirees.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**II. COMPONENT UNIT – ALEXANDRIA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS (ACPS)**

ACPS participates in three public employee retirement systems (PERS). Two of these systems, a cost sharing multiple-employer plan (professional) and an agent multiple-employer plan (non-professional), are administered by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) and are, therefore, not reflected as ACPS pension trust funds. The third plan, Employees' Supplemental Retirement Plan (Supplemental Plan), is a single-employer defined benefit plan, where a stated methodology for determining pension benefits is provided. This plan is part of ACPS' reporting entity and, as such, is reflected as a Pension Trust Fund.

The actuarial valuation for the Supplemental Plan is performed annually. The actuarial valuation for VRS is performed biennially; however, an actuarial update is performed in the interim year.

In the Supplemental Plan, no changes occurred in the actuarial valuation assumptions, plan benefits, actuarial cost method or procedures affecting the comparability of costs.

**A. VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

**Plan Description**

All full-time salaried permanent (professional) employees of Alexandria City Public Schools (ACPS) are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan upon employment. All full-time salaried permanent employees (non-professional) of ACPS are automatically covered by the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan. These plans are administered by the Virginia Retirement System (The System or VRS) along with plans for other employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and for which they and their employer pay contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior service, based on specific criteria as defined in the *Code of Virginia*, as amended. Eligible prior service that may be purchased includes prior public service, active military service, certain periods of leave, and previously refunded service.

The System administers three different benefit structures for covered employees in the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan and VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan—Plan 1, Plan 2, and Hybrid. Each of these benefit structures has a different eligibility criteria. The specific information for each plan and the eligibility for covered groups within each plan are set out in the following table.

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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

<b>VRS Plan 1</b>	<b>VRS Plan 2</b>	<b>VRS Hybrid Retirement Plan</b>
<p><b>About Plan 1</b></p> <p>Plan 1 is a defined benefit plan. The Retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.</p>	<p><b>About Plan 2</b></p> <p>Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at Retirement using a formula.</p>	<p><b>About the Hybrid Retirement Plan</b></p> <p>The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The defined benefit is based on member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.</li> <li>• The benefit from the defined contribution component of the plan depends on the member and employer contributions made to the plan and the investment performance of those contributions.</li> <li>• In addition to the monthly benefit payment payable from the defined benefit plan at retirement, a member may start receiving distributions from the balance in the defined contribution account, reflecting the contributions, investment gains or losses, and any required fees.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Eligible Members</b></p> <p>Employees are in Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010 and they were vested as of January 1, 2013, and they have not taken a refund.</p> <p><b>Hybrid Opt-In Election</b></p> <p>VRS non-hazardous duty covered Plan 1 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014.</p> <p>The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.</p> <p>If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.</p> <p><i>Political Subdivision Plan Only:</i>  Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and had prior service under Plan 1 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 1 or ORP.</p>	<p><b>Eligible Members</b></p> <p>Employees are in Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013.</p> <p><b>Hybrid Opt-In Election</b></p> <p>Eligible Plan 2 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014.</p> <p>The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.</p> <p>If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.</p> <p><i>Political Subdivision Plan Only:</i>  Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and have prior service under Plan 2 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 2 or ORP.</p>	<p><b>Eligible Members</b></p> <p>Employees are in the Hybrid Retirement Plan if their membership date is on or after January 1, 2014. This includes: School division employees and Political subdivision employees*  Members in Plan 1 or Plan 2 who elected to opt into the plan during the election window held January 1-April 30, 2014; the plan's effective date for opt-in members was July 1, 2014</p> <p><b>*Non-Eligible Members</b>  Some employees are not eligible to participate in the Hybrid Retirement Plan. They include:  Political Subdivision employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees.  Those employees eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) must elect the Hybrid retirement Plan. If these members have prior service under Plan 1 or Plan 2, they are not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and must select Plan 1 or Plan 2 (as applicable) or ORP.</p>
<p><b>Retirement Contributions</b></p> <p>Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Member contributions are</p>	<p><b>Retirement Contributions</b></p> <p>Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><b>Retirement Contributions</b></p> <p>A member's retirement benefit is funded through mandatory and voluntary contributions made by the member and the employer to both the defined benefit and</p>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
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**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

<p>tax –deferred until they are withdrawn as part of a retirement benefit or as a refund. The employer makes a separate actuarially determined contribution to VRS for all covered employees. VRS invests both member and employer contributions to provide funding for the future benefit payment.</p>		<p>the defined contribution components of the plan. Mandatory contributions are based on a percentage of the employee’s creditable compensation and are required from both the member and the employer. Additionally, members may choose to make voluntary contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, and the employer is required to match those voluntary contributions according to specified percentages.</p>
<p><b>Creditable Service</b></p> <p>Creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member’s total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.</p>	<p><b>Creditable Service</b></p> <p>Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><b>Creditable Service</b></p> <p><b><u>Defined Benefit Component:</u></b>  Under the defined benefit component of the plan, creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member’s total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.</p> <p><b><u>Defined Contributions Component:</u></b>  Under the defined contribution component, creditable service is used to determine vesting for the employer contribution portion of the plan.</p>
<p><b>Vesting</b></p> <p>Vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members become vested when they have at least five year (60 months) of creditable service. Vesting means members are eligible to qualify for retirement if they meet the age and service requirements for their plan. Members also must be vested to receive a full refund of their member contribution account balance if they leave employment and request a refund. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make</p>	<p><b>Vesting</b></p> <p>Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><b>Vesting</b></p> <p><b><u>Defined Benefit Component</u></b>  Defined benefit vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members are vested under the defined benefit component of the Hybrid Retirement Plan when they reach five years (60 months) of creditable service. Plan 1 or Plan 2 members with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan remain vested in the defined benefit component.</p> <p><b><u>Defined Contributions Component:</u></b>  Defined contribution vesting refers to the minimum length of service a member needs to be eligible to withdraw the employer contributions from the defined contribution component of the plan. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make. Upon retirement or leaving covered employment, a member is eligible to withdraw a percentage of employer</p>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
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**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

		<p>contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, based on service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After two years a member is 50% vested and may withdraw 50% of employer contributions</li> <li>• After three years, a member is 75% vested and may withdraw 75% of employer contributions.</li> <li>• After four or more years, member is 100% vested and may withdraw 100% of employer contributions.</li> </ul> <p>Distribution is not required by law until age 70 ½.</p>
<p><b>Calculating the Benefit</b></p> <p>The Basic Benefit is calculated based on formula using the member’s average final compensation, a retirement multiplier and total service credit at retirement. It is one of the benefit payout options available to a member at retirement.</p> <p>An early retirement reduction factor is applied to the Basic Benefit if the member retires with a reduced retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.</p>	<p><b>Calculating the Benefit</b></p> <p>See definition under Plan 1.</p>	<p><b>Calculating the Benefit</b>  <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u>  See definition under Plan 1</p> <p><u>Defined Contribution Component:</u>  The benefit is based on contributions made by the member and any matching contributions made by the employer, plus net investment earnings on those contributions.</p>
<p><b>Average Final Compensation</b></p> <p>A member’s average final compensation is the average of the 36 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.</p>	<p><b>Average Final Compensation</b></p> <p>A member’s average final compensation is the average of their 60 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.</p>	<p><b>Average Final Compensation</b></p> <p>Same as Plan 2. It is used in the retirement formula for the defined benefit component of the plan.</p>
<p><b>Service Retirement Multiplier</b>  <b>VRS:</b> The retirement multiplier is a factor used in the formula to determine a final retirement benefit. The Retirement multiplier for non-hazardous duty members is 1.70%.</p>	<p><b>Service Retirement Multiplier</b>  <b>VRS:</b> Same as Plan 1 for service earned, purchased or granted prior to January 1, 2013. For non-hazardous duty members the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for creditable service earned, purchased or granted on or after January 1, 2013.</p> <p><b>Political Subdivisions hazardous duty employees:</b> Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><b>Service Retirement Multiplier</b>  <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u>  <b>VRS:</b> the retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.</p> <p><b>Political Subdivision hazardous duty employees:</b> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Defined Contribution Component:</u>  Not applicable.</p>
<p><b>Normal Retirement Age</b>  <b>VRS:</b> Age 65.</p> <p><b>Political Subdivisions hazardous duty employees:</b> Age 60.</p>	<p><b>Normal Retirement Age</b>  <b>VRS:</b> Normal Social Security retirement age.</p> <p><b>Political Subdivisions hazardous duty employees:</b> Age 60.</p>	<p><b>Normal Retirement Age</b>  <b>VRS:</b>  <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u>  Same as Plan 2.  <b>Political Subdivisions hazardous duty employees:</b> Not applicable.  <u>Defined Contribution Component:</u>  Members are eligible to receive</p>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
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**Exhibit XII**  
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**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

<p><b>Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS:</b> Age 65 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or at age 50 with at least 30 years of creditable service.</p> <p><b>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:</b> Age 60 with at last five years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service.</p>	<p><b>Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS:</b> Normal Social Security retirement age with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90.</p> <p><b>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:</b> Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p>distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.</p> <p><b>Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS:</b>  <b>Defined Benefit Component:</b> Normal Social Security retirement age with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90.</p> <p><b>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:</b> Not applicable.</p> <p><b>Defined Contribution Component:</b>  Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.</p>
<p><b>Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility VRS:</b> Age 55 with at least five years (60 months) if creditable service or age 50 with at least 10 years of creditable service.</p> <p><b>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:</b> 50 with at least five years of creditable service.</p>	<p><b>Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility VRS:</b> Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.</p> <p><b>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:</b> Same as Plan 1</p>	<p><b>Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS:</b>  <b>Defined Benefit Component:</b>  Any Members may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least five years (60 months) or creditable service.</p> <p><b>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:</b> Not applicable.</p> <p><b>Defined Contribution Component:</b>  Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.</p>
<p><b>Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement</b></p> <p>The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 3% increase in the consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of any additional increase (up to 4%) up to a maximum COLA of 5%.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b></p> <p>For members who retire with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date.</p> <p>For members who retire with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one calendar year following unreduced retirement eligibility date.</p> <p><b>Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:</b>  The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances:</p>	<p><b>Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement</b></p> <p>The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 2% increase in the consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of any additional increase (up to 2%) up to a maximum COLA of 3%.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b></p> <p>Same as Plan 1.</p> <p><b>Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:</b>  Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><b>Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement</b>  <b>Defined Benefit Component:</b>  Same as Plan 2.</p> <p><b>Defined Contribution component:</b>  Not applicable.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b></p> <p>Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.</p> <p><b>Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:</b>  Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.</p>

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**Exhibit XII**  
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**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The member is within five years of qualifying for an unreduced retirement benefit as of January 1, 2013.</li> <li>• The member retires on disability.</li> <li>• The member retires directly from short-term or long-term disability under the Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP).</li> <li>• The member is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act of the Transitional Benefits Program.</li> <li>• The member dies in service and the member's survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit. The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from the date the monthly benefit begins.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Disability Coverage</b></p> <p>Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted.</p>	<p><b>Disability Coverage</b></p> <p>Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted.</p>	<p><b>Disability Coverage</b></p> <p>Employees of school divisions and political subdivision (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) participate in the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) unless their local governing body provides an employer-paid comparable program for its members.</p> <p>Hybrid members (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) covered under VLDP are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work-related disability benefits.</p>
<p><b>Purchase of Prior Service</b></p> <p>Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service in their plan. Prior creditable service counts toward vesting eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. When buying service, members must purchase their most recent period of service first. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.</p>	<p><b>Purchase of Prior Service</b></p> <p>Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><b>Purchase of Prior Service</b></p> <p><b><u>Defined Benefit component:</u></b>  Same as Plan 1, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Defined Contribution Component:</u></b>  Not applicable.</p>

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**Exhibit XII**  
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**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**ACPS VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan**

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is a multi-employer, agent plan. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

**Employees Covered by Benefit Terms**

As of the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	<b>Number</b>
Active Members	257
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	30
Non-vested Inactive Members	67
LTD	-
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	48
Total Inactive Members	145
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	203
Total Covered Employees	605

**Contributions**

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00 percent of their compensation towards their retirement.

ACPS' contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 2.25 percent of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employee during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from ACPS were \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million for each of the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Net Pension Liability**

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position. For political subdivisions, the net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2017 rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

**Actuarial Assumptions- General Employees**

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Actuarial Assumptions	
Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases, including Inflation	3.5 percent – 5.35 percent
Investment rate of return	7.0 Percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation*
Mortality rates:	
Largest 10- Non-LEOS:	20% of deaths are assumed to be service related
- Pre-Retirement	RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.
- Post-Retirement	RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.
- Post-Disablement	RP-2014 Disability Mortality Table Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.
All Others (non 10 Largest) Non-LEOS:	15% of deaths are assumed to be service related
- Pre-Retirement	RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.
- Post-Retirement	RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.
- Post-Disablement	RP-2014 Disability Mortality Table Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.
* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.	

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Largest 10-Non-LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in rates of service retirement at older ages
- Decrease in rates of disability retirement
- Adjusted withdrawal rates to better fit experience

All Others (Non 10 Largest)-Non-LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in rates of service retirement at older ages
- Decrease in rates of disability retirement
- Adjusted withdrawal rates to better fit experience

**Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**

The long-term expected rate of return on pension System investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of the expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension System investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<b>Asset Class (Strategy)</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>Arithmetic Long- Term Expected Rate of Return</b>	<b>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</b>
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>4.80%</u>
		Inflation	<u>2.50%</u>
		(1) Expected arithmetic nominal return	<u>7.30%</u>

(1) The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30 percent. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83 percent, including expected inflation of 2.50 percent.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 90 percent of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2015, actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2018 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100 percent of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore the Long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)**

	<i>Increase(Decrease)</i>		
	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>	<u>Net Pension Liability (Asset)</u>
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$ 42,148,704	\$ 46,749,681	\$ (4,600,977)
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	747,214	-	747,214
Interest	2,862,468	-	2,862,468
Differences between expected and actual experience	(139,735)	-	(139,735)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	158,036	(158,036)
Contributions - employee	-	384,967	(384,967)
Net investment income	-	3,409,511	(3,409,511)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(2,512,594)	(2,512,594)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(30,490)	30,490
Other changes	-	(2,989)	2,989
Net changes	<u>957,353</u>	<u>1,406,441</u>	<u>(449,088)</u>
Balances at June 30, 2018	<u>\$ 43,106,057</u>	<u>\$ 48,156,122</u>	<u>\$ (5,050,065)</u>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate**

The following presents the net pension liability of ACPS using the discount rate of 7 percent, as well as, what ACPS net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6%) or one percentage point higher (8%) than the current rate:

	<b>(-1%) Decrease 6.00%</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate 7.00%</b>	<b>(+1%) Increase 8.00%</b>
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ (205,251)	\$ (5,050,065)	\$ (9,145,433)

**Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

For the year ended June 30, 2019, ACPS recognized negative pension expense of (\$0.6 million). As of June 30, 2019, ACPS reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$ 367,730
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	187,489	-
Change in assumptions	-	78,009
Differences between expected and actual experience	22,928	206,203
Total	\$ 210,417	\$ 651,942

The \$0.2 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from ACPS's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<b>Year Ending June 30,</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2020	\$ (25,983)
2021	(77,136)
2022	(484,467)
2023	(41,428)
2024	-
Thereafter	-
	\$ (629,014)

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Payables to the Pension Plan**

At June 30, 2019, ACPS reported payables to the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan of \$50,000. These payables are reflected in the balance sheet of the governmental funds and represent short-term amounts due for legally required contributions outstanding at the end of the fiscal year.

**Pension Plan Data**

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan's is also available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the system's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

**VRS Teachers Retirement Plan**

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Teacher Employee Retirement Plan is a multiple employer, cost-sharing plan. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Teacher Employee Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the VRS Teacher Employee Retirement Plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the VRS. In addition, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

**Contributions**

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by Title 51.1-145 of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to school division by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00 percent of their compensation toward their retirement. Each school division's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 15.68 percent of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employee during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from ACPS were \$32.1 million and \$31.4 million for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

**Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

At June 30, 2019, ACPS reported a liability of \$215.9 million for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. ACPS' proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension plan for the year ended June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018, the school division's proportion was 1.83585 percent as compared to 1.84758 percent at June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, ACPS recognized pension expense of \$13.8 million. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the pension expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion and from differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of employer contributions.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

At June 30, 2019, ACPS reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$ 4,578,000
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	4,238,000	2,416,000
Changes in assumptions	2,577,000	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	18,461,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	24,534,748	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 31,349,748</b>	<b>\$ 25,455,000</b>

The deferred outflows of resources of \$24.5 million related to pensions, resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<b>Year Ending June 30,</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2020	\$ (1,601,000)
2021	(3,593,000)
2022	(9,408,000)
2023	(3,098,000)
2024	(940,000)
Thereafter	-
	<b>\$ (18,640,000)</b>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

<b>Actuarial Assumptions</b>	
Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases, including Inflation	3.5 percent – 5.95 percent
Investment rate of return	7.0 Percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation*
Mortality rates:	
- Pre-Retirement	RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.
- Post-Retirement	RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 70 and 2.0% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.
- Post-Disablement	RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.
* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.	

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the four-year period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016.

**Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:**

- Update mortality table
- Lowered rates of retirement at older ages
- Adjusted rates of withdrawals for 0 through 9 years of service
- Adjusted rates of disability to better match experience

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Net Pension Liability**

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, less that system's fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2018, NPL amounts for the VRS Teacher Employee Retirement Plan is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<b>Teacher Employee Retirement Plan</b>
Total Pension Liability	\$ 46,679,555
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	34,919,563
Employers' Net Position Liability	\$ 11,759,992
 Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	 74.81%

The total pension liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net pension liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 67 in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

**Long – Term Expected Rate of Return**

The long-term expected rate of return on pension System investments were determined using a lognormal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension System investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<b>Asset Class (Strategy)</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>Arithmetic Long- Term Expected Rate of Return</b>	<b>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</b>
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
Total	100.00%		4.80%
		Inflation	2.50%
		(1) Expected arithmetic nominal return	7.30%

(1) The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30 percent. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83 percent, including expected inflation of 2.50 percent.



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
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**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by ACPS for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly. From July 1, 2018 on, school divisions are assumed to contribute 100 percent of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability

**Sensitivity of the School Division's Proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate**

The following presents ACPS' proportionate share of the net pension liability using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the school division's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	(-1%) Decrease 6.00%	Current Discount Rate 7.00%	(+1%) Increase 8.00%
ACPS' proportionate share of VRS Teacher Plan Net Pension Liability	\$ 329,786,000	\$ 215,896,000	\$ 121,626,000

**Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position**

Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf> or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

**Payables to the Pension Plan**

At June 30, 2019, ACPS reported payables to the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan of \$3.4 million. These payables are reflected in the balance sheet of the governmental funds and represent short-term amounts due for legally required contributions outstanding at the end of the fiscal year.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**B. EMPLOYEES' SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT PLAN**

**Plan Description**

The Employees' Supplemental Retirement Plan (the Plan) is a single-employer defined benefit plan sponsored by ACPS. The Plan is governed by the Alexandria School Board (Board) which has the authority to make all investment and policy decisions impacting the Plan's existence, investments, benefits, and administration. The Board has established an Investment Advisory Board (Advisory Board) to monitor and manage the Plan. The Advisory Board consist of five members: 1) the Plan Administrator/ ACPS Chief Human Resource Officer; 2) the Plan Investment Officer/ ACPS Chief Financial Officer; 3) one teacher member selected from among active employee participants; 4) one retired member actively earning benefits from the plan; and 5) one certified investment management professional. The Board has contracted with the Principal Financial Group to manage certain plan assets and administer the retirement benefits to the plan participants.

The purpose of the Plan is to provide supplemental retirement benefits to employees of Alexandria City Public Schools. Statutory authority for the establishment of this Plan is provided by the *Code of Virginia* §51.1-800 through §51.1-803.

All full-time employees are eligible to participate in the Plan as of July 1, 1961, if classified as a twelve month employee. Ten-month employees were eligible to participate in the Plan as of July 1, 1971. The Plan's fiscal year end is August 31. The net pension liability reported for period ending August 31, 2018 was measured as of August 31, 2018, using the total pension liability that was determined by an actuarial valuation as August 31, 2018.

The Plan's policy is to prepare its financial statements on the accrual basis of accounting. The Plan does not issue a separate, publicly-available financial report.

**Measurement Date**

A measurement date of August 31, 2018 has been used for GASB 68 reporting.

**Benefits Provided**

The Plan provides disability and death benefits. Benefits at retirement are based upon years of service and the average earnable compensation of an eligible employee during any three years that provide the highest average earnable compensation and are adjusted for inflation after retirement. Benefits at early retirement are reduced by an early retirement factor. Employees are considered vested on or after completing five years of service, or on or after attaining age 60. Employees who retire at or after age 65 or after age 50 with 30 years of credited service are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to 0.40 percent of effective compensation multiplied by credited future service on and after September 1, 1984, and 1.625 percent of effective compensation not to exceed \$100 plus 0.25 percent of the amount by which effective compensation exceeds \$100 multiplied by credited past service before September 1, 1984, and 1.625 percent of past service compensation in excess of \$100 plus 0.25 percent of past service compensation in excess of \$100 times credited past service. There have been no changes in plan provisions during the measurement period.

**Contributions**

Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and a formal commitment has been made to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Plan. The funding policy of the Plan provides for monthly contributions at actuarially determined rates, which will remain relatively level over time as a percentage of payroll and will accumulate sufficient assets to meet the cost of all basic benefits when due. The basis for determining contributions is an actuarially determined contribution rate that is calculated each year in the Plan's actuarial valuation report. Starting January 2013, contributions were made at the rate of 1.50 percent of covered

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

payroll. During FY 2019, only ACPS employees contributed to the Plan. These contributions totaled \$2.6 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Administrative costs of the Plan are paid from the Plan's assets.

**Investment Policy**

The objective of the Plan is to maintain actuarial soundness so that funds will be available to meet contractual benefit obligations. The investment policy may be amended by the Board at any time. Principal Financial Advisors, Inc., a registered investment advisor and wholly-owned subsidiary of Principal Financial Group, has been hired to manage the asset allocation strategy for the Plan. The following was the Plan's adopted asset allocation policy as of August 31, 2018.

<b>Asset Class (Strategy)</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>Arithmetic Long- Term Expected Rate of Return</b>	<b>Expected Geometric Return</b>
U.S Equity - Large Cap	26.60%	7.70%	6.35%
U.S Equity - Mid Cap	2.95%	7.95%	6.35%
U.S Equity - Small Cap	3.02%	8.50%	6.35%
Non-US Equity	12.34%	7.95%	6.35%
REITs	1.01%	7.60%	5.95%
Real Estate (direct property)	10.31%	5.55%	5.25%
TIPS	1.52%	3.50%	3.35%
Core Bond	37.27%	4.00%	3.90%
High Yield	4.98%	6.45%	6.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		
Exp LTROA (arithmetic mean)	6.03%		
Portfolio Standard Deviation	8.55%		
40th percentile	5.10%		
45th percentile	5.40%		
Expected Compound Return	5.69%		
55th percentile	5.99%		
60th percentile	6.29%		

**Portfolio Investment Mix:** Equity 45%/Fixed Income 44%/Other 11%

**Concentrations**

As of the measurement date, the plan had investments (other than US Government and US Government guaranteed obligations) in only Principal Financial Group, totaling \$127.2 million, that represented 5 percent or more of the Plan's fiduciary net position.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return**

For the Plan year ended August 31, 2018, the annual money-weighted rate of return on plan investments for the measurement period is 6.85 percent. The money-weighted rate of return is calculated as a rate of return on pension plan investments incorporating the timing and amount of cash flows. This return is calculated net of investment expenses.

**Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**

For the plan year ended August 31, 2018, the expected long-term rate of return assumption as of the end of period is 6.00 percent. The expected long-term return on plan assets assumption was developed as a weighted average rate based on the target asset allocation of the plan and the Long-Term Capital Market Assumptions (CMA) 2018. The capital market assumptions were developed with a primary focus on forward-looking valuation models and market indicators. The key fundamental economic inputs for these models are future inflation, economic growth, and interest rate environment. Due to the long-term nature of the pension obligations, the investment horizon for the CMA 2018 is 20-30 years. In addition to forward-looking models, historical analysis of market data and trends was reflected, as well as the outlook of recognized economists, organizations and consensus CMA from other credible studies.

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The actuarial assumptions used in the August 31, 2018 valuation were based upon the results of an actuarial assumption review for the five-year period of September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2012.

During the plan year ended August 31, 2017, the following assumptions for the Supplemental plan were changed.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**MEMBERSHIP AND PLAN PROVISIONS (Employees' Supplemental)**

Active plan members	2,208
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1,261
Inactive or disabled plan members entitled to but not receiving benefits	1,363
Total	4,832
Normal retirement age	65 years
Benefits age	50 yrs (+30 yrs of service)
Benefits vesting years	5 years
Disability and death benefits	Yes

**SIGNIFICANT ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS**

Long-term rate of return	6.00%
Discount rate	6.00%
Projected salary increase attributed to:	
Inflation	2.00%
Seniority /merit	4.88 - 7.18%
Retirement increases	-
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method
Open/closed	Open
Remaining amortization period	18 years
Asset valuation method	Contract Basis
Mortality - Pre-retirement	RP 2006 Total base table with a 10 year Mortality Improvement Scale
Mortality - Post-reretirement	RP 2006 Total base table with a 10 year Mortality Improvement Scale

**PERCENTAGE OF COVERED PAYROLL CONTRIBUTION**

Employee contribution percentage	1.50%
Employer contribution percentage	0.00%
Employee contribution, during the measurement period	\$ 2,559,177
Employer contribution	-
Total amount contributed	\$ 2,559,177
Covered payroll (Annual member compensation)	\$ 149,826,081
Legally-required reserves	None
Long-term contribution contracts	None

**Projected Cash Flows**

Projected cash flows are based upon the underlying assumptions used in the development of the accounting liabilities.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to determine the end of period Total Pension Liability is 6.0 percent. The discount rate is a single rate that incorporates the long-term rate of return assumption. The long-term rate of return assumption was applied to the projected benefit payments from 2018 to 2114. Benefit payments after 2114 are projected to be \$0.00.

**Net Pension Liability**

	<b>Changes in Net Pension Liability</b>		
	<i>Increase(Decrease)</i>		
	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>	<u>Net Pension Liability</u>
Balances at August 31, 2017	\$ 125,350,578	\$ 122,858,658	\$ 2,491,920
Changes for the year			
Service Cost	3,675,300	-	3,675,300
Interest	7,547,568	-	7,547,568
Differences between expected and actual experience	26,190	-	26,190
Change in assumptions	(193,103)	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	-	-
Contributions - employee	-	2,465,342	(2,465,342)
Net investment income	-	8,273,362	(8,273,362)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employe contributions	(6,056,406)	(6,056,406)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(335,316)	335,316
Net changes	<u>4,999,549</u>	<u>4,346,982</u>	<u>652,567</u>
Balances at August 31, 2018	<u>\$ 130,350,127</u>	<u>\$ 127,205,640</u>	<u>\$ 3,144,487</u>

The net pension liability reported for ACPS fiscal year end of June 30, 2019 was measured as of August 31, 2018, using the total pension liability that was determined by an actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2018.

**Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate**

The following presents the net pension liability of the Employees' Supplemental Retirement Plan using the discount rate of 6.0 percent, as well as what the pension net pension liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.00%) or one percentage point higher (7.00%) than the current rate.

	<b>(-1%) Decrease</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate</b>	<b>(+1%) Increase</b>
	<u>5.00%</u>	<u>6.00%</u>	<u>7.00%</u>
Net Pension Liability (Asset) \$	21,275,743	\$ 3,144,487	\$ (11,716,535)

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Pension Expense and Deferred outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

The Employees' Supplemental Retirement Plan pension expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 is \$5.5 million. For the year ended June 30, 2019, ACPS reported deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for this Plan from the following sources:

	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$ 482,954
Changes in assumptions	5,674,961	141,194
Differences between expected and actual experience	337,935	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 6,012,896</b>	<b>\$ 624,148</b>

Amounts reported as deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in the pension expense as follows:

<b>Year Ending June 30,</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2020	\$ 5,004,639
2021	1,378,492
2022	(789,327)
2023	(205,056)
2024	-
Thereafter	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,388,748</b>

**Payables to the Pension Plan**

At June 30, 2019, ACPS reported payables to the Employees' Supplemental Retirement Plan of \$0.2 million.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

The following is a summary of fiduciary net position of the Plan as of June 30, 2019.

<b>Summary of Fiduciary Net Position</b>	
<b>Employees' Supplementary Retirement Plan</b>	
<b>As of June 30, 2019</b>	
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Bonds	\$ 55,398,998
Mutual Funds	38,247,858
Other Investments	34,444,259
Contribution Receivable	207,287
Total assets	128,298,402
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Accounts Payable	-
Total liabilities	-
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Held in trust for pension benefits	\$ 128,298,402

The following is a summary of changes in fiduciary net position of the Plan for the year ended June 30, 2019.

<b>Summary of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position</b>	
<b>Employees' Supplementary Retirement Plan</b>	
<b>For the Year Ended June 30, 2019</b>	
<b>ADDITIONS</b>	
Contributions	\$ 2,559,177
Investment Income, net	7,162,752
Total Additions	9,721,929
<b>DEDUCTIONS</b>	
Benefit payments	6,191,109
Administrative expenses	314,044
Total Deductions	6,505,153
Change in net position	3,216,776
<b>NET POSITION, beginning of year</b>	125,081,626
<b>NET POSITION, end of year</b>	\$ 128,298,402



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (Continued)**

**Summary of Retirement Related Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources**  
**As of June 30, 2019**

	VRS - Teachers Plan			VRS - Political Subdivision Plan			Employees Supplemental Plan			Total Pension Plans			
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Net Pension Liability	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Net Pension Asset	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Net Pension Liability	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Net Pension Asset	Net Pension Liability
Net Pension Liability	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 215,896,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,144,487	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 219,040,487
Net Pension Asset	-	-	-	-	-	5,050,065	-	-	-	-	-	5,050,065	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	4,578,000	-	-	367,730	-	-	482,954	-	-	5,428,684	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	4,238,000	2,416,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,238,000	2,416,000	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	18,461,000	-	22,928	206,203	-	337,935	-	-	360,863	18,667,203	-	-
Changes in assumptions	2,577,000	-	-	-	78,009	-	-	141,194	-	2,577,000	219,203	-	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	24,534,748	-	-	187,489	-	-	5,674,961	-	-	30,397,198	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 31,349,748</b>	<b>\$ 25,455,000</b>	<b>\$ 215,896,000</b>	<b>\$ 210,417</b>	<b>\$ 651,942</b>	<b>\$ 5,050,065</b>	<b>\$ 6,012,896</b>	<b>\$ 624,148</b>	<b>\$ 3,144,487</b>	<b>\$ 37,573,061</b>	<b>\$ 26,731,090</b>	<b>\$ 5,050,065</b>	<b>\$ 219,040,487</b>

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 18. TAX ABATEMENTS**

A tax abatement is a reduction in tax revenues or exemption from tax expense that results from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual or entity promises to take a specific action that after the agreement has been entered into, it contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or the citizens of those governments.

The City entered into a 15-year agreement with the General Services Administration (GSA) on behalf of an independent federal government agency for the purchase of real property and construction of a building for lease (known as the District). The agreement involves a real property tax exemption that partially exempts real estate taxes due during the 15-year period of leasing the building to tenants. The state law under which the abatement was enacted is the Code of Virginia detailed within 58.1-3221 which states that, the governing body of any county, city or town may, by ordinance, provide for the partial exemption from taxation of real estate on which any structure or other improvement provided certain criteria is met including substantial rehabilitation, renovation, or replacement for commercial or industrial use.

The effective date of the start of the exception is the first January 1 after the first certificate of occupancy. In the event the performance standard is achieved during the first year following the issuance of the first certificate of occupancy, the abatement shall apply to the entire calendar year.

The annual percent of real estate taxes that will be exempt on the improvements during the 15 years of the initial transaction are summarized in the table below.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	100%	9	90%
2	100%	10	80%
3	100%	11	70%
4	100%	12	60%
5	100%	13	50%
6	100%	14	40%
7	100%	15	30%
8	100%	16 & Beyond	0%

The real property assessments for all land and buildings within the District shall be determined by the Real Estate Assessor, and shall be established at 100 percent of fair market value using the same principles, procedures, and methodology established for other like kind taxable real property in the City. The owner of land and improvements within the District maintains the same rights and limitations of appeal of the City’s annual real estate assessment as that applicable to other taxable real estate in the City. The annual assessed value of the land component in the District, reflecting any increases or decreases in assessed value of said land component, shall remain fully taxable. The annual assessed value of the land component shall also reflect that of a finished developed lot.

The tax exemption is dependent on the independent federal government agency (agency) fully meeting a required performance standard as follows:

- 1) While the plans are to occupy 100 percent of the building, the agency must achieve at least 80 percent of the net leasable space of the property. If the agency does not lease its portion and achieve the minimum 80 percent occupancy within one year from the issuance of the last certificate of occupancy, then no tax exemption shall apply.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 18. TAX ABATEMENTS (Continued)**

- 2) Space not occupied by the agency due to incidents such as fires, earthquakes, hurricanes, or other acts of god shall be considered leased and occupied space by the agency in the calculation of the 80 percent occupancy threshold.
- 3) By March 1 of each calendar year, the owner of the property at the District is responsible for notifying the City's director of finance of the occupancy level by the agency on a form designated by the director of finance. In the event during a calendar year the agency's occupancy rate falls below 80 percent, the owner of the property is responsible for notifying the director of finance of the changed agency occupancy level, as well as the date that the occupancy rate fell below 80 percent.
- 4) Within 60 days of meeting the performance standard, the City must be notified by the property owner. The City then determines in the performance standard was satisfied.
- 5) The partial exemption of real property taxes, including the qualifications and the declining percentage value of the exemption as detailed on the table above shall be considered a covenant that shall run with the land. The City has recorded the covenant in the land records of the City which identifies and defines the partial property tax exemption. These terms, conditions and limitations shall not be revoked during the 15-year period and shall control the payment of real property taxes irrespective of any change in the applicable City Code.
- 6) Per State law, which authorizes the partial real estate tax abatement, this partial real estate tax abatement cannot be reduced during the 15-year abatement period, and is recorded in the City's land records. This provides the needed surety to the property owner and the agency that the proffered tax abatement cannot be reduced or withdrawn later.
- 7) In the event the Property is sold to the federal government or a federal government related entity prior to 20 years after the effective starting date of the property tax exemption then the net present value of the foregone real property taxes which would otherwise have been due to the City between the date of the sale and the 20 years after the effective starting date of the property tax exemption, would be due to the City at the time of the sale (Due on Sale).
- 8) For the purposes of calculating the net present value of forgone real estate taxes prescribed above the following methodology shall apply:
  - a. The discount rate utilized in that calculation shall reflect the City's estimated cost of funds utilizing Thomson Municipal Market Data (MMD) for 10-year AAA rated tax exempt general obligation bonds as of either January 1 or July 1 of the calendar year of the sale of the property, and if this MMD information is not available an equivalent measure shall be substituted,
  - b. the real estate tax assessment used in the net present value calculation shall reflect the real estate tax assessment as of January 1 of the calendar year of the property transfer, and
  - c. the real estate tax rate used shall reflect the adopted real estate tax rate for the calendar year of the sale of the Property, or if the real estate tax rate of the calendar year of the sale has not yet been adopted, then the adopted real estate tax rate for the calendar year prior to the sale of the property shall be used.

The agency's presence in the City is projected to generate (in today's dollars) \$73.0 million over a 15-year period and up to \$95.0 million over a 20-year period if the agency lease is extended. After setting aside a \$28.0 million value of the proposed tax abatement over the 15 years, the net tax gain to the City's General Fund is projected to be

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 18. TAX ABATEMENTS (Continued)**

\$45.0 million over a 15-year period and \$68.0 million over a 20-year period. An economic analysis indicated that the agency will generate 90,000 hotel room stays per year, 30,000 above the original study estimate (worth between \$10.0 million and \$14.0 million to these tax generation estimates).

In FY 2019, the eligibility requirements for the District were met and \$2.8 million in real estate taxes were abated.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 19. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**

No new Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) standards were implemented in FY 2019.

In FY 2020, GASB 84 (fiduciary) and GASB 87 (leases) standards will be implemented.

The objective of GASB 87 statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

The objective of GASB 84 statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2019**

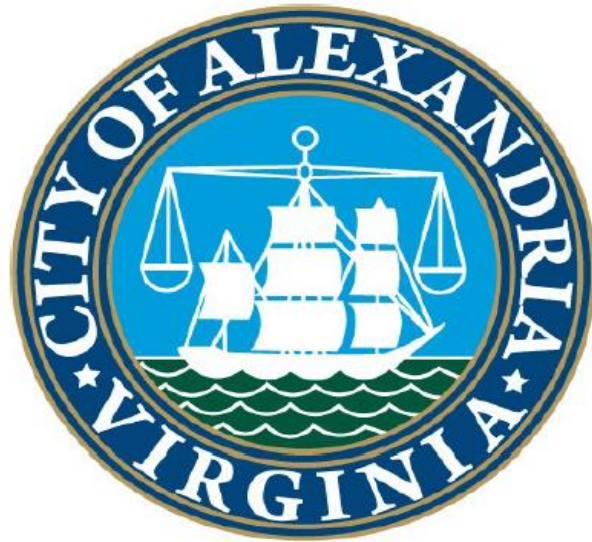
**Exhibit XII**  
**(Continued)**

**NOTE 20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

In the fall of 2019, the City Council authorized the issuance of \$200 million of General Obligation Bonds to be used in FY 2020. Bonds will be used to finance the Potomac Yard Metro Station and public school buildings.

On, about, or before January 1, 2020 the following improvements will be made to the retirement benefits and pay scale of the Alexandria City Deputy Sheriffs. Sheriff's Deputies will now switch from the general Virginia Retirement System (VRS) plan to the VRS plan with enhanced hazardous duty benefits (i.e. earlier retirement) which was designed for public safety officers. (For the average Deputy Sheriff this allows for the ability to retire with a full benefits package after 25 years instead of 30.) Given the annual additional cost of switching to the VRS plan with enhanced hazardous duty benefits the Sheriff's Deputies will increase the share of what they pay for total City retirement costs by 1.5% from 5% to 6.5%. This increase will be implemented through the City's Supplemental Retirement Plan where Sheriff's Deputies will remain as members.

The Office of Housing will issue a full loan payment of \$1.8 million to AHDC Ellsworth, LLC to close on the acquisition of a multifamily building (Ellsworth Apartments) and a partial loan payment of \$5.4 million to AHC Limited Partnership-29 to close on construction financing for the Church of The Resurrection/The Spire.



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REQUIRED  
SUPPLEMENTARY  
INFORMATION  
(Unaudited)

In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 25, No. 27, No. 34, No. 43,

No.45 and No. 75 the following information is a required part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Budgetary Comparison Schedule**  
**General Fund**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**EXHIBIT XIII**

	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Budget as Amended</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Variance from Amended Budget - Positive (Negative)</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>				
General Property Taxes.....	\$ 501,063,782	\$ 501,063,782	\$ 504,616,490	\$ 3,552,708
Other Local Taxes.....	139,018,000	139,018,000	140,260,786	1,242,786
Permits, Fees, and Licenses.....	2,612,678	2,612,678	2,802,064	189,386
Fines and Forfeitures.....	5,193,450	5,193,450	4,297,753	(895,697)
Use of Money and Property.....	8,031,110	8,031,110	11,265,651	3,234,541
Charges for Services.....	21,748,168	21,748,168	22,276,812	528,644
Intergovernmental Revenues.....	56,985,289	56,985,289	56,124,121	(861,168)
Miscellaneous.....	1,853,215	9,484,537	2,663,744	(6,820,793)
<b>Total Revenues</b> .....	<b>736,505,692</b>	<b>744,137,014</b>	<b>744,307,421</b>	<b>170,407</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
City Council.....	596,884	632,192	629,447	2,744
City Manager.....	2,045,627	2,157,379	1,958,166	199,212
Office of Management and Budget.....	1,259,151	1,259,151	1,197,984	61,167
18th Circuit Court.....	1,573,960	1,632,210	1,371,167	261,043
18th General District Court.....	152,086	152,086	141,792	10,294
Juvenile And Domestic Relations Court.....	84,671	84,671	70,979	13,692
Commonwealth's Attorney.....	3,134,531	3,195,703	3,083,505	112,198
Sheriff.....	31,947,957	32,409,564	31,329,788	1,079,776
Clerk of Courts.....	1,719,802	1,719,802	1,543,591	176,211
Other Correctional Activities.....	3,808,781	4,481,050	4,203,355	277,695
Court Services.....	1,453,407	1,597,773	1,563,503	34,270
Human Rights.....	865,784	865,784	855,576	10,208
Internal Audit.....	429,167	429,167	222,484	206,683
Information Technology Services.....	11,186,335	11,934,138	11,211,635	722,503
Office of Communications.....	1,448,714	1,498,715	1,297,130	201,585
City Clerk and Clerk of Council.....	401,241	421,241	421,124	117
Finance.....	12,256,599	12,812,022	11,533,422	1,278,600
Human Resources.....	4,239,313	4,410,126	4,037,511	372,614
Planning and Zoning.....	5,728,080	6,015,264	5,650,982	364,282
Economic Development Activities.....	5,707,654	5,780,963	5,621,162	159,801
City Attorney.....	2,948,385	3,833,385	3,809,243	24,142
Registrar of Voters.....	1,231,787	1,231,787	1,107,039	124,748
General Services.....	14,444,496	14,588,168	13,541,084	1,047,083
Office of Proj. Implementation	-	1,469	51	1,417
Performance and Accountability.....	488,349	488,349	418,186	70,163
Transportation and Environmental Services.....	27,709,003	27,814,120	26,601,159	1,212,960
Transit Subsidies.....	17,336,098	17,290,358	16,926,703	363,655
Fire.....	52,214,087	53,509,128	51,976,201	1,532,927
Police.....	65,050,060	66,623,094	63,951,127	2,671,967
Emergency Communication.....	7,783,659	7,822,564	7,263,356	559,209
Building and Fire Code Administration.....	24,000	24,000	4,940	19,060
Housing.....	1,857,455	1,851,614	1,664,108	187,506
Community and Human Services.....	13,546,548	13,527,364	13,373,621	153,744
Other Health Services.....	1,734,181	1,734,181	1,734,121	60
Health.....	6,995,922	6,947,652	6,699,930	247,722
Office of Historic Alexandria.....	3,137,315	3,318,760	2,952,294	366,466
Recreation and Cultural Activities.....	22,764,575	22,994,127	22,305,620	688,507
ACPS (Debt Service).....	28,924,085	28,924,085	28,924,085	-
Other Educational Activities.....	12,142	12,142	12,142	-
Non Departmental (including debt service).....	54,140,738	52,258,778	50,241,904	2,016,874
	<b>412,382,629</b>	<b>418,284,125</b>	<b>401,451,220</b>	<b>16,832,904</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In.....	11,921,244	11,921,244	11,921,244	-
Transfers Out.....	(105,183,832)	(110,196,832)	(110,575,925)	(379,093)
Transfers Out - Component Units.....	(230,860,475)	(230,952,230)	(230,855,802)	96,428
	<b>(324,123,063)</b>	<b>(329,227,818)</b>	<b>(329,510,483)</b>	<b>(282,665)</b>
Net Change in Fund Balance.....	-	(3,374,928)	13,345,718	
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year.....	128,958,343	128,958,343	128,958,343	
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in Reserve for Inventory</b> .....	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>910,645</b>	
<b>FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>\$ 128,958,343</b>	<b>\$ 125,583,415</b>	<b>\$ 143,214,706</b>	

(See Accompanying Independent Auditors' Report and Notes to Schedules)

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Budgetary Comparison Schedule**  
**Special Revenue Fund**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**EXHIBIT XIV**

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Budget as Amended</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>				
General Property Taxes.....	\$ 2,077,584	\$ 2,077,584	\$ 1,076,195	\$ (1,001,389)
Other Local Taxes.....	6,812,034	6,812,034	5,088,308	(1,723,726)
Permits, Fees and Licenses.....	9,383,795	9,383,795	9,985,019	601,224
Use of Money and Property.....	709,966	2,292,051	1,127,497	(1,164,554)
Charges for Services.....	24,456,512	24,229,375	31,247,710	7,018,335
Intergovernmental Revenues.....	46,808,638	51,674,082	50,922,400	(751,682)
Miscellaneous.....	1,887,126	6,132,394	3,893,098	(2,239,296)
<b>Total Revenues.....</b>	<b>92,135,655</b>	<b>102,601,315</b>	<b>103,340,227</b>	<b>738,912</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources:</b>				
Transfers In.....	65,291,246	65,336,842	70,995,782	5,658,940
Issuance of Debt and other Financing	486,326	4,946,051	-	(4,946,051)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources.....</b>	<b>65,777,572</b>	<b>70,282,893</b>	<b>70,995,782</b>	<b>712,889</b>
<b>Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources.....</b>	<b>157,913,227</b>	<b>172,884,208</b>	<b>174,336,009</b>	<b>1,451,801</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Commonwealth's Attorney.....	479,846	573,845	338,539	235,306
Sheriff.....	779,306	779,864	640,436	139,428
Clerk of Courts.....	127,915	127,915	-	127,915
Other Correctional and Judicial Activities.....	184,177	184,177	140,694	43,483
Court Services.....	435,913	403,713	118,043	285,670
Human Rights.....	26,205	26,205	42,202	(15,997)
Information Technology Services.....	511,474	511,474	381,538	129,936
Finance.....	858,210	858,210	760,633	97,577
Planning and Zoning.....	585,456	593,505	413,024	180,481
Economic Development.....	327,500	327,500	77,500	250,000
General Services.....	210,083	213,855	60,797	153,057
Transportation and Environmental Services.....	24,762,816	25,348,969	12,070,397	13,278,572
Transit Subsidies.....	5,800,000	5,800,000	8,615,553	(2,815,553)
Fire.....	4,110,906	6,239,031	2,782,280	3,456,751
Police.....	1,992,385	2,861,592	468,532	2,393,060
Emergency Communications.....	110,253	110,253	112,623	(2,370)
Building and Fire Code Administration.....	7,515,869	7,504,949	5,601,005	1,903,945
Office of Housing.....	19,265,337	41,554,969	13,610,163	27,944,806
Community and Human Services.....	80,707,288	82,997,575	80,122,569	2,875,005
Alexandria Health.....	100,850	100,850	72,780	28,070
Historic Alexandria.....	991,838	1,292,670	474,796	817,875
Recreation and Cultural Activities.....	2,443,663	2,551,074	1,736,938	814,136
Library.....	31,387	60,000	59,595	405
Non-Departmental.....	2,627,006	2,627,006	1,241,659	1,385,348
<b>Total Expenditures.....</b>	<b>154,985,685</b>	<b>183,649,201</b>	<b>129,942,296</b>	<b>53,706,905</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources/Uses:</b>				
Transfers Out.....	29,865,076	29,865,076	39,575,486	(9,710,410)
<b>Total Other Financing Uses.....</b>	<b>29,865,076</b>	<b>29,865,076</b>	<b>39,575,486</b>	<b>(9,710,410)</b>
<b>Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....</b>	<b>184,850,760</b>	<b>213,514,277</b>	<b>169,517,782</b>	<b>43,996,495</b>
<b>Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over/ (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....</b>	<b>(26,937,533)</b>	<b>(40,630,069)</b>	<b>4,818,227</b>	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year.....	95,764,603	95,764,603	95,764,603	
<b>FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>\$ 68,827,070</b>	<b>\$ 55,134,534</b>	<b>\$ 100,582,830</b>	

(See Accompanying Independent Auditor's Report and Notes to Schedules)

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**EXHIBIT XV**

**(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT BUDGET POLICIES**

The City Council annually adopts budgets for the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund of the primary government. All appropriations are legally controlled at the departmental level for the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund. On May 1, 2018, the City Council approved the original adopted budget and approved multiple budget amendments reflected in the required supplementary information.

The budgets are integrated into the accounting system, and the budgetary data, as presented in the required supplementary information for all funds with annual budgets, compare the revenues and expenditures with the amended budgets. All budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedules for the General and Special Revenue Funds present actual expenditures in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles on a basis consistent with the legally adopted budgets, as amended. See Table XVII for the schedule of departments' expenditure detail by function. A reconciliation of the perspective difference for reporting Expenditures and Other Financing Uses in the General Fund relates to how transfers to component units are recorded in each statement and includes the following:

**General Fund**

Budget Statement Title	Budgetary Statement Amount	Adjustment for Transfer to Component Unit (Note 10)	Exhibit IV	Exhibit IV Title
Other Educational Activities	\$ 12,142	\$ 223,829,302	\$ 223,841,444	Education
Transit				
Library Transfer	-	7,026,500	7,026,500	Library
Other Expenditures (not listed separately)	401,439,078	-	401,439,078	Other Expenditures (not listed separately)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>401,451,220</b>	<b>230,855,802</b>	<b>632,307,022</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>
Transfers Out – Component Units	230,855,802	(230,855,802)	-	None
Operating Transfers Out	110,575,925	-	110,575,925	Operating Transfers Out
Other Financing	(11,921,244)	-	(11,921,244)	Other Expenditures (not listed separately)
<b>Total Financing (Sources) Uses</b>	<b>\$ 329,951,483</b>	<b>\$ (230,855,802)</b>	<b>\$ 98,654,681</b>	<b>Total Financing Uses</b>

Unexpended appropriations on annual budgets lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Pension Schedule of Employer Contributions**  
**For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XVI**

**PENSION SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<u>Supplemental Plan</u>										
Actuarial Determined Contribution	\$ 10,743,083	\$ 9,509,690	\$ 9,378,597	\$ 9,193,893	\$ 7,548,253	\$ 8,462,725	\$ 7,441,425	\$ 9,394,774	\$ 9,882,928	\$ 10,284,656
Actual Contribution Amounts	8,622,481	8,148,716	8,006,825	7,586,006	7,173,760	9,705,496	9,373,813	9,854,860	8,544,859	7,416,575
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	2,120,602	1,360,974	1,371,772	1,607,887	(374,493)	(1,242,771)	(1,932,388)	(460,086)	1,338,069	2,868,081
Percentage of Actual Contribution Contributed	80.26%	85.69%	85.37%	82.51%	95.04%	114.69%	125.97%	104.90%	86.46%	72.11%
Covered-Employee Payroll	147,362,907	142,843,740	139,044,932	139,914,668	136,374,392	127,784,140	129,419,066	125,569,484	124,936,457	125,803,615
Contribution as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	5.85%	5.70%	5.76%	5.42%	5.26%	7.60%	7.24%	7.85%	6.84%	5.90%
<u>Pension Plan for Fire and Police*</u>										
Actuarial Determined Contribution	652,038	868,570	908,621	1,057,539	1,158,624	1,211,013	1,332,955	1,472,059	1,443,056	1,623,492
Actual Contribution Amounts	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,713,744	1,723,744	1,728,313	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,679,131
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	(1,047,962)	(831,430)	(805,123)	(666,205)	(569,689)	(488,987)	(367,045)	(227,941)	(256,944)	(55,639)
Percentage of Actual Contribution Contributed	260.72%	195.72%	188.61%	163.00%	149.17%	140.38%	127.54%	115.48%	117.81%	103.43%
Covered-Employee Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Contribution as a Percentage of Firefighters and Police Pension</u>										
Actuarial Determined Contribution	14,018,911	13,620,056	9,903,407	9,384,623	9,273,326	10,471,367	10,291,033	9,770,783	8,268,658	7,916,599
Actual Contribution Amounts	11,099,665	10,436,128	11,232,823	11,119,553	9,933,001	10,398,552	8,634,820	8,330,531	7,651,601	7,062,118
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	2,919,246	3,183,928	(1,329,416)	(1,734,930)	(659,675)	72,815	1,656,213	1,440,252	617,057	854,481
Percentage of Actual Contribution Contributed	79.18%	76.62%	113.42%	118.49%	107.11%	99.30%	83.91%	85.26%	92.54%	89.21%
Covered-Employee Payroll	40,168,637	39,649,421	36,973,064	35,671,448	33,810,854	34,424,794	33,013,511	32,058,296	32,638,214	33,261,971
Contribution as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	27.63%	26.32%	30.38%	31.17%	29.38%	30.21%	26.16%	25.99%	23.44%	21.23%
<u>Firefighters and Police Disability</u>										
Actuarial Determined Contribution	1,014,585	1,834,550	4,449,438	4,638,338	4,618,019	4,431,587	2,371,116	1,928,701	1,611,887	1,469,682
Actual Contribution Amounts	5,077,662	6,219,316	5,667,369	4,734,529	2,448,696	2,039,849	1,692,368	1,456,788	1,210,062	1,584,314
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	(4,063,077)	(4,384,766)	(1,217,931)	(96,191)	2,169,323	2,391,738	678,748	471,913	401,825	(114,632)
Percentage of Actual Contribution Contributed	500.47%	339.01%	127.37%	102.07%	53.02%	46.03%	71.37%	75.53%	75.07%	107.80%
Covered-Employee Payroll	40,168,637	39,649,421	36,973,064	35,671,448	33,810,854	34,424,794	33,013,511	32,058,296	32,638,214	33,261,971
Contribution as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	12.64%	15.69%	15.33%	13.27%	7.24%	5.93%	5.13%	4.54%	3.71%	4.76%
<u>VRS</u>										
Actuarial Determined Contribution	9,890,834	9,983,362	9,974,720	12,285,419	14,070,398	12,629,447	12,542,600	8,274,478	8,772,167	7,977,375
Actual Contribution Amounts	9,890,834	9,983,362	9,974,720	12,285,419	14,070,398	12,629,447	12,542,600	8,274,478	8,772,167	7,977,375
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Actual Contribution Contributed	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 134,462,348	\$ 131,605,713	\$ 126,449,341	\$ 125,437,843	\$ 123,842,881	\$ 123,842,881	\$ 117,488,335	\$ 115,330,876	\$ 112,083,557	\$ 115,516,783
Contribution as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	7.36%	7.59%	7.89%	9.79%	11.18%	10.20%	10.68%	7.17%	7.83%	6.91%

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Pension and OPEB Plans**  
**For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XVI**  
**(Continued)**

**Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**

**Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<b><u>Total Pension Liability</u></b>						
Service Cost	\$ 9,620,841	\$ 8,390,462	\$ 6,180,741	\$ 5,671,076	\$ 5,526,902	\$ 5,749,258
Interest	25,379,639	24,192,874	23,064,895	21,948,491	20,769,869	19,761,542
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,715,696)	752,396	(546,278)	1,386,820	(978,630)	-
Changes in assumptions	-	19,234,689	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds	<u>(16,363,487)</u>	<u>(13,965,535)</u>	<u>(12,763,693)</u>	<u>(12,633,775)</u>	<u>(11,610,344)</u>	<u>(10,147,030)</u>
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	16,921,297	38,604,886	15,935,665	16,372,612	13,707,797	15,363,770
Total Pension Liability - Beginning of Year	<u>362,704,497</u>	<u>324,099,611</u>	<u>308,163,946</u>	<u>291,791,334</u>	<u>278,083,537</u>	<u>262,719,767</u>
Total Pension Liability - End of Year	<u><u>379,625,794</u></u>	<u><u>362,704,497</u></u>	<u><u>324,099,611</u></u>	<u><u>308,163,946</u></u>	<u><u>291,791,334</u></u>	<u><u>278,083,537</u></u>
<b><u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u></b>						
Contributions - employer	11,099,665	10,436,128	11,232,823	11,119,553	9,933,001	10,398,552
Contributions - employee	4,221,569	2,745,051	2,914,101	2,598,821	2,381,830	2,392,226
Net investment income	22,614,416	24,196,919	32,888,556	3,513,529	6,726,117	33,401,003
Benefit payments, including refunds	(16,363,487)	(13,965,535)	(12,763,693)	(12,633,775)	(11,610,344)	(10,147,030)
Administration Expenses	<u>(368,635)</u>	<u>(381,934)</u>	<u>(198,337)</u>	<u>(206,917)</u>	<u>(278,201)</u>	<u>(379,242)</u>
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	21,203,528	23,030,629	34,073,450	4,391,211	7,152,403	35,665,509
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of Year	296,948,047	273,917,418	239,843,968	235,452,757	228,300,354	192,634,845
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of Year	<u><u>318,151,575</u></u>	<u><u>296,948,047</u></u>	<u><u>273,917,418</u></u>	<u><u>239,843,968</u></u>	<u><u>235,452,757</u></u>	<u><u>228,300,354</u></u>
Net Pension Liability - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 61,474,219</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 65,756,450</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 50,182,193</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 68,319,978</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 56,338,577</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 49,783,183</u></u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability	83.8%	81.9%	84.5%	77.8%	80.7%	82.1%
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 40,168,637	\$ 39,649,421	\$ 36,973,064	\$ 35,671,448	\$ 33,810,854	\$ 34,424,794
Net Pension Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll	153.0%	165.8%	135.7%	191.5%	166.6%	144.6%

Information is only available for the current and previous five fiscal years. Future years will be added to the schedule.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Pension and OPEB Plans**  
**For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XVI**  
**(Continued)**

**Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**

**Firefighters & Police Officers Disability Pension Plan**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<b><u>Total Pension Liability</u></b>						
Service Cost	\$ 544,069	\$ 543,661	\$ 2,885,911	\$ 2,679,963	\$ 2,620,753	\$ 2,699,276
Interest	2,176,646	2,512,564	2,875,585	2,845,545	2,872,200	2,638,659
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,364,824)	(5,049,132)	(2,851,393)	(3,385,398)	409,917	-
Changes in assumptions	(3,853,427)	1,707,637	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds	(2,717,231)	(2,559,855)	(2,488,687)	(2,470,684)	(2,571,831)	(2,539,650)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(5,214,767)	(2,845,125)	421,416	(330,574)	3,331,039	2,798,285
Total Pension Liability - Beginning of Year	37,104,757	39,949,882	39,528,466	39,859,040	36,528,001	33,729,716
Total Pension Liability - End of Year	<u>31,889,990</u>	<u>37,104,757</u>	<u>39,949,882</u>	<u>39,528,466</u>	<u>39,859,040</u>	<u>36,528,001</u>
<b><u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u></b>						
Contributions - employer	5,077,662	6,219,316	5,667,369	4,734,529	2,448,696	2,039,849
Contributions - employee	218,502	225,640	248,035	243,351	246,551	259,585
Net investment income	2,663,504	2,128,875	2,784,003	263,792	452,996	2,327,679
Benefit payments, including refunds	(2,717,231)	(2,559,855)	(2,488,687)	(2,470,684)	(2,571,831)	(2,539,650)
Administration Expenses	(4,896)	(2,467)	(15,277)	(77)	(15,876)	(86,762)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	5,237,541	6,011,509	6,195,443	2,770,911	560,536	2,000,701
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of Year	31,270,058	25,258,549	19,063,106	16,292,195	15,731,659	13,730,958
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of Year	<u>36,507,599</u>	<u>31,270,058</u>	<u>25,258,549</u>	<u>19,063,106</u>	<u>16,292,195</u>	<u>15,731,659</u>
Net Pension Liability - End of Year	<u>\$ (4,617,609)</u>	<u>\$ 5,834,699</u>	<u>\$ 14,691,333</u>	<u>\$ 20,465,360</u>	<u>\$ 23,566,845</u>	<u>\$ 20,796,342</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability	114.5%	84.3%	63.2%	48.2%	40.9%	43.1%
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 40,168,637	\$ 39,649,421	\$ 36,973,064	\$ 35,671,448	\$ 33,810,854	\$ 34,424,794
Net Pension Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll	-11.5%	14.7%	39.7%	57.4%	69.7%	60.4%

Information is only available for the current and five previous fiscal years. Future years will be added to the schedule.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Pension and OPEB Plans**  
**For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XVI**  
**(Continued)**

**Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**

**Pension Plan for Firefighters & Police Officers**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<b><u>Total Pension Liability</u></b>						
Service Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest	1,081,231	1,204,224	1,399,445	1,534,443	1,664,966	1,778,386
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(643,998)	(860,707)	(584,816)	(425,528)	(95,467)	-
Changes in assumptions	-	1,282,305	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds	(2,983,088)	(3,056,201)	(3,298,973)	(3,506,496)	(3,715,881)	(3,773,545)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(2,545,855)	(1,430,379)	(2,484,344)	(2,397,581)	(2,146,382)	(1,995,159)
Total Pension Liability - Beginning of Year	<u>23,741,961</u>	<u>25,172,340</u>	<u>27,656,684</u>	<u>30,054,265</u>	<u>32,200,647</u>	<u>34,195,806</u>
Total Pension Liability - End of Year	<u><u>21,196,106</u></u>	<u><u>23,741,961</u></u>	<u><u>25,172,340</u></u>	<u><u>27,656,684</u></u>	<u><u>30,054,265</u></u>	<u><u>32,200,647</u></u>
<b><u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u></b>						
Contributions - employer	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,713,744	1,723,744	1,728,313	1,700,000
Contributions - employee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net investment income	619,900	706,055	821,797	893,641	920,708	1,041,529
Benefit payments, including refunds	(2,983,088)	(3,056,201)	(3,298,973)	(3,506,496)	(3,715,881)	(3,773,545)
Administration Expenses	(13,678)	(21,933)	(23,566)	(27,971)	(18,583)	(10,830)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(676,866)	(672,079)	(786,998)	(917,082)	(1,085,443)	(1,042,846)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of Year	19,469,687	20,141,766	20,928,764	21,845,846	22,931,289	23,974,135
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of Year	<u>18,792,821</u>	<u>19,469,687</u>	<u>20,141,766</u>	<u>20,928,764</u>	<u>21,845,846</u>	<u>22,931,289</u>
Net Pension Liability - End of Year	<u>\$ 2,403,285</u>	<u>\$ 4,272,274</u>	<u>\$ 5,030,574</u>	<u>\$ 6,727,920</u>	<u>\$ 8,208,419</u>	<u>\$ 9,269,358</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability	88.7%	82.0%	80.0%	75.7%	72.7%	71.2%
Covered Employee Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Pension Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Information is only available for the current and previous five fiscal years. Future years will be added to the schedule.



**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Pension and OPEB Plans**  
**For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XVI**  
**(Continued)**

**Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**

**Supplemental Retirement Plan**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<b><u>Total Pension Liability</u></b>						
Service Cost	\$ 4,300,104	\$ 4,561,409	\$ 4,429,736	\$ 4,353,655	\$ 4,512,088	\$ 4,812,530
Interest	10,855,794	11,093,766	11,710,854	11,626,797	10,773,145	10,210,998
Changes in benefit terms	(10,649,964)	(7,321,279)	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	8,221,593	5,495,455	1,431,699	4,866,212	2,957,767	-
Changes in assumptions	-	3,537,513	-	10,625,401	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds	(9,406,431)	(23,092,292)	(19,026,570)	(13,723,857)	(14,043,843)	(11,276,834)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	3,321,096	(5,725,428)	(1,454,281)	17,748,208	4,199,157	3,746,694
Total Pension Liability - Beginning of Year	<u>157,834,708</u>	<u>163,560,136</u>	<u>165,014,417</u>	<u>147,266,209</u>	<u>143,067,052</u>	<u>139,320,358</u>
Total Pension Liability - End of Year	<u><u>161,155,804</u></u>	<u><u>157,834,708</u></u>	<u><u>163,560,136</u></u>	<u><u>165,014,417</u></u>	<u><u>147,266,209</u></u>	<u><u>143,067,052</u></u>
<b><u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u></b>						
Contributions - employer	8,622,481	8,148,716	8,006,825	7,586,006	7,173,760	9,705,496
Contributions - employee	1,352,861	1,140,415	1,070,814	892,335	756,101	605,369
Net investment income	8,889,658	13,822,092	18,031,871	895,078	5,922,932	20,744,991
Benefit payments, including refunds	(9,406,431)	(23,092,292)	(19,026,570)	(13,723,857)	(14,043,843)	(11,276,834)
Administration Expenses	(1,062,762)	(1,009,780)	(665,349)	(895,060)	(896,419)	(997,375)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	8,395,807	(990,849)	7,417,591	(5,245,498)	(1,087,469)	18,781,647
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of Year	138,918,023	139,908,872	132,491,281	137,736,779	138,824,248	120,042,601
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of Year	<u>147,313,830</u>	<u>138,918,023</u>	<u>139,908,872</u>	<u>132,491,281</u>	<u>137,736,779</u>	<u>138,824,248</u>
Net Pension Liability - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 13,841,974</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 18,916,685</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 23,651,264</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 32,523,136</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,529,430</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,242,804</u></u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability	91.4%	88.0%	85.5%	80.3%	93.5%	97.0%
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 147,362,907	\$ 142,843,740	\$ 139,044,952	\$ 139,914,668	\$ 136,374,392	\$ 127,784,140
Net Pension Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll	9.4%	13.2%	17.0%	23.2%	7.0%	3.3%

Information is only available for the current and previous five fiscal years. Future years will be added to the schedule.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Pension and OPEB Plans**  
**For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XVI**  
**(Continued)**

**Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**

**VRS**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<b><u>Total Pension Liability</u></b>					
Service Cost	\$ 11,545,603	\$ 11,562,356	\$ 11,832,548	\$ 12,256,191	\$ 12,232,148
Interest	39,243,929	38,089,007	36,704,090	35,571,142	33,905,011
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	55,097	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	1,192,221	(3,765,626)	(2,371,962)	(7,166,675)	-
Changes in assumptions	-	(539,132)	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds	(30,036,440)	(27,658,980)	(25,101,326)	(23,960,243)	(20,710,314)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	<u>21,945,313</u>	<u>17,687,625</u>	<u>21,063,350</u>	<u>16,755,512</u>	<u>25,426,845</u>
Total Pension Liability - Beginning of Year	<u>575,645,782</u>	<u>557,958,157</u>	<u>536,894,807</u>	<u>520,139,295</u>	<u>494,712,450</u>
Total Pension Liability - End of Year	<u><u>597,591,095</u></u>	<u><u>575,645,782</u></u>	<u><u>557,958,157</u></u>	<u><u>536,894,807</u></u>	<u><u>520,139,295</u></u>
<b><u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u></b>					
Contributions - employer	9,995,019	9,969,716	12,331,063	12,232,407	12,630,540
Contributions - employee	6,457,201	6,513,944	6,452,307	6,272,097	6,443,111
Net investment income	37,221,708	55,894,128	7,969,523	20,375,167	61,114,498
Benefit payments, including refunds	(30,036,440)	(27,658,980)	(25,101,326)	(23,960,243)	(20,710,314)
Other	(32,938)	(49,590)	(3,392)	(4,303)	3,221
Administration Expenses	(325,786)	(326,971)	(286,988)	(280,179)	(327,787)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>23,278,764</u>	<u>44,342,247</u>	<u>1,361,187</u>	<u>14,634,946</u>	<u>59,153,269</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>507,405,372</u>	<u>463,063,125</u>	<u>461,701,938</u>	<u>447,066,992</u>	<u>387,913,723</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of Year	<u><u>530,684,136</u></u>	<u><u>507,405,372</u></u>	<u><u>463,063,125</u></u>	<u><u>461,701,938</u></u>	<u><u>447,066,992</u></u>
Net Pension Liability - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 66,906,959</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 68,240,410</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 94,895,032</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 75,192,869</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 73,072,303</u></u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability	88.8%	88.1%	83.0%	86.0%	86.0%
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 134,462,348	\$ 131,605,713	\$ 126,449,341	\$ 125,437,843	\$ 125,890,250
Net Pension Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll	49.8%	51.9%	75.0%	59.9%	58.0%

Information for VRS is only available for current and previous four fiscal years. Future years will be added to the schedule.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA  
Required Supplementary Information  
Pension and OPEB Plans  
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XVI  
(Continued)**

Assumed Rate of Return for Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan also applies to Firefighters and Police Officers Disability Pension Plan

Money-Weighted Rate of Return

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan**	Supplemental Retirement Plan	Pension Plan for Firefighters & Police Officers
2014	17.48%	17.60%	4.42%
2015	3.03%	4.73%	4.11%
2016	1.14%	0.37%	5.31%
2017	13.71%	14.39%	5.13%
2018	8.66%	10.31%	4.87%
2019	7.87%	6.55%	4.60%

\*\*Money-weighted Rate of Return for Firefighters & Police Officers Pension Plan also applies to Firefighters and Police Officers Disability Pension Plan

Future years will be added as they become available

**Notes to the Required Supplemental Information for the City of Alexandria Pension Plans for the year ended June 30, 2019**

**Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan, Basic Plan and Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Plan, Disability Plan**

There were no changes in assumptions for the Firefighters and Police Officers Basic and Disability Pension Plans since the prior actuarial valuation.

**Supplemental Retirement Plan**

There were no changes in assumptions for the Supplemental Pension Plan since the prior actuarial valuation.

**Pension Plan for Firefighters and Police Officers**

There were no changes in assumptions for the Pension Plan for Firefighters and Police Officers since the prior actuarial valuation.

**Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Pension Plan**

The 2017 valuation reflects changes in the actuarial assumptions adopted by the Board of Trustees recommended in the experience study for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016. The new assumptions are outlined below.

For Non-Hazardous Duty Members:

- Updated mortality rates to a more current mortality table-RP-2014 projected to 2020.
- Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70-75.
- Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year.
- Lowered disability rates.
- Increased line of duty disability assumptions from 14 percent to 20 percent.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA  
Required Supplementary Information  
Pension and OPEB Plans  
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XVI  
(Continued)**

For Hazardous Duty Members:

- Updated mortality rates to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020.
- Lowered retirement rates at older ages.
- Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at age and service year.
- Increased disability rates.
- Increased line of duty disability assumption from 60 percent to 70 percent.

In addition to the assumption changes listed above, the method to determine the normal cost rate has changed. Beginning with the 2017 valuation, the payroll used to develop the rate will be reduced for those expected to leave during the year. The normal cost rate is also adjusted to reflect that the hybrid payroll as a percent of total payroll will increase from the rate setting valuation date to when employers make that contribution.

Notes to Schedule

Valuation Date	12/31/2017
Timing	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated based on the actuarial valuation during the fiscal year

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Pension and OPEB Plans**  
**For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XVI**  
**(Continued)**

**Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b><u>Total OPEB Liability</u></b>			
Service Cost	\$ 4,701,991	\$ 4,814,967	\$ 3,803,579
Interest	9,905,114	9,470,934	8,232,053
Changes in benefit terms	-	4,587,884	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(5,113,882)	244,419	-
Changes in assumptions	7,485,481	5,078,954	-
Benefit payments, including refunds	(5,732,739)	(6,305,642)	(6,298,159)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	<u>11,245,965</u>	<u>17,891,516</u>	<u>5,737,473</u>
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year</b>	<u>132,574,242</u>	<u>114,682,726</u>	<u>108,945,253</u>
<b>Total OPEB Liability - End of Year</b>	<u><u>143,820,207</u></u>	<u><u>132,574,242</u></u>	<u><u>114,682,726</u></u>
<b><u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u></b>			
Contributions - employer	11,932,739	12,205,642	16,398,159
Net investment income	4,953,783	4,427,840	6,357,091
Benefit payments, including refunds	(5,732,739)	(6,305,642)	(6,298,159)
Administration Expenses	(53,715)	(45,886)	(16)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>11,100,068</u>	<u>10,281,954</u>	<u>16,457,075</u>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of Year</b>	67,289,771	57,007,817	40,550,742
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of Year</b>	<u><u>78,389,839</u></u>	<u><u>67,289,771</u></u>	<u><u>57,007,817</u></u>
<b>Net Pension Liability - End of Year</b>	<u><u>\$ 65,430,368</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 65,284,471</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 57,674,909</u></u>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability</b>	54.5%	50.8%	49.7%
<b>Covered Employee Payroll</b>	\$ 175,843,626	\$ 169,455,099	\$ 167,129,788
<b>Net Pension Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll</b>	37.2%	38.5%	34.5%

Information is only available for the current and previous two fiscal years. Future years will be added to the schedule.

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA  
Required Supplementary Information  
Pension and OPEB Plans  
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit XVI  
(Continued)**

**Schedule of OPEB Contributions**

	2019	2018	2017
Actuarially Determined Contributions (ADC)	\$ 8,513,816	\$ 9,404,961	\$ 12,898,197
Contributions related to the ADC	11,932,739	12,205,642	16,398,159
Contribution Excess relative to ADC	<u>\$ (3,418,923)</u>	<u>\$ (2,800,681)</u>	<u>\$ (3,499,962)</u>
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 175,843,626	\$ 169,455,099	\$ 167,129,788
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	6.79%	7.20%	9.81%

Future years will be added to the schedule as they become available.

**Notes to the Required Supplemental Information for the City of Alexandria Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund for the year ended June 30, 2019**

The following changes were made to the OPEB actuarial assumptions:

- The per person costs and trends were updated based on Line of Duty Act Fund June 30, 2018 for the OPEB Line of Duty Actuarial Valuation dated February 18, 2019
- For the OPEB Benefits Actuarial Assumptions, claim costs and retiree contributions were analyzed and updated to reflect current health care costs; medical trend rates were updated to reflect the projection of healthcare trends with reference to actual trends observed and industry trends
- The discount rate was increased from 6.75 percent to 7.00 percent for both OPEB Benefits and Line of Duty

**Key Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates**

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Asset valuation method	Market Value
Amortization method	19-year level dollar closed as of 12/31/2018
Discount rate	7.00 percent for Regular OPEB and for Line of Duty OPEB
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	Non-Medicare: 7 percent for 2018 grading down to 5 percent over 14 years Medicare: 6.87 percent for 2018 grading down to 5.00 percent over 14 years Expenses: 5.00 percent per year
Ultimate Salary Increase	Fire & Police: 3.25 percent VRS members: 3.25 percent

**OPEB Money-Weighted Rate of Return  
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

2017	14.96%
2018	7.39%
2019	7.29%

Future years will be added as they become available



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**APPENDIX B**

**FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT**

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## APPENDIX B

### FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

This Continuing Disclosure Agreement (this "Disclosure Agreement") is executed and delivered by the City of Alexandria, Virginia (the "City"), in connection with the issuance by the City of \$204,080,000 original aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2019A (the "Bonds"), pursuant to Ordinance No. 5139 and 5252 (collectively, the "Ordinance") adopted by the City Council of the City (the "Council") on May 12, 2018 and October 9, 2019, respectively. Pursuant to the Ordinance, the City's Director of Finance approved the offering and sale of the Bonds to J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (the "Underwriter") and the offering and sale of the Bonds by the Underwriter to the public pursuant to an Official Statement relating to the Bonds, dated December 4, 2019 (the "Final Official Statement"). The City hereby represents, covenants and agrees as follows:

**Section 1.** Purpose of the Disclosure Agreement. This Disclosure Agreement is being executed and delivered by the City for the benefit of the Holders (as defined below) and in order to assist the Underwriter in complying with the Rule (as defined below).

**Section 2.** Definitions. The following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

"Annual Financial Information" with respect to any Fiscal Year of the City means the following:

- (i) the annual financial statements of the City, which (A) are prepared annually in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in effect from time to time consistently applied (provided that nothing in this clause (A) will prohibit the City after the date of the Final Official Statement from changing such principles so as to comply with generally accepted accounting principles as then in effect or to comply with a change in applicable Virginia law); and (B) are audited by an independent certified public accountant or firm of such accountants; and
- (ii) financial information and operating data with respect to the City of the type and scope that updates the tabular information and data contained in the Final Official Statement under the captions "Debt Statement," "Five-Year Summary of General Fund Revenues and Expenditures" and "Principal Tax Revenues by Source;" provided that the City is required only to provide such financial information with respect to the immediately preceding Fiscal Year and shall not be required to restate or revise previously furnished information.

"Dissemination Agent" shall mean the City, acting in its capacity as Dissemination Agent hereunder, or any successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the City and which has filed with the City a written acceptance of such designation.

"Financial Obligation" shall mean a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term Financial Obligation shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

"Fiscal Year" shall mean the twelve-month period, at the end of which the financial position of the City and results of its operations for such period are determined. Currently, the City's Fiscal Year begins July 1 and continues through June 30 of the next year.

"Holder" shall mean, for purposes of this Disclosure Agreement, any person who is a record owner or beneficial owner of a Bond.

"Make Public" or "Made Public" has the meaning set forth in Section 4 of this Disclosure Agreement.

"MSRB" means the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

"Rule" means Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as in effect from time to time.

"SEC" means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

**Section 3. Obligations of the City.** (a) As long as the Bonds are outstanding, the City shall, in accordance with the Rule, Make Public or cause to be Made Public by the Dissemination Agent (if different from the City), the Annual Financial Information not later than 270 days after the end of each Fiscal Year beginning with the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2019. If audited financial statements are not available as of the date by which the Annual Financial Information is to be Made Public, the City will Make Public such financial statements as may be required by the Rule and will Make Public the audited financial statements when they become available.

(b) The City shall Make Public or cause to be Made Public by the Dissemination Agent (if different from the City), in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days following the occurrence of the event, notice of any of the following events that may from time to time occur with respect to the Bonds:

- (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;
- (vii) modifications to rights of Holders, if material;
- (viii) bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (ix) defeasances;
- (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material;
- (xi) rating changes;
- (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the City (for the purposes of the event identified in this Section (3)(b)(xii), the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the City in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City);

- (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the City or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the City, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
- (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material;
- (xv) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the City, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the City, any of which affect Holders, if material; and
- (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the City; any of which reflect financial difficulties;

provided that nothing in this subsection (b) shall require the City to maintain any debt service reserve, credit enhancement or credit or liquidity providers with respect to the Bonds or to pledge any property as security for repayment of the Bonds.

(c) The City shall Make Public or cause to be Made Public by the Dissemination Agent (if different from the City), in a timely manner, a notice of a failure of the City on or before the date required by Section 3(a) to provide Annual Financial Information to the persons and in the manner required by this Disclosure Agreement.

(d) The City shall notify the MSRB of any change in its Fiscal Year not later than the date on which it first provides any information to the MSRB in the then current Fiscal Year.

(e) Any information required to be included in the Annual Financial Information may be included by specific reference to other documents available to the public on the MSRB's internet web site or filed with the SEC; provided, however, that any final official statement incorporated by reference must be available to the public on the MSRB's internet web site. The City shall identify clearly each other document so included by specific reference.

**Section 4.** Information Made Public. Information shall be deemed to have been "Made Public" for purposes of this Disclosure Agreement if transmitted to the MSRB in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB and accompanied by identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB. Should the SEC approve any additional or subsequent filing system for satisfying the continuing disclosure filing requirements of the Rule, any filings required under this Disclosure Agreement may be made by transmitting such filing to such system, as described in the applicable SEC regulation or release approving such filing system.

**Section 5.** Identifying Information; CUSIP Numbers. All documents provided to the MSRB shall be accompanied by identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB. The City shall reference, or cause the Dissemination Agent (if different from the City) to reference, the CUSIP prefix number for the Bonds in any notice provided to the MSRB pursuant to Sections 3 and 4.

**Section 6.** Termination of Reporting Obligation. The obligations of the City under this Disclosure Agreement shall terminate upon the earlier to occur of the redemption, legal defeasance or payment in full of the Bonds.

**Section 7.** Dissemination Agent. The City may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Disclosure Agreement and may discharge any such Dissemination Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. If at any time there is not any other designated Dissemination Agent, the City shall be the Dissemination Agent.

**Section 8.** Amendment. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Agreement, the City may amend this Disclosure Agreement, if such amendment is supported by an opinion of independent counsel with expertise in federal securities laws addressed to the City and the Underwriter of the Bonds to the effect that such amendment is permitted or required by the Rule.

**Section 9.** Additional Information. Nothing in this Disclosure Agreement shall be deemed to prevent the City from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Agreement or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Financial Information or notice of occurrence of an event listed in Section 3(b), in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Agreement. If the City chooses to provide any information in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Agreement, the City shall have no obligation under this Disclosure Agreement to update such additional information or include it in any future Annual Financial Information or notice Made Public hereunder.

**Section 10.** Default. Any Holder, whether acting jointly or severally, may take such action as may be permitted by law, including seeking mandamus or specific performance by court order, to secure compliance with the obligations of the City under this Disclosure Agreement. In addition, any Holder, whether acting jointly or severally, may take such action as may be permitted by law to challenge the adequacy of any information provided pursuant to this Disclosure Agreement, or to enforce any other obligation of the City hereunder. A default under this Disclosure Agreement shall not be deemed an event of default under the Ordinance or the Bonds, and the sole remedy under this Disclosure Agreement in the event of any failure of the City to comply herewith shall be an action to compel performance. Nothing in this provision shall be deemed to restrict the rights or remedies of any Holder pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, or other applicable laws.

**Section 11.** Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Agreement shall inure solely to the benefit of the City, the Underwriter, and Holders from time to time of the Bonds, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 2019

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

By: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX C**

**PROPOSED FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION**

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## APPENDIX C

### PROPOSED FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

*Set forth below is the proposed form of the opinion of McGuireWoods LLP, Bond Counsel, regarding the Bonds. It is preliminary and subject to change prior to delivery of the Bonds.*

\_\_\_\_\_, 2019

City of Alexandria  
Alexandria, Virginia

**\$204,080,000**  
**City of Alexandria, Virginia**  
**General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds,**  
**Series 2019A**

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as bond counsel to the City of Alexandria, Virginia (the "City") in connection with the issuance and sale by the City of its \$204,080,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2019A (the "Bonds"), dated the date of their delivery.

We have examined the Constitution and the laws of both the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Virginia (the "Commonwealth") and such certified proceedings and other documents of the City as we deem necessary to render this opinion. As to questions of fact material to this opinion, we have relied upon the certified proceedings and other certifications of public officials furnished to us without undertaking to verify them by independent investigation.

Based on the foregoing, in our opinion, under current law:

1. The Bonds have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth and constitute valid and binding general obligations of the City for the payment of which the City's full faith and credit are pledged.

2. The City Council of the City has the power and is authorized and required by law to levy and collect annually, at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes of the City are assessed, levied and collected, a tax upon all taxable property within the City, over and above all other taxes authorized or limited by law and without limitation as to rate or amount, sufficient to pay when due the principal of and interest on the Bonds to the extent other funds of the City are not lawfully available and appropriated for such purpose.

3. Under current law, (i) interest on the Bonds (including any accrued "original issue discount" properly allocable to the owners of Bonds) is excludable from gross income for purposes of federal income taxation under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not a specific item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum income tax. The "original issue discount" on any of the Bonds is the excess, if any, of its stated redemption price at maturity over the initial offering price to the public at which price a substantial amount of the Bonds of the same maturity was sold. We express no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds.

In providing the opinions set forth in this numbered paragraph 3, we are relying upon and assuming the accuracy of certifications and representations of representatives of the City as to facts material to such opinions and we are assuming continuing compliance with the Covenants (as hereinafter defined) by the City. The Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder contain a number of requirements that must be satisfied after the issuance of the Bonds in order for interest on the Bonds to be and remain excludable from gross income for purposes of federal income

taxation. These requirements include, by way of example and not limitation, restrictions on the use, expenditure and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds and the use of the property financed or refinanced by the Bonds, limitations on the source of the payment of and the security for the Bonds, and the obligation to rebate certain excess earnings on the gross proceeds of the Bonds to the United States Treasury. The City's non-arbitrage and tax covenants certificate dated the date hereof (the "Tax Certificate") contains covenants (the "Covenants") with which the City has agreed to comply. Failure by the City to comply with the Covenants could cause interest on the Bonds to become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to their date of issue. In the event of noncompliance with the Covenants, the available enforcement remedies may be limited by applicable provisions of law and, therefore, may not be adequate to prevent interest on the Bonds from becoming includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

We have no responsibility to monitor compliance with the Covenants after the date of issue of the Bonds.

Certain requirements and procedures contained, incorporated, or referred to in the Tax Certificate, including the Covenants, may be changed, and certain actions may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such document. We express no opinion concerning the effect on the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal tax purposes of any such subsequent change or action that may be made, taken or omitted upon the advice or approval of counsel other than this firm.

4. Interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income of the owners thereof for purposes of income taxation by the Commonwealth. We express no opinion regarding (i) other tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds under the laws of the Commonwealth or (ii) any consequences arising with respect to the Bonds under the tax laws of any state or local jurisdiction other than the Commonwealth.

The rights of the owners of the Bonds and the enforceability of those rights are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws now or hereafter in effect affecting creditors' rights. The enforceability of those rights is also subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in accordance with general principles of equity.

Our services as bond counsel to the City have been limited to rendering the foregoing opinion based on our review of such legal proceedings as we deem necessary to approve the validity of the Bonds and the income tax status of the interest on them. We have not been engaged and have not undertaken to review the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the City's Preliminary Official Statement dated November 25, 2019, the City's Official Statement dated December 4, 2019 or any other offering material relating to the Bonds, and, therefore, we express no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of any information that may have been relied upon by any owner of the Bonds in making a decision to purchase the Bonds.

This opinion is rendered as of its date, and we assume no obligation to revise or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

Very truly yours,