

Revenues overview

Revenues

Total FY 2013 General Fund revenues are expected to increase by 3.3% compared to the FY 2012 Approved Budget.

Millions of Dollars

	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	%Change 12 Approved/ 13 Proposed
Real Property Taxes	\$321.7	\$326.0	\$334.9	4.1%
Other taxes	157.8	160.2	162.9	3.2%
Taxes	479.5	486.2	497.8	3.8%
Non-tax revenue	25.9	26.1	26.7	3.3%
Federal & State Revenue	53.0	53.5	53.4	0.8%
Prior Year Surplus & Transfers	8.6	8.6	7.7	-10.6%
Total	\$566.9	\$574.4	\$585.6	3.3%

Real property taxes are taxes on residential and commercial real estate. The total overall value of real property increased 3.53% from last year's original assessments and by 4.05% from last year's equalized assessments (considering adjustments due to administrative appeals and appeals to the Board of Equalization).

Other taxes include the personal property tax, the 1% sales tax, utility taxes, business license (BPOL) gross receipt taxes, transient lodging taxes, and others.

Non-tax revenue includes fines and forfeitures such as parking fees, and charges for services, such as solid waste fees.

Federal & State revenue is aid from the federal government and the Commonwealth of Virginia which goes into the City's General Fund and is not generally restricted to special activities. Federal and state revenue which is restricted is budgeted in the City's Special Revenue Fund.

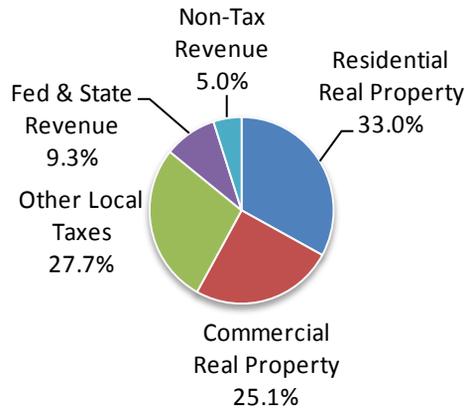
Prior Year Surplus & Transfers finances the difference between the General Fund revenue projection and the General Fund expenditure budget. This category includes accumulated surpluses from prior years and Sewer Fund debt service.

- As part of the revenue sharing agreement with Alexandria City Public Schools 31.1% of revenues, or \$180.7 million are designated for school operations. This represents an increase of \$5.7 million in revenues available to fund school operations.

In Fiscal Year 2013, 58.1% of total General Fund revenues are expected to come from real estate taxes. Almost one-third of total revenues come from residential real estate taxes.

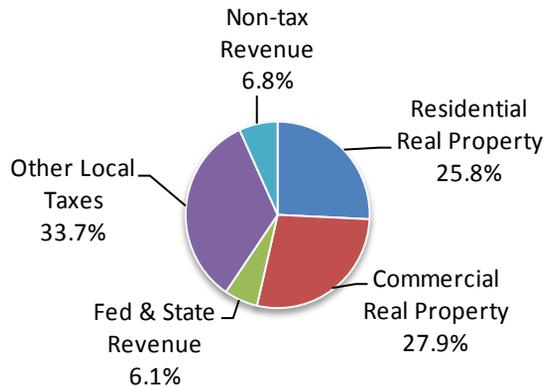
FY 2013 Proposed General Fund Revenue

\$579.8 million*



FY 1992 General Fund Revenue

\$227.7 million*



In Fiscal Year 1992, approximately 54% of General Fund revenue came from real estate taxes, but the amount of total revenues from residential real estate taxes was 26%. Commercial property provided proportionally more in real estate tax revenues at that time.

*Does not include prior-year surplus & transfers.

Revenue from residential property taxes peaked at 34% in FY 2007 (CY 2006).

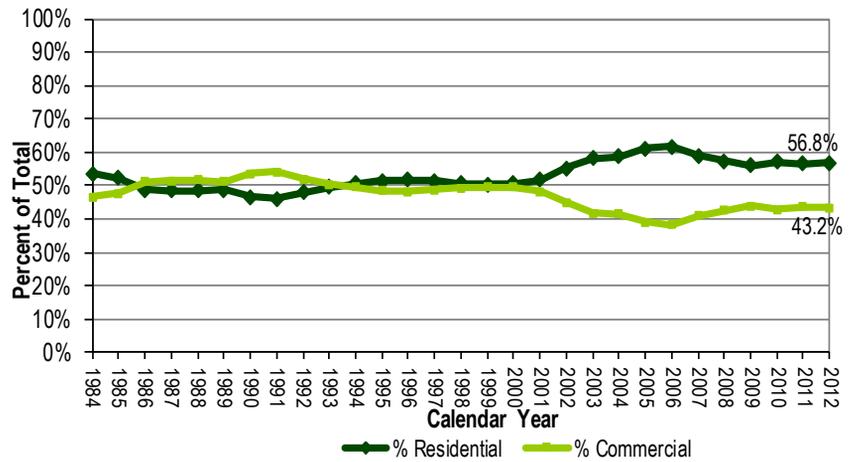
A comparison of the sources of General Fund Revenue in FY 1992 and FY 2013 reveals two major changes. Increased residential real estate assessments, a rising population, and the greater number of homes have increased the share that residential real property taxes contribute toward total City revenues. Revenues from residential property taxes peaked at 34% in FY 2007 (CY 2006). Federal and state revenue have also increased as a percentage of revenues (compared to FY 1992) in part because the Commonwealth of Virginia now picks up a large portion of the Car Tax.

FY 2013 Revenues Overview

In recent years, residential real estate as a share of the City's tax base appears to have stabilized above the long-term average before the beginning of the housing bubble in 2000.

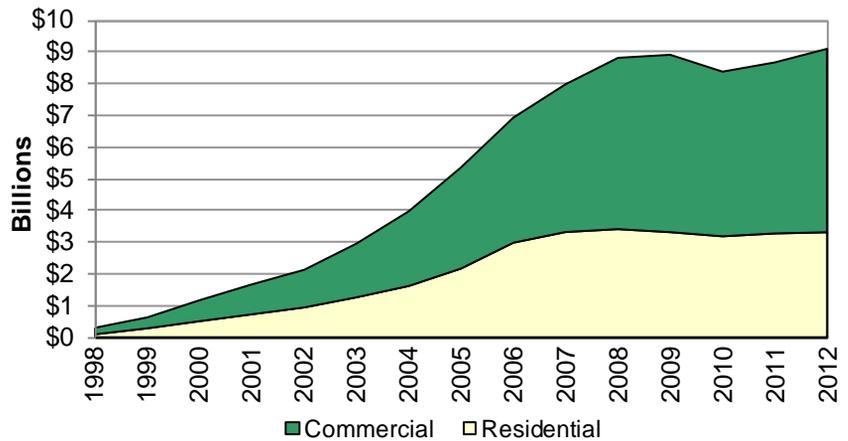
Currently the Commercial share of property tax base includes Commercial Multi-Family (rental units). If Commercial Multi-family were included with Residential the share of residential would increase to 71.0% and Commercial would decrease to 29.0%.

New construction has slowed in recent years as the residential and commercial real estate markets have cooled. New construction in CY 2012 saw a 27% increase from the previous year; however CY 2011 was new construction's smallest contribution to the tax base since the middle of the 1990's. Even with this increase in CY 2012, the value in new construction remains at subdued levels compared to the growth between CY 2000 and CY 2007.



The graph above displays the change in the City's real property tax base since 1984. The darker line represents the share of the residential property (includes detached, semi-detached, row house, and condominiums) as a percentage of the City's total assessed tax base and the lighter line represents the share of commercial property (includes commercial office and multi-family rentals). Between 1984 and 2000, residential and commercial assessments each accounted for approximately 50 percent of the City's tax base. After 2000, residential assessments began to significantly increase as a share of the tax base. From 2006 to 2009, that trend began to reverse itself and the share of residential property has fallen by 5.8 percentage points from 61.8% of the City's tax base in 2006 to 56.0% in 2009. However, since 2009, the share of the City's residential assessments has remained relatively constant.

Cumulative Increase in Real Property Tax Base Attributable to New Construction Since 1998



As of 2012, the value of the tax base contributed by new construction each year since 1998 totals \$9.1 billion or 27.7% out of a real property tax base of \$33.8 billion.

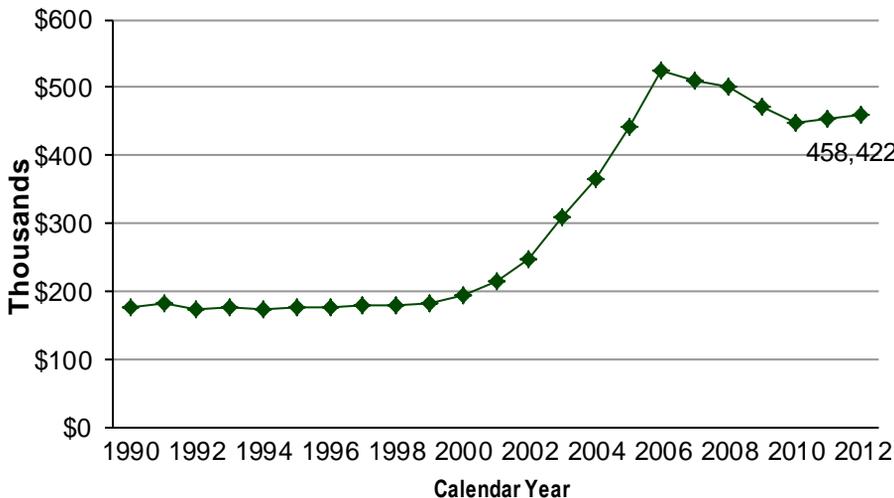
FY 2013 Revenues Overview

After remaining mostly flat during the 1990's, between 2000 and 2006 the average assessed value of a home in Alexandria increased by over two and one half times. After declining for four straight years, the average home value stabilized in 2011 and is expected to remain relatively flat in 2013.

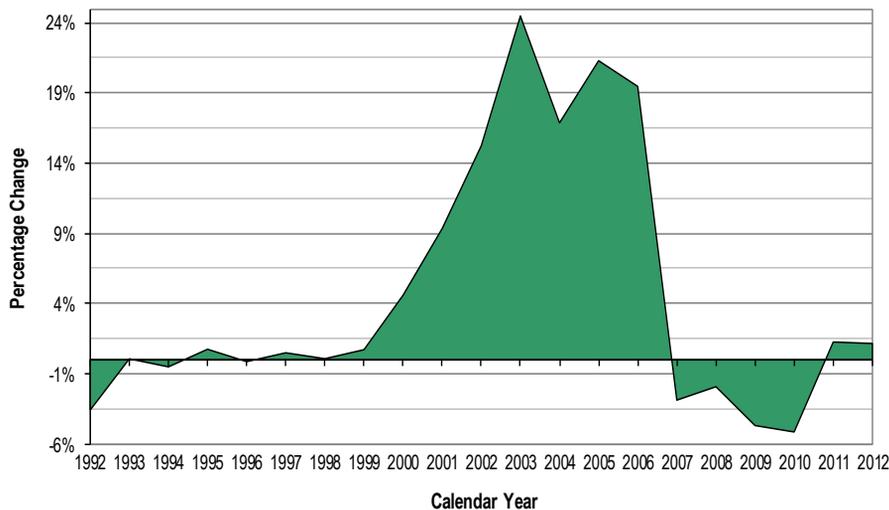
The average assessment is now just slightly above its 2005 level, but 13.6% lower than the 2006 peak.

Appreciation of the residential assessment base increased by 1.14% in CY 2012. This is the second year in row with an increase in base assessments.

Average Residential Assessed Value Since 1990



Residential Appreciation % Change
Calendar Year 1992 to 2012

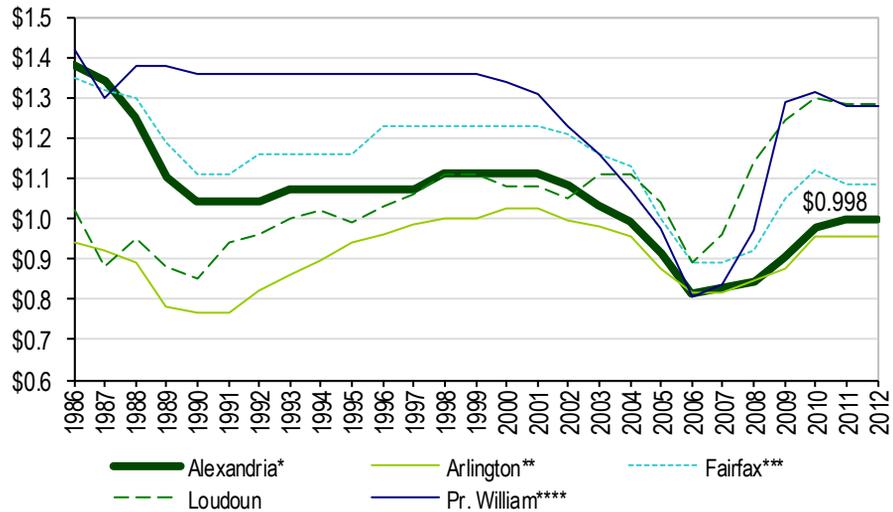


The chart above reflects the percentage change in appreciation of existing residential properties. Driven by strong regional job growth, low mortgage interest rates and the housing bubble, from 2001 until 2006, appreciation exceeded the historic norm. In 2006, the residential real estate market slowed dramatically, and residential assessments decreased by 2.9% in 2007, 1.9% in 2008, 4.7% in 2009, and 5.2% in 2010 before increasing modestly in 2011. If the pattern of the early 1990's and earlier real estate cycles repeat themselves, the real estate market will not resume its long-term rate of growth (about 6%) for several years.

FY 2013 Revenues Overview

The FY 2013 budget includes a real estate tax rate of \$0.998 per \$100 of assessed value, of which \$0.022 is reserved for transportation improvements, 0.3% for open space dedication, \$0.6 for affordable housing, and \$0.005 is dedicated for storm water sewer improvements. This rate remains among the lowest in the region. Only Arlington's rate is comparable.

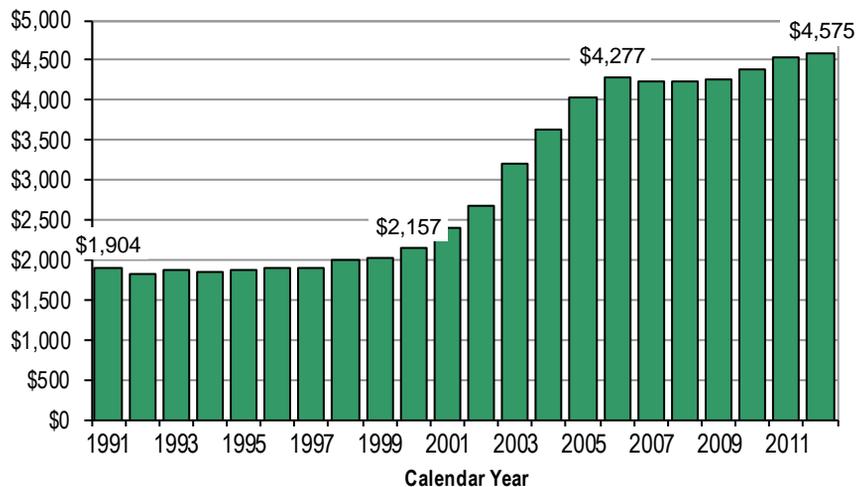
Real Estate Tax Rate (Approved) Cents Per \$100 of Assessed Value



*Excludes special tax district levies, as well as the add-on commercial real estate tax rate in place in Arlington and Fairfax counties.

The FY 2013 average residential tax bill equals \$4,575, an increase of \$52 or 1.2% compared to the previous year.

Average Residential Tax Bill



FY 2013 Revenues Overview

The City of Alexandria has a variety of programs to provide tax relief to seniors and citizens with low and moderate income and to provide affordable housing assistance.

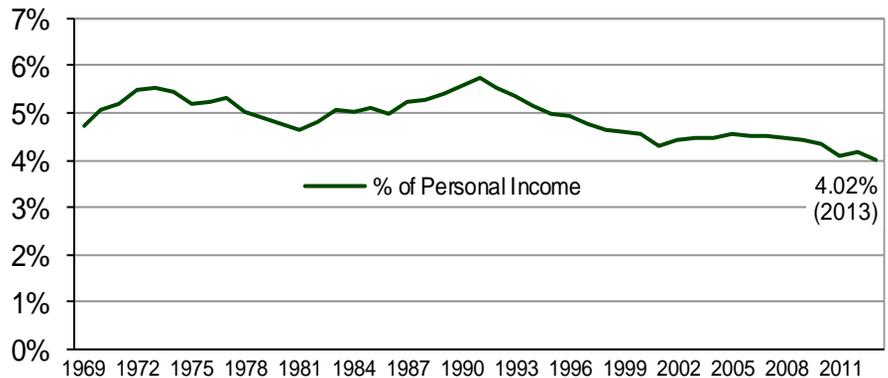
One way to measure the relative local tax capacity and tax burden of a community is to measure the ratio of local personal income to local taxes and other locally paid revenue sources.

At 4.02%, FY 2013 revenues are estimated to be well below the long-term historical average of 4.9% of local personal income. The FY 2013 levels are the lowest points since 1969 (the earliest data available).

Real Estate Tax Relief Program for the Elderly or Disabled. To counter the cost of real estate taxes for people with fixed incomes, the City has established a program to fully or partly exempt elderly or disabled homeowners in Alexandria, based on an income limit and age. In FY 2013, an estimated \$3.6 million is set aside for this tax relief program.

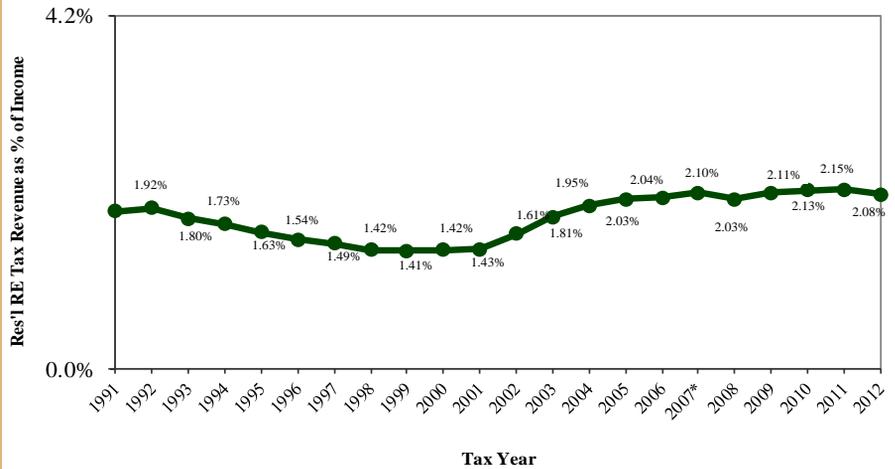
Other Affordable Housing Programs. Beginning in FY 2006, the City set aside 1 cent of total real estate tax revenues for new affordable housing initiatives. The original dedicated 1 cent is currently 0.6 of a cent to pay the debt service on bonds issued for affordable housing purposes. In 2012, the State also established a program to provide tax relief for veterans who are totally disabled. In FY 2013 the City set aside \$0.2 million for this program.

General Fund Revenue from Local Sources as a Percentage of Personal Income



FY 2013 Revenues Overview

Another way to measure tax burden is to compare the proportion of City residential personal income that goes to pay the real property tax for residential and multi-unit apartments. This ratio is expected to remain near 2.1%, where it has been since 2007.

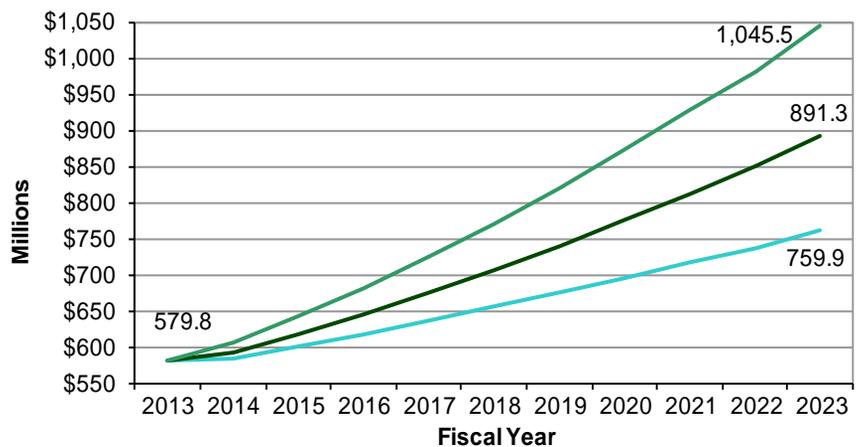


For purposes of this graph, residential tax revenues include real property taxes generated by single family homes, condominiums, and apartments (multi-family housing). As shown in the graph, the real property tax burden declined through the nineties as appreciation of properties failed to keep up with rising personal income. However, beginning in 2001, the effect of a strong real estate tax market is evidenced by an increasing portion of personal income that goes to pay the personal property tax. For the last five years, the real estate tax paid by the average homeowner has increased only slightly, and with per capita income expected to increase modestly in 2011 and 2012 and remain flat in 2013, the ratio has remained relatively constant.

General Fund Revenue Outlook

Without changes in the real estate tax rate and because of general economic conditions, General Fund revenue is projected to grow slowly – approximately between 2.7% and 5.8% per year, with 4.2% per year in the mid range scenario.

Projected General Fund Revenue Growth Under Low, Medium, and High Forecasts

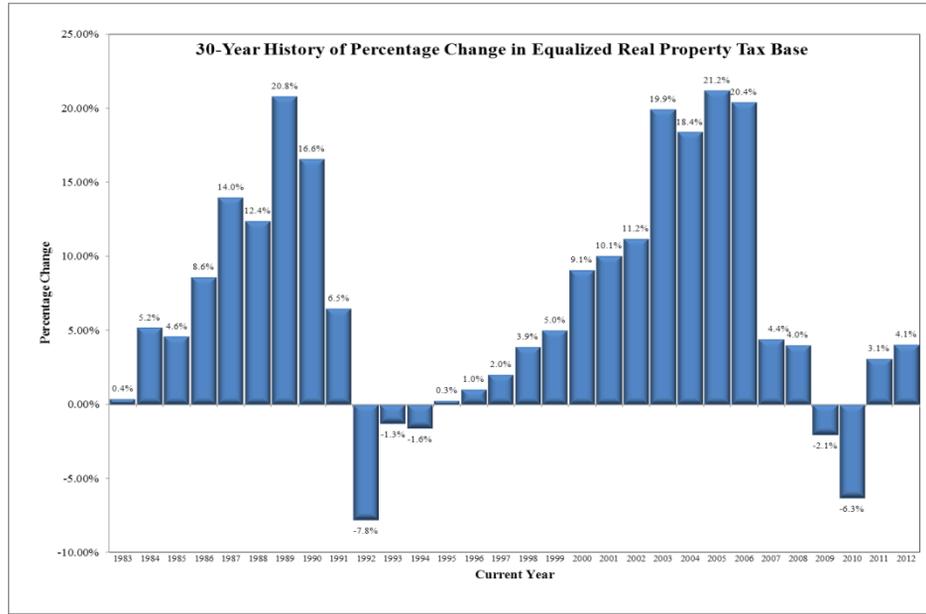


Due to Virginia laws which limit the City's ability to expand its revenue base, for the foreseeable future the City will need to continue to rely on real property tax revenues for the majority of General Fund revenue. Details on these projections can be found in the Multi-year Revenues and Expenditure Projections chapter of the text.

Real Estate Assessments

The City's real estate assessments tax base increased by 4.1% in CY 2012. Along with the CY 2011 increase of 3.1% we have realized two years of small positive growth, reversing the trend of the previous five years.

Compared to the CY 2011 equalized assessments for CY 2012 Residential Real Property increased by 1.65% while Commercial Real Property increased by 7.78%. The increase in Commercial Real Property is largely attributed to a 16.83% increase in Multi-Family Rental.

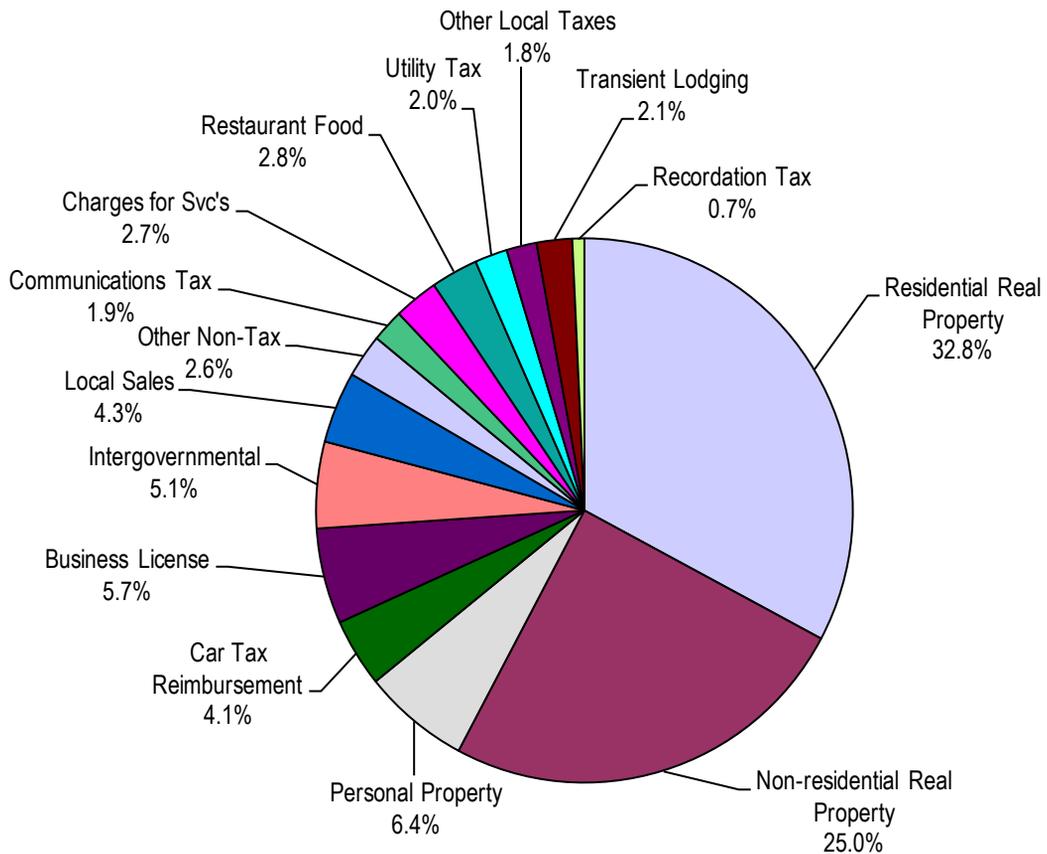


Revenues

General Fund Revenue Distribution

FY 2013 Proposed Budget

The pie chart below shows the distribution of estimated General Fund revenues for FY 2013 (\$577.9 million), excluding the \$5,834,988 appropriation from fund balances.



Revenues

Summary of Budgeted General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed
General Fund				
General Property Tax Revenue				
Real property tax	312,641,694	321,674,774	325,999,992	334,929,291
Personal property tax	34,891,944	34,600,000	36,945,648	37,195,648
Penalties and Interest	2,246,186	1,870,000	1,870,000	1,870,000
<i>Total general property tax revenue</i>	<i>349,779,823</i>	<i>358,144,774</i>	<i>364,815,640</i>	<i>373,994,939</i>
Other local tax revenue				
Local sales tax	23,880,909	24,200,000	24,400,000	24,644,000
Utility tax	10,812,989	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,400,000
Business licenses	29,136,466	31,825,000	32,000,000	32,960,000
Motor vehicle licenses	3,324,937	3,200,000	3,400,000	3,400,000
Recordation	3,668,663	3,800,000	4,100,000	4,200,000
Cigarette	2,777,052	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,800,000
Transient Lodging	11,245,201	12,500,000	11,700,000	12,400,000
Restaurant food	16,214,900	16,300,000	16,300,000	16,400,000
Admissions	1,082,685	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Communications service	11,259,534	11,600,000	11,100,000	11,300,000
Other miscellaneous	4,856,021	2,705,000	3,285,275	3,310,275
<i>Total other local tax revenues</i>	<i>118,259,357</i>	<i>121,330,000</i>	<i>121,385,275</i>	<i>123,814,275</i>
Non-tax revenue				
Licenses, permits, and fees	2,543,789	2,049,975	2,282,439	2,282,439
Fines forfeitures	4,472,520	4,764,000	4,764,000	4,764,000
Use of money and property	3,591,323	3,570,000	3,420,000	3,420,000
Charges for services	14,939,669	14,709,303	14,909,303	15,491,959
Intergovernmental revenues (PPTRA)	23,578,531	23,578,531	23,578,531	23,578,531
Intergovernmental revenues	30,150,078	29,398,125	29,900,691	29,808,125
Miscellaneous	987,727	762,000	762,000	762,000
<i>Total non-tax revenue</i>	<i>80,263,637</i>	<i>78,831,934</i>	<i>79,616,964</i>	<i>80,107,054</i>
Total General Fund Revenues	548,302,816	558,306,708	565,817,879	577,916,268
Other financing sources (uses)				
Appropriations from Fund Balances				
City Fund Balance prior year surplus	-	5,161,137	5,161,137	5,834,988
City Fund Balance FY 2011 surplus	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
City Fund Balance reducing cont reserv	-	-	-	-
Transfer from special revenue acct	1,446,713	1,394,903	1,394,903	1,854,502
<i>Total Fund Balance Appropriations</i>	<i>1,446,713</i>	<i>8,556,040</i>	<i>8,556,040</i>	<i>7,689,490</i>
Total General Fund Revenues and Other Sources	549,749,529	566,862,748	574,373,919	585,605,758

Significant Changes in Fees, Fine, and Service Charges

FY 2012 – FY 2013

The following departments reviewed all their fees for possible changes during the FY 2013 budget cycle: Clerk of Courts, Code Administration, Finance, General District Court, General Services, DHS, Mental Health, Police, Recreation, Sheriff, Planning and Zoning, and T&ES. The residential refuse fee collection was also reviewed.

The proposed budget includes two fee increases this year. Planning and Zoning will be increase total revenues from the Land Use & Development fee by \$150,000. This increase will be partially offset by a decrease in historic preservation fees of -\$25,000. Recreation will increase total revenues from the Out of School Care fee by \$260,000. We will continue our periodic review of the need for these fee increases and others as we continue our disciplined process of ensuring that fees, fines, and service charges are kept current as inflation and City costs to be recovered.

Revenues

Real Property Tax Revenues

FY 2013 Proposed \$334.9 million
57% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$312,641,694	\$321,674,774	\$325,999,992	\$334,929,291	4.1%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	4.1%	7.4%	6.9%
Inflation Adjusted Increase	1.9%	4.9%	4.3%

Background

The General Fund budget reflects a CY 2013 Real Property Tax Rate of 99.8 cents per \$100. As required by State law, all real estate parcels in the City are annually assessed at 100 percent of estimated fair market value.

The chart below shows the tax rate and other real property tax revenues dedications and reservations since 2009.

Calendar Year	Tax Rate Per \$100	Changes
2009	.903	Affordable housing dedication reduced to 0.9 cents. Open space dedication reduced to 0.3 percent.
2010	.978	Affordable housing dedication reduced to 0.6 cents. Open space dedication of 0.3 percent continues. 0.5 cents dedicated for storm water infrastructure improvements.
2011	.998	Affordable housing dedication of 0.6 cents continues. 0.3 percent open space dedication continues. 0.5 cent storm water dedication continues. 2.2 cents reserved for transportation improvements.
2012	.998	Affordable housing dedication of 0.6 cents continues. 0.3 percent open space dedication continues. 0.5 cent storm water dedication continues. 2.2 cents reserved for transportation improvements continues.

Revenues

As detailed in the Calendar Year 2012 Real Property Assessment Report, which is prepared by the Department of Real Estate Assessments, the total 2012 (calendar year) locally assessed tax base is approximately \$32.9 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion, or 4.21%, as compared to the CY 2011 equalized tax base. Including Public Service Corporations and railroad real property which are assessed by the State, the total real property tax base has increased to approximately \$33.8 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion, or 4.05% compared CY 2011 equalized base. The total increase of \$1.3 billion included \$160.7 million in new growth, including \$94.3 million in new residential growth and \$66.4 million in new commercial growth. The reassessments of existing properties increased \$1.2 billion. Existing commercial real property increased \$0.9 billion; the value of existing residential real property increased by \$0.2 billion. The CY 2012 assessments for Public Service Corporations reflect the closure of the GenOn facility. The closure will reduce the assessment base \$49.5 million in CY 2012.

General Fund Real Property tax revenues for the first half of FY 2013 (the second half of calendar year 2012) are based on the 2012 real property assessment, a tax rate of \$0.993 and a 49.75 percent collection rate for the second half of the 2012 tax levy. Real property tax revenues for the second half of FY 2013 (the first half of calendar year 2013) assume an increase of 2.48% in real property assessments in 2013 and no change in the tax rate. The collection rate has increased by .25%. This projection is a best mid-point estimate based on a stable residential real estate market, a modestly improving commercial real estate market, and limited new construction. (See the Statement of Estimated Real Property Tax Revenues following this summary for calculations.)

In December, 2010, City Council approved the Tier I Special Services Tax District for Land Bay F, G, and H and the multi-family portion of Land Bay I in Potomac Yards. The Tax District will help providing funding for improvements in Potomac yards, including the development of a metro rail station in Potomac Yards. The Tier I district currently includes property worth approximately \$239.5 million.

The real property tax estimate for FY 2012 has been reduced by approximately \$3.6 million to reflect the costs of the senior citizen, disabled persons and veterans tax relief program. The table below reflects tax relief extended to qualified taxpayers for the last six calendar years. CY/FY 2012 Senior and Disabled Tax Relief is expected to remain constant in FY 2013.

Senior Citizens, Disabled, and Disabled Veterans Tax Relief, CY 2007 – CY 2013 (estimated)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(est)	2013(est)
\$3,375,000	\$3,444,095	\$3,424,262	\$3,381,213	\$3,550,205	\$3,600,000	\$3,600,000

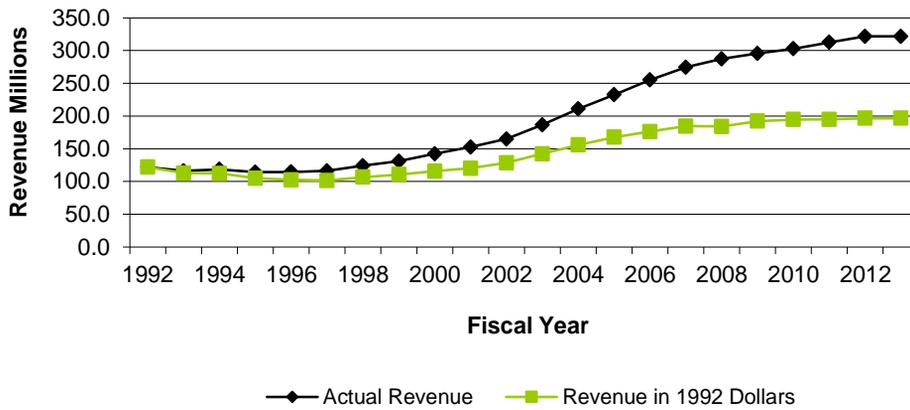
Revenues

Legislative Authority

Virginia Code §58.1-3200

City Code Section §3-2-181

Real Property Tax Revenue FY 1992 - Proposed FY 2013



Revenues

City of Alexandria, Virginia

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUES

For the fiscal years ending June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2013

	Due Date	Assessed Value (thousands)	Tax rate* (per \$100)	Tax Year Gross Levy	Estimated Collection rate	Net Tax revenue	Value of 1 cent
Fiscal Year 2012							
Second half tax year 2011							
Locally assessed real property	11/15/2011	31,787,205	0.993	315,646,948	49.75%	157,034,357	1,581,413
Non-locally assessed property	11/15/2011	844,746	0.993	8,388,332	49.75%	4,173,195	42,026
<i>Total second half tax year 2011</i>		<i>32,631,952</i>		<i>324,035,280</i>		<i>161,207,552</i>	<i>1,623,440</i>
First half tax year 2012							
Locally assessed real property	6/15/2012	32,954,289	0.993	327,236,092	49.75%	162,799,956	1,639,476
Non-locally assessed property	6/15/2012	828,409	0.993	8,226,099	49.75%	4,092,484	41,213
<i>Total first half tax year 2012</i>		<i>33,782,698</i>		<i>335,462,191</i>		<i>166,892,440</i>	<i>1,680,689</i>
Total fiscal year 2012 revenue						<u>328,099,992</u>	<u>3,304,129</u>
Less projected senior citizen and disability tax relief						-3,600,000	
Plus delinquent FY 2011 and prior year real estate tax revenues collected in FY 2012						1,500,000	
Total FY 2012 revenue after adjustments						<u>325,999,992</u>	
Fiscal Year 2013							
Second half tax year 2012							
Locally assessed real property	11/15/2012	32,954,289	0.993	327,236,092	49.75%	162,799,956	1,639,476
Non-locally assessed property	11/15/2012	778,875	0.993	7,734,225	49.75%	3,847,777	38,749
<i>Total second half tax year 2012</i>		<i>33,733,164</i>		<i>334,970,317</i>		<i>166,647,733</i>	<i>1,678,225</i>
First half tax year 2013							
Locally assessed real property	6/15/2013	33,931,385	0.993	336,938,652	49.75%	167,626,979	1,688,086
Non-locally assessed property	6/15/2013	638,556	0.993	6,340,863	49.75%	3,154,580	31,768
<i>Total first half tax year 2013</i>		<i>34,569,941</i>		<i>343,279,515</i>		<i>170,781,559</i>	<i>1,719,855</i>
Total fiscal year 2013 revenue						<u>337,429,292</u>	<u>3,398,079</u>
Less projected senior citizen and disability tax relief						-3,600,000	
Plus delinquent FY 2012 and prior year real estate tax revenues collected in FY 2013						1,500,000	
Total FY 2013 revenue after adjustments						<u>335,329,291</u>	

* Rate does not include 0.5 cent non-General Fund dedication for stormwater management improvements.

Revenues

Real Estate Assessments by Calendar Year

(Amounts in Thousands)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Residential Single Family	5,830,209	6,791,096	8,361,631	9,727,249	11,604,207	13,840,915
Residential Condominium	1,743,688	2,098,194	2,830,219	3,518,100	4,668,117	6,490,841
Commercial Multi-Family	1,734,225	2,004,540	2,264,921	2,570,652	3,088,102	3,378,614
Office/Retail Property	4,061,051	4,155,509	4,623,100	5,447,070	6,499,398	7,565,870
Other Commercial	598,139	421,220	464,500	549,565	726,886	850,487
Public Service Corporation	665,038	662,430	681,555	76,860	772,941	779,992
Total	14,632,350	16,132,989	19,225,926	21,889,496	27,359,651	32,906,719
Residential Single Family	39.8%	42.1%	43.5%	44.4%	42.4%	42.1%
Residential Condominium	11.9%	13.0%	14.7%	16.1%	17.1%	19.7%
Commercial Multi-Family	11.9%	12.4%	11.8%	11.7%	11.3%	10.3%
Office/Retail Property	27.8%	25.8%	24.0%	24.9%	23.8%	23.0%
Other Commercial	4.1%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%
Public Service Corporation	4.5%	4.1%	3.5%	0.4%	2.8%	2.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Residential	51.8%	55.1%	58.2%	60.5%	59.5%	61.8%
Commercial	48.2%	44.9%	41.8%	39.5%	40.5%	38.2%
Residential including Commercial Multi-Family*	63.6%	67.5%	70.0%	72.3%	70.8%	72.1%
Commercial excluding Commercial Multi-Family*	36.4%	32.5%	30.0%	27.7%	29.2%	27.9%

Sources: Assessment Values are from the 2001-2012 Real Property Assessment Reports.

* Current assessment practices include Commercial Multi-Family (rental units) in as commercial property. These numbers show the split if Commercial Multi-Family were included in Residential

Revenues

Real Estate Assessments by Calendar Year

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Residential Single Family	13,810,784	13,770,377	13,343,094	12,884,281	13,064,551	13,401,631
Residential Condominium	6,394,580	6,252,379	5,648,101	5,233,544	5,186,478	5,150,726
Vacant Residential*		116,858	161,323	153,080	179,702	163,350
Commercial Multi-Family	4,102,178	4,383,780	4,443,230	4,101,241	4,483,882	5,276,996
Office/Retail Property	8,386,548	9,165,161	9,001,670	7,970,599	8,433,635	8,544,988
Other Commercial	694,879	522,208	489,796	423,355	438,957	416,596
Public Service Corporation	854,062	892,054	876,985	883,390	844,746	828,408
Total	<u>34,243,031</u>	<u>35,102,817</u>	<u>33,964,198</u>	<u>31,649,490</u>	<u>32,631,952</u>	<u>33,782,696</u>
Residential Single Family	40.3%	39.2%	39.3%	40.7%	40.0%	39.7%
Residential Condominium	18.7%	17.8%	16.6%	16.5%	15.9%	15.2%
Vacant Residential			0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Commercial Multi-Family	12.0%	12.5%	13.1%	13.0%	13.7%	15.6%
Office/Retail Property	24.5%	26.1%	26.5%	25.2%	25.8%	25.3%
Other Commercial	2.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
Public Service Corporation	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Residential**	59.0%	57.0%	56.4%	57.7%	56.5%	55.4%
Commercial***	41.0%	42.6%	43.6%	42.3%	43.5%	44.6%
Residential including Commercial Multi-Family****	71.0%	69.5%	69.5%	70.7%	70.2%	71.0%
Commercial excluding Commercial Multi-Family****	29.0%	30.1%	30.5%	29.3%	29.8%	29.0%

*Prior to CY 2008, "Vacant Residential" was included in "Other Commercial."

** Residential includes Residential Single Family, Residential Condominium, and Vacant Residential past CY 2008.

*** Commercial includes Commercial Multi-Family, Office/Rental Property, Other Commercial, and Public Service Corporation.

**** Current assessment practices include Commercial Multi-Family (rental units) in as commercial property. These numbers show the split if Commercial Multi-Family were included in Residential

Sources: Assessment Values are from the 2001-2012 Real Property Assessment Reports.

Revenues

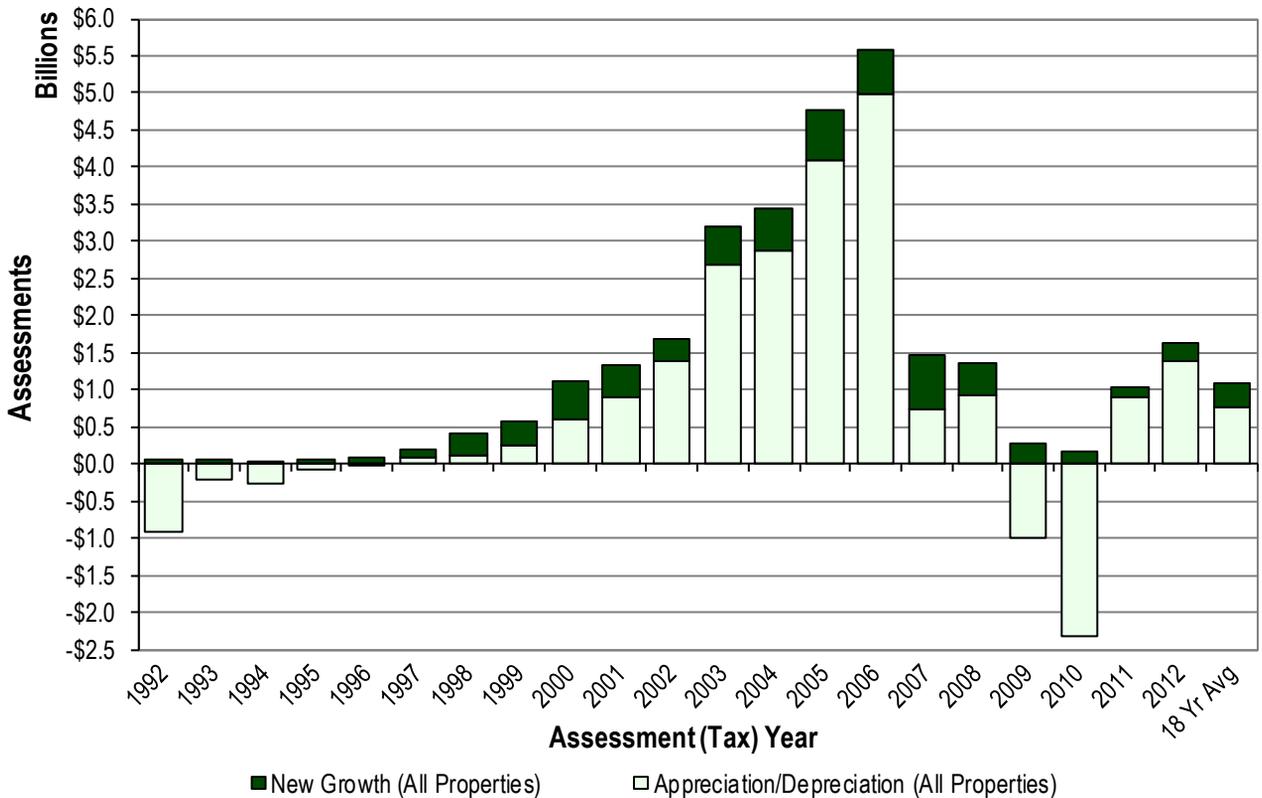
Real Property Tax Base

Change in Total Tax Base Years 1992-2013

The following chart compares the total appreciation of existing properties with total new construction. As shown in the graph, increases to the tax base have been primarily the result of appreciation. From tax years 2001 to 2006, appreciation significantly exceeded the value of new construction. The residential real estate market slowed in 2007, and the commercial real estate market followed in 2008. After four years of decline of appreciation the market began to pick up again in 2011 and continues to do so in 2012, with new growth having a greater share of the total increase.

Change in Total Tax Base

Tax Year 1992-2013



Revenues

Real Estate Tax Rates

Regional Tax Rates Tax Years 1986-2012 (Approved)

Shown below is a comparison of real estate tax rates from selected major Northern Virginia jurisdictions over the past twenty-five calendar years. In Virginia, the tax and calendar years coincide. Rates listed are per \$100 of assessed value.

Tax Year	Alexandria	Arlington	Fairfax	Loudoun	Pr. William
1986	1.380	0.940	1.35	1.02	1.420
1987	1.340	0.920	1.32	0.88	1.300
1988	1.250	0.890	1.30	0.95	1.380
1989	1.100	0.780	1.19	0.88	1.380
1990	1.045	0.765	1.11	0.85	1.360
1991	1.045	0.765	1.11	0.94	1.360
1992	1.045	0.820	1.16	0.96	1.360
1993	1.070	0.860	1.16	1.00	1.360
1994	1.070	0.897	1.16	1.02	1.360
1995	1.070	0.940	1.16	0.99	1.360
1996	1.070	0.960	1.23	1.03	1.360
1997	1.070	0.986	1.23	1.06	1.360
1998	1.110	0.998	1.23	1.11	1.360
1999	1.110	0.998	1.23	1.11	1.360
2000	1.110	1.023	1.23	1.08	1.340
2001	1.110	1.023	1.23	1.08	1.310
2002	1.080	0.993	1.21	1.05	1.230
2003	1.035	0.978	1.16	1.11	1.160
2004	0.995	0.958	1.13	1.1075	1.070
2005	0.915	0.878	1.00	1.04	0.974
2006	0.815	0.818	0.89	0.89	0.8071
2007	0.830	0.818	0.89	0.96	0.8379
		Res/Comm ¹	Res/Comm ¹		
2008	0.845	0.848/0.973	0.92/1.03	1.14	0.97
2009	0.903	0.875/1.00	1.05/1.16	1.245	1.288
2010	0.978	.958/1.083	1.121/1.231	1.3	1.3146
2011	0.998	.958/1.083	1.1010/1.231	1.285	1.2806
2012	0.998				

-In CY 2011, Alexandria added an add-on rate of 0.5 cents for stormwater management initiatives.

-Arlington County's rate includes a stormwater add on tax of 1.3 cents, and a transportation add-on tax on commercial property of 12.5 cents.

-Fairfax County includes a countywide rate of 1.5 cents for leaf collection, 1.5 cents for stormwater and 0.1 cents for pest infestations, and a transportation add-on tax on commercial property of 11 cents.

Prince William includes a fire rescue levy of 7.691 cents and 0.2 cents for pest infestations.

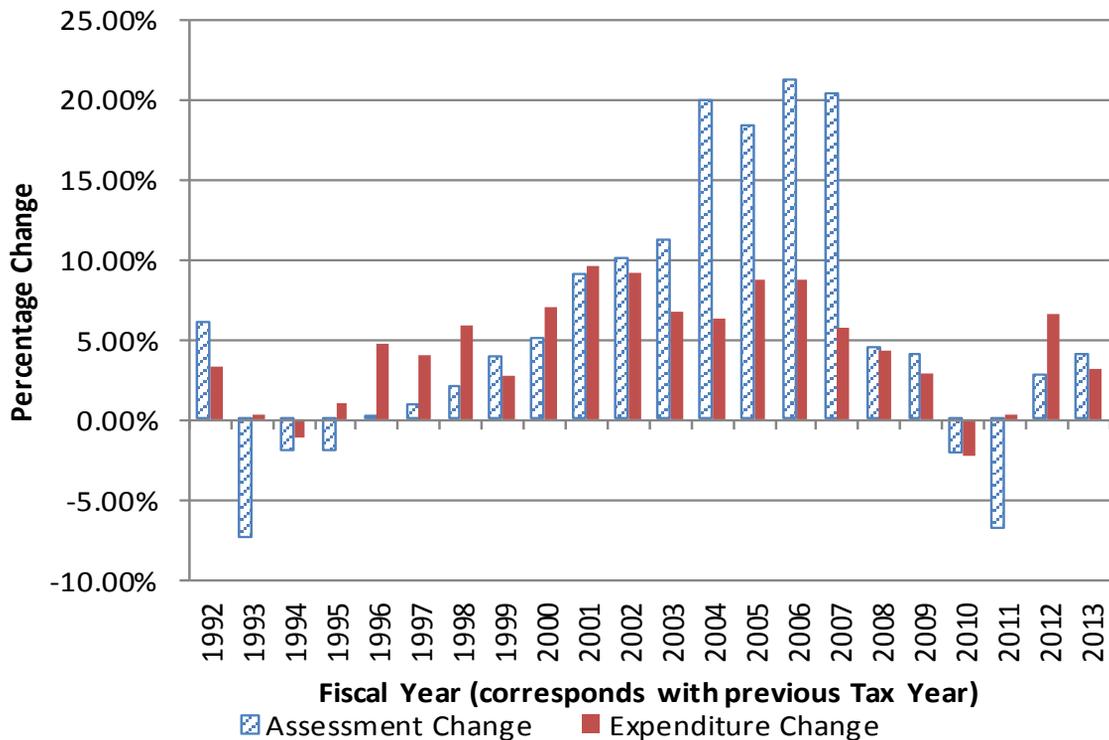
1. Beginning in calendar year 2008, Arlington County and Fairfax County levied an additional tax on most commercial real property for transportation purposes.

Revenues

Real Property Assessments Compared to General Fund Expenditures

Fiscal Years 1992-2013

The following graph compares the growth in the City's Real Property Tax Base (all sources) with the growth of the overall General Fund budget (including the appropriation to the Schools and cash capital funding of the Capital Improvement Program budget.) As noted below, from 1993 to 1994 as the City's tax base declined, overall spending declined as well. History repeated itself when, as a result of declines in the City's real estate assessments, City expenditures declined in FY 2010 and remained flat in FY 2011. Since CY 1990, the average annual assessment change is 8.86% while the average expenditure change over that same period is 4.85%. The large increase in expenditures in 2012 is primarily attributable to the 2.2 cent set aside for transportation expansion.



Revenues

Personal Property Tax

FY 2013 Proposed \$60.8 million (\$37.2 million local/\$23.6 million Virginia car tax reimbursement)

10.8% of General Fund Revenues (6.6% local/4.2% Virginia reimbursement)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$58,470,475	\$58,178,531	\$60,524,179	\$60,774,179	0.4%

Personal Property Tax revenues can be divided into two categories – vehicular personal property tax, paid on vehicles in the City and business personal property tax, consisting of tax paid on business tangible equipment.

Vehicular Personal Property Tax

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
Personal Property Tax	\$16,568,829	\$16,700,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,500,000	2.6%
<i>State Reimbursement</i>	<i>\$23,578,531</i>	<i>\$23,578,531</i>	<i>\$23,578,531</i>	<i>\$23,578,531</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
Total	\$38,028,850	\$37,778,531	\$40,278,531	\$40,278,531	0.0%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	0.2%	-1.4%	NA
Inflation Adjusted Increase	-1.9%	-3.7%	NA

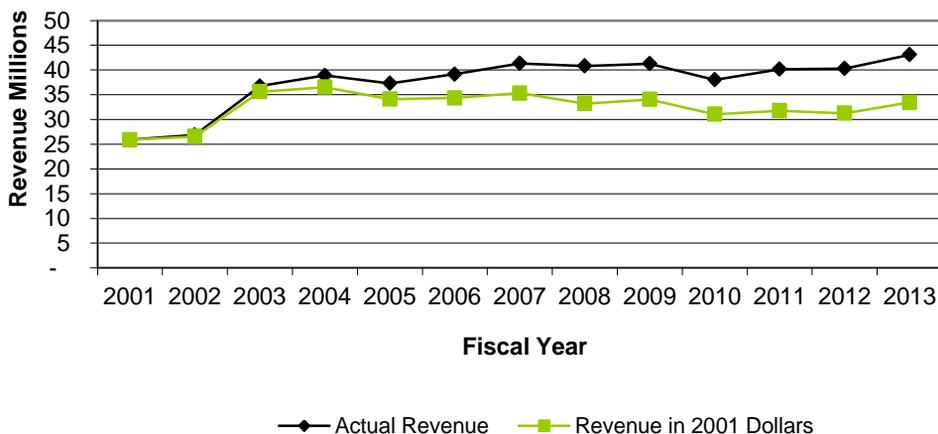
Alexandria's vehicle tax rate is \$4.75 per \$100. The City computes the value of vehicles using trade-in-value, which equals 86% of the National Automobile Dealers Association (N.A.D.A.) retail value. Thus, the effective rate on vehicles is \$4.09 per \$100 retail value. The tax is paid yearly. Personal Property tax bills are mailed in August; payment is due by October 5. If taxes are not paid on time, a 10% penalty and interest are applied. Since 1999, the Commonwealth of Virginia has reimbursed all localities in Virginia for part of the vehicle portion of the personal property tax as part of the Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA). (See italicized line above. Beginning in CY 2006, the State began to reimburse localities a fixed amount based on the CY 2004 level of State reimbursement. For Alexandria, this totals \$23,578,531.) From CY 2002 to CY 2005, the reimbursement amount was 70% of the first \$20,000 of a vehicle's assessed tax bill. From CY 2006 to CY 2008, the reimbursement amount was 69%. The reimbursement rate was 73% in 2009, 69% in CY 2010, and 63% in CY 2011.

Revenues

Revenues projected for FY 2012 are based on actual revenues through January 2012. For FY 2013, revenues from vehicular personal property are expected to increase by 2.6%. This is attributed to an increase in the number of vehicles registered in the City.

Vehicular Personal Property Tax Revenue including PPTRA

FY 2001 – FY 2012 Proposed



Business Personal Property Tax

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$16,909,260	\$16,900,000	\$16,300,000	\$16,300,000	+0.0%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

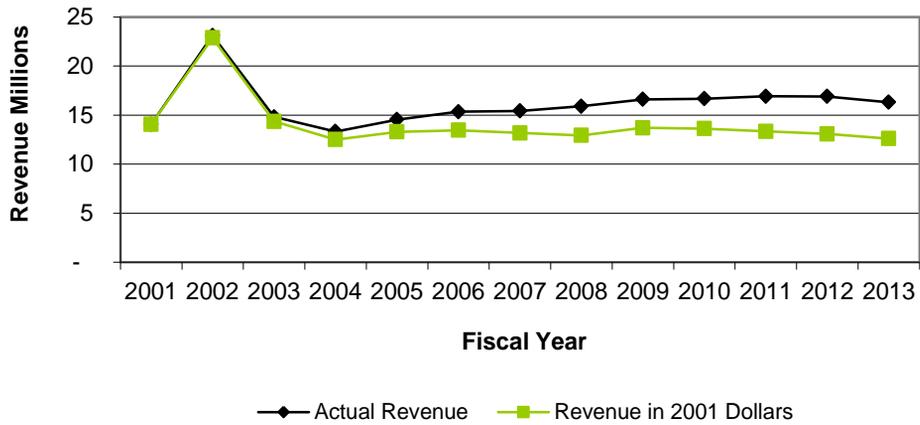
	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	2.0%	1.9%	NA
Inflation Adjusted Increase	-1.9%	-0.5	NA

Business tangible equipment is valued using established depreciation tables based on original cost. Business personal property consists of motor vehicles, machinery, computers, and furniture. The self-assessing tax return is due to the City on May 1. As with vehicular personal property, the tax on business property is due by October 5.

Revenues for FY 2012 are based on collections through the January, 2012. Business personal property tax collections are expected to be flat in FY 2013 due to continuing weakness in the economy.

Revenues

Business Personal Property Tax FY 2001 – FY 2013 Proposed

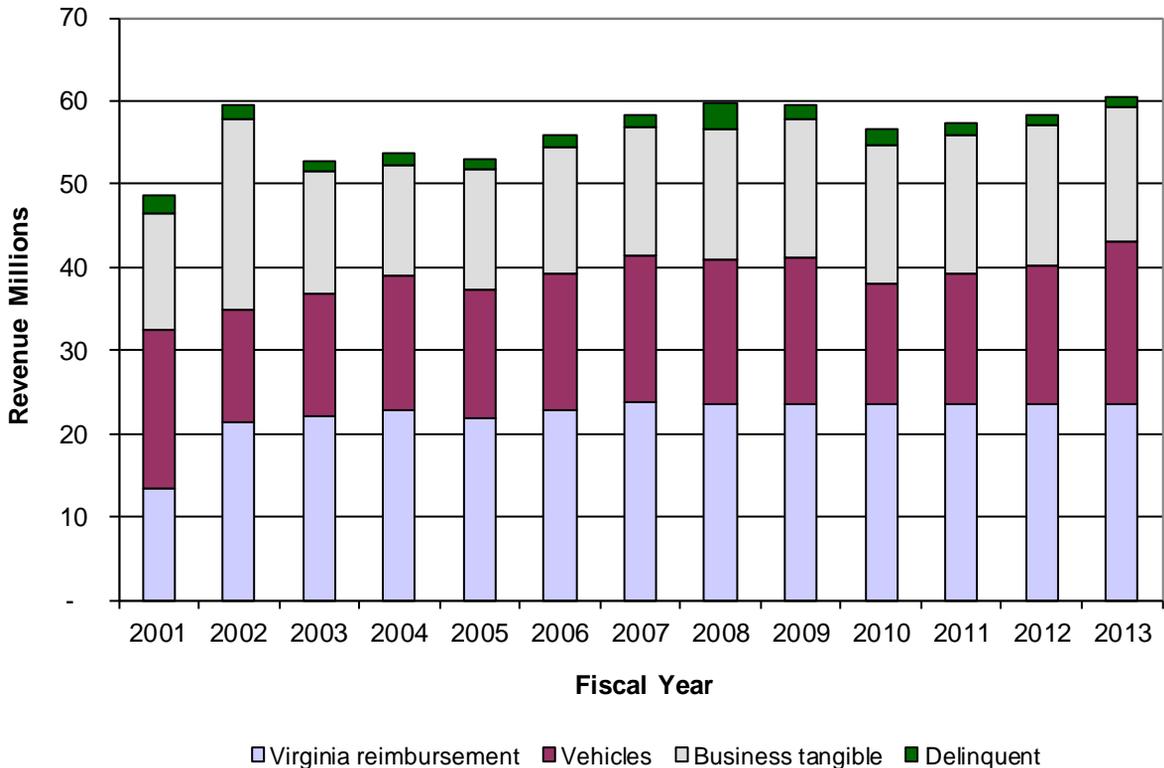


Legislative Authority

Virginia Code §58.1-3507 City Code §3-2-324

The chart below shows the share of Personal Property Tax from each source. Projected revenues in FY 2013 of \$60,378,531 include the PPTRA reimbursement from the State (39.1%), vehicular personal property (32.3%), business personal property (27%), and delinquencies (1.7%). For budgeting purposes, the PPTRA reimbursement is considered an intergovernmental revenue.

Personal Property Tax Revenue By Source, Fiscal Year 2001 – 2013 Proposed



Revenues

Intergovernmental Revenues

FY 2013 Proposed \$53.0 million

9.3% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$53,728,609	\$52,976,656	\$53,479,222	\$53,386,656	-0.2%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	1.9%	3.6%	9.5%
Inflation Adjusted Increase	-0.2%	1.9%	6.9%

Background

General Fund Intergovernmental Revenues include state and federal aid that are generally not legally restricted to a specific program use. This excludes grant funding from the state and federal government which is accounted for in the City's Special Revenue Fund. In FY 2011 and FY 2012, Federal intergovernmental revenues are boosted by an interest subsidy in which the City is reimbursed for interest payments on Build American bonds. The subsidy was made available as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

State intergovernmental revenues projected for FY 2012 and FY 2013 are based on Virginia's 2010-2012 biennium budget and Virginia's 2012 revised budget respectively. The largest sources of intergovernmental revenue are the Personal Property Tax (Car Tax) reimbursement discussed in the previous section (44.0%), Compensation Board Revenue (13.7%), State Aid for Road Maintenance (12.3%), and the Federal Per Diem reimbursement for federal prisoners (12.5%).

The decrease from FY 2012 to FY 2013 is attributed to a \$292,566 loss in Federal Prisoner per-diem reimbursements.

Revenues

Intergovernmental Revenues

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed
STATE AID				
HB 599 (law enforcement aid)	\$ 5,576,264	\$ 5,380,536	\$ 5,380,536	\$ 5,380,536
Personal Property Tax Reimbursement	23,578,531	23,578,531	23,578,531	23,578,531
Compensation Board Reimbursements for Sheriff and Other Constitutional Officers	7,490,804	6,949,748	6,949,748	6,949,748
Compensation Board Reimbursements for Treasury & Revenue Administration	31,541	492,674	492,674	492,674
State Prisoner Per Diem	423,121	462,272	462,272	462,272
State Aid for Road Maintenance	6,625,768	6,625,769	6,625,769	6,625,769
Other State Aid	1,616,944	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000
Local Aid to the State	-1,311,872	-1,280,514	-1,280,514	-1,080,514
TOTAL STATE AID	\$ 44,031,101	\$ 43,529,016	\$ 43,529,016	\$ 43,729,016

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed
FEDERAL AID				
Federal Prisoner Per Diem	\$ 7,027,903	\$ 6,735,337	\$ 7,027,903	\$ 6,735,337
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	155,604	175,000	175,000	175,000
Build America Bonds Subsidy	1,226,739	1,713,303	1,713,303	1,713,303
Other Federal Aid (Including indirect costs recovered from federal grants)	1,287,263	824,000	1,034,000	1,034,000
TOTAL FEDERAL AID	\$ 9,697,509	\$ 9,447,640	\$ 9,950,206	\$ 9,657,640
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL AID	\$ 53,728,610	\$ 52,976,656	\$ 53,479,222	\$ 53,386,656

Sources of General Fund Intergovernmental Revenues – State Aid

HB599 Aid. The City receives funding from the Commonwealth of Virginia to help defray the costs of the Police Department.

Personal Property Tax Reimbursement. Since 1999, the Commonwealth of Virginia has paid a portion of Alexandria's personal property tax on vehicles in Alexandria, the "car tax." For additional information about the reimbursement, see the previous description of the personal property tax.

Compensation Board Reimbursement. The City receives assistance from the Virginia Compensation Board to help defray part of the cost of office operations for Constitutional Officers, including the Sheriff, the Commonwealth's Attorney, the Clerk of Court, and the Registrar. The City also receives assistance to fund part of the cost of the Finance Department.

State Prisoner Per Diem. The City receives per diem compensation from the Commonwealth of Virginia for State prisoners maintained in the Alexandria Detention Center.

Revenues

Sources of General Fund Intergovernmental Revenues – Federal Aid

State Aid for Road Maintenance. The City receives State aid for local maintenance of its primary and secondary roads based on a formula including reimbursement rate and locally maintained lane miles.

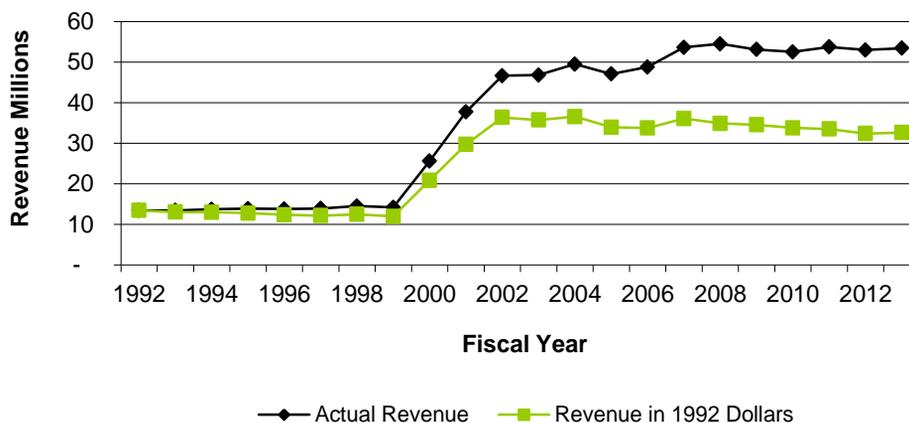
Other Reduction in State Aid. The General Assembly reduced aid to localities across the board beginning in the FY 2010 and continuing through to FY 2013. The City of Alexandria's share of the reduction is expected to be approximately \$1.1 million in its FY 2013 budget. The City is allowed to choose the revenue categories in which the reductions are applied. In FY 2012, the City chose to allocate its reduction across all categories of State aid except HB599 Aid.

Federal Prisoner Per Diem. The City receives per diem compensation from the Federal Government for federal prisoners held in custody in the Alexandria Detention Center.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program. The City receives aid from the Federal Government to help defray the cost of incarceration for undocumented criminal aliens.

Build American Bonds Subsidy. The City receives a reimbursement from the federal government for taxable bonds (in lieu of tax exempt bonds) issued in June 2009 and June 2010. The subsidy is equal to 35% of the debt service costs of the bonds.

Intergovernmental Revenues Actual 1992 – Proposed 2013



Revenues

Business License Taxes

FY 2013 Proposed \$32.9 million

5.7% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$29,136,466	\$31,825,000	\$32,000,000	\$32,960,000	+3.0%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	0.5%	3.4%	4.9%
Inflation Adjusted Increase	-1.6%	1.0%	2.4%

Background

The Business License (BPOL) tax is levied on those doing business in the City and is a fixed fee of \$50 for businesses with gross receipts ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000. For business with gross receipts of \$100,000 or more, the Business License tax is assessed as a percentage of the gross receipts at rates ranging from .0005 (wholesale merchants) to .0058 (professionals, such as doctors and lawyers). The progressively increasing rates by class of business make the BPOL tax function much like a value added tax (VAT). Businesses will pay tax on \$100,000 in minimum gross receipts collected by a licensable business. Businesses earning less than \$100,000 pay an administrative fee of \$50.

In FY 2006, Council approved major business license tax relief, reform, and simplification for small and medium sized businesses in their first two years of operation by eliminating the estimating process and related tax payments. Alexandria was the first jurisdiction on the state to reform the BPOL tax in this manner.

The tax is paid annually. License renewal applications and taxes are due March 1 of each year.

Revenues projected for FY 2012 are based on collections through January 2012. For FY 2013, it is expected that this revenue will increase as the economy grew modestly in CY 2012.

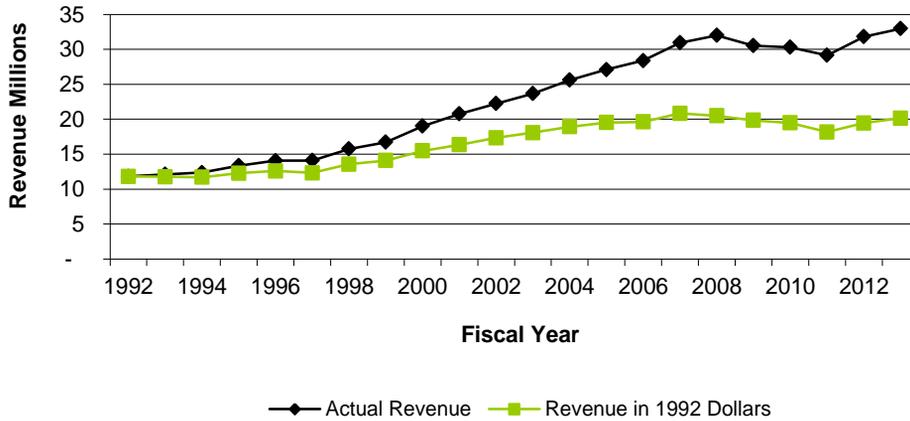
Revenues

Legislative Authority

Virginia Code §58.1-3703 and §58.1-3706 City Code §3-2-372 - §3-2-379

Business License Tax Revenue

Actual FY 1992 – Proposed 2013



Revenues

Sales Tax Revenues

FY 2013 Proposed \$24.6 million

4.3% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$23,880,909	\$24,200,000	\$24,400,000	\$24,644,000	1.0%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	-1.1%	1.4%	3.3%
Inflation Adjusted Increase	-3.2%	-0.9%	0.8%

Background

The total sales tax in Alexandria and in all Virginia localities is generally 5.0% (grocery store food is 2.5%), which includes the locally levy portion of sales tax of 1.0% and the State sales tax of 4.0%. The sales tax is collected by retail merchants when goods and services are purchased. Of the total 4.0% State sales tax remitted by businesses which collect tax for the State, 1.0% is allocated to education statewide, 0.5% is allocated to transportation projects statewide, and the balance finances other State funded programs and services.

Declines from the peak in FY 2007 are partly due to refunds to neighboring jurisdictions of taxes incorrectly attributed by the state (which collects this tax) to Alexandria. Declines are also due to the recession starting in late FY 2008 and continuing through FY 2009.

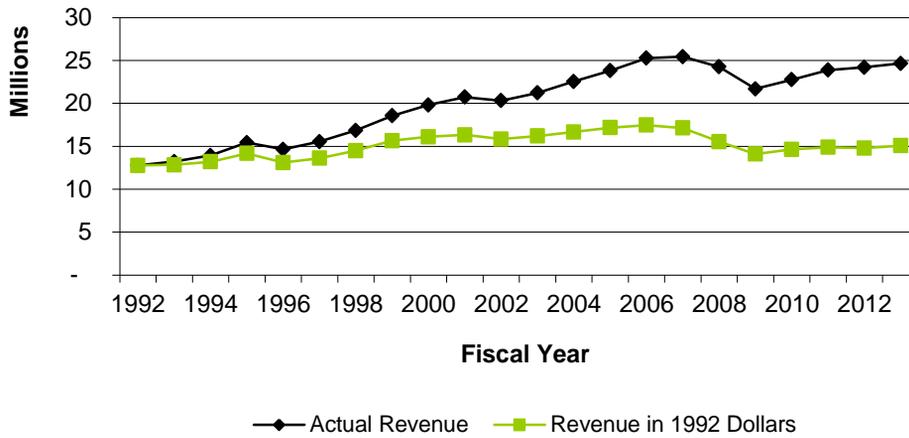
Revenues projected for FY 2012 are based on actual revenues through January 2012. It is expected that sales tax revenues will increase moderately at about the long-term average in FY 2013 due to some economic growth.

Revenues

Legislative Authority

Virginia Code §58.1-605 City Code §3-2-91

Sales Tax Revenue Actual FY 1992 – Proposed 2013



Revenues

Restaurant Meals Tax Revenues

FY 2013 Proposed \$16.4 million

2.8% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$16,214,900	\$16,300,000	\$16,300,000	\$16,400,000	0.6%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	9.9%	6.7%	7.1%
Inflation Adjusted Increase	7.6%	4.2%	4.5%

Background

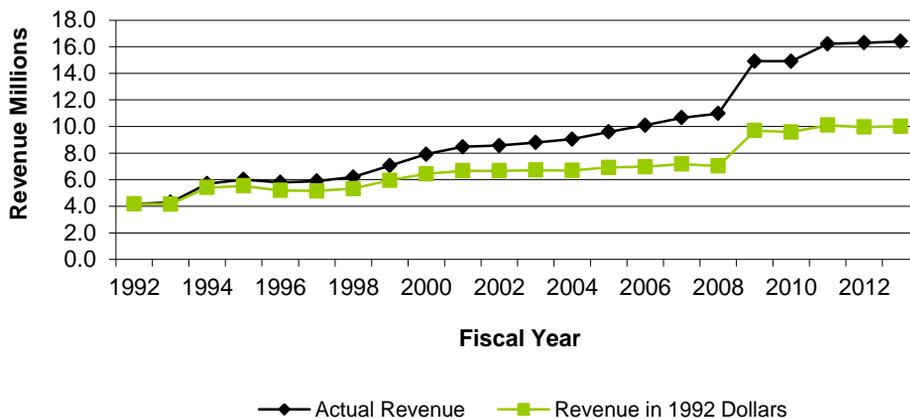
Alexandria's restaurant meals tax was increased from 3% to 4% in FY 2009. The tax is in addition to a 5% sales tax (4% State sales tax and 1% local option).

Revenues projected for FY 2012 are based on actual revenues through January of 2012. For FY 2013, it is expected that collections will increase modestly.

Legislative Authority

Virginia Code §58.1-3833 City Code §3-2-242

Restaurant Meals Tax Revenue Actual FY 1992 – Proposed 2013



Revenues

Transient Lodging Tax Revenues

FY 2013 Proposed \$12.4 million

2.1% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj.'12 to '13
\$11,245,201	\$12,500,000	\$11,700,000	\$12,400,000	5.9%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	7.5%	6.7%	9.2%
Inflation Adjusted Increase	5.3%	4.3%	6.6%

Background

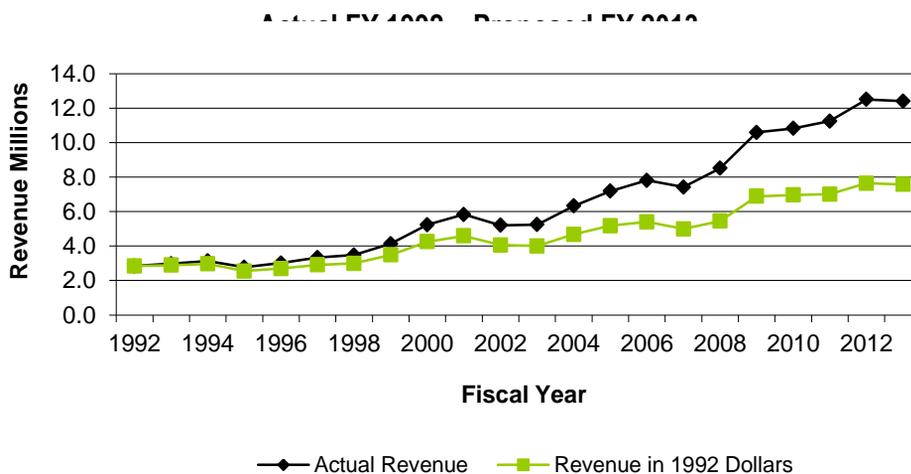
The amount of local tax levied on the amount paid for hotel and motel rooms is 6.5% of the room charge plus a \$1 per night lodging fee. The rate was increased by 1% from 5.5% plus \$1 as part of the Approved FY 2009 Budget. Prior to FY 2000, the City levied a tax of 5.65% on the room charge and assessed no per night room charge.

Revenues projected for FY 2012 are partially based on actual revenues through January FY 2012. The City's hotel occupancy rates have increased somewhat compared to last year and room rates are flat or up slightly. For FY 2013, it is expected that demand and revenue per room will increase somewhat as the economy and tourism industry continue to recover and one new hotel opens. The FY 2013 proposed budget includes an addition of \$200,000 to be raised as a result of \$100,000 in additional advertising spending added to the ACVA budget.

Legislative Authority

Virginia Code §58.1-3840 City Code §3-2-141 to 3-2-151

Transient Lodging Tax Revenue



Revenues

Communications Sales and Use Tax

FY 2013 Approved \$11.3 million

2.0% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$11,259,534	\$11,600,000	\$11,100,000	\$11,300,000	1.8%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	NA	NA	NA
Inflation Adjusted Increase	NA	NA	NA

Background

Virginia HB 568 replaced many of the telephone and cable television taxes previously collected by the City 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 the utility tax on phone service, the E-911 service tax, the cable franchise fee, and part of the gross receipts tax on telecommunications companies are now collected by Virginia and remitted to Alexandria. The tax of 5% on all communications services including landline phones, cell phones, cable television, and satellite television service went into effect on January 1, 2007. The E-911 fee rose from \$0.50 per line per month to \$0.75 per line per month.

The implementation of the new State collected tax was designed to be initially revenue neutral for local governments. Based on information provided to Virginia about Alexandria's collection of existing taxes in FY 2006 which equate to 2.6% of taxes collected statewide, the City receives approximately 2.6% of the State's total Communication Sales and Use tax revenues. If total Communications Taxes increase statewide, the City would receive 2.6% of any new tax revenues. The same is true if taxes decline. Revenues projected in FY 2012 are based on revenues collected through January FY 2012. There has been no growth in this revenue source since its inception in FY 2007, and revenues are expected to increase modestly in FY 2013.

Revenues

Utility Tax Revenues

FY 2013 Approved \$11.4 million

2.0% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$10,812,989	\$11,200,000	\$11,200,000	\$11,400,000	1.7%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	-8.7%	-3.8%	-1.6%
Inflation Adjusted Increase	-10.6%	-6.1%	-3.9%

Background

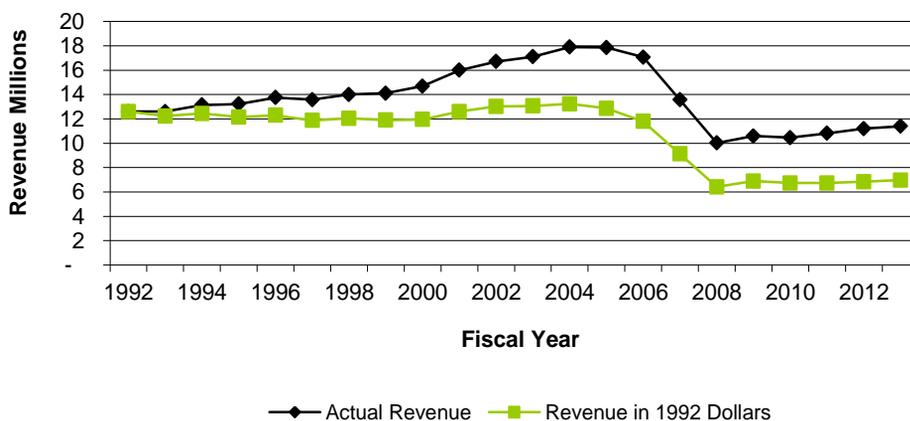
The consumer utility tax is levied on all residential and commercial users of water, natural gas, and electricity. The utility tax rates are detailed in the table titled "FY 2013 Proposed Tax Rates for Major Revenue Sources" at the end of this section. Until the end of calendar year 2006, the tax on landline telephone service was also included in this category. Effective on January 1, 2007, state law was changed and the state assumed responsibility for collecting a flat 5% tax on landline telephone service. For additional information, see the section on the Communication Sales and Use tax.

Revenues projected for FY 2012 are based on actual revenues from water, natural gas, and electricity through January of FY 2012. The decrease in utility revenues reflected in the "Average Annual Increases through FY 2011" table is due to the exclusion of landline telephone service in FY 2008, now included in the Communications Sales and Use tax. This revenue category is expected to increase at a little above its long-term average of about 1.7% annually.

Legislative Authority

Virginia Code §58.1-605 City Code §3-2-372 - §3-2-379

Consumer Utility Tax Revenue
Actual FY 1992 – Proposed FY 2013



Revenues

Motor Vehicle License Revenues

FY 2013 Proposed \$3.4 million

0.7% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$3,324,937	\$3,200,000	\$3,400,000	\$3,400,000	0.0%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	6.2%	4.0%	3.5%
Inflation Adjusted Increase	4.0%	1.6%	1.0%

Background

The City levies an annual vehicle license tax on all motor vehicles, trailers, and semitrailers and issues a vehicle license decal as proof that the license tax has been paid. In 2007, Virginia HB 3202 was signed into law, giving localities the ability to increase the license tax to fund transportation needs. In May 2007, City Council passed an ordinance increasing the City's license tax from \$25 to \$33 for passenger vehicles and from \$15 to \$21 for motorcycles. This license tax increase raises \$700,000 per year with these funds targeted to transportation purchases, namely the support of debt service to pay for Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) capital projects.

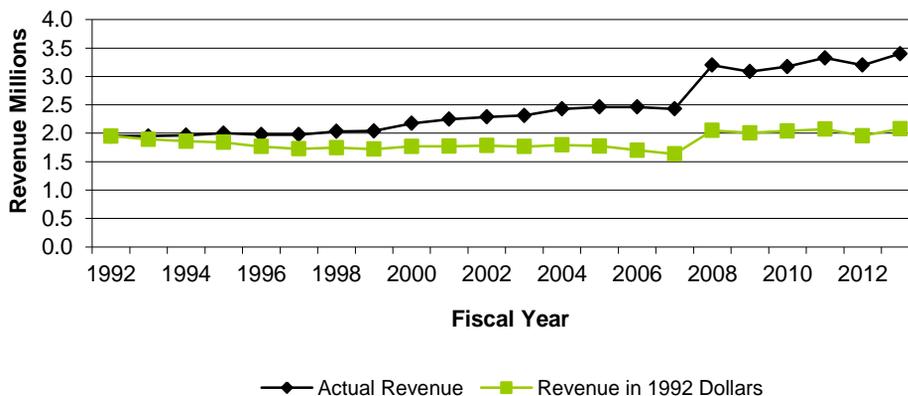
Revenues projected for FY 2012 are based on actual billings and collections through January of 2012. For FY 2013, it is expected that this revenue will remain flat as the number of vehicles in the City is not expected to increase from FY 2012.

Legislative Authority

Virginia Code §46.2-752 to §46.2-753 City Code §3-2-321 to §3-2-337

Motor Vehicle License Revenue

Actual FY 2002 Proposed FY 2013



Revenues

Recordation Tax Revenues

FY 2012 Approved \$4.2 million

0.7% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$3,668,663	\$3,800,000	\$4,100,000	\$4,200,000	2.4%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	-14.0%	6.1%	10.2%
Inflation Adjusted Increase	-15.9%	3.6%	7.5%

Background

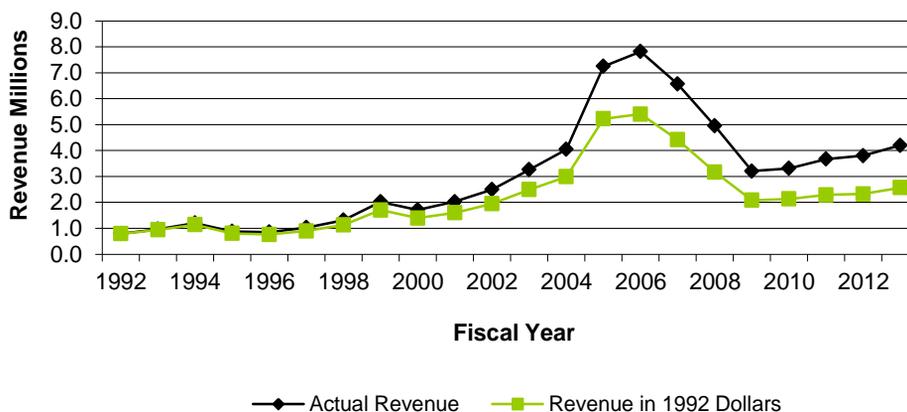
Alexandria's recordation tax rate is assessed at a rate of \$0.083 per \$100 of value for all transactions, including the recording of deeds, deeds of trust, mortgages, and contracts admitted to record by the Clerk of the Circuit Court. The City's recordation tax rate was increased from \$0.050 to \$0.083, effective September 1, 2004, as a result of General Assembly action increasing the State's rate. By law, Alexandria and other Virginia cities may impose a recordation tax of up to 1/3 of the State's tax rate, which is currently \$0.25 per \$100.

Revenues projected for FY 2012 are based on actual revenues through January of FY 2012. For FY 2013, it is expected that this revenue will increase modestly as mortgage activity shows some signs of recovery.

Legislative Authority

Virginia Code §58.1-814 City Code §3-2-41

Recordation Tax Revenue
Actual FY 1992 – Proposed FY 2013



Revenues

Cigarette Tax Revenues

FY 2013 Proposed \$2.8 million

0.5% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$2,777,052	\$2,900,000	\$2,900,000	\$2,800,000	-3.4%

Average Annual Increases through FY 2011

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Nominal Increase	-0.5%	5.6%	3.6%
Inflation Adjusted Increase	-2.5%	3.1%	1.0%

Background

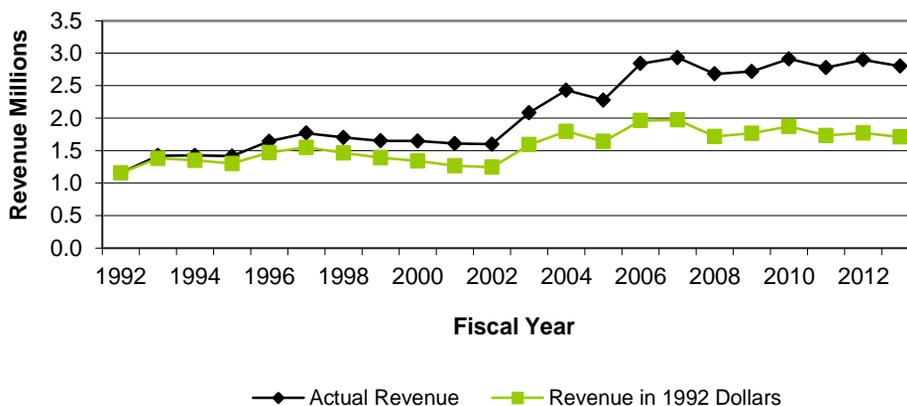
The local cigarette tax is levied at a rate of \$0.80 per pack of 20 cigarettes sold in the City. For FY 2010, the rate was increased from \$0.70 in FY 2009.

Revenues projected for FY 2012 are based on actual revenues through January of FY 2011. For FY 2013, it is expected that this revenue will continue to decline.

Legislative Authority

Virginia Code §58.1-3840 City Code §3-2-102

Cigarette Tax Revenue
Actual FY 1991 – Proposed 2013



Revenues

Charges for Services

FY 2013 Proposed \$15 million
2.6% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$14,939,669	\$14,709,303	\$14,909,303	\$15,009,303	0.6%

This category includes the refuse user charge (\$5.9 million in FY 2013) and parking meter receipts (\$2.6 million in FY 2013). The City Council's general user fee guidelines, adopted in FY 1994, provide that the City's user fees and charges for service shall be set in consideration of the City's ability (a) to recover the cost of providing the service, except in cases where the City's economic development goals or the income levels of affected residents or other market considerations have a bearing on fee setting, and (b) to maintain comparability with fees and charges in neighboring jurisdictions. This category is expected to increase primarily because of increases in collections from parking meters. FY 2013 proposed budget includes proposed increase in Recreation and Planning and Zoning fees in any rates used to charge for services.

Licenses, Permits, and Fees

FY 2013 Proposed \$2.2 million
0.4% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$2,543,789	\$2,049,975	\$2,282,439	\$2,282,439	0.0%

This category includes Taxi Fees (\$0.4 million), and Fire Retesting Program fees (\$0.6 million). The category decreased between FY 2010 and FY 2011 because Code Administration fees moved out of the General Fund. Beginning in FY 2011, departments were required to review all of their fees no more than once every three years. No increases are proposed in any type of licenses, permits, and fees.

Revenues from the Use of Money and Property

FY 2013 Proposed \$3.4 million
0.7% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$3,591,323	\$3,570,000	\$3,420,000	\$3,420,000	0.0%

This category includes interest on General Fund investments (budgeted at \$0.6 million in FY 2013), and Parking Garage revenues (budgeted at \$1.9 million in FY 2013). Revenue is expected to remain flat as interest rates on General Fund investments are expected to remain at historic lows in FY 2013.

Revenues

Fines and Forfeitures

FY 2013 Proposed \$4.7 million
0.9% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$4,472,520	\$4,764,000	\$4,764,000	\$4,764,000	0.0%

This category includes parking fines (budgeted in FY 2013 at \$3.4 million), and court fines (budgeted in FY 2013 at \$1.0 million). This category is expected to remain flat in FY 2013. No increases in the amounts of fines and forfeitures are proposed.

Other Miscellaneous Tax Revenues

FY 2012 Approved \$3.3 million
0.5% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$3,547,600	\$2,705,000	\$3,285,275	\$3,310,275	0.7%

This category includes the State's telecommunications tax, bank and other franchise taxes, and the daily rental tax. Alexandria receives a fixed percentage of the total collections by the state. Revenues are expected to decrease modestly in the State's telecommunications tax.

Admissions Tax

FY 2013 Proposed \$1.0 million
0.2% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$1,082,685	\$1,100,000	\$1,000,00	\$1,000,000	0.0%

The Admissions Tax, equal to 10% of the admissions fee up to 50 cents, is levied on the sale of movie and live theatre tickets. It was implemented by the City during FY 2006. Collections in FY 2012 have been decreased to reflect lower movie attendance. Collections are anticipated to remain flat in 2013.

Revenues

Miscellaneous Non-Tax Revenues

FY 2013 Approved \$0.8 million
0.1% of General Fund Revenues

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change Proj. '12 to '13
\$987,727	\$762,000	\$762,000	\$762,000	0.0%

This category includes revenue sources such as payment in lieu of taxes, insurance and damage recoveries, offsets to expenditures, impound lot revenues, and Freedom of Information Act fees.

Other Financing Sources

FY 2013 Approved \$7.7 million

	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2012 Projected	FY 2013 Proposed
City Fund Balance Prior Year Surplus	NA	\$3,624,999	\$7,161,138	\$5,797,708
Transfer-in from special revenue account	\$1,446,713	\$1,394,903	\$1,394,903	\$1,854,502
Total	\$1,446,713	\$5,019,902	\$8,556,041	\$7,652,210

This category reflects other non-revenue financing sources used to help finance the \$585 million projected General Fund Expenditure budget. The elements of these financing sources include:

- (a) \$5.7 million in prior year General Fund surplus funds designated for use in FY 2013, represent one percent of General Fund revenues.
- (b) \$1.4 million in FY 2013 special revenue account for debt service payments related to sanitary sewers.

Revenues

FY 2013 Proposed Tax Rates for Major Revenue Sources

	City Approved Rate	Virginia Code Reference	Maximum Rate Allowable by State
Real Estate Tax	\$0.998 per \$100 assessed value	58.1-3200	None
Personal Property Tax	\$4.50 per \$100 assessed value (machinery and tools)	58.1-3507	None
	\$4.75 per \$100 assessed value (tangible personal property)	58.1-3506-b	None
	\$3.55 per \$100 assessed value (handicap vehicles)	58.1-3506.1	None
Utility Tax (for residential users)	15% of water service charge	58.1-3814	20% on 1 st \$15
	\$1.12 plus \$.012075 for each KWh (\$2.40 max)	58.1-3814	\$3.00
	\$1.28 plus \$0.124444 of each CCF of gas delivered (\$2.40 max)	58.1-3814	\$3.00
	\$1.28 plus \$0.050909 of each CCF of gas delivered to group meter customers (\$2.40 max)	58.1-3814	\$3.00
	\$1.28 plus \$0.023267 of each CCF of gas delivered to group meter interruptible consumers (\$2.40 max)	58.1-3814	\$3.00
Utility Tax (for commercial users)	15% of first \$150 of water service charge		20%
(Commercial consumer)	\$0.97 plus \$0.004610 of each KWh delivered	58.1-3814	20%
(Industrial consumer)	\$0.97 plus \$0.003755 of each kWh delivered	58.1-3814	Various
(Commercial or industrial)	\$1.42 plus \$0.050213 of each CCF of gas delivered	58.1-3814	Various
(Non-residential interruptible gas consumer)	\$4.50 plus \$0.00367 of each CCF of gas delivered	58.1-3814	Various
Business and Professional Licenses		58.1-3700	
Gross Receipts Greater than \$10,000	\$50.00	58.1-3703	\$50.00
And less than \$100,000		through	
Amusement and Entertainment	\$0.36 per \$100 gross receipts	58.1-3735	\$0.36
Professional	\$0.58 per \$100 gross receipts		\$0.58
Renting of Residential Property	\$0.50 per \$100 gross receipts		**
Renting of Commercial Property	\$0.35 per \$100 gross receipts		**
Finance Services	\$0.35 per \$100 gross receipts (\$0.58 per \$100 gross receipts for Payday & Car Title lending)		\$0.58
Personal, Business, & Repair Services	\$0.35 per \$100 gross receipts		\$0.36
Retail Merchants and Restaurants	\$0.20 per \$100 gross receipts		\$0.20
Filling Stations	\$0.20 per \$100 gross receipts		\$0.20
Contractors	\$0.16 per \$100 gross receipts		\$0.16
Wholesale Merchants	\$0.05 per \$100 gross receipts		\$0.05
Alcoholic Beverages	\$5-\$1,500 (flat fee assessed as part of business license for sales of alcoholic beverages; fee is dependent upon seating capacity and/or type of license)	4.1-233	Various
Public Utilities:			
Telephone Company	\$0.50 per \$100 gross receipts	58.1-2960	**
Water	\$0.50 per \$100 gross receipts	58.1-3731	\$0.50
Telecommunications Right of Way Tax	\$0.61 per line per month	56-468.1	Minimum of \$0.50 per line per month; annual rate calculated by VDOT
Electric Consumption Tax	\$0.0038/kWh	58.1-2900	
Natural Gas Consumption Tax	\$0.004/CCF	58.1-2904	
Communications Sales and Use Tax	5% of all communications services including landline phones and cell phones	58.1-648	
	E-911 tax of \$0.75 per landline per month	58.1-1730	
Admissions Tax	10% of gross admissions, not to exceed \$0.50 per admission		
Cigarette Tax	\$0.80 on each package of 20 cigarettes	58.1-3830	None
Daily Rental Tax	1.0% of gross receipts	58.1-3510.1	1%
Local Sales Tax	1.0% added to the rate of the State tax imposed	58.1-605	1%
Transient Lodging Tax	6.5% of total amount paid for room rental, plus \$1 per night lodging fee	58.1-3819	None
Restaurant Meals Tax	4.0% on all food and drink sold in the City	58.1-3840	
Recordation Tax:			
Deed of Bargain and Sale		58.1-3800	
Grantor	\$0.83 per \$1,000 of sales price (equals State max)	58.1-3800	1/3 of State Chrgs
Grantee	\$0.83 per \$1,000 of sales price (equals State max)	58.1-3800	1/3 of State Chrgs
Deed of Trust	\$0.83 per \$1,000 of loan amount (equals State max)	58.1-3916	1/3 of State Chrgs
Tax Penalty	10% or \$10, whichever is greater	58.1-3916	10% or \$10
Tax Interest	10% per annum until January 1, 2000; after January 1, 2000 10% per annum for 1 st year, 5% per annum thereafter. Equals refund rates.		10%

** The City's existing tax rate exceeds state cap. The State cap was established after the City had set this rate.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Grant Funding and Special Revenue Funds

Summary of Major Revenue Sources

Total All Funds Revenues

	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change FY 12 - FY 13
General Fund	\$566,862,748	\$585,605,758	3.3%
Non-general fund			
State	\$51,514,293	\$53,962,120	4.8%
Federal	\$35,390,283	\$29,342,966	-17.1%
Charges, Donations and Other Sources	\$31,215,853	\$34,552,058	10.7%
Total Special Revenue Funds	\$118,120,429	\$117,857,144	-0.2%
Schools Fund Balance	\$8,317,167	\$3,984,150	-52.1%
Equipment Replacement Fund	\$5,245,088	\$4,189,469	-20.1%
Total All Funds	\$698,545,432	\$711,636,521	1.9%
	\$86,904,576	\$83,305,086	-4.1%

Special Revenue Funds account for all non-General Fund revenue. The majority of this revenue is derived from specific sources (other than capital projects) that are restricted by legal and regulatory provisions to finance specific activities. In addition to revenue received from outside sources, the City also accounts for donations and charges or fees for services in these funds.

The City receives funding from several different types of sources with a variety of requirements. Basic categories and types of grants are presented below. An example of funding currently received by the City is included.

Types of Funding (examples of City programs)

- Competitive grants (Federal or State)
 - One-year funding - Victim Witness Program - Commonwealth's Attorney
 - Multi-year funding - Virginia Tobacco Settlement Grant - DCHS
- Non-competitive or formula-based grants (federal or State)
 - Allocations for general programs – Community Development Block Grant - Housing
 - Allocations for defined programs – Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment – DCHS
- State General Fund Revenues – DCHS
- Federal Earmarks/Grants – King Street Metro Platform Extension
- State Earmarks/Grants – Gadsby's Tavern Improvements

Grant Funding and Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds can rarely be used to replace or supplant City funds and the amount of funding received varies. In addition, the City's requirement to contribute funding for the program varies based on the program requirements. The City Department grants described in pages 11 and beyond reflect the revenue the city receives from the grant agency, mandatory cash match amounts, as well as voluntary general fund support to provide an enhanced program or to cover program costs that exceed revenue.

There are a variety of ways in which the City receives special revenue funding:

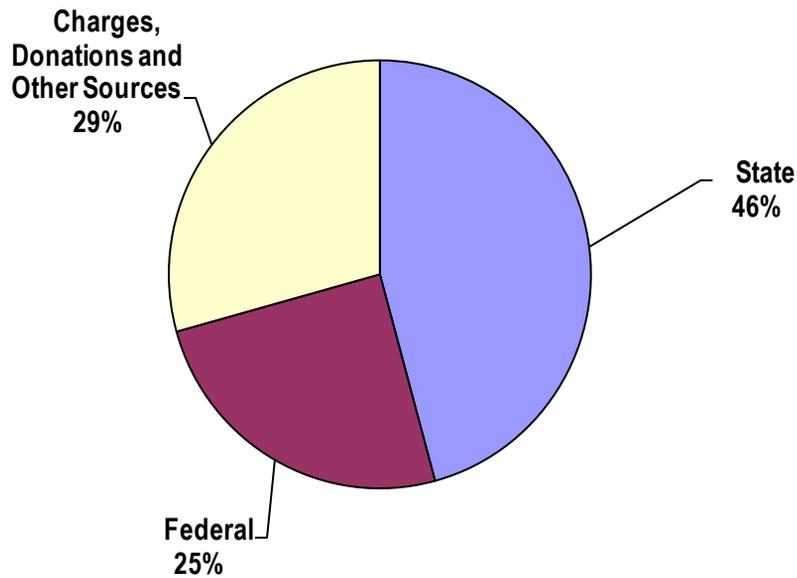
- Fully-funded or partially funded – There is no expectation of City funding.
- Level effort/minimum level spending – The City is expected to continue to provide the same level of funding as it did prior to receiving special revenue.
- Mandatory city match – There is a percentage share of program costs that the city is required to contribute.
 - Voluntary city match – There is no requirement by the funding agency, but the City contributes general funds in order to enhance the program.
- In-kind contribution – There is no expectation of cash from the City, but the City is expected to provide support. This is often done in the form of administrative support, lease costs or other quantifiable programmatic support.
- Reimbursement – The City incurs costs and applies for full or partial reimbursement from the funding agency.

The Special Revenue described in this section do not include funding from the State and federal government that is accounted for within the City's General Fund, such as HB599 law enforcement aid and funding for street maintenance. State Compensation Board funding is also accounted for in the General Fund and is received from the Commonwealth to compensate the City for constitutional officers or positions related to them, such as the Clerk of the Court and the Sheriff. All grant funds received by the City from the State and federal government are accounted for and audited as per State and federal requirements.

As shown in the pie chart on the following page the City's Special Revenue Fund budget of \$117.9 million consists primarily of State Aid, Federal Aid and discretionary State and federal grants (\$83.3 million) and charges for fees, donations and other sources (\$34.6 million). This compares to the FY 2012 approved Special Revenue Fund budget of \$118.1 million. As shown in the table on the following page the 0.2%, or \$0.3 million, decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease of \$3.6 million in state and federal revenue. Approximately \$4.4 million of this reduction is in DCHS and Housing. The Schools are also experiencing declines in federal revenue of approximately \$2.8 million as American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant funds expire. The losses are offset by increases in state sales tax revenues for the Schools. CDBG and HOME federal revenue losses are more fully described in the text for the Office of Housing and the program and revenue impacts for DCHS are more fully described within the individual department sections.

Additional permitting fees, identified as Special Revenue, are anticipated in Code Administration and will be used to fund positions in TES, Planning and Zoning, Finance and ITS that support the Permit Center that were previously supported by General Fund revenue. In addition, three positions will be added to the Finance Department for Pension Administration. These positions will be funded by savings in the Pension Plan, which are appropriated in FY 2013 as Special Revenue. Additional increases in Charges, Donations and Other Sources reflect an increase in Local Funds supporting the Schools Lunch Fund. In total Charges, Donations and Other Sources are increasing \$3.3 million, or 10.7 percent.

**FY 2013 Estimated Special Revenue Funds
\$117.9 million**



Grant Funding and Special Revenue Funds

Summary of Major Special Revenue Sources by Department

Total Special Revenues

	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change FY 12 - FY 13
Schools	\$49,559,366	\$51,982,716	4.9%
DCHS	\$41,494,415	\$38,355,717	-7.6%
Housing	\$2,168,610	\$980,032	-54.8%
TES	\$10,045,822	\$10,545,117	5.0%
Code Administration	\$4,777,633	\$5,052,513	5.8%
Transit Subsidies/DASH	\$4,539,000	\$4,962,000	9.3%
Fire	\$1,229,363	\$1,308,504	6.4%
Other City Agencies	\$4,306,220	\$4,670,545	8.5%
Total Special Revenue Funds	\$118,120,429	\$117,857,144	-0.2%

Total Charges, Donations and Other Sources

	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change FY 12 - FY 13
Schools	\$4,290,602	\$5,954,305	38.8%
DCHS	\$6,096,013	\$6,216,216	2.0%
Code Administration	\$4,777,633	\$5,052,513	5.8%
TES	\$9,739,802	\$10,239,097	5.1%
Transit Subsidies/DASH	\$4,539,000	\$4,962,000	9.3%
Other City Agencies	\$1,772,803	\$2,127,927	20.0%
Total Donations, Fees and Charges for Services	\$31,215,853	\$34,552,058	10.7%

Total State and Federal Funds

	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2013 Proposed	% Change FY 12 - FY 13
Schools	\$45,268,764	\$46,028,411	1.7%
DCHS	\$35,398,402	\$32,139,501	-9.2%
Housing	\$2,164,110	\$980,032	-54.7%
Fire	\$1,226,863	\$1,306,004	6.5%
Other City Agencies	\$2,846,437	\$2,851,138	0.2%
Total State and Federal Funds	\$86,904,576	\$83,305,086	-4.1%

Grant Funding and Special Revenue Funds

Summary of Major Special Revenue Sources by Department

On the subsequent pages, the Special Revenue Funds received from the State and federal government for each Department are described. Donations, fees and charges for services are not included. The budget estimates reflect the most current information available from grant agencies.

Table VIII provides a list of grant programs currently proposed FY 2013. City Council approval of the FY 2013 budget provides authorization to apply for the grants to pursue these funds. Adjustments to the grant budgets described will be made through the supplemental appropriations ordinances once the grant award is received and accepted.

Addendum Table I Department of Community and Human Services Federally Funded Programs - Community Services Board

	Federal Funds	FY 2012 Approved Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Proposed Budget Estimate	% Change FY12 - FY 13
Mental Health Programs	Block Grant for Community Mental Health Services - Serious Emotionally Disturbed Children	\$229,007	\$224,427	-2.0%
	Block Grant for Community Mental Health Services - Serious Mental Illness (Adults)	\$287,913	\$227,201	-21.1%
	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness	\$104,020	\$104,020	0.0%
	Welfare TANF Foster Care (Title IV-E)	\$0	\$0	0.0%
MH and SA Programs	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$322,359	\$322,359	0.0%
Substance Abuse (SA) Programs	Substance Abuse Residential Purchase of Services (SARPOS)	\$137,284	\$137,284	0.0%
	Substance Abuse Federal Block Grant - Alcohol & Drug Treatment	\$548,951	\$548,951	0.0%
	Substance Abuse Federal Block Grant - Primary Prevention	\$205,768	\$205,768	0.0%
	Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Alexandria	\$120,918	\$120,918	0.0%
	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Treatment Grant - Residential	\$159,924	\$159,924	0.0%
Intellectual Disability Programs	Grants for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities	\$131,415	\$155,304	18.2%
	Total Federal Funds	\$2,247,559	\$2,206,156	-1.8%

Grant Funding and Special Revenue Funds

Summary of Major Special Revenue Sources by Department

Addendum Table II Department of Community and Human Services State Funded Programs – Community Services Board

	State Funds	FY 2012 Approved Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Proposed Budget Estimate	% Change FY12 - FY 13
Mental Health Programs	Crisis Stabilization	\$136,018	\$160,128	17.7%
	MH Law Reform	\$285,194	\$210,194	-26.3%
	DAP - Discharge Assistance	\$183,085	\$183,085	0.0%
	MH Initiative - SED Children State	\$77,033	\$77,033	0.0%
	MH DAD/Wintex	\$113,229	\$113,229	0.0%
	Transformation	\$70,000	\$70,000	0.0%
	System of Care	\$369,930	\$369,930	0.0%
	Juvenile Detention	\$110,000	\$111,730	1.6%
	Other State Aid	\$3,101,577	\$3,056,704	-1.4%
Substance Abuse (SA) Programs	Substance Abuse Residential Purchase of Services (SARPOS)	\$29,645	\$29,645	0.0%
	MH Law Reform	\$55,000	\$55,000	0.0%
	Other State Aid	\$1,376,215	\$1,337,580	-2.8%
Intellectual Disability Programs	Other State Aid	\$92,336	\$158,860	72.0%
	Total State Funds	\$5,999,262	\$5,933,118	-1.1%

Grant Funding and Special Revenue

Addendum Table III Department of Community and Human Services Federally Funded - Social Services and Other Human Services Programs

Federal Funds	FY 2012 Approved Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Proposed Budget Estimate	% Change FY12 to FY13
VDSS (Virginia Dept. of Social Services (Operating Funds))	\$479,407	\$597,944	24.7%
VDSS Eligibility Determination	\$2,062,395	\$1,925,560	-6.6%
VDSS Child Welfare Administration	\$1,554,893	\$1,899,147	22.1%
VDSS Adult Services Administration	\$358,355	\$172,197	-51.9%
VDSS Early Childhood Administration	\$462,875	\$322,832	-30.3%
VDSS CSA Administration	\$74,000	\$65,756	-11.1%
Foster Care IV - E	\$1,133,043	\$858,043	-24.3%
Adoption Subsidy	\$929,706	\$879,706	-5.4%
TANF/View Child Care and Wrap Around	\$969,986	\$765,288	-21.1%
Child Care Fee System	\$1,785,402	\$0	-100.0%
Virginia Department of Aging	\$387,231	\$356,780	-7.9%
VDSS In-Home Services to Companion	\$303,713	\$303,713	0.0%
Head Start	\$1,864,694	\$1,864,694	0.0%
Transitional Apartment Planning & Eviction Storage (CDBG)	\$102,000	\$93,526	-8.3%
Shelter Grants	\$117,505	\$53,463	-54.5%
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG\BASIC)	\$176,954	\$53,701	-69.7%
Virginia Refugee Resettlement Program (VRRP)	\$109,779	\$116,092	5.8%
VDSS Refugee Resettlement Program (VRRP)	\$85,000	\$85,000	0.0%
WIA (Workforce Investment Board)	\$258,903	\$387,595	49.7%
VIEW	\$313,357	\$196,514	-37.3%
TANF Employment Advancement Grant (VDSS)	\$30,109	\$0	-100.0%
All other Federal grants (includes individual program grants under \$100,000)	\$174,633	\$285,537	63.5%
Total Federal Funds	\$13,733,940	\$11,283,088	-17.8%

Grant Funding and Special Revenue

Addendum Table IV Department of Community and Human Services State Funded - Social Services and Other Human Services Programs

State Funds	FY 2012 Approved Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Proposed Budget Estimate	% Change FY12 to FY13
Auxiliary Grants	\$236,454	\$236,454	0.0%
Americorps at Brent Place	\$0	\$66,500	N/A
Foster Care IV - E	\$883,048	\$833,048	-92.5%
Adoption Subsidy	\$724,576	\$674,576	15.0%
Special Needs Adoption	\$574,579	\$1,560,076	17.4%
TANF/VIEW Child Care	\$619,520	\$619,520	151.8%
VDSS (Virginia Department of Social Services) Operating Funds	\$276,748	\$381,851	123.9%
VDSS Eligibility Determination	\$1,117,761	\$1,231,126	-65.8%
VDSS Child Welfare Administration	\$909,668	\$1,102,340	35.3%
VDSS Early Childhood Administration	\$255,992	\$166,399	330.6%
Comprehensive Services Act	\$4,726,401	\$4,264,539	-96.5%
Childcare Fee System	\$521,728	\$0	717.4%
Shelter Support Grant	\$102,993	\$90,689	-100.0%
Homeless Intervention	\$246,000	\$246,000	-63.1%
Other VDSS Client Services	\$274,067	\$292,937	-10.2%
Virginia Preschool Initiative	\$906,000	\$96,000	-67.7%
VDSS Companion Program	\$44,860	\$44,860	114.0%
VDSS Aging Administration	\$148,661	\$101,132	-69.8%
Virginia Department of Aging (VDA)	\$175,462	\$191,683	-42.4%
WIA Disability Initiative	\$0	\$40,000	N/A
All other State grants (includes individual program grants under \$100,000)	\$261,603	\$161,509	-38.3%
Total State Funds	\$13,006,121	\$12,401,239	-4.7%

Grant Funding and Special Revenue

Addendum Table VI Office of Housing Federally Funded Programs

State Funds	FY 2012 Approved Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Proposed Budget Estimate	% Change FY12 to FY13
CDBG Program Administration	\$226,084	\$125,232	-44.6%
HOME HAP Loans	\$516,923	\$0	-100.0%
CDBG Hap Loans	\$198,159	\$0	-100.0%
CDBG Rehabilitation Loans	\$250,000	\$203,553	-18.6%
CDBG HAP Administration	\$170,393	\$0	-100.0%
CDBG Rehabilitation Administration	\$295,345	\$264,185	-10.6%
HOME Housing Opportunities Fund/Housing Development Assistance	\$320,000	\$333,979	4.4%
All other Federal grants (includes individual program grants under \$100,000)	\$187,206	\$53,083	-71.6%
Total Federal Funds	\$2,164,110	\$980,032	-54.7%

Grant Funding and Special Revenue

Addendum Table VII Office of Housing Total Sources and Uses

FY 2013 Housing Program Sources and Uses

Program Activity (Uses) Funding (Sources)	Home Ownership			Housing Rehab.	Landlord Tenant		Affordable Housing Development & Preservation		Leadership & Mgmt Support Services		Totals
	Lending & Loan Management	Counseling & Training	Sales & Marketing	Financing & Loan/Grant Management	Landlord Tenant Mediation & Education	Fair Housing Enforcement & Education	Securing & Fostering Affordable Development	Lending	Leadership & General Management	Grant & Financial Management	
CDBG											
New Grant	0	0	0	464,867	0	11,383	0	0	37,543	92,443	606,236
Program Income	25,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
Carryover	0	0	0	440,817	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	450,817
	25,000			1,030,684		21,383			37,543	92,443	1,207,053
	1 Loan			9 HPRLP Loans 1 RAMP		1 Testing Round					
HOME											
New Grant		0	0	0	0	0	0	336,639	0	37,157	373,796
Program Income	36,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,000
Carryover											0
Carryover HOME Match								1,231,967			1,231,967
	36,000							1,568,606	0	37,157	1,641,763
	1 Loan							1 Project Financed			
GENERAL FUND											
New	11,411		25,673	114,101	376,067	39,564	246,987	543,113	551,311	224,663	2,132,890
New HOME Match	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,079	0	0	21,079
	11,411		25,673	114,101	376,067	39,564	246,987	564,192	551,311	224,663	2,153,969
	Admin Support for Homeownership Program		8 units placed under contract		1,000 disputes mediated & 4,000 clients served		10 Pledged Units Completed				
Housing Trust Fund											
New	61,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	932,466	0	0	993,966
Carryover	150,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	71,404	200,000	0	0	424,404
HOME Match (Carryover)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,073	0	0	71,073
Reserved for FY 2014 HOME Match	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	100,000
	211,500							1,303,539			1,589,443
	6 Loans			2 Mini-RAMP Grants				1 Project Financed			
ALL FUNDS	283,911	0	25,673	1,147,785	376,067	60,947	318,391	3,436,337	588,854	354,263	6,592,228

City Agency FY 2013 Estimated Special Revenue Funds

The attached chart reflects Special Revenue Funds for the remaining City departments. Revenue reflects the amount the City receives from the grant agency. General Fund reflects our voluntary contribution to the program. Cash match reflects the amount required based on the grant award, and the final column reflects the total funds for the program.

Addendum Table VI – Department Grant-funded Programs

<u>TITLE/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANTOR AGENCY</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Cash Match</u>	<u>Total Program Funding</u>
Commonwealth's Attorney						
Victim Witness Assistance Program	VA Department of Criminal Justice Services	3.0	\$186,767	\$69,020	\$0	\$255,787
Funds are provided by the VA Department of Criminal Justice Services to achieve three goals: to ensure the rights of Alexandria's crime victims; to provide community education and establish coordinated services; and to assist prosecutors in gaining cooperation of victims and witness to better ensure their cooperation throughout the criminal justice process..						
Violence Against Women Act Funds (V-Stop)						
Violence Against Women Act Funds (V-Stop)	VA Department of Criminal Justice Services	1.0	\$70,803	\$0	\$0	\$70,803
Funds are provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services to provide services to victims of domestic violence cases, including court advocacy, follow-up services and data collection and to encourage victims to participate in the prosecution.						
Sheriff						
CCCA (Pre-trial and Local Services)	State Department of Criminal Justice	6.0	\$459,209	\$257,568	\$0	\$716,777
Funds are provided through the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act to enhance public and community safety by providing supervision services through a variety of intermediate sanctions and punishments regarding local probation and the Pretrial Services Act which provides defendant background information and recommendations that assist judicial officers in determining or reconsidering bail decisions and conditions.						

City Agency FY 2013 Estimated Special Revenue Funds

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	GRANTOR AGENCY	FTE	Revenue	General Fund	Cash Match	Total Program Funding
CSU and Other Public Safety						
VJCCCA Sheltercare	State Department of Juvenile Justice		\$184,177	\$914,485	\$0	\$1,098,662
The State Department of Juvenile Justice provides funds for caseworkers as well as daily meals, supplies and expenses for youths in the Juvenile Justice program for the Youth Shelter.						
VJCCCA Court Service Unit	State Department of Juvenile Justice	4.0	\$58,104	\$177,866	\$95,575	\$331,545
The State Department of Juvenile Justice provides funds for caseworkers as well as daily meals, supplies and expenses for youths in the Juvenile Justice program for the Youth Shelter.						
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	Federal Department of Criminal Justice	1.0	\$27,220	\$20,170	\$3,024	\$50,414
JABG is a high level accountability program that provides after hours supervision to youth released on Court ordered conditions and are awaiting final disposition.						
Human Rights						
Fair Employment Practices Agency Program - EEOC	Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	0.5	\$42,539	\$0	\$0	\$42,539
Funds are provided for investigating and closing EEOC cases. The City receives \$550 per closed case approved by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						

City Agency FY 2013 Estimated Special Revenue Funds

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	GRANTOR AGENCY	FTE	Revenue	General Fund	Cash Match	Total Program Funding
TES						
Transportation Demand Management	Virginia Department of Rail and Transportation	2.0	\$228,240	\$0	\$57,060	\$285,300
Funds are provided for outreach and staff to manage the City's Rideshare Program.						
Employer Outreach	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - Regional Surface Transportation Program Projects		\$77,780	\$0	\$0	\$77,780
Funds are provided through a contract with the Virginia Department of Transportation to complete outreach and encourage employers to participate in programs that decrease the number of single occupancy vehicles.						

City Agency FY 2013 Estimated Special Revenue Funds

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	GRANTOR AGENCY	FTE	Revenue	General Fund	Cash Match	Total Program Funding
<u>Fire</u>						
Fire Programs Public Education	Virginia Department of Fire Programs		\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$15,000
These funds, which are part of the Fire Training Fund allocation, are set aside by the Fire Department to provide information to the public, in order to prevent fires and reduce injuries, fatalities and property damage.						
EMS Four for Life	Virginia Department of Health		\$127,166	\$0	\$0	\$127,166
The State collects \$4.00 each year for all registered vehicles and returns 26% of the revenue to localities to be used for training of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel and for the purchase of equipment and supplies used by EMS personnel.						
Fire Training Fund	Virginia Department of Fire Programs		\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$300,000
Funds are provided through the Aid to Localities Fire Programs Fund for Emergency Services to support training, equipment, supplies and overtime for fire training exercises and public education activities.						
Hazmat Calls Answered	Virginia Department of Emergency Management		\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Funds are provided through a contractual agreement with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) for salaries, equipment and physicals for fire fighters responding to state-approved hazardous materials calls.						
Hazmat Agreement	Virginia Department of Emergency Management		\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Funds are provided through a contractual agreement with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) for a team to respond to incidents in Northern Virginia jurisdictions when directed by the VDEM.						

City Agency FY 2013 Estimated Special Revenue Funds

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	GRANTOR AGENCY	FTE	Revenue	General Fund	Cash Match	Total Program Funding
Recreation						
USDA After School Snack	United States Department of Agriculture		\$122,000	\$0	\$0	\$122,000
The USDA provides reimbursement to the City for after school snacks to the seven full time recreation centers, six part-time after school centers and the two therapeutic recreation after school programs during the school year.						
USDA Summer Food	United States Department of Agriculture		\$112,000	\$0	\$0	\$112,000
The USDA provides reimbursement to the City for up to two meals per day at 26 summer program sites that are located in a geographical area served by a school in which 50 percent or more of the enrolled children are eligible for free or reduce priced meals.						
Litter Control	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, Litter Prevention and Recycling Program		\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality provides non-competitive grant funding to support the Adopt-a-Park Litter Control program						
Local Government Challenge	Virginia Commission for the Arts		\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
The Virginia Commission for the Arts provides matching funds, up to \$5,000, to be allocated to arts organizations and artists who have submitted requests for funding to the Alexandria Commission for the Arts.						

City Agency FY 2013 Estimated Special Revenue Funds

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	GRANTOR AGENCY	FTE	Revenue	General Fund	Cash Match	Total Program Funding
Community and Human Services						
Transitional and Supportive Housing Programs	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development		\$322,359	\$321,464	\$96,708	\$740,531
Funds are provided for supportive services, operations and administration in mental health and substance abuse residential programs. In addition the funds shown above, \$474,377 of state revenue, client fees and other revenues are used to provide total program funds of \$1,118,200.						
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Treatment (HIDTA)	U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy		\$159,695	\$0	\$0	\$159,695
Funds are provided for substance abuse treatment services for individual involved in the justice system.						
Grants for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (Part C)	U.S. Department of Education and Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Disability Services		\$314,170	\$354,455	\$0	\$668,625
Funds are provided for early intervention services to young children deemed to have an established condition or at-risk of a developmental delay. Though there is no cash match required, there is a maintenance of effort requirement for these funds at a state-wide level. In addition to the general funds contributed to this program, \$37,200 of state revenue is used for a total program budget of \$705,815.						

City Agency FY 2013 Estimated Special Revenue Funds

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	GRANTOR AGENCY	FTE	Revenue	General Fund	Cash Match	Total Program Funding
Community and Human Services						
Jail Diversion	Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Disability Services	1.0	\$228,879	\$5,735	\$0	\$234,614
Funds are provided for treatment services to decrease crime and recidivism among persons with mental illness.						
Tobacco Prevention Programming	Virginia Foundation for Healthy Youth (Formerly known as Virginia Tobacco Settlement Foundation)	1.0	\$57,993	\$0	\$0	\$57,993
Funds are provided for tobacco prevention programming in Alexandria preschools by developing personal, social and emotional skills in children.						
Sexual Assault Response and Awareness (SARA) - Violence Against Women Act Funds	Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	1.0	\$42,376	\$43,050	\$0	\$85,426
Funds are provided through the Violence Against Women Act for comprehensive services to Spanish speaking victims of sexual assault in Alexandria and educational outreach.						
Rape Victims Companion Program - Sexual Assault Response and Awareness	Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	3.0	\$183,487		\$0	\$183,487
Funds are provided through the federal Victims of Crime Act for rape crisis centers to provide direct services for victims of sexual violence.						
Domestic Violence	Virginia Department of Social Services	3.0	\$146,945	\$0	\$0	\$146,945
Funds are provided through the Federal Family Violence Prevention Act and Victims of Crime Act for services to victims of domestic violence, including a 24-hour hotline, emergency shelter, emergency transportation and other services.						

City Agency FY 2013 Estimated Special Revenue Funds

<u>TITLE/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANTOR AGENCY</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Cash Match</u>	<u>Total Program Funding</u>
<u>Community and Human Services</u>						
Sexual Assault Response and Awareness - Prevention Education	Virgina Department of Health	0.6	\$36,000	\$0	\$0	\$36,000
Funds are provided through the Violence Against Women Act to develop specific programs addressing prevention and education efforts to reduce the incidence of sexual assault.						
Federal Shelter	State Department of Housing and Community Development		\$9,039	\$0	\$0	\$9,039
Funds are provided to pay for utilities at the battered women's shelter.						
Shelter Support	State Department of Housing and Community Development		\$18,149	\$0	\$0	\$18,149
Funds are provided for program support and facility operations for the Battered Women's Shelter.						
Project Discovery	State of Virginia	1.0	\$62,700	\$15,599	\$0	\$78,299
Funds are provided to motivate and encourage students to pursue post-secondary educational and/or training opportunities by conduction outreach activities and providing support for students who may be at risk of not pursuing or enrolling in post secondary education/training.						
Headstart	Department of Health and Human Services		\$1,864,694	\$0	\$196,541	\$2,061,235
Funds are provided to promote school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of children through the provision of education, health, nutritional, social and other services to enrolled children and families. Alexandria contracts with The Campagna Center to administer this program and achieve goals as required by Headstart.						
Emergency Solutions Preventing Homelessness	VA Department of Housing and Community Development and Community Services Block Grant	4.0	\$321,227	\$291,604	\$0	\$612,831
Funds to prevent immediate homelessness through case management and financial assistance to avoid the need for sheltering activities.						
Homeless Shelter Programs	VA Department of Housing and Community Development		\$144,152	\$0	\$0	\$144,152
Funds are provided to support homeless sheltering and case management efforts to rapidly rehouse shelter residents.						

City Agency FY 2013 Estimated Special Revenue Funds

<u>TITLE/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANTOR AGENCY</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Cash Match</u>	<u>Total Program Funding</u>
<u>Community and Human Services</u>						
Community Services Block Grant	Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services	2.0	\$176,954	\$0	\$0	\$176,954
Funds are provided to support efforts in preventing homelessness through counseling, education and financial assistance.						
Virginia Cares	Virginia Cares	1.0	\$44,457	\$43,295	\$0	\$87,752
Funds are provided to community agencies to assist ex-offenders in re-entry into the community without returning to a life of crime.						

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK