

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report



City of Norfolk, Virginia
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013





**City of Norfolk, Virginia
Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2013**

**Prepared by:
The Department of Finance**

**Alice M. Kelly, CPA
Director of Finance**

**Shenette Felton, CPA
Assistant Director of Finance/City Controller**



**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013**

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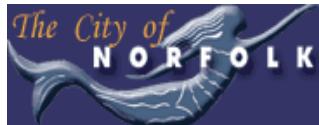
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CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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Municipal Officials

Honorable City Council

President and Mayor
Vice Mayor
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member

Paul D. Fraim
Anthony L. Burfoot
Andrew A. Protopyrou
Paul R. Riddick
Thomas R. Smigiel
Theresa W. Whibley, M.D.
Angelia M. Williams
Barclay C. Winn

City Manager
Marcus D. Jones

Assistant City Manager
Assistant City Manager
Assistant City Manager
Assistant City Manager
City Attorney
City Auditor
City Clerk
City Real Estate Assessor
City Treasurer
Commissioner of the Revenue
Acting Director of Budget & Grant Management
Director of Communications
Director of Cultural Facilities, Arts & Entertainment
Director of Finance
Acting Director of Economic Development
Director of Emergency Preparedness & Response
Director of Fire & Paramedical Services
Director of General Services
Director of Human Resources
Director of Human Services
Director of Information Technology
Director of Libraries
Director of Maritime Center (Nauticus)
Director of Planning & Community Development
Director of Recreation, Parks & Open Space
Director of Public Health
Director of Public Works
Director of Utilities
Director of Zoological Park
Police Chief
Registrar of Voters

Wynter Benda
Darrell V. Hill
Sabrina Joy-Hogg
Ronald H. Williams, Jr.
Bernard A. Pishko, Esquire
John H. Sanderlin, Jr., CPA
R. Breckenridge Daughtrey
Deborah K. Bunn, CAE
Thomas W. Moss, Jr.
Sharon M. McDonald
Sabrina Joy-Hogg
Robert Batcher
John S. Rhamstine
Alice M. Kelly, CPA
Charles E. Rigney, Sr.
James Redick
Jeffrey Wise
David S. Freeman, AICP
Capri Stanley, CCP, PHR
Stephen Hawks
David Sullivan
Norman L. Maas
Hank Lynch
Frank Duke, AICP
Darrell Crittendon
Demetria Lindsay, M.D.
John M. Keifer, P.E.
Kristen M. Lentz, P.E.
Gregory Bockheim
Michael Goldsmith
Elisa J. Long



**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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Municipal Officials

JUDICIAL

Fourth Judicial Circuit Court

Chief Judge	Karen J. Burrell
Judge	Junius P. Fulton, III
Judge	John R. Doyle, III
Judge	Mary Jane Hall
Judge	Jerrauld C. Jones
Judge	Everett A. Martin, Jr.
Judge	Charles E. Poston
Clerk	George E. Schaefer, III

Norfolk General District Courts

Chief Judge	S. Clark Daugherty
Judge, Civil Division	Gwendolyn J. Jackson
Judge, Criminal Division	Ray W. Dezern, Jr.
Judge, Traffic Division	Bruce A. Wilcox
Judge	Joseph A. Migliozzi
Judge	Joan E. Mahoney
Clerk	Thomas E. Baldwin

Norfolk Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court

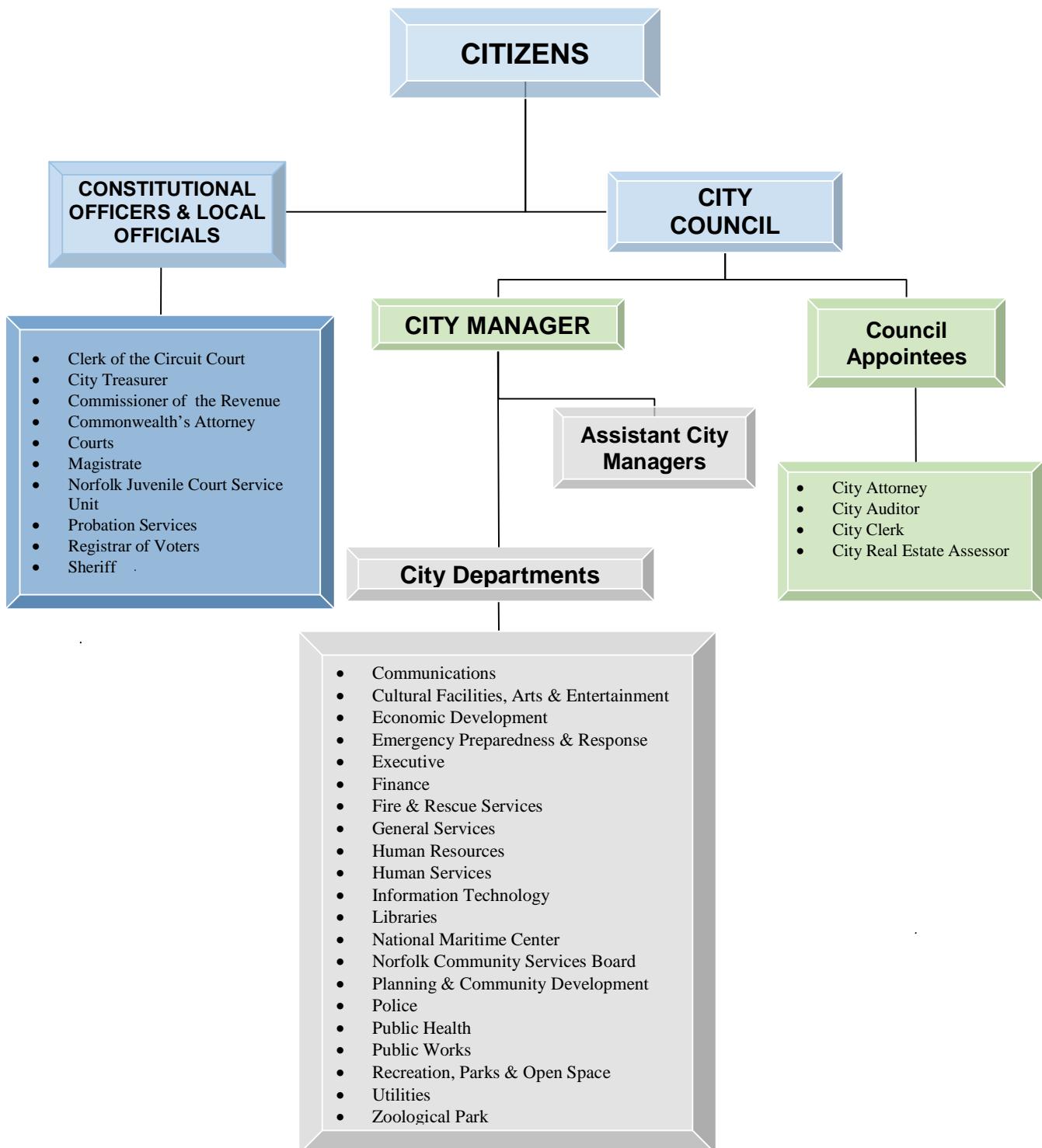
Chief Judge	William P. Williams
Judge	M. Randolph Carlson, II
Judge	Lauri D. Hogge
Judge	Joseph P. Massey
Judge	Michelle J. Atkins
Clerk	Debra A. Hill

Other Judicial Officials

Commonwealth's Attorney	Gregory D. Underwood
Sheriff	Robert J. McCabe

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

**ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART**





NORFOLK

Office of the City Manager

December 23 2013

To the Honorable Council and
Citizens of Norfolk, Virginia:

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (“CAFR”) of the City of Norfolk (the “City”) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, is hereby submitted. At the close of each fiscal year, state law and the City’s charter require the City to publish a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with U.S generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This report fulfills that requirement.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information presented in this report. The report is based on a comprehensive internal control framework designed to protect the City’s assets from loss, theft or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City’s financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits; therefore the objective is to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

KPMG LLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants, has issued an unmodified opinion on the City’s financial statements for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2013. The independent auditors’ report is located in the financial section of the CAFR.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) immediately follows the independent auditors’ report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The independent audit of the financial statements of the City was also part of a broader, federally mandated “Single Audit” to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The Single Audit reports on compliance with requirements applicable to each major program and internal controls over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133. These reports are available in the Other Reports of Independent Auditors section of this report.

Profile of the City



Norfolk is the business, financial, medical, educational, and cultural center of southeast Virginia and home to approximately 246,000 residents. Its 66 square miles lie at the mouth of the James, Elizabeth, and Nansemond Rivers and the southern shores of the Chesapeake Bay. Norfolk is adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and the cities of Chesapeake, Portsmouth and Virginia Beach. The waterways have been central to Norfolk's identity and its financial stability. Norfolk is home to a major international port and significant military facilities. The miles of bay, riverfront, and lake shore provide ample recreational opportunities and are also the centerpiece of historic neighborhoods.

Profile of the Government

Norfolk was officially incorporated as a city in 1845. It is organized under a Charter, granted by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1918, which authorizes a council-manager form of government. It is authorized to exercise all powers conferred upon the City by the Commonwealth of Virginia in the state constitution, state laws and the Charter of the City of Norfolk. The City Council is composed of eight members. Seven members are elected through a ward system and the Mayor is elected at-large. The Vice Mayor is elected by the City Council.

Among the City officials appointed by the City Council is the City Manager, the administrative head of the municipal government. The City Manager carries out policies of the City Council, directs business, and appoints the "at-will" heads of departments and other employees of the city except those otherwise specifically covered by statutory provisions.

Cities in Virginia have jurisdiction over the entire area within their boundaries and operate independently from a county government. There are no overlapping jurisdictions; citizens of a Virginia city are not subject to overlapping debt or taxation. Cities in Virginia are prohibited from annexation to adjust their boundaries.

The City provides a full range of services including: police protection, fire and paramedical services; public health and social services; planning and zoning management; neighborhood preservation and code enforcement; environmental storm water management; local street maintenance; traffic control; design, construction and



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maintenance of public buildings and infrastructure; parks and cemeteries operations and maintenance; recreation and library services; solid waste disposal and recycling; general administrative services; water and wastewater utilities; and construction and operation of parking facilities. The City budget allocates state and federal pass-through funds for education, public health and other programs.

The City is financially accountable for a legally separate school division and for the Norfolk Community Services Board. Norfolk's City Council appoints the board members for both of these boards. Effective July 1, 2012, the Norfolk Community Services Board became a department of the City. The City also has a financial relationship with Waterside Associates Limited Partnership and began providing direct assistance during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2011. Additional information on these entities can be found in Note I of the notes to the basic financial statements contained within this document.

Budget Process

The annual operating budget is proposed by the City Manager and adopted by City Council at least 30 days before the close of the previous fiscal year. The budget is prepared by fund (e.g., general, special revenue, capital projects), function (e.g., public safety) and department (e.g., police). Department heads may transfer funds within a departmental budget with approval from the City Manager or a designee. The City Manager or a designee is authorized to transfer resources between any fund, department or activity without further approval by City Council. The state mandates a balanced budget. The budget is regularly reviewed and operational adjustments are made as needed.

Major Initiatives

The City of Norfolk's major initiatives support City Council's goals of accessibility, mobility and connectivity; economic vitality and workforce development; environmental sustainability; lifelong learning; safe, healthy and inclusive communities; and well-managed government.



In 2013, Norfolk was named an All-America City for three initiatives: veteran support, flooding mitigation and Neighbors Building Neighborhoods. The award is America's oldest and most prestigious community recognition award for innovatively promoting civic engagement and cooperation among public, private and nonprofit sectors to address local challenges.



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Local Economy

Military

The presence and role of the military in Norfolk remains a positive force and continues to have a significant and stabilizing impact on the local economy. The City is home to the world's largest naval complex, with headquarters for U.S. Fleet Forces Command, Allied Command Transformation (ACT) – NATO and other major naval commands. According to information released by the U.S. Navy in October 2012, the Navy's direct economic impact on the region increased by approximately \$1.5 billion, from approximately \$13.4 billion in fiscal year 2010 to \$14.9 billion in fiscal year 2011. More than 83,000 active-duty Navy military personnel were in Hampton Roads in 2011, of which approximately 59 percent were assigned to Norfolk. In addition, there were approximately 40,000 Navy civilian employees in Hampton Roads, of which approximately 49 percent were located in Norfolk in fiscal year 2011.



Unemployment

The region is experiencing job growth in some sectors. Unemployment for the region fell from 6.9 percent in July 2012 to 6.2 percent in July 2013 and the local unemployment rate fell from 8.7 percent in July 2012 to 7.4 percent in July 2013.

Norfolk International Airport

The City hosts the region's international airport, Norfolk International, which was designated as Virginia's first green airport. Served by American, Delta, Southwest, United Express and US Airways airlines, it has an average of 80 daily departures. The airport generated nearly 10,300 jobs and \$1.1 billion in economic activity annually and in calendar year 2012, served nearly 3.3 million passengers and shipped over 70 million pounds of cargo. This passenger volume was an increase of 3.3 percent over 2011 and the cargo tonnage represents an increase of 9.43 percent over 2011.

Port of Virginia and Shipping

The City also serves as a gateway between world commerce centers and the industrial heartland of the United States. With one of the world's largest natural deep-water harbors and a temperate climate, the Port of Virginia is an integral part of Norfolk's economy. On 648 acres, Norfolk International Terminals (NIT) is the Port of



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Virginia's largest terminal and one of the largest general cargo ports on the east coast. Over 17.5 million tons of cargo were shipped from the region's three main marine cargo terminals in calendar year 2012, an increase of 12 percent over 2011. Monthly container traffic at the Port's Roads terminals increased to 175,864 TEUs (Twenty foot Equivalent Units) or by 5 percent in June from a year ago.

The port continues to be attractive to shippers. Norfolk Southern, a major Fortune 500 company headquartered in Norfolk, completed its \$313 million Heartland Corridor project, which reduced existing routes to the Midwest by over 225 miles (approximately one day). A 2008 study by the College of William and Mary's Mason School of Business estimated the port's economic impact in Hampton Roads to be \$12.3 billion in business revenue, plus \$4.1 billion in compensation paid to approximately 100,000 workers. With containerized cargo expected to triple in the next 20 years, the 300-acre expansion of NIT's north berth doubled its cargo capacity, making it the largest intermodal center in the country and well-suited to meet increased volume demands.

Transportation

The Tide, Virginia's first light rail system, began operation in August 2011 and has continued to exceed passenger count expectations in fiscal year 2013. The Tide runs from the Eastern Virginia Medical Complex near Fort Norfolk to Newtown Road at the Norfolk/Virginia Beach city line.

The Amtrak Virginia passenger rail line began operation in December 2012 and connects Norfolk to Washington, D.C. via Petersburg and Richmond and continues north to Boston. Ridership for the first six months of 2013 was 70,000, in excess of the estimated annual ridership of 67,000 passengers. This intercity passenger rail is supported by a new 3,500 passenger rail station that opened in December 2013.



Construction began on The Downtown Tunnel/Midtown Tunnel/Martin Luther King Freeway (MLK) Extension in 2012. This \$1.9 billion project is planned to take place over the next five years and involves State-backed outreach for Small, Women and Minority (SWAM) and disadvantaged businesses, as well as an on-the-job training program.

Higher Education

The City hosts five institutions of higher education including Old Dominion University, Norfolk State University, Eastern Virginia Medical School (EVMS), Virginia Wesleyan College and Tidewater Community College. All are continuing their campus expansions,



most recently with the opening in September 2011 of the new research and education building at EVMS featuring a modeling and simulation center. Two of the university research parks are undergoing innovative initiatives including simulation, materials, spaceport, coastal and physical oceanography, as well as applied collaborative projects with the private sector.

Healthcare

The City's major healthcare complexes provide premier services to all of southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina. The region's first and only dedicated heart hospital, Sentara Heart Hospital, has been in operation since 2005 and is ranked nationally by U.S. News and World Report. Work has begun on a \$126 million renovation to Sentara Leigh Hospital which includes two five-story towers for inpatient rooms and a 48-bed orthopedic and rehabilitation center. The project, with expected completion in 2016, is designed to increase the hospital's size by 40 percent. A new medical office building is underway for the Bon Secours DePaul medical campus. The \$25 million, 105,000 square foot, four-story medical office building will be home to specialists and primary care physician practices. At the core of the facility will be a comprehensive cancer center which will place state-of-the-art technology in the hands of cancer experts, enabling them to address the unique needs of those battling cancer.

New Business Investment

Economic development initiatives are focused on the attraction, expansion and retention of businesses that play to the City's strengths: maritime, higher education, medical and research facilities, neighborhood and community revitalization and commercial corridor development. Under the City's plan to promote the highest and best use for scarce land, real property assessed values have doubled in the past decade.

One of Norfolk's most exciting development projects is the conversion of the former Ford Motor Plant into the Virginia Renaissance Center. The property was purchased in March 2011 by the Atlanta-based Jacoby Group. Belgium-based Katoen Natie (KTN), a worldwide global logistics provider, invested \$10.5 million to purchase a portion of the former Ford Plant from Jacoby and is refurbishing the 662,000-square-foot former body shop for the warehousing and distribution of plastic pellets. KTN will invest an additional \$1.5 million in new equipment. Phase I of the project is expected to create 225 new jobs when fully staffed. KTN is also purchasing an additional adjacent 25 acre site.

Norfolk continues to expand the downtown to the west to meet the medical/research complex and is guiding continued private development of Fort Norfolk, a former waterfront warehouse district. Fort Norfolk Plaza, a 200,000 square foot medical building, opened in August 2010. In addition, the completion of the 22-story Wells Fargo Center in June



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2010 introduced 249,000 square feet of Class A office space to downtown. With the recent move of AECOM to the Wells Fargo Center, downtown Class A vacancy rates are currently 11 percent, down from 12 percent a year ago. The Wells Fargo Center also includes Monticello Station, a 121-unit apartment community, as well as new first-floor retail. An Urban Outfitters store opened on Granby Street in September 2012, adding a major retail presence outside of MacArthur Center (shopping mall located in the heart of downtown).

Norfolk's downtown harbor is accessible to pedestrians and features a mix of tourism, business and residential uses. The mix of downtown residential, cultural, recreational, and entertainment options has helped Norfolk attract and retain businesses. Town Point Park, located downtown on the harbor, has been a destination for the region and has hosted dozens of festivals, concerts and other events for over 25 years. The City is negotiating with the Cordish Company for the redevelopment of the Waterside Festival Marketplace. The City is also working with Gold Key/PHR for the development of a \$125 million, 23-story hotel conference center, anchored by a Hilton hotel. The project is estimated to be completed in 2016.

Economic activity is also occurring in other parts of the City. Several major retail projects are underway in the Wards Corner area, including an \$18 million redevelopment of Suburban Park Shopping Center with a new Harris Teeter flagship store scheduled to open in the spring/summer of 2014. Across the street at Midtown Shopping Center, a \$1.2 million facelift includes new storefronts and the demolition of the shopping center overhang. A new \$6 million project in the Broad Creek neighborhood will include a Walmart Neighborhood Market and Wawa. One of the most significant projects in 2012 was the announcement of the expansion of Amerigroup into the USAA Concourse Building at Lake Wright Executive Center. The \$20 million investment will add approximately 1,900 employees to Norfolk by 2014. Renovations to the Concourse at Northampton to accommodate Amerigroup as well as construction of a new parking garage are underway. Also in FY 2013 Norfolk's East Beach community was the location of Homearama for the third time. In September 2012 Norfolk hosted the Urban Land Institute's Hampton Roads District Technical Advisory Panel, which studied the Military Highway corridor from I-264 to Virginia Beach Boulevard. In the West Ghent neighborhood a new retail/office development, Ghent Station, is in the planning stages, and will bring a new upscale grocery store and added medical office space.



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Arts and Culture

Norfolk offers a mix of cultural attractions, entertainment, and recreational opportunities for residents, workers and tourists. Home to the Virginia Zoo, Virginia Symphony, the Virginia Opera, the internationally acclaimed Virginia Arts Festival and the Chrysler Museum, described by The New York Times as a collection "...any museum in the world would kill for....", Norfolk is the cultural capital of Virginia and reinforces Norfolk's stature as the regional hub. There have been many recent investments in cultural attractions and recreational opportunities.



Norfolk and the Port of Hampton Roads were chosen as one of only five ports to host the 2012 OpSail flotilla. Held in conjunction with the City's annual Harborfest, the 2012 event was part of the commemoration of the bicentennial of the War of 1812 and the birth of "The Star Spangled Banner". For the first time the U.S. Navy participated in their own parade of sails and events throughout the region depicting the history of the U.S. Navy.

A new City initiative is the development of a Downtown Arts and Design District. Sparked by interest from the public, a workgroup was established to explore opportunities for an arts district and to develop an implementation plan. In May 2013 the City Council adopted revisions to the downtown zoning district to create a Downtown Arts and Design zoning district, which has an expanded mission statement and more permitted uses.



The Chrysler Museum is currently undergoing a \$24 million expansion, which will be completed in 2014. The Kroc Center, a \$56 million state of the art community center located in the Broad Creek community, broke ground in October 2011. Norfolk is the newest city to have a Kroc Community Center, which is a program of the Ray and Joan Kroc Foundation and the Salvation Army. The Center is

anticipated to open in April 2014. Construction of the Colonel Samuel L. Slover Memorial Library, located downtown, began in early 2012. Designed to have the most technologically advanced programming available today, it will be supported by an endowment from the Batten Foundation when it opens in late 2014. The Governor's School for the Arts, a regional secondary art school sponsored by the Virginia Department



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of Education and eight local public school divisions, will consolidate its campus in downtown Norfolk into the historic 52,000 square foot Monroe Building. The consolidated campus will be home to over 360 students, faculty and staff. The MacArthur Memorial dedicated a new 16,000 square foot visitor center in 2012.

Long-Term Financial Planning

Part of the City's strategic planning process involves the development of a five-year operating budgetary forecast that projects growth of major tax and fee revenues, as well as major expenditures. That forecast serves as a planning tool for the proposed annual budget the City Manager presents to City Council. In conjunction with the five-year operating budget forecast, the City's debt affordability policies guide the development of the five-year Capital Improvement Plan.

Relevant Financial Policies

City Council is committed to strengthening the City's long-term fiscal sustainability and supporting activities of a well-managed government. In FY 2013, City Council updated the City's financial policies to include achieving a structurally balanced budget within five years, formalizing a plan to fund reserves, adopting self-imposed debt affordability measures and formally adopting financial policies for the Parking Facilities Fund. Furthermore, City Council committed to monitoring the policies annually and revisiting them at least once every two to three years.

Certificate of Achievement

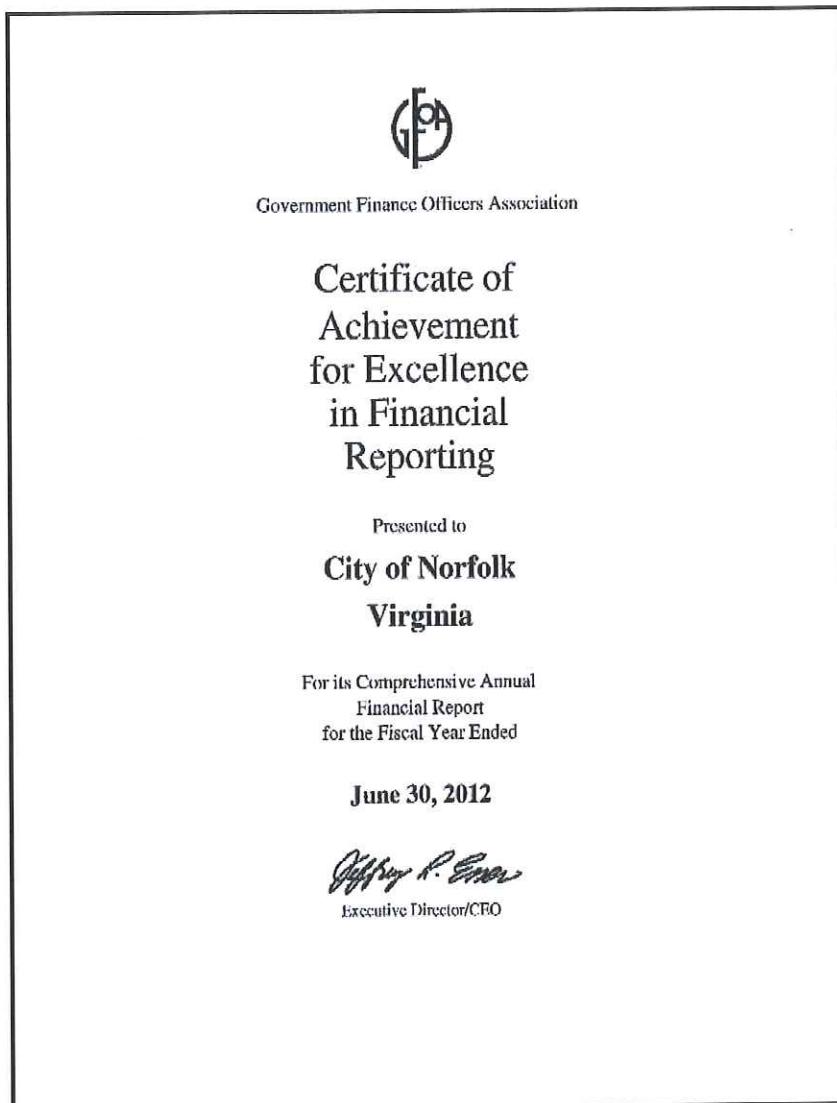
The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Norfolk for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. This was the 27th consecutive year that the City received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded the Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current Comprehensive Annual Financial Report continues our long history of meeting the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine our eligibility for another certificate.



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The FY 2012 CAFR for the City of Norfolk's Retirement System was also awarded the GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting and the City's FY 2013 Budget was awarded the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award.



Transmittal Letter

Acknowledgements

We would like to extend our appreciation to the dedicated staff in all City departments who have contributed to the financial operations of the City. Special commendation is deserved for the significant hours devoted by the Department of Finance staff in preparing this report. We also thank the Office of the City Auditor and KPMG LLP for their coordination and support during the year.

In closing, credit must be given to the City Council for their unfailing support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the City's finances.

Respectfully submitted,



Marcus D. Jones
City Manager



Alice M. Kelly
Director of Finance



Transmittal Letter



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**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013**

FINANCIAL SECTION

~ Independent Auditors' Report ~

**~ Management's Discussion and Analysis ~
(Unaudited)**

~ Basic Financial Statements ~

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Fund Financial Statements

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

**Required Supplementary Information
(Unaudited)**

**(Pension and OPEB Funding Progress and
Budgetary Comparison Schedules)**



Financial Section



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT





KPMG LLP
Suite 1900
440 Monticello Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23510

Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Members of City Council
City of Norfolk, Virginia:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Norfolk, Virginia, (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns* (Specifications), issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Those standards and Specifications require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, , the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Norfolk, Virginia as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 18, the schedules of revenue, and budgetary comparison schedules on pages 98 through 100, and the Schedule of Funding Progress on page 97, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The Other Supplementary Information, Introductory Section, and the Statistical Section as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Other Supplementary Information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, The Other Supplementary Information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Introductory section and Statistical section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.



Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2013 on our consideration of the City of Norfolk, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KPMG LLP

Norfolk, Virginia
December 23, 2013

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION
AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)**



CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

The management of the City of Norfolk (the "City") provides this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. As readers, you are encouraged to read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with the transmittal letter and City's financial statement information included in this report. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to provide a summarized view of the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and supporting notes to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the City, on a government-wide basis excluding component units, exceeded its liabilities at the close of fiscal year 2013 by \$728,731,608 (net position). Of this amount, \$101,224,218 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. Total net position increased by \$40,709,025 and unrestricted net position increased by \$3,329,169.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$146,246,831, a decrease of \$102,091,964 in comparison with the prior year. This decrease was primarily attributable to capital outlay of \$116,579,787. Approximately 37.0 percent or \$54,054,371 is unassigned.
- The General fund, on a current financial resources basis, reported a decrease in fund balance of \$1,233,533. A decrease in fund balance was planned and approved in the adoption of the fiscal year 2013 budget. The City budgeted to use approximately \$19.3 million in reserves, but due to the implementation of City-wide cost saving measures during the fiscal year only \$2.5 million was needed. These cost saving measures will continue and positively impact fiscal year 2014.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the total unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$54,054,371 or 6.73 percent of the General fund budget.
- The City's total outstanding bonded indebtedness decreased by \$15,787,048 during the current fiscal year.
- The Norfolk Community Services Board (the "CSB") became a department of the City effective July 1, 2012. Previously the CSB was reported as a component unit; however, effective July 1, 2012 it is presented as a non-major special revenue fund. As such, all opening balances have been restated to account for this change.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The financial section of this report includes management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financials statements, 2) fund financial statements and 3) notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements and related notes themselves.

Government-wide financial statements – The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business. These statements include all of the government's assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting. The *government-wide financial statements* are comprised of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are mainly supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their cost through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, economic development, public health, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the City include Water Utility, Wastewater Utility and Parking Facilities enterprise activities.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the primary government), but also the following legally separate component units for which the City is financially accountable: Norfolk Public Schools ("School Board") and Waterside Associates Limited Partnership ("Waterside Associates"). Financial information for these component units is reported separately from the financial

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

information presented for the primary government and can be found on pages 30 – 31 of this report.

Fund financial statements – A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. In the basic financial statements, the emphasis is on major funds. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of a fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers can better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. A reconciliation between the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements is included as part of the basic financial statements.

The City maintains several individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance for the general, capital projects and debt service funds, all of which are considered major funds. All other governmental funds are combined in a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of the non-major funds are presented separately in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The City adopts an annual budget for certain funds. To demonstrate compliance with this budget, budgetary comparison statements have been provided in this report.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found in pages 21 - 24 of this report.

Proprietary funds – The City maintains two types of proprietary funds: enterprise and internal service.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

The enterprise funds are used to account for its Water Utility, Wastewater Utility and Parking Facilities operations. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Internal service funds are an accounting mechanism to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's functions. The City has two internal service funds, Fleet Management and Storehouse operations. Because both of these services predominantly benefit governmental functions, they are included within the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Water and Wastewater Utilities and the Parking Facilities operations, all of which are considered major funds. Conversely, the internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of combining statements in this report.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 25 - 27 of this report.

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. The fiduciary funds of the City include the City's pension trust fund, the Commonwealth of Virginia agency fund and other agency fund. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used in proprietary funds.

The fiduciary fund financial statements can be found in pages 28 - 29 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes can be found beginning on page 32.

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 97 – 100 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds and internal service funds are presented on pages 101 – 104 and 107 – 109, respectively, of this report.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Over time, net position may serve as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceeded liabilities by \$728,731,608 at the close of fiscal year 2013.

By far, the largest portion of the City's net position, \$603,151,682 or 82.8 percent is its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment, intangibles and infrastructure) less accumulated depreciation and amortization and less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other resources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net position, approximately 3.3 percent represent resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$101,224,218 of unrestricted net position may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Summary of the City of Norfolk's Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2013	restated*	2013	2012	2013	restated*
Current and Other Assets						
Capital Assets	\$ 228,584,641	\$ 325,653,412	\$ 190,499,816	\$ 156,582,759	\$ 419,084,457	\$ 482,236,171
Total Assets	963,746,458	887,947,052	878,692,986	857,884,874	1,842,439,444	1,745,831,926
	<u>1,192,331,099</u>	<u>1,213,600,464</u>	<u>1,069,192,802</u>	<u>1,014,467,633</u>	<u>2,261,523,901</u>	<u>2,228,068,097</u>
Long-Term Liabilities	738,581,960	827,340,401	678,784,199	641,426,072	1,417,366,159	1,468,766,473
Other Liabilities	96,480,741	54,141,264	18,945,393	17,137,777	115,426,134	71,279,041
Total Liabilities	<u>835,062,701</u>	<u>881,481,665</u>	<u>697,729,592</u>	<u>658,563,849</u>	<u>1,532,792,293</u>	<u>1,540,045,514</u>
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	323,564,236	295,205,881	279,587,446	270,912,644	603,151,682	566,118,525
Restricted	11,111,154	11,081,088	13,244,554	12,927,921	24,355,708	24,009,009
Unrestricted	22,593,008	25,831,830	78,631,210	72,063,219	101,224,218	97,895,049
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 357,268,398</u>	<u>\$ 332,118,799</u>	<u>\$ 371,463,210</u>	<u>\$ 355,903,784</u>	<u>\$ 728,731,608</u>	<u>\$ 688,022,583</u>

*Restated as described in Note XXV

For governmental activities, total net position increased by \$25,149,599 or 7.6 percent overall during the current fiscal year. Factors that contributed to a change in total governmental net position include: an increase in revenue as a result of current economic conditions and decreases in expenses in certain functional areas (primarily public works and culture and recreation).

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

For business-type activities, net position increased by \$15,559,426 or 4.4 percent during the fiscal year. Of this amount, \$12,151,333, \$4,771,436 and (\$1,363,343) are changes attributed to the Water Utility, Wastewater Utility and Parking Facilities funds, respectively. Overall revenues remained fairly consistent with the prior year due to an increase in charges for services as a result of increases in rates for Water and Wastewater offset by declines in other revenue.

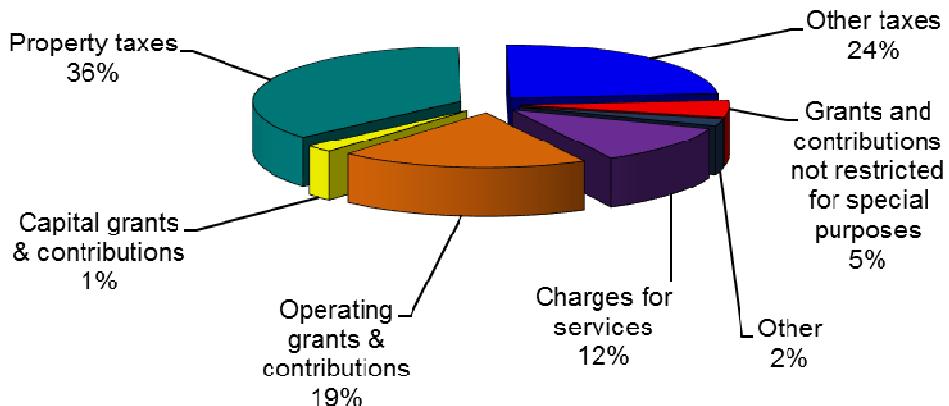
The following presents key programmatic and functional elements of these changes in government-wide net position:

Changes in the City of Norfolk's Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 79,693,402	\$ 83,760,692	\$ 121,024,011	\$ 122,397,332	\$ 200,717,413	\$ 206,158,024
Operating Grants & Contributions	131,719,130	119,353,078	-	-	131,719,130	119,353,078
Capital Grants & Contributions	15,000,000	765,000	191,592	187,376	15,191,592	952,376
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	246,345,296	245,438,720	-	-	246,345,296	245,438,720
Other Taxes	163,296,915	161,233,887	-	-	163,296,915	161,233,887
Grants and Contributions not restricted for specific purposes	33,539,418	32,725,568	1,625,338	370,577	35,164,756	33,096,145
Other	13,797,348	5,569,377	4,285,881	4,290,534	18,083,229	9,859,911
Total Revenues	<u>683,391,509</u>	<u>648,846,322</u>	<u>127,126,822</u>	<u>127,245,819</u>	<u>810,518,331</u>	<u>776,092,141</u>
Expenses:						
General Government	119,763,612	109,187,914	-	-	119,763,612	109,187,914
Judicial Administration	51,654,033	51,102,098	-	-	51,654,033	51,102,098
Public Safety	125,270,290	129,137,829	-	-	125,270,290	129,137,829
Public Works	71,324,410	91,542,273	-	-	71,324,410	91,542,273
Health and Public Assistance	90,993,168	75,428,450	-	-	90,993,168	75,428,450
Culture and Recreation	56,039,167	63,498,895	-	-	56,039,167	63,498,895
Community Development	16,157,515	17,222,565	-	-	16,157,515	17,222,565
Education	109,286,600	104,511,915	-	-	109,286,600	104,511,915
Interest on Long-Term Debt	27,867,469	26,822,070	-	-	27,867,469	26,822,070
Water Utility	-	-	60,926,645	64,473,088	60,926,645	64,473,088
Wastewater Utility	-	-	19,966,876	18,805,478	19,966,876	18,805,478
Parking Facilities	-	-	20,559,521	20,469,098	20,559,521	20,469,098
Total Expenses	<u>668,356,264</u>	<u>668,454,009</u>	<u>101,453,042</u>	<u>103,747,664</u>	<u>769,809,306</u>	<u>772,201,673</u>
Increase (decrease) in Net Position before Transfers	15,035,245	(19,607,687)	25,673,780	23,498,155	40,709,025	3,890,468
Transfers	10,114,354	10,086,978	(10,114,354)	(10,086,978)	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Net Position	<u>25,149,599</u>	<u>(9,520,709)</u>	<u>15,559,426</u>	<u>13,411,177</u>	<u>40,709,025</u>	<u>3,890,468</u>
Net Position Beginning of Year, restated (Note XXV)	332,118,799	336,667,274	355,903,784	342,492,607	688,022,583	679,159,881
Net Position End of Year	<u>\$ 357,268,398</u>	<u>\$ 327,146,565</u>	<u>\$ 371,463,210</u>	<u>\$ 355,903,784</u>	<u>\$ 728,731,608</u>	<u>\$ 683,050,349</u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Governmental Activities: Revenues by Source



Governmental Activities – The City's total revenues from governmental activities were \$682,048,198 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. The largest sources of revenue for the City at 36 percent are property taxes (which are comprised of real estate and personal property taxes) and other taxes. Revenues from property taxes remained relatively flat year over year. The real estate (general tax) tax rate for 2012-2013 was \$1.11 per \$100 of assessed value which has remained unchanged for the past few years. The real estate (downtown improvement district) tax rate for 2012-2013 was \$1.27 per \$100 of assessed value which has also remained unchanged from the prior year. Revenues from other taxes increased by \$2,063,028 or 1.3 percent in comparison to the prior year. Other taxes are comprised of sales & use, consumers' utility, restaurant food, business license and hotel/motel taxes, just to name a few. This group of taxes represented 24 percent of total revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Operating grants and contributions for governmental activities ended the fiscal year at \$131,719,130 which represents an increase of approximately 10.4 percent from the prior year. Grants and contributions not restricted for specific programs represent intergovernmental grants and contributions from State and Federal agencies. For the 2013 fiscal year, the City reported \$33,539,418 in grants and contributions not restricted for specific programs which represents an increase of approximately 2.5 percent from the prior year.

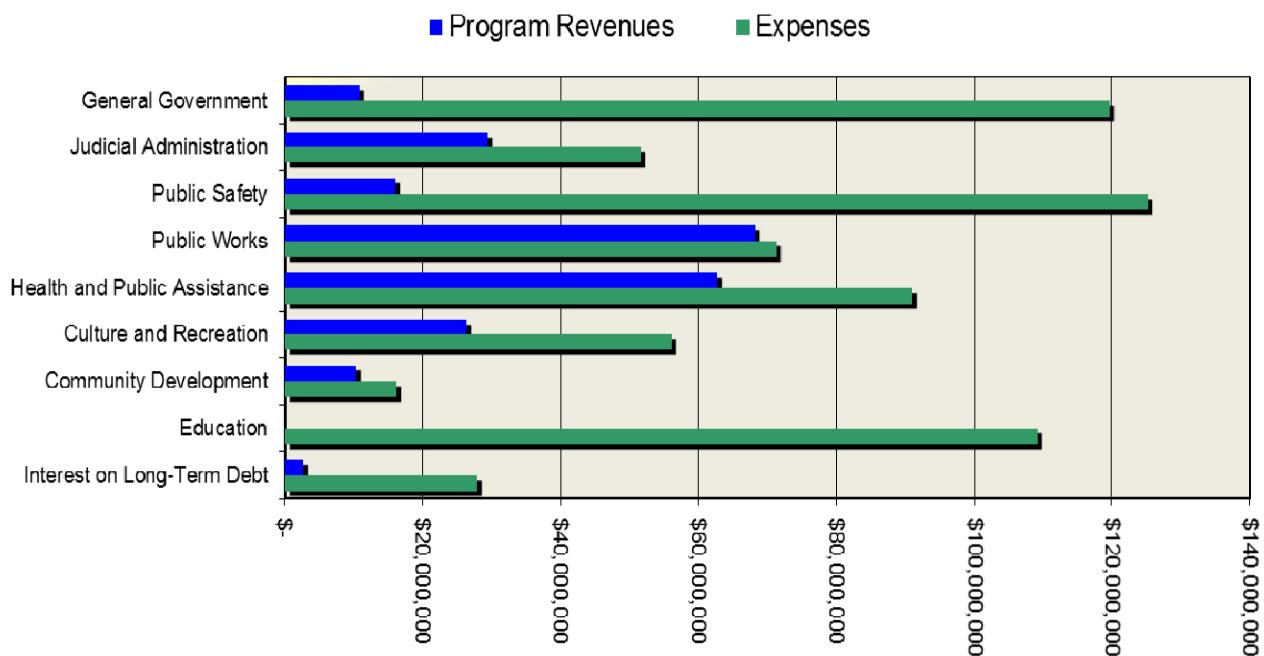
The City's expenses for governmental activities cover a wide array of services, with \$125,270,290 or 18.7 percent for fiscal year 2013 related to public safety and \$109,286,600 or 16.4 percent for fiscal year 2013 for education (including payments to the School Board, a component unit). Overall, expenses for governmental activities remained flat which was primarily driven by a \$20,217,863 or 22.1 percent decrease in

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

expenses for public works offset by increases in health and public assistance and general government. The decrease in public works expenses can be mainly attributed to a reduction in spending for capital projects in this area.

Depreciation expense for governmental activities of \$35,240,692 was recorded.

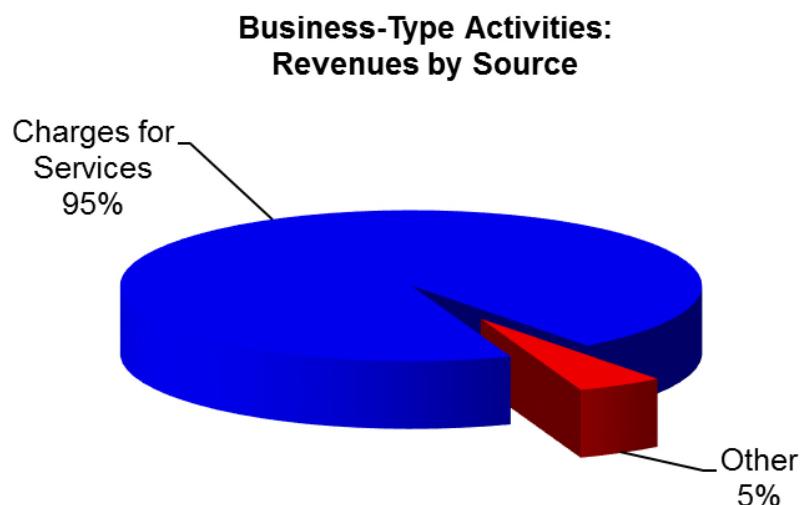
Governmental Activities
Expenses and Program Revenues



CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Business-type Activities – Business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$15,549,423. Key elements of this change are as follows:

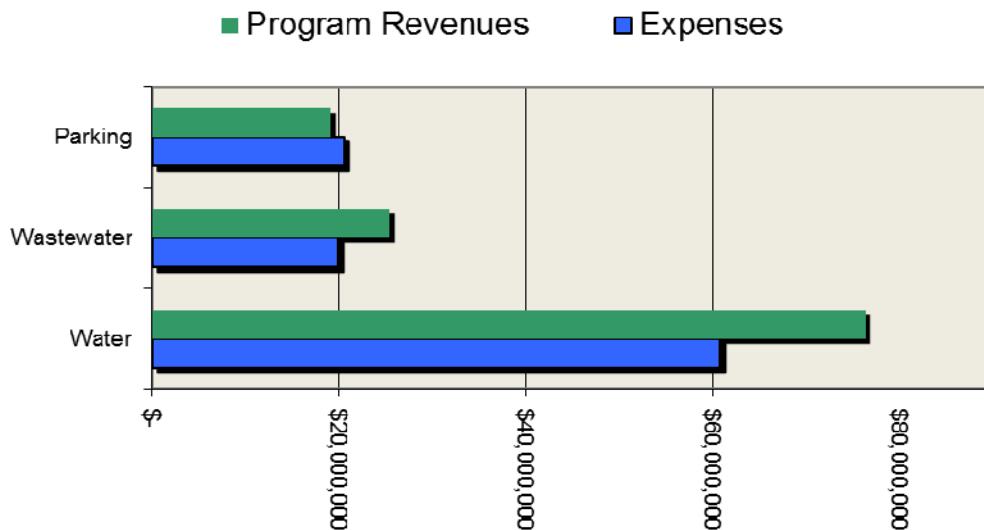
- Revenue from charges for services for business-type activities decreased by 1.12 percent. Water Utility charges for services decreased \$1,755,169. Wastewater Utility charges for services increased \$671,605 primarily as a result of rate increases. As part of the City's utility rate plan to improve utility infrastructure throughout the City, the Water and Wastewater Utility rates were increased by \$0.14/100 cubic feet and \$0.13/100 cubic feet, respectively.
- Parking facilities revenues remained relatively flat with a slight decrease of \$289,757 or 1.49 percent from the prior year.



Operating expenses for Business-type activities increased overall by \$1,983,312 or 2.50 percent. The Water Utility fund's operating expenses increased slightly by \$589,913. The Wastewater Utility fund's operating expenses increased by \$1,014,350. The Parking Facilities fund's operating expenses increased slightly by \$379,049.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

**Business Type Activities -
Expenses and Program Revenues**



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As previously noted, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds – The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. This information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The City's classifications of fund balance comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the financial resources of the funds. Fund balance is now reported in the following categories: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$146,246,831, a decrease of \$102,091,964 or 41.1 percent over the prior year. Of the total ending fund balance, \$23,783 is nonspendable and \$11,111,154 or 7.6 percent is restricted. The restricted fund balance is that portion of fund balance that can only be spent for the specific purposes as stipulated by a third party or legislation. Funds that typically fall in this category are federal and state

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

awards/grants, as well as certain tax dollars levied for specific purposes. Committed fund balance is \$19,090,742 or 13.1 percent of total ending fund balance and represents amounts within fund balance that have been designated for a specific purpose by City Council. Included in this classification are amount designated by City Council for the City's self-insured workers; compensation and general liability programs. Assigned fund balance is \$61,966,781 or 42.4 percent of total ending fund balance and represent funds intended to be used by the City for specific purposes. Encumbrances that are not considered committed are included in this classification. The remaining \$54,054,371 or 37.0 percent of ending fund balance in the City's governmental funds is available for spending at the government's discretion and is classified as unassigned.

The City's primary governmental fund is its general fund. As a matter of fiscal policy, the City's unassigned fund balance is targeted to be no less than five percent of the general government's and School Board's annual operating budgets or \$40,157,373.

For the general fund, on the budgetary basis of accounting, the City ended the fiscal year with revenues above projections by \$2,484,143. Total expenditures were less than appropriations by \$29,176,766.

The general fund experienced an overall increase in revenue of \$319,874 or 0.1 percent over the prior year. Overall expenditures increased by \$8,598,395 or 1.69 percent from fiscal year 2012. General fund financial and budgetary highlights of the 2013 fiscal year include:

- During fiscal year 2013, the City continuously monitored revenue levels so that it could adjust spending accordingly, if necessary. Mid-way through the year, the City implemented a City-wide forced savings strategy to offset reductions in projected revenues and capture savings for future years. This is the primary reason for \$29,176,766 in expenditure savings in fiscal year 2013.

Supplemental appropriations or amendments to the total 2013 general fund budget were:

General Fund:

Approved FY 2012-2013 budget	\$ 799,790,809
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Supplemental appropriations:

Carryover from Norfolk Public Schools fiscal year 2012 surplus	<u>3,356,660</u>
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Total supplemental appropriations	<u>3,356,660</u>
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Final FY 2012-2013 budget	<u><u>\$ 803,147,469</u></u>
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CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

The City spent \$116,079,787 in the Capital Projects fund to fund major capital projects, including construction of the downtown main library, the new courthouse, critical repairs to City and School Board buildings, City infrastructure improvements and various improvements for neighborhood revitalization. The fund had a total fund balance of \$20,976,231. In fiscal year 2013, the City used proceeds from bonds sold in fiscal year 2012, as well as cash on hand to fund these expenditures.

The Debt Service fund did not have any assets, liabilities or net position at fiscal year end. During the year, \$78,226,814 was transferred in from various funds to pay for an equal amount of debt service requirements.

Proprietary Funds – The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Generally, the City can only use the net assets of these funds to finance continuing operations of the enterprise operations. Factors concerning the finances of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the City's business-type activities.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets – The City's investment in capital assets, net of related debts, for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2013, amounted to \$603,151,682. The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure (streets, roads, bridges, highways, water/sewer systems, etc.), machinery, equipment, intangibles and construction in progress. Infrastructure assets represent 20.5 percent of total general governmental assets.

Major capital projects spending during the fiscal year included the following:

- Continued construction of the new courthouse complex with over \$34.0 million spent in fiscal year 2013;
- \$8.0 million overall in total school-related capital projects which includes repairs to school buildings with the bulk of the funds being spent on completion of the construction of Crossroads Elementary;
- \$6.3 million in various neighborhood conservation and revitalization efforts throughout in the City;
- Investment of \$4.4 million in improvements to neighborhood streets throughout the City; and
- Continued construction on the new downtown main library, of which approximately \$40.7 million has been invested to date with \$23.9 million being spent in fiscal year 2013.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Construction in progress totaled \$152.0 million for governmental activities at the end of the fiscal year. Construction in progress totaled \$40.0 million for business-type activities, which includes Water Utility, Wastewater Utility and Parking Facilities projects.

Summary of the City of Norfolk's Capital Assets
 (net of accumulated depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	restated		restated		restated	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Land	\$ 87,194,729	\$ 86,163,226	\$ 48,111,635	\$ 48,003,017	\$ 135,306,364	\$ 134,166,243
Buildings, equipment and vehicles	476,988,315	424,358,186	769,448,649	722,285,444	1,246,436,964	1,146,643,630
Improvements other than buildings	48,082,451	46,275,180	16,626,522	16,154,887	64,708,973	62,430,067
Construction in progress	152,039,985	132,433,531	40,010,753	66,734,977	192,050,738	199,168,508
Intangible assets	1,496,677	981,842	4,495,427	4,706,549	5,992,104	5,688,391
Infrastructure	197,944,301	197,735,087	-	-	197,944,301	197,735,087
Total	\$ 963,746,458	\$ 887,947,052	\$ 878,692,986	\$ 857,884,874	\$ 1,842,439,444	\$ 1,745,831,926

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note VI on pages 52 - 54 of this report.

Long-term Debt – At June 30, 2013, the City (including the enterprise funds) had total bonded debt outstanding of \$1,272,518,545. Of this amount, \$817,078,050 comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The remainder of the City's debt represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e., revenue bonds).

A summary of the City's outstanding bonded debt is as follows:

City of Norfolk's Bonded Debt

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
General obligation bonds	\$ 637,943,425	\$ 687,875,882	\$ 179,134,625	\$ 187,909,549	\$ 817,078,050	\$ 875,785,431
Revenue bonds	-	-	455,440,495	412,520,162	455,440,495	412,520,162
Total	\$ 637,943,425	\$ 687,875,882	\$ 634,575,120	\$ 600,429,711	\$ 1,272,518,545	\$ 1,288,305,593

The City's total debt outstanding decreased by \$15,787,048 or 1.2 percent during the fiscal year. The City issues debt based on its cash flow capital needs.

The development of the City's five-year Capital Improvement Program and its related debt are guided by various debt affordability policies. These policies limit total tax supported (not supported by specific fees or charges) debt as follows:

- Bonded debt service requirements will not exceed ten (10) percent of general governmental expenditures; and
- Bonded debt outstanding will not exceed 3.5 percent of the assessed value of taxable real property in the City.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Business-type activities debt practices are governed by revenue bond indentures in addition to various rate affordability measures.

The latest credit ratings for the City's general obligation and water revenue bond programs as of the date of this report are as follows:

Bonding Program	Fitch Ratings	Standard and Poor's	Moody's Investors Service
General Obligation	AA+	AA+	Aa2
Water Revenue	AA+	AA+	Aa2

The City's parking and wastewater systems do not maintain an underlying credit rating.

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt the City may issue up to ten percent of its total assessed valuation. The City's general obligation debt outstanding is significantly below the City's current debt limitation of \$1,831,994,848.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note VIII on pages 58 - 67 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- The slow economic recovery continues to have a negative impact. While the Commonwealth has experienced some positive impact as a result of the economic recovery, the City's locally generated revenues have not seen the same level of recovery. This is because, like other localities, the City is highly dependent on real property taxes which have declined as a result of the weak housing market and the economy. Considering the effects of the national, state and local economic conditions, the City focused on core service delivery in developing the fiscal year 2014 budget.
- Taxable real estate assessments are projected to rise slightly in the 2014 fiscal year by 0.28 percent.
- The following reflects major other tax change projections in comparison to the fiscal year 2013 budget:
 - Sales taxes – 2.0 percent increase;
 - Consumer's utility tax – 1.0 percent decrease;
 - Business license taxes – 2.1 percent increase;
 - Restaurant food taxes – 2.5 percent increase; and
 - Hotel and motel tax – remained flat
- Rate increases for both the Water Utility and Wastewater Utility funds continue to provide necessary funding to finance capital improvements.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

- The City anticipates continued increases in retirement contributions as a result of the economic downturn and its impact on investments. This is mitigated slightly by contributions required by new City employees. Additionally the City anticipates increases in required pension contributions in future years as it relates to participation in any Virginia Retirement System (VRS) sponsored retirement plans, mainly through participation by the School Board and the constitutional offices of the City.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for fiscal year 2014. The fiscal year 2014 operating budget includes transfers in from nongeneral funds of approximately \$11.8 million, as well as \$27.3 million from carrying forward unspent appropriations from prior years and closeout of accounts and fiscal year 2013 savings realized from the strategic realignment of departments.

The real estate tax rate increased in fiscal year 2014 by \$0.04. There were no changes in any other tax rates for the 2014 fiscal year. The following represents changes in fees implemented with the budget for the 2014 fiscal year:

Description	FY 2014 Approved	FY 2013 Approved
Wastewater Fees	\$3.53/100 cubic feet	\$3.39/100 cubic feet
Water Fees	\$4.30/100 cubic feet	\$4.15/100 cubic feet
Stormwater Fees – Residential	\$10.24/month	\$9.96/month
Stormwater Fees – Commercial	\$7.36/month per 2,000 sq. ft.	\$7.18/month per 2,000 sq. ft.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, 810 Union Street, Suite 600, Norfolk, Virginia, 23510 or the City's website at www.norfolk.gov.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





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CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 1

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2013

Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units	
ASSETS					
Cash and short term investments	\$ 135,170,258	\$ 76,573,508	\$ 211,743,766	\$ 35,911,176	
Restricted cash held with fiscal agent	-	222,962	222,962		-
Unrestricted short term investments	-	8,453,393	8,453,393		-
Receivables, net:					
Taxes	41,559,705	-	41,559,705		-
Accounts	10,575,193	19,170,843	29,746,036		396,032
Accrued investment income	1,411	30,440	31,851		-
Internal balances	1,321,155	(1,321,155)	-		-
Due from other governments	37,079,970	252,312	37,332,282		33,766,656
Due from primary government	-	-	-		2,637,626
Inventories	2,081,947	1,840,848	3,922,795		788,248
Prepaid items	795,002	-	795,002		-
Restricted cash and investments	-	85,276,665	85,276,665		-
Non-depreciable capital assets	239,303,728	90,520,853	329,824,581		487,500
Depreciable capital assets, net	724,442,730	788,172,133	1,512,614,863		16,993,377
Total assets	\$ 1,192,331,099	\$ 1,069,192,802	\$ 2,261,523,901	\$ 90,980,615	
LIABILITIES					
Vouchers payable	\$ 25,249,678	\$ 7,172,580	\$ 32,422,258	\$ 4,534,170	
Employees withholdings	983,296	-	983,296		-
Contract retainage	3,547,170	1,285,528	4,832,698		228,082
Accrued interest	7,944,034	3,294,414	11,238,448		-
Accrued payroll	4,993,599	454,607	5,448,206		32,530,558
Due to other governments	8,216,463	-	8,216,463		9,632,503
Due to component unit	2,637,626	-	2,637,626		-
Other current liabilities	3,725,192	432,509	4,157,701		-
Deferred revenue	543,705	-	543,705		169,409
Other payables	-	-	-		202,053
Retirement system contribution	38,639,978	3,690,514	42,330,492		-
Liabilities payable from restricted assets	-	2,615,241	2,615,241		-
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year	103,063,820	84,369,034	187,432,854		7,207,067
Due in more than one year	635,518,140	594,415,165	1,229,933,305		18,959,569
Total liabilities	\$ 835,062,701	\$ 697,729,592	\$ 1,532,792,293	\$ 73,463,411	
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 323,564,236	\$ 279,587,446	\$ 603,151,682	\$ 14,405,972	
Restricted for:					
Perpetual care - nonexpendable	6,068,960	-	6,068,960		-
Capital projects	-	2,000,000	2,000,000		815,133
Retirees' life insurance - future expenditures	300,000	-	300,000		-
Reserves	4,742,194	11,244,554	15,986,748		-
Other programs	-	-	-		1,104,970
Unrestricted	22,593,008	78,631,210	101,224,218		1,191,129
Total net position	\$ 357,268,398	\$ 371,463,210	\$ 728,731,608	\$ 17,517,204	

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				Component Units	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government						
					Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total				
Primary government:											
Governmental activities:											
General government	\$ 119,763,612	\$ 9,488,728	\$ 1,343,591	\$ -	\$ (108,931,293)	\$ -	\$ (108,931,293)	\$ -			
Judicial administration	51,654,033	3,717,208	25,762,048	-	(22,174,777)	-	(22,174,777)	-			
Public safety	125,270,290	10,154,099	5,825,993	-	(109,290,198)	-	(109,290,198)	-			
Public works	71,324,410	38,320,032	30,005,989	-	(2,998,389)	-	(2,998,389)	-			
Health and public assistance	90,993,168	5,348,505	57,309,328	-	(28,335,335)	-	(28,335,335)	-			
Culture and recreation	56,039,167	10,296,605	987,267	15,000,000	(29,755,295)	-	(29,755,295)	-			
Community development	16,157,515	2,368,225	7,897,645	-	(5,891,645)	-	(5,891,645)	-			
Education	109,286,600	-	-	-	(109,286,600)	-	(109,286,600)	-			
Interest on long-term debt	27,867,469	-	2,587,269	-	(25,280,200)	-	(25,280,200)	-			
Total governmental activities	<u>668,356,264</u>	<u>79,693,402</u>	<u>131,719,130</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>(441,943,732)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(441,943,732)</u>	<u>-</u>			
Business-type activities:											
Water	60,926,645	76,392,882	-	191,592	-	15,657,829	15,657,829	-			
Wastewater	19,966,876	25,469,025	-	-	-	5,502,149	5,502,149	-			
Parking facilities	20,559,521	19,162,104	-	-	-	(1,397,417)	(1,397,417)	-			
Total business-type activities	<u>101,453,042</u>	<u>121,024,011</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>191,592</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,762,561</u>	<u>19,762,561</u>	<u>-</u>			
Total primary government	<u>\$ 769,809,306</u>	<u>\$ 200,717,413</u>	<u>\$ 131,719,130</u>	<u>\$ 15,191,592</u>	<u>\$ (441,943,732)</u>	<u>\$ 19,762,561</u>	<u>\$ (422,181,171)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>			
Component units:											
Norfolk Public Schools	\$ 373,299,328	\$ 4,348,868	\$ 224,467,615	\$ 8,207,537					\$ (136,275,308)		
Waterside Fund	1,508,685	220,704	-	-					(1,287,981)		
Total component units	<u>\$ 374,808,013</u>	<u>\$ 4,569,572</u>	<u>\$ 224,467,615</u>	<u>\$ 8,207,537</u>					<u>(137,563,289)</u>		
General revenues:											
Taxes:											
General property taxes - real estate and personal property				246,345,296	-	246,345,296	-				
Consumers' utility taxes				43,210,868	-	43,210,868	-				
Sales and use taxes				29,707,293	-	29,707,293	-				
Restaurant food taxes				30,818,305	-	30,818,305	-				
Business license taxes				29,300,747	-	29,300,747	-				
Hotel/Motel taxes				8,073,457	-	8,073,457	-				
Cigarette taxes				7,926,006	-	7,926,006	-				
Admissions taxes				3,831,000	-	3,831,000	-				
Motor vehicle licenses				4,209,486	-	4,209,486	-				
Franchise, recordation and other miscellaneous local taxes				6,219,753	-	6,219,753	-				
Use of money and property				562,577	234,360	796,937	1,453,504				
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs				33,539,418	1,625,338	35,164,756	-				
Miscellaneous				11,501,048	4,042,170	15,543,218	235,312				
Commonwealth of Virginia				-	-	-	31,462,706				
Gain (loss) from sale of assets				1,733,723	9,351	1,743,074	-				
Payment from Primary Government				-	-	-	112,379,008				
Transfers				10,114,354	(10,114,354)	-	-				
Total general revenues and transfers				467,093,331	(4,203,135)	462,890,196	145,530,530				
Changes in net position				25,149,599	15,559,426	40,709,025	7,967,241				
Net position - beginning				327,146,565	355,903,784	683,050,349	14,522,197				
Adjustment to beginning net assets (Note XXV)				4,972,234	-	4,972,234	(4,972,234)				
Net position - ending				<u>\$ 357,268,398</u>	<u>\$ 371,463,210</u>	<u>\$ 728,731,608</u>	<u>\$ 17,517,204</u>				

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Exhibit A-1

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2013

	Major Funds			Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	Capital Projects	Debt Service		
ASSETS					
Cash and short term investments	\$ 64,101,669	\$ 41,588,032	\$ -	\$ 28,923,575	\$ 134,613,276
Receivables, net:					
Taxes	41,559,705	-	-	-	41,559,705
Accounts	2,931,038	-	-	6,656,036	9,587,074
Accrued investment income	1,411	-	-	-	1,411
Due from other funds	7,094,555	985,077	-	1,109,822	9,189,454
Due from other governments	25,098,122	16,931	-	11,133,298	36,248,351
Restricted cash held with fiscal agent	-	-	-	-	-
Prepays	1,468	-	-	168,533	170,001
Total assets	<u>\$ 140,787,968</u>	<u>\$ 42,590,040</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 47,991,264</u>	<u>\$ 231,369,272</u>
LIABILITIES					
Vouchers payable	\$ 11,372,055	\$ 9,539,811	\$ -	\$ 4,039,792	\$ 24,951,658
Employee withholdings	983,296	-	-	-	983,296
Contract retainage	117,017	3,392,734	-	37,419	3,547,170
Accrued payroll	4,443,223	-	-	502,271	4,945,494
Due to other funds	1,150,572	6,043,638	-	42,228	7,236,438
Due to other governments	-	-	-	8,216,463	8,216,463
Due to component unit	-	2,637,626	-	-	2,637,626
Deferred revenue	27,966,765	-	-	1,022,500	28,989,265
Other liabilities	3,481,383	-	-	133,648	3,615,031
Total liabilities	<u>49,514,311</u>	<u>21,613,809</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,994,321</u>	<u>85,122,441</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	23,783	23,783
Restricted	300,000	-	-	10,811,154	11,111,154
Committed	3,000,000	13,636,950	-	2,453,792	19,090,742
Assigned	33,919,286	7,339,281	-	20,708,214	61,966,781
Unassigned	54,054,371	-	-	-	54,054,371
Total fund balances	<u>91,273,657</u>	<u>20,976,231</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,996,943</u>	<u>146,246,831</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 140,787,968</u>	<u>\$ 42,590,040</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 47,991,264</u>	<u>\$ 231,369,272</u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2013

Exhibit A-2

Fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 146,246,831
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Gross capital assets at historical cost	2,368,523,413
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,409,085,282)</u>
	959,438,131
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:	
Adjustment for deferred revenue	28,445,560
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Bonds and notes payable	(637,943,425)
Unamortized bond premium	(26,965,217)
Retirement contribution	(38,157,329)
Other post employment benefits	(24,590,965)
Compensated absences	(16,286,074)
Workers' compensation and claims liability	(30,837,239)
Prepaid debt service	625,000
Other	(1,712,900)
Accrued interest payable	<u>(7,944,034)</u>
	(783,812,183)
Internal service funds	6,226,561
Receivable for Build America Bonds - interest rate subsidy	831,517
GASB Statement 49 Pollution Remediation Obligation	(108,019)
Net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 357,268,398</u></u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Exhibit A-3

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Major Funds			Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	Capital Projects	Debt Service		
REVENUES					
General property taxes	\$ 243,604,191	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,754,849	\$ 246,359,040
Other local taxes	154,198,171	-	-	9,098,745	163,296,916
Permits and licenses	4,098,178	-	-	-	4,098,178
Fines and forfeitures	1,098,187	-	-	3,410	1,101,597
Use of money and property	6,102,209	309,160	-	127,770	6,539,139
Charges for services	33,392,110	-	-	22,685,292	56,077,402
Miscellaneous	8,996,990	15,100,215	-	2,081,093	26,178,298
Recovered costs	11,395,841	-	-	-	11,395,841
Intergovernmental	114,334,309	2,227,641	-	44,585,796	161,147,746
Total revenues	<u>577,220,186</u>	<u>17,637,016</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81,336,955</u>	<u>676,194,157</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Current operating:					
General government	112,577,244	-	-	227,450	112,804,694
Judicial administration	47,357,216	-	-	3,562,892	50,920,108
Public safety	107,143,672	-	-	10,282,957	117,426,629
Public works	40,390,032	-	-	14,036,998	54,427,030
Health and public assistance	47,300,808	-	-	41,112,071	88,412,879
Culture and recreation	42,580,642	-	-	4,572,827	47,153,469
Community development	8,817,670	-	-	6,310,716	15,128,386
Education	109,286,600	-	-	-	109,286,600
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	50,558,810	-	50,558,810
Interest and other charges	-	-	27,668,004	-	27,668,004
Capital outlay	<u>500,000</u>	<u>116,079,787</u>	<u>78,226,814</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>116,579,787</u>
Total expenditures	<u>515,953,884</u>	<u>116,079,787</u>	<u>78,226,814</u>	<u>80,105,911</u>	<u>790,366,396</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>61,266,302</u>	<u>(98,442,771)</u>	<u>(78,226,814)</u>	<u>1,231,044</u>	<u>(114,172,239)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Proceeds sale of land	800,000	1,165,921	-	-	1,965,921
Transfers in	20,481,878	3,924,866	78,226,814	9,487,082	112,120,640
Transfers out	(83,781,713)	(10,446,229)	-	(7,778,344)	(102,006,286)
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>(62,499,835)</u>	<u>(5,355,442)</u>	<u>78,226,814</u>	<u>1,708,738</u>	<u>12,080,275</u>
Net changes in fund balances	<u>(1,233,533)</u>	<u>(103,798,213)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,939,782</u>	<u>(102,091,964)</u>
Fund balances - beginning as restated (Note XXV)	<u>92,507,190</u>	<u>124,774,444</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,057,161</u>	<u>248,338,795</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 91,273,657</u>	<u>\$ 20,976,231</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,996,943</u>	<u>\$ 146,246,831</u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Exhibit A-4

**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013**

Net change in fund balances--total governmental funds	\$ (102,091,964)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the asset.	
Add capital acquisitions net of disposals	113,539,092
Subtract disposals	(2,498,995)
Subtract depreciation expense	<u>(34,948,516)</u>
	76,091,581
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund.	
	(13,744)
Bond and note proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.	
Repayment of bond and note principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.	
Add debt repayment	49,932,457
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Change in non-capital long-term liabilities (Note VIII)	(1,880,432)
Prepaid Principal pay down	625,000
Accrued interest payable	(198,111)
Premium on refunded debt	<u>2,566,293</u>
	1,112,750
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain services to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activity.	
	(159,928)
Adjustment for Build America Bonds interest rate subsidy	165,770
GASB Statement 49 Pollution Remediation Obligation	112,677
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 25,149,599</u></u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Statement of Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2013

Exhibit B-1

	Business-Type Activities					Governmental Activities-Internal Service Funds		
	Water Utility	Wastewater Utility	Parking Facilities	Totals				
ASSETS								
Current assets:								
Cash and short term investments	\$ 52,186,630	\$ 8,557,980	\$ 15,828,898	\$ 76,573,508	\$ 556,982			
Restricted cash held with fiscal agent	18,175	204,787	-	222,962	-			
Unrestricted short term investments	330,203	5,437,436	2,685,754	8,453,393	-			
Receivables, net								
Accounts	9,126,689	2,228,472	1,350,887	12,706,048	988,119			
Unbilled accounts	4,998,701	1,252,303	213,791	6,464,795	-			
Accrued investment income	24,433	-	6,007	30,440	-			
Internal balances	-	-	-	-	-			
Due from other governments	80,402	164,693	7,217	252,312	-			
Inventories	1,424,894	31,013	384,941	1,840,848	2,081,947			
Restricted cash and investments	59,401,998	7,830,025	18,044,642	85,276,665	-			
Total current assets	<u>127,592,125</u>	<u>25,706,709</u>	<u>38,522,137</u>	<u>191,820,971</u>	<u>3,627,048</u>			
Noncurrent assets:								
Capital assets:								
Land and improvements	34,315,258	20,052,900	36,152,695	90,520,853	415,000			
Buildings and equipment	637,098,904	274,201,607	194,993,783	1,106,294,294	10,940,097			
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(190,415,252)</u>	<u>(64,363,420)</u>	<u>(63,343,489)</u>	<u>(318,122,161)</u>	<u>(7,046,769)</u>			
Capital assets, net	<u>480,998,910</u>	<u>229,891,087</u>	<u>167,802,989</u>	<u>878,692,986</u>	<u>4,308,328</u>			
Total assets	<u>\$ 608,591,035</u>	<u>\$ 255,597,796</u>	<u>\$ 206,325,126</u>	<u>\$ 1,070,513,957</u>	<u>\$ 7,935,376</u>			
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities:								
Vouchers payable	\$ 3,338,589	\$ 3,646,536	\$ 187,455	\$ 7,172,580	\$ 298,020			
Contract retainage	623,251	662,086	191	1,285,528	-			
Accrued interest	27,471	1,085,655	2,181,288	3,294,414	-			
Accrued payroll	295,064	95,965	63,578	454,607	48,105			
Internal balances	1,311,152	-	10,003	1,321,155	631,860			
Obligations for employees retirement system	2,427,534	729,296	533,684	3,690,514	482,649			
Current portion of bonds payable	7,801,047	9,148,484	66,469,729	83,419,260	-			
Liabilities payable from restricted assets	2,615,241	-	-	2,615,241	-			
Compensated absences	610,884	224,233	114,657	949,774	174,958			
Other current liabilities	236,390	64,708	131,411	432,509	2,142			
Total current liabilities	<u>19,286,623</u>	<u>15,656,963</u>	<u>69,691,996</u>	<u>104,635,582</u>	<u>1,637,734</u>			
Noncurrent liabilities:								
General obligation bonds payable	538,179	101,541,588	10,677,025	112,756,792	-			
Revenue bonds payable	359,545,343	41,351,301	73,878,343	474,774,987	-			
Compensated absences	473,598	136,707	179,335	789,640	-			
Other long-term liabilities	4,960,463	581,058	552,225	6,093,746	71,081			
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>365,517,583</u>	<u>143,610,654</u>	<u>85,286,928</u>	<u>594,415,165</u>	<u>71,081</u>			
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 384,804,206</u>	<u>\$ 159,267,617</u>	<u>\$ 154,978,924</u>	<u>\$ 699,050,747</u>	<u>\$ 1,708,815</u>			
NET POSITION								
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 161,534,514	\$ 85,474,952	\$ 32,577,980	\$ 279,587,446	\$ 4,308,328			
Restricted for:								
Capital projects	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	-			
Other purposes:								
Water utility fund operations	9,000,000	-	-	9,000,000	-			
Parking facilities fund operations	-	-	2,244,554	2,244,554	-			
Unrestricted	<u>51,252,315</u>	<u>10,855,227</u>	<u>16,523,668</u>	<u>78,631,210</u>	<u>1,918,233</u>			
Total net position	<u>\$ 223,786,829</u>	<u>\$ 96,330,179</u>	<u>\$ 51,346,202</u>	<u>\$ 371,463,210</u>	<u>\$ 6,226,561</u>			

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Exhibit B-2

**Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For Year Ended June 30, 2013**

	Business-Type Activities				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water Utility	Wastewater Utility	Parking Facilities	Total	
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 76,392,882	\$ 25,469,025	\$ 19,162,104	\$ 121,024,011	\$ 16,003,714
Miscellaneous	3,564,166	429,764	-	3,993,930	336,047
Total operating revenues	<u>79,957,048</u>	<u>25,898,789</u>	<u>19,162,104</u>	<u>125,017,941</u>	<u>16,339,761</u>
Operating expenses:					
Personal services	14,364,816	4,818,414	6,573,948	25,757,178	2,556,736
Cost of goods sold	-	-	-	-	11,270,364
Plant operations	6,489,193	2,545,662	1,143,315	10,178,170	268,414
Chemicals	3,110,828	61,016	-	3,171,844	-
Provision for bad debts	236,310	153,881	-	390,191	(2,536)
Depreciation and amortization	12,348,880	5,285,491	5,552,222	23,186,593	292,176
Retirement and OPEB contribution	2,535,851	768,275	533,684	3,837,810	482,649
Administrative expenses	1,663,129	1,532,036	347,229	3,542,394	-
Other	9,121,183	1,777,134	878,322	11,776,639	1,634,868
Total operating expenses	<u>49,870,190</u>	<u>16,941,909</u>	<u>15,028,720</u>	<u>81,840,819</u>	<u>16,502,671</u>
Operating income (loss), net	<u>30,086,858</u>	<u>8,956,880</u>	<u>4,133,384</u>	<u>43,177,122</u>	<u>(162,910)</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Interest income, net of interest capitalized	134,172	-	100,188	234,360	2,982
Intergovernmental revenue	1,284,157	341,181	-	1,625,338	-
Interest expense and fiscal charges	(11,010,925)	(3,024,967)	(5,530,801)	(19,566,693)	-
Gain (loss) on sale or disposal of capital assets	11,009	(1,658)	-	9,351	-
Miscellaneous revenue (expense)	(45,530)	-	48,240	2,710	-
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(9,627,117)</u>	<u>(2,685,444)</u>	<u>(5,382,373)</u>	<u>(17,694,934)</u>	<u>2,982</u>
Net income (loss) before contributions and transfers	20,459,741	6,271,436	(1,248,989)	25,482,188	(159,928)
Capital contribution	191,592	-	-	191,592	-
Transfer in	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	(8,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(114,354)	(10,114,354)	-
Changes in net position	12,151,333	4,771,436	(1,363,343)	15,559,426	(159,928)
Total net position - beginning	<u>211,635,496</u>	<u>91,558,743</u>	<u>52,709,545</u>	<u>355,903,784</u>	<u>6,386,489</u>
Total net position - ending	<u>\$ 223,786,829</u>	<u>\$ 96,330,179</u>	<u>\$ 51,346,202</u>	<u>\$ 371,463,210</u>	<u>\$ 6,226,561</u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Exhibit B-3

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Business-Type Activities				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water Utility	Wastewater Utility	Parking Facilities	Total	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Receipts from customers	\$ 77,232,909	\$ 25,514,647	\$ 19,000,293	\$ 121,747,849	\$ 15,838,730
Payments to suppliers	(9,708,098)	(2,609,293)	(1,368,864)	(13,686,255)	(3,162,625)
Payments to employees	(16,903,393)	(5,572,960)	(7,173,183)	(29,649,536)	(12,202,807)
Other payments	(7,434,106)	(3,271,962)	(1,230,704)	(11,936,772)	(1,566,432)
Net cash and short term investments provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>43,187,312</u>	<u>14,060,432</u>	<u>9,227,542</u>	<u>66,475,286</u>	<u>(1,093,134)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Internal activity	(176,879)	(821)	10,003	(167,697)	1,343,477
Intergovernmental revenues	1,284,157	341,181	-	1,625,338	-
Operating subsidies and transfers to other funds	(8,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(114,354)	(10,114,354)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	<u>(7,392,722)</u>	<u>(1,159,640)</u>	<u>(104,351)</u>	<u>(8,656,713)</u>	<u>1,343,477</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from capital/refunding debt	43,070,000	11,225,333	5,845,000	60,140,333	-
Capital contributions	191,592	-	-	191,592	-
Purchases of capital assets	(23,751,096)	(20,268,316)	(1,664,267)	(45,683,679)	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	25,397	1,756	-	27,153	-
Refunding/refinancing of debt principal	-	-	(5,940,000)	(5,940,000)	-
Principal paid on capital debt	(7,739,589)	(8,671,908)	(3,643,426)	(20,054,923)	-
Interest paid on capital debt	(6,590,391)	(3,500,124)	(5,724,204)	(15,814,719)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	<u>5,205,913</u>	<u>(21,213,259)</u>	<u>(11,126,897)</u>	<u>(27,134,243)</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	53,005,805	(11,525,847)	3,563,381	45,043,339	-
Purchase of investments	(75,739,334)	13,772,791	(3,776,186)	(65,742,729)	-
Interest and dividends	134,172	-	139,399	273,571	2,982
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(22,599,357)</u>	<u>2,246,944</u>	<u>(73,406)</u>	<u>(20,425,819)</u>	<u>2,982</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and short term investments	18,401,146	(6,065,523)	(2,077,112)	10,258,511	253,325
Cash and short term investments - beginning of the year	<u>33,803,659</u>	<u>14,828,290</u>	<u>17,906,010</u>	<u>66,537,959</u>	<u>303,657</u>
Cash and short term investments - end of the year	<u>\$ 52,204,805</u>	<u>\$ 8,762,767</u>	<u>\$ 15,828,898</u>	<u>\$ 76,796,470</u>	<u>\$ 556,982</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (used in) Operating Activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$ 30,086,858	\$ 8,956,880	\$ 4,133,384	\$ 43,177,122	\$ (162,910)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash and short term investments provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Depreciation expense	12,348,880	5,285,491	5,552,222	23,186,593	292,176
Provision for bad debt	236,310	153,881	-	390,191	-
Loss on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Change in assets and liabilities:					
Receivables, net	(2,724,139)	(384,142)	(169,028)	(3,277,309)	(503,567)
Inventories	54,363	686	4,109	59,158	173,252
Vouchers payable	(162,440)	(3,301)	(229,658)	(395,399)	(766,902)
Accrued payroll	(111,043)	(25,250)	(65,551)	(201,844)	(34,885)
Obligations for Employees' Retirement System	-	-	-	-	(25,243)
Other liabilities	3,458,523	76,187	2,064	3,536,774	(65,055)
Net cash and short term investments provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 43,187,312</u>	<u>14,060,432</u>	<u>9,227,542</u>	<u>\$ 66,475,286</u>	<u>\$ (1,093,134)</u>
Reconciliation of Cash and Short Term Investments to the Statement of Net Position:					
Cash and short term investments	\$ 52,186,630	\$ 8,557,980	\$ 15,828,898	\$ 76,573,508	\$ 556,982
Restricted cash with fiscal agent	18,175	204,787	-	222,962	-
Total cash and short term investments per Statement of Net Position	<u>\$ 52,204,805</u>	<u>\$ 8,762,767</u>	<u>\$ 15,828,898</u>	<u>\$ 76,796,470</u>	<u>\$ 556,982</u>
Noncash investing, capital and financing activities:					
Unrealized gain / (loss) on investments	\$ (45,530)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (45,530)	\$ -
Acquisition of capital assets through change in in contract retainage	\$ (265,522)	\$ (43,614)	\$ (26,781)	\$ (335,917)	\$ -
Acquisition of capital assets through vouchers payable	\$ (1,218,890)	\$ (58,081)	\$ (58,284)	\$ (1,335,255)	\$ -
Capitalized interest, less interest earned on certain long-term construction contracts	\$ 993,407	\$ 463,002	\$ -	\$ 1,456,409	\$ -

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2013

Exhibit C-1

	Pension	Trust	Employees' Retirement System	Agency Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and short term investments	\$ 21,963,318		\$ 4,002,407	
Investments, fair value:				
United States Treasury securities	55,013,497		-	
Fixed income securities	113,792,915		-	
Equity securities	47,929,052		-	
Other	199,476		-	
Balanced commingled funds:				-
Equity	519,603,045		-	
Fixed income	143,072,559		-	
Real estate	45,912,821		-	
Total investments	925,523,365		-	
Receivables:				
Accounts, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	198		-	
Retirement contribution	42,330,492		-	
Accrued investment income	667,737		-	
Due from broker for securities sold	59,442,775		-	
Other	-		-	
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,049,927,885</u>		<u>\$ 4,002,407</u>	
LIABILITIES				
Vouchers payable	\$ 541,418		\$ 12,047	
Due to brokers for securities purchased	94,692,800		-	
Other liabilities	-		3,990,360	
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 95,234,218</u>		<u>\$ 4,002,407</u>	
NET POSITION				
Reserved for:				
Net position held in trust for pension benefits	<u>\$ 954,693,667</u>		<u>\$ -</u>	

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Pension Trust Fund - Employees' Retirement System
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit C-2

2013		
Changes to net position attributed to:		
Investment income:		
Net depreciation in fair value of investments	\$ 95,957,473	
Interest	4,724,808	
Dividends	1,506,136	
Other	74,948	
	<hr/> 102,263,365	
Less investment expense	(1,669,392)	
Net investment income	<hr/> 100,593,973	
Employer contributions	42,330,492	
Employee contributions	1,007,140	
Total	<hr/> 143,931,605	
 Benefit payments and expenses:		
Refunds of contributions	6,037	
Benefits paid to plan members and beneficiaries	74,190,481	
Administrative costs	540,620	
Total	<hr/> 74,737,138	
Net increase	69,194,467	
 Net position held in trust for pension benefits:		
Beginning of year	885,499,200	
End of year	<hr/> \$ 954,693,667	

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Statement of Net Position - Component Units
June 30, 2013

Exhibit D-1

	Norfolk Public Schools	Waterside Associates	Totals
ASSETS			
Cash and short term investments	\$ 35,851,723	\$ 59,453	\$ 35,911,176
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	367,627	28,405	396,032
Due from primary government	2,637,626	-	2,637,626
Due from other governments	33,766,656	-	33,766,656
Inventories	788,248	-	788,248
Capital assets, net	14,405,972	3,074,905	17,480,877
Total assets	\$ 87,817,852	\$ 3,162,763	\$ 90,980,615
LIABILITIES			
Vouchers payable	\$ 4,372,895	\$ 161,275	\$ 4,534,170
Contract retainage	228,082	-	228,082
Accrued payroll	32,530,018	540	32,530,558
Unearned revenues	169,409	-	169,409
Other payables	202,053	-	202,053
Due to other government agencies	9,632,503	-	9,632,503
Current portion of long term liabilities	7,207,067	-	7,207,067
Long-term vested compensated absences	2,313,642	-	2,313,642
Long-term post employment benefits	14,092,158	-	14,092,158
Long-term claims and judgments liability	2,553,769	-	2,553,769
Total liabilities	\$ 73,301,596	\$ 161,815	\$ 73,463,411
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 14,405,972	\$ -	\$ 14,405,972
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	815,133	-	815,133
Other programs	1,104,970	-	1,104,970
Unrestricted	(1,809,819)	3,000,948	1,191,129
Total net position	\$ 14,516,256	\$ 3,000,948	\$ 17,517,204

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Statement of Activities - Component Units
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit D-2

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating	Capital	Norfolk Public Schools	Waterside Associates	Totals
			Grant Contributions	Grant Contributions			
Norfolk Public Schools:							
Instructional	\$ 272,337,901	\$ 2,563,426	\$ 207,885,108	\$ -	\$ (61,889,367)	\$ -	\$ (61,889,367)
Administration, attendance and health	16,138,161	-	-	-	(16,138,161)	-	(16,138,161)
Pupil transportation	13,668,251	-	2,100,000	-	(11,568,251)	-	(11,568,251)
Operation and maintenance	34,551,026	-	-	-	(34,551,026)	-	(34,551,026)
Information technology	10,373,231	-	-	-	(10,373,231)	-	(10,373,231)
School facilities	9,160,289	-	-	8,207,537	(952,752)	-	(952,752)
Food services	16,820,587	1,785,442	14,482,507	-	(552,638)	-	(552,638)
Community services	249,882	-	-	-	(249,882)	-	(249,882)
Total Norfolk Public Schools	373,299,328	4,348,868	224,467,615	8,207,537	(136,275,308)	-	(136,275,308)
Waterside Associates:							
Cultural and recreational	1,508,685	220,704	-	-	-	(1,287,981)	(1,287,981)
Total component units	\$ 374,808,013	\$ 4,569,572	\$ 224,467,615	\$ 8,207,537	\$ (136,275,308)	\$ (1,287,981)	\$ (137,563,289)
General revenues:							
Use of money and property				1,262,108	191,396	1,453,504	
Payment from Primary Government				107,186,600	5,192,408	112,379,008	
Miscellaneous				235,312	-	235,312	
Commonwealth of Virginia				31,462,706	-	31,462,706	
Total general revenues				140,146,726	5,383,804	145,530,530	
Changes in net position				3,871,418	4,095,823	7,967,241	
Net position (deficit) - beginning				10,644,838	(1,094,875)	9,549,963	
Net position - ending				\$ 14,516,256	\$ 3,000,948	\$ 17,517,204	



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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





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CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

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CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

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CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

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I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Financial Reporting Entity Information

The City of Norfolk (the "City") was incorporated February 13, 1845, and operates under a charter adopted February 7, 1918, which mandates a Council-Manager form of government. The City and its component units provide the following municipal services to approximately 246,000 residents, as authorized by its charter or code: public safety, highway and street maintenance, water production and quality, solid waste management, wastewater treatment, cultural and parking facilities, environmental storm water management, public health, social programs, parks and recreation, public education, public improvements, planning and zoning code enforcement, public libraries and general administration.

Blended Component Unit: *The Employees' Retirement System of the City of Norfolk (ERS)* has a nine-member Board of Trustees. Seven members are appointed by City Council. The City Manager and the Director of Finance are ex-officio members. The ERS is the administrator of a single-employer noncontributory defined benefit plan that covers substantially all employees of the City of Norfolk, excluding School Board employees and certain employees of the Constitutional Officers covered by the Virginia Retirement System, as authorized by Section 143(a) of the City Charter. The ERS was established and placed under the management of the Board of Trustees for the purpose of providing retirement and death benefits as authorized by the provisions of Chapter 37 of the Norfolk City Code. The City makes its contributions, in conjunction with investment earnings of the ERS, to provide the funding for pension benefits and administrative costs.

Discretely Presented Component Units: Although these legally separate entities are in substance part of the City's operations, each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government. The component units discussed below are included in the City's financial reporting entity due to their financial relationships with the City.

The School Board for the City of Norfolk (School Board), which has seven members, is the operating body that establishes the educational and financial programs and policies for the City's public school system. School Board members are appointed by the City Council. The City levies taxes for its operation, issues bonds or enters into capital leases for its capital requirements and approves its annual operating budget. The School Board is comprised of the School Operating fund, Capital Projects fund, Child Nutrition fund, Grants fund and agency funds.

Waterside Associates Limited Partnership (Waterside Associates) was originally formed on November 20, 1981, for the purpose of developing and operating a retail festival marketplace (Waterside) in Norfolk, Virginia which opened June 1, 1983. On December 31, 1998, the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NRHA) and the City Development Corporation (CDC), a component unit of NRHA, purchased the partnership from its owners, creating a new entity with the same name. NRHA owns 14.5% of the Partnership and CDC owns 85.5%. Beginning July 1, 2010, the City began providing internal and financial support to

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Waterside as well as managing operation activities. Separate financial statements are not prepared for Waterside Associates.

Complete financial statements of the individual component units can be obtained from their respective administrative offices:

The City of Norfolk Retirement Board
810 Union Street
City Hall Building, Suite 309
Norfolk, Virginia 23510
www.norfolk.gov

The School Board for the City of Norfolk
800 East City Hall Avenue
P.O. Box 1357
Norfolk, Virginia 23501-1357
www.nps.k12.va.us

As described in Note XXV, effective July 1, 2012 the Community Services Board became a special revenue fund of the City.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Primary Government and its component units. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the Primary Government is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the *Primary Government* is financially accountable.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segments are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items that do not meet the criteria for classification as program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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accounted for in another fund.

The *Debt Service Fund* accounts for financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for principal and interest payments on long-term debt obligations of governmental funds and proprietary funds.

The *Capital Projects Fund* accounts for financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays, which includes the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities of the City, some of which are also used by the School Board.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

- The *Water Utility Fund* accounts for the activities of the City's water system, treatment plant and distribution systems.
- The *Wastewater Utility Fund* accounts for the activities of the City's sewage pumping stations and collection systems.
- The *Parking Facilities Fund* accounts for the activities of City-owned parking facilities.

Additionally, the City reports the following other fund types:

- *Special Revenue Funds* account for proceeds of specific resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects. Examples including services provided as part of mental health and substance abuse programs, juvenile detention services, emergency call center services, tax increment financing districts and individual grant programs.
- *Internal Service Funds* account for the City's storehouse operations and fleet management services provided to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost reimbursement basis.
- The *Pension Trust Fund* accounts for the activities of the Employee's Retirement System, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified employees.
- The *Permanent Fund* is used to report resources that are restricted to the extent that only the interest may be used to support the City's cemetery operations.
- The *Agency Funds* are used to account for the assets held by a governmental unit as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. Agency funds do not involve the measurement of results of operations as they are custodial in nature (assets = liabilities).

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Fiduciary agency funds' financial statements do not have a measurement focus. The City's discretely presented component units are also included in the government-wide financial statements utilizing the same basis of accounting.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenue and related assets are recorded when they become susceptible to accrual, that is, when they become both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City generally considers revenues, except for grant revenues, to be available if they are collected within 45 days of the end of the fiscal year. Real and personal property taxes are recorded as receivables when levied and billed, which corresponds with the fiscal year for which the taxes have been levied, net of allowances for uncollectible accounts. Sales and utility taxes, which are collected by the state or utilities and subsequently remitted to the City, are recognized as revenues and receivables when the underlying exchange occurs and are remitted to the City by the state within two months of the transaction. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) property taxes due and collected within 45 days after June 30 are recognized as revenue; those not collected within 45 days after year-end are reported as deferred revenue. Items such as license fees, permit fees and fines are recorded as revenue when received. Intergovernmental revenue, consisting primarily of federal, state and other grants for the purpose of funding specific expenditures, is recognized at the time the specific expenditures expected to be funded by this revenue are made. Revenue from general purpose grants is recognized during the entitlement period.

Major sources of governmental funds susceptible to accrual include the following:

- Real property taxes
- Personal property taxes
- Sales and use taxes
- Consumer utility taxes
- Environmental storm water billings
- Revenue from the Commonwealth
 - Shared expenses
 - Categorical aid
- Revenue from the federal government

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include: 1) charges for services, 2) operating grants and contributions and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Therefore, all taxes are general revenue.

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Expenditures, other than interest on general long-term obligations, are recorded as related fund liabilities when incurred. Interest on general long-term obligations is recognized when due.

Since the governmental funds' financial statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide financial statements, a summary reconciliation of the difference between total fund balances as reflected on the governmental funds' Balance Sheet and total Governmental activities net position as shown on the Government-wide Statement of Net Position is presented in Exhibit A-2. In addition, a summary reconciliation of the difference between the total net change in fund balances as reflected on the governmental funds' Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the change in net position of Governmental activities as shown on the Government-wide Statement of Activities is presented in Exhibit A-4.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues and expenses of the City's Water Utility, Wastewater Utility and Parking Facilities enterprise funds, and of the City's internal service funds are charges to customers for sales and services and administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition, including interest income or expense are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, less restrictive resources next – committed, assigned, and finally unassigned resources.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the City's proprietary funds and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

An operating budget is adopted each fiscal year for the General fund, Water Utility enterprise fund, Wastewater Utility enterprise fund, Parking Facilities enterprise fund, Storm Water special revenue fund, Public Amenities special revenue fund, Cemeteries special revenue fund, Emergency Operations Center/E-911 special

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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revenue fund, Golf special revenue fund, Towing & Recovery Operations special revenue fund, Tax Increment Financing special revenue fund, Community Services Board special revenue fund and internal service funds. Project length budgets are appropriated for the Capital Projects fund and Grants special revenue fund. All funds are under formal budgetary control.

No less than 60 days before the end of the fiscal year, the City Manager must submit to the City Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of funding them. Prior to the adoption of the budget, a public hearing is conducted, then on or before July 1, the budget is legally enacted through adoption of an ordinance. The property taxes included in the budget become a lien on real properties on July 1.

The ordinance for the annual operating budget appropriates funds by department. Additional budgetary controls are exercised administratively, both on an appropriation unit basis over parts, all, or any combination of object categories (budgetary account groups) such as: (1) personal services; (2) materials, supplies and repairs; (3) general operations and fixed charges; (4) equipment; (5) public assistance; and (6) all purpose appropriations, as well as on a line item basis over individual objects (budgetary accounts). The City Manager is authorized to transfer funds between departments and funds without further approvals by City Council.

The School Board manages and controls all funds made available for public school purposes by the City Council. In accordance with the Code of Virginia, the School Board has exclusive authority to expend funds within the total amounts appropriated by City Council.

Consistent with the enabling ordinance, the Schedules of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual of the General Fund presented in Exhibits E-1 and E-2 include the revenues and expenditures - budget and actual of the School Board.

A reconciliation of revenues and expenditures reported in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and those presented in accordance with non-GAAP budgetary basis, for the General fund, can be found following Exhibit E-2. The budgets for the enterprise funds and internal service funds are prepared on a basis generally consistent with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

With the exception of capital projects and grants fund appropriations, unencumbered annual appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year. City Council may authorize supplemental appropriations to the operating budgets during the fiscal year. Budgeted amounts as reported in the financial statements represent the original appropriations, and all supplemental adjustments or appropriations.

City Council adopts a capital improvement budget on a project basis. As in the case of the General fund budget, these budgets are submitted by the City Manager, public hearings are held and the budgets are legally enacted through adoption of an ordinance. Appropriations for these budgets continue until the purpose of the appropriation has been fulfilled. Amendments to these budgets are affected by City Council.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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E. Deposits and Investments

The City's cash and short-term investments include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of one year or less from the date of acquisition.

Investment statutes authorize the City and the School Board to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and Asian Development Bank, commercial paper rated A-1 by Standard and Poor's Corporation or P-1 by Moody's Commercial Paper Record, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). The fair value of the LGIP is the same as the value of the pool shares. The LGIP is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company, but maintains a policy to operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The external investment pool is administered by the Treasury Board of Virginia. The Pension Trust fund is authorized to invest in common stocks and other investments as directed by State statute.

Investments of the City, as well as its component units, are reported at fair value. Short-term investments are recorded at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. The United States Treasury Securities and fixed income securities traded on a national or international securities exchange are valued based on equivalent values of comparable securities with similar yield and risk. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value, primarily net asset value determined based on the fair value of the underlying securities. Purchases and sales of securities traded but not yet settled at year-end are recorded as due to broker for securities purchased and due from broker for securities sold, respectively.

The City uses the pooled cash investment method, as a result individual fund overdrafts are reclassified as due to/due from other funds or internal balances for financial statement purposes. Income from the investment of pooled cash is allocated to the various funds based on the percentage of cash and temporary investments of each fund to the total pooled cash and temporary investments.

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, all highly liquid debt instruments, with a maturity of 90 days or less, and certificates of deposit are grouped into cash and short-term investments. The cash and investment pool discussed above is considered cash, since it has the same characteristics as a demand deposit account.

F. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are those whose use is subject to externally imposed constraints such as creditors through debt covenants, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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G. Interfund Transactions

During the normal course of operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds, including expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets and service debt. The accompanying fund financial statements generally reflect such transactions as transfers.

Internal Service funds record charges for services to all City departments and funds as operating revenue. All City funds record these payments to the Internal Service funds as operating expenditures or expenses. Since the City's Internal Service funds generally support governmental activities rather than business-type activities, they are consolidated with the governmental funds in the government-wide financial statements. A discrete presentation of the City's Internal Service funds can be found in the "Other Supplementary Information" section of this document.

The General fund provides administrative services to enterprise funds and internal service funds. Charges for these services are treated as operating expenses by the enterprise and internal service funds and as revenue by the General fund in the fund financial statements.

H. Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost, using either the first-in, first-out, or the moving average method. Inventories in the governmental funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption for which the cost is recorded as an expenditure when acquired, (i.e., the purchase method). Proprietary funds expense inventories when consumed.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, intangibles and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements and in proprietary funds. Capital assets are defined by the City's capitalization policy as assets owned by the City with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life greater than one year. Capital outlays of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase and are not capitalized in the governmental funds. However, they are capitalized in the government-wide Statement of Net Position if they meet the criteria for capitalization in the City's financial statements. Where historical cost records are not available, assets are recorded at estimated historical cost. Gifts or donated fixed assets are recorded at their estimated fair value on the date received. In the enterprise and internal service funds, interest costs incurred on funds borrowed for construction projects are capitalized, net of interest earned on the temporary investment of the unexpended portion of those funds. When an asset is retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated and any resulting gain or loss is reflected as non-operating revenue or expense.

The City evaluates prominent events or changes in circumstances affecting capital

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assets to determine whether impairment of a capital asset has occurred. A capital asset is generally considered impaired if both (a) the decline in service utility of the capital asset is large in magnitude and (b) the event or change in circumstance is outside the normal life cycle of the capital asset. Impaired capital assets that will no longer be used by the City are reported at the lower of the carrying value or fair value. Impairment losses on capital assets that will continue to be used by the City are measured using the method that best reflects the diminished service utility of the capital asset. Any insurance recoveries received as a result of impairment events or changes in circumstances that result in the impairment of a capital asset are netted against the impairment loss.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives is not capitalized.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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Capital assets of the Primary Government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives (in years):

	Governmental Funds	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
Building and improvements	40	10-75	40-50
Improvements other than buildings	15-25	10-99	15
Warehouse equipment and fixtures	-	-	7-10
Transmission and distribution mains	-	50-99	-
Service meters and meter installation	-	35-50	-
Pumping and other water/wastewater equipment	-	10-30	-
Vehicles and garage equipment	4-10	4-10	4-25
Data processing equipment	5-10	5-10	5-10
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-25	3-25	3-20
Infrastructure	5-100	-	-
Intangibles	5-10	5-10	5-10

J. Compensated Absences

It is the City and the School Board's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. Vacation leave is fully vested when earned by City employees. Accumulated vacation leave cannot exceed certain limits as codified in section 2-49 in the City Code of Ordinances. Sick leave does not vest for City employees; however, upon retirement, City employees receive credit for each day of accumulated sick leave toward their pension benefit. There is no liability for unpaid accrued sick leave service since the City does not pay it when the employee separates from service. The additional retirement benefit is reflected in the actuarial liability of the ERS. The entire unpaid liability for vacation leave is recorded in the respective funds in the government-wide financial statements.

Upon retirement, School Board employees are paid \$20 for each day of accumulated sick leave at retirement. Accumulated vacation leave cannot exceed 50 days for School Board employees. School Board employees are paid for unused vacation leave, at their normal rate of pay, upon termination of employment. Most School Board employees have ten-month employment contracts and are not entitled to vacation.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

K. Net Position/Fund Balances

Net position in government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements may be classified as net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. Restricted net position represent constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws and regulations of other governments or imposed by law through state statutes.

Fund balances in governmental fund financial statements are classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned. Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that are not in spendable form. Restricted fund balance includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes as stipulated by a third party or through enabling legislation. Committed fund balance includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes as determined by City Council through formal action (ordinance) by City Council. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless approved by City Council by taking the same type of formal action. In the General Fund, assigned fund balance includes amounts that are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In the governmental funds, except for the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. Assignment authority has been given to the City Manager by City Council. The unassigned fund balance classification is for all amounts not included in other classifications.

L. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

M. Bond Premiums, Discounts and Issuance Costs

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing used. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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II. Deposits and Investments

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

The City maintains a cash and investments pool for all funds except the Pension Trust and Permanent funds. Each fund's portion of the pool is disclosed in the Statement of Net Position and respective fund balance sheets as cash and short term investments. The cash and investments of the Pension Trust and Permanent funds, as well as certain restricted assets of the enterprise funds, are held separately from the pooled City funds.

All deposits of the City and its component units are collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act ("the Act"), Section 2.2-4400 et. seq. of the Code of Virginia or covered by federal depository insurance. Under the Act, any public depository that receives or holds public deposits ("Qualified Public Depositories") shall elect to secure deposits by either the Pooled Method or the Dedicated Method (which became available by amendments made to the Act effective July 1, 2010). The Pooled Method requires any public depository that receives or holds public deposits to pledge collateral, ranging from 50 to 100 percent of the public deposits, to the State Treasury Board to cover public deposits in excess of Federal deposit insurance. The Pooled Method also provides that if any member financial institution fails, the entire collateral pool becomes available to satisfy the claims of participating governmental entities. If the value of the pool's collateral were inadequate to cover a loss, additional amounts would be assessed on a pro rata basis to members of the pool. Under the Dedicated Method, Qualified Public Depositories are responsible for securing their own public deposits, by the pledge and deposit of eligible collateral with a qualified escrow agent, equal to or in excess of required collateral amounts, priced at a minimum of 105% to 130% of all public deposits held by the bank, based on rating determined under the Act; and therefore will not be assessed for losses of another bank that is in default or has become insolvent. The State Treasury Board is responsible for monitoring compliance with the collateralization and reporting requirements of the Act and for notifying local governments of compliance by banks. Both methods of securing public deposits are similar to depository insurance. Funds deposited in accordance with the Act are considered to be fully insured. The City's primary banking institution has elected to be governed by the Dedicated Method.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The City's equity and fixed income investments (except for bank deposits) are not insured and are registered in the name of the City and held by State Street Bank as custodian. The remaining City investments are held by the City or in the City's name by the City's custodial banks. The policy for the Pension Trust fund is that all securities purchased by or for the System be properly and clearly labeled as an asset of the System and held in safekeeping by a third party custodial bank or institution in compliance with Section 2.2-4515 of the Code of Virginia. The City and

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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its other component units have no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk for investments.

Interest Rate Risk

The City's Pension Trust fund uses a "Duration" policy to manage its interest rate risk. The duration policy is a measure of a debt investment's exposure to fair value changes arising from changing interest rates. It uses the present value of cash flows, weighted for those cash flows as a percentage of the investment's full price.

Other than for the assets of the City's Pension Trust fund, neither the City nor discretely presented component units have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Segmented Time Distribution (as of June 30, 2013)

Primary Government

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities				
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-6 years	6-10 years	10 years +
Corporate Debt	\$ 9,124,814	\$ 4,073,332	\$ 2,194,914	\$ 1,193,100	\$ 819,000	\$ 844,469
Futures/Options/Swaps	422,075	(439,071)	86,919	(67,025)	(12,471)	853,723
Asset Backed Securities	6,643,387	-	377,526	-	1,116,717	5,149,145
US Government Securities	64,049,044	1,838,945	28,390,948	14,142,974	19,676,177	-
Mortgage Backed Securities	88,986,622	629	-	3,799,526	9,078,844	76,107,624
Repurchase Agreements	13,900,000	13,900,000	-	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-
Common Stock	5,839,854	-	-	-	-	5,839,854
Master Limited Partnerships	42,089,198	-	-	-	-	42,089,198
Municipal Bonds	8,168,595	285,165	-	-	650,340	7,233,090
Foreign government securities	646,898	646,898	-	-	-	-
Fixed Income Funds	143,072,559	-	-	-	-	143,072,559
Domestic Equity Funds	519,603,045	-	-	-	-	519,603,045
Real Estate Funds	45,912,821	-	-	-	-	45,912,821
Money Market Funds	136,991,835	136,991,835	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 1,085,650,747	\$ 157,497,733	\$ 31,050,307	\$ 19,068,575	\$ 31,328,607	\$ 846,705,528

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

A reconciliation of the carrying value of deposit and investments as reported above to amounts reported in the Statement of Net Position (Primary Government) and the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position for the City is as follows:

Per Exhibit 1 (Primary Government):	
Cash and short term investments	\$ 211,743,766
Restricted cash held with fiscal agents	222,962
Investments	8,453,393
Restricted cash and investments	<u>85,276,665</u>
Total	<u>\$ 305,696,786</u>
Per Exhibit C-1 (Fiduciary):	
Cash and short term investments	25,965,725
Investments	<u>925,523,365</u>
Total	<u>\$ 951,489,090</u>
Total Primary Government and Fiduciary	<u><u>\$ 1,257,185,876</u></u>
Less cash	171,535,129
Deposits and investments reported above	<u><u>\$ 1,085,650,747</u></u>

Credit Risk Related to Issuer

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City's Pension Trust fund's formal policy governing credit risk is that securities rated below investment grade by two of the three primary rating agencies, Moody's Investors Services ("Moody's"), Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), and Standard and Poor's ("S&P"), are not permitted without the written permission of the board. PIMCO has been given the authority by the board to invest 20% of the portfolio in below investment grade securities. The City's Pension Trust fund invests in certain derivatives including futures, swaps and options. Those securities are included in reported investments in the Retirement System's financial statements. Investments in derivatives with a fair value of \$422,075 were held at June 30, 2013. For accounting purposes, all derivative instruments are considered to be investments and not hedges. The System primarily enters into derivative transactions in order to manage risks from exposure to foreign currency rate fluctuation and to shorten the duration of the fixed income investment portfolio. The City's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2013 were rated by S&P and/or an equivalent national rating organization and the ratings are presented below using the S&P credit quality rating scale.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

The Primary Government's Rated Debt Investment

Ratings (S&P)	The Primary Government's Rated Debt Investment											Fixed Income/ Equity/ Real Estate Funds	Money Market Mutual Funds
	Corporate Debt	Futures/Options/Swaps	Asset Backed Securities	Foreign Government	US Government Securities	Mortgage Backed Securities	Repurchase Agreements	Certificates of Deposit	Common Stock	Master Limited Partnerships	Municipal Bonds		
AAA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101,840	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 365,739	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
AAAm													\$ 125,794,283
AA+			1,116,717		7,196,602	21,321,981							
AA												922,734	
AA-						3,278,528						620,263	
AAm													328,133
A+						2,154,310							
A	2,857,420				1,838,945							1,313,971	
A-	1,574,490												
BBB+												445,068	
BBB	204,504												
BB-													
BB+													
BB													
BB-													
B+ and Below	1,761,425		38,350										
Not Rated	2,726,975	422,075	5,386,480	646,898	55,013,497	61,866,144	13,900,000	200,000	5,839,854	42,089,198	4,866,559	708,588,425	10,869,419
Total	\$ 9,124,814	\$ 422,075	\$ 6,643,387	\$ 646,898	\$ 64,049,044	\$ 88,986,622	\$ 13,900,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 5,839,854	\$ 42,089,198	\$ 4,866,559	\$ 708,588,425	\$ 136,991,835

The City's Pension Trust fund held \$519,603,045 and \$45,912,821 in Domestic Equity and Real Estate Funds respectively, and an additional \$143,072,559 in Fixed Income Funds which are unrated securities.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an entity's investment in a single issuer. Mutual funds are excluded from this disclosure requirement. For the City's Pension Trust fund investment, no more than 20% of each account's fixed income portfolio, including cash equivalents, shall be invested in bonds rated Baa (1, 2 and 3) or BBB (+ or -). Upon written request from an investment manager, the Retirement Board of Trustees will consider allowing more than 20% in these ratings and the purchase of bonds rated below Baa3 or BBB-.

Other than for the assets of the City's Pension Trust fund, neither the City nor its component units have a formal investment policy regarding the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The City's Pension Trust fund's exposure to foreign currency risk is presented as follows:

Currency	Fixed-Income
Brazilian Real	732,669
Canadian Dollar	(17,039)
Japanese Yen	(153,349)
Mexican Peso	1,329,027
	<hr/> <u>\$ 1,891,308</u>

Neither the City nor its component units have a formal policy to limit foreign currency risk. Risk of loss arises from changes in currency exchange rates.

School Board

At June 30, 2013, the School Board has investments of \$17,838,236 in an Aaa rated money market mutual fund and other cash of \$22,794,931 including \$4,781,444 held in agency funds.

Waterside Associates

At June 30, 2013, Waterside had \$59,453 of cash and short term investments.

III. Property Taxes

Local real property assessments are made under the direction of a City Assessor appointed by the City Council. The City has the power to levy taxes on property located within its boundaries for payment of its obligations without limitation as to rate or amount. Rates are established by the City Council. The rates in effect for the year ended June 30, 2013, on each \$100 of assessed value, were \$1.11 for real property, an additional \$0.16 for the Downtown Improvement District, \$4.33 for motor vehicles, \$1.50 for recreational vehicles, \$4.25 for machinery and tools, \$1.11 for mobile homes, \$2.40 for airplanes, \$0.50 for recreational boats and \$1.50 for business boats. The City has a Real Estate Tax Relief Program for Norfolk homeowners who are 65 and older or completely disabled and meet certain eligibility requirements. Disabled veterans pay a discounted rate of \$3.00 on each \$100 of assessed for personal property.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

The property tax calendar is as follows:

	Real Property	Other than Real Property
Lien date	July 1	January 1
Levy date for existing property	July 1	January 1
Levy date for real property improvement, new construction or newly acquired property	October 1, January 1 and April 1	Date of acquisition
Due dates	September 30, December 5, March 31 and June 5	June 5 or 30 days after acquisition
Collection dates	On or before due date	

In the event any installment of taxes on any of the above properties is not paid on or before the due date, penalties and interest are assessed in accordance with the City Code of Ordinances.

IV. Accounts Receivable

A. Unbilled Accounts Receivable

Following is a summary by fund of unbilled accounts receivable recognized at June 30, 2013:

Storm Water special revenue fund	\$ 766,072
Water Utility fund	4,998,701
Wastewater Utility fund	1,252,303
Parking Facilities fund	213,791
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,230,867

The associated revenue is included in charges for services. All amounts were billed in July 2013.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

B. Allowances for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable

Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are generally established using historical collection data, consideration of economic conditions, specific account analysis and subsequent cash receipts. The allowances at June 30, 2013 are as follows:

Primary Government:

General Fund:	
Taxes	\$ 13,830,623
Accounts	<u>22,493,103</u>
Total - General Fund	36,323,726

Community Service Board special revenue fund	371,169
Storm Water special revenue fund	447,800
Parking Facilities Fund	9,789,695
Water Utility fund	2,700,000
Wastewater Utility fund	<u>850,000</u>
Total - Primary Government	<u>\$ 50,482,390</u>

Component Units:

Waterside Associates	\$ 23,801
Total - Component Units	<u>\$ 23,801</u>

V. Due From Other Governments

Amounts due from other governments, at June 30, 2013 are as follows:

	General Fund	Total Primary Government	Component Unit	
			School	Board
Commonwealth of Virginia:				
Shared expenses	\$ 5,783,707	\$ 5,783,707	\$	-
Categorical aid	381,962	385,936	-	-
Non-categorical aid	17,697,893	17,697,893	17,071,311	-
Non-major governmental funds grants	-	4,544,971	38,403	-
Enterprise funds	-	100,199	-	-
Total - Commonwealth of Virginia	<u>23,863,562</u>	<u>28,512,706</u>	<u>17,109,714</u>	<u>-</u>
Federal Government:				
Major governmental funds	1,234,560	1,247,517	16,194,990	-
Non-major governmental funds grants	-	6,588,327	461,952	-
Build America Bonds interest subsidy	-	831,619	-	-
Enterprise funds	-	152,113	-	-
Total - Federal Government	<u>1,234,560</u>	<u>8,819,576</u>	<u>16,656,942</u>	<u>-</u>
Total - Due from other governments	<u>\$ 25,098,122</u>	<u>\$ 37,332,282</u>	<u>\$ 33,766,656</u>	<u>-</u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

VI. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets, at June 30, 2013 follows:

	Primary Government			
	Beginning Balance, as restated	Additions	Retirements/Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Non-depreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 86,163,226	\$ 3,084,403	\$ (2,052,900)	\$ 87,194,729
Intangible Assets	69,014	-	-	69,014
Construction in progress	132,433,531	84,616,233	(65,009,779)	152,039,985
Total non-depreciable assets	<u>218,665,771</u>	<u>87,700,636</u>	<u>(67,062,679)</u>	<u>239,303,728</u>
Depreciable assets:				
Buildings	687,681,006	67,746,530	(75,650)	755,351,886
Improvements other than buildings	64,516,731	3,787,061	-	68,303,792
Equipment and vehicles	132,010,887	8,432,720	(5,900,679)	134,542,928
Intangible assets	4,109,969	1,041,301	(114,213)	5,037,057
Infrastructure	1,176,709,634	9,840,624	(9,211,141)	1,177,339,117
Total depreciable assets	<u>2,065,028,227</u>	<u>90,848,236</u>	<u>(15,301,683)</u>	<u>2,140,574,780</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization:				
Buildings	(309,693,706)	(14,693,026)	77,388	(324,309,344)
Improvements other than buildings	(18,241,551)	(1,979,790)	-	(20,221,341)
Equipment and vehicles	(85,640,001)	(8,525,201)	5,568,047	(88,597,155)
Intangible assets	(3,197,141)	(415,975)	3,722	(3,609,394)
Infrastructure	(978,974,547)	(9,626,700)	9,206,431	(979,394,816)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(1,395,746,946)</u>	<u>(35,240,692)</u>	<u>14,855,588</u>	<u>(1,416,132,050)</u>
Depreciable assets, net	<u>669,281,281</u>	<u>55,607,544</u>	<u>(446,095)</u>	<u>724,442,730</u>
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	<u><u>\$ 887,947,052</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 143,308,180</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (67,508,774)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 963,746,458</u></u>
Business-Type activities:				
Non-depreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 48,003,017	\$ 108,618	\$ -	\$ 48,111,635
Intangible assets	2,330,682	67,783	-	2,398,465
Construction in progress	66,734,977	39,409,952	(66,134,176)	40,010,753
Total non-depreciable assets	<u>117,068,676</u>	<u>39,586,353</u>	<u>(66,134,176)</u>	<u>90,520,853</u>
Depreciable assets:				
Land improvements	19,876,613	862,333	-	20,738,946
Buildings	370,489,016	16,400,322	(14,441)	386,874,897
Equipment and vehicles	640,505,615	52,943,862	(1,026,710)	692,422,767
Intangible assets	5,903,872	353,813	-	6,257,685
Totals depreciable assets	<u>1,036,775,116</u>	<u>70,580,330</u>	<u>(1,041,151)</u>	<u>1,106,294,295</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization:				
Land improvements	(3,721,726)	(390,698)	-	(4,112,424)
Buildings	(102,000,345)	(8,144,827)	14,441	(110,130,731)
Equipment and vehicles	(186,708,842)	(14,018,350)	1,008,908	(199,718,284)
Intangible assets	(3,528,005)	(632,718)	-	(4,160,723)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(295,958,918)</u>	<u>(23,186,593)</u>	<u>1,023,349</u>	<u>(318,122,162)</u>
Depreciable assets, net	<u>740,816,198</u>	<u>47,373,737</u>	<u>(17,802)</u>	<u>788,172,133</u>
Business-Type activities capital assets, net	<u><u>\$ 857,884,874</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 86,960,090</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (66,151,978)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 878,692,986</u></u>
Component units activities:				
Non-depreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 487,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 487,500
Construction in progress	775,510	-	(775,510)	-
Total non-depreciable assets	<u>1,263,010</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(775,510)</u>	<u>487,500</u>
Depreciable assets:				
Buildings and mobile classrooms	11,837,044	-	-	11,837,044
Improvements other than buildings	90,910	-	-	90,910
Building improvements	-	-	-	-
Equipment and vehicles	34,002,827	4,863,165	(1,395,915)	37,470,077
Intangible assets	-	981,770	-	981,770
Total depreciable assets	<u>45,930,781</u>	<u>5,844,935</u>	<u>(1,395,915)</u>	<u>50,379,801</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and mobile classrooms	(6,097,683)	(527,293)	-	(6,624,976)
Improvements other than buildings	(90,910)	-	-	(90,910)
Equipment and vehicles	(25,393,065)	(2,421,176)	1,340,057	(26,474,184)
Intangible assets	-	(196,354)	-	(196,354)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(31,581,658)</u>	<u>(3,144,823)</u>	<u>1,340,057</u>	<u>(33,386,424)</u>
Depreciable assets, net	<u>14,349,123</u>	<u>2,700,112</u>	<u>(55,858)</u>	<u>16,993,377</u>
Component units activities capital assets, net	<u><u>\$ 15,612,133</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,700,112</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (831,368)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 17,480,877</u></u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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Depreciation expense was charged to governmental and business-type activities as follows:

Governmental activities:		
General government	\$	4,457,741
Judicial administration		514,917
Public safety		6,760,106
Public works, which includes the depreciation of infrastructure assets		17,112,200
Health and public assistance		999,106
Culture and recreation		4,530,382
Community development		574,064
In addition, depreciation on capital assets held by the City's Internal Service funds is charged to the various functions based on their usage of the assets.		292,176
Total depreciation expense	\$	<u>35,240,692</u>
Business-type activities:		
Water Utility fund	\$	12,348,880
Wastewater Utility fund		5,285,491
Parking Facilities fund		5,552,222
Total depreciation expense	\$	<u>23,186,593</u>
Component unit activities		
School Board	\$	2,872,830
Waterside Associates		271,993
Total depreciation expense	\$	<u>3,144,823</u>

The following is a summary by fund of interest expense/revenue capitalized during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013:

	Expense	Revenue	Capitalized
Water Utility fund	\$ 1,121,665	\$ (128,258)	\$ 993,407
Wastewater Utility fund	523,713	(60,711)	463,002
	<u>\$ 1,645,378</u>	<u>\$ (188,969)</u>	<u>\$ 1,456,409</u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

VII. Short-Term Obligations

A. Bond Anticipation Notes

On March 24, 2011, the City issued a \$51,655,000 General Obligation Bond Anticipation Note (BAN), Series 2011A (Tax-Exempt). The 2011A BAN consisted of a \$36,930,000 Note with an interest rate of 3.00% and a \$14,725,000 Note with an interest rate of 2.000%. The proceeds of the Series 2011A BAN were used to current refund on April 1, 2011, the outstanding principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest on the City's General Obligation BAN, Series 2010C.

On March 24, 2011, the City issued a \$23,650,000 General Obligation BAN, Series 2011B (Taxable) with an interest rate of 2.090% to yield 2.090%. The proceeds of the Series 2011B BAN were used to current refund on April 1, 2011, the outstanding principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest on the City's General Obligation BAN, Series 2010D (Taxable).

Interest on both the Series 2011A and the Series 2011B BANs is payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") reaffirmed the City's existing long-term rating "Aa2" on both the Series 2011A and the Series 2011B BANs. Moody's additionally assigned a short-term rating of "MIG-1" on both the Series 2011A and the Series 2011B BANs. On September 26, 2013, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services upgraded the City's credit rating from "AA" to "AA+" on all outstanding general obligations of the City, including the Series 2011A and Series 2011B BANs. Both the Series 2011A and the Series 2011B BANs are general obligations of the City and the City's full faith and credit are irrevocably pledged to the repayment of principal and interest.

Both the \$51,655,000 General Obligation BAN, Series 2011A (Tax-Exempt) and the \$23,650,000 General Obligation BAN, Series 2011B (Taxable) are included in the City's Outstanding General Obligation Bonds, and are classified as long-term obligations in the current year.

On November 7, 2013, the City refunded the Series 2011A and Series 2011B BANs with a portion of the proceeds of its \$130,990,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A (Tax-Exempt), its \$81,715,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013B (Taxable) and its \$13,600,000 General Obligation Variable Rate Bond, Series 2013D (Taxable). See additional information on the new bond issuances included in Note XXV. Subsequent Events.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

B. Variable Rate Bonds

General Obligation Variable Rate Demand Bonds, Series 2007

The City issued \$32,365,000 in General Obligation Variable Rate Demand Bonds, Series 2007 (AMT) on March 29, 2007, to finance the Half Moone Cruise & Celebration Center. As of June 30, 2013, \$29,675,000 remains outstanding and included in the City's long-term debt. The Series 2007 Bonds are general obligations of the City and the City's full faith and credit are irrevocably pledged to the repayment of principal and interest.

Since the Series 2007 Bonds financed a project that is used by private cruise ship lines, interest paid to the bondholders initially was subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT). Taking advantage of a provision in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) that provided a holiday from the AMT for bonds issued in 2009 and 2010, the City permanently converted the Series 2007 Bonds from AMT to non-AMT tax status on August 27, 2009. The Series 2007 Bonds were issued pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture of Trust dated as of March 1, 2007, (the "Original Indenture") between the City and Regions Bank, as bond trustee (the "Trustee"). To effect the conversion, an Amended and Restated Indenture of Trust dated as of August 1, 2009, between the City and the Trustee (the "Amended and Restated Indenture") was executed for purposes of amending and restating the Original Indenture.

The Amended and Restated Indenture provides that the Series 2007 Bonds shall bear interest from time to time in any one of seven Interest Rate Periods: (i) a Daily Rate Period, (ii) a Weekly Rate Period, (iii) a Monthly Rate Period, (iv) a Commercial Paper Period, (v) an Indexed Put Rate Period, (vi) a Medium Term Rate Period, and (vii) a Fixed Rate Period. All Series 2007 Bonds must be in the same Interest Rate Period at any one time.

Additionally, the Amended and Restated Indenture provides that a portion of the Series 2007 Bonds maturing on August 1, 2037, in the amount of \$1,910,000 is subject to mandatory redemption. As a sinking fund, on August 1, 2036, the Trustee shall redeem \$1,910,000 of the Series 2007 Bonds, plus accrued interest thereon to the redemption date. The remainder of the Series 2007 Bonds are subject to redemption at the direction of the City, in whole at any time or in part on any Interest Payment Date, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, to the redemption date. The final maturity on the Series 2007 Bonds is August 1, 2037.

Since delivery, the interest rate period on the Series 2007 Bonds has been at the Weekly Rate. Liquidity for the payment of the purchase price of Bonds tendered for purchase by the owners is provided pursuant to a Standby Bond Purchase Agreement (the "Liquidity Facility") between the City and Lloyds TSB Bank plc (the "Bank") at a liquidity fee of 12.5 basis points (0.125%). The interest rate on the Bonds is subject to conversion to another interest rate mode, except from a Fixed Rate to another interest rate period, in whole and not in part, at the option of the City, by mailing a notice thereof to the Trustee, the Credit Provider, Liquidity Purchaser, the Paying Agent and the Remarketing Agent at least 30 days before the Conversion Date and, if the Conversion is from the Commercial Paper Period to

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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another mode, subject to certain limitations, accompanied by a preliminary written opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such Conversion is authorized under the Indenture and will not adversely affect the exclusion of the interest on any of the Bonds from the gross income of the recipient thereof for federal income tax purposes.

The Liquidity Facility, which expires March 28, 2014, provides for the purchase of the Bonds which have been tendered, but not remarketed. The unremarketed Bonds held by the Bank (the "Bank Bonds"), if any, shall bear interest at the Bank Rate in accordance with the Liquidity Facility. The Bank Rate on the Bank Bonds will be computed for the first 30 days to be the Base Rate, which for any day is the higher of the Prime Rate or the Federal Funds Rate, plus fifty basis points (0.50%) per annum. The Bank Rate on the Bank Bonds for days 31 to day 90 will be computed as the Base Rate plus 1.50%. At 91 days and onward, any advances made under the Liquidity Facility, if any, will constitute a Term Loan and interest will be calculated as the Base Rate, plus 2.00% (the "Term Loan Rate"). Repayment of the Term Loan shall be repaid by the City in sixty (60) equal monthly installments the first of which installments will be paid on the 90th day following the commencement date of the Term Loan; however the Term Loan may be prepaid by the City, without premium or penalty, upon one (1) business day notice in whole or in part, but if in part, in a minimum aggregate principal amount of \$500,000 and integral multiples of \$100,000 in excess thereof. In preparation for the expiration of the current Liquidity Facility on March 28, 2014, the City issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) to select a qualified firm to provide a replacement direct pay Letter of Credit or a Standby Bond Purchase Agreement to support the Bonds. The City received eight (8) responses to the RFP that closed December 4, 2013. The City preliminarily plans to evaluate the proposals and select a new liquidity facility provider during December 2013. It is anticipated that the City will begin remarketing the Bonds with the new liquidity facility provider by the end of February 2014.

Through June 30, 2013, all the Series 2007 Bonds have been successfully remarketed by the remarketing agent.

Parking System Revenue Refunding Bond, Series 2012 (Taxable)

On August 15, 2012, the City issued a \$5,845,000 Parking System Revenue Refunding Bond, Series 2012 (Taxable) to the Bank of America, N.A. to refinance the previously issued Variable-Rate Parking Revenue Bonds, Series 2004A (Taxable). Proceeds from the issuance of the 2012 Bond, along with other available funds, were used to defease the outstanding aggregate principal amount of \$5,940,000 of the 2004A Bonds.

Interest on the 2012 Bond is paid in arrears on each February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1, commencing on November 1, 2012, at an interest rate of LIBOR, plus 1.10%. Mandatory Sinking Fund amounts are paid annually, beginning August 1, 2013, with a final maturity of August 1, 2018.

On November 7, 2013, the 2012 Bond was refunded with a portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the City's \$130,990,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A (Tax-Exempt) and \$81,715,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013B

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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(Taxable). See additional information on the new bond issuances included in Note XXV. Subsequent Events.

VIII. Long-Term Obligations

A. General Obligation and Revenue Bonds

The City has traditionally issued general obligation or revenue bonds to provide funds for the construction and acquisition of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. In 1993 and 1997 the City established Water revenue and Parking revenue bond programs, respectively. The Wastewater revenue bond program was established in fiscal year 2008.

General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the City. Revenue bonds are limited liability obligations where revenues derived from the respective acquired or constructed assets are pledged to pay debt service.

On November 7, 2013, the City refunded all of its outstanding Parking System Revenue Bonds with General Obligation Bonds, utilizing a portion of the proceeds from its \$130,990,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A (Tax-Exempt), its \$81,715,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013B (Taxable) and its \$13,600,000 General Obligation Variable Rate Bond, Series 2013D (Taxable). With the Series 2013 Refunding, the Parking System Master Indenture of Trust has been defeased. See additional information on the new bond issuances included at Note XXV. Subsequent Events.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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A summary of general obligation bond and revenue bond transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, follows:

	Governmental Activities - General Obligation Bonds	Enterprise Funds					Total Enterprise Funds
		Water Utility Bonds	Wastewater Utility Bonds	Parking Facilities Bonds			
General obligation bonds outstanding at July 1, 2012	\$ 687,875,882	\$ 1,838,422	\$ 111,501,658	\$ 74,569,469		\$ 187,909,549	
Bonds retired	(49,932,457)	(739,589)	(6,946,909)	(1,088,426)			(8,774,924)
Bonds refunded	-	-	-	-			-
Bonds transferred	-	-	-	-			-
Bonds reamortized	-	-	-	-			-
Bonds issued	-	-	-	-			-
Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2013	<u>637,943,425</u>	<u>1,098,833</u>	<u>104,554,749</u>	<u>73,481,043</u>		<u>179,134,625</u>	
Unamortized (discount) premium	<u>26,965,217</u>	<u>(9,607)</u>	<u>4,177,824</u>	<u>815,711</u>		<u>4,983,928</u>	
General obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2013, adjusted for unamortized (discount) premium	<u><u>\$ 664,908,642</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,089,226</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 108,732,573</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 74,296,754</u></u>		<u><u>\$ 184,118,553</u></u>	
Revenue bonds outstanding at July 1, 2012	\$ 296,375,000	\$ 33,890,162	\$ 82,255,000	\$ 412,520,162			
Bonds retired	(7,000,000)	(1,725,000)	(2,555,000)	(11,280,000)			
Bonds refunded	-	-	(5,940,000)	(5,940,000)			
Bonds issued	43,070,000	11,225,333	5,845,000	60,140,333			
Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2013	<u>332,445,000</u>	<u>43,390,495</u>	<u>79,605,000</u>	<u>455,440,495</u>			
Unamortized (discount) premium	<u>34,350,343</u>	<u>(81,695)</u>	<u>(2,876,657)</u>	<u>31,391,991</u>			
Revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2013, adjusted for unamortized (discount) premium	<u><u>\$ 366,795,343</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 43,308,800</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 76,728,343</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 486,832,486</u></u>			
Total bonds outstanding at June 30, 2013,	<u><u>\$ 367,884,569</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 152,041,373</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 151,025,097</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 670,951,039</u></u>			

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General obligation and revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2013, are composed of the following individual issues:

Bond Issue/Purpose	Dated	Issue Amount	Interest Rate	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities			Balance Outstanding
				Public Improvement Allocation	Water Utility Allocation	Wastewater Utility Allocation	Parking Facilities Allocation		
Series 1989 Property Acquisition	7/1/1989	\$ 1,500,000	6.76%	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000
Series 2000 QZAB	11/23/2000	3,637,170	none	279,782	-	-	-	-	279,782
Series 2001 QZAB	12/27/2001	1,062,830	none	184,041	-	-	-	-	184,041
Series 2002 Property Acquisition	8/14/2002	3,400,000	5.38%	3,400,000	-	-	-	-	3,400,000
Series 2003 VRA	4/8/2003	9,423,794	2.00%	-	-	6,275,562	-	-	6,275,562
Series 2003 Capital Improvement and Refunding	11/15/2003	69,375,000	3.63%	2,800,010	-	54,990	-	-	2,855,000
Series 2004 Refunding	3/1/2004	96,395,000	4.00 - 5.00%	14,304,743	-	2,400,257	-	-	16,705,000
Series 2004 Property Acquisition	7/29/2004	1,775,000	7.00%	960,435	-	-	-	-	960,435
Series 2004 VRA	9/17/2004	11,100,000	3.10%	-	-	8,110,532	-	-	8,110,532
Series 2005 Capital Improvement and Refunding	3/16/2005	94,355,000	4.125 - 5.00%	28,640,717	-	3,624,283	-	-	32,265,000
Series 2006 VRA	3/14/2006	11,187,809	2.25%	-	-	8,885,198	-	-	8,885,198
Series 2006B VRA	9/28/2006	14,250,000	none	-	-	10,687,500	-	-	10,687,500
Series 2006 Capital Improvement and Refunding	11/15/2006	115,055,000	4.00 - 5.00%	17,423,662	-	1,505,029	496,308	-	19,425,000
Variable - June 30, 2013, rate									
Series 2007 VRDB	3/29/2007	32,365,000	of 0.08%	29,675,000	-	-	-	-	29,675,000
Series 2008A&B Refunding	2/13/2008	17,160,000	3.00 - 4.625%	8,060,000	-	-	-	-	8,060,000
Series 2008C Capital Improvement	6/30/2008	153,605,000	4.70 - 5.00%	78,175,000	-	17,290,000	-	-	95,465,000
Series 2009A Capital Improvement	5/21/2009	55,280,000	2.00 - 4.375%	41,580,000	-	-	-	-	41,580,000
Series 2009B Refunding	5/21/2009	21,895,000	3.00 - 5.00%	7,794,181	1,098,833	674,057	282,930	-	9,850,000
Series 2010A Capital Improvement	1/21/2010	49,875,000	1.75 - 5.00%	24,818,786	-	1,788,510	3,732,704	-	30,340,000
Series 2010B Capital Improvement	1/21/2010	117,650,000	4.04 - 5.96%	108,841,905	-	8,808,095	-	-	117,650,000
Series 2010E Capital Improvement	2/25/2010	5,000,000	2.00 - 4.00%	-	-	-	-	-	4,500,000
Series 2010F Capital Improvement	2/25/2010	5,000,000	2.50 - 5.60%	4,500,000	-	-	-	-	4,500,000
Series 2010G Refunding	5/21/2009	90,165,000	2.50 - 5.00%	83,098,006	-	6,867,368	199,626	-	90,165,000
Series 2011A Bond Anticipation Note	3/24/2011	51,655,000	2.00 - 3.00%	10,561,863	-	-	-	-	51,655,000
Series 2011B Bond Anticipation Note	3/24/2011	23,650,000	2.09%	-	-	-	21,550,018	-	23,650,000
Series 2012A Refunding	5/30/2012	69,030,000	2.00 - 5.00%	61,445,313	-	5,958,367	1,626,320	-	69,030,000
Series 2012B Refunding	5/30/2012	7,805,000	2.00 - 4.00%	7,805,000	-	-	-	-	7,805,000
Series 2012C Capital Improvement	6/28/2012	114,270,000	2.00 - 5.00%	92,645,000	-	21,625,000	-	-	114,270,000
Series 2012D Capital Improvement	6/28/2012	7,350,000	4.35%	7,350,000	-	-	-	-	7,350,000
Total General Obligation Bonds				\$ 637,943,425	\$ 1,098,833	\$ 104,554,749	\$ 73,481,043	\$ 817,078,050	

Bond Issue/Purpose	Dated	Interest Rate	Business-type Activities			Balance Outstanding
			Water Utility	Wastewater Utility	Parking Facilities	
Series 1999 Parking System Revenue	2/15/1999	4.70 - 5.00%	-	-	12,340,000	12,340,000
Series 2000B Parking System Revenue and Refunding	10/1/2000	5.50%	-	-	15,155,000	15,155,000
Series 2004B Parking System Revenue and Refunding	10/28/2004	4.00 - 5.00%	-	-	21,935,000	21,935,000
Series 2005 Water Revenue and Refunding	3/23/2005	3.50 - 5.00%	17,020,000	-	-	17,020,000
Series 2005 Parking System Revenue Refunding	6/15/2005	4.00 - 5.00%	-	-	24,330,000	24,330,000
Series 2007 Wastewater Revenue	11/9/2007	0.00%	-	14,025,000	-	14,025,000
Series 2008 Water Revenue	4/23/2008	3.00 - 5.00%	54,385,000	-	-	54,385,000
Series 2009 Wastewater Revenue	11/17/2009	0.00%	-	6,750,000	-	6,750,000
Series 2010 Water Revenue	9/30/2010	2.00 - 4.50%	45,580,000	-	-	45,580,000
Series 2010 Wastewater Revenue	10/19/2010	0.00%	-	9,500,000	-	9,500,000
Series 2011 Wastewater Revenue	10/21/2011	0.00%	-	8,179,745	-	8,179,745
Series 2012 Water Revenue Refunding	4/4/2012	2.00 - 5.00%	172,390,000	-	-	172,390,000
Variable - June 30, 2013, rate						
Series 2012 Parking System Revenue Refunding	8/15/2012	of 1.298%	-	-	5,845,000	5,845,000
Series 2012 Wastewater Revenue	12/18/2012	0.00%	-	4,935,751	-	4,935,751
Series 2013 Water Revenue	2/20/2013	5.00%	43,070,000	-	-	43,070,000
Total Revenue Bonds			\$ 332,445,000	\$ 43,390,495	\$ 79,605,000	\$ 455,440,495

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The Parking System Revenue Refunding Bond, Series 2012 reset at an interest rate of 1.298% as of June 30, 2013.

The Series 2007 General Obligation Variable Rate Demand Bonds, utilized to finance the construction of the cruise terminal, are remarketed weekly and reset at an interest rate of 0.08% as of June 30, 2013.

B. General Obligation Bonds

A summary of the requirements to amortize general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	89,191,397	27,648,588	71,361,310	5,767,230
2015	46,510,754	25,168,691	8,874,461	3,863,119
2016	42,707,184	23,166,161	7,651,869	3,549,337
2017	42,326,491	21,242,811	7,577,023	3,271,215
2018	40,066,588	19,417,786	7,319,448	3,012,450
2019-2023	183,060,922	70,629,662	35,285,004	11,924,784
2024-2028	130,646,518	33,724,241	32,659,081	5,514,002
2029-2033	54,133,571	9,027,192	8,406,429	985,342
2034-2038	4,650,000	1,743,750	-	-
2039-2043	4,650,000	581,250	-	-
Total	\$ 637,943,425	\$ 232,350,132	\$ 179,134,625	\$ 37,887,478

The detailed requirements to amortize general obligation bonds for the major proprietary funds are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Water Utility Fund		Wastewater Utility Fund		Parking Facilities Fund	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	551,047	41,165	7,190,984	3,739,135	63,619,279	1,986,929
2015	547,786	13,695	7,346,109	3,454,629	980,566	394,795
2016	-	-	6,893,794	3,219,245	758,075	330,092
2017	-	-	6,983,574	2,974,010	593,450	297,205
2018	-	-	6,727,142	2,732,506	592,306	279,944
2019-2023	-	-	32,348,159	10,814,362	2,936,845	1,110,422
2024-2028	-	-	29,903,559	4,956,497	2,755,522	557,505
2029-2033	-	-	7,161,429	884,504	1,245,000	100,838
2034-2038	-	-	-	-	-	-
2039-2043	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$ 1,098,833	\$ 54,860	\$ 104,554,749	\$ 32,774,888	\$ 73,481,043	\$ 5,057,730

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C. Revenue Bonds

The Water Revenue Bond covenants require that each year's Water Utility fund net revenue not be less than the greater of (i) the sum of 1.1 times senior debt service and 1.0 times subordinated debt service or (ii) 1.0 times the funding requirements for transfers from the revenue fund to the operating fund, the bond fund, the parity debt service fund, the debt service reserve fund, the subordinate debt service fund, the repair and replacement reserve fund and the rate stabilization fund. Pursuant to the terms of the revenue bond indenture, certain resources have been set aside for the repayment of the revenue bonds. These resources are classified as restricted cash and investments on the Statement of Net Position because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants.

The Wastewater Revenue Bond covenants require that each year's Wastewater Utility fund net revenue will equal at least 1.15 times the amount required during the fiscal year to pay the principal of the Wastewater Revenue Bond, the additional payments and all other indebtedness of the borrower payable from revenues, including without limitation, indebtedness under leases which are treated as capital leases under GAAP, but excluding any general obligation bonds issued to finance wastewater system property. These resources are classified as restricted investments on the Statement of Net Position because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants.

The Parking Revenue Bond covenants require that each year's Parking Facilities fund net revenue not be less than the greater of (i) the sum of 1.25 times senior debt service and 1.0 times subordinated debt service and (ii) 1.0 times the funding requirements for transfers from the revenue fund to the operating fund, the bond fund, the parity debt service fund, the debt service reserve fund, the MacArthur Center garage reserve fund, the repair and replacement reserve fund, the surety bond interest fund and the subordinate debt service fund. Pursuant to the terms of the revenue bond indenture, certain resources have been set aside for the repayment of the revenue bonds. These resources are classified as restricted investments on the Statement of Net Position because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants.

As of November 7, 2013, the Parking System Master Indenture of Trust has been defeased. Therefore, this covenant is no longer applicable to the Parking Facilities Fund after that date as all of the outstanding debt under the Master Indenture of Trust was refunded with a portion of the proceeds of the City's \$130,990,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A (Tax-Exempt), its \$81,715,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013B (Taxable) and its \$13,600,000 General Obligation Variable Rate Bond, Series 2013D (Taxable). See additional information on the new bond issuances included in Note XXV. Subsequent Events.

The detailed requirements to amortize Water, Wastewater, and Parking revenue bonds are as follows:

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Year Ending June 30,	Water Utility Revenue		Parking Facilities Revenue		Wastewater Utility Revenue	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	\$ 7,250,000	\$ 15,630,219	\$ 2,850,000	\$ 3,703,952	\$ 1,957,500	\$ -
2015	7,805,000	15,398,269	2,985,000	3,569,082	2,369,150	-
2016	8,750,000	15,047,794	3,100,000	3,449,724	2,369,150	-
2017	10,655,000	14,591,519	3,255,000	3,312,934	2,369,150	-
2018	13,860,000	13,994,269	3,400,000	3,169,365	2,369,150	-
2019-2023	83,990,000	58,512,744	19,785,000	13,422,161	11,845,749	-
2024-2028	82,380,000	36,581,581	24,495,000	8,273,929	11,845,749	-
2029-2033	48,575,000	21,352,163	17,655,000	2,244,333	7,620,749	-
2034-2038	42,395,000	11,175,566	2,080,000	99,674	644,150	-
2039-2043	26,785,000	2,556,681	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 332,445,000	\$ 204,840,803	\$ 79,605,000	\$ 41,245,154	\$ 43,390,496	\$ -

D. Current and Advanced Refundings

Previously, the City of Norfolk defeased certain general obligation and revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the fund's financial statements.

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At June 30, 2013, the following defeased bonds from advance refunding are still outstanding:

General Obligation

Defeased In	Original Issue	Amount	Redemption
2011	2003	28,550,000	12/1/2013
2011	2005	20,950,000	3/1/2015
2011	2006	7,650,000	10/1/2014
2011	2008C	23,135,000	4/1/2017
2012	2004	505,000	8/1/2013
2012	2004	12,030,000	8/1/2014
2012	2005	5,580,000	3/1/2015
2012	2006	<u>55,745,000</u>	10/1/2014
		<u>\$ 154,145,000</u>	

Water

Defeased In	Original Issue	Amount	Redemption
2012	2005	<u>2,720,000</u>	11/1/2015
		<u>\$ 2,720,000</u>	

G. Lease Obligations

Operating Leases:

The City leases various facilities for operational and office space from various lessors under operating leases. Total rental expenditures under these leases were \$5,181,894 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Future year lease obligations are listed below:

Year Ending June 30,	Lease Obligations
2014	\$ 5,141,942
2015	4,681,185
2016	4,132,795
2017	1,931,977
2018	616,542
Thereafter	<u>2,593,285</u>
Total minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 19,097,726</u>

Effective July 1, 2012, the Norfolk Community Services Boards (CSB) became a special revenue fund of the City and as a result the City has assumed responsibility for its leases. CSB's leases are included in the preceding table.

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H. Landfill Liability

The Campostella Landfill was issued a permit by the Virginia Department of Health on February 18, 1983 to operate a construction demolition debris (CDD) waste landfill. The landfill accepted primarily CDD and inert waste in addition to sanitary and debris waste. The landfill stopped receiving waste on June 30, 1992. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) approved the closure certification and officially designated the facility closed on August 2, 2002. State and federal laws require the City to perform certain maintenance and monitoring activities at the site for 10 years after regulatory closure. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, the DEQ notified the City that it must demonstrate corrective action and 10 years of post-close care costs beyond December 31, 2010. The \$1,412,900 reported as an obligation for landfill closure and post-closure costs at June 30, 2013, reflects the estimated total cost to perform these activities. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology and/or changes in laws.

The Campostella landfill statistically exceeded groundwater protection standards in May 2002. Until a remedy for corrective action is chosen and approved, \$1,000,000 is included in the liability above for groundwater corrective action as required by state law. It is not anticipated that a corrective action will be approved within one year, as such the entire amount is reported as a long-term liability.

I. Compensated Absences

A liability for vested vacation and sick leave benefits is recorded as general long-term obligations. These benefits represent future obligations of the following funds and component units:

Primary Government:	
Governmental activities:	
General fund	\$ 15,477,134
Non-major governmental and internal service funds	<u>1,055,080</u>
Total governmental	<u><u>\$ 16,532,214</u></u>
Enterprise funds:	
Water Utility fund	\$ 1,084,482
Wastewater Utility fund	360,940
Parking Facilities fund	293,992
Total enterprise funds	<u><u>\$ 1,739,414</u></u>
Component Unit - School Board	<u><u>\$ 9,254,571</u></u>

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J. Debt Limit

The Commonwealth of Virginia imposes a legal limit of 10 percent of the assessed valuation of taxed real property as a ceiling in the amount of general obligation borrowings, which may be issued by the City without referendum. At June 30, 2013, the City's debt limit is \$1,831,994,848 of which \$1,013,926,798 is available for the issuance of additional debt. There are no overlapping tax jurisdictions.

K. Bonds Authorized and Unissued

A summary of bonds authorized and unissued as of June 30, 2013 are as follows:

Projects	Total
Bonds Authorized and Unissued:	
Capital Fund Projects	
General Capital Improvement Projects	\$ 181,938,455
Maritime Center Capital Improvement Projects	-
Towing and Recovery Capital Improvement Projects	3,091,084
Storm Water Capital Improvement Projects	3,500,000
Capital Fund Projects Total	<u>\$ 188,529,539</u>
Water Utility Fund Projects	75,235,932
Wastewater Utility Fund Projects	12,485,748
Parking Facilities Fund Projects	74,554,084
Bonds Authorized and Unissued	<u><u>\$ 350,805,303</u></u>

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L. Changes in Long-Term Obligations

A summary of fiscal year 2013 changes in long-term obligations, net of unamortized discounts and premiums, are as follows:

	Primary Government					Amounts Due Within One Year
	Beginning Balance, restated	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance		
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:						
Bonds and Notes Payable:						
General obligation bonds	\$ 717,407,392	\$ -	\$ 52,498,750	\$ 664,908,642	\$ 89,191,397	
Other Liabilities:						
Vested compensated absences	16,502,311	8,832,413	9,048,650	16,286,074	10,105,000	
Other post-employment benefits	22,870,641	5,765,923	4,045,599	24,590,965	-	
Retiree's life insurance	330,000	-	30,000	300,000	30,000	
Self-insurance	31,400,391	4,300,564	4,863,716	30,837,239	3,584,723	
Landfill closure and post-closure costs	1,658,438	-	245,538	1,412,900	-	
Total Other Liabilities	<u>72,761,781</u>	<u>18,898,900</u>	<u>18,233,503</u>	<u>73,427,178</u>	<u>13,719,723</u>	
Governmental Activities						
Long-term liabilities	790,169,173	18,898,900	70,732,253	738,335,820	102,911,120	
Internal Service Funds:						
Vested compensated absences	290,231	70,048	114,139	246,140	152,700	
Total Internal Service Funds	<u>290,231</u>	<u>70,048</u>	<u>114,139</u>	<u>246,140</u>	<u>152,700</u>	
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 790,459,404</u>	<u>\$ 18,968,948</u>	<u>\$ 70,846,392</u>	<u>\$ 738,581,960</u>	<u>\$ 103,063,820</u>	
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:						
Bonds and Notes Payable:						
Water	\$ 328,226,642	\$ 43,070,000	\$ 3,412,073	\$ 367,884,569	\$ 7,801,047	
Wastewater	149,898,381	11,225,334	9,082,342	152,041,373	9,148,484	
Parking facilities	155,013,920	5,845,000	9,833,823	151,025,097	66,469,729	
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	<u>633,138,943</u>	<u>60,140,334</u>	<u>22,328,238</u>	<u>670,951,039</u>	<u>83,419,260</u>	
Other Liabilities:						
Vested compensated absences	1,730,979	982,505	974,070	1,739,414	949,774	
Other post employment benefits	2,588,340	604,229	423,950	2,768,619	-	
Contractual obligations	-	3,325,128	-	3,325,128	-	
Total Other Liabilities	<u>4,319,319</u>	<u>4,911,862</u>	<u>1,398,020</u>	<u>7,833,161</u>	<u>949,774</u>	
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 637,458,262</u>	<u>\$ 65,052,196</u>	<u>\$ 23,726,258</u>	<u>\$ 678,784,200</u>	<u>\$ 84,369,034</u>	
COMPONENT UNITS:						
Bonds and Notes Payable:						
Waterside Associates	\$ 4,285,529	\$ -	\$ 4,285,529	\$ -	\$ -	
Other Liabilities - Norfolk Public Schools:						
Vested compensated absences	8,967,984	10,662,048	10,375,461	9,254,571	6,940,929	
Other post employment benefits	11,711,300	6,309,396	3,928,538	14,092,158	-	
Pollution remediation	1,078,555	-	1,078,555	-	-	
Workers' compensation claims	2,728,126	603,341	557,744	2,773,723	262,384	
Claims liability	39,550	190,664	184,030	46,184	3,754	
Component Units long-term obligations	<u>\$ 28,811,044</u>	<u>17,765,449</u>	<u>\$ 20,409,857</u>	<u>\$ 26,166,636</u>	<u>\$ 7,207,067</u>	

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IX. Pension Plans

The City and its component units participate in three defined benefit pension retirement plans. These include the Employees' Retirement System (ERS) of the City of Norfolk (Note IX.A); a Virginia Retirement System (VRS) plan administered by the Commonwealth of Virginia for the benefit of Norfolk School Board employees (Note IX.B); and a VRS plan for the benefit of state employees in constitutional offices (Note IX.C). In addition, the School Board has defined contribution plan.

A. Employees' Retirement System of the City of Norfolk (ERS):

Plan Description

The Employees' Retirement System of the City of Norfolk (ERS) is the administrator of a single-employer contributory, defined benefit plan (the Plan) that covers substantially all employees of the City, excluding School Board and Constitutional Officers' employees who are covered by the Virginia Retirement System. The ERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. All benefits vest after 5 years of creditable service. Cost-of-living adjustments ("COLAs") are provided at the discretion of the City Council. The ERS and its benefits are established by Section 37 of the Code of the City of Norfolk, Virginia as amended. All employees hired on or after October 5, 2010 contribute 5% of compensation to the benefit plan with the exception of Norfolk Community Services Board employees at June 30, 2012 who became City employees on July 1, 2012. The ERS is included as a Pension Trust fund in the City's financial statements and also issues a separate publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the ERS. That report may be obtained by writing to Employees' Retirement System of the City of Norfolk, City Hall Building, 810 Union Street, Suite 309, Norfolk, VA 23510.

Funding Policy

Section 37 of the Code of the City of Norfolk, Virginia, established the authority under which the City's obligation to contribute to the Plan is determined. Contribution requirements are actuarially determined at the end of each fiscal year and paid by the City in the ensuing year. The contribution requirement of \$42,330,492 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 was based on 23.8% of covered payroll for general employees and for public safety employees. This contribution requirement is recorded in the City's *Statement of Net Position* as a liability payable to the Pension Trust fund and will be made in fiscal year 2014.

Annual Pension Cost

For fiscal year 2013, the ERS's annual pension cost was equal to the City's required and actual (to be made in fiscal year 2014) contribution. The required contribution was determined as part of the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuation using the entry age normal method. The amortization method used is level dollar open except for the public safety retirement enhancement program which is amortized over a closed 20-year period commencing July 1, 2005 and the Voluntary Retirement Incentive

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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Program which is amortized over a closed 20-year period commencing July 1, 2012. Significant actuarial assumptions included: (a) 7.0% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), (b) projected average salary increases of 5.64% for general employees and 6.68% for public safety employees and (c) an assumed inflation rate of 3.0%. The actuarial value of assets was determined using techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a three-year period. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2013 was 12 years.

Three-Year Trend Information

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual Pension Cost	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
June 30, 2011	\$ 42,828,229	100%	\$ -
June 30, 2012	\$ 41,466,456	100%	\$ -
June 30, 2013	\$ 42,330,492	100%	\$ -

Funding Status and Funding Progress

The schedule of funding progress which presents current year information about the actuarial value of the Plan assets and the actuarial accrued liability for pension benefits is as follows:

CITY - EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Accrued Liability (AAL)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	% of Covered Payroll
June 30, 2013	\$954,500,000	\$1,159,700,000	\$205,200,000	82.3%	\$184,100,000	-111.5%

The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Additional details on the Plan's funded status and funding progress are included as required supplementary information following these notes to the financial statements.

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B. School Board – Retirement Plan

Plan Description – Virginia Retirement System (VRS)

The School Board contributes to the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), an agent, which administers both an agent multiple-employer (for non-professionals) and a cost-sharing multiple-employer (for professionals) defined benefit pension plan for the School Board. All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the School Board must participate in the VRS. Benefits vest after five years of service. Members hired before July 1, 2010 and who were vested as of January 1, 2013 are covered under Plan 1. Members hired or rehired on or after July 1, 2010 and Plan 1 members who were not vested on January 1, 2013 are covered under Plan 2. Under Plan 1, average final compensation is the average of the member's 36 consecutive months of highest compensation. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the member's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation. The retirement multiplier for nonhazardous duty members is 1.70%. The multiplier for Plan 2 members was reduced to 1.65% effective January 1, 2013 unless they are hazardous duty employees and their employer has elected the enhanced retirement multiplier.

Retirees are eligible for an annual cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA) effective July 1 of the second calendar year of retirement. Under Plan 1, the COLA cannot exceed 5.00%; under Plan 2, the COLA cannot exceed 3.00%. The VRS also provides death and disability benefits. Title 51.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950), as amended, assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the General Assembly of Virginia.

VRS issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for VRS. The report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications> or obtained by writing the VRS System at P. O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

Funding Policy

Title 51.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950) requires plan members, as amended, to contribute 5% of their annual reported compensation to the VRS. The School Board has assumed the 5% member contribution. In addition, the School Board is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund its participation in the VRS using the actuarial basis specified by the *Code of Virginia* and approved by the VRS Board of Trustees. The School Board's professional and non-professional employees' contribution rates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 were 11.66% and 11.10% of annual covered payroll (not including assumed 5%). The School Board's contributions to the VRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011 for professional employees were \$24,033,904, \$22,597,524, and \$18,557,452, respectively, such amounts comprising 100% of the required statutory contributions for each of the three years.

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Annual Pension Cost – Agent Multiple-Employer Plan

For 2013, the School Board's annual pension costs of \$1,741,681 for nonprofessional employees were equal to the School Board's required and actual contributions. The required contribution was determined as part of the June 30, 2009 actuarial valuation using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions at June 30, 2012 included (a) 7.0% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), (b) projected salary increases of 3.75% to 5.6% and (c) 2.5% per year cost-of-living adjustments for Plan 1 members and 2.25% cost-of-living adjustments for Plan 2 members. Both (a) and (b) included an inflation component of 2.5%. The actuarial value of the School Board's assets is equal to the modified market value of assets. This method was determined using techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of assets over a five-year period. The amortization method is level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis and the remaining amortization period is 30 years.

Trend information for the School Board's agent multiple-employer plan for nonprofessional employees is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual Pension Cost	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
June 30, 2011	\$ 1,932,102	100%	\$ -
June 30, 2012	\$ 1,866,524	100%	\$ -
June 30, 2013	\$ 1,741,681	100%	\$ -

Funding Status and Funding Progress

As of June 30, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the agent multiple employer plan was 74.31% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$83,259,850, and the actuarial value of assets was \$61,872,968 resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$21,386,853. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$14,886,664 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 143.66%. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Additional details on the Plan's funded status and funding progress are included as required supplementary information following these notes to the financial statements.

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The schedule of funding progress which presents current year information about the actuarial value of the Pension plan assets and the actuarial accrued liability for Pension benefits is as follows:

SCHOOL BOARD COMPONENT UNIT - VRS NON-PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded (Overfunded)		Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll
			Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)			
June 30, 2012	\$61,872,968	\$83,259,820	\$21,386,853	74.3%	\$14,886,664	143.7%	

The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Additional details on the Plan's funded status and funding progress are included as required supplementary information following these notes to the financial statements.

C. State Employees – Virginia Retirement System (VRS)

Plan Description

The City of Norfolk contributes to the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), an agent, which administers a multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan for the City of Norfolk. All full-time, salaried permanent state employees in the City's five constitutional offices must participate in the VRS. These offices include: Commissioner of the Revenue, City Treasurer, Circuit Courts, Commonwealth's Attorney, and Sheriff and Jail. Benefits vest after 5 years of service. Employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit at age 65 with 5 years of service (age 60 with 5 years of service for participating law enforcement officers and firefighters) and age 50 with 30 years of service for participating employers (age 50 with 25 years of service for participating law enforcement officers and firefighters) payable monthly for life in an amount equal to 1.7% of their average final salary (AFS) for each year of credited service. In addition, retirees qualify for annual cost-of-living increases limited to 5% per year in their second year of retirement. AFS is defined as the highest consecutive 36 months of salary. Benefits are actuarially reduced for retirees who retire prior to becoming eligible for full retirement benefits. Participating law enforcement officers may receive a monthly benefit supplement if they retire prior to age 65. The VRS also provides death and disability benefits. Title 51.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950), as amended, assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the State legislature. The VRS issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for VRS. A copy of that report may be downloaded from their website at <http://www.varetire.org/> or obtained by writing to VRS at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

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Funding Policy

Plan members are required by Title 51.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950), as amended, to contribute 5% of their annual salary to the VRS. The 5% member contribution has been assumed by the City. In addition, the City is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund its participation in the VRS using an actuarial basis specified by the *Code of Virginia* and approved by the VRS Board of Trustees. The City's contribution rate (including the assumed 5%) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 was 13.34% of annual covered payroll.

Annual Pension Cost

For 2013, the City's annual pension cost of \$3,134,547 was equal to the City's required and actual contribution. The required contribution was determined as part of the June 30, 2009 actuarial valuation using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. The amortization method is level percent open. These rates are effective from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2012. The actuarial assumptions included: (a) 7% investment rate of return; (b) projected salary increases that range between 3.75% to 5.6% per year, and (c) 2.5% per year cost-of-living adjustments. Both (a) and (b) include an inflation component of 2.5%. The actuarial value of the City's assets is equal to the modified market value of assets. This method was determined using techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a five-year period. The remaining amortization period is 30 years.

Trend information for the City VRS plan is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual Pension Cost	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
June 30, 2011	\$3,289,129	100%	\$ -
June 30, 2012	\$3,212,447	100%	\$ -
June 30, 2013	\$3,134,547	100%	\$ -

Funding Status and Funding Progress

The schedule of funding progress which presents current year information about the actuarial value of the Pension plan assets and the actuarial accrued liability for Pension benefits is as follows:

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CITY - VRS EMPLOYEES

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded (Overfunded)		Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll
			Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)			
June 30, 2012	\$59,996,468	\$76,354,459	\$16,357,991	78.6%	\$24,676,799	66.3%	

The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Additional details on the plan's funded status and funding progress are included as required supplementary information following these notes to the financial statements.

X. Deferred Compensation Plan

The City offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan, available to all City employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferral may be up to 25% of gross income up to a maximum of \$17,500 per year with increases to the annual contribution limit for catch-up contributions for participants over age 50 or for participants for three years prior to normal retirement age. The benefits from the deferred compensation plan are not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

The laws governing the City's deferred compensation plan have been complied with pursuant to the provisions of IRC Section 457. Accordingly, all assets of the plan are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.

XI. Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description

The City of Norfolk and the Norfolk School Board provide post-retirement health care benefits, in accordance with adopted statutes, which require extending access to healthcare benefits to certain retirees. General City employees are eligible to participate at the earlier of age 55 and 15 years of creditable service or 25 years of creditable service. City firefighters and police officers, who have a mandatory retirement age of 65, are eligible to participate at the earlier of age 50 and 15 years of creditable service or 20 years of creditable service. Employees who retire on accidental disability are also eligible. Grandfathered school employees (hired prior to July 1, 2008) who are older than age 50 with at least 5 years of service are eligible as well as non-grandfathered school employees who are older than age 50 with 15 years of creditable service. Retirees that elect to participate may purchase health care coverage using the same health care plans and premium structures available to active employees. Retiree

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participation, plan/benefit elections and contributions, are administered by the City's Retirement Bureau and the City's and the Schools' benefits offices based on the participation guidelines established by Norfolk City Council and Norfolk School Board. Benefits are currently managed on a pay-as-you-go basis rather than use of an irrevocable trust and a separate financial report of the OPEB Plan is not issued. The Plan is considered a single-employer plan.

Funding Policy

No employee contributions are required prior to retirement to participate in or fund the OPEB Plan. Currently, the City and Schools pay a set amount towards the monthly premium for participating retirees. This set contribution amount is an explicit subsidy of \$25 per month for the City and \$75 per month for the Schools per participating retiree. Retirees may not convert the benefit into an in-lieu payment to secure coverage under independent plans. The Plan sponsors also pay an implicit subsidy by allowing retirees to participate in the same benefit plans under the same premium structure as available to active employees, however, the Plan sponsors are not required to fund the plan other than the pay-as-you-go amount necessary to provide current benefits to employees.

The annual required contribution was determined as part of the July 1, 2012 actuarial valuation using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. The amortization method is level percent open. The actuarial assumptions included: (a) 3.5% investment rate of return and (b) projected salary increases of 3.5% per year. Both (a) and (b) include a medical inflation component of 9.0% (pre-Medicare grading to 4.0% over 15 years. The actuarial value of the City's assets is equal to the market value of assets. The remaining amortization period is a rolling 30 years.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The City's and School's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 43 and 45. Under this Statement, governments report on an accrual basis, benefit costs related to the period in which benefits are earned rather than to the period of benefit distribution. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an on-going basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years.

Trend information for the City's and School's annual OPEB cost is as follows (note that amounts may vary from prior years due to change in expected contributions and actual contributions):

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Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
City Employees and Retirees			
June 30, 2011	\$ 7,990,415	37%	\$ 20,162,141
June 30, 2012	\$ 8,066,866	40%	\$ 25,458,971
June 30, 2013	\$ 6,370,152	59%	\$ 27,359,584
School Employees and Retirees			
June 30, 2011	\$ 6,001,485	35%	\$ 8,065,446
June 30, 2012	\$ 5,806,648	80%	\$ 11,711,301
June 30, 2013	\$ 4,728,548	83%	\$ 14,092,158

The actuarial liabilities of the Plans as of July 1, 2012 are shown below:

	City	Schools	Total
Actuarial liability:			
Active employees	\$33,069,053	\$49,719,144	\$82,788,197
Retirees	\$24,124,005	19,777,515	\$43,901,520
Total actuarial liability	<u>\$57,193,058</u>	<u>\$69,496,659</u>	<u>\$126,689,717</u>
Less: plan assets	-	-	-
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	<u>\$57,193,058</u>	<u>\$69,496,659</u>	<u>\$126,689,717</u>

The following table shows the components of the City's and School's annual OPEB costs, the amounts contributed to the Plans and the changes in the net OPEB obligations:

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	City	Schools	Total
Net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2011	\$20,162,151	\$8,065,445	\$28,227,596
Annual required contribution (ARC) for FY2012	\$8,007,917	\$5,776,435	\$13,784,352
Interest on net OPEB obligation	825,737	423,080	1,248,817
Adjustment to ARC	(766,769)	(392,867)	(1,159,636)
Annual OPEB cost	\$8,066,885	\$5,806,648	\$13,873,533
Plus: adjustment to FY2011 contributions	481,278	2,511,565	2,992,843
Less: expected contributions made	(3,251,333)	(4,672,358)	(7,923,691)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	\$5,296,830	\$3,645,855	\$8,942,685
Net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2012	\$25,458,981	\$11,711,300	\$37,170,281
Annual required contribution (ARC) for FY2013	\$6,357,790	\$4,721,902	\$11,079,692
Interest on net OPEB obligation	865,369	465,225	1,330,594
Adjustment to ARC	(853,007)	(458,579)	(1,311,586)
Annual OPEB cost	\$6,370,152	\$4,728,548	\$11,098,700
Plus: adjustment to FY2012 contributions	(734,140)	1,580,848	846,708
Less: expected contributions made	(3,735,409)	(3,928,538)	(7,663,947)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	\$1,900,603	\$2,380,858	\$4,281,461
Net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2013	\$27,359,584	\$14,092,158	\$41,451,742

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of July 1, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the combined OPEB Plans were unfunded. The combined actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$126 million and the actuarial value of assets was \$0 resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$126 million. The combined covered payroll of active City and School employees covered by the plan was \$354 million, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 35.8%. Additional details on the plan's funded status and funding progress are included as required supplementary information following these notes to the financial statements. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

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The schedule of funding progress which presents current year information about the actuarial value of the OPEB plan assets and the actuarial accrued liability for OPEB benefits is as follows:

<u>Actuarial Valuation Date</u>	<u>Actuarial Value of Assets</u>	<u>Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)</u>	<u>Unfunded (Overfunded)</u>			<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll</u>
			<u>Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)</u>	<u>Funded Ratio</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>		
CITY EMPLOYEES AND RETIREES							
July 1, 2012	\$ -	\$ 57,193,058	\$ 57,193,058	0.0%	\$ 167,592,964		34.1%
SCHOOL EMPLOYEES AND RETIREES							
July 1, 2012	\$ -	\$ 69,496,659	\$ 69,496,659	0.0%	\$ 186,413,340		37.3%

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the plan and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The actuarial valuation was performed as of July 1, 2012 with results projected for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. The entry age normal actuarial cost method was used with a level percent open amortization method over 30 years. A discount rate of 3.5% was used. Annual rates of health care inflation used were 9.0% (pre-Medicare) grading to 4.0% over 15 years and the annual rate of salary increases used was 3.5%.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. Actuarial valuations are subjected to continual revisions as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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XII. Interfund Receivable and Payable Balances

The composition of interfund activity as of June 30, 2013 is as follows:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Capital Projects fund	\$ 5,109,315
	Grants fund	42,228
	Internal Service funds	631,860
	Water Utility fund	1,311,152
	Total General fund	\$ 7,094,555
Capital Projects fund	General Fund	\$ 975,074
	Parking Fund	10,003
	Total Capital Projects fund	\$ 985,077
Non-major governmental funds	General fund	\$ 175,499
	Capital Projects fund	934,323
	Total Non-major governmental funds	\$ 1,109,822
	Total Governmental funds	\$ 9,189,454
<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Receivable Fund</u>	
General fund	Grants fund	\$ 111,882
	EOC Fund	63,617
	Capital Projects Fund	975,073
	Total General fund	\$ 1,150,572
Capital Projects fund	General fund	\$ 4,993,964
	Stormwater fund	9,313
	Grants fund	373,256
	EOC/911 fund	5,185
	Land Acquisition Fund	115,351
	Public Amenities fund	351,616
	Cemeteries fund	7,902
	Tax Increment fund	62,050
	Community Services Board Fund	104,106
	Golf fund	4,853
	Towing and Recovery fund	16,042
	Total Capital Projects fund	\$ 6,043,638
Nonmajor governmental funds	General fund	\$ 42,228
	Total Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 42,228
	Total Governmental funds	\$ 7,236,438
<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Receivable Fund</u>	
Water Utility fund	General fund	\$ 1,311,152
	Total Water Utility fund	\$ 1,311,152
Parking Fund	Capital Projects fund	\$ 10,003
	Total Parking fund	10,003
	Total Enterprise funds	\$ 1,321,155
<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Receivable Fund</u>	
Internal Service funds	General fund	\$ 631,860
	Total Internal Service funds	\$ 631,860

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The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursement occurs, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system and (3) payment between funds are made.

XIII. Interfund Transfers

The following interfund transfers occurred during fiscal year 2013:

Fund	In	Out
General fund	\$ 20,481,878	\$ 83,781,713
Capital Projects fund	3,924,866	10,446,229
Debt Service fund	78,226,814	-
Nonmajor governmental funds	9,487,082	7,778,344
Enterprise:		
Water Utility fund	-	8,500,000
Wastewater Utility fund	-	1,500,000
Parking Facilities fund	-	114,354
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	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"/>
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"/>

The purpose of the transfer balances are as follows:

General fund transfers in of \$20,481,878 include \$8,500,000 from the Water Utility fund and \$1,500,000 from the Wastewater Utility fund which represent a return on investment back to the General fund, \$521,295 from the Grants special revenue fund which represents the return of unspent match portion of grant monies, \$9,846,2269 from the Capital Projects fund for equipment and vehicles purchases and \$114,354 from the Parking Facilities fund to cover parking costs of cruise customers at the Maritime Facility.

The General fund transfers out of \$83,781,713 represent a transfer of \$74,590,545 to the Debt Service fund to fund general obligation debt; \$609,666 to the Capital Projects fund as a contribution for the annual capital improvement plan budget; \$3,048,450 to the Community Services Board fund in support of the facility operations, \$4,051,242 to the Grants special revenue fund in support of grant projects; \$220,000 to the Cemeteries special revenue fund, \$848,810 to the Emergency Operations Center/E-911 special revenue fund and \$413,000 to the Golf special revenue fund for operational support of these funds.

Debt service transfers of \$78,226,814 include \$2,750,027 from the Storm Water special revenue fund, \$309,950 from the Public Amenities special revenue fund, \$34,311 from the Towing and Recovery special revenue fund, \$541,981 from the Tax Increment

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special revenue fund and \$74,590,545 from the General fund to fund the current fiscal year's debt service payments.

The Storm Water special revenue fund transferred \$2,750,027 to the Debt Service fund to cover its general obligation debt service cost, \$2,315,200 to the Capital Project Fund to support the fund's capital related projects.

The Capital Projects fund transferred \$600,000 to the Grants special revenue fund in support of grant projects and \$9,846,229 to the General fund for equipment and vehicle purchases.

The Public Amenities special revenue fund transferred \$1,000,000 to the Capital Projects fund in support of the fund's capital related projects, and \$309,950 to cover its general obligation debt service cost.

The Towing Recovery Operation special revenue fund transferred \$34,311 to the Debt Service fund to cover its general obligation debt service cost.

The Nonexpendable special revenue fund transferred \$305,580 to the Cemeteries fund in support of the city's cemeteries.

The Tax Increment special revenue fund transferred \$541,981 to the Debt Service fund to fund current fiscal year debt service payments.

The Water Utility and Wastewater Utility funds transferred \$8,500,000 and \$1,500,000, respectively, to the General fund as a return on investment, respectively. The Parking Facilities fund transferred \$114,354 to the General fund to cover parking costs of cruise customers at Maritime Facility.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

XIV. Fund Balance by Functional Category (GASB 54)

In the fund financial statements, fund balances for governmental funds are reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balances are reported in five components as follows:

	General fund	Capital Projects fund	Non-major Governmental funds	Total Governmental funds
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable				
- Prepaid expenses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,783	\$ 23,783
Total Nonspendable	-	-	23,783	23,783
Restricted				
- General government	300,000	-	-	300,000
- Judicial administration	-	-	-	-
- Public safety	-	-	-	-
- Public works	-	-	1,574,145	1,574,145
- Health and public assistance	-	-	2,156,243	2,156,243
- Culture and recreation	-	-	6,153,022	6,153,022
- Community development	-	-	927,744	927,744
- Education	-	-	-	-
- Other purposes	-	-	-	-
Total Restricted	300,000	-	10,811,154	11,111,154
Committed				
- General government	3,000,000	328	-	3,000,328
- Public works	-	-	2,199,045	2,199,045
- Health and public assistance	-	-	-	-
- Culture and recreation	-	13,799	254,747	268,546
- General services	-	-	-	-
- Other purposes capital	-	13,622,823	-	13,622,823
Total Committed	3,000,000	13,636,950	2,453,792	19,090,742
Assigned				
- General government	10,452,066	3,146	267,195	10,722,407
- Judicial administration	-	-	680,713	680,713
- Public safety	-	-	112,541	112,541
- Public works	2,973	949,042	606,272	1,558,287
- Health and public assistance	-	-	2,907,148	2,907,148
- Culture and recreation	70,656	1,791,167	14,036,382	15,898,205
- Community development	3,817,961	4,523,111	2,097,963	10,439,035
- General services	-	-	-	-
- Education	-	-	-	-
- Debt Service	-	-	-	-
- Other purposes (FY-14 Budget appropriation)	19,575,630	72,815	-	19,648,445
Total Assigned	33,919,286	7,339,281	20,708,214	61,966,781
Unassigned	54,054,371	-	-	54,054,371
Total Unassigned	54,054,371	-	-	54,054,371
Total fund balances	<u><u>\$ 91,273,657</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 20,976,231</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 33,996,943</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 146,246,831</u></u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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XV. Recovered Costs

Recovered costs consist of revenues recovered from expenses associated with employee costs, debt service, administrative costs, outside agencies and the public.

Recovered cost in the General fund:	
Debt service recoveries	\$ 2,421,449
Retirement System	308,468
Information Systems recoveries	1,726,270
Other	3,837,339
Administrative cost recoveries from Enterprise funds	3,102,315
Total recovered costs in the General fund	<u><u>\$ 11,395,841</u></u>

XVI. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities, as presented in the Fund Financial Statements, consist of the following:

Governmental Funds:

General fund - miscellaneous	\$ 3,481,383
Nonmajor funds - miscellaneous	133,648
	<u><u>\$ 3,615,031</u></u>

Internal Service Funds:

Fleet Management fund - miscellaneous	\$ 2,142
	<u><u>\$ 2,142</u></u>
	<u><u>\$ 2,142</u></u>

Enterprise Funds:

Water Utility fund - miscellaneous	\$ 236,390
Wastewater Utility fund - miscellaneous	64,708
Parking Facilities fund - miscellaneous	141,414
	<u><u>\$ 442,512</u></u>
	<u><u>\$ 442,512</u></u>

Fiduciary Funds:

Other Agency fund	\$ 3,975,925
Commonwealth of Virginia	14,435
	<u><u>\$ 3,990,360</u></u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

XVII. Supplemental Appropriations

The following supplemental appropriation was made to the general fund operating budget during the fiscal year:

General Fund:

Approved FY 2012-2013 budget	\$ 799,790,809
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Supplemental appropriations:

Expenditure of Norfolk Public Schools fiscal year 2012 fund balance	<u>3,356,660</u>
Total supplemental appropriations	<u>3,356,660</u>
Final FY 2012-2013 budget	<u><u>\$ 803,147,469</u></u>

XVIII. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue, as represented in the fund financial statements at June 30, 2013, totals \$28,989,265 and is comprised of the following:

A. Non-major Governmental Funds

In the special revenue funds, deferred revenue totaled \$1,022,500. In the Community Development fund, the deferred revenue represents deferred payment rehabilitation loans of \$543,705 as of June 30, 2013. Deferred revenue in the Storm Water special revenue fund of \$478,795 represents deferred billings that have been earned but are not available for funding current expenditures at June 30, 2013.

B. Deferred Property Tax Revenue

Deferred revenue in the General Fund, representing uncollected tax billings not available for funding of current expenditures as of June 30, 2012 is \$27,966,765.

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For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

XIX. Commitments and Contingencies

A. Capital Projects

Commitments for completion of capital projects in the Business-Type Activities, authorized at June 30, 2013, are as follows:

Water Utility development projects	\$17,040,756
Wastewater Utility development projects	11,225,270
Parking Facilities development projects	616,305
Total	<u><u>\$28,882,331</u></u>

See Exhibit J-3 Capital Projects Fund Schedule of Expenditures for listing of projects capital projects in the Governmental Activities, authorized at June 30, 2013.

The starter light rail system in Norfolk began operations on August 19, 2011. The approximately \$318.3 million system was funded through a combination of federal, state and local sources and is operated by the Hampton Roads Transit. At June 30, 2013, no outstanding expenditures remain.

B. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The City was a guarantor for \$5,150,880 of VRA debt for the Southeastern Public Service Authority (SPSA) as of June 30, 2013. See Note XXIII for more information on this guarantee and the SPSA joint venture.

C. Litigation

From time to time the City and its component units are defendants in a number of lawsuits. Although it is not possible to determine the final outcome on these matters, management and the City Attorney are of the opinion that the liability will not be material and will not have a significant effect on the City's financial condition.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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D. Pollution Remediation Obligation

GASB Statement 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations*, identifies the circumstances under which a governmental entity would be required to report a liability related to pollution remediation. According to the standard, a government would have to estimate its expected outlays for pollution remediation if it knows a site is polluted and any of the following recognition triggers occur:

- Pollution poses an imminent danger to the public or environment and the government has little or no discretion to avoid fixing the problem;
- A government has violated a pollution prevention related permit or license;
- A regulator has identified (or evidence indicates it will identify) a government as responsible (or potentially responsible) for cleaning up pollution, or for paying all or some of the cost of the clean-up;
- A government is named (or evidence indicates that it will be named) in a lawsuit to compel it to address the pollution; and
- A government begins or legally obligates itself to begin cleanup or post-cleanup activities (limited to amounts the government is legally required to complete).

During the fiscal year the City recognized the following liabilities for pollution remediation obligations: \$53,208 associated with the cleanup of the Battleship Wisconsin, in order to open it to the public for tours, \$34,811 associated with extensive renovation on the Seaboard Building and \$20,000 associated with asbestos abatement for replacing windows in the City jail. The amount of the obligation is based on the contractor's experience in similar instances, taking into account sampling at the site, and applying usual and customary cost code rates. The potential for a change to the estimate is minimal.

The School Board evaluates its exposure to certain environmental liabilities throughout the year at each of its locations. Estimates of liabilities are made based on consultants with industry experts and often arise when school buildings are replaced.

Primary Government					
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
Pollution remediation obligation	\$ 220,696	\$ -	\$ 112,677	\$ 108,019	\$ 108,019
COMPONENT UNITS:					
Norfolk Public Schools:					
Pollution remediation obligation	\$ 1,078,555	\$ -	\$ 1,078,555	\$ -	\$ -

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E. Encumbrances

Encumbrances as of June 30, 2013 in the General Fund and Capital Projects fund totaled \$7,187,027 and \$77,931,722 respectively. Encumbrances as of June 30, 2013 for nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate totaled \$17,198,244.

F. Lamberts Point Landfill

On October 19, 2011, the City determined that a portion of the shoreline adjacent to the former Lamberts Point landfill was eroding likely due to tidal forces associated with the August 2011 hurricane. The landfill ceased receiving materials in 1980 and was closed in accordance with environmental and health regulatory requirements in effect at that time. In 2005, a golf course was built on the landfill. The City implemented a short-term solution and worked with the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and other federal and state regulatory agencies on the development of a long-term solution for stabilization of the shoreline. On October 29, 2012, the City issued a Notice to Proceed for stabilization of the Lamberts Point landfill shoreline. Design and construction cost was approximately \$2,800,000. This project was completed during 2013.

XX. Surety Bonds and Insurance

<u>Surety</u>	<u>Official</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Commonwealth of Virginia	Sharon McDonald, Commissioner of the Revenue Thomas W. Moss, Jr., City Treasurer Robert J. McCabe, Sheriff George E. Schaefer, III Clerk of the Circuit Court Total Commonwealth of Virginia	\$ 3,000 1,500,000 30,000 2,235,000 <u>\$ 3,768,000</u>
Commonwealth of Virginia	All employees of the City Treasurer, Sheriff, Commissioner of the Revenue, Commonwealth's Attorney and Clerk of the Circuit Court Performance of Duty Bond	<u>\$ 500,000</u>
City of Norfolk	Travelers Insurance Co. All City employees	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>

XXI. Self and Purchased Insurance Programs

The City is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. On July 11, 1978, the City established a protected self-insurance program fund, pursuant to an ordinance adopted by City Council, to cover these risks. The program provides for the payment of claims liabilities, property losses, and related expenses covered by a combination of purchased insurance policies and self-insurance plans. The total of insurance premiums, self-insurance claims, and related expense payments made during fiscal year 2013 was \$6,800,013.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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The City currently reports all these activities as part of the risk management function in the general government section of the General fund. Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. For actuarial purposes, estimated outstanding losses are the accrual cost of unpaid claims valued as of each accounting date. The estimated outstanding losses include case reserves, the development on known claims and incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims. Allocated loss adjustment expenses (ALAE) are the direct expenses for settling specific claims. ALAE is included in the workers' compensation estimates, but excluded in the liability estimates. At June 30, 2013, these liabilities were estimated at \$30,837,239 with \$3,584,723 projected as the current portion anticipated to be paid within a year. Estimated liabilities at the end of fiscal year 2013 were determined by an independent actuary.

Changes in the City's claims liability amount in the fiscal years 2012 through 2013 are as follows:

	Estimated Outstanding Losses Beginning of Fiscal Year	Additional Incurred Claims and/or Changes in Estimate	Claims Paid	Estimated Outstanding Losses End of Fiscal Year
2012	\$ 31,673,082	\$ 4,403,895	\$ 4,676,586	\$ 31,400,391
2013	\$ 31,400,391	\$ 4,300,564	\$ 4,863,716	\$ 30,837,239

The City in its General fund has committed \$3,000,000 of fund balance to provide for risks of loss and claims payments that may not be fully covered by purchased insurance or annual budget appropriations. There have not been any significant reductions in insurance coverage, and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The Norfolk Public Schools (NPS) also participate in the program and its future expected self-insured losses as of June 30, 2013 projected at \$2,819,907 of which \$266,138 is the current portion and a longer-term projection of \$2,553,769. NPS provides payments for that entity's risks of loss through a combination of purchased insurance policies and self-insurance plans. These losses are funded through the Public Schools operating budgets and/or the City's fund balance designation.

Changes in the School Board's liability amount in the fiscal years 2012 through 2013 are as follows:

	Estimated Outstanding Losses Beginning of Fiscal Year	Additional Incurred Claims and/or Changes in Estimate	Claims Paid	Estimated Outstanding Losses End of Fiscal Year
2012	\$ 2,610,119	\$ 1,204,019	\$ 1,046,462	\$ 2,767,676
2013	\$ 2,767,676	\$ 794,005	\$ 741,774	\$ 2,819,907

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013**

XXII. Jointly Governed Organizations

A. Hampton Roads Regional Jail Authority (HRRJA)

HRRJA is a regional organization which includes the cities of Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk and Portsmouth, created for the purpose of providing, operating and maintaining a regional jail facility for the correctional overflow from each community. HRRJA is a primary government, with no component units, that is a body politic and corporate created pursuant to Article 3.1, Chapter 3, Title 53.1 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and is governed by a twelve member Board of Directors, consisting of three representatives appointed by each of the member cities. The budgeting and financing of HRRJA are subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, with each individual having a single vote. HRRJA is responsible for its own financial matters, maintains its own books of account and is audited annually by independent accountants that it engages.

The participating governments do not have an equity interest in the HRRJA, and accordingly, no equity interest has been reflected in the City's financial statements at June 30, 2013. Complete financial statements of HRRJA can be obtained from HRRJA.

B. Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (the Commission)

A regional planning agency authorized by the Virginia Area Development Act of 1968, was created by the merger of the Southeastern Virginia Planning District Commission and the Peninsula Planning District Commission on July 1, 1990. The Commission performs various planning services for the cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Poquoson, Suffolk, Williamsburg and Virginia Beach, and the counties of Gloucester, Isle of Wight, James City, Southampton and York. Revenue of the Commission is received primarily from local governmental (member) contributions and various state and federal grant programs.

The participating governments do not have an equity interest in the Commission, and accordingly, no equity interest has been reflected in the City's financial statements at June 30, 2013. Complete financial statements of the Commission can be obtained from the Commission.

C. Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads (TDC)

TDC was formed on June 29, 1999 to effect the merger of the Peninsula Transportation District Commission and the Tidewater Transportation District Commission effective October 1, 1999. TDC was established in accordance with Chapter 45 of Title 15.2 of the Code of Virginia. TDC provides public transportation facilities and services within the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, Chesapeake, Hampton and Suffolk, Virginia. Oversight responsibility is exercised by all of the participating localities through their designated representatives. Responsibility for the day-to-day operations of TDC

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rests with professional management. TDC serves as the governing body for Hampton Roads Transit (HRT) which constructed the City's light rail system.

The participating governments do not have an equity interest in TDC, and accordingly, no equity interest has been reflected in the City's financial statements at June 30, 2013. Complete financial statements of TDC can be obtained from TDC.

XXIII. Joint Venture

Southeastern Public Service Authority (SPSA)

SPSA is a joint venture of the cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk and Virginia Beach and the counties of Isle of Wight and Southampton, created for the purpose of providing, operating and maintaining a regional system for the collection, transfer, processing and disposal of solid waste refuse. SPSA is a primary government, with no component units, that is a public body politic and corporate created pursuant to the Virginia Water and Sewer Authorities Act, and is governed by a sixteen-member Board of Directors consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor and eight members appointed by each of the member cities and counties. Budgeting and financing of SPSA is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors with each representative having a single vote. The Authority is responsible for its own financial matters, maintains its own books of account and is audited annually by independent accountants that it engages.

In May 2009, SPSA consolidated its lines of credit into a single line of credit in the amount of \$17,200,000 guaranteed equally by the City of Norfolk and the City of Chesapeake. Outstanding amounts were paid in full in September 2009 and the line of credit was closed effective March 30, 2010, and the guarantee agreement was rescinded.

In June 2010, SPSA entered into a debt repayment plan with the Virginia Resource Authority (VRA) which required that the eight member communities guarantee repayment of the remaining VRA bonds outstanding through a general obligation pledge. The member community guarantee percentages were calculated based on a three year average of proportional municipal tonnages. The member jurisdiction guarantees as of June 30, 2013 were as follows:

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Member community	Guarantee percentage	Principal guarantee
Chesapeake	22.49%	\$ 6,822,340
Franklin	0.97%	294,250
Isle of Wight	3.98%	1,207,330
Norfolk	16.98%	5,150,880
Portsmouth	10.27%	3,115,400
Southampton	2.10%	637,040
Suffolk	12.87%	3,904,120
Virginia Beach	30.34%	9,203,640
	100.00%	\$ 30,335,000

The participating governments do not have an equity interest in SPSA, and accordingly, no equity interest has been reflected in the City's financial statements at June 30, 2013. Complete financial statements of the SPSA can be obtained from SPSA.

XXIV. Related Organizations

A. Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NRHA)

The Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NRHA), a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, was created by the City on July 30, 1940, under the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937. NRHA provides subsidized public housing and administers redevelopment and conservation efforts within the City in accordance with State and federal legislation. The seven members of the Board of Commissioners are appointed by City Council. NRHA is responsible, through a contract with the City, for the administration of such activities as community development and urban renewal. NRHA develops its operating budget without approval from City Council and executes contracts on its own behalf. NRHA is responsible for its own fiscal matters as it maintains its own book of accounts, is audited annually by independent accountants it engages, and has authority over earnings, deficits and monies other than City contract funds. The City contracts with NRHA to complete specific projects, generally capital improvement projects.

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B. Norfolk Airport Authority

Norfolk Airport Authority, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, was created to operate an airport and to promote industrial growth and consists of both an Airport fund and an Investment fund. The Airport fund was established by the Authority to account for the operations of the Norfolk International Airport (the Airport). Revenue generated by airport operations is used to meet all operating expenses and to provide for payment of all principal and interest on debt of the Authority related to the Airport. The Investment fund was established by the Authority to provide for certain airport capital improvements. The Authority finances individual capital projects by issuing bonds or obtaining loans and intergovernmental grants in its own name and concurrently entering into leases which provide for payment of all principal and interest on the related obligations as they become due. Revenue includes rental income on non-airport property owned by the Authority and interest on investments. The Authority's Commissioners are appointed by City Council but the Commission designates its own management and has oversight responsibility for its own fiscal matters. The City does not provide funds for the operations of the Authority and, pursuant to Section 144(q) of the City Charter; the Authority is required to submit its annual budget to the City Council for the purposes of information only. The City has the option to reacquire, without consideration, title to all property and equipment after payment by the Authority of all obligations relating to the improvements at the Airport.

C. The Economic Development Authority of the City of Norfolk (EDA)

The Economic Development Authority, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, was created by ordinance of the City of Norfolk in 1972, pursuant to the provisions of the Economic Development and Revenue Bond Act of the Commonwealth of Virginia (Title 15.1, Chapter 33, Section 15.1-1373, et seq., of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended. It is authorized to acquire, own, lease and dispose of properties to the end that such activities may promote industry and develop trade by inducing manufacturing, industrial and commercial enterprises to locate or remain in the City and further the use of the Commonwealth's agricultural and natural resources. The EDA is empowered by the Commonwealth to authorize industrial development bonds and confer tax-exempt status on interest paid to financial institutions. The EDA acts as an intermediary between financial institutions and borrowers; it has no responsibility for borrowers' debt. Although Commissioners are appointed by City Council, the EDA designates its own management, which is self-sustaining, maintains its own books of account, and receives its revenue from administrative fees charged to borrowers.

D. The Chrysler Museum, Inc. (the Museum)

The Chrysler Museum, a Virginia non-stock, not-for-profit organization, was formed on January 1, 1980 by incorporating the Chrysler Museum in Norfolk. The main purpose of the Museum is the advancement, encouragement and promotion of the study and appreciation of art. The Museum designates its own management, which is self-sustaining, maintains its own books of account, engages its own

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
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independent accountant, and receives its revenue from administrative fees charged to visitors and from other independent grants.

E. The Hospital Authority of Norfolk (HAN)

The Hospital Authority of Norfolk, which has a nine-member Board of Commissioners appointed by City Council, is a tax-exempt, not-for-profit political subdivision of the Commonwealth created pursuant to an Agreement of Transfer dated July 1, 1998. HAN operates Lake Taylor Hospital as a long-term care facility licensed by the Virginia State Health Department to provide a continuum of patient care ranging from sub-acute hospital services to skilled nursing care.

F. The Slover Library Foundation (the Foundation)

The Slover Library Foundation, a not-for-profit organization, was formed on October 31, 2008 to participate in the funding of a new central library for the City. Construction began in early 2012. The new central library will be named the Samuel. L. Slover Library. Two historic downtown structures, the Seaboard Building and the Selden Arcade, will be joined by an architecturally significant structure to create the new technologically advanced library. Funding provided by the Foundation will be used for construction costs as well as purchase and maintenance of technology to be used in the library. The Foundation designates its own management, maintains its own books of account, engages its own independent accountant, and receives its revenue from donations made by third parties.

XXV. Adjustments to Beginning Fund Balance and Net Position

The Norfolk Community Services Board (CSB) was incorporated into the city department and fund structure effective July 1, 2012 as a result of an ordinance adopted by City Council. Previously the CSB was reported as a component unit; however, effective July 1, 2012, it is presented as a non-major special revenue fund. The effect of this change in reporting entity is as follows:

	<u>Primary Government Governmental Activities</u>	
Fund Balance, June 30, 2012, As Previously Reported	Net Position \$ 327,146,565	Non-major funds \$ 26,312,160
CSB's Current Assets	7,247,357	7,247,357
CSB's Capital Assets	1,104,404	-
CSB's Current Liabilities	(3,120,005)	(2,502,356)
CSB's Long-term Liabilities	(259,522)	-
Net Adjustment	<u>4,972,234</u>	<u>4,745,001</u>
Fund Balance, June 30, 2012, As Restated	<u>\$ 332,118,799</u>	<u>\$ 31,057,161</u>

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XXVI. Subsequent Events

Forward General Obligation Refunding

On October 2, 2013, the City entered into a Bond Purchase and Loan Agreement with Banc of America Preferred Funding Corporation, under which the City has the ability to issue three separate bonds in the aggregate principal amount of \$37,960,000 (collectively, the "Forward Refunding Bonds") to currently refund its outstanding General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2004, General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2005 and General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2006 on June 2, 2014, March 2, 2015 and October 1, 2014, respectively. The City has the ability to terminate the Forward Refunding Agreement without issuing any or all of the Forward Refunding Bonds, and Banc of America is not required to purchase any Forward Refunding Bond unless the City satisfies certain advance conditions specified in the Forward Refunding Agreement.

General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A (Tax-Exempt)

General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013B (Taxable)

General Obligation Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds, Series 2013C (Taxable)

On November 7, 2013, the City issued its \$130,990,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A (Tax-Exempt), \$81,715,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013B (Taxable) and its \$2,470,000 General Obligation Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds, Series 2013C (Taxable) (collectively the "2013 Bonds"). The aggregate true interest cost of the 2013 Bonds was 3.97%. Aggregate total savings of \$3,804,009, or 5.16% of the refunded bonds, benefitted the Parking Facilities Fund.

This refunding replaced all of the Parking Facilities Fund's Revenue Bonds outstanding on that date with General Obligation Bonds; however, the debt service continues to be paid by the Parking Facilities Fund. Additionally, with the refunding of the outstanding Parking System Revenue Bonds, the Parking System Master Indenture of Trust has been defeased.

General Obligation Variable Rate Bond, Series 2013D (Taxable)

Additionally, on November 7, 2013, the City entered into a private placement variable rate loan, the \$13,600,000 General Obligation Variable Rate Bond, Series 2013D (Taxable) (the "2013D Bond"), with Bank of America, N.A which, along with other available funds, and a portion of the 2013B Bonds, refunded the City's General Obligation Bond Anticipation Note, Series 2011B (Taxable). The 2013D Bond was issued at a rate of LIBOR, plus 0.95%, with the initial interest rate being 4.22%, and with a final maturity of August 1, 2025.

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Wastewater System Revenue Bond, Series 2013

On December 12, 2013, the City issued a \$10,000,000 Wastewater System Revenue Bond, with the Virginia Resources Authority (VRA). In conjunction with the State Water Control Board, the VRA administers and manages the Virginia Water Facilities Revolving Fund. The Bond was sold at a true interest cost of 0.00%.

Dissolution of Central Storehouse

As part of the budget policy process, the City dissolved the centralized storehouse in July 2013. Inventory used for emergency repairs was sold to the Water or Storm Water funds and the remainder was liquidated or used. Residual balances will be recorded as miscellaneous revenue in the General fund.

XXVII. Accounting Pronouncements Issued But Not Yet Implemented

The GASB has issued several pronouncements that may impact future financial presentations. Management has not determined what, if any, impact implementation of the following statements will have on the City.

- GASB Statement No. 65: *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*. The objective of this Statement is to clarify GASB's conceptual definitions of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources elements to a broader range of items to enhance consistency in state and local government financial statements. The statement reclassifies or recognizes certain items currently reported as assets and liabilities as one of four financial statement elements — deferred outflows of resources, outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources or inflows of resources. Before this guidance, many items that appeared to meet the definition of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources in Concepts Statement No. 4, *Elements of Financial Statements*, were not specifically identified as such in the GASB's authoritative literature, because the Concepts Statement limits recognition of deferred outflows and deferred inflows to those instances identified in authoritative GASB pronouncement. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2012. Earlier application is encouraged.
- GASB Statement 66: *Technical Corrections—2012—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No. 62*. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for a governmental financial reporting entity by resolving conflicting guidance that resulted from the issuance of two pronouncements, Statements No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, and No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*. This Statement also amends Statement No. 10, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues*, by removing the provision that limits fund-based reporting of an entity's risk financing activities to the general fund and the internal service fund type. As a result, governments should base their decisions about fund type classification on the nature of the activity to be reported, as required in Statement 54 and Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local*

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Governments. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2012. Earlier application is encouraged.

- GASB Statement 67: *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans—an amendment of GASB Statement No.25 and No.50.* This Statement replaces the requirements of Statement No. 25, *Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans*, and Statement 50 for pension plans that are administered through trusts or similar arrangements meeting certain criteria. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by state and local governmental pension plans. Statement 67 enhances note disclosures and required supplementary information for both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. It also requires the presentation of new information about annual money-weighted rates of return in the notes to the financial statements and in 10-year required supplementary information. The provisions of Statement 67 are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2013. Earlier application is encouraged.
- GASB Statement 68: *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB Statement No.27.* This Statement replaces the requirements of Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers*, as well as the requirements of Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures*, as they relate to pensions that are provided through pension plans administered as trusts or equivalent arrangements (hereafter jointly referred to as trusts) that meet certain criteria. The objective of GASB 68 is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. Governments providing defined benefit pensions will be required to recognize their long-term obligation for pension benefits as a liability and to recognize more pension expense immediately. The Statement also requires revised and new disclosures, and required supplementary information. It also requires cost-sharing employers to record a liability and expense equal to their proportionate share of the collective net pension liability and expense for the cost-sharing plan. The provisions of Statement 68 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014; however, earlier application is encouraged.
- GASB Statement 69: *Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations.* This Statement provides specific accounting and financial reporting guidance for the combination and disposal of entities in a governmental environment. This Statement also enhances the disclosures around these types of activities to improve the usefulness of financial reporting in this area. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2013. Earlier application is encouraged.
- GASB Statement 70: *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Financial Guarantees.* This Statement requires specific accounting for governments that extend a non-exchange financial guarantee as well as governments that have issued obligations guaranteed in non-exchange transactions. This Statement also specifies the information required to be disclosed in relation to these types of transactions. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2013. Earlier application is encouraged.



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**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION**
*(OTHER THAN MANAGEMENT'S
DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS)*

(Unaudited)





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CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
Schedule of Funding Progress for Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (Unaudited)

Actuarial Valuation <u>Date</u>	Actuarial Value of <u>Assets</u>	Actuarial Accrued <u>Liability (AAL)</u>	Unfunded (Overfunded)		Funded <u>Ratio</u>	Covered <u>Payroll</u>	UAAL as a percentage of <u>covered payroll</u>					
			Actuarial Accrued <u>Liability (UAAL)</u>	Funded <u>Ratio</u>								
<u>Retirement Plans:</u>												
CITY - EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM												
June 30, 2008	\$ 937,800,000	\$ 1,009,100,000	\$ 71,300,000	92.9%	\$ 175,400,000		40.6%					
June 30, 2009	\$ 885,600,000	\$ 1,029,600,000	\$ 144,000,000	86.0%	\$ 179,600,000		80.2%					
June 30, 2010	\$ 817,700,000	\$ 1,046,800,000	\$ 229,100,000	78.1%	\$ 175,200,000		130.8%					
June 30, 2011	\$ 832,000,000	\$ 1,064,000,000	\$ 232,000,000	78.2%	\$ 171,000,000		135.7%					
June 30, 2012	\$ 923,200,000	\$ 1,144,400,000	\$ 221,200,000	80.7%	\$ 167,600,000		132.0%					
June 30, 2013	\$ 954,500,000	\$ 1,159,700,000	\$ 205,200,000	82.3%	\$ 184,100,000		111.5%					
CITY - VRS EMPLOYEES												
June 30, 2007	\$ 41,467,595	\$ 40,237,331	\$ (1,230,264)	103.1%	\$ 24,931,958		-4.9%					
June 30, 2008	\$ 47,154,626	\$ 52,000,548	\$ 4,845,922	90.7%	\$ 25,854,549		18.7%					
June 30, 2009	\$ 51,470,652	\$ 58,287,883	\$ 6,817,231	88.3%	\$ 25,997,389		26.2%					
June 30, 2010	\$ 54,256,199	\$ 67,356,664	\$ 13,100,465	80.6%	\$ 24,538,680		53.4%					
June 30, 2011	\$ 57,891,181	\$ 71,530,754	\$ 13,639,573	80.9%	\$ 24,538,681		55.6%					
June 30, 2012	\$ 59,996,468	\$ 76,354,459	\$ 16,357,991	78.6%	\$ 24,676,799		66.3%					
SCHOOL BOARD COMPONENT UNIT - VRS NON-PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES												
June 30, 2007	\$ 61,180,012	\$ 66,118,525	\$ 4,938,513	92.5%	\$ 15,236,207		32.4%					
June 30, 2008	\$ 66,558,849	\$ 72,573,728	\$ 6,014,879	91.7%	\$ 17,520,165		34.3%					
June 30, 2009	\$ 65,474,071	\$ 74,800,079	\$ 9,326,008	87.5%	\$ 16,948,926		55.0%					
June 30, 2010	\$ 64,120,661	\$ 80,984,997	\$ 16,864,336	79.2%	\$ 16,243,835		103.8%					
June 30, 2011	\$ 63,440,533	\$ 81,830,629	\$ 18,390,096	77.5%	\$ 15,357,257		119.7%					
June 30, 2012	\$ 61,872,968	\$ 83,259,820	\$ 21,386,852	74.3%	\$ 14,886,664		143.7%					
<u>Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB):</u>												
CITY EMPLOYEES AND RETIREES												
July 1, 2009	\$ -	\$ 59,910,937	\$ 59,910,937	0.0%	\$ 171,944,051		34.8%					
July 1, 2010	\$ -	\$ 60,204,591	\$ 60,204,591	0.0%	\$ 175,976,672		34.2%					
July 1, 2011	\$ -	\$ 58,495,183	\$ 58,495,183	0.0%	\$ 170,921,920		34.2%					
July 1, 2012	\$ -	\$ 57,193,058	\$ 57,193,058	0.0%	\$ 167,592,964		34.1%					
SCHOOL EMPLOYEES AND RETIREES												
July 1, 2009	\$ -	\$ 80,250,361	\$ 80,250,361	0.0%	\$ 198,943,586		40.3%					
July 1, 2010	\$ -	\$ 82,776,654	\$ 82,776,654	0.0%	\$ 198,660,313		41.7%					
July 1, 2011	\$ -	\$ 77,556,192	\$ 77,556,192	0.0%	\$ 171,691,191		45.2%					
July 1, 2012	\$ -	\$ 69,496,659	\$ 69,496,659	0.0%	\$ 186,413,340		37.3%					
TOTAL												
July 1, 2009	\$ -	\$ 140,161,298	\$ 140,161,298	0.0%	\$ 370,887,637		37.8%					
July 1, 2010	\$ -	\$ 142,981,245	\$ 142,981,245	0.0%	\$ 374,636,985		38.2%					
July 1, 2011	\$ -	\$ 136,051,375	\$ 136,051,375	0.0%	\$ 342,613,111		39.7%					
July 1, 2012	\$ -	\$ 126,689,717	\$ 126,689,717	0.0%	\$ 354,006,304		35.8%					

Schedule of Revenue, Budget and Actual (Unaudited)
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budget Basis Actual	Positive (negative) Variance with Final Budget
General property taxes	\$ 244,871,000	\$ 244,871,000	\$ 243,604,191	\$ (1,266,809)
Other local taxes	154,180,000	154,180,000	154,198,171	18,171
Permits, privilege fees and licenses	3,900,928	3,900,928	4,098,178	197,250
Fines and forfeitures	1,235,800	1,235,800	1,098,187	(137,613)
Use of money and property	6,417,000	6,353,200	6,106,064	(247,136)
Charges for services	36,921,738	36,985,538	37,091,919	106,381
Miscellaneous revenue	10,864,776	10,864,776	11,857,652	992,876
Recovered costs	11,372,200	11,372,200	11,395,841	23,641
Non-categorical aid - Virginia	31,982,000	31,982,000	32,897,808	915,808
Shared expense - Virginia	19,333,200	19,333,200	19,238,147	(95,053)
Categorical aid - Virginia	237,923,794	237,923,794	247,549,682	9,625,888
Categorical aid - Federal	4,845,200	4,845,200	6,588,650	1,743,450
Other sources and transfers	35,943,173	39,299,833	29,907,122	(9,392,711)
 Total revenue budget	 \$ 799,790,809	 \$ 803,147,469	 \$ 805,631,612	 \$ 2,484,143

Exhibit A-3 for GASB 54 includes the General Fund, the Nauticus Fund and the Maritime Facility Fund.

The budget variances in categorical aid and other sources and transfers resulted from the recognition of deferred revenue in 2013 that was not expected at the time the budget was adopted.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Exhibit E-2

Schedule of Expenditures, Budget and Actual (Unaudited)
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budget Basis Actual	Positive (negative) Variance with Final Budget
Legislative	\$ 4,549,986	\$ 4,656,972	\$ 4,553,248	\$ 103,724
Executive	2,052,514	2,021,440	1,999,626	21,814
Department of Law	3,930,466	3,971,366	3,964,308	7,058
Finance, City Treasurer, Commissioner of Revenue	8,530,291	8,484,523	8,556,243	(71,720)
Department of Human Resources	3,287,514	3,229,622	3,021,374	208,248
Courts, Sheriff and Detention	47,334,967	47,948,407	47,550,212	398,195
Department of Public Health	4,025,735	4,012,135	3,843,227	168,908
Department of Human Services	47,955,440	48,726,413	47,259,355	1,467,058
Department of Public Works	42,000,527	41,388,452	40,029,593	1,358,859
Recreation Parks and Open Space, Maritime Center	22,980,800	22,763,400	22,782,072	(18,672)
Education	302,033,320	305,389,980	290,894,594	14,495,386
Norfolk Public Libraries	7,905,341	7,825,341	7,840,885	(15,544)
Elections	873,086	873,419	835,276	38,143
Department of Planning & Community Development	7,165,972	7,148,325	7,073,200	75,125
Department of Cultural Facilities, Arts & Entertainment	6,354,130	6,655,863	6,650,099	5,764
Departmental Support	24,191,236	23,564,143	15,976,259	7,587,884
Outside Agencies	38,964,756	38,527,313	37,651,286	876,027
Department of Police	65,619,393	65,497,352	65,578,998	(81,646)
Department of Fire and Rescue	40,147,147	41,348,001	41,358,687	(10,686)
Debt service	78,098,397	78,048,397	77,250,657	797,740
Budget and Management	1,568,094	1,543,574	1,241,720	301,854
General Services	20,482,889	20,035,775	19,207,396	828,379
Economic Development	1,894,169	1,841,369	1,794,140	47,229
Communications and Public Relations	2,466,674	2,457,947	2,396,442	61,505
Department of Information Technology	10,892,475	10,722,276	10,272,540	449,736
Virginia Zoological Park	4,159,200	4,155,860	4,133,667	22,193
Office of Homelessness	326,290	309,804	255,599	54,205
 Total expenditure budget	 \$ 799,790,809	 \$ 803,147,469	 \$ 773,970,703	 \$ 29,176,766

Exhibit A-3 for GASB 54 includes the General Fund, the Nauticus Fund and the Maritime Facility Fund.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Reconciliation of (non-GAAP) Budgetary Basis to GAAP (Unaudited)
June 30, 2013

	General Fund
Sources/inflows of resources:	
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from Exhibit E-1	\$ 805,631,612
Differences--budget to GAAP:	
The effects of accounting for school revenue as a component unit	(198,552,789)
The effects of accounting for transfer from fund balance	(19,271,473)
General fund transfers from other funds are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes	(20,481,878)
The effects of accounting for bond financed equipment as revenues	9,846,229
The effects of interest rate subsidies	48,385
The effects of accounting for Nauticus fund, Maritime Facility fund and Grants fund	100
Total revenues as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 577,220,186</u>
Uses/outflows of resources:	
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "Total charges to appropriations" from Exhibit E-2	\$ 773,970,703
Differences--budget to GAAP:	
The effects of accounting for school expenditures as a component unit	(183,707,994)
Equipment purchased with bond proceeds	9,846,229
The effects of accounting for Nauticus fund, Maritime Facility fund and Grants fund	718,141
Encumbrances for supplies and equipment ordered but not received is reported in the year the order is placed for budgetary purposes, but in the year the supplies are received for financial reporting purposes	(1,091,482)
General fund transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes	(83,781,713)
Total expenditures as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances--Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 515,953,884</u>

There were no material violations of the annual appropriated budget for the General fund for fiscal year 2013.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

~ Nonmajor Governmental Funds ~

~ Agency Funds ~

~ Internal Service Funds ~

OTHER SCHEDULES

~ Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards ~

~ Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards ~

**~ Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and
Actual – Special Revenue Funds ~**

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and
Actual – Internal Service Funds ~**

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and
Actual – Capital Projects Fund ~**



Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

The Special Revenue funds are used to account for proceeds of specific resources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The individual special revenue funds are:

Storm Water Fund: To account for the operation of the environmental storm water management system, including maintenance of storm water drainage facilities. The costs of providing services on a continuing basis are partially financed or recovered through user charges to Norfolk residents and commercial and industrial customers.

Towing & Recovery Operations Fund: To improve neighborhood livability by providing reliable dispatching of towing services, storage of vehicles and recovery or disposal of vehicles.

Grants Fund: To account for the receipt and disbursement of revenue from such sources as federal and state agencies, adjacent municipalities, and City matching funds and to finance special programs that may have reporting periods that do not correspond with the City's fiscal year.

Community Development Fund: To account for all entitlement funds received under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, commonly known as the Community Development Block Grant Program.

Cemeteries Fund: To account for the operation of the City's cemeteries.

Community Services Board: To account for mental health, mental retardation and substance abuse services provided to the residents of the City of Norfolk.

Golf Fund: To account for the operation of the City's golf courses.

Public Amenities Fund: To promote cultural and entertainment activity in the downtown area.

Emergency Operations Center/911 Fund: To account for the operation of the City's emergency operations center/911.

Tax Increment Financing Fund: To account for debt service requirements for the general obligation bonds and property tax collections within the Broad Creek Renaissance Tax Increment Financing District.



Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Cont'd.)

Permanent Fund

The Permanent fund is used to report resources that are restricted by City Code to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs. The City's permanent fund (non-expendable trust) is used to account for the perpetual care and endowed care at certain City-owned cemeteries, however both the earning and principal is used for purposes that support City the maintenance of owned cemeteries.



Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2013

Special Revenue Funds						
	Storm Water	Towing	Grants	Community Development	Cemeteries	
ASSETS						
Cash and short term investments	\$ 305,670	\$ 503,985	\$ 4,340,251	\$ 95,173	\$ 259,047	
Receivables, net	2,380,182	8,029	1,056,794	584,084	119,240	
Due from other funds	9,313	16,042	485,138	-	7,902	
Due from other governments	154,639	-	10,968,999	-	5,194	
Prepays	-	23,783	-	-	-	
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,849,804</u>	<u>\$ 551,839</u>	<u>\$ 16,851,182</u>	<u>\$ 679,257</u>	<u>\$ 391,383</u>	
LIABILITIES						
Vouchers payable	\$ 98,261	\$ 35,384	\$ 2,726,065	\$ 76,134	\$ 44,901	
Contract retainage	-	-	37,419	-	-	
Accrued payroll	73,042	8,287	64,867	-	-	
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	
Due to other funds	-	-	42,228	-	-	
Due to other governments	-	-	8,073,411	59,418	-	
Deferred revenue	478,795	-	-	543,705	-	
Other liabilities	661	12,725	-	-	120,262	
Total liabilities	<u>650,759</u>	<u>56,396</u>	<u>10,943,990</u>	<u>679,257</u>	<u>165,163</u>	
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable	-	23,783	-	-	-	
Restricted	-	-	3,197,519	-	-	
Committed	2,199,045	-	254,747	-	-	
Assigned	-	471,660	2,454,926	-	226,220	
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	
Total fund balances	<u>2,199,045</u>	<u>495,443</u>	<u>5,907,192</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>226,220</u>	
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,849,804</u>	<u>\$ 551,839</u>	<u>\$ 16,851,182</u>	<u>\$ 679,257</u>	<u>\$ 391,383</u>	

Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2013

Special Revenue Funds							Permanent Funds		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
Community Services Board		Golf		Public Amenities		EOC/ 911		Tax Increment		Total Special Revenue	
\$ 3,456,353		\$ 183,416		\$ 11,524,138		\$ 169,926		\$ 2,033,685		\$ 22,871,644	
1,938,196		-		552,486		-		-		6,639,011	
104,106		4,853		351,616		68,802		62,050		1,109,822	
-		-		-		4,466		-		11,133,298	
144,746		-		-		-		-		168,529	4
\$ 5,643,401		\$ 188,269		\$ 12,428,240		\$ 243,194		\$ 2,095,735		\$ 41,922,304	
										\$ 6,068,960	\$ 47,991,264
\$ 1,003,128		\$ 17,382		\$ -		\$ 38,537		\$ -		\$ 4,039,792	
-		-		-		-		-		37,419	
263,959		-		-		92,116		-		502,271	
-		-		-		-		-		-	
-		-		-		-		-		42,228	
83,634		-		-		-		-		8,216,463	
-		-		-		-		-		1,022,500	
-		-		-		-		-		133,648	
1,350,721		17,382		-		130,653		-		13,994,321	
											13,994,321
-		-		-		-		-		23,783	
1,460,613		84,062		-		-		-		4,742,194	
-		-		-		-		-		2,453,792	
2,832,067		86,825		12,428,240		112,541		2,095,735		20,708,214	
-		-		-		-		-		-	
4,292,680		170,887		12,428,240		112,541		2,095,735		27,927,983	
\$ 5,643,401		\$ 188,269		\$ 12,428,240		\$ 243,194		\$ 2,095,735		\$ 6,068,960	
											\$ 33,996,943
											\$ 47,991,264

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Special Revenue Funds						
	Storm Water	Towing	Grants	Community Development	Cemeteries	Community Services Board
REVENUES						
General property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other local taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	3,410	-	-	-
Use of money and property	8,592	1,348	3,487	-	-	7,508
Charges for services	13,856,067	1,211,907	31,371	-	1,173,615	5,243,899
Miscellaneous	-	78,480	1,780,272	195,932	-	26,409
Intergovernmental:						
Commonwealth of Virginia	60,690	-	11,618,719	-	5,194	10,457,388
Federal government	289,752	4,804	12,462,464	5,283,723	-	3,237,084
Total revenue	<u>14,215,101</u>	<u>1,296,539</u>	<u>25,899,723</u>	<u>5,479,655</u>	<u>1,178,809</u>	<u>18,972,288</u>
EXPENDITURES						
General government	-	-	227,450	-	-	-
Judicial administration	-	-	3,562,892	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	4,603,362	-	-	-
Public works	10,135,817	1,413,960	2,487,221	-	-	-
Health and public assistance	-	-	17,878,431	760,581	-	22,473,059
Cultural and recreation	-	-	923,580	-	1,841,156	-
Community development	-	-	1,472,003	4,719,074	-	-
General services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service:						
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>10,135,817</u>	<u>1,413,960</u>	<u>31,154,939</u>	<u>5,479,655</u>	<u>1,841,156</u>	<u>22,473,059</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over (under) expenditures	<u>4,079,284</u>	<u>(117,421)</u>	<u>(5,255,216)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(662,347)</u>	<u>(3,500,771)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	-	-	4,651,242	-	525,580	3,048,450
Transfers out	<u>(5,065,227)</u>	<u>(34,311)</u>	<u>(521,295)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>(5,065,227)</u>	<u>(34,311)</u>	<u>4,129,947</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>525,580</u>	<u>3,048,450</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>(985,943)</u>	<u>(151,732)</u>	<u>(1,125,269)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(136,767)</u>	<u>(452,321)</u>
Fund balances-beginning	<u>3,184,988</u>	<u>647,175</u>	<u>7,032,461</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>362,987</u>	<u>4,972,234</u>
Adjustment to beginning net assets (Note XXV)						(227,233)
Fund balances-ending	<u>\$ 2,199,045</u>	<u>\$ 495,443</u>	<u>\$ 5,907,192</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 226,220</u>	<u>\$ 4,292,680</u>

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Golf	Special Revenue Funds				Permanent Funds		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
	Public Amenities	EOC/ 911	Tax Increment	Total Special Revenue	Non-Expendable Trust			
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,754,849	\$ 2,754,849	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,754,849	
-	5,527,149	3,571,596	-	9,098,745	-	-	9,098,745	
-	-	-	-	3,410	-	-	3,410	
100,928	-	-	-	121,863	5,907	-	127,770	
989,834	-	4,129	-	22,510,822	174,470	-	22,685,292	
-	-	-	-	2,081,093	-	-	2,081,093	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1,162,560	-	23,304,551	-	-	23,304,551	
-	-	3,418	-	21,281,245	-	-	21,281,245	
1,090,762	5,527,149	4,741,703	2,754,849	81,156,578	180,377	-	81,336,955	
-	-	-	-	227,450	-	-	227,450	
-	-	-	-	3,562,892	-	-	3,562,892	
-	-	5,679,595	-	10,282,957	-	-	10,282,957	
-	-	-	-	14,036,998	-	-	14,036,998	
-	-	-	-	41,112,071	-	-	41,112,071	
1,423,015	385,076	-	-	4,572,827	-	-	4,572,827	
-	-	-	119,639	6,310,716	-	-	6,310,716	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,423,015	385,076	5,679,595	119,639	80,105,911	-	-	80,105,911	
(332,253)	5,142,073	(937,892)	2,635,210	1,050,667	180,377	-	1,231,044	
413,000	-	848,810	-	9,487,082	-	-	9,487,082	
-	(1,309,950)	-	(541,981)	(7,472,764)	(305,580)	-	(7,778,344)	
413,000	(1,309,950)	848,810	(541,981)	2,014,318	(305,580)	-	1,708,738	
80,747	3,832,123	(89,082)	2,093,229	3,064,985	(125,203)	-	2,939,782	
90,140	8,596,117	201,623	2,506	25,090,231	6,194,163	-	31,284,394	
-	-	-	-	(227,233)	-	-	(227,233)	
\$ 170,887	\$ 12,428,240	\$ 112,541	\$ 2,095,735	\$ 27,927,983	\$ 6,068,960	\$	33,996,943	

Combining Balance Sheet - Agency Funds
June 30, 2013

	Commonwealth of Virginia			
	Other	Virginia	Total	
ASSETS				
Cash and short term investments	\$ 3,987,972	\$ 14,435	\$ 4,002,407	
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,987,972</u>	<u>\$ 14,435</u>	<u>\$ 4,002,407</u>	
LIABILITIES				
Vouchers payable	\$ 12,047	\$ -	\$ 12,047	
Due to other agencies	3,975,925	14,435	3,990,360	
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 3,987,972</u>	<u>\$ 14,435</u>	<u>\$ 4,002,407</u>	

Agency Funds

Agency funds are used to account for assets held by the City as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or other funds:

Agency Fund – Other; to account for other monies held for private organizations and other funds including Sheriff's inmate funds and funds held on behalf of employees.

Agency Fund – Commonwealth of Virginia; to account for monies on deposit with the City Treasurer held for the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Virginia.



Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Other			Balance June 30, 2013	
	Balance July 1, 2012	Additions	Deductions		
ASSETS					
Cash and short term investments	\$ 3,957,184	\$ 8,513,733	\$ 8,482,945	\$ 3,987,972	
Other receivables	10,524		10,524		
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,967,708</u>	<u>\$ 8,513,733</u>	<u>\$ 8,493,469</u>	<u>\$ 3,987,972</u>	
LIABILITIES					
Vouchers payable	\$ 29,625	\$ 1,269,592	\$ 1,287,170	\$ 12,047	
Due to other agencies	3,938,083	8,252,422	8,214,580	3,975,925	
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 3,967,708</u>	<u>\$ 9,522,014</u>	<u>\$ 9,501,750</u>	<u>\$ 3,987,972</u>	
Commonwealth of Virginia					
	Balance July 1, 2012	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2013	
ASSETS					
Cash and short term investments	\$ 17,709	\$ 9,030,652	\$ 9,033,926	\$ 14,435	
Total assets	<u>\$ 17,709</u>	<u>\$ 9,030,652</u>	<u>\$ 9,033,926</u>	<u>\$ 14,435</u>	
LIABILITIES					
Due to the Commonwealth of Virginia	\$ 17,709	\$ 9,030,652	\$ 9,033,926	\$ 14,435	
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 17,709</u>	<u>\$ 9,030,652</u>	<u>\$ 9,033,926</u>	<u>\$ 14,435</u>	
Total					
	Balance July 1, 2012	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2013	
ASSETS					
Cash and short term investments	\$ 3,974,893	\$ 17,544,385	\$ 17,516,871	\$ 4,002,407	
Other receivables	10,524	-	10,524	-	
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,985,417</u>	<u>\$ 17,544,385</u>	<u>\$ 17,527,395</u>	<u>\$ 4,002,407</u>	
LIABILITIES					
Vouchers payable	\$ 29,625	\$ 1,269,592	\$ 1,287,170	\$ 12,047	
Due to other agencies	3,955,792	17,283,074	17,248,506	3,990,360	
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 3,985,417</u>	<u>\$ 18,552,666</u>	<u>\$ 18,535,676</u>	<u>\$ 4,002,407</u>	

Internal Service Funds

Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of goods and services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the government and to other government units, on a cost reimbursement basis. The individual internal service funds are:

Storehouse Fund - to acquire and issue to the operating departments materials, parts and supplies which are used in the same form as purchased.

Fleet Management Fund - to provide the operating departments with maintenance, repair and service for the City fleet of vehicles, heavy equipment and miscellaneous machinery.



Combining Statement of Net Position - Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2013

	Storehouse	Fleet Management	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and short term investments	\$ 554,186	\$ 2,796	\$ 556,982
Receivables, net	-	988,119	988,119
Inventories	1,891,193	190,754	2,081,947
Total current assets	<u>2,445,379</u>	<u>1,181,669</u>	<u>3,627,048</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets:			
Land	-	415,000	415,000
Buildings and equipment, net	10,722	3,882,606	3,893,328
Total noncurrent assets	<u>10,722</u>	<u>4,297,606</u>	<u>4,308,328</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,456,101</u>	<u>\$ 5,479,275</u>	<u>\$ 7,935,376</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Vouchers payable	\$ 16,994	\$ 281,026	\$ 298,020
Due to other funds	-	631,860	631,860
Compensated absences	17,427	157,531	174,958
Accrued payroll	2,277	45,828	48,105
Obligations for employees' retirement	42,568	440,081	482,649
Other liabilities	-	2,142	2,142
Total current liabilities	<u>79,266</u>	<u>1,558,468</u>	<u>1,637,734</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Compensated absences	3,569	67,512	71,081
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>3,569</u>	<u>67,512</u>	<u>71,081</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 82,835</u>	<u>\$ 1,625,980</u>	<u>\$ 1,708,815</u>
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 10,722	\$ 4,297,606	\$ 4,308,328
Unrestricted	2,362,544	(444,311)	1,918,233
Total net position	<u>\$ 2,373,266</u>	<u>\$ 3,853,295</u>	<u>\$ 6,226,561</u>

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and
Changes in Fund Net Position - Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013**

	Storehouse	Fleet Management	Total
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for services	\$ 3,340,914	\$ 12,662,800	\$ 16,003,714
Miscellaneous	3,638	332,409	336,047
Total operating revenues	<u>3,344,552</u>	<u>12,995,209</u>	<u>16,339,761</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personal services	225,753	2,330,983	2,556,736
Cost of goods sold	2,743,913	8,526,451	11,270,364
Plant operations	6,998	261,416	268,414
Depreciation	4,524	287,652	292,176
Retirement and OPEB contributions	42,568	440,081	482,649
Provision for bad debts	-	(2,536)	(2,536)
Other	70,022	1,564,846	1,634,868
Total operating expenses	<u>3,093,778</u>	<u>13,408,893</u>	<u>16,502,671</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>250,774</u>	<u>(413,684)</u>	<u>(162,910)</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUE			
Interest and investment income	-	2,982	2,982
Total nonoperating revenue	<u>-</u>	<u>2,982</u>	<u>2,982</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>250,774</u>	<u>(410,702)</u>	<u>(159,928)</u>
Change in net position	<u>250,774</u>	<u>(410,702)</u>	<u>(159,928)</u>
Net Change in Net Position	<u>250,774</u>	<u>(410,702)</u>	<u>(159,928)</u>
Net position--beginning	<u>2,122,492</u>	<u>4,263,997</u>	<u>6,386,489</u>
Net position--ending	<u>\$ 2,373,266</u>	<u>\$ 3,853,295</u>	<u>\$ 6,226,561</u>

Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Storehouse	Management	Fleet	
				Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Receipts from customers	\$ 3,344,552	\$ 12,494,178	\$ 15,838,730	
Payments to suppliers	(312,364)	(2,850,261)	(3,162,625)	
Payments to employees	(2,825,961)	(9,376,846)	(12,202,807)	
Other payments	-	(1,566,432)	(1,566,432)	
Net cash provide by (used in) operating activities	<u>206,227</u>	<u>(1,299,361)</u>	<u>(1,093,134)</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Interfund activity	<u>46,024</u>	<u>1,297,453</u>	<u>1,343,477</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Interest and dividends	-	2,982	2,982	
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>2,982</u>	<u>2,982</u>	
Net increase in cash and short term investments	252,251	1,074	253,325	
Cash and short term investments - beginning of the year	<u>301,935</u>	<u>1,722</u>	<u>303,657</u>	
Cash and short term investments - end of the year	<u>\$ 554,186</u>	<u>\$ 2,796</u>	<u>\$ 556,982</u>	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (used in) Operating Activities				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 250,774	\$ (413,684)	\$ (162,910)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Depreciation expense	4,524	287,652	292,176	
Provision for bad debts	-	-	-	
Change in assets and liabilities:				
Receivables, net	-	(503,567)	(503,567)	
Inventories	3,906	169,346	173,252	
Vouchers payable	(8,934)	(757,968)	(766,902)	
Accrued payroll	(4,047)	(30,838)	(34,885)	
Obligation for Employees' Retirement System	(25,243)	-	(25,243)	
Other liabilities	<u>(14,753)</u>	<u>(50,302)</u>	<u>(65,055)</u>	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 206,227</u>	<u>\$ (1,299,361)</u>	<u>\$ (1,093,134)</u>	

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS



CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Schedule I

Federal Granting Agency/Recipient	CFDA Number	Grant/Contract Number	Federal Expenditures	ARRA Expenditures
Recipient State Agency/Grant program				
<u>Department of Agriculture:</u>				
Direct Payments:				
Food Stamp Program - Administration	10.561		4,142,968	
Pass-through Payments:				
State Department of Agriculture:				
National School Breakfast Program	10.553		3,401,595	
National School Lunch Program	10.555		9,219,327	
National School Lunch Program (Commodities)	10.556		1,142,297	
National VA Child & Adult Care Food Program	10.558		5,832	
National Summer Food Service Program	10.559		713,453	
USDA School Nutrition Program	10.559		79,250	
<u>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</u>				
Direct Payments:				
Community Development Block Grant	14.218		5,283,723	
For Kids, Inc. Haven Family Services	14.231		55,000	
Salvation Army	14.231		34,000	
Ecumenical Family Shelter	14.231		61,185	
St Columbia Ecumenical	14.231		27,411	
YWCA South Hampton Roads	14.231		15,713	
Shelter Plus Care Program	14.238		462,893	
Supportive Housing Program	14.239		324,000	
HOME CHDO Operating	14.239		272,348	
Office to End Homelessness	14.239		72,175	
NRHA - Homebuyer Assistance	14.239		649,218	
HOME NRHA Administration	14.239		183,502	
HOME - Rapid Exit Program	14.239		37,561	
ARRA - CDBG R	14.253			14,088
Pass-Through Payments:				
Neighborhood Stabilization	14.228		27,025	
<u>Department of Justice:</u>				
Direct Payments:				
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	16.606		1,714	
Community Oriented Policing Services:				
Justice Assistance Grant	16.523		57,266	
Edward Byrne Memorial Grant	16.523		254,924	
Bulletproof Vests Grant	16.607		18,265	
Asset Forfeiture - Special Police Grant	16.922		61,238	
COPS Hiring Program	16.710		466,557	
ARRA - COPS Hiring Program	16.710			292,897
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program	16.745		28,886	
ARRA - Justice Assistance Grant	16.804			581,895
Pass-Through Payments:				
US Marshall Service	16.000			-
Department of Criminal Justice Services:				
Project Safe Neighborhoods	16.609		139	
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	16.520	12-N3213JB10	36,315	
VSTOP Prosecutorial Project	16.540	12-Q9223VA11	44,659	
Evening Reporting	16.540	13-D5997JJ11	46,171	
Second Chance Act Grant	16.579		67,138	
Criminal Justice Information Technology	16.738		840	
<u>Department of Labor:</u>				
Direct Payments:				
VETS - Homeless Veterans Program	17.805		1,334	
<u>Department of Transportation:</u>				
Direct Payments:				
Pass-Through Payments:				
ARRA - Citywide Repaving	20.205	U000-122-219 U000-122-		804,440
Citywide Traffic Signal	20.205	S46/S55/S56	467,941	
Highway Safety Project	20.607		12,000	
Selective Enforcement	20.600		52,018	

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Schedule I

Federal Granting Agency/Recipient Recipient State Agency/Grant program	CFDA Number	Grant/Contract Number	Federal Expenditures	ARRA Expenditures
<u>Environmental Protection Agency:</u>				
Pass-Through Payments:				
Virginia Resources Authority - Revolving Loan	66.458	C-515433-02	1,008,908	
Virginia Resources Authority - Revolving Loan	66.458	C-515464-02	5,389,743	
Virginia Resources Authority - Revolving Loan	66.458	C-515492-o1b	4,885,751	
<u>Department of Homeland Security</u>				
Pass-Through Payments:				
Port Security Grant	97.056		661,213	
FEMA Hazard Mitigation	97.039		7,047	
FEMA Hazard Mitigation	97.092		159,597	
Urban area Security Initiative	97.008		354,750	
Homeland Security Grant	97.073		54,332	
<u>Department of Education:</u>				
Direct Payments:				
School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas	84.041		4,240,677	
Pass-Through Payments:				
Department of Education:				
Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981:				
Adult Literacy	84.002	V002A100047	304,840	
Title I:				
Educationally Deprived Children- Programs Operated by LEA's	84.010	S010A030046	22,147,499	
ARRA - Title 1 Part A Entitlements	84.389	S389A090046		17,130
School Improvement - Title I	84.010	S010A100046	2,526	
School Improvement Grant - Title	84.010	S010A100046	88,676	
ARRA - 1003g School Improvement Funds of ARRA	84.388	S388A090047		3,203,507
Negligent Delinquent Children	84.010	S010A030046	153,732	
Program for Neglected Children	84.013	S013A090046	51,966	
Evenstart Program	84.213	S213C080047	(909)	
ARRA - Neglected, Delinquent or At-Risk	84.389	S389A090046		3,503
Title III:				
Limited English	84.365	S365A100046	45,421	
Immigrant and Youth State Grant	84.365	S365A110046	29,226	
Title VI-B:				
Assistance to States for Education of Handicapped				
Children:				
Special Education Flow Thru (Federal)	84.027	H027A100107	7,345,315	
Handicapped Preschool Incentive Grant	84.173	H173A120112	335,144	
Virginia Incentive Program for Speech - Language Pathologist	84.027	H027A120107	24,000	
Virginia Department of Education Mini Grants	84.027	H027A100107	82	
Title IV-B:				
Vocational Education:				
Carl Perkins Vocational	84.048	VA048A110046	712,944	
Health & Medical Sciences	84.048	VA48A110046	82	
<u>Department of Education (continued):</u>				
Special Projects:				
Math Solutions Study Project (National Science Foundation)	47.076	918313	36,565	
McKinney Homeless Assistance	84.196	G11810	25,856	
Enhancing Education with Tech Phase II	84.318	S318X10046	75,829	
1003g School Improvement Grant (Award 2009)	84.377	S377A090047	116,026	
1003g School Improvement Grant (Award 2010)	84.377	S377A100047	1,215,258	
21st Century Community Learning Center	84.287		344,877	
Early Reading First	84.359	S359B090116	1,257,125	
State Council of Higher Education	84.367	12-150-513861	17,033	
Teacher & Principal Training	84.367	S367A100044	2,345,832	
Investing in Innovations 13	84.411A	12-219-317101	261,384	
National Science Foundation	47.082	DUE-0926537	49,046	
Fruit and Vegetable Program	10.582	PAPER	194,084	
ARRA - Longitudinal Data Systems	84.384	R384A100037		4,200
Dept of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse				
Mental Retardation Early Intervention	84.181		243,625	
<u>Department of Energy</u>				
Direct Payments:				
ARRA - Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant	81.128			157,040
<u>Department of the Navy:</u>				
Pass-Through Payments:				
Hampton Roads Full Scale Training	12.607		6,168	

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Schedule I

Federal Granting Agency/Recipient	CFDA Number	Grant/Contract Number	Federal Expenditures	ARRA Expenditures
Recipient State Agency/Grant program				
Federal Emergency Management Agency				
Direct Payments:				
Noreaster Disaster Assistance	97.036		2,690,371	
Department of Health and Human Services:				
Direct Payments:				
HIV/AIDS Grant	93.914		5,321,777	
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	93.243		453,716	
Pass-Through Payments:				
Projects for Assistance in Transition to Homeless (PATH)	93.150		99,374	
Youth & Family Services Grant	93.556		190,724	
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	93.558		4,102,100	
Refugee and Entrant Assistance State Administered Prog	93.566		14,229	
Local-Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568		356,094	
Payments to States for Child Care Assistance	93.575		(624)	
Child Development Care	93.596		594,488	
Independent Living Program - Education and Training	93.599		15,593	
Family Preservation	93.645		21,460	
Department of Health and Human Services (continued):				
Foster Care - Title IV - E	93.658		2,536,231	
Adoptive Assistance	93.659		1,527,354	
Social Services Block Grant	93.667		3,632,392	
Independent Living Initiative Program	93.674		51,494	
FAMIS Outreach Grants	93.767		100,758	
Medical Assistance Program - Administrative	93.778		2,460,097	
Mental Health Federal Block Grant	93.958		143,153	
Substance Abuse Federal Block Grant	93.959		1,800,153	
Other Federal Assistance:				
Sheriff Social Security	N/A		4,600	
Totals			<u>108,134,684</u>	<u>5,078,700</u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

1. General

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of all federal awards of the City. The City of Norfolk single audit reporting entity includes the primary government and the School Board and Community Services Board component units.

Federal awards not received through direct programs are passed through the departments and agencies of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

2. Basis of Accounting

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures are recorded when the liability is incurred or measurable. The related revenue is reported net of unexpended amounts returned to grantors.

3. Relationship to the Basic Financial Statements

Federal award revenue is reported in the City's basic financial statements as follows:

Major governmental funds	\$ 21,064,410
Non-major governmental funds	21,281,245
Total revenues from federal government	<hr/> 42,345,655

Component Unit - School Board

Total Federal Grants Awarded	58,786,105
Direct Payments:	
Navy Junior ROTC	478,187
Erate - Universal Service Funds	363,766
Medicaid	1,426,472
Total - Norfolk Public Schools	61,054,530
Total federal financial assistance reported in basic financial statements	<hr/> \$ 103,400,185

Federal awards not reported as federal revenue in basic financial statements:

Enterprise - VRA Loan - Wastewater Fund	11,284,402
CSA Federal Revenue	1,025,487
Disaster Assistance Federal Revenue	247,813
Federal awards not reported on the SEFA:	
Norfolk Public Schools Direct Payments	(2,268,425)
US Marshall Services	(259,890)
Build America Bond Interest Rate Subsidy	(99,737)
Other reconciling items	(116,451)
Total federal awards	<hr/> \$ 113,213,384

Reconciliation to Exhibit A-3

Revenues from federal government	\$ 42,345,655
Revenues from Commonwealth of Virginia	118,802,091
Total intergovernmental revenue	<hr/> \$ 161,147,746

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

4. Clusters

Clustered programs for the year ended June 30, 2013 were as follows:

Grant Program / Cluster	CFDA Number	Federal Expenditures
National School Breakfast Program	10.553	3,401,595
National School Lunch Program	10.555	9,219,327
National School Lunch Program (Commodities)	10.556	1,142,297
USDA School Nutrition Program	10.559	79,250
National VA Child & Adult Care Food Program	10.558	5,832
National Summer Food Service Program	10.559	<u>713,453</u>
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		<u>14,561,754</u>
Food Stamp Program - Administration	10.561	4,142,968
Total Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Cluster		<u>4,142,968</u>
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	5,283,723
ARRA - Community Development Block Grant	14.253	<u>14,088</u>
Total CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster		<u>5,297,811</u>
Neighborhood Stabilization	14.228	27,025
Total CDBG - State-Administered CDBG Cluster		<u>27,025</u>
ARRA - Justice Assistance Grant	16.804	581,895
Total JAG Program Cluster		<u>581,895</u>
ARRA - Citywide Repaving	20.205	804,440
Citywide Traffic Signal	20.205	<u>467,941</u>
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster		<u>467,941</u>
Selective Enforcement	20.600	52,018
Highway Safety Project	20.607	<u>12,000</u>
Total Highway Safety Cluster		<u>64,018</u>
Educationally Deprived Children- Programs Operated by LEA's	84.010	22,147,499
School Improvement - Title I	84.010	2,526
School Improvement Grant - Title	84.010	88,676
Negligent Delinquent Children	84.010	153,732
Program for Neglected Children	84.013	51,966
ARRA -School Improvement Fund	84.388	3,203,507
ARRA - Neglected, Delinquent or At-Risk	84.389	3,503
ARRA - Title 1 Part A Entitlements	84.389	<u>17,130</u>
Total Title I, Part A Cluster		<u>25,668,539</u>
Special Education Flow Thru (Federal)	84.027	7,345,315
Virginia Incentive Program for Speech - Language Pathologist	84.027	24,000
Handicapped Preschool Incentive Grant	84.173	335,144
Virginia Department of Education Mini Grants	84.027	82
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)		<u>7,704,541</u>
School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas	84.041	4,240,677
Total Impact Aid Cluster		<u>4,240,677</u>
Mental Retardation Early Intervention	84.181	243,625
Total Early Intervention Services (IDEA) Cluster		<u>243,625</u>
McKinney Homeless Assistance	84.196	25,856
Total Education of Homeless Children and Youth Cluster		<u>25,856</u>
Enhancing Education with Tech Phase II	84.318	75,829
Total Education Technology State Grants Cluster		<u>75,829</u>

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Clusters (continued):

Grant Program / Cluster	CFDA Number	Federal Expenditures
1003g School Improvement Grants (Award 2009)	84.377	116,026
1003g School Improvement Grants (Award 2010)	84.377	1,215,258
ARRA - 1003g School Improvement Funds of ARRA	84.388	3,203,507
Total School Improvement Grants Cluster		4,534,791
Longitudinal Data Systems	84.384	4,200
Total Statewide Data Systems Cluster		4,200
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	93.558	4,102,100
Total TANF Cluster		4,102,100
Payments to States for Child Care Assistance	93.575	(624)
Child Development Care	93.596	594,488
Total CCDF Cluster		593,864
Medical Assistance Program - Administrative	93.778	2,460,097
Total Medicaid Cluster		2,460,097

5. Sub-recipients

Federal funds passed through to subrecipients for the year ended June 30, 2013 were as follows:

Federal Granting Agency / Grant Program	Amount
Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Community Development Block Grant (14.218)	2,961,490
HOME Grant Program (14.239)	1,312,100
Emergency Shelter Grant Program (14.231)	187,429
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development	4,461,019
Department of Health and Human Services	
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (93.558)	266,916
Goodwill	266,916
Child Development Care (93.596)	235,445
The Planning Council	235,445
Total Child Care Development	-
HIV/AIDS Grant (93.914)	4,085,089
Bayview Pharmacy	166,624
EVMS - Center for Comprehensive Care Of Immune Deficiency	1,196,593
Community Psychological Group	117,975
ACCESS	670,815
Hampton / Newport News CSB	-
Health and Home Support Services	246,139
International Black Womens Congress	166,760
Norfolk Community Health Center	285,945
Norfolk Community Services Board	-
Peninsula Institute of Community Health	408,330
Portsmouth Community Health Center	284,559
Tidewater AIDS Community Task Force	330,284
Urban League of Hampton Roads	170,826
Virginia Beach Department of Health	40,239
Williamsburg AIDS Network	-
Total HIV/AIDS Grant	-
Total Department of Health and Human Services	4,587,450
Total Payment to Sub-Recipients	9,048,469



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SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL –

~Special Revenue Funds~

~Internal Service Funds~

~Capital Projects Fund~



**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Towing and Recovery Operations Special Revenue Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues:			
Use of money and property	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,348	\$ 148
Charges for services	1,617,750	1,211,907	(405,843)
Intergovernmental - federal	-	4,804	4,804
Miscellaneous	85,050	78,480	(6,570)
Total revenue	<u>\$ 1,704,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,296,539</u>	<u>\$ (407,461)</u>
Expenditures and transfers:			
Towing and recovery	<u>\$ 1,704,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,448,271</u>	<u>\$ 255,729</u>

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Storm Water Utility Special Revenue Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues:			
Use of money and property	\$ 2,400	\$ 8,592	\$ 6,192
Charges for services	14,187,800	13,856,067	(331,733)
Intergovernmental - federal	-	289,752	289,752
Intergovernmental - state	-	60,690	60,690
Rollover from prior year	1,000,000	-	(1,000,000)
Total revenue	<u>\$ 15,190,200</u>	<u>\$ 14,215,101</u>	<u>\$ (975,099)</u>
Expenditures and transfers:			
Storm water	<u>\$ 15,190,200</u>	<u>\$ 15,201,044</u>	<u>\$ (10,844)</u>

Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Golf Special Revenue Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 974,463	\$ 989,834	\$ 15,371
Use of money and property	84,000	100,929	16,929
Transfer in	439,137	413,000	(26,137)
Total revenue	<u>\$ 1,497,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,503,763</u>	<u>\$ 6,163</u>
Expenditures:			
Operations	<u>\$ 1,497,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,423,015</u>	<u>\$ 74,585</u>

Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Emergency Operations Special Revenue Fund (EOC 911)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues:			
Other local taxes	\$ 3,571,596	\$ 3,571,596	\$ -
Recovered cost	1,263,409	1,170,107	(93,302)
Rollover from last year	688,061	-	(688,061)
Transfer in	437,934	848,810	410,876
Total revenue	<u>\$ 5,961,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,590,513</u>	<u>\$ (370,487)</u>
Expenditures:			
Operations	<u>\$ 5,961,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,679,595</u>	<u>\$ 281,405</u>

Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Cemeteries Special Revenue Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 1,026,476	\$ 1,173,615	\$ 147,139
Miscellaneous	305,613	-	(305,613)
Recovered Cost	300,000	-	(300,000)
Transfer in	464,540	525,580	61,040
Intergovernmental - state	-	5,194	5,194
Rollover from last year	116,971	116,971	-
Total revenue	<u>\$ 2,213,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,821,360</u>	<u>\$ (392,240)</u>
Expenditures:			
Operations	<u>\$ 2,213,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,841,156</u>	<u>\$ 372,444</u>

Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Public Amenities Special Revenue Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues:			
Taxes-Hotel & Restaurant	<u>\$ 5,524,200</u>	<u>\$ 5,527,149</u>	<u>\$ 2,949</u>
Expenditures:			
Transfer out (CIP)	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -
Transfer out (Debt Service)	309,950	309,950	-
Tourism Opportunity Grants	250,000	250,000	-
All purpose	3,964,250	135,076	3,829,174
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 5,524,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,695,026</u>	<u>\$ 3,829,174</u>

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Tax Increment Financing Special Revenue Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual Budgetary Basis</u>	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues:			
Taxes-real property	\$ 2,754,849	\$ 2,754,849	\$ -
Expenditures:			
Transfers out	\$ 920,386	\$ 541,981	\$ 378,405
Community development	1,834,463	119,639	1,714,824
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 2,754,849</u>	<u>\$ 661,620</u>	<u>\$ 2,093,229</u>

Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Fleet Internal Service Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 12,608,759	\$ 12,662,800	\$ 54,041
Miscellaneous & recovered costs	104,790	335,391	230,601
Other Sources and Transfer In	367,751	-	(367,751)
Total revenue	<u>\$ 13,081,300</u>	<u>\$ 12,998,191</u>	<u>\$ (83,109)</u>
Expenditures:			
Fleet	<u>\$ 13,081,300</u>	<u>\$ 13,408,893</u>	<u>\$ (327,593)</u>

Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Storehouse Internal Service Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis*	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 576,800	\$ 600,639	\$ 23,839
Expenditures:			
Storehouse	<u>\$ 576,800</u>	<u>\$ 349,865</u>	<u>\$ 226,935</u>

**The difference in revenue and expenditures per this schedule compared to Exhibit H-2 represents cost of goods sold which is not included in the operating budget.*

CITY OF NORFOLK, VA
Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
From Inception and for the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Expenditures						
	Project Budget	Prior Years	Current	Total	Available	
Community Development						
Neighborhood Project Development	\$ 14,028,070	\$ 13,392,376	\$ 163,134	\$ 13,555,510	\$ 472,560	
Neighborhood Conservation/Revitalization	86,011,218	70,670,083	4,417,078	75,087,162	10,924,056	
Broad Creek Renaissance	22,995,695	15,821,318	1,230,575	17,051,893	5,943,802	
Neighborhood Streets Improvements	2,300,000	1,743,198	239,457	1,982,655	317,345	
Neighborhood commercial Improvements	12,792,780	10,752,973	28,565	10,781,538	2,011,242	
Create Special Service Areas	500,000	246,905	221,540	468,445	31,555	
Other	270,000	267,402	372	267,774	2,226	
Community Development Total	138,897,763	112,894,255	6,300,722	119,194,977	19,702,786	
Cultural Facilities						
Attucks Theatre Renovations	2,550,629	2,558,762	-	2,558,762	(8,133)	
Scope and Chrysler Hall Improvements	19,162,162	17,352,232	442,637	17,794,870	1,367,292	
Chrysler Museum Improvements	9,808,912	8,780,703	1,008,684	9,789,387	19,524	
Civic Building Improvements	1,229,595	1,229,595	-	1,229,595	-	
Conference Center	61,468,277	14,949,155	98,645	15,047,801	46,420,476	
Harrison Opera House Improvements	404,856	404,856	-	404,856	-	
MacArthur Memorial Improvements	2,651,629	2,615,601	6,436	2,622,037	29,592	
Nauticus/Maritime Center Improvements	3,582,500	3,529,218	18,705	3,547,923	34,577	
USS Wisconsin Improvements	6,704,060	2,818,452	3,287,406	6,105,858	598,202	
Other	5,631,612	3,575,657	4,267,067	7,842,724	(2,211,112)	
Cultural Facilities Total	113,194,231	57,814,231	9,129,581	66,943,812	46,250,418	
Economic Development						
Acquire/Dispose/Upgrade City Property	49,891,933	43,900,397	3,977,650	47,878,046	2,013,887	
Nauticus/Cruise Terminal Development	38,390,000	38,258,594	16,989	38,275,583	114,417	
Huntersville Redevelopment	1,000,000	70,882	-	70,882	929,118	
Wachovia Center Development	5,375,000	3,553,101	-	3,553,101	1,821,899	
Kroc Center Development	4,000,000	3,994,779	-	3,994,779	5,222	
Other	13,314,793	12,183,501	389,814	12,573,314	741,479	
Economic Development Total	111,971,726	101,961,253	4,384,452	106,345,705	5,626,021	
General/Other						
Campostella Landfill Closure	2,500,000	1,458,959	153,112	1,612,071	887,929	
Beach Erosion Control	26,693,500	20,816,300	3,062,933	23,879,233	2,814,267	
Transfer to Debt Service	1,600,000	5,194,024	-	5,194,024	(3,594,024)	
IFMS Implementation	5,900,224	5,900,407	-	5,900,407	(183)	
Waterway Dredging Projects	5,409,701	4,501,299	82,580	4,583,879	825,821	
Conservation and Green Vision Implementation	5,488,874	4,025,142	241,106	4,266,248	1,222,627	
Public Safety Radio Communication System Upgrade	5,900,000	4,457,414	246,660	4,704,074	1,195,926	
Other	10,127,198	7,557,308	1,716,054	9,273,362	853,836	
General/Other Total	63,619,497	53,910,853	5,502,445	59,413,298	4,206,199	
Public Buildings and Facilities						
Fire Station Emergency Generation Program	906,700	897,037	-	897,037	9,663	
Infrastructure Improvements	4,289,253	3,759,997	39,583	3,799,579	489,673	
Annual Roof Maintenance	8,021,461	7,521,546	211,656	7,733,202	288,260	
Library Facilities - Anchor Branch	10,305,787	10,297,655	5,475	10,303,130	2,657	
Police Precinct Replacement	20,848,453	20,141,992	186,662	20,328,654	519,799	
Courts Replacement and Renovations	93,096,138	19,443,211	34,038,950	53,482,161	39,613,977	
Jail Renovations	2,529,451	1,558,381	32,558	1,590,940	938,511	
Selden Arcade Renovations	8,400,543	8,400,543	-	8,400,543	-	
City Hall Building Renovations	11,747,477	11,296,589	91,162	11,387,752	359,726	
Tow Yard Acquisition	697,045	360,017	-	360,017	337,028	
Fire Facilities Replacement/Improvements	3,758,848	3,743,460	7,014	3,750,473	8,373	
Police Training Facilities	656,000	656,000	-	656,000	-	
Main Library Construction	68,227,997	16,885,406	23,857,460	40,742,867	27,485,131	
Design /Construct Government Center Plaza	1,150,000	590,302	-	590,302	559,698	
Other	12,483,166	8,169,657	1,744,047	9,913,704	2,569,461	
Public Buildings and Facilities Total	247,118,319	113,721,794	60,214,568	173,936,362	73,181,956	

CITY OF NORFOLK, VA
Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
From Inception and for the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Expenditures				
	Project Budget	Prior Years	Current	Total	Available
Parks/Recreational Facilities					
Zoo Master Plan	27,093,422	24,429,016	2,115,295	26,544,311	549,111
Titustown Recreation Center Improvements	3,550,000	3,208,961	-	3,208,961	341,039
Botanical Gardens	2,494,414	1,986,205	12,158	1,998,363	496,051
Existing Recreation Center Improvements	11,597,413	9,409,423	1,037,415	10,446,838	1,150,574
Norview Recreation Center	7,949,500	7,947,756	-	7,947,756	1,744
Lambert's Point Golf Course	9,050,000	9,050,000	-	9,050,000	-
Lambert's Point Community & Recreational Center	7,023,281	6,824,444	19,504	6,843,948	179,333
Harbor Park Improvements	1,424,947	1,260,415	103,827	1,364,243	60,704
Athletic Field Renovations	2,789,000	2,569,158	88,739	2,657,898	131,102
Norfolk Fitness & Wellness Center Renovations	1,803,543	1,800,349	3,320	1,803,669	(127)
Broadcreek & Westside Neighborhood Parks	2,616,468	2,470,012	20,000	2,490,012	126,456
Town Point Park Improvements	11,525,000	11,478,749	-	11,478,749	46,251
Martin Luther King Park	120,999	116,020	-	116,020	4,980
Waterside Waterfront Renovations	833,600	833,241	-	833,241	359
Ingleside Gymnasium	6,723,072	5,731,494	780,593	6,512,087	210,985
Other	13,139,460	6,854,146	5,108,254	11,962,400	1,177,060
Parks/Recreational Facilities Total	109,734,118	95,969,390	9,289,106	105,258,497	4,475,622
Schools					
Blair Middle School Replacement	7,071,710	7,070,242	79	7,070,321	1,389
Norfolk Public School Initiative	5,265,000	5,263,456	-	5,263,456	1,544
Norview Construction	29,865,659	29,865,659	-	29,865,659	-
Southside Middle School	2,250,000	-	-	-	2,250,000
High School Athletic Field	1,500,000	1,495,091	-	1,495,091	4,909
Coleman Place Elementary Replacement	20,293,969	20,249,413	42,922	20,292,335	1,635
Crossroads Elementary Replacement	29,468,525	19,226,348	6,764,622	25,990,969	3,477,556
Other	22,128,622	14,768,384	1,229,119	15,997,503	6,131,118
Schools Total	117,843,485	97,938,593	8,036,742	105,975,334	11,868,151
Storm Water					
Storm Water Quality Improvements	17,220,000	11,908,140	1,888,649	13,796,789	3,423,211
Storm Water Facility Improvements	3,584,478	2,530,017	89,634	2,619,650	964,828
Old Dominion University Master Plan	1,788,255	1,788,255	-	1,788,255	-
Drain Line Clean & Slip Lining	997,267	995,843	-	995,843	1,424
Neighborhood Flood Reduction	12,916,000	10,191,295	1,550,762	11,742,057	1,173,943
Bulkheading Master Project	2,100,000	2,087,100	-	2,087,100	12,900
Other	2,012,975	201,775	-	201,775	1,811,200
Storm Water Total	40,618,975	29,702,424	3,529,045	33,231,469	7,387,506
Transportation					
Old Dominion University Master Plan	6,868,600	6,930,894	9,258	6,940,153	(71,553)
VDOT Urban Support Program	9,773,025	8,073,752	7,681	8,081,433	1,691,593
Bridge Maintenance & Repair Program	31,667,241	21,332,567	418,958	21,751,525	9,915,716
Signal & Intersection Enhancements	10,705,294	7,811,667	978,332	8,789,999	1,915,295
Citywide Soundwall Program	8,405,784	8,219,558	117,882	8,337,439	68,345
Neighborhood Streets Improvements	62,954,067	45,517,630	4,374,341	49,891,971	13,062,095
Atlantic City Development	14,414,200	11,557,561	475,605	12,033,166	2,381,034
Citywide Boat Ramp Improvements	2,388,822	1,927,648	4,521	1,932,169	456,653
Construct Light Rail	105,017,974	69,287,362	903,510	70,190,872	34,827,102
Develop Multi-Modal Transfer Station at Harbor Park	4,350,000	279,840	1,558,228	1,838,069	2,511,931
Other	22,498,806	13,454,835	844,809	14,299,643	8,199,163
Transportation Total	279,043,814	194,393,314	9,693,125	204,086,439	74,957,375
Grand Total	\$ 1,222,041,927	\$ 858,306,107	\$ 116,079,787	\$ 974,385,894	\$ 247,656,034

* Note: Some prior year amounts were reclassified to reflect proper classification

**STATISTICAL
SECTION
(Unaudited)**



CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

STATISTICAL SECTION

This section of the City of Norfolk's comprehensive annual financial report provides detailed historical and economic information for users of the financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information for the purpose of assessing and evaluating the City's economic condition.

Financial Trends Information – These schedules provide information on the City's net assets, changes to net assets and fund balance for assessing the changes in financial position over time.

Revenue Capacity Information – These schedules provide information on the City's ability to generate revenue, specifically property tax revenue (the major source of revenue for governmental activities).

Debt Capacity Information – These schedules provide information on the City's outstanding debt, debt limitations and the ability to leverage and pay future debt.

Demographic and Economic Information – These schedules provide information about the environment in which the City operates.

Operating Information – These schedules provide operating information related to the City's infrastructure, assets and services provided by function.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these statistical schedules is from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant years. The City implemented GASB 34 in 2002; schedules presenting government wide information includes information beginning in that year.



(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Financial Trends Information
Schedule 1
Net Position by Category
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Governmental activities:									restated	
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 411,993	\$ 403,577	\$ 391,392	\$ 332,988	\$ 325,173	\$ 252,128	\$ 155,954	\$ 324,576	\$ 295,206	\$ 323,564
Restricted	55,786	6,788	6,605	6,731	6,890	64,397	120,974	6,744	11,081	11,111
Unrestricted	86,959	91,869	96,705	127,479	90,917	63,013	76,365	5,347	25,832	22,593
Subtotal governmental activities net position	<u>554,738</u>	<u>502,234</u>	<u>494,702</u>	<u>467,198</u>	<u>422,980</u>	<u>379,538</u>	<u>353,293</u>	<u>336,667</u>	<u>332,119</u>	<u>357,268</u>
Business-type activities:										
Net investment in capital assets	223,018	237,044	259,198	268,503	241,203	237,307	229,693	267,107	270,913	279,587
Restricted	36,041	-	-	2,526	2,506	39,306	40,056	12,928	12,928	13,245
Unrestricted	20,293	48,563	43,383	34,373	72,387	43,921	63,316	62,458	72,063	78,631
Subtotal business-type activities net position	<u>279,352</u>	<u>285,607</u>	<u>302,581</u>	<u>305,402</u>	<u>316,096</u>	<u>320,534</u>	<u>333,065</u>	<u>342,493</u>	<u>355,904</u>	<u>371,463</u>
Primary government:										
Net investment in capital assets	635,011	640,621	650,590	601,491	566,376	489,435	385,647	591,683	566,119	603,151
Restricted	91,827	6,788	6,605	9,257	9,396	103,703	161,030	19,672	24,009	24,356
Unrestricted	107,252	140,432	140,088	161,852	163,304	106,934	139,681	67,805	97,895	101,224
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 834,090</u>	<u>\$ 787,841</u>	<u>\$ 797,283</u>	<u>\$ 772,600</u>	<u>\$ 739,076</u>	<u>\$ 700,072</u>	<u>\$ 686,358</u>	<u>\$ 679,160</u>	<u>\$ 688,023</u>	<u>\$ 728,731</u>

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Financial Trends Information
Schedule 2
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services										
General government	\$ 551	\$ 775	\$ 1,230	\$ 2,450	\$ 2,169	\$ 1,800	\$ 13,156	\$ 18,630	\$ 9,441	\$ 9,489
Judicial administration	402	498	200	778	931	935	3,501	3,629	3,690	3,717
Public safety	6,727	11,608	13,041	2,708	2,307	2,797	5,627	7,942	8,424	10,154
Public works	16,829	9,081	10,121	24,181	27,156	26,999	35,451	36,890	50,597	38,320
Health and public assistance	154	130	134	101	166	134	83	82	50	5,349
Culture and recreation	6,668	7,034	6,198	6,126	6,710	6,232	9,224	10,101	9,751	10,297
Community development	11	5	1,063	907	760	1,539	2,259	1,479	1,807	2,368
Capital grant contributions	-	-	-	-	-	16,933	7,175	-	765	15,000
Operating grants and contributions	105,466	116,399	116,827	115,779	112,960	112,419	127,665	116,648	119,353	131,719
Total governmental activities program revenue	136,808	145,530	148,814	153,030	153,159	169,788	204,141	195,401	203,878	226,413
Business-type activities:										
Charges for Services										
Water utility	60,964	61,002	74,218	69,816	74,240	74,454	78,983	80,573	78,148	76,584
Wastewater utility	18,633	21,329	22,375	22,314	24,917	23,125	23,815	24,362	24,798	25,469
Parking facilities	21,354	21,059	20,911	21,599	20,425	20,048	18,785	19,682	19,452	19,162
Capital grants and contributions	205	-	78	731	219	504	366	130	187	-
Total business-type activities program revenues	101,156	103,390	117,582	114,460	119,801	118,131	121,949	124,747	122,585	121,215
Total primary government program revenues	237,964	248,920	266,396	267,490	272,960	287,919	326,090	320,148	326,463	347,628
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government	86,081	74,344	94,763	113,279	113,142	111,629	112,874	103,550	109,188	119,764
Judicial administration	36,635	40,319	42,494	46,944	48,593	52,209	52,020	49,980	51,102	51,654
Public safety	99,975	107,531	106,705	111,803	126,609	120,703	130,263	129,721	129,138	125,270
Public works	124,833	144,438	109,907	119,176	118,888	134,274	132,176	101,137	91,542	71,324
Health and public assistance	77,668	84,173	91,443	93,775	95,234	93,495	91,923	82,368	75,428	90,993
Culture and recreation	42,495	46,267	44,933	52,965	56,890	63,438	73,342	64,352	63,499	56,039
Community development	10,471	16,974	14,930	14,772	15,345	10,867	15,429	18,638	17,223	16,158
Education	90,020	91,865	92,595	97,595	101,095	104,511	101,011	104,511	104,512	109,287
Interest on long-term debt	17,461	18,516	19,565	19,618	21,457	23,788	26,014	27,931	26,822	27,867
Intergovernmental	6,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total government activities expenses:	591,779	624,427	617,335	669,927	697,253	714,914	735,052	682,188	688,454	668,356
Business-type activities:										
Water utility	60,069	60,207	62,009	60,511	64,877	66,990	64,316	67,852	64,473	60,927
Wastewater utility	11,754	11,957	15,448	17,377	18,614	21,227	18,983	19,707	18,806	19,967
Parking facilities	16,869	18,640	18,356	18,861	21,539	19,036	20,008	22,050	20,469	20,559
Total business-type activities expenses	88,692	90,804	95,813	96,749	105,030	107,253	103,307	109,609	103,748	101,453
Total primary government expenses	680,471	715,231	713,148	766,676	802,283	822,167	838,359	791,797	772,202	769,809
Net (Expense) Revenue										
Governmental activities	(454,971)	(478,897)	(468,521)	(516,897)	(544,094)	(545,126)	(530,911)	(486,787)	(464,576)	(441,943)
Business-type activities	12,464	12,586	21,769	17,711	14,771	10,878	18,642	15,138	18,837	19,762
Total primary government net expense	\$ (442,507)	\$ (466,311)	\$ (446,752)	\$ (499,186)	\$ (529,323)	\$ (534,248)	\$ (512,269)	\$ (471,649)	\$ (445,739)	\$ (422,181)

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Financial Trends Information
Schedule 2-1
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets										
Governmental Activities:										
Taxes:										
Real estate and personal property	\$ 181,446	\$ 193,156	\$ 217,787	\$ 241,315	\$ 240,488	\$ 260,640	\$ 256,339	\$ 255,530	\$ 245,439	\$ 246,345
Consumption utility	- 43,387	43,337	43,337	42,586	46,582	44,142	44,053	48,360	43,588	43,211
Sales and use	- 29,497	30,652	32,402	31,791	29,484	28,249	28,411	27,599	29,707	
Restaurant food	- 26,669	27,277	28,578	28,758	28,079	27,292	24,094	30,300	30,818	
Business licenses	- 22,015	24,412	25,268	26,343	27,692	26,009	25,849	28,667	29,301	
Cigarette	- 6,948	6,819	6,957	7,577	7,333	7,176	7,161	8,097	7,926	
Motor vehicle licenses	- 2,605	3,576	3,529	3,498	4,005	4,308	4,313	4,318	4,210	
Franchise, admission, recordation and other miscellaneous local taxes	- 19,356	21,544	19,800	18,025	17,192	16,528	15,698	18,665	18,124	
Other *	140,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and investment earnings	2,377	4,916	7,306	6,536	5,307	2,789	892	1,065	916	563
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	77,601	68,219	68,133	66,524	69,352	60,513	32,892	32,642	32,726	33,539
Miscellaneous	18,504	8,496	15,851	4,845	11,881	9,600	5,637	5,901	4,653	11,501
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-	3,249	65	62	-	-	-	-	1,734
Capital contributions Norfolk Public Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,387	11,085	-	-
Transfers between governmental and business-type activities	10,000	10,000	11,868	10,988	10,212	10,215	13,054	10,052	10,087	10,114
Total governmental activities	<u>430,603</u>	<u>435,264</u>	<u>481,811</u>	<u>489,393</u>	<u>499,876</u>	<u>501,684</u>	<u>502,816</u>	<u>470,161</u>	<u>455,055</u>	<u>467,093</u>
Business-type activities:										
Interest and investment earnings	609	864	3,161	2,739	3,046	925	618	511	314	234
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	-	-	-	333	-	-	148	557	371	1,626
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(640)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	4,624	3,657	3,911	3,554	3,088	2,850	3,432	3,431	3,951	4,042
Gain (Loss) on disposal of assets	-	(852)	-	(6)	-	-	2,744	(157)	26	9
Transfers between governmental and business-type activities	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>(11,868)</u>	<u>(10,988)</u>	<u>(10,212)</u>	<u>(10,215)</u>	<u>(13,054)</u>	<u>(10,052)</u>	<u>(10,087)</u>	<u>(10,114)</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>(5,407)</u>	<u>(6,331)</u>	<u>(4,796)</u>	<u>(4,368)</u>	<u>(4,078)</u>	<u>(6,440)</u>	<u>(6,112)</u>	<u>(5,710)</u>	<u>(5,425)</u>	<u>(4,203)</u>
Total primary governmental activities	<u>425,196</u>	<u>428,933</u>	<u>477,015</u>	<u>485,025</u>	<u>495,798</u>	<u>495,244</u>	<u>496,704</u>	<u>464,451</u>	<u>449,630</u>	<u>462,890</u>
Change in Net Position										
Governmental activities	(24,368)	(43,633)	13,290	(27,504)	(44,218)	(43,442)	(28,095)	(16,626)	(9,521)	25,150
Business-type activities	7,057	6,255	16,973	13,343	10,693	4,438	12,530	9,428	13,412	15,559
Total Primary Government changes in net position	<u>\$ (17,311)</u>	<u>\$ (37,378)</u>	<u>\$ 30,263</u>	<u>\$ (14,161)</u>	<u>\$ (33,525)</u>	<u>\$ (39,004)</u>	<u>\$ (15,565)</u>	<u>\$ (7,198)</u>	<u>\$ 3,891</u>	<u>\$ 40,709</u>

Note:

1. *All taxes listed except real estate taxes were reported as "other" in the CAFR prior to fiscal year 2005.

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Financial Trends Information
Schedule 3
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
General fund:										
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	330	300
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,899	3,000	3,000
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,014	34,839	33,919
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,968	54,338	54,055
Reserved*	8,152	14,172	16,057	17,223	11,669	7,842	8,296	-	-	-
Unreserved*	<u>53,948</u>	<u>54,007</u>	<u>66,619</u>	<u>71,056</u>	<u>56,302</u>	<u>50,784</u>	<u>53,840</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total general fund	<u>62,100</u>	<u>68,179</u>	<u>82,676</u>	<u>88,279</u>	<u>67,971</u>	<u>58,626</u>	<u>62,136</u>	<u>96,281</u>	<u>92,507</u>	<u>91,274</u>
Capital projects fund:										
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,063	95,053	-
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,978	14,376	13,637
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,307	15,345	7,339
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserved*	80,034	82,373	20,885	48,894	57,186	50,987	60,696	-	-	-
Unreserved*	<u>14,132</u>	<u>3,394</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,424</u>	<u>64,504</u>	<u>25,939</u>	<u>86,260</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total capital projects fund	<u>94,166</u>	<u>85,767</u>	<u>20,885</u>	<u>64,318</u>	<u>121,690</u>	<u>76,926</u>	<u>146,956</u>	<u>79,348</u>	<u>124,774</u>	<u>20,976</u>
All Other governmental funds:										
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	23	24
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,621	9,474	10,811
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,259	3,246	2,454
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,877	13,569	20,708
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserved*	10,509	27,161	19,075	20,123	30,716	27,049	34,634	-	-	-
Unreserved*	<u>14,058</u>	<u>3,992</u>	<u>17,131</u>	<u>24,211</u>	<u>13,987</u>	<u>12,535</u>	<u>14,008</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other governmental funds	<u>24,567</u>	<u>31,153</u>	<u>36,206</u>	<u>44,334</u>	<u>44,703</u>	<u>39,584</u>	<u>48,642</u>	<u>23,779</u>	<u>26,312</u>	<u>33,997</u>
Total fund balance, governmental funds	<u>\$ 180,833</u>	<u>\$ 185,099</u>	<u>\$ 139,767</u>	<u>\$ 196,931</u>	<u>\$ 234,364</u>	<u>\$ 175,136</u>	<u>\$ 257,734</u>	<u>\$ 199,408</u>	<u>\$ 243,593</u>	<u>\$ 146,247</u>

Note:

*The City implemented GASB Statement No. 54 during fiscal year 2011. Prior year amounts have not been restated for the implementation of GASB 54.

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Financial Trends Information
Schedule 4
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenues:										
General property taxes	\$ 178,361	\$ 193,293	\$ 211,788	\$ 235,399	\$ 241,290	\$ 252,003	\$ 257,055	\$ 258,004	\$ 252,917	\$ 246,359
Other local taxes	2,005	2,006	157,616	159,119	162,573	157,927	153,615	153,886	161,234	163,297
Licenses and permits	193,293	211,788	4,088	4,071	4,055	4,012	3,526	3,691	3,574	4,098
Fines and forfeitures	150,477	157,616	1,461	1,605	1,317	1,260	1,164	1,298	1,108	1,102
Use of money and property	3,542	4,088	10,498	11,105	10,560	8,332	6,746	7,169	6,695	6,539
Charges for services	1,763	1,461	32,772	37,071	40,159	40,345	50,540	47,955	47,859	56,077
Miscellaneous	10,232	10,498	33,494	11,691	17,923	12,911	18,080	14,850	11,643	26,178
Recovered costs	29,129	32,772	12,667	8,408	8,622	8,952	9,503	10,723	10,312	11,396
Intergovernmental	18,951	33,494	149,757	156,637	156,862	149,774	152,619	149,489	161,572	161,148
Total Revenues	587,753	647,016	614,141	625,106	643,361	635,516	652,848	647,065	656,914	676,194
Expenditures:										
Current										
General government	76,127	67,434	92,062	102,031	110,974	102,426	97,061	80,855	100,504	112,804
Judicial administration	35,603	38,110	41,795	45,173	47,331	50,347	48,726	47,535	48,233	50,920
Public safety	94,979	102,278	105,634	108,565	116,208	118,073	115,488	115,975	116,296	117,427
Public works	80,613	64,497	46,959	49,161	60,370	56,146	59,574	70,124	62,330	54,427
Health and public assistance	76,221	83,451	91,535	93,397	95,159	91,648	89,682	79,757	74,331	88,413
Culture and recreation	40,081	40,290	42,995	46,397	51,071	52,248	51,708	45,862	44,529	47,153
Community development	8,048	12,716	13,552	11,158	10,745	9,899	10,851	16,565	15,142	15,128
General Services										
Education	90,020	91,865	92,595	97,595	101,095	104,511	101,011	104,511	104,512	109,287
Debt Service:										
Principal retirement	32,731	47,407	37,660	35,872	40,260	48,092	46,052	50,865	57,683	50,559
Interest and other charges	16,820	18,061	18,802	18,917	20,468	23,666	23,782	29,675	27,360	27,668
Intergovernmental	6,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	45,026	85,144	91,632	94,595	114,007	104,892	99,210	76,534	98,892	116,580
Total Expenditures	602,409	651,253	675,221	702,861	767,688	761,948	743,145	718,258	749,812	790,366
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(14,656)	(4,237)	(61,080)	(77,755)	(124,327)	(126,432)	(90,297)	(71,193)	(92,898)	(114,172)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):										
Contingent liability - settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds of refunding bonds	83,219	30,389	-	15,480	-	16,000	-	84,136	74,859	-
Proceeds of capital leases	4,430	4,702	4,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds of debt (general obligation bonds and notes)	69,685	70,840	-	121,705	145,663	55,280	156,208	2,821	109,835	-
Payment to refunded bonds escrow agent	(83,219)	(30,389)	-	(15,480)	-	(16,000)	-	(84,136)	(74,859)	-
Premium on bonds issued	389	2,259	-	2,070	5,785	1,707	3,633	505	15,311	-
Miscellaneous	(7)	-	(122)	66	62	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale or disposal of fixed assets	1,062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	1,966
Operating transfers in	75,587	82,354	97,185	89,254	109,901	105,641	104,007	104,873	107,136	112,121
Operating transfers (out)	(65,587)	(72,354)	(86,142)	(78,176)	(99,653)	(95,425)	(90,953)	(95,332)	(97,899)	(102,006)
Total other financing sources (uses)	85,559	87,801	15,749	134,919	161,758	67,203	172,895	12,867	137,083	12,081
Net change in fund balances	\$ 70,903	\$ 83,564	\$ (45,331)	\$ 57,164	\$ 37,431	\$ (59,229)	\$ 82,598	\$ (58,326)	\$ 44,185	\$ (102,091)
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	8.89%	11.56%	9.67%	9.01%	9.13%	10.40%	9.69%	12.19%	12.27%	11.57%

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Financial Trends Information
Schedule 5
Program Revenues by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Amounts in thousands)

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Governmental Activities:										
General government	\$ 15,945	\$ 25,544	\$ 24,802	\$ 16,614	\$ 17,707	\$ 16,042	\$ 19,736	\$ 21,795	\$ 10,466	\$ 10,833
Judicial administration	17,960	19,423	19,605	27,904	28,707	23,173	26,461	27,069	27,880	29,479
Public safety	12,832	19,822	20,674	8,137	5,244	11,036	7,459	12,335	14,217	15,980
Public works	40,783	28,440	30,438	44,769	47,407	48,156	55,542	61,552	77,436	68,326
Health and public assistance	36,733	39,064	39,930	42,261	40,567	41,695	62,585	52,280	51,654	62,657
Culture and recreation	10,221	9,956	9,603	9,655	10,359	9,148	23,976	10,330	11,573	26,284
Community development	2,334	3,281	3,762	3,690	3,168	20,538	7,532	10,040	8,538	10,266
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	849	-	2,115	2,587
Subtotal governmental activities program revenues	136,808	145,530	148,814	153,030	153,159	169,788	204,140	195,401	203,879	226,412
Business-type activities:										
Water utility	61,126	61,002	74,277	70,411	74,416	74,958	79,349	80,703	78,335	76,585
Wastewater utility	18,676	21,329	22,394	22,450	24,960	23,125	23,815	24,362	24,798	25,469
Parking facilities	21,354	21,059	20,911	21,599	20,425	20,048	18,785	19,682	19,452	19,162
Subtotal business-type activities program revenues	101,156	103,390	117,582	114,460	119,801	118,131	121,949	124,747	122,585	121,216
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 237,964	\$ 248,920	\$ 266,396	\$ 267,490	\$ 272,960	\$ 287,919	\$ 326,089	\$ 320,148	\$ 326,464	\$ 347,628

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Financial Trends Information
Schedule 6
Total Revenue by Source, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	General Property Taxes	Other Local Taxes	Licenses and Permits	Fines and Forfeitures	Use of Money and Property	Charges for Services	Miscellaneous	Recovered Costs	Inter-Governmental Revenues	Totals
2004	\$ 178,361	\$ 140,675	\$ 3,204	\$ 1,627	\$ 8,333	\$ 31,342	\$ 17,339	\$ 12,297	\$ 160,118	\$ 553,296
2005	193,293	150,477	3,542	1,763	10,232	29,129	18,951	14,188	147,045	568,620
2006	211,788	157,616	4,088	1,461	10,498	32,772	33,494	12,667	149,757	614,141
2007	235,399	159,119	4,071	1,605	11,105	37,071	11,691	8,408	156,637	625,106
2008	241,290	162,573	4,055	1,317	10,650	40,159	17,923	8,622	156,862	643,451
2009	252,004	157,926	4,012	1,260	8,332	40,345	12,911	8,952	149,774	635,516
2010	257,055	153,615	3,526	1,164	6,746	50,540	18,080	9,503	152,619	652,848
2011	258,004	153,886	3,691	1,298	7,169	47,955	14,850	10,723	149,489	647,065
2012	252,917	161,234	3,575	1,108	6,694	47,859	11,643	10,312	161,572	656,914
2013	246,359	163,297	4,098	1,102	6,539	56,077	26,178	11,396	161,148	676,194
Change 2004-2013	38.1%	16.1%	27.9%	-32.3%	-21.5%	78.9%	51.0%	-7.3%	0.6%	22.2%

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Other Local Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds
Schedule 7
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Consumer's Utility Taxes	Sales and Use Taxes	Restaurant Food Taxes	Business License Taxes	Cigarette Taxes	Motor Vehicle Licenses	Other	Totals
2004	\$ 39,231	\$ 27,867	\$ 21,808	\$ 20,279	\$ 7,639	\$ 3,456	\$ 20,395	\$ 140,675
2005	39,371	29,497	22,550	22,015	6,948	2,605	27,491	150,477
2006	43,337	30,652	27,277	24,412	6,819	3,576	21,543	157,616
2007	42,586	32,402	28,578	25,268	6,957	3,529	19,799	159,119
2008	46,582	31,791	28,758	26,343	7,577	3,498	18,024	162,573
2009	44,142	29,484	28,078	27,692	7,333	4,005	17,192	157,926
2010	44,053	28,249	27,292	26,009	7,176	4,308	16,528	153,615
2011	43,188	28,411	28,474	25,849	7,161	4,313	16,490	153,886
2012	43,588	27,599	30,300	28,667	8,097	4,318	18,665	161,234
2013	43,211	29,707	30,818	29,301	7,926	4,209	18,124	163,296
Change 2004-2013	10.1%	6.6%	41.3%	44.5%	3.8%	21.8%	-11.1%	16.1%

Note:

1. This table presents additional details on other local taxes presented in the Table above.

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Revenue Capacity Information
Schedule 1
Assessed Valuations and Estimated Actual Values of Taxable Property
Last Ten Years
(in thousands)

Year	Real Property	Personal Property	Other Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Estimate Actual Taxable Value
2004	10,029,639	1,503,713	281,578	11,814,930	11,814,930
2005	10,960,812	1,569,991	305,154	12,835,957	12,835,957
2006	12,691,527	1,655,021	316,863	14,663,411	14,663,411
2007	15,607,512	1,687,318	324,387	17,619,217	17,619,217
2008	18,401,851	1,983,503	193,287	20,578,641	20,578,641
2009	19,397,795	1,676,811	233,703	21,308,309	21,308,309
2010	19,940,273	1,610,680	226,801	21,777,754	21,777,754
2011	19,320,642	1,832,276	230,756	21,383,674	21,383,674
2012	18,676,729	1,613,797	238,497	20,529,023	20,529,023
2013	18,319,947	1,532,337	241,023	20,093,307	20,093,307

Notes:

1. Real property and personal property includes both general and public service corporations.
2. Other property includes machinery and tools, mobile homes, airplanes and boats.
3. Estimated actual taxable property values are based on data supplied by the City's Commissioner of the Revenue and the City Assessor.

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Revenue Capacity Information
Schedule 2
Direct Property Rates
Last Ten Years

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Property tax rate per \$100 of assessed value:										
Real property	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.11
Downtown improvement district	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Personal property	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.33	4.33	4.33
Machinery and tools	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Mobile homes	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.27	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Airplanes	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Boats (pleasure)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Boats (business)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Recreational vehicles	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Disabled veterans	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Total direct tax rate	1.62	1.63	1.55	1.45	1.25	1.23	1.19	1.19	1.21	1.22

Assessed value of real property as a percent of fair market value:

As determined by the City Assessor	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	98%
As determined by the Commonwealth's Department of Taxation	86%	65%	76%	76%	93%	96%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:

1. Cities in Virginia have jurisdiction over the entire area within their boundaries and operate independently of a county government since they are located outside of any county boundaries.
2. The real property and personal property assessments for public service corporations are based on information furnished to the Commissioner of the Revenue by the State Corporation Commission and the Commonwealth's Department of Taxation for calendar years 2004 through 2013.
3. The most recent Virginia Assessment/Sales ratio study is for 2013
4. The total direct tax rate is calculated using a weighted average formula that combines real, personal and other property using the original property tax levy and total taxable property assessed value.

N/A - Not available

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Revenue Capacity Information
Schedule 3
Principal Property Taxpayers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Taxpayer	2004			2013		
	Real Property Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Value	Real Property Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Value
Dominion Virginia Power	171,710,644	2	1.71%	\$ 292,679,729	1	1.60%
MacArthur Shopping Center LLC (Taubman Co.)	152,762,300	3	1.52%	160,697,300	2	0.88%
Norfolk Western Railway Company	69,757,900	4	0.70%	130,136,689	3	0.71%
Verizon Virginia, Inc.	180,911,591	1	1.80%	114,436,112	4	0.62%
Old Dominion University Real Estate Foundation				97,755,300	5	0.53%
Norfolk Southern				86,978,700	6	0.47%
Virginia Natural Gas, Inc.	37,482,438	10	0.37%	70,699,085	7	0.39%
Dominion Enterprises				66,624,400	8	0.36%
Wells Fargo Building Military Circle Ltd.				65,577,400	9	0.36%
Partnership	69,467,700	6	0.69%	58,279,300	10	0.32%
Cox Virginia Telecom	52,428,800	9	0.52%			
Bank of America	69,658,599	5	0.69%			
Ford Motor Company	65,183,800	7	0.65%			
New Life Tower	56,803,929	8	0.57%			
Total	<u>\$ 926,167,701</u>		<u>9.23%</u>	<u>\$ 1,143,864,015</u>		<u>6.24%</u>
Total Assessed Value	\$ 10,029,638,801			\$ 18,319,948,478		

Note:

1. Information obtained from the City's Real Estate Assessor's Office.

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Revenue Capacity Information
Schedule 4
Property Tax Levy and Collections by Tax Year
Last Ten Years
(in thousands)

Tax Year	Original Tax Levy	Adjusted Tax Levy (1)	Current Collections	Percentage of Current Collections to Tax Levy (2)	Delinquent Collections	Total Collections	Percentage of Total Collections to Tax Levy (2)
2004	\$ 191,397	\$ 166,456	\$ 165,100	99.19%	\$ 1,332	\$ 166,432	99.99%
2005	209,202	183,406	180,348	98.33%	3,005	183,353	99.97%
2006	227,796	202,908	197,669	97.42%	5,145	202,814	99.95%
2007	254,703	230,243	219,993	95.55%	10,083	230,076	99.93%
2008	258,016	243,614	220,253	90.41%	20,906	241,159	98.99%
2009	261,535	252,376	233,725	92.61%	16,433	250,158	99.12%
2010	258,544	258,328	239,192	92.59%	16,631	255,823	99.03%
2011	254,756	254,350	235,518	92.60%	15,890	251,408	98.84%
2012	247,528	247,529	233,396	94.29%	10,990	244,386	98.73%
2013	244,309	244,309	229,872	94.09%	-	229,872	94.09%

Notes:

1. Adjusted Tax Levy has been adjusted to reflect residual taxable amount after exonerations and reassessments. Information obtained from Office of the City Treasurer.
2. Percentage of Collections to Tax Levy are calculated using the adjusted Tax Levy amounts.

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Debt Capacity Information
Schedule 1
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Amount in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	General Obligation Notes	Revenue Bonds	Total Outstanding Debt	Outstanding Debt per Capita (Actual)	% of Personal Income	Debt to Net Position Ratio
Governmental Activities							
2004	\$ 398,238	\$ 1,110	\$ -	\$ 399,348	\$ 1,688	5.98%	1.39
2005	436,860	446	-	437,306	1,832	6.20%	1.15
2006	397,306	239	-	397,545	1,661	5.37%	1.24
2007	484,782	227	-	469,725	1,962	5.92%	0.99
2008	590,712	2,000	-	592,712	2,450	7.15%	0.71
2009	587,743	1,000	-	588,743	2,423	6.81%	0.64
2010	699,748	1,812	-	701,560	2,876	N/A	0.50
2011	651,755	1,208	-	652,963	N/A	N/A	0.52
2012	717,407	-	-	717,407	N/A	N/A	0.46
2013	664,909	-	-	664,909	N/A	N/A	0.53
Business Type Activities							
2004	\$ 88,843	\$ -	\$ 357,022	\$ 445,865	\$ 1,885	6.68%	0.63
2005	91,085	-	372,427	463,512	1,942	6.57%	0.62
2006	92,871	-	364,535	467,258	1,952	6.31%	0.65
2007	107,752	-	355,841	463,593	1,937	5.84%	0.66
2008	125,363	-	413,213	538,576	2,226	6.49%	0.59
2009	159,902	-	410,377	570,279	2,347	6.60%	0.56
2010	201,701	-	403,485	605,186	2,481	N/A	0.55
2011	189,782	-	445,687	635,469	N/A	N/A	0.54
2012	193,729	-	439,410	633,139	N/A	N/A	0.56
2013	184,119	-	486,832	670,951	N/A	N/A	0.55
Total Primary Governmental Activities							
2004	\$ 487,081	\$ 1,110	\$ 357,022	\$ 845,213	\$ 3,573	12.66%	0.99
2005	527,945	446	372,427	900,818	3,775	12.77%	0.87
2006	490,177	239	364,535	864,803	3,612	11.69%	0.92
2007	592,534	227	355,841	933,318	3,899	11.76%	0.83
2008	716,075	2,000	413,213	1,131,288	4,676	13.64%	0.65
2009	747,645	1,000	410,377	1,159,022	4,770	13.41%	0.60
2010	901,449	1,812	403,485	1,306,746	5,356	N/A	0.53
2011	841,537	1,208	445,687	1,288,432	N/A	N/A	0.53
2012	911,136	-	439,410	1,350,546	N/A	N/A	0.51
2013	849,028	-	486,832	1,335,860	N/A	N/A	0.54

N/A - not available

- Population is detailed in Debt Capacity Information Schedule 2.

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Debt Capacity Information
Schedule 2
Ratios of General Bonded Debt
Total Assessed Value and Bonded Debt Per Capita
Last Ten Years

Year	Gross Bonded Debt (in thousands)	Debt Payable from Enterprise Revenue (in thousands)	Net Bonded Debt (in thousands)	Assessed Value of Taxable Property (in thousands)	Population	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt To Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt per Capita
2004	\$ 487,081	\$ 88,843	\$ 398,238	\$ 11,814,930	238,650	4.12%	2,041
2005	527,945	91,085	436,860	12,835,957	239,396	4.11%	2,205
2006	490,177	92,871	397,306	14,663,411	239,355	3.34%	2,048
2007	592,534	107,752	484,782	17,619,217	241,941	3.36%	2,449
2008	716,075	125,363	590,712	20,578,641	242,983	3.48%	2,947
2009	747,645	159,902	587,743	21,308,309	243,957	3.51%	3,065
2010	901,449	201,701	699,748	21,777,754	242,803	4.14%	3,713
2011	841,537	189,782	651,755	21,383,674	243,895	3.94%	3,450
2012	911,136	193,729	717,407	20,529,023	245,803	4.44%	3,707
2013	849,028	184,119	664,909	20,093,307	N/A	4.23%	N/A

Notes:

1. Assessed value of taxable property is detailed in Revenue Capacity Schedule 1.
2. The source of 2002 through 2009 and 2011 through 2012 population estimates is the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia & U.S. Census Bureau. The source for the 2010 population estimate is the U.S. Census Bureau. Data was not available for 2013

N/A - not available

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Debt Capacity Information
Schedule 3
Computation of Direct Bonded Debt
June 30, 2013

Jurisdiction	Gross Bonded Debt Outstanding (in thousands)	% Applicable to Government	\$ Applicable to Government (in thousands)
Direct: City of Norfolk	\$ 849,028	100%	\$ 849,028

Notes:

1. There is no overlapping debt because cities in Virginia have jurisdiction over the entire area within their boundaries and operate independently of a county since they are located outside of any county boundaries.

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Debt Capacity Information
Schedule 4
Legal Debt Margin
June 30

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Total assessed value of real property	\$10,029,638,801	\$10,960,812,421	\$12,691,527,668	\$15,496,207,804	\$18,401,851,069	\$19,395,789,387	\$19,940,273,451	\$19,320,643,495	\$18,676,730,533	\$18,319,948,478
Overall debt -10% of assessed valuation	1,002,963,880	1,096,081,242	1,269,152,767	1,549,620,780	1,840,185,107	1,939,578,939	1,994,027,345	1,932,064,350	1,867,673,053	1,831,994,848
Net debt applicable to debt limitation	489,541,678	514,905,063	478,467,462	579,224,191	697,450,234	738,173,200	889,556,676	829,621,927	877,060,431	818,068,050
Legal Debt Margin - Within 10% Limitation	\$ 513,422,202	\$ 581,176,179	\$ 790,685,305	\$ 970,396,589	\$ 1,142,734,873	\$ 1,201,405,739	\$ 1,104,470,669	\$ 1,102,442,422	\$ 990,612,622	\$ 1,013,926,798
Net debt percentage of 10% limitation	48.81%	46.98%	37.70%	37.38%	37.90%	38.06%	44.61%	42.94%	46.96%	44.65%

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Debt Capacity Information
Schedule 5
Revenue Bonds Debt Service Coverage
Water Utility Fund
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Revenue Available for Debt Service (1)	Operating Expenses Less Depreciation & Amortization (2)	Income Available for Debt Service	Debt Service			Coverage
				Principal	Interest	Total	
2000	\$ 64,456,322	\$ 28,198,244	\$ 36,258,078	\$ 4,475,000	\$ 13,616,718	\$ 18,091,718	2.00
2001	64,459,300	29,732,203	34,727,097	4,680,000	13,411,636	18,091,636	1.92
2002	63,681,665	29,021,459	34,660,206	4,890,000	14,090,180	18,980,180	1.83
2004	64,366,942	33,740,297	30,626,645	5,955,000	14,336,043	20,291,043	1.51
2005	69,183,154	34,643,668	34,539,486	6,250,000	14,041,059	20,291,059	1.70
2006	78,788,158	34,144,763	44,643,395	6,580,000	14,827,960	21,407,960	2.09
2007	76,013,563	32,427,377	43,586,186	7,310,000	14,379,821	21,689,821	2.01
2008	78,730,024	37,026,528	41,703,496	7,665,000	14,022,200	21,687,200	1.92
2009	78,020,552	38,182,373	39,838,179	8,050,000	16,411,343	24,461,343	1.63
2010	82,470,020	34,567,741	47,902,279	9,420,000	15,929,680	25,349,680	1.89
2011	83,737,444	37,068,753	46,668,691	9,875,000	16,527,844	26,402,844	1.77
2012	81,295,219	34,667,524	46,627,695	11,285,000	11,184,363	22,469,363	2.08
2013	80,091,220	34,810,702	45,280,518	7,000,000	14,700,777	21,700,777	2.09

Notes:

1. Includes operating revenue, plus interest income not capitalized.
2. Includes operating expenses, less depreciation and amortization.

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Debt Capacity Information
Schedule 6
Revenue Bonds Debt Service Coverage
Wastewater Utility Fund
Last Four Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Revenue Available for Debt Service (1)	Operating Expenses Less Depreciation & Amortization (2)	Income Available for Debt Service	Debt Service			Coverage
				Principal	Interest	Total	
2010	\$ 24,122,430	\$ 11,168,344	\$ 12,954,086	\$ 425,000	\$ -	\$ 425,000	30.48
2011	24,856,689	11,375,370	13,481,319	850,000	-	850,000	15.86
2012	25,695,602	10,860,728	14,834,874	1,225,000	-	1,225,000	12.11
2013	25,898,789	11,541,897	14,356,892	1,725,000	-	1,725,000	8.32

Notes:

1. Includes operating revenue, plus interest income not capitalized.
2. Includes operating expenses, less depreciation and amortization.

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Debt Capacity Information
Schedule 7
Revenue Bonds Debt Service Coverage
Parking Facilities Fund
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Revenue Available for Debt Service (1)	Operating Expenses Less Depreciation & Amortization (2)	Income Available for Debt Service	Debt Service			Coverage
				Principal (3)	Interest (3)(4)	Total	
2004	\$ 21,614,695	\$ 8,503,800	\$ 13,110,895	\$ 1,155,000	\$ 4,232,717	\$ 5,387,717	2.43
2005	21,329,936	9,984,289	11,345,647	1,225,000	4,540,463	5,765,463	1.97
2006	21,823,360	9,493,391	12,329,969	1,760,000	4,147,035	5,907,035	2.09
2007	22,348,513	9,359,808	12,988,705	1,825,000	4,628,423	6,453,423	2.01
2008	21,338,661	10,554,971	10,783,690	1,935,000	4,456,598	6,391,598	1.69
2009	20,060,905	10,762,214	9,298,691	2,040,000	4,254,117	6,294,117	1.48
2010	19,039,563	10,741,343	8,298,220	2,370,000	4,084,135	6,454,135	1.29
2011	20,079,618	10,513,723	9,565,895	2,445,000	4,009,864	6,454,864	1.48
2012	19,683,823	9,157,207	10,526,616	2,565,000	3,894,835	6,459,835	1.63
2013	19,310,532	9,476,498	9,834,034	2,555,000	3,821,440	6,376,440	1.54

Notes:

1. Includes operating revenue, plus interest income not capitalized.
2. Includes operating expenses, less depreciation and amortization.
3. Excludes subordinate debt service.
4. Reflects actual interest paid on the Variable Rate Parking System Revenue Bonds, Series 2000A and 2004A.

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Debt Capacity
Schedule 8
Ratio of Annual Debt Service Expenditures for General Bonded Debt and Other Debt
Last Ten Years
to Total General Expenditures

Fiscal Year	Principal on Serial Bonds	Redemption of Other Long-Term Debt	Interest on Serial Bonds	Interest on Other Debt	Total Debt Service	Total General Expenditures	Ratio of Debt Service to Total General Expenditures
2004	\$ 32,735,609	\$ 4,988,796	\$ 16,781,410	\$ 494,610	\$ 55,000,425	\$ 490,944,275	11.20%
2005	35,752,761	5,157,895	17,623,223	437,894	58,971,773	490,923,834	12.01%
2006	37,659,547	5,886,597	18,824,743	379,498	62,750,385	510,999,836	12.28%
2007	35,871,841	3,666,990	18,168,611	338,085	58,045,527	539,491,519	10.76%
2008	40,259,954	5,011,098	18,661,266	235,154	64,167,472	574,581,092	11.17%
2009	47,607,092	1,755,630	22,345,114	86,970	71,794,806	584,533,217	12.28%
2010	45,496,455	1,529,811	22,898,993	4,448	69,929,707	567,371,918	12.33%
2011	49,650,794	-	28,802,303	-	78,453,097	577,669,780	13.58%
2012	55,716,041	-	26,525,905	-	82,241,946	590,849,686	13.92%
2013	50,558,810	-	27,668,004	-	78,226,814	594,180,698	13.17%

Notes:

1. Total general expenditures include the expenditures of the general fund and debt service fund.
2. Total general expenditures are presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Demographic and Economic Information
Schedule 1
Population Statistics
Last Ten Calendar Years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Personal Income (000's)</u>	<u>Per Capita Personal Income</u>	<u>Civilian Labor Force Estimates</u>	<u>% Unemployed</u>
2003	236,550	\$ 6,674,414	\$ 27,720	98,485	5.3
2004	238,650	7,054,054	29,152	98,538	5.1
2005	239,396	7,399,230	30,875	96,697	5.0
2006	239,355	7,937,282	32,609	95,812	4.2
2007	241,941	8,292,887	34,375	99,265	4.1
2008	242,983	8,521,652	35,330	100,322	5.3
2009	243,957	8,325,135	34,441	100,849	8.7
2010	242,803	8,567,847	35,271	106,876	9.0
2011	243,985	8,946,520	36,873	107,278	8.4
2012	245,803	9,547,230	38,844	103,838	7.3

Note:

1. Population from Weldon Cooper Center for Public Services & U.S. Census Bureau. Population data was not available for 2013.
2. Unemployment rate and civilian labor force from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data not available for 2013.
3. Personal income and per capita personal income estimates from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data not available for 2013.
4. All data on an average annual calendar year.

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Demographic and Economic Information
Schedule 2
Ten Largest Employers
In Norfolk Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	Rank	
	2004	2013
U.S. Department of Defense	1	1
Sentara Healthcare	3	2
Norfolk City School Board	2	3
City of Norfolk	4	4
Old Dominion University, Norfolk	7	5
Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters	8	6
Norshipco	-	7
Eastern Virginia Medical School	-	8
Norfolk State University	9	9
Bank of America	6	10
United States Postal Service	10	
Ford Motor Company	5	
Total Employment	94,385	138,691

Note:

1. The source of the City's top ten employers is the Virginia Employment Commission.
2. The data for 2013 is the quarter ended March 2013, as that is the most current data available.
3. The source of the City's total employment is the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The 2013 total employment data was not available therefore 2012 data was used.
4. Each of the top 10 employers has 1000+ employees. The actual number of employees for each employer was not available.

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Demographic and Economic Information
Schedule 3
New Construction and Property Values

Year	Residential Construction			Non-Residential ** Construction		
	Building Permits	Number of Units	Estimated Value (in thousands)	Building Permits	Estimated Value (in thousands)	
2004	506	601	\$ 75,801	71	\$ 14,658	
2005	560	1,191	204,391	80	80,316	
2006	531	1,058	133,053	60	165,989	
2007	389	491	688,476	55	81,396	
2008	277	815	101,212	35	102,714	
2009	217	543	36,458	38	138,131	
2010	193	554	58,800	35	104,922	
2011	221	479	37,298	27	40,073	
2012	268	371	39,360	26	116,401	
2013	385	948	67,302	28	105,635	

Notes:

* The source of residential and nonresidential construction is the City's planning department.

** Nonresidential construction includes commercial buildings, public buildings, schools, public utility buildings and miscellaneous structures.

(UNAUDITED)

City of Norfolk, Virginia
Demographic and Economic Information
Schedule 4
Annual Employment Average by Industry
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Goods-Producing Industries:										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mining	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Construction	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.1
Manufacturing	9.8	9.8	9.6	8.7	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.7	3.2	6.8
Service-Providing Industries:										
Wholesale trade	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.7
Retail trade	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.6	13.8	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.6
Transportation and warehousing	10.1	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.0
Utilities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	***	***	***	***
Information	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.9
Finance and insurance	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.6	5.7	5.5	3.9	5.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5
Professional and technical services	8.1	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.6	11.5	10.2	11.0
Management of companies and enterprises	3.8	3.6	3.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.0	2.0
Administrative, support, and waste services	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.6	6.5	6.7	5.5	6.8
Educational services	14.5	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.6	16.4	16.6	16.4	1.0	16.0
Health care and social assistance	18.9	19.2	19.6	20.1	20.6	21.3	20.8	21.4	20.5	22.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.3
Accommodation and food services	10.7	11.1	10.9	11.1	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.9
Public administration	15.1	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.1	13.7	14.1	14.0	14.5	14.4
Other services	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1
Total (adjusted for rounding)	144.5	144.6	144.6	142.3	143.0	144.1	137.1	136.4	110.8	136.8

Note:

1. Labor Market Statistics, Virginia Employment Commission is the source of annual employment averages by industry.
2. All information on an average annual calendar year.
3. Asterisks indicate non-disclosable data.
4. This schedule includes data for the ten year period 2003 - 2012 as calendar year 2013 data was not available.

(UNAUDITED)

**City of Norfolk, Virginia
Operating Information
Schedule 1
Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Positions by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

<u>Function/Program</u>	Fiscal Year									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Governmental activities:										
General government	396	457	450	477	264	481	438	492	501	461
Judicial administration	25	20	16	17	18	16	14	12	10	13
Public safety										
Police	875	858	839	1,031	887	861	878	891	879	828
Fire	491	507	499	508	508	517	517	510	517	507
Other	84	84	84	-	-	84	83	90	90	77
Public works	389	389	392	379	346	414	440	431	427	395
Health and public assistance	604	513	562	469	598	487	485	532	534	709
Culture and recreational	484	483	406	478	569	558	509	512	501	459
Community development	72	74	70	59	95	75	113	137	142	94
Business-type activities:										
Water utility	251	279	264	261	290	268	269	289	289	266
Wastewater utility	84	91	95	96	103	99	95	103	104	99
Parking facilities	72	77	78	90	88	89	87	85	85	85
Total full-time equivalent positions	3,827	3,832	3,755	3,865	3,766	4,073	4,050	4,103	4,079	3,993

Notes:

1. Fiscal years 2004 through 2013's average FTE data obtained from City's human resources information system

(UNAUDITED)

**City of Norfolk, Virginia
Operating Information
Schedule 2
Operating Indicators by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

<u>Function/Program</u>	Fiscal Year									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Police:										
Service calls	206,644	206,378	191,037	237,451	258,254	242,139	245,336	241,282	251,099	245,620
Arrests	25,923	22,799	22,235	22,222	24,050	26,583	28,069	27,930	29,080	27,073
Reports filed	34,087	34,167	29,600	31,986	31,220	32,477	31,487	30,507	28,649	28,035
Fire:										
Incidences (fires, EMS)	38,509	39,605	40,337	31,266	41,212	39,714	40,234	40,641	45,350	44,370
Highways and Streets:										
Streets resurfacing (miles)	131	83	77	70	80	66	69	67	139	53
Sanitation:										
Total solid waste collected and disposed (tons)	105,079	104,247	99,131	97,143	93,799	92,333	100,480	84,162	89,106	83,297
Water Utilities:										
Water delivered to water mains (gallons in thousands)	24,822,000	24,723,000	21,721,000	24,326,000	24,150,000	22,974,000	22,666,500	22,810,560	22,039,690	21,532,680
Total water consumption (gallons in thousands)	23,217,169	22,991,359	23,012,112	22,474,000	24,455,000	21,293,000	21,280,000	21,155,000	20,360,972	20,109,000
Percent of unmetered water	6.51%	7.95%	7.13%	7.30%	6.95%	7.31%	6.11%	7.25%	7.62%	6.62%
Average daily delivery (gallons in thousands)	67,820	67,740	68,090	66,650	66,200	62,900	62,100	62,494	60,217	58,994
Maximum daily pumpage (gallons in thousands)	77,960	81,470	83,640	83,600	82,000	79,000	76,400	80,200	76,310	74,640
Minimum daily pumpage (gallons in thousands)	59,340	58,410	57,200	56,200	52,200	52,000	52,200	52,350	50,070	49,890

(UNAUDITED)

**City of Norfolk, Virginia
Operating Information
Schedule 3
Capital Assets and Infrastructure Statistics by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Public Safety:										
Police										
Stations	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fire										
Fire stations	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Education:										
High schools	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Middle schools	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8
Elementary (K - 8 & Pre K - 8)	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	34	33
Other educational facilities	13	11	11	11	11	9	5	5	6	6
Libraries	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
Public Recreation:										
Parks:										
Acreage	589	590	591	587	586	587	587	587	587	587
Regional parks	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Neighborhood parks	121	121	121	85	85	71	71	71	71	71
Preserves and nature areas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nature education centers	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Playgrounds	45	45	45	79	123	100	101	101	101	102
Hiking trails (miles)	9	10	11	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Recreation:										
Acreage	243	243	231	860	868	954	957	957	957	957
Recreational and senior centers	26	22	22	18	19	25	30	30	30	30
Swimming pools	4	6	6	6	8	6	6	6	6	6
Tennis Courts	146	152	152	101	134	148	148	148	142	142
Baseball/softball diamonds	36	36	36	63	99	86	86	86	86	86
Football/soccer fields	18	18	18	47	65	49	49	49	49	49
Field hockey	4	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	3
Basketball courts	42	42	42	229	179	204	203	203	201	201
Municipal beaches	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Municipal Golf courses	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Public Services:										
Transportation and Engineering:										
Streets (lane miles)	2,013	2,015	2,183	2,193	2,210	2,193	2,188	2,188	2,189	2,174
Sidewalks (miles)	968	968	968	968	968	968	968	968	968	968
Bridges	50	50	50	49	49	49	50	50	50	50
Signalized intersections	294	299	299	283	287	284	301	304	305	304
Street lights	31,694	31,721	29,888	30,200	30,583	30,653	30,717	31,277	31,132	31,138
Utilities:										
Water fund capital assets (in thousands)	\$ 429,714	\$ 424,948	\$ 425,289	\$ 431,655	\$ 436,488	\$ 437,973	\$ 442,304	\$ 448,407	\$ 470,466	\$ 480,999
Wastewater fund capital assets (in thousands)	110,360	120,685	134,152	147,020	163,068	177,928	183,974	198,842	214,308	229,095
Total utilities assets (in thousands)	\$ 540,074	\$ 545,633	\$ 559,441	\$ 578,675	\$ 599,556	\$ 615,901	\$ 626,278	\$ 647,842	\$ 684,774	\$ 710,094
Water customer accounts	63,343	64,905	65,548	65,000	65,549	64,433	66,140	64,289	64,440	64,654
Miles of water main in the system	817	817	825	827	829	832	835	838	824	826
Convention Center:										
Meeting rooms	4	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Exhibit space (square feet)	58,430	58,430	58,430	58,430	58,430	58,430	58,430	58,430	58,430	58,430
Meeting/ballroom space (square feet)	5,230	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700
Parking Facilities:										
Parking lots/garages	28	28	28	21	23	23	26	25	24	24
Parking meters	579	600	660	718	669	614	584	584	756	738
Stormwater Management:										
Miles of storm sewers	351	351	351	357	357	357	357	357	357	366

(UNAUDITED)

**City of Norfolk, Virginia
Operating Information
Schedule 4
Water System Statistics
As of June 30, 2013**

Average Metered Consumption (million gallons per day)

Fiscal Year	Norfolk Retail	Virginia Beach	U.S. Navy	Chesapeake	Total
2009	17.3	33.4	4.2	3.5	58.4
2010	17.6	33.4	4.1	3.2	58.3
2011	17.4	33.7	4.3	2.2	57.6
2012	17.1	32.4	4.0	2.3	55.8
2013	16.8	32.2	4.0	2.5	55.5

Retail Customers' Average Annual Costs - Norfolk Retail

Average Cost

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Volume (Mgal ¹)	(\$/Mgal ¹)
2009	\$ 32,847,000	6,627,000	\$ 4.96
2010	33,401,000	6,432,000	5.19
2011	34,472,000	6,362,000	5.42
2012	33,537,000	6,241,000	5.37
2013	33,813,000	6,134,000	5.51

Wholesale Customers' Average Annual Costs - Virginia Beach

Average Cost

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Volume (Mgal ¹)	(\$/Mgal ¹)
2009	\$ 25,257,000	12,344,100	\$ 2.05
2010	26,742,000	12,189,000	2.19
2011	28,703,000	12,307,800	2.33
2012	25,519,000	11,826,000	2.16
2013	25,968,000	11,739,000	2.21

Wholesale Customers' Average Annual Costs - U.S. Navy, including Norfolk and Virginia Beach Facilities

Average Cost

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Volume (Mgal ¹)	(\$/Mgal ¹)
2009	\$ 8,112,000	1,536,000	\$ 5.28
2010	8,108,000	1,479,000	5.48
2011	8,837,000	1,562,000	5.66
2012	8,534,000	1,460,000	5.85
2013	8,768,000	1,444,000	6.07

Wholesale Customers' Average Annual Costs - Chesapeake

Average Cost

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Volume (Mgal ¹)	(\$/Mgal ¹)
2009	\$ 5,860,000	1,182,000	\$ 4.96
2010	6,048,000	1,180,000	5.13
2011	4,299,000	803,000	5.35
2012	4,691,000	840,000	5.58
2013	5,099,000	897,500	5.68

⁽¹⁾ "Mgal" means 1,000 gallons

Additional Information:

1) Water Utility Fund Annual Budget is contained in the City of Norfolk Approved Operating Budget.

July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013

July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

2) Water Utility Fund Financial Statements are contained in the financial section "Enterprise Funds" of each respective year's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

3) Financial information on the Water Utility Fund is provided in the "Introductory Section" and the "Financial Section" of each respective year's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

(UNAUDITED)

**City of Norfolk, Virginia
Operating Information
Schedule 5
Wastewater System Statistics
As of June 30, 2013**

The Wastewater System

The City owns and operates a sanitary sewer system (the "Wastewater System") which collects and conveys wastewater to the regional treatment agency, the Hampton Roads Sanitation District.

Approximate population served	242,800 citizens
Total wastewater pumping stations	131.0 pump stations
Miles of gravity wastewater mains	844.4 miles
Miles of wastewater force mains	66.4 miles

Organization and Management

The Department of Utilities is responsible for the operation of two enterprise funds, the Water Utilities Fund and the Wastewater Utilities Fund. Kristen M. Lentz, P.E. is the Director of Utilities and Eric G. Tucker is the Assistant Director of Utilities. The Department, which is comprised of eight divisions, is organized as follows: Water Production, Water Quality, Wastewater, Water Distribution, Water Accounts, Engineering, Accounting & Budget and the Director's Office.

Rates

Each customer using the Wastewater System is charged at a rate based on the water meter flow unless an effluent meter is used. In the absence of an effluent meter, the water meter flow is used. Rates are set by City Council. Effective in Fiscal Year 2005, the City Council established a long-term retail rate plan and starting in 2006, Fiscal Year wastewater rates increase annually by 4.0% and produces the following rates:

Fiscal Year	Retail Rate
2013	\$3.39 per 100 cubic feet
2014	\$3.53 per 100 cubic feet
Thereafter	4.0% annual increases each July 1

Largest Users

	Entity	Usage (CCF)
1	Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority	426,351
2	Old Dominion University	139,464
3	Virginia International Terminals & Norfolk International Termin	139,053
4	S.L. Nusbaum Realty	83,053
5	Norfolk State University	80,598

Operating Income

	Fiscal Year 2012	Fiscal Year 2013
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 25,695,602	\$ 25,898,789
Total Operating Expenses	<u>15,927,559</u>	<u>16,941,909</u>
Total Operating Income	<u>\$ 9,768,043</u>	<u>\$ 8,956,880</u>

**City of Norfolk, Virginia
Operating Information
Schedule 6
Parking System Statistics
As of June 30, 2013**

Short-term Parking Rates at all City-Owned Facilities, Except the MacArthur Center Garages

Time	Hourly Rates	Time	Hourly Rates
0 to 1 Hour	\$1.00	6 PM to 9 PM/Collect-On-Entry	\$3.00
1 to 2 Hours	2.00	9 PM to 3 AM/Collect-On-Entry	5.00
2 to 3 Hours	3.00	Special Event Rate/Collect-On-Entry	5.00
3 to 4 Hours	5.00		
4 to 5 Hours	7.00		
5 to 6 Hours	9.00		
6 to 7 Hours	10.00		
7 to 8 Hours	11.00		
Maximum Daily Rate (up to 24 Hours)	12.00		
Lost Ticket/Per Day	12.00		

Short-term Parking Rates at the MacArthur Center Garages

Monday - Friday	Saturday & Sunday
\$1.00 for first hour - third hour	\$1.00 for entry prior to 6 PM
\$2.00 for each additional hour until 6 PM	\$2.00 for entry after 6 PM
\$2.00 for entry after 6 PM	
Maximum of \$10.00 per 24-hour period	Maximum of \$10.00 per 24-hour period

Special Event Rates

All facilities, except the MacArthur Center Garages, have a collect-on-entry, special event rate of \$5.00 per vehicle. The MacArthur Center Garages special event fee is \$2.00 per vehicle.

Metered Parking Rates

Metered Area	General Location	Hourly Rate
Tier 1	All streets west of St. Paul's Boulevard, City Hall Avenue and south, Waterside Drive and north, and all streets east of Boush Street including Boush Street	\$0.35 per 15 minutes
Tier 2	All streets west of St. Paul's Boulevard and east of Duke Street; north of City Hall Avenue and south of Charlotte Street	\$0.25 per 15 minutes
Tier 3	All remaining downtown areas with meters; generally north of Charlotte to Princess Anne Road to east of Llewellyn to west of Monticello	\$0.15 per 15 minutes
Education Lot	Corner of St. Paul's Boulevard and City Hall Avenue	\$0.25 per 15 minutes
Spotswood Lot	Located off Colley Avenue, between Brandon and Spotswood Avenue	\$0.50 per half hour; \$2.00 maximum four hour limit
ODU Village	161 meters located on 41 st , 43 rd , 45 th , 46 th , 47 th Street and Monarch Way	\$0.25 per 30 minutes

Monthly Parking Rates at all City-Owned Facilities

Daytime rates vary from \$37.00 unreserved per month in outlying lots to \$130.00 for reserved spaces in the core downtown. Nightly monthly parking rates vary from \$20.00 per month to \$43.00 per month.

Parking Fines

Parking Violation	Fine Schedule	Parking Violation	Fine Schedule
Overtime Parking - Meter	\$15.00	No Parking - This Side	\$25.00
Overtime Parking - Time Zone	30.00	No Stopping Zone	35.00
Overtime Parking - Meter Feeding	25.00	Restricted City Lot	30.00
No Parking	30.00	No/Expired City License	50.00
No Parking - Fire Hydrant	50.00	Handicapped Parking	250.00
No Parking - Cross Walk	35.00	Taxi Stand	35.00
No Parking - Loading Zone	30.00	Blocking Driveway	30.00
No Parking - Here to Corner	30.00	Overnight Parking	25.00
No Parking - Facing Wrong Way	25.00	Parking off of Roadway	35.00
No Parking - Bus Stop	35.00	Blocking Fire Lane	100.00
No Parking - Street Cleaning	35.00		

Parking Fines

Fiscal Year	Parking Tickets Issued	Revenue	Collection Rate
2009	71,800	\$1,979,005	77%
2010	62,670	2,072,073	81
2011	62,731	2,062,060	82
2012	58,928	2,169,813	87
2013	56,751	1,822,693	85

Additional Information

1) Parking Facilities Fund Annual Budget is contained in the City of Norfolk Approved Operating Budget.
July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013
July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

2) Parking Facilities Fund Financial Statements are contained in the financial section "Enterprise Funds" of each respective year's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

3) Financial information on the Parking Facilities Fund is provided in the "Introductory Section" and the "Financial Section" of each respective year's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.



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OTHER REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS



COMPLIANCE SECTION





KPMG LLP
Suite 1900
440 Monticello Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23510

**Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance
and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with
*Government Auditing Standards***

The Honorable Members of City Council
City of Norfolk, Virginia:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns* (Specifications), issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Norfolk (the City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2013.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.



Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts, and certain provisions of other laws and regulations specified in the Specifications, Chapters Two and Three. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported herein under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, the results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under the Specifications and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2013-010 through 2013-014.

Responses to the Findings

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The City's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and the Specifications in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KPMG LLP

Norfolk, Virginia
December 23, 2013



KPMG LLP
Suite 1900
440 Monticello Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23510

Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program; Report on Internal Control over Compliance; and Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*

The Honorable Members of City Council
City of Norfolk, Virginia:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Norfolk's (the City's) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2013. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the City's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance.

Basis for Qualified Opinion on Disaster Grants – Public Assistance

As described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, the City did not comply with the reporting requirements regarding CFDA 97.036 Disaster Grants – Public Assistance as described in finding number 2013-008. Compliance with such reporting requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the City to comply with the requirements applicable to that program.

Qualified Opinion on Disaster Grants – Public Assistance

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on CFDA 97.036 Disaster Grants – Public Assistance for the year ended June 30, 2013.

Unmodified Opinion on Each of the Other Major Federal Programs

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its other major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2013.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed other instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133 and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as the following items:

Finding #	CFDA #	Program (or Cluster) Name	Compliance Requirement
2013-003	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Eligibility
2013-004	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Subrecipient Monitoring
2013-005	16.804 (ARRA)	Justice Assistance Grant	Reporting
2013-005	16.710 (ARRA)	Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	Reporting
2013-006	93.959	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	Procurement and Suspension and Debarment
2013-006	84.010, 84.389 (ARRA)	Title 1, Part A	Procurement and Suspension and Debarment
2013 – 006	84.377, 84.388 (ARRA)	School Improvement Grants	Procurement and Suspension and Debarment
2013 – 008	97.036	Disaster Grants – Public Assistance	Reporting
2013-009	20.205 (ARRA)	Highway Planning and Construction	Reporting

Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters. The City's responses to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our

audit of compliance, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2013-008 for reporting under the Disaster Grant – Public Assistance, CFDA#20.205 to be a material weakness.

A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as the following items to be significant deficiencies:

Finding #	CFDA #	Program (or Cluster) Name	Compliance Requirement
2013-001	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Special Tests and Provisions – Non-Cooperation
2013-002	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Special Tests and Provisions – Refusal to Work
2013-003	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Eligibility
2013-005	16.804 (ARRA)	Justice Assistance Grant	Reporting
2013-005	16.710 (ARRA)	Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	Reporting
2013-006	93.959	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	Procurement and

Finding #	CFDA #	Program (or Cluster) Name	Compliance Requirement
		Block Grant	Suspension and Debarment
2013-006	84.010, 84.389 (ARRA)	Title 1, Part A	Procurement and Suspension and Debarment
2013-006	84.388 (ARRA)	School Improvement Grants	Procurement and Suspension and Debarment
2013-007	93.914	HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	Matching, Level of Effort, and Earmarking
2013-009	20.205 (ARRA)	Highway Planning and Construction	Reporting

The City's responses to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by OMB Circular A-133

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. We issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2013, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by OMB Circular A-133 and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditure of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.



THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

(1) Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

- (a) The type of report issued on the financial statements: **Unmodified opinion**
- (b) Material weaknesses in internal control were disclosed by the audit of the financial statements: **None**
- (c) Significant deficiencies in internal control were disclosed by the audit of the financial statements: **None**
- (d) Noncompliance, which is material to the financial statements: **None**

Federal Awards

- (a) Material weaknesses in internal control over major programs: **2013-008**
- (b) Significant deficiencies in internal control over major programs: **2013-001 through 2013-003, 2013-005 through 2013-007, and 2013-009**
- (c) The type of report issued on compliance each for major program:

Federal programs	CFDA No.	Opinion type
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	93.558	Unqualified
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	Unqualified
Justice Assistance Grant	16.804 (ARRA)	Unqualified
Disaster Grants – Public Assistance	97.036	Qualified
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	93.959	Unqualified
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds	66.458	Unqualified
Title I, Part A Cluster	84.010 and 84.389 (ARRA)	Unqualified
School Improvement Grants Cluster	84.377 and 84.388 (ARRA)	Unqualified
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205(ARRA)	Unqualified
HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	93.914	Unqualified
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710 (ARRA)	Unqualified

- (d) Any audit findings, which are required to be reported under Section 510(a) of OMB Circular A-133: **2013-003 through 2013-6, 2013-8 and 2013-009.**
- (e) Major programs:
 - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): CFDA No. 93.558

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Year ended June 30, 2013

- State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: CFDA No. 10.561
- Justice Assistance Grant: CFDA No. 16.804 (ARRA)
- Disaster Grants – Public Assistance: CFDA No. 97.036
- Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant: CFDA No. 93.959
- Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds: CFDA No. 66.458
- Title I, Part A Cluster: CFDA Nos. 84.010 and 84.389 (ARRA)
- School Improvement Grants Cluster: CFDA Nos. 84.377 and 84.388 (ARRA)
- Highway Planning and Construction: CFDA No. 20.205 (ARRA)
- HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants: CFDA No. 93.914
- Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants: CFDA No. 16.710 (ARRA)

(i) Dollar threshold used to determine Type A programs: \$3,000,000

(j) Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee under Section 530 of OMB Circular A-133: No

(2) Financial Statement Findings

None

(3) Findings and Questioned Costs Related to Federal Awards

Finding# 2013-001: Special Tests and Provisions – Child Support Non-Cooperation

Program, CFDA No., Program Year, Federal Agency, Pass-Through Agency, Grant Number

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: CFDA No. 93.558, Program Year 2013, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) – Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Social Services, award BEN-10-057-16.

Recipient

City of Norfolk

Criteria

In accordance with 45 CFR Section 264.30, once notified by the Virginia Division of Child Support Enforcement (DCSE) that an individual is not cooperating, the City is required to reduce or terminate assistance to the individual.

Condition Found

In a sample of 80 instances of noncooperation tested, one family received an additional monthly payment after benefits should have been terminated.

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Year ended June 30, 2013

Perspective and Questioned Costs

Out of 80 instances of noncooperation selected for testwork, 1 family received an additional payment of \$240. The total amount sampled was \$21,337. Because the City is the administrator of these local funds and the State provides payments directly to the individuals, there are no questioned costs to the City in relation to these findings.

Cause and Effect

The requirement to stop benefits based on a DCSE referral was not administered in a timely manner, indicating inconsistencies in the process.

Recommendation

The City should enhance its process to ensure that benefits are terminated timely for all cases referred by the DCSE due to noncooperation.

Views of Responsible Officials

Management agrees with the finding. The TANF and VIEW workers continue to receive refresher training on DCSE policy. Notifications are received on the first of the month from the ADAPT notification system. On the 6th of the month, the Supervisor receives an alert on cases that have not been processed and alerts the worker to process immediately. Supervisors will continue to review 100% of case actions. Program Supervisors, on the 9th of the month, will check the notification system to make sure the case actions have been taken in ADAPT and on the work list. Standard operating procedures have been established to ensure timely and accurate processing of cases. All workers are advised to review the wrap-up menu screens in ADAPT to ensure accurate TANF payments. Workers will establish a claim or create a benefit adjustment as soon as possible following the discovery of an error.

Finding# 2013-002: Special Tests and Provisions – Refusal to Work (VIEW)

Program, CFDA No., Program Year, Federal Agency, Pass-Through Agency, Grant Number

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: CFDA No. 93.558, Program Year 2012, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) – Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Social Services, award BEN-10-057-16.

Recipient

City of Norfolk

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

Criteria

In accordance with 45 CFR section 261.14, the City is required to reduce or terminate assistance to the individual once it has been determined that a recipient receiving assistance refuses to work, subject to any good cause or other exemptions established by the State.

Condition Found

In our sample of 80 Refusal to Work (VIEW) sanctions tested, one family received an additional two months of TANF benefit payments after assistance should have been terminated and one family did not have a sanction imposed in a timely manner.

Perspective and Questioned Costs

One out of 80 sanctions selected for testwork received additional payments of \$640. Each sanction selected for testwork represented the last full monthly payment for assistance. The total amount sampled was \$24,246. Another family did not have a sanction imposed in a timely manner; however, no additional payments were made due to an unrelated sanction on the recipient's account. Because the City is the administrator of these funds and the State provides payments directly to the individuals, there are no questioned costs to the City in relation to this finding.

Cause and Effect

The requirement to stop benefit payments based on a sanction was not administered in a timely manner, indicating inconsistencies in the process.

Recommendation

The City should implement a process to ensure that all sanctions are imposed in a timely manner.

Views of Responsible Officials

Management agrees with the finding. The request to sanction continues to be sent immediately by the VIEW unit to the TANF Benefits Supervisor. The benefit worker sends the Advanced Notice of Proposed Action within three working days. On the 23rd of each month, the VIEW worker checks the profile to make sure the case is discontinued or suspended. If the action was not taken, the Benefit Supervisor follows up to ensure all actions are taken before the end of the month. The Benefit Supervisor will review the cases with a more precise level of detail and more often so that if an error is found, it can be corrected in a timely manner.

Finding# 2013-003: Eligibility

Program, CFDA No., Program Year, Federal Agency, Pass-Through Agency, Grant Number

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: CFDA No. 93.558, Program Year 2012, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) – Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Social Services, award BEN-10-057-16.

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

Recipient

City of Norfolk

Criteria

In accordance with the eligibility requirements of the TANF grant, the City is required to maintain sufficient documentation and approval support for the determination of compliance with the eligibility criteria for individuals applying for TANF assistance. Specifically, the TANF Guidance Manual section 201.1 specifies each factor that is required for the individual to be eligible to receive benefits.

Condition Found

In a sample of 40 cases tested for eligibility, one family received two months of TANF benefit payments for a total of \$305 before a signed application was received from the applicant. The signature by the applicant evidences the applicant's final approval of the accuracy of the information contained in the application. Another family did not have the completed application to support the criteria above. This family received 5 months of TANF benefit payments in the amount of \$1,015.

In addition, in one out of 80 sample items for the special tests and provisions - noncooperation, an ineligible recipient was receiving benefit payments. The individual selected for noncooperation testwork reapplied for benefits after March 1, 2012 and based on eligibility criteria, was erroneously approved. The family received two months of ineligible payments in the amount of \$501.

Perspective and Questioned Costs

Two out of 40 cases selected for eligibility testwork were deemed inappropriately determined. Another case was identified in error during the testing of another compliance requirement. Eligibility is tested on an attribute and case basis and the total population tested is not quantified.

Cause and Effect

The City should implement a process to ensure that all eligibility applications are properly reviewed, approved, and maintained. We further recommend that the City increase the frequency and precision of management's review of applications for benefits to ensure errors are detected and resolved in a timely manner.

Recommendation

The City should implement a process to ensure that all eligibility applications are properly approved and maintained. We further recommend that the City increase the frequency and precision level of management's review to ensure errors are detected and resolved in a timely manner.

Views of Responsible Officials

Management agrees with the finding. Individual training on proper procedures and TANF policies have been reinforced with all workers.

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

Finding# 2013-004: Subrecipient Monitoring

Program, CFDA No., Program Year, Federal Agency, Pass-Through Agency, Grant Number

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: CFDA No. 93.558, Program Year 2012, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) – Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Social Services, award BEN-10-057-16.

Recipient

City of Norfolk

Criteria

In accordance with 2 CFR section 25.110 and appendix A to 2 CFR part 25, the City is required to ensure that all Non-ARRA subrecipients have provided a Dun and Bradstreet Data Universal Number system (DUNS) number as part of their subaward application or, if not with the application, then before any award is made. In accordance with 2 CFR section 25.205, the City may not make an award to an entity until a valid DUNS number is obtained. In accordance with 2 CFR section 25.210, the City can add the DUNS number to an renewal contract if the contract had previously been approved.

Condition Found

For one subrecipient tested, management of the TANF grant did not obtain the DUNS number from the subrecipient prior to the approval of the subrecipient's contract renewal for fiscal year 2013.

Perspective and Questioned Costs

There are no questioned costs associated with the failure to obtain the DUNS number as management was able to subsequently obtain the required information

Cause and Effect

Management's controls did not operate effectively to ensure that the City was in compliance with the requirement regarding the acquisition of the DUNS number.

Recommendation

We recommend that the City develop procedures and policies to ensure it obtains DUNS numbers for all subrecipients prior to approval of subawards and upon subaward renewals.

Views of Responsible Officials

Management agrees with the finding. Department management has worked with the City's Purchasing Agent to enhance the existing procurement policy by requiring departments to submit a copy of the applicable federal grant when submitting requisitions and requests for proposals that will utilize federal grant funding. This requirement will alert the Office of Purchasing of all funding requirements including that of obtaining a DUNS numbers prior to approval of the procurement. Additionally, management will ensure that all subrecipients obtain a DUNS number, and will confirm DUNS numbers and active status each year prior to contract renewals.

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

Finding# 2013-005: Reporting

Program, CFDA No., Program Year, Federal Agency, Pass-Through Agency, Grant Number

- Justice Assistance Grant: CFDA No. 16.804 (ARRA), Program Year 2013, U.S. Department of Justice, award 2009-SB-B9-1941.
- Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants: CFDA No. 16.710 (ARRA), Program Year 2013, U.S. Department of Justice, award 2009RJWX0085.

Recipient

City of Norfolk

Criteria

In accordance with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the City of Norfolk is required to accurately complete and submit to FederalReporting.gov, a report under Section 1512, ARRA Funds Received and Expenditures Made, for each quarter no later than the 10th day after the end of each calendar quarter.

Condition Found

Justice Assistance Grant: Of the two Section 1512 ARRA reports tested, both reports were inaccurately submitted to FederalReporting.gov. In addition our sample of two Section 1512 ARRA reports were found to have been prepared, reviewed, and submitted by the same individual.

Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants: Of the three Section 1512 ARRA reports tested, one report was inaccurately submitted to FederalReporting.gov. In addition, in our sample of three Section 1512 ARRA reports, all three were found to have been prepared, reviewed, and submitted by the same individual.

Perspective and Questioned Costs

Justice Assistance Grant: Of the two Section 1512 ARRA reports tested, one report overstated expenditures by \$175,619 and one report understated expenditures by \$177,156, for a total net difference of \$1,537.

Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants: The report identified understated expenditures by \$29,861.

Cause and Effect

The requirement to accurately report ARRA expenditures to the federal government during the quarter was not administered consistently, which led to inaccurate reporting. In addition, the absence of proper segregation of duties increases the risk of reporting errors.

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

Recommendation

We recommend that the City implement a control to ensure that all reports are reviewed by someone other than the preparer prior to their submission to ensure that the reports are completed in an accurate manner.

Views of Responsible Officials

Management agrees with the finding in that the reports are required to be submitted with accurate information reflecting the activities for the quarter. The City has reviewed the reporting requirements related to Section 1512 ARRA funds and also improved procedures on oversight in order to ensure accuracy of information provided to the federal government.

Finding# 2013-006: Procurement and Suspension and Debarment

Program, CFDA No., Program Year, Federal Agency, Pass-Through Agency, Grant Number

- Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant: CFDA No. 93.959, Program Year 2013, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) – Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, awarded through a performance contract that did not disclose an award number.
- Title 1, Part A, CFDA No. 84.010 and 84.389 (ARRA), Program Years 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013, U.S. Department of Education, Virginia Department of Education, awards 2010-S010A100046, 2011-S010A110046, 2012-S010A120046, and 2013-S010A130046.
- School Improvement Grants, CFDA No. 84.377 and 84.388 (ARRA), Program Year 2013, U.S. Department of Education, Virginia Department of Education, awards 118-S388A090047 – 42990 and 118-S377A090047 – 43040.

Recipient

City of Norfolk and the Norfolk Public Schools

Criteria

In accordance with 2 CFR part 180, Non-Federal entities are prohibited from contracting with or making subawards under covered transactions to parties that are suspended or debarred or whose principles are suspended or debarred. “Covered Transactions” include those procurement contracts for goods or services awarded under a nonprocurement transaction (e.g., grant or cooperative agreement) that are expected to equal or exceed \$25,000 or meet certain other specified criteria. When a nonfederal entity enters into a covered transaction with an entity at a lower tier, the nonfederal entity must verify that the entity is not suspended or debarred or otherwise excluded. This verification may be accomplished by checking the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS) maintained by the General Services Administration (GSA) (now called System for Award Management “SAM”), collecting a certification from the entity, or adding a clause or condition to the covered transaction with that entity.

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

Condition Found

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (City of Norfolk): For two out of three vendors sampled, management was unable to provide documentation demonstrating the required review of the vendor's suspension and debarment status prior to awarding the vendor a contract. For one of the two vendors, a suspension and debarment certification was supposed to be included in the bid package received. However, a different document was incorrectly submitted in place of the certification in the final bid package and the omission was not identified or remediated.

Title I (Norfolk Public Schools): In a sample of seven vendors tested, management was unable to provide documentation of management's review of suspension and debarment prior to use of vendor's services.

For four of the seven vendors selected for testwork, management utilized a cooperative agreement, under which they purchase goods or services through a procurement process performed by another municipality or school district. For these four instances, management was unable to provide documentation as to its assessment of suspension and debarment prior to use of the vendor.

School Improvement (Norfolk Public Schools): Management utilized a cooperative agreement, under which they purchase goods or services through a procurement process performed by another municipality or school district, for one of four vendors selected for testwork. For this procurement, management was unable to provide documentation as to its assessment of suspension and debarment prior to use of the vendor.

Perspective and Questioned Costs

There were no questioned costs as none of the vendors noted were identified as being suspended or debarred based on a subsequent review of the System for Award Management.

Cause and Effect

Management had not implemented a process for all types of contracts that supported management's determination and verification that a vendor was not suspended or debarred at the time of procurement.

Recommendation

The City and Schools should implement a process to verify and document vendors' suspension and debarment through the SAM, collecting a certification from the entity, or adding a clause or condition to the covered transaction with the entity before entering into the contract with the vendor.

Views of Responsible Officials

City Officials:

Management agrees with the finding and has remedied the situation for future procurements by including a specific memorandum that asks the buyer to certify that the vendor is neither suspended nor debarred before entering into the contract.

School Officials:

Management agrees with the finding and has remedied the condition for future procurements by utilizing SAM.gov for all contracts. A screen shot of the SAM search will be placed in the contract folder as

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

evidence of the verification. The purchasing department's web page has also been updated to include a link to the SAM site and all buyers have established login credentials.

Finding# 2013-007: Matching, Level of Effort, and Earmarking

Program, CFDA No., Program Year, Federal Agency, Pass-Through Agency, Grant Number

HIV Emergency Relief Grant: CFDA No. 93.914, Program Years March 1, 2012 through February 28, 2013 and March 1, 2013 through February 28, 2014, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), awards H89HA00053 and H89HA0053-14-00.

Recipient

City of Norfolk

Criteria

In accordance with 42 USC 300ff-15(a)(1)(B-C), each political subdivision within the metropolitan area is required to maintain its level of expenditures use for HIV-related services to individuals with HIV disease at a level equal to its level of such expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. Political subdivisions within the Transitional Grant Area (TGA) may not use funds received under the HIV grants to maintain the required level of HIV-related services in accordance with 42 USC 300ff-15(a)(1)(B).

Condition

Upon initial inquiry, management was not aware of all Transitional Grant Area costs expensed; therefore, management did not effectively monitor political subdivision spending within the Transitional Grant Area in accordance with the criteria above.

Perspective and Questioned Costs

There were no questioned costs associated with this finding.

Cause and Effect

Ineffective monitoring of political subdivision spending can lead to noncompliance with the requirement to spend an amount that is equal to or exceeds the amount spent on HIV related expenditures in the preceding fiscal year.

Recommendation

The City should implement a process to ensure that HIV related expenditures spent by the TGA are effectively monitored during the year to ensure that the compliance requirement is satisfied.

Views of Responsible Officials

An effort has been made to identify all sources of local expenditures spent by the members of the TGA. In the future, these local costs will be monitored on a periodic basis throughout the year to ensure compliance with the maintenance of effort requirement.

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

Finding# 2013-008: Reporting

Program, CFDA No., Program Year, Federal Agency, Pass-Through Agency, Grant Number

Disaster Grants – Public Assistance: CFDA No. 97.036, Program Year March 21, 2012 through March 28, 2013, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, award FEMA-4024-PW-00756.

Recipient

City of Norfolk

Criteria

In accordance with the Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Emergency Management information for the City of Norfolk dated April 10, 2012, the City of Norfolk is required to complete and submit to the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) quarterly progress reports on outstanding large projects no later than 15th day after a quarter-end. The performance report is required under 44 CFR 13.40.

Condition

One outstanding large project existed during the fiscal year 2013; project number 756 for the Lamberts Point Golf Course. The respective project worksheet was signed by FEMA for approval of the obligated funds on March 21, 2012. No quarterly progress reports were completed and submitted to VDEM during the 2012 or 2013 fiscal year for this outstanding large project.

In addition, the final reporting and requirements for reimbursement from the state were not performed on a timely basis. The state requires actual receipts to be submitted to the state agency in order to provide reimbursement to the City. Other than the Lambert Golf Course, all allowable federal expenditure activity caused by the Hurricane Irene event between August 26, 2011 and August 28, 2011 was incurred by the City as of June 30, 2012. At the time of the audit field work for the June 30, 2013 audit, management had not submitted the reimbursement requests to the state.

Perspective and Questioned Costs

There were no questioned costs associated with this finding.

Cause and Effect

Management was not aware of the requirement to accurately and timely report to the state on outstanding large projects.

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

Recommendation

The City should implement a process to ensure that all reports are completed and submitted in a timely and accurate manner while monitoring which projects are open and which projects are ongoing.

Views of Responsible Officials

The City concurs with the recommendation, and will assure that the City, will prepare progress reports as guided by the grant primary recipient, VDEM, and that agency's established reporting systems. Previously, there was a misunderstanding that reports were required when no new activity or significant change in project status had occurred during the reporting periods.

Finding# 2013-009: Reporting

Program, CFDA No., Program Year, Federal Agency, Pass-Through Agency, Grant Number:

Highway Paving and Construction, CFDA No. 20.205 (ARRA), Program Year 2013, U.S. Department of Transportation, Virginia Department of Transportation, project number U000-122-219 (UPC 94434).

Criteria

In accordance with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Information for Virginia Localities dated February 1, 2010, the City of Norfolk is required to complete and submit to the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) the Monthly Status Report (1585), Employment Summary Report (1587), and Project Certifications through the VDOT reporting tool no later than the 5th, 13th, and 30th of each month, respectively.

Condition

Upon review of 4 months of VDOT report submissions, none of the monthly status reports and the employment status reports were submitted within the required timelines. However, all the project certifications were submitted within the required timelines.

In addition, the information in relation to the percentage of completion and amount disbursed contained in the monthly status report did not agree to source documentation in 4 out of 4 instances; although, the information is available from other sources such as the monthly reimbursement requests.

Perspective and Questioned Costs

This is a repeat finding from the prior year audit. The project was substantially complete before the prior year audit report was issued. There are no known questioned costs associated with this finding.

Cause and Effect

The requirement to accurately and timely report to the state was not administered consistently, which lead to instances of noncompliance in the process.

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

Recommendation

City management should develop and implement a policy to ensure that all reports are completed and submitted in a timely and accurate manner.

Views of Responsible Officials

Management agrees with the finding in that reports are required to be submitted accurately and on time even in instances when there is no activity to report. The City has reviewed the reporting and certification requirements and due dates with VDOT in order to ensure timely submission of data. The City will improve procedures on oversight to ensure reports are submitted by the required due dates.

Information will never match on the monthly status reports because the grant flows through two entities, VDOT and the City. The amount dispersed is the amount VDOT reimbursed the City plus any administrative costs charged to the grant. VDOT is the recipient of the grant and would be the entity that reconciles the amount.

(4) Findings and Questioned Costs Relating to Commonwealth of Virginia

State Finding 2013-010: Comprehensive Services Act Pool Fund Disbursements

In accordance with the Auditor of Public Accounts *Specifications for Counties, Cities, and Towns*, *Chapter 3*, Section 12, local government officials are required to determine the allowability of expenditures for troubled youths and families prior to disbursing the funds. In a sample of 25 payments tested, one payment was made for room and board in the amount of \$3,565. The amount was approved, but it was not specifically approved by a Comprehensive Service Act representative as required by the *Chapter 3, Section 12*. City management should develop and implement a process to ensure that allowable costs are approved by the appropriate personnel prior to being processed for disbursement with CSA funds.

Views of Responsible Officials

Management concurs with this finding. The City has updated our expenditure approval process to accommodate unusual and irregular fund source changes that require additional approvals to ensure expenditures have the necessary approvals affixed to supporting documents in the future.

State Finding 2013-011: Terminated Users

In accordance with the Auditor of Public Accounts *Specifications for Counties, Cities, and Towns*, *Chapter 3, Section 15*, local government officials are required to terminate the access privileges of all VDSS system users within three working days of employment termination. In our testwork of 10 terminated employees, four employees were not terminated within the three-day threshold. We recommend that the City implement a management review control over the access termination process to ensure that access is terminated within the appropriate time frame.

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

Views of Responsible Officials

Management concurs with this finding. The City will implement a management review control over the access termination process to ensure that access is terminated within the appropriate time frame.

State Finding 2013-012: Business Continuity Plan

In accordance with the Auditor of Public Accounts *Specification for Counties, Cities, and Towns, Chapter 3, Section 15*, local government officials are required to prepare a written Business Continuity Plan based on the Department Plan Template updated within the previous 12 months. KPMG obtained the Business Continuity Plan, noting that the Plan had not been updated since August 2011. We recommend the City develop and implement a process to ensure the Business Continuity Plan is being updated on an annual basis.

Views of Responsible Officials

Management concurs with this finding. The City is currently working to update the business continuity plan with a goal of having it completed by the end of the year.

State Finding 2013-013: Annual Access Review

In accordance with the Auditor of Public Accounts *Specification for Counties, Cities, and Towns, Chapter 3, Section 15*, local government officials are required to review local employees' access to systems to determine whether the current computer access request form on file is appropriate and matches the access granted in the system. Local government officials are also required to review the access at least once per year. In a sample of 25 employees, one individual had access to the OASIS system, that was not authorized on their computer access request form.

Additionally, there was no direct evidence of review that was performed by local government for any of the 25 employees selected in fiscal year 2013.

Views of Responsible Officials

Management concurs with this finding. While the City did conduct a review of the access granted to our systems for our employees, the certifications/documentation reviewed did not satisfy the new APA guidelines that were issued in July 2013. The City will communicate and work with the State Security Office to ensure that the City's future processes will satisfy the new APA requirements.

THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Year ended June 30, 2013

State Finding 2013-014: Unclaimed Property

In accordance with the Virginia Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act in Chapter 11.1 of Title 55 of the Code of Virginia, local governments holding funds or other property presumed abandoned under the Act must file a report listing the unclaimed property as of June 30 of each year. Section 55-210.9 states that all intangible property (checks are defined as intangible property in accordance with 55.210.2) held for the owner by any public authority that has remained unclaimed by the owner for more than one year after it became payable is presumed abandoned. Management filed the reports timely, but in our testwork of 30 outstanding checks at June 30, two checks totaling \$932.59 were improperly excluded from the reports filed with the state. We recommend that management implement a control across the City to ensure that all unclaimed property is accurately and completely submitted to the state.

Views of Responsible Officials

Management concurs with this finding. One check was not timely escheated due to human error. With regard to the second check that was not timely escheated, the City was awaiting response from another agency as it dealt with an offender's open case file. Internal controls in this area have been enhanced such that a separate individual will review and verify the list of checks that need to be escheated to ensure unclaimed property is submitted by the required deadlines.