



2020

Comprehensive Annual

# FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020





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**City of Norfolk, Virginia  
Comprehensive Annual  
Financial Report  
For the Fiscal Year Ended  
June 30, 2020**

**Prepared by:  
The Department of Finance**

**Christine Garczynski  
Director of Finance**



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## **CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

### **Code of Ethics**

The City of Norfolk conducts its business fairly, impartially, ethically and in compliance with all laws and regulations. The City is committed to conducting its business with integrity underlying all relationships, including those with citizens, customers, suppliers, communities and among employees. The highest standards of ethical conduct are required of City employees in performing their responsibilities. Employees will not engage in conduct or activity that may raise questions as to the City's honesty, impartiality or reputation, or otherwise negatively reflect on the City.

### **Values**

Accountability, Integrity, Innovation and Respect

### **Acknowledgments**

This report has been accomplished through the efficient and dedicated services of the staff of the Department of Finance and contributing departments and our independent auditors, CliftonLarsonAllen LLP. The contributions of all are invaluable and clearly reflect the high standards set by the City of Norfolk.

It is also appropriate to thank the City Manager, Deputy City Managers, Mayor and Members of the City Council for making possible the excellent financial position of the City through their interest and support in planning and conducting the financial affairs of the City.



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**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<u>Exhibit</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<b>INTRODUCTORY SECTION:</b>	
	Municipal Officials	4-5
	Organizational Chart	6
	Transmittal Letter	7-30
	Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting	31
	<b>FINANCIAL SECTION:</b>	
	<b>Independent Auditors' Report</b>	37
	<b>Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)</b>	43
	<b>Basic Financial Statements:</b>	
	<b>Government-wide Financial Statements:</b>	
1	Statement of Net Position	61
2	Statement of Activities	62
	<b>Fund Financial Statements:</b>	
	<b>Governmental Funds:</b>	
A-1	Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	63
A-2	Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position	64
A-3	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	65
A-4	Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities	66
	<b>Proprietary Funds:</b>	
B-1	Statement of Fund Net Position	67
B-2	Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	68
B-3	Statement of Cash Flows	69
	<b>Fiduciary Funds:</b>	
C-1	Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	70
C-2	Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Pension Trust Fund – Employees' Retirement System	71
	<b>Component Units:</b>	
D-1	Statement of Net Position	72
D-2	Statement of Activities	73
	<b>Notes to the Basic Financial Statements</b>	77-160
	<b>Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited):</b>	
	NERS Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios	163
	NERS Schedule of Employer Contributions	164
	VRS State Constitutional Offices Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios	165



**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<u>Exhibit</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<b>Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited) - continued:</b>	
	VRS State Constitutional Offices Schedule of Employer Contributions	166
	VRS Teachers Retirement Plan Schedule of the School Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	167
	VRS Teachers Retirement Plan Schedule of School Board Contributions	168
	VRS School Board Political Subdivisions' Schedule of Changes in the School Board's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios	169
	VRS School Board Political Subdivisions' Schedule of Contributions	170
	City OPEB Liability Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios	171
	City Line of Duty OPEB Liability Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios	172
	School Board OPEB Liability Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios	173
	VRS – HIC and GLI Programs Schedule of Changes in School Board's Share of the Net OPEB Liability	174-176
	VRS – HIC and GLI Programs Schedule of School Board Contributions	177-179
	Notes to the Required Supplementary Information related to Pensions and OPEB	180-181
<b>E-1</b>	Schedule of Revenue, Budget and Actual – General Fund	182
<b>E-2</b>	Schedule of Expenditures, Budget and Actual – General Fund	183
	Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Reconciliation of (non-GAAP) Budgetary Basis to GAAP	184
	<b>Other Supplementary Information:</b>	
<b>F-1</b>	Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	189
<b>F-2</b>	Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	190
<b>G-1</b>	Combining Statement of Net Position – Internal Service Funds	193
<b>G-2</b>	Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position – Internal Service Funds	194
<b>G-3</b>	Combining Statement of Cash Flows – Internal Service Funds	195
<b>H-1</b>	Combining Balance Sheet – Agency Funds	199
<b>H-2</b>	Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities – Agency Funds	200
<b>J-1</b>	Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual – Special Revenue Funds	203-207
<b>J-2</b>	Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual – Internal Service Funds	208
<b>J-3</b>	Schedule of Expenditures – Budget and Actual - Capital Improvement Program	209-210
<b>Table</b>	<b>STATISTICAL SECTION (Unaudited):</b>	
<b>I</b>	Financial Trends Information	
	Schedule 1 – Net Position by Category	215
	Schedule 2, 2-1 – Changes in Net Position	216-217
	Schedule 3 – Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	218
	Schedule 4 – Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds	219
	Schedule 5 – Program Revenue by Function	220
	Schedule 6 – Total Revenue by Source, Governmental Funds	221



**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<b>STATISTICAL SECTION (Unaudited) - continued:</b>	
<b>II</b>	Revenue Capacity Information Schedule 1 – Assessed Valuations and Estimated Actual Values of Taxable Property Schedule 2 – Direct Property Rates Schedule 3 – Principal Property Taxpayers Schedule 4 – Property Tax Levy and Collections by Tax Year	222 223 224 225
<b>III</b>	Debt Capacity Information Schedule 1 – Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Schedule 2 – Ratios of General Bonded Debt, Total Assessed Value and Bonded Debt Per Capita Schedule 3 – Computation of Direct Bonded Debt Schedule 4 – Legal Debt Margin Schedule 5 – Revenue Bonds Debt Service Coverage, Water Utility Fund Schedule 6 – Revenue Bonds Debt Service Coverage, Wastewater Utility Fund Schedule 7 – Ratio of Annual Debt Service Expenditures for General Bonded Debt and Other Debt	226 227 227 228 229 230 231
<b>IV</b>	Demographic and Economic Information Schedule 1 – Population Statistics Schedule 2 – Ten Largest Employers Schedule 3 – New Construction and Property Values Schedule 4 – Annual Employment Average by Industry	232 233 234 235
<b>V</b>	Operating Information Schedule 1 – Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Positions by Function/Program Schedule 2 – Operating Indicators by Function/Program Schedule 3 – Capital Assets and Infrastructure Statistics by Function/Program Schedule 4 – Water System Statistics Schedule 5 – Wastewater System Statistics Schedule 6 – Parking System Statistics	236 237 238 239-240 241 242
	<b>COMPLIANCE SECTION</b> Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	247-248 249-251
	<b>OTHER REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS</b> 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 Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	255-256 257-259 261-264



**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

June 30, 2020

**Municipal Officials**

**Honorable City Council**

President and Mayor

Vice Mayor

Member

Member

Member

Member

Member

Member

Member

Kenneth Cooper Alexander

Martin A. Thomas, Jr.

Courtney R. Doyle

Mamie B. Johnson

Andria P. McClellan

Paul R. Riddick

Thomas R. Smigiel, Jr.

Angelia M. Williams Graves

**City Manager**

**Dr. Larry "Chip" H. Filer II**

Chief Deputy City Manager

Wynter Benda

Deputy City Manager

Michael Goldsmith

Deputy City Manager

James A. Rogers

Deputy City Manager

Catheryn R. Whitesell

City Attorney

Bernard A. Pishko, Esquire

City Auditor

Tammie Dantzler

City Clerk

Allan Bull

City Real Estate Assessor

W.A. (Pete) Rodda

City Treasurer

Daun Hester

Commissioner of the Revenue

C. Evans Poston, Jr.

Registrar of Voters

Stephanie Iles

Director of Budget & Strategic Planning

Gregory Patrick

Director of Cultural Facilities, Arts & Entertainment

John S. Rhamstine

Acting Director of Economic Development

Jared Chalk

Director of Emergency Preparedness & Response

James Redick

Director of Finance

Christine Garczynski

Director of Fire & Rescue Services

John DiBacco

Director of General Services

Nikki Riddick

Director of Human Resources

Marva Smith

Acting Director of Human Services

Denise Gallop

Director of Information Technology

Fraser Picard

Director of Libraries

Sonal Rastogi

Director of Marketing & Communications

Lori Crouch

Director of National Maritime Center (Nauticus)

Stephen Kirkland

Director of Neighborhood Development

Michelle Johnson

Executive Director of Norfolk Community Services Board

Sarah Paige-Fuller

Director of Planning & Community Development

George Homewood

Chief of Police

Larry Boone

Director of Public Health

Demetria Lindsay, M.D.

Director of Public Works

Richard Broad, P.E.

Director of Recreation, Parks & Open Space

Darrell Crittendon

Director of Office of Resilience

Doug Beaver

Director of Slover Library

Lynn B. Clements

Director of the Office of St. Paul's Transformation

Susan Perry

Director of Transit

Kristen M. Lentz, P.E.

Director of Utilities

Amy Inman

Director of Zoological Park

Gregory Bockheim



**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**June 30, 2020**  
**Municipal Officials**

**JUDICIAL**

**Fourth Judicial Circuit Court**

Chief Judge	Mary Jane Hall
Judge	Michelle J. Atkins
Judge	John R. Doyle, III
Judge	Junius P. Fulton, III
Judge	David W. Lannetti
Judge	Everett A. Martin, Jr.
Judge	Joseph A. Migliozzi, Jr.
Clerk	George E. Schaefer, III

**Norfolk General District Court**

Chief Judge	Tasha D. Scott
Judge	Thomas E. Baldwin
Judge	S. Clark Daugherty
Judge	Joan E. Mahoney
Judge	Michael C. Rosenblum
Clerk	Bruce A. Wilcox

**Norfolk Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court**

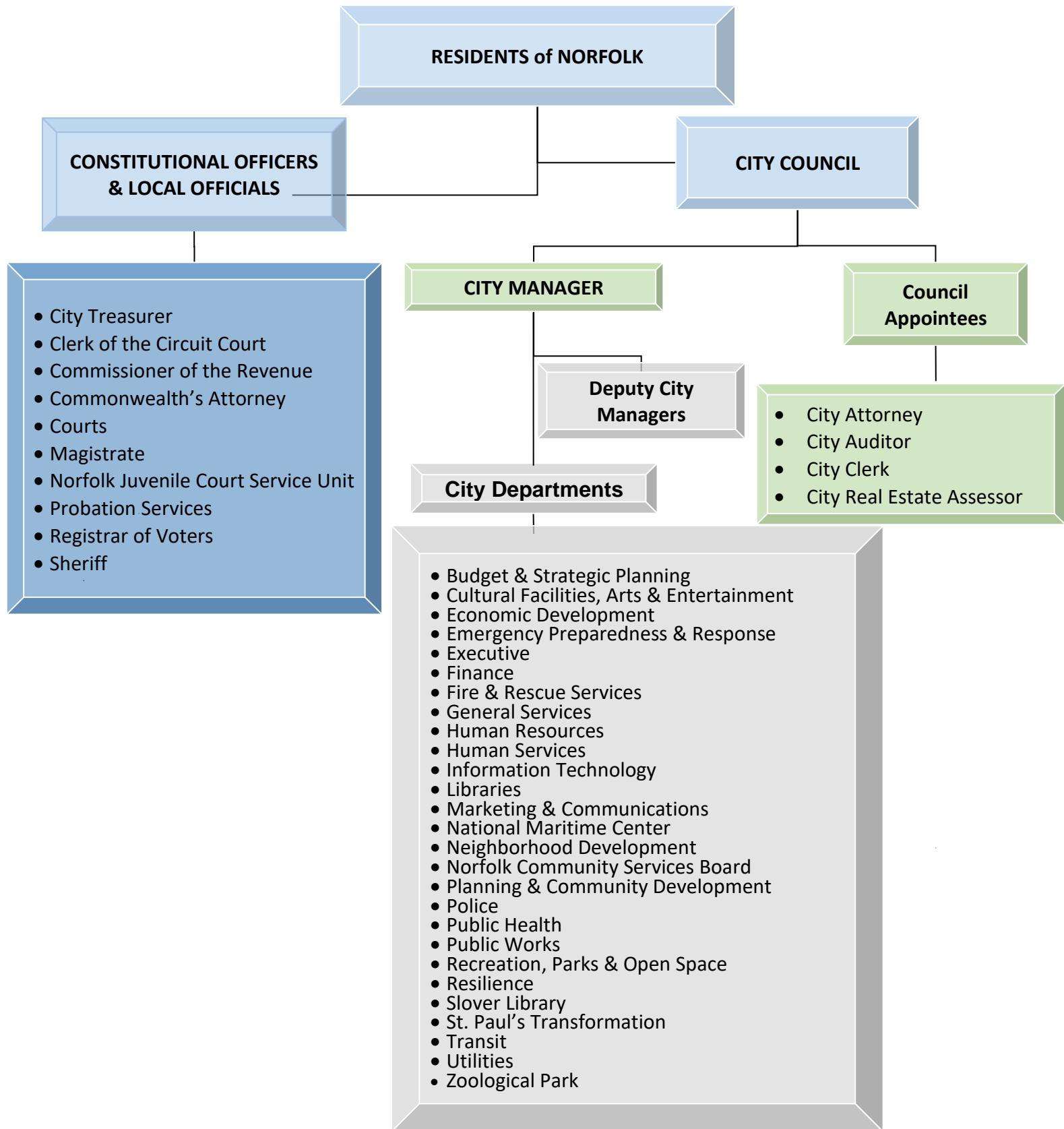
Chief Judge	Robert M. Smith
Judge	M. Randolph Carlson, II
Judge	Lauri D. Hogge
Judge	Devon Paige
Judge	Robert M. Smith
Clerk	Debra A. Hill

**Other Judicial Officials**

Commonwealth's Attorney	Gregory D. Underwood
Sheriff	Joseph P. Baron

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



December 15, 2020

To the Honorable Council and  
Residents of Norfolk, Virginia:

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Norfolk (the City) for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2020, is hereby submitted. The *Code of Virginia* and the Charter of the City of Norfolk require the City to publish, at the close of each fiscal year, a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. This report has been prepared by the Department of Finance and complies with state law and guidelines of the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

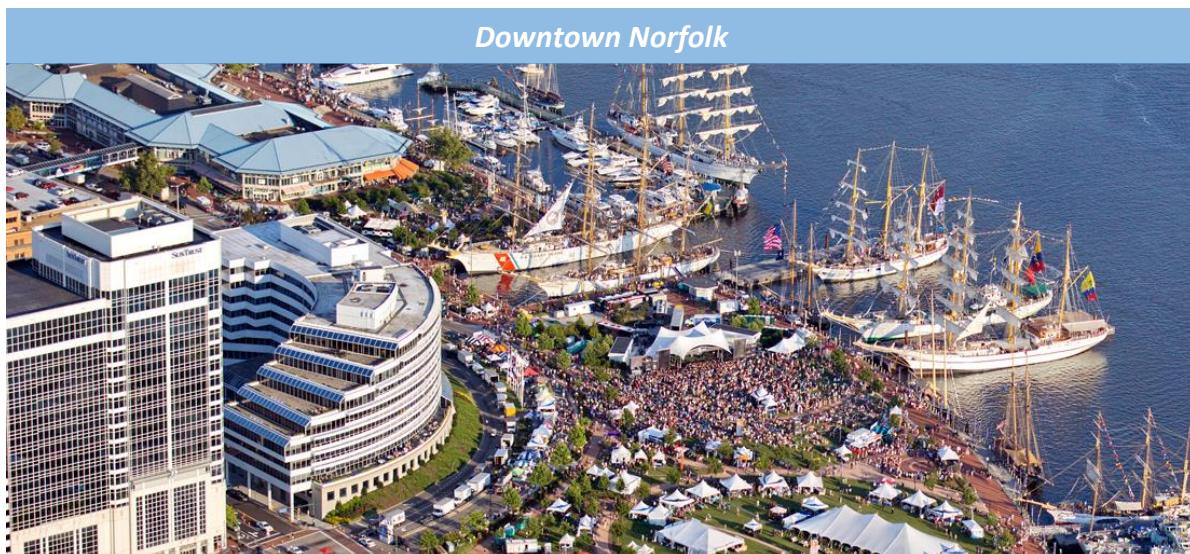
Responsibility for the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the City. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data are accurate in all material respects and are reported in a manner that presents fairly the financial position and results of operations of various funds and component units of the City as of June 30, 2020. Extensive disclosures have been included to enable the reader to gain a comprehensive understanding of the City's financial activities.

Important information regarding the financial statements and audit is discussed under the Financial Information located on page 9.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (the MD&A). The MD&A immediately follows the independent auditors' report and provides a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany 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 U.S. Office of Management and Budget Uniform Guidance. These reports are available in the Other Reports of Independent Auditors section of this report.

## Profile of the City

The City of Norfolk was established as a town in 1682, as a borough in 1736 and incorporated as a city in 1845. Norfolk is the economic, business, educational and cultural center of southeastern Virginia. Norfolk is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most populated city in Virginia and has a fun filled atmosphere with vibrant entertainment and culture, delicious cuisine, all along its 144 miles of shoreline. The City lies at the mouth of the James, Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers and the southern shores of the Chesapeake Bay, and are adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and the cities of Chesapeake, Portsmouth and Virginia Beach. With the bay, ocean and several rivers in our backyard, residents are never far from the water, which provide ample recreational opportunities and are the centerpiece of dozens of historic neighborhoods. The waterways have been central to Norfolk's identity and an ongoing source of its financial stability, thanks to a major international port, significant military facilities and related businesses.



The City Council is comprised of eight members, who formulate policies for the administration of the City. Seven members are elected through a ward system and the Mayor, Kenny Alexander, is elected at-large. The Vice Mayor, Martin A. Thomas, Jr., 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 implements the policies of the City Council, directs business procedures and appoints, with the power to remove, the heads of executive departments and other employees of the City except those otherwise specifically covered by statutory provisions. On August 1, 2019, the City Council named Dr. Larry "Chip" Filer, to serve as the City's 16<sup>th</sup> City Manager. Dr. Filer has held the position of City Manager since September 16, 2019.

The City provides a full range of general governmental services for its residents. These services include 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 maintenance of public buildings and infrastructure; coastal resilience; parks and cemeteries operations and maintenance; recreation and library services; collection and

disposal of refuse and recycling; water and wastewater utilities; construction and operation of parking facilities; arts, entertainment and cultural affairs; and general administrative services.

The City budget appropriates all funds including City, state and federal pass-through funds for education, social service, correctional facilities and judicial activities. Cities in Virginia have sole jurisdiction over the entire area within their boundaries and operate independently from any other municipal government. The City does not overlap with any other municipal jurisdiction and, consequently, citizens of Virginia cities are not subject to overlapping taxation. Further, cities in Virginia are prohibited from annexation to adjust their boundaries.

## **Financial Information**

All the financial activities of the financial reporting entity are included within this report. In accordance with the requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), the financial reporting entity consists of the primary government (the City of Norfolk), as well as its component units. The City has included the financial data of two discrete component units which are legally separate entities: The School Board for the City of Norfolk and the Economic Development Authority (EDA). The discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the primary government and to differentiate their financial position, results of operations, and cash flows from those of the primary government. The Employees' Retirement System of the City is a blended component unit, and although legally separate, it is considered a part of the City's operations, and therefore data from this entity is combined with financial information from the City. Additional information on these component units can be found in Note I of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements contained within this document.

## **COVID-19**

The outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, has spread to a large number of other countries, including the United States and to the Commonwealth of Virginia (the "Commonwealth") was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020. Developments with respect to COVID-19 continue to occur at a rapid pace, including daily as the number of infections in the Commonwealth, the United States and throughout the globe continues to increase. Accordingly, it is currently difficult to ascertain the overall extent and severity of the virus's impact.

### **COVID-19 Impacts and Response - City of Norfolk**

The City's operations have been significantly impacted by the outbreak and continued spread of COVID-19. Beginning March 17, 2020, employees were encouraged to work from home, City buildings were closed to the public and in-person transactions with citizens were discontinued. All City business is being transacted by mail, phone, or internet; however, operations of the City continue to the safest extent possible.

In anticipation of the impact of COVID-19 on the City's revenue, the City acted in March to reduce expenditures including freezing discretionary spending, reducing payments to some of our outside agency partners, furloughing most part-time staff, and implementing a hiring freeze. With these adjustments, the City concluded Fiscal Year 2020 very nearly on budget.

City Council adopted a Fiscal Year 2021 budget that is \$40 million less than originally projected to address projected COVID-related revenue impacts.

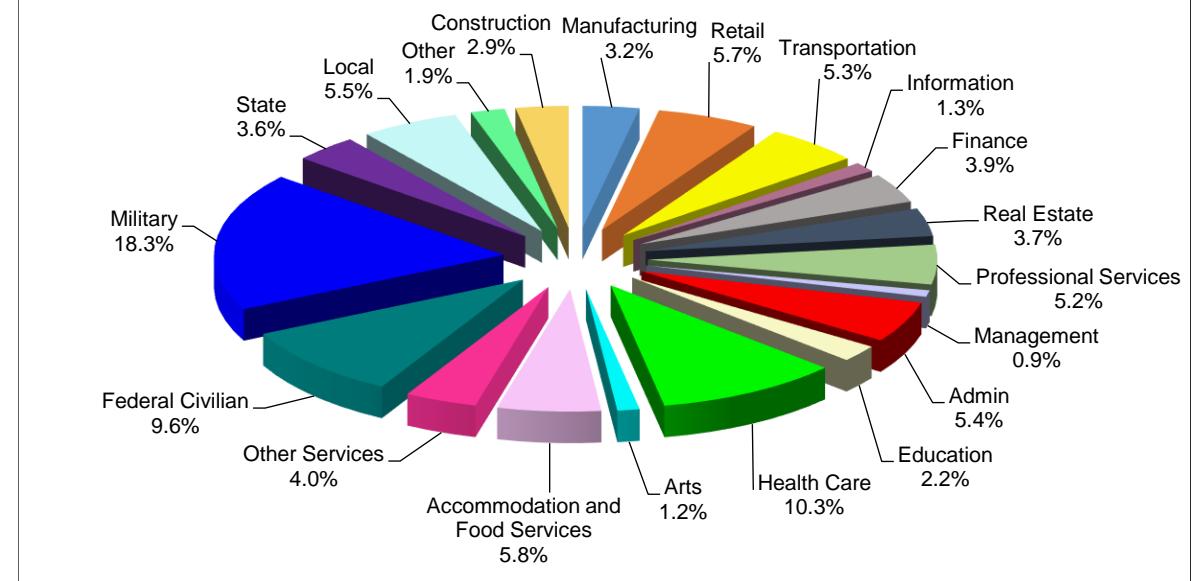
The nature of the pandemic has created budgetary and financial uncertainty; however, City Council and management are committed to ensuring there is no gap in necessary core services and all legal obligations are met. With this goal in mind, City Council expects to consider adjustments to its Fiscal Year 2021 budget as the City navigates the pandemic and any financial and operational impacts arise. To help mitigate the impact of COVID-19, in June and August of 2020, the City received approximately \$42 million in funds from the Commonwealth that were available under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act"). These funds will be used for items such as direct aid for businesses and residents impacted by COVID-19, hazard pay for eligible City employees, building improvements to support social distancing, and information technology to support remote work.

The City is largely dependent on real and personal property as a source of revenue. As part of the Fiscal Year 2021 budget, the City Council did not increase real estate tax and personal property tax rates. The City expects revenues generated from those taxes in Fiscal Year 2021 to be similar to those generated in Fiscal Year 2020. However, the City is home to several local entertainment and sport venues, as well as hotels, which have been disproportionately impacted by restrictions related to the virus. These venues include Harbor Park, Chrysler Hall, the Scope Arena, the Zoo, Nauticus, and the Chrysler Museum.

### **Local Economic Condition and Outlook**

The City has a stable economic base anchored by the world's largest naval station and the Port of Virginia, one of the busiest ports on the east coast. Norfolk is a leader in health care, education and finance within the Hampton Roads region. While Norfolk's economy is grounded by its maritime assets and is the core of a military region, the economy also benefits from diverse corporate strength. As shown in the following chart, except for the military, no one sector constitutes more than 11 percent of total employment. This diversity acts as a mitigating factor against any federal government's reduction in defense spending. In addition, the City continues to promote comprehensive urban revitalization, to foster job growth and to expand economic opportunities that enhance diversification, while capitalizing on Norfolk's competitive advantages.

## Norfolk Employment by Sector



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, total full-time and part-time employment by North American Industry Classification System industry, for 2019; Total employment – 215,930.

With 215,930 jobs, Norfolk serves its role well as the Hampton Roads region's urban job center and has the highest job density in the region. Norfolk's vibrancy has spurred the development of several new businesses over the last year, as well as encouraged the expansion of existing businesses. The City recognizes that expanding its business and industrial tax base will ease the burden on homeowners and it is committed to promoting economic development throughout the City.

### Military

Norfolk is proud to be the home of the world's largest Naval Station and the presence of the military in Norfolk has a significant impact on the local economy. According to the most recent data available to the City, the U.S. Navy's direct economic impact on the region was \$16 billion in fiscal year 2018, comprised of a total annual payroll of \$11.7 billion and the balance consumed on goods and services and procurement contracts. The impact was an increase of nearly \$2 billion over the previous fiscal year. The region, and particularly the City, expect to continue as a center of activity for the U.S. Navy with current total personnel (military and civilian) of more than 71,200 with an additional 5,400 military contractor personnel.

The Hampton Roads region is home to six aircraft carriers, including the Gerald R. Ford. While not a permanent homeporting, the Gerald R. Ford will be in the region for a few years due to schedule and maintenance requirements for the Navy bringing in more than 2,500 personnel to the region. The additional carrier joined the USS Dwight D. Eisenhower, USS John C. Stennis (currently undergoing overhaul at Newport News Shipbuilding), USS Harry S. Truman, USS George Washington and the USS George H.W. Bush at Naval Station Norfolk. In addition, the region is home port to approximately 65 ships and home to approximately 40 aircraft squadrons with about 75 homeported operating units in the City. The Navy recently announced a new, \$150 million training facility at Naval Station Norfolk called the Combined

Integrated Air and Missile Defense and Anti-Submarine Warfare Trainer. The trainer simulates the ship's Combat Information Center for cruisers and destroyers, so sailors can replicate realistic and rigorous combat. It is the second one in the nation.

In August 2020, the Naval Submarine Base in Norfolk became the home port of two additional submarines. The U.S. Navy Virginia-class attack submarine USS Texas (SSN-775), commissioned in 2006 has been based in Honolulu, Hawaii, since 2009 and the Los Angeles-class submarine USS Newport News (SSN 750), which was commissioned in 1989 and will be undergoing maintenance at the base.



The North Atlantic Treaty Organization ("NATO") approved the addition of two new Joint Force Commands one based in Norfolk, the other in Ulm, Germany. As part of NATO's defense readiness initiative, the new force will ensure alliance maritime security in the Atlantic. Together, the two command centers will employ more than 1,200 personnel.

#### The Port of Virginia and Shipping

The City also serves as a gateway between world commerce centers and the heartland (the central land area of the United States), which offers efficient train routing from the Norfolk-based Port of Virginia. With one of the world's largest natural deep-water harbors and a temperate climate, the Port of Virginia is an integral part of the City's economy. The Port of Virginia is one of the nation's sixteen strategic ports for deploying military personnel and equipment worldwide.



Increase in the port-related business use of the Virginia International Terminals drives new capital investment into the region. In January 2018, construction began on a \$452 million NIT terminal optimization project. This state-funded project will increase the total capacity of NIT by 46 percent within the same footprint. In November 2020, two new ship-to-shore cranes will arrive at NIT and the South NIT optimization will be complete, offering 30 new container stacks, 60 new semi-automated rail-mounted gantry cranes and capacity expansion of 400,000 additional annual container lifts. These expansions and growth at the Port translate into more jobs and greater economic prosperity for the City and the Commonwealth.

## Transportation



**Norfolk International Airport**

Frontier, Southwest, United and their regional partners with nearly 3.9 million scheduled passengers served in 2019.

Adjacent to the celebrated Norfolk Botanical Garden, Norfolk International Airport is surrounded by year-round beauty and is a role model for reconciling air facilities and a delicate ecological sanctuary. Norfolk Botanical Garden is a Virginia Historic Landmark and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The City's light rail system, the Tide, runs from the Eastern Virginia Medical School complex near Fort Norfolk to the Newtown Road/Virginia Beach city line.



**Light Rail**

June 2019, the City and Lime Electronic Scooter Rentals collaborated to bring more than 500 e-scooters to Norfolk. Since its launch, the City has recorded nearly 600,000 miles of riding.

Announced in April 2019, the Hampton Roads Transportation Accountability Commission and the Virginia Department of Transportation entered into an agreement committing \$3.8 billion to the expansion of the I-64 Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel. The project is expected to enhance existing connections between Norfolk and the peninsula and will reduce congestion. Construction began in 2019, with an estimated completion in 2025.

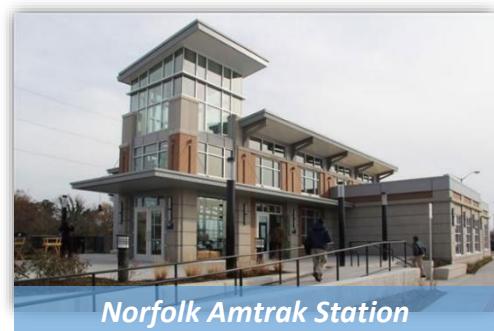
Norfolk leads the way as the most multi-modal city in the Hampton Roads region. Norfolk International Airport ("NIA") is the primary airport serving Hampton Roads and northeast North Carolina. Designated as Virginia's first green airport, Norfolk International Airport is one of the most powerful economic generators in the Hampton Roads region. Currently, NIA is served by Allegiant Air, American Airlines, Delta,



**Norfolk Botanical Garden**

Amtrak passenger rail line service connects Norfolk to Washington, D.C. via Petersburg and Richmond. In 2019, the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation added two trains to the Hampton Roads rail service, adding routes between Richmond and Norfolk, as well as one that travels to Newport News. The state is also planning a third Norfolk-bound train by 2021.

Norfolk continues to be a mobile friendly city. In



**Norfolk Amtrak Station**

Multimodal Norfolk will include a full redesign of the City's public transportation system that will evaluate and recommend important policy related to transit funding and stop spacing. The City will examine innovative options to deliver transit service, including micro-transit and other on-demand solutions that will best serve the needs of the City. Two pieces of the Multimodal Norfolk process are well underway: 1) the Transit System Redesign is rethinking the bus routes in Norfolk to better meet the goals, priorities, and 2) values of today's Norfolk and the Multimodal System Plan is developing a long-term vision for multimodal transportation in Norfolk.



*Lime Scooters*

#### Education – Pre-K to 12 and Libraries

Norfolk Public Schools ("NPS") is on a mission to ensure that all students maximize their academic potential, develop skills for lifelong learning and become successful contributors to a global society. NPS is the largest urban school division and the seventh largest division overall in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The school division enrolls a racially and economically diverse population and has an array of academically challenging programs from which to choose. NPS offers innovative public-school programs, which include Early Childhood Education, a unique, comprehensive program full-day preschool classrooms ensuring 3-year-olds and 4-year-olds enter school with critical early literacy and numeracy skills. NPS has an astounding array of academically challenging programs from which to choose, including five middle school specialty programs, five high school specialty programs, three K-8 choice schools, one 3-8 school, two Pre-K-2 schools, two 3-5 schools and one Pre-K-8 school.



*Camp Allen Elementary School*



*Jordan-Newby Anchor Branch Library at Broad Creek*

The City is home to the Governor's Magnet School for the Arts, Virginia's only magnet school for the arts, which offers classes in performing or visual arts to approximately 350 students from six cities and two counties in its Downtown location in Norfolk on Granby Street.

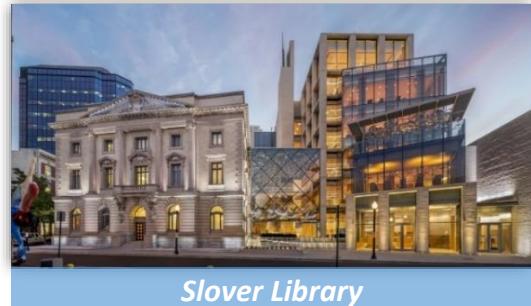
Following the replacement of five schools from 2012 to 2017, the City worked with the federal government on the replacement of the Camp

Allen Elementary School. Camp Allen is located on Naval Station Norfolk and is part of a

federal initiative to upgrade schools on military bases and serving military dependents. The U.S. Department of Defense paid 80 percent of the nearly \$28.7 million in construction cost.

Located adjacent to the Richard Bowling Elementary School, the new Jordan-Newby Anchor Branch Library at Broad Creek opened June 2018. The newest Anchor Branch Library offers an exciting new children's patio, a children's art room, a reading terrace, meeting rooms, study rooms and public computers.

The Slover Library, the main public library, blends traditional library functions with the best of contemporary library resources and services. Nestled between The Main and Slover Library, the Selden Market, which features the area's up-and-coming small businesses in retail, food, and more.



### Higher Education

Higher education plays a critical role in developing a highly skilled and competitive workforce. The City is home to several institutions of higher learning: Old Dominion University ("ODU"), Norfolk State University ("NSU"), Tidewater Community College ("TCC") and Eastern Virginia Medical School ("EVMS"). ODU is one of only 100 public research-extensive universities nationwide and one of four in Virginia. NSU is Virginia's largest public, historically black university and one of the largest predominately black institutions in the nation. Tidewater Community College's Norfolk Campus is in the heart of downtown. The urban campus is strategically located in the cultural, business and theater district of the City. The campus includes the Jeanne and George Roper Performing Arts Center, formerly the historic Loews State Theater, as well as a student center that complements the landscape and includes an outdoor gathering space just off Granby Street.

EVMS, dedicated solely to biomedical and health education, has an economic impact on the regional economy of \$1.2 billion annually.

ODU has broken ground for \$200 million worth in 2019 construction projects, including Hugo Owens Residence Hall, the Barry Art Museum and a chemistry building. Named for the Civil Rights leader, the "Owens House" will be a state-of-the-art, 470-bed student Hugo Owens residential hall. When complete in spring 2021, the ODU's newest Chemistry & Biochemistry building will be a four-story 110,000 square-foot innovative learning center. The building will house a state-of-the-art digital theater to serve as a planetarium, lecture hall and laboratories for both undergraduate and graduate studies.

In 2018, NSU opened its new 6,000 square foot, \$4 million Cybersecurity Complex. NSU is a leader in cybersecurity education and research. The facility has forensic lab instruments and programming such as cybersecurity psychology. Norfolk State University's Innovation Center opened in 2019 in Downtown, with a goal to harness NSU's knowledge, experience, and the expertise in entrepreneurship to serve underserved communities. Norfolk State also recently completed its four-story residential facility which features a North and South Hall with a central two-story amenity space which includes 740 beds for students. The new student housing project

will have a considerable impact on the campus culture, bringing more students into on-campus housing and stimulating the student community with modern amenities and comforts.

### Healthcare

Within the City, there are five general, acute care and specialized hospitals including Sentara Norfolk General Hospital ("Sentara Norfolk General"), Sentara Leigh Hospital, Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center, Children's Hospital of The King's Daughters ("CHKD") and Lake Taylor Transitional Care Hospital ("Lake Taylor Transitional"). As the region's first magnet hospital, Sentara Norfolk General Hospital, a 525-bed tertiary care facility, is home to the area's only Level I Trauma Center, burn trauma unit and nationally ranked heart program at Sentara Heart Hospital. Sentara Norfolk General Hospital is ranked as the #1 hospital in Hampton Roads and earned a Top 25 national ranking in Urology in the 2020 U.S. News & World Report's "Best Hospitals" edition.

For the 18<sup>th</sup> straight year, the Cardiology and Heart Program at Sentara Norfolk General Hospital has been ranked among the nation's Top 50 heart programs. As well as being high performing in four specialties that include Cancer, Cardiology & Heart Surgery, Nephrology and Urology. The \$199 million expansion and modernization project is anticipated to be completed in 2020. The project will add floors to two existing wings, expand the emergency department, expand and modernize 18 operating rooms, add state-of-the-art rooms, and consolidate the hospital's 54 intensive care unit beds on two floors.



The Sentara Brock Cancer Center is a \$93.5 million, 253,000 square-foot facility and regional hub for the Sentara Cancer Network. Sentara broke ground on the center in March 2018 and began treating patients on June 1, 2020. The Orthopedic Hospital at Sentara CarePlex is the area's first dedicated orthopedic hospital, taking specialized orthopedic care to a new level. The \$29 million, 55,000-square-foot, two-story facility provides patients access to the full continuum of orthopedic services, from the pre-operative phase and surgery to rehabilitation and home care services.



Construction has begun to expand Eastern Virginia Medical School's campus. The \$80 million, 11-story Education and Academic Support Building to address growth in enrollment over the past several years. Completion is expected in 2020. Waitzer Hall will allow academic and administrative staff great connectivity for innovative research and more. Sentara



Healthcare will triple its financial support for EVMS with a commitment of \$130 million over the next five years.

The CHKD broke ground in September 2019 on its new 60-bed medical-psychiatric facility for patients who require acute medical and psychiatric resources and support, a \$224 million hospital. As Virginia's only free-standing, full-service

pediatric hospital is home to one of the nation's top pediatric residency programs, to be completed 2022. The CHKD also is in the process of building a \$60 million psychiatric center, with 48 inpatient beds for children as well as offering many mental health treatments and programs by day. It is expected to be completed as early as 2022.

### New Investments

Economic development initiatives focus on the attraction, expansion, and retention of businesses that play to the city's strengths: maritime, higher education, medical and research facilities, neighborhood, community revitalization, and commercial corridor development. Norfolk announced approximately 525 jobs in fiscal year 2020, from various industries, including manufacturing, distribution, and information systems companies. Since 2014, the city has realized over \$3.5 billion in new development, business expansion, and pending project announcements.

A new Technology Zone was created in 2016. The City has seen economic development from existing and new business, as well as new retail development and redevelopment of existing infrastructure, including over \$40 million in business expansion and retention and the creation of approximately 400 jobs for existing companies; over \$50 million in investment from new business and the creation of approximately 300 jobs; over \$41 million in new retail investment and the creation of approximately 570 retail jobs; and over \$300 million in reinvestment and redevelopment projects, since 2016.

Below, we describe some of the significant economic development activities and announcements in the City in Fiscal Year 2020:

- Tridentis, a professional engineering, logistics and program management firm purchased the former School of Rock building in Downtown, investing \$1.5 million and will employ 70, mostly engineers. Tridentis was recently awarded a five-year, \$30 million single award contract supporting Norfolk Naval Shipyard for the USS John C. Stennis.
- MS International is a leading North American importer and distributor of natural stones, countertops, landscaping tiles and porcelain. The California-based company is investing \$4.6 million in a 64,000 square foot distribution and showroom facility in the Norfolk Industrial Park.

- Land & Coates, an outdoor power equipment company, and a separate wholesale company affiliated with the family, Tidewater Power Equipment, moved into its newly expanded 80,000 square foot headquarters in the Norfolk Industrial Park. The company brought a 144,000-square-foot warehouse, invested more than \$2 million in the property and are leasing part of it to another tenant.
- Aldi opened two stores, one in Ghent and one on N. Military Highway, with a total capital investment of approximately \$10,000,000 and adding roughly 50 jobs.
- Tegra Global invested \$4 million in an expansion expected to create 300 jobs.
- The 757 Angels has added \$36 million of capital investment into 16 companies demonstrating a strong investor voice that is supportive of startup and early stage companies. Norfolk-based Embody received \$1.5 million from area investment groups to develop a cutting-edge treatment for tendon and ligament injuries, including financial support from 757 Angels and the Center for Innovative Technology. The startup also has \$12 million in funding from a federal Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency grant to advance the treatment of service members and veterans.
- In January 2020, the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission announced its support for offshore wind development off the coast of Virginia. The Commonwealth issued a major roadmap for offshore wind supply chain creating big opportunities for businesses in the region including Colonna's Shipyard, General Dynamics Ligon Street Yard and others in our City to support this growing industry.

### Residential Development

One of Norfolk's greatest strength is its neighborhoods. With over 120 civic leagues and more than 95,000 housing units, Norfolk offers a diversity of housing choices that range from charming starter homes to grand residences and from downtown lofts and town homes to brand new developments along the Chesapeake Bay. By increasing the variety of housing opportunities, the City expects to increase the diversity of its citizenry and expand the tax base. The City's goal for neighborhood and commercial development is to provide an environment that increases private sector investment, retail sales generation and corresponding municipal revenue generation, create a framework for targeted and coordinated public and private investment and build upon and coordinate with other ongoing community development initiatives.



The St. Paul's area is under major revitalization. Three public housing communities are located within the more than 200-acre area east of downtown Norfolk - Calvert Square, Tidewater Gardens and Young Terrace. Approximately 4,200 residents live in the area's 1,700 public housing units and more than half, or 2,200, are children. In May of 2019,

the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority and City of Norfolk were awarded a \$30 million Choice Neighborhood Initiative ("CNI") Implementation Grant for the Tidewater Gardens Transformation Plan, phase one of the overall redevelopment of the St. Paul's Area. With the award of the CNI Implementation Grant, Norfolk will redevelop the Tidewater Garden community into more than 700 new, mixed-income housing units; improve the neighborhood's landscape by creating new resilient, open space and increasing opportunities for local businesses; and improving families' access to quality jobs and education through a human development program called People First.

Further, in September 2020, the City was awarded \$14.4 million as part of the Better Utilizing Infrastructure to Leverage Development ("BUILD") grant program through the U.S. Department of Transportation. The grant will be used to fund road improvements in the St. Paul's Area, with construction scheduled to begin in Spring 2021. This grant will provide the necessary roadway infrastructure to support the implementation of the \$30 million CNI Implementation Grant in the St. Paul's Area. The St. Paul's Area holds much potential, with an expanding light rail service and planned private and public investment.

Residential investment continues to grow throughout the City, particularly in Downtown. Several new projects have recently opened in Downtown, bringing the population to well over 7,000 residents. Another major project underway is the River Tower at Harbor's Edge in the Fort Norfolk area. This is an expansion of Harbor's Edge, a full-service, premier Life Plan Retirement Community on the Elizabeth River. When completed in 2021, the \$200 million project is expected to deliver a 24-story River Tower with 147 new luxury residences and more than 95,000 square foot of common space.



Aspire at East Beach, a new waterfront active retirement living community is under construction at the East Beach area. The living center will provide high-end, retirement living in a resort-style setting. The four-story apartment building will include 132 studio and two-bedroom spaces, the community is expected to open in the summer of 2021.



An exciting new district has sprung up, known as the "Railroad District" and has been awarded a 2018 Real Estate Development & Reuse award by the International Economic Development Council for "Catalyzing Development in Historic Districts." To allow Residential and Commercial land uses, not otherwise permitted within the industrial base zoning districts, properties located in either the Norfolk & Western Railroad or the

Williamston-Woodland State and National Historic District, the City created a new historic overlay district, "Norfolk & Western Historic Overlay". Using Historic State/Federal tax credit program and the overlay, seven existing warehouses were brought back into productive use as rental housing and commercial spaces following \$80 million in rehabilitation projects. Since 2016, 271 apartments and 11 commercial uses have opened in existing light industrial warehouses, with more on the drawing table. The 167-acre district is seeing entrepreneurs moving in with trendy concepts, creating a viable live/work community. The surge in popularity of industrial breweries and loft apartments in historic buildings created a need for a successful integration of mixed-use projects, while ensuring preservation of industrial uses.

### Commercial Development

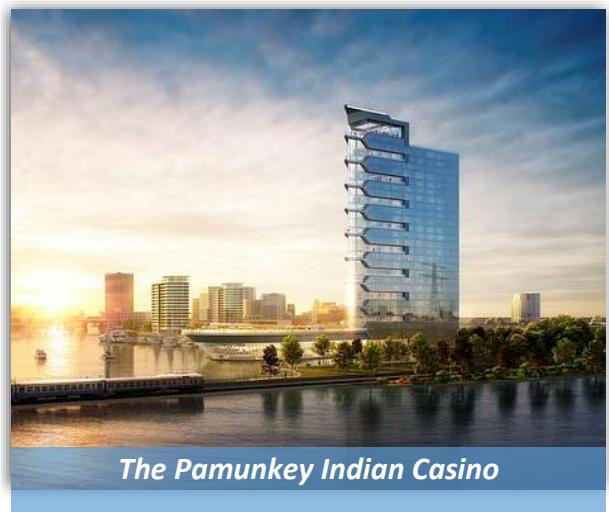
Norfolk continues to see commercial development within its borders. Simon Property Group Inc. has opened the first phase of Simon Premium Outlet Park. The \$75 million investment included approximately 85 stores, 332,000 square feet of leasable space and is anticipated to generate an estimated \$2.5 million in tax revenue. The City retained approximately 65 acres for green space and walking trails around the lake creating new public open space.



Norfolk's award-winning Norfolk Works program continues to connect Norfolk residents to expanding employers and new Norfolk businesses, such as IKEA Norfolk, assisting in the recruitment of more than 250 full time jobs, and 75 seasonal jobs. Norfolk Works is collaborating with the U.S. Census Bureau to help fill more than 1,000 job openings for the decennial census, many paying \$18 per hour. Since its start in December 2016, Norfolk Works has now completed more than 30 employment projects supporting over 1,400 job offers.

Adjacent to the Simon Norfolk Premium Outlets a 331,000 square foot IKEA opened in 2019. The second in Virginia, the building has the largest solar rooftop array in Hampton Roads and charging stations for electric vehicles. The 450-seat restaurant serves IKEA's famous Swedish meatballs. IKEA is anticipated to bring more than \$2.5 million in annual direct tax revenue.

The Pamunkey Indian Tribe and the City are currently in negotiations over the development of a \$500 million resort and casino. The project is anticipated to have 300 four-diamond hotel rooms, 5-7 on-site restaurants, an entertainment venue, and a spa. The project is initially estimated to create 4,000 to 5,000 construction jobs, 2,900 full-time positions and have an annual indirect economic

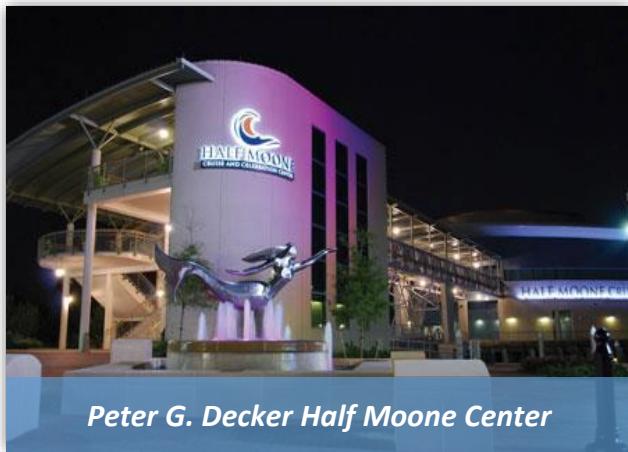


impact value of \$1 billion. The Virginia General Assembly approved commercial gaming in its Spring 2020 session. Citizens voted in favor of the casino through a local gaming referendum on the November 2020 ballot. Construction on the casino is expected to begin in 2022 with an estimated completion in 2023.

### Quality of Life, Arts and Culture

Norfolk offers a mix of cultural attractions and entertainment for its citizens and tourist. Theatre venues include the Attucks Theatre, the Harrison Opera House, Chrysler Museum, and the "Theater District" which includes Chrysler Hall, Jeanne and George Roper Theater, Wells Theatre and the NorVa. 2019 marked the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Attucks Theatre.

Built in 1972, one of Norfolk's most notarized venues, Chrysler Hall is nearing its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Design work is underway as Chrysler Hall is slated to receive a \$40 million upgrade.



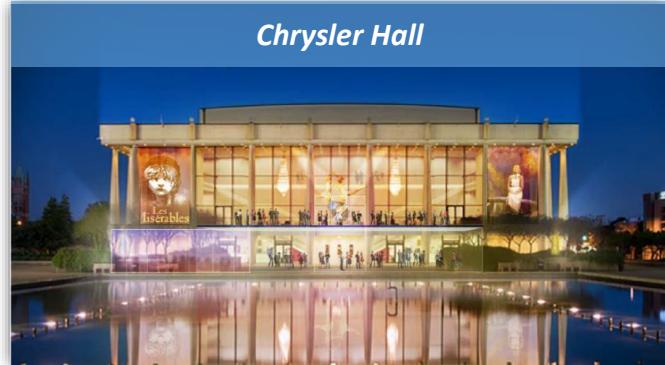
**Peter G. Decker Half Moone Center**

The 80,000 square foot Peter G. Decker, Jr. Half Moone Center is located between Town Point Park and Nauticus/Battleship Wisconsin and continues to serve as a multi-purpose facility for the City offering five distinct event spaces that can accommodate from 50 to 1,500 guests. Battleship Wisconsin celebrated 75 years in 2019, as the battleship was commissioned April 16, 1944.

In 2019, Carnival Cruise Line signed a five-year agreement with the City to operate seasonal cruises through 2025. While the 2020 cruise season was cancelled nationwide, Half Moone's 2021 planned schedule is a significant increase over 2019. Carnival currently has 14 cruises scheduled for its 4,000+ passenger ship the Carnival Magic. Additionally, 16 other cruises from a variety of lines are planned to leave from Norfolk.

### Arts District

Norfolk's arts district, the NEON District, is home to a new wave of passion and creativity in downtown. NEON, or New Energy of Norfolk, draws from the neighborhood's history with the automobile. Long time cultural institutions like the Chrysler Museum of Art and Harrison Opera House anchor the District.



### Hotel Development

Norfolk has approximately 5,000 hotel rooms, including nearly 1,650 in the Downtown area. Tourism and conventions employ over 7,000 workers in the City and generate an estimated \$28.8 million in state taxes and \$23.9 million in local, annual tax revenue. It is estimated travelers to the City spend over \$764 million annually. The Main opened March 2017, the \$164 million public/private Downtown project includes a 50,000 square foot conference center; a 4-Star Hilton hotel with approximately 300 rooms, three full-service restaurants and a parking garage. The project has created approximately 250 jobs and an estimated \$2 million in annual tax revenue.

Tru Hotel is coming to Norfolk near the Simon Norfolk Premium Outlet. The 98-room, 4-story hotel is Hilton's newest brand designed for the young-at-heart. Tru features a large lobby with a market, games, lounge, workspace and of course, modern rooms and amenities.

The Autograph Collection Marriott hotel, a boutique hotel located at the 200 block of Granby Street in the former Royster building opened January 2020. With the help of the Perry family, who are the developers of the project, the \$30 million investment has a glass art theme and more than 100,000 square feet of meeting space. The hotel has 117 rooms and a ground floor restaurant with a Michelin star chef. Meeting and event space seamlessly connect to the glass art gallery.

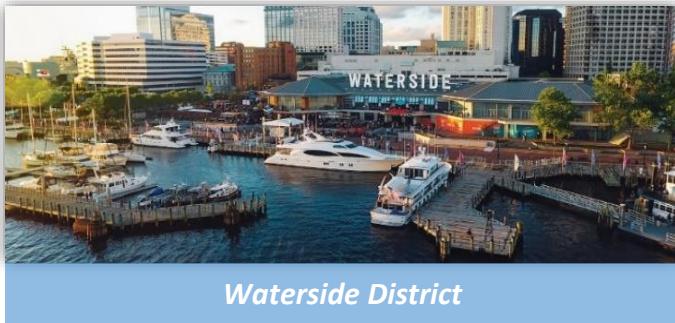


The Marriott Waterside went through a \$25 million renovation to modernize the hotel. Included in the agreement is a \$4 million dollar improvement to the City-owned conference center, which is a part of the hotel.

Norfolk's waterfront hotel, the Sheraton Norfolk Waterside, recently completed its \$12 million renovation. The upgrades include a renovation of its 468-rooms, a 1,100 square foot presidential suite, newly renovated lobby and a 24-hour fitness center.

### Waterfront Recreation Investment

Norfolk has seven miles of Chesapeake Bay beachfront and a total of 144 miles of shoreline including along Downtown's Elizabeth River, the Lafayette River, lakes, the Hampton Roads Harbor and the Chesapeake Bay. Town Point Park, located in the Downtown area along the Elizabeth River, brings thousands of visitors Downtown annually and generates both tax and parking revenue.



The Waterside District is a regional destination located in the heart of the central business district and adjacent to the City's world-class waterfront and festival site. The anchor is a 30,000 square foot section known as "The Marketplace" that has businesses and restaurants, including a live performance stage and roof top deck.

### Sports and Recreation

Norfolk is home to the Norfolk Tides, a AAA minor league baseball team (the "Tides"), for the Baltimore Orioles. Norfolk is also home to the Norfolk Admirals, an East Coast Hockey League affiliate of the National Hockey League's ("NHL") Arizona Coyotes and of the American Hockey League's ("AHL") Tucson Roadrunners. Old Dominion University competes in the Conference USA. Norfolk State University has a long-established football program, which currently competes in the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference.

The recently reconstructed S.B. Ballard Stadium at Old Dominion University was completed for its home opener of the 2019 football season. The \$67.5 million includes more than 25,000 seats and luxury suites.



**Harbor Park**



Additionally, located at Harbor Park is the Pernell "Sweet Pea" Whitaker Boxing and Fitness Center, named after late boxing legend, Pernell Whitaker. The Norfolk native was an Olympic gold medal winner and a four-weight world champion. The 13,000 square foot state-of-the-art facility is equipped with two U.S.A. Boxing regulation-sized competition rings, stadium-style seating and the capacity to host large shows and championship bouts.

## **Adopted Financial Policies**

On February 26, 2019, the City Council adopted updates to its prior financial policies. The updated Financial Policies are comprehensive and further strengthen the City's financial position. The adopted Financial Policies include an increase to the General Fund Unassigned Reserve with a new minimum of 10% of General Fund Expenditures plus General Fund Transfers Out, an increase maximum funding in the Risk Management Reserve of \$8 million, no change in the existing Economic Downturn Reserve, and creation of a new Inclusive Development Opportunity Fund to be funded at \$2 million.

From Fiscal Year 2018 through Fiscal Year 2020, the City was at the new minimum level in the General Fund Unassigned Reserve and at the maximum funding of the Economic Downturn Reserve. The City anticipates adding to the Risk Management Reserve and the Inclusive Development Opportunity Fund, over time.

The adopted Financial Policies also include a new pension funding policy, which establishes the City's contribution at the greater of the prior year's contribution or the current year's actuarially defined contribution. The adopted Financial Policies include a net tax-supported debt service maximum of 11% of the General Fund budget with a target at 10% or less and a net tax-supported debt maximum of 4.0% of total taxable property value with a target of 3.5% or less. New affordability measures include a ten-year minimum debt pay-out ratio of 55%, an overlapping debt maximum of 0.5% of taxable property, and a variable rate debt limitation at 20% by fund. The adopted Financial Policies also establish minimum days cash on hand, minimum debt service coverage, and minimum reserves for each of the City's enterprise funds.

## **Long-Term Financial Planning**

Annually, the City prepare a five-year financial forecast of revenues and expenditures for the City's General Fund, which serves as a planning tool for the annual operating budget. This forecast establishes a framework for use in decision making by highlighting significant issues that must be addressed to maintain a structurally balanced budget. It assists the City in understanding the fiscal challenges ahead and the need to establish priorities. This forecast identifies key factors that affect the City's fiscal outlook such as changes in major revenue streams and costs. The City's budget guiding principles are based on a five-pronged approach of raising revenue, reducing expenditures, becoming more efficient, growing the economy, and sharing services and leveraging resources. Continuing good fiscal practices helps ensure ongoing structural balance.

The City's five-year Capital Improvement Plan is reviewed and revised annually to reflect changing conditions affecting existing projects and changing City Council priorities. This review identifies needed capital projects, estimates capital requirements, develops project financing and timing, and estimates operational expenses of projects subsequent to completion.

## **Debt Administration**

Norfolk typically borrows money by issuing general obligation and revenue bonds to finance major capital projects. Bond financing spreads the cost of capital projects over a period of many years, rather than charging the full cost to current taxpayers. The City has the same obligation to adhere to sound financial management that a home or business does. The City

adheres to adopted financial policies that promote effective financial management. The City has multiple measures of debt affordability and is in compliance with all of them.

The City has strong credit ratings for a local government for its general obligation bonds: 'Aa2' by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"), 'AAA' by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") and 'AA+' from Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"). On February 4, 2020, S&P raised the City's credit rating to AAA on its long-term general obligation bonds. This upgrade makes Norfolk one of just 16 municipalities in Virginia with this highest credit rating from S&P (based on ratings as of February 4, 2020). S&P highlighted the rating reflects Norfolk's "strong economy," its "very strong management, with strong financial policies and practices" and "very strong budgetary flexibility, strong budgetary performance, as well as very strong liquidity." S&P also highlighted in its report the City's resiliency efforts to address sustainability, climate change and sea level risk in its long-term financial and capital planning efforts and its development regulations being strong supporting factors in the City's upgrade to AAA.

The details of bonds outstanding and bonds authorized, but not issued are shown in Note IX to the financial statements. Tables 1 through 7 of the Statistical Section provide detailed historical information regarding the debt position and debt service requirements of the City.

## Key Initiatives

The FY 2020 Financial Report reflects the use of resources to achieve the City's vision and goals as defined by City Council. To ensure that Norfolk remains a preferred coastal city to attract residents, businesses and visitors, the City balances its efforts and use of resources to sustain the important components that make the City livable and successful. Highlights of some key initiatives during FY 2020 impacting the success and sustainability of the City are shown below.

The City Manager's Office of Resilience implements Norfolk's resilience strategy. At the core of our resilience strategy is a commitment by each citizen, organization, and municipal system, and by leadership from all sectors, to acknowledge our stresses and vulnerabilities and to work proactively to find solutions. The City has adopted a comprehensive resilience strategy to address the challenges facing the City. This strategy is driven by three goals: (1) design the coastal community of the future, (2) create economic opportunity by advancing efforts to grow existing and new industry sectors and (3) advance initiatives to connect communities, deconcentrate poverty and strengthen neighborhoods.



***Goal 1: Design the coastal community of the future.***

***Goal 2: Create economic opportunity by advancing efforts to grow existing and new industry sectors.***

***Goal 3: Advance initiatives to connect communities, deconcentrate poverty, and strengthen neighborhoods.***

## **Resilience – Designing the Coastal Community of the Future**

The City has adopted a comprehensive resilience strategy to address the challenges facing the City. This strategy is driven by three goals: (1) design the coastal community of the future, (2) create economic opportunity by advancing efforts to grow existing and new industry sectors and (3) advance initiatives to connect communities, deconcentrate poverty and strengthen neighborhoods. To accomplish this, the City created two multi-disciplinary offices to effectively align opportunities, connect internal and external stakeholders and resources, and have a laser focus on helping the City achieve its comprehensive resiliency goals.

The City's Resilience Office is focused on expanding and institutionalizing this integrated approach to building resilience in the environment, economic, and social stresses and potential shocks that challenge the City and actively leveraging opportunities and resources across City departments, local community, as well as national and international partners. Further, to support resilience efforts in the St. Paul's area, the Office of St. Paul's Transformation oversees and coordinates all aspects of the transformation in partnership with the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority ("NRHA"), residents, other City departments, community organizations, and private partners. Together, they work to ensure a successful transformation that puts 'People First', adheres to the six design principles developed by residents, and fulfills the St. Paul's Vision to transform the area into one of Norfolk's most desirable neighborhoods where residents of all income levels, races, ages and cultures can live, learn, work, play and thrive.

As a coastal community, the City is one of several localities in the United States vulnerable to flooding from sea level rise and storm-surge. Named as one of the world's first members of Resilient Cities Network, a program pioneered by The Rockefeller Foundation, Norfolk is helping to build a global practice of resilience by working with cities around the world.



The City is proactively assessing its vulnerability, developing strategies, implementing policies, and designing engineering measures that will enhance its resiliency and reduce the impacts of tidal and storm surge flooding.

The City is undertaking many initiatives to address its resilience goals, including the following:

1. City Council has shown its commitment to resilience by dedicating 1 cent (equating to \$1.85 million) of the real estate tax to resilience projects.
2. Encouraging and requiring resiliency as part of development activities: the City's zoning code includes resilient development activities. These efforts go far beyond the FEMA floodplain requirements and include provisions that target the City's unique situation and circumstances.
3. Seeking grants and other outside funding to help defray the cost of resiliency projects: Construction is currently underway to address coastal resilience in the City's Ohio Creek watershed area, which is funded by a grant totaling \$112.7 million through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's ("HUD") National Disaster Resilience Competition. It is anticipated to be completed in Summer 2022.

4. In September 2020, the City was awarded \$14.4 million as part of the Better Utilizing Infrastructure to Leverage Development ("BUILD") grant program through the U.S. Department of Transportation. The grant will be used to fund road improvements in the St. Paul's area, with construction scheduled to begin in Spring 2021. This grant will provide the necessary roadway infrastructure to support the implementation of the \$30 million HUD Choice Neighborhood Implementation Grant received in May 2019, also for the St. Paul's Area.

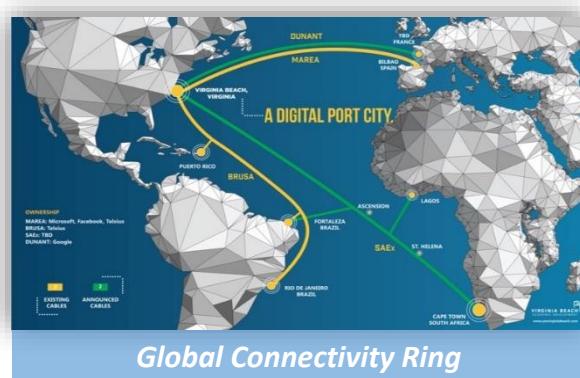


### Norfolk is a Smart City

The Resilience Office is working with the City's Right of Way and Public Works Department to test low-cost sensors that have the capability to detect water levels, optimize flood infrastructure effectiveness, and inform residents of flood risk. Currently over 40 sensors are collecting data that will allow the City to better understand and respond to flood risk.

A Smart City integrates multiple technologies to enhance the quality of life, livability, workability, and sustainability for residents, businesses, and visitors. As dependency on technology grows, the City needs to be able to accommodate changes that allow connectivity with our mobile customers. By using a holistic approach to technology integration, service delivery becomes intelligent, interconnected, and efficient.

As a Smart City, technology and data analytics are embedded in the infrastructure to improve real time responses. In support of the Smart City initiative, in fiscal year 2018 Norfolk joined the Regional Connectivity Ring ("RCR") to bring faster broadband internet services to the region. Norfolk finds itself in a unique position as it relates to high speed technology, as a result of two major transatlantic fiber lines. Together these cables provide access to expanded economic markets, as well as research and development hubs. This combined with the transatlantic cables will mean that fiber companies will be interested in building infrastructure in our region. This ring will be approximately 103 miles of fiber which will connect the five cities to the superhighway of the transatlantic cables. It will also create opportunities for regional government collaboration, connecting high education centers, and providing opportunities for businesses throughout the region.



## Community Engagement

Community engagement has become a year-round conversation with residents. Participation in government creates ownership at all levels, empowers citizens, engages people in decision-making, and ensures transparency. Community engagement improves resource management and the ability of local authorities to solve problems, creates more inclusive and cohesive communities, and increases the number and quality of initiatives. We are committed to continually improve methods for residents to connect and define the City's future.

## INTERNAL CONTROL AND BUDGET ACCOUNTING

The City's management team is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure the assets of the government are protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. The City's control environment reflects the attitude of management at all levels towards ethical behavior, organizational values, competence, integrity, and the well-being of the organization.

Budget controls ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by City Council. Activities of the General, certain Special Revenue, Debt Service, Enterprise and School Board Governmental Component Unit Funds are included in the annual appropriated budget. The level of budget control is established by each organizational unit. Additional controls are exercised administratively.

As a recipient of federal financial assistance, the City also is responsible for maintaining an adequate internal control structure. This structure allows the City to ensure and document compliance with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Super Circular for major federal award programs. These reports are available in the Other Reports of Independent Auditors section of this report.



## AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Over the past year, the City has received several awards and was recognized by a variety of organizations. Among these awards and recognitions are:

**Top Citizen Engaged Communities in the U.S. for 2018 to 2020**, *Public Technology Institute*, 2019; **#73 100 Best Fleets**, *The 100 Best Fleets in the Americas*, 2020; **#43 Best Fleets in North America**, *National Automotive Fleet Association*, 2019; **Virginia's Citizen Planners of the Year Dogwood Award**, *Virginia Chapter of the American Planning Association's (APA)*, 2020; **The Gold Excellence in Economic Development Award, Silver Excellence in Economic Development Award & Community Impact Award**, *International Economic Development Council (IEDC)*, 2020; **Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> for Digital City (Population 125,000 to 249,999)**, *the Center for Digital Government's*, 2019; **Ranked Top 10 in Cities Where Millennials Are Moving**, *SmartAsset*, 2019; **Ranked 4<sup>th</sup> Among Top Charming Cities in the South**, *CNN Travel*, 2018; **Best Places to Visit in Virginia**, *U.S. News & World Report*, 2019; **Norfolk's Continued Participation in the What Works Cities Initiative**, *Bloomberg Philanthropies*, 2019; **Achievement in Excellence in Procurement (AEP)**, *The National Procurement Institute, Inc.*, 2020; **Norfolk Fiscal Year 2019 Employees' Retirement System Received 15<sup>th</sup> consecutive GFOA recognition for its CAFR**, *Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada*, 2019; **Norfolk's Fiscal Year 2019 Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) Received GFOA recognition for its PAFR**, *Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada*, 2020; **Norfolk's Fiscal Year 2019 Report to Our Citizens Received a Certificate of Excellence in Citizen-Centric Reporting**, *Association of Government Accountants (AGA)*, 2020; **Norfolk Fiscal Year 2020 Distinguished Budget Presentation Award**, *Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada*, 2020.

## INDEPENDENT AUDIT

According to the City Charter and Section 15.2-2511 of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, an annual audit by an independent auditor of the City is required. Accordingly, the records have been audited by CliftonLarsonAllen LLP. As a result of an audit of the City's financial records, CliftonLarsonAllen LLP has issued an unmodified opinion with respect to the City's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020. The independent auditors' report is presented in the financial section of this report.

## CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This reflects the 34<sup>th</sup> consecutive year that the City received this prestigious award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an efficiently organized CAFR providing full disclosure and transparency. This report must satisfy both GAAP and applicable legal requirements. This award is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 CAFR continues to meet the requirements and it will be submitted to GFOA again this year. In addition, the City prepared its third Popular Annual Financial Report for fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 and was awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting by the GFOA for that report.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We express our sincere appreciation to all staff who contributed to this report, especially the members of the CAFR Team in Financial Reporting and other divisions within the Department of Finance, who prepared and compiled this report and maintain the accounting records of the City on a current and timely basis. We commend them for their professionalism, hard work and continued efforts to improve both the financial reporting of the City and this report. In addition, we acknowledge the professionalism, knowledge and assistance of each City department throughout the year in the efficient administration of the City's financial operations.

We also thank the Office of the City Auditor and CliftonLarsonAllen LLP for their coordination and support during the year.

This CAFR reflects our commitment to the residents and businesses of Norfolk, the City Council and all interested readers of this report to provide information in conformance with the highest standards of financial reporting.

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. The City Council's oversight of the financial affairs has resulted in this strong financial report and is commended for their dedication in supporting the policies and practices that made it so.

Respectfully submitted,



Dr. Larry "Chip" Filer  
City Manager



Christine Garczynski  
Director of Finance



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting

Presented to

**City of Norfolk  
Virginia**

For its Comprehensive Annual  
Financial Report  
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2019

*Christopher P. Morrell*

Executive Director/CEO



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**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA  
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

# **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)**

**Other Supplementary Information**





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# **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**





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## 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, 2020, 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities and Towns, issued by the Auditor of Public Accountants of the Commonwealth of Virginia (Specifications). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material 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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. 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, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### ***Other Matters***

#### *Required Supplementary Information*

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

#### *Other Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining, individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules, introductory section and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

The introductory and statistical sections 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.

The Honorable Members of City Council  
City of Norfolk, Virginia

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

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 15, 2020, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*CliftonLarsonAllen LLP*

**CliftonLarsonAllen LLP**

Arlington, Virginia  
December 15, 2020



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





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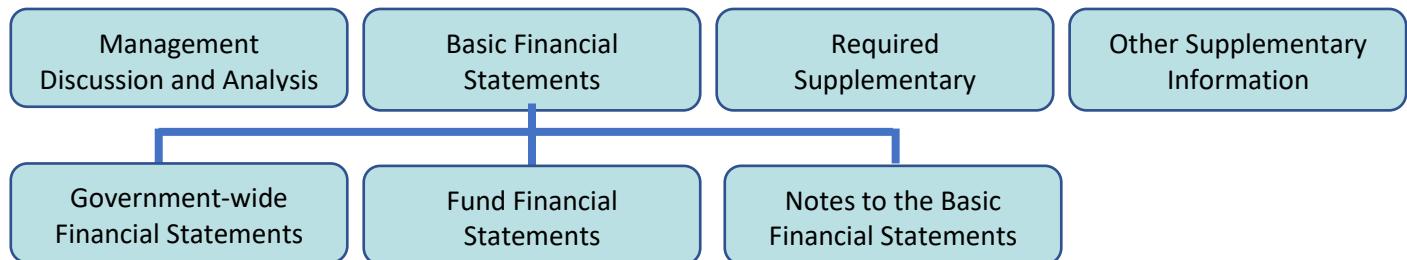
**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

The management of the City of Norfolk (the "City") provides this narrative overview and analysis of the City's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2020. Readers are encouraged to read the information presented here in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the City's financial statements which follows this section. 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 and deferred outflows of resources of the City, on a government-wide basis excluding component units, exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of fiscal year 2020 by \$802,261,893 (net position). Of this amount, there is a negative unrestricted net position of \$27,005,262. Total net position increased by \$26,726,390 and unrestricted net position decreased by \$20,281,483 from the prior fiscal year end.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$176,589,598, a decrease of \$15,955,323 in comparison with the prior year. This decrease was primarily attributable to converting the Storm Water special revenue fund to an enterprise fund as well as the issuance of bonds offset by the continuous usage of the City's line of credit for funding of capital projects. The City issued \$27,553,250 in general obligation bonds for governmental activities in fiscal year 2020 as well as refunded other general obligation bonds for savings.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the total unassigned fund balance for the General fund was \$74,993,835 or 8.3 percent of the original General fund budget.
- The City's total outstanding bonded indebtedness increased by \$55,150,089 during the current fiscal year primarily due to the issuance of new debt.
- Effective July 1, 2019, the Storm Water Utility special revenue fund became an enterprise fund. As such, all activities of the Storm Water fund have been presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City provided a net contribution of \$26,501,897 to the Storm Water Utility fund representing all assets and liabilities that existed for Storm Water operations as of July 1, 2019.

### **Components of the Financial Section**



**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Overview of the Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis is 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 deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows 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 plus deferred outflows and liabilities plus deferred inflows, with the difference between the two reported as net position. 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 position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported when 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 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 activities such as general government, public safety, public works, judicial administration, community development, health and public assistance, education, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the City include Water Utility, Wastewater Utility, Parking Facilities and Storm Water 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 the Norfolk Economic Development Authority ("EDA"). Financial information for these component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government and can be found on pages 72 - 73 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

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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 combined 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. (Reference Exhibits E-1 and E-2.)

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found in pages 63 - 66 of this report.

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

The enterprise funds are used to account for the Water and Wastewater Utilities, the Parking Facilities and the Storm Water 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 had two internal service funds, Fleet Management and Healthcare during fiscal year 2020. The internal service funds are allocated to governmental activities at the entity wide level.

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, the Parking Facilities and the Storm Water Utility 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.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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 67 – 69 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 pension trust fund, the Commonwealth of Virginia agency fund and other agency funds. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are dedicated for specific non-City programs. The accounting for fiduciary funds is much like that used in proprietary funds.

The fiduciary fund financial statements can be found in pages 70 - 71 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 77.

**Other Information** – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning budgetary comparisons for the General fund, the City's net pension liability and other post-employment benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 163 – 181 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds and internal service funds are presented on pages 189 - 190 and 193 -195, respectively, of this report.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**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 and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$802,261,893 at the close of fiscal year 2020.

By far, the largest portion of the City's net position, \$790,226,577 or 98.5 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 and deferred inflows and outflows of resources 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 net 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 4.9 percent represent resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The negative balance of \$27,005,262 of unrestricted net position is primarily due to the adoption of GASB 68 and GASB 75 and the recognition of the net pension liability to the City's employee retirement system, the Virginia retirement system and the total OPEB liability.

**Summary of the City of Norfolk's Net Position**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Current and Other Assets						
Capital Assets	\$ 371,143,091	\$ 307,430,909	\$ 196,183,072	\$ 166,075,993	\$ 567,326,163	\$ 473,506,902
Total Assets	1,155,199,282	1,212,050,208	1,075,099,615	1,019,926,618	2,230,298,897	2,231,976,826
	<u>1,526,342,373</u>	<u>1,519,481,117</u>	<u>1,271,282,687</u>	<u>1,186,002,611</u>	<u>2,797,625,060</u>	<u>2,705,483,728</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	120,521,077	110,187,571	42,546,974	29,595,694	163,068,051	139,783,265
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,646,863,450</u>	<u>\$ 1,629,668,688</u>	<u>\$ 1,313,829,661</u>	<u>\$ 1,215,598,305</u>	<u>\$ 2,960,693,111</u>	<u>\$ 2,845,266,993</u>
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 1,207,626,778	\$ 1,234,226,691	\$ 728,543,652	\$ 692,698,113	\$ 1,936,170,430	\$ 1,926,924,804
Other Liabilities	166,705,465	93,254,494	23,663,303	25,600,442	190,368,768	118,854,936
Total Liabilities	<u>1,374,332,243</u>	<u>1,327,481,185</u>	<u>752,206,955</u>	<u>718,298,555</u>	<u>2,126,539,198</u>	<u>2,045,779,740</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	28,115,492	22,603,373	3,776,528	1,348,377	31,892,020	23,951,750
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,402,447,735</u>	<u>\$ 1,350,084,558</u>	<u>\$ 755,983,483</u>	<u>\$ 719,646,932</u>	<u>\$ 2,158,431,218</u>	<u>\$ 2,069,731,490</u>
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	384,077,864	382,093,155	406,148,713	364,975,275	790,226,577	747,068,430
Restricted	9,094,407	6,689,562	29,946,171	28,501,290	39,040,578	35,190,852
Unrestricted	(148,756,556)	(109,198,587)	121,751,294	102,474,808	(27,005,262)	(6,723,779)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 244,415,715</u>	<u>\$ 279,584,130</u>	<u>\$ 557,846,178</u>	<u>\$ 495,951,373</u>	<u>\$ 802,261,893</u>	<u>\$ 775,535,503</u>

For governmental activities, total net position decreased by \$35,168,415 or 12.6 percent overall during the current fiscal year. The primary factor that contributed to the change in total governmental net position was the transition of the Storm Water special revenue fund to an enterprise fund. As such, all of its related activities are now included with business-type activities.

For business-type activities, net position increased by \$61,894,805 or 12.5 percent during the fiscal year. Of this amount, increases of \$22,919,603, \$9,640,415, \$33,802,959 and a decrease of \$4,468,172 are changes attributed to the Water Utility, Wastewater Utility, Storm Water Utility and Parking Facilities funds, respectively. Overall revenues increased by \$27,594,417 compared

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

to the prior year due to increases in rates for Water and Wastewater Utilities funds, as well as the Storm Water special revenue fund transitioning to an enterprise fund.

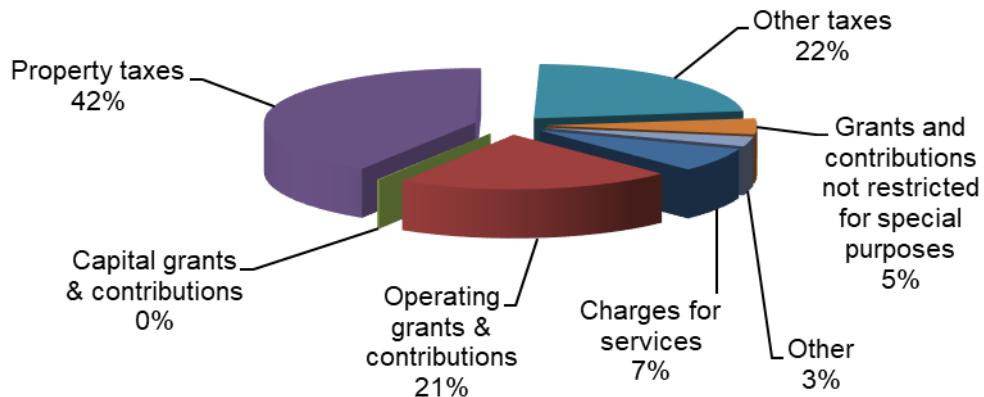
The following presents key programmatic and functional elements of changes in government-wide net position:

**Changes in the City of Norfolk's Net Position**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
<b>Revenues:</b>						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 54,528,931	\$ 75,887,233	\$ 164,700,673	\$ 165,092,161	\$ 219,229,604	\$ 240,979,394
Operating Grants & Contributions	161,602,162	142,804,187	-	-	161,602,162	142,804,187
Capital Grants & Contributions	1,247,094	3,806,128	202,692	380,664	1,449,786	4,186,792
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	316,997,699	303,622,810	-	-	316,997,699	303,622,810
Other Taxes	171,533,022	177,263,305	-	-	171,533,022	177,263,305
Grants and Contributions not restricted for specific purposes	36,316,393	35,965,314	-	-	36,316,393	35,965,314
Other	22,496,391	13,889,588	5,544,777	4,791,650	28,041,168	18,681,238
Total Revenues	<u>764,721,692</u>	<u>753,238,565</u>	<u>170,448,142</u>	<u>170,264,475</u>	<u>935,169,834</u>	<u>923,503,040</u>
<b>Expenses:</b>						
General Government	157,800,826	157,320,255	-	-	157,800,826	157,320,255
Judicial Administration	48,443,053	46,124,063	-	-	48,443,053	46,124,063
Public Safety	153,190,268	138,889,690	-	-	153,190,268	138,889,690
Public Works	61,611,766	66,078,582	-	-	61,611,766	66,078,582
Health and Public Assistance	97,274,531	91,735,421	-	-	97,274,531	91,735,421
Culture and Recreation	64,901,083	58,961,688	-	-	64,901,083	58,961,688
Community Development	40,728,057	29,381,236	-	-	40,728,057	29,381,236
Education	135,699,293	136,659,606	-	-	135,699,293	136,659,606
Interest on Long-Term Debt	24,998,008	28,817,125	-	-	24,998,008	28,817,125
Water Utility	-	-	64,625,130	63,966,663	64,625,130	63,966,663
Wastewater Utility	-	-	21,082,383	20,201,303	21,082,383	20,201,303
Parking Facilities	-	-	24,849,833	25,365,151	24,849,833	25,365,151
Storm Water Utility	-	-	13,239,213	-	13,239,213	-
Total Expenses	<u>784,646,885</u>	<u>753,967,666</u>	<u>123,796,559</u>	<u>109,533,117</u>	<u>908,443,444</u>	<u>863,500,783</u>
Increase (decrease) in Net Position before Special Items and Transfers	(19,925,193)	(729,101)	46,651,583	60,731,358	26,726,390	60,002,257
Special Items	(26,501,897)	-	26,501,897	-	-	-
Transfers	11,258,675	30,308,671	(11,258,675)	(30,308,671)	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Net Position	(35,168,415)	29,579,570	61,894,805	30,422,687	26,726,390	60,002,257
Net Position Beginning of Year, Restated	279,584,130	250,004,560	495,951,373	465,528,686	775,535,503	715,533,246
Net Position End of Year	<u>\$ 244,415,715</u>	<u>\$ 279,584,130</u>	<u>\$ 557,846,178</u>	<u>\$ 495,951,373</u>	<u>\$ 802,261,893</u>	<u>\$ 775,535,503</u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Governmental Activities: Revenues by Source**



**Governmental Activities** – The City's total revenues from governmental activities were \$764,721,692 for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2020. The largest sources of revenue for the City are property taxes and other taxes which comprise 64 percent of total governmental revenues. Revenues from property taxes, which are comprised of personal and real estate taxes, increased by \$13,374,889 compared to prior year. The real estate (general tax) tax rate for fiscal year 2020 was \$1.25 per \$100 of assessed value which had previously changed to set aside \$0.02 for school construction technology and infrastructure spending. Revenues from other taxes decreased by \$5,730,283 or 3.2 percent in comparison to the prior year. Other taxes include sales & use, consumers' utility, restaurant food, business license and hotel/motel taxes.

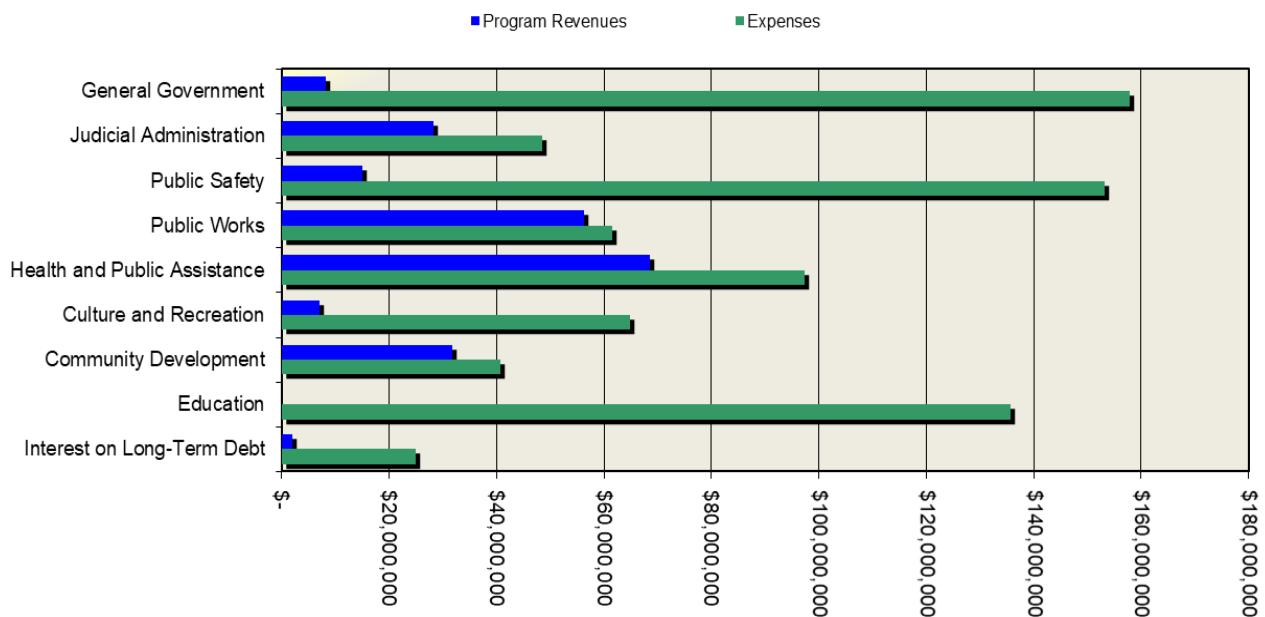
Operating grants and contributions for governmental activities ended the fiscal year at \$161,602,162 which represents an increase of approximately 13.2 percent from the prior year. For the 2020 fiscal year, there was \$36,316,393 in grants and contributions not restricted for specific programs that represents an increase of approximately 1.0 percent from the prior year. Other revenue increased by \$8,606,803 in comparison to prior year.

The City's expenses for governmental activities cover a wide array of services, with \$153,190,268 or 19.5 percent related to public safety, \$157,800,826 or 20.1 percent related to general government and \$135,699,293 or 17.3 percent for education (including payments to the School Board, a component unit). Overall, expenses for governmental activities increased by 4.1 percent primarily due to cost of living increases for its employees as well as expenses incurred addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Depreciation expense for governmental activities of \$48,271,189 was recorded.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

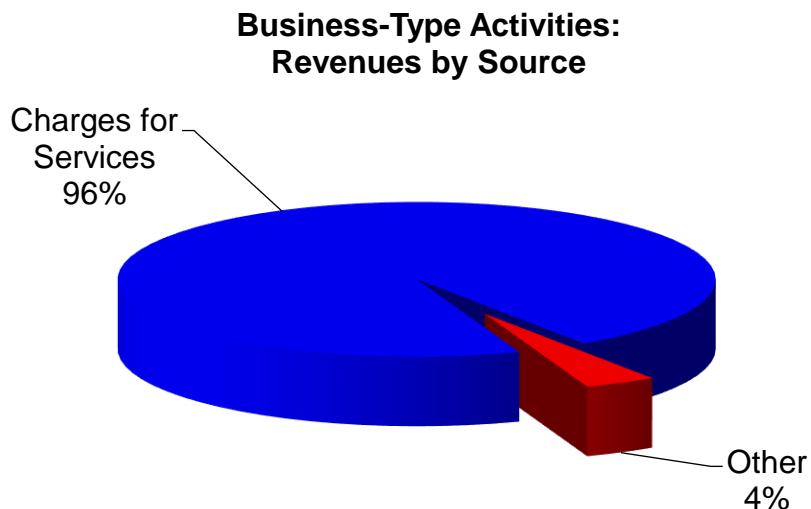
**Governmental Activities**  
**Expenses and Program Revenues**



**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Business-type Activities** – Business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$61,894,806. Key elements of this change are as follows:

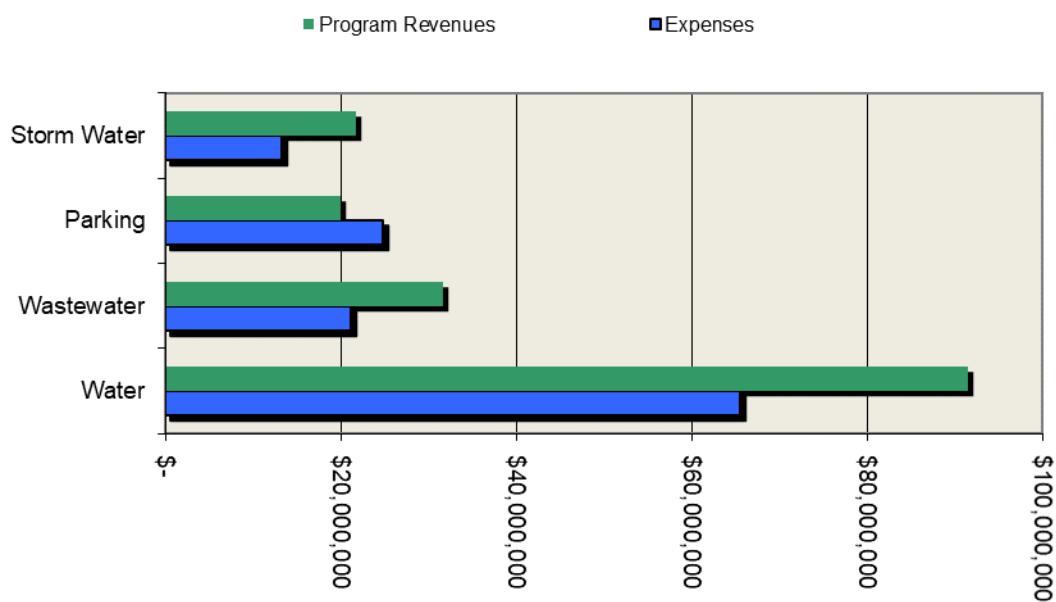
- Revenue from charges for services for business-type activities decreased by 12.1 percent. Water Utility charges for services decreased \$20,168,964 and Wastewater Utility charges for services increased \$483,171.
- Parking Facilities revenues decreased \$2,371,255 or 10.6 percent from the prior year.
- Storm Water Utility charges for services totaled \$21,665,560 in fiscal year 2020.



Total operating expenses for business-type activities increased overall by \$2,225,840 or 2.1 percent. The Water Utility fund's expenses increased by \$1,094,274. The Wastewater Utility fund's expenses increased by \$909,784. The Parking Facilities fund's expenses increased by \$221,782. The Storm Water Utility fund's operating expense totaled \$13,652,201 in fiscal year 2020.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**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 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 balance of \$176,589,598, a decrease of \$15,955,323 over the prior year due primarily to the transition of the Storm Water special revenue fund to an enterprise fund. Of the total ending fund balance, \$9,094,407 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 awards/grants, as well as certain tax dollars

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

levied for specific purposes. Committed fund balance is \$18,629,870 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 amounts designated by City Council for the City's self-insured workers' compensation and general liability programs. Assigned fund balance is \$80,990,660 of the total ending fund balance and represents funds intended to be used by the City for specific purposes. Encumbrances that are not considered committed are included in this classification. The remaining \$67,874,661 of the 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 ten percent of the combination of general fund operation expenditures and transfers out, which was \$66,085,337 for fiscal year 2020.

For the general fund, on the budgetary basis of accounting, the City ended the fiscal year with revenues under projections by \$19,986,091. Total expenditures were less than appropriations by \$73,175,631.

The general fund revenues remained flat over the prior year. Overall expenditures increased by \$6,877,101 or 1.2 percent from fiscal year 2020. General fund financial and budget highlights of the 2020 fiscal year include:

- General property tax revenues increased by \$8,178,322 or 3.0 percent;
- Other local tax revenues decreased by \$4,846,393 or 3.0 percent;
- Charges for services decreased by \$3,300,483 or 15.6 percent;
- Education expenditures were significantly less than the budget by approximately \$33.5 million primarily as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Cultural facilities, arts & entertainment expenditures were \$14.1 million less than budget due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic which required these types of facilities and related events to be closed for several months during the year.

The City spent \$46,150,621 from the Capital Projects fund to support major capital projects, including a new school, repairs to City and School buildings, infrastructure and neighborhood improvements. The fund had a total fund deficit of \$7,055,414. In fiscal year 2020, the City issued bonds, but also used cash on hand and a line of credit to fund these expenditures.

The Debt Service fund did not have any assets, liabilities or net position at fiscal year-end. During the year bonds were issued to refund existing debt and new debt was also issued. Additionally, a net \$43,980,000 was drawn on the line of credit established for flexible, interim financing for the management of capital projects for governmental and business-type activities.

**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 position 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.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

**Capital Assets** – The City's net investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as presented on the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2020, totaled \$790,226,577. 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, net of the debt outstanding that was used to finance the assets. Infrastructure assets represent 13.6 percent of total general governmental assets.

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

- \$9.0 million in improvements to various civic facilities including libraries and fire stations;
- \$3.5 million in improvements to various cultural facilities;
- \$3.4 million to acquire equipment and technology;
- \$1.8 million in improvements to the USS Battleship Wisconsin;
- \$6.2 million in improvements to conference center space; and
- \$1.1 million for new school construction.

Construction in progress totaled \$64.0 million for governmental activities at the end of the fiscal year. Construction in progress totaled \$52.5 million for business-type activities, which includes Water Utility, Wastewater Utility, Parking Facilities and Storm Water Utility projects.

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Land	\$ 107,836,270	\$ 104,795,532	\$ 52,298,301	\$ 52,123,178	\$ 160,134,571	\$ 156,918,710
Buildings, equipment and vehicles	741,940,075	728,791,909	913,000,429	909,917,238	1,654,940,504	1,638,709,147
Improvements other than buildings	84,104,279	83,782,338	51,770,358	14,242,510	135,874,637	98,024,848
Construction in progress	63,990,506	87,840,303	52,513,243	38,158,795	116,503,749	125,999,088
Intangible assets	738,635	449,553	5,517,285	5,484,907	6,255,920	5,934,460
Infrastructure	156,589,517	206,390,573	-	-	156,589,517	206,390,573
Total	\$ 1,155,199,282	\$ 1,212,050,208	\$ 1,075,099,616	\$ 1,019,926,618	\$ 2,230,298,898	\$ 2,231,976,826

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note VI on pages 98 - 100 of this report.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Long-term Debt** – At June 30, 2020, the City (including the enterprise funds) had total bonded debt outstanding of \$1,424,805,109. Of this amount, \$1,042,508,856 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	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
General obligation bonds	\$ 729,939,268	\$ 751,911,783	\$ 249,569,588	\$ 202,803,498	\$ 979,508,856	\$ 954,715,281
Line of Credit	60,000,000	9,800,000	3,000,000	9,220,000	63,000,000	19,020,000
Revenue bonds	-	-	382,296,253	395,919,739	382,296,253	395,919,739
Total	<u>\$ 789,939,268</u>	<u>\$ 761,711,783</u>	<u>\$ 634,865,841</u>	<u>\$ 607,943,237</u>	<u>\$ 1,424,805,109</u>	<u>\$ 1,369,655,020</u>

The City's total debt outstanding increased by \$55,150,089 or 4.0 percent during the fiscal year.

The development of the Capital Improvement Plan for General Capital (bonds not supported by self-supporting user fees) is guided by two adopted measures of affordability. The measures or debt limits are based on the approved Capital Improvement Plan are as follows:

- Debt service as a percent of the General Fund Budget will not exceed 10 percent; and
- Net debt as a percent of taxable property will not exceed 3.5 percent.

Business-type activities debt practices are governed by revenue bond indentures in addition to various City Council financial policies governing affordability.

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	Moody's Investors Service	S&P Global Ratings	Fitch Ratings
General Obligation	Aa2	AAA	AA+
Water Revenue	Aa2	AA+	AA+

The City's Wastewater Revenue Bonds do not maintain an underlying or stand-alone unenhanced credit rating.

The Commonwealth of Virginia imposes a constitutional statutes limit for the amount of general obligation debt the City may issue which is limited to 10 percent of its total assessed valuation. The City's general obligation debt outstanding is significantly below the City's current debt limitation of \$2,113,455,109.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note IX on pages 105 - 112 of this report.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates**

- When the initial proposed fiscal year 2021 budget was being developed, before the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the country, the national economy was anticipated to continue to expand. Real estate assessments that drive the City's largest locally generated revenue was projected to rise for the eighth straight year with fiscal year 2021 bringing the second largest growth since fiscal year 2009. However, the pandemic may have a potential impact on the overall taxpayer ability to pay that could impact fiscal year 2021 revenue collections. Considering the effects of the national, state and local economic conditions, the City has taken a diversified approach that analyzes ways to raise revenues, reduce expenditures, become more efficient, grow the economy, share services, and leverage resources to develop the fiscal year 2021 budget as in prior years.
- Taxable real estate assessments are projected to rise in the 2021 fiscal year by 3.0 percent.
- Other local taxes, which are comprised of consumer and business-based taxes, are expected to be most impacted by the economic effects of COVID-19 as this revenue category has been sensitive to changes in economic conditions. These taxes are expected to be 16.0 percent below the fiscal year 2020 budget.
- The following reflects other tax change projections in the fiscal year 2021 budget:
  - Hotel taxes – 38.0 percent decrease;
  - Restaurant food taxes – 17.5 percent decrease; and
  - Personal property taxes – 3.8 percent decrease.
- Rate increases for the Storm Water Utility, Water Utility and Wastewater Utility funds continue to provide necessary funding to finance capital improvements.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for fiscal year 2021. The fiscal year 2021 operating budget includes transfers in from non-general funds of approximately \$18.5 million and carrying forward prior year unspent appropriations totaling approximately \$11.9 million.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

The following table represents the Storm Water, Waste Management, Wastewater and Water Utility fees implemented with the City's fiscal year 2021 budget.

<b>Description</b>	<b>FY 2021 Approved</b>	<b>FY 2020 Approved</b>
Storm Water Fees – Residential	\$12.38/month	\$12.05/month
Storm Water Fees – Commercial	\$12.38/month per 2,000 sq. ft.	\$12.05/month per 2,000 sq. ft.
Wastewater Fees	\$4.65/100 cubic feet	\$4.47/100 cubic feet
Water Fees	\$5.48/100 cubic feet	\$5.29/100 cubic feet
Refuse Disposal – Residential Single or Multiple Units (4 or less)	\$27.01/unit/month	\$27.01/unit/month
Refuse Disposal – Residential Multiple Units (5 or more)	\$45.94/container/month	\$45.94/container/month
Refuse Disposal – Commercial Business once per week	\$61.18/unit/month	\$61.18/unit/month
Refuse Disposal – Commercial Business 5 times per week	\$151.64/unit/month	\$151.64/unit/month
Refuse Disposal – Commercial Combined Commercial and Residential	\$88.19/unit/month	\$88.19/unit/month

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**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](http://www.norfolk.gov).

# **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**





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**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

Exhibit 1

**Statement of Net Position**  
June 30, 2020

	<b>Primary Government</b>					
	<b>Governmental Activities</b>		<b>Business-Type Activities</b>			
	<b>Component Units</b>	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>	<b>Total</b>		
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 240,464,514	\$ 146,717,242	\$ 387,181,756	\$ 67,873,780		
Receivables, net:						
Taxes	56,257,631	-	56,257,631	-		
Accounts	16,432,182	25,623,159	42,055,341	8,507,724		
Notes	-	-	-	552,873		
Accrued investment income	40,961	113,904	154,865	-		
Internal balances	13,142,046	(13,142,046)	-	-		
Due from other governments	41,995,629	-	41,995,629	31,772,093		
Due from primary government	-	-	-	5,160,864		
Due from component unit	1,262,173	-	1,262,173	-		
Inventories	14,993	3,014,114	3,029,107	2,184,644		
Property held for resale	-	-	-	832,952		
Prepaid items	918,624	104,836	1,023,460	-		
Restricted cash and investments	614,338	33,751,863	34,366,201	1,570,968		
Non-depreciable capital assets	171,923,790	109,427,589	281,351,379	8,907,783		
Depreciable capital assets, net	983,275,492	965,672,026	1,948,947,518	22,202,805		
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,526,342,373</u>	<u>\$ 1,271,282,687</u>	<u>\$ 2,797,625,060</u>	<u>\$ 149,566,486</u>		
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>						
Related to pensions	\$ 69,563,369	\$ 7,416,072	\$ 76,979,441	\$ 61,467,337		
Related to OPEB	10,071,357	645,794	10,717,151	13,869,227		
Loss on defeasance of bonds	40,886,351	34,485,108	75,371,459	-		
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>120,521,077</u>	<u>42,546,974</u>	<u>163,068,051</u>	<u>75,336,564</u>		
<b>Total assets and deferred outflows of resources</b>	<u><u>\$ 1,646,863,450</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,313,829,661</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,960,693,111</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 224,903,050</u></u>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Vouchers payable	\$ 27,079,580	\$ 9,802,601	\$ 36,882,181	\$ 12,405,996		
Employees withholdings	557,645	-	557,645	-		
Contract retainage	221,063	1,296,985	1,518,048	118,716		
Accrued interest	9,562,156	4,658,596	14,220,752	-		
Accrued payroll	7,030,122	618,474	7,648,596	33,488,389		
Internal balances	-	-	-	-		
Due to other governments	36,253	-	36,253	6,880,221		
Due to primary government	-	-	-	1,262,173		
Due to component unit	5,160,864	-	5,160,864	-		
Other payables	-	-	-	1,005,527		
Unearned revenue	45,104,591	-	45,104,591	247,419		
Other current liabilities	11,953,191	4,286,647	16,239,838	602,724		
Line of credit	60,000,000	3,000,000	63,000,000	-		
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year	70,862,607	36,795,753	107,658,360	24,313,232		
Due in more than one year	778,174,664	654,934,710	1,433,109,374	20,787,057		
Net pension liability	286,832,965	32,948,860	319,781,825	297,859,309		
Net OPEB liability	71,756,542	3,864,329	75,620,871	92,361,309		
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,374,332,243</u>	<u>\$ 752,206,955</u>	<u>\$ 2,126,539,198</u>	<u>\$ 491,332,072</u>		
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>						
Related to pensions	\$ 15,313,587	\$ 2,316,958	\$ 17,630,545	\$ 46,755,936		
Related to OPEB	12,662,992	784,271	13,447,263	17,705,987		
Gain on defeasance of bonds	138,913	675,299	814,212	-		
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>28,115,492</u>	<u>3,776,528</u>	<u>31,892,020</u>	<u>64,461,923</u>		
<b>Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources</b>	<u><u>\$ 1,402,447,735</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 755,983,483</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,158,431,218</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 555,793,995</u></u>		
<b>NET POSITION</b>						
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 384,077,864	\$ 406,148,713	\$ 790,226,577	\$ 13,498,849		
Restricted for:						
Endowed care - nonexpendable	6,054,805	-	6,054,805	-		
General government	130,000	-	130,000	-		
Judicial administration	202,891	-	202,891	-		
Public safety	592,560	-	592,560	-		
Health and public assistance	1,933,731	-	1,933,731	-		
Culture and recreation	3,463	-	3,463	-		
Community development	176,957	-	176,957	-		
Public works	-	-	-	-		
Capital projects	-	-	-	664,537		
Water utility	-	26,048,420	26,048,420	-		
Wastewater utility	-	500,651	500,651	-		
Parking fund	-	3,397,100	3,397,100	-		
Other Programs	-	-	-	7,023,614		
Unrestricted	<u>(148,756,556)</u>	<u>121,751,294</u>	<u>(27,005,262)</u>	<u>(352,077,945)</u>		
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ 244,415,715</u>	<u>\$ 557,846,178</u>	<u>\$ 802,261,893</u>	<u>\$ (330,890,945)</u>		
<b>Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position</b>	<u><u>\$ 1,646,863,450</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,313,829,661</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,960,693,111</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 224,903,050</u></u>		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

Exhibit 2

**Statement of Activities**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

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			
<b>Primary government:</b>										
<b>Governmental activities:</b>										
General government	\$ 157,800,826	\$ 6,068,483	\$ 2,145,799	\$ -	\$ (149,586,544)	\$ -	\$ (149,586,544)	\$ -		
Judicial administration	48,443,053	1,895,785	26,324,122	-	(20,223,146)	-	(20,223,146)	-		
Public safety	153,190,268	8,066,981	6,966,481	-	(138,156,806)	-	(138,156,806)	-		
Public works	61,611,766	23,241,795	31,795,638	1,247,094	(5,327,239)	-	(5,327,239)	-		
Health and public assistance	97,274,531	5,928,407	62,692,573	-	(28,653,551)	-	(28,653,551)	-		
Culture and recreation	64,901,083	6,817,335	324,403	-	(57,759,345)	-	(57,759,345)	-		
Community development	40,728,057	2,510,145	29,312,335	-	(8,905,577)	-	(8,905,577)	-		
Education	135,699,293	-	-	-	(135,699,293)	-	(135,699,293)	-		
Interest on long-term debt	24,998,008	-	2,040,811	-	(22,957,197)	-	(22,957,197)	-		
Total governmental activities	<u>784,646,885</u>	<u>54,528,931</u>	<u>161,602,162</u>	<u>1,247,094</u>	<u>(567,268,698)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(567,268,698)</u>	<u>-</u>		
<b>Business-type activities:</b>										
Water utility	64,625,130	91,376,988	-	202,692	-	26,954,550	26,954,550	-		
Wastewater utility	21,082,383	31,705,215	-	-	-	10,622,832	10,622,832	-		
Parking facilities	24,849,833	19,952,910	-	-	-	(4,896,923)	(4,896,923)	-		
Storm Water utility	13,239,213	21,665,560	-	-	-	8,426,347	8,426,347	-		
Total business-type activities	<u>123,796,559</u>	<u>164,700,673</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>202,692</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,106,806</u>	<u>41,106,806</u>	<u>-</u>		
Total primary government	<u>\$ 908,443,444</u>	<u>\$ 219,229,604</u>	<u>\$ 161,602,162</u>	<u>\$ 1,449,786</u>	<u>\$ (567,268,698)</u>	<u>\$ 41,106,806</u>	<u>\$ (526,161,892)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		
<b>Component units:</b>										
Norfolk Public Schools	\$ 367,710,733	\$ 2,662,170	\$ 214,478,989	\$ 1,489,275				\$ (149,080,299)		
Norfolk Economic Development Authority	5,098,001	469,894	-	-				(4,628,107)		
Total component units	<u>\$ 372,808,734</u>	<u>\$ 3,132,064</u>	<u>\$ 214,478,989</u>	<u>\$ 1,489,275</u>				<u>(153,708,406)</u>		
<b>General revenues:</b>										
<b>Taxes:</b>										
General property taxes - real estate and personal property					316,997,699	-	316,997,699	-		
Consumption utility taxes					38,889,826	-	38,889,826	-		
Sales and use taxes					35,394,920	-	35,394,920	-		
Restaurant food taxes					35,283,735	-	35,283,735	-		
Business license taxes					29,916,032	-	29,916,032	-		
Hotel/Motel taxes					10,239,835	-	10,239,835	-		
Cigarette taxes					7,703,205	-	7,703,205	-		
Admissions taxes					3,495,814	-	3,495,814	-		
Motor vehicle licenses					4,963,339	-	4,963,339	-		
Franchise, recordation and other miscellaneous local taxes					5,646,316	-	5,646,316	-		
Use of money and property					19,400	2,474,335	2,493,735	2,269,844		
Gain on Investment					1,383,528	45,326	1,428,854	752,066		
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					36,316,393	125,644	36,442,037	126,817,138		
Miscellaneous					17,377,118	2,899,472	20,276,590	2,074,135		
Intergovernmental revenue - Commonwealth of Virginia								35,156,666		
Payment from Primary Government					3,716,345	-	3,716,345	-		
<b>Special items:</b>										
Contribution to Storm Water Utility fund					(26,501,897)	26,501,897	-	-		
<b>Transfers</b>					11,258,675	(11,258,675)	-	-		
Total general revenues and transfers					<u>532,100,283</u>	<u>20,787,999</u>	<u>552,888,282</u>	<u>167,069,869</u>		
Changes in net position					(35,168,415)	61,894,805	26,726,390	13,361,463		
Net position (deficit) - beginning					279,584,130	495,951,373	775,535,503	(344,252,408)		
Net position (deficit) - ending					<u>\$ 244,415,715</u>	<u>\$ 557,846,178</u>	<u>\$ 802,261,893</u>	<u>\$ (330,890,945)</u>		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

**Exhibit A-1**

**Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds**

**June 30, 2020**

	Major Funds			Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	Capital Projects	Debt Service		
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 115,892,365	\$ 57,801,335	\$ -	\$ 51,922,880	\$ 225,616,580
Receivables, net:					
Taxes	55,688,891	-	-	785,003	56,473,894
Accounts	4,896,906	1,850,000	-	4,384,749	11,131,655
Accrued investment income	178	40,727	-	56	40,961
Due from other funds	15,673,739	15,598,939	-	-	31,272,678
Due from other governments	22,506,671	-	-	18,801,247	41,307,918
Due from Component units	1,262,173	-	-	-	1,262,173
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash	-	-	-	614,338	614,338
Inventory	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid items	14,993	-	-	-	14,993
Total assets	<u>\$ 215,935,916</u>	<u>\$ 75,291,001</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 76,508,273</u>	<u>\$ 367,735,190</u>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>					
Vouchers payable	\$ 14,705,469	\$ 3,184,991	\$ -	\$ 8,066,313	\$ 25,956,773
Employee withholdings	557,638	-	-	-	557,638
Contract retainage	12,144	208,919	-	-	221,063
Accrued payroll	6,602,429	-	-	367,000	6,969,429
Notes payable	-	60,000,000	-	-	60,000,000
Due to other funds	-	13,516,767	-	4,613,865	18,130,632
Due to other governments	36,253	-	-	-	36,253
Due to component unit	-	5,160,864	-	-	5,160,864
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	31,088,780	31,088,780
Other liabilities	4,830,891	274,874	-	289,657	5,395,422
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 26,744,824</u>	<u>\$ 82,346,415</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 44,425,615</u>	<u>\$ 153,516,854</u>
<b>Deferred Inflow of Resources</b>					
Revenues' levied for the next year and unavailable revenue	<u>34,174,436</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,454,302</u>	<u>37,628,738</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>					
Restricted	130,000	-	-	8,964,407	9,094,407
Committed	13,050,535	-	-	5,579,335	18,629,870
Assigned	66,842,286	-	-	14,148,374	80,990,660
Unassigned	74,993,835	(7,055,414)	-	(63,760)	67,874,661
Total fund balances (deficit)	<u>155,016,656</u>	<u>(7,055,414)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,628,356</u>	<u>176,589,598</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 215,935,916</u>	<u>\$ 75,291,001</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 76,508,273</u>	<u>\$ 367,735,190</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds**  
**to the Statement of Net Position**  
**June 30, 2020**

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**Exhibit A-2**

Fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 176,589,598
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	2,796,859,038
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,644,510,064)</u>
	1,152,348,974
Recognition of deferred inflows as revenue in government wide statements	
	33,718,737
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	(15,154,144)
Deferred outflows related to pensions	68,753,644
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	(12,584,503)
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	10,004,476
Loss on defeasance	40,886,351
Gain on defeasance	(138,913)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Bonds payable	(729,939,268)
Unamortized bond premium	(60,610,256)
Net pension liability	(283,444,635)
Other post-employment benefits	(71,359,160)
Compensated absences	(20,700,331)
Workers' compensation and claims liability	(34,681,787)
Prepaid debt service	918,624
Other	(2,824,048)
Accrued interest payable	<u>(9,562,156)</u>
	(1,212,203,017)
Internal service funds	1,506,801
Receivable for Build America Bonds - interest rate subsidy	687,711
Net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 244,415,715</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

**Exhibit A-3**

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Major Funds			Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	Capital Projects	Debt Service		
<b>REVENUES</b>					
General property taxes	\$ 305,693,091	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,268,007	\$ 311,961,098
Other local taxes	161,697,209	-	-	9,835,813	171,533,022
Permits and licenses	3,599,315	-	-	-	3,599,315
Fines and forfeitures	798,931	-	-	2,500	801,431
Use of money and property	8,477,177	1,244,882	-	138,646	9,860,705
Charges for services	17,507,909	-	-	23,826,698	41,334,607
Miscellaneous	9,717,468	-	-	2,025,536	11,743,004
Intergovernmental	136,554,329	1,247,094	-	60,832,687	198,634,110
Total revenues	<u>644,045,429</u>	<u>2,491,976</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>102,929,887</u>	<u>749,467,292</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Current operating:					
General government	132,720,760	-	-	1,030,472	133,751,232
Judicial administration	43,206,587	-	-	4,152,586	47,359,173
Public safety	121,458,605	-	-	10,424,200	131,882,805
Public works	24,231,282	-	-	29,433,902	53,665,184
Health and public assistance	68,899,846	-	-	22,887,253	91,787,099
Culture and recreation	41,203,731	-	-	2,295,078	43,498,809
Community development	12,700,910	-	-	25,393,975	38,094,885
Education	124,710,681	-	-	-	124,710,681
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	53,737,152	-	53,737,152
Interest and other charges	-	-	29,448,460	-	29,448,460
Debt issuance costs	657,026	311,092	918,208	-	1,886,326
Capital outlay	<u>3,339,345</u>	<u>46,150,621</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,489,966</u>
Total expenditures	<u>573,128,773</u>	<u>46,461,713</u>	<u>84,103,820</u>	<u>95,617,466</u>	<u>799,311,772</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>70,916,656</u>	<u>(43,969,737)</u>	<u>(84,103,820)</u>	<u>7,312,421</u>	<u>(49,844,480)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>					
Issuance of refunding bonds	-	-	221,755,714	-	221,755,714
Issuance of debt	-	27,553,250	-	-	27,553,250
Proceeds sale of capital assets	16,345	3,700,000	-	-	3,716,345
Payment to bond refunding escrow agent	-	-	(228,228,166)	-	(228,228,166)
Premium on bonds	-	7,591,059	-	-	7,591,059
Transfers in	19,900,499	1,614,639	90,576,272	8,899,046	120,990,456
Transfers out	(87,724,600)	(2,583,677)	-	(19,423,504)	(109,731,781)
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>(67,807,756)</u>	<u>37,875,271</u>	<u>84,103,820</u>	<u>(10,524,458)</u>	<u>43,646,877</u>
<b>SPECIAL ITEMS</b>					
Contribution to Storm Water Utility fund	-	(5,065,582)	-	(4,692,138)	(9,757,720)
Total other financing sources (uses) and special items	<u>(67,807,756)</u>	<u>32,809,689</u>	<u>84,103,820</u>	<u>(15,216,596)</u>	<u>33,889,157</u>
Net changes in fund balances	3,108,900	(11,160,048)	-	(7,904,175)	(15,955,323)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>151,907,756</u>	<u>4,104,634</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,532,531</u>	<u>192,544,921</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 155,016,656</u>	<u>\$ (7,055,414)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 28,628,356</u>	<u>\$ 176,589,598</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

# 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 Ending June 30, 2020

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Net change in fund balances--total governmental funds	\$ (15,955,323)
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	50,513,152
Subtract disposals	(7,683,775)
Subtract depreciation expense	<u>(48,013,341)</u>
	(5,183,964)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund.	5,320,684
Bonds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.	
Less debt issued	(249,308,963)
Add debt repayment	243,531,440
Premium on bond sale	(7,591,059)
Loss on defeasance of debt	20,551,397
Gain on defeasance of debt	26,618
Amortization of premiums, gains and losses	<u>24,239,065</u>
	31,448,498
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 VII)	
Compensated absences	(1,584,166)
Retires life insurance	5,000
Net OPEB Liability, Net of changes in deferred inflows and outflows	(3,835,186)
Unpaid claims	(4,473,650)
Prepaid debt service	75,566
Landfill closure	(45,034)
Net Pension Liability, Net of changes in deferred inflows and outflows	(24,937,703)
Accrued interest payable	<u>507,870</u>
	(34,287,303)
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.	
	268,615
Adjustment for federal interest rate subsidy	(35,445)
Contribution to Storm Water Utility fund	(16,744,177)
Change in net position of governmental activities	
	<u><u>\$ (35,168,415)</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

**Exhibit B-1**

**Statement of Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds**  
**June 30, 2020**

	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>					Governmental Activities-Internal Service Funds
	Water Utility	Wastewater Utility	Parking Facilities	Storm Water Utility	Total	
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Current assets:						
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 77,220,620	\$ 24,536,223	\$ 32,356,259	\$ 12,604,140	\$ 146,717,242	\$ 14,847,934
Restricted short-term investments	-	504,280	-	-	504,280	-
Receivables, net						
Accounts	9,574,595	3,212,112	1,356,679	2,655,691	16,799,077	5,084,264
Unbilled accounts	5,340,884	1,609,461	739,896	1,133,841	8,824,082	-
Accrued investment income	113,387	212	239	66	113,904	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	6,502,935	6,502,935	-
Inventories	2,980,858	24,030	-	9,226	3,014,114	-
Prepaid Expenses	104,836	-	-	-	104,836	-
Restricted cash and investments	26,048,420	-	6,698,240	500,923	33,247,583	-
Total current assets	<u>121,383,600</u>	<u>29,886,318</u>	<u>41,151,313</u>	<u>23,406,822</u>	<u>215,828,053</u>	<u>19,932,198</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Capital assets:						
Non-depreciable capital assets	43,161,944	26,585,760	37,887,190	1,792,695	109,427,589	415,000
Depreciable capital assets	817,367,913	371,700,359	214,933,801	80,013,125	1,484,015,198	11,048,951
Accumulated depreciation	(284,043,239)	(107,952,686)	(98,093,919)	(28,253,328)	(518,343,172)	(8,613,642)
Capital assets, net	576,486,618	290,333,433	154,727,072	53,552,492	1,075,099,615	2,850,309
Total assets	<u>\$ 697,870,218</u>	<u>\$ 320,219,751</u>	<u>\$ 195,878,385</u>	<u>\$ 76,959,314</u>	<u>\$ 1,290,927,668</u>	<u>\$ 22,782,507</u>
Deferred outflows of resources						
Related to pensions	\$ 4,144,092	\$ 1,187,637	\$ 754,957	\$ 1,329,386	\$ 7,416,072	\$ 809,725
Related to OPEB	361,921	104,242	65,725	113,906	645,794	66,881
Loss on defeasance of bonds	11,639,998	4,390,824	16,762,046	1,692,240	34,485,108	-
Total deferred outflows	<u>\$ 16,146,011</u>	<u>\$ 5,682,703</u>	<u>\$ 17,582,728</u>	<u>\$ 3,135,532</u>	<u>\$ 42,546,974</u>	<u>\$ 876,606</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 714,016,229</u>	<u>\$ 325,902,454</u>	<u>\$ 213,461,113</u>	<u>\$ 80,094,846</u>	<u>\$ 1,333,474,642</u>	<u>\$ 23,659,113</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Current liabilities:						
Vouchers payable	\$ 6,886,507	\$ 1,802,530	\$ 507,988	\$ 605,576	\$ 9,802,601	\$ 1,122,809
Contract retainage	586,785	648,382	61,818	-	1,296,985	-
Accrued interest	2,444,912	822,808	1,217,984	172,892	4,658,596	-
Accrued payroll	349,467	102,830	51,595	114,582	618,474	65,596
Due to other funds	381,553	-	15,337,089	3,926,339	19,644,981	-
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	10,105,813
Current portion of bonds payable	15,965,000	12,265,483	4,841,053	2,489,203	35,560,739	-
Notes Payable	-	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	-
Compensated absences	707,425	202,717	126,166	198,706	1,235,014	164,356
Other current liabilities	2,739,135	247,960	1,299,234	318	4,286,647	6,552,869
Total current liabilities	<u>30,060,784</u>	<u>16,092,710</u>	<u>26,442,927</u>	<u>7,507,616</u>	<u>80,104,037</u>	<u>18,011,443</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:						
General obligation bonds payable	-	75,104,090	146,717,065	30,968,170	252,789,325	-
Revenue bonds payable	321,493,169	79,839,092	-	-	401,332,261	-
Net pension liability	18,210,252	4,971,335	3,485,265	6,282,008	32,948,860	3,388,330
Net OPEB liability	2,135,740	583,063	408,754	736,772	3,864,329	397,382
Compensated absences	406,929	146,365	84,111	175,719	813,124	117,225
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>342,246,090</u>	<u>160,643,945</u>	<u>150,695,195</u>	<u>38,162,669</u>	<u>691,747,899</u>	<u>3,902,937</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 372,306,874</u>	<u>\$ 176,736,655</u>	<u>\$ 177,138,122</u>	<u>\$ 45,670,285</u>	<u>\$ 771,851,936</u>	<u>\$ 21,914,380</u>
Deferred inflows of resources						
Related to Pensions	\$ 1,132,830	\$ 593,883	\$ 252,811	\$ 337,434	\$ 2,316,958	\$ 159,443
Related to OPEB	419,544	153,703	77,130	133,894	784,271	78,489
Gain on bonds refunding	-	11,081	513,944	150,274	675,299	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 1,552,374</u>	<u>\$ 758,667</u>	<u>\$ 843,885</u>	<u>\$ 621,602</u>	<u>\$ 3,776,528</u>	<u>\$ 237,932</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 373,859,248</u>	<u>\$ 177,495,322</u>	<u>\$ 177,982,007</u>	<u>\$ 46,291,887</u>	<u>\$ 775,628,464</u>	<u>\$ 22,152,312</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>						
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 244,423,643	\$ 125,130,632	\$ 16,417,056	\$ 20,177,382	\$ 406,148,713	\$ 2,850,309
Restricted for:						
Other purposes:						
Water Utility fund operations	26,048,420	-	-	-	26,048,420	-
Wastewater Utility fund operations	-	500,651	-	-	500,651	-
Parking Facilities fund operations	-	-	3,397,100	-	3,397,100	-
Unrestricted	69,684,918	22,775,849	15,664,950	13,625,577	121,751,294	(1,343,508)
Total net position	<u>\$ 340,156,981</u>	<u>\$ 148,407,132</u>	<u>\$ 35,479,106</u>	<u>\$ 33,802,959</u>	<u>\$ 557,846,178</u>	<u>\$ 1,506,801</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 714,016,229</u>	<u>\$ 325,902,454</u>	<u>\$ 213,461,113</u>	<u>\$ 80,094,846</u>	<u>\$ 1,333,474,642</u>	<u>\$ 23,659,113</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

**Exhibit B-2**

**Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Funds**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Business-Type Activities					Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water Utility	Wastewater Utility	Parking Facilities	Storm Water Utility	Total	
<b>Operating revenues:</b>						
Charges for services	\$ 91,376,988	\$ 31,705,215	\$ 19,952,910	\$ 21,665,560	\$ 164,700,673	\$ 90,888,792
Miscellaneous	2,683,906	112,000	-	85,188	2,881,094	27,892
Total operating revenues	<u>94,060,894</u>	<u>31,817,215</u>	<u>19,952,910</u>	<u>21,750,748</u>	<u>167,581,767</u>	<u>90,916,684</u>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>						
Personal services	15,564,135	4,727,022	7,184,100	6,046,001	33,521,258	2,878,492
Healthcare costs	-	-	-	-	-	79,600,990
Cost of goods sold	-	-	-	-	-	2,771,944
Plant operations	5,874,412	2,145,609	1,639,897	1,870,189	11,530,107	4,168,821
Chemicals	2,615,435	14,973	4,386	571	2,635,365	-
Depreciation and amortization	15,529,670	7,087,719	6,611,102	1,572,634	30,801,125	257,848
Retirement and OPEB expense	4,068,664	1,044,235	779,904	629,243	6,522,046	769,933
Administrative expenses	1,912,330	1,433,264	450,187	595,447	4,391,228	-
Other	9,906,499	2,737,836	2,715,514	1,679,441	17,039,290	200,041
Total operating expenses	<u>55,471,145</u>	<u>19,190,658</u>	<u>19,385,090</u>	<u>12,393,526</u>	<u>106,440,419</u>	<u>90,648,069</u>
Operating income (loss), net	<u>35,589,749</u>	<u>12,626,557</u>	<u>567,820</u>	<u>9,357,222</u>	<u>61,141,348</u>	<u>268,615</u>
<b>Nonoperating revenues (expenses):</b>						
Interest income	1,782,173	279,939	412,223	-	2,474,335	-
Intergovernmental revenue	-	125,644	-	-	125,644	-
Interest expense and fiscal charges, net of capitalized interest	(9,170,905)	(1,907,299)	(4,055,616)	(845,687)	(15,979,507)	-
Gain (loss) on sale or disposal of capital assets	16,920	15,574	(1,409,127)	-	(1,376,633)	-
Gain (loss) on investments	-	-	-	45,326	45,326	-
Miscellaneous revenue (expense)	(1,026)	-	16,528	2,876	18,378	-
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(7,372,838)</u>	<u>(1,486,142)</u>	<u>(5,035,992)</u>	<u>(797,485)</u>	<u>(14,692,457)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net income (loss) before contributions and transfers	31,216,911	11,140,415	(4,468,172)	8,559,737	46,448,891	268,615
Capital contribution	202,692	-	-	26,501,897	26,704,589	-
Transfers out	(8,500,000)	(1,500,000)	-	(1,258,675)	(11,258,675)	-
Changes in net position	22,919,603	9,640,415	(4,468,172)	33,802,959	61,894,805	268,615
Total net position - beginning	<u>317,237,378</u>	<u>138,766,717</u>	<u>39,947,278</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>495,951,373</u>	<u>1,238,186</u>
Total net position - ending	<u>\$ 340,156,981</u>	<u>\$ 148,407,132</u>	<u>\$ 35,479,106</u>	<u>\$ 33,802,959</u>	<u>\$ 557,846,178</u>	<u>\$ 1,506,801</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

**Exhibit B-3**

**Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds**  
For the Year Ending June 30, 2020

	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>					Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water Utility	Wastewater Utility	Parking Facilities	Storm Water Utility	Total	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>						
Receipts from customers	\$ 93,861,034	\$ 31,649,247	\$ 19,887,281	\$ 21,008,278	\$ 166,405,840	\$ 92,834,127
Payments to suppliers	(8,906,677)	(2,588,286)	(1,489,024)	(3,654,368)	(16,638,355)	(3,131,485)
Payments to employees	(17,683,762)	(5,350,724)	(6,626,735)	(5,995,602)	(35,656,823)	(88,285,451)
Other payments	(9,597,487)	(4,803,169)	(3,787,326)	(735,600)	(18,923,582)	(200,041)
Net cash and short-term investments provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>57,673,108</u>	<u>18,907,068</u>	<u>7,984,196</u>	<u>10,622,708</u>	<u>95,187,080</u>	<u>1,217,150</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>						
Internal activity	(15,574)	-	(6,073,500)	1,441,125	(4,647,949)	-
Intergovernmental revenues	-	125,644	-	-	125,644	-
Operating subsidies and transfers to other funds	(8,500,000)	(1,500,000)	-	(1,258,675)	(11,258,675)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	<u>(8,515,574)</u>	<u>(1,374,356)</u>	<u>(6,073,500)</u>	<u>182,450</u>	<u>(15,780,980)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>						
Proceeds from issuance of debt	-	32,807,927	76,682,423	8,746,708	118,237,058	-
Capital contributions	202,692	-	-	2,604,724	2,807,416	-
Purchases of capital assets	(18,949,731)	(17,620,978)	(1,628,221)	(2,054,896)	(40,253,826)	(526)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	16,920	15,574	8,496,000	2,876	8,531,370	-
Proceeds from refunding debt	-	(16,497,757)	(59,805,493)	(3,717,462)	(80,020,712)	-
Principal paid on capital debt	(13,830,000)	(11,883,952)	(4,543,127)	(2,356,203)	(32,613,282)	-
Interest paid on capital debt	(14,328,476)	(4,457,375)	(15,839,395)	(972,719)	(35,597,965)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	<u>(46,888,595)</u>	<u>(17,636,561)</u>	<u>3,362,187</u>	<u>2,253,027</u>	<u>(58,909,942)</u>	<u>(526)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>						
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	32,518,482	26,468,398	(174,002)	-	58,812,878	-
Purchase of investments	(33,346,345)	(25,622,439)	(111,884)	(500,923)	(59,581,591)	-
Interest and dividends	1,825,492	297,253	432,106	46,878	2,601,729	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>997,629</u>	<u>1,143,212</u>	<u>146,220</u>	<u>(454,045)</u>	<u>1,833,016</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and short-term investments	3,266,568	1,039,363	5,419,103	12,604,140	22,329,174	1,216,624
Cash and short-term investments - beginning of the year	<u>73,954,052</u>	<u>23,496,860</u>	<u>26,937,128</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>124,388,040</u>	<u>13,631,310</u>
Cash and short-term investments - end of the year	<u>\$ 77,220,620</u>	<u>\$ 24,536,223</u>	<u>\$ 32,356,231</u>	<u>\$ 12,604,140</u>	<u>\$ 146,717,214</u>	<u>\$ 14,847,934</u>
<b>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (used in) Operating Activities:</b>						
Operating income (loss)	\$ 38,589,749	\$ 12,626,557	\$ 567,820	\$ 9,357,222	\$ 61,141,348	\$ 268,615
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash and short-term investments provided by (used in) operating activities:						
Depreciation expense and amortization	15,529,670	7,087,719	6,611,102	1,572,634	30,801,125	257,848
Effect of changes in assets, deferred outflows and liabilities, deferred inflows:						
Receivables, net	(199,862)	(167,967)	(65,629)	(742,471)	(1,175,929)	(1,050,606)
Inventories	146,587	4,649	-	(9,226)	142,010	-
Prepads	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vouchers payable	(525,068)	(432,354)	155,260	(198,026)	(1,000,188)	(1,596,154)
Accrued payroll	122,895	28,139	30,385	13,332	194,751	26,226
Net pension liability	1,607,266	339,827	516,068	17,923	2,481,084	343,172
OPEB liability	218,876	52,567	10,912	(795)	281,560	-
Other liabilities	2,182,995	(632,069)	158,278	612,115	2,321,319	2,968,049
Net cash and short-term investments provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 57,673,108</u>	<u>\$ 18,907,068</u>	<u>\$ 7,984,196</u>	<u>\$ 10,622,708</u>	<u>\$ 95,187,080</u>	<u>\$ 1,217,150</u>
<b>Noncash investing, capital and financing activities:</b>						
Unrealized gain / (loss) on investments	<u>\$ (1,026)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,026)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Capital contribution	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 23,897,173</u>	<u>\$ 23,897,173</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Acquisition of capital assets through change in contract retainage	<u>\$ 224,537</u>	<u>\$ 71,398</u>	<u>\$ 30,923</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 326,858</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Acquisition of capital assets through vouchers payable	<u>\$ 2,527,002</u>	<u>\$ (290,307)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,660,592)</u>	<u>\$ 576,103</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Capitalized interest, less interest earned on certain long-term construction contracts	<u>\$ 522,944</u>	<u>\$ 269,435</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 792,379</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Deferred inflow of resources	<u>\$ 975,184</u>	<u>\$ 480,963</u>	<u>\$ 252,811</u>	<u>\$ 301,574</u>	<u>\$ 2,010,532</u>	<u>\$ 408,071</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Fiduciary Net Position**  
**June 30, 2020**

**Exhibit C-1**

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	<b>Pension</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Employees'</b>	<b>Agency</b>
	<b>System</b>		<b>Retirement</b>	<b>Funds</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 5,972,000	\$ 8,925,796		
Investments, fair value:				
United States Treasury securities	74,137,000			-
Fixed income securities	117,708,000			-
Equity securities	51,945,000			-
Future/options/swaps	(160,000)			-
Balanced commingled funds:				
Equity	586,648,000			-
Fixed income	189,329,000			-
Real estate	81,445,000			-
Total investments	<u>1,101,052,000</u>			<u>-</u>
Receivables:				
Accounts, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	2,000			-
Accrued investment income	936,000			-
Due from broker for securities sold	72,635,000			-
Other	-		108,516	
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,180,597,000</u>		<u>\$ 9,034,312</u>	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Vouchers payable	\$ 2,294,000	\$ 391,521		
Due to brokers for securities purchased	134,223,000			-
Due to governmental funds	-			-
Other liabilities	(10,000)		8,642,791	
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 136,507,000</u>		<u>\$ 9,034,312</u>	
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net position restricted for pensions	<u><u>\$ 1,044,090,000</u></u>			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position**  
**Pension Trust Fund - Employees' Retirement System**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

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**Exhibit C-2**

**Changes to net position attributed to:**

Additions:

Investment income:		
Net appreciation in fair value		
of investments	\$	(4,773,000)
Interest		4,311,000
Dividends		6,455,000
Other		1,919,000
		7,912,000
Less investment expense		(2,176,000)
<b>Net investment income</b>		<b>5,736,000</b>

Employer contributions	38,494,000
Employee contributions	9,838,000
Purchase of service	372,000
<b>Total Additions</b>	<b>54,440,000</b>

Deductions:

Benefit payments and expenses:		
Refunds of contributions		920,000.00
Benefits paid to plan members and beneficiaries		93,078,000
Administrative costs		600,000
<b>Total Deductions</b>		<b>94,598,000</b>
 <b>Net decrease</b>		 (40,158,000)

**Net position restricted for pensions:**

Net position - beginning	1,084,248,000
Net Position - end	<b>\$ 1,044,090,000</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Net Position - Component Units**  
**June 30, 2020**

**Exhibit D-1**

	Norfolk Public Schools	Norfolk Economic Development Authority	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 46,355,975	\$ 19,351,367	\$ 65,707,342
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	8,502,158	5,566	8,507,724
Notes receivable	-	552,873	552,873
Due from primary government	5,160,864	-	5,160,864
Due from other governments	31,772,093	-	31,772,093
Inventories	2,184,644	-	2,184,644
Property held for sale	-	832,952	832,952
Restricted cash	-	1,570,968	1,570,968
Investments	-	2,166,438	2,166,438
Deferred rent receivable	-	-	-
Non-depreciable capital assets	487,500	8,420,283	8,907,783
Depreciable capital assets, net	10,730,340	11,472,465	22,202,805
Total assets	<u>105,193,574</u>	<u>44,372,912</u>	<u>149,566,486</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred outflows related to pensions	61,467,337	-	61,467,337
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	13,869,227	-	13,869,227
Total assets and deferred outflows	<u>\$ 180,530,138</u>	<u>\$ 44,372,912</u>	<u>\$ 224,903,050</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Vouchers payable	\$ 11,779,365	\$ 626,631	\$ 12,405,996
Contract retainage	118,716	-	118,716
Accrued payroll	33,488,389	-	33,488,389
Unearned revenues	247,419	-	247,419
Due to primary government	1,262,173	-	1,262,173
Revolving loan program	-	602,724	602,724
Due to other government agencies	6,880,221	-	6,880,221
Other payable	686,160	319,367	1,005,527
Current portion of long-term liabilities	8,311,493	16,001,739	24,313,232
Long-term notes payable	-	15,330,000	15,330,000
Net pension liability	297,859,309	-	297,859,309
Other post-employment benefits liability	92,361,309	-	92,361,309
Other long-term liabilities	5,457,057	-	5,457,057
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 458,451,611</u>	<u>\$ 32,880,461</u>	<u>\$ 491,332,072</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred inflows related to pensions	46,755,936	-	46,755,936
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	17,705,987	-	17,705,987
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	<u>\$ 522,913,534</u>	<u>\$ 32,880,461</u>	<u>\$ 555,793,995</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 11,217,840	\$ 2,281,009	\$ 13,498,849
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	664,537	-	664,537
Child nutrition	7,023,614	-	7,023,614
Other programs	-	-	-
Unrestricted	(361,289,387)	9,211,442	(352,077,945)
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ (342,383,396)</u>	<u>\$ 11,492,451</u>	<u>\$ (330,890,945)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**Statement of Activities - Component Units**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grant Contributions	Capital Grant Contributions	Norfolk Public Schools	Norfolk Economic Development Authority	Totals
<b>Norfolk Public Schools:</b>							
Instructional	\$ 266,404,062	\$ 1,928,625	\$ 200,589,504	\$ -	\$ (63,885,933)	\$ -	\$ (63,885,933)
Administration, attendance and health	19,504,224	-	-	-	(19,504,224)	-	(19,504,224)
Pupil transportation	12,234,221	-	-	-	(12,234,221)	-	(12,234,221)
Operation and maintenance	37,333,387	-	-	-	(37,333,387)	-	(37,333,387)
Information technology	12,273,504	-	-	-	(12,273,504)	-	(12,273,504)
School facilities	2,822,738	-	-	1,489,275	(1,333,463)	-	(1,333,463)
Food services	17,138,597	733,545	13,889,485	-	(2,515,567)	-	(2,515,567)
Community services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Norfolk Public Schools</b>	<b>367,710,733</b>	<b>2,662,170</b>	<b>214,478,989</b>	<b>1,489,275</b>	<b>(149,080,299)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(149,080,299)</b>
<b>Norfolk Economic Development Authority:</b>							
Economic development	4,563,685	469,894	-	-	-	(4,093,791)	(4,093,791)
Interest expense	534,316	-	-	-	-	(534,316)	(534,316)
<b>Total Norfolk Economic Development Authority</b>	<b>5,098,001</b>	<b>469,894</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,628,107)</b>	<b>(4,628,107)</b>
<b>Total component units</b>	<b>\$ 372,808,734</b>	<b>\$ 3,132,064</b>	<b>\$ 214,478,989</b>	<b>\$ 1,489,275</b>	<b>\$ (149,080,299)</b>	<b>\$ (4,628,107)</b>	<b>\$ (153,708,406)</b>
General revenues:							
Use of money and property				857,754	1,412,090	2,269,844	
Payment from Primary Government				124,710,671	2,106,467	126,817,138	
Miscellaneous				2,074,135	-	2,074,135	
Gain on Investment				-	752,066	752,066	
Intergovernmental revenue - Commonwealth of Virginia				35,156,686	-	35,156,686	
Total general revenues				162,799,246	4,270,623	167,069,869	
Changes in net position				13,718,947	(357,484)	13,361,463	
Net position - beginning, restated				(356,102,343)	11,849,935	(344,252,408)	
Net position - ending				<b>\$ (342,383,396)</b>	<b>\$ 11,492,451</b>	<b>\$ (330,890,945)</b>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.



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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, 2020**

	<u>Page</u>
<b>I      Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</b>	80
A    Financial Reporting Entity Information	80
B    Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements	81
C    Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation	83
D    Budgets and Budgetary Accounting	85
E    Deposits and Investments	86
F    Restricted Assets	87
G    Interfund Transactions	87
H    Inventories	87
I    Capital Assets	87
J    Land and Land Improvements Held for Resale	89
K    Compensated Absences	89
L    Net Position/Fund Balances	89
M    Estimates	90
N    Bond Premiums, Discounts, Issuance Costs and Loss on Defeasance	90
O    Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources	90
P    Pensions	91
Q    Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB)	91
<b>II     Deposits and Investments</b>	91
<b>III    Property Taxes</b>	98
<b>IV    Accounts Receivable</b>	99
A    Unbilled Accounts Receivable	99
B    Allowances for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable	99
<b>V    Due From Other Governments</b>	100
<b>VI    Capital Assets</b>	101
<b>VII   Property Held for Resale</b>	102
<b>VIII   Short-term Obligations</b>	103
A    Variable Rate Bonds	103
B    Line of Credit	104

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

	<u>Page</u>
<b>IX Long-term Obligations</b>	105
A General Obligation and Revenue Bonds	105
B General Obligation Bonds	107
C Revenue Bonds	108
D Current and Advanced Refundings	109
E Economic Development Authority	110
F Lease Obligations	111
G Landfill Liability	111
H Compensated Absences	112
I Debt Limit	112
J Bonds Authorized and Unissued	112
K Changes in Long-Term Obligations	113
<b>X Pension Plans</b>	114
A Employees' Retirement System of the City of Norfolk (ERS)	114
B Virginia Retirement System (VRS)	119
<b>XI Deferred Compensation Plan</b>	127
<b>XII Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB)</b>	128
A City of Norfolk Sponsored Other Post-employment Benefits	128
B Virginia Retirement System Post-employment Benefits Trust Funds	133
<b>XIII Interfund Receivable and Payable Balances</b>	143
<b>XIV Interfund Transfers</b>	144
<b>XV Fund Balance by Functional Category (GASB 54)</b>	146
<b>XVI Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources</b>	147
A Unavailable Revenues	147
B Deferred Inflows and Outflows from Refunding Transactions	147
C Deferred Inflows and Outflows Related to Pensions	147
D Deferred Inflows and Outflows Related to OPEB	148

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
<b>XVII Commitments and Contingencies</b>	149
A Capital Projects	149
B Contingent Liabilities	149
C Litigation	149
D Pollution Remediation Obligation	150
E Encumbrances	150
<b>XVIII Surety Bonds and Insurance</b>	150
<b>XIX Tax Abatements</b>	151
<b>XX Self and Purchased Insurance Programs</b>	153
<b>XXI Jointly Governed Organizations</b>	154
A Hampton Roads Regional Jail Authority (HRRJA)	154
B Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (the Commission)	155
C Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads (TDC)	155
<b>XXII Joint Ventures</b>	155
A Southeastern Public Service Authority (SPSA)	155
B The Slover Library Foundation (The Foundation)	156
C Norfolk Botanical Gardens Society (The Society)	156
<b>XXIII Related Organizations</b>	156
A Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NRHA)	156
B Norfolk Airport Authority (The Authority)	157
C The Chrysler Museum, Inc. (The Museum)	157
D The Hospital Authority of Norfolk (HAN)	157
<b>XXIV Subsequent Events</b>	158
<b>XXV Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements</b>	158
<b>XXVI Accounting Pronouncements Issued, But Not Yet Implemented</b>	158

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**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 ten-member Board of Trustees. Eight 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 contributory 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 and certain employee contributions, to provide the funding for pension benefits and administrative costs. The financial data for the operation of the ERS are combined with that of the City and reported in the General fund.

**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 primary 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)*, Norfolk Public Schools is an elected body. The School Board is a corporate body and in its corporate capacity is vested with the duties, obligations and responsibilities imposed upon school boards by law. The City Council is required to appropriate annually to the School Board the amount needed for the support of the public schools in maintaining educational programs that meet the standards of quality prescribed by law. Categorical aid from the Commonwealth of Virginia (the Commonwealth) and the federal government designated for educational purposes is included in the City's General fund budgetary revenue. This categorical aid, plus moneys derived from local sources, provides the funds for the major share of the School Board's operations. On an ongoing basis, the City also issues debt to finance needed capital projects of the school system. The School Board presently operates thirty-three elementary schools, one Pre-K – 8 school, one K – 8 school, eight middle schools, five high schools and several auxiliary schools, including alternative, magnet and specialty programs.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

*The Economic Development Authority (EDA), a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, was created by ordinance of the City of Norfolk in 1972, pursuant to the provisions of the Industrial Development and Revenue Bond Act. The EDA 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 and issue industrial development bonds. 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, maintains its own books of account and receives revenue from administrative fees charged to borrowers and sale of property. Additionally, there is the potential of financial benefit to the City.*

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/retirement](http://www.norfolk.gov/retirement)

The School Board for the City of Norfolk  
800 East City Hall Avenue  
P.O. Box 1357  
Norfolk, Virginia 23510  
[www.nps.k12.va.us](http://www.nps.k12.va.us)

The Norfolk Economic Development Authority  
999 Waterside Drive, Suite 2430  
Norfolk, Virginia 23510  
[www.norfolkdevelopment.com](http://www.norfolkdevelopment.com)

**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 the non-fiduciary 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

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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 in 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 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.
- 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 and other agencies.

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 or operated parking facilities.
- The *Storm Water Utility fund* accounts for the activities of the City's environmental storm water management system including maintenance of storm water drainage facilities. Effective July 1, 2019, the Storm Water special revenue fund became an enterprise fund.

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 include community development, emergency call center services, tax increment financing districts, towing and recovery operations, waste management and individual grant programs.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

- *Internal Service funds* account for the City's self-insured healthcare program and fleet management services whose services are provided to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost reimbursement basis. The Healthcare Fund was established in fiscal year 2014 and is described in Note XX.
- The *Pension Trust fund* accounts for the activities of the Employees' Retirement System (ERS), which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified employees and is a fiduciary fund.
- The *Endowed Care fund* is used to report resources that are restricted by the City Code to be used for perpetual and endowed care at certain City-owned cemeteries. Both the investment earnings and the principal may be used to support maintenance of City-owned cemeteries.
- The *Agency funds* are used to account for the assets held by the City 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).

**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 fund financial statements do not have a measurement focus, but utilize the accrual basis of accounting. 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)

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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 inflows. 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 fund revenue 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.

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.

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, Parking Facilities and Storm Water enterprise funds, and of the City's internal service funds are charges to customers for sales and services and administrative expenses, as well as 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.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

Generally, 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 Utility enterprise fund, Public Amenities special revenue fund, Cemeteries special revenue fund, Emergency Operations Center/911 special revenue fund, Golf special revenue fund, Towing & Recovery Operations special revenue fund, Tax Increment Financing special revenue fund, Waste Management special revenue fund, and internal service funds. The General fund budget includes the budgets for Norfolk Public Schools, Maritime Center and the Community Services Board. Project length budgets are appropriated for the Capital Projects fund, Community Development special revenue 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 approval by City Council. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level.

The School Board manages and controls all funds made available for public school purposes by the City Council with the exception funds for construction of new school buildings. 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 Revenue and Expenditures – Budget and Actual of the General fund presented in Exhibits E-1 and E-2 include the revenues and expenditures 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

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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. GAAP.

Except for capital projects and certain special revenue funds' 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.

#### **E. Deposits and Investments**

The City's cash and short-term investments include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with 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 S & P Global Ratings or P-1 by Moody's Commercial Paper Record, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP) and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). SNAP and LGIP investments are valued at amortized cost and qualify as external investment pools per GASB 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. The LGIP and SNAP are 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. Pursuant to the Code of Virginia, the Treasury Board of the Commonwealth sponsors the LGIP and has delegated certain functions to the State Treasurer. The LGIP reports to the Treasury Board at their monthly meetings.

The City has no formal policy regarding credit risk, interest rate risk, concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, or foreign investment risk. The City's fixed income investments as of June 30, 2020, were rated by Standard and Poor's and the ratings are presented in Note II. The Pension Trust fund is authorized to invest in common stocks and other investments as directed by statutes of the Commonwealth.

Investments, except for external investment pools and real estate that are reported at amortized cost or net asset value, are reported at fair value as established by generally accepted accounting principles. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. See additional disclosure within footnote II.

The City uses the pooled cash investment method, and 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 debt covenants, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

**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. The Fleet Management fund, and the Healthcare fund primarily support governmental activities and are therefore included with governmental funds in the government-wide financial statements. A distinct 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 expense reimbursements 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. Proprietary funds expense inventories when consumed.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**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 capital assets are recorded at their acquisition 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 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.

Capital assets of the City, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives (in years):

	<b>Governmental Funds</b>	<b>Enterprise Funds</b>	<b>Internal Service Funds</b>
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 utilities' equipment	-	10-30	-
Vehicles and garage equipment	4-20	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

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**J. Land and Land Improvement Held for Resale**

Land and land improvements held for resale are recorded at the lower of cost or estimated acquisition value. Cost is determined by acquisition price, if purchased, or at estimated acquisition value at the date of contribution, if contributed. Subsequent land improvements are added to land and land improvements held for sale.

**K. 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 government-wide financial statements.

Upon retirement, School Board employees are paid \$20 for each day of accumulated sick leave. 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.

**L. 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 has 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). 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 the City Council. The

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

unassigned fund balance classification is for all amounts not included in other classifications.

Under GASB Statement No. 54, positive unassigned fund balances are only reported in the General fund. However, in governmental funds other than the General fund, expenditures incurred for a specific purpose might exceed the amount restricted, committed, or assigned to that purpose, and a negative residual amount may result which is classified as a negative unassigned fund balance in the applicable governmental fund. Negative unassigned fund balances within the Capital Projects fund is a result of timing and will correct itself when permanent financing is put in place for all capital project expenditures incurred to date.

**M. Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP 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.

**N. Bond Premiums, Discounts, Issuance Costs and Loss on Defeasance**

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported with the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed in the period incurred. Refer to Note IX for details on the amounts reported in Long-term Obligations.

Gains and losses on defeasance from refunding bonds are reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements as deferred inflows and outflows of resources and are amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the 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 uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

**O. Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources**

The City reports deferred inflows and outflows on its fund level balance sheets and government-wide statement of net position. Deferred inflows represent an acquisition of net position which will be recognized as revenue in a future period. They arise in governmental funds when potential revenue does not meet the "measurable" and

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

“available” criteria for recognition in the current period. Certain intergovernmental receivables such as uncollected property tax not meeting the availability criteria have been deferred and will be realized in a subsequent period in governmental funds. Deferred outflows represent a consumption of net position which will be recognized as expense in a future period. The City reports the gains and losses on defeasance from debt refundings and certain components of the net pension liability as deferred inflows and outflows in governmental and business-type activities.

**P. Pensions**

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position and the additions and deductions there to, of each of the plans that the City and its component units participate in, which include the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) City of Norfolk Constitutional Offices, the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan, the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan and the City of Norfolk Employees’ Retirement System Plan (ERS) have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by each respective plan. Except for deferred outflows related to employer contributions made after the measurement date, deferred inflows and outflows are amortized over a closed five-year period or the average remaining service life of the effected employees. Deferred outflows of resources related to employer contributions made after the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the next fiscal year. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The allocation of proportionate shares of the ERS net pension liability and other pension amounts to participating funds is based on employer contributions. The City’s expense reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 for ERS and VRS was \$69,430,065.

**Q. Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB)**

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense of each of the plans that the City and its component units participate in have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by each respective plan. Deferred outflows of resources related to employer contributions made after the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the next fiscal year. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The allocation of proportionate shares of the net OPEB liability and other OPEB amounts to participating funds is based on employer contributions.

**II. Deposits and Investments**

**Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits**

The City maintains a cash and investments pool for all funds except the Pension Trust and Endowed Care funds. Each fund’s portion of the pool is disclosed in the Statement

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

of Net Position and respective fund balance sheets as cash and short-term investments. The cash and investments of the Pension Trust and Endowed Care 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 held, 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 percent to 130 percent of all public deposits held by the bank, based on a 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 (System) 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 its other component units have no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk for investments.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**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. The City uses the segmented time distribution method to evaluate interest rate risks as disclosed below as of June 30, 2020.

**Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds**

Investment Type	Total Investments	Investment Maturities						N/A
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-6 years	6-10 years	10 years +		
Corporate Bonds	\$ 49,079,569	\$ 1,612,000	\$ 15,353,956	\$ 20,070,613	\$ 7,533,000	\$ 4,510,000		-
Futures/Options/Swaps	(160,000)	1,012,000	(1,179,000)	(412,000)	(17,000)	436,000		-
Asset Backed Securities	2,524,000	-	205,000	443,000	255,000	1,621,000		-
Bank Loans	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	-		-
U.S. Government Securities	94,991,761	2,812,000	16,786,756	33,274,005	12,296,000	29,823,000		-
Mortgage Backed Securities	68,423,000	-	1,191,000	604,000	85,000	66,543,000		-
Equity Funds	586,648,000	-	-	-	-	-	586,648,000	
Common Stock	19,243,000	-	-	-	-	-	19,243,000	
Master Limited Partnerships	65,924,000	-	-	-	-	-	65,924,000	
Municipal Bonds	4,893,537	473,682	1,346,380	313,475	-	2,760,000		-
Commercial Paper	8,066,043	8,066,043	-	-	-	-		-
Certificates of Deposit	7,798,400	6,948,346	850,054	-	-	-		-
Federal Agencies	14,448,042	2,583,412	11,864,630	-	-	-		-
Fixed Income Funds	189,329,000	-	-	-	-	-	189,329,000	
Domestic Equity Funds	1,490,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,490,000	
Real Estate Funds	46,734,000	-	-	-	-	-	46,734,000	
External investment pools	231,441,906	231,441,906	-	-	-	-		-
Total	\$ 1,390,885,258	\$ 254,949,389	\$ 46,429,776	\$ 54,293,093	\$ 20,152,000	\$ 105,693,000	\$ 909,368,000	

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 unrestricted short-term investments	\$ 387,181,756
Restricted cash and investments	\$ 34,366,201
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 421,547,957</b>

Per Exhibit C-1 (Fiduciary):

Cash and short-term investments	\$ 14,897,796
Investments	\$ 1,101,052,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,115,949,796</b>

Total Primary Government and Fiduciary funds

\$ 1,537,497,753

Less cash

146,612,495

Deposits and investments reported above

\$ 1,390,885,258

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**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 Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), and Standard and Poor's Global Ratings ("S&P"), are not permitted without the written permission of the board. PIMCO, one of the ERS fund managers, 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 ERS's financial statements. Investments in derivatives with a fair value of \$7,840,061 were held at June 30, 2020. For accounting purposes, all derivative instruments are considered to be investments and not hedges. ERS 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, 2020, 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.

Ratings (S&P)	Corporate Debt	Futures/ Options/ Swaps	Asset Backed Securities	Bank Loans	Federal Agency	Equity Funds	U.S. Government Securities	Mortgage Backed Securities	Commercial Paper	Certificates of Deposit	Common Stock	Master Limited Partnerships	Municipal Bonds	Fixed Income/ Equity Real Estate Funds	External Investment Pools
AAA	\$ 154,786	\$ -	\$ 1,399,000	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,426,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
AAAm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231,441,906
AA+	1,459,797	-	884,000	-	14,448,042	-	88,872,761	65,678,000	-	-	-	-	-	313,475	-
AA	2,532,334	-	-	-	-	-	219,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,157,617	-	-
AA-	1,079,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850,055	-	-	927,445	-	-
AAm-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A+	440,132	-	-	-	-	-	2,671,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	830,000	-	-
A-	8,105,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,078,000	4,000	8,066,043	6,948,345	-	-	1,365,000	-	-
BBB+	9,626,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BBB	10,435,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BBB-	9,259,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BB+	1,553,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BB	541,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BB-	207,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B+ and Below	1,712,000	-	234,000	-	-	-	-	297,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Rated	1,975,000	\$(160,000)	-	-	-	586,648,000	2,151,000	-	-	-	20,733,000	65,924,000	-	236,063,000	-
Total	\$ 49,079,569	\$ (160,000)	\$ 2,524,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 14,448,042	\$ 586,648,000	\$ 94,991,761	\$ 68,423,000	\$ 8,066,043	\$ 7,798,400	\$ 20,733,000	\$ 65,924,000	\$ 4,893,537	\$ 236,063,000	\$ 231,441,906

**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 percent 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 percent in these ratings and the purchase of bonds rated below Baa3 or BBB-.

The following table represents the fair value of investments that represent 5% or more of the System's net position at June 30, 2020:

SSGA MSCI ACWI IMI Index Fund	\$ 586,648,000
SSGA Bond Market Index Fund	\$ 158,733,000

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**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 does not have a formal policy; however, it manages its' exposure to fair value loss by requiring international securities investment managers to maintain diversified portfolios by issuer to limit foreign currency and security risks. The exposure to foreign currency risk in both cash and investments is presented below:

<b>Currency</b>	<b>Amount</b>
New Zealand Dollar	\$ 19,000
Australian Dollar	12,000
Canadian Dollar	27,000
Euro Currency	1,885,000
Mexican Peso	376,000
Pound Sterling	331,000
	<hr/> <u>\$ 2,650,000</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.

**Fair Value Measurement**

In accordance with the authoritative guidance on fair value measurements and disclosures under U.S. GAAP, the funds disclose the fair values of their investments in a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. GAAP requires that investments be measured and reported at fair value and the disclosure of inputs used in the valuation process. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to valuations based upon unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to valuations based upon unobservable inputs that are significant to the valuation (level 3 measurements). The guidance established three levels of the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Equity securities are priced using an exchange traded price or a broker quote in an active market.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset, including quoted prices for similar investments based on interest rates, credit risk and alike factors. The United States treasury and fixed income securities are priced using pricing models based on a compilation of primarily observable market information or a broker quote in a non-active market for an identical or similar security. The certificate of deposit is valued based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates at the stated maturity. The short-term investment trades daily without restriction at \$100 per unit.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the assets, including the fund's own assumptions for determining fair value.

Portfolio investments are assigned a level based upon the observability of the inputs which are significant to the overall valuation. The inputs or methodology used for valuing

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities.

The table below provides the inputs used to determine the fair value at June 30, 2020.

	June 30, 2020	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)		Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)
<b>Investments Measured at Fair Value</b>				
Cash Equivalents				
Short-Term	\$ 2,308,000	\$ -		\$ 2,308,000
Short-Term Fund	\$ 3,099,000	\$ -		\$ 3,099,000
	<u>\$ 5,407,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 5,407,000</u>
Fixed Income Securities				
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$ 94,991,761	\$ -		\$ 94,991,761
Corporate Bonds	49,079,569	-		49,079,569
Futures/Options/Swaps	(160,000)	35,000		(195,000)
Commercial Paper	8,066,043	-		8,066,043
Certificates of Deposit	7,798,400	-		7,798,400
Municipals	4,893,537	-		4,893,537
Asset Backed Securities	2,524,000	-		2,524,000
Bank Loans	11,000	-		11,000
Mortgage Backed Securities	68,423,000	-		68,423,000
Federal Agency	14,448,042	-		14,448,042
	<u>\$ 250,075,352</u>	<u>\$ 35,000</u>		<u>\$ 250,040,352</u>
Equity Securities				
Common Stock	\$ 19,243,000	\$ 19,243,000		\$ -
Master Limited Partnerships	65,924,000	65,924,000		-
Domestic Equity Funds	1,490,000	1,490,000		-
	<u>\$ 86,657,000</u>	<u>\$ 86,657,000</u>		<u>\$ -</u>
Comingled Securities				
Fixed Income Fund	\$ 30,596,000	\$ -		\$ 30,596,000
	<u>\$ 30,596,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 30,596,000</u>
<b>Total Investments by Fair Value Level</b>	<b>\$ 372,735,352</b>	<b>\$ 86,692,000</b>		<b>\$ 286,043,352</b>
<b>Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value(NAV)</b>				
Commingled Funds				
Equity Funds	\$ 586,648,000			
Fixed Income Funds	158,733,000			
Real Estate Funds	46,734,000			
	<u>\$ 792,115,000</u>			
<b>Investments Measured at Amortized Costs</b>				
External Investment Pools		231,441,906		
Less Cash Equivalents		<u>(5,407,000)</u>		
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$ 1,390,885,258</b>			

External investment pools include the PFM, LGIP and SNAP. These investments are reported at amortized cost in accordance with Rule 2a-7, and qualify as external investment pools per GASB No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. The City held \$173,782,438 in LGIP funds, \$42,070,708 in SNAP funds, and \$13,160,555 in PFM funds at June 30, 2020.

The remaining commingled funds are reported at net asset value (NAV) as a practical expedient, based on the fair market values of the underlying securities in the respective fund.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

1. **Equity Funds.** This type includes an investment in an equity fund with an investment object to track the performance of the MSCI ACWI IMI index over the long-term. These investments can be redeemed semi-monthly with semi-monthly notice.
2. **Fixed Income Funds.** This type includes 2 investments in fixed income funds. An investment in a liquid short-term fund that invest approximately 65% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of fixed income instruments. This investment can be redeemed within 3-7 business days with 1-day notice. An investment in a fund with an investment objective to track the performance of the Barclay's U.S. Aggregate Bond Index over the long-term. This investment can be redeemed within 1-15 days, depending on trade size, with 1-day notice.
3. **Real Estate Funds.** This type includes 2 investments in real estate funds that invest in U.S. real estate. These funds compare themselves to the NCREIF Fund index – Open-End diversifies Core Equity (NFI-ODCE) benchmark. These investments can be redeemed quarterly with a 45-60 day notice.

**School Board**

At June 30, 2020, the School Board had cash of approximately \$59,300,000, including \$12,980,000 held in agency funds which are excluded from amounts reported in Exhibit D-1.

**Economic Development Authority (EDA)**

Cash includes cash on hand and cash deposited with financial institutions. At June 30, 2020, there was \$20,922,335 in cash and cash equivalents (\$1,570,968 which is considered restricted), including \$1,663,270 held in the LGIP, which is carried at amortized cost because it qualifies as an external investment pool under GASB 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*.

The Authority considers all funds with an original maturity of greater than three months, but less than one year, to be short-term investments. At June 30, 2020, the Authority held a certificate of deposit yielding 1.49% in the amount of \$2,166,438, which is carried at fair value.

The definition of fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When considering fair value measurements, the following fair value hierarchy distinguishes between observable and unobservable inputs, which are categorized in one of the following levels:

- **Level 1 Inputs:** Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to the reporting entity at measurement date.
- **Level 2 Inputs:** Other than quoted prices included in Level 1 inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantively the full term of the asset or liability.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

- Level 3 Inputs: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at measurement date.

Fair value of the certificate of deposit is determined based on a discounted cash flow analysis using prevailing rates over the stated term, which are level 2 inputs. Fair value approximates cost due to the short-term nature of the instrument.

**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, 2020, on each \$100 of assessed value, were \$1.25 for real property, an additional \$0.16 for the Downtown Improvement District, \$4.33 for motor vehicles, \$4.33 for business furniture, fixtures and equipment, \$1.50 for recreational vehicles, \$4.25 for machinery and tools, \$1.25 for mobile homes, \$2.40 for airplanes, \$0.25 for recreational boats and \$1.50 for business boats. The City has a Real Estate Tax Relief/ Tax Deferral Program for Norfolk homeowners who are 65 and older or completely disabled and meet certain eligibility requirements. The property tax calendar is as follows:

	<b>Real Property</b>	<b>Other than Real Property</b>
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 installments 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.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**IV. Accounts Receivable**

**A. Unbilled Accounts Receivable**

Following is a summary by fund of unbilled accounts receivable recognized at June 30, 2020:

Water Utility fund	\$ 5,340,884
Wastewater Utility fund	1,609,461
Parking Facilities fund	739,896
Storm Water Utility fund	1,133,841
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,824,082

The associated revenue is included in charges for services. All amounts were billed in July 2020.

**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, 2020, are as follows:

**Primary Government:**

General Fund:

Taxes	\$ 8,985,275
Accounts	17,788,340
Community Services Board	640,338
Total General Fund	<hr/> 27,413,953

Waste Management special revenue fund	1,185,400
Water Utility fund	2,095,000
Wastewater Utility fund	1,000,000
Parking Facilities fund	20,163,627
Storm Water Utility fund	497,116
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<hr/> \$ 52,355,096

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**V. Due From Other Governments**

Amounts due from other governments, at June 30, 2020, are as follows:

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Total Governmental Funds	Component Unit School Board
Commonwealth of Virginia:					
Non-categorical aid	\$ 22,506,671	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,506,671	\$ 18,094,154
Nonmajor governmental funds grants	-	-	2,426,701	2,426,701	-
<b>Total - Commonwealth of Virginia</b>	<b>22,506,671</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,426,701</b>	<b>24,933,372</b>	<b>18,094,154</b>
Federal Government:					
Major governmental funds	-	-	-	-	13,677,939
Nonmajor governmental funds grants	-	-	16,374,546	16,374,546	-
<b>Total - Federal Government</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,374,546</b>	<b>16,374,546</b>	<b>13,677,939</b>
<b>Total - Due from other governments</b>	<b>\$ 22,506,671</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 18,801,247</b>	<b>\$ 41,307,918</b>	<b>\$ 31,772,093</b>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**VI. Capital Assets**

A summary of changes in capital assets, at June 30, 2020, follows:

	<b>Primary Government</b>			
	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Retirements</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
<b>Governmental activities:</b>				
Non-depreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 104,795,532	\$ 4,016,294	\$ (975,556)	\$ 107,836,270
Intangible assets	65,014	32,000	-	97,014
Construction in progress	<u>87,840,303</u>	<u>34,271,971</u>	<u>(58,121,768)</u>	<u>63,990,506</u>
Total non-depreciable assets	<u>192,700,849</u>	<u>38,320,265</u>	<u>(59,097,324)</u>	<u>171,923,790</u>
Depreciable assets:				
Buildings	1,140,780,407	34,085,224	(9,384,159)	1,165,481,472
Improvements other than buildings	130,522,108	7,246,513	(677,684)	137,090,937
Equipment and vehicles	157,647,443	8,341,323	(14,664,658)	151,324,108
Intangible assets	4,937,683	463,098	-	5,400,781
Infrastructure	<u>1,239,869,182</u>	<u>7,009,974</u>	<u>(69,777,255)</u>	<u>1,177,101,901</u>
Total depreciable assets	<u>2,673,756,823</u>	<u>57,146,132</u>	<u>(94,503,756)</u>	<u>2,636,399,199</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization:				
Buildings Depreciation	(453,458,637)	(25,246,811)	14,442,252	(464,263,196)
Improvements other than buildings Depreciation	(46,739,770)	(6,699,308)	452,420	(52,986,658)
Equipment and vehicles Depreciation	(116,177,304)	(7,931,138)	13,506,133	(110,602,309)
Intangible assets depreciation	(4,553,144)	(206,016)	-	(4,759,160)
Infrastructure depreciation	<u>(1,033,478,609)</u>	<u>(8,187,916)</u>	<u>21,154,141</u>	<u>(1,020,512,384)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(1,654,407,464)</u>	<u>(48,271,189)</u>	<u>49,554,946</u>	<u>(1,653,123,707)</u>
Depreciable assets, net	<u>1,019,349,359</u>	<u>8,874,943</u>	<u>(44,948,810)</u>	<u>983,275,492</u>
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,212,050,208</u>	<u>\$ 47,195,208</u>	<u>\$ (104,046,134)</u>	<u>\$ 1,155,199,282</u>
<b>Business-Type activities:</b>				
Non-depreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 52,123,178	\$ 175,123	\$ -	\$ 52,298,301
Intangible assets	4,616,045	-	-	4,616,045
Construction in progress	<u>38,158,785</u>	<u>45,213,989</u>	<u>(30,859,531)</u>	<u>52,513,243</u>
Total non-depreciable assets	<u>94,898,008</u>	<u>45,389,112</u>	<u>(30,859,531)</u>	<u>109,427,589</u>
Depreciable assets:				
Land improvements	20,787,445	54,233,550	-	75,020,995
Buildings	507,294,317	10,458,327	(17,806,241)	499,946,403
Equipment and vehicles	858,210,431	43,148,558	(382,728)	900,976,261
Intangible assets amortizable	7,762,794	308,746	-	8,071,540
Totals depreciable assets	<u>1,394,054,987</u>	<u>108,149,181</u>	<u>(18,188,969)</u>	<u>1,484,015,199</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization:				
Land improvements depreciation	(6,544,935)	(16,705,702)	-	(23,250,637)
Buildings depreciation	(164,061,467)	(13,286,393)	7,908,329	(169,439,531)
Equipment and vehicles depreciation	(291,526,043)	(27,316,316)	359,655	(318,482,704)
Intangible assets amortization	(6,893,932)	(276,368)	-	(7,170,300)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization*	<u>(469,026,377)</u>	<u>(57,584,779)</u>	<u>8,267,984</u>	<u>(518,343,172)</u>
Depreciable assets, net	<u>925,028,610</u>	<u>50,564,402</u>	<u>(9,920,985)</u>	<u>965,672,027</u>
Business-Type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,019,926,618</u>	<u>\$ 95,953,514</u>	<u>\$ (40,780,516)</u>	<u>\$ 1,075,099,616</u>
<b>Component units activities:</b>				
Non-depreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 2,402,823	\$ 7,979,601	\$ (1,474,641)	\$ 8,907,783
Total non-depreciable assets	<u>2,402,823</u>	<u>7,979,601</u>	<u>(1,474,641)</u>	<u>8,907,783</u>
Depreciable assets:				
Buildings and mobile classrooms	7,785,898	30,000	(1,414,157)	6,401,741
Building improvements	18,143,421	10,107,693	(17,666,338)	10,584,776
Equipment and vehicles	37,628,084	841,181	(805,132)	37,664,133
Intangible assets	1,323,387	-	-	1,323,387
Total depreciable assets	<u>64,880,790</u>	<u>10,978,874</u>	<u>(19,885,627)</u>	<u>55,974,037</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and mobile classrooms	(6,084,683)	(250,562)	1,383,153	(4,952,092)
Building improvements	(1,628,367)	(1,007,800)	2,566,308	(69,859)
Equipment and vehicles	(26,415,596)	(1,799,158)	788,859	(27,425,895)
Intangible assets	(1,311,999)	(11,387)	-	(1,323,386)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(35,440,645)</u>	<u>(3,068,907)</u>	<u>4,738,320</u>	<u>(33,771,232)</u>
Depreciable assets, net	<u>29,440,145</u>	<u>7,909,967</u>	<u>(15,147,307)</u>	<u>22,202,805</u>
Component units activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 31,842,968</u>	<u>\$ 15,889,568</u>	<u>\$ (16,621,948)</u>	<u>\$ 31,110,588</u>

\*Additions in fiscal year 2020 includes depreciation expense for business-type activities of \$30,801,124 and Storm Water Utility fund's beginning accumulated depreciation amount of \$26,783,655.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental and business-type activities as follows:

General government	\$ 16,155,528
Judicial administration	1,006,712
Public safety	3,121,440
Public works, which includes the depreciation of infrastructure assets	10,988,613
Health and sanitation	207,295
Culture and recreation	16,520,191
Community development	13,563
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	257,848
Total depreciation expense	<u><u>\$ 48,271,189</u></u>
 Business-type activities:	
Water Utility fund	\$ 15,529,670
Wastewater Utility fund	7,087,719
Parking Facilities fund	6,611,102
Storm Water Utility fund	1,572,633
Total depreciation expense	<u><u>\$ 30,801,124</u></u>
 Component unit activities	
School Board	\$ 2,061,107
Norfolk Economic Development Authority	1,007,800
Total depreciation expense	<u><u>\$ 3,068,907</u></u>

The following is a summary by fund of interest expense/revenue capitalized during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

	<b>Expense</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Capitalized</b>
Water Utility fund	\$ 715,899	\$ (192,955)	\$ 522,944
Wastewater Utility fund	273,316	(3,881)	269,435
	<u><u>\$ 989,215</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (196,836)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 792,379</u></u>

## **VII. Property Held for Resale**

The Authority entered into a real estate purchase agreement on August 28, 2014, to sell approximately 30 acres of the remaining Lake Wright Golf Course property to Northampton Development, LLC. 4.41 acres of Lake Wright Golf Course property was retained by the Authority and is held for resale recorded at \$602,952 that represents the cost basis of 4.41 acres at approximately \$136,724 per acre.

In addition, land and land improvements held for resale also includes two acres located at 7405 Sewells Point Road that are recorded at approximately \$115,000 per acre totaling \$230,000.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**VIII.**

**Short-term Obligations**

**A. 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, 2020, \$23,730,000 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.

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. Since delivery, the interest rate period on the Series 2007 Bonds has been at the Weekly Rate.

A portion of the Series 2007 Bonds maturing on August 1, 2037, in the amount of \$1,910,000 are subject to mandatory redemption. 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.

In 2019, the existing liquidity facility was due to expire, and the City entered into a Standby Bond Purchase Agreement dated as of March 1, 2019 (the "Liquidity Facility") among the City, the Trustee and Bank of America, N.A. (the "Bank"). The annual Liquidity Facility fee is 38 basis points (0.38%) for a five-year term. Additionally, the Bank also serves as the Remarketing Agent for the 2007 bonds for a fee of 8 basis points (0.08%). During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the average weekly interest rate on the Series 2007 Bonds was 116 basis points (1.16%).

Under the Liquidity Facility, un-remarketed Bonds held by the Bank (the "Bank Bonds"), if any, shall bear interest at the Bank Rate and have interest payable to the Bank in accordance with the Liquidity Facility.

Through June 30, 2020, all the Series 2007 Bonds have been successfully remarketed by the remarketing agent.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**B. Line of Credit**

On December 17, 2014, the City established a revolving line of credit agreement with Bank of America, N.A. ("BANA") for up to \$125,000,000 that was later amended in May 2016, to increase the maximum available credit to \$200,000,000. On June 4, 2019, the City amended the credit agreement to reduce the maximum available credit to \$125,000,000 with authorization to increase the amount to \$200,000,000. On April 24, 2020, the City amended the credit agreement to increase the maximum available credit to \$200,000,000. This line of credit has been used to provide flexible interim financing for capital improvement projects, including school construction. Further, the City maintains discretion over future increases and decreases to the line of credit maximum available amount dependent upon future cash flow needs of capital improvement projects. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest payable semi-annually in February and August. Tax-exempt borrowings are at a rate of 79 percent of LIBOR, plus 25 basis points. Taxable borrowings are 100 percent of LIBOR, plus 35 basis points. LIBOR can be the 1, 3, 6 or 12-month LIBOR rate, chosen by the City on the date of each advance, and will be applicable through the end of the chosen LIBOR period. The full faith and credit pledge of the City secures the line of credit that will be repaid through the issuance of general obligation bonds or other City sources. There is no minimum advance amount, and each advance shall be made on three days' notice given by the City to BANA.

In April 2020, the City amended the credit agreement with BANA to authorize draws on the City's existing revolving line of credit for up to \$50 million to fund operating expenses caused by a significant emergency event. To date, the line of credit has not been used to fund emergency expenditures. As of June 30, 2020, there is an outstanding drawn amount on the line of \$63 million for capital expenditures.

On November 21, 2019, the City amended its existing credit agreement with BANA to extend the termination date of the line of credit from December 17, 2019 to December 17, 2021.

Activity for the year ended June 30, 2020, is as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2019	Additions	Deductions	Balance at June 30, 2020
Capital Projects fund	\$ 9,800,000	\$ 60,050,000	\$ (9,850,000)	\$ 60,000,000
Parking Facilities fund	9,220,000	3,000,000	(9,220,000)	3,000,000
	<u>\$ 19,020,000</u>	<u>\$ 63,050,000</u>	<u>\$ (19,070,000)</u>	<u>\$ 63,000,000</u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**IX. 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 2008, the City established Water revenue and Wastewater revenue bond programs, respectively.

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.

A summary of general obligation bond and revenue bond transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, follows:

	Governmental Activities - General Obligation Bonds	Enterprise Funds					Total Enterprise Funds
		Water Utility Bonds	Wastewater Utility Bonds	Parking Facilities Bonds	Storm Water Utility Bonds		
General obligation bonds outstanding at July 1, 2019	\$ 751,911,783	\$ -	\$ 68,935,816	\$ 133,867,682	\$ -	\$ 202,803,498	
Bonds retired	(53,737,152)	-	(5,067,097)	(4,543,127)	(2,356,203)	(11,966,427)	
Bonds refunded/defeased	(189,794,288)	-	(16,497,757)	(59,805,493)	(3,717,462)	(80,020,712)	
Bonds transferred	(27,750,038)	-	-	-	27,750,038	27,750,038	
Bonds reamortized	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bonds issued	249,308,963	-	25,784,558	76,682,423	8,536,210	111,003,191	
Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020	<u>729,939,268</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>73,155,520</u>	<u>146,201,485</u>	<u>30,212,583</u>	<u>249,569,587</u>	
Unamortized (discount) premium	<u>60,610,256</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,206,892</u>	<u>5,356,634</u>	<u>3,244,790</u>	<u>15,808,316</u>	
General obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020, adjusted for unamortized (discount) premium	<u><u>\$ 790,549,524</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 80,362,412</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 151,558,119</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 33,457,373</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 265,377,903</u></u>	
Revenue bonds outstanding at July 1, 2019	\$ 309,280,000	\$ 86,639,739	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 395,919,739	
Bonds retired	(13,830,000)	(6,816,855)	-	-	-	(20,646,855)	
Bonds refunded	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bonds transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bonds issued	-	7,023,369	-	-	-	7,023,369	
Revenue Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020	<u>295,450,000</u>	<u>86,846,253</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>382,296,253</u>	
Unamortized (discount) premium	<u>42,008,169</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,008,169</u>	
Revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020, adjusted for unamortized (discount) premium	<u><u>\$ 337,458,169</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 86,846,253</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 424,304,422</u></u>	
Total bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020, adjusted for unamortized (discount)/premium	<u><u>\$ 790,549,524</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 337,458,169</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 167,208,665</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 151,558,119</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 33,457,373</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 689,682,325</u></u>	

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

General obligation and revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020, are composed of the following individual issues:

Bond Issue/Purpose	Dated	Issue Amount	Interest Rate	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities			Balance Outstanding
				5.375%	\$ 3,400,000	Public Improvement	Storm Water Utility	Wastewater Utility	
Series 2002 Property Acquisition	8/14/2002	\$ 3,400,000	Variable - June 24, 2020, rate of						\$ 3,400,000
Series 2007 VRDB	3/29/2007	32,365,000	0.14%	23,730,000					23,730,000
Series 2010B Capital Improvement	1/21/2010	117,650,000	4.850 - 5.962%	76,384,843	3,816,585	6,458,571			86,659,999
Series 2010F Capital Improvement	2/25/2010	5,000,000	4.50 - 5.60%	2,750,000					2,750,000
Series 2010G Refunding	10/19/2010	90,165,000	4.00 - 5.00%	21,452,386	912,711	2,254,464	165,439	24,785,000	
Series 2012A Refunding	5/30/2012	69,030,000	2.00 - 5.00%	17,477,320	470,568	1,958,941	488,171	20,395,000	
Series 2012C Capital Improvement	6/28/2012	114,270,000	5.00%	4,380,000	300,000	1,080,000			5,760,000
Series 2012D Capital Improvement	6/28/2012	7,350,000	4.35%	7,350,000					7,350,000
Series 2013A Capital Improvements and Refunding	11/7/2013	130,990,000	5.00%	18,720,000	1,260,000	1,210,000			21,190,000
Series 2013B Capital Improvements and Refunding	11/7/2013	81,715,000	2.764 - 3.965%					22,125,000	22,125,000
Series 2013C QECB	11/7/2013	2,470,000	4.855%	2,470,000					2,470,000
Series 2014 Refunding	4/2/2014	65,155,000	2.00 - 5.00%	38,250,828	2,146,268	10,062,904			50,460,000
Series 2014B Refunding	10/1/2014	9,900,000	3.290%	5,261,488	216,348	389,188	92,976		5,960,000
Series 2014C Refunding	9/30/2014	58,510,000	2.00 - 5.00%	46,836,929	2,160,450	7,777,621			56,775,000
Series 2015 Refunding	3/2/2015	16,320,000	3.320%	4,999,410	195,975	654,615			5,850,000
Series 2016A	10/19/2016	106,680,000	5.000%	30,440,000	3,300,000	6,850,000			40,590,000
Series 2016B Refunding	10/19/2016	69,870,000	3.00 - 5.00%	43,493,870	2,763,397	7,084,340	12,873,394		66,215,001
Series 2016C	10/19/2016	10,500,000	3.00 - 3.050%	10,500,000					10,500,000
Series 2017 GO Storm Water VRA	5/31/2017	2,405,791	0.000%		1,962,532				1,962,532
Series 2017A GO Capital Improvement	12/5/2017	103,520,000	4.00 - 5.00%	33,060,000					33,060,000
Series 2017B GO Capital Improvement	12/5/2017	3,590,000	3.793%					3,590,000	3,590,000
Series 2017C GO Refunding	12/5/2017	59,275,000	2.50 - 5.00%	17,183,231	1,332,369	1,590,317	18,944,082		39,049,999
Series 2018 SW VRA Brownfield	9/27/2018	1,117,725	0.25%		961,324				961,324
Series 2018 Refunding	12/21/2018	11,710,000	3.540%					11,240,000	11,240,000
Series 2019 GO Capital Improvement	2/7/2019	133,695,000	5.000%	72,490,000					72,490,000
Series 2019B GO Refunding	8/15/2019	159,305,000	1.874 - 3.346%	94,951,098	2,156,268	11,197,525	51,000,109		159,305,000
Series 2019C GO Refunding	8/15/2019	28,905,000	1.801 - 3.186%	21,923,500	215,483	3,511,674	3,304,343		28,955,000
Series 2019D GO Refunding	9/19/2019	89,025,009	1.74 - 2.92%	62,240,003	1,826,575	3,004,554	21,953,867		89,024,999
Series 2020A GO Capital Improvement	4/2/2020	37,275,000	4.00 - 5.00%	27,553,250	3,797,750	5,924,000			37,275,000
Series 2020B GO Refunding	4/2/2020	45,630,000	1.05 - 2.50%	42,641,112	417,980	2,146,806	424,104		45,630,002
Total General Obligation Bonds				\$ 729,939,268	\$ 30,212,583	\$ 73,155,520	\$ 146,201,485		\$ 979,508,856

Bond Issue/Purpose	Dated	Interest Rate	Business-type Activities			Balance Outstanding
			Water Utility	Wastewater Utility	Wastewater Utility	
Series 2007 Wastewater Revenue	11/9/2007	0.00%	\$ -	\$ 8,075,000	\$ 8,075,000	
Series 2009 Wastewater Revenue	11/17/2009	0.00%		4,125,000		4,125,000
Series 2010 Water Revenue	9/30/2010	2.50 - 4.50%	20,490,000			20,490,000
Series 2010 Wastewater Revenue	10/19/2010	0.00%		6,000,000		6,000,000
Series 2011 Wastewater Revenue	10/21/2011	0.00%		6,277,500		6,277,500
Series 2012 Water Revenue Refunding	4/4/2012	5.00%	30,270,000			30,270,000
Series 2012 Wastewater Revenue	12/18/2012	0.00%		8,409,520		8,409,520
Series 2013 Wastewater Revenue	12/12/2013	0.00%		7,750,000		7,750,000
Series 2015 Wastewater Revenue	3/2/2015	0.00%		7,209,717		7,209,717
Series 2015A Water Revenue	4/16/2015	5.25%	29,660,000			29,660,000
Series 2015B Water Revenue Refunding	4/16/2015	5.00 - 5.25%	53,785,000			53,785,000
Series 2016 Wastewater Revenue	4/21/2016	0.00%		4,985,579		4,985,579
Series 2017 Wastewater Revenue	5/31/2017	0.00%		5,836,729		5,836,729
Series 2017 Water Revenue Refunding	12/18/2017	5.00%	134,545,000			134,545,000
Series 2018 Water Revenue	3/26/2018	2.50 - 5.00%	26,700,000			26,700,000
Series 2018 Wastewater Revenue	6/22/2018	0.00%		6,562,517		6,562,517
Series 2019A Wastewater Revenue	5/16/2019	2.00%		2,627,935		2,627,935
Series 2019B Wastewater Revenue	5/16/2019	3.10%		4,147,085		4,147,085
Series 2019C Wastewater Revenue	5/16/2019	2.25%		4,954,235		4,954,235
Series 2019D Wastewater Revenue	5/16/2019	0.00%		5,700,000		5,700,000
Series 2019E Wastewater Revenue	11/21/2019	0.00%		4,185,436		4,185,436
Total Revenue Bonds			\$ 295,450,000	\$ 86,846,253		\$ 382,296,253

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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 14 basis points (0.14%) as June 30, 2020 (see Note VIII).

**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				
	Bonds		Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements			Bonds		Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 51,697,672	\$ 28,142,071	\$ 2,111,646	\$ 321,076	\$ 11,567,327	\$ 7,699,635	\$ 1,021,251	\$ 457,232		
2022	50,885,453	25,863,159	1,984,063	253,186	11,894,548	7,439,630	1,028,834	427,452		
2023	49,943,365	23,692,053	1,803,230	190,513	12,141,634	6,882,587	1,024,667	396,407		
2024	48,708,484	21,492,932	1,591,640	134,227	12,171,515	6,401,785	1,021,257	364,839		
2025	45,344,288	19,392,202	1,587,367	81,565	12,590,712	6,006,420	1,040,530	336,495		
2026-2030	212,998,622	68,928,541	1,182,952	38,919	66,116,380	22,807,166	4,414,717	1,260,680		
2031-2035	140,042,987	31,809,429	-	-	52,377,014	12,945,488	2,745,414	655,697		
2036-2040	75,945,349	12,035,253	-	-	40,404,651	4,731,101	3,416,290	229,658		
2041-2045	25,512,894	4,279,710	-	-	9,397,106	2,277,892	-	-		
2046-2050	18,599,256	892,994	-	-	5,195,741	370,471	-	-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 719,678,370</b>	<b>\$ 236,528,344</b>	<b>\$ 10,260,898</b>	<b>\$ 1,019,486</b>	<b>\$ 233,856,628</b>	<b>\$ 77,562,175</b>	<b>\$ 15,712,960</b>	<b>\$ 4,128,460</b>		

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

June 30,	Storm Water Utility Fund*		Wastewater Utility Fund*		Parking Facilities Fund*	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 2,489,203	\$ 1,084,976	\$ 5,258,322	\$ 2,686,560	\$ 4,841,053	\$ 4,385,331
2022	2,357,908	1,042,419	5,558,216	2,577,430	5,007,258	4,247,233
2023	2,302,675	958,943	5,614,923	2,256,879	5,248,703	4,063,172
2024	2,228,418	864,260	5,594,090	2,021,711	5,370,264	3,880,653
2025	2,092,145	765,734	5,524,322	1,871,317	6,014,775	3,705,864
2026-2030	10,291,310	2,660,913	23,987,436	6,040,523	36,252,351	15,366,410
2031-2035	5,714,418	1,091,121	10,980,184	2,736,038	38,427,826	9,774,026
2036-2040	2,433,756	290,160	5,827,629	1,530,016	35,559,556	3,140,583
2041-2045	302,750	5,800	3,536,286	877,588	5,558,070	1,394,504
2046-2050	-	-	1,274,112	96,615	3,921,629	273,856
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 30,212,583</b>	<b>\$ 8,764,326</b>	<b>\$ 73,155,520</b>	<b>\$ 22,694,677</b>	<b>\$ 146,201,485</b>	<b>\$ 50,231,632</b>

\*Includes direct borrowings and direct placements.

**Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements**

**General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2018 (the “Series 2018”)**

As of June 30, 2020, the total outstanding on the Series 2018 is \$11,240,000. The City's Series 2018 contain a provision that in the event of a default the lender can exercise its option to declare all amounts outstanding under the bonds immediately due and payable.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**General Obligation Forward Refunding Bonds, Series 2014B and 2015 (the "Forward Refunding Bonds")**

As of June 30, 2020, the total outstanding on the Forward Refunding Bonds was \$11,810,000. The Forward Refunding Bonds contain a provision that in the event of a default the lender can exercise its option to declare all amounts outstanding under the bonds immediately due and payable.

**Storm Water General Obligation Bonds**

As of June 30, 2020, the City has two separate series of bonds that it has borrowed through the Virginia Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund, administered by the Virginia Resources Authority. The total outstanding Storm Water General Obligation Bonds at June 30, 2020 was \$2,923,856. The Storm Water General Obligation Bonds contain a provision that in the event of a default the lender can exercise its option to declare all amounts outstanding under the bonds immediately due and payable.

**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 Bonds, the additional payments and all other indebtedness of the borrower payable from revenues, including without limitation, indebtedness under leases that 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.

As of June 30, 2020, draws for project expenses of \$108,095, \$2,729,837, and \$4,185,437 from bond issuances in fiscal year 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively, resulted in total Virginia Resources Authority ("VRA") drawdowns of \$7,023,369 for fiscal year 2020. In conjunction with the state water control board, the VRA administers and manages the Virginia Water Facilities Revolving Fund.

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

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

<b>Year Ending June 30,</b>	<b>Water Utility Fund</b>		<b>Wastewater Utility Fund*</b>	
	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>
2021	\$ 15,965,000	\$ 14,311,275	\$ 7,007,161	\$ 281,437
2022	17,170,000	13,504,400	7,321,041	236,255
2023	18,335,000	12,632,275	7,472,024	189,908
2024	19,440,000	11,687,900	7,519,568	142,364
2025	18,075,000	10,757,525	7,261,555	93,591
2026-2030	66,085,000	42,279,013	28,460,068	76,693
2031-2035	44,685,000	29,325,688	16,020,083	-
2036-2040	44,260,000	18,237,806	5,306,781	-
2041-2045	46,115,000	7,631,181	477,972	-
2046-2050	5,320,000	408,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 295,450,000</b>	<b>\$ 160,775,063</b>	<b>\$ 86,846,253</b>	<b>\$ 1,020,248</b>

\*Represents direct borrowings and direct placements.

**Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements**

**Wastewater Revenue Bonds**

As of June 30, 2020, the City has fifteen separate series of bonds that it has borrowed through the Virginia Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund, administered by the Virginia Resources Authority. The total outstanding Wastewater Revenue Bonds at June 30, 2020 was \$86,846,252. The Wastewater Revenue Bonds contain a provision that in the event of a default the lender can exercise its option to declare all amounts outstanding under the bonds immediately due and payable.

**D. Current and Advanced Refundings**

On August 15, 2019, the City completed the sale of \$159,305,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds for savings. The refunding resulted in aggregate total debt service savings of \$13,762,373, and total net present value savings of \$11,477,266, or 8.72% of the refunded principal. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$9,316,794. This difference will be displayed as deferred outflows and amortized over the life of the old or new debt whichever is shorter.

On August 15, 2019, the City completed the sale of \$28,955,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds for savings. The refunding resulted in aggregate total debt service savings of 1,816,094, and total net present value savings of \$1,314,242, or 4.54% of the refunded principal. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$3,791,881. This difference will be displayed as deferred outflows and amortized over the life of the old or new debt whichever is shorter.

On September 19, 2019, the City completed the sale of \$89,025,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds for savings. The refunding resulted in aggregate total debt service savings of \$4,409,398 and total net present value savings of \$3,122,075, or 4.92% of the refunded principal. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$7,162,946. This difference will be displayed as deferred outflows and amortized over the life of the old or new debt whichever is shorter.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

On April 2, 2020, the City completed the sale of \$45,630,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds for savings. The refunding resulted in aggregate total debt service savings of \$1,412,529 and total net present value savings of \$1,192,654, or 3.30% of the refunded principal. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$6,329,722. This difference is displayed as deferred outflows and amortized over the life of the old or new debt whichever is shorter.

The City of Norfolk defeases 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 financial statements. At June 30, 2020, the following defeased bonds from advance refunding are still outstanding:

General Obligation Bonds			
<b>Defeased In</b>	<b>Original Issue</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Redemption</b>
2015	2012C	\$ 39,150,000	4/1/2021
2017	2012C	33,925,000	4/1/2021
2017	2013A	31,540,000	8/1/2023
2018	2010G	5,310,000	10/1/2020
2018	2013A	53,815,000	8/1/2023
2020	2010G	5,255,000	10/1/2020
2020	2012A	1,320,000	10/1/2020
2020	2012A	1,445,000	10/1/2021
2020	2012A	17,655,000	10/1/2022
2020	2012B	620,000	10/1/2020
2020	2012B	415,000	10/1/2021
2020	2013A	310,000	8/1/2020
2020	2013B	42,605,000	8/1/2023
2020	2014	8,845,000	8/1/2024
2020	2016A	6,690,000	10/1/2026
2020	2016A	36,395,000	10/1/2022
2020	2016B	2,970,000	10/1/2026
2020	2017A	64,945,000	9/1/2024
2020	2017C	19,300,000	3/1/2027
2020	2019	61,045,000	8/1/2028
			<u>\$ 433,555,000</u>

Water Revenue Bonds			
<b>Defeased In</b>	<b>Original Issue</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Redemption</b>
2018	2010	\$ 17,815,000	11/1/2020
2018	2012	82,650,000	5/1/2022
2018	2013	43,070,000	5/1/2021
			<u>\$ 143,535,000</u>

#### **E. Economic Development Authority**

In April 2016, the City and the Economic Development Authority of the City of Norfolk (the "EDA") entered into a financing agreement, with Bank of America, N.A. ("BANA") to provide funds for an economic development project in the City in the maximum principal amount of \$14,500,000. The City and the EDA also entered into a cooperation agreement related to the financing, whereby the City provides

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

a general obligation guarantee of the payments required under the financing agreement. Principal advances under the agreement bear interest at 1-month LIBOR rate plus 85 basis points which is set at the date of the first advance, and resets on the first day of the calendar month thereafter. Principal payments of \$100,000 are due February 1 in each of the first four years of the agreement, with the balance of the outstanding principal due at maturity in 2021. As of June 30, 2020, the EDA has \$13,720,000 outstanding.

**F. Lease Obligations**

The City leases various facilities for operational and office space from various lessors under operating leases. Total rental expenditures under these operating leases were \$4,943,600 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Future year lease obligations are listed below:

<b>Year Ending June 30,</b>	<b>Operating Lease Obligations</b>
2021	4,744,849
2022	4,705,302
2023	3,307,590
2024	2,312,957
2025	1,670,895
2026-2030	3,573,337
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Total minimum lease payments	<b>\$ 20,314,930</b>

**G. 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 years of post-close care costs beyond December 31, 2010. The \$2,694,048 reported as an obligation for closure and post-closure costs at June 30, 2020, 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, \$2,033,349 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.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**H. 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	
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>	
General Fund	\$ 19,504,338
Nonmajor governmental funds	1,195,993
Internal service funds	281,581
Total Governmental	<u>\$ 20,981,912</u>
 <b>Enterprise funds:</b>	
Water Utility fund	\$ 1,114,354
Wastewater Utility fund	349,082
Parking Facilities fund	210,277
Storm Water Utility fund	374,425
Total Enterprise funds	<u>\$ 2,048,138</u>
Component Unit - School Board	<u>\$ 9,881,605</u>

**I. 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, 2020, the City's debt limit is \$2,113,455,109 of which \$1,027,161,253 is available for the issuance of additional debt. There are no overlapping tax jurisdictions.

**J. Bonds Authorized and Unissued**

A summary of bonds authorized and unissued as of June 30, 2020, are as follows:

<b>Projects</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>General Obligation Bonds Authorized and Unissued:</b>	
General Capital Improvement Projects	\$ 110,766,442
Waste Management Capital Improvement Projects	3,500,000
Storm Water Utility Fund Improvement Projects	21,463,506
Parking Facilities Fund Projects	10,000,000
Wastewater Utility Fund Projects	27,695,424
<b>G.O. Bonds Authorized and Unissued:</b>	<u>\$ 173,425,372</u>
 <b>Revenue Bonds Authorized and Unissued:</b>	
Water Utility Fund Projects	69,963,989
<b>Revenue Bonds Authorized and Unissued:</b>	<u>69,963,989</u>
 <b>Total Bonds Authorized and Unissued:</b>	 <u>\$ 243,389,361</u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**K. Changes in Long-Term Obligations**

A summary of fiscal year 2020 changes in long-term obligations, net of unamortized discounts and premiums, are as follows:

	Primary Government				Amounts Due Within One Year
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	
<b>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Bonds, Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 739,455,655	\$ 249,308,963	\$ (269,086,248)	\$ 719,678,370	\$ 51,697,672
Direct borrowings and direct placements	12,456,128	-	(2,195,230)	10,260,898	2,111,646
Net Premiums	79,925,621	7,591,059	(26,906,424)	60,610,256	-
Total Bonds	831,837,404	256,900,022	(298,187,902)	790,549,524	53,809,318
Other Liabilities:					
Vested compensated absences	19,477,258	12,044,514	(10,821,441)	20,700,331	11,951,616
Other post-employment benefits	63,370,397	15,402,773	(7,414,010)	71,359,160	-
Retiree's life insurance	135,000	-	(5,000)	130,000	5,000
Self-insurance	30,208,137	13,413,334	(8,939,684)	34,681,787	4,932,317
Net pension liability	282,515,827	119,182,002	(118,253,194)	283,444,635	-
Landfill closure and post-closure costs	2,649,014	45,034	-	2,694,048	-
Total Other Liabilities	398,355,633	160,087,657	(145,433,329)	413,009,961	16,888,933
Governmental Activities					
Long-term liabilities	1,230,193,037	416,987,679	(443,621,231)	1,203,559,485	70,698,251
Internal Service Funds:					
Net pension liability	\$ 3,367,649	\$ 1,290,966	\$ (1,270,285)	\$ 3,388,330	\$ -
Other post-employment benefits	396,514	70,107	(69,239)	397,382	-
Vested compensated absences	269,493	144,506	(132,418)	281,581	164,356
Total Internal Service Funds	4,033,656	1,505,579	(1,471,942)	4,067,293	164,356
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 1,234,226,693</u>	<u>\$ 418,493,258</u>	<u>\$ (445,093,173)</u>	<u>\$ 1,207,626,778</u>	<u>\$ 70,862,607</u>
<b>BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Bonds, Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements:					
Water Utility	\$ 309,280,000	\$ -	\$ (13,830,000)	\$ 295,450,000	\$ 15,965,000
Wastewater Utility	155,575,555	32,807,927	(28,381,709)	160,001,773	12,265,483
Parking Facilities	133,867,682	76,682,423	(64,348,620)	146,201,485	4,841,053
Storm Water	-	36,286,248	(6,073,665)	30,212,583	2,489,203
Net Premiums	62,437,852	-	(4,621,368)	57,816,484	-
Total Bonds Payable	661,161,089	145,776,598	(117,255,362)	689,682,325	35,560,739
Other Liabilities:					
Vested compensated absences	1,604,867	1,700,114	(1,256,843)	2,048,138	1,235,014
Net pension liability	26,779,104	18,522,271	(12,352,515)	32,948,860	-
Other post-employment benefits	3,153,053	1,447,882	(736,606)	3,864,329	-
Total Other Liabilities	31,537,024	21,670,267	(14,345,964)	38,861,327	1,235,014
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 692,698,113</u>	<u>\$ 167,446,865</u>	<u>\$ (131,601,326)</u>	<u>\$ 728,543,652</u>	<u>\$ 36,795,753</u>
<b>COMPONENT UNITS:</b>					
Other Liabilities:					
Vested compensated absences	\$ 9,272,252	\$ 9,053,130	\$ (8,443,777)	\$ 9,881,605	\$ 7,411,204
Other post-employment benefits	93,839,838	10,830,731	(12,309,260)	92,361,309	-
Net pension liability	267,206,011	153,125,734	(122,472,436)	297,859,309	-
Workers' compensation claims	3,765,184	855,322	(1,091,830)	3,528,676	664,242
Long-term Notes Payable	16,320,000	17,611,739	(2,600,000)	31,331,739	16,001,739
Claims liability	397,979	131,423	(171,133)	358,269	236,047
Component Units					
long-term obligations	<u>\$ 390,801,264</u>	<u>\$ 191,608,079</u>	<u>\$ (147,088,436)</u>	<u>\$ 435,320,907</u>	<u>\$ 24,313,232</u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**X. Pension Plans**

The City and its component units participate in four defined benefit pension retirement plans. These include the Employees' Retirement System (ERS) of the City of Norfolk (Note X.A); a Virginia Retirement System (VRS) agent multiple-employer plan for the benefit of state employees in constitutional offices (Note X.B); a Virginia Retirement System (VRS) cost sharing plan administered by the Commonwealth of Virginia for the benefit of Norfolk School Board employees (Note X.B); and a VRS agent multiple-employer plan for the benefit of Norfolk School Board Political Subdivision Employee (Note X.B). In addition, the School Board has a defined contribution plan.

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

**Plan Description**

The 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 employees and Constitutional Officers' employees who are covered by the VRS. The ERS provides retirement benefits, as well as death and disability benefits. Cost-of-living adjustments ("COLAs") are not required, are not regularly instituted and are available solely at the discretion of the City Council. The ERS and its benefits are established by Chapter 37 of the Code of the City of Norfolk, Virginia, as amended. ERS pension expenses and liabilities are allocated based on the employer's contribution to the Plan.

**Plan Membership**

As of June 30, 2019, the actuarial valuation and net pension liability measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Retirees and Beneficiaries receiving benefits:	
General	2,812
Public Safety	1,307
Vested Former Members:	
General	1,049
Public Safety	307
Active Plan Members:	
General	3,021
Public Safety	1,279
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**Plan Benefits**

The ERS provides retirement benefits, as well as death and disability benefits. All benefits vest after five years of creditable service. Employee eligibility requirements are as follows:

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

Retirement (for employees who became members prior to July 1, 1980): Normal retirement is the earlier of age 60 or after completion of 30 years of credited service for general employees, and the earlier of age 55 or after the completion of 25 years of credited service for public safety employees. The normal service retirement benefit per annum is equal to 2.0% of average final compensation (average of the three highest years of compensation) times years of creditable service, with service limited to 35 years. Public safety employees accrue benefits at 2.5% of average final compensation times years of creditable service, not to exceed 65% of average final compensation. Mandatory retirement is age 65 for public safety employees.

Retirement (for employees who became members on or after July 1, 1980): Normal retirement is the earlier of age 60 or after completion of 30 years of credited service for general employees, and age 55 or after the completion of 25 years of credited service for public safety employees. The normal service retirement benefit per annum for general employees is equal to 1.75% of average final compensation times years of creditable service, with service limited to 35 years. Public safety employees accrue benefits at 2.5% of average final compensation times years of creditable service, not to exceed 65% of average final compensation. Mandatory retirement is age 65 for public safety employees. There is no mandatory retirement age for general employees.

Effective December 13, 2011, all employees hired on or after December 2011 are required to meet the vesting requirement of five years to be eligible to receive benefits under the Plan with the exception of Norfolk Community Services Board employees. The aforementioned had their prior service with the Norfolk Community Services Board counted towards the five-year vesting requirement without this service being deemed creditable service in the Plan.

Effective January 1, 2015, the City Council adopted Ordinance Number 45,566 that established a Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) for policemen and firemen eligible for normal service retirement. Eligible members may elect to participate for a maximum of four years, deferring receipt of a reduced retirement benefit of seventy percent (70%) while continuing employment with the City without loss of any other employee benefits.

Upon the member's election to participate in the DROP; the amount of creditable service and the average final compensation becomes frozen for purposes of determining pension benefits. The participant is considered retired for all purposes related to the Plan and does not accrue additional retirement benefits, except for ad hoc costs-of-living adjustments ("COLAs"), if applicable. The DROP participant's monthly pension is held in lieu of being paid to the participant. Upon termination of employment, the participant will receive the DROP balance and will begin receiving the monthly pension directly. The participant's DROP balance is not credited with investment gains and losses.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Contributions**

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. Effective January 8, 2015, all Plan members pay contribution on a salary reduction basis in the amount of 5 percent of earnable compensation, with the exception of the City Council members hired before October 5, 2010. Employees of the Norfolk Community Services Board at June 30, 2012, who became City employees on July 1, 2012, were also required to pay member contributions effective January 8, 2015. Total employer contributions to the ERS plan were \$38,494,093 and \$37,078,904 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. These contributions combined with employee contributions of \$9,838,000 and \$9,673,000 for the year ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively were expected to cover the actuarially determined contributions.

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The actuarial assumptions above are based on the presumption that the ERS will continue indefinitely. Were the ERS to terminate, different actuarial assumptions and other factors might be applicable in determining the actuarial accrued liability.

For the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, the actuarial assumptions included the following:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percent Closed, 20-year Layers
Amortization Growth Rate	3.0%
Asset Valuation Method	3-year Smoothed Value
Inflation Rate	3.0%
Salary Increases – General	Average of 5.12% over a 30-year career; based on rates that vary by year of service and are compounded annually
Salary Increases – Public Safety	Average of 6.19% over a 30-year career; based on rates that vary by year of service and are compounded annually
Investment Rate of Return	7.0%
Mortality	108% of RP-2014 adjusted back to 2006 using MP-2014 and brought forward to 2016 using MP-2016 and generational improvements of 0.75% per year (ages <86) thereafter
	100% of RP-2014 Disabled Mortality adjusted back to 2006 using MP-2014 and brought forward to 2016 using MP-2016 and generational improvements of 0.75% per year (ages <86) thereafter

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

The long-term expected rate of return on the ERS investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2019, are summarized in the following table:

<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>30-year 2019</b>	
	<b>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</b>	<b>Target Allocations</b>
Private Core Real Estate	4.75%	7.5%
Master Limited Partnerships	6.50%	7.5%
Core Fixed Income	1.00%	30.0%
Core Plus Income	1.50%	0.0%
Equity (ACWI IMI)	5.15%	<u>55.0%</u>
		<u>100.0%</u>

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that City contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. The GASB 67 depletion schedule, as prepared by the actuary based on those assumptions was presented for 99 years. Based on the assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future payments and pay administrative expenses. Projected benefit payments are discounted at the long-term expected return of 7.00% (net of investment expenses) to the extent the fiduciary net position is available to make the payments and at the municipal bond rate of 3.50% to the extent it is not available. The single equivalent rate to determine the total pension liability as of the measurement date of June 30, 2019 was 7.00%.

#### **Net Pension Liability**

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 with an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2019. Pension expense and liability are allocated to governmental and enterprise funds based on the actual employer contributions. Governmental funds typically used to liquidate the pension liability include the General fund, Towing, Waste Management, Grants, Community Development, Cemeteries, EOC/911 and Resiliency special revenue funds. The employer contributions made in fiscal year 2020 of \$34,485,605 for governmental activities and \$4,003,406 for business-type activities are included as deferred outflows. As of June 30, 2020, the City reported a net pension liability of \$280,791,140 in governmental activities and \$32,948,860 in business-type activities. The net pension liability is allocated based on employer's

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

contributions during the measurement period. The percentage for governmental activities and business-type activities for 2019 was 89.5% and 10.5%, respectively. Changes to the ERS net pension liability are as follows:

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
<b>Balances at June 30, 2018</b>	<b>\$ 1,384,849,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,075,330,000</b>	<b>\$ 309,519,000</b>
Service cost	26,372,000	-	26,372,000
Interest	94,853,000	-	94,853,000
Changes in Benefits Terms	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	37,079,000	(37,079,000)
Contributions - employee	-	10,009,000	(10,009,000)
Net investment income	-	55,313,000	(55,313,000)
Benefits payments, including refunds of member contributions	(92,866,000)	(92,866,000)	-
Difference between expected and actual Experience	(8,189,000)	-	(8,189,000)
Change in assumptions	(7,031,000)	-	(7,031,000)
Administrative expense	-	(617,000)	617,000
<b>Balances at June 30, 2019</b>	<b>\$ 1,397,988,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,084,248,000</b>	<b>\$ 313,740,000</b>

**Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate**

The following presents the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the City's ERS net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
ERS Net Pension Liability	\$ 466,359,000	\$ 313,740,000	\$ 184,621,000

**Pension Expense and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to the ERS Pension**

Total pension expense included for the City is \$60,110,461 for Governmental activities and \$6,844,027 for business-type activities or \$66,954,488 combined for the City.

At June 30, 2020, deferred inflows (outflows) reported in the City's financial statements are as follows:

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Deferred Inflows of Resources**

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 7,256,645	\$ 852,984	\$ 8,109,629
Change in assumptions	5,883,163	691,807	6,574,970
Net change in proportionate share (Storm Water Utility)	-	49,945	49,945
Net change in proportionate share (Parking Facilities)	-	89,090	89,090
Net change in proportionate share (Wastewater Utility)	-	356,345	356,345
Net change in proportionate share (Water Utility)	-	276,787	276,787
	<b>\$ 13,139,808</b>	<b>\$ 2,316,958</b>	<b>\$ 15,456,766</b>

**Deferred Outflows of Resources**

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	9,750,179	1,123,853	10,874,032
Change in assumptions	19,313,437	2,288,813	21,602,250
Net change in proportionate share (Internal Service Funds)	24,040	-	24,040
Net change in proportionate share (Governmental Funds)	748,127	-	748,127
	<b>\$ 29,835,783</b>	<b>\$ 3,412,666</b>	<b>\$ 33,248,449</b>

Deferred outflows related to pension contributions made after the measurement date of \$34,485,605 for governmental activities and \$4,003,406 for business-type activities, but before the end of the City's contributing reporting period will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal period. Other amounts related to deferred inflows (outflows) of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

**Amortization of Deferred (Inflows) Outflows**

Year Ended:	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
2021	\$ 17,359,397	\$ 1,732,265	\$ 19,091,662
2022	(4,293,625)	(768,175)	(5,061,800)
2023	216,177	(268,979)	(52,802)
2024	3,414,026	400,597	3,814,623
2025	-	-	-
	<b>\$ 16,695,975</b>	<b>\$ 1,095,708</b>	<b>\$ 17,791,683</b>

**B. Virginia Retirement System (VRS)**

**Plan Description – Virginia Retirement System**

The School Board and the City of Norfolk both participate in pensions offered by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), which include two agent multiple-employer plans

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

(for school employee political subdivisions and City of Norfolk state constitutional offices) and a cost-sharing multiple-employer (for teachers) defined benefit pension plan as well as a hybrid plan that contains both defined benefit and defined contribution aspects. All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the School Board, Constitutional Offices of the City of Norfolk, (Commissioner of the Revenue, City Treasurer, Circuit Courts, Commonwealth's Attorney, Sheriff employees) and other members of the School Board must participate in the VRS and are automatically covered by the respective VRS Plans upon employment. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and for which the City or the School Board and member pay contributions to 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. Members hired on or after January 1, 2014, are covered under the Hybrid Retirement Plan (Hybrid Plan), as well as Plan 1 and 2 members who are eligible and opted in during the January 1, 2014 to April 30, 2014 election window. The Hybrid Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. The defined benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation. The benefit from the defined contribution component is dependent upon member and employee contributions as well as investment performance. Under Plan 1, average final compensation is the average of the member's 36 consecutive months of highest compensation. Under Plan 2 and the Hybrid Plan, 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. The multiplier for the Hybrid Plan is 1.0%. The 2014 valuation included hybrid retirement plan members for the first time.

Retirees are eligible for an annual cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA) effective July 1 of the second calendar year after retirement. Under Plan 1, the COLA cannot exceed 5.0%; under Plan 2 and the Hybrid Plan, the COLA cannot exceed 3.0%. 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.

The VRS issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the 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, Virginia 23218-2500.

Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2019 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2019-annual-report.pdf> or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

The City's participation in the VRS agent multiple-employer plan resides solely within the governmental activities.

**Contributions**

The contribution requirement for active employees governed by Section 51.1-145 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended, by the Virginia General Assembly changed the funding requirements for VRS employees. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their annual reported compensation to the VRS. The Employers actuarially determined contribution rates as of June 30, 2019, not including the employee 5.00% contributions were 10.65% of covered payroll for the City of Norfolk employees, 15.68% of the annual covered payroll for School Board professional employees and 6.81% of annual covered payroll for the other school employees based on the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

The School Board's contributions to the VRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018 for professional employees were \$29,070,000, \$28,774,879 and \$29,028,062, respectively: such amounts comprised 100% of the required statutory contributions for each of the three years. The School Board's contributions to the VRS for political subdivisions for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018 were \$1,212,412, \$1,195,410 and \$1,434,613, respectively.

The City of Norfolk contributions to the VRS for constitutional offices for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018 were \$2,720,994, \$2,400,682 and \$2,337,890, respectively, which is 100% of the actuarial determined contribution.

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, using the entry age normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percent Closed
Remaining amortization period	16 – 25 years
Asset Valuation Method	5-year Smoothed Market
Actuarial Assumptions	
Investment Rate of Return*	6.75%, net of investment expense
Projected Salary Increases*	3.50% - 5.35%
*Includes Inflation at	2.50%
Cost-of-living Adjustments	2.25% - 2.50%

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

Mortality rates were based on the following (Agent Multiple Plans)

Pre-Retirement	RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80; Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates
Post-Retirement	RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49; Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90
Post-Disablement	RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates

Mortality rates were based on the following (Cost Sharing Plan +A30)

Pre-Retirement	RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80; Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set back 1 year, 85% of rates; females set back 1 year
Post-Retirement	RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49; Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year; females set back 1 year with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 70 to 85
Post-Disablement	RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 115% of rates; females 130% of rates

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

- Updated mortality table to RP-2014 projected to 2020
- Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
- Adjust withdrawal rates to better fit experience at year of age and service through 9 years of experience
- Lowered disability rates
- Salary scale remained unchanged
- Line of Duty disability rate increased from 14% to 20%
- Discount rate decreased from 7.00% to 6.75%

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a lag-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<b>Asset Class (Strategy)</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>Arithmetic Long-term</b>	<b>Weighted Average Long-term</b>
		<b>Expected Real Rate of Return</b>	<b>Expected Real Rate of Return</b>
Public Equity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		<b>5.13%</b>
		<b>Inflation</b>	<b>2.50%</b>
*Expected arithmetic nominal return			<b>7.63%</b>

\* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.63%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. The VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation.

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in fiscal year 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2019 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**Pension Expense and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources**

Deferred inflows and outflows are recorded for the net differences between actual and projected investment earnings, contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2019, and changes in proportionate share between June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2019. Pension expense reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, for the City for Norfolk, the School Board Political Subdivisions and the School Board Teachers was \$2,475,577, \$1,210,000 and \$23,680,000, respectively. At June 30, 2020, the reported deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>				
	<b>Agent Multiple-Employer Plans</b>	<b>Cost Sharing Plan</b>		
	City of Norfolk Constitutional Offices	School Board Non-Professional	School Board Teachers	
Change in proportion and difference between contribution and proportionate rate	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,894,371	
Change in assumptions	188,046	-	-	
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,050,200	1,189,557	18,575,710	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	935,533	1,726,615	6,369,683	
	<u>\$ 2,173,779</u>	<u>\$ 2,916,172</u>	<u>\$ 43,839,764</u>	

<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>				
	<b>Agent Multiple-Employer Plans</b>	<b>Cost Sharing Plan</b>		
	City of Norfolk Constitutional Offices	School Board Non-Professional	School Board Teachers	
Change in proportion and difference between contribution and proportionate rate	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Change in assumptions	2,520,987	1,445,853	28,725,680	
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-	-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	1,008,731	-	
	<u>\$ 2,520,987</u>	<u>\$ 2,454,584</u>	<u>\$ 28,725,680</u>	

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

Contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal period. The City of Norfolk, the School Board Teachers and the School Board Political Subdivisions contributed \$2,720,994, \$29,074,631 and \$1,212,442, respectively in fiscal year 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

**Amortization of Deferred Inflows and Outflows**

Year Ended:	Agent Multiple-Employer Plans			Cost Sharing Plan	
	City of Norfolk		School Board	School Board	
	Constitutional Employees	Political Subdivisions	Teachers		
2021	\$ 169,459	\$ (19,145)	\$ (6,346,431)		
2022	(264,631)	(484,275)	(11,455,604)		
2023	381,688	(12,620)	(2,214,803)		
2024	60,692	54,452	2,803,777		
2025	-	-	2,098,977		
	<b>\$ 347,208</b>	<b>\$ (461,588)</b>	<b>\$ (15,114,084)</b>		

**Plan Membership**

As of June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation, the plan memberships consisted of the following:

	Agent Multiple-Employer Plans		
	City of Norfolk		School Board
	Constitutional Offices	Political Subdivisions	
Inactive member or their beneficiaries			
currently receiving benefits	327		614
Inactive members:			
Vested	90		65
Non-vested	249		260
Active elsewhere in the VRS	255		102
Total inactive members	594		427
Active members	592		659
Total	<b>1,513</b>		<b>1,700</b>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Change in Net Pension Liability**

Below are the schedules of changes in Net Pension Liability for each of the agent multiple-employer plans:

**City of Norfolk**

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
<b>Balance at June 30, 2018</b>	<b>\$ 107,159,697</b>	<b>\$ 104,016,117</b>	<b>\$ 3,143,580</b>
Service cost	3,476,583	-	3,476,583
Interest	7,340,551	-	7,340,551
Change in assumptions	3,533,431	-	3,533,431
Difference between expected and actual	(668,598)	-	(668,598)
Contributions - employer	-	2,538,585	(2,538,585)
Contributions - employee	-	1,365,984	(1,365,984)
Net Investment income	-	6,951,171	(6,951,171)
Benefits payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(4,589,364)	(4,589,364)	-
Administrative expense	-	(67,621)	67,621
Other changes	-	(4,399)	4,399
<b>Balance at June 30, 2019</b>	<b>\$ 116,252,300</b>	<b>\$ 110,210,473</b>	<b>\$ 6,041,827</b>

**School Board Political Subdivisions**

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Increase(Decrease) Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
<b>Balance at June 30, 2018</b>	<b>\$ 90,055,521</b>	<b>\$ 83,787,204</b>	<b>\$ 6,268,317</b>
Service cost	1,498,139	-	1,498,139
Interest	6,129,168	-	6,129,168
Change in assumptions	2,360,950	-	2,360,950
Difference between expected and actual	(1,066,300)	-	(1,066,300)
Contributions - employer	-	1,150,594	(1,150,594)
Contributions - employee	-	844,493	(844,493)
Net Investment income	-	5,485,877	(5,485,877)
Benefits payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(4,991,943)	(4,991,943)	-
Administrative expense	-	(56,021)	56,021
Change in proportionate share	-	-	-
Other changes	-	(3,442)	3,442
<b>Balance at June 30, 2019</b>	<b>\$ 93,985,535</b>	<b>\$ 86,216,762</b>	<b>\$ 7,768,773</b>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate**

The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
<b>Agent Multiple-Employer Plans</b>			
School Board non-professional employee net pension liability	\$ 18,280,000	\$ 7,770,000	\$ (730,000)
City of Norfolk's constitutional offices net pension liability	\$ 21,924,558	\$ 6,041,827	\$ (6,565,738)
<b>Cost Sharing Plans</b>			
School Board Teachers net pension liability	\$ 436,710,000	\$ 290,090,000	\$ 168,860,000

**Payables to the Pension Plan**

As of June 30, 2020, the School Board had no outstanding amounts payable to the political subdivision pension plan for the year ended June 30, 2020.

As of June 30, 2020, the School Board had no outstanding amounts payable to the teacher's pension plan for the year ended June 30, 2020.

**XI. 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. In the calendar year 2020, the deferral may be up to 25 percent of gross income up to a maximum of \$19,500 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.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**XII. Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB)**

**A. City of Norfolk Sponsored Other Post-employment Benefits**

**Plan Description**

The City of Norfolk and the Norfolk School Board provide post-retirement healthcare 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 healthcare coverage using the same health care plans and premium structures available to active employees. Retiree participation, plan/benefit elections and contributions, are administered by the City's Retirement Bureau and the City's and the School Boards' benefits offices based on the participation guidelines established by the Norfolk City Council and the Norfolk School Board. Benefits are currently managed on a pay-as-you-go basis and a separate financial report of the OPEB Plan is not issued. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria established in paragraph 4 of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75. Therefore, rather than a net OPEB liability, the City and School Board report a total OPEB liability. The Plan is considered a single-employer plan. As of July 1, 2012, the City became responsible for payment of the Line of Duty Act benefits (LODA). These benefits, which cover certain hazardous duty personnel who are paid or who volunteer, are included as part of the total OPEB liability in the City's financial statements.

**Employees Covered by Benefit Terms**

As of the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the Plan:

	City	Line of Duty	School Board
Inactive member or their beneficiaries			
currently receiving benefits	150	83	207
Active members	<u>3,786</u>	<u>1,187</u>	<u>3,991</u>
Total	<u><u>3,936</u></u>	<u><u>1,270</u></u>	<u><u>4,198</u></u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Contributions**

No employee contributions are required prior to retirement to participate in or fund the OPEB Plan. The City and the School Board committed to a set contribution amount as an explicit subsidy of \$25 or \$35 per month for the City and \$75 per month for the School Boards per participating retiree. Effective January 1, 2014, the City and the School Boards eliminated healthcare coverage for post 65 retirees (e.g. retirees eligible for Medicare) along with the \$25 or \$35 and \$75 monthly subsidy, respectively. The pre-65 retirees will continue to receive the subsidy and will participate in the consortium with the active employees. 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.

**Total OPEB Liability**

The City's and the School Boards' total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019 using updated actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement.

**Actuarial Assumptions**

For the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, the actuarial assumptions included the following:

Actuarial Costs Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percent Open
Asset Valuation Method	Not Applicable
Remaining Amortization Period	30-year rolling
Investment Rate of Return	3.50%
Rate of Salary Increases	3.50%
Rate of Medical Inflation	6.81% (Pre-Medicare) grading to 3.25% over 19 years
Mortality (City)	108% of RP-2014 adjusted back to 2006 using MP-2014 and brought forward to 2016 using MP-2016 and generational improvements of 0.75% per year (ages<86) thereafter
	100% of RP-2014 Disabled Mortality adjusted back to 2006 using MP-2014 and brought forward to 2016 using MP-2016 and

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

generational improvements of 0.75% per year  
(ages<86) thereafter

Mortality (School Board)	RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020
	RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females setback 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 74 and 2% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90
	RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females

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.

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**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019 was 3.50%. Since the Plan utilizes a pay-as-you-go contribution policy, the discount rate used at the June 30, 2019 measurement date was based on the Bond Buyer GO 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index.

**Changes in Total OPEB Liability**

The total pension liability was measured at of June 30, 2019 with an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2019. OPEB expense and liability are allocated to governmental and enterprise funds. As of June 30, 2020, the City reported a total OPEB liability of \$71,756,542 in governmental activities and \$3,864,329 in business-type activities. Changes to the total OPEB liability are as follows:

	City	Line of Duty	School Board	Total OPEB Liability
<b>Balance at June 30, 2018</b>	<b>\$ 36,443,796</b>	<b>\$ 30,476,168</b>	<b>\$ 49,889,185</b>	<b>\$ 116,809,149</b>
Service cost	4,029,985	1,454,436	625,247	6,109,668
Interest	1,461,628	1,187,989	1,896,670	4,546,287
Change in benefits	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual	(5,055,352)	4,206,413	(4,651,923)	(5,500,862)
Assumption changes	1,272,010	2,507,435	1,277,781	5,057,226
Contributions - employer	-	-	-	-
Net Investment income	-	-	-	-
Benefits payments	(1,355,887)	(1,007,750)	(2,401,320)	(4,764,957)
Administrative expense	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at June 30, 2019</b>	<b>\$ 36,796,180</b>	<b>\$ 38,824,691</b>	<b>\$ 46,635,640</b>	<b>\$ 122,256,511</b>

**Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate**

The following presents the total OPEB liability using the discount rate of 3.50%, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.50%) or one percentage point higher (4.50%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (2.50%)	Current Discount Rate (3.50%)	1% Increase (4.50%)
City	\$ 41,484,459	\$ 36,796,180	\$ 32,901,953
Line of Duty	\$ 43,771,426	\$ 38,824,691	\$ 34,715,782
School Board	\$ 52,577,585	\$ 46,635,640	\$ 41,700,080

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in healthcare cost trend rates**

The following presents the total OPEB liability, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.81% decreasing to 2.25%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.81% decreasing to 3.25%)	1% Increase (7.81% decreasing to 4.25%)
City	\$ 34,482,160	\$ 36,796,180	\$ 39,329,123
Line of Duty	\$ 36,383,103	\$ 38,824,691	\$ 41,497,271
School Board	\$ 43,702,841	\$ 46,635,640	\$ 49,845,903

**OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources**

OPEB expense reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 for the City (including Line of Duty) and the School Board was \$6,839,599 and \$337,372, respectively. At June 30, 2020, the reported deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources related to the OPEB Plan from the following sources:

	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
	Governmental Activities City	Business-Type Activities City	Governmental Activities Line of Duty	School Board
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Change in assumptions	-	-	6,773,543	7,267,929
Net change in proportionate share (Internal Service Funds)	7,554	-	-	-
Net change in proportionate share (Storm Water)	-	6,729	-	-
Net change in proportionate share (Parking Facilities)	-	4,821	-	-
Net change in proportionate share (Water Utility)	-	35,344	-	-
Net change in proportionate share (Wastewater Utility)	-	46,273	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	<u>5,881,895</u>	<u>691,104</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,858,682</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 5,889,449</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 784,271</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,773,543</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 13,126,611</u></u>

	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
	Governmental Activities City	Business-Type Activities City	Governmental Activities Line of Duty	School Board
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Change in assumptions	\$ 4,270,543	\$ 501,874	\$ 2,149,230	\$ 1,095,241
Net change in proportionate share (Governmental Funds)	100,721	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,121,145</u>	<u>2,591,006</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 4,371,264</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 501,874</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,270,375</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,686,247</u></u>

Contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The City and the School Board contributed \$2,573,638 (\$2,429,718 for governmental activities and \$143,920 for business-type activities) and \$2,401,300, respectively in fiscal year 2020.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<b>Amortization of Deferred Inflows and Outflows</b>						
Year Ended:	Governmental	Business-Type	Governmental	School Board		
	Activities	Activities	Activities			
	City	City	Line of Duty			
2021	\$ (199,125)	\$ (41,400)	\$ (1,053,914)	\$ (2,184,545)		
2022	(199,125)	(41,400)	(1,053,914)	(2,184,545)		
2023	(199,125)	(41,400)	(1,053,916)	(2,184,545)		
2024	(199,125)	(41,400)	(1,053,917)	(2,184,537)		
2025	(247,007)	(50,994)	(246,629)	(220,170)		
2026-2030	(474,676)	(65,803)	959,122	(482,022)		
	<u>\$ (1,518,183)</u>	<u>\$ (282,397)</u>	<u>\$ (3,503,168)</u>	<u>\$ (9,440,364)</u>		

**Other OPEB Plans**

The City provides supplemental life insurance benefits through General fund appropriation to the state employees of its constitutional offices. The respective costs and related net OPEB liability of these benefits are not significant.

**B. Virginia Retirement System Post-employment Benefits Trust Funds**

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) is an independent agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia. VRS administers several post-employment benefit trust funds. The School Board participates in two of those funds, the Group Life Insurance Plan (GLI) and the Retiree Health Insurance Credit Plan (HIC). The VRS Board of Trustees is responsible for the general administration and operation of the pension plans and other employee benefit plans. VRS issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) containing the financial statements and required supplementary information for the system's pension and other employee benefit trust funds. The VRS CAFR is publicly available on the VRS website at [www.varetire.org](http://www.varetire.org). The pension and other trust funds administered by VRS are classified as fiduciary funds and are included in the basic financial statements of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

**Group Life Insurance (GLI)**

The Virginia Retirement System Group Life Insurance Program is a multiple employer, cost-sharing plan. It provides coverage to state employees, teachers, and employees of participating political subdivisions. The GLI program was established pursuant to §51.1-500 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and that provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. The GLI program is a defined benefit plan that provides a basic group life insurance benefit for employees of participating employers.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Plan Description**

The VRS Group Life Insurance Program upon employment automatically covers all full-time salaried permanent employees of the state agencies, teachers, and employees of participating political subdivisions. In addition to the basic GLI benefits, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves, as well as spouse or dependent children through the Optimal Group Life Insurance Program.

**Contributions**

The contribution requirements for the Group Life Insurance Program are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate of the GLI Program was 1.31% of covered employee compensation. While covered employees are responsible for 60% of the program costs, employers may choose to pay the entire cost. The School Board has elected to pay all program costs. The contribution rate was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year.

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary Increases, including inflation	
Teachers	3.5% - 5.95%
Other employees	3.5% - 5.35%
Investment Rate of Return	6.75% net of plan investment expenses, including inflation
Mortality Rates – Teachers:	
Pre-Retirement	RP-2014 Employee Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020
Post-Retirement	RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020
Post-Disablement	RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumption as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

The estimated Group Life Insurance OPEB liability (NOL) applicable to the School Board determined by VRS in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74 less the School Board's proportion of the Plan Fiduciary Net Position is as follows:

Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 35,259,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>18,335,000</u>
GLI Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 16,924,000</u>

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions would be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the rate contributed by the school divisions for the VRS GLI OPEB plan will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board certified rates that are funded by the Virginia Assembly. From July 1, 2019 on, school divisions are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**

The long-term expected rate of return on VRS System investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic	Weighted Average
		Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		5.13%
		Inflation	2.50%
*Expected arithmetic nominal return			7.63%

\* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.63%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, included expected inflation of 2.50%. The VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation.

**Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate**

The following presents the net OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
GLI Net OPEB Liability	\$ 21,380,000	\$ 16,924,000	\$ 13,470,000

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**VRS GLI OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources**

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board recognized a credit to the OPEB Group Life Insurance expense of \$253,160. At June 30, 2020, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to VRS GLI OPEB as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Change in proportion and difference between contribution and proportionate rate	\$ 10,756	\$ 1,038,783
Change in assumptions	1,068,472	510,326
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,125,536	219,518
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Plan investments	-	347,629
Contributions after measurement date	<u>2,679,653</u>	-
	<u>\$ 4,884,417</u>	<u>\$ 2,116,256</u>

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to GLI OPEB will be recognized in GLI OPEB expense as follows:

**Amortization of Deferred Inflows and Outflows**

Year Ended:		
2021	\$ (192,567)	
2022	(192,556)	
2023	(45,322)	
2024	141,053	
2025	283,397	
2026-2030	<u>94,503</u>	
	<u>\$ 88,508</u>	

**Employer Contribution**

Employers' proportionate shares were calculated based on historical employer contributions. Although GASB Statement No. 75 encourages the use of the employer's projected long-term contribution efforts to the other post-employment benefit plan, allocating on the basis of historical employer contributions is considered acceptable. Employer contributions recognized by the VRS GLI OPEB Plan that are not representative of the future contribution efforts are excluded in the determination of employers' proportionate shares. Examples of employer contributions not representative of future contribution efforts are contributions for adjustments to prior periods. The School Board's total employer contribution into the GLI program for the years ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 were approximately \$2,670,000 and \$2,660,000, respectively.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Health Insurance Credit Plan (HIC)**

**Plan Description**

The Virginia Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Program automatically covers all full-time, salaried, permanent (professional) employees of public school divisions. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System along with other pension and OPEB plans. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The health insurance credit is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and end upon the retiree's death. The program was established July 1, 1993 for retired teacher employees covered under VRS who retired with at least 15 years of service credit. At retirement, for teacher and other professional school employees, the monthly benefit is \$4.00 per year of service per month with no cap on the benefit amount. For teachers or other professional employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is either:

- \$4.00 per month multiplied by twice the amount of service credit, or
- \$4.00 per month multiplied by the amount of service earned had the employee been active until age 60, whichever is lower.

**Contributions**

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-1401(E) of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to the school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Each school division's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 1.20% of covered employee compensation for employees in the VRS Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Program. This rate was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The total Teacher Health Insurance Credit OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary Increases, including inflation	3.5% - 5.95%
Investment Rate of Return	6.75% net of plan investment expenses, including inflation

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

Mortality Rates – Teachers:

Pre-Retirement	RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020
Post-Retirement	RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 70 and 2% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90
Post-Disablement	RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates with Scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

The net Health Insurance Credit OPEB liability (NOL) was determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74. As of June 30, 2019, the NOL portion of the VRS Teacher Health Insurance Credit Program applicable to the School Board is as follows:

Total Teacher HIC OPEB Liability	\$ 30,142,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>1,340,000</u>
HIC Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 28,802,000</u>

Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total Teacher HIC liability was 8.08%. The total Teacher HIC OPEB liability is calculated by the VRS actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the VRS financial statements.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total HIC OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projections of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions would be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the rate contributed by the school divisions for the VRS HIC OPEB plan will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board certified rates that are funded by the Virginia Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2019 on, school divisions are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates.

**Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**

The long-term expected rate of return on VRS System investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of VRS System investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. The ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<b>Asset Class (Strategy)</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>Arithmetic Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</b>	<b>Weighted Average Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</b>
Public Equity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		<b>5.13%</b>
*Expected arithmetic nominal return			2.50%
Inflation			<u>7.63%</u>

\* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.63%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, included expected inflation of 2.50%. The VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate**

The following presents the net OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
HIC Net OPEB Liability	\$ 32,230,000	\$ 28,802,000	\$ 25,890,000

**VRS HIC OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources**

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board recognized OPEB HIC expense of \$1,970,000. At June 30, 2019, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to VRS HIC OPEB as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Change in assumptions	\$ -	\$ 200,133
Differences between expected and actual experience	670,354	163,137
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Plan investments	1,819	2,099,850
Contributions after measurement date	2,225,090	-
	<u><u>\$ 2,897,263</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,463,120</u></u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to HIC OPEB will be recognized in HIC OPEB expense as follows:

**Amortization of Deferred Inflows and Outflows**

Year Ended:

2021	\$	(371,405)
2022	(371,435)	
2023	(358,814)	
2024	(363,038)	
2025	(289,551)	
2026-2030	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none;"/>	(36,704)
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; border-left: none; border-right: none;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; border-left: none; border-right: none;"/>
	\$	(1,790,947)

**Employer Contribution**

Employers' proportionate shares were calculated based on historical employer contributions. Although GASB Statement No. 75 encourages the use of the employer's projected long-term contribution efforts to the other post-employment benefit plan, allocating on the basis of historical employer contributions is considered acceptable. Employer contributions recognized by the VRS HIC OPEB Plan that are not representative of the future contribution efforts are excluded in the determination of employers' proportionate shares. The School Board's total employer contribution into the HIC program for the years ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 were approximately \$2,221,000 and \$2,220,000, respectively.

**Other OPEB Plans**

The City provides supplemental life insurance benefits through General fund appropriation to the state employees of its constitutional offices. The respective costs and related net OPEB liability of these benefits are not significant.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**XIII. Interfund Receivable and Payable Balances**

The composition of interfund activity as June 30, 2020, is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General fund	Capital Projects fund	\$ 10,940,171
	Nonmajor Governmental funds	4,613,865
	Water Utility fund	119,703
	Total General fund	<u>\$ 15,673,739</u>
Capital Projects fund	Parking Facilities fund	\$ 15,337,089
	Water Utility fund	261,850
	Total Capital Projects fund	<u>\$ 15,598,939</u>
	<b>Total Governmental funds</b>	<u>\$ 31,272,678</u>
Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
Storm Water Utility fund	Capital Projects fund	<u>\$ 6,502,935</u>
	<b>Total Enterprise and Internal Service funds</b>	<u>\$ 6,502,935</u>
	<b>Total Due from Other funds</b>	<u>\$ 37,775,613</u>
Payable Fund	Receivable Fund	Amount
Capital Projects fund	General fund	\$ 10,940,171
	Storm Water Utility fund	2,576,596
	Total Capital Projects fund	<u>\$ 13,516,767</u>
Nonmajor Governmental funds	General fund	\$ 4,613,865
	Total Nonmajor Governmental funds	<u>\$ 4,613,865</u>
	<b>Total Governmental funds</b>	<u>\$ 18,130,632</u>
Payable Fund	Receivable Fund	Amount
Water Utility fund	General fund	\$ 119,703
	Capital Projects fund	261,850
	Total Water Utility fund	<u>\$ 381,553</u>
Parking Facilities fund	Capital Projects fund	\$ 15,337,089
	Total Parking Facilities fund	<u>\$ 15,337,089</u>
Storm Water Utility fund	Capital Projects fund	\$ 3,926,339
	Total Storm Water Utility fund	<u>\$ 3,926,339</u>
	<b>Total Enterprise and Internal Service funds</b>	<u>\$ 19,644,981</u>
	<b>Total Due to Other funds</b>	<u>\$ 37,775,613</u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**XIV. Interfund Transfers**

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.

The following interfund transfers occurred during fiscal year 2020:

<b>Fund</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>
General	\$ 19,900,499	\$ 87,724,600
Capital Projects	1,614,639	2,583,677
Debt Service	90,576,272	-
Non-major Governmental	8,899,046	19,423,504
Storm Water Utility	-	1,258,675
Water Utility	-	8,500,000
Wastewater Utility	-	1,500,000
Parking Facilities	-	-
	<b><u>\$ 120,990,456</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 120,990,456</u></b>

The purpose of the transfer balances are as follows:

General fund transfers in of \$19,900,499 include \$8,500,000 from the Water Utility fund, \$1,500,000 from the Wastewater Utility fund, \$6,350,499 from the Tax Increment Financing special revenue fund, \$300,000 from the Capital Projects fund, \$3,000,000 from the Public Amenities special revenue fund, and \$250,000 from the Waste Management special revenue fund.

The General fund transfers out of \$87,724,600 represent a transfer of \$82,503,274 to the Debt Service fund to fund general obligation debt, \$3,836,341 to the Grants special revenue fund in support of grant projects, \$164,639 to the Capital Projects fund as a contribution for the annual capital improvement plan budget, \$214,273 to the Cemeteries special revenue fund, \$956,073 to the Emergency Operations Center/911 special revenue fund, and \$50,000 to Towing and Recovery Operations special revenue fund.

The Capital Projects fund transferred \$1,875,781 to the Grants special revenue fund for matching, \$407,896 to the Public Amenities special revenue fund and \$300,000 to the General fund. Capital projects transfers in included \$164,639 from the General fund and \$1,750,000 from the Public Amenities special revenue fund.

Debt service transfers in of \$90,576,272 include \$4,951,299 from the Public Amenities special revenue fund, \$210,943 from the Towing & Recovery Operations special revenue fund, \$1,278,430 from the Waste Management special revenue fund, \$1,632,326 from the Tax Increment Financing special revenue fund and \$82,503,274 from the General fund to fund the current fiscal year's debt service payments.

The Storm Water Utility fund transferred \$1,258,675 to the Grants special revenue fund for matching.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

The Public Amenities special revenue fund transferred \$3,000,000 to the General fund, \$4,951,299 to the Debt Service fund to cover its general obligation debt service cost, and \$1,750,000 to the Capital Projects fund. The Public Amenities special revenue fund transferred in \$407,896 from the Capital Projects fund.

The Towing & Recovery Operations special revenue fund transferred \$210,943 to the Debt Service fund to cover its general obligation debt service cost. There was a transfer in of \$50,000 from the General fund.

The Tax Increment Financing special revenue fund transferred \$6,350,499 to the General fund and \$1,632,326 to the Debt Service fund to cover its general obligation debt service costs.

The Water and Wastewater Utility funds transferred \$8,500,000 and \$1,500,000 to the General fund, respectively.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**XV. 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
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>				
Restricted				
General government	\$ 130,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,000
Judicial administration	-	-	202,891	202,891
Public safety	-	-	592,560	592,560
Public works	-	-	-	-
Health and public assistance	-	-	1,933,731	1,933,731
Culture and recreation	-	-	6,058,268	6,058,268
Community development	-	-	176,957	176,957
Total Restricted	130,000	-	8,964,407	9,094,407
Committed				
General government	7,171,121	-	-	7,171,121
Judicial administration	-	-	135,194	135,194
Public safety	-	-	222,123	222,123
Public works	-	-	3,824,704	3,824,704
Health and public assistance	5,879,414	-	1,254,243	7,133,657
Culture and recreation	-	-	140,711	140,711
Community development	-	-	2,360	2,360
Other purposes capital	-	-	-	-
Total Committed	13,050,535	-	5,579,335	18,629,870
Assigned				
General government	42,140,741	-	-	42,140,741
Judicial administration	-	-	(588,000)	(588,000)
Public safety	-	-	195,873	195,873
Public works	1,083,872	-	3,843,170	4,927,042
Health and public assistance	1,616,857	-	74,506	1,691,363
Culture and recreation	914,054	-	10,517,551	11,431,605
Community development	3,000,762	-	105,274	3,106,036
Education	9,000,000	-	-	9,000,000
(FY-2021 Budget appropriation)	9,086,000	-	-	9,086,000
Total Assigned	66,842,286	-	14,148,374	80,990,660
Unassigned				
Other	74,993,835	(7,055,414)	(63,760)	67,874,661
Total Unassigned	74,993,835	(7,055,414)	(63,760)	67,874,661
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 155,016,656</u>	<u>\$ (7,055,414)</u>	<u>\$ 28,628,356</u>	<u>\$ 176,589,598</u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**XVI. Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources**

Deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources, as represented in the entity wide and fund financial statements at June 30, 2020, are comprised of the following:

**A. Unavailable Revenues**

Deferred inflows in the General fund and nonmajor governmental funds, representing uncollected tax billings and other accounts receivable not available for funding of current expenditures, were \$34,174,436 and \$3,454,302, respectively as of June 30, 2020.

**B. Deferred Inflows and Outflows from Refunding Transactions**

Refunding transactions for the City of Norfolk have resulted in a Loss on Defeasance on the entity-wide financial statements of \$40,886,351 for governmental activities and \$34,485,108 for business-type activities that consists of a loss of \$11,639,998 for the Water Utility fund, \$4,390,824 for the Wastewater Utility fund, \$16,762,046 for the Parking Facilities fund and \$1,692,240 for the Storm Water Utility fund. Gains on the defeasance of debt are reported on the financial statements as deferred inflows of resources and were \$138,913 for governmental activities and \$675,299 for business-type activities, specifically \$11,081 for the Wastewater Utility fund, \$513,944 for the Parking Facilities fund and \$150,274 for the Storm Water Utility fund.

**C. Deferred Inflows and Outflows Related to Pensions**

Deferred inflows from pension-related items represent the difference between actual and estimated experience and is amortized over a five-year period or estimated remaining service life. As June 30, 2020, the amount reported as governmental activities was \$15,313,587 (which includes the Fleet Management fund of \$159,443), and the amounts reported in business-type activities were \$1,132,828 for the Water Utility fund, \$593,883 for the Wastewater Utility fund, \$252,811 for the Parking Facilities fund and \$337,434 for the Storm Water Utility fund.

Deferred outflows from pension-related items represent the difference between projected and actual investment earnings as well as contributions made in fiscal year 2020 that will not be reflected in the pension liabilities because they were made after the measurement date. The amounts included as deferred outflows of resources in the June 30, 2020 financial statements are \$69,563,369 for governmental activities (which includes \$809,725 in the Fleet Management fund), \$4,144,092 for the Water Utility fund, \$1,187,637 for the Wastewater Utility fund, \$754,957 for the Parking Facilities fund and \$1,329,386 for the Storm Water Utility fund.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

Deferred inflows and outflows related to pensions are summarized as follows:

	Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds	Governmental Activities	Water Utility	Wastewater Utility	Parking Facilities	Storm Water Utility	Business-Type Activities
<b>ERS:</b>								
Deferred Outflows	\$ 63,511,663	\$ 809,725	\$ 64,321,388	\$ 4,144,092	\$ 1,187,637	\$ 754,957	\$ 1,329,386	\$ 7,416,072
Deferred Inflows	(12,980,365)	(159,443)	(13,139,808)	(1,132,830)	(593,883)	(252,811)	(337,434)	(2,316,958)
	<u>\$ 50,531,298</u>	<u>\$ 650,282</u>	<u>\$ 51,181,580</u>	<u>\$ 3,011,262</u>	<u>\$ 593,754</u>	<u>\$ 502,146</u>	<u>\$ 991,952</u>	<u>\$ 5,099,114</u>
<b>VRS:</b>								
Deferred Outflows	\$ 5,241,981	\$ -	\$ 5,241,981	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Deferred Inflows	(2,173,779)	-	(2,173,779)	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 3,068,202</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,068,202</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total deferred outflows related to pensions			<u>\$ 69,563,369</u>					<u>\$ 7,416,072</u>
Total deferred inflows related to pensions			<u>\$ (15,313,587)</u>					<u>\$ (2,316,958)</u>

**D. Deferred Inflows and Outflows Related to OPEB**

Deferred inflows from OPEB-related items represent the difference between actual and estimated experience and changes in assumptions and are amortized over a seven-year period. As June 30, 2020, the amount reported as governmental activities was \$12,662,992 (which includes the Fleet Management fund of \$78,489), and the amounts reported in business-type activities were \$419,544 for the Water Utility fund, \$153,703 for the Wastewater Utility fund, \$77,130 for the Parking Facilities fund and \$133,894 for the Storm Water Utility fund.

Deferred outflows from OPEB-related items represent the difference between actual and estimated experience and changes in assumptions as well as contributions made in fiscal year 2020 that will not be reflected in the OPEB liabilities because they were made after the measurement date. The amounts included as deferred outflows of resources in the June 30, 2020 financial statements are \$10,071,357 for governmental activities (which includes \$66,881 in the Fleet Management fund), \$361,921 for the Water Utility fund, \$104,242 for the Wastewater Utility fund, \$65,725 for the Parking Facilities fund and \$113,906 for the Storm Water Utility fund.

Deferred inflows and outflows related to OPEB are summarized as follows:

	Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds	Governmental Activities	Water Utility	Wastewater Utility	Parking Facilities	Storm Water Utility	Business-Type Activities
<b>City:</b>								
Deferred Outflows - City	\$ 5,544,124	\$ 66,881	\$ 5,611,005	\$ 361,921	\$ 104,242	\$ 65,725	\$ 113,906	\$ 645,794
Deferred Inflows - City	(5,810,960)	(78,489)	(5,889,449)	(419,544)	(153,703)	(77,130)	(133,894)	(784,271)
	<u>\$ (266,836)</u>	<u>\$ (11,608)</u>	<u>\$ (278,444)</u>	<u>\$ (57,623)</u>	<u>\$ (49,461)</u>	<u>\$ (11,405)</u>	<u>\$ (19,988)</u>	<u>\$ (138,477)</u>
<b>Line of Duty:</b>								
Deferred Outflows - LOD	\$ 4,460,352	\$ -	\$ 4,460,352	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Deferred Inflows - LOD	(6,773,543)	-	(6,773,543)	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ (2,313,191)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (2,313,191)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total deferred outflows related to OPEB			<u>\$ 10,071,357</u>					<u>\$ 645,794</u>
Total deferred inflows related to OPEB			<u>\$ (12,662,992)</u>					<u>\$ (784,271)</u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**XVII. Commitments and Contingencies**

**A. Capital Projects**

Commitments for completion of capital projects in the business-type activities, authorized at June 30, 2020, are as follows:

Water Utility fund projects	\$ 21,026,331
Wastewater Utility fund projects	13,392,398
Parking Facilities fund projects	1,195,331
Storm Water Utility fund projects	3,113,566
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$ 35,614,060</u></b>

See Exhibit J-3 Schedule of Expenditures – Budget and Actual for listing of capital projects in the governmental activities, authorized at June 30, 2020.

**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.

**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**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**D. Pollution Remediation Obligation**

GASB Statement No. 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).

At June 30, 2020, no significant liabilities existed for pollution remediation.

**E. Encumbrances**

Encumbrances as of June 30, 2020, in the General fund and Capital Projects fund totaled \$15,469,577 and \$43,741,452, respectively. Encumbrances as of June 30, 2020, for nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate totaled \$104,185,603.

**XVIII. Surety Bonds and Insurance**

The Commonwealth of Virginia has secured a blanket bond for the City Treasurer (\$1,500,000), Commissioner of Revenue (\$3,000), Sheriff (\$30,000) and Clerk of the Circuit Court (\$2,235,000) which covers the bonds required by law or agreement for the position held. The Commonwealth of Virginia also provides a performance duty bond in the amount of \$500,000 for these constitutional officers.

All non-bonded City employees, including employees of elected constitutional officers, are covered by an insurance policy that provides up to \$10,000,000 in coverage which is provided by Travelers Insurance Company.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**XIX. Tax Abatements**

As of June 30, 2020, the City provides tax abatements through five programs – the Tax Abatement Program, Technology Zone, New Business License Incentive Program, Local Utility Tax Relief and the Economic Development Program. The details of these programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, are as follows:

		<b>Tax Abatement Program</b>	<b>Technology Zone</b>	<b>New Business License Incentive Program</b>	<b>Local Utility Tax Relief</b>	<b>Economic Development Program</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Purpose of the program</b>	Encourages significant improvement of residential, commercial and industrial properties throughout the City, that is of the highest construction quality and architectural design complementing the surrounding area.	Intended to reduce business, professional and occupational license tax for technology-related businesses up to 5 years if they are established in the "Technology Zone."	A temporary exemption in business license tax is available to new businesses that locate in Norfolk after January 1, 2016.	Intended to reduce business utility taxes for a five-year period if they are located in the "Enterprise Zone (EZ)."	To incentive businesses to locate to the City of Norfolk
<b>2</b>	<b>Type of tax abatement</b>	Property Tax	Business, professional and occupational license tax	Business License Tax	Utility Tax	Personal Property, Real Estate and Business Tangible Property
<b>3</b>	<b>Authority for program</b>	Norfolk Code Section 24-203 & Section 27-76	Norfolk Code 45.6	Norfolk Code 24-25.9 and 24-25.2	Norfolk Code 45.5-5	City Council, designated to the City Manager
<b>4</b>	<b>Administering department</b>	Office of the Real Estate Assessor	Department of Development	Commissioner of the Revenue	Department of Development	Department of Development
<b>5</b>	<b>Criteria to be eligible to receive abatement</b>	A. Residential structure must be at least 15 years old and improvements will increase assessed value by at least 20%. B. Multi-family, commercial or industrial structure must be at least 40 years old and improvements will increase assessed value by at least 40%.	Applicants must meet criteria of establishing their technology related business according to certain criteria mention in the above-mentioned ordinance.	The business must apply and meet several criteria. Below is a list of the top 3 requirements: 1) Must be locating to Norfolk for the first time (name change, merger or acquisition are disqualifiers). 2) Must not file a consolidated financial statement with a parent or other affiliated entity with combined taxable gross receipts of more than \$1 million. 3) Cannot be considered an affiliated group or have a franchisee relationship.	Existing EZ businesses must make a \$100,000 taxable investment within the Enterprise Zone.  New EZ businesses must make a \$500,000 taxable investment within the Enterprise Zone.	The City evaluates all economic development opportunities on an individual basis. The economic development agreements are specific to each developer and generally constitute a significant economic development opportunity for the City and have a positive factor in achieving the objectives of the City and are worthy of inducement.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

		Tax Abatement Program	Technology Zone	New Business License Incentive Program	Local Utility Tax Relief	Economic Development Program
6	<b>"How recipients' taxes are reduced</b>	Through a reduction of the property's assessed value recipients will not pay full taxes on those improvements for 14 years. The increase in assessed value due to the improvements will not be recognized for tax purposes for the first 10 years following the commencement of the tax abatement.	Through a reduction in business, professional and occupational license.	Reduction in business license tax.	Reduction in utility tax.	Taxes are reduced through performance grant payments that are provided to the recipient in the subsequent year.
7	<b>How the amount of abatement is determined</b>	The increase in assessed value due to the improvements will be recognized for tax purposes on a sliding scale in the 11th year through 15th year following the start of the tax abatement as soon:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11<sup>th</sup> year – 20%</li> <li>• 12<sup>th</sup> year – 40%</li> <li>• 13<sup>th</sup> year – 60%</li> <li>• 14<sup>th</sup> year – 80%</li> <li>• 15<sup>th</sup> year – 100%</li> </ul>	Below is the schedule for the reduction of tax:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Year 1 - 2 = 100%</li> <li>• Year 3 - 4 = 50%</li> </ul>	Receives a \$50 per tax class reduction for the first two years. The abatement eligibility is determined by a qualification process. The taxpayer must answer 25 questions to qualify.	Below is the schedule for the reduction of tax:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> year - 50%</li> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> year - 40%</li> <li>• 3<sup>rd</sup> year - 30%</li> <li>• 4<sup>th</sup> year - 20%</li> <li>• 5<sup>th</sup> year - 10%</li> </ul>	Specific percentages are identified in each agreement that apply to various items (i.e. assessed value, value of business personal property, etc.). Percentages are not uniform and are independently determined during negotiation of agreement.
8	<b>Terms for recapture if conditions unmet</b>	Because taxes are not abated until after the improvements have been made, there is no provisions for recapturing abated taxes	Because taxes are not abated until after the requirements have been made, there is no provisions for recapturing abated taxes	If the business estimates its gross receipts will exceed \$1 million, but the actual gross receipts are less than \$1 million, the benefits of the program are not available unless the business completes the qualification process. Likewise, if the qualifying business estimated less than \$1 million and the actual gross receipts were more than \$1 million the business is responsible for the entire tax amount and will be removed from the program.	Because taxes are not abated until after the requirements have been made, there is no provisions for recapturing abated taxes	Because taxes are not abated until after the requirements have been made, there is no provisions for recapturing abated taxes

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

<b>9</b>	<b>Types of commitments made by the City, other than to reduce taxes</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	There are some, but they vary by contract. These include percentage back for gross receipts and utility charges.
<b>10</b>	<b>Gross dollar amount, on accrual basis, by which the tax revenues were reduced due to the abatement</b>	<u>2020</u>  \$3,365,594	<u>2020</u>  \$ -	<u>2020</u>  \$-	<u>2020</u>  \$-	<u>2020</u>  \$3,342,571

**XX. Self and Purchased Insurance Programs**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss 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, 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 (including workers' compensation), and related expense payments made during fiscal year 2020 was \$12,249,078.

The City currently reports of 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, 2020, these liabilities were estimated at \$34,681,787 with \$4,932,317 projected as the current portion anticipated to be paid within a year. Estimated liabilities at the end of fiscal 2020 were determined by an independent actuary.

Effective January 1, 2014, the Norfolk Healthcare Consortium (Consortium) began participating in a City-administered health insurance fund, which is reflected as an internal service fund. The Consortium is comprised of the City, the Norfolk Public Schools and the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority. Each participating employee and employer deposit their respective premium into the fund. Medical claims, administrative costs, wellness programs costs, fees related to the Affordable Healthcare Act and benefit consultant costs are expended from the fund. Employee premiums from City departments are netted against related expenses as a recovered cost. The City has recorded \$6,552,500 for medical and pharmacy claims incurred, but not reported as of June 30, 2020. Payments from the Norfolk Public Schools are made in 10 payments per year instead of 12, so there is a portion recognized in the financial statements as unearned

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

income. The unearned income as of June 30, 2020 was \$10,105,813. The City is responsible for deficit conditions that may exist when liabilities exceed assets and may make additional assessments to Consortium members as needed.

Changes in the City's claims liability amount in the fiscal years 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Workers' Compensation and Risk Management		Health Insurance		Total	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	\$30,208,137	\$31,616,500	\$ 7,651,000	\$ 6,295,000	\$ 37,859,137	\$37,911,500
Estimated Outstanding Claims at the Beginning of Year						
Additional Incurred Claims or Changes in Estimates	13,413,334	5,573,908	78,650,032	85,876,311	92,063,366	91,450,219
Claims Paid	(8,939,684)	(6,982,271)	(79,748,532)	(84,520,311)	(88,688,216)	(91,502,582)
Estimated Outstanding Claims at the End of Year	<u>\$34,681,787</u>	<u>\$30,208,137</u>	<u>\$ 6,552,500</u>	<u>\$ 7,651,000</u>	<u>\$ 41,234,287</u>	<u>\$37,859,137</u>

The City in its General fund has committed \$7,171,121 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 required the City to utilize its reserves in any of the past three fiscal years.

Norfolk Public Schools also self-insures its workers' compensation and general liability and its future expected self-insured losses as of June 30, 2020, projected at \$3,886,945 of which \$900,288 is the current portion and a longer-term projection of \$2,986,657. The 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 NPS operating budgets and/or the City's fund balance designation.

Changes in the School Board's liability amount in the fiscal years 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Total	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Estimated Outstanding Claims at the Beginning of Year	\$ 4,163,163	\$ 4,117,507
Additional Incurred Claims or Changes in Estimates	986,745	937,791
Claims Paid	(1,262,963)	(892,135)
Estimated Outstanding Claims at the End of Year	<u>\$ 3,886,945</u>	<u>\$ 4,163,163</u>

## **XXI. Jointly Governed Organizations**

### **A. Hampton Roads Regional Jail Authority (HRRJA)**

HRRJA is a regional organization that includes the cities of Chesapeake, 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

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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, 2020. 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 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, 2020. Complete financial statements of the Commission can be obtained from the Commission.

**C. Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads (TDC)**

TDC known as Hampton Roads Transit (HRBT) a political subdivision of the commonwealth, was formed on May 9, 1923, as a joint exercise of governmental power in accordance with Chapter 32 of Title 15.2 of the Code of Virginia. HRBT provides public transportation facilities and services within the cities of Norfolk, Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News and Virginia Beach, Virginia. Oversight responsibility is exercised by the participating localities through their designated representatives. Responsibility for the day-to-day operation HRBT rests with professional management. HRBT was 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, 2020. Complete financial statements of TDC can be obtained from TDC.

**XXII. Joint Ventures**

**A. 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

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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 Board of Directors consisting of eight member representatives 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 individual 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.

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 June 30, 2020. Complete financial statements of the SPSA can be obtained from SPSA.

**B. 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 central library for the City. The new central library was named the Slover Library. Two historic downtown structures, the Seaboard Building and the Selden Arcade, were joined by an architecturally significant structure to create a new technologically advanced library. Funding provided by the Foundation in the future will be used for purchase and maintenance of technology 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 third parties.

**C. Norfolk Botanical Garden Society (The Society)**

The City of Norfolk has an agreement with the Norfolk Botanical Garden Society to operate the Norfolk Botanical Garden that is owned by the City. This agreement expires on June 30, 2022. The Society receives annual funding from the City of Norfolk for improvements and operating costs.

**XXIII. 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. The City does not exercise a significant degree of oversight responsibility. The NRHA develops its own operating budget without approval from City Council and executes contracts on its own behalf. NRHA is responsible for its own financial matters as it

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

maintains its own book of accounts, is audited annually by independent accountants it engages, and has authority over earnings, deficits and moneys other than City contract funds. The City contracts with NRHA to complete specific projects, generally capital improvement projects.

The City currently has two significant projects with the NRHA; (1) Waterside Redevelopment and (2) Conference center hotel and garage. The City conveyed ownership of Waterside to the NRHA and agreed to provide \$32 million in development support. NRHA will operate Waterside upon completion. The City and Professional Hospitality Resources, Inc. have constructed a conference center, hotel and parking garage that opened in fiscal year 2017. The City contributed up to \$64 million to the development costs. The conference center and garage will initially be owned by NRHA; however, ownership will revert to the City once all agreements have been finalized. The ownership of the garage reverted to the City in 2017.

**B. Norfolk Airport Authority (The 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 that 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 Authority 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 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 independent accountant, and receives its revenue from facility rental fees, patron membership, planned giving and from other independent grants. The City owns the museum building and provides support for its maintenance.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

**D. 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.

**XXIV. Subsequent Events**

On August 13, 2020, the City entered into a \$7,100,000 Section 108 Loan with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Section 108 Loan will be used to finance the infrastructure and construction of the Southside Library and bears interest based on 3-month LIBOR plus 0.20%.

On October 15, 2020, the City completed the sale of \$77,825,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds for savings. Aggregate total net present value savings of \$3,001,517 or 4.8% of the original debt service requirements.

On November 19, 2020, the City issued a \$373,086 Brownfield Storm Water Revenue Bond, with the Virginia Resource Authority (VRA). In conjunction with the State Water Control Board, VRA administers and manages the Virginia Water Facilities Revolving Loan Fund. The Bond was sold at a true interest cost of 0.25%.

On November 19, 2020, the City issued a \$9,400,000 Wastewater System Revenue Bond, with the VRA. In conjunction with the State Water Control Board, VRA administers and manages the Virginia Water Facilities Revolving Loan Fund. The Bond was sold at a true interest cost of 0.00%

**XXV. Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements**

The City adopted the following GASB pronouncement in fiscal year 2020:

- GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. This statement postpones the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to be effective for period beginning after June 15, 2018, and later. This Statement was effective immediately upon issuance in May of 2020.

**XXVI. Accounting Pronouncements Issued, But Not Yet Implemented**

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

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

- GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported by establishing criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.
- GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for leases by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.
- GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period to enhance relevance and comparability of information while simplifying the accounting. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.
- GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. The objective of this Statement is to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.
- GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021.
- GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. This objective of this Statement is to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues have been identified during the implementation of certain GASB Statements. Most of the requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020.
- GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. This Statement addresses the accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of IBOR. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

- GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.
- GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain benefit plans; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for certain Section 457 plans. The requirements of this Statement for items (1) and (2) were immediately effective upon issuance in June of 2020. The requirements for item (3) are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

# **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

***(OTHER THAN MANAGEMENT'S  
DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS)***

**(Unaudited)**





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**CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**Norfolk Employees' Retirement System**  
 Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios (unaudited)  
 For Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>						
Service Costs	\$ 26,372,000	\$ 25,146,000	\$ 26,310,000	\$ 25,919,058	\$ 25,467,399	\$ 24,578,759
Interest	94,853,000	92,517,000	86,974,000	84,710,490	82,839,251	80,203,196
Changes of benefit terms	-	11,698,000	590,000	568,480	352,800	20,689,842
Difference between expected and actual experience	(8,189,000)	(1,598,000)	(2,543,000)	(2,665,615)	(2,471,392)	(10,654,079)
Changes in assumptions	(7,031,000)	16,606,000	53,197,000	(6,508,735)	-	-
Benefits payments, including refunds of member contributions	(92,866,000)	(85,933,000)	(83,977,000)	(80,783,975)	(79,031,490)	(77,065,376)
<b>Net change in total pension liability</b>	<b>13,139,000</b>	<b>58,436,000</b>	<b>80,551,000</b>	<b>21,239,703</b>	<b>27,156,568</b>	<b>37,752,342</b>
<b>Total Pension Liability - Beginning</b>	<b>1,384,849,000</b>	<b>1,326,413,000</b>	<b>1,245,862,000</b>	<b>1,224,622,781</b>	<b>1,197,466,213</b>	<b>1,159,713,871</b>
<b>Total Pension Liability - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 1,397,988,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,384,849,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,326,413,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,245,862,484</b>	<b>\$ 1,224,622,781</b>	<b>\$ 1,197,466,213</b>
 <b>Plan Fiduciary Net position</b>						
Employer contributions	\$ 37,079,000	\$ 35,494,000	\$ 33,457,000	\$ 30,761,340	\$ 34,932,005	\$ 42,330,492
Employee contributions	10,009,000	9,859,000	9,450,000	8,733,481	4,914,726	1,671,644
Net investment income	55,313,000	72,662,000	111,228,000	3,278,018	16,596,553	157,291,834
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(92,866,000)	(85,933,000)	(83,977,000)	(80,783,975)	(79,031,489)	(77,065,376)
Administrative expense	(617,000)	(764,000)	(668,000)	(671,568)	(386,495)	(412,809)
<b>Net change in Fiduciary Net Position</b>	<b>8,918,000</b>	<b>31,318,000</b>	<b>69,490,000</b>	<b>(38,682,704)</b>	<b>(22,974,700)</b>	<b>123,815,785</b>
<b>Total Net Position - Beginning</b>	<b>1,075,330,000</b>	<b>1,044,012,000</b>	<b>974,522,000</b>	<b>1,013,204,260</b>	<b>1,036,178,960</b>	<b>912,363,175</b>
<b>Total Net Position - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 1,084,248,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,075,330,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,044,012,000</b>	<b>\$ 974,521,556</b>	<b>\$ 1,013,204,260</b>	<b>\$ 1,036,178,960</b>
 <b>Net Pension Liability</b>	 <b>\$ 313,740,000</b>	 <b>\$ 309,519,000</b>	 <b>\$ 282,401,000</b>	 <b>\$ 271,340,928</b>	 <b>\$ 211,418,521</b>	 <b>\$ 161,287,253</b>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.56%	77.65%	78.71%	78.22%	82.74%	86.53%
Covered payroll	\$ 195,358,000	\$ 191,549,000	\$ 188,068,000	\$ 175,678,692	\$ 178,467,817	\$ 177,560,799
Net Pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	160.60%	161.59%	150.16%	154.45%	118.46%	90.83%

\*This schedule is intended to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years.  
 Additional years will be included as they become available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report

**CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**Norfolk Employees' Retirement System**  
 Schedule of Employer Contributions (unaudited)  
 Last 10 Fiscal Years  
 (Amounts in thousands)

Fiscal Year		Actuarially Determined Required Contributions*		Employer Contributions*		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		Employer's Covered Payroll **		Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2020	\$	38,489	\$	38,489	\$	-	\$	197,405		19.50%
2019		37,079		37,079		-		195,358		18.98%
2018		35,494		35,494		-		191,549		18.53%
2017		33,457		33,457		-		188,068		17.79%
2016		30,761		30,761		-		175,679		17.51%
2015		38,263		34,932		3,331		178,468		19.57%
2014		42,330		42,330		-		177,561		23.84%
2013		41,466		41,466		-		184,062		22.53%
2012		42,828		42,828		-		167,593		25.55%
2011		35,515		35,515		-		170,922		20.78%

\* The actuarially determined contribution and the employer contributions were adjusted for years prior to 2014 to retrospectively apply to the timing of recognition under GASB Statement No. 67.

\*\* The actuarial determination of the ADC is based on the projection of covered payroll for the period for which the ADC will apply. The covered payroll was provided by the actuary. For the years 2014 through 2020, the balances exclude payroll for active employees participating in DROP for which contributions are not made.

**CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**Virginia Retirement System State Constitutional Offices**  
 Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios (unaudited)  
 For Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>						
Service costs	\$ 3,476,583	\$ 3,318,884	\$ 3,487,288	\$ 3,496,157	\$ 3,531,000	\$ 3,600,000
Interest	7,340,551	6,992,769	6,689,417	6,370,584	6,001,000	5,574,000
Difference between expected and actual experience	(668,598)	(887,137)	(599,933)	(1,331,914)	(763,000)	-
Changes in assumptions	3,533,431	-	(893,223)	-	-	-
Benefits payments, including refunds of member contributions	(4,589,364)	(4,323,052)	(4,376,843)	(3,585,300)	(3,377,000)	(2,798,000)
<b>Net change in total pension liability</b>	<b>9,092,603</b>	<b>5,101,464</b>	<b>4,306,706</b>	<b>4,949,527</b>	<b>5,392,000</b>	<b>6,376,000</b>
<b>Total Pension Liability - Beginning</b>	<b>107,159,697</b>	<b>102,058,233</b>	<b>97,751,527</b>	<b>92,802,000</b>	<b>87,410,000</b>	<b>81,034,000</b>
<b>Total Pension Liability - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 116,252,300</b>	<b>\$ 107,159,697</b>	<b>\$ 102,058,233</b>	<b>\$ 97,751,527</b>	<b>\$ 92,802,000</b>	<b>\$ 87,410,000</b>
 <b>Plan Fiduciary Net position</b>						
Employer contributions	\$ 2,538,585	\$ 2,394,595	\$ 2,355,587	\$ 2,804,570	\$ 2,830,000	\$ 3,167,000
Employee contributions	1,365,984	1,316,482	1,362,997	1,357,832	1,373,000	1,422,000
Projected earnings on plan investments	6,951,171	7,206,612	10,677,625	1,525,201	3,742,000	10,933,000
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(4,589,364)	(4,323,052)	(4,376,843)	(3,585,300)	(3,377,000)	(2,798,000)
Administrative expense	(67,621)	(61,420)	(61,057)	(52,120)	(50,000)	(57,000)
Other	(4,399)	(6,456)	(9,527)	391	(3,000)	1,000
<b>Net change in Fiduciary Net Position</b>	<b>6,194,356</b>	<b>6,526,761</b>	<b>9,948,782</b>	<b>2,050,574</b>	<b>4,515,000</b>	<b>12,668,000</b>
<b>Total Net Position - Beginning</b>	<b>104,016,117</b>	<b>97,489,356</b>	<b>87,540,574</b>	<b>85,490,000</b>	<b>80,975,000</b>	<b>68,307,000</b>
<b>Total Net Position - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 110,210,473</b>	<b>\$ 104,016,117</b>	<b>\$ 97,489,356</b>	<b>\$ 87,540,574</b>	<b>\$ 85,490,000</b>	<b>\$ 80,975,000</b>
 <b>Net Pension Liability</b>						
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	\$ 6,041,827	\$ 3,143,580	\$ 4,568,877	\$ 10,210,953	\$ 7,312,000	\$ 6,435,000
Covered payroll	94.80%	97.07%	95.52%	89.55%	92.12%	92.64%
Net Pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	\$ 28,350,756	\$ 27,469,101	\$ 26,351,750	\$ 27,083,985	\$ 26,861,778	\$ 26,952,068
	21.31%	11.44%	17.34%	37.70%	27.22%	23.88%

\*This schedule is intended to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years.  
 Additional years will be included as they become available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report

**CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**Virginia Retirement System State Constitutional Offices**

Schedule of Employer Contributions (unaudited)

Last 10 Fiscal Years

(Amounts in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contributions		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
	Contractually Required Contributions	Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll		
2020	\$ 2,721	\$ 2,721	\$ -	\$ 29,402		9.25%
2019	2,539	2,539	-	28,351		8.96%
2018	2,394	2,394	-	27,470		8.71%
2017	2,356	2,356	-	26,352		8.94%
2016	2,805	2,805	-	27,084		10.36%
2015	2,830	2,830	-	26,862		10.54%
2014	3,167	3,167	-	26,952		11.75%
2013	3,135	3,135	-	27,300		11.48%
2012	3,212	3,212	-	24,677		13.02%
2011	3,289	3,289	-	24,539		13.40%

Note: Covered payroll prior to June 30, 2014, was calculated on payroll subject to pension coverage. Under Statement No. GASB 68, covered payroll should include total payroll for employees covered under pension plan whether that payroll is subject to pension coverage or not.

See accompanying independent auditors' report

**SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**A Component Unit of the City of Norfolk**  
**Virginia Retirement System Teachers Retirement Plan**

Schedule of the School Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (unaudited)

For Fiscal Years  
 (Amounts in thousands)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
School Board's proportion of the Net Pension Liability	2.545%	2.568%	2.701%	2.400%	2.430%	2.467%
School Board's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 290,090	\$ 260,983	\$ 283,848	\$ 336,787	\$ 305,901	\$ 298,089
Covered payroll	\$ 195,455	\$ 188,385	\$ 192,822	\$ 194,172	\$ 189,624	\$ 189,067
School Board's proportionate of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	148%	139%	147%	173%	161%	158%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.51%	74.81%	72.92%	68.28%	70.68%	70.88%

\*The schedule is intended to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 was the first year for presentation, no older data is available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report

**SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**A Component Unit of the City of Norfolk**  
**Virginia Retirement System Teachers Retirement Plan**

Schedule of School Board Contributions (unaudited)

Last 10 Fiscal Years

(Amounts in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2020	\$ 29,075	\$ 29,075	\$ -	\$ 185,408	15.68%
2019	28,775	28,775	-	195,455	14.72%
2018	29,028	29,028	-	188,385	15.41%
2017	26,582	26,582	-	192,822	13.79%
2016	25,755	25,755	-	194,172	13.26%
2015	26,206	26,206	-	189,624	13.82%
2014	21,056	21,056	-	189,067	11.14%
2013	20,911	20,911	-	144,714	14.45%
2012	19,516	19,516	-	148,138	13.17%
2011	16,027	16,027	-	135,016	11.87%

Note: Covered payroll prior to June 30, 2014, was calculated on payroll subject to pension coverage. Under GASB Statement No. 68, covered payroll should include total payroll for employees covered under pension plan whether that payroll is subject to pension coverage or not.

**SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**A Component Unit of the City of Norfolk**  
**Virginia Retirement System School Board Political Subdivisions**  
 Schedule of Changes in the School Board's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios (unaudited)  
 For Fiscal Years  
 (Amounts in thousands)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>						
Service costs	\$ 1,498	\$ 1,504	\$ 1,552	\$ 1,527	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,530
Interest	6,129	6,054	5,976	5,891	5,770	5,586
Changes in assumptions	2,361	-	(850)	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,066)	(2,076)	(646)	(1,511)	(1,027)	-
Benefits payments, including refunds of member contributions	(4,992)	(5,155)	(4,706)	(4,814)	(4,343)	(4,659)
Change in proportionate share	658	9	76	1	21	
<b>Net change in total pension liability</b>	<b>4,588</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>2,457</b>
<b>Total Pension Liability - Beginning</b>	<b>89,398</b>	<b>89,062</b>	<b>87,660</b>	<b>86,566</b>	<b>84,582</b>	<b>82,125</b>
<b>Total Pension Liability - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 93,986</b>	<b>\$ 89,398</b>	<b>\$ 89,062</b>	<b>\$ 87,660</b>	<b>\$ 86,566</b>	<b>\$ 84,582</b>
 <b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>						
Employer contributions	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,408	\$ 1,794	\$ 1,768	\$ 1,722
Employee contributions	845	814	807	800	785	775
Projected earnings on plan investments	5,486	5,851	8,877	1,248	3,321	10,151
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(4,994)	(5,155)	(4,706)	(4,814)	(4,343)	(4,659)
Administrative expense	(56)	(52)	(52)	(47)	(47)	(56)
Change in proportionate share	611	(2)	41	1	18	
Other	(3)	(36)	(17)	(17)	(11)	1
<b>Net change in Fiduciary Net Position</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>6,358</b>	<b>(1,035)</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>7,934</b>
<b>Total Net Position - Beginning</b>	<b>83,176</b>	<b>80,321</b>	<b>73,963</b>	<b>74,998</b>	<b>73,507</b>	<b>65,573</b>
<b>Total Net Position - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 86,216</b>	<b>\$ 83,176</b>	<b>\$ 80,321</b>	<b>\$ 73,963</b>	<b>\$ 74,998</b>	<b>\$ 73,507</b>
 <b>Net Pension Liability</b>	 <b>\$ 7,770</b>	 <b>\$ 6,222</b>	 <b>\$ 8,741</b>	 <b>\$ 13,697</b>	 <b>\$ 11,568</b>	 <b>\$ 11,075</b>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	91.73%	93.04%	90.19%	84.37%	86.64%	86.91%
Covered payroll	\$ 22,848	\$ 22,292	\$ 23,756	\$ 22,219	\$ 22,224	\$ 21,766
Net Pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	34.01%	27.91%	36.79%	61.65%	52.05%	50.88%

\*The schedule is intended to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 was the first year for presentation, no older data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report

**SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**A Component Unit of the City of Norfolk**  
**Virginia Retirement System School Board Political Subdivisions**

Schedule of School Board Contributions (unaudited)

Last 10 Fiscal Years

(Amounts in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2020	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,212	\$ -	\$ 23,659	5.12%
2019	1,195	1,195	-	22,848	5.23%
2018	1,435	1,435	-	22,292	6.44%
2017	1,408	1,408	-	23,756	5.93%
2016	1,794	1,794	-	22,219	8.07%
2015	1,768	1,768	-	22,224	7.96%
2014	1,722	1,722	-	21,766	7.91%
2013	1,734	1,734	-	15,661	11.07%
2012	1,858	1,858	-	14,818	12.54%
2011	1,923	1,923	-	15,287	12.58%

Note: Covered payroll prior to June 30, 2014, was calculated on payroll subject to pension coverage. Under Statement No. GASB 68, covered payroll should include total payroll for employees covered under pension plan whether that payroll is subject to pension coverage or not.

**CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**City OPEB Liability**

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (unaudited)  
For Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018
<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>			
Service Costs	\$ 4,029,985	\$ 2,485,855	\$ 2,638,578
Interest	1,461,628	1,178,923	864,633
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(5,055,352)	(2,005,011)	(1,413,447)
Changes in assumptions	1,272,010	3,702,351	1,815,771
Benefits payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(1,355,887)</u>	<u>(1,223,511)</u>	<u>(1,247,913)</u>
<b>Net change in total OPEB liability</b>	<b>352,384</b>	<b>4,138,607</b>	<b>2,657,622</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Beginning</b>	<b>36,443,796</b>	<b>32,305,189</b>	<b>29,647,567</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Ending</b>	<b><u>\$ 36,796,180</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 36,443,796</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 32,305,189</u></b>
 Covered employee payroll	 \$ 198,510,945	 \$ 199,097,008	 \$ 196,905,143
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	18.54%	18.30%	16.41%

\*The schedule is intended to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years.  
Since 2018 was the first year for presentation, no older data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

**CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**City Line of Duty OPEB Liability**  
 Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (unaudited)  
 For Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018
<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>			
Service Costs	\$ 1,454,436	\$ 1,517,002	\$ 991,486
Interest	1,187,989	1,336,572	637,503
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	19,652,972
Difference between expected and actual experience	4,206,413	(3,476,174)	(2,397)
Changes in assumptions	2,507,435	(4,964,076)	(5,648,603)
Benefits payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(1,007,750)</u>	<u>(1,030,394)</u>	<u>(822,158)</u>
<b>Net change in total OPEB liability</b>	8,348,523	(6,617,070)	14,808,803
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Beginning</b>	<u>30,476,168</u>	<u>37,093,238</u>	<u>22,284,435</u>
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Ending</b>	<u><u>\$ 38,824,691</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 30,476,168</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 37,093,238</u></u>
 Covered employee payroll	 \$ 70,942,265	 \$ 66,183,480	 \$ 68,244,678
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	54.73%	46.05%	54.35%

\*The schedule is intended to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years.  
 Since 2018 was the first year for presentation, no older data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

**CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**School Board OPEB Liability**

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (unaudited)  
For Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018
<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>			
Service Costs	\$ 625,247	\$ 1,381,764	\$ 1,468,830
Interest	1,896,670	1,673,986	1,702,533
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(4,651,923)	3,627,408	(3,274,812)
Changes in assumptions	1,277,781	(1,794,422)	(10,475,847)
Benefits payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(2,401,320)</u>	<u>(2,129,544)</u>	<u>(2,580,746)</u>
<b>Net change in total OPEB liability</b>	<b>(3,253,545)</b>	<b>2,759,192</b>	<b>(13,160,042)</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Beginning</b>	<b>49,889,185</b>	<b>47,129,993</b>	<b>60,290,035</b>
<b>Total OPEB Liability - Ending</b>	<b>\$ 46,635,640</b>	<b>\$ 49,889,185</b>	<b>\$ 47,129,993</b>
 Covered employee payroll	 \$ 185,408,346	 \$ 193,211,731	 \$ 202,324,943
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	25.15%	25.82%	23.29%

\*The schedule is intended to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years.  
Since 2018 was the first year for presentation, no older data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

**SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**A Component Unit of the City of Norfolk**  
**Virginia Retirement System - Health Insurance Credit Program (HIC)**

Schedule of the School Board's Share of the Net OPEB Liability (unaudited)  
For Fiscal Years  
(Amounts in thousands)

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
School Board's proportion of contributions of the Net HIC OPEB Liability	2.20%	2.57%	2.70%
School Board's proportionate share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$ 28,802	\$ 28,146	\$ 29,296
Covered payroll	\$ 184,851	\$ 182,653	\$ 182,244
School Board's proportionate of the Net HIC OPEB Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	15.58%	15.41%	16.08%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the Total HIC OPEB Liability	8.97%	8.08%	7.04%

\*The schedule is intended to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. Since 2018 was the first year for presentation, no older data is available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

\*The amount presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

**SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**A Component Unit of the City of Norfolk**  
**Virginia Retirement System - Group Life Insurance Program (GLI) Teachers**

Schedule of the School Board's Share of the Net OPEB Liability (unaudited)  
For Fiscal Years  
(Amounts in thousands)

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
School Board's proportion of contributions of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	0.95%	1.10%	1.16%
School Board's proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 15,421	\$ 16,679	\$ 14,976
Covered payroll	\$ 185,315	\$ 183,561	\$ 183,561
School Board's proportionate of the Net GLI OPEB Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	8.32%	9.09%	8.16%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	52.00%	51.22%	48.86%

\*The schedule is intended to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. Since 2018 was the first year for presentation, no older data is available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

\*The amount presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

**SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**A Component Unit of the City of Norfolk**  
**Virginia Retirement System - Group Life Insurance Program (GLI) Political Subdivisions**

Schedule of the School Board's Share of the Net OPEB Liability (unaudited)  
For Fiscal Years  
(Amounts in thousands)

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
School Board's proportion of contributions of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%
School Board's proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 1,503	\$ 1,392	\$ 1,185
Covered payroll	\$ 18,647	\$ 17,509	\$ 16,999
School Board's proportionate of the Net GLI OPEB Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	8.06%	7.95%	6.97%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	52.00%	51.22%	48.86%

\*The schedule is intended to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. Since 2018 was the first year for presentation, no older data is available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

\*The amount presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

**SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**A Component Unit of the City of Norfolk**  
**Virginia Retirement System - Health Insurance Credit Program (HIC)**

Schedule of School Board Contributions (unaudited)

Last 10 Fiscal Years  
(Amounts in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2020	\$ 2,225	\$ 2,225	-	\$ 185,408	1.20%
2019	2,181	2,181	-	184,851	1.18%
2018	2,219	2,181	38	182,653	1.21%
2017	2,242	2,023	219	182,244	1.23%
2016	2,163	1,943	220	183,289	1.18%
2015	2,119	1,903	216	179,564	1.18%
2014	2,096	1,989	107	179,148	1.17%
2013	2,074	1,968	106	177,281	1.17%
2012	1,837	1,021	816	170,096	1.08%
2011	1,916	1,064	852	177,412	1.08%

\*The schedule will eventually report 10 years of data as the information becomes available.

**SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**A Component Unit of the City of Norfolk**  
**Virginia Retirement System - Group Life Insurance Program (GLI) Teachers**

Schedule of School Board Contributions (unaudited)

Last 10 Fiscal Years  
(Amounts in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contributions		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
	Contractually Required Contributions	Contractually Required Contributions			
2020	\$ 1,115	\$ 1,115	-	\$ 185,408	0.60%
2019	968	968	-	185,315	0.52%
2018	928	928	-	183,561	0.51%
2017	714	714	-	183,561	0.39%
2016	981	888	93	185,045	0.53%
2015	958	868	90	180,745	0.53%
2014	957	866	91	180,487	0.53%
2013	949	860	89	179,135	0.53%
2012	757	482	275	172,021	0.44%
2011	790	588	202	179,569	0.44%

\*The amounts shown here represent the employer share of group life insurance contributions and exclude the employee portion of group life insurance costs. The statewide cost sharing for group life insurance is 40% for the employer and 60% for employees. VRS permits school boards to pay both the employee and employer share of contributions, and the Norfolk School Board has elected to do that. The contributions noted above represent 40% of the total premiums paid by the school board.

**SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**A Component Unit of the City of Norfolk**  
**Virginia Retirement System - Group Life Insurance Program (GLI) Political Subdivisions**

Schedule of School Board Contributions (unaudited)

Last 10 Fiscal Years

(Amounts in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contributions		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
		Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contributions			
2020	\$ 94	\$ 94	\$ 94	-	\$ 17,819	0.53%
2019	94	94	94	-	18,647	0.50%
2018	91	91	91	-	17,509	0.52%
2017	88	88	88	-	16,999	0.52%
2016	88	79	79	9	16,511	0.53%
2015	86	78	78	8	16,184	0.53%
2014	84	76	76	8	15,912	0.53%
2013	84	76	76	8	15,890	0.53%
2012	67	42	42	25	15,154	0.44%
2011	68	44	44	24	15,546	0.44%

\*The amounts shown here represent the employer share of group life insurance contributions and exclude the employee portion of group life insurance costs. The statewide cost sharing for group life insurance is 40% for the employer and 60% for employees. VRS permits school boards to pay both the employee and employer share of contributions, and the Norfolk School Board has elected to do that. The contributions noted above represent 40% of the total premiums paid by the school board.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**For the Year Ended JUNE 30, 2020**

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**A. VRS Teacher Retirement Plan**

**Changes of benefit terms and assumptions**

There have been no actuarially material changes to the VRS benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except for the change in the discount rate which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result are as follows:

Mortality Rates	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

**B. VRS Retirement Plan for Political Subdivisions**

**Changes of benefit terms and assumptions**

There have been no actuarially material changes to the VRS benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except for the change in the discount rate which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result are as follows:

Mortality Rates	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**For the Year Ended JUNE 30, 2020**

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**C. VRS Post-employment Benefit Plan – Group Life Insurance Program (GLI)**

**Changes of benefit terms and assumptions**

There have been no actuarially material changes to the VRS benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except for the change in the discount rate which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result are as follows:

Mortality Rates	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

**D. VRS Post-employment Benefit Plan – Health Insurance Credit Plan (HIC)**

**Changes of benefit terms and assumptions**

There have been no actuarially material changes to the VRS benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except for the change in the discount rate which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result are as follows:

Mortality Rates	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

**Exhibit E-1**

**Schedule of Revenue, Budget and Actual (Unaudited)**  
**General Fund**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Final Budget</b>	<b>Budget Basis Actual</b>	<b>Positive (negative) Variance with Final Budget</b>
General property taxes	\$ 305,436,500	\$ 305,436,500	\$ 305,697,210	\$ 256,592
Other local taxes	170,844,800	170,844,800	3,633,149	(9,147,590)
Permits, privilege fees and licenses	3,387,500	3,387,500	245,649	
Fines and forfeitures	1,094,000	1,094,000	798,931	(295,069)
Use of money and property	8,588,191	8,532,891	8,178,074	(354,817)
Charges for services	26,040,999	26,043,803	20,514,713	(5,529,090)
Miscellaneous revenue	9,243,474	9,280,770	9,866,133	585,363
Recovered costs	11,931,115	11,946,315	11,344,116	(602,199)
Non-categorical aid - Virginia	36,036,200	36,036,200	35,568,849	(467,351)
Shared expense - Virginia	22,384,860	22,384,860	22,897,825	512,965
Categorical aid - Virginia	272,947,989	272,947,989	272,019,306	(928,683)
Categorical aid - Federal	8,709,175	8,709,175	8,838,806	129,631
Other sources and transfers	25,237,926	51,487,602	45,596,110	(5,891,492)
 Total revenue budget	 \$ 901,882,729	 \$ 928,132,405	 \$ 906,646,314	 \$ (21,486,091)

Exhibit E-1 for GASB 54 includes the General Fund, the Nauticus Fund and the Community Services Board.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

**Exhibit E-2**

**Schedule of Expenditures, Budget and Actual (Unaudited)**  
**General Fund**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Final Budget</b>	<b>Budget Basis Actual</b>	<b>Positive (negative) Variance with Final Budget</b>
Legislative	\$ 5,215,803	\$ 5,215,803	\$ 4,849,313	\$ 366,490
Executive	2,517,452	2,515,452	2,420,112	95,340
Department of Law	4,905,409	4,970,109	4,634,183	335,926
Finance, City Treasurer, Commissioner of Revenue	11,597,869	11,597,869	11,062,045	535,824
Department of Human Resources	3,657,170	3,547,120	3,565,830	(18,710)
Courts, Sheriff and Detention	44,436,054	44,607,343	43,420,672	1,186,671
Department of Public Health	3,459,696	3,459,696	3,320,885	138,811
Department of Human Services	74,387,361	75,045,355	70,106,214	4,939,141
Department of Public Works	16,996,849	16,911,360	12,959,425	3,951,935
Recreation Parks and Open Space, Maritime Center	22,525,310	22,428,109	19,757,637	2,670,472
Education	336,161,810	340,553,302	307,077,278	33,476,024
Norfolk Public Libraries	12,535,319	12,632,520	11,484,435	1,148,085
Elections	1,110,962	1,110,962	1,037,619	73,343
Department of Planning & Community Development	8,632,976	9,009,160	6,631,543	2,377,617
Department of Neighborhood Development	4,923,765	5,055,130	4,756,218	298,912
Department of Cultural Facilities, Arts & Entertainment	6,167,660	7,649,043	5,762,807	1,886,236
Departmental Support	16,742,310	35,886,346	21,782,209	14,104,137
Outside Agencies	53,724,081	53,434,081	49,197,294	4,236,787
Department of Police	77,618,592	77,622,775	73,621,572	4,001,203
Department of Fire and Rescue	47,278,783	47,278,783	48,446,060	(1,167,277)
Debt service	81,510,525	81,510,525	85,463,475	(3,952,950)
Office of Budget and Strategic Planning	1,566,063	1,831,230	1,817,647	13,583
Resilience	421,720	509,209	446,042	63,167
General Services	27,698,512	27,733,182	25,788,591	1,944,591
Economic Development	2,371,835	2,371,835	2,032,659	339,176
Department of Information Technology	16,789,497	16,716,760	15,898,626	818,134
Virginia Zoological Park	4,463,294	4,463,294	4,470,106	(6,812)
Transit	12,466,052	12,466,052	11,646,277	819,775
 Total expenditure budget	 \$ 901,882,729	 \$ 928,132,405	 \$ 853,456,774	 \$ 74,675,631

Exhibit E-2 for GASB 54 includes the General Fund, the Nauticus Fund and the Community Services Board.

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**Notes to Required Supplementary Information**  
**Reconciliation of (non-GAAP) Budgetary Basis to GAAP (Unaudited)**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

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	General Fund
<b>Sources/inflows of resources:</b>	
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from Exhibit E-1	\$ 906,646,314
<b>Differences--budget to GAAP:</b>	
The effects of accounting for school revenue as a component unit	(207,473,186)
The effects of accounting for transfer from fund balance	(25,695,611)
General fund transfers from other funds are inflows of budgetary resources, but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes	(19,900,499)
The effects of reclassification of recovered costs	(9,349,523)
Gross proceeds from other financing sources	(182,066)
Total revenues as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditure and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 644,045,429</u>
<b>Uses/outflows of resources:</b>	
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "Total charges to appropriations" from Exhibit E-2	\$ 853,456,774
<b>Differences--budget to GAAP:</b>	
The effects of accounting for school expenditures as a component unit	(182,366,597)
The effects of accounting for Special Revenue fund as a non major fund	-
The effects of reclassification of recovered costs	(9,349,523)
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	(887,281)
General fund transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources, but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes	(87,724,600)
Total expenditures as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 573,128,773</u>

There were no material violations of the annual appropriated budget for the General fund for fiscal year 2020.

# **OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

## **COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**~ Nonmajor Governmental Funds ~**  
**~ Agency Funds ~**  
**~ Internal Service Funds ~**

## **OTHER SCHEDULES**

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

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

**Schedule of Expenditures – Budget and Actual –  
Capital Improvement Program ~**





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# 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:**

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

Waste Management Fund: To account for the costs and revenues associated with the City's solid waste and environmental management programs.

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.

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.

Resiliency Fund: To account for the receipt and disbursement of revenue from the National Disaster Resilience Grant.

Endowed Care Fund: The Endowed Care fund is used to report resources that are restricted by City Code. The City's Endowed Care fund is used to account for the perpetual care and endowed care at certain City-owned cemeteries. Both the earnings and principal are used for purposes that support the maintenance of City-owned cemeteries.





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**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds**  
**June 30, 2020**

	Storm Water	Towing	Waste Management	Grants	Community Development	Cemeteries	Golf	Public Amenities	EOC/ 911	Tax Increment	Resiliency	Total Special Revenue	Endowed Care Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>														
Cash and short-term investments	\$ -	\$ 35,492	\$ 3,851,173	\$ 32,623,230	\$ -	\$ 133,693	\$ 264,934	\$ 8,826,979	\$ 133,714	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,869,215	\$ 6,053,665	\$ 51,922,880
Receivables, net	-	684	2,422,190	1,706,494	415,597	53,657	1,250	568,740	-	-	-	5,168,612	1,140	5,169,752
Accrued investment income	-	-	37.00	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments	-	-	-	9,273,732	371,414	-	-	-	4,466	-	9,151,635	18,801,247	-	18,801,247
Prepaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	614,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	614,338	-	614,338
Total assets	\$ -	\$ 36,176	\$ 6,273,400	\$ 43,603,475	\$ 1,401,349	\$ 187,350	\$ 266,184	\$ 9,395,719	\$ 138,180	\$ -	\$ 9,151,635	\$ 70,453,468	\$ 6,054,805	\$ 76,508,273
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>														
Vouchers payable	\$ -	\$ 15,652	\$ 814,117	\$ 2,536,030	\$ 80,096	\$ 8,590	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,058	\$ -	\$ 4,537,770	\$ 8,066,313	\$ -	\$ 8,066,313
Contract retainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued payroll	-	8,539	109,049	112,561	-	26,446	-	-	110,405	-	-	367,000	-	367,000
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	31,088,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,088,780	-	31,088,780
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,613,865	4,613,865	-	4,613,865
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	289,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	289,657	-	289,657
Total liabilities	\$ -	\$ 24,191	\$ 923,166	\$ 33,737,371	\$ 369,753	\$ 35,036	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 184,463	\$ -	\$ 9,151,635	\$ 44,425,615	\$ -	\$ 44,425,615
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>														
Revenue not available for current obligations	-	-	2,252,915	-	1,031,596	169,791	-	-	-	-	-	3,454,302	-	3,454,302
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>														
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	-	-	-	2,909,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,909,602	6,054,805	8,964,407
Committed	-	-	-	5,541,532	-	-	37,803	-	-	-	-	5,579,335	-	5,579,335
Assigned	-	11,985	3,097,319	1,414,970	-	228,381	9,395,719	-	-	-	-	14,148,374	-	14,148,374
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	(17,477)	-	-	(46,283)	-	-	-	(63,760)	-	(63,760)
Total fund balances	\$ -	\$ 11,985	\$ 3,097,319	\$ 9,866,104	\$ -	\$ (17,477)	\$ 266,184	\$ 9,395,719	\$ (46,283)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,573,551	\$ 6,054,805	\$ 28,628,356
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ -	\$ 36,176	\$ 6,273,400	\$ 43,603,475	\$ 1,401,349	\$ 187,350	\$ 266,184	\$ 9,395,719	\$ 138,180	\$ -	\$ 9,151,635	\$ 70,453,468	\$ 6,054,805	\$ 76,508,273

## CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Exhibit F-2

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance**  
**Nonmajor Governmental Funds**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Storm Water	Towing	Waste Management	Grants	Community Development	Cemeteries	Golf	Public Amenities	EOC/ 911	Tax Increment	Resiliency	Total Special Revenue	Endowed Care Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
<b>REVENUES</b>															
General property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	6,268,007	\$ -	\$ 6,268,007	\$ -	\$ 6,268,007	
Other local taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,835,813	-	9,835,813	
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	
Use of money and property	-	426	59,423	25,784	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	100,633	38,013	138,646	
Charges for services	-	1,103,085	20,847,507	232,730	-	1,424,289	-	-	72	-	-	23,607,683	219,015	23,826,698	
Miscellaneous	-	3,827	9,677	2,004,621	5,532	1,879	-	-	-	-	-	2,025,536	-	2,025,536	
Intergovernmental:															
Commonwealth of Virginia	-	-	207,510	21,291,938	-	-	-	118,343	1,353,376	-	-	22,971,167	-	22,971,167	
Federal government	-	-	-	13,632,704	4,473,442	-	-	-	-	-	19,755,374	37,861,520	-	37,861,520	
Total revenue	-	1,107,338	21,124,117	37,190,277	4,478,974	1,426,168	15,000	6,382,560	4,925,044	6,268,007	19,755,374	102,672,859	257,028	102,929,887	
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>															
General government	-	-	-	701,974	-	-	-	328,498	-	-	-	1,030,472	-	1,030,472	
Judicial administration	-	-	-	4,152,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,152,586	-	4,152,586	
Public safety	-	-	-	4,562,908	-	-	-	-	5,861,292	-	-	10,424,200	-	10,424,200	
Public works	-	977,724	20,997,409	7,456,769	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,433,902	-	29,433,902	
Health and public assistance	-	-	-	22,121,354	765,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,887,253	-	22,887,253	
Cultural and recreation	-	-	-	622,293	-	1,663,785	9,000	-	-	-	-	2,295,078	-	2,295,078	
Community development	-	-	-	1,925,526	3,713,075	-	-	-	-	-	19,755,374	25,393,975	-	25,393,975	
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total expenditures	-	977,724	20,997,409	41,545,410	4,478,974	1,663,785	9,000	328,498	5,861,292	-	19,755,374	95,617,466	-	95,617,466	
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over (under) expenditures	-	129,614	126,708	(4,355,133)	-	(237,617)	6,000	6,054,062	(936,248)	6,268,007	-	7,055,393	257,028	7,312,421	
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>															
Transfers in	-	50,000	-	7,270,804	-	214,273	-	407,896	956,073	-	-	8,899,046	-	8,899,046	
Transfers out	-	(210,943)	(1,528,430)	-	-	-	-	(9,701,299)	-	-	(7,982,832)	-	(19,423,504)	-	(19,423,504)
Total other financing sources and (uses)	-	(160,943)	(1,528,430)	7,270,804	-	214,273	-	(9,293,403)	956,073	(7,982,832)	-	(10,524,458)	-	(10,524,458)	
<b>SPECIAL ITEMS</b>															
Contribution to Storm Water Utility fund	(4,692,138)	-	-	7,270,804	-	214,273	-	407,896	956,073	-	-	8,899,046	-	8,899,046	
Total other financing sources and (uses) and special items	(4,692,138)	(160,943)	(1,528,430)	7,270,804	-	214,273	-	(9,293,403)	956,073	(7,982,832)	-	(15,216,596)	-	(15,216,596)	
Net change in fund balances	(4,692,138)	(31,329)	(1,401,722)	2,915,671	-	(23,344)	6,000	(3,239,341)	19,825	(1,714,825)	-	(8,161,203)	257,028	(7,904,175)	
Fund balances--beginning	4,692,138	43,314	4,499,041	6,950,433	-	5,867	260,184	12,635,060	(66,108)	1,714,825	-	30,734,754	5,797,777	36,532,531	
Fund balances--ending	\$ -	\$ 11,985	\$ 3,097,319	\$ 9,866,104	\$ -	\$ (17,477)	\$ 266,184	\$ 9,395,719	\$ (46,283)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,573,551	\$ 6,054,805	\$ 28,628,356	

## 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:**

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

Healthcare Fund – to provide for the self-insured healthcare costs for the City of Norfolk, Norfolk Public Schools, NRHA and Pre-65 Retirees.





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**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**Combining Statement of Net Position - Internal Service Funds**  
**June 30, 2020**

**Exhibit G-1**

	Healthcare	Fleet	Management	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Current assets:				
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 13,112,035	\$ 1,735,899	\$ 14,847,934	
Receivables, net	4,919,244	165,020	5,084,264	
Due from agency fund	-	-	-	
Total current assets	<u>18,031,279</u>	<u>1,900,919</u>	<u>19,932,198</u>	
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets:				
Land	-	415,000	415,000	
Buildings and equipment, net	-	11,048,951	11,048,951	
Accumulated depreciation	-	(8,613,642)	(8,613,642)	
Total noncurrent assets	<u>-</u>	<u>2,850,309</u>	<u>2,850,309</u>	
Deferred outflows of resources				
Related to pensions	-	809,725	809,725	
Related to OPEB	-	66,881	66,881	
Total assets	<u>\$ 18,031,279</u>	<u>\$ 5,627,834</u>	<u>\$ 23,659,113</u>	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Current liabilities:				
Vouchers payable	\$ 583,450	\$ 539,359	\$ 1,122,809	
Unearned revenue	10,105,813	-	10,105,813	
Compensated absences	4,183	160,173	164,356	
Accrued payroll	4,902	60,694	65,596	
Other liabilities	6,552,869	-	6,552,869	
Total current liabilities	<u>17,251,217</u>	<u>760,226</u>	<u>18,011,443</u>	
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Compensated absences	-	117,225	117,225	
Net pension liability	-	3,388,330	3,388,330	
Net OPEB liability	-	397,382	397,382	
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>3,902,937</u>	<u>3,902,937</u>	
Deferred inflows of resources				
Related to pensions	-	159,443	159,443	
Related to OPEB	-	78,489	78,489	
Total deferred inflows	<u>-</u>	<u>237,932</u>	<u>237,932</u>	
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 17,251,217</u>	<u>\$ 4,901,095</u>	<u>\$ 22,152,312</u>	
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ -	\$ 2,850,309	\$ 2,850,309	
Unrestricted	780,062	(2,123,570)	(1,343,508)	
Total net position	<u>\$ 780,062</u>	<u>\$ 726,739</u>	<u>\$ 1,506,801</u>	

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

**Exhibit G-2**

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and  
Changes in Fund Net Position - Internal Service Funds  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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	Healthcare	Fleet Management	Total
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>			
Charges for services	\$ 79,941,871	\$ 10,946,921	\$ 90,888,792
Miscellaneous	-	27,892	27,892
Total operating revenues	<u>79,941,871</u>	<u>10,974,813</u>	<u>90,916,684</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Personal services	147,542	2,730,950	2,878,492
Healthcare costs	79,600,990	-	79,600,990
Cost of goods sold	-	2,771,944	2,771,944
Plant operations	-	4,168,821	4,168,821
Depreciation and amortization	-	257,848	257,848
Retirement and OPEB expense	-	769,933	769,933
Other	-	200,041	200,041
Total operating expenses	<u>79,748,532</u>	<u>10,899,537</u>	<u>90,648,069</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>193,339</u>	<u>75,276</u>	<u>268,615</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>193,339</u>	<u>75,276</u>	<u>268,615</u>
Net change in net position	193,339	75,276	268,615
Net position - beginning	586,723	651,463	1,238,186
Net position - ending	<u>\$ 780,062</u>	<u>\$ 726,739</u>	<u>\$ 1,506,801</u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

**Exhibit G-3**

**Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Internal Service Funds**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

	Healthcare	Fleet Management	Total
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Receipts from customers	\$ 81,828,779	\$ 11,005,348	\$ 92,834,127
Payments to employees	-	(3,131,485)	(3,131,485)
Payments to suppliers	(80,907,703)	(7,377,748)	(88,285,451)
Other payments	-	(200,041)	(200,041)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>921,076</u>	<u>296,074</u>	<u>1,217,150</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Interfund activity	-	-	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Purchases of capital assets	-	(526)	(526)
Capital Contributions	-	-	-
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	<u>921,076</u>	<u>(526)</u>	<u>(526)</u>
Net increase in cash and short-term investments	921,076	295,548	1,216,624
Cash and short-term investments - beginning of the year	12,190,959	1,440,351	13,631,310
Cash and short-term investments - end of the year	<u>\$ 13,112,035</u>	<u>\$ 1,735,899</u>	<u>\$ 14,847,934</u>
<b>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (used in) Operating Activities</b>			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 193,339	\$ 75,276	\$ 268,615
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation expense	-	257,848	257,848
Effect of changes in assets, deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows:			
Receivables, net	(1,081,141)	30,535	(1,050,606)
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-
Vouchers payable	(1,159,171)	(436,983)	(1,596,154)
Accrued payroll	-	26,226	26,226
Net pension liability	-	343,172	343,172
Unearned revenue	2,968,049	-	2,968,049
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 921,076</u>	<u>\$ 296,074</u>	<u>\$ 1,217,150</u>
<b>Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:</b>			
Capital contributions	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>



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## 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.





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**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**Combining Balance Sheet - Agency Funds**  
**June 30, 2020**  
(unaudited)

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Exhibit H-1

	Other	Commonwealth of Virginia	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 8,731,729	\$ 194,067	\$ 8,925,796
Other	108,516	-	108,516
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>\$ 8,840,245</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 194,067</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 9,034,312</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Vouchers payable	\$ 391,521	\$ -	\$ 391,521
Due to governmental funds	-	-	-
Due to other agencies	8,448,724	194,067	8,642,791
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b><u>\$ 8,840,245</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 194,067</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 9,034,312</u></b>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

**Exhibit H-2**

**Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities**  
**Agency Funds**

**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

(unaudited)

<b>Other</b>				
	<b>Balance</b>			<b>Balance</b>
	<b>June 30, 2019</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Deductions</b>	<b>June 30, 2020</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 12,279,502	\$ 10,506,290	\$ 14,054,063	\$ 8,731,729
Other receivables	108,522	73,276	73,282	108,516
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 12,388,024</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,579,566</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,127,345</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,840,245</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Vouchers payable	\$ 362,111	\$ 929,064	\$ 899,654	\$ 391,521
Due to governmental funds	-	201,532	201,532	-
Due to other agencies	12,025,913	11,290,481	14,867,670	8,448,724
Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 12,388,024</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 12,421,077</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,968,856</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,840,245</u></u>
<b>Commonwealth of Virginia</b>				
	<b>Balance</b>			<b>Balance</b>
	<b>June 30, 2019</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Deductions</b>	<b>June 30, 2020</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 9,395	\$ 4,099,674	\$ 3,915,002	\$ 194,067
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 9,395</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,099,674</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,915,002</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 194,067</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Due to the Commonwealth of Virginia	\$ 9,395	\$ 4,099,674	\$ 3,915,002	\$ 194,067
Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 9,395</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,099,674</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,915,002</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 194,067</u></u>
<b>Total</b>				
	<b>Balance</b>			<b>Balance</b>
	<b>June 30, 2019</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Deductions</b>	<b>June 30, 2020</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 12,288,897	\$ 14,605,964	\$ 17,969,065	\$ 8,925,796
Other receivables	108,522	73,276	73,282	108,516
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 12,397,419</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,679,240</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 18,042,347</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,034,312</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Vouchers payable	\$ 362,111	\$ 929,064	\$ 899,654	\$ 391,521
Due to other funds	-	201,532	201,532	-
Due to other agencies	12,035,308	15,390,155	18,782,672	8,642,791
Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 12,397,419</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 16,520,751</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 19,883,858</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,034,312</u></u>

# **SCHEDEULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL –**

**~Special Revenue Funds~**

**~Internal Service Funds~**

**~Capital Projects Fund~**





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**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual**  
**Towing and Recovery Operations Special Revenue Fund**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Use of money and property	\$ 565	\$ 426	\$ (139)
Charges for services	1,653,000	1,103,085	(549,915)
Intergovernmental federal	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1,870	3,827	1,957
Transfer in	-	50,000	50,000
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b><u>\$ 1,655,435</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,157,338</u></b>	<b><u>\$ (498,097)</u></b>
<b>Expenditures and transfers:</b>			
Towing and recovery	\$ 1,448,249	\$ 981,481	\$ 466,768
Transfer out	207,186	207,186	-
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b><u>\$ 1,655,435</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,188,667</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 466,768</u></b>

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual**  
**Golf Special Revenue Fund**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ -
Expenditures:			
Golf operations	\$ 15,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 6,000

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual**  
**Emergency Operations Special Revenue Fund (EOC 911)**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues:			
Other local taxes	\$ 3,571,596	\$ 3,571,596	\$ -
Charges for services	4,500	72	(4,428)
Recovered cost	1,164,593	1,353,376	188,783
Transfer in	1,171,660	956,073	(215,587)
Total revenue	<u>\$ 5,912,349</u>	<u>\$ 5,881,117</u>	<u>\$ (31,232)</u>
Expenditures:			
Operations	\$ 6,025,966	\$ 5,861,292	\$ 164,674
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 6,025,966</u>	<u>\$ 5,861,292</u>	<u>\$ 164,674</u>

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual**  
**Cemeteries Special Revenue Fund**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Charges for services	\$ 1,285,933	\$ 1,256,412	\$ (29,521)
Miscellaneous	- -	1,879	1,879
Recovered cost	188,651	167,877	(20,774)
Transfer in	447,637	214,273	(233,364)
Rollover from last year*	42,510	42,510	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b><u>\$ 1,964,731</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,682,951</u></b>	<b><u>\$ (281,780)</u></b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Cemetery operations	<u>\$ 1,964,731</u>	<u>\$ 1,663,785</u>	<u>\$ 300,946</u>

\*Not considered as revenue on a GAAP basis

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual**  
**Public Amenities Special Revenue Fund**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Taxes-Hotel & Restaurant	\$ 7,207,000	\$ 6,264,217	\$ (942,783)
Intergovernmental - state	100,000	118,343	18,343
Transfer in	- -	407,896	407,896
Rollover from last year*	2,804,300	2,804,300	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b><u>\$ 10,111,300</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 9,594,756</u></b>	<b><u>\$ (516,544)</u></b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Transfer out (Debt Service)	\$ 4,951,300	\$ 4,951,300	\$ - -
Transfer out (Capital Projects)	1,750,000	1,750,000	- -
Transfer out (General Fund)	3,000,000	3,000,000	- -
All purpose	410,000	328,498	81,502
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b><u>\$ 10,111,300</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 10,029,798</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 81,502</u></b>

\*Not considered as revenue on a GAAP basis

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual  
Tax Increment Financing Special Revenue Fund  
For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Taxes-real property	\$ 6,268,000	\$ 6,268,000	\$ -
Rollover from last year	1,714,824	1,714,824	- -
Total revenue	<u><u>\$ 7,982,824</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,982,824</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Transfer out (Debt Service)	\$ 1,632,325	\$ 1,632,325	\$ -
Transfer out (General Fund)	6,350,499	6,350,499	- -
Total expenditures	<u><u>\$ 7,982,824</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,982,824</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual  
Community Development Fund  
For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Intergovernmental Federal	<u><u>\$ 5,561,639</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,478,974</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1,082,665)</u></u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Operations	<u><u>\$ 5,561,639</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,478,974</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,082,665</u></u>

Note: Budgets for the Community Development fund are for multiple years and are not included in the annual presentation.

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual  
Waste Management Special Revenue Fund  
For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Use of money and property	\$ 11,000	\$ 1,575	\$ (9,425)
Charges for services	21,915,000	20,847,507	(1,067,493)
Recovered costs	4,000	207,510	203,510
Miscellaneous	-	67,525	67,525
Total revenue	<u><u>\$ 21,930,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 21,124,117</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (805,883)</u></u>
<b>Expenditures and transfers:</b>			
Public works	\$ 20,401,570	\$ 20,997,408	\$ (595,838)
Transfer out	1,528,430	1,528,429	1
Total expenditures	<u><u>\$ 21,930,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 22,525,837</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (595,837)</u></u>

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual  
Grants Funds  
For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Fines and forfeitures	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Use of money and property	- -	25,784	25,784
Charges for services	- -	232,730	232,730
Intergovernmental			
Federal	- -	13,632,704	13,632,704
State	- -	21,291,938	21,291,938
Operating Transfers	- -	7,275,804	7,275,804
Miscellaneous	- -	1,999,621	1,999,621
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b><u>\$ -</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 44,461,081</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 44,461,081</u></b>
<b>Expenditures and transfers:</b>			
General government	\$ - -	\$ 701,974	\$ (701,974)
Judicial administration	- -	4,152,586	(4,152,586)
Public safety	- -	4,562,908	(4,562,908)
Public works	- -	7,458,769	(7,458,769)
Health and public assistance	- -	22,121,354	(22,121,354)
Cultural and recreation	- -	622,293	(622,293)
Community development	- -	1,925,526	(1,925,526)
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b><u>\$ -</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 41,545,410</u></b>	<b><u>\$ (41,545,410)</u></b>

Note: Budgets for the Grants special revenue fund are for multiple years and are not included in the annual presentation.

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual**  
**Fleet Internal Service Fund**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Charges for services	\$ 11,247,559	\$ 10,946,921	\$ (300,638)
Miscellaneous & capital contributions	97,365	27,892	(69,473)
Total revenue	<u>\$ 11,344,924</u>	<u>\$ 10,974,813</u>	<u>\$ (370,111)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Fleet	<u>\$ 11,344,924</u>	<u>\$ 10,899,537</u>	<u>\$ 445,387</u>

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual**  
**Healthcare Management Internal Service Fund**  
**For the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Positive (Negative) Variance
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Charges for services	\$ 92,248,194	\$ 79,941,871	\$ (12,306,323)
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Healthcare	<u>\$ 92,248,194</u>	<u>\$ 79,748,532</u>	<u>\$ 12,499,662</u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VA**  
**Capital Improvement Program**  
**Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual**  
**From Inception and for the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

	Expenditures				
	Project Budget	Prior Years	Current	Total	Available
<b>Community Development</b>					
Neighborhood Project Development	\$ 4,935,000	\$ 1,131,622	\$ 209,692	\$ 1,341,314	\$ 3,593,686
Neighborhood Conservation Revitalization	46,390,203	47,970,813	303,173	48,273,986	(1,883,783)
Broad Creek Renaissance	32,631,300	26,845,422	496,752	27,342,174	5,289,126
Neighborhood commercial Improvements	79,998,695	79,529,296	529,664	80,058,960	(60,265)
Create Special Service Areas	744,950	493,585	-	493,585	251,365
Convert Street Lights to LED	75,000	-	65,940	65,940	9,060
Improve Emerging Districts	4,500,000	-	942,044	942,044	3,557,956
Improve Road Infrastructure in St. Paul's Area	2,000,000	-	269,270	269,270	1,730,730
Maintain Sidewalks Citywide	1,300,000	-	477,046	477,046	822,954
Other	974,774	974,774	-	974,774	-
Community Development Total	173,549,922	156,945,512	3,293,582	160,239,094	13,310,828
<b>Cultural Facilities</b>					
Attucks Theatre Renovations	2,550,629	2,558,762	-	2,558,762	(8,133)
Scope and Chrysler Hall Improvements	29,987,779	22,482,720	3,511,861	25,994,581	3,993,198
Chrysler Museum Improvements	15,208,912	15,066,111	-	15,066,111	142,801
Civic Building Improvements	1,278,681	1,217,017	-	1,217,017	61,664
Conference Center	68,911,437	65,619,457	-	65,619,457	3,291,980
Harrison Opera House Improvements	404,856	404,856	-	404,856	-
MacArthur Memorial Improvements	2,658,969	2,658,969	-	2,658,969	-
Nauticus/Maritime Center Improvements	4,337,500	824,619	-	824,619	3,512,881
Fund Nauticus Capital Campaign	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
USS Wisconsin Improvements	11,464,974	10,020,389	1,157,900	11,178,289	286,685
Other	8,907,578	5,862,035	-	5,862,035	3,045,543
Cultural Facilities Total	146,711,315	126,714,935	4,669,760	131,384,695	15,326,620
<b>Economic Development</b>					
Acquire/Dispose/Upgrade City Properties	87,290,463	70,863,553	6,072,058	76,935,611	10,354,852
Nauticus/Cruise Terminal Development	37,350,000	37,305,659	-	37,305,659	44,341
Huntersville Redevelopment	1,000,000	924,423	-	924,423	75,577
Wachovia Center Development	3,553,101	3,553,101	-	3,553,101	-
Kroc Center Development	4,000,000	3,994,779	-	3,994,779	5,221
Other	16,553,258	16,065,758	-	16,065,758	487,500
Economic Development Total	149,746,822	132,707,273	6,072,058	138,779,331	10,967,491
<b>General/Other</b>					
Campostella Landfill Closure	6,500,000	3,597,983	323,571	3,921,554	2,578,446
Beach Erosion Control	32,891,700	30,039,381	1,978,762	32,018,143	873,557
Transfer to Debt Service	1,600,000	6,392,418	53,436	6,445,854	(4,845,854)
IFMS Implementation	5,900,224	5,900,407	-	5,900,407	(183)
Waterway Dredging Projects	7,009,487	6,007,630	664,371	6,672,001	337,486
Conservation and Green Vision Implementation	5,377,373	4,877,374	-	4,877,374	499,999
Public Safety Radio Communication System Upgrade	4,703,668	4,703,668	-	4,703,668	-
Upgrade and Expand Broadband Infrastructure	2,000,000	612,751	-	612,751	1,387,249
Other	34,358,367	19,103,359	-	19,103,359	15,255,008
General/Other Total	100,340,819	81,234,971	3,020,140	84,255,111	16,085,708
<b>Public Buildings and Facilities</b>					
Fire Station Emergency Generation Program	6,670,188	1,671,777	4,707,197	6,378,974	291,214
Infrastructure Improvements	21,200,473	6,089,728	-	6,089,728	15,110,745
City Building Renovations			-	-	-
Annual Roof Maintenance	9,678,652	9,358,634	95,748	9,454,382	224,270
Library Facilities - Anchor Branch	20,476,238	20,096,375	-	20,096,375	379,863
Police Precinct Replacement	20,328,986	20,328,986	-	20,328,986	-
Courts Replacement and Renovations	122,620,168	121,477,730	(5,814,825)	115,662,905	6,957,263
Jail Renovations	10,217,510	9,012,373	287,459	9,299,832	917,678
Selden Arcade Renovations	8,400,543	8,400,543	-	8,400,543	-
City Hall Building Renovations	25,596,839	17,622,224	3,284,108	20,906,332	4,690,507
Tow Yard Acquisition	697,045	337,027	-	337,027	360,018
Fire Facilities Replacement/Improvements	12,259,541	11,063,134	702,238	11,765,372	494,169
Police Training Facilities	656,000	656,000	-	656,000	-
Main Library Construction	69,727,997	67,466,575	-	67,466,575	2,261,422
Design /Construct Government Center Plaza	4,749,980	2,166,065	-	2,166,065	2,583,915
Construct Southside Library	7,100,000	-	1,329,850	1,329,850	5,770,150
Acquire Equipment and Technology	8,691,100	-	3,441,561	3,441,561	5,249,539
Create Gender-Neutral Restroom in City Hall	42,000	-	21,387	21,387	20,613
Improve Cemeteries Infrastructure	250,000	-	4,403	4,403	245,597
Improve Marriott Waterside Conference Center (PA)	6,500,000	-	6,220,524	6,220,524	279,476
Improve Waste Management Facilities	1,000,000	-	704,582	704,582	295,418
Renovate the School Administration Building	500,000	-	299,448	299,448	200,553
Upgrade Security at City Facilities	560,000	-	122,042	122,042	437,958
Improve Animal Care Center Infrastructure	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Renovate Magistrate's Office	550,000	-	-	-	550,000
Repair and Replace Underground Storage Tanks	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Other	19,768,142	13,115,761	4,474,763	17,590,524	2,177,618
Public Buildings and Facilities Total	378,841,402	308,862,932	19,880,483	328,743,415	50,097,987

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VA**  
**Capital Improvement Program**  
**Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual**  
**From Inception and for the Year Ending June 30, 2020**

Expenditures					
	Project Budget	Prior Years	Current	Total	Available
<b>Parks/Recreational Facilities</b>					
Zoo Master Plan	28,407,037	27,620,572	13,160	27,633,732	773,305
Titustown Recreation Center Improvements	3,550,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	550,000
Botanical Gardens	2,494,413	2,494,412	-	2,494,412	1
Existing Recreation Center Improvements	14,260,717	14,050,854	173,963	14,224,817	35,900
Norview Recreation Center	7,947,756	7,947,756	-	7,947,756	-
Lambert's Point Golf Course	9,050,000	9,050,000	-	9,050,000	-
Lambert's Point Community & Recreational Center	6,715,893	6,715,893	-	6,715,893	-
Harbor Park Improvements	4,759,747	3,801,943	12,310	3,814,253	945,494
Athletic Field Renovations	2,685,903	2,685,903	-	2,685,903	-
Norfolk Fitness & Wellness Center Renovations	1,803,669	1,803,669	-	1,803,669	-
Broad Creek & Westside Neighborhood Parks	2,610,062	2,610,012	-	2,610,012	50
Town Point Park Improvements	11,478,749	11,478,749	-	11,478,749	-
Martin Luther King Park	116,019	116,019	-	116,019	-
Waterside Waterfront Renovations	8,671,789	8,391,626	-	8,391,626	280,163
Ingleside Gymnasium	1,695,874	1,695,874	-	1,695,874	-
Other	14,192,410	13,855,320	-	13,855,320	337,090
<b>Parks/Recreational Facilities Total</b>	<b>120,440,038</b>	<b>117,318,602</b>	<b>199,434</b>	<b>117,518,036</b>	<b>2,922,002</b>
<b>Schools</b>					
Blair Middle School Replacement	7,071,710	7,071,710	-	7,071,710	-
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	1,535,212	1,313,413	-	1,313,413	221,799
High School Athletic Field	1,495,091	1,495,091	-	1,495,091	-
Coleman Place Elementary Replacement	20,293,970	20,293,970	-	20,293,970	-
Crossroads Elementary Replacement	34,108,313	31,672,306	-	31,672,306	2,436,007
Larchmont Elementary School	23,109,625	22,834,870	-	22,834,870	274,755
Ocean View Elementary School	22,847,436	21,809,362	-	21,809,362	1,038,074
South Side TEM Academy at Campostella	35,629,524	34,059,741	-	34,059,741	1,569,783
Broad Creek Elementary School	21,961,042	21,478,941	-	21,478,941	482,101
Camp Allen Elementary School	30,431,984	25,788,063	717,096	26,505,159	3,926,825
Schools Other	44,838,847	38,821,341	6,232,402	45,053,743	(214,896)
<b>Schools Total</b>	<b>278,453,413</b>	<b>261,767,923</b>	<b>6,949,499</b>	<b>268,717,422</b>	<b>9,735,991</b>
<b>Transportation</b>					
Old Dominion University Master Plan	10,304,204	5,610,091	-	5,610,091	4,694,113
VDOT Urban Support	9,773,025	8,612,228	146,291	8,758,519	1,014,506
Bridge Maintenance & Repair Program	41,918,240	34,128,306	1,575,679	35,703,985	6,214,255
Signal & Intersection Enhancements	13,606,765	12,052,730	363,583	12,416,313	1,190,452
Citywide Soundwall Program	8,405,303	8,403,332	-	8,403,332	1,971
Neighborhood Streets Improvements	76,997,088	75,412,622	1,511,922	76,924,544	72,544
Atlantic City Development	14,356,810	13,899,027	-	13,899,027	457,783
Citywide Boat Ramp Improvements	2,388,822	2,407,557	-	2,407,557	(18,735)
Construct Light Rail	105,010,914	70,303,888	-	70,303,888	34,707,026
Develop Multi-Modal Transfer Station at Harbor Park	4,348,573	3,846,809	-	3,846,809	501,764
Install New Sidewalks	2,550,000	-	91,133	91,133	2,458,867
Other	33,598,348	26,633,856	-	26,633,856	6,964,492
<b>Transportation Total</b>	<b>323,258,092</b>	<b>261,310,446</b>	<b>3,688,609</b>	<b>264,999,055</b>	<b>58,259,037</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,671,341,823</b>	<b>\$ 1,446,862,594</b>	<b>\$ 47,773,564</b>	<b>\$ 1,494,636,158</b>	<b>\$ 176,705,665</b>
<b>Storm Water</b>					
Storm Water Quality Improvements - SW	16,520,000	15,382,261	(1,246,822)	-	-
Storm Water Facility Improvements	19,003,340	15,484,223	-	-	-
Old Dominion University Master Plan	1,788,255	1,788,255	-	-	-
Drain Line Clean & Slip Lining	995,843	995,843	-	-	-
Neighborhood Flood Reduction - SW	26,712,748	20,015,492	(365,388)	-	-
Bulkheading Master Project	2,100,000	2,100,000	-	-	-
Campostella Landfill Closure - SW	9,904,175	1,674,232	(10,733)	-	-
Other	77,024,361	57,440,306	(1,622,943)	-	-
<b>Storm Water Total</b>	<b>1,748,366,184</b>	<b>1,504,302,900</b>	<b>46,150,621</b>	<b>1,494,636,158</b>	<b>176,705,665</b>

**STATISTICAL  
SECTION  
(Unaudited)**





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**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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**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.





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

	Fiscal Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Governmental activities:</b>										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 324,576	\$ 295,206	\$ 319,550	\$ 337,937	\$ 428,380	\$ 386,641	\$ 365,913	\$ 351,887	\$ 382,093	\$ 384,078
Restricted	6,744	11,081	11,111	22,062	10,485	12,412	12,042	6,485	6,690	9,094
Unrestricted	5,347	25,832	22,593	(149,763)	(217,542)	(153,467)	(124,543)	(108,368)	(109,199)	(148,756)
<b>Subtotal governmental activities net position</b>	<b>336,667</b>	<b>332,119</b>	<b>353,254</b>	<b>210,236</b>	<b>221,323</b>	<b>245,586</b>	<b>253,412</b>	<b>250,004</b>	<b>279,584</b>	<b>244,416</b>
<b>Business-type activities:</b>										
Net investment in capital assets	267,107	270,913	275,195	259,371	266,206	301,340	342,470	330,979	364,975	406,149
Restricted	12,928	12,928	13,244	32,495	29,610	31,766	35,237	36,017	28,501	29,946
Unrestricted	62,458	72,063	78,631	77,120	100,988	85,668	59,766	98,533	102,475	121,751
<b>Subtotal business-type activities net position</b>	<b>342,493</b>	<b>355,904</b>	<b>367,070</b>	<b>368,986</b>	<b>396,804</b>	<b>418,774</b>	<b>437,473</b>	<b>465,529</b>	<b>495,951</b>	<b>557,846</b>
<b>Primary government:</b>										
Net investment in capital assets	591,683	566,119	594,745	597,308	694,586	687,981	708,383	682,866	747,068	790,227
Restricted	19,672	24,009	24,355	54,557	40,095	44,178	47,279	42,502	35,191	39,040
Unrestricted	67,805	97,895	101,224	(72,643)	(116,554)	(67,799)	(64,777)	(9,835)	(6,724)	(27,005)
<b>Total primary government net position</b>	<b>\$ 679,160</b>	<b>\$ 688,023</b>	<b>\$ 720,324</b>	<b>\$ 579,222</b>	<b>\$ 618,127</b>	<b>\$ 664,360</b>	<b>\$ 690,885</b>	<b>\$ 715,533</b>	<b>\$ 775,535</b>	<b>\$ 802,262</b>

**Note:**

1. Restatements are due to implementation of new accounting pronouncements.
2. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, the Storm Water Special Revenue Fund was converted to an Enterprise Fund.

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

	Fiscal Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Program Revenue</b>										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services										
General government	\$ 18,630	\$ 9,441	\$ 9,489	\$ 4,149	\$ 7,152	\$ 4,642	\$ 4,822	\$ 4,728	\$ 7,267	\$ 6,069
Judicial administration	3,629	3,690	3,717	3,142	2,938	2,729	2,688	2,507	2,396	1,896
Public safety	7,942	8,424	10,154	7,613	7,563	8,307	8,364	7,802	8,504	8,067
Public works	36,890	50,597	38,320	37,769	41,821	42,341	40,322	41,185	40,169	23,242
Health and public assistance	82	50	5,349	5,597	5,577	6,310	6,390	6,385	5,498	5,928
Culture and recreation	10,101	9,751	10,297	9,685	8,948	10,054	9,835	9,305	9,810	6,817
Community development	1,479	1,807	2,368	1,960	2,557	2,370	2,511	1,264	2,244	2,510
Capital grants and contributions <sup>2</sup>	-	765	15,000	15,933	1,000	5,672	5,941	11,954	3,806	(25,255)
Operating grants and contributions	116,648	119,353	131,719	120,713	125,802	132,611	135,194	151,519	142,804	161,602
Total governmental activities program revenue	195,401	203,878	226,413	206,561	203,358	215,036	216,067	236,649	222,498	190,876
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services										
Water utility	80,573	78,148	76,584	79,097	82,996	80,749	84,529	86,942	111,546	91,377
Wastewater utility	24,362	24,798	25,469	27,119	28,144	27,823	29,065	30,201	31,222	31,705
Parking facilities	19,682	19,452	19,162	20,413	19,520	19,612	20,577	22,148	22,324	19,953
Storm Water utility	N/A	21,666								
Capital grants and contributions <sup>2</sup>	130	187	-	2,761	3,006	338	188	144	381	26,705
Total business-type activities program revenue	124,747	122,585	121,215	129,390	133,666	128,522	134,359	139,435	165,473	191,406
Total primary government program revenues	320,148	326,463	347,628	335,951	337,024	343,558	350,426	376,084	387,971	382,282
<b>Expenses</b>										
Governmental activities:										
General government	103,550	109,188	119,764	122,656	126,959	130,550	155,159	152,832	157,320	157,801
Judicial administration	49,980	51,102	51,654	55,062	49,056	51,926	55,547	57,118	46,124	48,443
Public safety	129,721	129,138	125,270	125,122	120,710	119,828	133,378	160,378	138,890	153,190
Public works	101,137	91,542	71,324	66,909	81,171	79,200	80,825	69,194	66,079	61,612
Health and public assistance	82,368	75,428	90,993	90,919	86,776	85,730	89,103	87,827	91,735	97,275
Culture and recreation	64,352	63,499	56,039	56,499	58,443	60,064	62,996	46,799	58,962	64,901
Community development	18,638	17,223	16,158	12,622	13,040	16,734	15,402	23,320	29,381	40,728
Education	104,511	104,512	109,287	109,467	117,722	114,769	114,972	131,137	136,660	135,699
Interest on long-term debt	27,931	26,822	28,249	25,187	22,060	22,950	19,326	24,965	28,817	24,998
Total government activities expenses	682,188	668,454	668,738	664,443	675,937	681,751	726,708	753,570	753,968	784,647
Business-type activities:										
Water utility	67,852	64,473	61,358	61,609	59,448	59,415	65,319	61,276	63,967	64,625
Wastewater utility	19,707	18,806	19,983	20,128	19,142	19,226	22,072	21,012	20,201	21,082
Parking facilities	22,050	20,469	20,961	23,677	20,045	20,651	21,078	23,084	25,365	24,850
Storm Water utility	N/A	13,239								
Total business-type activities expenses	109,609	103,748	102,302	105,414	98,635	99,292	108,469	105,372	109,533	123,796
Total primary government expenses	791,797	772,202	771,040	769,857	774,572	781,043	835,177	858,942	863,501	908,443
<b>Net (Expense) Revenue</b>										
Governmental activities	(486,787)	(464,576)	(442,325)	(457,882)	(472,579)	(466,715)	(510,641)	(516,921)	(531,470)	(593,771)
Business-type activities	15,138	18,837	18,913	23,976	35,031	29,230	25,890	34,063	55,940	67,610
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$ (471,649)</u>	<u>\$ (445,739)</u>	<u>\$ (423,412)</u>	<u>\$ (433,906)</u>	<u>\$ (437,548)</u>	<u>\$ (437,485)</u>	<u>\$ (484,751)</u>	<u>\$ (482,858)</u>	<u>\$ (475,530)</u>	<u>\$ (526,161)</u>

Note:

1. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, the Storm Water Special Revenue Fund was converted to an Enterprise Fund.
2. The contribution to the Storm Water Utility fund identified as a "special item" on the Statement of Activities is included in capital grants and contributions in fiscal year 2020.

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

	Fiscal Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>General Revenue and Other Changes in Net Position</b>										
Governmental Activities:										
Taxes:										
Real estate and personal property	\$ 255,530	\$ 245,439	\$ 246,345	\$ 254,357	\$ 263,490	\$ 263,395	\$ 271,461	\$ 277,132	\$ 303,623	\$ 316,998
Consumption utility	48,360	43,588	43,211	43,055	42,961	41,849	41,452	41,292	39,947	38,890
Sales and use	28,411	27,599	29,707	29,436	29,981	30,330	31,185	32,799	33,259	35,395
Restaurant food	24,094	30,300	30,818	31,127	32,634	34,224	34,934	37,990	39,210	35,284
Business licenses	25,849	28,667	29,301	29,889	28,640	28,935	30,557	28,529	29,929	29,916
Cigarette	7,161	8,097	7,926	7,409	7,821	7,784	7,860	7,492	7,889	7,703
Motor vehicle licenses	4,313	4,318	4,210	3,966	3,953	4,488	4,642	4,760	4,903	4,963
Other	15,698	18,665	18,124	16,618	18,280	18,424	18,909	21,277	22,127	19,382
Interest and investment earnings	1,065	916	563	783	164	291	249	270	1,212	1,403
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	32,642	32,726	33,539	33,788	33,793	34,863	36,440	28,158	35,965	36,316
Miscellaneous	5,901	4,653	11,501	14,563	11,916	16,404	30,778	31,189	12,677	17,377
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-	1,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital contributions Norfolk Public Schools	11,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,716
Transfers between governmental and business-type activities	10,052	10,087	10,114	10,052	10,033	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,309	11,259
<b>Total governmental activities</b>	<b>470,161</b>	<b>455,055</b>	<b>467,093</b>	<b>475,043</b>	<b>483,666</b>	<b>490,987</b>	<b>518,467</b>	<b>520,888</b>	<b>561,050</b>	<b>558,602</b>
Business-type activities:										
Interest and investment earnings	511	314	234	496	112	295	432	671	2,507	2,474
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	557	371	1,626	219	214	149	150	142	134	126
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52)	-	45
Miscellaneous	3,431	3,951	4,042	3,162	2,506	2,295	2,228	2,059	2,151	2,899
Gain (Loss) on disposal of assets	(157)	26	9	(88)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between governmental and business-type activities	(10,052)	(10,087)	(10,114)	(10,052)	(10,033)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(30,309)	(11,259)
<b>Total business-type activities</b>	<b>(5,710)</b>	<b>(5,425)</b>	<b>(4,203)</b>	<b>(6,263)</b>	<b>(7,203)</b>	<b>(7,261)</b>	<b>(7,190)</b>	<b>(7,180)</b>	<b>(25,517)</b>	<b>(5,715)</b>
<b>Total primary governmental activities</b>	<b>464,451</b>	<b>449,630</b>	<b>462,890</b>	<b>468,780</b>	<b>476,463</b>	<b>483,726</b>	<b>511,277</b>	<b>513,708</b>	<b>535,533</b>	<b>552,887</b>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>										
Governmental activities	5,585	12,730	9,211	2,464	16,951	(19,654)	1,546	(10,582)	561,050	(35,168)
Business-type activities	13,127	13,488	19,773	28,768	22,027	18,629	26,873	48,760	(25,517)	61,895
<b>Total Primary Government changes in net position</b>	<b>\$ 18,712</b>	<b>\$ 26,218</b>	<b>\$ 28,984</b>	<b>\$ 31,232</b>	<b>\$ 38,978</b>	<b>\$ (1,025)</b>	<b>\$ 28,419</b>	<b>\$ 38,178</b>	<b>\$ 535,533</b>	<b>\$ 26,726</b>

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

	Fiscal Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>General Fund:</b>										
Nonspendable	\$ 5.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 139	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted	395.00	330	300	265	2,100	3,015	165	145	135	130
Committed	1,899	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	8,698	9,347	10,032	13,051
Assigned	38,014	34,839	33,919	23,901	25,904	26,557	36,605	44,118	65,231	66,842
Unassigned	55,968	54,338	54,055	58,100	65,580	73,077	70,652	70,962	76,510	74,994
Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unreserved <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total General Fund</b>	<b>96,281</b>	<b>92,507</b>	<b>91,274</b>	<b>85,266</b>	<b>97,584</b>	<b>107,788</b>	<b>116,120</b>	<b>124,572</b>	<b>151,908</b>	<b>155,017</b>
<b>Capital Projects Fund:</b>										
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	41,063	95,053	-	10,933	-	-	-	-	-	-
Committed	11,978	14,376	13,637	14,480	14,704	6,170	-	-	4,105	-
Assigned	26,307	15,345	7,339	4,052	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	(84,624)	(216,480)	(190,871)	(128,799)	-	(7,055)
Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unreserved <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Capital Projects Fund <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>79,348</b>	<b>124,774</b>	<b>20,976</b>	<b>29,465</b>	<b>(69,920)</b>	<b>(210,310)</b>	<b>(190,871)</b>	<b>(128,799)</b>	<b>4,105</b>	<b>(7,055)</b>
<b>All Other Governmental Funds:</b>										
Nonspendable	22	23	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	2,621	9,474	10,811	10,864	8,385	9,397	6,223	6,340	6,554	8,965
Committed	11,259	3,246	2,454	5,050	2,764	3,138	5,872	7,323	7,705	5,579
Assigned	9,877	13,569	20,708	22,144	17,843	26,554	20,345	21,501	22,339	14,148
Unassigned	-	-	-	(1,556)	(2,913)	(2,689)	(932)	(823)	(66)	(64)
Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unreserved <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total other governmental funds</b>	<b>23,779</b>	<b>26,312</b>	<b>33,997</b>	<b>36,502</b>	<b>26,079</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>31,508</b>	<b>34,341</b>	<b>36,532</b>	<b>28,628</b>
<b>Total fund balance, governmental funds</b>	<b>\$ 199,408</b>	<b>\$ 243,593</b>	<b>\$ 146,247</b>	<b>\$ 151,233</b>	<b>\$ 53,743</b>	<b>\$ (66,122)</b>	<b>\$ (43,243)</b>	<b>\$ 30,114</b>	<b>\$ 192,545</b>	<b>\$ 176,590</b>

(1) The City implemented GASB Statement No. 54 during fiscal year 2011.

(2) The decrease in the Capital Projects fund balance is primarily attributable to timing of the City's external borrowing (see page 34).

**City of Norfolk, Virginia**

**Financial Trends Information**

**Schedule 4**

**Changes in Fund Balance, Governmental Funds**

**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(Amounts in thousands)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Fiscal Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Revenue:</b>											
General property taxes	\$ 258,004	\$ 252,917	\$ 246,359	\$ 256,979	\$ 262,433	\$ 265,943	\$ 269,816	\$ 277,559	\$ 303,370	\$ 311,961	
Other local taxes	153,886	161,234	163,297	161,499	164,270	166,034	169,539	174,139	177,263	171,533	
Licenses and permits	3,691	3,574	4,098	3,089	3,013	3,038	3,576	3,292	4,118	3,599	
Fines and forfeitures	1,298	1,108	1,102	1,242	1,264	1,111	921	1,068	1,027	801	
Use of money and property	7,169	6,695	6,539	6,329	9,668	7,354	7,786	7,504	11,098	9,861	
Charges for services	47,955	47,859	56,077	60,040	59,983	62,709	62,315	62,383	60,905	41,335	
Miscellaneous	14,850	11,643	26,178	29,133	10,142	11,325	12,080	11,311	11,287	11,743	
Recovered costs <sup>(1)</sup>	10,723	10,312	11,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Intergovernmental	149,489	161,572	161,148	153,782	158,840	166,686	176,784	193,289	182,023	198,634	
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>647,065</b>	<b>656,914</b>	<b>676,194</b>	<b>672,093</b>	<b>669,613</b>	<b>684,200</b>	<b>702,817</b>	<b>730,545</b>	<b>751,091</b>	<b>749,467</b>	
<b>Expenditures:</b>											
<b>Current</b>											
General government	80,855	100,504	112,804	109,292	110,904	118,468	127,367	131,203	136,987	133,751	
Judicial administration	47,535	48,233	50,920	51,673	51,360	50,513	50,767	52,012	45,914	47,359	
Public safety	115,975	116,296	117,427	113,394	112,055	116,436	121,494	123,905	127,610	131,883	
Public works	70,124	62,330	54,427	55,267	61,369	58,716	63,231	66,882	62,511	53,665	
Health and public assistance	79,757	74,331	88,413	88,671	85,631	85,815	87,330	86,702	87,554	91,787	
Culture and recreation	45,862	44,529	47,153	46,705	48,765	44,531	44,825	45,968	45,399	43,499	
Community development	16,565	15,142	15,128	12,482	12,303	13,677	14,994	22,237	28,212	38,095	
Education	104,511	104,512	109,287	111,854	117,722	114,769	114,972	120,972	122,972	124,711	
Debt service:											
Principal retirement	50,865	57,683	50,559	48,135	49,255	46,175	50,663	52,583	49,122	61,128	
Interest and other charges	29,675	27,360	27,668	28,682	26,896	26,955	27,150	27,317	32,212	29,448	
Debt issuance costs	-	-	-	1,127	680	318	-	907	1,823	1,886	
Capital outlay	76,534	98,892	116,580	100,709	103,113	140,093	98,492	67,938	49,790	49,490	
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>718,258</b>	<b>749,812</b>	<b>790,366</b>	<b>767,991</b>	<b>780,053</b>	<b>816,466</b>	<b>801,285</b>	<b>798,626</b>	<b>790,106</b>	<b>806,702</b>	
<b>(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures</b>	<b>(71,193)</b>	<b>(92,898)</b>	<b>(114,172)</b>	<b>(95,898)</b>	<b>(110,440)</b>	<b>(132,266)</b>	<b>(98,468)</b>	<b>(68,081)</b>	<b>(39,015)</b>	<b>(57,235)</b>	
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>											
Proceeds of refunding bonds	84,136	74,859	-	73,428	74,094	-	49,378	27,744	-	221,756	
Proceeds from capital leases	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	
Proceeds from line of credit	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Cost of Issuance	-	-	-	1,127	811	-	(1,106)	-	-	-	
Proceeds of debt (general obligation bonds and notes)	2,821	109,835	-	77,930	-	-	90,094	95,305	144,820	27,553	
Payment to refunded bonds escrow agent	(84,136)	(74,859)	-	(79,964)	(81,267)	-	(55,684)	(31,799)	-	(220,838)	
Premium on bonds issued	505	15,311	-	17,081	7,530	-	22,586	20,111	24,939	7,591	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proceeds from sale or disposal of fixed assets	-	2,700	1,966	-	-	-	6,080	20,077	1,378	3,716	
Operating transfers in	104,873	107,136	112,121	107,633	102,604	107,953	106,474	108,550	128,910	120,991	
Operating transfers (out)	(95,332)	(97,899)	(102,006)	(95,224)	(92,571)	(97,953)	(96,474)	(98,550)	(98,601)	(109,732)	
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>137,083</b>	<b>12,081</b>	<b>102,011</b>	<b>12,201</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>121,348</b>	<b>141,438</b>	<b>201,446</b>	<b>51,037</b>	
<b>Special items:</b>											
Contribution to stormwater utility fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,757)	
<b>Total special items</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,757)</b>	
<b>Net change in fund balances</b>	<b>\$ (58,326)</b>	<b>\$ 44,185</b>	<b>\$ (102,091)</b>	<b>\$ 6,113</b>	<b>\$ (98,239)</b>	<b>\$ (119,866)</b>	<b>\$ 22,880</b>	<b>\$ 73,357</b>	<b>\$ 162,431</b>	<b>\$ (15,955)</b>	
<b>Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures</b>	<b>12.19%</b>	<b>12.27%</b>	<b>11.57%</b>	<b>11.22%</b>	<b>11.28%</b>	<b>10.91%</b>	<b>10.95%</b>	<b>10.77%</b>	<b>11.03%</b>	<b>12.02%</b>	

**Note:**

1. Beginning in fiscal year 2014, recovered costs are classified as the appropriate revenue or expense reimbursement.

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

Function/Program	Fiscal Year										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>Governmental activities:</b>											
General government	\$ 21,795	\$ 10,466	\$ 10,833	\$ 5,077	\$ 12,739	\$ 7,798	\$ 6,725	\$ 7,570	\$ 10,376	\$ 6,069	
Judicial administration	27,069	27,880	29,479	28,537	23,113	25,811	27,242	26,163	26,275	1,896	
Public safety	12,335	14,217	15,980	11,116	14,226	11,662	12,606	14,991	11,762	8,067	
Public works	61,552	77,436	68,326	63,124	76,359	69,609	77,639	98,084	74,029	23,242	
Health and public assistance	52,280	51,654	62,657	62,224	57,059	72,181	70,931	60,539	60,707	5,928	
Culture and recreation	10,330	11,573	26,284	25,837	9,947	17,301	10,020	9,489	10,050	6,817	
Community development	10,040	8,538	10,266	7,626	7,498	8,255	8,360	17,316	27,018	2,510	
Interest on long-term debt	-	2,115	2,587	3,021	2,417	2,419	2,544	2,497	2,281	-	
<b>Total governmental activities</b>	<b>195,401</b>	<b>203,879</b>	<b>226,412</b>	<b>206,562</b>	<b>203,358</b>	<b>215,036</b>	<b>216,067</b>	<b>236,649</b>	<b>222,498</b>	<b>54,529</b>	
<b>Business-type activities:</b>											
Water utility	80,703	78,335	76,585	81,757	85,925	81,087	84,718	86,944	111,927	91,377	
Wastewater utility	24,362	24,798	25,469	27,219	28,144	27,823	29,065	30,342	31,222	31,705	
Parking facilities	19,682	19,452	19,162	20,414	19,596	19,612	20,576	22,149	22,324	19,953	
Storm Water utility <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,666	
<b>Total business-type activities</b>	<b>124,747</b>	<b>122,585</b>	<b>121,216</b>	<b>129,390</b>	<b>133,665</b>	<b>128,522</b>	<b>134,359</b>	<b>139,435</b>	<b>165,473</b>	<b>164,701</b>	
<b>Total primary government</b>	<b>\$ 320,148</b>	<b>\$ 326,464</b>	<b>\$ 347,628</b>	<b>\$ 335,952</b>	<b>\$ 337,023</b>	<b>\$ 343,558</b>	<b>\$ 350,426</b>	<b>\$ 376,084</b>	<b>\$ 387,971</b>	<b>\$ 219,230</b>	

Note:

1. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, the Storm Water Special Revenue Fund was converted to an Enterprise Fund.

**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	Recovered Costs <sup>(1)</sup>	Inter- governmental	Totals	
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
2014	256,979	161,500	3,089	1,242	6,329	60,039	29,133	N/A	153,782	672,093
2015	262,433	164,271	3,013	1,264	9,668	59,983	10,141	N/A	158,840	669,613
2016	265,943	166,034	3,038	1,111	7,354	62,709	11,325	N/A	166,686	684,200
2017	269,816	169,539	3,576	921	7,786	62,315	12,080	N/A	176,784	702,817
2018	277,559	174,139	3,292	1,068	7,504	62,383	11,311	N/A	193,289	730,545
2019	303,370	177,263	4,118	1,027	11,098	60,905	11,287	N/A	182,023	751,091
2020	311,961	171,533	3,599	801	9,861	41,335	11,743	N/A	198,634	749,467
Change 2011-2020	20.9%	11.5%	(2.5%)	(38.3%)	37.6%	(13.8%)	(20.9%)	N/A	32.9%	15.8%

**City of Norfolk, Virginia**

**Financial Trends Information**

**Other Local Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds <sup>(2)</sup>**

**Schedule 7**

**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Consumption Utility Taxes	Sales and Use Taxes	Restaurant Food Taxes	Business License Taxes	Cigarette Taxes	Motor Vehicle Licenses	Other	Total
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
2014	43,055	29,436	31,127	29,889	7,409	3,966	16,618	161,500
2015	42,961	29,981	32,634	28,640	7,821	3,953	18,281	164,271
2016	41,849	30,330	34,224	28,935	7,784	4,488	18,424	166,034
2017	41,452	31,185	34,934	30,557	7,860	4,642	18,909	169,539
2018	41,292	32,799	37,990	28,529	7,492	4,760	21,277	174,139
2019	39,947	33,259	39,210	29,929	7,889	4,903	22,126	177,263
2020	38,890	35,395	35,284	29,916	7,703	4,963	19,382	171,533
Change 2011-2020	(10.0%)	24.6%	23.9%	15.7%	7.6%	15.1%	17.5%	11.5%

**Notes:**

1. Beginning in fiscal year 2014, recovered costs are classified as the appropriate revenue or expense reimbursement.
2. Presents additional details on Other Local Taxes presented in Schedule 6 above.

N/A - Not Available

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

Fiscal Year	Real Property	Personal Property	Other Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Estimate Actual Taxable Value
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
2014	18,421,412	1,512,332	258,302	20,192,046	20,192,046
2015	18,734,201	1,902,442	255,710	20,892,353	20,892,353
2016	19,106,737	1,952,955	277,301	21,336,993	21,336,993
2017	19,433,889	2,219,662	265,149	21,918,700	21,918,700
2018	19,870,881	1,938,053	288,054	22,096,988	22,096,988
2019	20,345,182	2,006,838	281,245	22,633,265	22,633,265
2020	21,334,651	2,141,764	304,481	23,780,896	23,780,896

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 Fiscal Years**

	Fiscal Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Property tax rate per \$100 of assessed value:</b>										
Real property	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.25
Downtown improvement district	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Personal property	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33
Machinery and tools	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Mobile homes	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.15	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25
Airplanes	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Boats (pleasure)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25
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
<b>Total direct tax rate</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.32</b>
<b>Assessed value of real property as a percent of fair market value:</b>										
As determined by the City Assessor	96%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
As determined by the Commonwealth's Department of Taxation	N/A	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%	97%	97%	97%	97%

**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 2011 through 2020.
3. The most recent Virginia Assessment/Sales ratio study is for 2018.
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

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

Taxpayer	2011			2020		
	Real Property Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Value	Real Property Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Value
MacArthur Shopping Center	152,853,900	2	0.79%	217,243,100	1	1.02%
MPB, Inc.				141,016,100	2	0.66%
ODU Real Estate Foundation	101,124,500	5	0.52%	140,375,100	3	0.66%
Northern Southern	148,086,410	3	0.77%	94,716,000	4	0.44%
SLNWC Office Company, LLC				83,675,700	5	0.39%
Hertz Norfolk 999 Waterside, LLC				77,423,200	6	0.36%
Norfolk Hotel Associates, LLC				73,812,100	7	0.35%
Dominion Enterprises				69,962,400	8	0.33%
WIM Core Portfolio Owner, LLC				64,921,300	9	0.30%
Sir Properties Trust				59,059,300	10	0.28%
Bank of America	80,654,300	6	0.42%			
Cox Virginia Telecom	62,560,511	8	0.32%			
Dominion Tower LTD Partnership	59,652,400	9	0.31%			
Ford Motor Company						
LCP Waterside Hotel Owner, LLC						
Military Circle, LLC						
Norfolk Housing, LLC	55,511,700	10	0.29%			
Verizon Virginia, Inc.	139,564,095	4	0.72%			
Virginia Natural Gas, Inc.	70,523,192	7	0.37%			
Virginia Power Co.	270,009,241	1	1.40%			
	<b>\$ 1,140,540,249</b>		<b>5.90%</b>	<b>\$ 1,022,204,300</b>		<b>4.79%</b>
	<b>\$ 19,320,643,495</b>			<b>\$ 21,334,650,731</b>		

Note:

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

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

Tax Year	Original Tax Levy		Adjusted Tax Levy <sup>(1)</sup>		Current Collections	Percent of Current Collections to Tax Levy <sup>(2)</sup>	Delinquent Collections	Total Collections	Percentage of Total Collections to Tax Levy <sup>(2)</sup>
2011	\$ 254,756	\$ 253,375	\$ 235,518	92.95%	\$ 17,857	\$ 253,375	100.00%		
2012	247,528	247,398	233,396	94.34%	14,000	247,396	100.00%		
2013	244,309	243,683	229,872	94.33%	13,809	243,681	100.00%		
2014	254,008	254,598	240,481	94.46%	13,991	254,472	99.95%		
2015	256,040	260,734	245,803	94.27%	13,560	259,363	99.47%		
2016	264,043	265,482	251,933	94.90%	11,902	263,835	99.38%		
2017	268,718	269,672	255,712	94.82%	11,926	267,638	99.25%		
2018	275,648	277,578	262,585	94.60%	12,160	274,745	98.98%		
2019	300,270	300,270	285,588	95.11%	12,137	297,725	99.15%		
2020	314,540	314,540	288,746	91.80%	-	288,746	91.80%		

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. Taxes collected during the current year that relate to prior years are included in the year assessed. Total collections for the year ended June 30, 2020, were \$305,160,852 of which \$16,414,379 are for prior years and are included under the column entitled "Delinquent Collections."

**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/ Line of Credit	Revenue Bonds	Total Outstanding Debt	Outstanding Debt per Capita (Actual)	% of Personal Income	Debt to Net Position Ratio
<b>Governmental Activities</b>							
2011	\$ 651,755	\$ 1,208	\$ -	\$ 652,963	\$ 2,676	7.53%	0.52
2012	717,407	-	-	717,407	2,919	7.96%	0.46
2013	664,909	-	-	664,909	2,699	7.44%	0.54
2014	718,937	-	-	718,937	2,918	7.76%	0.52
2015	665,809	-	-	665,809	2,694	6.98%	0.33
2016	611,876	-	-	611,876	2,476	6.41%	0.40
2017	664,941	-	-	664,941	2,700	6.77%	0.38
2018	720,180	-	-	720,180	2,931	7.06%	0.35
2019	831,837	-	-	831,837	3,395	N/A	0.34
2020	790,550	-	-	790,550	N/A	N/A	0.31
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>							
2011	\$ 189,782	\$ -	\$ 445,687	\$ 635,469	\$ 2,605	7.33%	0.54
2012	193,729	-	439,410	633,139	2,576	7.03%	0.56
2013	184,119	-	486,832	670,951	2,723	7.50%	0.55
2014	259,717	-	410,401	670,118	2,720	7.23%	0.57
2015	247,490	-	443,911	691,401	2,797	7.25%	0.57
2016	236,084	-	436,720	672,804	2,723	7.05%	0.62
2017	258,922	-	424,459	683,381	2,775	6.96%	0.64
2018	261,164	-	442,381	703,545	2,863	6.89%	0.66
2019	217,515	-	443,646	661,161	2,698	N/A	0.75
2020	249,570	-	424,304	673,874	N/A	N/A	0.83
<b>Total Primary Governmental Activities</b>							
2011	\$ 841,537	\$ 1,208	\$ 445,687	\$ 1,288,432	\$ 5,281	14.87%	0.54
2012	911,136	-	439,410	1,350,546	5,494	14.99%	0.51
2013	849,028	-	486,832	1,335,860	5,422	14.94%	0.55
2014	978,654	-	410,401	1,389,055	5,638	14.99%	0.49
2015	913,299	-	443,911	1,357,210	5,491	14.24%	0.46
2016	847,960	-	436,720	1,284,680	5,199	13.46%	0.52
2017	923,863	-	424,459	1,348,322	5,475	13.73%	0.51
2018	981,344	-	442,381	1,423,725	5,794	13.95%	0.50
2019	1,049,352	-	443,646	1,492,998	6,093	N/A	0.52
2020	1,040,120	-	424,304	1,464,424	N/A	N/A	0.55

**Note:**

1. Population is detailed in Schedule 2 Debt Capacity Information.

N/A - not available

**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**

Fiscal Year	Gross Bonded Debt		Debt Payable from Enterprise		Assessed Value of Taxable Property		Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value		Net Bonded Debt per Capita
	(in thousands)	Revenue	(in thousands)	Net Bonded Debt	(in thousands)	Population	Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt per Capita	
2011	\$ 841,537	\$ 189,782	\$ 651,755	\$ 21,383,674	\$ 243,985	3.05%	\$ 2,671		
2012	911,136	193,729	717,407	20,529,023	245,803	3.49%	2,919		
2013	849,028	184,119	664,909	20,093,307	246,392	3.31%	2,699		
2014	978,654	259,717	718,937	19,788,842	246,394	3.63%	2,918		
2015	914,299	247,490	665,809	20,892,353	247,189	3.19%	2,694		
2016	1,039,960	252,795	787,165	21,366,996	247,087	3.68%	3,186		
2017	1,123,755	269,011	854,744	21,918,700	246,256	3.90%	3,471		
2018	1,147,918	271,164	876,754	22,096,988	245,741	3.97%	N/A		
2019	1,068,372	226,735	841,637	22,633,265	245,054	3.72%	N/A		
2020	1,103,120	252,570	850,550	23,780,896	N/A	3.58%	N/A		

Notes:

1. Assessed value of taxable property is detailed in Revenue Capacity Schedule 1.
2. The source of 2011 through 2019 population estimates is the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia.
3. Gross Bonded Debt includes unamortized premiums.

N/A - not available

**City of Norfolk, Virginia**  
**Debt Capacity Information**  
**Schedule 3**  
**Computation of Direct Bonded Debt**  
**June 30, 2020**

Direct:	Jurisdiction	Gross Bonded Debt	% Applicable to Government	\$ Applicable to Government
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)
	City of Norfolk	\$ 1,103,120	100%	\$ 1,103,120

Note:

1. There is no overlapping debt because cities in Virginia have jurisdiction over the entire area within their boundaries and operate independently of any municipal government.

**City of Norfolk, Virginia**  
**Debt Capacity Information**  
**Schedule 4**  
**Legal Debt Margin**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	Fiscal Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total assessed value of taxed real property	\$ 19,320,643,495	\$ 18,676,730,533	\$ 18,319,948,478	\$ 18,421,412,121	\$ 18,734,201,726	\$ 19,106,737,956	\$ 19,433,889,018	\$ 19,870,880,970	\$ 20,344,603,804	\$ 21,134,551,094
Debt Limit - 10% of total assessed valuation	1,932,064,350	1,867,673,053	1,831,994,848	1,842,141,212	1,873,420,173	1,910,673,796	1,943,388,902	1,987,088,097	2,034,460,380	2,113,455,109
Net debt applicable to debt limitation	829,621,927	877,060,431	818,068,050	912,700,343	914,299,379	988,381,839	1,065,983,734	1,079,595,115	988,038,371	1,086,293,856
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 1,102,442,422	\$ 990,612,622	\$ 1,013,926,798	\$ 929,440,869	\$ 959,120,794	\$ 922,291,955	\$ 877,405,167	\$ 907,492,982	\$ 1,046,422,009	\$ 1,027,161,253
Net debt percentage of debt limitation	42.94%	46.96%	44.65%	49.55%	48.80%	51.73%	54.85%	54.33%	48.57%	51.40%

**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 <sup>(1)</sup>	Operating Expenses Less Depreciation & Amortization <sup>(2)</sup>	Income Available for Debt Service	Debt Service			Coverage
				Principal	Interest	Total	
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
2014	82,078,002	34,466,877	47,611,125	7,250,000	15,630,219	22,880,219	2.08
2015	85,490,793	36,882,803	48,607,990	7,805,000	13,905,866	21,710,866	2.24
2016	83,103,038	32,731,817	50,371,221	8,750,000	16,612,870	25,362,870	1.99
2017	86,970,065	37,735,743	49,234,322	10,090,000	15,988,725	26,078,725	1.89
2018	89,419,996	34,889,820	54,530,176	13,860,000	14,376,733	28,236,733	1.93
2019	115,557,713	36,530,929	79,026,784	14,200,000	15,858,467	30,058,467	2.63
2020	95,843,067	36,671,425	59,171,642	13,830,000	15,044,375	28,874,375	2.05

Notes:

1. Includes operating revenue, plus interest income not capitalized.
2. Includes operating expenses, less depreciation/amortization and payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT).

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

Fiscal Year	Revenue Available for Debt Service <sup>(1)</sup>	Operating Expenses Less Depreciation & Amortization <sup>(2)</sup>	Debt Service					Coverage
			Income Available for Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Total		
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
2014	27,409,238	10,767,704	16,641,534	1,957,500	-	1,957,500		8.50
2015	28,241,721	10,581,959	17,659,762	2,490,000	-	2,490,000		7.09
2016	28,028,027	10,347,338	17,680,689	3,019,967	-	3,019,967		5.85
2017	29,246,659	12,826,121	16,420,538	3,488,443	-	3,488,443		4.71
2018	30,336,506	11,186,214	19,150,292	3,856,919	-	3,856,919		4.97
2019	31,582,034	11,291,981	20,290,053	4,525,669	-	4,525,669		4.48
2020	32,097,154	11,933,730	20,163,424	6,816,855	325,483	7,142,338		2.82

Notes:

1. Includes operating revenue, plus interest income not capitalized.
2. Includes operating expenses, less depreciation/amortization and payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT).

**City of Norfolk, Virginia**  
**Debt Capacity**  
**Schedule 7**  
**Ratio of Annual Debt Service Expenditures for General Bonded Debt and Other Debt**  
**Last Ten Years**  
**to Total General Expenditures**

Fiscal Year	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
	Principal on Serial Bonds								
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%		
2014	48,400,297	-	28,682,414	-	77,082,711	588,506,007	13.10%		
2015	49,212,914	-	26,896,108	-	76,109,022	593,478,745	12.82%		
2016	46,175,445	-	26,955,137	-	73,130,582	596,768,904	12.25%		
2017	50,663,318	-	27,149,634	-	77,812,952	618,253,753	12.59%		
2018	52,583,233	-	27,316,523	-	79,899,756	644,120,067	12.40%		
2019	49,121,542	-	32,211,611	-	81,333,153	661,339,027	12.30%		
2020	53,737,152	-	29,710,170	-	83,447,322	664,623,252	12.56%		

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.

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

Year	Population	Personal Income (000's)	Per Capita Personal Income	Civilian Labor Force Estimates	% Unemployed
2010	242,803	\$ 8,380,127	\$ 34,501	112,449	8.8%
2011	243,985	8,608,415	35,342	112,932	8.3%
2012	245,803	8,928,833	36,308	112,848	7.6%
2013	246,392	8,842,338	36,066	112,742	7.0%
2014	246,394	9,122,284	37,052	112,175	6.4%
2015	247,189	9,529,615	38,676	111,318	5.6%
2016	247,087	9,433,045	35,940	110,644	5.2%
2017	246,256	9,811,229	40,094	113,166	4.9%
2018	245,741	10,207,860	41,822	112,100	3.9%
2019	245,054	10,407,518	42,875	112,364	3.5%

Notes:

1. Population from the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia and U.S. Census Bureau. Population data was not available for 2020
2. Personal income and per capita personal income estimates from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data not available for 2020.
3. Unemployment rate and civilian labor force from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
4. All information on an average annual calendar year.

**City of Norfolk, Virginia**  
**Demographic and Economic Information**  
**Schedule 2**  
**Ten Largest Employers in Norfolk**  
**Current Year and Nine Years Ago**

Employer	Rank	
	2011	2020
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	5	5
Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters	6	6
Sentara Health Management		7
Eastern Virginia Medical School	8	8
Anthem		9
Norfolk State University	9	10
Norshipco	7	
Portfolio Recovery Associates	10	
Total Employment	90,948	140,487

**Notes:**

1. The source of the City's top ten employers is the Virginia Employment Commission.
2. The data for 2020 is the quarter ended December 2019, as that is the most current data available.
3. The source of the City's total employment is the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2011 and 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2020.
4. Each of the top 10 employers has 1,000+ employees. The actual number of employees for each employer was not available.

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

Fiscal Year	Residential Construction			Non-Residential Construction	
	Building Permits	Number of Units	Estimated Value (in thousands)	Building Permits	Estimated Value (in thousands)
2011	221	479	\$ 37,298	27	\$ 40,073
2012	268	371	39,360	26	116,401
2013	384	822	63,728	28	105,635
2014	432	1,393	93,072	33	37,575
2015	399	729	59,018	36	233,824
2016	384	894	74,377	20	91,171
2017	459	1,193	68,571	25	82,443
2018	346	597	54,899	15	118,459
2019	274	1,125	83,245	31	238,513
2020	405	1,182	87,820	26	282,015

Notes:

1. The source of residential and nonresidential construction is the City's Department of Planning and Community Development.
2. Non-residential construction includes commercial buildings, public buildings, schools, public utility buildings and miscellaneous structures.

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

	Calendar Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Goods-Producing Industries:</b>										
Construction	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.2
Manufacturing	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.1
<b>Service-Providing Industries:</b>										
Wholesale trade	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.1	2.0
Retail trade	12.8	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.3	11.7
Transportation and warehousing	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.7
Information	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3
Finance and insurance	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4
Professional and technical services	11.6	11.5	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.2
Management of companies and enterprises	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
Administrative, support and waste services	6.6	7.4	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.3	8.3	9.3	8.9
Educational services	16.1	15.9	16.0	16.1	15.9	15.6	15.4	15.0	19.1	18.9
Healthcare and social assistance	21.0	21.9	22.4	22.4	21.8	22.0	22.8	23.1	21.8	20.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9
Accommodation and food services	10.3	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.3	11.7
Public administration	13.9	14.2	14.4	12.7	12.4	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.3	18.4
Other services	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.6
<b>Total (adjusted for rounding)</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>141.0</b>

**Notes:**

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. This schedule includes data for the ten-year period 2010 - 2019 as calendar year. Calendar year data not available for 2020.

**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									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Governmental activities:										
General government	492	501	461	425	473	450	453	441	442	447
Judicial administration	12	10	13	12	10	10	10	10	11	12
Public safety										
Police	891	879	828	837	823	838	874	843	843	792
Fire	510	517	507	504	489	489	504	482	482	483
Other	90	90	77	76	76	74	70	65	65	61
Public works	431	427	395	388	369	383	387	379	379	274
Health and public assistance	532	534	709	697	697	715	710	686	686	642
Culture and recreational	512	501	459	456	429	442	446	455	455	434
Community development	137	142	94	96	103	128	132	131	131	130
Business-type activities:										
Water utility	289	289	266	273	265	262	259	258	258	250
Wastewater utility	103	104	99	99	95	94	92	91	91	90
Parking facilities	85	85	85	76	63	58	53	54	54	50
Storm Water utility <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Total full-time equivalent positions	4,084	4,079	3,993	3,937	3,892	3,941	3,990	3,895	3,895	3,756

**Note:**

1. Data obtained from the City's Human Resources Information System.
2. In Fiscal Year 2020, Storm Water transitioned to a proprietary fund. Employees in this fund were previously reported in Public Works.

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

<u>Function/Program</u>	Fiscal Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Police:										
Service calls	241,282	251,099	245,620	259,938	240,459	241,530	235,763	247,070	239,755	234,468
Arrests	27,930	29,080	27,073	25,850	21,404	19,364	17,938	19,382	19,499	17,276
Reports filed	30,507	28,649	28,035	26,060	26,039	27,322	27,287	24,168	23,286	23,082
Fire:										
Incidences (fires, EMS)	40,641	45,350	44,370	43,713	44,699	46,670	47,232	45,039	44,817	45,042
Highways and Streets:										
Streets resurfacing (miles)	67	139	53	76	26	41	78	77	74	72
Sanitation:										
Total solid waste collected and disposed (tons)	84,162	89,106	83,297	79,382	80,128	84,162	87,851	81,974	86,568	87,770
Water Utilities:										
Water delivered to water mains (gallons in thousands)	22,810,560	22,039,690	21,532,680	21,147,530	21,530,000	21,349,210	21,920,310	21,498,500	21,364,650	20,642,560
Total water consumption (gallons in thousands)	21,155,000	20,360,972	20,109,000	20,241,312	20,054,780	19,282,870	19,649,330	19,548,271	19,178,839	18,930,786
Percent of unmetered water	7.25%	7.62%	6.62%	4.29%	6.85%	9.68%	10.36%	9.07%	10.23%	8.29%
Average daily delivery (gallons in thousands)	62,494	60,217	58,994	57,938	59,000	58,320	60,060	59,900	59,890	56,400
Maximum daily pumpage (gallons in thousands)	80,200	76,310	74,640	74,890	88,970	67,610	72,220	81,000	69,940	69,400
Minimum daily pumpage (gallons in thousands)	52,350	50,070	49,890	48,030	51,110	51,010	48,120	50,000	49,790	48,630

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

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Public Safety:</b>										
Police Stations	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fire stations	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
<b>Education:</b>										
High schools	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Middle schools	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8
Elementary (Pre K - 8)	35	34	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Other educational facilities	5	6	6	6	7	10	10	10	10	10
Libraries	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
<b>Public Recreation:</b>										
Parks:										
Acreage	587	587	587	587	587	630	630	630	630	633
Regional parks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Neighborhood parks	71	71	71	71	71	72	72	72	72	73
Preserves and nature areas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nature education centers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Playgrounds	101	101	102	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
Hiking trails (miles)	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5
Recreation:										
Acreage	957	957	957	957	957	981	981	981	977	977
Recreational and senior centers	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	29
Swimming pools	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
Tennis courts	148	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	138	138
Baseball/softball diamonds	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Football/soccer fields	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Field hockey	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Basketball courts	203	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	199	199
Municipal beaches	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Municipal golf courses	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Public Services:</b>										
Transportation and Engineering:										
Streets (lane miles)	2,188	2,189	2,174	2,175	2,166	2,195	2,213	2,220	2,250	1,719
Sidewalks (miles)	968	968	968	887	887	902	902	906	909	895
Bridges	50	50	50	50	52	52	53	53	53	53
Signalized intersections	304	305	304	311	312	312	313	315	315	315
Street lights	31,277	31,132	31,138	31,138	31,269	31,289	32,081	32,121	32,786	34,286
<b>Utilities:</b>										
Water customer accounts	64,289	64,440	64,654	64,856	65,687	65,426	65,673	65,984	66,151	66,964
Miles of water main in the system	838	824	826	828	828	821	822	821	822	823
Capital assets (in '000)										
Water fund	\$ 448,407	\$ 470,466	\$ 480,999	\$ 487,577	\$ 503,659	\$ 533,746	\$ 561,297	\$ 566,863	\$ 570,315	\$ 575,825
Wastewater fund	198,842	214,308	229,891	238,931	249,210	261,039	266,307	272,992	280,035	290,103
Total utilities assets (in '000)	\$ 647,249	\$ 684,774	\$ 710,890	\$ 726,508	\$ 752,869	\$ 794,785	\$ 827,604	\$ 839,855	\$ 850,350	\$ 865,928
<b>Convention Center:</b>										
Meeting rooms	8	8	8	8	8	8	58	58	58	58
Meeting/ballroom space/exhibit (square feet)	68,130	68,130	68,130	68,130	68,130	68,130	118,879	118,879	118,879	129,379
<b>Parking Facilities:</b>										
Parking lots/garages	25	24	24	24	24	25	27	27	27	26
Parking meters	584	756	738	752	676	643	643	643	643	659
<b>Storm Water Management:</b>										
Miles of storm sewers	357	357	366	386	386	404	385	385	385	399

**City of Norfolk, Virginia  
Operating Information  
Schedule 4  
Water System Statistics  
As of June 30, 2020**

**Average Metered Consumption (million gallons per day)**

Fiscal Year	Norfolk Retail	Virginia Beach	U.S. Navy	Chesapeake	Total
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
2014	16.7	31.8	4.3	2.3	55.1
2015	16.8	30.8	5.0	2.3	54.9
2016	15.8	30.9	4.2	2.0	52.9
2017	15.7	31.5	4.6	2.1	53.9
2018	15.6	30.7	5.1	2.2	53.6
2019	15.5	30.2	4.9	2.0	52.6
2020	15.1	30.6	4.2	2.0	51.9

**Retail Customers' Average Annual Costs - Norfolk Retail**

Fiscal Year	Average Cost		
	Revenue	Volume (Mgal <sup>1</sup> )	(\$/Mgal <sup>1</sup> )
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
2014	34,920,000	6,092,000	5.73
2015	35,846,000	6,136,000	5.84
2016	35,288,000	5,769,000	6.12
2017	36,213,000	5,717,000	6.33
2018	37,929,000	5,702,000	6.65
2019	38,776,000	5,659,000	6.85
2020	39,330,000	5,516,000	7.13

**Wholesale Customers' Average Annual Costs - Virginia Beach**

Fiscal Year	Average Cost		
	Revenue	Volume (Mgal <sup>1</sup> )	(\$/Mgal <sup>1</sup> )
2011	\$ 28,703,000	12,307,800	2.33
2012	25,519,000	11,826,000	2.16
2013	22,643,000	11,739,000	1.93
2014	23,188,000	11,614,000	1.99
2015	23,771,000	11,257,000	2.11
2016	23,731,000	11,263,000	2.11
2017	24,722,000	11,489,000	2.15
2018	23,548,000	11,200,000	2.10
2019	25,158,000	11,015,000	2.28
2020	22,771,000	11,157,000	2.04

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

Fiscal Year	Average Cost		
	Revenue	Volume (Mgal <sup>1</sup> )	(\$/Mgal <sup>1</sup> )
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
2014	9,927,000	1,571,000	6.32
2015	12,017,000	1,838,000	6.54
2016	10,356,000	1,530,000	6.77
2017	11,710,000	1,662,000	7.05
2018	13,310,000	1,844,000	7.22
2019	13,315,000	1,774,000	7.51
2020	11,835,924	1,524,000	7.77

**Wholesale Customers' Average Annual Costs - Chesapeake**

Fiscal Year	Average Cost		
	Revenue	Volume (Mgal <sup>1</sup> )	(\$/Mgal <sup>1</sup> )
2011	\$ 4,299,000	803,000	5.35
2012	4,691,000	840,000	5.58
2013	5,099,000	897,500	5.68
2014	4,912,000	835,300	5.88
2015	5,009,000	823,800	6.08
2016	4,718,000	720,000	6.55
2017	5,100,000	781,000	6.53
2018	5,471,000	802,000	6.82
2019	5,148,000	718,000	7.17
2020	5,384,000	734,000	7.34

**Raw Water Consumption (million gallons per day)**

Fiscal Year	WTWA	Virginia Beach	Chesapeake	Total
2011	4.20	-	7.13	11.33
2012	5.40	-	7.21	12.61
2013	5.40	-	7.23	12.63
2014	5.65	-	7.11	12.76
2015	6.00	-	7.08	13.08
2016	6.75	-	7.10	13.85
2017	6.75	-	7.11	13.86
2018	7.50	-	7.06	14.56
2019	7.50	10.00	7.01	24.51
2020	8.25	10.00	7.01	25.26

**Wholesale Customers' Average Annual Costs - WTWA**

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Volume (Mgal <sup>(1)</sup> )	Average Cost
2011	\$ 1,762,950	1,533,000	\$ 1.15
2012	2,306,070	1,971,000	1.17
2013	2,384,910	1,971,000	1.21
2014	2,536,568	2,062,250	1.23
2015	2,737,500	2,190,000	1.25
2016	3,128,963	2,463,750	1.27
2017	3,128,963	2,463,750	1.27
2018	3,531,375	2,737,500	1.29
2019	3,586,125	2,737,500	1.31
2020	4,065,188	3,011,250	1.35

**Wholesale Customers' Average Annual Costs - Virginia Beach**

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Volume (Mgal <sup>(1)</sup> )	Average Cost
2011	\$ -	-	\$ -
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-
2019	2,371,100	1,825,000	1.31
2020	4,941,000	3,650,000	1.35

**Wholesale Customers' Average Annual Costs - Chesapeake**

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Volume (Mgal <sup>(1)</sup> )	Average Cost
2011	\$ 2,989,952	2,602,450	1.15
2012	3,090,236	2,631,650	1.17
2013	3,202,788	2,638,950	1.21
2014	3,191,564	2,595,150	1.23
2015	3,240,364	2,584,200	1.25
2016	3,302,111	2,591,500	1.27
2017	3,301,122	2,595,150	1.27
2018	3,330,149	2,576,900	1.29
2019	3,352,605	2,558,650	1.31
2020	3,465,383	2,558,650	1.35

<sup>(1)</sup> "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, 2018 - June 30, 2019

July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020

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.

**City of Norfolk, Virginia**  
**Operating Information**  
**Schedule 5**  
**Wastewater System Statistics**  
**As of June 30, 2020**

**The Wastewater System**

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

Approximate population served	242,234 citizens
Total wastewater pumping stations	141 pump stations
Miles of gravity wastewater mains	682 miles
Miles of wastewater force mains	54 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 Robert Carter 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:

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Retail Rate</b>
2019	\$4.30 per 100 cubic feet
2020	\$4.47 per 100 cubic feet
Thereafter	4.0% annual increases each July 1

**Largest Users**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Entity</b>	<b>Usage (CCF)</b>
1	Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority	472,493
2	BAE Systems	135,110
3	Old Dominion University	135,056
4	Sentara Norfolk General	121,273
5	Norfolk State University	79,317

**Operating Income**

	<b>Fiscal Year 2018</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2019</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2020</b>
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 30,315,078	\$ 31,309,706	\$ 31,817,215
Total Operating Expenses	<u>18,039,472</u>	<u>18,280,874</u>	<u>19,190,658</u>
Total Operating Income	<u>\$ 12,275,606</u>	<u>\$ 13,028,832</u>	<u>\$ 12,626,557</u>

**City of Norfolk, Virginia  
Operating Information  
Schedule 6  
Parking System Statistics  
As of June 30, 2020**

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

Time	Hourly Rates	Time	Hourly Rates
0 to 1 Hour	\$1.50	6 PM to 9 PM/Collect-On-Entry	\$3.00
1 to 2 Hours	\$3.00	9 PM to 3 AM/Collect-On-Entry	\$5.00
2 to 3 Hours	\$4.50	Special Event Rate/Collect-On-Entry	\$5.00
3 to 4 Hours	\$6.00		
4 to 5 Hours	\$7.50		
5 to 6 Hours	\$9.00		
6 to 7 Hours	\$10.50		
7 to 8 Hours	\$12.00		
Maximum Daily Rate (up to 24 Hours)	\$13.00		
Lost Ticket/Per Day	\$13.00		

**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	\$0.45 per 15 minutes
Tier 2	All remaining downtown areas with meters	\$0.35 per 15 minutes
Education Lot	Corner of St. Paul's Boulevard and City Hall Avenue	\$0.50 per 30 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 <sup>st</sup> , 43 <sup>rd</sup> , 45 <sup>th</sup> , 46 <sup>th</sup> , 47 <sup>th</sup> Street and Monarch Way	\$0.50 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	\$25.00	No Parking - This Side	\$30.00
Overtime Parking - Time Zone	40.00	No Stopping Zone	40.00
Overtime Parking - Meter Feeding	30.00	Restricted City Lot	35.00
No Parking	40.00	Handicapped Parking	255.00
No Parking - Fire Hydrant	75.00	Taxi Stand	40.00
No Parking - Cross Walk	40.00	Blocking Driveway	35.00
No Parking - Loading Zone	35.00	Overnight Parking	30.00
No Parking - Here to Corner	35.00	Parking off of Roadway	40.00
No Parking - Facing Wrong Way	30.00	Blocking Fire Lane	105.00
No Parking - Bus Stop	40.00		
No Parking - Street Cleaning	45.00		

**Parking Fines**

Fiscal Year	Parking Tickets Issued	Revenue	Collection Rate
2011	62,731	\$ 2,062,060	82%
2012	58,928	2,169,813	87%
2013	56,751	1,822,693	85%
2014	57,409	2,382,072	100%
2015	46,593	2,292,227	94%
2016	41,850	2,153,328	87%
2017	39,542	1,956,999	82%
2018	36,990	2,089,907	87%
2019	35,582	1,481,645	76%
2020	29,142	1,207,960	73%

**Additional Information**

1) Parking Facilities Fund Annual Budget is contained in the City of Norfolk Approved Operating Budget.

July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019

July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020

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

# **COMPLIANCE**

## **SECTION**





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# **SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS**





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**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

<u>Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Entity/ Program Title</u>	<u>CFDA Number</u>	<u>Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number</u>	<u>Federal Expenditures (\$)</u>	<u>Program Total (\$)</u>	<u>Passed Through to Sub-Recipients (\$)</u>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>					
<u>Pass-through Payments:</u>					
<u>Virginia Department of Agriculture</u>					
School Breakfast Program (Child Nutrition Cluster) - 1	10.553	N/A	2,980,169		
National School Lunch Program (Child Nutrition Cluster) - 2	10.555	N/A	6,690,081		
Special Milk Program for Children (Child Nutrition Cluster)	10.556	N/A	1,049,454		
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	N/A	495,150		
Summer Food Service Program for Children (Child Nutrition Cluster)	10.559	N/A	2,252,204		
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	10.582	N/A	235,670		
<u>Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice</u>					
School Breakfast Program (Child Nutrition Cluster) - 1	10.553	N/A	40,779		
National School Lunch Program (Child Nutrition Cluster) - 2	10.555	N/A	64,095		
<u>Virginia Department of Social Services</u>					
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster)	10.561	0010119, 0030119, 0040119, 0050119, 0010120, 0030120, 0040120, 0050120	4,233,985		
1 - Total for School Breakfast Program (10.553)				3,020,948	
2 - Total for National School Lunch Program (10.555)				6,754,176	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</b>					
<u>Direct Payments:</u>					
Competitive Grants: Promoting K-12 Student Achievement at Military-Connected Schools	12.556		594,457		
Community Investment	12.600		870,347		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<u>Direct Payments:</u>					
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants (CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster)	14.218		4,916,689		670,669
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231		404,187		
Shelter Plus Care	14.238		464,300		
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239		1,878,173		1,717,420
<u>Pass-through Payments:</u>					
<u>Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development</u>					
National Resilient Disaster Recovery Competition	14.272	16-NDR-01	19,755,373		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</b>					
<u>Pass-through Payments:</u>					
<u>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</u>					
Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief - Coastal Resiliency Grants	15.153	N/A	13,791		
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	15.663	0318.18.062532	1,894		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>					
<u>Direct Payments:</u>					
Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence and Abuse of Women Later in Life	16.528		15,134		
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	16.585		68,402		
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	16.606		25,214		
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710		228,171		
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant - 3	16.738		128,892		
National Prison Rape Statistics Program	16.739		133,621		
Children of Incarcerated Parents	16.831		159,074		
Equitable Sharing Program	16.922		79,678		
<u>Pass-through Payments:</u>					
<u>Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services</u>					
Services for Trafficking Victims	16.320	N/A	6,714		
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	20-A4071VP18	145,662		
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	16.588	20-Z8576VV18, 20-Y9223VA19	628,971		
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	16.593	20-A4785RD16	10,655		
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant - 3	16.738	20-A4924AD16, 20-A4925AD16	20,694		
3 - Total for Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (16.738)				149,586	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</b>					
<u>Pass-through Payments:</u>					
<u>Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles</u>					
State and Community Highway Safety (Highway Safety Cluster)	20.600	FSC-2020-50204-20204 FSC-2019-59098-9098	31,888		
Alcohol and Open Container Requirements	20.607	154AL-2020-50205-20205 M6OT-2019-59096-9096	50,327		
<u>Virginia Department of Transportation</u>					
Highway Planning and Construction (Highway Planning and Construction Cluster)	20.205	UPC 102950, UPC 105592, UPC 106290, UPC 108796, UPC 108797, UPC 109312, UPC 109565, UPC 109568, UPC 112758, UPC 112759 UPC 113509, UPC 113866, UPC 114721	2,412,655		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY</b>					
<u>Pass-through Payments:</u>					
<u>Virginia Department of Accounts</u>					
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	N/A	677,220		

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

<u>Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Entity/ Program Title</u>	<u>CFDA Number</u>	<u>Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number</u>	<u>Federal Expenditures (\$)</u>	<u>Program Total (\$)</u>	<u>Passed Through to Sub-Recipients (\$)</u>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</b>					
<u>Direct Payments:</u>					
Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements	66.818		178,676		
<u>Pass-through Payments:</u>					
<b>Virginia Resources Authority</b>					
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds (Clean Water State Revolving Fund Cluster)	66.458	C-515619E-01, C-515574E-01 C-515593E-01, C-515565GE-02 C-515591-02	8,819,744		
Chesapeake Bay Program	66.466	0603.19.065939	1,894		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>					
<u>Direct Payments:</u>					
Impact Aid	84.041		3,212,863		
Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities	84.369		237,263		
<u>Pass-through Payments:</u>					
<b>Virginia Department of Education</b>					
Adult Education - Basic Grants to States	84.002	V002A100047	271,916		
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	S017A030046	15,968,629		
Title I State Agency Program for Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth	84.013	S013A160046	93,512		
Special Education - Grants to States (Special Education Cluster)	84.027	H027A170107	7,271,668		
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	V048A170046	661,410		
Special Education - Preschool Grants (Special Education Cluster)	84.173	H173A170112	227,031		
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84.196	G11810	10,612		
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	APF60565	105,502		
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	S365A170046	154,484		
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	S367A170044	2,393,120		
Preschool Development Grants	84.419	S419B150010	182,459		
Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.424	S424A170048	331,215		
<b>Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services</b>					
Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	N/A	242,085		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</b>					
<u>Direct Payments:</u>					
COVID-19 - National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	93.889		78,938		
HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	93.914		5,536,880		4,147,996
<u>Pass-through Payments:</u>					
<b>Virginia Department of Social Services</b>					
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness	93.150	0950118, 0950119	137,747		
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556		137,781		
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	0400119, 0400120	3,429,110		
Refugee and Entrant Assistance - State Administered Programs	93.566	500120	5,517		
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568	0600419, 0600420	605,211		
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF Cluster)	93.596	0760119, 0760120	588,466		
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program	93.599	9160119	412		
Adoption Incentive Payments	93.603	1130117	1,313		
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	0900118, 0900119	8,091		
Foster Care - Title IV-E	93.658	1100119, 1100120	2,493,973		
Adoption Assistance	93.659	1120119, 1120120	2,602,738		
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	1000119, 1000120	3,107,817		
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674	9150118, 9150119	33,602		
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	0540119, 0540120	76,394		
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid Cluster)	93.778	1200119, 1200120	4,459,778		
<b>Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services</b>					
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services - Projects of Regional and National Significance	93.243	N/A	188,418		
Opioid STR	93.788	N/A	392,713		
Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	93.958	N/A	233,369		
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959	N/A	1,918,364		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</b>					
<u>Direct Payments:</u>					
Port Security Grant Program	97.056		199,385		
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER)	97.083		423,537		
<u>Pass-through Payments:</u>					
<b>Virginia Department of Emergency Management</b>					
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039	FMA-PJ-03-VA-2016-005, FEMA-DR-4262-VA-004, FEMA-DR-4262-VA-016	1,663,052		
<u>Emergency Management Performance Grants</u>					
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.042	8217	1,933		
	97.067	8232, 8260	240,142		
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES</b>			<u>\$ 120,782,535</u>		<u>\$ 6,597,764</u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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**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	\$ 25,640,010
Non-major governmental funds	37,861,520
Total revenues from federal government	<u>63,501,530</u>

**Component Unit - School Board**

Total Federal Grants Awarded	\$ 46,570,248
Other Federal Amounts not reported on SEFA	
Direct Payments:	
Total - Norfolk Public Schools	46,570,248
CSA Pool - Medicaid Adjustment	
<b>Total federal financial assistance reported in basic financial statements</b>	<u>\$ 110,071,778</u>

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

Enterprise - VRA Loan - Wastewater Fund & Storm Water Fund	8,819,744
VDOT	-
Human Services	3,447,715
CDBG	443,247
Federal awards not reported on the SEFA:	
Norfolk Public Schools Direct Payments	(1,082,545)
Build America Bond Interest Rate Subsidy	(2,040,811)
Recognition of DOD Revenue	
Other reconciling items	
Grant funds recorded as revenue in financial statements, not on schedule of federal awards	1,123,407
<b>Total federal awards</b>	<u>\$ 120,782,535</u>

**Reconciliation to Exhibit A-3**

Revenues from federal government	\$ 63,501,530
Revenues from Commonwealth of Virginia	135,132,580
<b>Total intergovernmental revenue</b>	<u>\$ 198,634,110</u>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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**4. Clusters**

Clustered programs for the year ended June 30, 2020 were as follows:

<b>Grant Program / Cluster</b>	<b>CFDA Number</b>	<b>Federal Expenditures</b>
School Breakfast Program	10.553	\$ 3,020,948
National School Lunch Program	10.555	6,754,176
Special Milk Program for Children	10.556	1,049,454
Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	2,252,204
<b>Total Child Nutrition Cluster</b>		<b>\$ 13,076,782</b>
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	4,233,985
<b>Total SNAP Cluster</b>		<b>\$ 4,233,985</b>
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	4,916,689
<b>Total CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster</b>		<b>\$ 4,916,689</b>
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	2,412,655
<b>Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster</b>		<b>\$ 2,412,655</b>
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	31,888
<b>Total Highway Safety Cluster</b>		<b>\$ 31,888</b>
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds	66.458	8,819,744
<b>Total Clean Water State Revolving Fund Cluster</b>		<b>\$ 8,819,744</b>
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	7,271,668
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	227,031
<b>Total Special Education Cluster</b>		<b>\$ 7,498,699</b>
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	93.596	588,466
<b>Total CCDF Cluster</b>		<b>\$ 588,466</b>
Medical Assistance Program - Administrative	93.778	4,459,778
<b>Total Medicaid Cluster</b>		<b>\$ 4,459,778</b>

**CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

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**5. Virginia Resources Authority Loans**

The City reports on the Schedule of Federal Awards, loan proceeds drawn from the Virginia Resources Authority. The loans are a pass-through award from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and administered by the Virginia Resources Authority Department of Environmental Quality. The balances at the end of the fiscal year 2020 are as follows:

<b>Loan number</b>	<b>June 30, 2019 VRA Loan Balances</b>	<b>Disbursements Made During FY 2020</b>	<b>Total Loan Amount Disbursed</b>	<b>Total Amount Available to be Drawn</b>	<b>June 30, 2020 Outstanding Loan Balances</b>
C-515574E-01	6,216,133	108,095	6,324,228	175,772	6,324,228
C-515593E-01	3,832,680	2,729,837	6,562,517	937,483	6,562,517
C-515619E-01	-	4,185,437	4,185,437	5,814,563	4,185,437
C-515565GE-02	2,052,454	90,513	2,142,967	262,824	2,142,967
C-515591-02	987,972	31,642	1,019,614	98,111	1,019,614
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 13,089,239</b>	<b>\$ 7,145,524</b>	<b>\$ 20,234,763</b>	<b>\$ 7,288,753</b>	<b>\$ 20,234,763</b>

**6. Indirect Cost Rate**

For the Fiscal Year 2020, the City did not use the 10 percent de minimis cost rate for indirect cost billings to federal grants where an indirect cost is permitted. The City develops an indirect cost rate with the cost allocation plan that is used by the Department of Human Services for indirect cost billings.



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# **OTHER REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**





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**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 the City Council  
City of Norfolk, Virginia  
Norfolk, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, 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, 2020, 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 15, 2020. The City's financial statements include the operations of the Norfolk Public Schools and Norfolk Economic Development Authority for the year ended June 30, 2020. This report does not include operations of these entities because these entities engaged for their own separate audit in accordance with Government Auditing Standards.

**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) as a basis for designing 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 a 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. 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 under Government Auditing Standards.

### **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* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

The logo consists of the company name "CliftonLarsonAllen LLP" written in a stylized, cursive, black font.

**CliftonLarsonAllen LLP**

Arlington, Virginia  
December 15, 2020



CliftonLarsonAllen LLP  
CLAconnect.com

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

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

### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited City of Norfolk, Virginia's (the City) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB 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, 2020. 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 federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards 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 the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance 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.

### ***Opinion on Each Major Federal Program***

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 major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

### **Other Matters**

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2020-001. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

The City's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The City's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

### **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 the Uniform Guidance, 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.

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 a 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. 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.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section 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 have not been identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2020-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

The City's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The City's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

The Honorable Members of City Council  
City of Norfolk, Virginia

**Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance**

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, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. We issued our report thereon dated December 15, 2020, 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 basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic 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 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 expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

*CliftonLarsonAllen LLP*

**CliftonLarsonAllen LLP**

Arlington, Virginia  
April 15, 2021



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**CITY OF NORFOLK**  
**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**  
**YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

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**SECTION I – SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS**

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***Financial Statements***

1. Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified		
2. Internal control over financial reporting:			
• Material weakness(es) identified?	_____	yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	_____	yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none reported
3. Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	_____	yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no

***Federal Awards***

1. Internal control over major federal programs:			
• Material weakness(es) identified?	_____	yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	yes	_____ none reported
2. Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major federal programs:	Unmodified		
3. Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	yes	_____ no

***Identification of Major Federal Programs***

<b>CFDA Number(s)</b>	<b>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</b>
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program (TANF Cluster)
93.667	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)
93.778	Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid Cluster)

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:

\$ 3,000,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

yes \_\_\_\_\_ no

**CITY OF NORFOLK  
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

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**SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS**

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None

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**SECTION III – FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS**

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**2020-001:**

Federal agency: Department of Health and Human Services

Federal program title: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

CFDA Number: 93.558

Pass-Through Agency: Virginia Department of Social Services

Pass-Through Number(s): None

Recipient: City of Norfolk

Award Period: July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020

Type of Finding: Significant Deficiency in Internal Control over Compliance, Noncompliance

**Criteria or specific requirement:**

The non-Federal entity must: (a) Establish and maintain effective internal controls over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in “Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government” issued by the Comptroller General of the United States or the “Internal Control Integrated Framework”, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

**Condition:**

During our eligibility testing of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, for one out of 40 participants, the Department of Human Services was unable to provide the required birth certificate and the school attendance verification form.

**Context:**

There was one instance in which required documents were not maintained that would demonstrate whether the participant was eligible for TANF benefits.

**Questioned Costs:**

Indeterminable; As the City is the administrator of these local funds and the Commonwealth of Virginia provides payments directly to the program participants, we were unable to determine if there were questioned costs in relation to this finding.

**Cause:**

The case record documentation did not properly maintain two of the required elements due to an oversight and the issue was not identified in the review process.

**Effect:**

We were unable to determine if the respective participant was properly determined eligible to receive program benefits.

**CITY OF NORFOLK  
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

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**SECTION III – FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)**

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**Recommendation:**

We recommend that the Department of Human Services adhere to its current policies and procedures to ensure that documentation supporting program requirements is maintained and readily available for review.

**Views of responsible officials:**

The City office responsible for the maintenance of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program's required supporting documentation will enhance existing policies and procedures as well as administrative oversight to ensure required documents are appropriately maintained. Monitoring of error rate measures will be increased to identify trends and appropriate feedback will be provided timely. The team will work to interpret federal policies clearly, will review training materials for accuracy, and will meet with eligibility workers more frequently to provide targeted training. The City recognizes the importance of and is committed to ongoing quality improvement and working to improve internal controls that ensure compliance.

**CITY OF NORFOLK  
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

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**SECTION IV – FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA**

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None



City of Norfolk  
810 Union Street  
Norfolk, Virginia 23510  
[www.Norfolk.gov](http://www.Norfolk.gov)

*A Publication of the City of Norfolk, Virginia*