Comprehensive Annual Financial Report



Year Ended June 30, 2019

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Year Ended June 30, 2019

PREPARED BY:

Pon Yusuf, Director of Finance

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



CITY OF MANASSAS PARK

City Hall • One Park Center Court • Manassas Park, Virginia 20111-2395 (703) 335-8800 • Fax (703) 335-0053 www.cityofmanassaspark.us Mayor: Jeanette Rishell Vice Mayor: Preston Banks

Council Members: Hector Cendejas Haseeb Javed Mariam Machado Alanna Mensing Donald Shuemaker

City Manager: Laszlo A. Palko

Director of Finance: Pon Chen Yusuf

To the Honorable Governing Body of the City of Manassas Park, Virginia:

The comprehensive annual financial report of the City of Manassas Park for the year ended June 30, 2019 is hereby submitted as mandated by both local ordinances and state statutes. These ordinances and statutes require that the City of Manassas Park issue annually a report on its financial position and activity, and that an independent firm of certified public accountants audit this report. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with management. 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 the various funds and component units of the City of Manassas Park. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City of Manassas Park's activities have been included.

The comprehensive annual report is presented in four sections: introductory, financial, statistical, and compliance. The introductory section, which is unaudited, includes this letter of transmittal; an organizational chart and a list of the City of Manassas's principal elected and appointed officials. The financial section includes Independent Auditors' Report, Management's Discussion and Analysis, the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and supporting schedules. The statistical section, which is unaudited, includes selected financial and demographic information, generally presented on a multi-year basis.

The City of Manassas Park is required to undergo an annual single audit in conformity with the provisions of the Single Audit Act of 1984 (as amended in 1997) and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's Uniform Guidance. Information related to this single audit, including a schedule of expenditures of federal awards, the regulations, and a schedule of findings and questioned costs are included in the compliance section of this report.

Robinson, Farmer, and Cox Associates, Certified Public Accountants, were engaged to audit the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended FY2016, FY2017, FY2018, and FY2019. They have issued an unmodified opinion on the City of Manassas Park's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2017 and those for the year ended June 30, 2018. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The City of Manassas Park (see the map below) is located within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The City is 2.53 square miles in size and has a population of about 17,000 people. Manassas Park was incorporated as an independent city in 1975, the last such incorporation to occur in Virginia. Previously, Manassas Park was a town within Prince William County. The City is primarily residential in nature, however contains a mix of industrial, retail, and office properties in the city core, and in close proximity to interstate and railway transportation into the heart of the Greater Metropolitan DC area. The Manassas Park School System is comprised of: Cougar Elementary School, Manassas Park Middle School, Manassas Park Elementary School, and Manassas Park High School. The City was recognized as one of Virginia's 20 safest cities (Safewise 2019).



Manassas Park City, VA

A seven-member Governing Body (see their photos presented below) governs the City. Six council members are elected to staggered, four-year terms. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term. The Governing Body is responsible for establishing tax rates, appropriating funds, and setting municipal policies and appointing certain City officials. The Governing Body appoints a City Clerk, City Attorney, City Assessor and City Manager. The City Manager serves at the pleasure of the Governing Body and is responsible for the execution of policies approved by the Governing Body, including making recommendation for changes to municipal policies, preparing proposed budgets, administrating City staff, and managing day-to-day operations.

Below is a photo of the seven-member Governing Body of the City of Manassas Park:



The financial reporting entity (the government) includes all funds of the primary government (i.e., the City of Manassas Park as legally defined), as well as all of its component units. The government provides a full range of services including police and fire protection; sanitation services; the construction and maintenance of highways, streets, and infrastructure; recreational activities; cultural events; and welfare services.

Component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable. Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the combined 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 discretely presented component unit included in this report is the Manassas Park School Board. Additionally, the Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation venture in which the City has an equity interest. However, the Industrial Development Authority, a related organization of the City of Manassas Park and the Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority, a jointly governed organization, has not met the established criteria for inclusion in the reporting entity, and accordingly are excluded from this report.

CHANGE MANAGEMENT

In FY2016 and leading into FY2017, the City had a perfect storm. The City was subjected to several delays in completing recent audits and the related financial statements because of several unforeseen circumstances beyond the control of the City. In October of 2015, Bright, the formerly financial system, crashed. The City lost financial data and had to reconstruct the financial history. Then, due to construction related issues, City offices were evacuated and staff was relocated in the fall of 2015. Soon after the relocation, the City suffered a catastrophic failure of its accounting system. Following these circumstances, the City had significant changes in senior management and enlisted a new accounting firm to provide the City with audit services of the City's financial statements. The result of these circumstances had been that the preparation of the City's audit had been delayed. The City was diligently pursuing the completion of its audit and has completed its audit for FY2016-FY2017 in October of 2018, the FY2018 audit in February of 2019, and the FY2019 audit on schedule.

In addition to being current with the current fiscal year's audit, the City was informed that both Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and Moody's reinstated the City's credit rating in late October of 2019 to where it was last year. Other good changes include the establishment of the new fiscal management and the release from the state fiscal distress declaration.

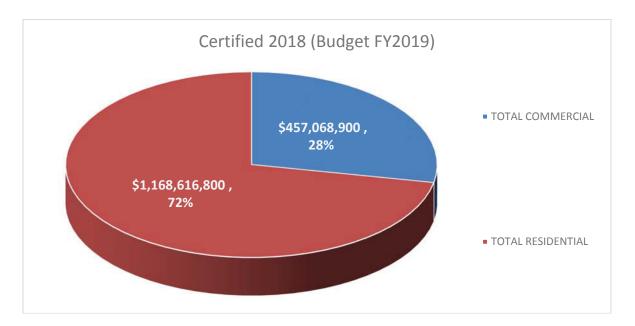
During the fiscal year, the City had many changes in staff and management. All changes were unavoidable but necessary. Laszlo Palko, the City Manager, joined the City in June of 2017. In November of 2016, Pon Chen Yusuf joined the City as Director of Finance.

Mr. Palko came to City of Manassas Park from Lovettsville after serving two tours with the U.S. Army in Afghanistan. He has degrees in criminal justice, psychology, international relations and public policy, public administration and financial management, and has worked as a corporate analyst with IBM and Booz Allen Hamilton. His Master of Public Administration degree is from Harvard University.

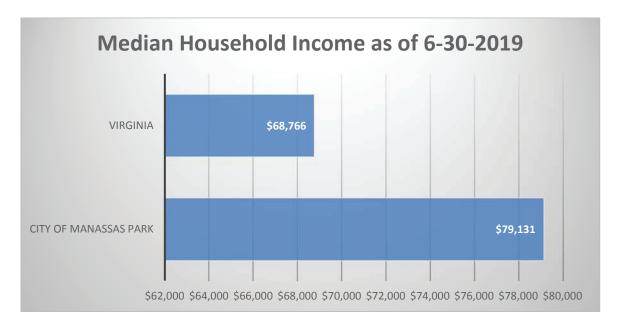
Ms. Yusuf came to City of Manassas Park from Fairfax County Public Schools. She holds many professional certifications. Namely, she is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), Master Government Treasurer (MGT), Chartered Global Management Accountant (CGMA), and Certified in Financial Forensics (CFF). She has a Master in Accounting / Taxation from the George Washington University School of Business.

LOCAL ECONOMY

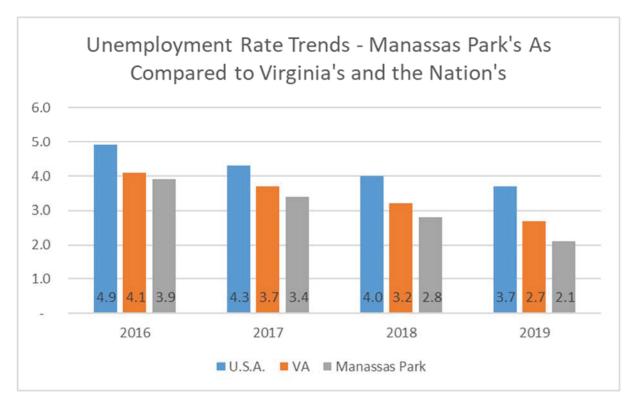
The City has built a viable community with a strong tax base of small businesses, a good quality educational system, and an attractive community that thousands are choosing to call home. The tax base is primarily residential (\$1.1 billion or approximately 72%).



The recent US Census shows Manassas Park residents as of June 2019 with a median household income of \$79,131 (2017 dollars), favorably compared to the State of Virginia of \$68,766, up from \$66,149 the prior year. See the graph below.



The City's unemployment rate was 2.1% as of June 2019, which was less that the State's unemployment rate of 2.7% and the national unemployment rate of 3.7%.



Below is a chart of historical treasury rates and a comparative table of real estate assessment for 2016 to 2019 to show an upward change in almost all classifications and that residential values represented about 72% of the total assessment value. The graphical presentation of historical treasury rates for both short- and long-term and their changes helped explain the directional change of the real estate assessment value and the City's financial performance and its local economy. Included here also is a graphical presentation of real estate trends and forecast along with the 2019 real estate. assessment growth consistent with the budget planning for the year.



	2017	2018	2019	% Change	2019	\$ Amount	
Real Property Classification	Assessments	Assessments	Assessments	in FY 20	% of Total	0f Change in 2019	
	2	3				4	
Locally-assessed Taxable Real Property							
Residential Real Property							
Single Family Detached Home (Class 10)	\$722,414,600	\$756,457,200	\$797,024,500	5.36%	46.8%	\$40,567,300	
Single Family Townhouse (Class 20)	287,069,000	296,485,000	310,130,500	4.60%	18.4%	\$13,645,500	
Residential Condominium (Class 30)	109,286,200	114,933,500	123,584,900	7.53%	7.1%	\$8,651,400	
Subtotal Residential	1,118,769,800	1,167,875,700	1,230,739,900	5.38%	72.3%	62,864,200	
Vacant Land - Residential (Class 60 & 69)	520,000	520,000	546,500	5.10%	0.0%	\$26,500	
Total Residential Real Property	1,119,289,800	1,168,395,700	1,231,286,400	5.38%	72.3%	62,890,700	
Commercial/Industrial Real Property							
Commercial (Class 41, 43, 44, 47 & 48)	84,479,700	92,595,500	95,081,400	2.68%	5.7%	\$2,485,900	
Multi-family Apartment (Class 42, 45 & Neigh. 2001)	204,286,600	228,161,100	227,721,000	-0.19%	14.1%	-\$440,100	
Industrial (Class 40, 50 & 52)	109,247,900	115,703,600	121,826,200	5.29%	7.2%	\$6,122,600	
Vacant Land - Commercial (Class 63)	3,429,700	4,808,200	5,048,700	5.00%	0.3%	\$240,500	
Vacant Land - Industrial (Class 65)	6,018,800	6,018,800	6,320,500	5.01%	0.4%	\$301,700	
Total Commercial/Industrial Real Property	407,462,700	447,287,200	455,997,800	1.95%	27.7%	8,710,600	
Total Locally-assessed Taxable Real Property	1,526,752,500	9.8% 1,615,682,900	1,687,284,200	4.43%	0 100.0%	88,930,400	

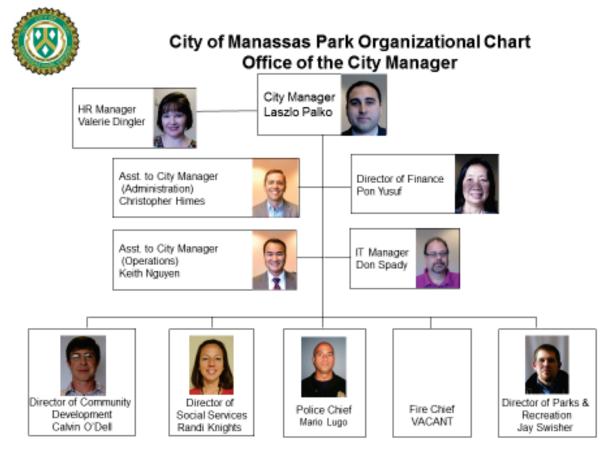
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The management of the City of Manassas Park is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls to ensure the protection of the City assets. In developing and evaluating the City of Manassas Park's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal accounting controls. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: (1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and (2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. The current financial management focus is on cash and debt management.

OTHER INFORMATION

Acknowledgements

Without the leadership and support of the Mayor, Governing Body and City Manager, The preparation of this report would not have been possible. The preparation of this annual financial report could not have been accomplished without the support of appointed / elected officials and staff, School Board Finance Director, and the members of their staff. Staff efforts over the past years toward reconstructing historical data in support of the accounting and financial reporting systems of the City of Manassas Park have led substantially to the improved quality of the information being reported by the City of Manassas Park. Below is the Organizational Photo Chart of the City of Manassas Park Administration Team:



Updated June 2019

Sincerely,

Pyusuf

Pon Chen Yusuf

June 30, 2019

Governing Body

Jeanette Rishell, Mayor

Preston Banks, Vice-Mayor

Alanna Mensing

Hector Cendejas

Miriam Machado

Donald Shuemaker

Haseeb Javed

Other Officials

Laszlo Palko, City Manager

Lana A. Conner, City Clerk

Debra D. Wood, Commissioner of the Revenue

Patricia Trimble, Treasurer

Dr. Bruce McDade, Superintendent of Schools

FINANCIAL SECTION



ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Honorable Members of City Council City of Manassas Park, Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Manassas Park, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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; 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 Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. 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 discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Manassas Park, Virginia, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2019, the City adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement 88 *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements* and early implemented GASB No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period.* Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding on pages 4-13, 111-115, and 116-135 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. The budgetary comparison information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Supplementary and Other Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information: (Continued)

The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules, supporting schedule 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 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 combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules, supporting schedule and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 29, 2019, on our consideration of the City of Manassas Park, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Manassas Park, Virginia'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 the City of Manassas Park, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associases

Fredericksburg, Virginia November 29, 2019

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CITY OF MANASSAS PARK Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) offers readers of the City of Manassas Park's financial statements a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2019. This information should be considered in conjunction with information provided in the letter of transmittal.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The City's net position reported the excess of its assets over its liabilities at June 30, 2019 by \$1.6 million. This reflected the net position invested in capital assets of \$1.8 million, net of the deficit unrestricted amount of \$0.2 million. The negative unrestricted balance of \$(0.2) million may not be used. The School Board reported a net negative position of \$(5.6) million, the net effect of the \$30.7 million investment in capital assets and the \$(36.3) million deficit in unrestricted position (Exhibit 1).

- The Primary Government's net position increased by \$2.6 million and the School Board's net position increased by \$4.5 million. (See "Change in net position" on Exhibit 2)
- The unassigned balance of the General Fund increased to \$6.0 million, from \$5.6 million (See "Total fund balances less Non-spendable" on Exhibit 3). Additionally, the Fund had total revenues of \$43.1 million. (See Exhibit 4).
- Net position of governmental activities increased to \$1.6 million from \$(0.4) million while net position of business-type activities increased to \$17.3 million from \$16.8 million. (See Exhibit 2)
- For the fiscal year ended on June 30, the City's long-term obligation of governmental activities decreased by \$6.9 million in General Obligation Bonds, \$397,350 in Capital Leases and \$55,000 in State Literary Fund Loans. See Note 7 on Long-Term Obligations. Every year the Police Department budgets \$250k for a 5-year capital leasing vehicle that is on a five year asset management replacement plan.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management's Discussion and Analysis serves as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements that include the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. Other supplementary information is also provided in addition to the basic financial statements.

ASSETS:	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2018 vs. FY 2019
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.0	4.5	-0.6
Investments	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internal balances			0.0
Receivables - property taxes	1.8	1.5	0.3
Receivables - accounts receivable	1.2	0.6	0.6
Due from other governments	1.2	1.5	-0.3
Due from School Board	0.7		0.7
Prepaid items	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total Current Assets	<u>9.0</u>	<u>8.3</u>	0.0 0.7
Noncurrent Assets			
Land	5.6	5.6	0.0
Intangibles	0.1	0.1	0.0
Infrastructure	9.9	10.7	-0.7
Utility plan and equipment			0.0
Buildings and improvements	30.8	31.7	-0.9
Equipment	2.6	2.7	-0.1
Jointly owned assets	41.6	46.4	-4.8
Construction in progress	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total Capital Assets	91.1	97.4	<u>0.3</u> -6.3
Total assets	100.1	105.7	-5.5

The City's total assets of about \$100.1 million decreased by \$5.5 million with the capital assets down by about \$6.3 million. The disposition of \$6.3 million was driven mainly by the \$4.8 million reduction in the jointly owned assets.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements, similar to those used by private-sector companies, report information about the City. One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is; "Is the City as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which are the government-wide statements, report information about City finances as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities on the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. These statements combine short-term spendable resources with capital assets and long-term obligations.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report the City's net position and changes in assets. One can think of the City's net position—the difference between assets and liabilities—as a way to measure the City's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position help determine whether the City's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the City is divided into the following:

Governmental activities - Most of the City's basic services are reported here: general government, public safety, public works, health and welfare, parks and recreation, and community development. These activities are primarily funded with property taxes, other taxes and intergovernmental revenue.

Business-type activities - The financial activities of the water and sewer, solid waste management, and storm water enterprises are reported here. The City charges a fee to customers to cover all or most of the cost of services it provides for these activities.

Component unit - The City also includes a separate legal entity, the School Board, in its report. While legally separate, the School Board does not have a taxing authority and depends financially on the City to fund its debt service and annual operations beyond its funding from federal and state.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on the basic financial statements section of this report.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Traditional readers of government financial statements will find the fund financial statement presentation more familiar. The focus is on the City's chief operating fund and its major funds. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses fund accounting to demonstrate and ensure fiscal accountability. This includes the fund accounting for governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. For more detailed information about the City's most significant funds, refer to the basic financial statement section and the related note disclosure.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are 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 statements provide a short-term view of the City's finances that helps the reader determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance City programs. The basic Governmental Funds financial statements can be found on the table of contents.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service funds. Enterprise funds may be used to report activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Internal service funds account for goods and services provided on a cost reimbursement basis for activities within the government.

The City maintains three proprietary funds, water and sewer, solid waste management, and storm water operations. The City does not maintain internal service funds. The basic Proprietary Funds financial statements can be found on the table of contents.

Notes to the financial statements

The notes provide information that is essential to a full understanding of the data in the government-wide and fund financial statements and they can be found on the table of contents.

Other information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, supplementary information is also provided.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Statement of Net Position - The following table reflects condensed information on the City's net position: Summary of Net Position (000,000s omitted)

			Gamma	iy of Not i) 11011100		inteedy						
	Governmental Activities			Busines	Business-type Activities Te			Total Primary Government			Component Unit School		
	2019	2018	Difference	2019	2018	Difference	2019	2018	Difference	2019	2018	Difference	
ASSETS													
Current & other assets 5	\$ 9.0\$	8.3 5	§ 0.7 \$	12.5 \$	12.5	\$ 0.0 \$	21.5 \$	20.8 \$	§ 0.7 \$	8.3 \$	6.5\$	1.8	
Capital assets	91.1	97.4	-6.3	17.2	17.8	-0.6	108.3	115.1	-6.9	30.7	27.3	3.4	
Total assets	\$ <u>100.1</u> \$	105.7 \$	5.5 \$	29.6 \$	30.3	\$ -0.7	129.8 \$	136.0 \$	6.2 \$	38.9 \$	33.8 \$	5.1	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESO													
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 6.6 \$	7.3 5	۰0.7 \$	0.8 \$	0.9 \$	\$-0.1\$	7.4 \$	8.2 \$	s -0.7	6.6\$	7.2 \$	-0.6	
LIABILITIES													
Long-term debt outstanding	\$11.8\$	12.0 \$			1.9 \$	\$			§ -0.4 \$	6.6 \$	- 1	1.5	
Other liabilities	92.5	100.1	-7.6	11.3	12.4	-1.1	103.8	112.6	-8.7	39.2	39.9	-0.7	
Total liabilities	\$ 104.3 \$	112.1 5	5 -7.8	<u>13.1</u> \$	14.4	\$ <u>-1.3</u> \$	117.4 \$	126.5	<u>-9.1</u>	45.7 \$	45.0 \$	0.7	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOUR													
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 0.8\$	1.2 \$	§ -0.4 \$	0.1 \$	0.1 \$	\$0.0\$	0.8 \$	1.3 \$	§ -0.4 \$	5.5 \$	6.1 \$	-0.7	
NET POSITION:													
	\$ 1.8\$	1.3 \$	5 0.6 s	5.9 \$	5.5 \$	§ 0.4 \$	7.7 \$	6.8 \$	5 1.0 s	30.7 \$	27.2 \$	3.4	
Unrestricted (deficit)	-0.2	-1.7	1.4	, 0.0 ¢ 11.4	11.2	0.2	11.2	9.6	1.6	-36.3	-37.3	1.0	
. ,	\$ 1.6 \$		-		16.8			16.4 \$					
Total net position	φ <u> </u>	-0.4 3	p <u> </u>	<u>ι/.ა</u> φ	10.0	p <u> </u>	10.9 \$	10.4 3	p2.0 ֆ	φ 0.C-	-10.1 ֆ	4.5	

The City's combined net position for the primary government increased from \$16.4 million at June 30, 2018 to \$18.9 million at June 30, 2019. The City's net position of governmental activities invested in capital assets include streets, drainage, construction in progress, buildings, equipment, etc.. The capital assets are net of the outstanding principal of the debt associated with their acquisition. These assets are not available for future expenditures since they will not be sold.

The Component Unit School Board's net position improved by \$4.5 million.

The net position of the City's governmental activities is \$1.6 million, an increase of \$2.0 million while the net position of the City's business-type activities is \$17.3 million also reflects an increase of \$0.6 million. As with the governmental activities, most of the net position is invested in capital assets. The City uses these assets to provide services to its citizens. The unrestricted net position of the business-type activities went up slightly by \$0.2 million to \$11.4 million as of June 30, 2019.

Statement of Activities - The City's total revenues and expenses for governmental, business-type and School Board activities are reflected in the following table:

Itemized list of other taxes:			
Local sales and use taxes	2,233	2,132	101
Consumer utility taxes	823	817	5
Business license taxes	1,232	943	288
Motor vehicle licenses	443	535	(92)
Recordation taxes	168	235	(67)
Meal tax	479	566	(87)
Cigarette taxes	180	233	(53)
Other taxes	1,060	2,283	(1,223)
	6,618	7,746	(1,128)

		Governm Activit		Busines Activi		Total Pi Govern		Compone School	
	-	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues:	-		_						
Program revenues:									
Charges for services	\$	1,930 \$	2,021 \$	9,740 \$	10,402 \$	11,669 \$	\$ 12,423 \$	423 \$	422
Operating grants and									
contributions		3,183	3,082	-	-	3,183	3,082	30,035	28,345
Capital grants and contributions		177	271	-	-	177	271	-	-
General revenues:									
Property taxes		29,915	28,255	-	-	29,915	28,255	-	-
Other taxes		6,617	7,745	-	-	6,617	7,745	-	-
Payment from City of									
Manassas Park		-	-	-	-	-	-	15,500	15,783
Grants and contributions not						-			
restricted to specific programs		2,307	2,257	-	-	2,307	2,257	22	14
Other		1,144	1,389			1,144	1,389	237	379
Total Revenues	\$	45,272 \$	45,021 \$	9,740 \$	10,402 \$	55,012 \$	\$ 55,423 \$	46,216 \$	44,943
Expenses:									
General government	\$	3.376 \$	3,394 \$	- \$	- \$	3,376 \$	\$ 3,394 \$	- \$	_
Judicial administration	Ψ	543	513	- Ψ	- Ψ -	543	513	- Ψ -	_
Public safety		8,375	8,335	_	_	8,375	8,335	_	_
Public works		2,480	2,323	_	_	2,480	2,323	-	-
Health and welfare		3.745	3.889	_		3.745	3,889	-	_
Education		16,698	17,047	-	-	16.698	17,047	_	
Parks recreation and cultural		3.865	3.818	_		3.865	3.818	-	-
Community development		404	467	-	-	404	467	-	-
Interest on long-term debt		3.795	4.059	-	-	3.795	4,059	-	-
Water and Sewer		-	-	- 8,252	7.685	8,252	7,685	-	-
School Board		-	-	-	7,005	0,232	7,005	- 41,758	40,654
	<u>-</u>	43,283 \$	43.844 \$	8,252 \$	7 605 0	- E1 E24 d	51,530 \$	41,758 \$	40,054
Total Expenses	^ф -	43,203 \$	43,044 ð	¢ 202,0	¢ COO, 1	51,554 4	\$_51,530 \$_	41,750 ֆ	40,054
Increase in net position before		1,990							
transfers	\$	1,990 \$	1,177 \$	1,488 \$	2,717 \$	3,478 \$	\$ 3,894 \$	4,458 \$	4,289
Transfers				(891)	(1,237)		-	-	-
Increase In net position	s ⁻	1,990 \$	1,177 \$	597 \$	1,479 \$	2,587 \$	2,656 \$	4,458 \$	4,289
Net Position - beginning	÷	(397)	(1,574)	16,750	15,271	16,353	13,697		-14,395

Statement of Activities Changes in Net Position (000s omitted) For Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2019 and 2018

Governmental Activities

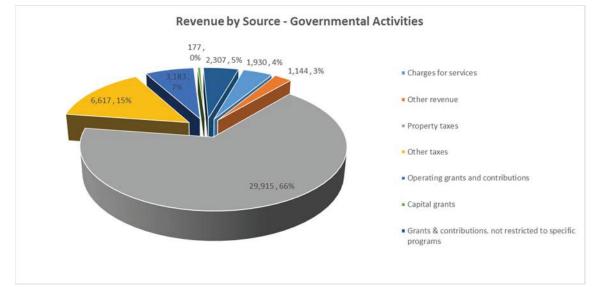
Revenues

For FY 2019, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$45.3 million. General Revenues, specifically Property Taxes and Other Local Taxes, are the largest components of revenues (about 81 percent). General Property Tax revenues were about \$29.9 million, including \$1.2 million in delinquent tax revenues with penalty and interest. Real Property Tax, the City's largest single source of revenue, accounted for \$25.6 million, which represents more than half of total revenues.

The City received a total \$5.2 million from Personal Property Taxes, which is comprised of taxes on individual automobiles, business personal property, and machinery and tools, the second largest revenue source. In addition to the \$5.2 million, the City received reimbursement from the Commonwealth of Virginia of about \$1.4 million for tax relief on individual automobiles or commonly known as PPTRA. This tax relief number is a fixed number year of year.

General revenues from other local taxes and other revenues represented about fifteen percent of total revenues of \$45.3 million for FY2019. They are comprised of many different types of taxes as detailed in the table below. For the year, these other tax revenues went up due the improved collection for the fiscal year.

Revenue by Source - Governmental Activities



Expenses

For FY 2019, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$43.2 million. Refer to the comparative table below for details. The City's five largest funded programs are 1) Education, 2) Public safety, 3) Public works, 4) Health and welfare, and 5) Parks and Recreation.

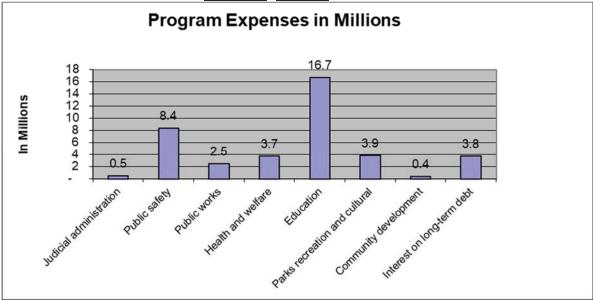
Education continues to be one of the City's highest priorities. The City's education expense totaled \$16.7 million, a decrease of about \$0.3 million from the previous year's amount.

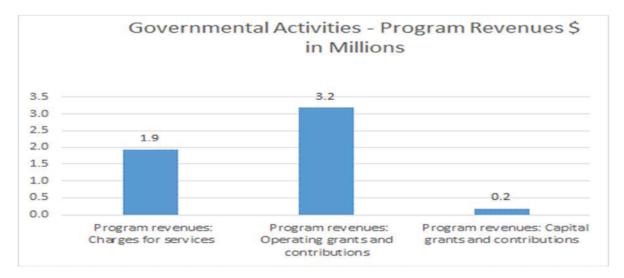
	Governr	mental	Govern	mental	
	Activ	ities	Activities		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Revenues:					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services \$	1,930 \$	2,021	4%	4%	
Operating grants and			0%	0%	
contributions	3,183	3,082	7%	7%	
Capital grants and contributions	177	271	0%	1%	
General revenues:			0%	0%	
Property taxes	29,915	28,255	66%	63%	
Other taxes	6,617	7,745	15%	17%	
Payment from City of			0%	0%	
Manassas Park	-	-	0%	0%	
Grants and contributions not			0%	0%	
restricted to specific programs	2,307	2,257	5%	5%	
Other	1,144	1,389	3%	3%	
Total Revenues \$	45,272 \$	45,021	100%	100%	

The two graphs below show the program expenses in the first and then revenues in the second by governmental activities in millions:

Statement of Activities Changes in Net Position (000s omitted) For Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2019 and 2018

		Business-type Activities				
		2019 2018				
Revenues:	-					
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	9,740 \$	10,402			
contributions		-	-			
Other						
Total Revenues	\$	9,740 \$	10,402			





Business-Type Activities

The City's business-type activity is composed of enterprise funds for water and sewer, solid waste management, and storm water operations. Net position of business-type activity increased by \$0.6 million. The increase in net position is, in part, the result of a rise in charges for services from the previous year. At June 30, 2019 total net position for business-type activities was \$17.3 million, of which \$5.9 million is invested in capital assets. The balance of \$11.4 million is unrestricted and available to provide funding for future operations (Exhibit 1).

Revenues

Total revenues for both fiscal years were primarily charges for services.

Expenses

Expenses, including interest expense, totaled \$8.3 million. The City's Proprietary Fund financial statements provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities but in more detail. Please refer to the applicable table of contents for more details.

Component Unit - School Board

FUND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:

Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds comprise the General Fund and Other Governmental Funds, which includes the Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund and School Building Fund.

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, the 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.

At the end of FY 2019, the City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$5.5 million.

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of FY 2019, this fund reported an increase from the \$5.6 million in the total fund balance. See the table below for major changes.

For explanations of year over year major changes in actual revenues and other financing sources, refer to the table below.

Revenues:

- Taxes Improved tax base, collection of delinquent accounts, and strict compliance enforcement
- Intergovernmental Drop mainly due to the \$1M receipt of the Palisade escrow in FY2018 and the over projected of court fines, EMS recovery collection, pool revenue and interest earned.
- Other revenues and transfers Decrease in transfers from NVTA and Water & Sewer

Expenditures:

- Various increase in contribution to capital, employee awards, and fuels, etc.
- Transfers out Increase in debt service payments
- Total general fund assets increased \$0.2 million over last fiscal year. These increases resulted from:
- A net increase in accounts receivable from ASAP Bull Run and taxes of \$2.8 million, offset with
- A net decrease of \$2.6 million where \$0.9 million is in cash and cash equivalents, \$0.7 million in receivable from Commonwealth, and \$1 million in 60-day taxes receivable.

In FY2019 the City started enforcing the collection of Fire Marshal building permits. \$4095 was collected for the year.

	(000s omitted)								
	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Actual	Amended vs Actual					
Revenues, & Other Sources:									
Taxes	35,214	35,790	35,281	(509)					
Intergovernmental	5,597	5,611	5,383	(228)					
Other	2,420	2,586	2,427	(159)					
Issuance of debt									
Total	43,231	43,987	43,091	(896)					
Expenditures, Transfers & Other Uses:									
Expenditures	34,210	34,815	32,777	2,037					
Transfers	9,521	9,882	9,903	(21)					
Total	43,731	44,697	42,680	2,017					
Change in Fund Balance	(500)	(710)	411	1,120					
Fund balances at beginning of year Fund balances at end of year			5,631						
Percent of ending fund balance over reve	enues		14.0%						

FY 2019 General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Proprietary Funds

The City of Manassas Park's proprietary fund statements provide the same type of information found in the governmentwide financial statements but in more detail. The City maintains three proprietary funds to include the water and sewer, solid waste management, and storm water enterprise activities.

Last year's total net position for the Water and Sewer, Storm Water, and Solid Waste Management Funds are presented below for easy reference. For FY 2019, the Water and Sewer, Storm Water, and Solid Waste Management Funds ended the fiscal year with an improved net position of \$16.5 million, \$1.1 million, and \$(0.2) million, respectively. All funds improved their net position as of the end of the year. This improved position reflects the controlled and better financial management with continuing review efforts in close partnerships with department heads and the departmental assistants. Factors improving the finances of these funds include the rate increase in the Solid Waste Management Fund, monthly review of billing data, and daily review of collection, including the frequent and timely review of the merchant credit card collection and reconciliation to the bank account. A comprehensive rate study for all enterprise funds will be done in the near future.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets (000s omitted) (net of depreciation) as of June 30, 2018													
	_	Govern- mental		Business- Type		Total		Component Unit					
Land	\$	5,561	\$	-	\$	5,561	\$	1,637					
Intangibles		109				109							
Infrastructure		8,336				8,336							
Utility plant and equipment		-		17,778		17,778							
Buildings and improvements		32,472				32,472		23,678					
Machinery and equipment		2,992		-		2,992		1,963					
Jointly owned assets		51,335		-		51,335		-					
Construction in progress		2,906		-		2,906		-					
Total	\$	103,709	\$	17,778	\$	121,487	\$	27,278					

(net of dep	reci	iation)
as of June	30,	2019

	_	Govern- mental	 Business- Type	_	Total	 Component Unit
Land	\$	5,561	\$ -	\$	5,561	\$ 1,637
Intangibles		109	-		109	-
Infrastructure		9,949	-		9,949	-
Utility plant and equipment		-	17,167		17,167	-
Buildings and improvements		30,798			30,798	26,480
Machinery and equipment		2,623	-		2,623	2,037
Jointly owned assets		41,607	-		41,607	-
Construction in progress		438	-		438	501
Total	\$_	91,084	\$ 17,167	\$	108,251	\$ 30,656

Investments in Capital Assets in FY 2019 include continuation of the street and sidewalk enhancements. Detailed information on the City's Capital Assets can be found in the related note disclosure of this report.

Total capital assets dropped from \$103.709 to \$91,084, driven primarily by the decrease in the jointly owned assets.

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of FY 2019, the City's outstanding principal balance was \$82.5 million for general obligation bond, \$0.4 million capital lease principal payments, and \$7.3 million for Schools State Literary Fund Loans. Accrued compensated absences, bank loans and capital leases are not included in this debt balance.

In FY 2019 the City implemented a post-issuance compliance policy for tax-favored obligations. The Policy documents existing practices and describes various procedures and systems designed to identify on a timely basis facts relevant to demonstrating compliance with requirements that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of Obligations in order that the interest on such Obligations be, or continue to be, or but for certain provisions of the Code would be, excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The City recognizes that compliance with applicable provisions of the Code and Treasury Regulations is an on-going process, necessary during the entire term of the Obligations, and is an integral component of the City's debt management. Accordingly, the analysis of those facts and implementation of the Policy will require on-going monitoring, and may entail consultation by the City's Department of Finance staff with bond counsel beyond the scope of bond counsel's initial engagement with respect to the issuance of particular Obligations. With that said, the Finance departmental annual budget incorporates a sufficient fund request for these arbitrage professional services to facilitate on-going monitoring and compliance with the IRS rules and regulations.

Year Ending June 30,	General Obligation Bonds Principal	Capital Leases Principal	<u>.</u>	State Literary Fund Loans Principal
2020 \$ 2021 2022	6,938,367 7,194,645 7,489,144	\$ 259,141 268,535 126,966	\$	60,000 60,000 65,000
2023 2024 2025	5,527,635 5,759,554 6,005,499	87,274		65,000 70,000 70,000
2026 2027 2028	6,244,013 6,167,186 6,433,453			70,000 75,000 75,000
2029 2030	6,688,269 6,962,254			80,000 80,000
2031 2032 2033	5,577,690 1,992,507 2,066,492			1,035,000 1,785,000 1,835,000
2034 2035 2036	451,928 473,843 496,999			1,890,000
Total	82,469,478	741,916		7,315,000

From FY2016 to FY2018 due to the delay in completing the audits, the City's credit rating was withdrawn. In October 2019, the City of Manassas Park credit rating from both Standard & Poor's and that from Moody's for General Obligation debt was reinstated to where it was before it was withdrawn. During the same period the City completed successfully the refunding of its debt Series 2007B, 2008 2016, and 2013A VRA to take advantage of lower interest rates. This subsequent event of debt refunding resulted in the total savings of over \$2 million. This helped rebuild the fund balance and the 15% required reserve.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, City of Manassas Park, City Hall, One Park Center, Manassas Park, VA 20111 or p.yusuf@manassasparkva.gov.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position At June 30, 2019

			Pri	mary Governme	nt		Component Unit	
		Governmental Activities		Business- type Activities		Total		School Board
ASSETS					-			
Current Assets Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$	3,954,356 40,342	\$	10,938,568 11,893	\$	14,892,924 \$ 52,235	5	5,389,199 -
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles): Property taxes Accounts receivable Due from other governments Pension asset		1,809,539 1,152,380 1,185,947 -		- 1,512,934 - -		1,809,539 2,665,314 1,185,947 -		1,179,383 763,045 877,103
Net OPEB asset Inventory Prepaid items		- - 202,546		- - 14,860		- - 217,406		21,395 11,026 27,137
Due from component unit - School Board		678,248		-		678,248	_	
Total Current Assets	\$	9,023,358	_\$	12,478,255	\$	21,501,613 \$;	8,268,288
Noncurrent Assets: Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation): Land Intangibles	\$	5,560,783 108,699	\$:	\$	5,560,783 \$ 108,699	5	1,637,491 -
Infrastructure Utility plant and equipment Buildings and improvements Equipment Jointly owned assets Construction in progress		9,949,320 - 30,797,949 2,623,025 41,606,909 437,889		- 17,166,591 - - -		9,949,320 17,166,591 30,797,949 2,623,025 41,606,909 437,889		- 26,480,373 2,037,269 - 501,281
Total capital assets	\$	91,084,574	\$	17,166,591	\$	108,251,165 \$; -	30,656,414
Total Assets	\$	100,107,932	\$	29,644,846	\$	129,752,778 \$;	38,924,702
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Pension related items OPEB related items Deferred charge on refunding	\$	730,599 375,811 5,491,162	\$	100,122 16,090 718,122	\$	830,721 \$ 391,901 6,209,284		5,936,260 708,285 -
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	6,597,572	\$	834,334	\$	7,431,906 \$;	6,644,545
LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Accounts payable Retainage payable Customer deposits	\$	540,208 -	\$	287,879 - 80,832	\$	828,087 \$ - 80,832	6	1,391,869 -
Accrued liabilities Amounts held for others Unearned revenue		- 885,827 417,326 294,331		107,598		993,425 417,326 294,331		4,270,514 - 206,025
Accrued interest payable Long-term obligations -current portion Total Current Liabilities	\$	1,624,347 8,037,194 11,799,233	-\$	113,348 1,159,702 1,749,359	\$	1,737,695 9,196,896 13,548,592 \$	_	
Noncurrent Liabilities	Ŧ		Ŧ		Ŧ			
Long-term obligations - noncurrent portion	¢	92,523,865		11,322,997	¢	103,846,862	. —	39,155,268
	\$	104,323,098	φ_	13,072,356	φ	117,395,454 \$	° —	45,738,807
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Pension related items OPEB related items	\$	607,860 181,480	\$	54,201 5,520	\$	662,061 \$ 187,000	5	5,001,244 476,836
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	789,340	\$	59,721	\$	849,061 \$;	5,478,080
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted assets	\$	1,835,598 (242,532)		5,910,610 11,436,493	\$	7,746,208 \$ 11,193,961	5	30,656,414 (36,304,054)
Total Net Position	\$	1,593,066	\$	17,347,103	\$	18,940,169 \$;	(5,647,640)

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2019

					Ρ	rogram Revenue	s	
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and contributions
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:								
Governmental activities: General government administration	\$	3,376,110	\$	14,616	\$	194,223	\$	-
Judicial administration Public safety		543,362 8,375,359		184,953 231,326		604,002		-
Public works Health and welfare		2,479,810 3,744,925		111,264		808,185 1,576,834		176,999 -
Education Parks, recreation, and cultural		16,698,362 3,865,018		- 1,277,332		-		-
Community development Interest on long-term debt		404,487 3,795,080	—	110,124		-		-
Total governmental activities	\$	43,282,513	\$	1,929,615	\$_	3,183,244	\$	176,999
Business-type activities:	•	7 000 000	•	7 000 400	•		•	
Water and sewer Storm Water	\$	7,030,609 339,417	\$	7,830,190 784,020	\$		\$	-
Solid Waste	_	881,674		1,125,550		-		-
Total business-type activities Total Primary Government	\$	8,251,700 51,534,213		9,739,760 11,669,375		- 3,183,244	\$	- 176,999
COMPONENT UNITS:	_							
School Board	\$	41,758,445	\$	422,538	\$	30,034,617	\$	-
	Т	Unrestricted rev County contribu Miscellaneous ransfers	y tax use taxe e tax cense es s tribut renue tion reve et po gjinnii	taxes es tes tions not restrict es from use of m to School Board nues and transfe	non I	to specific progran ey and property	ns	

-	Net (Expense) Re	evenue and Change	es in	Net Position		
_	F	Primary Governmen	it		_	Component Unit
-	Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities		Total		School Board
\$	(3,167,271) (358,409) (7,540,031)	\$ - - -	\$	(3,167,271) (358,409) (7,540,031)	\$	-
	(1,383,362) (2,168,091) (16,698,362) (2,587,686) (294,363)	- - -		(1,383,362) (2,168,091) (16,698,362) (2,587,686) (294,363)		- - - -
¢	(3,795,080)		¢	(3,795,080)	¢ –	-
\$	(37,992,055)	\$	\$	(37,992,655)	<u></u>	-
\$	- - -	\$ 799,581 444,603 243,876 \$ 1,488,060 \$ 1,488,060	\$ 	799,581 444,603 243,876 1,488,060 (36,504,595)	\$ \$ \$	- - -
Ψ.	(07,002,000)	φ <u> </u>	Ψ_	(30,304,333)	♥= \$	(11,301,290
•			•			(**;===;===;
\$	29,914,550 \$ 2,232,707 822,879		\$	29,914,550 2,232,707 822,879 1,231,582	\$	-
	1,231,582 486,556 167,889 479,379	-		486,556 167,889 479,379		-
	179,952 68,916	-		179,952 68,916		-
	2,199,435 107,715	288		2,199,435 108,003		- 22,180 15,500,054
<i>_</i>	947,236 1,143,618	252,211 (1,143,618)	<u> </u>	1,199,447	<u> </u>	236,965
\$ \$		\$ <u>(891,119)</u> \$596,941 16,750,162	\$	39,091,295 2,586,700 16,353,469	\$	<u>15,759,199</u> 4,457,909 (10,105,549)
\$		\$ 17,347,103	\$	18,940,169	\$	(5,647,640)

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Fund Financial Statements

				G	ove	rnmental F	un	ds			
	_	General		Capital Projects Fund		Debt Service Fund		Proffer Fund	 Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$	4,843,261	\$	-	\$	291,341 40,342	\$	1,380,684 -	\$ 1,835,009 -	\$	8,350,295 40,342
Receivables (Net of allowance for uncollectibles): Taxes, including penalties Accounts Due from component unit - School Board Due from other governmental units Prepaid items		1,809,539 1,152,380 678,248 819,750 202,546		- - 366,197 -				- - -	- - -		1,809,539 1,152,380 678,248 1,185,947 202,546
Total assets	\$	9,505,724	\$	366,197	\$	331,683	\$	1,380,684	\$ 1,835,009	\$	13,419,297
LIABILITIES											
Reconciled overdraft Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Amounts held for others Unearned revenue	\$	- 515,744 885,827 417,326 225,474	\$	4,395,939 24,464 - - 68,857	\$		\$	- - - -	\$ - - -	\$	4,395,939 540,208 885,827 417,326 294,331
Total liabilities	\$	2,044,371	\$	4,489,260	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	6,533,631
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES											
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	\$	1,419,927	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	1,419,927
FUND BALANCES Nonspendable Committed Unassigned	\$	202,546 - 5,838,880	\$	- - (4,123,063)	\$	- 331,683 -	\$	۔ 1,380,684 -	\$ - 1,835,009 -	\$	202,546 3,547,376 1,715,817
Total fund balances Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$	6,041,426		(4,123,063)		331,683 331,683		1,380,684 1,380,684	 1,835,009		5,465,739
Detailed explanation of adjustments from fund s position:	taten	nents to gov	ernr	ment-wide st	aten						
Total fund balances, balance sheet, governmental f	unds									\$	5,465,739
When capital assets (land, buildings, equipment) t purchased or constructed, the costs of those asse funds. However, the statement of net position include	ets ai	re reported a	is ex	kpenditures ir	n go	vernmental					
City as a whole.					1						91,084,574
Deferred outflows of resources are not availabl therefore, are not reported in the funds.	e to	pay for cu	rren	t period exp	end	itures and,					6,597,572
Because the focus of governmental funds is on available to pay current-period expenditures. Thos unavailable revenues in the governmental funds and	se as	sets (for exa	mpl	e, receivable	s) a	re offset by					1,419,927
Deferred inflows of resources are not due and pay reported in the funds.	able	in the curre	nt pe	eriod and, the	erefo	ore, are not					(789,340)
Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmexpenditure when due.	nenta	al funds, but i	rathe	er is recognize	ed a	s an					(1,624,347)
Long-term liabilities applicable to the County's gove current period and accordingly are not reported as f termare reported in the statement of net position.											(100 561 050)
										÷.	(100,561,059)
Net position of governmental activities										\$	1,593,066

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2019

				Go	ve	rnmental Fu	nds				
	-	General		Capital Projects Fund		Debt Service Fund		Proffer Fund	G	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Total Governmenta Funds
Revenues:	-		•								
General property taxes	\$	29,613,116	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	29,613,116
Other local taxes		5,667,660		2,200		-		-		-	5,669,860
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses		146,130		-		-		-		-	146,130
Fines and forfeitures		184,569		-		-		-		-	184,569
Revenue from use of money and property		106,739		-		976		-		-	107,715
Charges for services		1,598,916		-		-		-		-	1,598,916
Miscellaneous		391,140		-		-		93,000		463,096	947,236
Intergovernmental:											
Commonwealth		4,496,626		53,744		-		-		-	4,550,370
Federal	_	886,053		123,255		-		-		-	1,009,308
Total revenues	\$_	43,090,949	\$	179,199	\$_	976	\$	93,000	\$	463,096 \$	43,827,220
Expenditures:											
Current:											
General government administration	\$	3,327,738	\$	14,757	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	3,342,495
Judicial administration		543,362		-		-		-		-	543,362
Public safety		8,010,905		467,015		-		-		-	8,477,920
Public works		1,434,273		477,069		-		-		-	1,911,342
Health and welfare		3,789,662		38,350		-		-		-	3,828,012
Education		11,878,310		-		-		-		-	11,878,310
Parks, recreation, and cultural		3,370,727		-		-		-		-	3,370,727
Community development		422,119		-		-		-		-	422,119
Debt service:											
Principal retirement		-		397,350		6,984,254		-		-	7,381,604
Interest and other fiscal charges	_	-		33,400	_	3,773,144		-		-	3,806,544
Total expenditures	\$_	32,777,096	\$	1,427,941	\$_	10,757,398	\$	-	\$	\$	44,962,435
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over											
(under) expenditures	\$	10,313,853	\$	(1,248,742)	\$_	(10,756,422)	\$	93,000	\$	463,096 \$	(1,135,215
Other financing sources (uses):											
Transfers in	\$	1,227,668	\$	1,017,065	\$	10,745,989	\$	-	\$	275,733 \$	13,266,455
Transfers out		(11,130,714)		-		-		(275,733)		(716,390)	(12,122,837
Issuance of capital leases	_	-		426,608	_	-		-		-	426,608
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$	(9,903,046)	\$	1,443,673	\$_	10,745,989	\$	(275,733)	\$	(440,657) \$	1,570,226
Net changes in fund balances	\$	410,807	\$	194,931	\$	(10,433)	\$	(182,733)	\$	22,439 \$	435,011
Fund balances at beginning of year	_	5,630,619		(4,317,994)		342,116		1,563,417		1,812,570	5,030,728
Fund balances at end of year	\$	6,041,426	\$	(4,123,063)	\$_	331,683	\$	1,380,684	\$	1,835,009 \$	5,465,739

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Primary Government Governmental Funds
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	435,011
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which the depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period. The following details support this adjustment:		
Capital outlay Depreciation expense	\$ 797,213 (3,417,174)	(2,619,961)
Transfer of joint tenancy assets from Primary Government to the Component Unit School Board		(3,658,502)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes		301,434
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items. A summary of items supporting this adjustment is as follows:		
Capital lease proceeds Amortization of bond premium Amortization of deferred amount on refunding Principal retired on general obligation bonds Principal retired on capital leases	\$ (426,608) 744,371 (842,759) 6,984,254 397,350	6,856,608
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. The following is a summary of items supporting this adjustment:		
Change in compensated absences Pension expense OPEB expense	\$ (68,012) 691,839 (58,510)	
Change in accrued interest payable	 109,852	675,169
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	1,989,759

Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds At June 30, 2019

			Enterpri	se Funds	
	_	Water and	Storm Water	Solid Waste	
	_	Sewer Fund	Fund	Management Fund	Total
ASSETS					
Current Assets	¢	40.000.440 ¢	044.000	¢	11 007 011
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$	10,292,119 \$	944,892 \$	- \$	11,237,011 11,893
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):		11,893	-	-	11,095
Accounts receivable		1,184,053	82,420	246,461	1,512,934
Prepaid items		10,752	3,936	172	14,860
Total Current Assets	\$	11,498,817 \$	1,031,248 \$		12,776,698
	· -		.,,		,,
Noncurrent Assets					
Capital assets: Utility plant and equipment	\$	28,844,626 \$	280,430 \$; - \$	29,125,056
Accumulated depreciation	ψ	(11,880,034)	(78,431)	- φ	(11,958,465)
Total Capital Assets	\$	16,964,592 \$	201,999 \$	- \$	17,166,591
Total Assets	* – \$	28,463,409 \$	1,233,247 \$		29,943,289
	÷ _		.,		20,010,200
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Pension related items	\$	100,122 \$	- \$;	100 100
OPEB related items	Φ	16,090	- Þ	- φ	100,122 16.090
Deferred charge on refunding		718,122	-	-	718,122
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$		- \$	s	
Total deletted outliows of resources	¢	834,334 \$	\$	••	834,334
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Reconciled overdraft	\$	- \$	- \$	298,443 \$	298,443
Accounts payable		130,817	1,451	155,611	287,879
Accrued liabilities		21,818	81,058	4,722	107,598
Customer deposits		80,832	-	-	80,832
Accrued interest payable		113,348	-	-	113,348
Long-term obligations - current portion	. –	1,131,443	28,259	<u> </u>	1,159,702
Total Current Liabilities	\$	1,478,258 \$	110,768 \$	458,776 \$	2,047,802
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Long-term obligations - noncurrent portion	_	11,280,131	42,866		11,322,997
Total Liabilities	\$	12,758,389 \$	153,634 \$	458,776 \$	13,370,799
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension related items	\$	54,201 \$	- \$	- \$	54,201
OPEB related items	_	5,520	-	<u> </u>	5,520
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	59,721 \$	\$; <u> </u>	59,721
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$	5,762,353 \$	148,257 \$	- \$	5,910,610
Unrestricted	-	10,717,280	931,356	(212,143)	11,436,493
Total Net Position	\$	16,479,633 \$	1,079,613 \$	(212,143) \$	17,347,103
	-				

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position -Proprietary Fund Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Enter	prise Funds	
	_	Water and	Storm Water	Solid Waste	
	_	Sewer Fund	Fund	Management Fund	Total
Operating revenues:	_				
Charges for services	\$	7,730,186 \$	784,020	\$ 1,125,550 \$, ,
Other revenues	-	252,211		<u> </u>	252,211
Total operating revenues	\$	7,982,397 \$	784,020	\$\$\$	9,891,967
Operating expenses:					
Personnel services	\$	715,031 \$	194,338	\$ 14,511 \$	923,880
Fringe benefits		154,400	55,359	3,799	213,558
Contractual services		143,702	22,279	863,364	1,029,345
Depreciation		739,540	44,323		783,863
Other operating expenses	_	3,092,500	21,017	<u> </u>	3,113,517
Total operating expenses	\$	4,845,173_\$	337,316	\$ 881,674 \$	6,064,163
Net income (loss) from operations	\$	3,137,224 \$	446,704	\$ 243,876 \$	3,827,804
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Interest income	\$	288 \$	-	- \$	288
Availability/connection fees		100,004	-		100,004
UOSA debt service		(1,734,429)			(1,734,429)
Interest expense	-	(451,007)	(2,101)	(453,108)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$	(2,085,144) \$	(2,101)\$\$	(2,087,245)
Net income (loss) before transfers	\$	1,052,080 \$	444,603	\$\$\$	1,740,559
Transfers:					
Transfers in	\$	99,972 \$		\$ 4,229 \$	104,201
Transfers out	_	(1,083,590)	(78,601) (85,628)	(1,247,819)
Total transfers	\$ _	(983,618) \$	(78,601) \$ (81,399) \$	(1,143,618)
Change in net position	\$	68,462 \$	366,002	\$ 162,477 \$	596,941
Net position, beginning of year	-	16,411,171	713,611	(374,620)	16,750,162
Net position, end of year	\$	16,479,633_\$	1,079,613	\$(212,143)_\$	17,347,103
-	=				

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Funds					
	_	Water and Storm Water		Solid Waste		
		Sewer Fund	Fund	Management Fund	Total	
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Receipts from customers and users	\$	7,915,413 \$	784,498	\$ 1,082,301 \$	9,782,212	
Payments to and for employees		(934,162)	(235,586)	(34,303)	(1,204,051)	
Payments to suppliers		(3,442,283)	(52,473)	(966,599)	(4,461,355)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	3,538,968 \$	496,439	\$\$\$\$	4,116,806	
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:						
Availability/connection fees	\$	100,004 \$	-	\$-\$	100,004	
Transfers in (out)	_	(983,618)	(78,601)	(81,399)	(1,143,618)	
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	\$	(883,614) \$	(78,601)	\$(81,399)_\$	(1,043,614)	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:						
Construction and acquisition of capital assets	\$	(141,856) \$	(30,637)	\$-\$	(172,493)	
Retirement of indebtedness		(970,429)	(25,839)	-	(996,268)	
UOSA debt service		(1,734,429)	-	-	(1,734,429)	
Interest expense		(476,318)	(2,101)		(478,419)	
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	\$	(3,323,032) \$	(58,577)	\$\$_	(3,381,609)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	(667,678) \$	359,261	\$-\$	(308,417)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	_	10,959,797	585,631	<u> </u>	11,545,428	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	10,292,119 \$	944,892	\$\$	11,237,011	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by						
(used for) operating activities:						
Cash flows from operations:						
Income (loss) from operations	\$	3,137,224 \$	446,704	\$ 243,876 \$	3,827,804	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation		739,540	44,323	-	783,863	
Changes in operating items:						
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(31,427)	478	(43,249)	(74,198)	
(Increase) deferred outflows - pension related items		(17,865)	-	-	(17,865)	
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows - OPEB related items		(11,850)	-	-	(11,850)	
(Increase) decrease in prepaid items		3,261	(20)	(172)	3,069	
Increase (decrease) in reconciled overdraft		-	-	(190,587)	(190,587)	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(209,342)	(9,157)	87,524	(130,975)	
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities		(36,262)	12,447	(15,993)	(39,808)	
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits		(35,557)	-	-	(35,557)	
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability		(9,866)	-	-	(9,866)	
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability		33,494	-	-	33,494	
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows - pension related items		(36,330)	-	-	(36,330)	
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows - OPEB related items Increase (decrease) in compensated absences		(1,605) 15,553	- 1,664	-	(1,605) 17,217	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	3,538,968 \$	496,439	\$	4,116,806	
Not out provided by operating detrilled	Ŷ	0,000,000 \$	100,100	φ 01,000 φ	1,110,000	

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds At June 30, 2019

	_	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	15,990
Total assets	\$	15,990
LIABILITIES		
Amounts held for others	\$	15,990
Total liabilities	\$	15,990

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The City of Manassas Park, Virginia ("City", "government") is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and six-member City Council. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements (see note below for description) to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government.

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

Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

<u>Government-wide financial statements</u> - The reporting model includes financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities but also capital assets and long-term liabilities (such as buildings and general obligation debt).

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements; however, interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. *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.

<u>Statement of Net Position</u> - The Statement of Net Position is designed to display financial position of the primary government (governmental and business-type activities) and its discretely presented component unit. Governments will report all capital assets, in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and will report depreciation expense - the cost of "using up" capital assets - in the Statement of Activities. The net position of a government will be broken down into three categories - 1) net investment in capital assets; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

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

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

<u>Budgetary comparison schedules</u> - Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in one way or another in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments, and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. Many governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. Under the GASB 34 reporting model, governments provide budgetary comparison information in their annual reports, including the original budget, final budget, and actual results.

A. Financial Reporting Entity:

The basic criterion for determining whether a governmental department, agency, institution, commission, public authority, or other governmental organization should be included in a primary governmental unit's reporting entity for basic financial statements is financial accountability. Financial accountability includes the appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body and the ability of the primary government to impose its will on the organization or if there is a financial benefit/burden relationship. In addition, an organization which is fiscally dependent on the primary government should be included in its reporting entity. These financial statements present the City of Manassas Park, Virginia (the primary government) and its component unit. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit, on the other hand, is reported in a separate column in the combined financial statements to emphasize it is legally separate from the government.

B. Individual Component Unit Disclosures:

<u>Blended Component Units</u> – The City has no blended component units for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

B. Individual Component Unit Disclosures: (Continued)

Discretely Presented Component Units

School Board

The Manassas Park City School Board operates the elementary and secondary public schools in the City. School Board members are appointed by the Governing Body. The School Board is fiscally dependent upon the City because the City approves all debt issuances of the School Board and provides significant funding to operate the public schools since the School Board does not have separate taxing powers. A separate financial report for the Manassas Park City School Board is not prepared. The financial statements of the School Board are presented as a discrete presentation of the City financial statements.

Other Related Organizations

A related organization is an organization for which a primary government is not financially accountable because it does not impose will or have a financial benefit or burden relationship even though the primary government appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board. The Industrial Development Authority of Manassas Park is a related organization of the City.

The City has organized the Industrial Development Authority of Manassas Park to promote and develop commercial and industrial enterprise within the City. The Authority issues bonds to enterprises who locate within the City as a means of attracting business. Although the Authority's members are appointed by City Council, the Authority is not a part of the City's reporting entity because the City has no accountability for fiscal matters. The bonds are not obligations of the City or the Commonwealth of Virginia, but are secured solely by revenues received from the businesses on whose behalf they are issued. The City had no revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2019.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation:

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with pronouncements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The principles prescribed by GASB represent generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements; however, the agency funds have no measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of 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.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation: (Continued)

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.) which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues, (property, sales and use taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, fines, permits and charges, etc.) The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants, and contributions. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.) or a business-type activity.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Major sources of revenue susceptible to accrual include but are not limited to state and local sales tax, PPTRA, and other local taxes. Expenditure driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been satisfied. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

1. Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The government reports the following major governmental funds:

a. General Fund

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

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation: (Continued)

1. Governmental Funds: (Continued)

b. Capital Projects Funds

The Capital Projects Fund and the Proffer Fund account for and reports financial resources that are restricted or committed or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, except for those financed by proprietary funds or for assets held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The Capital Projects Fund and Proffer Fund are considered major funds.

c. Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds, including public improvement bonds and obligations issued through the Virginia Public School Authority. The Debt Service Fund is considered a major fund.

d. Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The City has two special revenue funds, the Gang Task Force Fund and the Special Transportation Fund. The Gang Task Force Fund accounts for revenues and expenditures of the Gang Task Force grant while the Special Transportation Fund accounts for activity related to the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority. The Gang Task Force Fund and the Special Transportation Fund are considered nonmajor funds.

2. <u>Proprietary Funds</u> - account for operations that are financed in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The Proprietary Fund measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and changes in financial position. Proprietary Funds consist of Enterprise Funds.

Enterprise Funds

Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating 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 of the City's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation: (Continued)

2. Governmental Funds: (Continued)

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

<u>Water and Sewer Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the activities and operations of the sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations and collection systems, and the water distribution system.

<u>Solid Waste Management Fund</u> – This fund accounts for the resources used for garbage collection activities.

<u>Storm Water Fund</u> – This Fund accounts for activities designed to meet storm water quality and quantity standards by implementing ordinances, programs, and practices mandated by the State.

 Fiduciary Funds (Trust and Agency Funds) - account for assets held by the City unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent or custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. These funds include Agency Funds. These funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting described in the Governmental Fund Presentation. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements. Agency funds consists of the CDA Fund.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

The following procedures are used by the City in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. Prior to April 1, the City Manager submits to the City Council a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- 4. All revisions to the budget at the fund level must be approved by the City Council. Management may transfer budgeted amounts between functions without approval by City Council.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General, Debt Service, Capital Projects and Water and Sewer Funds.
- 6. Budgets for all funds are legally adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting: (Continued)

- Quarterly appropriations are made by City Council at the fund level. Appropriations can be revised only by City Council. Several supplemental appropriations were necessary during this fiscal year. All appropriations lapse at year-end except for capital projects funds where appropriations carry forward the duration of the project.
- 8. All budgetary data presented in the accompanying financial statements is the legally amended or revised budget for the year ended June 30, 2019.
- 9. The following funds have legally adopted budgets: General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, School Operating Fund, and the School Cafeteria Fund. The legal level of control, the level on which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations, is the fund level.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

F. Investments:

State statutes authorize the City government and the School Board to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, and the Local Government Investment Pool.

Money market investments, participating interest-earning investment contracts (repurchase agreements) that have a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less, nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts (nonnegotiable certificates of deposit (CDs)) and external investment pools are measured at amortized cost. All other investments are reported at fair value.

G. Receivables and Payables:

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e. the current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "advances to/from other funds."

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. The City calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. The allowance amounted to approximately \$228,540 at June 30, 2019 and is comprised of the following:

Property taxes Water & sewer accounts	\$	178,265 50,275
Total	\$_	228,540

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

G. Receivables and Payables: (Continued)

Property is assessed at its value on January 1. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Real estate taxes are payable in two installments on June 5th and December 5th. Personal property taxes are due and collectible annually on October 5th. The City bills and collects its own property taxes.

H. Capital Assets:

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, and infrastructure are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as land, buildings, road registered vehicles, and equipment with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant and equipment and infrastructure of the primary government, as well as the component unit, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	50
Building improvements	20-50
Structures, lines and accessories	40
Infrastructure	30
Machinery and equipment	5-10

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

I. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u>

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has items that qualify for reporting in this category. One item is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. Another item is comprised of certain items related to the measurement of the net pension and OPEB assets or liabilities. These include differences between expected and actual experience, change in assumptions, and the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension and OPEB plan investments. Lastly the City reports contributions to the pension and OPEB plans made during the current year and subsequent to the net pension and OPEB assets or liabilities measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension and OPEB assets or liabilities next fiscal year. For more detailed information on these items, reference the pension and OPEB notes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has items that qualify for reporting in this category. These items consist of certain items related to the measurement of the net pension and OPEB asset or liability are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on these items, reference the pension and OPEB notes.

J. Compensated Absences:

Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as an expense in the Statement of Activities and a long-term obligation in the Statement of Net Position. No liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits. However, a liability is recognized for that portion of accumulating sick leave benefits that it is estimated will be taken as "terminal leave" prior to retirement.

Upon retirement, City employees are reimbursed for accumulated vacation days and accumulated sick leave. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. For City Governmental Funds, the cost of accumulated vacation and sick leave expected to be paid in the next 12 months is recorded as a fund liability and amounts expected to be paid after 12 months are recorded in the entity-wide statements. For City Proprietary Funds, the cost of vacation and sick leave is recorded as a liability when earned.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

K. 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 of the City Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the City Retirement Plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

L. Long-term Obligations:

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued and premiums on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses.

M. Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

N. Prepaid Connection Fees:

Prepaid connection fees are non-refundable deposits received in advance for water and/or sewer connection fees. The amounts are recorded as revenue when the connection is made.

O. Net Position

Net position is the difference between a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, less accumulated depreciation, less any outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are also included in this component of net position.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

P. <u>Net Position Flow Assumption</u>

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the City's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

Q. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expenses in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

R. Inventory

Purchases of materials and supplies are recorded as an expenditure at the time purchased except for school commodities which are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method.

S. Component Unit-School Board Capital Asset and Debt Presentation

By law, the School Board does not have taxing authority and, therefore, it cannot incur debt through general obligation bonds to fund the acquisition, construction or improvement of its capital assets. That responsibility lies with the City who issues the debt on behalf of the School Board. However, the Code of Virginia requires the School Board to hold title to the capital assets (buildings and equipment) due to their responsibility for maintaining the asset.

In the Statement of Net Position, this scenario presents a unique situation for the City. Debt issued on behalf of the School Board is reported as a liability of the primary government, thereby reducing the net position of the City. The corresponding capital assets are reported as assets of the Component Unit-School Board (title holder), thereby increasing its net position.

The Virginia General Assembly amended the <u>Code of Virginia</u> to allow a tenancy in common with the School Board whenever the locality incurs a financial obligation which is payable over more than one fiscal year for any school property. The tenancy in common terminates when the associated debt has been paid in full. For financial reporting purposes, the legislation permits the locality to report the portion of the school property related to any outstanding financial obligation, thus eliminating a potential deficit from financing capital assets with debt.

T. Fund Equity

The following classifications of fund balance describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

T. Fund Equity: (Continued)

- Nonspendable fund balance amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory and prepaids) or are required to be maintained intact (corpus of a permanent fund);
- Restricted fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation;
- Committed fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint;
- Assigned fund balance amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority;
- Unassigned fund balance amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are only reported in the general fund.

When fund balance resources are available for a specific purpose in more than one classification, it is the City's policy to use the most restrictive funds first in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned as they are needed.

The City Council establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of an ordinance/resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund (such as for special incentives). Assigned fund balance is established by the City Council through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of capital assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes). The City's Fund Balance Policy adopted by the Governing Body delegates the authority to assign fund balances for specific purposes to the City Manager. Assignment within the General Fund conveys that the intended use of those amounts is for a specific purpose that is narrower than the general purposes of the City.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

U. Adoption of Accounting Principles

The City implemented the financial reporting provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements* during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This Statement clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. It also requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements. No restatement was required as a result of this implementation.

The City early implemented provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period* during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This Statement simplifies accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Interest cost incurred during construction is expensed and no longer capitalized as part of project costs. No restatement was required as a result of this implementation.

V. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net VRS related OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS GLI, LODA, HIC and Teacher HIC OPEB Plans and the additions to/deductions from the VRS OPEB Plans' net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. In addition, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Note 2–Deposits and Investments:

<u>Deposits</u>

Deposits with banks are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (the "Act") Section 2.2-4400 et. seq. of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits in excess of the amount insured by the FDIC must pledge collateral to the Commonwealth of Virginia Treasury Board. Financial Institutions may choose between two collateralization methodologies and depending upon that choice, will pledge collateral that ranges in the amounts from 50% to 130% of excess deposits. Accordingly, all deposits are considered fully collateralized.

Investments

Statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, "prime quality" commercial paper and certain corporate notes, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 2–Deposits and Investments: (Continued)

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

The City does not have a policy related to credit risk of debt securities.

The City's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2019 were rated by Standard and Poor's and the ratings are presented below using Standard and Poor's rating scale.

City's Rated Debt Investments' Values						
Rated Debt Investments	Fair Quality Ratings					
		AAAm				
State Non-Arbitrage Pool	\$	52,235				
Total	\$	52,235				

Interest Rate Risk

The City does not have a policy related to interest rate risk.

				Fair Value Measurement Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets
Investment		June 30, 2019	-	(Level 1)
State Non-Arbitrage Pool	\$	52,235	\$	52,235
Total	\$	52,235	\$	52,235

External Investment Pools

The fair value of the positions in the external investment pools (Local Government Investment Pool) is the same as the value of the pool shares. As SNAP is not SEC registered, regulatory oversight of the pool rests with the Virginia State Treasury. SNAP is amortized cost basis portfolios. There are no withdrawal limitations or restrictions imposed on participants.

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 3–Due From Other Governments:

At June 30, 2019, the City and School Board had receivables from other governments as follows:

	-	Primary Government	 	Discretely Presented Component Unit School Board
Commonwealth of Virginia:				
State sales taxes	\$	-	\$	396,010
Local sales taxes		403,725		-
Communications tax		99,010		-
Public assistance		43,061		-
Department of transportation		366,197		-
Shared expenses		13,784		-
CSA		96,423		-
Other		62,443		110,400
Federal Government:				256 625
School funds		-		256,635
Public assistance	-	101,304		-
Totals	\$	1,185,947	\$	763,045

Note 4–Interfund Transfers/Balances:

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

Fund	-	Transfers In	1	Fransfers Out
Primary Government:				
General Fund	\$	1,227,668	\$	11,130,714
Debt Service Fund		10,745,989		-
Proffer Fund		-		275,733
Water and Sewer Fund		99,972		1,083,590
Storm Water Fund		-		78,601
Solid Waste Management Fund		4,229		85,628
Special Transportation Fund		275,733		716,390
Capital Projects Fund	-	1,017,065	_	
Total	\$	13,370,656	\$	13,370,656

Transfers are used to (1) move revenue from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgeting authorization.

Notes to Financial Statements
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 4–Interfund Transfers/Balances: (Continued)

Due to/from balances for the year ended June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

Fund	 Due From Component Unit	Due To Primary Government
General School Board	\$ 678,248	\$ - 678,248
Totals	\$ 678,248	\$ 678,248
Canital Accote:		

Note 5–Capital Assets:

The following is a summary of capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019:

Primary Government:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	_	Beginning Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance June 30, 2019
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land Intangibles Construction in progress	\$	5,560,783 \$ 108,699 182,616	- \$ 	- \$ - -	5,560,783 108,699 437,889
Total capital assets not being depreciated Capital assets being depreciated:	\$_	5,852,098 \$_	255,273 \$	\$_	6,107,371
Buildings and improvements Equipment Infrastructure Jointly owned assets	\$	41,601,366 \$ 11,449,149 23,030,129 59,613,593	- \$ 541,940 - -	- \$ - 4,760,528	41,601,366 11,991,089 23,030,129 54,853,065
Total capital assets being depreciated Accumulated depreciation:	¢_	135,694,237 \$_	<u>541,940</u> \$	4,760,528 \$	<u>131,475,649</u>
Buildings and improvements Equipment Infrastructure Jointly owned assets Total accumulated depreciation	\$ _ \$_	9,946,907 \$ 8,715,166 12,334,593 13,186,632 44,183,298 \$	856,510 \$ 652,898 746,216 <u>1,161,550</u> <u>3,417,174</u> \$		
Total capital assets being depreciated, net Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$_ \$_	91,510,939 \$ 97,363,037 \$	(2,875,234) \$ (2,619,961) \$		

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 5–Capital Assets: (Continued)

Primary Government: (Continued)

	Beginning Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance June 30, 2019
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Utility plant and equipment	\$ <u>28,952,563</u> \$	172,493 \$	\$_	29,125,056
Accumulated depreciation:				
Utility plant and equipment	\$ <u>11,174,602</u> \$	783,863 \$	- \$	11,958,465
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$ <u>17,777,961</u> \$	(611,370) \$	\$_	17,166,591
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ <u>17,777,961</u> \$	<u>(611,370)</u> \$	\$_	17,166,591

Discretely Presented Component Unit-School Board:

Capital assets not being depreciated:	-	Beginning Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions		Ending Balance June 30, 2019
Land Construction in progress	\$	1,637,491 \$ 	- 501,281) - 	\$	1,637,491 501,281
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$_	1,637,491 \$	501,281	6	\$_	2,138,772
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements Equipment	\$	40,605,942 \$ 5,633,460	4,760,528 \$ 365,675	6 - 	\$	45,366,470 5,999,135
Total capital assets being depreciated	\$_	46,239,402 \$	5,126,203	<u> </u>	\$	51,365,605
Accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings and improvements Equipment	\$	16,928,341 \$ 3,670,387	1,957,756 \$ 291,479	- 	\$	18,886,097 3,961,866
Total accumulated depreciation	\$_	20,598,728 \$	2,249,235	<u> </u>	\$_	22,847,963
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$_	25,640,674 \$	2,876,968	<u> </u>	\$_	28,517,642
School Board capital assets, net	\$_	27,278,165 \$	3,378,249	<u> </u>	\$	30,656,414

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 5–Capital Assets: (Continued)

Reconciliation of primary government net investment in capital assets:

Net capital assets	\$ 91,084,574
Long-term debt applicable to capital assets at June 30, 2019 Deferred charge on refunding	\$ 94,740,138 5,491,162
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,835,598

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government and component unit as follows:

Governmental activities: General government Public safety Public works Health and Welfare Education Parks, recreation and cultural	\$	156,866 712,667 843,014 6,792 1,161,550 536,285
Total	\$_	3,417,174
Component Unit-School Board	\$_	1,147,209 (1)
Water and Sewer	\$	739,540 44,323
Business-type	\$_	783,863
(1) Depreciation expense Accumulated depreciation on Joint tenancy asset transfer	\$	1,147,209 1,102,026
Total increase in accumulated depreciation, page 40	\$_	2,249,235

Notes to Financial Statements				
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)				

Note 6–Long-Term Obligations:

Governmental Activities:

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligation transactions of the City for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Balance July 1, 2018		Increases/ Issuances	Decreases/ Retirements	Balance June 30, 2019		Due Within One Year
Governmental Funds							
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 9,650,000	\$	-	\$ 945,000	\$ 8,705,000	\$	985,000
Capital leases	712,658		426,608	397,350	741,916		259,141
Direct Borrowings and Direc	xt						
placements:							
General Obligation Bonds	79,748,732		-	5,984,254	73,764,478		5,953,367
State Literary Fund Loans	7,370,000		-	55,000	7,315,000		60,000
Other Liabilities:							
Compensated Absences	917,908		91,791	23,779	985,920		98,592
Net OPEB liability	2,813,728		680,289	346,268	3,147,749		-
Net Pension Liability	2,082,740		3,255,676	3,651,164	1,687,252		-
Premium on bonds	4,958,115		-	 744,371	 4,213,744	_	681,094
Total	\$ <u>108,253,881</u>	_\$_	4,454,364	\$ 12,147,186	\$ 100,561,059	\$_	8,037,194

The general fund revenues are used to liquidate compensated absences.

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

Governmental Activities

Year	Direct Bo	rrowings and	Direct Place	ments				
Ending	General Obliga	ation Bonds S	tate Literary	Fund Loans	Capital	Leases	General Obliga	tion Bonds
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 985,000 \$	399,900 \$	60,000 \$	219,450 \$	259,141	\$ 28,943 \$	5,953,367 \$	2,863,591
2021	1,025,000	357,650	60,000	217,650	268,535	19,547	6,169,645	2,616,334
2022	1,080,000	312,700	65,000	215,850	126,966	9,776	6,409,144	2,361,670
2023	440,000	265,300	65,000	213,900	87,274	4,414	5,087,635	2,124,633
2024	460,000	244,400	70,000	211,950	-	· –	5,299,554	1,901,487
2025	480,000	222,550	70,000	209,850	-	-	5,525,499	1,670,867
2026	505,000	198,550	70,000	207,750	-	-	5,739,013	1,432,558
2027	530,000	173,300	75,000	205,650	-	-	5,637,186	1,191,734
2028	560,000	146.800	75,000	203,400	-	-	5,873,453	948,459
2029	585,000	118,800	80,000	201,150	-	-	6,103,269	706.209
2030	610,000	92,475	80,000	198,750	-	-	6,352,254	470,956
2031	640,000	65,025	1,035,000	196,350	-	-	4,937,690	269,628
2032	395,000	36.225	1.785.000	165.300	-	-	1,597,507	153.647
2033	410,000	18,450	1,835,000	111,750	-	-	1,656,492	100,367
2034	-	-	1,890,000	56,700	-	-	451,928	54,196
2035	-	-	-	-	-	-	473,843	34,153
2036	-	-	-	-	-	-	496,999	11,559
	·							,000
Total	\$ 8,705,000 \$	2.652.125 \$	7,315,000 \$	2.835.450 \$	741,916	\$ 62,680 \$	\$ 73,764,478 \$	18.912.048
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Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 6–Long-Term Obligations: (Continued)

Governmental Activities: (Continued)

Details of Long-Term Obligations are as follows:

	Amount Outstanding	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds:		
\$9,145,000 General Obligation Bonds, dated November 10, 2004, payable in various annual installments through July 15, 2029, interest payable		
semiannually at rates ranging from 4.10% to 5.60% §	5,755,000 \$	415,000
\$6,134,536 VPSA General Obligation Bonds, dated November 10, 2005, payable in various annual installments through July 2026, interest pavable semiannually at rates ranging from 4.60% to 5.10%	2,310,163	312,675
\$32,240,000 General Obligation Bonds, dated May 8, 2008, payable in various installments beginning through January 1, 2033, interest payable semiannually at rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00%	6,810,000	380,000
\$6,695,000 General Obligation Advance Refunding Bonds, dated June 6,	0,010,000	000,000
2007, payable in various installments beginning through April 15, 2022, interest payable semiannually at rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.50%	1,895,000	605,000
\$8,920,000, General Obligation Refunding Bonds, dated May 28, 2015, due in various annual installments through October 2035, interest payable		
semiannually at rates ranging from 3.0125% to 5.125%	4,965,365	525,285
\$8,955,000, General Obligation Refunding Bonds, dated May 28, 2015, due in various annual installments through October 2035, interest payable semiannually at rates ranging from .656% to 4.508%	4,493,950	800,407
\$11,385,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, dated April 4, 2013, due in various annual installments through October 1, 2030, interest payable semiannually at rates ranging from 2.46% to 4.83%	0.005.000	600.000
\$23,575,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, dated May 9, 2013,	9,235,000	600,000
due in various annual installments through July 15, 2030, interest payable semiannually at rates ranging from 3.05% to 5.05%	21,460,000	1,555,000
\$3,320,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, dated May 15, 2014, due in various annual installments through July 15, 2021, interest payable		
semiannually at 5.05%	1,040,000	340,000
\$23,840,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, dated December 22, 2016, due in various annual installments through January 1, 2033, interest payable semiannually at 2.94%	22,090,000	1,395,000
\$3,275,000 VPSA General Obligation Refunding Bonds, dated November	22,000,000	1,000,000
19, 2015, payable in various installments through August 1, 2030, interest	.	
payable semiannually at rates ranging from 2.00% to 5.00% Total General Obligation Bonds	2,415,000	10,000
I otal General Obligation Bonds	<u>882,469,478</u> \$	6,938,367

Note 6–Long-Term Obligations: (Continued)

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Governmental Activities: (Continued) Details of Long-Term Obligations: (Continued)			
Details of Long-Territ Obligations. (Continued)		Amount Outstanding	Due Within One Year
<u>State Literary Fund Loans:</u> \$7,500,000, dated November 19, 2015, due in various annual installments through August 1, 2034, interest at 3%	\$	7,315,000 \$	60,000
Capital Leases:			
\$675,563 lease obligation due in annual installments of \$97,835 through June 23, 2021, interest payable at 2.64%, secured by equipment	\$	188,184 \$	92,866
\$345,561 lease obligation due in annual installments of \$72,760 through June 6, 2021, interest payable at 4.75%, secured by equipment (General Government portion)		29,390	14,504
\$174,567 lease obligation due in annual installments of \$38,226 through December 20, 2020, interest payable at 4.75%, secured by equipment	l	71,331	34,838
\$264,336 lease obligation due in annual installments of \$57,994 through January 25, 2023, interest payable annually at 4.75%, secured by equipment		206,341	47,977
\$35,497 lease obligation due in annual installments of \$6,864 through February 1, 2023, interest payable annually at 4.75%, secured by equipment		24,422	5,679
\$31,685 lease obligation due in annual installments of \$5,533 through February 6, 2023, interest payable annually at 4.75%, secured by equipment		19,685	4,577
\$95,090 lease obligation due in annual installments of \$21,298 through Augist 1, 2022, interest payable annually at 5.597%, secured by equipment		74,236	17,034
\$213,974 lease obligation due in annual installments of \$45,053 through July 5, 2021, interest payable annually at 2.64%, secured by equipment	-	128,327	41,666
Total Capital Leases	\$_	741,916_\$	259,141
Other Liabilities:	¢		00 500
Compensated Absences	\$_ ¢	<u>985,920</u> \$	98,592
Premium on bonds	\$_ ¢	4,213,744 \$	681,094
Net OPEB liability Net Pension Liability	\$_ \$	<u>3,147,749</u> 1,687,252 \$	-
Total governmental activities long-term obligations	Ψ. \$	100,561,059 \$	8,037,194
	٠.	,	-,,

Note 6–Long-Term Obligations: (Continued)

Business-type Activities:

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligation of the Business-type Activities for the year ended June 30, 2019:

Proprietary Funds			Decreases/ Retirements	Balance June 30, 2019	Due Within One Year
Direct Borrowings and Direct Place	ements:				
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 12,093,792 \$		\$ 943,110 \$	11,150,682 \$	979,308
Net OPEB liability	173,802	68,400	34,906	207,296	-
Net pension liability	180,616	356,862	366,728	170,750	-
Capital Lease	163,722	-	53,158	110,564	54,561
Compensated Absences	113,333	28,550	11,333	130,550	13,055
Premium on bonds	834,050		121,193	712,857	112,778
Total	\$ <u>13,559,315</u> \$	453,812	\$ <u>1,530,428</u> \$	<u>12,482,699</u> \$	1,159,702

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

Year Ending	-	Direct F General	Plac	wings and cements bligation ds	Capita	al	Lease
June 30,		Principal	_	Interest	Principal	-	Interest
2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034	\$	979,308 1,008,619 1,055,001 767,699 801,432 840,996 883,250 922,814 961,547 1,006,730 1,042,745 132,309 137,493 143,508 148,071	\$	439,430 404,924 364,800 326,761 291,507 254,464 212,928 169,298 125,799 87,779 54,172 35,001 30,039 24,095 17,830	\$ 54,561 56,003 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	\$	2,919 1,479 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
2035		156,157		11,308	-		-
2036		163,003	_	3,821		-	-
Total	\$	11,150,682	\$_	2,853,956	\$ 110,564	\$	4,398

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 6–Long-Term Obligations: (Continued)

Business-Type Activities: (Continued)

Details of long-term obligations are as follows:

	Amount Outstanding	Due Within One Year
<u>General Obligation Bonds:</u> \$8,920,000, General Obligation Refunding Bonds, dated May 28, 2015, due in various annual installments through October 2035, interest payable semiannually at rates ranging from 3.0125% to	§ 2,029,632 \$	214,715
\$8,955,000, General Obligation Refunding Bonds, dated May 28, 2015, due in various annual installments through October 2035, interest payable semiannually at rates ranging from .656% to 4.508%	896,050	159,593
\$10,400,000, General Obligation Refunding Bonds, dated April 3, 2014, payable in various principal annual installments through October 1, 2029, interest payable semiannually at rates ranging from 2.72% to 4.83%	8,225,000	605,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	6 <u>11,150,682</u> \$	979,308
Capital Leases: \$345,561 lease obligation due in annual installments of \$72,760 through June 6, 2021, interest payable at 4.75%, secured by equipment (Proprietary portion)	\$ <u>110,564</u> \$	54,561
Other Liabilities:		
Compensated absences	, · ·	
Premium on bonds \$ Net OPEB liability \$; <u></u> ;	
Net Pension Liability		
Total business-type long-term obligations	<u>12,482,699</u> \$	

Component Unit School Board:

The following is a summary of long-term obligations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019:

		Amounts ance Due Within 80, 2019 One Year
Net OPEB liabilities	\$ 7,528,669 \$ 1,230,593 \$ 1,082,936 \$ 7,6	676,326 \$ -
Net pension liability	32,060,000 10,760,000 11,673,000 31,1	47,000 -
Capital leases	58,350 - 58,350	
Compensated absences	350,199 53,646 35,020 3	368,825 36,883
Total	\$ <u>39,997,218</u> \$ <u>12,044,239</u> \$ <u>12,849,306</u> \$ <u>39,1</u>	<u>92,151</u> \$ <u>36,883</u>

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 6–Long-Term Obligations: (Continued)

Details of long-term obligations are as follows:

	_	Amount Outstanding	Due Within One Year	
Compensated Absences	\$_	368,825	\$	36,883
Net OPEB liability	\$_	7,676,326	\$	
Net Pension Liability	\$_	31,147,000	\$	-
Total	\$_	39,192,151	\$	36,883

Note 7–Compensated Absences:

The City has accrued the liability arising from outstanding claims and judgments and compensated absences.

City employees earn vacation and sick leave at various rates. The City had outstanding accrued vacation pay as follows:

Governmental Funds	\$ 985,920
Proprietary Funds	\$ 130,550
Component Unit School Board	\$ 368,825

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 8–Deferred/Unavailable/Unearned Revenue:

Deferred/unavailable/unearned revenue represents amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. Deferred/unavailable/unearned is comprised of the following:

		Government-wide Statements
		Governmental Activities
Unearned revenue - state and federal seizure funds not yet expended	\$	225,474
Unearned revenue - amounts related to a land sale	•	68,857
Total	\$	294,331
		Balance Sheet
		Governmental Funds
Unavailable revenue - property tax revenue: Unavailable revenue representing uncollected property tax billings for which revenue recognition criteria has not been met. The uncollected tax billings are not available for the funding of current expenditures.	\$	1,419,927
Unearned revenue:		
Unearned revenue - amounts related to a land sale		68,857
Unearned revenue - state and federal seizure funds not yet expended		225,474
Total	\$	1,714,258

Note 9–Litigation:

At June 30, 2019, there were no matters of litigation involving the City which would materially affect the City's position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 10–Joint Ventures:

Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority (UOSA)

The UOSA was created under the provisions of the Virginia Water and Sewer Authorities Act to be the single regional entity to construct, finance, and operate the regional sewage treatment facility. UOSA is a joint venture formed on March 3, 1971 by a concurrent resolution of the governing bodies of Fairfax and Prince William Counties and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park. The governing body of UOSA is an eight-person Board of Directors consisting of two members appointed to four-year terms by the governing body of each participating jurisdiction. In turn, the UOSA Board adopts an annual operating budget based on projected sewage flows. Each jurisdiction has a percentage share of UOSA's capacity. The City does not recognize an investment in UOSA because the participants do not have an equity interest. The City's percentage share of UOSA's capacity as of June 30, 2019 is 5.40%.

UOSA's financial condition as of June 30, 2018 (latest available financial information) and operating results for the year then ended is summarized as follows:

Total Assets and Deferred Outflows Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	\$ 581,989,193 531,136,807
Net Equity	\$ 50,852,386
Total Revenues	\$ 49,939,588
Total Expenses	 58,779,317
Net (Loss)	\$ (8,839,729)

The City is obligated under a cost sharing agreement with UOSA to fund the City's current allocated share of UOSA's annual operating costs and debt service. Accordingly, the City made payments to UOSA in fiscal year 2019 as follows:

Operaring and reserve maintenance co	si\$	1,554,497
Debt service		1,734,429
Total	\$	3,288,926

The City's share of construction costs was determined based on their portion of estimated capacity rights of the facilities. The City funds its obligations to UOSA through payments from the Enterprise Fund. Operation and maintenance charges are paid to UOSA monthly and debt service is paid quarterly.

Note 10–Joint Ventures: (Continued)

Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority (UOSA) (continued)

UOSA currently has seven sewage system revenue bonds outstanding. Terms of the issuances are as follows:

Issue	Original Amount	Maturity	Interest
		hub 1 0000	1 200/ to C 000/
1995A Revenue\$	288,600,000	July 1, 2029	4.30% to 6.00%
2010 Revenue	85,180,000	July 1, 2043	3.50% to 6.00%
2013A Revenue	101,615,000	July 1, 2026	.35% to 2.90%
2014 Revenue	163,885,000	July 1, 2041	4.00% to 5.00%
2016A Revenue	20,915,000	July 1, 2048	3.00% to 5.00%
2016B Revenue	41,030,000	July 1, 2038	3.00% to 4.00%

Information regarding UOSA is provided in UOSA's separate, published, financial statements which are available to the general public from its offices at 14631 Compton Road, Centreville, Virginia 20121.

Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC)

The Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC) was created on June 19, 1986 to account for a 2.1% fuel tax authorized by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The PRTC, a joint venture with the contiguous jurisdictions of Prince William, Spotsylvania and Stafford Counties and the Cities of Manassas, Manassas Park and Fredericksburg, was established to improve transportation systems composed of transit facilities, public highways, and other modes of transport. While each jurisdiction effectively controls PRTC's use of motor fuel tax proceeds from that jurisdiction, they do not have an explicit measurable equity interest in PRTC.

The governing body of each member jurisdiction appoints, from among its members, its representatives to act as Commissioners. The Commission has 16 members and one ex-officio representative from the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation. The City's percentage membership is 6.67%.

Each Commission member, including the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation representative, is entitled to one vote in all matters requiring action by the Commission. A majority vote of the Commission members present and voting and a majority of the jurisdictions represented is required to act. For purposes of determining the number of jurisdictions present, Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation is not counted as a separate jurisdiction.

Information regarding PRTC is provided in PRTC's separate, published, financial statements which are available to the general public from its offices at 14700 Potomac Mills Road, Woodbridge, Virginia 22192.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 11–Jointly Governed Organizations:

Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA)

The NVTA was established under the provisions of the Code of Virginia, Title 15.2, Chapter 48.2 with the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Manassas, Manassas Park, and Falls Church and the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William. The Authority is responsible for long-range transportation planning for regional transportation projects in Northern Virginia and sets regional transportation policies and priorities for regional transportation projects. While the jurisdictions have representatives as members of the governing body of the Authority, the jurisdictions do not have an explicit measurable equity interest in NVTA. Beginning in 2014, House Bill 2313 gave the Authority responsibility over the collection and distribution of certain dedicated taxes for transportation including 1% additional sales tax, 2% additional transient and occupancy tax and 1.5% additional grantor's tax. By law, 30% of these additional revenues are distributed to the jurisdictions provided they implement the commercial and industrial tax of 12.5 cents, or dedicate some other funds towards transportation. The other 70% will be used towards regional transportation projects approved by the Authority and implemented by the jurisdictions. In 2019, the City received \$463,096 of these taxes.

Note 12–Water and Water Treatment Agreements:

Water Treatment Capacity Purchase Agreement

By agreement dated February 12, 2001, the City of Manassas Park purchased 1 mgd of water treatment capacity from the City of Manassas at the Lake Manassas Water Treatment Plant. The purchase price of this capacity was \$3,750,000, payable from April 23, 2001 through April 23, 2006.

While the City has no ownership rights in the treatment plant, it will obtain future benefits from its ownership in the facility. Accordingly, the \$3,750,000 has been established as an asset to be amortized using the straight-line method over 40 years.

Water Agreements

The Cities also entered into a wholesale water rate agreement whereas Manassas Park agrees to purchase from Manassas182.4 million gallons per year of treated water whether Manassas Park uses the water or not. The agreed upon minimum increases to 212.4 million gallons per year on the fifth anniversary of the water rate agreement. The rate is determined based upon a "Cost of Service Model" developed by Manassas and agreed to by both parties. The City has also entered into a supplemental agreement with the City of Manassas dated August 13, 1981, for 600,000 gallons per day of the City's capacity. The City of Manassas Park received a total of \$3,375,000 in connection with this sale.

The City has entered into a second supplemental agreement with City of Fairfax dated October 30, 1986, for the sale of 600,000 gallons per day of the City's capacity. The City has paid the City of Fairfax \$2,942,148 for the purchase of this capacity.

The City has entered into a third supplemental agreement with Prince William County Service Authority dated November 13, 2008, for the sale of 1,400,000 gallons per day of the Authority's capacity. The City has paid the Prince William County Service Authority \$9,870,000 for the purchase of this capacity.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan:

Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the City and (nonprofessional) employees of public school divisions are automatically covered by a VRS Retirement Plan upon employment. This is an agent multipleemployer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System) along with plans for other employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and for which they and their employer pay contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior service, based on specific criteria as defined in the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended. Eligible prior service that may be purchased includes prior public service, active military service, certain periods of leave, and previously refunded service.

Benefit Structures

The System administers three different benefit structures for covered employees – Plan 1, Plan 2 and Hybrid. Each of these benefit structures has different eligibility criteria, as detailed below.

- a. Employees hired before July 1, 2010, vested as of January 1, 2013, and have not taken a refund, are covered under Plan 1, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit beginning at age 65 with at least 5 years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 30 years of creditable service. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 55 with at least 5 years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 10 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty employees (law enforcement officers, firefighters, and sheriffs) are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service.
- b. Employees hired on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013 are covered under Plan 2, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of creditable service or when the sum of their age and service equals 90. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of creditable service.
- c. Non-hazardous duty employees hired on or after January 1, 2014 are covered by the Hybrid Plan combining the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Plan 1 and Plan 2 members also had the option of opting into this plan during the election window held January 1 April 30, 2014 with an effective date of July 1, 2014. Employees covered by this plan are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of creditable service, or when the sum of their age and service equal 90. Employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of creditable service. For the defined contribution component, members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier

The VRS defined benefit is a lifetime monthly benefit based on a retirement multiplier as a percentage of the employee's average final compensation multiplied by the employee's total creditable service. Under Plan 1, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 36 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.7% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.7% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.7% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under the Hybrid Plan, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement and Death and Disability Benefits

Retirees with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of creditable service are eligible for an annual COLA beginning July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date. Retirees with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of creditable service are eligible for an annual COLA beginning on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date. Under Plan 1, the COLA cannot exceed 5.00%. Under Plan 2 and the Hybrid Plan, the COLA cannot exceed 3.00%. The VRS also provides death and disability benefits. Title 51.1 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the General Assembly of Virginia.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	Primary Government	Component Unit School Board <u>(Nonprofessional)</u>
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	100	31
Inactive members: Vested inactive members	38	9
Non-vested inactive members	63	25
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	83	15
Total inactive members	184	49
Active members	155	66
Total covered employees	439	146

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement.

The City's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 8.74% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$784,249 and \$848,922 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

The Component Unit School Board's contractually required contribution rate for nonprofessional employees for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 1.03% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Component Unit School Board's nonprofessional employees were \$1,347 and \$13,544 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position.

The City's and Component Unit School Board's (nonprofessional) net pension liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liabilities used to calculate the net pension liabilities were determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the City's and Component Unit School Board's (nonprofessional) Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% – 5.35%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation*

* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Mortality rates:

Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty: 20% of deaths are assumed to be service related

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90. Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Non-Hazardous Duty: 15% of deaths are assumed to be service related Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees: (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final
Withdrawal Rates	retirement from 70 to 75 Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age
	and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014
retirement healthy, and disabled)	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	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the City's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% – 4.75%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation*

* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits: (Continued)

Mortality rates:

Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty: 70% of deaths are assumed to be service related

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 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, 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Hazardous Duty: 45% of deaths are assumed to be service related Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 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, 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Disability Rates	Increased rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits (continued)

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates, and lowered rates at older ages
	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age
Withdrawal Rates	and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
Total	100.00%		4.80%
		Inflation	2.50%
*Exp	ected arithmet	ic nominal return	7.30%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

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 System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; the City and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) was also provided with an opportunity to use an alternative employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 90% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by the school division for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan was subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2018 on, participating employers and school divisions are assumed to continue to contribute 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.

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)

		Primary Government				
		Increase (Decrease)				
		Total		Plan		Net
		Pension		Fiduciary		Pension
	-	Liability (a)	_	Net Position (b)	_	Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$	36,455,324	\$	34,191,968	\$	2,263,356
Changes for the year:	•		-			
Changes for the year: Service cost	\$	1,058,351	\$	-	\$	1,058,351
Interest	Ψ	2,503,017	Ψ	-	Ψ	2,503,017
Differences between expected						
and actual experience		(159,090)		-		(159,090)
Contributions - employer		-		850,234		(850,234)
Contributions - employee		-		450,450		(450,450)
Net investment income	-	-		2,530,731		(2,530,731)
Benefit payments, including refund of employee contributions	JS	(1 205 965)		(1 205 965)		
		(1,395,865)		(1,395,865)		-
Administrative expenses Other changes		-		(21,511) (2,272)		21,511 2,272
Net changes	\$	2,006,413	-\$	2,411,767	\$	(405,354)
	÷.	_,,	•	_, , . • .	• •	(122,001)
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$	38,461,737	\$	36,603,735	\$	1,858,002

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	<u>C</u>	Component School Board (nonprofessiona Increase (Decrease)			
	_	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Asset (a) - (b)	
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$_	3,231,970 \$	4,045,191 \$	(813,221)	
Changes for the year: Service cost Interest Differences between expected	\$	95,824 \$ 219,224	- \$ -	95,824 219,224	
and actual experience Contributions - employer Contributions - employee Net investment income		(14,114) - - -	- 14,610 57,601 295,471	(14,114) (14,610) (57,601) (295,471)	
Benefit payments, including refun of employee contributions Administrative expenses Other changes Net changes	ds \$_	(200,405) - - 100,529 \$	(200,405) (2,605) (261) 164,411 \$	2,605 261 (63,882)	
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$	3,332,499 \$	4,209,602 \$	(877,103)	

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the City and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the City's and Component Unit School Board's (nonprofessional) net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	_		Rate	
	_	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
City Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	7,397,325 \$	1,858,002 \$	(2,679,882)
Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	(473,590) \$	(877,103) \$	(1,213,462)

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) recognized pension expense of \$29,661 and (\$176,786), respectively. At June 30, 2019, the City and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Primary G Deferred Outflows of Resources	overnment Deferred Inflows of Resources	_		Board
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	19,961	\$ 222,296	\$	- \$	73,574
Change in assumptions		-	102,082		-	2,484
Changes in proportion and differences betw employer contribuions and proprotionate share of contributions	eer	1 26,511	26,511		-	-
Net difference between projected and actua earnings on pension plan investments	I	-	311,172		-	33,186
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	_	784,249		-	1,347	
Total	\$_	830,721	662,061	\$	1,347 \$	109,244

\$784,249 and \$1,347 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the City's and Component Unit School Board's (nonprofessional) contributions, respectively, subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year ended June	30	Primary Government	Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional)
2020	\$	(118,751) \$	(55,694)
2021		(111,711)	(8,273)
2022		(356,834)	(41,898)
2023		(28,293)	(3,379)

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Pension Plan Data

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

Component Unit School Board (professional)

Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of public school divisions are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan upon employment. This is a cost-sharing multiple employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the system). Additional information related to the plan description can is included in the first section of this note.

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement. Each school division's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 15.68% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the school division were \$3,355,913 and \$3,425,402 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2019, the school division reported a liability of \$31,147,000 for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The school division's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension plan for the year ended June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018, the school division's proportion was .26485% as compared to .26070% at June 30, 2017.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Component Unit School Board (professional) (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the school division recognized pension expense of \$2,742,000. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the pension expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion and from differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of employer contributions.

At June 30, 2019, the school division reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	- \$	2,663,000
Change in assumptions		372,000	-
Changes in proportion and differences betwee employer contribuions and proprotionate share of contributions	eer	ר 2,207,000	1,568,000
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-	661,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		3,355,913	
Total	\$	<u>5,934,913</u> \$	4,892,000

\$3,355,913 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year ended June	30	
2020	\$	314,000
2021		(441,000)
2022		(1,571,000)
2023		(554,000)
2024		(61,000)

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Component Unit School Board (professional) (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% – 5.95%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation*

* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Mortality rates:

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 75 and 2.0% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Component Unit School Board (professional) (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

Mortality Rates: (continued)

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final
Retirement Rates	retirement from 70 to 75
	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age
Withdrawal Rates	and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, less that system's fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2018, NPL amounts for the VRS Teacher Employee Retirement Plan is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	,	Teacher Employee Retirement Plan
Total Pension Liability Plan Fiduciary Net Position Employers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ \$	46,679,555 34,919,563 11,759,992
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	:	74.81%

The total pension liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net pension liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 67 in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 13–Pension Plan: (Continued)

Sensitivity of the School Division's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

				Rate	
		(6.00%)	_	(7.00%)	 (8.00%)
School division's proportinate share of the Teacher Employee Retirement Plan	VRS	;			
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	47,577,000	\$	31,147,000	\$ 17,547,000

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Primary Government and Component Unit School Board

Aggregate Pension Information

		VRS Pensi	on I	Plans:			
					Net Pension		
		Deferred		Deferred	Liability		Pension
		Outflows		Inflows	(Asset)		Expense
Primary Government	-						
Primary Government	\$	830,721	\$	662,061	\$ 1,858,002	\$	29,661
Totals	\$	830,721	\$	662,061	\$ 1,858,002	\$	29,661
Component Unit School Board							
School Board Nonprofessional	\$	1,347	\$	109,244	\$ (877,103)	\$	(176,786)
School Board Professional	_	5,934,913		4,892,000	 31,147,000	_	2,742,000
Totals	\$	5,936,260	\$	5,001,244	\$ 30,269,897	\$_	2,565,214

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 14–Risk Management:

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the government carries insurance.

The City is a member of the Virginia Municipal Group Self Insurance Association for workers' compensation. This program is administered by a servicing contractor, which furnishes claims review and processing.

Each Association member jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay and discharge any liability. The City pays Virginia Municipal Group contributions and assessments based upon classifications and rates into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the Association and claims and awards are to be paid. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, the Association may assess all members in the proportion which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs.

The City continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of losses. During the last three fiscal years, settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial coverage.

Note 15–Commitments and Contingencies:

Federal programs in which the City and its component units participate were audited in accordance with the provisions of Title 2, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Pursuant to the provisions of this circular all major programs and certain other programs were tested for compliance with applicable grant requirements. While no matters of noncompliance were disclosed by audit, the Federal Government may subject grant programs to additional compliance tests which may result in disallowed expenditures. In the opinion of management, any future disallowances of current grant program expenditures, if any, would be immaterial.

Note 16-Expenditures Over Appropriations:

At June 30, 2019 expenditures exceeded appropriations as follows:

Fund	A	ppropriations	 Actual	 Variance
Debt Service Fund	\$	10,745,989	\$ 10,757,398	\$ (11,409)

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 17–Surety Bond:

	 Amount
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland - Surety	
Treasurer	\$ 200,000
Above constitutional offiers' employees	50,000
Director of Social Services	100,000
Virginia Municipal League	
School Board Employees Blanket Bond	1,000,000

Note 18–Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan):

Plan Description

The Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program was established pursuant to §51.1-500 et seq. of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. All fulltime, salaried permanent employees of the state agencies, teachers, and employees of participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS Group Life Insurance Program upon employment. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pensions and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

In addition to the Basic GLI benefit, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves as well as a spouse or dependent children through the Optional GLI Program. For members who elect the optional GLI coverage, the insurer bills employers directly for the premiums. Employers deduct these premiums from members' paychecks and pay the premiums to the insurer. Since this is a separate and fully insured program, it is not included as part of the GLI Program OPEB.

Eligible Employees

The GLI Program was established July 1, 1960, for state employees, teachers, and employees of political subdivisions that elect the program. Basic GLI coverage is automatic upon employment. Coverage ends for employees who leave their position before retirement eligibility or who take a refund of their accumulated retirement member contributions and accrued interest.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 18–Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Benefit Amounts

The GLI Program is a defined benefit plan with several components. The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled. The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit. In addition to basic natural and accidental death benefits, the program provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances that include the following: accidental dismemberment benefit, safety belt benefit, repatriation benefit, felonious assault benefit, and accelerated death benefit option. The benefit amounts are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value. For covered members with at least 30 years of creditable service, the minimum benefit payable was set at \$8,000 by statute. This amount is increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment and was increased to \$8,279 effective July 1, 2018.

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI Program are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the GLI Program was 1.31% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.79% (1.31% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.52% (1.31% x 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution; however, the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the GLI Program from the City were \$49,000 and \$49,000 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively. Contributions to School Professional Plan were \$117,000 and \$114,000 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2019, respectively. Contributions to the School Nonprofessional Plan were \$7,000 and \$7,000 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the GLI Program OPEB

At June 30, 2019, the City, School Board (Professional) and School Board (Nonprofessional) reported a liabilities of \$752,000, \$1,746,000, and \$105,000, for their proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability, respectively. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI Program for the year ended June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018, City, School Board (Professional) and School Board (Nonprofessional)'s proportion were .04949%, .11494% and .00693% respectively, as compared to .04917% .11386% and .00689% at June 30, 2017.

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 18–Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the GLI Program OPEB (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City, School Board (Professional) and School Board (Nonprofessional) recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$7,000, \$2,000, and \$1,000 respectively. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2019, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	Primary Go	overnment	School Pro	ofessional	School Non	professional
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 37,000 \$	5 14,000 \$	85,000 \$	§ 31,000 \$	5,000 \$	3,000
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	-	24,000	-	57,000	-	3,000
Change in assumptions	-	31,000	-	73,000	-	4,000
Changes in proportion	8,000	-	15,000	56,000	-	2,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	49,000		117,000		7,000	
Total	\$ 94,000 \$	69,000 \$	217,000 \$	<u> 217,000 </u> \$	12,000 \$	12,000

\$49,000, \$117,000, and \$7,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the respective City, School Board (Professional) and School Board (Nonprofessional)'s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Primary Government	School Professional		School Nonprofessional
	 Government	Tiolessional	•	Nonprotessional
2020	\$ (9,000)	\$ (36,000)	\$	(3,000)
2021	(9,000)	(36,000)		(3,000)
2022	(9,000)	(36,000)		(1,000)
2023	(3,000)	(20,000)		-
2024	3,000	4,000		-
Thereafter	3,000	7,000		-

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 18–Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018. The assumptions include several employer groups as noted below. Mortality rates included herein are for relevant employer groups. Information for other groups can be referenced in the VRS CAFR.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
General state employees	3.5% – 5.35%
Teachers	3.5%-5.95%
SPORS employees	3.5%-4.75%
VaLORS employees	3.5%-4.75%
JRS employees	4.5%
Locality - General employees	3.5%-5.35%
Locality - Hazardous Duty employees	3.5%-4.75%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

*Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

Mortality Rates – Teachers

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 70 and 2.0% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.

Notes to Financial Statements
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 18–Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change

Mortality Rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers – General Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

Note 18–Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

Mortality Rates – Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – General Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

Notes to Financial Statements
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 18–Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

Mortality Rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 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 with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

Note 18–Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees: (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

Mortality Rates – Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 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 with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

Note 18–Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees: (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

NET GLI OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the GLI Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2018, NOL amounts for the GLI Program is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	_	Group Life Insurance OPEB Program
Total GLI OPEB Liability Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ •	3,113,508 1,594,773
Employers' Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$ =	<u>1,518,735</u> 51.22%

The total GLI OPEB liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net GLI OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74 in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Notes to Financial Statements
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 18–Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
Total	100.00%		4.80%
		Inflation	2.50%
*Expected arithmetic nominal return			7.30%

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS guidance and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2018 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

Note 18–Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the employer's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the employer's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	Rate					
	_	1% Decrease		Current Discount		1% Increase
		(6.00%)		(7.00%)		(8.00%)
Proportionate share of the Group Life Insurance Program Net OPEB Liability:	_					
Primary Government	\$	983,000	\$	752,000	\$	565,000
School Professional		2,281,000		1,746,000		1,311,000
School Nonprofessional		137,000		105,000		79,000

GLI Program Fiduciary Net Position

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

Note 19–Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program (OPEB Plan):

Plan Description

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program was established pursuant to §51.1-1400 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of public school divisions are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The HIC is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

Note 19–Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Plan Description: (Continued)

The specific information for the Teacher HIC Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage, and benefits are described below:

Eligible Employees

The Teacher Employee Retiree HIC Program was established July 1, 1993 for retired Teacher Employees covered under VRS who retire with at least 15 years of service credit. Eligible employees include full-time permanent (professional) salaried employees of public school divisions covered under VRS. These employees are enrolled automatically upon employment.

Benefit Amounts

The Teacher Employee HIC Program is a defined benefit plan that provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired teachers. For Teacher and other professional school employees who retire with at least 15 years of service credit, the monthly benefit is \$4.00 per year of service per month with no cap on the benefit amount. For Teacher and other professional school employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is either: \$4.00 per month, multiplied by twice the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service credit cr

HIC Program Notes

The monthly HIC benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount. Employees who retire after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 years of service credit to qualify for the HIC as a retiree.

Contributions

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by §51.1-1401(E) of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Each school division's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 1.20% of covered employee compensation for employees in the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the school division to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program were \$270,000 and \$269,000 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 19–Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Liabilities, Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB

At June 30, 2019, the school division reported a liability of \$3,431,000 for its proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Liability. The Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB liability used to calculate the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The school division's proportion of the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018, the school division's proportion of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program was .27024% as compared to .26603% at June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the school division recognized VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB expense of \$266,000. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program Net OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2019, the school division reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB from the following sources:

	-	Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	17,000
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Teacher HIC OPEB plan investments		-		3,000
Change in assumptions		-		30,000
Change in proportion		47,000		117,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		270,000	-	
Total	\$	317,000	\$	167,000

Notes to Financial Statements
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 19–Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB Liabilities, Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB: (Continued)

\$270,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB will be recognized in the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB will be recognized in the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
2020	\$ (23,000)
2021	(23,000)
2022	(23,000)
2023	(21,000)
2024	(22,000)
Thereafter	(8,000)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation:	3.5%-5.95%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

*Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

Note 19–Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

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 2.0% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change

Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the Teacher Employee HIC Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2018, NOL amounts for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

		Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Plan
Total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$	1,381,313 111,639
Teacher Employee net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	1,269,674
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability		8.08%

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continue	ed)

Note 19–Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability: (Continued)

The total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and the plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74 in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return
40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
100.00%		4.80%
	Inflation	2.50%
Expected arithme	etic nominal return	7.30%
	Allocation 40.00% 15.00% 15.00% 15.00% 15.00% 100.00%	Target Long-term Allocation Expected 40.00% 4.54% 15.00% 0.69% 15.00% 3.96% 15.00% 5.76% 15.00% 9.53%

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 19–Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by each school division for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2018 on, all agencies are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the School Division's Proportionate Share of the Teacher Employee HIC Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the school division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program net HIC OPEB liability using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the school division's proportionate share of the net HIC OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	Rate				
	1% Decrease		Current Discount		1% Increase
	(6.00%)		(7.00%)		(8.00%)
School division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Plan Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$ 3,832,000	¢	3,431,000	¢	3,090,000

Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Fiduciary Net Position

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

Note 20–Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program (OPEB Plan):

Plan Description

The Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program was established pursuant to \$51.1-1400 et seq. of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. All full-time, salaried permanent employees of participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit Program upon employment. This is an agent multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The 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 ends upon the retiree's death.

The specific information about the Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is described below:

Eligible Employees

The Political Subdivision Retiree HIC Program was established July 1, 1993 for retired political subdivision employees of employers who elect the benefit and retire with at least 15 years of service credit. Eligible employees include full-time permanent salaried employees of the participating political subdivision who are covered under the VRS pension plan. These employees are enrolled automatically upon employment.

Benefit Amounts

The Political Subdivision Retiree HIC Program is a defined benefit plan that provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired political subdivision employees of participating employers. For employees who retire, the monthly benefit is \$1.50 per year of service per month with a maximum benefit of \$45.00 per month. For employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is \$45.00 per month.

HIC Program Notes

The monthly HIC benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount. There is no HIC for premiums paid and qualified under LODA; however, the employee may receive the credit for premiums paid for other qualified health plans. Employees who retire after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 years of service credit to qualify for the HIC as a retiree.

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 20–Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the HIC OPEB plan:

	School Nonprofessional
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	3_
Inactive members: Vested inactive members	-
Non-vested inactive members	-
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	-
Total inactive members	-
Active members	66
Total covered employees	69

Contributions

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by §51.1-1402(E) of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The School Nonprofessional contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was .06% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the School Board for the Nonprofessional plan were \$819 and \$1,826 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 20–Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset)

The School Nonprofessional Plan net Health Insurance Credit OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total Health Insurance Credit OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2017, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total HIC OPEB asset was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation: Locality - General employees Locality - Hazardous Duty employees	3.5%-5.35% 3.5%-4.75%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

*Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of the OPEB liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 20–Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers – General Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 20–Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program (OPEB Plan):

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – General Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 20–Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program: (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
Total	100.00%		4.80%
		Inflation	2.50%
*E	7.30%		

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total HIC OPEB liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by the entity for the HIC OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2018 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the HIC OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total HIC OPEB liability.

Note 20–Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program: (Continued)

Changes in Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset)

	School Nonprofessional Plan Increase (Decrease)					
	-	Total HIC OPEB Liability (a)		Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)		Net HIC OPEB ₋iability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$_	38,407	\$	48,240	\$_	(9,833)
Changes for the year:						
Service cost	\$	1,682	\$	- 5	\$	1,682
Interest		2,615		-		2,615
Benefit changes		-		-		-
Differences between expected and						
actual experience		(10,935)		-		(10,935)
Assumption changes		-		-		-
Contributions - employer		-		1,826		(1,826)
Net investment income		-		3,422		(3,422)
Benefit payments		(2,096)		(2,096)		-
Administrative expenses		-		(81)		81
Other changes		-		(243)	_	243
Net changes	\$	(8,734)	\$	2,828 \$	\$_	(11,562)
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$_	29,673	\$	51,068 \$	\$_	(21,395)

Sensitivity of the Health Insurance Credit Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the School Nonprofessional Health Insurance Credit Program net HIC OPEB liability (asset) using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the net HIC OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	Rate			
	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase	
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)	
School Nonprofessional's				
Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$ (17,280) \$	6 (21,395) \$	(24,838)	

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 20–Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program: (Continued)

Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School Nonprofessional plan recognized Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB expense of (\$931). At June 30, 2019, the School Nonprofessional plan reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to their Health Insurance Credit Program from the following sources:

	School Nonprofessional				
	Deferred Deferr		Deferred		
	C	Dutflows of		Inflows of	
		Resources		Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	9,224	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on HIC OPEB					
plan investments		-		1,213	
Change in assumptions		-		353	
Employer contributions subsequent					
to the measurement date		819		-	
Total	\$	819	\$	10,790	

\$819 reported by the School Nonprofessional plan as deferred outflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB resulting from the contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net HIC OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB will be recognized in the HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

	School
Year Ended June 30	 Nonprofessional
2020	\$ (2,196)
2021	(2,196)
2022	(2,198)
2023	(1,811)
2024	(1,720)
Thereafter	(669)

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 20–Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program: (Continued)

Health Insurance Credit Program Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit Program is available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <u>http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf</u>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Note 21–Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program:

Plan Description

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Line of Duty Act Program (LODA) was established pursuant to §9.1-400 et seq. of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. The LODA Program provides death and health insurance benefits to eligible state employees and local government employees, including volunteers, who die or become disabled as a result of the performance of their duties as a public safety officer. In addition, health insurance benefits are provided to eligible survivors and family members. Participating employers made contributions to the program beginning in FY 2012. The employer contributions are determined by the System's actuary using anticipated program costs and the number of covered individuals associated with all participating employers.

The specific information for the LODA Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is described below:

Eligible Employees

All paid employees and volunteers in hazardous duty positions in Virginia localities and hazardous duty employees who are covered under the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), the State Police Officers' Retirement System (SPORS), or the Virginia Law Officers' Retirement System (VaLORS) are automatically covered by the Line of Duty Act Program (LODA). As required by statute, the Virginia Retirement System (the System) is responsible for managing the assets of the program.

Benefit Amounts

The LODA program death benefit is a one-time payment made to the beneficiary or beneficiaries of a covered individual. Amounts vary as follows: \$100,000 when a death occurs as the direct or proximate result of performing duty as of January 1, 2006, or after; \$25,000 when the cause of death is attributed to one of the applicable presumptions and occurred earlier than five years after the retirement date; or an additional \$20,000 benefit is payable when certain members of the National Guard and U.S. military reserves are killed in action in any armed conflict on or after October 7, 2001.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 21–Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program: (Continued)

The LODA program also provides health insurance benefits. Prior to July 1, 2017, these benefits were managed through the various employer plans and maintained the benefits that existed prior to the employee's death or disability. These premiums were reimbursed to the employer by the LODA program. Beginning July 1, 2017, the health insurance benefits are managed through the Virginia Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM). The health benefits are modeled after the State Employee Health Benefits Program plans and provide consistent, premium-free continued health plan coverage for LODA-eligible disabled individuals, survivors and family members. Individuals receiving the health insurance benefits must continue to meet eligibility requirements as defined by LODA.

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the LODA Program are governed by §9.1-400.1 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies by the Virginia General Assembly. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the LODA Program for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$705.77 per covered full-time-equivalent employee. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 and represents the pay-as-you-go funding rate and not the full actuarial cost of the benefits under the program. The actuarially determined pay-as-you-go rate was expected to finance the costs and related expenses of benefits payable during the year. Contributions to the LODA Program from the entity were \$40,000 and \$34,000 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

LODA OPEB Liabilities, LODA OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the LODA OPEB

At June 30, 2019, the City reported a liability of \$1,002,000 for its proportionate share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability. The Net LODA OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total LODA OPEB liability used to calculate the Net LODA OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The entity's proportion of the Net LODA OPEB Liability was based on the entity's actuarially determined pay-as-you-go employer contributions to the LODA OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined pay-as-you-go employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018, the entity's proportion was .31960% as compared to .31038% at June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the entity recognized LODA OPEB expense of \$84,000. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the LODA OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

Note 21–Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program: (Continued)

LODA OPEB Liabilities, LODA OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the LODA OPEB: (Continued)

At June 30, 2019, the entity reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the LODA OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 144,000	\$-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on LODA OPEB plan investments	-	3,000
Change in assumptions	-	115,000
Change in proportion	27,000	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	40,000	
Total	\$ 211,000	\$118,000

\$40,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the LODA OPEB resulting from the entity's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net LODA OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the LODA OPEB will be recognized in LODA OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
2020	\$ 7,000
2021	7,000
2022	7,000
2023	6,000
2024	6,000
Thereafter	20,000

Note 21–Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total LODA OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018. The assumptions include several employer groups as noted below. Mortality rates included herein are for relevant employer groups. Information for other groups can be referenced in the VRS CAFR.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
General state employees	3.50%-5.35%
SPORS employees	3.50%-4.75%
VaLORS employees	3.50%-4.75%
Locality employees	3.50%-4.75%
Medical cost trend rates assumption:	
Under age 65	7.75%-5.00%
Ages 65 and older	5.75%-5.00%
Year of ultimate trend rate	Fiscal year ended 2024
Investment rate of return	3.56%, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including inflation*

*Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 3.89%. However, since the difference was minimal, a more conservative 3.89% investment return assumption has been used. Since LODA is funded on a current-disbursement basis, the assumed annual rate of return of 3.89% was used since it approximates the risk-free rate of return.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 21–Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers with Public Safety Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 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 with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 21–Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers with Public Safety Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 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 with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

Note 21–Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program: (Continued)

Net LODA OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the LODA Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2018, NOL amounts for the LODA Program is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	LO	DA Program
Total LODA OPEB Liability Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$	315,395 1,889
Employers' Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	313,506
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total LODA OPEB Liability		0.60%

The total LODA OPEB liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74 in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on LODA OPEB Program's investments was set at 3.89% for this valuation. Since LODA is funded on a current-disbursement basis, it is not able to use the VRS Pooled Investments 7.00% assumption. Instead, the assumed annual rate of return of 3.89% was used since it approximates the risk-free rate of return. This Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR) is the applicable municipal bond index rate based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index as of the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total LODA OPEB liability was 3.89%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and that they will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by participating employers to the LODA OPEB Program will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly.

Note 21–Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program: (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Covered Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability using the discount rate of 3.89%, as well as what the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.89%) or one percentage point higher (4.89%) than the current rate:

	Discount Rate				
	1% Decrease (2.89%)		Current (3.89%)		1% Increase (4.89%)
City's proportionate share of the total LODA Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,148,000	\$	1,002,000	\$	884,000

Sensitivity of the Covered Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Trend Rate

Because the LODA Program contains a provision for the payment of health insurance premiums, the liabilities are also impacted by the health care trend rates. The following presents the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability using the health care trend rate of 7.75% decreasing to 5.00%, as well as what the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a health care trend rate that is one percentage point lower (6.75% decreasing to 4.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.75% decreasing to 6.00%) than the current rate:

	Health Care Trend Rates					
		1% Decrease 75% decreasing to 4.00%)		Current (7.75% decreasing to 5.00%)		1% Increase (8.75% decreasing to 6.00%)
City's proportionate share of the total LODA Net OPEB Liability	\$	854,000	\$	1,002,000	\$	1,187,000

LODA OPEB Fiduciary Net Position

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

Note 22–Health Insurance – Pay-As-You-Go (OPEB Plan):

Plan Description

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 13, the City administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan. The plan provides postemployment health care benefits to all eligible permanent employees who meet the requirements under the City's pension plans. The plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Benefits Provided

The City of Manassas Park provides post-retirement medical, prescription drug, and dental insurance benefits on behalf of its eligible retirees and their dependents. The City maintains two fully-insured medical and dental plans and a fully insured vision plan, which are offered to current and retired employees and their dependents that are under 65. To be eligible to continue coverage under the City's plan, employees must be eligible for and receive an immediate retirement benefit from VRS. Retirees are required to contribute the full premium rate.

Plan Membership

At July 1, 2017 (valuation date), the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees currently receiving benefit payments Active employees	\$ 7 125
Total	\$ 132

Contributions

The board does not pre-fund benefits; therefore, no assets are accumulated in a trust fund. The current funding policy is to pay benefits directly from general assets on a pay-as-you-go basis. The City establishes employer contribution rates for plan participants as part of the budgetary process each year. The City also determines how the plan will be funded each year, whether it will partially fund the plan or fully fund the plan. This is determined annually as part of the budgetary process. The amount paid by the City for OPEB as the benefits came due during the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$88,127.

Note 22–Health Insurance – Pay-As-You-Go (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary Increases	3.00%
Discount Rate	3.13%
Investment Rate of Return	N/A

Mortality rates for pre-retirement employees were based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables with projection scale MP-2018 while mortality rates for healthy retirees were based on RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality table, with projection scale MP-2018 and mortality rates for disabled retirees were based on RP-2014 Disabled mortality tables, with projection scale MP-2018.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used when OPEB plan investments are insufficient to pay for future benefit payments is based on the June 30, 2019 Fidelity General Obligation AA 20-Year Yield. The final equivalent single discount rate used for this year's valuation is 3.13% as of the end of the fiscal year with the expectation that the City will continue paying the pay-go cost.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

Changes in Net OPEB Liability - City			
		Primary Government	
	-	Total OPEB Liability	
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$	1,432,530	
Changes for the year:			
Service cost		38,146	
Interest		44,696	
Difference between expected and actual experience		67,193	
Changes in assumptions		106,607	
Benefit payments		(88,127)	
Net changes		168,515	
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$	1,601,045	

Note 22–Health Insurance – Pay-As-You-Go (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

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

The following amounts present the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.13%) or one percentage point higher (4.13%) than the current discount rate:

Rate						
	1% Decrease (2.13%)				1% Increase (4.13%)	
\$	1,766,946	\$	1,601,045	\$	1,454,258	

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (5.5% decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0%) or one percentage point higher (7.5% decreasing to an ultimate rate of 6%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

 Rates					
 Healthcare Cost					
1% Decrease		Trend		1% Increase	
\$ 1,403,615	\$	1,601,045	\$	1,836,116	

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense in the amount of \$162,677. At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	-	Deferred Outflows of Resouces	-	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	33,597	\$	-
Changes in assumptions Total	\$	53,304 86,901	\$	

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 22–Health Insurance – Pay-As-You-Go (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources: (Continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
2020	\$ 86,901
2021	-
2022	-
2023	-
2024	-
Thereafter	-

Additional disclosures on changes in net OPEB liability, related ratios, and employer contributions can be found in the required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements.

Note 23–Health Insurance – Pay-As-You-Go (OPEB Plan) – School Board:

Plan Description

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 13, the School Board administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan. The Plan is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan which offers health insurance for retired employees. The plan is administered by the School Board. To be eligible to continue coverage under the School Board's plan, employees must (1) be age 55 with five years of service or age 50 with ten years of service with the School Board; (2) be eligible for and receive an immediate retirement benefit from VRS; and (3) be employed by the School Board at the time of retirement and have been covered under the medical and/or dental plan for at least two full years prior to retirement. The plan has no separate financial report.

Benefits Provided

The School Board establishes employer contribution rates for plan participants as part of the budgetary process each year. The School Board also determines how the plan will be funded each year, whether it will partially fund the plan or fully fund the plan. This is determined annually as part of the budgetary process. The City of Manassas Park School Board provides post-retirement medical, prescription drug, and dental insurance benefits on behalf of its eligible retirees and their dependents. The School Board maintains three fully-insured medical and dental plans, which are offered to current and retired employees and their dependents that are under 65. The School Board also maintains a separate fully-insured medical and dental plan for retirees over the age of 65. Retirees are required to contribute the full premium rate. Current retirees were assumed to continue receiving their actual years of service subsidy. This subsidy is assumed to continue to age 65. Future retirees are not eligible for the subsidy.

Note 23–Health Insurance – Pay-As-You-Go (OPEB Plan) – School Board: (Continued)

Plan Membership

At July 1, 2017 (valuation date), the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees currently receiving benefit payments Active employees	\$ 34 280
Total	\$ 314

Contributions

The board does not pre-fund benefits; therefore, no assets are accumulated in a trust fund. The current funding policy is to pay benefits directly from general assets on a pay-as-you-go basis. The funding requirements are established and may be amended by the School Board. The amount paid by the School for OPEB as the benefits came due during the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$210,378.

Total OPEB Liability

The School Board's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary Increases	3.00%
Discount Rate	3.13%
Investment Rate of Return	N/A

Mortality Rates:

- Mortality rates for active employees were based on the RPH-2014 Employee Mortality Table, Generational with Projection Scale MP-2017 for males or females, as appropriate.
- Mortality rates for retirees were based on the RPH-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, Generational with Projection Scale MP-2018 for males or females, as appropriate.
- Mortality rates for disabled retirees were based on the RPH-2014 Disabled Mortality Table, Generational with Projection Scale MP-2018 for males or females, as appropriate.

Discount Rate

The discount rate was based on the June 30, 2019 Fidelity General Obligation AA 20-Year Yield. The final equivalent single discount rate used for this year's valuation is 3.13% as of the end of the fiscal year with the expectation that the School Board will continue paying the pay-go cost.

Note 23–Health Insurance – Pay-As-You-Go (OPEB Plan) – School Board: (Continued)

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

Changes in Net OPEB Liability - School Board					
	_	Total OPEB Liability			
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$	2,336,669			
Changes for the year: Service cost		114,764			
Interest Difference between expected and actual experience		73,508 (87,558)			
Changes in assumptions Benefit payments	_	167,321 (210,378)			
Net changes Balances at June 30, 2019	\$	<u> </u>			

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

The following amounts present the total OPEB liability of the School Board, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.13%) or one percentage point higher (4.13%) than the current discount rate:

-	Rate						
1% Decrease (2.13%)			Current Discount Rate (3.13%)		1% Increase (4.13%)		
\$	2,632,851	\$	2,394,326	\$	2,178,471		

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the School Board, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (2.90% increasing to an ultimate rate of 4.00%) or one percentage point higher (4.90% increasing to an ultimate rate of 6.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Rates					
	Healthcare Cost					
1% Decrease		Trend		1% Increase		
\$	1,995,659	\$	2,394,326	\$	2,790,112	

Notes to Financial Statements	
As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)	

Note 23–Health Insurance – Pay-As-You-Go (OPEB Plan) – School Board: (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School Board recognized OPEB expense in the amount of \$211,126. At June 30, 2019, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	_	Deferred Outflows of Resouces	 Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	27,609	\$ 70,046
Changes in assumptions Total	\$_	133,857 161,466	\$ - 70,046

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
2020	\$ 22,855
2021	22,855
2022	22,855
2023	22,855
2024	-
Thereafter	-

Additional disclosures on changes in net OPEB liability, related ratios, and employer contributions can be found in the required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements.

Note 24–Summary of Net OPEB Liabilities, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources:

	_	(Asset) Liability	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	OPEB Expense
Primary Government					
City Pay-as-you-go (Note 22)	\$	1,601,045 \$	86,901 \$	- \$	162,677
City LODA (Note 21)		1,002,000	211,000	118,000	84,000
Group Life (Note 18)	_	752,000	94,000	69,000	7,000
Total	\$	3,355,045 \$	391,901 \$	187,000 \$	253,677
Component Unit School Board School Pay-as-you-go (Note 23) Teacher Group Life (Note 18) Nonprofessional Group Life (Note 18) Nonprofessional HIC Program (Note 20) Teacher HIC Program (Note 19) Total	\$ \$	2,394,326 \$ 1,746,000 105,000 (21,395) <u>3,431,000</u> 7,654,931 \$	161,466 \$ 217,000 12,000 819 <u>317,000</u> 708,285 \$	70,046 \$ 217,000 12,000 10,790 <u>167,000</u> 476,836 \$	211,126 2,000 1,000 -931 266,000 479,195

Note 25-Line of Credit:

On October 27, 2017 the City entered into an agreement on a line of credit (Taxable Revenue Anticipation Note, Series 2017). Advances of up to \$2,000,000 of principal may be taken on this Note. Interest on draws is payable at the Prime Rate (as published in The *Wall Street Journal* and rounded up to the nearest .125% minus 1% provided, however, that in no event shall the interest rate be less than 3.25% per annum. The note matured on October 27, 2018 at which time any balance drawn is due in full together with all unpaid accrued interest. One draw of \$2,000,000 was made on this line and was repaid during the year ended June 30, 2019 and there was no balance outstanding on the Note at June 30, 2019.

Note 26—New Accounting Standards:

Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

Statement No. 87, Leases, requires 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 December 15, 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 26—New Accounting Standards: (Continued)

Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests – An Amendment of GASB Statements No, 14 and No. 61, provides guidance for reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and for reporting financial statement information for certain component units. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates 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, 2020.

Management is currently evaluating the impact these standards will have on the financial statements when adopted.

Note 27—Subsequent Events:

Subsequent to year end the City issued \$26,680,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2019 to refund various outstanding bonds.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Note to Required Supplementary Information:

Presented budgets were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -Budget and Actual - General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund							
Fund, Function, Activity, Element		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual	_	Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:								
General property taxes	\$	30,210,096	\$	30,298,257	\$	29,613,116	\$	(685,141)
Other local taxes		5,003,427		5,492,000		5,667,660		175,660
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses		123,800		159,923		146,130		(13,793)
Fines and forfeitures		271,000		287,150		184,569		(102,581)
Revenue from use of money and property		112,400		135,400		106,739		(28,661)
Charges for services		1,724,365		1,706,775		1,598,916		(107,859)
Miscellaneous		188,699		297,000		391,140		94,140
Intergovernmental:								
Commonwealth		5,483,048		5,572,249		4,496,626		(1,075,623)
Federal	_	113,970		38,470		886,053	_	847,583
Total revenues	\$	43,230,805	\$	43,987,224	\$	43,090,949	\$_	(896,275)
Expenditures:								
General government administration:								
Legislative:								
City council	\$	694,917	\$	694,917	\$	649,783	\$	45,134
General and financial administration:								
Management services	\$	259,884	\$	270,484	\$	310,495	\$	(40,011)
Legal services		81,500		76,500		43,920		32,580
Human resources		161,098		163,378		149,665		13,713
Commissioner of the Revenue		334,188		334,188		326,578		7,610
Treasurer		377,817		383,817		418,981		(35,164)
Information technology		729,422		733,980		678,176		55,804
Department of finance	_	823,880		720,829		624,418		96,411
Total general and financial administration	\$	2,767,789	\$	2,683,176	\$	2,552,233	\$	130,943
Board of Elections:								
Electoral board and officials	\$	150,398	\$	150,398	\$	125,722	\$	24,676
Total board of elections	\$	150,398	\$	150,398	\$	125,722	\$_	24,676
Total general government administration	\$	3,613,104	\$	3,528,491	\$	3,327,738	\$_	200,753

		General Fund									
Fund, Function, Activity, Element		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
Expenditures: (continued) Judicial administration:											
Courts:											
Courts	\$	202,487	\$	237,487	\$	244,970	\$	(7,483)			
Sheriff		298,387		298,387		298,392		(5)			
Total courts	\$	500,874	\$	535,874	\$	543,362	\$	(7,488)			
Total judicial administration	\$	500,874	\$	535,874	\$	543,362	\$	(7,488)			
Public safety:											
Law enforcement and traffic control:	¢	0 500 004	¢	0 504 740	¢	0.070.005	۴	240.022			
Police department	\$	3,528,221	\$	3,581,718	\$	3,270,885	\$	310,833			
E-911		942,017		667,017		602,327		64,690			
Total law enforcement and traffic control	\$	4,480,738	\$	4,259,235	\$	3,873,212	\$	386,023			
Fire and rescue services:											
Fire department	\$	3,168,275	\$	3,163,712	\$	3,120,066	\$	43,646			
Total fire and rescue services	\$	3,168,275	\$	3,163,712	\$	3,120,066	\$	43,646			
Correction and detention:											
Juvenile detention home	\$	150,000	\$	150,000	\$	87,117	\$	62,883			
County jail		600,000	· -	815,000		859,038		(44,038)			
Total correction and detention	\$	750,000	\$	965,000	\$	946,155	\$	18,845			

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -Budget and Actual - General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

		General Fund							
Fund, Function, Activity, Element		Original Budget		Final Budget	Actual			Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Expenditures: (continued)									
Other protection: Animal control	\$	66,000	\$	69,000	\$	71,472	\$	(2,472)	
Annua control	Ψ_	00,000	-Ψ_	00,000	-Ψ_	11,412	-Ψ_	(2,772)	
Total other protection	\$	66,000	\$	69,000	\$	71,472	\$_	(2,472)	
Total public safety	\$	8,465,013	\$	8,456,947	\$	8,010,905	\$	446,042	
Public works: Maintenance of highways, streets, bridges and sidewalks:									
Streets	\$	692,607	\$	692,607	\$	593,060	\$	99,547	
Maintenance of general buildings and grounds: General properties Fleet	\$	471,341 423,231		473,491 420,830	\$	438,652 402,561	\$	34,839 18,269	
Total maintenance of general buildings and	•	004 570	•	004.004	•	044.040	•	50 400	
grounds	\$	894,572	- ^{>} _	894,321	- ^{>} _	841,213	- ^{\$} -	53,108	
Total public works	\$	1,587,179	\$	1,586,928	\$	1,434,273	\$	152,655	
Health and welfare: Health:									
Local health department	\$	27,373	\$	27,373	\$	27,423	\$	(50)	
Mental health and mental retardation:									
Community services board	\$	826,339	\$	826,339	\$	826,344	\$_	(5)	
Welfare:									
Administration and public assistance	\$	1,548,747	\$	1,641,503	\$	1,500,819	\$	140,684	
Agency on aging		114,916		114,916		114,912		4	
Other social services programs		66,295		66,295		66,288		7	
Tax relief for the elderly		-		359,984		359,984		-	
Childrens services	_	1,117,080		1,117,080		893,892		223,188	
Total welfare	\$	2,847,038	\$	3,299,778	\$	2,935,895	\$	363,883	
Total health and welfare	\$	3,700,750	\$	4,153,490	\$	3,789,662	\$	363,828	

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -Budget and Actual - General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

		General Fund						
Fund, Function, Activity, Element		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Expenditures: (continued) Education:								
Contributions to community colleges	\$	37,048	\$	37,048	\$	36,758	\$	290
Contribution to Component Unit School Board	_	12,150,000		12,381,171		11,841,552		539,619
Total education	\$	12,187,048	\$	12,418,219	\$	11,878,310	\$	539,909
Parks, recreation and cultural: Parks and recreation:								
Administration and maintenance	\$	2,994,365	\$	2,989,365	\$	2,916,287	\$	73,078
	Ψ_	2,004,000	-Ψ-	2,000,000	-Ψ-	2,010,201	Ψ_	10,010
Total parks and recreation	\$	2,994,365	\$_	2,989,365	\$	2,916,287	\$	73,078
Library:								
Library	\$	454,441	\$_	454,441	\$_	454,440	\$_	1
Total parks, recreation and cultural	\$	3,448,806	\$	3,443,806	\$	3,370,727	\$	73,079
Community development:								
Planning and community development:								
Economic development	\$	65,000	\$	65,000	\$	30,175	\$	34,825
Planning and zoning		600,535		584,534		357,397		227,137
Community organizations	_	41,215		41,215		34,547		6,668
Total planning and community development	\$	706,750	\$_	690,749	\$	422,119	\$	268,630

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -Budget and Actual - General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

		General Fund					
Fund, Function, Activity, Element		Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual	Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Expenditures: (continued) Total community development	\$	706,750 \$	690,749	\$	422,119 \$	268,630	
	Ψ_	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	000,740	Ψ_	422,110 φ	200,000	
Total expenditures	\$	34,209,524 \$	34,814,504	\$	32,777,096 \$	2,037,408	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures	\$_	9,021,281 \$	9,172,720	\$	10,313,853 \$	1,141,133	
Other financing sources (uses):							
Operating transfers in	\$	1,224,708 \$	1,224,707	\$	1,227,668 \$	2,961	
Operating transfers (out)		(10,745,989)	(11,107,039)		(11,130,714)	(23,675)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$_	(9,521,281) \$	(9,882,332)	\$	(9,903,046) \$	(20,714)	
Net changes in fund balance	\$	(500,000) \$	(709,612)	\$	410,807 \$	1,120,419	
Fund balance at beginning of year	_	500,000	709,612		5,630,619	4,921,007	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	- \$	-	\$	6,041,426 \$	6,041,426	

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Primary Government For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2018

Exhibit 11

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability	_					
Service cost	\$	1,058,351 \$	1,076,036 \$	1,117,218 \$	1,047,779 \$	1,064,478
Interest		2,503,017	2,397,777	2,248,299	2,206,192	2,055,476
Changes of benefit terms		-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience		(159,090)	(312,326)	153,035	(1,460,317)	-
Changes in assumptions		-	(281,172)	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	_	(1,395,865)	(1,357,907)	(1,408,375)	(975,881)	(957,870)
Net change in total pension liability	\$	2,006,413 \$	1,522,408 \$	2,110,177 \$	817,773 \$	2,162,084
Total pension liability - beginning	_	36,455,324	34,932,916	32,822,739	32,004,966	29,842,882
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	38,461,737 \$	36,455,324 \$	34,932,916 \$	32,822,739 \$	32,004,966
	_					
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer	\$	850,234 \$	826,406 \$	993,265 \$	1,018,190 \$	994,568
Contributions - employee		450,450	504,197	427,962	468,005	563,442
Net investment income		2,530,731	3,733,931	532,420	1,312,006	3,821,021
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(1,395,865)	(1,357,907)	(1,408,375)	(975,881)	(957,870)
Administrative expense		(21,511)	(21,163)	(18,428)	(17,208)	(19,878)
Other	_	(2,272)	(3,342)	(223)	(281)	201
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$	2,411,767 \$	3,682,122 \$	526,621 \$	1,804,831 \$	4,401,484
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	_	34,191,968	30,509,846	29,983,225	28,178,394	23,776,910
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$_	36,603,735 \$	34,191,968 \$	30,509,846 \$	29,983,225 \$	28,178,394
County's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	1,858,002 \$	2,263,356 \$	4,423,070 \$	2,839,514 \$	3,826,572
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		95.17%	93.79%	87.34%	91.35%	88.04%
Covered payroll	\$	9,410,600 \$	9,065,489 \$	8,783,631 \$	8,948,073 \$	8,246,555
County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll		19.74%	24.97%	50.36%	31.73%	46.40%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2014 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2018

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability						
Service cost	\$	95,824 \$	118,908 \$	115,671 \$	180,689 \$	188,357
Interest		219,224	212,429	227,053	211,793	197,750
Changes of benefit terms		-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience		(14,114)	(35,247)	(376,333)	36,444	-
Changes in assumptions		-	(7,214)	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	-	(200,405)	(183,217)	(167,380)	(254,481)	(116,497)
Net change in total pension liability	\$	100,529 \$	105,659 \$	(200,989) \$	174,445 \$	269,610
Total pension liability - beginning	_	3,231,970	3,126,311	3,327,300	3,152,855	2,883,245
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	3,332,499 \$	3,231,970 \$	3,126,311 \$	3,327,300 \$	3,152,855
	-					
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer	\$	14,610 \$	15,831 \$	76,655 \$	72,948 \$	136,003
Contributions - employee		57,601	56,932	57,741	54,851	74,450
Net investment income		295,471	446,619	63,921	162,457	491,115
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(200,405)	(183,217)	(167,380)	(254,481)	(116,497)
Administrative expense		(2,605)	(2,633)	(2,271)	(2,320)	(2,539)
Other	-	(261)	(395)	(27)	(33)	26
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$	164,411 \$	333,137 \$	28,639 \$	33,422 \$	582,558
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	_	4,045,191	3,712,054	3,683,415	3,649,993	3,067,435
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	4,209,602 \$	4,045,191 \$	3,712,054 \$	3,683,415 \$	3,649,993
School Division's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$	(877,103) \$	(813,221) \$	(585,743) \$	(356,115) \$	(497,138)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		126.32%	125.16%	118.74%	110.70%	115.77%
Covered payroll	\$	1,304,629 \$	1,270,252 \$	1,271,597 \$	1,182,769 \$	1,505,991
School Division's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll		-67.23%	-64.02%	-46.06%	-30.11%	-33.01%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2014 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability VRS Teacher Retirement Plan For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2018

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.26485%	0.26070%	0.27855%	0.26507%	0.23397%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 31,147,000 \$	32,060,000 \$	39,036,000 \$	33,363,000 \$	29,448,000
Employer's Covered Payroll	21,907,252	20,995,217	21,238,250	19,707,662	17,820,060
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	142.18%	152.70%	183.80%	169.29%	165.25%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.81%	72.92%	68.28%	70.68%	70.88%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2014 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions - Pension For the Years Ended June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2019

Date		Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)		Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	 Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
Primary Government							
2019	\$	784,249 \$	784,249 \$	5	-	\$ 9,428,847	8.32%
2018		848,922	848,922		-	9,410,600	9.02%
2017		848,530	848,530		-	9,065,489	9.36%
2016		1,005,726	1,005,726		-	8,783,631	11.45%
2015		1,024,554	1,024,554		-	8,948,073	11.45%
2014		995,359	995,359		-	8,246,555	12.07%
2013		1,004,562	1,004,562		-	8,322,803	12.07%
2012		756,732	756,732		-	7,932,203	9.54%
2011		759,678	759,678		-	7,963,077	9.54%
2010		665,255	665,255		-	8,507,099	7.82%
Component Unit School Board (nonpro	ofes	sional)					
2019	\$	1,347 \$	1,347 \$	5	-	\$ 1,364,905	0.10%
2018		13,544	13,544		-	1,304,629	1.04%
2017		23,881	23,881		-	1,270,252	1.88%
2016		76,655	76,655		-	1,271,597	6.03%
2015		77,235	77,235		-	1,182,769	6.53%
2014		137,347	137,347		-	1,505,991	9.12%
2013		137,353	137,353		-	1,506,063	9.12%
2012		113,263	113,263		-	1,496,203	7.57%
2011		103,024	103,024		-	1,360,956	7.57%
2010		135,621	135,621		-	1,482,192	9.15%
Component Unit School Board (profess	sior	nal) (1)					
2019	\$	3,355,913 \$	3,355,913 \$	5	-	\$ 22,529,313	14.90%
2018		3,425,402	3,425,402		-	21,907,252	15.64%
2017		2,966,471	2,966,471		-	20,995,217	14.13%
2016		2,986,098	2,986,098		-	21,238,250	14.06%
2015		2,857,611	2,857,611		-	19,707,662	14.50%

(1) Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2014 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Pension For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Changes of benefit terms – There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Changes of assumptions – The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016:

Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty:

Mantality Data a familiar method and a structure at	Lindeted to a mean and an atality table DD 0044 masks at all to 0000
Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
healthy, and disabled)	
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Disability Rates	Increased rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates, and lowered rates at older ages
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 fit experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

Component Unit School Board - Professional Employees

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Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change

Schedule of City of Manassas Park, Virginia's Share of Net OPEB Liability Group Life Insurance Program For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2018 and 2017

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)		Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability (6)				
Primary Go	overnment									
2018	0.04949% \$	752,000	\$	9,410,600	7.99%	51.22%				
2017	0.04917%	740,000		9,069,906	8.16%	48.86%				
Componen	Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)									
2018	0.00693% \$	105,000	\$	1,317,613	7.97%	51.22%				
2017	0.00689%	104,000		1,270,252	8.19%	48.86%				
Component Unit School Board (professional)										
2018	0.11494% \$	1,746,000	\$	21,855,662	7.99%	51.22%				
2017	0.11386%	1,713,000		21,001,265	8.16%	48.86%				

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2017 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions Group Life Insurance Program For the Years Ended June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2019

Date		ontractually Required ontribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)		Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)		Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
Primary Go	overnme	ent						
2019	\$	49,000 \$	49,000	\$	-	\$	9,428,847	0.52%
2018	Ŧ	48,935	48,935	Ŧ	-	Ŧ	9,410,600	0.52%
2017		47,164	47,164		-		9,069,906	0.52%
2016		42,161	42,161		-		8,783,631	0.48%
2015		42,951	42,951		-		8,948,073	0.48%
2014		39,661	39,661		-		8,262,605	0.48%
2013		40,060	40,060		-		8,345,900	0.48%
2012		22,210	22,210		-		7,932,203	0.28%
2011		22,307	22,307		-		7,966,760	0.28%
2010		17,577	17,577		-		8,519,684	0.21%
Componen	t Unit S	chool Board (r	nonprofessional)					
2019	\$	7,000 \$	7,000	\$	-	\$	1,364,905	0.51%
2018		6,852	6,852		-		1,317,613	0.52%
2017		6,605	6,605		-		1,270,252	0.52%
2016		6,130	6,130		-		1,276,991	0.48%
2015		5,690	5,690		-		1,185,336	0.48%
2014		7,437	7,437		-		1,549,445	0.48%
2013		7,229	7,229		-		1,506,063	0.48%
2012		4,189	4,189		-		1,496,203	0.28%
2011		3,822	3,822		-		1,365,062	0.28%
2010		2,900	2,900		-		1,482,192	0.20%
Componen	t Unit S	chool Board (p	professional)					
2019	\$	117,000 \$	117,000	\$	-	\$	22,529,313	0.52%
2018		113,649	113,649		-		21,855,662	0.52%
2017		109,207	109,207		-		21,001,265	0.52%
2016		102,260	102,260		-		21,304,163	0.48%
2015		95,043	95,043		-		19,800,640	0.48%
2014		85,775	85,775		-		17,869,876	0.48%
2013		80,385	80,385		-		16,746,965	0.48%
2012		44,227	44,227		-		15,795,461	0.28%
2011		43,768	43,768		-		15,631,545	0.28%
2010		30,585	30,585		-		15,965,141	0.19%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information Group Life Insurance Program For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Changes of benefit terms – There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions

Changes of assumptions – The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016:

Teachers

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change

Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

Schedule of Manassas Park School Board's Share of Net OPEB Liability Teacher Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2018 and 2017

Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total HIC OPEB Liability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2018 2017	0.27024% \$ 0.26603%	3,431,000 \$ 3,375,000	\$ 21,855,662 20,995,217	15.70% 16.08%	8.08% 7.04%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2017 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	_	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2019 \$	\$ 270,000 \$	270,000 \$	-	\$	22,529,313	1.20%
2018	268,825	268,825	-		21,855,662	1.23%
2017	233,049	233,049	-		20,995,217	1.11%
2016	225,125	225,125	-		21,238,249	1.06%
2015	208,901	208,901	-		19,707,659	1.06%
2014	197,803	197,803	-		17,820,061	1.11%
2013	185,905	185,905	-		16,748,191	1.11%
2012	94,773	94,773	-		15,795,461	0.60%
2011	93,789	93,789	-		15,631,545	0.60%
2010	117,809	117,809	-		15,965,141	0.74%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information Teacher Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Changes of benefit terms – There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Changes of assumptions – The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change

Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2018 and 2017

		School Nonprofessional 2018	School Nonprofessional 2017
Total HIC OPEB Liability	-		
Service cost	\$	1,682	\$ 2,018
Interest		2,615	2,425
Differences between expected and actual experience		(10,935)	-
Changes in assumptions		-	(525)
Benefit payments		(2,096)	(318)
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	\$	(8,734)	\$ 3,600
Total HIC OPEB Liability - beginning	-	38,407	34,807
Total HIC OPEB Liability - ending (a)	\$	29,673	\$ 38,407
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	\$	1,826	\$ 1,788
Net investment income		3,422	4,908
Benefit payments		(2,096)	(318)
Administrative expense		(81)	(82)
Other		(243)	243
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$	2,828	\$ 6,539
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		48,240	41,701
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	51,068	\$ 48,240
Net HIC OPEB liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$	(21,395)	\$ (9,833)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total HIC OPEB liability		172.10%	125.60%
Covered payroll	\$	1,304,629	\$ 1,270,252
Net HIC OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		-1.64%	-0.77%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2018 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Date Componen	 t Un	Contractually Required Contribution (1) it School Board (n	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	 Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2019	\$	819 \$	819 \$	-	\$ 1,364,905	0.06%
2018		1,826	1,826	-	1,304,629	0.14%
2017		1,778	1,778	-	1,270,252	0.14%
2016		1,526	1,526	-	1,271,597	0.12%
2015		1,419	1,419	-	1,182,769	0.12%
2014		3,163	3,163	-	1,505,991	0.21%
2013		3,163	3,163	-	1,506,065	0.21%
2012		2,843	2,843	-	1,496,203	0.19%
2011		2,586	2,586	-	1,360,956	0.19%
2010		5,039	5,039	-	1,482,192	0.34%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Changes of benefit terms – There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Changes of assumptions – The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016:

Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected
to 2020
Lowered retirement rates at older ages
Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age
and service year
Increased disability rates
No change
Increased rate from 60% to 70%
-

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected
healthy, and disabled)	to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

2018

2017

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Liability - LODA Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2018 and 2017

0.31900% \$

0.31038% \$

				Employer's	
				Proportionate Share	
		Employer's		of the Net LODA OPEB	
	Employer's	Proportionate		Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary
	Proportion of the	Share of the	Covered-	as a Percentage of its	Net Position as a
	Net LODA OPEB	Net LODA OPEB	Employee	Covered-Employee Payroll	Percentage of Total
Date	Liability (Asset)	Liability (Asset)	Payroll *	(3)/(4)	LODA OPEB Liability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

* The contributions for the Line of Duty Act Program are based on the number of participants in the Program using a per capita-based contribution versus a payroll-based contribution. Therefore, covered-employee payroll is the relevant measurement, which is the total payroll of the employees in the OPEB plan. However, when volunteers and part-time employees make up a significant percentage of the employer's members in the plan, the employer may determine that covered-employee payroll is misleading and, therefore, not applicable for disclosure.

1,002,000 \$ Not Applicable

815,000 \$ Not Applicable

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2018 is the first year for this presentation, only one year of data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

0.60%

1.30%

Schedule of Employer Contributions Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2019

 Date	 Contractually Required Contribution (1)	 Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	 Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	 Covered- Employee Payroll * (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered - Employee Payroll (5)
2019	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$ Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2018	34,000	34,000	-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2017	35,000	35,000	-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

The contributions for the Line of Duty Act Program are based on the number of participants in the Program using a per capita-based contribution versus a payroll-based contribution. Therefore, covered-employee payroll is the relevant measurement, which is the total payroll of employees in the OPEB plan. However, when volunteers and part-time employees make up a significant percentage of the employer's members in the plan, the employer may determine that covered-employee payroll is misleading and, therefore, not applicable for disclosure.

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be included as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Changes of benefit terms – There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Changes of assumptions – The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016:

Employees in the Largest Ten Locality Employ	ers with Public Safety Employees
Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

Employees in the Largest Ten Locality Employers with Public Safety Employees

Employees in the Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers with Public Safety Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios Pay-As-You-Go Plan For the Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	Primary Government 2019	Primary Government 2018
Total OPEB liability		
Service cost	\$ 38,146	\$ 37,035
Interest	44,696	51,643
Changes in assumptions	106,607	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	67,193	(14,131)
Benefit payments	 (88,127)	 (63,123)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ 168,515	\$ 11,424
Total OPEB liability - beginning	1,432,530	1,421,106
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 1,601,045	\$ 1,432,530
Covered payroll	\$ 8,091,178	\$ 7,855,512
School Board's total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	19.79%	18.24%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be included as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Pay-As-You Go OPEB Plan For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Valuation Date:	7/1/2017
Measurement Date:	6/30/2019

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75 to pay related benefits.

Methods and assumptions used to determine OPEB liability:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Discount Rate	3.13%
Inflation	3.00%
Healthcare Trend Rate	The healthcare trend rate assumption starts at 6.50% in 2018 and gradually decreases to 5.0% after 5 years
Salary Increase Rates	3.00%
Retirement Age	Based in VRS eligibility and service requirments
Mortality Rates	The mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables.

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios Component Unit School Board Pay-As-You-Go Plan For the Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	 2019	 2018
Total OPEB liability		
Service cost	\$ 114,764	\$ 111,421
Interest	73,508	83,554
Changes in assumptions	167,321	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(87,558)	41,414
Benefit payments	(210,378)	(192,887)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ 57,657	\$ 43,502
Total OPEB liability - beginning	2,336,669	2,293,167
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 2,394,326	\$ 2,336,669
Covered payroll	\$ 16,073,976	\$ 15,605,802
School Board's total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	14.90%	14.97%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be included as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Component Unit School Board Pay-As-You Go OPEB Plan For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Valuation Date:	7/1/2017
Measurement Date:	6/30/2019

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75 to pay related benefits.

Methods and assumptions used to determine OPEB liability:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Discount Rate	3.13%
Inflation	3.00%
Healthcare Trend Rate	The healthcare trend rate assumptions start at 3.90% to 7.04% in 2018 based on the medical plan and gradually increases to 5.00% after 5 years
Salary Increase Rates	3.00%
Retirement Age	Based in VRS eligibility and service requirments
Mortality Rates	The mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables.

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OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements and Schedules

Capital Projects Fund Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -- Budget and Actual Year Ended June 30, 2019

	_	Original Budget		Final Budget	Actual	Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:						
Revenue from local sources: Other local taxes Revenue from use of money and property Miscellaneous	\$	100,000 - 284,896	\$	100,000 1,500 294,347	\$ 2,200 \$ 	(97,800) (1,500) (294,347)
Intergovernmental: Commonwealth Federal	_	392,890 -		392,890	53,744 123,255	(339,146)
Total revenues	\$	777,786	\$	788,737	\$ <u> </u>	(609,538)
Expenditures: Capital outlay: General government administration: Equipment additions	\$	129,000	\$	93,126	\$ 14,757 \$	78,369
-		100.000	_	00,400		70.000
Total general government administration	\$	129,000	\$	93,126	\$ <u>14,757</u> \$	78,369
Public safety: Vehicle and equipment additions	\$	18,555	\$	46,183	\$ <u>467,015</u> \$	(420,832)
Total public safety	\$	18,555	\$	46,183	\$ 467,015 \$	(420,832)
Public works: Miscellaneous capital outlays	\$	10,000	\$	10,000	\$\$	7,500
Health and welfare: Equipment additions	\$	-	\$		\$ <u>38,350</u> \$	(38,350)
Capital projects: Public works: Road and traffic projects	\$	1,189,000	\$	1,189,000	\$ <u>474,569</u> \$	714,431
Debt service: Principal retirement Interest and other fiscal charges	\$	152,621 -	\$	396,089 47,729	\$ 397,350 \$ <u>33,400</u>	(1,261) 14,329
Total debt service	\$	152,621	\$	443,818	\$ 430,750 \$	13,068
Total expenditures	\$	1,499,176	\$	1,782,127	\$1,427,941_\$	354,186
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$	(721,390)	\$	(993,390)	\$(1,248,742) \$	(255,352)
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in Issuance of capital leases	\$	721,390	\$	993,390 -	\$ 1,017,065 \$ <u> 426,608 </u>	23,675 426,608
Total other financing sources (uses):	\$	721,390	\$	993,390	\$1,443,673_\$	450,283
Net changes in fund balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 194,931 \$	194,931
Fund balance at beginning of year		-	_	-	(4,317,994)	(4,317,994)
Fund balance at end of year	\$	-	\$	-	\$ (4,123,063) \$	(4,123,063)

	Driginal Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues: Miscellaneous	\$ \$	275,733 \$	93,000 \$	(182,733)
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers (out)	\$ \$	(275,733) \$	(275,733) \$	
Total other financing sources (uses):	\$ - \$	(275,733) \$	(275,733) \$	-
Net changes in fund balance	\$ - \$	- \$	(182,733) \$	(182,733)
Fund balance at beginning of year	 -	-	1,563,417	1,563,417
Fund balance at end of year	\$ - \$	\$	1,380,684 \$	1,380,684

Debt Service Fund Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -- Budget and Actual Year Ended June 30, 2019

	-	Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual		Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:	<u>_</u>			•	070	•	070
Revenue from use of money and property	\$_	\$		\$	976	. *_	976
Expenditures: Debt service:							
Principal retirement	\$	6,984,254 \$	6,984,254	\$	6,984,254	\$	-
Interest and other fiscal charges	-	3,761,735	3,761,735		3,773,144		(11,409)
Total debt service	\$	10,745,989 \$	10,745,989	\$	10,757,398	\$	(11,409)
Total expenditures	\$	10,745,989 \$	10,745,989	\$	10,757,398	\$	(11,409)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)							
expenditures	\$	(10,745,989) \$	(10,745,989)	\$	(10,756,422)	\$	(10,433)
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers in	\$	10,745,989 \$	10,745,989	\$	10,745,989	\$	-
Net changes in fund balance	\$	- \$	-	\$	(10,433)	\$	(10,433)
Fund balance at beginning of year	_	-	-		342,116		342,116
Fund balance at end of year	\$	- \$	-	\$	331,683	\$	331,683

Combing Balance Sheet Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds At June 30, 2019

		Gang Task Force Fund	Special Transportation Fund	Total
ASSETS	-			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$_	\$	1,834,989	\$ 1,835,009
Total assets	\$	20 \$	1,834,989	\$ 1,835,009
FUND BALANCES Committed	\$_	20_\$	51,834,989	\$ 1,835,009
Total fund balances	\$_	20 \$	1,834,989	\$ 1,835,009
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	20 \$	1,834,989	\$ 1,835,009

Combing Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds Year Ended June 30, 2019

	-	Gang Task Force Fund	 Special Transportation Fund	-	Total
Revenues: Miscellaneous	\$_	-	\$ 463,096	\$_	463,096
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in Transfers (out)	\$	-	\$ 275,733 (716,390)	\$	275,733 (716,390)
Total other financing sources (uses):	\$	-	\$ (440,657)	\$_	(440,657)
Net changes in fund balance	\$	-	\$ 22,439	\$	22,439
Fund balance at beginning of year	-	20	 1,812,550	-	1,812,570
Fund balance at end of year	\$	20	\$ 1,834,989	\$_	1,835,009

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -- Budget and Actual Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Gang Task Force Fund						Special Transportation Fund						d
		Origina Budge		Final Budget	t	Actual		Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)		Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual		Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues: Revenue from local sources: Miscellaneous	\$		\$		\$	_	\$_	-	\$	\$_	275,733	\$	463,096	\$	187,363
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in Transfers (out)	\$		- \$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$ -	-	\$	275,733 (716,390)	\$	275,733 (716,390)
Total other financing sources (uses): Net changes in fund balance	\$ \$		\$ - \$		\$ \$	-	\$_ \$	-	\$ \$	·	275,733		(440,657) 22,439	\$ \$	(440,657) (253,294)
Fund balance at beginning of year Fund balance at end of year	\$		\$	-	\$	20 20	\$	20 20	\$	<u> </u>	(275,733) -	\$	1,812,550 1,834,989	\$	2,088,283 1,834,989

Agency Funds Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Year Ended June 30, 2019

	_	Balance Beginning Of Year	 Additions	Deletions	Balance End of Year
CDA Fund:					
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	18,110	\$ 15,990 \$	18,110 \$\$	15,990
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$	2,100	\$ - \$	2,100 \$	-
Amounts held for others	_	16,010	 15,990	16,010	15,990
Total liabilities	\$	18,110	\$ 15,990 \$	18,110 \$	15,990

Discretely Presented Component Unit-School Board

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Balance Sheet - Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board At June 30, 2019

	School School Operating Cafeteria						
ASSETS	_						
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables (Net of allowance for uncollectibles):	\$	4,834,624	\$	554,575	\$	5,389,199	
Accounts		1,179,156 4,472		227 6,554		1,179,383 11,026	
Prepaid items		26,768		369		27,137	
Due from other governmental units	-	694,920		68,125		763,045	
Total assets	\$_	6,739,940	\$	629,850	\$	7,369,790	
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	\$	1,387,310	\$	4,559	\$	1,391,869	
Accrued liabilities		4,226,210		44,304		4,270,514	
Unearned revenue		206,025		-		206,025	
Due to primary government	-	678,248		-		678,248	
Total liabilities	\$_	6,497,793	\$	48,863	\$	6,546,656	
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable - prepaid items and inventory	\$	31,240	\$	6,923	\$	38,163	
Committed - cafeteria		-		574,064		574,064	
Committed - health insurance		242,147		-		242,147	
Unassigned	-	(31,240)		-		(31,240)	
Total fund balances	\$_	242,147	\$	580,987	\$	823,134	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$_	6,739,940	\$	629,850	\$	7,369,790	
Detailed explanation of adjustments from fund statement of net position:	state	ments to g	ove	rnment-wide			
Total fund balances, balance sheet, governmental f	unds				\$	823,134	
When capital assets (land, buildings, equipment) th activities are purchased or constructed, the costs expenditures in governmental funds. However, the	of th stater	ose assets a nent of net p	are osit	reported as			
those capital assets among the assets of the School	I Boa	ird as a whol	e.			30,656,414	
The Net Pension and OPEB Assets are not an ava are not reported in the funds.	ilable	resources a	nd,	therefore		898,498	
Deferred outflows of resources are not availa expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the			cur	rent period		6,644,545	
Deferred inflows of resources are not due and patherefore, are not reported in the funds.	ayable	e in the curr	ent	period and,			
•						(5,478,080)	
Long-term liabilities applicable to the School Board due and payable in the current period and accor- liabilities. All liabilitiesboth current and long-term-	rdingl	y are not re	por	ted as fund			
net position.					-	(39,192,151)	
Net position of Governmental Activities					\$_	(5,647,640)	

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board Year Ended June 30, 2019

Revenues:	_	School Operating	School Cafeteria	Total
Revenue from use of money and property	\$	11,581 \$	10,599 \$	22,180
Charges for services	Ψ	-	422,538	422,538
Miscellaneous		205,926	31,039	236,965
Intergovernmental:		200,020	01,000	200,000
County contribution to School Board		11,841,552	-	11,841,552
Commonwealth		27,384,166	59,744	27,443,910
Federal		1,033,862	1,556,845	2,590,707
	-	1,000,002	1,000,040	2,000,101
Total revenues	\$_	40,477,087 \$	2,080,765 \$	42,557,852
Expenditures: Current:				
Education	\$	40,408,316 \$	1,965,013 \$	42,373,329
Debt service:	,	-, -, +	,	,,
Principal retirement		58,350	-	58,350
Interest and fiscal charges		1,035	-	1,035
5		<u> </u>		,
Total expenditures	\$	40,467,701 \$	1,965,013 \$	42,432,714
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	\$	9,386 \$	115,752 \$	125,138
	Ť -			,
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	\$	- \$	9,386 \$	9,386
Transfers (out)		(9,386)	-	(9,386)
	-			(-,,
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$	(9,386) \$	9,386 \$	-
Net changes in fund balances	\$	- \$	125,138 \$	125,138
Fund balances at beginning of year	_	242,147	455,849	697,996
Fund balances at end of year	\$_	242,147 \$	580,987 \$	823,134

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities - Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Component Unit School Board
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	125,138
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The amount by which the depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period is computed as follows:		
Capital additions Sector Capital additions	\$ 866,956 (1,147,209)	(280,253)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums and similar items. A summary of items supporting this adjustment is as follows:		
Principal retired on capital lease obligations		58,350
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. The following is a summary of the items supporting this adjustment:		
Pension expense	\$ 789,710	
OPEB expense	125,002	
Change in accrued interest payable Change in compensated absences	86 (18,626)	896,172
Transfer of joint tenancy assets from Primary Government to the Component Unit School Board		3,658,502
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	4,457,909

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2019

F	Variance From Final Budget Positive
	Negative)
Revenues:Revenue from use of money and property\$ 4,200 \$ 10,527 \$ 11,581 \$	1,054
Charges for services	- (1,446,486)
County contribution to School Board 12,150,000 12,365,800 11,841,552	(524,248)
Commonwealth 27,117,381 27,432,484 27,384,166 Enderel 1,252,504 1,172,762 1,032,862	(48,318)
Federal 1,252,504 1,172,763 1,033,862	(138,901)
Total revenues \$ 42,007,429 \$ 42,633,986 \$ 40,477,087 \$	(2,156,899)
Expenditures: Current:	
Instruction \$ 31,468,449 \$ 31,633,213 \$ 29,075,871 \$	2,557,342
Administration, attendance and health 2,789,173 2,691,593 2,508,993 Pupil transportation 2,045,572 2,081,871 2,269,211	182,600
Pupil transportation 2,045,572 2,081,871 2,269,211 Operation and maintenance 3,053,030 3,289,547 3,977,483	(187,340) (687,936)
School food service costs	-
Facilities 170,000 171,249 157,098	14,151
Technology 2,590,957 2,660,638 2,419,660	240,978
Total education \$ 42,117,181 \$ 42,528,111 \$ 40,408,316 \$	2,119,795
Debt service:	
Principal retirement \$ 58,350 \$ 58,350 \$ 58,350 \$	-
Interest and fiscal charges 82,177 82,177 1,035	81,142
Total debt service \$ 140,527 \$ 140,527 \$ 59,385 \$	81,142
Total expenditures \$ 42,257,708 \$ 42,668,638 \$ 40,467,701 \$	2,200,937
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures \$ (250,279) \$ (34,652) \$ 9,386 \$	44,038
Other financing sources (uses):	
Transfers in \$ - \$ - \$	-
Transfers (out) - (2,677) (9,386)	(6,709)
Total other financing sources (uses) \$\$ (2,677) \$\$ (9,386) \$\$	(6,709)
Net changes in fund balances \$ (250,279) \$ (37,329) \$ - \$	37,329
Fund balances at beginning of year \$	204,818
Fund balances at end of year \$\$\$\$\$\$	242,147

		School Ca	ıfe	teria Fund	
	Original Budget	 Final Budget		Actual	 Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
\$	600 485,000 25,000	\$ 9,000 487,000 25,000	\$	10,599 422,538 31,039	\$ 1,599 (64,462) 6,039
	- 56,991 1,500,000	 - 56,991 1,498,658		- 59,744 1,556,845	 - 2,753 58,187
\$	2,067,591	\$ 2,076,649	\$	2,080,765	\$ 4,116
\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
	-	-		-	-
	2,006,902	2,044,121		1,965,013	79,108
-	-	 -		-	
\$	2,006,902	\$ 2,044,121	\$	1,965,013	\$ 79,108
\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
\$	2,006,902	\$ 2,044,121	\$	1,965,013	\$ 79,108
\$	60,689	\$ 32,528	\$	115,752	\$ 83,224
\$	-	\$ 2,677	\$	9,386	\$ (6,709)
\$	-	\$ 2,677	\$	9,386	\$ (6,709)
\$	60,689	\$ 35,205	\$	125,138	\$ 76,515
\$	(60,689)	\$ (35,205)	\$	455,849	\$ 491,054
\$		\$ 	\$	580,987	\$ 567,569

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Supporting Schedules

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual	 Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Primary Government:							
General Fund:							
Revenue from local sources:							
General property taxes:							
Real property taxes	\$	25,655,967	\$	26,048,128	\$	24,997,501	\$ (1,050,627)
Public service taxes		433,129		433,129		463,349	30,220
Personal property taxes		3,962,200		3,662,200		3,744,575	82,375
Machinery and tools taxes		37,800		37,800		35,064	(2,736)
Penalties		76,000		72,000		226,318	154,318
Interest	_	45,000		45,000		146,309	 101,309
Total general property taxes	\$_	30,210,096	\$	30,298,257	\$	29,613,116	\$ (685,141)
Other local taxes:							
Local sales and use taxes	\$	2,137,840	\$	2,305,000	\$	2,232,707	\$ (72,293)
Consumer utility taxes		820,000		820,000		822,879	2,879
Business license taxes		780,000		950,000		1,231,582	281,582
Motor vehicle licenses		450,000		450,000		486,556	36,556
Bank franchise taxes		39,000		39,000		43,978	4,978
Recordation taxes		63,587		75,000		167,889	92,889
Cigarette taxes		280,000		250,000		179,952	(70,048)
Meals tax		400,000		570,000		479,379	(90,621)
Cable TV franchise fees	_	33,000		33,000		22,738	 (10,262)
Total other local taxes	\$	5,003,427	\$	5,492,000	\$	5,667,660	\$ 175,660
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses:							
Animal licenses	\$	200	\$	2,500	\$	2,565	\$ 65
Building and related permits		93,000		92,900		92,776	(124)
Cell tower fees		14,400		14,400		14,616	216
Fire and rescue permits		-		36,623		17,685	(18,938)
Other permits and licenses	_	16,200		13,500		18,488	 4,988
Total permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	\$	123,800	\$	159,923	\$	146,130	\$ (13,793)
Fines and Forfeitures:							
Court and other fines and forfeitures	\$	271,000	\$	287,150	\$	184,569	\$ (102,581)
Revenue from use of money and property:							
Revenue from use of money	\$	47,000	\$	70,000	\$	33,748	\$ (36,252)
Revenue from use of property	_	65,400		65,400		72,991	 7,591
Total revenue from use of money and property	\$	112,400	\$	135,400	\$	106,739	\$ (28,661)
			· -		_		

Governmental Funds and Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board Schedule of Revenues -- Budget and Actual Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source		Original Budget		Final Budget	Actual		Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued)							
General Fund: (Continued)							
Revenue from local sources: (Continued)							
Charges for services:							
Commuter rail parking fees	\$	110,125	\$	110,125 \$	\$ 110,124	\$	(1)
Courthouse maintenance fees		400		400	384		(16)
Charges for EMS		275,000		275,000	211,076		(63,924)
Charges for parks and recreation	_	1,338,840		1,321,250	1,277,332	·	(43,918)
Total charges for services	\$	1,724,365	\$	1,706,775	1,598,916	\$	(107,859)
Miscellaneous:							
Miscellaneous	\$	151,699	\$	223,000 \$	5 154,791	\$	(68,209)
Other refunds		37,000		37,000	45,568		8,568
Rebates and refunds from schools		-		37,000	190,781		153,781
	_						
Total miscellaneous	\$	188,699	_\$	297,000	§ 391,140	\$	94,140
Total revenue from local sources	\$	37,633,787	\$	38,376,505	37,708,270	\$	(668,235)
Intergovernmental:							
Revenue from the Commonwealth:							
Noncategorical aid:							
Rolling stock tax	\$	4,500	\$	4,500 \$		\$	(546)
Recordation tax		50,000		50,000	67,904		17,904
Auto rental tax		120,000		120,000	138,857		18,857
Communication tax		700,000		700,000	620,327		(79,673)
PPTRA	_	1,368,392		1,368,392	1,368,393	. <u> </u>	11
Total noncategorical aid	\$	2,242,892	\$	2,242,892	\$ 2,199,435	\$	(43,457)
Categorical aid:							
Shared expenses:							
Commissioner of the Revenue	\$	82,062	\$	82,062	\$ 81,076	\$	(986)
Treasurer		71,213		71,213	68,828		(2,385)
Registrar/electoral board		41,488		41,488	42,338		850
Total shared expenses	\$	194,763	\$	194,763	192,242	\$	(2,521)
Other categorical aid:							
Welfare administration and assistance	\$	1,061,109	\$	1,061,109 \$	\$ 233,396	\$	(827,713)
Litter control		-	-	6,192	6,207		15
Aid to localities with police departments		440,000		440,000	449,376		9,376
Children's services		629,970		629,970	517,152		(112,818)
Street maintenance		750,000		714,000	735,287		21,287
Fire programs		49,149		49,403	49,403		-

Governmental Funds and Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board Schedule of Revenues -- Budget and Actual Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source		Original Budget		Final Budget	Actual		Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued) General Fund: (Continued) Intergovernmental: (Continued) Revenue from the Commonwealth: (Continued)							
Other categorical aid: (Continued)							
Other categorical aid	\$	115,165	\$	233,920	\$114,128	<u>8</u> \$_	(119,792)
Total other categorical aid	\$	3,045,393	\$	3,134,594	\$2,104,949	9_\$_	(1,029,645)
Total categorical aid	\$	3,240,156	\$	3,329,357	\$2,297,19	1_\$_	(1,032,166)
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$	5,483,048	\$	5,572,249	\$ 4,496,620	6_\$_	(1,075,623)
Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid:							
Welfare administration and assistance	\$	-	\$		\$ 826,280	3\$	826,286
Law enforcement grants		92,000		15,000	44,76	7	29,767
Other categorical aid	_	21,970		23,470	15,000	0	(8,470)
Total revenue from the federal government	\$	113,970	\$	38,470	\$ 886,053	3_\$_	847,583
Total General Fund	\$	43,230,805	_\$	43,987,224	\$ 43,090,94	9_\$_	(896,275)
Capital Projects Fund: Revenue from local sources: Other local taxes: Gasoline taxes	\$	100,000	\$	100,000	\$ 2,200) \$	(97,800)
	Ψ_	100,000	_Ψ_	100,000	φ2,200	σ_φ_	(07,000)
Revenue from use of money and property: Revenue from use of money	\$	-	\$	1,500	\$	\$_	(1,500)
Miscellaneous: Proffers	\$	284,896	\$	294,347	\$	\$_	(294,347)
Total miscellaneous	\$	284,896	\$	294,347	\$	\$_	(294,347)
Total revenue from local sources	\$	384,896	\$	395,847	\$2,200	<u></u> \$	(393,647)
Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid:							
VDOT grants	\$	392,890	\$	392,890	\$53,744	4_\$_	(339,146)
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$	392,890	\$	392,890	\$53,744	4_\$_	(339,146)

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued) Capital Projects Fund: (Continued) Intergovernmental: (Continued) Revenue from the federal government:					
Categorical aid: VDOT grants	\$	- 9	- \$	123,255 \$	123,255
Total Capital Projects Fund	\$	777,786	5 <u>788,737</u> \$	179,199 \$	(609,538)
Debt Service Fund: Revenue from local sources: Revenue from use of money and property: Revenue from use of money	\$_	{	5\$	976_\$	976_
Proffer Fund: Revenue from local sources: Miscellaneous: Proffers	\$_	_ {		93,000_\$	93,000
Special Transportation Fund: Miscellaneous: Northern Virginia Transportation Authority	\$_	{	5 <u>275,733</u> \$	463,096_\$	187,363
Grand Total Revenues Primary Government	\$	44,008,591 \$	<u>45,051,694</u> \$	43,827,220 \$	(1,224,474)
Component Unit School Board: School Operating Fund: Revenue from local sources: Revenue from use of money and property: Revenue from use of money Revenue from use of property	\$	1,200 \$ 3,000	5	788 \$ 10,793	(739) 1,793_
Total revenue from use of money and property	\$	4,200 \$	<u> </u>	11,581 \$	1,054
Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous Other reimbursements and recoveries	\$	78,475 \$ 1,404,869	225,683 \$ 1,426,729	177,536 \$ 28,390	(48,147) (1,398,339)
Total miscellaneous	\$	1,483,344 \$	51,652,412_\$	205,926 \$	(1,446,486)
Total revenue from local sources	\$	1,487,544 \$	51,662,939_\$	217,507 \$	(1,445,432)
Intergovernmental: County contribution to School Board	\$_	12,150,000 \$	<u>12,365,800</u> \$	11,841,552 \$	(524,248)
Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid: Share of state sales tax Basic school aid English as a second language Textbook payments	\$	3,216,701 \$ 13,638,413 1,103,118 260,725 1,077,185	3,216,701 \$ 13,706,283 1,103,118 261,832	3,260,832 \$ 13,740,422 1,098,280 262,780	44,131 34,139 (4,838) 948 2,010

Special education

1,077,185

1,081,756

1,085,675

3,919

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source		Original Budget		Final Budget	 Actual	Variance From Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Component Unit School Board: (Continued) Intergovernmental: (Continued) Revenue from the Commonwealth: (Continued) Categorical aid: (Continued)						
Fringe benefits Lottery K-3 primary class size reduction Prevention, intervention, and remediation At risk Other state funds	_	2,524,653 - 634,824 688,777 85,399 3,887,586		2,535,366 906,590 634,824 691,700 - 3,294,314	 2,544,550 950,357 610,861 694,205 750,692 2,385,512	9,184 43,767 (23,963) 2,505 750,692 (908,802)
Total categorical aid	\$	27,117,381	\$	27,432,484	\$ 27,384,166 \$	(48,318)
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$	27,117,381	\$	27,432,484	\$ 27,384,166 \$	(48,318)
Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title I Title VI - B Title III Title III Other federal assistance	\$	320,000 669,245 150,075 60,000 53,184	\$	354,270 557,024 138,054 70,231 53,184	\$ 341,332 \$ 479,940 118,586 51,288 42,716	(12,938) (77,084) (19,468) (18,943) (10,468)
Total categorical aid	\$	1,252,504	\$	1,172,763	\$ 1,033,862 \$	(138,901)
Total revenue from the federal government	\$	1,252,504	_\$	1,172,763	\$ 1,033,862 \$	(138,901)
Total School Operating Fund	\$	42,007,429	\$	42,633,986	\$ <u>40,477,087</u> \$	(2,156,899)
School Cafeteria Fund: Revenue from local sources: Revenue from use of money and property: Revenue from use of money	\$_	600	_\$	9,000	\$ 10,599_\$_	1,599
Charges for services: Cafeteria sales	\$	485,000	\$	487,000	\$ 422,538 \$	(64,462)
Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous	\$	25,000	\$	25,000	\$ 31,039 \$	6,039
Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid: School food	\$_	56,991	_\$	56,991	\$ 59,744_\$_	2,753
Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: School food	\$	1,500,000	\$	1,498,658	\$ 1,556,845_\$	58,187
Total School Cafeteria Fund	\$	2,067,591	\$	2,076,649	\$ 2,080,765 \$	4,116
Total RevenuesComponent Unit-School Board	\$	44,075,020	_\$	44,710,635	\$ 42,557,852 \$	(2,152,783)

STATISTICAL SECTION

Other Statistical Information

Net Position by Component Last Ten Fiscal Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	_	2010	_	2011	_	2012	 2013
Governmental activities:							
Net investment in capital assets Restricted	\$	10,158,642	\$	10,192,577	\$	8,733,283	\$ 1,628,248
Unrestricted		1,822,217		754,330		80,071	8,164,504
Total governmental activities net position	\$	11,980,859	\$	10,946,907	\$	8,813,354	\$ 9,792,752
Business-type activities:							
Net investment in capital assets	\$	5,538,509	\$	6,374,387	\$	5,864,609	\$ 5,530,973
Unrestricted		7,706,159		4,826,068		3,788,753	5,562,921
Total business-type net position	\$	13,244,668	\$	11,200,455	\$	9,653,362	\$ 11,093,894
Primary government:							
Net investment in capital assets	\$	15,697,151	\$	16,566,964	\$	14,597,892	\$ 7,159,221
Unrestricted		9,528,376		5,580,398		3,868,823	13,727,425
Total primary government net position	\$	25,225,527	\$	22,147,362	\$	22,147,361	\$ 20,886,646

_	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$	1,092,294 \$	5 1,377,597 \$	(659,469)	\$ 1,577,177	\$ 1,257,453	\$ 1,835,598
\$	14,051,662 15,143,956 \$	(3,217,713) (1,840,116) \$	(2,771,801) (3,431,270)	\$ (1,069,313) 507,864	\$ (1,654,146) (396,693)	\$ (242,532) 1,593,066
\$ 	5,562,531 \$ 8,875,134 14,437,665 \$	8,364,649	9,289,985	4,757,274 10,612,624 15,369,898	5,510,752 11,239,410 16,750,162	5,910,610 11,436,493 17,347,103
\$ _	6,654,825 \$ 22,926,796 29,581,621 \$	5,146,936	6,518,184	6,334,451 <u>9,543,311</u> 15,877,762	6,768,205 9,585,264 16,353,469	7,746,208 <u>11,193,961</u> 18,940,169

Changes in Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

Expenses:	
Expenses. Governmental activities:	
	3.376.110
Judicial administration 559,672 490,668 294,830 432,654 440,062 424,601 418,957 477,386 513,265	543,362
	8,375,359
	2.479.810
	3,744,925
	6,698,362
Parks, recreation, and cultural 2,657,667 3,576,168 3,310,150 2,838,718 3,406,151 3,691,420 3,918,221 4,122,190 3,818,159	3,865,018
Community development 119,764 128,613 118,463 126,305 149,703 1,769,014 254,517 532,461 467,237	404,487
Interest on long-term debt 5,095,520 4,246,782 5,364,219 5,842,574 3,892,389 7,503,698 4,744,844 4,014,767 4,058,604	3,795,080
Total governmental activities expenses <u>40,112,190</u> <u>34,286,808</u> <u>36,235,089</u> <u>33,943,489</u> <u>40,750,705</u> <u>40,126,189</u> <u>43,357,252</u> <u>42,264,807</u> <u>43,844,287</u> <u>4</u>	3,282,513
Business-type activities:	
Solid Waste Management \$ - \$ - \$ 810,622 \$ 700,115 \$ 778,891 \$ 846,022 \$ 768,538 \$ 807,545 \$ 857,410 \$	881,674
Storm Water - 20,974 174,325 137,995 152,761 229,347 197,463 409,628	339,417
	7,030,609
	8,251,700
Total primary government expenses <u>\$ 47,653,942 \$ 41,066,237 \$ 42,361,749 \$ 40,899,674 \$ 42,038,099 \$ 47,543,867 \$ 50,990,685 \$ 50,164,120 \$ 51,529,521 \$ 5</u>	1,534,213
Program revenues:	
Governmental activities:	
Charges for services:	
General government \$ 103,718 \$ 114,232 \$ 198,343 \$ 182,473 \$ 193,446 \$ 346,570 \$ - \$ - \$ 50,800 \$	14,616
Judicial administration 235,557 219,512 338,279 307,560 284,341 228,659 209,859 262,554 245,075	184,953
Public safety 299,932 295,965 314,561 272,597 267,502 293,905 247,265 232,007 265,599	231,326
Public works 69,907 357,787 278,451 107,796	111,264
Health and welfare 225,128 205,637 210,741 199,721 145,095 108,697 -	-
Parks, recreation, and cultural 397,330 1,107,280 1,143,816 849,185 1,031,779 1,041,027 1,119,794 1,314,845 1,246,552	1,277,332
Community development - 96,531 109,064 167,332 14,970 44,400 96,152 99,886 104,880	110,124
Operating grants and contributions 4,975,818 2,312,612 2,055,170 1,944,670 1,552,698 1,925,199 2,775,829 3,169,565 3,081,815	3,183,244
Capital grants and contributions 10,128 761,210 653,848 669,533 94,835 704,787 644,168 2,895,472 271,459	176,999
Total governmental activities program	
revenues \$ 6,317,518 \$ 5,112,979 \$ 5,023,822 \$ 4,593,069 \$ 3,584,666 \$ 4,693,243 \$ 5,450,854 \$ 8,252,780 \$ 5,373,976 \$	5,289,858
Business-type activities:	
Charges for services:	
	1,125,550
Storm Water 222,309 232,162 229,933 233,221 238,569 237,270 862,123	784,020
	7,830,190
Grants and contributions 192,982 22,000	-
Total business-type	
	9,739,760
	5 000 040
program revenues <u>\$ 12,133,165 \$ 10,832,797 \$ 11,466,360 \$ 13,987,584 \$ 14,733,328 \$ 14,910,613 \$ 14,293,424 \$ 19,165,148 \$ 15,775,948 \$ 1</u>	5,029,618
Net (expense) / revenue	
	7,992,655)
	1,488,060
Total primary government net expense \$ (35,520,777) \$ (30,233,440) \$ (30,895,389) \$ (26,912,090) \$ (27,304,771) \$ (32,633,254) \$ (36,697,261) \$ (30,998,972) \$ (35,753,573) \$ (3	6,504,595)

Changes in Net Position Last Nine Fiscal Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	_	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position											
Governmental activities:	•	00.050.444.0	40 700 400 0	04 004 000 \$	00 177 500 0	00 000 070 0	04 000 400 0	05 000 044 0	07 454 000 \$	00.055.004.0	00 044 550
Property taxes	\$	20,352,144 \$	19,706,438 \$	21,094,698 \$	22,177,590 \$	22,339,972 \$	24,098,409 \$	25,293,814 \$	27,151,030 \$	28,255,204 \$	29,914,550
Other local taxes		3,634,698	4,136,296	4,028,247	4,223,238	4,478,885	4,752,567	4,851,707	5,543,183	5,542,658	5,669,860
Unrestricted grants and contributions		2,253,053	2,280,974	2,249,892	2,250,465	1,538,462	2,357,913	2,216,212	2,240,002	2,210,021	2,199,435
Unrestricted revenues from use of										17.070	
money and property		169,053	-	-	-	134,713	514,342	93,395	52,715	47,270	107,715
Miscellaneous		802,521	815,859	926,440	675,890	7,134,984	2,388,347	2,862,709	1,356,214	2,202,896	947,236
Transfers		821,625	984,604	994,143	1,002,633	890,228	1,141,487	997,407	1,608,017	1,389,308	1,143,618
Total governmental activities	\$	28,033,094 \$	27,924,171 \$	29,293,420 \$	30,329,816 \$	36,517,244 \$	35,253,065 \$	36,315,244 \$	37,951,161 \$	39,647,357 \$	39,982,414
Business-type activities:											
Miscellaneous	\$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	58,501 \$	249,498 \$	151,850 \$	252,211
Unrestricted revenues from use of											
money and property		49,587	-	-	4,836	2,591	-	58	80	178	288
Transfers	_	(821,625)	(984,604)	(1,027,093)	(1,002,633)	(890,228)	(1,141,487)	(997,407)	(1,608,017)	(1,389,308)	(1,143,618)
Total business-type activities	\$	(772,038) \$	(984,604) \$	(1,027,093) \$	(997,797) \$	(887,637) \$	(1,141,487) \$	(938,848) \$	(1,358,439) \$	(1,237,280) \$	(891,119)
Total primary government	\$	27,261,056 \$	26,939,567 \$	28,266,327 \$	29,332,020 \$	35,629,608 \$	34,111,578 \$	35,376,396 \$	36,592,722 \$	38,410,077 \$	39,091,295
	_										
Change in Net Position											
Governmental activities	\$	(5,761,578) \$	(1,249,658) \$	(1,917,846) \$	979,397 \$	5,351,205 \$	(179,880) \$	(1,591,154) \$	3,939,134 \$	1,177,046 \$	1,989,759
Business-type activities	_	(2,498,143)	(2,044,214)	(711,217)	1,440,533	2,973,632	1,658,204	270,289	1,654,616	1,479,458	596,941
Total primary government	\$	(8,259,721) \$	(3,293,872) \$	(2,629,063) \$	2,419,930 \$	8,324,837 \$	1,478,324 \$	(1,320,865) \$	5,593,750 \$	2,656,504 \$	2,586,700

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	_	2010	 2011	 2012	_	2013
General Fund						
Nonspendable	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Committed		-	-	-		-
Assigned		3,648,548	6,701,315	4,066,695		4,353,131
Unassigned		(2,662,325)	(2,105,265)	1,201,825		1,570,580
Total general fund	\$	986,223	\$ 4,596,050	\$ 5,268,520	\$	5,923,711
All other Governmental Funds						
Nonspendable	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Assigned		3,950,543	2,197,852	2,162,657		1,269,946
Committed		-	-	-		-
Unassigned, reported in:						
Capital projecteds funds		32,826	38,099	23,219		1,100,622
General Fund		-	-	-		86,917
Debt service funds		2,382,784	460	-		-
Total all other governmental funds	\$	6,366,153	\$ 2,236,411	\$ 2,185,876	\$	2,457,485

 2014	_	2015	-	2016	2017	-	2018	 2019
\$ - 5,071,294 2,251,715	\$	- - 4,353,131 (239,548)	\$	109,084 1,095,863 - 982,760	\$ 179,974 - - 4,143,244	\$	191,146 - - 5,439,473	\$ 202,546 - - 5,838,880
\$ 7,323,009	\$	4,113,583	\$	2,187,707	\$ 4,323,218	\$	5,630,619	\$ 6,041,426
\$ - 2,078,311 - 3,279,419 -	\$	- 796,192 - 2,555,127 -	\$	1,751 - 3,465,785 (2,139,769) -	\$ 839,044 - 2,953,606 (3,742,190) -	\$	47,636 - 3,715,518 (4,363,045) -	\$ 0 - 3,547,376 (4,123,063) -
\$ - 5,357,730	\$	- 3,351,319	\$	- 1,327,767	\$ - 50,460	\$	- (599,891)	\$ - (575,687)

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	_	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenues:					
General property taxes	\$	20,697,342 \$	19,706,438 \$	21,094,698 \$	22,177,590
Other local taxes		3,634,698	4,136,296	4,028,247	4,223,238
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory					
licenses		58,302	46,173	77,199	52,565
Fines and forfeitures		262,980	219,512	338,279	307,560
Revenue from use of money and property		169,053	48,366	108,961	112,400
Charges for services		1,010,290	1,726,410	1,790,366	1,506,341
Miscellaneous		802,521	768,956	926,440	794,179
Recovered costs Intergovernmental:		2,442	193,939	-	149,129
Commonwealth		4,685,241	4,461,030	4,150,742	4,329,217
Federal		2,553,758	2,099,279	1,724,222	1,308,163
Total revenues	\$	33,876,627 \$	33,406,399 \$	34,239,154 \$	34,960,384
Expenditures:					
General government administration	\$	3,337,526 \$	3,299,738 \$	3,228,061 \$	3,179,850
Judicial administration		500,014	481,512	294,830	432,654
Public safety		8,114,220	7,526,507	6,762,969	7,035,619
Public works		1,949,266	1,193,804	1,166,563	1,409,808
Health and welfare		3,610,447	2,909,297	2,558,003	2,602,329
Education		10,552,384	9,992,014	10,659,394	10,475,632
Parks, recreation, and cultural		2,213,340	2,761,682	2,762,256	2,838,718
Community development		118,991	126,213	118,463	126,305
Capital projects		12,255,215	1,214,462	550,032	455,720
Debt service:		4 400 055		4 470 500	0.47.050
Principal		1,469,655	-	1,179,523	947,652
Interest and other fiscal charges		4,993,428	5,408,033	5,364,219	5,531,931
Total expenditures	\$	49,114,486 \$	34,913,262 \$	34,644,313 \$	35,036,217
Excess of revenues over (under)					
expenditures	\$	(15,237,859) \$	(1,506,863) \$	(405,159) \$	(75,833)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	\$	7,315,156 \$	9,697,818 \$	7,833,158 \$	7,636,155
Transfers (out)		(6,493,531)	(8,710,870)	(6,806,065)	(6,633,522)
Premium on bonds issued		-	-	-	-
Bond issue costs		(459,062)	-	-	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent		(11,932,538)	-	-	-
Issuance of long-term debt		13,640,000	-	-	-
Issuance of capital leases		-	-	-	-
Sale of capital assets					-
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$	2,070,025 \$	986,948 \$	1,027,093 \$	1,002,633
Net changes in fund balances	\$	(13,167,834) \$	(519,915) \$	621,934 \$	926,800
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	_	17.42%	16.16%	18.94%	18.69%

 2014	 2015		2016	_	2017	 2018	_	2019
\$ 22,339,972 4,478,885	\$ 24,098,409 4,752,567	\$	25,056,546 4,851,707	\$	26,884,651 5,543,183	\$ 28,202,325 5,542,658	\$	29,613,116 5,669,860
193,446 284,341 134,713 1,459,346 7,134,984 19,643	346,570 228,659 514,342 1,488,028 2,388,347		359,877 209,522 93,395 1,461,458 2,862,709		281,011 262,165 52,715 1,644,567 1,080,788	161,106 244,775 47,270 1,614,821 2,202,896		146,130 184,569 107,715 1,598,916 947,236
 3,134,473 752,956	 5,071,100 29,584		4,753,555 882,654	_	5,563,329 2,741,710	 4,592,414 970,881		4,550,370 1,009,308
\$ 39,932,760	\$ 38,917,606	\$	40,531,423	\$_	44,054,119	\$ 43,579,146	\$	43,827,220
\$ 3,036,165 413,760 7,485,424 1,425,129 2,675,359 10,721,772 3,202,575 140,755 1,515,845	\$ 3,106,395 424,601 7,619,134 1,620,357 2,760,795 11,226,765 3,691,420 219,906 1,769,014	\$	3,745,225 418,957 8,793,006 3,978,948 3,479,493 13,016,385 3,555,956 253,044	\$	3,355,199 477,386 9,138,160 5,012,098 4,034,451 11,527,708 3,675,348 566,579	\$ 3,354,651 513,265 8,451,367 1,904,503 3,989,987 12,138,881 3,360,738 491,873	\$	3,342,495 543,362 8,477,920 1,911,342 3,828,012 11,878,310 3,370,727 422,119
 1,463,813 4,172,838	 2,298,633 5,205,065	_	4,204,532 4,759,334	_	4,223,100 4,250,359	 6,336,589 4,064,682		7,381,604 3,806,544
\$ 36,253,435	\$ 39,942,083	\$	46,204,880	\$_	46,260,388	\$ 44,606,536	\$	44,962,435
\$ 3,679,325	\$ (1,024,477)	\$	(5,673,457)	\$_	(2,206,269)	\$ (1,027,390)	\$	(1,135,215)
\$ 9,633,334 (8,993,962) - -	\$ 15,852,887 (14,711,400) - -	\$	10,608,836 (9,611,429) 264,671 -	\$	10,588,062 (8,980,045) - -	\$ 12,181,948 (10,792,640) - -	\$	13,266,455 (12,122,837) - -
 	 - - -		(10,914,582) 10,775,000 292,783 308,750		(23,581,666) 23,840,000 922,696 275,426	 - - 213,974 -		- - 426,608 -
\$ 639,372	\$ 1,141,487	\$	1,724,029	\$_	3,064,473	\$ 1,603,282	\$	1,570,226
\$ 4,318,697	\$ 117,010	\$	(3,949,428)	\$_	858,204	\$ 575,892	\$_	435,011
16.00%	 19.17%		20.82%	-	20.48%	 25.37%	_	25.33%

Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property (in thousands) Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	 Real Estate	Personal Property	Machinery and Tools	Public Service ⁽¹⁾	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value	Total Direct Tax Rate
2019	\$ 1,717,178 \$	149,864 \$	1,002 \$	29,893 \$	1,897,937 \$	1,897,937	100%	1.71
2018	1,625,686	149,864	1,002	27,667	1,804,219	1,804,219	100%	1.72
2017	1,526,753	145,244	1,080	25,220	1,698,297	1,698,297	100%	1.72
2016	1,472,036	144,010	1,103	25,453	1,642,601	1,642,601	100%	1.72
2015	1,332,539	134,539	1,063	26,531	1,494,672	1,494,672	100%	1.73
2014	1,210,409	113,067	1,107	26,021	1,350,604	1,350,604	100%	1.81
2013	1,144,328	114,934	1,361	27,369	1,287,992	1,287,992	100%	1.82
2012	1,101,110	109,624	1,219	27,369	1,239,322	1,239,322	100%	1.82
2011	1,006,426	114,600	128	28,787	1,149,941	1,149,941	100%	1.83
2010	1,100,695	110,082	961	27,995	1,239,732	1,239,732	100%	1.82

⁽¹⁾ Assessed values are established by the State Corporation Commission Source: Manassas Park Commissioner of Revenue

2019	90.48%	7.90%	0.05%	1.58%	100.00%
2018	90.10%	8.31%	0.06%	1.53%	100.00%
2017	89.90%	8.55%	0.06%	1.49%	100.00%
2016	89.62%	8.77%	0.07%	1.55%	100.00%
2015	89.15%	9.00%	0.07%	1.78%	100.00%
2014	89.62%	8.37%	0.08%	1.93%	100.00%
2013	88.85%	8.92%	0.11%	2.12%	100.00%
2012	88.85%	8.85%	0.10%	2.21%	100.00%
2011	87.52%	9.97%	0.01%	2.50%	100.00%
2010	88.78%	8.88%	0.08%	2.26%	100.00%

-	iscal Year	 Real Estate	 Personal Property	 Machinery and Tools	 Public Service
2	2019	\$ 1.55	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50	1.55
2	2018	1.55	3.50	3.50	1.55
2	2017	1.55	3.50	3.50	1.55
2	2016	1.55	3.50	3.50	1.55
2	2015	1.55	3.50	3.50	1.55
2	2014	1.65	3.50	3.50	1.65
2	2013	1.65	3.50	3.50	1.65
2	2012	1.65	3.50	3.50	1.65
2	2011	1.65	3.50	3.50	1.65
2	2010	1.65	3.50	3.50	1.65

Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools
2019	\$ 1.55	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50
2018	1.55	3.50	3.50	3.50
2017	1.55	3.50	3.50	3.50
2016	1.55	3.50	3.50	3.50
2015	1.55	3.50	3.50	3.50
2014	1.65	3.50	3.50	3.50
2013	1.65	3.50	3.50	3.50
2012	1.65	3.50	3.50	3.50
2011	1.65	3.50	3.50	3.50
2010	1.65	3.50	3.50	3.50

Property Tax Rates (1) Last Ten Fiscal Years

⁽¹⁾ Per \$100 of assessed value Source: Manassas Park Commissioner of Revenue

		Fiscal Yea	ar 2019
	_		% of Total
		Assessed	Assessed
Taxpayer		Valuation	Valuation
HAVERHILL INVESTORS LLC	\$	62,500,000	3.64%
OXFORD PALISADES APARTMENTS LLC		57,456,000	3.35%
GH CITY CENTER LLC		52,000,000	3.03%
MANASSAS PARK VILLAGE LTD PTNRSHP		22,491,600	1.31%
MANASSAS PARK APARTMENTS LLC		16,402,500	0.96%
CENTRUM-MANASSAS PARK LIMITED PARTN		15,985,000	0.93%
JERAX ENTERPRISES		11,393,500	0.66%
GPT MANASSAS WHSE OWNER LLC		7,417,900	0.43%
HILLBROOKE TOWERS ASSOC LLLP		6,156,200	0.36%
PS SOUTHEAST ONE INC	_	5,782,600	0.34%
Total	\$_	257,585,300	15.00%

Property Tax Levies and Collections Last Ten Fiscal Years

	_	Collected Within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		_	Total Collect	tions to Date
Fiscal Year	 Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year	Amount	Percentage of Levy	Collections in Subsequent Years	Amount	Percentage of Levy
2019	\$ 26,616,254 \$	24,898,567	93.55% \$	60,369 \$	24,958,936	93.77%
2018	25,198,128	24,054,559	95.46%	151,635	24,206,194	96.06%
2017	23,664,664	22,421,679	94.75%	643,263	23,064,941	97.47%
2016	22,816,550	22,255,426	97.54%	561,125	22,816,551	100.00%
2015	23,468,509	22,997,577	97.99%	398,032	23,395,609	99.69%
2014	22,510,377	21,855,905	97.09%	456,338	22,312,243	99.12%
2013	21,259,845	20,667,022	97.21%	592,823	21,259,845	100.00%
2012	20,418,916	19,526,080	95.63%	838,027	20,364,107	99.73%
2011	19,946,043	18,665,377	93.58%	762,305	19,427,682	97.40%
2010	20,715,844	19,825,330	95.70%	826,988	20,652,318	99.69%

Source: Manassas Park Treasurer's Collection

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

	-	Governmental Activities							
		General	Bond		Literary	Other			
Fiscal		Obligation	Anticipation		Fund	Notes/		Capital	
Year	_	Bonds	Note		Loans	Bonds		Leases	
2019	\$	86,683,222 \$	-	\$	7,315,000 \$	-	\$	741,916	
2018		94,356,847	-		7,370,000	-		712,658	
2017		101,117,151	-		7,400,000	-		844,868	
2016		104,128,386	-		7,500,000	-		461,760	
2015		107,165,329	-		625,000	-		357,721	
2014		109,463,962	-		625,000	-		-	
2013		107,014,175	-		4,875,000	-		-	
2012		109,406,827	-		5,500,000	-		-	
2011		109,961,350	-		6,125,000	-		-	
2010		110,497,211	-		6,750,000	-		-	

Note: Details regarding the County's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 13.

_	Business-type Ac	tivities				
_	General Obligations Bonds	Capital Leases	_	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Per Capita (1)
\$	11,863,539 \$ 12,927,842 13,965,824 14,944,488 14,040,000 14,040,000 14,800,000 14,800,000 14,800,000 14,800,000	110,564 163,722 215,513 - - - - - - -	\$	106,714,241 115,531,069 123,543,356 127,034,634 122,188,050 124,128,962 126,689,175 129,706,827 130,886,350 132,047,211	21.78% \$ 23.58% \$ 25.81% 27.82% 17.40% 17.88% 30.23% 30.95% 28.73% 33.70%	6,166 6,990 7,446 8,026 7,760 8,180 8,538 8,460 9,098 10,966

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Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and Net Bonded Debt per Capita Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Bond Anticipation Notes	Literary Fund Loans	Gross Bonded Debt	Less Amounts Reserved for Debt Service	Net Bonded Debt (3)	Ratio of Net General Obligation Debt to Assessed Value (2)	Net Bonded Debt per Capita (1)
2019	86,683,222 \$	- \$	7,315,000 \$	93,998,222 \$	331,683	93,666,539	4.94% \$	5,412
2018	94,356,847	-	7,370,000	101,726,847	342,116	101,384,731	5.62% \$	6,134
2017	101,117,151	-	7,400,000	108,517,151	309,413	108,207,738	6.37%	6,522
2016	104,128,386	-	7,500,000	111,628,386	249,609	111,378,777	6.78%	7,037
2015	93,940,329	-	625,000	94,565,329	-	94,565,329	6.35%	6,023
2014	96,028,962	-	625,000	96,653,962	-	96,653,962	7.16%	6,370
2013	93,374,175	-	4,875,000	98,249,175	-	98,249,175	7.63%	6,621
2012	95,766,827	-	5,500,000	101,266,175	-	101,266,175	8.17%	6,605
2011	96,321,350	-	6,125,000	102,446,350	-	102,446,350	8.91%	7,121
2010	96,857,211	-	6,750,000	103,607,211	-	103,607,211	8.39%	8,604

Sources:

(1) Population data can be found in the table of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 13.

(2) See the table of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property - Table 5.

(3) Includes all long-term general obligation bonded debt, Literary Fund Loans, and excludes revenue bonds, capital leases, and compensated absences and debt of the business-type activities.

Legal Debt Margin Information (in thousands) Last Ten Fiscal Years

	_	2010	2011	2012	2013
Debt Limit	\$	112,869 \$	103,521 \$	112,848 \$	117,170
Total net debt applicable to limit	_	103,607	102,446	101,267	98,249
Legal debt margin	\$ _	9,262 \$	1,075 \$	11,581 \$	18,921
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of the debt limit		91.79%	98.96%	89.74%	83.85%

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

-	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$	123,643 \$	135,907 \$	164,260 \$	169,830 \$	180,422 \$	189,794
-	96,654	94,565	111,379	108,208	101,385	101,385
\$	26,989 \$	41,342 \$	52,881 \$	61,622 \$	79,037 \$	88,409
	78.17%	69.58% Assessed valu	67.81%	63.72%	56.19% S	53.42% 1,897,936
		Debt limit (1	0% of total ass olicable to limi	\$ \$ \$_	1,897,938 189,794 101,385 88,409	

Table 12

	 Water & Sewer Bonds						
	Water 8	Sewer Activities		Debt Se	rvice		
Fiscal Year	 Gross Revenues (1)	Less: Operating Expenses (2)	Net Available Revenue	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Debt Service Coverage
2019	\$ 8,082,689 \$	4,105,633 \$	3,977,056 \$	943,110 \$	474,095 \$	1,417,205	2.81
2018	8,700,101	3,499,036	5,201,065	906,911	513,565	1,420,476	3.66
2017	10,121,686	4,105,860	6,015,826	839,010	547,376	1,386,386	4.34
2016	7,954,359	3,874,001	4,080,358	637,178	552,026	1,189,204	3.43
2015	9,231,577	5,768,980	3,492,596	-	-	-	1.00
2014	10,129,798	564,199	4,465,599	-	170,976	170,976	26.12
2013	8,448,695	4,570,960	3,877,735	-	838,176	838,176	4.63
2012	6,442,538	4,881,944	1,560,594	-	669,828	669,828	2.33
2011	5,769,220	4,209,312	1,559,908	-	498,852	498,852	3.13
2010	5,865,234	6,046,963	(181,729)	95,000	864,304	959,304	(0.19)

N/M= Not meaningful

(1) Includes all revenues

(2) Total operating expenses exclusive of depeciation

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			Per Capita		
Fiscal		Total Personal	Personal	School	Unemployment
Year	Population	Income (1)	Income	Enrollment	Rate
0040	47 007 \$	F40 000 707 ¢	00.044	0.704	0.40%
2019	17,307 \$	512,996,787 \$	29,641	3,724	2.10%
2018	16,528	489,906,448	29,641	3,724	2.70%
2017	16,591	478,666,941	28,851	3,588	3.40%
2016	15,827	456,624,777	28,851	3,443	3.90%
2015	15,625	440,062,500	28,164	3,359	4.40%
2014	14,992	420,585,568	28,054	3,216	4.50%
2013	15,125	407,528,000	26,944	3,123	5.02%
2012	14,409	393,452,154	27,306	3,019	4.70%
2011	13,759	371,204,061	26,979	2,957	5.20%
2010	13,195	360,685,325	27,335	2,707	5.80%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center, Virginia Employment Commission, Annual School Report Source for School Enrollment: Virginia Department of Education http://www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics_reports/enrollment/fall_membership/report_data.shtm

June 30, 2019 Principal Employers

Rank	Employer	Number of Employees	Rank
1	Manassas Park City School Board	477	1
2	City of Manassas Park	146	2
3	Atlas Plumbing LLC	100-249	3
4	C.W. Strittmatter Equipment LLC	100-249	4
5	Labor ReadyMid-Atlantic, Inc.	100-249	5
6	Titan Erosion Control, Inc	50-99	6
7	QMT Associates	50-99	7
8	Stafford Systems Inc	50-99	8
9	United Masonry Inc of VA	50-99	9
10	United Building Envelope Restoration LLC	50-99	10

Source: Bi.Virginialmi.com, Virginia Employment Commission Employees exclude part-timers

COMPLIANCE SECTION



Certified Public Accountants

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*

To the Honorable Members of the City Council City of Manassas Park, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities and Towns,* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Manassas Park, Virginia as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Manassas Park, Virginia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 29, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Manassas Park, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Manassas Park, Virginia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Manassas Park, Virginia'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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses (2019-001).

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Manassas Park, Virginia'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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2019-002 through 2019-003.

City of Manassas Park, Virginia's Response to Findings

City of Manassas Park, Virginia's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs City of Manassas Park, Virginia's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 entity'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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Kobinson Farmer, Cox Associases

Fredericksburg, Virginia November 29, 2019



Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance For Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors City of Manassas Park, Virginia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Manassas Park, Virginia's 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 of Manassas Park, Virginia's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. City of Manassas Park, Virginia'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 of Manassas Park, Virginia'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 of Manassas Park, Virginia'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 of Manassas Park, Virginia's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City of Manassas Park, Virginia 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, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the City of Manassas Park, Virginia 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 of Manassas Park, Virginia'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 of Manassas Park, Virginia'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 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 control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of 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. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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.

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

Fredericksburg, Virginia November 29, 2019

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards - Primary Government and Discretely Presented Component Unit Year Ended June 30, 2019

Federal Grantor/Pass - Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:			
Pass through payments: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services:			
Edward Byrne memorial justice assistance grant program	16.738	CJS71100	3,600
Total Department of Justice			\$3,600
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:			
Pass through payments: Virginia Department of Transportation:			
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:			
Highway planning and construction	20.205	UPC113223/UPC102851/	\$ 123,255
Tatal Lichurgy Diagning and Construction Cluster		UPC101302	¢ 400.055
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			\$ 123,255
Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles: Alcohol open container requirements	20.607	154AL-19-59036	\$ 11,340
Highway Safety Cluster:	20.000		•,••
National priority safety programs	20.616	M60T-18-58094	\$ 4,635 22,590
State and community highway safety	20.600	FSC-19-59032 / FSC-19-59038/	22,590
		FSC-18-58100	
Total Highway Safety Cluster			\$ 27,225
Total Department of Transportation			\$ 161,820
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY:			¢ <u> </u>
Pass through payments:			
Virginia Department of Emergency Services: Emergency management performance grants	97.042	112485/114363	\$ 15,000
Total Department of Homeland Security	07.012	112100,111000	\$ 15,000
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:			
Pass Through Payments:			
Virginia Department of Social Services:			
SNAP Cluster: State administrative matching grants for the supplemental nutrition assistance program	10.561	0040118/0010119	\$ 232,666
Total SNAP Cluster			\$ 232,666
Total Department of Agriculture			\$ 232,666
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:			
Pass Through Payments:			
Virginia Department of Social Services: CCDF Cluster:			
Child care mandatory and matching funds of the child care and development fund	93.596	0760118/0760119	\$ 19,474
Total CCDF Cluster			\$ 19,474
TANF Cluster:			
Temporary assistance for needy families	93.558	0400118/0400119	\$ 102,020
Total TANF Cluster			\$ 102,020
Medicaid Cluster:			
Medical assistance program	93.778	1200118/1200119	258,096
Total Medicaid Cluster			\$258,096
Foster care-title IV-E	93.658	1100118/1100119	98,292
Adoption assistance Promoting safe and stable families	93.659 93.556	1120118/1120119 0950117/0950118	14,297 10,432
Refugee and entrant assistance - state administered programs	93.566	0500118/0500119	53
Low-income home energy assistance	93.568	0600418/0600419	15,176
Social services block grant Stephanie Tubbs Jones child welfare services program	93.667 93.645	1000118/1000119 900118	69,619 108
Chafee foster care independence program	93.674	9150118	899
Children's health insurance program	93.767	0540118/0540119	5,154
Total Department of Health and Human Services			\$ 593,620
Total Primary Government			\$1,006,706

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards - Primary Government and Discretely Presented Component Unit Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

Federal Grantor/Pass - Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	E	Federal xpenditures
COMPONENT UNIT-SCHOOL BOARD:				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:				
Pass through payments:				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services: Food distribution - national school lunch program	10.555	201919N109941/	s	76,763
Food distribution - national school funch program	10.555	201919N109941/ 201818N109941	Ş	70,703
Virginia Department of Education:		20101010103341		
National school lunch program	10.555	201919N109941/		1,111,444
		201818N109941		
Total 10.555			\$	1,188,207
Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services:				
Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	201818N109940	\$	32,217
School breakfast program	10.553	201919N109941/		336,421
ourou breaklast program	10.000	201818N109941		000,421
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			\$	1,556,845
Total Department of Agriculture			\$	1,556,845
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:				
Virginia Department of Education:				
Title I grants to local educational agencies	84.010	S010A170046/	\$	316,591
c c		S010A180046		
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):				
Special education - grants to states	84.027	H027A170107/		479,940
		H027A180107		
Special education - preschool grants	84.173	H173A180112	e	11,250
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			\$	491,190
English language acquisition state grants	84.365	S365A160046/		118,586
		S365A170046		
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	S367A170043		42,976
Student support and academic enrichment program Career and technical education - basic grants to states	84.424 84.048	S424A170048 V048A170046/		33,053 31,466
	04.040	V048A180046		51,400
Total Department of Education			\$	1,033,862
Total Component Unit School Board			\$	2,590,707
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$	3,597,413

See accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the City of Manassas Park, Virginia under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the 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). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City of Manassas Park, Virginia, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the City of Manassas Park, Virginia.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

(2) Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

(3) The City did not elect to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.

(4) The City did not pass any federal awards through to sub-recipients during the year ended June 30, 2019.

Note 3 - Food Distribution

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of commodities received and disbursed.

Note 4 - Relationship to Financial Statements

Federal expenditures, revenues and capital contributions are reported in the City's basic financial statements as follows:

Primary government:		
General Fund	\$	886,053
Capital Projects Fund		123,255
Total primary government	\$	1,009,308
Component Unit School Board:		
School Operating Fund	\$	1,033,862
School Cafeteria Fund		1,556,845
Total component unit school board	\$	2,590,707
Total federal expenditures per basic financial		
statements	\$	3,600,015
Less items not subject to single audit:		
ATF/FBI Overtime		(2,602)
Total federal expenditures per the Schedule of Expenditures	_	
of Federal Awards	\$	3,597,413

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2019

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements	
Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified?	Yes
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes
Federal Awards	
Internal control over major programs:	
Material weaknesses identified?	No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR, Section 200.516 (a)?	
Identification of major .510 programs:	No
CFDA # Name of Federal Program or Cluster	_
10.553/10.555/10.559Child Nutrition Cluster84.027/84.173Special Eduction Cluster	
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS:

2019-001 Material Weakness- Material Audit Adjustments Proposed by the External Auditor

- <u>Criteria:</u> Identification of a material adjustment to the financial statements that was not detected by the entity's internal controls indicates that a material weakness may exist.
- <u>Condition:</u> The financial statements required material adjustments by the Auditor to ensure such statements complied with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Material audit adjustments were proposed to receivables, due from other governments, and unearned revenue to be in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- <u>Cause:</u> The City's internal controls in place to capture and record all necessary balances in the automated accounting system were not adequate for the year ended June 30, 2019.
- <u>Effect:</u> There a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal controls over financial reporting.

Recommendation:

We recommend that the City strengthen internal controls to capture and record all balances accurately in accordance with General Accepted Accounting Principles and eliminate the need for material audit adjustments. In addition, capturing and recording all necessary balances in the accounting system will assist Management and those charged with governance in their decision making for the City.

Management Response: Agreed. While a significant number of adjustments has been reduced, we are working with auditors to seek further clarifications and understanding of the FY2019 audit adjustments as well as working with all department heads and the vendor of the current financial system to implement the most cost effective and controlled processes to address these recommended internal controls. We will continue reviewing and strengthening the established compensated internal controls to ensure timeliness, completeness, accuracy, and compliance with GAAP while working with the vendor of the current financial system to systematically and automatically implement the required general ledger interface to avoid labor intensive analytical processes, including review, research and recording. Significant research and analysis were performed by management to help provide financial information for audit adjustments.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS:

2019-002 Compliance Findings – Prompt Payment of Bills by Localities

- <u>Criteria:</u> In accordance with Virginia Code Section 2.2-4352 Prompt Payment of Bills by Localities, local governments that acquire goods or services, or conducts any other type of contractual business with a nongovernmental, privately owned enterprise, shall promptly pay for the completed delivered goods or services by the required payment date. The required payment date is either the due date of the invoice or, if no due date is noted, not more than forty-five days after goods or services are received or not more than forty-five days after this invoice is rendered.
- <u>Condition:</u> There were instances in which the City was not remitting payment to vendors for goods and services in a timely manner.
- <u>Cause:</u> Cash levels at certain times during the year did not allow for the prompt payment of City invoices.
- <u>Effect:</u> Late payment to vendors can lead to payment of late fees, interest and the potential for litigation.

Recommendation:

We recommend the City pay its vendors in a timely manner.

Management Response: Agreed. Management is aware of the low cash level that does not allow us to make timely payments. This cash issue is expected to improve by FY2023 when debt service payments will come down significantly. We are actively working on developing a policy to help manage cash and debt and will continue reviewing cash on an ongoing basis.

2019-003 Compliance Finding- Social Services' Continuity of Operations Program (COOP)

- <u>Criteria:</u> Per Section 3-15 of the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, published by the Commonwealth of Virginia's Auditor of Public Accounts, cities are responsible for having a documented business continuity plan in which requirements are described on the Virginia Department of Emergency Management's website.
- <u>Condition:</u> The City's Department of Social Services did not have a current documented Business Continuity Plan in place during the year ended June 30, 2019.
- <u>Cause:</u> The City's Department of Social services had not implemented a current COOP.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS:

2019-003 Compliance Finding- Social Services' Continuity of Operations Program (COOP) (continued)

Effect: Noncompliance may result in action by the Commonwealth.

Recommendation:

We recommend the Department of Social Services implement a current documented Business Continuity Plan.

Management Response: Agreed. The City's Department of Social Services is currently working on developing and implementing a Business Continuity Plan as recommended.

SECTION III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS:

There are no federal award findings and questioned costs to report.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

SECTION IV – PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS:

2018-001: Material Audit Adjustments Proposed by the External Auditor – Material Weakness in Internal Controls

Status: A similar finding is repeated in the 2019 findings and questioned costs.

<u>2018-002: Reconciliation of Property Tax Delinquent Lists to General Ledger – Material Weakness in</u> <u>Internal Controls</u>

Status: This finding is not repeated in 2019.

2018-003: Utility Billings and Receivable Reconciliation – Material Weakness in Internal Controls

Status: This finding is not repeated in 2019.

2018-004: Prompt Payment of Bills by Localities – Compliance Finding

Status: A similar finding is repeated in the 2019 findings and questioned costs.

2018-005: Social Services' Continuity of Operations Program (COOP) – Compliance Finding

Status: A similar finding is repeated in the 2019 findings and questioned costs.

2018-006: Unclaimed Property – Compliance Finding

Status: This finding is not repeated in 2019.