

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ORGANIZATION

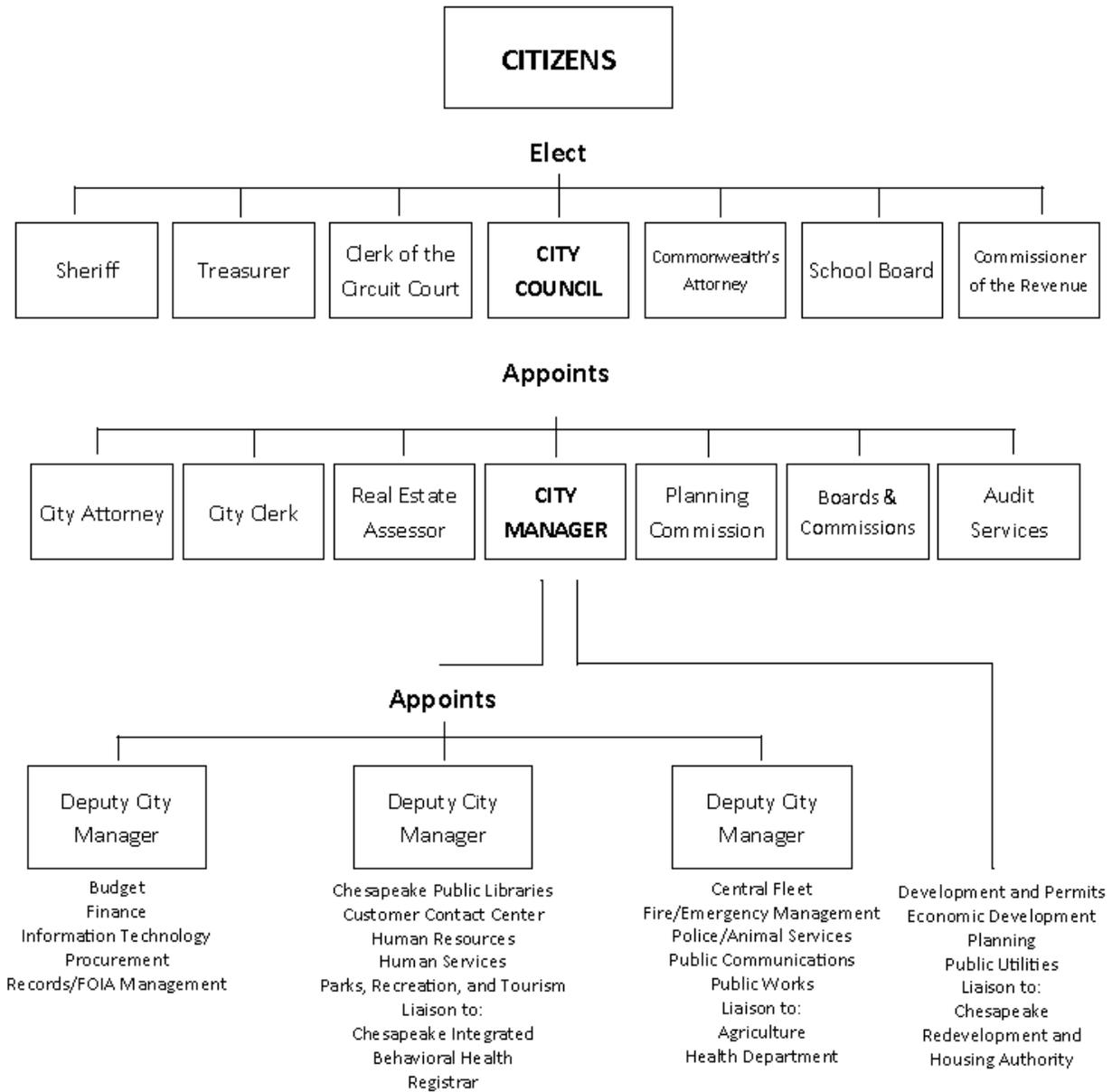
The City of Chesapeake derives its governing authority from a Charter granted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The City is organized under a Council-Manager form of government in which the citizens elect the Council and the Council appoints the City Manager. Council also appoints the City Attorney, City Clerk, Real Estate Assessor, Planning Commission Members, Internal Auditor, and members of other boards and commissions. The Sheriff, Treasurer, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Commonwealth's Attorney, School Board, and Commissioner of Revenue, are elected by the citizens. The City department heads are appointed by the City Manager.

Cities in Virginia are unique from those in most of the rest of the country. In Virginia, cities are independent from counties; therefore, they usually provide all local governmental services, including those typically provided by counties. As an independent city, Chesapeake is not located in a county. The City provides a full range of general governmental services for its citizens, including, police and fire protection, collection and disposal of refuse, water and sewer services, parks and recreation, libraries, and construction and maintenance of highways, streets, and infrastructure. Other services provided include social services, planning and zoning, mental health assistance, and general administrative services. Public education for students in grades kindergarten through twelve is provided by the separately-elected Chesapeake School Board. Since the School Board is fiscally dependent upon the City and the City Council must appropriate all school funds, the school operating budget is included here. Finally, certain services, including public health, agricultural services, and judicial services are shared with the Commonwealth of Virginia; only the City's portion of those agencies are included in the operating budget.

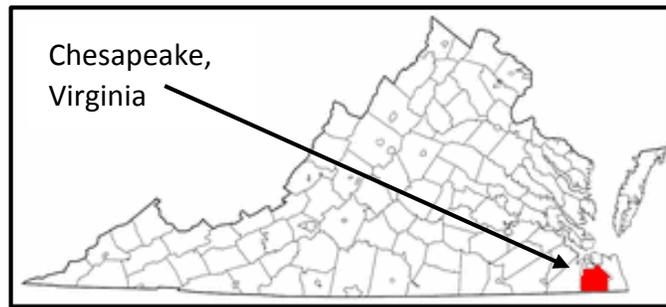
The City wide organizational chart on the following page lists each City department or agency and its relationship to the City Council, City Manager, and the Citizens.



CITY WIDE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



The City of Chesapeake was formed in 1963 through the consolidation of the City of South Norfolk and Norfolk County. The City is comprised of 353 square miles and is located in the southeastern portion of the Commonwealth of Virginia in the Hampton Roads region. Chesapeake is bordered to the north by the Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, to the east by the City of Virginia Beach, to the south by Currituck and Camden Counties in North Carolina, and to the west by the City of Suffolk.



The merger between the City of South Norfolk and Norfolk County has resulted in a unique variety of landscapes within the City.

Residents and businesses interested in locating in Chesapeake may choose between urban, suburban, and rural environments. The former City of South Norfolk has retained its urban character while the southernmost reaches of the City have remained rural. Between the two extremes lies a developing suburban region, offering a variety of amenities and housing options.

Chesapeake is centrally located in the South Hampton Roads area and is well linked to the rest of the region through an extensive transportation system. Several major interstate highways facilitate easy travel within the City and throughout the region. Chesapeake is also accessible by water through the Southern and Western Branches of the Elizabeth River and the Intracoastal Waterway. Chesapeake also has two airfields and numerous railways to add to the versatility of the strategic transportation network.

Chesapeake has experienced considerable population and economic growth since its creation. The City Planning Department estimates the January 2018 population at 243,868 in over 81,000 households. The Hampton Roads Planning District Commission estimates that the City's population will increase to roughly 318,489 by the year 2040.

The City is governed by a City Council / City Manager form of government with nine elected Council members serving four year terms. Chesapeake is an independent city with no overarching county government. This requires that the City provide many of the services to citizens which would normally be provided by a county.

The City's Comprehensive Plan (updated effective March 2005) based on Council-adopted basic policies, provides guidelines for maintaining orderly growth consistent with community goals. The Comprehensive Plan further addresses development potential in the City and recognizes established values of Chesapeake's citizens. The Plan, though general in nature, assesses the City's assets such as parks, waterways, historical areas, as well as areas which will require extensions or renewal, such as potable water and sanitary sewer services, transportation systems, urban renewal areas, etc. The [Comprehensive Plan](#) is available on the City's web site.

Council's responsiveness to development demands, as well as its commitment to orderly growth, has enhanced those quality of life values Chesapeake's citizens have embraced. The future for Chesapeake remains full of promise and opportunity.

CITY PROFILE

Population by City, Region and State

Year	Chesapeake	Region	Virginia	Average Annual Growth Rate		
				Chesapeake	Region	Virginia
1975	105,200	1,171,300	5,047,395			
1980	114,486	1,213,999	5,346,818	1.8%	0.7%	1.2%
1985	128,800	1,322,000	5,715,153	2.5%	1.8%	1.4%
1990	151,982	1,454,185	6,189,197	3.6%	2.0%	1.7%
1995	184,100	1,532,600	6,670,693	4.2%	1.1%	1.6%
2000	200,316	1,579,045	7,079,057	1.8%	0.6%	1.2%
2005	214,342	1,636,596	7,577,105	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%
2010	222,761	1,668,418	8,001,024	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%
2018	243,868	1,726,928	8,517,685	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%

Source: City and Region - Weldon Cooper (HRPDC); Virginia - US Census Bureau

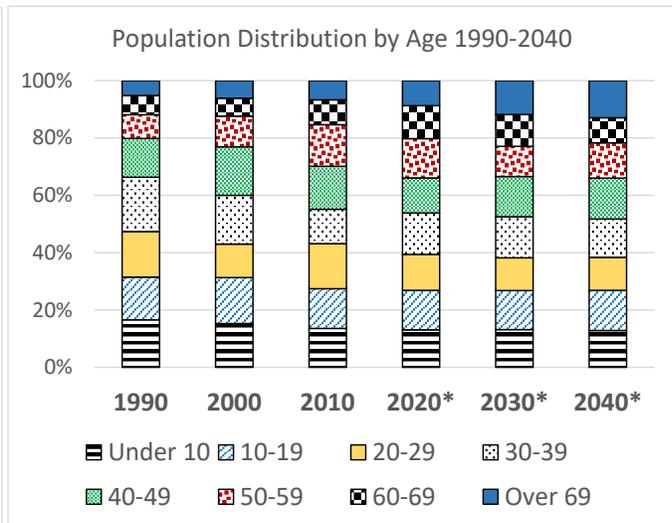
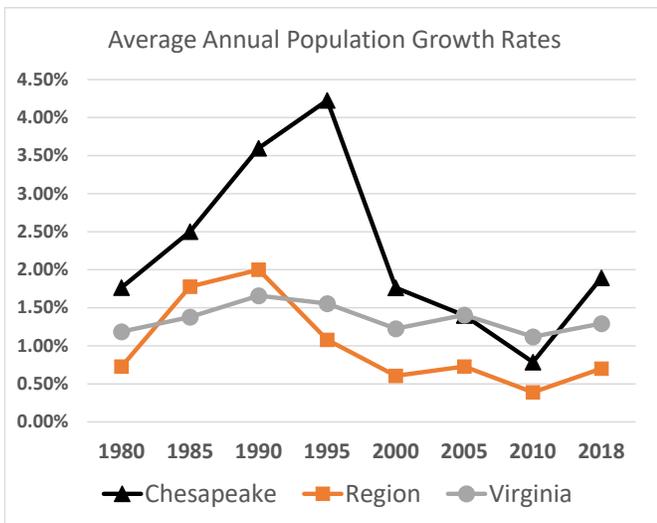
Population by Age

Year	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Over 69	Totals
1990	25,180	22,684	24,168	28,736	20,540	12,654	10,133	7,881	151,976
2000	30,410	32,052	23,197	33,872	33,727	21,260	12,385	12,281	199,184
2010	32,066	32,796	37,212	28,443	35,447	34,390	20,481	15,848	236,683
2020*	33,179	34,926	31,942	36,563	31,042	34,727	29,339	22,094	253,812
2030*	37,517	38,746	32,606	41,008	39,889	30,055	31,630	33,702	285,153
2040*	41,005	44,512	36,770	42,571	45,325	39,282	27,858	41,166	318,489

* Projected population

Source: Chesapeake Planning Department, 2014 Statistical Profile (1990-2010)

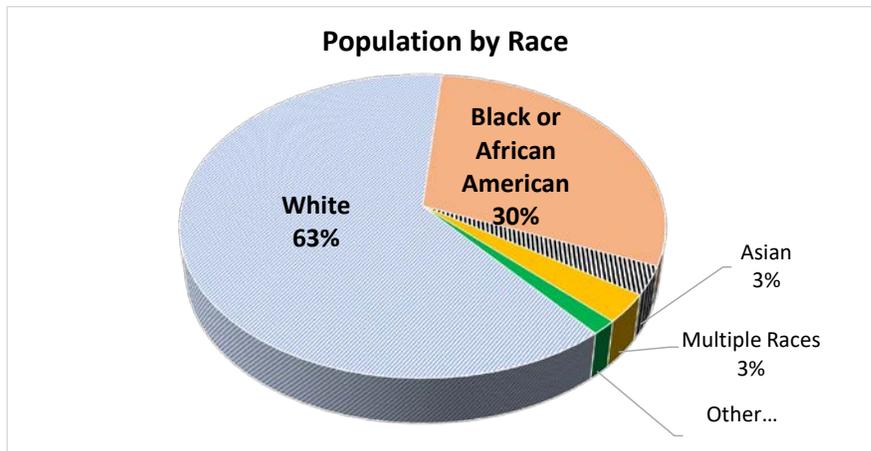
Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Community Profile 02/18/216 (2020-2040)



CITY PROFILE

Population by Race and Ethnicity

	Chesapeake		State of Virginia		United States	
Total Population	222,209	100%	8,001,024	100%	308,745,538	100%
Race						
White	139,012	62.6%	5,486,852	68.6%	223,553,265	72.4%
Black or African American	66,237	29.8%	1,551,399	19.4%	38,929,319	12.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	871	0.4%	29,225	0.4%	2,932,248	0.9%
Asian	6,383	2.9%	439,890	5.5%	14,674,252	4.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	169	0.1%	5,980	0.1%	540,013	0.2%
Other	2,760	1.2%	254,278	3.2%	19,107,368	6.2%
Multiple Races	6,777	3.0%	233,400	2.9%	9,009,073	2.9%
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	212,503	95.6%	7,369,199	92.1%	258,267,944	83.7%
Hispanic or Latino	9,706	4.4%	631,825	7.9%	50,477,594	16.3%



Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Community Profile March 2018

Commuting Patterns

		% of City Residents	% of City Jobs
People who live and work in Chesapeake	30,498	31%	31%
In-Commuters	67,520	n/a	69%
Out-Commuters	67,450	69%	n/a
		100%	100%

Top 10 Places Residents are Commuting To

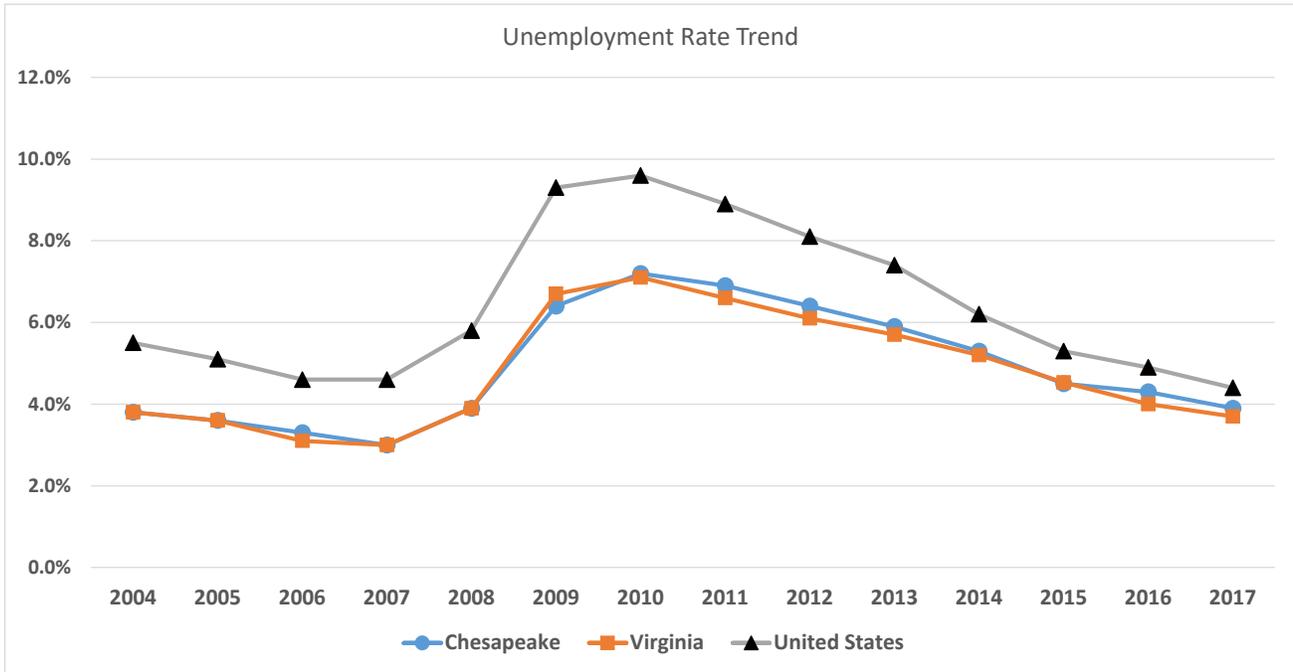
Virginia Beach	20,030
Norfolk	18,840
Portsmouth	6,089
Newport News	3,613
Suffolk	2,959
Hampton	2,560
Fairfax County	1,551
Henrico County	1,364
Richmond	929
Chesterfield County	684
Totals	38,589

Top 10 Places Workers are Commuting From

Virginia Beach	22,703
Norfolk	10,145
Portsmouth	6,992
Suffolk	4,759
Newport News	2,308
Hampton	2,242
Currituck County, NC	1,382
Isle of Wight County	1,014
Chesterfield County	960
Fairfax County	872
Totals	53,377

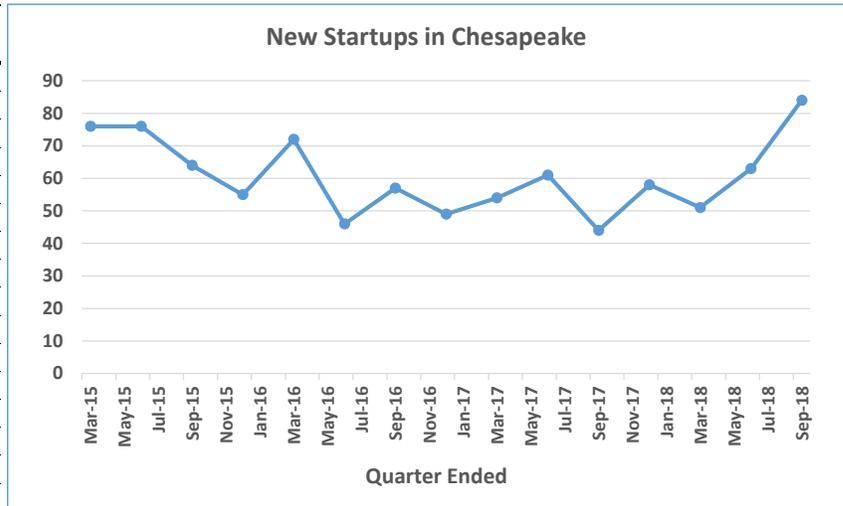
Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Community Profile 03/2018

Unemployment Rate



New Startup Firms

Quarter Ended	Virginia	City	% of State
Mar-15	3,923	76	1.94%
Jun-15	3,749	76	2.03%
Sep-15	3,396	64	1.88%
Dec-15	3,000	55	1.83%
Mar-16	3,802	72	1.89%
Jun-16	4,283	46	1.07%
Sep-16	3,398	57	1.68%
Dec-16	3,426	49	1.43%
Mar-17	3,838	54	1.41%
Jun-17	3,961	61	1.54%
Sep-17	2,736	44	1.61%
Dec-17	3,058	58	1.90%
Mar-18	3,973	51	1.28%
Jun-18	3,982	63	1.58%
Sep-18	4,238	84	1.98%



Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW),

CITY PROFILE

Employers by Size of Establishment

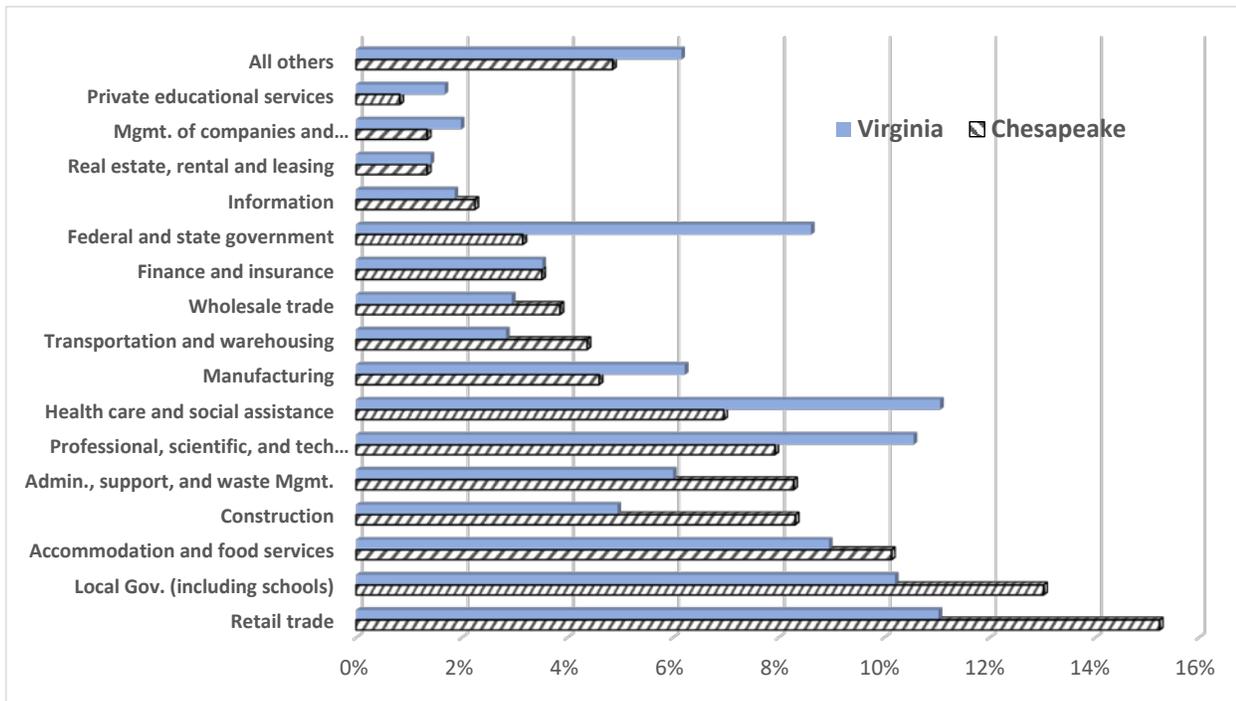
	Chesapeake	%	Virginia	%
0 to 4 employees	3,257	53.5%	169,921	62.4%
5 to 9 employees	961	15.8%	38,981	14.3%
10 to 19 employees	859	14.1%	28,603	10.5%
20 to 49 employees	634	10.4%	21,479	7.9%
50 to 99 employees	223	3.7%	7,491	2.8%
100 to 249 employees	132	2.2%	3,958	1.5%
250 to 499 employees	25	0.4%	1,114	0.4%
500 to 999 employees	-	0.0%	369	0.1%
1000 or more employees	-	0.0%	247	0.1%
	6,091	100.0%	272,163	100.0%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission: Community Profile 02/18/2016

Employment by Industry

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (April-June 2015)

	City of Chesapeake		State of Virginia	
Retail trade	14,847	15.2%	412,439	11.0%
Local Gov. (including schools)	12,693	13.0%	381,267	10.2%
Accommodation and food services	9,883	10.1%	334,686	9.0%
Construction	8,105	8.3%	185,068	5.0%
Admin., support, and waste Mgmt.	8,075	8.3%	224,376	6.0%
Professional, scientific, and tech serv.	7,729	7.9%	394,565	10.6%
Health care and social assistance	6,786	7.0%	413,322	11.1%
Manufacturing	4,485	4.6%	232,601	6.2%
Transportation and warehousing	4,261	4.4%	106,004	2.8%
Wholesale trade	3,763	3.9%	110,143	2.9%
Finance and insurance	3,425	3.5%	131,725	3.5%
Federal and state government	3,073	3.2%	322,098	8.6%
Information	2,191	2.2%	69,558	1.9%
Real estate, rental and leasing	1,311	1.3%	52,582	1.4%
Mgmt. of companies and enterprises	1,311	1.3%	74,103	2.0%
Private educational services	803	0.8%	62,541	1.7%
All others	4,733	4.9%	230,274	6.2%
	97,474	100.0%	3,737,352	100.0%



Source: Virginia Employment Commission: Community Profile 02/08/2016

CITY PROFILE

Educational Attainment

<i>Population 18 years and over</i>						
	City of Chesapeake		State of Virginia		United States	
8th Grade or Less	3,609	2.1%	275,329	4.3%	12,639,425	5.2%
Some High School	12,559	7.2%	464,075	7.3%	20,093,117	8.3%
High School Graduate or GED	48,046	27.7%	1,633,105	25.5%	68,044,371	28.0%
Some College	47,273	27.2%	1,457,887	22.8%	57,431,237	23.7%
Associate's Degree	15,010	8.6%	440,219	6.9%	18,586,866	7.7%
Bachelor's Degree	30,519	17.6%	1,258,661	19.7%	42,027,629	17.3%
Graduate or Professional Degree	16,628	9.6%	862,686	13.5%	24,008,551	9.9%
	173,644	100.0%	6,391,962	100.0%	242,831,196	100.0%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission: Community Profile 03/2018

Household Income Distribution

<i>Household Earnings</i>	Chesapeake		State of Virginia		Above/Below State
Less than \$10,000	3,321	4.0%	170,810	5.5%	Below
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,491	3.0%	118,014	3.8%	Below
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5,563	6.7%	242,240	7.8%	Below
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5,895	7.1%	245,345	7.9%	Below
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9,881	11.9%	363,359	11.7%	Above
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16,025	19.3%	531,064	17.1%	Above
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11,956	14.4%	397,521	12.8%	Above
\$100,000 to \$149,999	16,357	19.7%	509,324	16.4%	Above
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6,642	8.0%	242,240	7.8%	Above
\$200,000 or more	4,899	5.9%	285,719	9.2%	Below
Total households	83,031	100.0%	3,105,636	100.0%	

<i>Median Household Income</i>	Chesapeake	Virginia	% of State
<i>In 2012 inflation adjusted dollars</i>			
2010	\$ 68,955	\$ 60,674	114%
2011	\$ 66,563	\$ 61,882	108%
2012	\$ 65,562	\$ 61,741	106%
2013	\$ 67,252	\$ 62,666	107%
2014	\$ 66,712	\$ 64,902	103%
2015	\$ 67,491	\$ 66,262	102%
2016	\$ 72,928	\$ 68,114	107%
2017	\$ 72,214	\$ 68,766	105%

Source: US Census - American Community Survey (2010-2017)

CITY PROFILE

Major Employers and Property Taxpayers

Major Employers	Type of Business	# Employees	Percent
Public Sector			
Chesapeake Public Schools	Public school district	5,803	
City of Chesapeake	Municipal government	3,831	
Subtotal - Government employees		9,634	8.15%
Private Sector			
Chesapeake Regional Medical Center	Healthcare	2,067	
Walmart	Department Retailer	1,940	
Sentara Health	Healthcare	1,299	
Cox Communications	Telecommunications	1,266	
QVC Chesapeake, Inc.	Phone center/order processing	1,191	
Capital One	Banking	962	
Tidewater Staffing, Inc.	Professional services	935	
Dollar Tree Stores, Inc.	Corporate offices/Distribution facility	785	
YMCA of South Hampton Roads	Youth and community development	646	
Food Lion, LLC	Grocery store company	636	
USAA	Financial services group	612	
Subtotal - Major employers private sector		12,339	10.43%
Total major employers		21,973	18.58%
Citywide employment		118,255	100.00%

Source: City of Chesapeake Comprehensive Annual Report (11/27/2018) Table 18

Major Property Taxpayers	Type of Business	Real Property Assessment	Percent of Citywide
<i>In millions</i>			
Dominion Virginia Power	Electric utility	\$ 639.40	2.44%
Greenbrier Mall II, LLC	Retail shopping center	94.18	0.36%
CP Venture Two, LLC	Retail shopping center	61.70	0.24%
Crossways Associates LLC	Apartment Complex	55.63	0.21%
JLP Chesapeake, LLC	Retail and vacant land	50.69	0.19%
JPMCC (Ches Sq Mall LLC)	Shopping Center	49.15	0.19%
ICON Mars Prop Owner Pool	Warehouse/Office/Industrial Properties	48.04	0.18%
Walmart Stores East LP	Shopping Center	42.83	0.16%
Dollar Tree Distribution Inc	Retail, Distribution	38.26	0.15%
LCP Hampton Roads V LLC	Commercial Offices	36.24	0.14%
Total - Ten largest property owners		\$ 1,116.12	4.25%
Citywide assessed valuations		\$ 26,242.00	100.00%

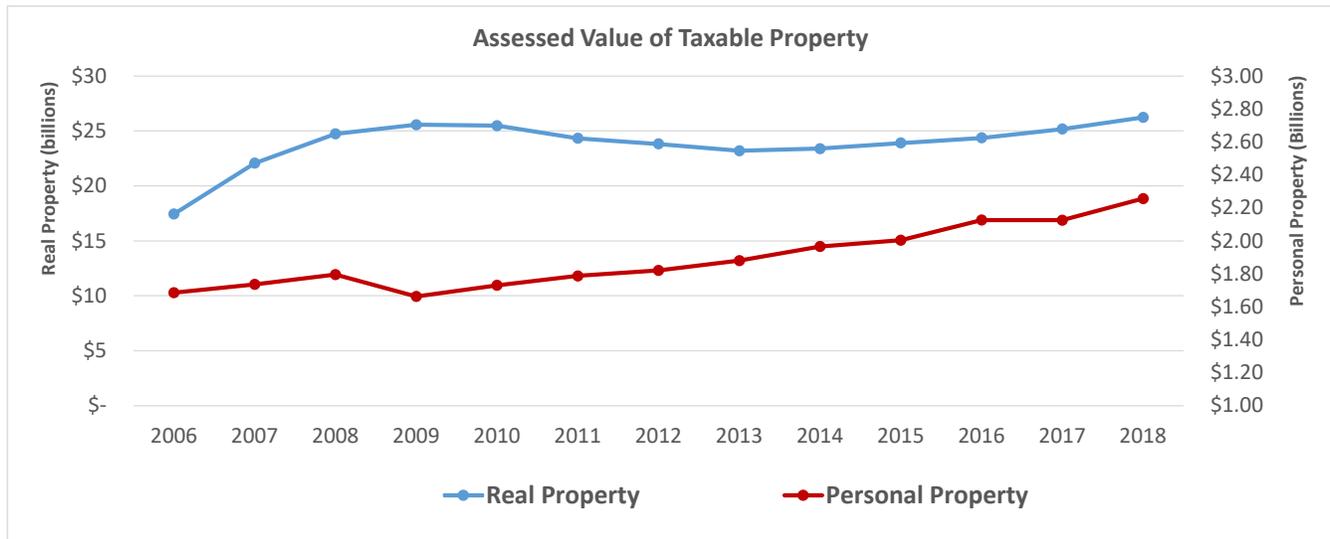
Source: City of Chesapeake Comprehensive Annual Report (11/27/2018) Table 7

CITY PROFILE

Assessed Value of Taxable Property

In Millions	Year	Real Property	Personal Property	Total Assessed Value
	2006	\$ 17,451.19	\$ 1,685.27	\$ 19,136.46
	2007	\$ 22,067.53	\$ 1,735.94	\$ 23,803.47
	2008	\$ 24,740.12	\$ 1,794.80	\$ 26,534.92
	2009	\$ 25,573.79	\$ 1,661.97	\$ 27,235.76
	2010	\$ 25,479.13	\$ 1,729.94	\$ 27,209.07
	2011	\$ 24,341.40	\$ 1,787.14	\$ 26,128.54
	2012	\$ 23,821.89	\$ 1,821.01	\$ 25,642.90
	2013	\$ 23,197.47	\$ 1,880.11	\$ 25,077.58
	2014	\$ 23,391.96	\$ 1,965.28	\$ 25,357.24
	2015	\$ 23,905.39	\$ 2,003.41	\$ 25,908.80
	2016	\$ 24,370.70	\$ 2,125.72	\$ 26,496.42
	2017	\$ 25,174.59	\$ 2,125.09	\$ 27,299.68
	2018	\$ 26,241.69	\$ 2,256.29	\$ 28,497.98

Source: City of Chesapeake Comprehensive Annual Report (11/27/2018) Table 5



HOW TO READ THE OPERATING BUDGET DOCUMENT

The Operating Budget Document is comprised of twelve sections. The first section is the **Manager's Message**. It highlights the significant changes from the current year, the City's priorities and issues for funding in the upcoming fiscal year, the short-term financial goals and operational policies guiding the development of the budget, and the assumptions used in developing revenue estimates for the upcoming year.

The second section, the **Overview**, describes the City's organization, the Operating Budget document, and the process for developing the Operating and Capital budgets. It also documents the City's short and long term financial and budget policies, summarizes the City's debt management policies, highlights the City's strategic goals and objectives, and explains the City's financial structure.

The third section, the **Summaries**, includes charts and tables, which provide an overview of all of the revenues and appropriations included in the Operating Budget. The fourth section, **Revenue**, describes each fund's revenue resources, and provides detailed information on the revenue estimates included in the Operating Budget, and provides a summary of the City's economic outlook which guides the development of revenue estimates.

Specific information about each department is included in the next six sections:

Governance and Management	City Council and Office of the Mayor, City Manager, City Attorney, City Auditor, City Clerk, City Treasurer, Board of Elections/Registrar, Commissioner of Revenue, Real Estate Assessor, Budget, Customer Contact Center, Finance, Human Resources, Public Communications, Purchasing Department
Quality Community of Life	Integrated Behavioral Health (Community Services Board), Health, Community Programs, Interagency Consortium, Juvenile Services, Social Services, Public Libraries, Mosquito Control Commission, Parks, Recreation and Tourism
Economic and Environmental Vitality	Agriculture, Conference Center & Tourism, Development and Permits, Economic Development, Planning and Planning Commission, Public Utilities, Public Works
Education	Chesapeake School Board
Public Safety and Justice	Fire, Police, Sheriff, Courts, Circuit Court Clerk, Commonwealth's Attorney
Other Costs	Debt Services, Central Fleet/City Garage, Information Technology, Risk Management, Health Insurance Fund, Chesapeake Airport Authority Funding, and Non-Departmental Items

The **Capital Budget Summary** provides an overview of the City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). A list of the CIP projects scheduled for the upcoming fiscal year, and an estimate of the Operating Budget impact of the projects upon completion. However, the CIP is a separate document. Greater detail about the CIP and specific projects is included in a separate capital budget document.

The final section is the **Appendix**. It includes statistics about the City, the City Charter, a chart of accounts, revenue details, and a glossary.

OPERATING BUDGET PROCESS

Operating Budget Development:

The City Charter requires the City Manager to submit a balanced operating budget to City Council by April 1st for the ensuing fiscal year. The fiscal year begins on July 1st and ends June 30th of the following year. The proposed budget, which may be modified by the City Council, is required to be adopted by a majority vote of the City Council 47 days prior to the end of the current fiscal year. Otherwise, the budget as submitted by the City Manager becomes the budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

Operating Budget Development Process:

- **Multi-Year Forecast** - In the fall of each year, the Budget Office prepares a three-to-five year forecast of revenues and identifies factors that will impact spending over the next several years. These include upcoming debt service payments and the operating cost of capital projects that are scheduled for completion. The multi-year forecast identifies factors that impact government spending, including, fuel costs and the costs for employee compensation and benefits. The first year of the forecast is used in creating framework and target funding levels for departments in preparing the Operating Budget.
- **Department Operating Budget Submissions** - Each department or agency head submits an Operating Budget request identifying their resource requirements for the next three years. During the recent recession, departments were asked to submit a base level of funding at a targeted dollar amount. In order to better gauge resource requirements, this year department leaders were asked to identify all resource gaps within their department without restriction or targets. They were also required to plan their requirements over the next three years in order to ensure the sustainability of any new programs or initiatives. Budget requests are sent to the Budget Office for analysis and recommendations in early October.
- **Budget Review Committee** – The BRC includes the City Manager, the Deputy City Managers, the City Attorney, and several administrative officers who provide services to departments citywide. The BRC meets with each department head to review their operational requirements for the next three years. The committee reviews each proposal and recommends funding based on Council priorities, the affordability of the proposal, its sustainability, and its ability to successfully address citizen demands.
- **School Board** – The proposed budget of the School Board is submitted to the City Manager for distribution to the City Council. The City Manager makes recommendations in his proposed budget regarding the total appropriation for the School System. City Council makes an annual lump sum appropriation to the School Board for its operating expenses.
- **Proposed Budget Presented to Council** – The City Manager proposes an Operating Budget to the City Council. The proposed Operating Budget includes tax rates sufficient to produce revenues needed to meet City and School expenditures contemplated in the combined initial budget. After City Council work sessions and public hearings, the proposed budget may be revised by Council and an appropriations ordinance is adopted. Tax rates are established prior to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the budget is prepared.

OPERATING BUDGET PROCESS (continued)

Operating and Capital Budget Calendar

<u>Date</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Responsible Party</u>
08/02/18	Review upcoming planning with department heads (Management Meeting)	Budget Director, City Manager
08/01/18	Position changes and additions for FY 2020 due to Human Resources	All Departments
08/15/18	Initial budget instructions distributed to departments	City Manager, Departments and Budget Office
09/30/18	Five Year Revenue Projections complete	Budget Office
09/30/18	Operating budget proposals due to Budget Office	All Departments
Optional	Council Budget Update: revenue, operating impacts of capital projects, and related topics	City Council, City Manager and Budget Office
10/01/18 to 01/15/19	Analysis of budget requests and reporting to Budget Review Committee	Budget Office
12/15/18	Review of five-year forecast and projections	
12/18/18 to 01/30/19	Review of department operational plans and funding requirements	Budget Review Committee and Budget Office
02/20/19	Final real estate assessments for July 2018	Real Estate Assessor
02/14/19	Revenue and spending summaries to City Manager	Budget Office
03/05/19	Final date for revisions to Manager's proposed budget	Budget Office
03/14/19	Manager's budget message to Budget Office	City Manager
03/22/19	Print Proposed Operating Budget	Budget Office
03/26/19	Operating Budget presented to Council (deadline April 1 st)	City Manager and Budget Director
03/26/19	Advertise Operating Budget	City Clerk and City Attorney
04/09/19 to 05/14/19	Council work sessions	City Manager and City Council
04/23/19 to 05/14/19	Public Hearings on Operating Budget and Appropriations	City Clerk and City Council
05/14/19	City Council establishes tax rates and appropriations for Operating and Capital Improvement Budgets	City Council
06/11/19	Technical corrections and amendments presented to City Council for action prior to July 1 implementation	City Manager and City Council

OPERATING BUDGET PROCESS (continued)

Operating Budget Execution:

On July 1 of each year, the adopted budget is implemented. As the City's finance staff complete the annual fiscal year closing (early August), the Budget Office reviews the amount of revenues collected in the fiscal year ending in June. The actual level of revenues realized are compared to the projections and assumptions used in preparing the Operating Budget for the budget year beginning in July. The Budget Office works with the City Manager to identify potential concerns and, if appropriate, advise Council of changes in revenue or spending projections. If necessary, the City Manager will recommend adjustments to the Operating and Capital Budgets to address problems that are identified. The Budget Office conducts a quarterly revenue analysis to determine whether collections are consistent with the Operating and Capital Budgets.

Operating Budget Amendments:

After Council adopts the original appropriation ordinance, the Operating Budget may be amended in two ways. First, Council may adopt an ordinance to increase or decrease the total level of estimated revenue and appropriations. As stated in the City Charter, if during the year the manager certifies that there are funds available in excess of those estimated in the budget, the Council, by ordinance may make supplemental appropriations for the year up to the amount of such excess. Conversely, should revenues not be sufficient, the Council, by ordinance may de-appropriate funds to ensure the budget remains balanced. Second, the City Manager has limited authority to transfer resources within the operating budget. Larger transfers require approval by City Council.

Operating Budget Controls:

The Operating Budget Ordinance sets the legal level of appropriation controls at the fund level. The City Manager implements the following additional budgetary controls to ensure that expenditures are within appropriation approved by Council and the level of realized revenues.

- The City Manager requires that each department's expenditure remain within the appropriations for that department by fund unless another specific level of control has been specified for a department.
- Budget transfers between funds, departments, or expense types require approval of the City Manager and notification to the City Council. Budget transfers between the Operating and Capital budgets require approval by City Council.
- The City maintains an encumbrance accounting system. The estimated purchase order amount is encumbered prior to the release of purchase orders to vendors. Purchase orders that would result in an overrun of available funds, are not released until additional appropriations are made available. Outstanding encumbrances are disclosed in the Notes to the City's Financial Statements for each year end.

CAPITAL BUDGET PROCESS

Capital Budget Process:

- **Capital Improvement Budget** - The Capital Improvement Budget (CIB) is prepared before the Operating Budget but spans the same fiscal cycle - July 1st through June 30th. As with the Operating Budget, the process for the CIB preparation begins with the City's multi-year forecast in the fall of each year. Through the forecast, the City estimates the resources available and the anticipated expenditures for the Operating Budget and the funding available for additional debt service to support new Capital Improvement Budget requirements. The Operating Budget document includes a Capital Budget Summary, which highlights specific debt management policies, the level of debt service, and the specific capital projects. However, the Capital Improvement Budget is prepared as a separate budget document, which provides greater detail on the CIB development and process.
- **Relationship to the Operating Budget** - Developing and adopting the Operating and CIB during the same general time frame, promotes sound fiscal policy and cohesiveness by allowing Council and management to review both requests simultaneously. Further, the Operating and the Capital Improvement Budget development are specifically integrated by:
 - Incorporating projected operating costs for each capital project in the City's multi-year forecast.
 - Incorporating the anticipated level of debt service in the City's multi-year forecast.
 - Appropriating the required level of debt service as part of the Operating Budget.
 - Appropriating the required operating costs associated with completed capital projects in the Operating Budget.

LONG RANGE PLANNING AND THE OPERATING BUDGET

Following is a brief description of planning processes within the City and the impact on the Operating Budget development process.

- Council Strategic Planning Meetings are held throughout the year to focus on the City's goals, vision, and land use issues. Council develops its vision and its list of priorities for the next three to five years. In addition, staff provides Council with a fiscal update, trends and issues in various departments including Economic Development, Planning, Real Estate Assessor and Public Schools.
- The Commonwealth of Virginia requires the City to adopt a Comprehensive Plan for the physical development of territory within its jurisdiction. The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a major tool for implementing the Comprehensive Plan. Projects included in the CIP shall be consistent with the City Comprehensive Plan. A second major tool for implementing the Comprehensive Plan is the Zoning Ordinance and its enforcement by the Department of Development and Permits.
- A five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is developed in advance of the Operating Budget. The development of the CIP and Operating Budget are coordinated by identifying projections for both in the multi-year forecast, by identifying the level of Operating Budget support required to finance the CIP, and by identifying the Operating Budget impact of completed CIP projects. The process and policies for the development of the CIP and detailed information about specific projects are included in a separate CIB document. A **Capital Budget Summary** is included in the Operating Budget.
- The Budget Office develops a multi-year projection each year. The projection includes the available resources and anticipated costs over five years. It incorporates levels of anticipated revenues, the projected levels of operating costs, the anticipated levels of debt service for the CIP, the anticipated impact of the Operating Budget for such increases in operating costs as new capital projects, budget drivers such as increased fuel costs, and increased employee compensation and benefit costs. In turn, the first year of the multi-year forecast is used as framework from which to develop the guidelines and targets for the Operating Budget. This forecast is also used to determine the level of funding the City will have to support Capital Improvement projects.

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FUNDS

General Fund

General fund revenue is expected to grow by \$22.6 million to \$603 million, or 3.9% above the FY 2019 budget level. Revenue growth is slightly above the level of the previous year. As with last year, most of the increase (\$14.9 million) is related to increases in property taxes as real estate values improve, new construction is brought onto the tax rolls, and the values of personal property (vehicles) grows.

Estimates of current real estate taxes have climbed by \$9.6 million (3.7%) as the assessments for existing properties grew and new construction takes place. Continued growth in personal property taxes are anticipated as residents replace older vehicles and the used vehicle market improves. Current personal property taxes are expected to grow \$2.8 million (5.7%).

With a few exceptions, most of the remaining revenue sources are vary only slightly from their FY 2020 levels. However, the following revenues are projected to change significant from FY 2020:

• Consumer and business taxes	up 4,832,000	3.6%
• Use of money and property (interest and rents)	up \$672,000	33.0%
• Permits, primarily related to construction activity	down \$57,000	-2.1%
• Fines and forfeitures	down \$439,000	-18.9%
• Charges for services (fees)	up \$155,000	1.2%
• State assistance	up 2,583,000	2.8%

Transfers to Chesapeake Public Schools – Under revenue sharing procedures in place since 2004, most local tax revenues are shared with and allocated to Chesapeake Schools on a formulaic basis. Budget allocations are based on projected revenues but are “trued-up” after the end of each year based on actual revenue collections. For FY 2020, the revenue sharing formula provides \$212.3 million for the School Operating Budget, an increase of \$9.8 million (4.9%) above the FY 2019 allocation.

We also recommend continued sharing of surplus funds in the Greenbrier TIF. Consequently, school transfers include \$1.25 million of the Greenbrier TIF surplus. Unlike past years, we have not recommended using funds remaining from previous fiscal years for school operations. Below is a comparison of all operating transfers to schools for fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

<i>School Allocations (in millions)</i>	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change	%
School allocation based on revenue sharing formula	\$ 202.49	\$ 212.34	\$ 9.85	4.9%
Recommend declaration of surplus in Greenbrier TIF	1.00	1.25	0.25	
True up based on actual revenue from previous years	1.32	--	(1.32)	
Total transfers to school operations	\$ 204.81	\$ 213.59	\$ 8.78	4.3%

Transfers to Other Funds – General Fund resources support a number of other funds, including several Human Service funds, Chesapeake Integrated Behavioral Healthcare, and the Debt Service Fund. Operating transfers to special revenue and capital project funds increase by \$14.7 million (5.1%). Significant changes from the previous year are noted below.

- Citywide practices for issues such as employee pay raises and healthcare typically affect General Fund transfers to other funds that are not self-supporting.

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FUNDS

- Transfers to the Debt Service Fund will increase \$258,400 based on existing debt and planned borrowing. Most General Fund transfers to the Debt Fund come from the City and School lockboxes.
- Changes in General Fund transfers to several special revenue funds is affected by the fund balance that was carried over from prior years and is available to finance current operations. Changes in transfers to Social Services, Interagency, and Juvenile Services Funds were related to these applicable fund balances. The remainder of the change in transfers from the General Fund was related to routine changes in operating costs.
- Transfers to Capital Funds come primarily from the two capital lockboxes and from General Fund balances committed to future capital projects. Transfers reflect the most recent Capital Improvement Program.

Below is a summary of General Fund transfers for FY 2019 and FY 2020.

General Fund Transfers	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change from FY 2019	
Education	\$ 204,813,500	\$ 213,593,000	\$ 8,779,500	4.3%
Virginia Public Assistance	6,706,628	6,047,925	(658,703)	-9.8%
Interagency Consortium	1,285,510	1,879,577	594,067	46.2%
E-911 Fund	2,850,227	3,002,250	152,023	5.3%
Integrated Behav. Healthcare	7,940,645	7,920,046	(20,599)	-0.3%
Chesapeake Juvenile Services	2,054,373	2,734,863	680,490	33.1%
Debt Service Fund	34,554,147	34,812,544	258,397	0.7%
Grants Fund	14,800	15,000	200	1.4%
Transfer to Capital Projects	20,573,451	25,484,051	4,910,600	23.9%
Transfer to Schools Capital	7,000,000	7,000,000	-	0.0%
Total Transfers	\$ 287,793,281	\$ 302,489,256	\$ 14,695,975	5.1%

City Expenditures – General Fund expenditures will increase \$11.8 million (3.8%) above the FY 2019 level. For FY 2020, the budget includes \$323.2 million of direct spending from the General Fund. Major changes in spending from FY 2019 are noted below.

Employee Compensation – General Fund wage and benefit costs are estimated to increase by \$8.7 million as employee pay raises are recommended and 15.5 FTE positions are added to the budget. Listed below are the major factors that impacted personnel costs in the General Fund budget:

Employee pay raises – 3.25% increase starting July 2019	\$ 5.4 million
New positions (15.1 FTE)	0.7 million
Employee pay raises – performance awards	0.5 million
Market and compression pay adjustments	0.2 million
Employee healthcare	1.3 million
Worker compensation costs increase	0.5 million
<u>Other factors impacting compensation, including employee turnover</u>	<u>0.1 million</u>
Net increase in personal service costs	\$ 8.7 million

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FUNDS

Purchased Services – Spending is increasing by \$2.0 million largely related to: (1) increased costs for maintaining streets and roads, (2) the implementation of new services for homeless persons, and (3) increased jail medical and food costs. The city is also realizing significant savings in contractual payments for the disposal of solid waste (trash). We anticipate saving approximately \$0.5 million with continued reductions in tipping fees charged by Southeastern Public Service Authority (SPSA), the regional solid waste authority. The tipping fee was budgeted at \$65 per ton for FY 2019. Current costs are \$62 per ton and are expected to fall further in FY 2020.

Internal Service Charges – the General Fund budget is increasing by \$1.87 million (6.9%) based on increasing costs of internal services. The primary drivers are increasing costs of technology and maintenance of vehicles along with increased mowing services by jail work crews. Technology costs are increasing as we maintain legacy systems while also investing in security and new technologies.

Other Costs – The FY 2019 budget included a number of one-time payments that are not included in future years. These include \$2.5 million to establish a Land Bank Authority and \$215,250 related to the Chesapeake Revitalization Housing Initiative. The City also experienced savings of \$475,000 with the final payment to Edinburg developers.

School Operating Fund

In accordance with the Virginia Constitution, school funding is a shared responsibility of the Commonwealth and its localities. Unlike many school divisions throughout the United States, Virginia school districts do not have taxing authority, and are, therefore, fiscally dependent upon the locality in which they are located. For this reason, the School operating budget is part of the City budget. In February, the School Superintendent proposed a \$534 million operating budget for Chesapeake Public Schools (CPS) that is summarized below.

Table 1 – Superintendent’s Proposed School Budget by Fund

School Operating Budget	
School General Fund	\$ 475,182,484
School Nutrition Services	13,505,798
Federal and State Categorical Grants	30,791,977
School Textbook Fund	5,007,544
Other School Funds	8,110,000
Total proposed school operating budget	\$ 532,597,803

The school spending plan for FY 2020 is \$27.4 million (5.4%) above the FY 2019 budget and includes:

- Expansion of full-day kindergarten at three schools,
- 26 teachers and 15 teacher assistant positions to address student growth,
- Funding for a high school alternative education program in a revised model,
- 17 positions to provide elementary Art once per week with an emphasis on incorporating STEAM activities and enhancing fine arts in the elementary schools,
- 7 positions to address the proposed new guidance requirement,
- 7 Job Coaches to reinstate a program eliminated during FY 2009,

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FUNDS

- Workforce Development Coordinator to support the work requirements for Career and Technical Education,
- Library Media Specialist for high-enrollment elementary school,
- Increase athletics/student activity funding for middle and high schools, and
- \$12.2M to address full-time and part-time compensation.

The proposed budget presented by the Superintendent was based on budget proposals made by the Governor to the State General Assembly. The General Assembly's budget bill provides approximately \$1.3 million less for Chesapeake than the Governor's proposal. Accordingly, the city's budget for schools was adjusted to \$532.6 million.

While School funding has improved significantly, the division continues to rely on funds accumulated in previous years to meet current operating costs. Next year, current revenue is less than spending plans in several School funds. The total shortfall for FY 2020 is estimated at \$7.8 million. In order to address the shortfall, the division plans to use funds accumulated in the Textbook, Food Services, Cell Tower, and Self-Insurance funds.

City Funding of Schools - For many years, Chesapeake has shared growth in general tax revenue equally with the School Board. The School's share of local revenue and its annual operating budget are based on local revenue projections. However, the ultimate allocation of local tax revenue is based on actual revenue recognized. City staff monitors local revenue throughout the year so that CPS may adequately plan for spending adjustments in the event actual revenue falls short of the projection.

While State statutes require school districts to return unspent funds at year end, the city has a long-standing practice of allowing the School Board to direct the use of such funds. Further, if local revenue collections exceed those projected in the revenue sharing formula, such excess revenue is shared with CPS. As of June 2018, the city was holding approximately \$6.1 million of school surplus funds, \$1.3 million of which was used to fund the FY 2019 School operating budget. An additional \$2.2 million was also added to the school capital budget in January 2019. Although not part of the Capital Improvement Program, the Superintendent has recommended using the remaining \$2.5 million for capital improvements associated with technology, equipment, safety, and security needs during FY 2020.

Finally, we recommend that City Council declare a surplus in the Greenbrier TIF at the end of FY 2019 and that \$1.25 million (one-half) of the surplus transfer to the School Board for FY 2020 operations. School transfers noted in the city operating budget include the School's share of the annual TIF surplus.

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FUNDS

Debt Service Fund

The budget for debt service payments is approximately \$150,000 less than in FY 2019 and includes anticipated borrowings through December 2019. Listed below are the debt funding sources for fiscal years 2019 and 2020:

	FY 2019	FY 2020
General Fund		
Pre-lockbox debt	\$ 1,596,540	\$ -
City Lock Box	13,610,044	13,181,272
School Lock Box	19,347,683	21,627,795
Open Space Fund	64,430	64,430
Integrated Behavioral Healthcare	293,150	291,850
Greenbrier TIF	1,472,548	1,468,658
South Norfolk TIF	1,002,435	1,010,682
Revenue and rebates	1,380,437	1,354,551
Use of Debt Fund Balances	4,000,000	3,618,211
Total Annual Debt Service	\$ 42,767,267	\$ 42,617,449

Since 2004, the City has designated certain revenue for capital lockboxes that support financing of School and City capital projects. Debt service on all debt issued after 2003 is paid from the designated revenues. During FY 2020, pre-lockbox debt payments decline by \$1.98 million while debt payments funded with locked revenues increase by \$1.85 million.

On June 30, 2018, the Debt Service Fund (DSF) balance was \$14.5 million which the City plans to use for future debt payments. Each year the city uses approximately \$4.0 million from the available DSF fund balance in order to pay pre-lockbox debt. The City will continue utilizing the DSF fund balance until pre-lockbox debt is entirely retired (FY 2024), at which point, the DSF fund balance will be largely depleted.

Virginia Public Assistance Fund (Social Services)

The Social Services Division of Human Services is the local agency that administers federal and state public assistance programs. Social Services' primary function is to determine the eligibility of local residents for a variety of federal and state social benefit programs. The Social Services budget is increasing from \$22.6 million in FY 2019 to \$23.4 million in FY 2020, an increase of \$780,000 (3.4%). The primary factors impacting the VPA budget are:

- Employee compensation – 3.25% pay raise and performance awards \$ 513,500
- Medicaid expansion – mid-year revision during FY 2019 376,000
- Employee turnover and savings in general expenditures (109,500)

Aside from the Medicaid expansion that started in mid-2019, no significant changes in service levels are planned for Social Services during FY 2020. The proposed funding level is adequate to meet state and federal mandates for the programs it administers.

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FUNDS

Interagency Consortium

The Interagency Consortium is also a division of Human Services; it acquires services for students with disabilities in accordance with the Children’s Services Act. City staff work closely with Chesapeake Public Schools and other human service agencies to address educational and behavioral needs of eligible students. The proposed budget increases from \$4.0 million in FY 2019 to \$5.4 million in FY 2020, an increase of \$1.4 million (6.1%). Primary factors impacting the Interagency budget are:

- Tuition and professional services for disabled children \$1,311,000
- Addition of Utilization Program Specialist (1.0 FTE) 63,600

Chesapeake Integrated Behavioral Healthcare

Chesapeake Integrated Behavioral Healthcare (CIBH) was established as a community services board to provide mental health, development, and substance abuse services in accordance with Virginia statute. These services are provided through CIBH, the agency that reports to a local board appointed by City Council. The FY 2020 operating budget for CIBH is proposed to increase by \$1.65 million (6.0%) to \$29.3 million. Major changes to the budget include:

- Employee compensation – 3.25% pay raise and performance awards \$ 665,000
- Employee compensation – reduce vacancy provision in FY 2020 743,100
- Addition of 1.4 FTE positions (primarily administrative) 69,900
- Increases in non-compensation accounts 171,000

The budget includes an allowance for vacant positions and a reliance on the fund balance (\$1.5 million) to meet anticipated operating costs. Because of the size of the fund balance, transfers from the city’s General Fund decline slightly in FY 2020.

Tax Increment Funds (TIF)

The statutes governing TIFs allow for the transfer of surplus TIF funds to the General Fund. Consistent with past practice, this budget includes provisions to transfer surplus funds from both the South Norfolk and Greenbrier TIF Funds to the General Fund in order to address maintenance cost of projects funded by the TIFs and other costs that are directly related to the TIF districts. We recommend the transfer of \$317,800 of surplus funds from the Greenbrier TIF to the General Fund to pay for maintenance of improvements to the district and to fund the Police Department Hotel Interdiction Program. We also recommend the transfer of \$157,800 from the South Norfolk TIF to fund the maintenance of improvements to that district, a police bicycle patrol, and the cost of the Sheriff’s work crew assigned to South Norfolk.

In addition to transfers of TIF resources for the maintenance of TIF improvements and related costs, we also transfer \$1 million annually from the South Norfolk TIF to the General Fund to pay a portion of the debt service costs related to the renovation of Oscar Smith Middle School. Ten annual transfers were planned for the OSMS renovation. These transfers are scheduled to end in FY 2021.

Starting in FY 2016, the City declared a surplus in the Greenbrier TIF and transferred \$2 million to the General Fund that supports operations of the City and Schools. The additional funds help Chesapeake Public Schools address the recruitment and retention of teachers, as well as the increasing cost of

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FUNDS

employee health insurance. The City's share of surplus TIF funds helps address existing commitments to residents and employees. For FY 2020, we recommend increasing this component of the annual surplus declaration to \$2.5 million.

Finally, the City awarded Dollar Tree an Economic Development Incentive Grant for their development of a large parcel in Greenbrier. Because of the size of the project and the EDI grant, the usual funding source for EDI grants is not adequate. We recommend declaring and drawing \$750,000 annually from the Greenbrier TIF for the next six years (FY 2020-2025) to fund the Dollar Tree grant.

Public Utility Fund

In June 2017, the City Council approved a new 30-year contract with the City of Portsmouth, a major supplier of water to the city. Under the plan, both water costs and the minimum amount of water purchased were lowered. The new contract reduces costs by \$2.0 million annually and ensures a long-term water source. With the lower water costs, City Council also approved a plan to freeze water and sewer rates for two years followed by 2.0% annual increases starting in FY 2020.

During FY 2019, the city acquired the Aqua Virginia franchise for water and sewer services to communities along Indian River Road (northeast section of the city). The expansion of the city's franchise adds several hundred new customers resulting in additional revenue and spending.

The utility budget also includes an allowance for modest growth as new residential and commercial properties are built. The combination of new customers from growth, the acquisition of the Aqua Virginia franchise, and rising personnel costs contribute to the \$2.8 million (4.3%) increase in the FY 2020 budget. The primary factors affecting the Utility budget are as follows:

- Employee compensation – 3.25% pay raise and performance awards \$ 608,200
- New position, primarily for system maintenance – 6.0 FTE 247,800
- Contract repairs and maintenance for water and sewer systems 905,100
- Capital outlays, primarily replacement of equipment and system components 1,265,000

The proposed budget increase allows the department to improve its response to citizen requests, improve maintenance and dependability of the water and sewer systems, and improve department productivity.

Stormwater Management Fund

The Stormwater Management Operating Budget is proposed to increase by \$834,500 to \$12.7 million in FY 2020. Significant changes to the Stormwater budget are noted below:

- Employee compensation – 3.25% pay raise and performance awards \$ 220,000
- Increased cost of employee healthcare 64,000
- Convert one position to full-time and add shared MEO operator trainer 52,900
- Increase in contract services for system maintenance 390,000
- Increase in internal services charges (fleet maintenance and technology) 469,400
- Reduction in administrative charges (350,500)

We also plan to increase transfers to the Capital Improvement Fund from \$5.3 million in FY 2019 to \$8.1 million in FY 2020. The increased capital transfers come from surpluses accumulated in earlier years.

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FUNDS

Chesapeake Transportation System Fund (toll roads):

The Chesapeake Transportation System (CTS) includes the tolled section of Route 168 and a section of Dominion Boulevard (Route 17) that began charging tolls in February 2017. The annual budget increases from \$26.2 million to \$34.6 million (32%) in FY 2020. Practically all of the budget increase is attributable to debt payments that begin July 2019. Since the start of construction on Dominion Boulevard, principal payments on both facilities were delayed until July 2019. Debt costs will increase from \$14.1 million of interest payments and accruals in FY 2019 to \$21.9 million of debt payments in FY 2020.

Summary of significant budget increases for Chesapeake Transportation System:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| • Debt service costs (described above) | \$ 7,754,800 |
| • Employee compensation – 3.25% pay raise and performance awards | 76,000 |
| • Purchased services – primarily related to collection of tolls | 430,000 |

Central Fleet Fund (also includes Sheriff Mowing)

The Central Fleet Fund operates as an internal service fund to provide vehicle maintenance services to other City departments. Funding is derived from charges to other City departments and from the sale of fuel to Chesapeake Public Schools. In addition to fleet and garage services, the fund is also used to account for activity of the Sheriff's work crews that primarily provide services to Public Works and Parks. The proposed annual budget increases from \$18.5 million to \$20.4 million (10.2%). Significant changes to the budget are as follows:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| • Employee compensation – 3.25% pay raise and performance awards | \$ 125,700 |
| • New positions – 1 welder in Fleet and 3 sheriff deputies for work crews | 437,300 |
| • Increased cost of employee healthcare | 54,200 |
| • General operating expenditures | 87,700 |
| • Vehicle fuel (primarily increased fuel prices) | 639,500 |
| • Increase capital outlays | 653,900 |

Information Technology Fund

Information Technology operates as an internal service fund to provide technology, communications, and related services to other City departments and Chesapeake Public Schools. Funding is derived from payments received from the other departments and from Schools. The proposed annual budget increases from \$11.3 million to \$13.5 million (19.5%). A significant part of the increased budget reflects continued costs of operating mainframe applications that were previously scheduled for conversion to server-based platforms. Major changes to the budget are as follows:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| • New positions – IT professionals necessary to address capacity – 2.25 FT | \$ 541,200 |
| • Employee compensation – 3.25% pay raise and performance awards | 177,000 |
| • Wage and benefit savings – employee retirements and turnover | (314,900) |

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DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FUNDS

Employee Health Insurance Fund

The Employee Health Insurance Fund was established to pay employee healthcare claims as processed by a third-party administrator (TPA). Under a self-insured arrangement, the City collects premiums through employee withholding and payments from former employees participating in the City plan. These premium payments along with the employer's portion of the program costs are deposited in the health insurance fund. As healthcare providers submit claims to the TPA, the city reimburses such costs from the money it collects.

Healthcare premiums are determined each year based on the City's claims history with an allowance for increasing utilization and medical inflation. City staff work closely with the TPA and the City's insurance consultant to set premiums sufficient to pay projected claims that are incurred each year. Premiums were increased 8.0% for the plan year starting January 1, 2019. We are projecting healthcare costs to rise 9% annually based on increasing utilization and medical inflation. The budget rises from \$40.2 million in FY 2019 to \$45.7 million in FY 2020 (up 13.6%).

Risk Management Fund

The Risk Management Fund operates as an internal service fund providing insurance and worker compensation services to other City departments. The budget is increasing from \$10.5 million in FY 2019 to \$10.9 million in FY 2020 (3.9% increase). The increased cost is primarily caused by increasing worker compensation costs.

Continues on next page

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FUNDS

Other City Operating Funds

The proposed operating budget also includes several funds whose spending levels are not changing significantly from FY 2019. Separate funds are maintained for the following purposes:

- Juvenile Services Fund – provides safe and secure detention services for juvenile offenders from Chesapeake and several surrounding localities.

Proposed annual budget - \$7.7 million.

- Fee-Supported Programs – this fund is used to account for activity of several services that are supported entirely by fees. Three services are currently included in the fund:
 - Fire Department’s Hazardous Environmental Action Team (HEAT) focuses on the reduction and elimination of dangers caused by hazardous materials and conditions. Funding of the program is provided by inspection fees and fines issued for violations.
 - Police Department’s Red Light Photo-Enforcement project monitors intersections with higher than average accident rates. The program is funded by fees collected from offenders identified by the contractor maintained cameras.
 - Development & Permit’s Code Compliance/Demolition Program seeks to remove nuisance buildings and conditions that exist in residential and commercial areas. Funding is derived from property owners via liens attached to offending properties.

Proposed annual budget - \$1.2 million.

- Conference Center and Tourism – operates the Chesapeake Conference Center and the City’s Tourism Bureau, both of which are funded from dedicated meals and lodging taxes.

Proposed annual budget - \$4.2 million.

- E-911 Fund – Emergency Dispatch – operates as a division of the Police Department (with support from Information Technology) to answer emergency (911) calls and to dispatch appropriate fire, emergency medical, and/or police personnel to assist citizens. The division is supported by communications sales taxes and payments from the Virginia Wireless Board

Proposed annual budget - \$8.9 million.

- Mosquito Control Commission – operates as an autonomous unit governed by a commission appointed by City Council. Its purpose is to control mosquito populations and prevent mosquito borne illnesses.

Proposed annual budget - \$4.8 million.

CITY POLICIES GUIDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPERATING BUDGET

Following is a list of short term Operating Budget and financial policies used in developing and allocating funding in the Operating Budget. The list is evaluated each year.

Operating Budget Policies:

- Adhere to the City's *Charter* for preparing, presenting, and deciding on budgets.
- Adhere to the State Code requirement (§22.1-93) that the governing body of a municipality shall approve an annual budget for educational purposes by May fifteenth or within thirty days of the receipt by the municipality of the estimates of state funds.
- Develop the Operating and Capital Improvement Budgets under the supervision of the City Manager.
- Coordinate the development of the Operating and Capital Budgets in order to link the two together before making decisions on either.
- Implement approved/amended budgets and policy direction by Council under the supervision of the City Manager with input from the departments.
- Reevaluate "Base Budget" to ensure removal or reduction of any nonrecurring requirement or service in the latest Approved Operating Budget.
- Assure quality of programs in preference to poor or marginal quality programs even if it is necessary to eliminate services to balance the budget.
- Assure "Excellence in Stewardship" with a balance between resources allocated to good management and legal compliance versus resources allocated to service for our citizens.
- Ensure that the personnel complement in the Operating Budget accurately reflects the City's latest *Human Resources Management System and Compensation Plan*.
- Evaluate the benefits of computers, special equipment, vehicles, and other required equipment before purchase and/or replacement according to useful life criteria when not determined "economically non-repairable."
- Recover full costs of common services provided by Central Fleet (Garage), Department of Information Technology, and Self-Insurance by charging the using departments and reimbursing for the services through Internal Service Funds.
- Evaluate the City's allocation of resources to civic and external organization on the basis of need and relative benefits to its citizens and/or humanity. Require contracts and periodic reports of actual citizens and persons served.

CITY POLICIES GUIDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPERATING BUDGET (cont.)

- Provide for increased operating costs in the Operating Budget of newly completed or acquired facilities that were initially funded through the Approved Capital Budget.
- Adhere to the City's Charter for Public Hearing before approving/amending budget and/or appropriating funds.
- Require prior approval of all affected departments before transfer of charges between departments.
- Execute budget(s) as approved and manage to the extent required to assure compliance with the intent of Council, and advise and seek corrective consent when latest Council intent is not being met.
- Fund, to the extent possible, the capital costs for technology which will improve the City's efficiency and effectiveness.
- Evaluate new technology spending for future cost savings and adjust appropriations accordingly.
- Support economic development programs which will add to the City's tax base.
- Support public safety programs which will have a direct impact on the safety and wellbeing of citizens.
- Support programs and services for education, recreation, development of youth, and senior citizens.
- Look for alternative sources for providing services and programs within the community at no cost or at a lower cost than currently being provided by the City.
- Seek privatization opportunities where programs and services can be offered at a lower cost than what the City spends to provide the same services provided that the quality of services is not compromised.
- Support regional cooperation to the extent that all involved parties receive proportionate benefit and the City of Chesapeake's costs are minimized.
- Actively seek public/private partnerships for services currently funded by the City of Chesapeake in order to reduce the City's costs and/or expand program scope to reach more citizens.
- Appropriate all grants, as defined by the City's Grants Special Revenue Fund Policy, to the Special Revenue Fund.
- Appropriate funds equal to estimated revenues from dedicated funding source.

CITY POLICIES GUIDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPERATING BUDGET (cont.)

Financial Policies:

- Expect Operating Budget to be balanced on a current revenue and current expense basis.
- Maintain a reserve equal to six percent (6%) of General Fund revenue as “Cash Flow and Emergency Reserve” as required by the charter.
- Maintain a reserve equal to unassigned fund balance of at least ten percent (10%).
- Use lease/purchase financing cautiously and for periods that do not exceed the estimated useful life of the item of equipment and/or facility being financed. Generally, financing of capital projects should not exceed twenty (20) years, except in the case of transportation infrastructure.
- Expect the City Treasurer to pool all unrestricted monies and invest in a manner to maximize revenue in low to no risk offerings while measuring cash availability for payrolls and bills.
- Do not rely upon debt for current operations.
- Continue to solicit and accept external grants only for non-permanent purposes so that the City dollars are not required to fully fund the program at end of the grant period.
- Continue to evaluate the necessity and value of required fund balance and reserves and communicate the criteria and methodology used.
- Use one-time revenues and resources to support projects, programs, and purchases with one-time costs.
- As the governing body, only the City Council has authority to commit the City’s fund balance for a specific purpose. The City Manager has authority to assign fund balance for a specific purpose. The commitment and assignment of fund balance is made prior to the end of the fiscal year. City Council authorizes the use of fund balance through formal City Council action. The fund balance is spent first from the highest level of constraint or restriction to the lowest level of constraint.

POLICIES GUIDING DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Following is a list of policies used in evaluating projects for the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The CIP is a separate document, but the Operating Budget document includes a summary of the CIP under a separate section at the end of this document.

- Prepare the Capital Budget for construction and repair of building, roads, and school with project cost over \$100,000 in any fiscal year.
- Review each project included in years two through five of the Approved CIP for revised cost estimates.
- Review the inventory of unfunded capital projects and revise the inventory to reflect the elimination or addition of projects.
- Rate projects to be considered for funding using the following criteria:
 1. Replacement of existing infrastructure.
 2. Reduce the cost of operations.
 3. Support economic development efforts.
 4. Improve safety and reduce risk exposure.
 5. Comply with the City's current Comprehensive Plan.
 6. Generate additional net revenue to the City of Chesapeake.
 7. Outside revenue sources available to leverage City funds.

POLICIES GUIDING DEBT MANAGEMENT

Following list is a summary of the major debt management polices used in developing the CIB. A full list of the City's debt management policies is included under the **Capital Budget Summary**, a separate section, at the end of this document.

- Limit the City's debt to 10% of the assessed value of real estate subject to local taxation according to the mandates of the State of Virginia.
- Further limit the City's debt for bonds and notes other than refunding to amounts authorizing by a majority of qualified voters voting in an election on the question according to the Charter.
- Authorize bonds or notes without election in any calendar year in an amount not to exceed \$4,500,000 plus the amount of debt retired in the previous fiscal year.
- Restrict the City-wide borrowing authority to a maximum of 3½ % of the assessed value of real estate as shown by the last preceding assessment for taxes. (Contracts other than bonds and notes are excluded.)
- Restrict overall per capita debt to \$3,000.
- Pay back its debt, exclusive of enterprise debt, for specific items within the period of the estimated useful life or twenty (20) years, whichever is less, except in the case of transportation infrastructure.
- Maintain good communication with bond rating agencies about the City's financial condition with full disclosure and integrity on all financial data and debt offering.
- Own water and sewer facilities and finance new construction with general obligation or revenue bonds that are solely supported by enterprise revenues.

LONG TERM FINANCIAL AND PROGRAMMATIC POLICIES

Strategic Goals and Objectives:

- Continue to administer development activities in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan.
- Continue diversification and expansion of Chesapeake's economic base through selective and aggressive recruitment, and retention of existing businesses.
- Provide City water customers with adequate volume and quality of water.
- Continue development of the stormwater management system and continue qualitative drainage measures.
- Continue implementation of the Fair Share agreement with NAACP.
- Maintain competitive pay and benefits for City employees. Continue efforts toward representative workforce.
- Provide support in public safety to maintain current response time and professionalism, to limit injury, loss of life, and property.
- Continue innovative programming of services to youth in the community through Interagency Consortium and the City's youth serving organizations which include Court Services Unit, Bureau of Community Programs, and Chesapeake Juvenile Services.
- Provide a wide range of leisure activities and facilities with a focus on low-income neighborhoods.

Financial Goals and Objectives:

- Maintain and continuously refine the Multi - Year Forecast which is a model for revenues and expenses for the General Fund.
- Continue to provide resources that exceed minimum State requirements to Chesapeake Public Schools.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Description of the Accounting Structure:

The accounting system used by the City of Chesapeake is organized on the basis of funds or account groups. A fund is defined as a separate, self-balancing set of accounts which is segregated for the purpose of accounting for specific activities or attaining certain objectives. Each fund is comprised of assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. The following fund types and account groups are used by the City: Governmental Funds (such as the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds), Proprietary Funds (such as the Enterprise Funds and Internal Services Funds), and Fiduciary Funds. The appropriations within each fund are further classified into departments, programs or functions. Expenditures within each department are posted to accounts that describe the items purchased.

Basis of Accounting:

The City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) presents the financial position and results of operations for the City operations of various funds, account groups, and component units. It is prepared using "generally accepted accounting principles" (GAAP).

- Under GAAP, the modified accrual basis of accounting is used for governmental (such as the General Fund and special revenue funds) and agency funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e. both measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.
- Under GAAP, the accrual basis of accounting is used for proprietary fund types (enterprise funds) and nonexpendable trust funds. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.
- Under GAAP, a government wide financial statement is prepared using accrual basis of accounting. In the government wide financial statement, certain governmental funds are grouped together for reporting purposes.

Basis of Budgeting:

The City's budget preparation conforms to GAAP by using a modified accrual basis for preparing the operating budgets for the general governmental and agency funds and the full accrual basis for enterprise funds. However, the basis of budgeting differs from the basis of accounting in the following areas:

- The City's CAFR includes the Chesapeake Economic Development Authority, the Chesapeake Port Authority, and the Chesapeake Airport Authority as component entities. The Operating and Capital Improvement Budgets do not include estimated revenues and appropriations for the operation of the three authorities. The portion of the revenues derived from City General Fund support of these agencies is reflected in the Operating Budget.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE (cont.)

- The estimated revenues and appropriations in the Community Renewal Fund are not included in the estimated revenue and appropriations for the Operating Budget or in the Capital Improvement Budget. The Community Renewal Fund includes revenue from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the HOME grant. The CDBG and HOME grant are appropriated by Council outside the annual Operating and Capital Improvement Budget cycles.
- The Capital Projects Funds, Utility Construction Funds, and the Community Renewal Fund budgets are adopted on a five-year project basis instead of a fiscal year basis. The first year of the plan is appropriated as the Capital Budget for each fiscal year.
- The purchase of capital outlay is included in the budget in the year of the initial purchase at full cost; capital outlays are not budgeted as a depreciation expense.
- Budgetary accounting recognizes purchase orders as charges to the operating budget during the year in which they are issued. This is different from financial account which recognizes such commitments as expenditures only as orders are filled by the vendor.
- Debt service is budgeted for principal and interest payments that are due and payable during the fiscal year. The budget does not include accruals of interest that are not due at June 30th of each year.