

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**

**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL  
FINANCIAL REPORT**



**FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

# CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report  
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019



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of the Director of Administration

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Stamford, Connecticut 06904-2152

Michael E. Handler  
Director of Administration

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
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**JUNE 30, 2019**

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The left side of the page features several hand-drawn geometric elements. These include multiple parallel lines of varying lengths and orientations, some forming rectangular outlines. There are also small, separate line segments and a few short, perpendicular strokes that appear to be part of a larger, partially obscured diagram or set of instructions.

## INTRODUCTORY SECTION

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DAVID R. MARTIN



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December 30, 2019

To: Mayor David R. Martin  
Board of Finance  
Board of Representatives  
Citizens of Stamford, Connecticut

I am pleased to transmit the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Stamford ("Stamford" or "the City") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Connecticut State law requires that every general-purpose local government publish a complete set of audited financial statements within six months of the close of each fiscal year. This report is being published to fulfill that requirement for the fiscal year 2019. The financial reporting entity (the government) includes all the funds of the primary government (i.e., the City, as legally defined), as well as all of its component units. Component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable.

City management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Blum, Shapiro & Company, P.C., a firm of licensed certified public accountants, has issued an unmodified opinion on the City of Stamford, Connecticut's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. The independent auditors' report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements of the City of Stamford, Connecticut was part of a broader State and federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal and State grantor agencies. The standards governing the federal and State "Single Audit" engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal and State awards. These reports are available in the City's separately issued Federal and State Financial and Compliance Reports and on the City's website at [www.stamfordct.gov](http://www.stamfordct.gov).

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

## **PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT**

### ***Government***

The City of Stamford is governed by the laws of the State of Connecticut and its own Charter. Elected officials include the Mayor, who serves as the City's chief executive officer, a six-member Board of Finance, and a 40-member Board of Representatives (two elected from each of the 20 districts). The Superintendent of Schools and a nine-member elected Board of Education oversee the operation of the City's public school system with the Mayor participating as an ex-officio, non-voting member. All local elections are partisan in nature.

The City provides a full range of municipal services including education, public safety (police and fire), public works (engineering, road construction and maintenance, waste disposal, sewage treatment, building maintenance, etc.), health and social services, planning and development, and recreational and cultural services. Approximately 3,200 full-time municipal and public school system employees provide services to the community which geographically spans nearly 38 square miles and includes 129,775 residents. A listing of City offices and additional information about the City is also available on the City's website.

### ***General Information***

Settled in 1641, Stamford is Connecticut's third largest city as measured by population. Stamford is located in Fairfield County, in the southwestern part of the State. Situated near Long Island Sound, the City is about 25 miles northeast of New York City, 40 miles southwest of New Haven, and 90 miles southwest of Connecticut's capital, Hartford. Stamford is bordered by Greenwich, New Canaan and Darien, Connecticut and Pound Ridge, New York.

Stamford is a recognized national financial center and is the largest international trade center between New York and Boston. It has a strong and diverse business base, including a high concentration of national and international corporate headquarters, and is the major retail trade center in Fairfield County. Stamford is also an important residential suburb in one of the highest per capita income areas in the United States. (Note: the 2018 median household income in the Stamford metropolitan area was approximately \$89,309 which was higher than the median income of approximately \$74,168 for households in Connecticut.)

Through sound urban planning, the City has strengthened its downtown retail core, increased its housing stock, and enhanced its cultural facilities, while continuing to attract major commercial office development and new employers. The City has a strong and diverse commercial, industrial, and retail business base including a high concentration of corporate headquarters of Fortune 500 companies. At the same time, Stamford is a pre-eminent residential community within the New York metropolitan region. The City offers its residents a high quality of life including good schools, a broad array of public services, attractive parks and recreational activities, and a safe living environment. The City has been consistently ranked as one of the safest cities in the United States by the FBI; based on 2018 crime data, Stamford was ranked as one of the safest cities in New England (with a population over 100,000).

## **FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION**

Several factors should be taken into consideration in evaluating the City's financial condition and outlook including the following:

## ***Local Economy***

In fiscal year 2019, while the national economy grew generally, Stamford continued to grow faster than other cities in Connecticut. Unemployment continued to drop due to a strong and diverse economic and tax base within the City while city-wide vacancy rates were mixed. In the past 12 months ending in September, Stamford unemployment has improved compared to last year with an unemployment rate of 3.0%. The State of Connecticut saw the unemployment rate drop to 3.3% and the U.S. saw a decrease of .9%, from 4.2 to 3.3%. Stamford's employment market continues to strengthen, as it has the lowest unemployment rate as compared to Bridgeport, Norwalk, Milford, and all of Connecticut. Connecticut has now recovered 85.5% (102,800 jobs) of the 120,300 seasonally adjusted jobs lost in the "Great Recession" (March 2008 – January 2010). The job recovery is now into its 117th month and the State needs an additional 17,500 net new jobs to attain an overall nonfarm employment expansion. The State's Private Sector is fully recovered at 106.2% (118,900) of the 112,000 private sector jobs lost in that same employment downturn. By comparison, the nation as a whole has added more than double the number of jobs it lost in the last recession. As of September 2019, Stamford's residential labor force was estimated to be 72,054, up 1,713 people since September 2018. This outpaces the growth seen in other major cities such as Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport which have experienced a decline in their respective labor forces over the same period of time.

The high market costs of commercial real estate in Manhattan and nearby Greenwich, and the overall cost of doing business in metropolitan New York, are making relocation of businesses to Stamford comparatively more affordable and appealing. Despite that, the office space vacancy rate in Stamford is currently approximately 28.4%, with Class A rents typically averaging \$30 to \$44 per square foot, which is comparable to last year's prices. The Stamford industrial vacancy rates are below 7%.

Despite a slow and uneven economic recovery in retail, Stamford still enjoys a very low vacancy rate (estimated at 4 to 6%) in retail space. Retail projects such as new bank branches, pharmacies, and national retail outlets continued to open in the City's neighborhoods, driven in part by the City's high median income and spending patterns.

The 2019 vacancy rate for the Stamford Central Business District is 29.9% and the vacancy rate for the Stamford Non-Central Business District is 33.0% according to Cushman and Wakefield. This is based on an inventory of over 16.8 million square feet for the City of Stamford as a whole. It is important to note that several large buildings came online for leasing in the last several years and another 530,000 square feet of space is under construction. In particular, the UBS North American Headquarters (720,000 square feet) and Silicon Harbor (former Pitney Bowes Headquarters – 500,000 square feet), 260 Long Ridge Road (200,000 square feet), and 201 High Ridge Road (200,000 square feet) which will skew the overall vacancy numbers.

Stamford's Grand List, which is the second highest in the State, is the taxable value of all property in the City, both real and personal. The Grand List of October 1, 2018, for fiscal year 2019, was approximately \$21.6 billion dollars, an increase of about 1.09% from the previous year, due to new construction of commercial real estate.

Mill rates for each City taxing district are determined by the Board of Finance and, when applied to the taxable Grand List values, produce the tax levy for property taxes to be billed for fiscal year 2019. Despite the challenging national economy, the City achieved a tax



collection rate of 99.27%, marking the eighteenth consecutive year in which the collection rate exceeded 98%.

The City provides tax abatements to real property taxpayers through the Connecticut Enterprise Zone Program and tax exemptions for State-owned property as well as for general and chronic disease hospitals. In addition, other real property taxpayers may be eligible for tax abatements in conjunction with programs established for elderly home owners, totally disabled residents, and veterans. In addition, tax increment financing ("TIF") revenues are set aside to fund improvements in the related tax district. For fiscal year 2019, all of these programs are expected to reduce real property tax revenues by approximately \$13.0 million, in total.

Charts tracking the City's unemployment rate, office vacancy rates, and tax collection rates for the past ten years are included in the statistical section of this document.

### ***Financial Planning***

The City's short-term financial planning process revolves around the preparation of the City's Operating and Special Revenue Funds budgets. Revenue and expenditure estimates are developed for the upcoming budget year, plus two subsequent years, under the direction of the Office of Policy and Management (OPM). The annual budgets, as approved by the Mayor, are subject to review and approval by the City's Board of Finance and Board of Representatives. These Boards have the authority to approve or reduce the total proposed annual budget amount but have no authority to increase the amount. OPM actively monitors ongoing actual revenue and expenditure results versus the approved budgets and, if warranted, leads the development of contingency planning.

Long-term financial planning is an integral component of the City's capital planning process. Project estimates are based on the capital project needs and priorities of the City for the ensuing year and six succeeding fiscal years. The City's multi-phased capital planning process, which is coordinated by OPM, includes all operational units and functional departments. Preliminary capital budget recommendations are submitted by the Planning Board, which is responsible for the overall Plan of Development for the City, to the Mayor. These recommendations take into consideration the City's anticipated debt limits as well as projects that fall within the City's overall Plan of Development. Guidelines for annual debt limits are established through a process which includes the Director of Administration and the respective governing Boards (Finance and Representatives).

### ***Financial Policies***

To help ensure that the City's resources are managed in a prudent manner, the City has adopted a number of financial policies including a comprehensive set of accounting policies. These policies are periodically reviewed and updated as may be warranted.

## **BUSINESS & INDUSTRY**

### ***Commercial Development***

Stamford boasts an extraordinarily diverse economic base which includes a critical mass of firms in several important industry clusters. The City is the State's largest business center and is one of the pre-eminent locations for corporate headquarters, ranking within the top 10% nationally. Stamford has become a world financial center, with international banks,

hedge fund companies, and other financial service providers adding jobs and occupying office space. Stamford is also the largest international trade center between New York and Boston. The City is 'home' for leading employers across multiple industry sectors including: banking, insurance and reinsurance, office equipment, pharmaceuticals, consumer products, digital media and information technology, and retail.

Stamford continues to grow from an economic development standpoint. The 82-acre Harbor Point development in the South End continues under active construction. To date, more than 2,600 apartment units have been completed, are under construction, or have received approval to commence construction. The project includes 4,000 residential units of which ten percent are affordable housing; commercial space including office buildings, a grocery store, a waterfront hotel, restaurants, and a marina; more than 11 acres of parks and public spaces; a community school; and publicly accessible waterfront areas.

### ***New and Expanding Companies***

Stamford has seen several large signings of new tenants in fiscal 2019:

Date	Tenant	Address	Type	Submarket	Sq.Ft.	Industry
2018 Q3	Gartner, Inc	700 Fairfield Ave	Expansion	Non-CBD	57,000	Technology/ Software
2018 Q3	KPMG International	677 Washington Blvd	New Lease	CBD	35,848	Professional Services
2018 Q3	CTM Media Group (IDW)	11 Largo Drive S	Renewal	Non-CBD	31,500	Digital Media
2018 Q3	NBCUniversal	15 Bank St	Renewal	CBD	19,897	Digital Media
2018 Q3	CareCentrix	100 First Stamford Place	Renewal	Non-CBD	10,691	Biotechnology
2018 Q3	Zimmer Biomet	1 Station Pl	New Lease	CBD	8,906	Biotechnology
2018 Q3	Preferred Brands (Tasty	3 Landmark Sq	Renewal	CBD	5,065	Consumer Products
2018 Q3	Charter Communications	406 Washington Blvd	New Lease	CBD	532,258	Communications
2018 Q3	Waypoint Residential	9 West Broad Street	Expan/Renew	CBD	15,733	real estate investment
2018 Q4	Charter Communications	201 Tresser Blvd	Renewal	CBD	76,498	Telecommunications
2018 Q4	PDC Brands	750 East Main St	New Lease	Non-CBD	26,433	Consumer Products
2018 Q4	Springworks Therapeutic	100 Washington Blvd	Sublease	Non-CBD	23,919	Biotechnology
2018 Q4	XFL / WWE	1266 East Main St	New Lease	Non- CBD	20,100	Digital Media
2018 Q4	McDonald's Corporation	695 East Main St	New Lease	CBD	14,601	Food/Beverage
2018 Q4	Spectrum Asset Manage	2 High Ridge Park	Renewal	Non-CBD	8,300	Finance
2018 Q4	Stephen David Entertain	15 Bank St	New Lease	CBD	8,300	Digital Media
2018 Q4	Zimmer Biomet	1 Station Pl	Expansion	CBD	7,701	Biotechnology
2018 Q4	NBCUniversal	15 Bank St	New Lease	CBD	5,179	Digital Media
2019 Q1	World Wrestling Entertainment	677 Washington Blvd	New Lease	CBD	415,269	Digital Media
2019 Q1	Charter Communications	400 Atlantic Street	Expansion	CBD	18,391	Telecom.
2019 Q1	Finacity Corporation	263 Tresser Blvd.	New Lease	CBD	16,272	Finance
2019 Q1	Guardian Life	100 First Stamford Place	Renewal	Non-CBD	12,914	Insurance
2019 Q1	Walker Digital	2 High Ridge Park	Renewal	Non-CBD	11,859	Research & Development
2019 Q1	Indeed	177 Broad Street	Expansion	CBD	10,800	Technology & Software
2019 Q1	Keep America Beautiful	1010 Washington Blvd.	Renewal	CBD	8,200	Nonprofit
2019 Q2	Diageo North America	200 Elm St	New Lease	CBD	57,551	Consumer Goods
2019 Q2	Hexcel Corporation	281 Tresser Blvd	Renewal	CBD	23,961	Manufacturing
2019 Q2	Legal & General America	750 Washington Blvd	New Lease	CBD	17,100	Insurance
2019 Q2	Eastern Generation	300 Atlantic St	Renewal	CBD	11,783	Energy/Utilities
2019 Q2	RBC Wealth Management	3 Landmark Sq	Expansion	CBD	11,142	Finance
2019 Q2	McCarter & English	201 Broad St	Renewal	CBD	11,058	Legal
2019 Q2	ADM Group	78 Southfield Ave	New Lease	Non-CBD	9,441	Digital Media
				<b>Total</b>	<b>1,143,670</b>	

## ***Opportunity Zones***

The 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act established new Internal Revenue Code Section 1400Z – Opportunity Zones. The Opportunity Zones allow for temporary deferral of inclusion in taxable income for capital gains reinvested in an Opportunity Fund.

The City of Stamford had identified ten census that would qualify for consideration under the Opportunity Zone legislation. The City submitted to the State five eligible census tracts, which have development potential as Opportunity Zones. The City has ranked each tract on the number of proposed projects and the impact the Zone will have in terms of providing a foundation for affordable housing, promotion of the innovation places goals, inclusion in the City's autonomous vehicle zone and development potential near transportation hubs.

## ***TIF Districts***

Stamford has two successful on-going TIF districts projects and has recently added a third TIF district. The first, the Mill River Corridor TIF has and continues to provide funding for one of the City's premier parks/greenbelts, which connects the Downtown and West Side communities. The city issued \$16 Million in bonds for infrastructure improvements for the park.

The second TIF, The Harbor Point Infrastructure Improvement District, as part of the Harbor Point development in the South End of Stamford. The HPIID has financed infrastructure improvements through the issuance of \$150 million in bonds.

In the last legislative session, the Connecticut General Assembly approved enabling legislation for the development of a TIF in the area around Stamford's Transportation Center. The legislation allows the city to sell up to \$250 million in bonds to finance public improvement projects in that district. The transportation center is the most critical asset in the city, and without it, the city is challenged to grow economically. The creation of the district is a "first step" in the City plan to redevelop around the Transportation Center. The creation of the TIF district will also position the City to compete for federal dollars.

The City is completing the South End Study, a land use planning document that will help determine the building density around the Transportation Center. The TIF District is also located in one of Stamford's Opportunity Zones

In addition, plans have been announced for Gateway Harbor Point, 406 Washington Boulevard, by BLT, for 500,000 square feet of commercial office space (Charter Communications headquarters).

## ***Retail Development***

Stamford retail sales data dates back to 2013 but can still offer insight into the economy of the City. In 2013, the City generated approximately \$3.3 billion worth of retail sales. Attracted by the City's high median income and spending patterns, retail projects, continued to open in the City's neighborhoods during the past year. Stamford continues to have a thriving dining scene with over 300 restaurants located in the City.

## ***Hospitality***

While overall occupancy rates at Stamford's hotels remain at 72%, recent projects serve to strengthen Stamford's position as one of the largest hotel markets in Connecticut; for example:

- Two new hotels are proposed in Stamford Downtown and are currently working through the rezoning process.

## ***Housing Development***

### Recent Project Openings:

- Vela on the Park: 20 story luxury rental building with 209 units overlooking Mill River Park and Columbus Park completed in May 2018
- Home Depot Stamford: 140,000-square-foot retail store opened in April 2018 and created 300 new local jobs
- Atlantic Station (Phase 1): 325 unit luxury residential tower completed in February 2018
- NV@ Harbor Point: 392 unit luxury rental building overlooking Commons Park in Stamford's South End was completed in February 2018
- Davenport Landing: 28 Southfield Avenue - Building & Land Technology - 218 units opened August 2018
- Marriott Residence Inn: 23 Atlantic Street - UC Funds – Opened fall of 2018 - 156 rooms – Downtown
- Park 215: 215 Stillwater Avenue - Charter Oak Communities - 78 units and 24,000 square feet office - West Side
- Midtown Estates: 20 Third Street - Empire Residential - 23 units – Ridgeway
- Stamford Police Station: 805 Bedford Street - City of Stamford - construction in progress - Estimated Completion February 2019 – Ridgeway
- 159 Colonial Road - RMS Companies - construction in progress - 25 single-family homes and 37 townhouses – Glenbrook
- West Gate Townhomes: 220 West Avenue - Empire Residential - estimated completion spring of 2019 - construction in progress - 32 units - West Side
- Shore Point – 614 Shippan Ave – Viking construction – 38 Units
- 1000 Prospect St – Herald Realty Management – 31 new units
- Popeye's Louisiana Kitchen – 448 West main Street

### Projects Currently Under Construction:

- The Allure - Harbor Point Parcels P4 and P5: Pacific Street and Dyke Lane - Building & Land Technology - estimated completion August 2019 - construction in progress - 435 units - South End
- The Residence at Summer Street: 14 2nd Street - LCB Berkshire Senior Living - construction in progress - Estimated Completion Summer 2018 - 104 units – Ridgeway
- URBYP Stamford: 57 Greyrock Place - Ironstate and F.D. Rich - construction in progress - 648 units and 5,090 square feet restaurant space - Downtown
- Garden Homes 82 Franklin: 82 Franklin Street - Garden Homes Management - construction in progress - 53 units and 5,200-square-foot preschool – Ridgeway
- Charter Communications Headquarters: 406 Washington Boulevard - Building & Land Technology - proposed development - 777,000 square feet office - South End
- The Smyth - 885 Washington Boulevard (St. John's North Tower): 885 Washington Boulevard - Lennar Multifamily Communities- under construction - 435 units - Downtown

- Atlantic Station (Phase 2): 421 Atlantic Street - RXR/Cappelli - approved development - 325 units and 12,000 square feet retail – Downtown
- ITV America – 860 Canal Street – Stamford media Village, Estimated completion 2020, 130, 000 SF Office
- Empire Self Storage – 11 Leon Pl – Empire West Ave – Estimated completion Spring 2020 – 68,500 SF
- Harbor Point Parcels P1-P2- Building & Land Technology - estimated completion August 2021 - construction in progress - 360 units - South End

Projects Approved But Not Under Construction:

- Garden Homes 1315 Washington: 1315 Washington Boulevard - Garden Homes Management - proposed development - 187 units – Downtown
- RBS-Clinton Avenue: Division Street and Clinton Avenue - RBS Americas Property Corp - approved development - 456 units – Downtown
- 245 Atlantic Street (Bell Street Lot): 245 Atlantic St - RoeCo LLC - approved development - 212 units and 8,000 square feet retail – Downtown
- West Main St Apartments: 17 West Main Street - Empire Residential - estimated completion summer of 2020 - Approved Development - 110 units and 2,300 square feet retail - West Side
- Metro tower – Station Place – Empire State Realty Trust – 385,000 SF Office
- Third Place Social Hall – Half Full Brewery – 575 Pacific St- South End
- Harbor Point Parcel P3 – Building & Land Technology - 180 units - South End
- Harbor Point Parcel P6 – Building & Land Technology - 180 units - South End
- Lifetime Fitness – 3 High Ridge Park – 100,00 SF Health Center
- 819 East Main Street – East main Street, LLC – 63 units & 2,150 SF
- 583 Pacific Street – 20,205 SF Office Space – South End
- 733-777 Summer St: 733-777 Summer St - Summer Street Property, LLC - proposed development - 376 units - Ridgeway

Proposed Projects:

- 523 Canal St: 523 Canal St - 523 Canal Street Associates, LLC - proposed development - 184 Studio Apartments and 6,000 square feet retail - South End
- 1 Atlantic Street St – SH Atlantic LLC – convert existing commercial to 77 residential units & ground floor retail
- Pacific Street Fire house – 670 Pacific Street – BLT – purpose redevelopment of old fire station
- Harbor Point Parcel C2 – BLT – Woodland Ave/Pacific St- 3 buildings 670 units
- Harbor Point Parcel C2 – BLT – Walter Wheeler Drive
- Veteran's Park Hotel AWA Design Group – 160 Atlantic St – 100 Room hotel

Restoration of the Mill River, which includes the creation of a 28-acre urban park along its banks and a greenway leading from downtown Stamford to Long Island Sound, continues. The Mill River Park is spurring development and real estate tax revenues. Over 1,000 new residential units have been built, or are in development, around the perimeter of the park.

***Affordable Housing***

The City recognizes the availability of affordable housing as crucial to its continuing development. This priority is reflected in the City's zoning regulations, which require that developers of new multi-family projects permanently set aside 10% of their units for low-

income families. This program, the first ever in Connecticut, has provided the City with nearly 550 below-market housing units and is expected to continue as the City grows.

Alternatively, developers can pay the City a fee-in-lieu of building affordable housing as required by the City's Inclusionary Zoning ("IZ") regulations. The City's Community Development Office administers the distribution of these fee-in-lieu funds as loans to developers of affordable housing.

The City has contributed significant capital project funds to affordable housing. Since 1982, more than \$21.8 million has been made available by the City to facilitate housing development which has been used to assist in the development of over 1,325 affordable apartments and condominiums.

The City's Linkage Ordinance dedicates a portion of building permit fees from new commercial projects to an affordable housing fund. These funds are administered by the Community Development Office to assist in construction of affordable housing. Awards are subject to the approval of the Mayor in consultation with the Housing, Community Development, and Social Services Committee of the Board of Representatives. In fiscal year 2019, approximately \$150,000 was allocated in the City's Capital Budget for housing development.

The Community Development Office also administers the various federal, State and local funds for housing and community development activities. The objective of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program is to improve the quality of life and create a suitable living environment for low-income residents in targeted neighborhoods with an emphasis on rehabilitation of existing housing stock and the creation of new housing at levels affordable to low-income individuals. CDBG supports economic development activities to assist businesses to create jobs and strengthen retail activity. CDBG funds also support non-profit organizations for a variety of public improvements to community facilities as well as social service activities for the homeless, the elderly, youth and the unemployed.

In addition, the City's Community Development Office also administers the federal HOME Investment Partnership Program and the Neighborhood Stabilization Program that provide funding for the development of affordable housing.

### ***Transportation***

The development of the City is tied to significant public transportation investments including the Stamford Urban Transitway (SUT) a multi-modal route that connects the Stamford Transportation Center with I-95 and the City's East Side and improves access to the South End. Phase I of the project was financed with approximately \$54.4 million in federal funds, matched by approximately \$12.0 million in local funds, and was substantially completed in December 2010. The City received approximately \$40 million in federal funds, matched by approximately \$10 million in local funds, for the second phase of the SUT which commenced in 2013 and was substantially completed in late 2017.

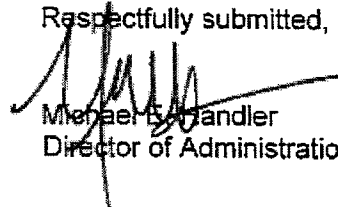
## AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2018. This was the thirty first consecutive year that the City received this prestigious national award (which recognizes conformance with the highest standards for presentation of State and local government financial reports). In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR whose contents must conform to the program's standards including satisfying generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of only one year. City management believes that this CAFR conforms to the GFOA Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA for its review.

The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the diligent work and important contributions of the Controller's Office staff and the members of other departments who assisted in its compilation. I also want to express my appreciation to the audit team from Blum, Shapiro & Company, P.C., the City's independent auditor, for their thorough, professional and timely work.

Respectfully submitted,



Michael E. Chandler  
Director of Administration

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**

**List of Elected and Appointed Officials  
As of June 30, 2019**

**Mayor**

David R. Martin

**Chief of Staff**

Michael E. Pollard

**Mayor's Directors**

Michael E. Handler	Director of Administration
Mark McGrath	Director of Operations
Kathryn Emmett, Esq.	Director of Legal Affairs
Thaddeus K. Jankowski, Sr.	Director of Public Safety, Health & Welfare
Thomas Madden	Director of Economic Development

**Board of Finance**

Richard Freeman	Chairman
Mary Lou T. Rinaldi	Vice-Chair
Salvatore Gabriele	Member
David Kooris	Member
Kieran M. Ryan	Member
Dudley N. Williams	Member

**Board of Representatives**

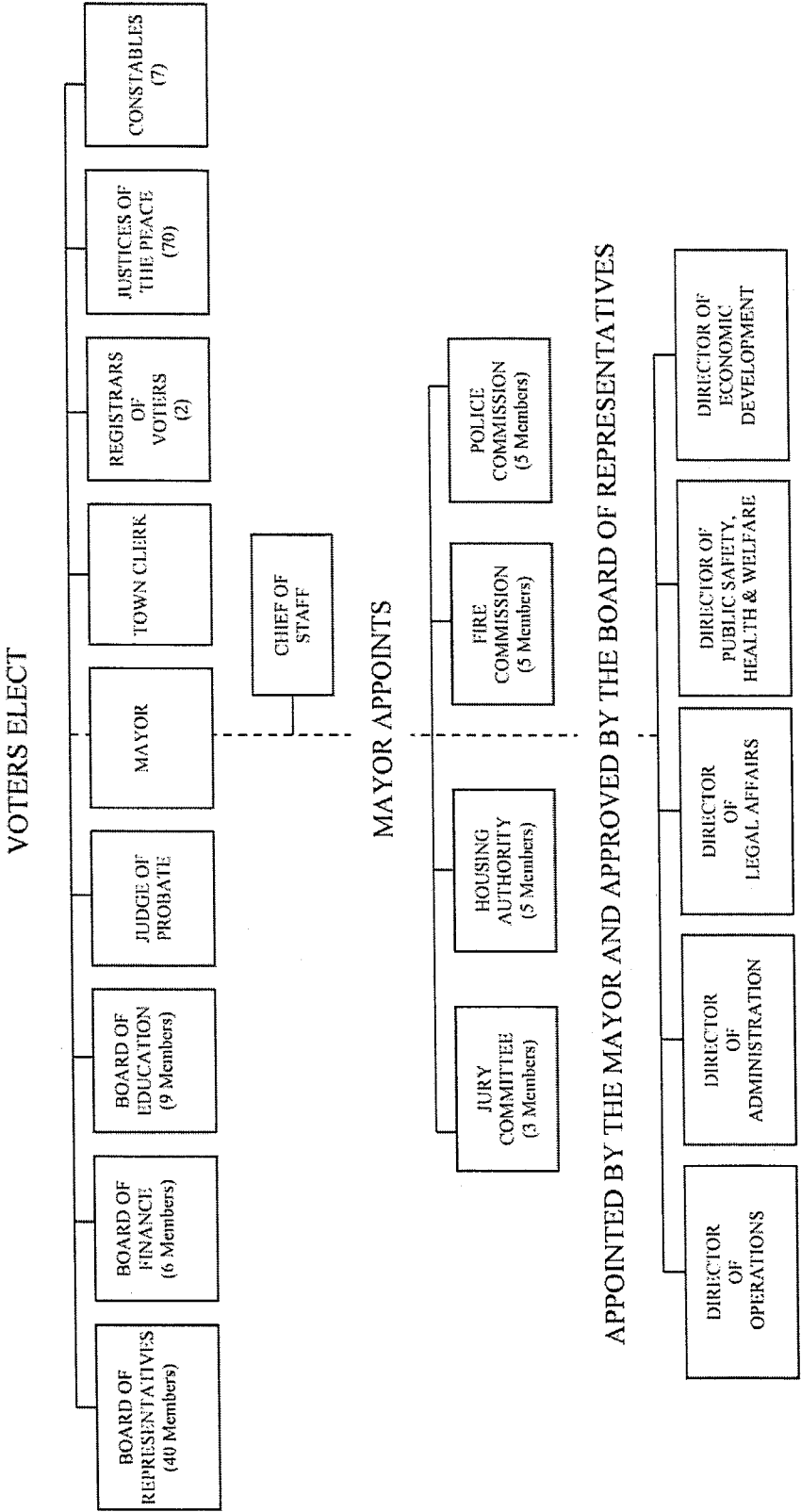
Matthew Quinones	President and Deputy Mayor
Monica Di Costanzo	Chair, Fiscal Committee

**Office of Administration**

David A. Yanik	Controller
Jay Fountain	Director of Policy & Management



City of Stamford, Connecticut  
Organizational Chart  
CITIZENS OF STAMFORD





Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Stamford  
Connecticut**

For its Comprehensive Annual  
Financial Report  
for the Fiscal Year Ended

**June 30, 2018**

*Christopher P. Morrell*

Executive Director/CEO



The seal of the City of Stamford, Connecticut contains a shield divided into four quarters beneath an ancient ship typical of those on which the settlers of Connecticut arrived. The top left quadrant of the shield represents the coat of arms of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, England. The top right quadrant represents, in peaceful profile, the Indian and the settler. The bottom right quadrant contains two crossed keys, one of the ancient design and the other of modern design. The bottom left quadrant shows an old gristmill and fields of grain. 1641 is the year in which the City of Stamford was settled.



## FINANCIAL SECTION

## **Independent Auditors' Report**

To the Board of Finance  
City of Stamford, Connecticut

### **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 Stamford, Connecticut, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Stamford, Connecticut's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### ***Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

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

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

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 auditors consider 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 Stamford, Connecticut, 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.

## ***Other Matters***

### ***Required Supplementary Information***

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

### ***Other Information***

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

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules 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 December 30, 2019 on our consideration of the City of Stamford, Connecticut's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Stamford, Connecticut'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 Stamford, Connecticut's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Blum, Shapiro & Company, P.C.*

West Hartford, Connecticut  
December 30, 2019

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

This discussion and analysis of the City of Stamford, Connecticut ("City") is intended to provide an overview of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the letter of transmittal and the City's financial statements that follow this section.

**Financial Highlights**

- In fiscal 2019, the City's net position on a government-wide basis (including all governmental activities and business-type activities but excluding a small component unit), decreased by \$54.6 million or 32.3%, to \$115.2 million. Total assets and deferred outflows of resources (\$1,433.4 million) exceeded total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (\$1,318.2 million), by \$115.2 million as of June 30, 2019. Within governmental activities, net position decreased by \$61.8 million or 74.8%, to \$21.1 million while the net position in business-type activities increased by \$7.1 million or 8.2%, to \$94.1 million.
- The City's governmental funds, which are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting, had a combined ending fund balance of \$122.4 million, a decrease of \$20.5 million from the prior fiscal year-end period.
- As of June 30, 2019, the total fund balance for the General Fund was \$51.6 million. Of this amount, \$45.8 million was assigned or committed for various purposes. Included in the amount is the assigned fund balance for Rainy Day purposes of \$25.9 million (versus \$24.6 million in the prior year). At the fiscal year end this represented approximately 4.4% of total General Fund expenditures (including, as required by ordinance, transfers out) of \$594.9 million reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The Rainy Day purposes assignment enhances the City's financial flexibility by providing resources outside of the City's General Fund. In addition, the City has \$3.9 million of other assigned fund balance at year-end, (versus \$3.6 million at the prior year-end), and this represented .7% of those same total General Fund expenditures.
- The City's total long-term debt (bonds and notes payable) decreased by \$5.8 million to \$564.9 million in fiscal 2019.
- The City's debt level is considered "low" by Standard & Poor's and "manageable" by Fitch Ratings, who currently rate the City's outstanding debt AAA and AAA, respectively, with a "stable" outlook from both ratings agencies
- The City's four defined benefit pension plans (Classified Employees, Police, Firefighters, and Custodians and Mechanics), incurred a combined increase in net position of \$13.5 million, or 2.1%, in fiscal 2019. The increase consisted primarily of net investment gains of \$26.8 million and employer/employee contributions totaling \$33.3 million, offset by benefits and administration deductions totaling \$46.5 million. The respective pension trusts were approximately 77% funded overall from an actuarial standpoint. The pension trusts' boards and City officials closely monitor the trusts to ensure their ongoing stability, given the recent volatile financial market conditions, changes in interest rates, and the uncertain global economic environment.
- The City has fully implemented its five-year phase-in funding plan for Other Post Employment Benefit ("OPEB") costs. Commencing on July 1, 2016, the minimum percentage contribution to the OPEB Trust Fund for fiscal 2019 was 100% of the actuarially required contribution of \$27.7 million. Actual contributions from the City totaled \$27.7 million and the OPEB Trust Funded Ratio was approximately 32.8% as of June 30, 2019.
- Net position for all pension and OPEB Trust Funds under management totaled \$800.2 million as of June 30, 2019.



## **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis is intended to provide an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains supplementary information and a statistical section. The statistical section provides comparisons of selected information for the past several years.

## **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a general understanding of the City's finances in a manner similar to those for private-sector businesses. All of the resources the City has at its disposal are reported, including major capital assets such as buildings and infrastructure. In addition, a thorough accounting of the costs of government operations as well as its revenue sources is provided.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as the City's net position. Evaluating the amount and composition of the City's net position - the difference between assets and liabilities - is one way to measure the City's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as an indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. However, other non-financial factors need to be considered as well, including changes in the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's capital assets, to properly assess the overall financial health of the City.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year. All of the most recent fiscal year's revenues and expenses are taken into account, regardless of when cash was received or paid. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that may result in cash flow only in some future fiscal period. Uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave expenses are examples of these types of items.

The government-wide financial statements distinguish the functions of the City that are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (which are reported as "governmental" activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (which are reported as "business-type" activities).

- Governmental activities of the City encompass most of the City's basic services, including education; governmental and community services; public safety; health and welfare; public works; and administration. Property taxes, charges for services and intergovernmental grants finance the majority of these activities.
- Included in Total Governmental Funds, but shown separately as a major fund, is the Mill River Capital Projects Fund. The Mill River Capital Projects Fund was created to be a financing mechanism, whereby a portion of property taxes in the Mill River Corridor tax increment financing district are set aside to fund improvements in the district.
- Business-type activities of the City include the Stamford Water Pollution Control Authority ("SWPCA"), the Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency ("OTHRA") and the E.G. Brennan Golf Course. They are reported as business-type activities because the City charges a fee to customers, tenants, or service users to help cover all or most of the cost of their operations.
- The City includes one separate legal entity in its report: the Urban Redevelopment Commission ("URC"). Although legally separate, this "component unit" is included, since the City is financially accountable for it as it manages City owned real property.

The government-wide financial statements (Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) are provided on pages 19-20 of this report.

## **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control and accountability over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Some funds are required to be established by State law, while others are established to help control and manage money for a particular purpose. The City has three kinds of funds, as follows:

### ***Governmental Funds***

The majority of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds. These reports focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation following the fund financial statements.

The City maintains 20 individual governmental funds, including the General Fund, Capital Projects funds (4), Debt Service Fund (1), and Special Revenue funds (13). Information is presented separately in the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and in the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund and the Mill River Capital Projects Fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation as 'Non-Major Governmental Funds.' Non-major governmental funds for the City include the Stamford Community Development Program, Board of Education Food Service Program, Town Aid Highway, Dog License, Drug Asset Forfeiture (State and federal), Police Extra Duty, Educational Grants Programs, Other Grants Programs, School Building Use, Continuing Education, Marinas, Greater Stamford Transit District, Parking, Anti-Blight, Transportation Capital, Capital Non-Recurring, and the Debt Service Fund. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the Combining Balance Sheet and in the Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.

The City adopts an annual budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement is provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with the authorized budget. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance on a Budgetary Basis is presented on pages 89-90.

The basic governmental fund financial statements (Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance) are presented on pages 21-22 and 23-24 of this report.

### ***Proprietary Funds***

The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same types of functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for the SWPCA, OTHRA and the E.G. Brennan Golf Course. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate certain costs internally among the City's various functions. The City uses its internal service funds to account for risk management costs, tax appeals and employee health benefits costs for both City and Board of Education employees. Because the internal service funds predominantly benefit governmental rather than business type functions, they are included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements. The Proprietary Fund financial statements provide separate information for the SWPCA and OTHRA, which are considered to be major proprietary funds of the City. Separate information is also provided for the E.G. Brennan Golf Course, which is considered a non-major proprietary fund of the City. In addition, individual fund data for the internal service funds are provided in separate columns in the Proprietary Fund Financial statements. The Proprietary Fund financial statements (Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and Statement of Cash Flows) are presented on pages 25-27 of this report.

### ***Fiduciary Funds***

The City is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its employees' pension plans and OPEB Trust. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations. For reporting purposes only, the over-funded portion of pension fund assets - if any - is reflected as a non-current asset in the government-wide financial statements. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. The City has four pension trust funds (Classified Employees, Police, Firefighters and Custodians and Mechanics), an Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB") trust fund, and two agency funds (Student Activity Fund and Scholarship Fund). The Fiduciary Fund financial statements are provided on pages 28-29 of this report.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to financial statements are provided on pages 30-88 of this report.

### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

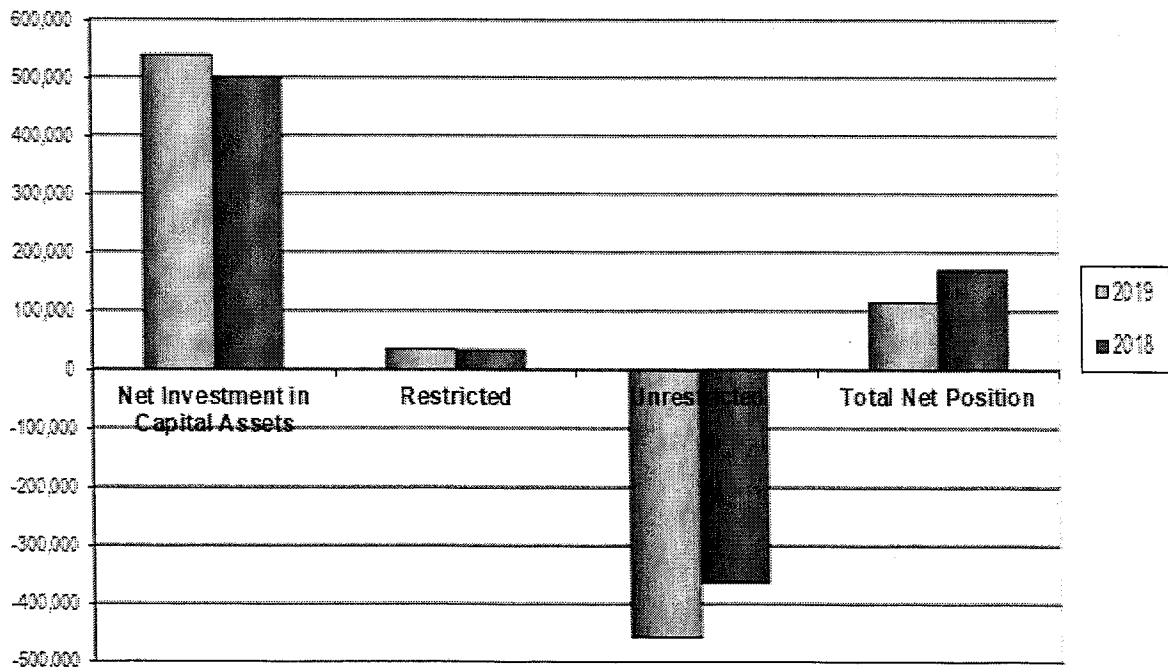
As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position and an important determinant of its ability to finance services in the future. In the City's case, its governmental activities assets and deferred outflow of resources (\$1,207.8 million) exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflow of resources (\$1,186.7 million) by \$21.1 million at June 30, 2019.

**Statement of Net Position (\$000s)**  
**June 30, 2019 and 2018**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current and other assets	\$ 251,061	\$ 284,679	\$ 73,746	\$ 50,349	\$ 324,807	\$ 335,028
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	864,953	820,687	149,543	153,469	1,014,496	974,156
Total assets	<u>1,116,014</u>	<u>1,105,366</u>	<u>223,289</u>	<u>203,818</u>	<u>1,339,303</u>	<u>1,309,184</u>
Deferred outflow of resources	91,725	58,983	2,338	2,026	94,063	61,009
Current liabilities	53,345	60,361	3,401	2,146	56,746	62,507
Long-term liabilities outstanding	1,070,071	957,723	126,456	116,194	1,196,527	1,073,917
Total liabilities	<u>1,123,416</u>	<u>1,018,084</u>	<u>129,857</u>	<u>118,340</u>	<u>1,253,273</u>	<u>1,136,424</u>
Deferred inflow of resources	63,271	63,413	1,622	528	64,893	63,941
Net Position:						
Net investments in capital assets	486,680	446,596	51,348	53,297	538,028	499,893
Restricted	20,979	21,718	13,609	11,247	34,588	32,965
Unrestricted	<u>(486,607)</u>	<u>(385,462)</u>	<u>29,191</u>	<u>22,432</u>	<u>(457,416)</u>	<u>(363,030)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 21,052</u>	<u>\$ 82,852</u>	<u>\$ 94,148</u>	<u>\$ 86,976</u>	<u>\$ 115,200</u>	<u>\$ 169,828</u>

**Total Net Position - Primary Government**  
**Fiscal Year 2019 vs. Fiscal Year 2018**

Total Net Position - Primary Government  
Fiscal Year 2019 vs. 2018



## **Net Position**

Reporting on a government-wide basis (i.e. including all governmental activities and business-type activities but excluding a small component unit) is referred to as the primary government. As of June 30, 2019 the primary government's assets and deferred outflow of resources (\$1,433.4 million) exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflow of resources (\$1,318.2 million), resulting in a net position of \$115.2 million, and a decrease of \$54.6 million from last fiscal year-end's net position of \$169.8 million. The net position for governmental activities only at June 30, 2019 was \$21.1 million, down \$61.8 million from the previous year's \$82.9 million, and the total net position for business-type activities was \$94.1 million, an increase of \$7.1 million from the prior year balance of \$87.0 million.

### ***Unrestricted Net Position***

In the government-wide financial statements for governmental activities, the assets and deferred outflow of resources (\$1,207.8 million) of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflow of resources (\$1,186.7 million) at June 30, 2019 by \$21.1 million. Of this amount, the unrestricted portion was a deficit of \$486.7 million, which would need to be financed from future operations (this deficit includes the unfunded pension liabilities required to be recorded by GASB Statement No. 68 and the unfunded OPEB liabilities required to be recorded by GASB Statement No. 75). This deficit does not mean that the City does not have resources available to meet its obligations in the ensuing year. It is the result of having long-term commitments for compensated absences (\$20.3 million), net OPEB liabilities (\$282.0 million), and net pension liabilities (\$190.8 million) that are greater than currently available resources. Payments for these liabilities will be budgeted in the year that actual payment will be made. The City has also reported assets restricted for debt service and special revenue funds, which also contributed to the unrestricted deficit mentioned above.

### ***Net Investment in Capital Assets***

As expected, the largest portion of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, construction-in-progress, buildings, machinery, equipment and infrastructure), net of accumulated depreciation and any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, these assets are not readily available to fund future capital spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves realistically cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

### ***Restricted Net Position***

The City's total net position of \$21.1 million as of June 30, 2019, has \$21.0 million as a restricted amount which is primarily for future debt service.

## **Financial Ratios**

A common measure of liquidity is the current ratio (ratio of current assets to current liabilities), which helps one determine if, over the next year, the City's governmental activities funds will have enough cash or readily liquid assets on hand to finance its short-term obligations within that period. As of June 30, 2019, the City's current ratio was 4.72 to 1, indicating that the City has sufficient liquidity to meet its short-term obligations. A more conservative measure of liquidity is the quick ratio, whereby only the most liquid assets (unrestricted cash) are compared with current liabilities. As of June 30, 2019, the City's quick ratio was .84 to 1, down slightly from the prior fiscal year.

The City's debt service ratio (annual debt service divided by General Fund expenditures) was under 10% as of June 30, 2019, which is favorably considered to be "low" and "manageable" by the major rating agencies. In addition, the City's debt burden ratio of 1.45% (i.e., net debt outstanding for the City's

governmental activities divided by Equalized Net Grand List or \$444.8 million / \$30,661.8 million = 1.45%) compares favorably to the national median debt burden for AAA-rated municipalities. Additional information regarding the City's outstanding debt and credit quality is provided on pages 50-57.

**Changes in Net Position (\$000's)**  
**For the Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 54,610	\$ 43,432	\$ 33,270	\$ 30,328	\$ 87,880	\$ 73,760
Operating grants and contributions	80,515	116,085			80,515	116,085
Capital grants and contributions	15,949	21,191	78	191	16,027	21,382
General revenues:						
Property taxes	535,214	520,359			535,214	520,359
Grants not restricted to specific programs	5,285	5,696			5,285	5,696
Gain on sale of property	38	429			38	429
Unrestricted investment earnings	4,683	2,003	732	201	5,415	2,204
Miscellaneous	3,980	1,824			3,980	1,824
Total revenues	<u>700,274</u>	<u>711,019</u>	<u>34,080</u>	<u>30,720</u>	<u>734,354</u>	<u>741,739</u>
Expenses:						
Governmental services	9,839	8,314			9,839	8,314
Administration	12,246	10,350			12,246	10,350
Legal affairs	48,324	31,624			48,324	31,624
Public safety	139,030	134,441			139,030	134,441
Health and welfare	15,059	17,182			15,059	17,182
Community services	12,495	12,237			12,495	12,237
Operations	68,291	66,705			68,291	66,705
Education	443,035	383,982			443,035	383,982
Interest	14,236	15,552			14,236	15,552
Water Pollution Control Authority			23,397	22,549	23,397	22,549
Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency			1,713	1,747	1,713	1,747
E.G. Brennan Golf Course			1,317	1,147	1,317	1,147
Total expenses	<u>762,555</u>	<u>680,387</u>	<u>26,427</u>	<u>25,443</u>	<u>788,982</u>	<u>705,830</u>
Change in net position before transfers	(62,281)	30,632	7,653	5,277	(54,628)	35,909
Transfers	481	509	(481)	(509)		
Change in net position	<u>(61,800)</u>	<u>31,141</u>	<u>7,172</u>	<u>4,768</u>	<u>(54,628)</u>	<u>35,909</u>
Net Position at Beginning of Year	<u>82,852</u>	<u>51,711</u>	<u>86,976</u>	<u>82,208</u>	<u>169,828</u>	<u>133,919</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ 21,052</u>	<u>\$ 82,852</u>	<u>\$ 94,148</u>	<u>\$ 86,976</u>	<u>\$ 115,200</u>	<u>\$ 169,828</u>

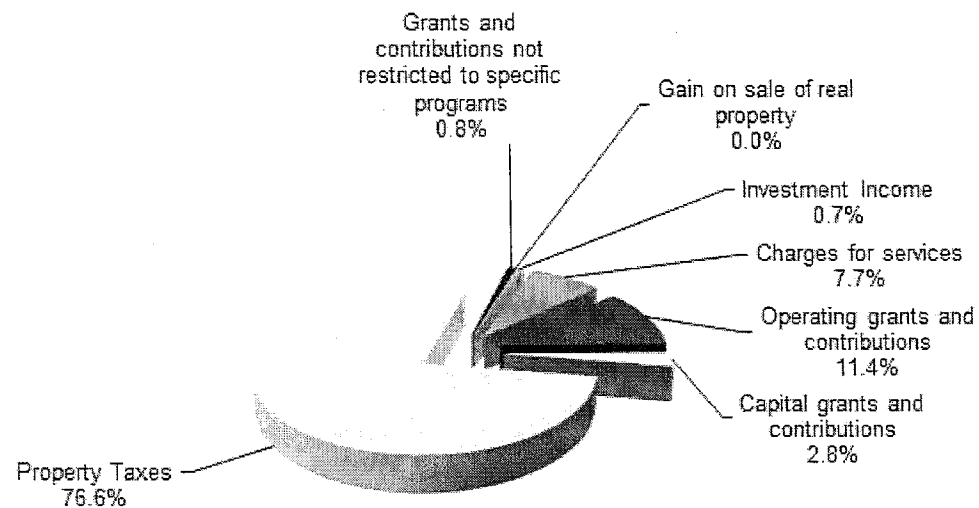
**Change in Net Position**

***Governmental Activities***

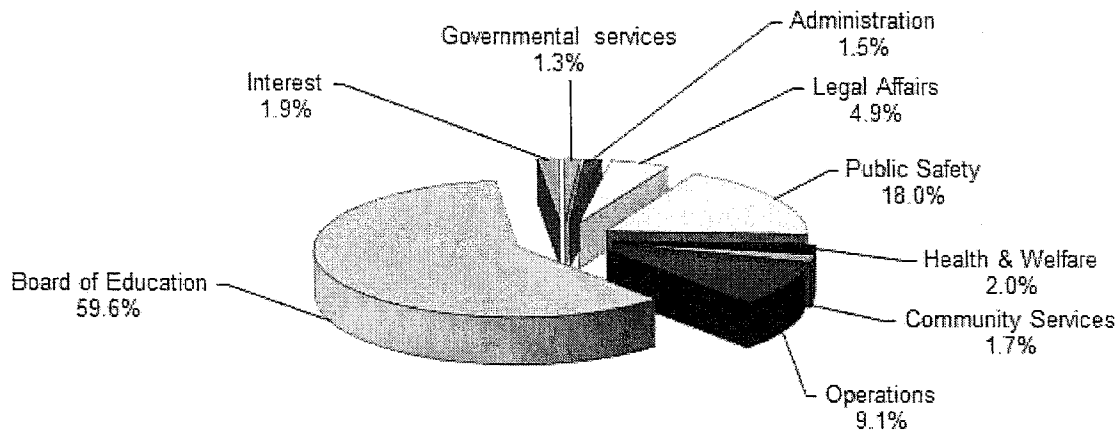
In fiscal 2019, governmental activities decreased the City's net position by \$54.6 million. Governmental activities revenues were \$700.1 million, down \$10.9 million from the prior year while expenses were \$762.6 million, up \$82.2 million from the prior year. Revenue by source was within management's expectations. Approximately 76% of revenues in total governmental activities revenues were derived from property taxes, while about 14% of revenues were derived from operating and capital grants and contributions, and the remainder, about 10%, came from charges for services, investment earnings, and other sources.

Overall, the property tax revenues increased 2.8% from the prior year while operating and capital grants and contributions decreased by 42.5% from the previous year. The City continues to focus on containing costs, although rising structural costs (e.g., pensions, OPEB, medical benefits) represent a continuing challenge.

**City of Stamford  
Revenues - Governmental Activities  
June 30, 2019**



**City of Stamford  
Expenses - Governmental Activities  
June 30, 2019**



***Business-Type Activities***

In fiscal 2019, changes in the net position of business-type activities resulted in an increase in the net position of business-type activities as of June 30, 2019 of \$7.1 million, primarily based on strong operating results.

**Financial Analysis of the Governmental Funds**

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with generally accepted accounting principles and emphasize accountability, segregating specific activities in accordance with laws, regulations or special restrictions.

***Governmental Funds***

The focus of the City's governmental funds accounting and disclosures is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and types and amounts of available resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's cash needs, financing requirements, and available resources. In particular, unassigned fund balances may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for future costs at the end of the fiscal year.



As of June 30, 2019, the City's Governmental Funds (General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Mill River Capital Projects Fund, Non-Major Governmental funds) combined fund balance was \$122.4 million, a decrease of \$20.5 million from the prior year. Approximately \$89.3 million of the combined fund balance is reported as nonspendable, restricted, or committed since it has been obligated for the following purposes:

- \$68.6 million for ongoing City capital projects
- \$20.5 million for capital non-recurring, debt service for the City (including defeased Mill River debt), special revenue funds, and other

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. As of June 30, 2019, the total fund balance was \$51.6 million, consisting of nonspendable fund balance of \$4.5 million, committed fund balance of \$16.0 million, \$29.8 million of assigned fund balance, with the remaining balance of \$1.3 million unassigned. The total fund balance represents 8.7% of total General Fund expenditures (including transfers out, as defined), as compared to 6.2% a year ago. In order to strengthen the City's financial flexibility, a portion of the prior year surplus balance has typically been committed to Rainy Day purposes as noted below.

The City Charter provides that a current year excess of revenues over expenditures (or "surplus" as defined), may be assigned for Rainy Day purposes. The Mayor (subject to approval by the requisite governing boards) may direct up to 75% of any budget surplus from the prior fiscal year be committed to Rainy Day purposes. The Rainy Day purposes balance may not exceed 5% of General Fund expenditures (as defined) for the prior fiscal year (\$29.7 million) and may only be used to support expenditures in subsequent fiscal years. During fiscal year 2019, \$.9 million was committed from the fiscal 2018 General Fund surplus was assigned for Rainy Day purposes, bringing that assigned balance to approximately \$25.9 million as of June 30, 2019. The City has recommended that \$.5 million from the fiscal 2019 surplus be committed for Rainy Day purposes for fiscal year 2019.

The budgetary basis amount available from current year operations for the City's General Fund was \$14.4 million as of June 30, 2019. The General Fund fund balance was impacted by the following:

- Current fiscal year excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses was \$14.8 million. This amount was reduced by \$.4 million, which was the net of \$.9 million of cancelled prior year encumbrances and the assignment of \$1.3 for future labor settlement agreement payouts related to prior fiscal years.
- Other planned uses of fund balance during the fiscal year totaled \$3.0 million and included the transfer of \$1.8 million for various capital projects, the transfer of \$.3 million to the Risk Management Fund, and the assignment of \$.9 million for Rainy Day purposes.

Once again, the City achieved very strong results in all areas of tax collections. The combined current levy collection rate (for all property types) was 98.9%, marking the seventeenth consecutive year that the City's collection rate exceeded 98%. This favorable result was enabled by a continued strong and diverse tax base and execution of effective practices involving delinquent tax payments.

As of June 30, 2019, the Capital Projects Fund had a total fund balance of \$36.2 million, down \$25.3 million from the prior year reflecting fiscal 2019 proceeds from bond issuance of \$25.0 million less current fiscal year capital spending, and including repurposing of funding as approved by the governing boards.

As of June 30, 2019, the Mill River Capital Projects Fund had a fund balance deficit of \$2.8 million, a decrease of \$3.0 million from the prior year, reflecting the net of contributions from TIF revenue, repayments of prior years' advances, and spending on operations.

Non-Major Governmental Funds had a total fund balance of \$16.5 million, down \$4.4 million from the prior year due primarily to a \$6.6 million increase in the City's Capital Nonrecurring Fund related to its funding of capital expenditures that have shorter useful lives.

The City's operating flexibility is greatly enhanced by the maintenance of independent restricted, committed, and/or assigned funds that may be used to supplement certain General Fund expenditures. More information on Non-Major Governmental Funds is provided on pages 112-115.

### ***Proprietary Funds***

The City's Proprietary Funds provide the same type of information presented in the government-wide financial statements.

As of June 30, 2019, the net position of the SWPCA was \$91.5 million, up \$8.2 million from the prior year amount of \$83.3 million. Income before transfers \$8.5 million, up \$2.7 million from the prior year, due primarily to the net of sewer usage charges (up \$1.2 million), miscellaneous revenues (up \$1.7 million), special assessments, connections charges, and other (up \$.2 million), operating expenses (up \$.7 million) and net interest expense and other (down \$.3 million).

Unrestricted net position of the SWPCA was \$34.0 million, up \$7.1 million as compared to the prior year-end balance of \$26.9 million. The SWPCA recorded operating revenues of \$27.7 million and non-operating revenue of \$3.4 million in fiscal 2019. For more information regarding the SWPCA's finances, please refer to their stand-alone fiscal 2019 audit report.

OTHRA had a net position of \$1.5 million, as of June 30, 2019 of which the unrestricted amount was a deficit of \$5.0 million and their operating loss was \$.6 million.

The net position for the non-major Enterprise Fund - E.G. Brennan Golf Course was \$1.1 million as of June 30, 2019, down \$.2 million from the prior year.

### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

In fiscal 2019, the difference between the General Fund's original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$570.6 million and the final amended revenue budget of \$583.2 million was \$12.5 million. Revenue budget adjustments were primarily the result of the use of fund balance assigned in prior years in anticipation of the labor contract settlements.

The difference between the General Fund's original budgeted Expenditures, Encumbrances and Other Financing Uses of \$570.6 million and the final amended expenditure budget of \$583.2 million was \$12.5 million. These budget adjustments primarily included Operations (\$1.8 million higher), Public Safety (\$.2 million lower), Legal Affairs (\$1.2 million higher), assignment of Fund Balance committed at the 2018 fiscal year-end (\$13.0 million), offset by contingency and other (\$3.5 million lower).

The difference between the General Fund's final budgeted revenues and Other Financing Sources of \$578.8 million and the actual revenue of \$587.0 million was approximately \$8.2 million (favorable). Revenue variances from the final amended budget included current year higher than budgeted property taxes (\$.3 million), higher than budgeted State funding (\$2.8 million), higher than budgeted charges for services (\$3.6 million), and higher than budgeted other, net (\$1.5 million). In addition, \$4.4 million of Fund Balance was used to address the labor contract settlement payouts related to prior fiscal years.

The difference between the General Fund's final budgeted Expenditures, Encumbrances and Other Financing Uses of \$583.2 million and the final actual expenditures of \$576.1 million was \$7.1 million. The expenditure variances primarily included overall lower expenditures for Public Safety (\$2.3 million), Operations (\$.6 million), unused contingency (\$2.7 million), Governmental Services, Administration, Legal Affairs and other, net (\$1.5 million).

## **Capital Assets and Long-Term Debt**

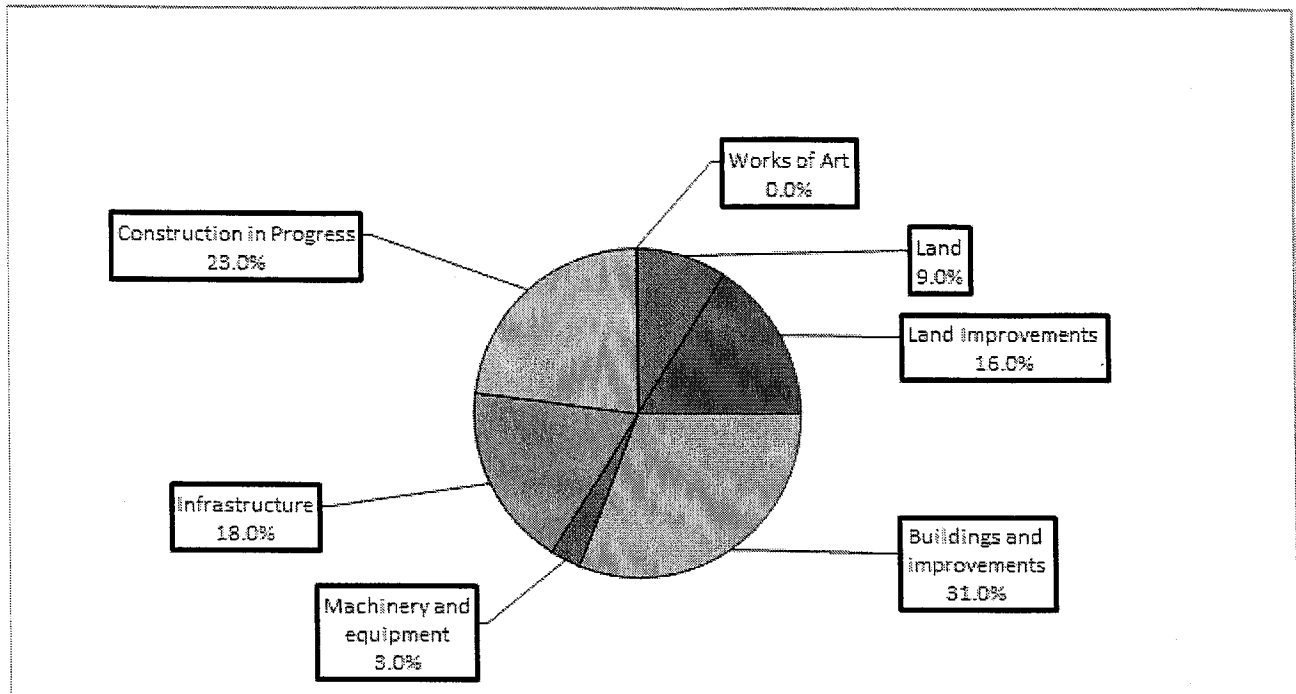
### ***Capital Assets***

As of June 30, 2019, the City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities amounted to \$1,014.5 million (net of accumulated depreciation), an increase of \$40.3 million, or 4.1%, from the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land, construction-in-progress, building and improvements, machinery equipment, park facilities, roads, sewers, and bridges (infrastructure).

### **City of Stamford Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation (\$000s)**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>		<b>Business-Type Activities</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Land	\$ 85,929	\$ 85,929	\$ 4,864	\$ 4,864	\$ 90,793	\$ 90,793
Land improvements	167,165	160,869	717	831	167,882	161,700
Buildings and improvements	219,290	229,710	91,377	92,536	310,667	322,246
Machinery and equipment	25,372	28,988	7,528	8,394	32,900	37,382
Infrastructure	131,584	125,620	44,530	46,352	176,114	171,972
Construction in progress	234,846	188,804	527	492	235,373	189,296
Works of art	767	767			767	767
Total	<u>\$ 864,953</u>	<u>\$ 820,687</u>	<u>\$ 149,543</u>	<u>\$ 153,469</u>	<u>\$ 1,014,496</u>	<u>\$ 974,156</u>

**City of Stamford**  
**Capital Assets - Primary Government**  
**June 30, 2019**



Major capital projects during fiscal 2019 included the following:

City of Stamford Capital Projects (Millions)	
Project	Amount
City Property Improvements	\$ 53.2
City-wide Street and Sidewalk Restoration	10.4
BOE School Improvements	11.2
All Other Projects	0.8
	<u>\$ 75.6</u>

Additional information on capital assets is provided in Note 5 on pages 47-49 of this report.

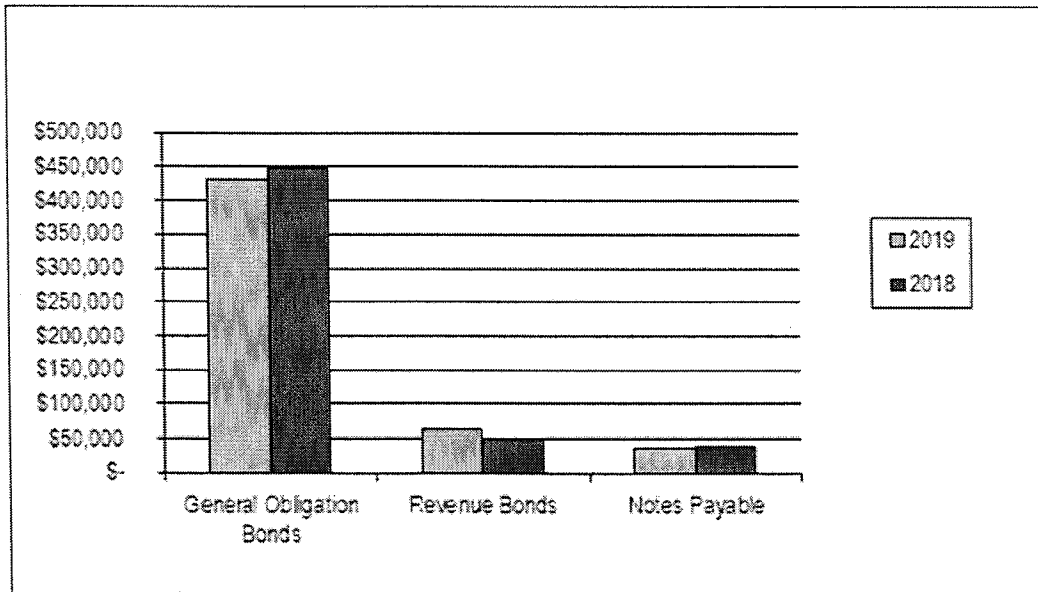
## Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2019, the City had total long-term debt outstanding of \$532.2 million, down \$5.4 million, versus the prior year-end period. A detailed comparison of the City's long-term debt is provided below:

### City of Stamford Long-Term Debt General Obligation and Revenue Bonds, Notes Payable

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
General obligation bonds	\$ 419,297	\$ 433,686	\$ 13,244	\$ 14,565	\$ 432,541	\$ 448,251
Revenue bonds			63,610	49,240	63,610	49,240
Notes payable			36,042	40,119	36,042	40,119
Total	<u>\$ 419,297</u>	<u>\$ 433,686</u>	<u>\$ 112,896</u>	<u>\$ 103,924</u>	<u>\$ 532,193</u>	<u>\$ 537,610</u>

### Long-Term Debt (\$000s) 2019 vs. 2018 (at June 30)



The City's high credit quality is reflected by its AAA rating from Standard & Poor's (S&P) and its AAA rating by Fitch Ratings (Fitch). The City's bond ratings have been recently reaffirmed by both S&P (at AAA) and Fitch (at AAA), respectively.

The overall statutory debt limit for the City is equal to seven times the annual receipts from taxation or approximately \$3.7 billion. The City's outstanding debt of \$532.2 million as of June 30, 2019 was substantially below this statutory debt limit.

Additional information on long-term liabilities is provided in Note 7 on pages 50-57 of this report.

## **Economic Factors and Subsequent Events**

Despite the adverse effects of the weak global economy and the continuing slow growth in the domestic economy, the City's economy, although impacted, held up comparatively well during fiscal 2017 primarily reflecting the strength and resilience of the City's diverse commercial and retail business mix and the community's high household income level.

The City's unemployment rate of 3.0% is more favorable than the 3.3% rate for the State of Connecticut and the 3.3% rate nationally. The office vacancy rate for central business district properties in Stamford is unchanged at approximately 28% as of the end of the second calendar quarter (June 30, 2019) as compared to the prior year calendar quarter (June 30, 2018); although the City's office vacancy rate has remained high, Stamford continues to attract significant new corporate, commercial and retail businesses because of its strategic location and cost advantages, further strengthening the City's economic and tax base.

The 2018 (latest available) median household income in the Stamford metropolitan area was \$89,309 which compared favorably to the estimated median household income in the State of Connecticut of \$74,168, and nationally of \$63,179.

These economic factors, including the expectation of continuing cost pressures and the likelihood of reduced state support, as well as the uncertainty regarding economic growth in the new political environment, were considered in preparing the City's fiscal 2019 budget.

Post fiscal year-end, the City completed a General Obligation (GO) bond offering for \$60.0 million, the proceeds of which will be used to fund capital projects. In August 2019, the SWPCA experienced an explosion that result in the material destruction of equipment and damage to existing structures on their plant premises. Management expects the losses to be fully insured but will be expend some capital, not expected to exceed \$1 million, during the repair phase to upgrade certain equipment.

## **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general understanding of the City's most recent financial statements for all those with an interest in the City's finances and will be available on the City's website at [www.stamfordct.gov](http://www.stamfordct.gov). Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional financial information, should be addressed to the Director of Administration at 888 Washington Boulevard, Stamford, CT 06901.

## **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
JUNE 30, 2019

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Urban Redevelopment Commission
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 44,879,721	\$ 15,083,423	\$ 59,963,144	\$ 130,591
Investments	107,792,575	7,737,934	115,530,509	846,847
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	26,539,141	34,413,725	60,952,866	
Restricted investments	2,595,343		2,595,343	
Receivables, net:				
Property taxes	8,788,321		8,788,321	
Accounts	5,575,043	66,572	5,641,615	
Usage		1,467,770	1,467,770	
Loans	35,856,088		35,856,088	2,726,767
Intergovernmental	19,812,867		19,812,867	
Special assessments		11,071,671	11,071,671	
Non-usage		2,792,180	2,792,180	
Due from component unit	252,411		252,411	
Due from primary government			-	119,567
Internal balances	(1,103,413)	1,103,413	-	
Prepaid expenses	2,090		2,090	
Inventory	70,499	9,902	80,401	
Land held for resale			-	1,069,296
Capital assets, nondepreciable	321,541,131	5,390,152	326,931,283	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	543,412,125	144,152,443	687,564,568	
Total assets	<u>1,116,013,942</u>	<u>223,289,185</u>	<u>1,339,303,127</u>	<u>4,893,068</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Deferred charge on refunding	7,343,639	1,080,866	8,424,505	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	40,715,797	509,215	41,225,012	
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	43,665,349	747,780	44,413,129	
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>91,724,785</u>	<u>2,337,861</u>	<u>94,062,646</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	28,539,208	1,943,700	30,482,908	6,856
Accrued liabilities	4,640,213	285,762	4,925,975	
Retainage payable	3,832,389		3,832,389	
Accrued interest payable	6,327,488	1,016,570	7,344,058	
Due to primary government				252,411
Due to component unit	119,567		119,567	
Unearned revenue	9,886,180	155,528	10,041,708	
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	79,378,761	13,242,723	92,621,484	
Due in more than one year	990,692,541	113,213,713	1,103,906,254	
Total liabilities	<u>1,123,416,347</u>	<u>129,857,996</u>	<u>1,253,274,343</u>	<u>259,267</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Advance property tax collections	12,607,428		12,607,428	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	8,728,888	681,246	9,410,134	
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	41,934,299	941,151	42,875,450	
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>63,270,615</u>	<u>1,622,397</u>	<u>64,893,012</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Position:				
Net investment in capital assets	486,679,645	51,348,174	538,027,819	
Restricted:				
Debt service	20,979,430	13,608,936	34,588,366	
Unrestricted	<u>(486,607,310)</u>	<u>29,189,543</u>	<u>(457,417,767)</u>	<u>4,633,801</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 21,051,765</u>	<u>\$ 94,146,653</u>	<u>\$ 115,198,418</u>	<u>\$ 4,633,801</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements



**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Function/Program Activities	Program Revenues					Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position			Component Unit Urban Redevelopment Commission
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Primary Government		Total	
						Business-Type Activities			
Primary Government									
Governmental activities:									
Governmental services	\$ 9,839,450	\$ 8,044,683	\$ 5,653,383	\$	\$ 3,858,616	\$	\$ 3,858,616	\$	
Administration	12,245,808	1,014,844			(11,230,964)		(11,230,964)		
Legal affairs	48,324,372	140,028			(48,184,344)		(48,184,344)		
Public safety	139,029,964	15,075,794	831,384		(123,122,786)		(123,122,786)		
Health and welfare	15,058,987	1,583,266	1,798,792		(11,676,929)		(11,676,929)		
Community services	12,495,306				(12,495,306)		(12,495,306)		
Operations	68,290,241	26,336,171		14,574,142	(27,379,928)		(27,379,928)		
Education	443,034,650	2,415,380	72,230,990	1,374,843	(367,013,437)		(367,013,437)		
Interest	14,235,928				(14,235,928)		(14,235,928)		
Total governmental activities	<u>762,554,706</u>	<u>54,610,166</u>	<u>80,514,549</u>	<u>15,948,985</u>	<u>(611,481,006)</u>	-	<u>(611,481,006)</u>		
Business-type activities:									
Water Pollution Control Authority	23,396,861	31,174,130		76,832	7,854,101		7,854,101		
Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency	1,713,091	936,614			(776,477)		(776,477)		
E.G. Brennan Golf Course	1,317,444	1,159,209			(158,235)		(158,235)		
Total business-type activities	<u>26,427,396</u>	<u>33,269,953</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>76,832</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>6,919,389</u>		
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 788,982,102</u>	<u>\$ 87,880,119</u>	<u>\$ 80,514,549</u>	<u>\$ 16,025,817</u>	<u>(611,481,006)</u>	-	<u>(604,561,617)</u>		-
Component Unit									(257,446)
Urban Redevelopment Commission	<u>\$ 264,268</u>	<u>\$ 6,822</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	-	-		
General revenues:									
Property taxes					535,214,150		535,214,150		
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					5,284,530		5,284,530		
Unrestricted investment earnings					4,683,098		4,683,098		
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets					38,200		38,200		
Miscellaneous					3,980,116		3,980,116		
Transfers					480,583		(480,583)		
Total general revenues and transfers					<u>549,680,677</u>		<u>549,931,647</u>		<u>152,117</u>
Change in net position					(61,800,329)		(54,629,970)		(105,329)
Net Position at Beginning of Year					<u>82,852,094</u>		<u>86,976,294</u>		<u>4,739,130</u>
Net Position at End of Year					<u>\$ 21,051,765</u>	<u>\$ 94,146,653</u>	<u>\$ 115,198,418</u>	<u>\$ 4,633,801</u>	<u>\$</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
JUNE 30, 2019

EXHIBIT III

	General	Capital Projects	Mill River Capital Projects	Debt Service Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 841,406	\$ 281,084	\$ 725,016	\$ 621,892	\$ 10,168,413	\$ 12,637,811
Investments	67,222,655	33,655,300			6,914,620	107,792,575
Restricted cash				26,539,141		26,539,141
Restricted investments		2,595,343				2,595,343
Property taxes receivable, net	8,788,321					8,788,321
Other receivables:						
Accounts	1,193,034	334,772			4,040,963	5,568,769
Loans		7,936,606				7,936,606
Intergovernmental	934,543	14,248,666			4,629,658	19,812,867
Due from component unit	252,411					252,411
Advances to other funds	4,506,349	2,360,161				6,866,510
Due from other funds	8,175,840					8,175,840
Prepaid expenditures					2,090	2,090
Inventories	17,138				53,361	70,499
Total Assets	\$ 91,931,697	\$ 61,411,932	\$ 725,016	\$ 27,161,033	\$ 25,809,105	\$ 207,038,783
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES</b>						
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Accounts payable and accrued items	\$ 14,728,483	\$ 10,622,869	\$ 725,016	\$	\$ 2,275,976	\$ 28,352,344
Accrued liabilities	3,173,995	21,180			869,909	4,065,084
Retainage payable		3,832,389				3,832,389
Due to other funds		6,642,281	1,059,159	6,181,603	474,400	14,357,443
Advances from other funds			1,788,320			1,788,320
Due to component unit	63,300				56,267	119,567
Unearned revenue	2,287,711	4,095,582			3,502,887	9,886,180
Total liabilities	20,253,489	25,214,301	3,572,495	6,181,603	7,179,439	62,401,327
<b>Deferred inflows of resources:</b>						
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	7,370,579					7,370,579
Unavailable revenue - miscellaneous receivables	115,900					115,900
Unavailable revenue - police extra duty					1,126,625	1,126,625
Unavailable revenue - parking					1,016,874	1,016,874
Advance property tax collections	12,607,428					12,607,428
Total deferred inflows of resources	20,093,907	-	-	-	2,143,499	22,237,406
<b>Fund balances:</b>						
Nonspendable	4,523,487				55,451	4,578,938
Restricted		36,197,631		20,979,430	11,547,068	68,724,129
Committed	15,970,449					15,970,449
Assigned	29,779,647				4,883,648	34,663,295
Unassigned	1,310,718		(2,847,479)			(1,536,761)
Total fund balances	51,584,301	36,197,631	(2,847,479)	20,979,430	16,486,167	122,400,050
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 91,931,697	\$ 61,411,932	\$ 725,016	\$ 27,161,033	\$ 25,809,105	\$ 207,038,783

(Continued on next page)

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONTINUED)**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds  
to the Statement of Net Position:

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (Exhibit I) are  
different because of the following:

Fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit III)	\$ 122,400,050
--	----------------

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial  
resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:

Governmental capital assets	\$ 1,579,744,913	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(714,791,657)</u>	
Net capital assets		864,953,256

Other long-term assets and deferred outflows of resources are  
not available to pay for current-period expenditures and,  
therefore, are deferred in the funds:

Property tax receivables greater than 60 days	4,296,199
Interest receivable on property taxes	3,074,380
Departmental income	2,259,399
Loan receivable	27,919,482
Deferred outflows related to pensions	40,715,797
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	43,665,349

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of  
risk management to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of  
the internal service funds are reported with governmental activities  
in the statement of net position.

(8,454,884)

Long-term liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable  
in the current period, and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:

Bonds payable	(419,297,359)
Deferred amount on premium	(25,492,782)
Deferred charge on refunding	7,343,639
Accrued interest payable	(6,327,488)
Heart and hypertension claims payable	(5,354,449)
Early retirement incentives	(750,157)
Compensated absences	(20,293,962)
Pollution remediation obligation	(3,393,961)
Mold remediation obligation	(82,743,583)
Net OPEB liability	(281,967,030)
Net pension liability	(190,836,944)
Deferred inflows related to pensions	(8,728,888)
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	<u>(41,934,299)</u>

Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit I)	\$ <u>21,051,765</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Capital Projects	Mill River Capital Projects	Debt Service Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
Property taxes, interest and lien fees	\$ 533,124,928	\$	\$ 2,877,287	\$	\$	\$ 536,002,215
Intergovernmental revenues	38,071,130	13,794,499			49,102,792	100,968,421
Charges for services	28,798,039				25,228,475	54,026,514
Interest, dividends and investment income	2,618,930	1,247,160			191,325	4,057,415
Other	1,359,584	2,177,865		1,089,197	134,536	4,761,182
Total revenues	<u>603,972,611</u>	<u>17,219,524</u>	<u>2,877,287</u>	<u>1,089,197</u>	<u>74,657,128</u>	<u>699,815,747</u>
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Governmental services	4,730,095				2,284,647	7,014,742
Administration	9,624,501					9,624,501
Legal affairs	36,577,348					36,577,348
Public safety	116,987,272				14,750,768	131,738,040
Health and welfare	8,723,510				6,106,563	14,830,073
Community services	12,495,306					12,495,306
Operations	47,321,966		775,016		3,901,141	51,998,123
Board of Education	294,898,152				52,001,414	346,899,566
Debt service:						
Principal retirement				38,769,459		38,769,459
Interest and other charges				16,738,573		16,738,573
Capital outlay		80,034,956				80,034,956
Total expenditures	<u>531,358,150</u>	<u>80,034,956</u>	<u>775,016</u>	<u>55,508,032</u>	<u>79,044,533</u>	<u>746,720,687</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>72,614,461</u>	<u>(62,815,432)</u>	<u>2,102,271</u>	<u>(54,418,835)</u>	<u>(4,387,405)</u>	<u>(46,904,940)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Bond issued		25,000,000				25,000,000
Sale of capital assets					38,200	38,200
Premium on issuance of debt					1,056,287	1,056,287
Transfers in from other funds	3,908,000	13,681,835		53,680,543	12,907,421	84,177,799
Transfers out to other funds	(63,531,081)	(1,171,818)	(5,140,083)		(13,974,951)	(83,817,933)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(59,623,081)</u>	<u>37,510,017</u>	<u>(5,140,083)</u>	<u>53,680,543</u>	<u>26,957</u>	<u>26,454,353</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	12,991,380	(25,305,415)	(3,037,812)	(738,292)	(4,360,448)	(20,450,587)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	<u>38,592,921</u>	<u>61,503,046</u>	<u>190,333</u>	<u>21,717,722</u>	<u>20,846,615</u>	<u>142,850,637</u>
Fund Balances at End of Year	<u>\$ 51,584,301</u>	<u>\$ 36,197,631</u>	<u>\$ (2,847,479)</u>	<u>\$ 20,979,430</u>	<u>\$ 16,486,167</u>	<u>\$ 122,400,050</u>

(Continued on next page)

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities:

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (Exhibit II) are different because of the following:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit IV)	\$ (20,450,587)
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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.

Capital outlay	81,278,426
Depreciation expense	(37,012,160)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Property taxes collected after 60 days	(788,065)
Departmental income	569,100
Mortgage loans	55,824
Change in deferred outflows related to pensions	10,198,464
Change in deferred outflows related to OPEB	23,884,144

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 when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.

Bond proceeds	(25,000,000)
Premium on bonds issued	(1,056,288)
Principal payments	39,388,209

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.

Amortization of deferred charges in refunding	(1,340,538)
Amortization of premium	3,563,998
Accrued interest	279,186
Change in early retirement incentive	(53,732)
Change in long-term compensated absences	911,521
Pollution remediation obligation	(480,641)
Mold remediation obligation	(82,743,583)
Change in net OPEB liability	(37,916,238)
Change in pension liability	(6,043,671)
Change in heart and hypertension claims payable	1,408,728
Change in deferred inflows related to pensions	4,175,001
Change in deferred inflows related to OPEB	(11,136,662)

The net expense of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	(3,490,765)
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Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit II)	<u>\$ (61,800,329)</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
JUNE 30, 2019

EXHIBIT V

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities
	Water Pollution Control Authority	Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency	Nonmajor E.G. Brennan Golf Course	Total	Internal Service Funds
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,567,818	\$ 199,640	\$ 315,965	\$ 15,083,423	\$ 32,241,910
Investments	7,737,934			7,737,934	
Receivables, net:					
Accounts		52,238	14,334	66,572	6,274
Usage	1,467,770			1,467,770	
Special assessments and connection charges	2,116,892			2,116,892	
Non-usage	2,792,180			2,792,180	
Due from other funds	6,181,603			6,181,603	
Inventory	9,902			9,902	
Total current assets	34,874,099	251,878	330,299	35,456,276	32,248,184
Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted cash	34,413,725			34,413,725	
Receivables - special assessments and connection charges, net	8,954,779			8,954,779	
Capital assets:					
Not being depreciated	3,359,901	1,414,391	615,860	5,390,152	
Being depreciated, net	128,445,037	15,307,224	400,182	144,152,443	
Total noncurrent assets	175,173,442	16,721,615	1,016,042	192,911,099	-
Total assets	210,047,541	16,973,493	1,346,341	228,367,375	32,248,184
Deferred outflows of resources:					
Deferred charge on refunding	1,080,866			1,080,866	
Deferred outflows related to pension	509,215			509,215	
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	747,780			747,780	
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,337,861	-	-	2,337,861	-
Liabilities:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	1,888,322	34,189	21,189	1,943,700	114,653
Accrued liabilities	211,268		74,494	285,762	647,340
Accrued interest payable	901,164	115,406		1,016,570	
Advances from other funds		5,078,190		5,078,190	
Unearned revenues	117,998	23,530	14,000	155,528	
Current portion of claims payable				-	16,023,292
Current maturities of bonds payable	8,835,072		17,964	8,853,036	
Current maturities of notes payable	4,159,858			4,159,858	
Current portion of compensated absences	229,829			229,829	
Total current liabilities	16,343,511	5,251,315	127,647	21,722,473	16,785,285
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Claims payable				-	23,917,783
Bonds payable	75,119,635		65,874	75,185,509	
Notes payable	21,699,297	10,182,376		31,881,673	
Compensated absences	121,837		46,865	168,702	
Net pension liability	1,852,190			1,852,190	
Net OPEB liability	4,125,639			4,125,639	
Total noncurrent liabilities	102,918,598	10,182,376	112,739	113,213,713	23,917,783
Total liabilities	119,262,109	15,433,691	240,386	134,936,186	40,703,068
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Deferred inflows related to pension	681,246			681,246	
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	941,151			941,151	
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,622,397	-	-	1,622,397	-
Net Position:					
Net investment in capital assets	43,876,731	6,539,239	932,204	51,348,174	
Restricted for debt services	13,608,936			13,608,936	
Unrestricted	34,015,229	(4,999,437)	173,751	29,189,543	(8,454,884)
Total Net Position	\$ 91,500,896	\$ 1,539,802	\$ 1,105,955	\$ 94,146,653	\$ (8,454,884)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES  
IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<b>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds</b>				<b>Governmental Activities</b>
	<b>Water Pollution Control Authority</b>	<b>Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency</b>	<b>Nonmajor E.G. Brennan Golf Course</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Internal Service Funds</b>
Operating Revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 24,665,768	\$ 736,253	\$ 1,159,209	\$ 26,561,230	\$ 84,047,541
Miscellaneous	2,884,283	200,361		3,084,644	2,922,602
Total operating revenues	<u>27,550,051</u>	<u>936,614</u>	<u>1,159,209</u>	<u>29,645,874</u>	<u>86,970,143</u>
Operating Expenses:					
Salaries	4,204,634		663,312	4,867,946	308,401
Employee benefits	1,977,481		218,295	2,195,776	87,129,744
Operation and supplies	7,543,299	937,575	376,918	8,857,792	232,566
Insurance				-	2,389,126
Judgment and claims				-	1,147,471
Depreciation	6,149,285	597,893	54,839	6,802,017	
Total operating expenses	<u>19,874,699</u>	<u>1,535,468</u>	<u>1,313,364</u>	<u>22,723,531</u>	<u>91,207,308</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>7,675,352</u>	<u>(598,854)</u>	<u>(154,155)</u>	<u>6,922,343</u>	<u>(4,237,165)</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):					
Special assessments, connection charges, and other	3,624,079			3,624,079	
Interest income	721,592	1,474	8,487	731,553	625,683
Interest expense	(3,522,162)	(177,623)	(4,080)	(3,703,865)	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>823,509</u>	<u>(176,149)</u>	<u>4,407</u>	<u>651,767</u>	<u>625,683</u>
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	8,498,861	(775,003)	(149,748)	7,574,110	(3,611,482)
Capital contributions - grants	76,832			76,832	
Transfers in					250,000
Transfers out	<u>(421,081)</u>		<u>(59,502)</u>	<u>(480,583)</u>	<u>(129,283)</u>
Change in Net Position	8,154,612	(775,003)	(209,250)	7,170,359	(3,490,765)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	<u>83,346,284</u>	<u>2,314,805</u>	<u>1,315,205</u>	<u>86,976,294</u>	<u>(4,964,119)</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ 91,500,896</u>	<u>\$ 1,539,802</u>	<u>\$ 1,105,955</u>	<u>\$ 94,146,653</u>	<u>\$ (8,454,884)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<b>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds</b>				<b>Governmental Activities</b>
	<b>Water Pollution Control Authority</b>	<b>Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency</b>	<b>Nonmajor E.G. Brennan Golf Course</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Internal Service Funds</b>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:					
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 25,741,750	\$ 904,634	\$ 1,157,251	\$ 27,803,635	\$ 87,436,397
Payments to suppliers	(6,780,572)	(978,902)	(331,151)	(8,090,625)	(2,530,922)
Payments to employees	(4,209,582)		(663,312)	(4,872,894)	(234,175)
Payments for benefits and claims	(2,076,609)		(218,295)	(2,294,904)	(83,964,186)
Payments for interfund services used		171,982		171,982	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>12,674,987</u>	<u>97,714</u>	<u>(55,507)</u>	<u>12,717,194</u>	<u>707,114</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:					
Transfers from other funds				-	250,000
Transfers to other funds	(421,081)		(59,502)	(480,583)	(129,283)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>(421,081)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(59,502)</u>	<u>(480,583)</u>	<u>120,717</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:					
Proceeds from capital grants	76,832			76,832	
Proceeds from debt	15,700,000			15,700,000	
Principal paid on debt	(6,705,352)		(23,304)	(6,728,656)	
Premium on bonds	2,486,628			2,486,628	
Interest paid on debt and other sources and uses	(3,400,575)	(149,079)	(4,080)	(3,553,734)	
Special assessments, connection charges, and other	2,292,523			2,292,523	
Purchase of capital assets	(2,875,163)			(2,875,163)	
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	<u>7,574,893</u>	<u>(149,079)</u>	<u>(27,384)</u>	<u>7,398,430</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Sale (purchase) of investments	(1,155,622)			(1,155,622)	
Interest on investments	721,592	1,474	8,487	731,553	625,683
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(434,030)</u>	<u>1,474</u>	<u>8,487</u>	<u>(424,069)</u>	<u>625,683</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	19,394,769	(49,891)	(133,906)	19,210,972	1,453,514
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	<u>29,586,774</u>	<u>249,531</u>	<u>449,871</u>	<u>30,286,176</u>	<u>30,788,396</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ 48,981,543</u>	<u>\$ 199,640</u>	<u>\$ 315,965</u>	<u>\$ 49,497,148</u>	<u>\$ 32,241,910</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$ 7,675,352	\$ (598,854)	\$ (154,155)	\$ 6,922,343	\$ (4,237,165)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Depreciation	6,149,285	597,893	54,839	6,802,017	
Change in assets and liabilities:					
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(1,831,325)	(33,916)	(6,958)	(1,872,199)	466,254
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	(354,381)			(354,381)	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	651,266	(41,327)	5,082	615,021	87,325
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	111,461		40,685	152,146	64,317
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(1,175,909)			(1,175,909)	
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	336,142			336,142	
Increase (decrease) in advances from other funds		171,982		171,982	
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	23,024	1,936	5,000	29,960	
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable	(4,948)			(4,948)	
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	1,095,020			1,095,020	
Increase (decrease) in claims payable				-	4,326,383
Total adjustments	<u>4,999,635</u>	<u>696,568</u>	<u>98,648</u>	<u>5,794,851</u>	<u>4,944,279</u>
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>\$ 12,674,987</u>	<u>\$ 97,714</u>	<u>\$ (55,507)</u>	<u>\$ 12,717,194</u>	<u>\$ 707,114</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements



**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

	<b>Pension and OPEB Trust Funds</b>	<b>Agency Funds</b>
<b>Assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ <u>9,688,676</u>	\$ <u>1,253,303</u>
Investments, at fair value:		
U.S. government securities	2,614,327	
Corporate bonds	3,115,196	
Common and preferred equities	64,579,180	
Mutual funds	572,627,462	
Alternative investments	<u>148,122,866</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>791,059,031</u>	
<b>Receivables:</b>		
Accounts	<u>776,193</u>	
Accrued interest and dividends	<u>87,188</u>	
Total assets	<u>801,611,088</u>	\$ <u>1,253,303</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Due to student groups		\$ 1,253,303
Accounts payable	770,305	
Claims payable	<u>648,544</u>	
Total liabilities	<u>1,418,849</u>	\$ <u>1,253,303</u>
<b>Net Position:</b>		
Restricted for Pension and OPEB Benefits	\$ <u>800,192,239</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<b>Pension and OPEB Trust Funds</b>
Additions:	
Contributions:	
Employer	\$ 54,970,593
Plan members	6,163,312
Other revenues	110,978
Total contributions and other revenues	<u>61,244,883</u>
Investment earning:	
Net increase in fair value of investments	18,708,544
Interest and dividends	16,695,153
Total investment earnings	<u>35,403,697</u>
Less investment expenses:	
Investment management fees	1,929,247
Net investment income	<u>33,474,450</u>
Total additions	<u>94,719,333</u>
Deductions:	
Benefits	57,297,720
Administrative expense	717,915
Total deductions	<u>58,015,635</u>
Change in Net Position	36,703,698
Net Position at Beginning of Year	<u>763,488,541</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ 800,192,239</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The City of Stamford, Connecticut (the City) was incorporated as a City in 1893 and operates in accordance with its Charter, adopted in 1949 and revised on an ongoing basis, and the various other applicable laws of the State of Connecticut. The legislative function is performed by an elected forty-member Board of Representatives. The Mayor serves as the chief executive officer and the Director of Administration serves as the chief financial officer. The Mayor, a six-member elected Board of Finance and the Board of Representatives must approve all appropriations (except that the Mayor does not approve Board of Education (BOE) appropriations). The City provides the following services to its residents: education, public safety, public works, parks and recreation, health and welfare, community services and general administrative support.

The accounting policies of the City conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of the City's more significant accounting policies:

**A. Financial Reporting Entity**

The financial reporting entity consists of: (a) the primary government, which is the City; (b) organizations for which the City is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete as set forth by GASB.

In evaluating how to define the City, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the City's reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth by GASB, including legal standing, fiscal dependency and financial accountability. Based upon the application of these criteria, the following individual component unit is included in the City's reporting entity because of its operational or financial relationship with the City.

**Discretely Presented Component Unit**

The Urban Redevelopment Commission (URC) is an agency created by the City in 1954 in accordance with Section 8-124 to 8-1289 of the General Statutes of Connecticut to handle municipal development projects. The URC has all of the powers and duties of a redevelopment agency as set forth in the General Statutes. Members are appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the Board of Representatives, for five-year terms. All plans prepared and/or approved by the URC for urban redevelopment and renewal projects must be approved by the City's Board of Representatives and Board of Finance in order to become effective and, therefore, the City is able to impose its will on the URC. Since the URC does not provide services entirely or almost entirely to the City, the financial statements of the URC have been reflected as a discretely presented component unit. URC activities are reported in one single fund. Separate financial statements have not been prepared for the URC.

**Blended Component Unit**

The Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency (OTHRA) is an agency created by the City in 2005 in accordance with Chapter 130 of the General Statutes of Connecticut for the purpose of the redevelopment of the Old Town Hall. Included within OTHRA are two entities, Old Town Hall QALICB, LLC (QALICB) and Old Town Hall Manager, Inc., which were established as financial mechanisms for earning Federal historical and new market tax credits to help fund the rehabilitation. The OTHRA board consists of seven members appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the Board of Representatives,

## **CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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for five-year terms. The members include the Mayor (for his designee), two members of the Board of Representatives, one member of the Board of Finance, one member from the URC, one member from the Downtown Special Services District and one community representative. Since the activities of OTHRA provide services entirely or almost entirely to the City, OTHRA has been reflected as a blended component unit in the financial statements as a proprietary fund. As of the report date, separate financial statements have not been prepared for OTHRA.

### **B. Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all nonfiduciary activities of the primary government as a whole and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements, except for interfund services provided and used. 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.

The statement of net position presents the financial position of the City at the end of its fiscal year. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods or services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment, and 3) interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Taxes and other items not identified as program revenues are reported as general revenues. The City does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities.

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 and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources (current assets less current liabilities) or economic resources (all assets and liabilities). The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary funds. The Agency Fund has no measurement focus but utilizes the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. 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. Property taxes and certain other revenues are considered to be available if collected within sixty days of the fiscal year end.

## **CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Property taxes associated with the current fiscal period, as well as charges for services and intergovernmental revenues are considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Fees and other similar revenues are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. If expenditures are the prime factor for determining eligibility, revenues from federal and state grants are accrued when the expenditure is made. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to early retirement incentives, compensated absences, pollution remediation obligations, other post-employment benefit obligations, pension obligations and certain claims payable are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

The accounts of the City are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts which comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balances/net position, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance related legal and contractual provisions. The City maintains the minimum number of funds consistent with legal and managerial requirements. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds as that term is defined in professional pronouncements. Each major fund is to be presented in a separate column, with nonmajor funds, if any, aggregated and presented in a single column. The City maintains proprietary and fiduciary funds, which are reported by type. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental activities column, a reconciliation is presented on the pages following, which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to transform the fund based financial statements into the governmental activities column of the government-wide presentation.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

### **General Fund**

The General Fund constitutes the primary fund of the City and is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

### **Capital Projects Fund**

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and other capital assets, other than those financed by proprietary funds.

### **Mill River Capital Projects Fund**

The Mill River Capital Projects Fund was created to be a financing mechanism, whereby a portion of property taxes in the Mill River Corridor tax increment financing district are set aside to fund improvements in the district.

### **Debt Service Fund**

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for principal and interest, and for financial resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest maturing in future years. The City reports the following major proprietary funds.

### **Water Pollution Control Authority (SWPCA) Fund**

SWPCA Fund is used to account for the operations of the Stamford Water Pollution Control Authority.

## **CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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### **Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency (OTHRA) Fund**

OTHRA Fund is used to account for the operations of the Old Town Hall QALICB, LLC, and the Old Town Hall Manager, Inc.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

### **Internal Service Funds**

The Internal Service Funds are used to account for the risk management activities related to City Medical, Board of Education Medical, Risk Management and Disputed Assessments funds.

### **Fiduciary Funds**

The Trust Fund accounts for the activities of the City's four defined benefit pension plans and the Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Trust Fund, which accumulate resources for pension and health benefit payments to qualified employees upon retirement.

The Agency Funds are primarily utilized to account for monies held as custodian for outside student groups. These funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The Agency Funds include Student Activity Fund and Scholarship Fund.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds and the internal service funds are charges to customers for services. Operating expenses for the Enterprise funds and the internal service funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, depreciation costs and benefit costs. All revenues and expenses not meeting the definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

## **D. Deposits, Investments and Risk Disclosure**

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of funds deposited in demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts, certificates of deposit, money market funds, State of Connecticut Treasurer's Short-Term Investment Fund, Tax Exempt Proceeds Funds and treasury bills with original maturities of less than three months.

### **Investments**

The investment policies of the City conform to the policies as set forth by the State of Connecticut. The City's policy is to only allow prequalified financial institution broker/dealers and advisors. The City policy allows investments in the following: 1) obligations of the United States and its agencies; 2) highly rated obligations of any state of the United States or of any political subdivision, authority or agency thereof; and 3) shares or other interests in custodial arrangements or pools maintaining constant net asset values and in highly rated no-load open end money market and mutual funds (with constant or fluctuating net asset values) whose portfolios are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies, and repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such obligations. The Statutes (Sections 3-24f and 3-27f) also provide for investment in shares of the Connecticut Short-Term Investment Fund.

Investments are stated at fair value, based on quoted market prices.

The pension funds allow for investments in certain alternative investments. Alternative investments may include private equity partnerships; infrastructure limited partnerships, hedge and absolute return funds for which there may be no ready market to determine fair value. These investments are valued using the most recent valuation available from the external fund manager. These estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that will ultimately be realized upon the disposition of those assets, which may be materially higher or lower than values determined if a ready market for the securities existed.

## **CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Other provisions of the Statutes cover specific municipal pension funds with particular investment authority and do not specify permitted investments. Therefore, investment of such funds is generally controlled by the laws applicable to fiduciaries (i.e., prudent person rule) and the provisions of the applicable plan. Their approved policies target an asset mix to provide the probability of meeting or exceeding the return objectives at the lowest possible risk. The set asset allocation parameters are as follows:

Large Cap Equities	30.0% - 50.0%
Small Cap Equities	7.5% - 15.0%
Fixed Income	35.0% - 45.0%
International Equities	5.0% - 17.5%

The Connecticut State Treasurer's Short-Term Investment Fund is a money market fund managed by the Cash Management Division of the State Treasurer's Office, created by Section 3-27 of the General Statutes of Connecticut. Investments must be made in instruments authorized by Connecticut General Statutes 3-27c through 3-27e. Investment guidelines are adopted by the State Treasurer. The fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. Investments in 2a-7 like pools are stated at amortized cost.

### **Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments**

Certain assets are classified as restricted because their use is limited. Restricted cash and cash equivalents in the Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Debt Service) along with the Enterprise funds and Capital Project funds are to be used for construction and debt service purposes. Restricted investments in capital projects are to be used for construction purposes.

## **E. Receivables and Payables**

### **Taxes Receivable**

Property taxes are assessed as of October 1, levied on the following July 1, and billed and due in two installments, July 1 and January 1 and are used to finance the operations for the City's fiscal year from the first billing on July 1 to June 30th of the following year. Motor vehicle taxes are due in one installment on July 1, and supplemental motor vehicle taxes are due in full January 1. Taxes become delinquent thirty days after the installment is due. Liens are filed by the last day of the fiscal year. Under State statute, the City has the right to impose a lien on a taxpayer if any personal property tax, other than a motor vehicle tax, due the City is not paid within the timeframe limited by any local charter or ordinance. The lien shall be effective for a period of fifteen years from the date of filing unless discharged. A notice of tax lien shall not be effective if filed more than two years from the date of assessment for the taxes claimed to be due.

### **Other Receivables**

Other receivables include amounts due from other governments and individuals for services provided by the City. Receivables are recorded and revenues recognized as earned or as specific program expenditures/expenses are incurred. Allowances are recorded when appropriate.

### **Loans Receivable**

Loans receivable in the Capital Projects Fund are due, directly or indirectly, from OTHRA. Loans receivable in the URC are due from a developer pursuant to the sale of land by the URC. Loans receivable in governmental activities are related to community development improvements. Loans receivable are recorded and revenues recognized as earned. The loans have various interest rates and maturities.

## **CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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### **Advances from/to Other Funds**

Advances from/to other funds represent loans to other funds, which are not expected to be repaid within the subsequent annual operating cycle. The advances are offset by nonspendable fund balance in the general fund, which indicates that the funds are not "available" for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources. For all other governmental funds the advances are included within restricted, committed or assigned fund balance as appropriate.

### **Due from/to Other Funds**

During the course of its operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds to finance operations, provide services and construct assets. To the extent that certain transactions between funds had not been paid or received as of June 30, 2019, balances of interfund amounts receivable or payable have been recorded in the fund financial statements. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as internal balances.

## **F. Prepaid Items and Inventories**

### **Prepaid Expenses/Expenditures**

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods, and are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. Prepaid expenses/expenditures consist of certain costs related to the food service program at the BOE which have been satisfied prior to the end of the fiscal year, but represent items which have been provided for in the subsequent year's budget and/or will benefit such periods. Reported amounts are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance, in the fund financial statements, which indicates that these amounts do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of current assets.

### **Inventories**

Inventories in the governmental funds are valued at cost on a first-in, first-out basis, and consist of certain expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as inventory at the time individual items are purchased. The City uses the consumption method to relieve inventory. In the fund financial statements, reported amounts are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance in governmental funds, which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of current assets. Purchases of other inventorable items are recorded as expenditures/expenses at the time of purchase and year-end balances are not material.

## **G. Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and enterprise fund financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Purchased and constructed assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

In the case of the initial capitalization of general infrastructure assets (i.e., those reported by governmental activities), the City chose to include all such items regardless of their acquisition date or amount. The City was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of these assets through back trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and used an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year).



**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred, net of interest earned on specific project related debt, during the construction phase of capital assets of enterprise funds is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Land and construction-in-progress are not depreciated. Property, plant, equipment and infrastructure of the City are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives.

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and improvements	25-50
Land improvements	20-40
Distribution and collection systems	50-100
Public domain infrastructure	50
System infrastructure	30
Machinery and equipment	5-20

The costs associated with the acquisition or construction of capital assets are shown as capital outlay expenditures on the governmental fund financial statements. Capital assets are not shown on the governmental fund balance sheet.

**H. Land Held for Resale**

The URC was created to promote development within certain geographic areas of the City. To further its objectives, URC purchases and holds land for resale. As such, this land is presented as an asset of the component unit at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

**I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statement of net 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 or fund balance that applies to a future period or periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City reports a deferred charge on refunding in the government-wide statement of net position and deferred outflows related to changes of assumptions for pensions and OPEB and difference between projected and actual earnings on pension and OPEB investments. 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. A deferred outflow of resources related to pension and OPEB results from differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions or other inputs and difference between projected and actual earnings on investments. These amounts are deferred and included in pension and OPEB expense in a systematic and rational manner over a period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with benefits through the pension and OPEB plans (active employees and inactive employees).

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net 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 or fund balance that applies to a future period or periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City reports advance property tax collections in the government-wide statement of net position and in the governmental funds balance sheet and deferred inflows of resources related to differences between expected and actual

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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experience for pensions and OPEB in the government-wide statement of net position. Advance property tax collections represent taxes inherently associated with a future period. This amount is recognized during the period in which the revenue is associated. A deferred inflow of resources related to pension and OPEB results from differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions or other inputs and difference between projected and actual earnings on investments. These amounts are deferred and included in pension and OPEB expense in a systematic and rational manner over a period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with benefits through the pension and OPEB plans (active employees and inactive employees). Also, for governmental funds, the City reports unavailable revenue, which arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from several sources: property taxes, police extra duty, parking and other departmental revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) in the period that the amounts become available.

**J. Compensated Absences**

City employees accumulate vacation and sick leave hours for subsequent use or for payment upon termination or retirement. Vacation and sick leave expenses to be paid in future periods are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured through employee resignation or retirement. In addition, certain vacation and sick leave expenses will be paid out of the pension funds upon retirement.

**K. Long-Term Obligations**

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

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

**L. Net Pension Liability**

The net pension liability is measured as the portion of the actuarial present value of projected benefits that is attributed to past periods of employee service (total pension liability), net of the pension plan's fiduciary net position. The pension plan's fiduciary net position is determined using the same valuation methods that are used by the pension plan for purposes of preparing its statement of fiduciary net position. The net pension liability is measured as of a date (measurement date) no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year, consistently applied from period to period.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**M. Net OPEB Liability**

The net OPEB liability is measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service (total OPEB liability), less the amount of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is determined using the same valuation methods that are used by the OPEB plan for purposes of preparing its statement of fiduciary net position. The net OPEB liability is measured as of a date (measurement date) no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year, consistently applied from period to period.

**N. Fund Equity**

Equity in the government-wide financial statements is defined as "net position." Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The components of net position are detailed below:

**Net Investment in Capital Assets**

The component of net position that reports the difference between capital assets less both the accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balance of debt, excluding unexpended proceeds, that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

**Restricted for Debt Service**

The component of net position that reflects funds set aside in accordance with indenture agreements with bondholders.

**Unrestricted**

All other amounts that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

The equity of the fund financial statements is defined as "fund balance" and is classified in the following categories:

**Nonspendable Fund Balance**

Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term receivables) or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (the corpus of a permanent fund).

**Restricted Fund Balance**

Is to be reported when constraints placed on the use of the resources are imposed by grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through enabling legislation. Enabling legislation includes a legally enforceable requirement that these resources be used only for the specific purposes as provided in the legislation. This fund balance classification will be used to report funds that are restricted for capital projects and debt service obligations and for other items contained in the Connecticut statutes.

**Committed Fund Balance**

Will be reported for amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to formal action of the City's highest level of decision making authority. The Board of Finance and Board of Representatives are the highest level of decision making authority for the City that can, by the adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, these funds may

## **CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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only be used for the purpose specified unless the Board of Finance and Board of Representatives removes or changes the purpose by taking the same action that was used to establish the commitment. This classification includes certain amounts established and approved by the Board of Finance and Board of Representatives.

### **Assigned Fund Balance**

In the General Fund, will represent amounts constrained by the Board of Finance and Board of Representatives for amounts assigned for balancing the subsequent year's budget or the Director of Administration for amounts assigned for encumbrances. An assignment cannot result in a deficit in the unassigned fund balance in the General Fund.

### **Unassigned Fund Balance**

In the General Fund, represents amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned. The General Fund is the only fund that would report a positive amount in unassigned fund balance. For all governmental funds other than the General Fund, unassigned fund balance would necessarily be negative, since the fund's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, together with amounts already classified as nonspendable, restricted and committed would exceed the fund's assets and deferred outflows of resources.

When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, the City considers that committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of these unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

## **O. Encumbrances**

In governmental funds, encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve applicable appropriations, is generally employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General Fund. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as assigned fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. Encumbrances in total by each major fund and for nonmajor funds in the aggregate are presented in Note 10 - Fund Balance.

## **P. Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

## **Q. Subsequent Events Evaluation by Management**

Management has evaluated subsequent events for disclosure and/or recognition in the financial statements through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, which date is December 30, 2019.

**R. Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements**

GASB Statement 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement. The dismantling and removal of a sewage plant and the decommissioning of a nuclear reactor are example of where capital assets might need to be retired. The implementation of this Statement had no impact on the City's financial statements.

GASB Statement 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. The standard redefines the word "debt" for purposes of disclosures. This Statement requires to disclose summarized information on unused lines of credit, assets pledged as collateral for debt and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, termination events with finance-related consequences and subjective acceleration clauses. Disclosure information is separated between direct borrowings and direct placements of debt from other forms of debt. The implementation of this Statement had no impact on the City's financial statements.

**2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

**A. Budgetary Information**

The City's general budget policies are as follows:

An annual budget is legally adopted for the General Fund. Budgetary control within the General Fund is exercised at the operating department level. Consistent with State statutes, the Board of Education is budgeted as a single operating department. Unless encumbered, General Fund appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

The City's Charter establishes the following process for adopting the annual General Fund budget:

- By March 8th, the BOE's and the Mayor's operating budgets are submitted to the Board of Finance and the Board of Representatives.
- By April 8th, joint public hearings on the budgets are held before the Board of Finance and the Board of Representatives.
- By April 20th, the budgets are approved by the Board of Finance and are submitted to the Board of Representatives. The Board of Finance may not increase amounts requested by the Mayor and the BOE.
- By May 15th, the Board of Representatives adopts the final budgets and files a report with the City Clerk. The Board of Representatives may not increase amounts approved by the Board of Finance.
- By May 25th, the Board of Finance sets the tax rate, which rate also allows for anticipated supplemental General Fund appropriations. During the year ended June 30, 2019, there was \$12,547,612 in additional appropriations.
- Additional appropriations during the fiscal year require approval of the Mayor, the Board of Finance and the Board of Representatives.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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- The General Fund budget is legally adopted annually on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Budgets for the various special revenue funds that are utilized to account for specific grant programs are established in accordance with the requirements of the grantor agencies. Such budgets are nonlapsing and may comprise more than one fiscal year. The Capital Projects Fund is budgeted on a project basis. Annual budgets are also adopted for the Proprietary funds.
- Per City Ordinance Sec. C8-30-11, transfers may be made in proper cases from one line item to another, with the approval of the Director of Administration and the Board of Finance. A transfer or transfers between nonsalary line item accounts within a department may not exceed, in the case of any single transfer, the greater of \$50,000 or 5% of the budget of said department and, in the case of all such transfers during any fiscal year, the greater of \$100,000 or 10% of the budget of said department. Transfers may be made up to 10% of the annual appropriation from salary accounts to overtime accounts and/or from overtime accounts to salary accounts.
- Encumbrances are recognized as a valid and proper charge against a budget appropriation in the year in which the purchase order, contract or other commitment is issued and, accordingly, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reflected in budgetary reports as expenditures of the current year.

**B. Fund Deficits**

At June 30, 2019, the City reported deficit fund balance/net position for the following funds:

Mill River Capital Projects	\$ 2,847,479
Internal Service Fund:	
Risk Management	20,254,110

The City plans to address these deficits in subsequent years.

**C. Expenditures Exceeding Appropriations**

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the transfer out to Marina fund exceeded its authorized appropriations by \$18,970.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS**

**Deposits and Investments**

Cash and investments of the City, including fiduciary funds, consist of the following at June 30, 2019:

Cash, Restricted Cash and Equivalents:	
Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 48,061,858
Cash equivalents	<u>83,796,131</u>
Total Cash, Restricted Cash and Equivalents	<u>131,857,989</u>
Investments:	
General Fund:	
U.S. Government Agencies	<u>67,222,655 *</u>
Capital Project Fund:	
U.S. Government Agencies	425,012 *
U.S. Government Securities	33,230,288 *
U.S. Government Agencies - Restricted	<u>2,595,343 *</u>
Total Capital Project Fund Investments	<u>36,250,643</u>
Nonmajor Funds:	
U.S. Government Agencies	<u>6,914,620 *</u>
Enterprise Fund:	
U.S. Government Agencies	<u>7,737,934 *</u>
Pension and OPEB Trust Funds:	
U.S. Government Securities	2,614,327 *
Corporate bonds	3,115,196 *
Common and preferred equities	64,579,180 *
Mutual funds	572,627,462 *
Alternative investments	<u>148,122,866 *</u>
Total Pension and OPEB Investments	<u>791,059,031</u>
Total Investments	<u>909,184,883</u>
Total Cash and Equivalents and Investments	<u>\$ 1,041,042,872</u>

\*These investments are uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, but not in the City's or the Pension and OPEB Trust Fund's name.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Cash and investments of the URC consist of the following at June 30, 2019:

Cash, Restricted Cash and Equivalents:	
Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 125,152
Cash equivalents	<u>5,439</u>
Total Cash, Restricted Cash and Equivalents	<u>130,591</u>
Investments:	
Urban Redevelopment Commission	
Certificate of Deposit	100,000
Corporate bonds	150,593
Common and preferred equities	209,518
Mutual funds	<u>386,736 *</u>
Total Investments	<u>846,847</u>
Total Cash and Equivalents and Investments	\$ <u><u>977,438</u></u>

\*These investments are uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, but not in the City's name.

Cash and investments of the primary government are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:	
Cash and equivalents	\$ 59,963,144
Restricted cash and equivalents	60,952,866
Investments	115,530,509
Restricted investments	<u>2,595,343</u>
	<u>239,041,862</u>
Fiduciary Funds:	
Cash and equivalents	10,941,979
Investments	<u>791,059,031</u>
	<u>802,001,010</u>
Total Cash and Investments	\$ <u><u>1,041,042,872</u></u>



**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Cash and investments for the URC are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:	
Cash and equivalents	\$ 130,591
Investments	<u>846,847</u>
Total Cash and Investments	\$ <u>977,438</u>

**Deposits**

**Deposit Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City's custodial credit risk policy is to only allow the City to use banks that operate in the State of Connecticut. The State of Connecticut requires that each depository maintain segregated collateral in an amount equal to a defined percentage of its public deposits based upon the bank's risk-based capital ratio.

As of June 30, 2019, \$48,035,579 of the City's bank balance of \$50,189,865 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and uncollateralized	\$ 43,061,209
Uninsured and collateral held by the pledging bank's trust department, not in the City's name	<u>4,974,370</u>
Total Amount Subject to Custodial Credit Risk	\$ <u>48,035,579</u>

At June 30, 2019, the URC's bank balance of \$125,008 was not exposed to any custodial credit risk.

**Cash Equivalents**

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and purchased within 90 days of maturity. As of June 30, 2019, the cash equivalent amounted to \$83,796,131. The following table provides summary of the City's cash equivalents (excluding U.S. government guaranteed obligations) as rated by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

	<u>Standard &amp; Poor's</u>
State Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF)	AAAm
US Bank *	
Wells Fargo*	
Oppenheimer*	

\* Not rated

As of June 30, 2019, the cash equivalent for the URC amounted to \$5,439, which was held in the State Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF).

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Investments**

**Interest Rate Risk**

This is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates.

The City has a formal investment policy that limits its investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The City's and the pension funds' policy is to limit its exposure to fair value losses arising from changes in interest rates by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools. The maximum average weighted maturity of investments exceeding 2 years shall not be more than 5 years and no more than 25% of the dollar value of those investments may exceed 5 years in duration. Information about the primary government's interest-bearing investments at June 30, 2019 is as follows:

**City:**

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in Years)		
		Less Than 1 Year	1-10 Years	Over 10 Years
Interest-bearing investments:				
U.S. Government Securities	\$ 35,844,615	\$ 33,230,288	\$ 1,763,507	\$ 850,820
U.S. Government Agencies	84,895,564	49,874,220	35,021,344	
Corporate bonds	3,115,196	690,345	1,775,221	649,630
	<u>\$ 123,855,375</u>	<u>\$ 83,794,853</u>	<u>\$ 38,560,072</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,450</u>

\*Subject to coverage by federal depository insurance and collateralization.

**Component Unit - URC:**

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in Years)		
		Less Than 1 Year	1-10 Years	Over 10 Years
Interest-bearing investments:				
Certificate of deposit *	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$	\$
Corporate bonds	150,593	150,593		
	\$ 250,593	\$ 250,593	\$ -	\$ -

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**Credit Risk**

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt type investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized rating organization. U.S. government obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk exposure. Presented below is the average rating of investments in debt securities.

<b>Average Rating</b>	<b>Corporate Bonds</b>	<b>U.S. Government Securities</b>	<b>U.S. Government Agencies</b>	<b>Total</b>
Aaa	\$ 351,138	\$ 35,844,615	\$ 84,895,564	\$ 121,091,317
Aa1	132,547			132,547
Aa2	107,917			107,917
Aa3	153,519			153,519
A1	105,948			105,948
A2	533,653			533,653
A3	416,817			416,817
Baa1	780,825			780,825
Baa2	166,883			166,883
C	261,980			261,980
Unrated	103,969			103,969
	<u>\$ 3,115,196</u>	<u>\$ 35,844,615</u>	<u>\$ 84,895,564</u>	<u>\$ 123,855,375</u>

Credit risk for the URC related to their \$100,000 in unrated certificates of deposit and \$150,593 in unrated corporate bonds.

**Concentration of Credit Risk**

The City's and the City's OPEB and Pension Funds' policy is to maintain a diversified portfolio to minimize the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific maturity. Information regarding concentration of the investments that represent more than 5% of the investments in each of the respective Plans is detailed in Note 8.

**Fair Value**

The City and its fiduciary funds categorize their fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements); followed by quoted prices in inactive markets or for similar assets or with observable inputs (Level 2 measurements); and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The primary government and the City's fiduciary funds have the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

	June 30, 2019	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments by fair value level:				
U.S. Government Securities	\$ 35,844,615	\$ 35,844,615	\$	\$
U.S. Government Agencies	84,895,564	84,895,564		
Corporate Bonds	3,115,196	3,115,196		
Common and Preferred Equities	64,579,180	63,018,391	1,560,789	
Mutual Funds	572,627,462	572,627,462		
Alternative Investments	78,405,142		5,365,631	73,039,511
Total Investments by fair value level	839,467,159	\$ 759,501,228	\$ 6,926,420	\$ 73,039,511
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV):				
Other Alternative Investments	69,717,724			
Total Investments	\$ 909,184,883			

The URC has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

	June 30, 2019	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments by fair value level:				
Corporate Bonds	\$ 150,593	\$ 150,593	\$	\$
Common and Preferred Equities	209,518	209,518		
Mutual Funds	386,736	386,736		
Total Investments by fair value level	746,847	\$ 746,847	\$ -	\$ -
Certificate of Deposit	100,000			
Total Investments	\$ 846,847			

Debt and equity securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. The alternative investments classified in Level 2 and Level 3 are not actively traded and significant observable inputs are not available; therefore, a degree of judgment is necessary to estimate fair value. The valuation process for alternative investments takes into consideration factors such as interest rate changes, movement in credit spreads, default rate assumptions, prepayment assumptions, type and quality of collateral and market dislocation.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The valuation method for investments measured at the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) is presented on the following table.

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unfunded Commitments</u>	<u>Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)</u>	<u>Redemption Notice Period</u>
Alternative Investments	\$ 37,418,708	\$ 7,897,371	N/A	N/A
Alternative Investments	29,188,778		Quarterly	60-90 days
Alternative Investments	<u>3,110,238</u>		Monthly	185 days
Total Investments Measured at NAV	<u>\$ 69,717,724</u>			

The above include investments in 20 alternative investments. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments.

**4. RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2019 for the City's individual major funds and nonmajor, internal service funds and fiduciary funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for doubtful accounts, are as follows:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Water Pollution Control Authority</u>	<u>Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency</u>	<u>Nonmajor and Other Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Property taxes	\$ 22,883,824	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 22,883,824
Accounts	1,193,034	334,772		52,238	4,924,952	6,504,996
Loans *		7,936,606				7,936,606
Intergovernmental	934,543	14,248,666			4,629,658	19,812,867
Usage			3,467,770			3,467,770
Special assessment and connection charges			12,071,671			12,071,671
Non-usage			2,792,180			2,792,180
Gross receivables	<u>25,011,401</u>	<u>22,520,044</u>	<u>18,331,621</u>	<u>52,238</u>	<u>9,554,610</u>	<u>75,469,914</u>
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>14,095,503</u>		<u>3,000,000</u>			<u>17,095,503</u>
Accounts Receivable, Net	<u>\$ 10,915,898</u>	<u>\$ 22,520,044</u>	<u>\$ 15,331,621</u>	<u>\$ 52,238</u>	<u>\$ 9,554,610</u>	<u>\$ 58,374,411</u>

\*Does not include \$27,919,482 of long-term loans outstanding reported in governmental activities.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

Property taxes - current	\$ 3,874,652
Property taxes - delinquent	<u>4,839,289</u>
Total property tax - principal	8,713,941
Property taxes - interest	4,378,265
Property taxes - collection agency	<u>9,791,618</u>
	22,883,824
Allowance for uncollectible amounts	<u>(14,095,503)</u>
Net Taxes Receivable	<u>\$ 8,788,321</u>

**5. CAPITAL ASSETS**

Changes in the City's capital assets are as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Governmental activities:</b>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 85,928,626	\$	\$	\$ 85,928,626
Construction in progress	188,803,777	46,041,728		234,845,505
Works of art	<u>767,000</u>			<u>767,000</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>275,499,403</u>	<u>46,041,728</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>321,541,131</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	239,038,106	17,277,580		256,315,686
Building and improvements	539,559,057			539,559,057
Machinery and equipment	140,216,177	4,642,351	297,700	144,560,828
Infrastructure	<u>304,451,444</u>	<u>13,316,767</u>		<u>317,768,211</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>1,223,264,784</u>	<u>35,236,698</u>	<u>297,700</u>	<u>1,258,203,782</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	78,169,041	10,981,556		89,150,597
Building and improvements	309,848,715	10,420,274		320,268,989
Machinery and equipment	111,228,258	8,258,769	297,700	119,189,327
Infrastructure	<u>178,831,183</u>	<u>7,351,561</u>		<u>186,182,744</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>678,077,197</u>	<u>37,012,160</u>	<u>297,700</u>	<u>714,791,657</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>545,187,587</u>	<u>(1,775,462)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>543,412,125</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 820,686,990</u>	<u>\$ 44,266,266</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 864,953,256</u>

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Business-type activities:</b>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 4,863,529	\$	\$	\$ 4,863,529
Construction in progress	492,177	34,446		526,623
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>5,355,706</u>	<u>34,446</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,390,152</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	6,701,086			6,701,086
Building and improvements	145,975,751	2,379,191		148,354,942
Machinery and equipment	38,111,604			38,111,604
Infrastructure	72,528,518	461,526		72,990,044
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>263,316,959</u>	<u>2,840,717</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>266,157,676</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	5,870,306	114,014		5,984,320
Building and improvements	53,439,200	3,538,324		56,977,524
Machinery and equipment	29,717,733	865,287		30,583,020
Infrastructure	26,175,977	2,284,392		28,460,369
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>115,203,216</u>	<u>6,802,017</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>122,005,233</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>148,113,743</u>	<u>(3,961,300)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>144,152,443</u>
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ <u>153,469,449</u>	\$ <u>(3,926,854)</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>149,542,595</u>

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

<b>Governmental activities:</b>	
Governmental services	\$ 2,089,917
Administration	1,424,604
Public safety	3,411,546
Operations	16,296,808
Education	<u>13,789,285</u>
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ <u>37,012,160</u>
<b>Business-type activities:</b>	
Water Pollution Control Authority	\$ 6,149,285
Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency	597,893
E.G. Brennan Golf Course	<u>54,839</u>
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities	\$ <u>6,802,017</u>

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**Construction Commitments**

The City has active construction projects as of June 30, 2019 that includes building construction and renovations, infrastructure upgrades, road construction and a variety of projects. At June 30, 2019, the City had \$75,577,153 in construction commitments in the following funds.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Capital Projects	\$ 75,283,233
Mill River Capital Projects	293,920
	<u>\$ 75,577,153</u>

**6. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS**

The balances reflected as due from/to other funds at June 30, 2019 were as follows:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	\$ 6,642,281
	Mill River Capital Projects	1,059,159
	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	474,400
SWPCA	Debt Service Fund	<u>6,181,603</u>
Total		<u>\$ 14,357,443</u>

The balances reflected as advances to/from other funds at June 30, 2019 were as follows:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency	\$ 4,506,349
Capital Projects Fund	Old Town Hall Redevelopment Agency	571,841
	Mill River Capital Projects	<u>1,788,320</u>
Total		<u>\$ 6,866,510</u>

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that: 1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur; 2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system; and 3) payments between funds are made.



**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Interfund Transfers**

Interfund transfers are defined as the flow of assets, such as cash or goods and services, without equivalent flows of assets in return. The interfund transfers reflected below have been reported as transfers.

	Transfers In					Total Transfers Out
	General Fund	Capital Projects	Debt Service Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Internal Service Fund	
Transfers Out:						
General Fund	\$	\$ 278,474	\$ 51,267,004	\$ 11,735,603	\$ 250,000	\$ 63,531,081
Capital projects				1,171,818		1,171,818
Mill River Capital projects	1,059,159	2,945,318	1,135,606			5,140,083
Non-Major Governmental Funds	2,238,975	10,458,043	1,277,933			13,974,951
Water Pollution Control Authority	421,081					421,081
E.G. Brennan Golf Course	59,502					59,502
Internal Service Funds	129,283					129,283
Total Transfers In	<u>\$ 3,908,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,681,835</u>	<u>\$ 53,680,543</u>	<u>\$ 12,907,421</u>	<u>\$ 250,000</u>	<u>\$ 84,427,799</u>

Transfers are used to 1) move funds from the fund with collection authorization to the Debt Service Fund as debt service principal and interest payments become due, and 2) move funds from the General Fund to the other funds in accordance with budget authorizations.

**7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

The following table summarizes changes in the City's long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 433,685,568	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 39,388,209	\$ 419,297,359	\$ 57,313,193
Premium	28,000,492	1,056,288	3,563,998	25,492,782	
Total bonds payable	461,686,060	26,056,288	42,952,207	444,790,141	57,313,193
Early retirement incentive	696,425	513,050	459,318	750,157	368,185
Compensated absences	21,205,483	1,236,654	2,148,175	20,293,962	3,044,094
Pollution remediation obligations	2,913,320	1,504,991	1,024,350	3,393,961	
Mold remediation	-	82,743,583		82,743,583	
Net OPEB liability	244,050,792	37,916,238		281,967,030	
Net pension liability	184,793,273	6,043,671		190,836,944	
Claims payable	42,377,869	88,684,949	85,767,294	45,295,524	18,653,289
Total Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 957,723,222</u>	<u>\$ 244,699,424</u>	<u>\$ 132,351,344</u>	<u>\$ 1,070,071,302</u>	<u>\$ 79,378,761</u>

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 14,565,011	\$	\$ 1,321,101	\$ 13,243,910	\$ 6,948,036
Premium on general obligation bonds	1,137,538		149,953	987,585	
Revenue bonds	49,240,000	15,700,000	1,330,000	63,610,000	1,905,000
Premium on revenue bonds	<u>3,911,787</u>	<u>2,486,628</u>	<u>201,365</u>	<u>6,197,050</u>	
Total bonds payable	68,854,336	18,186,628	3,002,419	84,038,545	8,853,036
Notes payable	40,119,086		4,077,555	36,041,531	4,159,858
Compensated absences	403,479	225,360	230,308	398,531	229,829
Net OPEB liability	3,789,497	336,142		4,125,639	
Net pension liability	<u>3,028,099</u>		<u>1,175,909</u>	<u>1,852,190</u>	
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>					
Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 116,194,497</u>	<u>\$ 18,748,130</u>	<u>\$ 8,486,191</u>	<u>\$ 126,456,436</u>	<u>\$ 13,242,723</u>

Governmental activities liabilities for bonds and notes are liquidated by the Debt Service Fund, which is funded primarily by the General Fund. Early retirement incentives, compensated absences, pollution remediation obligations, net OPEB liability, net pension liability of the governmental activities are liquidated primarily from the General Fund. Claims are liquidated primarily by the Internal Service Funds, except for heart and hypertension claims which are primarily funded by the General Fund.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**General Obligation Bonds**

General obligation bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

<b>Description</b>	<b>Date of Issue</b>	<b>Date of Maturity</b>	<b>Interest Rate (%)</b>	<b>Amount of Original Issue</b>	<b>Balance Outstanding June 30, 2019</b>
Qualified zone academy bonds	2006	2022	2.00	\$ 1,337,000	\$ 299,601
Qualified zone academy bonds	2008	2023		3,750,000	1,000,000
Taxable bonds	2009	2020	3.25-5.00	54,405,000	30,540,000
Clean renewable energy	2009	2024		2,000,000	666,668
Public Improvements	2009	2030	2.80-5.45	50,000,000	9,210,000
Public Improvements	2010	2023	4.00-5.00	26,580,000	25,155,000
Public Improvements	2010	2028	2.70-5.00	21,600,000	16,200,000
Public Improvements	2010	2031	5.25-5.35	4,425,000	4,425,000
Public Improvements	2011	2026	2.00-4.00	23,960,000	22,445,000
Public Improvements	2011	2032	3.00-5.00	45,000,000	10,000,000
Public Improvements	2013	2033	2.00-4.00	50,000,000	33,050,000
Refunding bonds	2015	2024	2.00-5.00	33,670,000	17,250,000
Refunding bonds	2015	2033	2.00-4.00	16,550,000	14,105,000
Public Improvements	2015	2035	2.00-5.00	50,000,000	40,500,000
Public Improvements	2016	2035	3.00-5.00	65,000,000	55,250,000
Refunding bonds	2016	2027	2.25-5.00	21,170,000	21,170,000
Public Improvements	2017	2037	2.00-4.00	45,000,000	40,000,000
Public Improvements	2018	2038	2.00-5.00	25,000,000	23,750,000
Public Improvements	2018	2028	2.00-3.00	5,000,000	4,500,000
Refunding bonds	2018	2027	1.00-5.00	18,210,000	14,755,000
Refunding bonds	2018	2030	4.00-5.00	23,270,000	23,270,000
Public Improvements	2019	2038	3.00-5.00	25,000,000	25,000,000
Total					432,541,269
Less amount representing business-type activities					(13,243,910)
Total Outstanding Governmental Activities					\$ <u>419,297,359</u>

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Revenue Bonds**

SWPCA revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Year of Issue</b>	<b>Original Issue Amount</b>	<b>Final Maturity</b>	<b>Interest Rates</b>	<b>Amount Outstanding at June 30, 2019</b>
Stamford Water Pollution Control System and Facility Revenue and Revenue Refunding Bonds	2014	\$ 22,095,000	August 2044	3.0-6.0 %	\$ 19,670,000
Stamford Water Pollution Control System and Facility Revenue and Revenue Refunding Bonds	2016	31,070,000	August 2044	3.0-5.0	28,240,000
Stamford Water Pollution Control System and Facility Revenue and Revenue Refunding Bonds	2019	15,700,000	April 2039	4.0-5.0	15,700,000
					<u>\$ 63,610,000</u>

The City issued bonds pursuant to a 2001 and 2006 indenture of trust by and among the City, the SWPCA and the Bank (the Indenture), supplemented through 2019. This Indenture requires the SWPCA to establish and maintain restricted accounts and follow certain procedures for bond issuance and payments.

After each fiscal year, the SWPCA is required to review its fees to ensure anticipated revenues are sufficient to meet the above requirements. If this review discloses any risk of future noncompliance, the SWPCA must engage an independent industry specialist to undertake a study of its fee schedules. Within 90 days after the beginning of the fiscal year, the specialist's recommended fees must be implemented at a level adequate to meet the above requirements.

The City has pledged future SWPCA customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$63,610,000 in outstanding SWPCA revenue bonds. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for the construction of capital assets or refunded other revenue bonds issued for that purpose. The bonds are payable solely from SWPCA customer net revenues and are payable through 2045. The net revenues pledged for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$18,148,012 of which \$1,330,000 in principal and \$2,264,819 in interest was paid.

**Notes Payable**

The SWPCA has loans from the State of Connecticut for various sewer projects. The loans bear interest at 2%. The loans are payable in monthly installments ranging from \$17,913 to \$368,674, including interest through August 2025. As of June 30, 2019, the combined loan balance is \$25,859,155.

OTHRA has a loan from the City for funding of the Old Town Hall redevelopment. The loan bears interest at 4.32%, with monthly interest payments of approximately \$8,000 through December 2017. At that time, monthly interest only payments ranging from approximately \$22,000 to \$24,000 through February 2029 would be made, based on available cash flow as defined in the operating agreement. At June 30, 2019, the outstanding loan balance is \$2,254,380.

OTHRA has a mortgage payable that bears interest at 0.5%, with monthly interest only payments of approximately \$3,000 through February 2029. At that time, monthly interest only payments ranging from approximately \$24,000 to \$26,000 through June 2043 would be made, based on available cash flow as defined in the operating agreement. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding loan balance is \$7,927,996.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Payments to Maturity**

The annual requirements to amortize all general obligation bonds, special obligation revenue bonds, revenues bonds and notes outstanding as of June 30, 2019, including interest payments, were as follows:

**General Obligation Bonds:**

Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020 *	\$ 57,313,193	\$ 14,556,134	\$ 6,948,036	\$ 627,228	\$ 64,261,229	\$ 15,183,362
2021	36,488,198	12,584,057	854,989	277,308	37,343,187	12,861,365
2022	33,856,301	11,002,834	608,884	241,122	34,465,185	11,243,956
2023	31,908,149	9,557,361	625,185	210,482	32,533,334	9,767,843
2024	31,642,108	8,267,874	596,226	180,595	32,238,334	8,448,469
2025-2029	124,052,410	25,880,061	2,972,590	468,423	127,025,000	26,348,484
2030-2034	77,037,000	9,298,141	638,000	12,760	77,675,000	9,310,901
2035-2039	27,000,000	1,303,591			27,000,000	1,303,591
	<u>\$ 419,297,359</u>	<u>\$ 92,450,053</u>	<u>\$ 13,243,910</u>	<u>\$ 2,017,918</u>	<u>\$ 432,541,269</u>	<u>\$ 94,467,971</u>

\* Includes payments on a crossover refunding in the amount of \$20,838,000 for Governmental Activities and \$5,312,000 for Business-Type Activities.

**Special Obligation Revenue Bonds:**

**Notes Payable:**

Year Ending June 30,	Business-Type Activities		Year Ending June 30,	Business-Type Activities	
	Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 1,905,000	\$ 2,712,941	2020	\$ 4,159,858	\$ 617,953
2021	1,845,000	2,775,869	2021	4,026,883	535,591
2022	1,945,000	2,678,444	2022	4,108,163	454,311
2023	2,050,000	2,575,619	2023	4,191,084	371,391
2024	2,155,000	2,469,194	2024	4,275,678	287,177
2025-2029	12,525,000	10,607,719	2025-2029	5,097,489	756,268
2030-2034	15,130,000	7,209,828	2030-2034		692,332
2035-2039	12,890,000	4,159,319	2035-2039		692,345
2040-2044	12,280,000	1,623,413	2040-2044	10,182,376	604,446
2045	885,000	16,594			
	<u>\$ 63,610,000</u>	<u>\$ 36,828,940</u>		<u>\$ 36,041,531</u>	<u>\$ 5,011,814</u>

The above general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and notes are direct obligations of the City, for which its full faith and credit are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property located within the City.

Upon completion or cancellation of a bonded capital project, any unexpended general obligation bond funds will be used for any other authorized capital project after approval by the City's Board of Finance and Board of Representatives.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**Legal Debt Limit**

The City's indebtedness (including authorized but unissued bonds), net of principal reimbursements expected from the state, does not exceed the legal debt limitation as required by the Connecticut General Statutes as reflected in the following schedule:

	<u>Debt Limit</u>	<u>Indebtedness</u>	<u>Balance</u>
General purpose	\$ 1,181,779,895	\$ 367,471,724	\$ 814,308,171
Schools	2,363,559,791	91,759,572	2,271,800,219
Sewers	1,969,633,159	38,806,580	1,930,826,579
Urban renewal	1,707,015,404		1,707,015,404
Unfunded pension benefit obligation	1,575,706,527		1,575,706,527

The total overall statutory debt limit for the City is equal to seven times annual receipts from taxation, or \$3.7 billion.

The definition of indebtedness includes bonds outstanding in addition to the amount of bonds authorized and unissued against which debt is issued and outstanding. The City has \$29,455,076 of authorized and unissued bonds at June 30, 2019.

**Prior Year Defeasance of Debt**

In prior years, the City defeased certain bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the City's financial statements. At June 30, 2019, \$32,245,000 of prior bonds outstanding is considered defeased and escrow balance is \$33,894,944.

**Early Retirement Incentive**

In prior years, an early retirement incentive plan was offered to members of the Stamford Education Association (SEA) whose age and years of teaching total at least 70 and who have been employed by the BOE for at least 15 years. Those who were eligible and elected early retirement received \$16,550 over the first two or three years after retirement. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the City paid \$459,318 in early retirement benefits and this amount was charged to the General Fund. At June 30, 2019, the balance due of \$750,157 has been reflected in the government-wide financial statements for governmental activities.

**Compensated Absences**

Vacation time earned during the fiscal year can be carried over to the succeeding year, subject to limitations as provided in the respective collective bargaining agreements. Employees are entitled to accumulate sick leave up to a maximum amount stipulated in each contract. Payment for accumulated sick leave is dependent upon the length of service and accumulated days. Additionally, certain vacation and sick leave expenses will be paid out of the pension funds upon retirement. The value of all compensated absences has been reflected in the government-wide financial statements.

### **Pollution Remediation Obligation**

GASB Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations*, requires the reporting of pollution remediation obligations as a general long-term obligation of the City. The pollution remediation obligation represents contractual commitments of the City with either vendor to clean up hazardous waste contaminated sites or the administrative authorization to proceed to clean up identified hazardous waste contaminated sites. Pollution remediation activities include the engagement of contractors to define the extent of the hazardous waste contamination through a remedial investigative contract; outline the method of clean up/remediation through a feasibility study contract; implement the required/recommended remediation action through construction contractors; and maintain and monitor the operations of the cleanup remedy at the site.

The pollution remediation obligation estimates that appear in this report are subject to change over time. Costs may vary due to price fluctuations, changes in technology, changes in potential responsible parties, results of environmental studies, changes to statutes or regulations and other factors that could result in revisions to these estimates. Prospective recoveries from responsible parties may reduce the City's obligation.

On September 10, 2010, the City entered into a Consent Order with the State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection regarding the Scofieldtown Landfill, whereby the City agreed to: 1) complete an expedited assessment of any potential current off-site impact emanating from the landfill, and subsequent corrective action as needed to address any such impacts; and 2) prepare and implement a Closure Plan to ensure that the landfill is fully assessed and properly closed, including capping and long-term groundwater monitoring. The estimated cost of completing these actions is included in the total pollution remediation obligation liability shown as of June 30, 2019.

The estimated liability as of June 30, 2019 is \$3,393,961. The reported amount represents the unexpended balances of those cleanup actions in which the City has obligated itself to commence remediation. The reported amounts represent the prospective outlays for existing remediation activities and not anticipated remediation work that may be addressed by the site's responsible parties at some future time or date.

### **Mold Remediation Obligation**

Mold has been found in 11 of Stamford's 21 public schools. Mold problems were first discovered in 2018 when custodial personnel returned from the summer break after unusually humid and rainy weather. The City formed a task force to assess the full extent of the problem, coordinate mold remediation activities, and find alternate facilities as may be needed during the remediation. Subsequent to June 30, 2018, the City has entered into a lease agreement, with an initial term of less than one year, for approximately 24,000 square feet of space, and incurred costs for leasehold improvements to that space as the timeline for remediating the problems found in one particular school building would not be able to be addressed until very late in the school year. The City will recognize remediation related costs as they are incurred and will record any remaining liabilities once they are reasonably estimable. Estimated mold remediation of \$82,743,583 have been accounted for in the governmental wide financial statements as long-term liabilities.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
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**Claims Payable**

The Internal Service funds reflect medical benefits for City and BOE employees, risk management, disputed assessments that are based upon estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported, but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. Heart and hypertension claims liabilities are accounted for in the government wide financial statements. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Because actual claim costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards, the process used in computing claim liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claim liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claims costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflects past inflation and other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. An analysis of the activity of unpaid claim liabilities is as follows:

Year Ended June 30, 2019					
	<u>Medical Benefits - City</u>	<u>Medical Benefits - BOE</u>	<u>Risk Management</u>	<u>Disputed Assessments</u>	<u>Heart and Hypertension</u>
Balance - beginning of year	\$ 2,512,717	\$ 60,421	\$ 32,627,000	\$ 414,554	\$ 6,763,177
Provision for claims and claims adjustment expense	36,955,930	38,987,374	11,186,440		1,555,205
Claims and claims adjustment expenses paid	<u>(37,210,675)</u>	<u>(39,047,795)</u>	<u>(7,714,440)</u>	<u>1,169,549</u>	<u>(2,963,933)</u>
Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 2,257,972</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 36,099,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,584,103</u>	<u>\$ 5,354,449</u>
Current Portion	<u>\$ 2,257,972</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,181,217</u>	<u>\$ 1,584,103</u>	<u>\$ 2,629,997</u>
Year Ended June 30, 2018					
	<u>Medical Benefits - City</u>	<u>Medical Benefits - BOE</u>	<u>Risk Management</u>	<u>Disputed Assessments</u>	<u>Heart and Hypertension</u>
Balance - beginning of year	\$ 2,281,346	\$ 2,166,421	\$ 33,370,500	\$ 14,554	\$ 9,844,047
Provision for claims and claims adjustment expense	35,385,609	41,653,289	8,918,999		1,494,058
Claims and claims adjustment expenses paid	<u>(35,154,238)</u>	<u>(43,759,289)</u>	<u>(9,662,499)</u>	<u>400,000</u>	<u>(4,574,928)</u>
Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 2,512,717</u>	<u>\$ 60,421</u>	<u>\$ 32,627,000</u>	<u>\$ 414,554</u>	<u>\$ 6,763,177</u>
Current Portion	<u>\$ 2,512,717</u>	<u>\$ 60,421</u>	<u>\$ 10,647,891</u>	<u>\$ 414,554</u>	<u>\$ 2,963,933</u>



## **8. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND PENSION PLANS**

### **A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans**

#### **Description of Plans**

As required by collective bargaining agreements with the City's labor unions, the City has established four separate, contributory, single employer defined benefit pension plans. Substantially all full-time City employees (except teachers and administrators who are covered by the Connecticut State Teachers' Retirement System) are covered by one of these plans. City and employee contributions are made pursuant to City Charter and union contracts. Administrative fees are paid by either the City or the Pension Plan depending on the type of the fees. Each of the four defined benefit pension plans operated by the City submits stand-alone financial reports, which can be obtained from the City's website ([www.stamfordct.gov](http://www.stamfordct.gov)).

#### **Management of the City's Pension Funds**

The City's Charter mandates that the Classified Employees' Retirement Fund be managed by a Board of Trustees (six (6) in total), consisting of the Mayor (as chairperson), the chairperson of the Board of Finance, the president of the Board of Representatives, and three (3) representatives of the Classified employees (elected to noncurrent three (3) year terms). The trustee positions assigned to the Mayor, the Board of Finance and the Board of Representatives can be other board members as designated by the Mayor, chairperson and president, respectively.

A Board of Trustees manages the Police Pension Trust Fund. The board consists of five (5), two appointed by the Mayor's Office, two agreed to by the union, and one independent member as agreed to by the Mayor's Office appointees and the union.

A Board of Trustees manages the Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund. The board consists of five (5), two appointed by the Mayor's Office, two agreed to by the union, and one independent member as agreed to by the Mayor's Office appointees and the union.

The City's Charter mandates that the Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund be managed by a Board of Trustees (seven (7) in total), consisting of the Mayor, the Director of Administration, the Superintendent of Schools, three (3) representatives elected by the Custodian and Mechanics employees, and one (1) representatives of the Board of Education employees. The trustee positions assigned to the Mayor and the Director of Administration can be other cabinet or city employees as designated by the Mayor and the Director of Administration, respectively.

#### **Benefits Provided**

##### *Classified Employees' Retirement Fund*

Eligibility begins at date of hire and vesting occurs in full after five years of service. Benefits are payable to an employee who retires at age 60 with a minimum of 10 years of service or an employee who has reached age 58 with at least 15 years of credited service. Certain contracts allow employees with 25 years of service to retire. Annual benefits equal 2% per year of service with maximums up to 70% of final salary for each year of credited service except for UAW employees whose annual benefits have been reduced in some cases to 1.75% per year, and for new hires after January 1, 2015, 1.5% per year. Employees contribute between 3.0% and 6.0% of their annual salary, based on their bargaining units, until they have attained 33 years of credited service. Some union contracts allow employees to exchange sick or vacation leave for up to 4% additional pension credit (1% for each 25 days exchanged). Interest of 5% is credited to the employees' contribution.

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*Policemen's Pension Trust Fund*

Eligibility begins at date of hire and vesting in the City's contributions occurs in full after completing 10 years of service. Benefits are payable to employees with 20 years of credited service. Upon retirement, annual benefits are paid equal to 50% of final salary plus 3% for each year of service between 20 and 25 years. Employees hired July 2016 will receive 50% of final salary plus 2.25% for each year of service between 20 and 25 years. Beyond 25 years of service, employees receive an additional 2.33% per year of service, up to a maximum of 76.65% of final salary at 30 years. Police contribute 7% of their annual salary. Individuals employed 30 years or more are not required to contribute to the fund. The fund allows employees to exchange vacation leave for up to 7.5% additional pension credit (1.5% for each 20 days exchanged). Interest is not credited to the employees' contribution for this fund.

*Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund*

Eligibility begins at date of hire and vesting in the City's contributions occurs in full after completing 15 years of service. Benefits are payable to employees with 20 years of credited service and for firefighters hired in 1981 or later, after attainment of age 48. Upon retirement, annual benefits are paid equal to 50% of final salary plus 2% for each year of service over 20 years, up to a maximum pension of 74% of final salary. Firefighters contribute 6.25% of their annual salary. Individuals employed 32 years or more are not required to contribute to the fund. The fund allows employees to exchange vacation leave for up to 7.5% additional pension credit (1.5% for each 20 days exchanged). Interest is not credited to the employees' contribution for this fund.

*Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund*

Eligibility begins at date of hire and vesting occurs in full after 10 years of service. Benefits are payable to an employee who retires at age 60 or upon completion of 25 years of credited service regardless of age. Annual benefits are paid equal to 2.25% of final salary for each year of service, up to a maximum pension of 74.25% of final salary. The employees contribute 5.0% (custodians contribute 7.0%) of their salary until they have reached 33 years of credited service. The fund allows employees to exchange sick and vacation leave for up to 7.5% additional pension credit (1.5% for each 25 days exchanged). The education assistants, security workers and school liaisons are included in this fund. They receive eligibility and vesting from their date of hire. Annual benefits equal to 1.5% of final salary for each year of service, up to a maximum pension of 49.5% of final salary. Employees' contributions are credited with interest at the rate of 4% per year.

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Current membership in these programs is comprised of the following at July 1, 2018:

	<b>Classified Employees' Retirement Fund</b>	<b>Policemen's Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund</b>
Active members	590	281	256	566
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	708	331	226	178
Vested in employee contribution only	14			67
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	141		2	7
Total	<u>1,453</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>818</u>

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Basis of Accounting**

Financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting for the four defined benefit pension funds. Fund member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and a formal commitment to provide the contributions has been made. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

**Method Used to Value Investments**

Investments are reported at fair value. Securities traded on a national exchange are valued at the last reported sales price. Investment income is recognized as earned.

**Investments**

**Investment Policy**

Each of the City's Pension Fund Board of Trustees has established an Investment Policy for their respective funds that it has made available to the outside investment advisors for that fund. Each policy includes asset allocation targets, performance measures and other criteria for manager or fund selection, rebalancing provisions, overall expected return targets, and maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet benefit payout requirements. Amendments to each fund's investment policy can be made by majority vote of the relevant board.

Concentrations: The following represents the investments in each respective Fund that represents more than 5% of the respective Fund's net position as of June 30, 2019:

Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund:

Boyd Watterson GSA Fund LP	\$ 13,564,527
Beach Point Total Return Offshore Fund II	7,690,787

Policemen's Pension Trust Fund:

UBS CDIS Core Fund, LLC	\$ 20,697,761
Hildene Opportunities Offshore Fund, Ltd	14,901,132

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
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**Rate of Return**

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was as follows:

Classified Employees' Retirement Fund	4.50%
Policemen's Pension Fund	1.92%
Firefighters' Pension Fund	6.28%
Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund	5.18%

The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for changes in amounts actually invested.

**Net Pension Liability of the City**

The components of the net pension liability of the City at June 30, 2019, were as follows:

	<b>Classified Employee's Retirement Fund</b>	<b>Policemen's Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total pension liability	\$ 277,700,136	\$ 277,431,615	\$ 213,396,016	\$ 84,866,801	\$ 853,394,568
Fund fiduciary net position	<u>226,353,660</u>	<u>214,745,827</u>	<u>146,068,668</u>	<u>73,537,279</u>	<u>660,705,434</u>
Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 51,346,476</u>	<u>\$ 62,685,788</u>	<u>\$ 67,327,348</u>	<u>\$ 11,329,522</u>	<u>\$ 192,689,134</u>

Fund fiduciary net position  
as a percentage of the  
total pension liability

81.51%	77.40%	68.45%	86.65%	77.42%
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For governmental activities the net pension liability of \$190,836,944 for the City is recorded on the government-wide statement of net position. SWPCA's portion of net pension liability of \$1,852,190 is recorded in the statement of net position of the business-type activities/enterprise funds.

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation date July 1, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	<b>Classified Employee's Retirement Fund</b>	<b>Policemen's Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund</b>
Inflation rate	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%
Salary increase	Graded Scale	Graded Scale	Graded Scale	Graded Scale
Investment rate of return	7.10%	7.10%	7.10%	7.10%
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
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Mortality rates were based on the following:

<b>Classified Employee's Retirement Fund</b>	50/50 Blend of RP-2000 No Collar Combined Table and RP-2000 Blue Collar Combined Table, projected to date of decrement using Scale BB (generational).
<b>Policemen's Pension Trust Fund</b>	RP-2000 Mortality Table with separate male and female rates, with blue collar adjustment, separate tables for non-annuitants and annuitants, projected to the valuation date with Scale BB.
<b>Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund</b>	RP-2000 Mortality Table with separate male and female rates, with blue collar adjustment, combined table for non-annuitants and annuitants, projected to the valuation date with Scale BB.
<b>Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund</b>	RP-2000 Mortality Table with separate male and female rates, with blue collar adjustment, combined table for non-annuitants and annuitants, projected to the valuation date with Scale BB.

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

Classified Employee's Retirement Fund			Policemen's Pension Trust Fund		
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Core Fixed Income	22.30 %	2.40 %	US Cash	2.00 %	0.36 %
Global Fixed Income	5.50	0.75	US Core Fixed Income	20.00	2.40
Domestic Large Cap	31.00	4.33	US Bank / Leveraged Loans	8.20	2.76
Domestic Small Cap	6.90	5.56	US Equity Market	25.00	4.61
International			Non-US Equity	14.00	5.81
Developed Equity	27.50	5.55	US REITs	14.00	5.07
International Emerging Markets Equity	6.80	7.88	Hedge FOF Conservative	8.20	1.69
			Hedge Funds - MultiStrategy	4.40	3.45
			Hedge Funds - Equity Hedge	3.20	4.06
			Hedge Funds - Macro	1.00	3.09
Total Allocation	100.00 %		Total Allocation	100.00 %	

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
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<b>Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund</b>			<b>Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund</b>		
<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</b>	<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</b>
Large Cap Equities	35.00 %	4.33 %	Core Fixed Income	23.70 %	2.40 %
International Equities	20.00	5.55	Global Fixed Income	5.50	0.75
Core Fixed Income	20.00	2.40	Domestic Large Cap	29.90	4.33
Small Cap Equities	15.00	5.56	Domestic Small Cap	7.50	5.56
Hedge Funds - MultiStrategy	10.00	3.45	International		
			Developed Equity	26.70	5.55
Total Allocation	100.00 %		International Emerging		
			Markets Equity	6.70	7.88
			Total Allocation	100.00 %	

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for each of the following pension funds is as follows:

	<b>Classified Employee's Retirement Fund</b>	<b>Policemen's Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund</b>
Discount Rate	7.10%	7.10%	7.10%	7.10%

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that City contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
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**Changes in Net Pension Liability**

<b>Classified Employees' Retirement Fund</b>			
	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>		
	<b>Total Pension Liability</b>	<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>	<b>Net Pension Liability</b>
	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(a)-(b)</b>
Balances as of July 1, 2018	\$ 280,600,216	\$ 223,064,471	\$ 57,535,745
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,299,921		4,299,921
Interest on total pension liability	19,928,898		19,928,898
Effect of plan changes	(12,577,002)		(12,577,002)
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	238,074		238,074
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	1,716,698		1,716,698
Employer contributions		7,864,000	(7,864,000)
Member contributions		2,065,476	(2,065,476)
Net investment income (loss)		10,047,409	(10,047,409)
Benefit payments, including refund to employee contributions	(16,506,669)	(16,506,669)	-
Administrative expenses		(181,027)	181,027
Net Changes	(2,900,080)	3,289,189	(6,189,269)
Balances as of June 30, 2019	\$ 277,700,136	\$ 226,353,660	\$ 51,346,476

<b>Policemen's Pension Trust Fund</b>			
	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>		
	<b>Total Pension Liability</b>	<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>	<b>Net Pension Liability</b>
	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(a)-(b)</b>
Balances as of July 1, 2018	\$ 266,877,604	\$ 216,109,348	\$ 50,768,256
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	5,304,605		5,304,605
Interest on total pension liability	19,054,378		19,054,378
Effect of plan changes	(5,257,605)		(5,257,605)
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	3,950,577		3,950,577
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	2,844,851		2,844,851
Employer contributions		8,711,000	(8,711,000)
Member contributions		1,405,434	(1,405,434)
Net investment income (loss)		4,166,104	(4,166,104)
Benefit payments, including refund to employee contributions	(15,342,795)	(15,342,795)	-
Administrative expenses		(303,264)	303,264
Net Changes	10,554,011	(1,363,521)	11,917,532
Balances as of June 30, 2019	\$ 277,431,615	\$ 214,745,827	\$ 62,685,788

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund**

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension	Plan Fiduciary	Net Pension
	Liability (a)	Net Position (b)	Liability (a)-(b)
Balances as of July 1, 2018	\$ 203,733,235	\$ 138,705,654	\$ 65,027,581
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,027,918		4,027,918
Interest on total pension liability	14,576,235		14,576,235
Effect of plan changes	(4,077,272)		(4,077,272)
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	3,543,640		3,543,640
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	2,407,116		2,407,116
Employer contributions		8,069,000	(8,069,000)
Member contributions		1,335,348	(1,335,348)
Net investment income (loss)		8,901,866	(8,901,866)
Benefit payments, including refund to employee contributions	(10,814,856)	(10,814,856)	-
Administrative expenses		(128,344)	128,344
Net Changes	9,662,781	7,363,014	2,299,767
Balances as of June 30, 2019	\$ 213,396,016	\$ 146,068,668	\$ 67,327,348

**Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund**

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension	Plan Fiduciary	Net Pension
	Liability (a)	Net Position (b)	Liability (a)-(b)
Balances as of July 1, 2018	\$ 83,782,071	\$ 69,292,281	\$ 14,489,790
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	2,827,135		2,827,135
Interest on total pension liability	6,123,754		6,123,754
Effect of plan changes	(5,124,042)		(5,124,042)
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	3,794		3,794
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	423,302		423,302
Employer contributions		2,661,593	(2,661,593)
Member contributions		1,168,445	(1,168,445)
Net investment income (loss)		3,665,503	(3,665,503)
Benefit payments, including refund to employee contributions	(3,169,213)	(3,169,213)	-
Administrative expenses		(81,330)	81,330
Net Changes	1,084,730	4,244,998	(3,160,268)
Balances as of June 30, 2019	\$ 84,866,801	\$ 73,537,279	\$ 11,329,522



**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the City, calculated using the current discount rate, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate, as noted below:

	<b>1% Decrease to 6.10%</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate 7.10%</b>	<b>1% Increase to 8.10%</b>
Classified Employees' Retirement	\$ <u>79,320,998</u>	\$ <u>51,346,476</u>	\$ <u>27,509,121</u>
	<b>1% Decrease to 6.10%</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate 7.10%</b>	<b>1% Increase to 8.10%</b>
Policemen's Pension	\$ <u>94,139,762</u>	\$ <u>62,685,788</u>	\$ <u>36,342,079</u>
	<b>1% Decrease to 6.10%</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate 7.10%</b>	<b>1% Increase to 8.10%</b>
Firefighters' Pension	\$ <u>93,974,330</u>	\$ <u>67,327,348</u>	\$ <u>45,067,840</u>
	<b>1% Decrease to 6.10%</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate 7.10%</b>	<b>1% Increase to 8.10%</b>
Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement	\$ <u>21,193,712</u>	\$ <u>11,329,522</u>	\$ <u>3,002,831</u>

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the following sources:

	<b>Classified Employees' Retirement Fund</b>	<b>Policemen's Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,226,793	\$ 3,577,155	\$ 8,513,535	\$ 3,308	\$ 14,320,791
Changes of assumptions	4,247,896	2,491,100	6,085,290	5,150,330	17,974,616
Net difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments	<u>1,160,319</u>	<u>7,567,440</u>		<u>201,846</u>	<u>8,929,605</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,635,008</u>	<u>\$ 13,635,695</u>	<u>\$ 14,598,825</u>	<u>\$ 5,355,484</u>	<u>\$ 41,225,012</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 681,246		\$ 1,664,528	\$ 4,449,359	\$ 6,795,133
Changes of assumptions		1,533,347			1,533,347
Net difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments			<u>1,081,654</u>		<u>1,081,654</u>
Total	<u>\$ 681,246</u>	<u>\$ 1,533,347</u>	<u>\$ 2,746,182</u>	<u>\$ 4,449,359</u>	<u>\$ 9,410,134</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<b>Year Ending June 30,</b>	<b>Classified Employees' Retirement Fund</b>	<b>Policemen's Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund</b>	<b>Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
2020	\$ 6,319,070	\$ 4,781,698	\$ 3,089,996	\$ 631,451	\$ 14,822,215
2021	(863,415)	919,439	457,362	(627,922)	(114,536)
2022	343,274	2,802,489	2,126,441	147,963	5,420,167
2023	1,154,833	3,598,722	2,699,544	341,626	7,794,725
2024			2,304,291	128,577	2,432,868
Thereafter			1,175,009	284,430	1,459,439

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$18,430,673, including (\$129,126) reported for SWPCA, as follows:

	<u>Pension Expense</u>
Classified Employees' Retirement Fund	\$ 1,345,952
Policemen's Pension Fund	9,438,022
Firefighters' Pension Fund	8,491,529
Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund	<u>(844,830)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 18,430,673</u>

The following schedule presents the net position held in trust for pension benefits at June 30, 2019 and the changes in net position for the year then ended.

	<u>Pension Trust Funds</u>				
	<u>Classified Employees' Retirement Fund</u>	<u>Policemen's Pension Trust Fund</u>	<u>Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund</u>	<u>Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,853,474	\$ 1,749,999	\$ 1,221,939	\$ 763,625	\$ 5,589,037
Investments, at fair value:					
U.S. government securities			2,614,327		2,614,327
Corporate bonds			3,115,196		3,115,196
Common and preferred equities			64,579,180		64,579,180
Mutual funds	224,409,928	124,962,074	14,465,471	72,771,877	436,609,350
Alternative investment/Hedge funds		88,063,165	60,059,701		148,122,866
Total investments	<u>224,409,928</u>	<u>213,025,239</u>	<u>144,833,875</u>	<u>72,771,877</u>	<u>655,040,919</u>
Receivables					
Accounts	<u>84,629</u>	<u>38,321</u>	<u>29,314</u>		<u>152,264</u>
Accrued interest and dividends	<u>5,629</u>		<u>79,782</u>	<u>1,777</u>	<u>87,188</u>
Total assets	<u>226,353,660</u>	<u>214,813,559</u>	<u>146,164,910</u>	<u>73,537,279</u>	<u>660,869,408</u>
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		<u>67,732</u>	<u>96,242</u>		<u>163,974</u>
Net Position:					
Restricted for Pension Benefits	<u>\$ 226,353,660</u>	<u>\$ 214,745,827</u>	<u>\$ 146,068,668</u>	<u>\$ 73,537,279</u>	<u>\$ 660,705,434</u>

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Pension Trust Funds				
	Classified Employees' Retirement Fund	Policemen's Pension Trust Fund	Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund	Custodians' and Mechanics' Retirement Fund	Total
Additions:					
Contributions:					
Employer	\$ 7,864,000	\$ 8,711,000	\$ 8,069,000	\$ 2,661,593	\$ 27,305,593
Plan members	2,065,476	1,405,434	1,335,348	1,168,445	5,974,703
Total contributions	9,929,476	10,116,434	9,404,348	3,830,038	33,280,296
Investment earnings:					
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	5,293,372		8,150,823	2,143,784	15,587,979
Interest and dividends	4,852,828	4,735,448	1,967,451	1,548,840	13,104,567
Total investment earnings	10,146,200	4,735,448	10,118,274	3,692,624	28,692,546
Less investment expenses:					
Investment management fees	98,791	569,344	1,216,408	27,121	1,911,664
Net investment income (loss)	10,047,409	4,166,104	8,901,866	3,665,503	26,780,882
Total additions	19,976,885	14,282,538	18,306,214	7,495,541	60,061,178
Deductions:					
Benefits	16,506,669	15,342,795	10,814,856	3,169,213	45,833,533
Administration	181,027	303,264	128,344	81,330	693,965
Total deductions	16,687,696	15,646,059	10,943,200	3,250,543	46,527,498
Change in net position	3,289,189	(1,363,521)	7,363,014	4,244,998	13,533,680
Net Position at Beginning of Year	223,064,471	216,109,348	138,705,654	69,292,281	647,171,754
Net Position at End of Year	\$ 226,353,660	\$ 214,745,827	\$ 146,068,668	\$ 73,537,279	\$ 660,705,434

**B. Defined Contribution Retirement Plans**

**Plan Description**

The City has established defined contribution retirement plans for employees hired after certain specified dates in 2012 for all unions except Police, Fire, UAW and IUOE/Operations.

**Pay Plan Employees**

Per the Charter Section 47-1.2 certain elected, appointed and unclassified employees who hold a position in the City are considered Pay Plan Employees. These employees, who include the Mayor and his Cabinet members, shall be eligible for pension compensation in the form of a City match to the Pay Plan employees' Internal Revenue Service Section 457 plan account, pursuant to the terms of the Pay Plan. The cost of this program was approximately \$253,382 for fiscal year 2019.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**C. Connecticut Teachers' Retirement System - Pension**

**Plan Description**

Teachers, principals, superintendents or supervisors engaged in service of public schools are provided with pensions through the Connecticut State Teachers' Retirement System, a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Teachers Retirement Board. Chapter 167a of the State Statutes grants authority to establish and amend the benefit terms to the Teachers Retirement Board. The Teachers Retirement Board issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at [www.ct.gov](http://www.ct.gov).

**Benefit Provisions**

The plan provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Employees are eligible to retire at age 60 with 20 years of credited service in Connecticut, or 35 years of credited service including at least 25 years of service in Connecticut.

**Normal Retirement**

Retirement benefits for employees are calculated as 2% of the average annual salary times the years of credited service (maximum benefit is 75% of average annual salary during the 3 years of highest salary).

**Early Retirement**

Employees are eligible after 25 years of credited service including 20 years of Connecticut service, or age 55 with 20 years of credited service including 15 years of Connecticut service with reduced benefit amounts.

**Disability Retirement**

Employees are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service. Five years of credited service is required for nonservice-related disability eligibility. Disability benefits are calculated as 2% of average annual salary times credited service to date of disability, but not less than 15% of average annual salary, nor more than 50% of average annual salary.

**Contributions**

Per Connecticut General Statutes Section 10-183z (which reflects Public Act 79-436 as amended), contribution requirements of active employees and the State of Connecticut are approved, amended and certified by the State Teachers Retirement Board and appropriated by the General Assembly.

*Employer (School Districts)*

School District employers are not required to make contributions to the plan.

The statutes require the State of Connecticut to contribute 100% of each school districts' required contributions, which are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of the benefits earned by employees during the year, with any additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

*Employees*

Effective July 1, 1992, each teacher is required to contribute 6% of salary for the pension benefit.

Effective January 1, 2018, the required contribution increased to 7% of pensionable salary.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

At June 30, 2019, the City reports no amounts for its proportionate share of the net pension liability, and related deferred outflows and inflows, due to the statutory requirement that the State pay 100% of the required contribution. The amount recognized by the City as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related state support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the City were as follows:

City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	-
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the City		<u>446,863,667</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>446,863,667</u></u>

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 June 30, 2018. At June 30, 2019, the City has no proportionate share of the net pension liability.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense and revenue of \$50,152,550 in Exhibit II.

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75%
Salary increase	3.25-6.50%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	8.00%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the RPH-2014 White Collar table with employee and annuitant rates blended from ages 50 to 80, projected to the year 2020 using the BB improvement scale, and further adjusted to grade in increased rates (5% for females and 8% for males) over age 80 for the period after service retirement and for dependent beneficiaries as well as for active members. The RPH-2014 Disabled Mortality Table projected to 2017 with Scale BB is used for the period after disability retirement.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2015.

For teachers who retired prior to September 1, 1992, pension benefit adjustments are made in accordance with increases in the Consumer Price Index, with a minimum of 3% and a maximum of 5% per annum.

For teachers who were members of the Teachers' Retirement System before July 1, 2007 and retire on or after September 1, 1992, pension benefit adjustments are made that are consistent with those provided for Social Security benefits on January 1 of the year granted, with a maximum of 6% per annum. If the return on assets in the previous year was less than 8.5%, the maximum increase is 1.5%.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For teachers who were members of the Teachers' Retirement System after July 1, 2007, pension benefit adjustments are made that are consistent with those provided for Social Security benefits on January 1 of the year granted, with a maximum of 5% per annum. If the return on assets in the previous year was less than 11.5%, the maximum increase is 3%, and if the return on the assets in the previous year was less than 8.5%, the maximum increase is 1.0%.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan 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 plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Large cap U.S. equities	21.0 %	5.8 %
Developed non-U.S. equities	18.0	6.6
Emerging markets (non-U.S.)	9.0	8.3
Core fixed income	7.0	1.3
Inflation linked bond fund	3.0	1.0
Emerging market bond	5.0	3.7
High yield bonds	5.0	3.9
Real estate	7.0	5.1
Private equity	11.0	7.6
Alternative investments	8.0	4.1
Liquidity fund	6.0	0.4
Total	<u>100.0 %</u>	

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate used by the State of Connecticut to measure the total pension liability was 8.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that State contributions will be made at the actuarially determined contribution rates in the future years. 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 plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability is \$-0- and, therefore, the change in the discount rate would only impact the amount recorded by the State of Connecticut.

**Other Information**

Additional information is included in the required supplementary information section of the financial statements. A schedule of contributions is not presented as the City has no obligation to contribute to the plan.

**9. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

**A. OPEB Trust**

In addition to providing pension benefits, the City provides certain health care benefits for retired employees through a single employer defined benefit plan. The various collective bargaining agreements stipulate the employees' covered and the percentage of contribution, if any, to the cost of health care benefits. Contributions by the City may vary according to length of service. The cost of providing post-employment health care benefits is shared between the City and the retired employee. Substantially all of the City's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the City. The cost of retiree health care benefits is recognized as an expenditure as claims are paid.

Actuarial valuations for the OPEB Trust involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. These amounts are subject to continual revision as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Calculations are based on the OPEB benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing of costs between the employer and plan members to that point. In addition, the assumptions and projections utilized do not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and plan members in the future. The actuarial calculations of the OPEB Trust reflect a long-term perspective.

City ordinances require the OPEB Trust be managed by a board of trustees (fifteen (15) in total) consisting of the Mayor, Director of Human Resources, Director of Administration, Controller, President of the Board of Education (or his/her designee), Superintendent of Schools, Chief Operating Officer of the Board of Education, representatives of the each of the City's four (4) pension plans, and two (2) designees each from the City's Board of Finance and Board of Representatives, respectively.

The number of participants as of June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Business- Type Activities</b>	<b>Total Primary Government</b>
Retired Employees	1,066	13	1,079
Active Employees	3,252	28	3,280
	<u>4,318</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>4,359</u>

**Investments**

**Investment Policy**

The OPEB Trust has established an investment policy that it has made available to the outside investment advisor for the trust. The policy includes asset allocation targets, performance measures and other criteria for manager or fund selection, rebalancing provisions, overall expected return targets, and maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet benefit payout requirements. Amendments to the trust investment policy can be made by majority vote of the board.



**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**Employee Contributions**

Effective July 1, 2016, all active police employees shall contribute one percent (1%) of the Top step patrol rate for each payroll period into the OPEB Trust to fund retiree health benefit costs. These contributions will be discontinued after reaching thirty (30) years of service.

**Rate of Return**

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 4.84%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

**Net OPEB Liability of the City**

The City's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The components of the net OPEB liability of the City at June 30, 2019 were as follows:

Total OPEB liability	\$ 425,579,474
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>139,486,805</u>
Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 286,092,669</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	32.78%

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.60%
Salary increases	2.60%
Investment rate of return	7.1%
Healthcare cost trend rates	Pre-65: 4.4% - 4.2% over 67 years Post-65: 5.9% - 4.2% over 55 years
Mortality	
Classified Employees':	RP-2000 Mortality Table with separate male and female rates, with 50% blue collar adjustment and 50% no collar adjustment, combined table for non-annuitants and annuitants, projected to the valuation date with Scale BB
Police, Fire and Custodians:	RP-2000 Mortality Table with separate male and female rates, with blue collar adjustment, combined table for non-annuitants and annuitants, projected to the valuation date with Scale BB

Full actuarial experience studies have not been completed.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</b>
Domestic Large Cap	32.60 %	4.33 %
International Developed Equity	27.50	5.55
Core Fixed income	16.70	2.40
International Emerging Markets Equity	7.00	7.88
High Yield Fixed income	5.50	4.29
Global Fixed income	5.50	0.75
Domestic Small Cap	5.20	5.56
Total Allocation	100.00 %	

**Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.10%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that City contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Changes in the Net OPEB Liability**

	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>		
	<b>Total OPEB Liability (a)</b>	<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)</b>	<b>Net OPEB Liability (a)-(b)</b>
Balances as of July 1, 2018	\$ 364,157,076	\$ 116,316,787	\$ 247,840,289
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	8,509,945		8,509,945
Interest on total OPEB liability	26,541,391		26,541,391
Effect of plan changes	27,035,922		27,035,922
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	(17,844,234)		(17,844,234)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	28,643,561		28,643,561
Employer contributions		27,665,000	(27,665,000)
Member contributions		188,609	(188,609)
TRB Subsidy		110,978	(110,978)
Net investment income (loss)		6,693,568	(6,693,568)
Benefit payments	(11,464,187)	(11,464,187)	-
Administrative expenses		(23,950)	23,950
Net Changes	61,422,398	23,170,018	38,252,380
Balances as of June 30, 2019	\$ 425,579,474	\$ 139,486,805	\$ 286,092,669

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

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	<b>1% Decrease to 6.10%</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate 7.10%</b>	<b>1% Increase to 8.10%</b>
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 348,861,716	\$ 286,092,669	\$ 235,347,061

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

The OPEB liability of the City was calculated using the following healthcare trend rates:

- Pre-65: 4.40% - 4.20% over 67 years
- Post-65: 5.90% - 4.20% over 55 years
- Rate of increase for Part B reimbursements: 2.60%

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Healthcare Cost Trend Rates</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Net OPEB Liability	\$ <u>227,579,916</u>	\$ <u>286,092,669</u>	\$ <u>359,661,119</u>

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$53,279,755 (including \$908,999 reported for WPCA). At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	\$ 41,744,742
Changes of assumptions	42,601,862	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings	<u>1,811,267</u>	<u>1,130,708</u>
Total	\$ <u>44,413,129</u>	\$ <u>42,875,450</u>

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

**Year Ending June 30,**

2020	\$	425,786
2021		425,786
2022		425,787
2023		802,688
2024		349,872
Thereafter		(892,240)

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following schedules present the net position held in trust for OPEB benefits at June 30, 2019 and the changes in net position for the year ended:

**OPEB Trust Fund**

**Statement of Net Position**

Assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,099,639
Investments, at fair value:		
Mutual funds		136,018,112
Receivables:		
Accounts		<u>623,929</u>
Total assets		<u>140,741,680</u>

Liabilities:

Accounts payable		606,331
Claims payable		<u>648,544</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>1,254,875</u>

Net Position:

Restricted for OPEB Benefits	\$	<u>139,486,805</u>
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**Statement of Changes in Net Position**

Additions:

Contributions:

Employer	\$	27,665,000
Plan members		188,609
Other revenue		<u>110,978</u>
Total contributions		<u>27,964,587</u>

Investment earnings:

Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments		3,120,565
Interest and dividends		<u>3,590,586</u>
Total investment earnings		6,711,151

Less investment expenses:

Investment management fees		<u>17,583</u>
Net investment income (loss)		<u>6,693,568</u>

Total additions		<u>34,658,155</u>
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Deductions:

Benefits		11,464,187
Administration		<u>23,950</u>
Total deductions		<u>11,488,137</u>

Change in net position		23,170,018
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Net Position at Beginning of Year		<u>116,316,787</u>
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Net Position at End of Year	\$	<u>139,486,805</u>
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**B. Other Post-Employment Benefit - Connecticut State Teachers Retirement Plan**

**Plan Description**

Teachers, principals, superintendents or supervisors engaged in service of public schools plus professional employees at State Schools of higher education are eligible to participate in the Connecticut State Teachers' Retirement System Retiree Health Insurance Plan (TRS-RHIP), a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit other post employment benefit plan administered by the Teachers' Retirement Board (TRB), if they choose to be covered.

Chapter 167a of the State Statutes grants authority to establish and amend the benefit terms to the TRB. TRS-RHIP issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at [www.ct.gov/trb](http://www.ct.gov/trb).

**Benefit Provisions**

There are two types of the health care benefits offered through the system. Subsidized Local School District Coverage provides a subsidy paid to members still receiving coverage through their former employer and the CTRB Sponsored Medicare Supplement Plans provide coverage for those participating in Medicare but not receiving Subsidized Local School District Coverage.

Any member who is not currently participating in Medicare Parts A & B is eligible to continue health care coverage with their former employer. A subsidy of up to \$110 per month for a retired member plus an additional \$110 per month for a spouse enrolled in a local school district plan is provided to the school district to first offset the retiree's share of the cost of coverage, and any remaining portion is used to offset the district's cost. The subsidy amount is set by statute and has not increased since July 1996. A subsidy amount of \$220 per month may be paid for a retired member, spouse or the surviving spouse of a member who has attained the normal retirement age to participate in Medicare, is not eligible for Part A of Medicare without cost and contributes at least \$220 per month towards coverage under a local school district plan.

Any member who is currently participating in Medicare Parts A & B is eligible to either continue health care coverage with their former employer, if offered, or enroll in the plan sponsored by the System. If they elect to remain in the plan with their former employer, the same subsidies as above will be paid to offset the cost of coverage.

If a member participating in Medicare Parts A & B so elects, they may enroll in one of the CTRB Sponsored Medicare Supplement Plans. Effective July 1, 2018, the System added a Medicare Advantage Plan option. Active members, retirees and the State pay equally toward the cost of the basic coverage (medical and prescription drug benefits) under the Medicare Advantage Plan. Retired members who choose to enroll in the Medicare Supplement Plan are responsible for the full difference in the premium cost between the two plans. Additionally, effective July 1, 2018, retired members who cancel their health care coverage or elect to not enroll in a CTRB sponsored health care coverage option must wait two years to re-enroll.

**Survivor Health Care Coverage**

Survivors of former employees or retirees remain eligible to participate in the plan and continue to be eligible to receive either the \$110 monthly subsidy or participate in the TRB-Sponsored Medicare Supplement Plans, as long as they do not remarry.

## **CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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### **Eligibility**

Any member who is currently receiving a retirement or disability benefit is eligible to participate in the plan.

### **Credited Service**

One month for each month of service as a teacher in Connecticut public schools, maximum 10 months for each school year. Ten months of credited service constitutes one year of Credited Service. Certain other types of teaching services, State employment, or wartime military service may be purchased prior to retirement if the member pays one-half the cost.

### **Normal Retirement**

Age 60 with 20 years of Credited Service in Connecticut, or 35 years of Credited Service including at least 25 years of service in Connecticut.

### **Early Retirement**

Age 55 with 20 years of Credited Service including 15 years of Connecticut service, or 25 years of Credited Service including 20 years of Connecticut service.

### **Proratable Retirement**

Age 60 with 10 years of Credited Service.

### **Disability Retirement**

No service requirement if incurred in the performance of duty, and 5 years of Credited Service in Connecticut if not incurred in the performance of duty.

### **Termination of Employment**

Ten or more years of Credited Service.

### **Contributions**

#### *State of Connecticut*

Per Connecticut General Statutes Section 10-183z, contribution requirements of active employees and the State of Connecticut are approved, amended and certified by the State Teachers' Retirement Board and appropriated by the General Assembly. The State contributions are not currently actuarially funded. The State appropriates from the General Fund one third of the annual costs of the Plan. Administrative costs of the Plan are financed by the State. Based upon Chapter 167a, Subsection D of Section 10-183t of the Connecticut statutes, it is assumed the State will pay for any long-term shortfall arising from insufficient active member contributions.

#### *Employer (School Districts)*

School District employers are not required to make contributions to the plan.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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*Employees*

Each member is required to contribute 1.25% of their annual salary up to \$500,000. Contributions in excess of \$500,000 will be credited to the Retiree Health Insurance Plan.

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

At June 30, 2019, the City reports no amounts for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, and related deferred outflows and inflows, due to the statutory requirement that the State pay 100% of the required contribution. The amount recognized by the City as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the City was as follows:

City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ -
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the City	<u>89,330,847</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>89,330,847</u></u>

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as June 30, 2018. At June 30, 2019, the City has no proportionate share of the net OPEB liability.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City experienced a reduction in OPEB expense and revenue of \$29,675,655 in Exhibit II.

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75%
Healthcare costs trend rate	
Pre-Medicare	5.95% decreasing to 4.75% by 2025
Medicare	5.00% decreasing to 4.75% by 2028
Salary increases	3.25-6.50%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	3.00%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation
Year fund net position will be depleted	2019

Mortality rates were based on the RPH-2014 White Collar table with employee and annuitant rates blended from ages 50 to 80, projected to the year 2020 using the BB improvement scale, and further adjusted to grade in increases (5% for females and 8% for males) over age 80. For disabled retirees, mortality rates were based on the RPH-2014 Disabled Mortality Table projected to 2020 using the BB improvement scale.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2015.



## **CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the GASB 75 valuation process. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including the plan's current asset allocations and a log-normal distribution analysis using the best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class. The long-term expected rate of return was determined by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The assumption is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years. The plan is 100% invested in U.S. Treasuries (Cash Equivalents) for which the expected 10-Year Geometric Real Rate of Return is (0.27%).

### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.87%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current member contribution rate and that contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members. No future State contributions were assumed to be made. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be depleted in 2019 and, as a result, the Municipal Bond Index Rate was used in the determination.

### **Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate and the Discount Rate**

The City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability is \$-0- and, therefore, the change in the health care cost trend rate or the discount rate would only impact the amount recorded by the State of Connecticut.

### **Other Information**

Additional information is included in the required supplementary information section of the financial statements. A schedule of contributions is not presented as the City has no obligation to contribute to the plan. Detailed information about the Connecticut State Teachers OPEB Plan fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued State of Connecticut Comprehensive Annual Financial Report at [www.ct.gov](http://www.ct.gov).

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**10. FUND BALANCE**

The components of fund balance for the governmental funds as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Mill River Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
<b>Nonspendable:</b>						
Prepaid expenditures	\$	\$	\$	\$	2,090	\$ 2,090
Inventories	17,138				53,361	70,499
Advances	4,506,349					4,506,349
Total nonspendable	4,523,487	-	-	-	55,451	4,578,938
<b>Restricted for:</b>						
Long-term loans and accounts receivable		7,936,606				7,936,606
Capital projects		25,900,864			9,028,217	34,929,081
Advances		2,360,161				2,360,161
Debt service				20,979,430		20,979,430
Stamford Community Development Program					206,793	206,793
Town aid highway					268,133	268,133
Drug asset forfeiture					323,969	323,969
Educational grants program					139,024	139,024
BOE Food service program					82,043	82,043
Other grants program					1,498,889	1,498,889
Total restricted	-	36,197,631	-	20,979,430	11,547,068	68,724,129
<b>Committed to:</b>						
Rainy Day purposes	500,000					500,000
Capital nonrecurring - City	12,250,000					12,250,000
Short-term capital - BOE	3,000					3,000
Risk management fund for H&H	1,500,000					1,500,000
Storm loss reimbursement	1,612,449					1,612,449
Compliance with Federal mandates	105,000					105,000
Total committed	15,970,449	-	-	-	-	15,970,449
<b>Assigned to:</b>						
Governmental services encumbrances	27,061					27,061
Administration encumbrances	180,872					180,872
Legal affairs encumbrances	154,834					154,834
Public safety encumbrances	685,727					685,727
Health and welfare encumbrances	34,745					34,745
Community services encumbrances	24,711					24,711
Operations encumbrances	419,053					419,053
Board of Education encumbrances	276,301					276,301
Future obligations of the City	2,098,118					2,098,118
Rainy Day purposes	25,878,225					25,878,225
Dog license					378,203	378,203
Police extra duty					657,145	657,145
School building use					22,527	22,527
Continuing education					121,583	121,583
Parking					2,813,147	2,813,147
Greater Stamford transit district					109,996	109,996
Anti-Blight					781,047	781,047
Total assigned	29,779,647	-	-	-	4,883,648	34,663,295
<b>Unassigned</b>	1,310,718		(2,847,479)			(1,536,761)
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	\$ 51,584,301	\$ 36,197,631	\$ (2,847,479)	\$ 20,979,430	\$ 16,486,167	\$ 122,400,050

Certain elements of fund balance are described above. Those additional elements which are not reflected in the statement of net position but are reported in the governmental funds balance sheet are described below:

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Prepaid expenditures have been provided to account for certain payments made in advance. The amount is classified as nonspendable to indicate that funds are not available for appropriation or expenditure even though they are a component of current assets.

Inventories in the BOE Food Service Program and the Continuing Education funds have been classified as nonspendable to indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure because the asset is in the form of commodities and the City anticipates utilizing them in the normal course of operations.

Advances have been established to indicate the long-term nature of funds advanced to the OTHRA enterprise fund. These funds do not represent available spendable resources even though they are a component of current assets.

Long-term loans and accounts receivable represent funds set aside to indicate the long-term nature of amounts due from the OTHRA enterprise fund.

Encumbrances are assigned and represent the City's intention to honor the contracts in process at year-end. The subsequent year's appropriation will be amended to provide authority to complete the transactions.

Unassigned fund balance in the General Fund represents amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned.

**Committed**

The City Charter provides that a current year surplus or deficit must be applied to or funded in subsequent operating budgets or an operating reserve fund (Rainy Day purposes). In fiscal 2019, revenues and transfers in exceeded expenditures and transfers out by \$14,833,431. In addition, \$901,041 of unexpended prior year encumbrances were also returned to the fund balance. These were offset by the increase in fund balance assigned for future obligations of the City of \$1,319,291. The anticipated use of the amount available from current year's operations of \$14,415,181 is as follows:

Rainy Day purposes	\$ 500,000
Capital Nonrecurring - City	11,500,000
Short-term capital - BOE	3,000
Risk management fund for H&H	1,500,000
Unassigned fund balance	<u>912,181</u>
	<u>\$ 14,415,181</u>

**11. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES**

**A. Litigation**

The City is a defendant in numerous pending disputed tax assessment proceedings, the results of which cannot be determined at this time. Any future refunds resulting from adverse settlements will be funded in the year in which the payments are made. The City has accrued \$1,584,103 for tax appeals associated with the latest property revaluations in the Disputed Assessments Internal Service Fund.

## **CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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The City is a defendant in various lawsuits including personal injury, property damage, civil rights violations and other miscellaneous claims. For certain of these cases, where it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, a loss contingency has been accrued for in the Risk Management Internal Service Fund of \$3,030,000. Based upon the advice of the City Corporation Counsel, management believes that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial statements of the City.

### **B. Contingencies**

The City participates in various federal and state grant programs. These programs are subject to program compliance audits pursuant to the Federal and State Single Audit Acts. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the City anticipates such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

### **C. Risk Management**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft or impairment to assets, errors and omissions, injury to employees, natural disasters, and tax appeals.

The City is self-insured per claim for up to \$1,000,000 for general and auto liability, \$1,000,000 for public officials' liability and \$100,000 for most property losses. The City also carries an umbrella policy with limits of \$15 million per occurrence. The City purchases commercial insurance for claims in excess of these retentions. The City records expenditures for heart and hypertension claims in the government-wide financial statements.

It is the City's policy to self-insure for employee health insurance coverage up to \$300,000 per individual for City employees. These amounts are recorded in the City Medical Internal Service funds. Heart and hypertension claims for police officers and firefighters are covered, as required by State Statute.

The Board of Education employees are fully-insured under the Connecticut Partnership 2.0 plan, which is administered through the State Comptroller to Connecticut municipalities. These amounts are recorded in the Board of Education Medical Internal Service Fund.

The City is self-insured for workers' compensation claims for up to \$1,500,000 per claim. For certain of these cases, where it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, a loss contingency has been accrued for in the Risk Management Internal Service Fund of \$33,069,000. Costs relating to the litigation of claims are charged to expenditures as incurred.

There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in prior years. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

### **D. Risks and Uncertainties**

The City invests in various securities, including commercial paper, government-sponsored enterprises, and alternative investments. Investment securities, in general, are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, credit and overall market volatility. The ongoing credit and liquidity crisis in the United States and throughout the global financial systems has resulted in substantial volatility in financial markets and the banking system. This and other economic events have had a significant adverse impact on investment portfolios. Due to the level of risks associated with certain investment securities, it is reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such change could materially affect the amounts reported in the statements of financial position and activities.

**CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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In the original financial plan for OTHRA, it was anticipated that the real property owned and developed by OTHRA would be leased to a minority owner of QALICB for \$348,000 per annum, who would sublease the real property to unrelated third-party tenants generating net rental income to support rental payments to OTHRA. During the year ended June 30, 2019, subtenants generated rental income of approximately \$736,253. As long as OTHRA is not generating sufficient rental income to cover its operating costs and debt service requirements, the City, through Old Town Hall Manager, Inc., is responsible for covering these costs. As of June 30, 2019, the City advanced OTHRA \$5,078,190 to support operations and capital improvements of the real property. No provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements for losses that might be incurred by the City, if any, in connection with OTHRA.

**12. TAX ABATEMENTS**

As of June 30, 2019, the City provides tax abatements through Connecticut Enterprise Zone Program. The Connecticut Enterprise Zone (EZ) Program provides real property tax abatements to encourage economic development in designated areas within a Targeted Investment Community of which the City has been designated, under Connecticut General Statutes Section 32-70. Eligible businesses include manufacturers, warehouse distributors and certain designated service-related business. An EZ business applicant must complete a preliminary application to determine if all eligibility criteria will be met. After the request of the preliminary application has been met, the business applicant is required to submit a formal application to the Department of Economic and Community Development. A five-year, 80% abatement of local property taxes on qualifying real and personal property, is subject to the property being new to the grand list of the municipality as a direct result of a business expansion or renovation project or, in the case of an existing building, having met the vacancy requirement. The property tax abatement is for a full five-year period and takes effect with the start of the first full assessment year following the issuance of a "Certificate of Eligibility." For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, taxes abated through this program total \$547,636. There are no provisions to recapture abated taxes under this program. No other commitments have been made by the City to the abatement recipients under this program.

**13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On July 31, 2019, the City issued \$60,000,000 of General Obligation Bonds with a coupon rate between 1.7% and 5.0%. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to fund various general purpose projects and school construction projects authorized by the City.

On September 11, 2019 the City issued \$19,175,000 and \$8,360,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series A and B) with a coupon rate between 3.0% and 4.0%. These bonds were issued to refund 2010 Series A - Taxable, 2010 Series B - Taxable and 2011 Series B bonds.

In August 2019, the SWPCA experienced an explosion resulting in the material destruction of equipment and damage to existing structures on the premises. Management intends to repair and upgrade the facility and equipment that was damaged during the event. Insurance proceeds in the amount of \$9 million are expected with \$1.0 million received in October 2019.