



Government of the United States Virgin Islands

**Management's Discussion and Analysis,
Financial Statements (with Independent
Auditor's Report Thereon) and
Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended September 30, 2019**

**Government of the
United States Virgin Islands**

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Government of the United States Virgin Islands

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Governor
of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands (the Government), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Government'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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the following funds and/or component units:

- The Virgin Islands Housing Authority (VIHA), Virgin Islands Economic Development Authority (VIDEA), Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority (VIWMA), Magens Bay Authority (MBA), Virgin Islands Government Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation (Roy L. Schneider Hospital and Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center), Virgin Islands Public Broadcasting System (VIPBS), and the Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority (VIHFA), discretely-presented component units, which collectively represent 33.7%, (27.4)%, and 51.2%, respectively, of the assets, net position (deficit), and revenues of the Aggregate Discretely-Presented Component Units.
- The Virgin Islands Lottery (V.I. Lottery), a nonmajor enterprise fund, which represents 1.6% and 7.5%, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the Aggregate Remaining Fund Information, and 12.1% and 25.3%, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the Business-Type Activities.
- Government Employees' Retirement System of the U.S. Virgin Islands (GERS), a fiduciary component unit (pension trust fund), which represents 74.56%, 84.7%, and 65.6%, respectively, of the assets, net position/fund balance, and revenues/additions of the Aggregate Remaining Fund Information.



Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for the activities, funds, and component units indicated above, are based solely on the reports of other auditors.

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.

Because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, however, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the Business-Type Activities, the Aggregate Remaining Fund Information, Unemployment Insurance-Enterprise Fund, and the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units.

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

Except for the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion on the Business-Type Activities, the Aggregate Remaining Fund Information, Unemployment Insurance-Enterprise Fund, and the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units paragraphs, we believe that the audit evidence we and other auditors have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Summary of Opinions

<u>Opinion Unit</u>	<u>Type of Opinion</u>
Governmental Activities	Qualified
Business-Type Activities	Disclaimer
General Fund	Qualified
Debt Service Fund	Unmodified
Capital Projects Fund	Unmodified
Federal Grants Fund	Qualified
The West Indian Company Limited-Enterprise Fund	Unmodified
Unemployment Insurance-Enterprise Fund	Disclaimer
viNGN, INC.-Enterprise Fund	Unmodified
Government Insurance-Enterprise Fund	Unmodified
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	Disclaimer
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	Disclaimer



Basis for Qualified Opinion on Governmental Activities

The Government did not maintain the requisite documentation to support its accrued retroactive liability as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019. As such, we are unable to determine whether adjustments were required in the Governmental Activities. Further, the Government's notes to the basic financial statements do not include the necessary information under Governmental Accounting Standards Board, Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. In our opinion, disclosure of this information is required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Qualified Opinion on Governmental Activities, General Fund, and Federal Grants Fund

The Government did not maintain the requisite documentation to support its determination as to the sufficiency of the design and operation of key controls surrounding the environment in which Medicaid claims are processed. As such, we were unable to determine whether adjustments were required in the General Fund, Federal Grants Fund, and in the Governmental Activities.

The Government did not maintain the requisite documentation to support its due from federal government and federal grants and contributions revenues in the amount of \$32.4 million as of the year ended September 30, 2019. As a result, we were unable to obtain sufficient audit evidence to determine whether adjustments were required in the Federal Grants Fund and in the Governmental Activities.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraphs above, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Governmental Activities, General Fund, and the Federal Grants Fund of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion on Business-Type Activities and on Aggregate Remaining Fund Information

The basic financial statements do not include a liability for medical malpractice claims in the reciprocal insurance fund (a non-major enterprise fund) and, accordingly, the Government has not recorded an expense for the current period change in that liability. The Government's records do not permit it, nor is it practical to extend our auditing procedures sufficiently to determine the extent by which the Business-Type Activities and Aggregate Remaining Fund Information as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, may have been affected by this condition.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion on Unemployment Insurance-Enterprise Fund and on Business-Type Activities

The Government's records were not available or contained incomplete information. As such, the records do not permit it, nor is it practical to extend our auditing procedures sufficiently to determine the extent by which the Unemployment Insurance-Enterprise Fund and Business-Type Activities as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, may have been affected by this condition.



Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion on Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units

The financial statements of the University of the Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (RTPark) and Virgin Islands Port Authority (VIPA), have not been audited, and we were not engaged to audit RTPark's or VIPA's financial statements as part of our audit of the Government's basic financial statements. RTPark's financial activities for the year ended September 30, 2019, are not included in the Government's basic financial statements. VIPA's financial activities are included in the Government's basic financial statements and represent 10.2%, 61.4%, and 4.1% of the assets, net position, and revenues, respectively, of the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units.

The report of other auditors on the 2019 financial statements of VIWMA, a discretely presented component unit, was qualified because the auditors were unable to obtain sufficient audit evidence to determine whether grants receivable, capital assets, accounts payable, grants revenue, depreciation, and certain expenditures were properly classified. Accordingly, the auditors were unable to determine whether adjustments were required.

The report of other auditors on the 2019 financial statements of MBA, a discretely presented component unit, was qualified because MBA does not report net pension liability, pension expense, related deferred inflows and outflows of resources, if any, the required financial statements disclosures and the required supplementary information as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Electric System of the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority has classified a portion of its outstanding bonds and notes as long-term liabilities in its statement of net position. In our opinion, these obligations should be classified as current liabilities to conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America because at June 30, 2019, the Electric System is in default on certain covenants pertaining to its bond resolutions and the lenders may demand repayment of these obligations. If the financial statements were corrected for that departure from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, total current liabilities would be increased by \$255.3 million and total noncurrent liabilities would be decreased by \$255.3 million as of June 30, 2019.

Disclaimer of Opinion

Based on our audit and the reporting of other auditors, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Disclaimer Opinion paragraphs above, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the financial statements of the Business-Type Activities, the Aggregate Remaining Fund Information, Unemployment Insurance-Enterprise Fund, and the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on these financial statements.



Unmodified Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of each major fund, other than the General Fund, Federal Grants Fund, and Unemployment Insurance-Enterprise Fund of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands as of September 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.

Emphasis of Matters

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Government will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 16 to the financial statements, the Government reported an unrestricted net deficit in Governmental Activities and in the General Fund that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's evaluation of the events and conditions and management's plans regarding those matters are also described in Note 16. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

As discussed in Note 17, certain adjustments were applied to restate component units' financial statements. Our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, is not modified with respect to these matters. As also discussed in Note 18 to the financial statements, the Government may be adversely impacted by the outbreak of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), which was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020. As emergency measures are eased, the Government continues to actively monitor the evolving impact of the outbreak and continues to identify and implement various mitigation efforts. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis and the schedules of changes in total OPEB liability and related ratios, net pension liability, pension contributions, and revenue and expenditures - budget and actual budgetary basis - General Fund on pages 9 through 21 and 137 through 142, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We and other auditors 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 Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 30, 2021, on our consideration of the Government'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 Government'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 Government's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BDO USA, LLP

June 30, 2021

**Management's
Discussion and Analysis**

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Introduction

The following management's discussion and analysis presents an overview of the financial position and activities of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands (the Government) as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to present an overall picture of the financial position of the Government. These statements consist of the statement of net position and the statement of activities, which are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This means that current year's revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid, producing a view of financial position and changes in financial position like that presented by most private-sector companies.

The statement of net position combines and consolidates the Government's current financial resources with capital assets and long-term obligations.

Both above-mentioned financial statements have separate sections for three different types of the Government programs or activities. These three types of activities are as follows:

Governmental Activities - The activities in this section are mostly supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (federal grants). Most services normally associated with the primary government fall into this category, including general government, public safety, health, public housing and welfare, education, transportation and communication, and culture and recreation.

Business-Type Activities - These functions normally are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges to external users of goods and services. These business-type activities of the Government include the operations of the: (i) the West Indian Company (WICO); (ii) the unemployment insurance program; (iii) viNGN, Inc. dba Virgin Islands Next Generation Network (viNGN), and (iv) the Government Insurance Fund (GIF). These programs operate with minimal assistance from the governmental activities of the Government.

Discretely Presented Component Units - These are operations for which the Government has financial accountability even though they have certain independent qualities as well. For the most part, these entities operate like private sector businesses and the business-type activities described above. The Government's discretely presented component units are presented in two categories, major and nonmajor. This separation is determined by the relative size of the entities' assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses in relation to the total of all component units.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements focus on the most significant (or major) funds of the Government. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The Government uses funds to keep track of sources of funding and spending related to specific activities. The Government uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

A major fund is a fund whose revenues, expenditures or expenses, assets, or liabilities (excluding extraordinary items) are at least 10% of the corresponding totals for all governmental or enterprise funds and at least 5% of the aggregate amount for all governmental and enterprise funds for the same item. The general fund is always considered a major fund. In addition to funds that meet the major fund criteria, any other governmental or enterprise fund that the Government believes is particularly important to the financial statements may be reported as a major fund.

The funds of the Government are divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and other assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental funds' statements provide a detailed short-term view of the general governmental operations and the basic services provided. The reconciliation following the fund financial statements explains the differences between the governmental activities, reported in the government-wide financial statements and the governmental funds' financial statements. The General Fund, the PFA debt service fund, the PFA capital projects fund and the Federal grants fund are reported as major governmental funds.

The General Fund is the Government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The PFA debt service fund accounts for the resources accumulated, and payments made, for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt issued by the Virgin Islands Public Finance Authority on behalf of the Government.

The PFA capital projects fund accounts for bond proceeds of debt issued by the Virgin Islands Public Finance Authority on behalf of the Government. The bond proceeds have been designated for certain necessary public safety and capital development projects which are accounted for in this fund.

The Federal grants fund accounts for proceeds and federal payments that are legally restricted for expenditures for federally specified purposes.

The governmental fund activities are reported in a separate balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Additionally, the Government presents a reconciliation of the statement of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balances, to the statement of activities.

Proprietary Funds

Services provided to outside (nongovernmental) customers are reported in enterprise funds. Enterprise funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. These are the same business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The West Indian Company (WICO), the Unemployment Insurance Fund, viNGN, and the Government Insurance Fund are major proprietary funds.

The WICO fund accounts for the activities of WICO, which owns a port facility including a cruise ship pier and manages a shopping mall complex on the island of St. Thomas.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund is a federally mandated program to manage unemployment insurance.

The viNGN fund accounts for the activities of viNGN, which designs, develops and manages a middle mile wholesale fiber optic network in order to make available reliable high-speed internet connections to retail internet service providers.

The Government Insurance Fund (GIF) provides insurance protection for workers in the U.S. Virgin Islands in the event of job accidents.

The proprietary fund activities are reported in a separate statement of net position, statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and statement of cash flows.

Fiduciary Funds

The fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position.

Financial Analysis of the Government as a Whole

The Government faces the challenge of maintaining fiscal sustainability, promoting economic growth, and rebuilding infrastructure following two Category 5 hurricanes in September 2017. To promote fiscal sustainability, the Government retained an international firm to develop short and long-range cash management strategies, identify federal recovery grants, implement a recovery website, and assist with federal reporting of recovery grants. The Government has also retained the services of a national engineering firm to lead the reconstruction effort in the Virgin Islands and provide oversight of FEMA Hazard Mitigation and HUD Community Disaster grants. In the third annual progress report following the hurricanes, the Office of Disaster Recovery estimated federal recovery funding for the Virgin Islands amounted to \$8.0 billion to be received over a five-year period.

The Government has also participated in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Community Disaster Loan (CDL) program. The CDL program provides operational funding for local governments to continue to operate after a substantial revenue loss (greater than 5.0%) caused by a disaster. The term of the CDL loans is five (5) years and can be extended to ten (10) years. The Government's ability to access the CDL facility allowed it to remain current in its obligations. The Government has pledged gross receipts taxes for the timely payment of the CDLs and entered into a bond agreement with FEMA in July 2018. The Government has also been the recipient of insurance recoveries and private donations.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Government has initiated outreach programs to promote environmentally safe industries and to attract investors. During fiscal year 2018, the Government began negotiations with Limetree Bay Refining, an affiliate of Limetree Bay Terminals, LLC (Limetree) to restart oil refining on the island of St. Croix. An agreement was reached in December 2018, and Limetree will invest \$1.3 billion in the St. Croix facility, with a purchase of land and improvements at the refinery for \$30.0 million including a promissory note of \$10.0 million to be repaid over 10 years. Also see Note 18.

Financial Analysis of the Primary Government

Total assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Government as of September 30, 2019 and 2018, were approximately \$2.8 billion and \$2.9 billion respectively. Total liabilities and deferred inflows were approximately \$7.9 billion and 7.8 billion, respectively, over the same period. Liabilities exceed assets mainly due to unfunded pension and postemployment benefits such as health insurance due to retired Government employees amounting to \$4.0 billion and \$4.1 billion at September 30, 2019 and 2018.

At September 30, 2019, the Government's net deficit of \$5.1 billion consisted of \$470.1 million invested in capital assets, net of related debt; \$318.0 million restricted by statute or other legal requirements that were not available to finance day-to-day operations; and an unrestricted net deficit of \$5.9 billion. At September 30, 2018, the Government's net position was a deficit of \$4.9 billion consisting of \$278.8 million investment in capital assets, net of related debt; \$287.9 million restricted by statute or other legal requirements that were not available to finance day-to-day operations; and an unrestricted net deficit of \$5.5 billion.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the primary government earned program and general revenue amounting to \$2.1 billion and reported expenses of \$2.3 billion, resulting in an increase in net deficit of approximately \$190.5 million. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, the primary government earned program and general revenue amounting to \$2.1 billion, including net insurance recoveries of \$124.0 million, and reported expenses of \$2.2 billion resulting in an increase in net deficit of approximately \$68.3 million.

Overall, revenue decreased in fiscal 2019 by approximately \$81.6 million, when compared to fiscal 2018, mainly due to a decrease in insurance recoveries and losses on the sale of assets recognized of \$118.1 million, an increase in charges for services of \$19.7 million, a decrease in federal operating and capital grant revenues of \$55.9 million, offset by an increase in tax revenues of \$54.4 million and increase in interest and other revenues of approximately \$6.0 million.

Overall expenses increased in fiscal 2019 by \$40.6 million when compared to fiscal 2018, mainly due to decrease in general government of \$32.2 million, increase in education expense of \$124.6 million, increase in Government Insurance (workers' compensation) of \$29.5 million, increase in public safety of \$21.0 million, and offset by a decrease in public housing of \$84.0 million, and a decrease in unemployment insurance expense of \$27.4 million.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

A summary of net position and changes in net position for the primary government follows (expressed in thousands):

September 30,	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Assets and Deferred Outflows						
Current assets	\$ 1,121,899	\$ 1,223,348	\$ 53,108	\$ 37,507	\$ 1,175,007	\$ 1,260,855
Internal balances	47,778	46,902	(47,778)	(46,902)	-	-
Capital assets	915,789	745,054	120,655	127,599	1,036,444	872,653
Other assets	7,876	7,213	1,221	1,131	9,097	8,344
Deferred outflows of resources	624,460	792,112	-	-	624,460	792,112
Total assets and deferred outflows	2,717,802	2,814,629	127,206	119,335	2,845,008	2,933,964
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows						
Long-term liabilities	6,337,149	6,524,188	95,825	74,615	6,432,974	6,598,803
Other liabilities	927,582	845,364	93,076	94,692	1,020,658	940,056
Deferred inflows of resources	471,141	284,370	-	-	471,141	284,370
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	7,735,872	7,653,922	188,901	169,307	7,924,773	7,823,229
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	428,130	230,693	42,025	48,148	470,155	278,841
Restricted	305,431	282,585	12,560	5,329	317,991	287,914
Unrestricted deficit	(5,751,631)	(5,352,571)	(116,280)	(103,449)	(5,867,911)	(5,456,020)
Total net deficit	\$ (5,018,070)	\$ (4,839,293)	\$ (61,695)	\$ (49,972)	\$ (5,079,765)	\$ (4,889,265)

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30,	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues						
Program revenue:						
Charges for services	\$ 29,471	\$ 20,857	\$ 69,842	\$ 58,751	\$ 99,313	\$ 79,608
Operating grants and contributions	841,630	840,282	7,547	17,741	849,177	858,023
Capital grants and contributions	25,945	72,951	-	-	25,945	72,951
General revenue:						
Taxes	989,050	934,577	-	-	989,050	934,577
Interest and other	84,529	57,654	7,185	8,714	91,714	66,368
Payment in lieu of taxes	9,984	11,141	-	-	9,984	11,141
Tobacco settlement rights	1,135	1,094	-	-	1,135	1,094
Total revenues	1,981,744	1,938,556	84,574	85,206	2,066,318	2,023,762
Expenses						
General government	1,264,313	1,296,511	-	-	1,264,313	1,296,511
Public safety	112,824	91,868	-	-	112,824	91,868
Health	72,636	71,568	-	-	72,636	71,568
Public housing and welfare	200,103	284,087	-	-	200,103	284,087
Education	339,986	215,405	-	-	339,986	215,405
Transportation and communication	53,037	48,032	-	-	53,037	48,032
Culture and recreation	9,512	6,893	-	-	9,512	6,893
Interest on long-term debt	101,683	102,613	-	-	101,683	102,613
West Indian Company	-	-	11,097	12,449	11,097	12,449
Unemployment insurance	-	-	15,736	43,166	15,736	43,166
viNGN	-	-	9,588	9,806	9,588	9,806
Government insurance	-	-	30,339	797	30,339	797
Other	-	-	35,795	32,884	35,795	32,884
Total expenses	2,154,094	2,116,977	102,555	99,102	2,256,649	2,216,079
Changes in net position (deficit) before transfers and special item	(172,350)	(178,421)	(17,981)	(13,896)	(190,331)	(192,317)
Transfers	(1,000)	(1,000)	1,000	1,000	-	-
Special item - insurance recoveries (impairment losses) on capital assets, net	672	119,240	5,258	4,756	5,930	123,996
Special item - loss on sale of capital assets	(6,099)	-	-	-	(6,099)	-
Changes in net deficit	(178,777)	(60,181)	(11,723)	(8,140)	(190,500)	(68,321)
Net deficit, beginning of year	(4,839,293)	(4,779,112)	(49,972)	(41,832)	(4,889,265)	(4,820,944)
Net deficit, end of year	\$ (5,018,070)	\$ (4,839,293)	\$ (61,695)	\$ (49,972)	\$ (5,079,765)	\$ (4,889,265)

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds. The focus of *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Government's financing requirements. In particular, the unassigned fund balance/deficit may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available, or not available, for discretionary use as they represent the portion of the fund balances which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party of the primary Government.

At September 30, 2019, the Government's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$318.5 million, a decrease of \$136.0 million when compared to the prior year combined fund balance of \$454.5 million. Approximately \$304.5 million of this amount consists of deficit unassigned fund balances representing expenditures in governmental funds that exceeded discretionary funds available. The remainder of the fund balance is either restricted, committed, or assigned to indicate that it is: i) restricted for particular purposes (\$454.8 million), ii) committed for particular purposes (\$37.7 million), or iii) assigned for particular purposes (\$130.4 million).

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the primary Government. At September 30, 2019, the unassigned fund deficit of the General Fund was \$115.1 million while the total fund deficit of the General Fund was \$94.1 million. The fund deficit of the General Fund increased by \$53.3 million during the current fiscal year, mainly due to an increase in General Fund expenditures of \$209.6 million, a reduction in bonds issued of \$170.7 million, an increase in General Fund revenues of \$65.5 million, an increase in transfers from other funds of \$70.4 million, and an increase in transfers to other funds of \$5.7 million.

The PFA Debt Service Fund accounts for the resource accumulated, and payments made, for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt issued by PFA on behalf of the Government. At September 30, 2019, the restricted fund balance of the PFA Debt Service Fund was \$305.2 million, an increase of \$22.8 million from the prior fiscal year. This increase is mainly due to an increase in tax revenue of \$70.4 million, an increase in interest and other revenue of \$4.9 million, an increase in transfers from other funds of \$70.4 million, and a decrease in transfers to other funds of \$5.7 million.

The PFA Capital Projects Fund accounts for bond proceeds issued by PFA that have been designated for certain necessary public safety and capital development projects. At September 30, 2019, the restricted fund balance of the PFA Capital Projects Fund was \$136.7 million, a decrease of \$17.2 million from the prior fiscal year. The decrease was due to capital outlays.

The Federal Grants Fund accounts for proceeds and payments that are restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. At September 30, 2019, the fund deficit of the Federal Grants Fund decreased by \$42.3 million to \$130.5 million. The decrease was due to federal grant expenditures exceeding federal grant revenues.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds. The focus of *proprietary funds* is to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the West Indian Company, Ltd (WICO), Unemployment Insurance, the Virgin Islands Next Generation Network (viNGN), and the Government Insurance Fund (GIF) as these funds are considered to be major funds.

At September 30, 2019, the primary Government's proprietary funds reported a combined net deficit of \$61.7 million, an increase of \$11.7 million when compared to the prior year combined net deficit of \$50.0 million. The deficit is the result of an unrestricted deficit in the proprietary funds (\$116.3 million), offset by net investment in capital assets (\$42.0 million) and restricted net position (\$12.6 million).

WICO owns a port facility including a cruise ship pier and manages a shopping mall complex on the island of St. Thomas. At September 30, 2019, the net position of WICO was \$4.2 million, an increase of \$3.0 million from the net position of the prior fiscal year. This increase was mainly due to an operating income of \$1.6 million, a non-operating loss of \$2.6 million, and insurance recoveries of \$4.0 million.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund is a federally mandated program to manage unemployment insurance. At September 30, 2019, the net deficit of the fund was \$57.7 million, a decrease of \$10.5 million from the deficit of the prior fiscal year. The decrease in net deficit is mainly due to a decrease in unemployment claims in the recovery following the 2017 hurricanes.

viNGN designs, develops, and manages a middle mile wholesale fiber optic network in order to make available reliable high-speed internet connections to retail internet service providers. At September 30, 2019, viNGN reported net position of \$28.2 million, a decrease of \$4.4 million from the prior fiscal year. This decrease was mainly due to a loss on operations of \$5.9 million offset by insurance recoveries of \$1.3 million and grant revenues of \$215,000.

The Government Insurance Fund provides insurance protection for workers in the U.S. Virgin Islands in the event of job accidents. At September 30, 2019, the net deficit of the fund was \$58.2 million, a decrease of \$22.4 million from the prior year. This decrease was mainly due to an increase in the actuarial valuation of insurance claims as of September 30, 2019.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Virgin Islands Office of Management and Budget prepares an annual executive budget subject to approval by the Governor and the Legislature of the Virgin Islands. The executive budget is prepared on a budgetary basis that is like the cash basis of accounting. The executive budget includes only those funds that are subject to appropriation by law. More information regarding budgetary procedures is provided in the Required Supplementary Information accompanying the basic financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

A summary of the budgetary report for the General Fund of the Government, included on page 140 of the financial statements, follows (expressed in thousands):

September 30, 2019	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Actual	Variance
Total revenues	\$ 978,434	\$ 978,434	\$ 762,479	\$ (215,955)
Total expenditures	847,734	893,339	824,342	68,997
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	130,700	85,095	(61,863)	(146,958)
Other financing sources (uses), net	(178,221)	(69,323)	165,233	234,556
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and net other financing sources over expenditures	\$ (47,521)	\$ 15,772	\$ 103,370	\$ 87,598

For fiscal year 2019, the General Fund realized a favorable budgetary variance of \$87.6 million mainly due to other financing sources of \$234.6 million offset by a deficiency of revenues over expenditures of \$147.0 million.

Other financing sources increased mainly due to the issuance of the Series 2018A-1, 2018A-2, and 2018A-3 Community Disaster Loan bonds of \$17.8 million and transfers from the PFA Debt Service Fund of \$158.8 not restricted for debt service. The General Fund realized an unfavorable revenue variance of \$216.0 million mainly due to taxes under budget by \$124.2 million, charges for services revenues under budget by \$55.9 million and interest and other revenues under budget by \$51.9 million during the fiscal year. The General Fund realized a favorable expenditures variance of \$44.7 million due to spending efficiencies in government spending as compared from budgeted amounts.

Capital Assets

Capital assets additions during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$246.7 million net of adjustments for governmental activities and \$2.6 million for business-type activities. Capital assets additions during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$129.5 million for governmental activities and \$4.5 million for business-type activities.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Government's capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings, building improvements, machinery and equipment, infrastructure, construction in progress, and intangibles, as follows (expressed in thousands):

September 30,	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land and improvements	\$ 227,252	\$ 237,515	\$ 5,526	\$ 5,526	\$ 232,778	\$ 243,041
Building and improvements	639,584	434,918	89,904	89,060	729,488	523,978
Machinery and equipment	221,390	206,322	79,729	78,618	301,119	284,940
Infrastructure	169,993	151,348	-	-	169,993	151,348
Intangible assets	-	-	30,774	30,774	30,774	30,774
Construction in progress	134,813	154,427	5,974	5,332	140,787	159,759
Total capital assets	1,393,032	1,184,530	211,907	209,310	1,604,939	1,393,840
Less accumulated depreciation	(477,243)	(439,476)	(91,252)	(81,711)	(568,495)	(521,187)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 915,789	\$ 745,054	\$ 120,655	\$ 127,599	\$ 1,036,444	\$ 872,653

Note 9 provides detailed information regarding the capital assets of the primary government and the component units of the Government.

Debt Administration (General Obligation and Revenue Bonds)

The Government issues both general obligation bonds and revenue bonds. The Revised Organic Act [48 U.S.C. Section 1574 (b)(ii)] restricts the principal amount of general obligation debt that the Government may issue to no greater than 10% of the aggregate assessed valuation of taxable real property in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Following is a summary of bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

Bond Issue	Maturity	Rates (%)	Balance
2018 Series A-1, A-2 & A-3 Revenue Bonds	2022-2037	2.86-3.19	\$ 206,295
2015 Series Federal Highway Bonds	2016-2033	3.00-5.00	74,965
2014 Series D Revenue Bonds	2015-2033	6.03	5,035
2014 Series C Revenue and Refunding Bonds	2015-2044	4.50-5.00	226,750
2014 Series A Revenue Bonds	2015-2034	5.00	43,245
2013 Series B Revenue Refunding Bonds	2018-2024	3.00 - 5.00	41,045
2013 Series A Revenue Refunding Bonds	2018-2024	5.00 - 5.25	16,010
2012 Series C Revenue Bonds	2017-2042	3.00 - 5.00	26,530
2012 Series A & B Revenue & Refunding Bonds	2017-2032	2.25 - 5.25	154,850
2012 Series A Revenue Bonds	2022-2032	4.00 - 5.00	138,315
2010 Series A & B Revenue Bonds	2012-2029	4.00 - 5.25	382,995
2009 Series A Revenue Bonds (Cruzan)	2010-2039	3.00 - 6.00	33,350
2009 Series A1, A2, B & C Revenue and Refunding Bonds	2010-2039	3.00 - 5.00	224,550
2009 Series A Revenue Bonds (Diageo)	2017-2037	6.00 - 6.75	221,370
2006 Series A Revenue Bonds	2007-2029	3.50 - 5.00	189,745
2006 Series A, B, C & D Tobacco Turbo and Capital Appreciation Bonds	2035	6.00 - 8.00	7,290
2001 Series A Tobacco Bonds	2031	4.62 - 5.13	4,515
Total bonds outstanding			1,996,855
Plus (less):			
Bonds premium			40,526
Bonds discount			(2,051)
Bonds accretion			10,132
Net bonds outstanding			\$ 2,045,462

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Note 10 provides detailed information regarding all bonds of the primary government.

The Government made bond principal payments on outstanding general and special revenue bonds amounting to \$80.8 million during fiscal year 2019 and \$77.4 million during fiscal year 2018.

In December 2019, Standard & Poor's Global Ratings revised its outlook from negative to stable and affirmed its A rating on the outstanding Series 2015A grant anticipation bonds (GARVEE bonds).

In January 2020, Moody's Investor Service affirmed the Territory's Caa3 issuer rating and stable outlook, as well as the Caa2 rating on Matching Fund Senior Lien Bonds, and Caa3 rating on other Matching Fund Bonds.

Other Liabilities of the Primary Government

Other long-term outstanding liabilities of the Government include the following (expressed in thousands):

<u>September 30,</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Governmental activities:		
Accrued compensated absences	\$ 39,042	\$ 36,762
Retroactive union arbitration	195,286	195,286
Litigation	21,220	21,216
Landfill closure and post closure costs	110,708	102,135
Business-type activities:		
Workers compensation	59,458	35,994
Compensated absences	1,990	1,976
Loan payable - U.S. Treasury	63,375	68,590
Loan payable - WICO	41,826	42,646
Total other liabilities	\$ 532,905	\$ 504,605

Net Pension Liabilities

The Government has implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68* and GASB Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73*. Following is a description of the pension plan and accounting for pension expense, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources.

Following is the net pension liability reported in fiscal years 2019 and 2018 (expressed in thousands):

<u>September 30,</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Net pension liability	\$ 3,246,789	\$ 3,354,768

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Net Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Liabilities

During fiscal year 2018, the Government implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. This standard requires the reporting and disclosure of costs and liabilities associated with postemployment benefits provided to retirees of the Government and ten (10) of the Government's component units under a special funding arrangement.

Following is the net OPEB liability reported in fiscal years 2019 and 2018 (expressed in thousands):

September 30,	2019	2018
Net OPEB liability	\$ 774,507	\$ 783,373

Significant Currently-Known Facts

The Government promotes fiscal sustainability through economic development, compliance initiatives, and budgetary restraints on expenditures. The Government is also working with non-governmental organizations and Federal partners as part of its recovery efforts following the 2017 hurricanes.

Revenue and Compliance Initiatives

The Government has implemented several initiatives to create jobs, stimulate economic growth and promote fiscal sustainability including: entering into an agreement with Limetree Bay Terminals, LLC for an investment of \$1.3 billion to reopen the HOVENSA oil refinery, continued promotion of tourism through national advertising, introducing legislation for the legal sale of cannabis for medical purposes, compliance initiatives to ensure voluntary tax filing requirements are met, and outreach to national and foreign investors. The Government continues to promote its high-tech broadband capabilities, educated workforce and tax incentive programs to management, technology, and tourism-related industries.

Federal Recovery Partners

Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of recovery following the 2017 hurricanes. In fiscal year 2019, the Territory established an Office of Disaster Recovery and worked with federal recovery partners including FEMA, HUD, FHWA and other agencies to establish a multi-year, multi-billion recovery plan building resiliency in managing climate change.

Budgetary Control of Expenditures

The Government has experienced an increase in carry-forward liabilities from prior fiscal years mainly due to landfill closure costs, post-employment benefits for retirees, and net pension liabilities in connection with the Government's defined benefit pension plan.

The Government also has carry-forward liabilities due to unpaid retroactive salary increases that accumulated following Hurricanes Hugo, Marilyn, and Bertha in the years of 1990 through 1998. At September 30, 2019 and 2018, long-term liabilities for pension and other post-employment benefits to retired government employees amounted to \$4.0 billion and \$4.1 billion, respectively.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Government's defined benefit pension plan was 15.56% and 16.18% funded as of the measurement dates of September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, respectively.

Based on actuarial projections, the plan may not be able to meet its responsibilities by fiscal year 2024. A Pension Reform Joint Task Force has provided recommendations to the Legislature to (i) increase the retirement age of Government workers; (ii) restructure plan benefits; and (iii) to no longer allow retirees to both work and collect benefits from the Government. The retirement system increased the contribution rates of participating employers by 1% per year over the three fiscal years 2015, 2016 and 2017 and at September 30, 2018, the employer contribution rate was 20.5%. In December 2019, the employer rate was increased by 3.0% bringing the contribution rate to 23.5% effective January 1, 2020.

Coronavirus COVID-19 Pandemic

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus, known as COVID-19, was reported which quickly spread around the globe, including the United States and its Territories. In March 2020, the Governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands declared a state of emergency due to COVID-19. The extent of the impact of COVID-19 on the operational and financial performance of the Government will depend on certain developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and the impact on the economy, employees, and vendors, all of which are uncertain.

In April 2020, the Virgin Islands was declared a major disaster area by the President of the United States of America. The Presidential declaration enables the Territory to receive Federal funding for emergency protective measures, including direct Federal assistance. Through May 31, 2021, the Government and its blended and discretely presented component units have been awarded \$732.2 million in federal pandemic recovery assistance, including the Coronavirus Relief Fund.

Contacting the Government's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the Government's citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the Government's finances. If you have questions about this report, or need additional financial information, contact the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, Department of Finance, No. 2314 Kronprindsens Gade, St. Thomas, VI 00802.

Basic Financial Statements

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Statement of Net Position (in thousands)

September 30, 2019	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 169,137	\$ 33,631	\$ 202,768	\$ 163,422
Investments, at fair value	636,120	1,668	637,788	27,304
Receivables, net	148,401	5,131	153,532	530,358
Internal balances	47,778	(47,778)	-	-
Due from federal government	32,296	118	32,414	103,453
Due from component units	125,362	-	125,362	88
Due from primary government	-	-	-	30,335
Inventories	-	-	-	21,116
Prepayments and other assets	-	-	-	21,910
Restricted:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	12,560	12,560	90,415
Investments	-	-	-	111,107
Other	-	-	-	19,388
Capital assets, net	915,789	120,655	1,036,444	1,918,134
Notes receivable	10,583	-	10,583	10,971
Other assets	7,876	1,221	9,097	73,985
Total assets	2,093,342	127,206	2,220,548	3,121,986
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred amounts related to pension	618,697	-	618,697	183,054
Deferred charges on bond refunding	5,763	-	5,763	4,495
Deferred amounts related to OPEB	-	-	-	552
Total deferred outflows of resources	624,460	-	624,460	188,101
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 2,717,802	\$ 127,206	\$ 2,845,008	\$ 3,310,087

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Statement of Net Position

(in thousands)

September 30, 2019	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 373,498	\$ 9,185	\$ 382,683	\$ 1,031,437
Tax refunds payable	117,573	-	117,573	-
Unemployment insurance benefits	-	3,257	3,257	-
Customer deposits	-	-	-	29,170
Due to primary government	-	-	-	125,596
Due to component units	10,594	-	10,594	38
Due to federal government	-	-	-	4,142
Interest payable	47,151	-	47,151	10,390
Unearned revenues	258,375	9,810	268,185	31,803
Other current liabilities:				
Line of credit	-	-	-	32,344
Loans and notes payable	15,075	63,873	78,948	4,820
Bonds payable	94,132	-	94,132	16,401
Other liabilities	11,184	6,951	18,135	33,053
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Loans and notes payable	4,315	41,328	45,643	88,706
Bonds payable	1,951,330	-	1,951,330	369,291
Net pension liability	3,246,789	-	3,246,789	903,041
Other postemployment benefits liability (OPEB)	774,507	-	774,507	117,674
Interest payable	5,136	-	5,136	-
Other liabilities	355,072	54,497	409,569	154,354
Total liabilities	7,264,731	188,901	7,453,632	2,952,260
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred amounts related to OPEB	63,569	-	63,569	13,416
Deferred amounts related to pension	407,572	-	407,572	204,825
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	\$ 7,735,872	\$ 188,901	\$ 7,924,773	\$ 3,170,501
Net Position (Deficit)				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 428,130	\$ 42,025	\$ 470,155	\$ 1,481,460
Restricted:				
Unemployment insurance	-	5,575	5,575	-
Debt service	305,173	3,964	309,137	-
Capital projects	258	3,021	3,279	-
Other purposes	-	-	-	201,727
Unrestricted deficit	(5,751,631)	(116,280)	(5,867,911)	(1,543,601)
Total position (deficit)	\$ (5,018,070)	\$ (61,695)	\$ (5,079,765)	\$ 139,586

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Statement of Activities

(in thousands)

Year Ended September 30, 2019	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position			Component Units
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government			
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Functions:								
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 1,264,313	\$ 26,295	\$ 593,142	\$ 10,986	\$ (633,890)	\$ -	\$ (633,890)	\$ -
Public safety	112,824	426	8,020	-	(104,378)	-	(104,378)	-
Health	72,636	308	19,176	-	(53,152)	-	(53,152)	-
Public housing and welfare	200,103	-	176,263	-	(23,840)	-	(23,840)	-
Education	339,986	-	38,515	-	(301,471)	-	(301,471)	-
Transportation and communication	53,037	454	6,514	14,959	(31,110)	-	(31,110)	-
Culture and recreation	9,512	1,988	-	-	(7,524)	-	(7,524)	-
Interest on long-term debt	101,683	-	-	-	(101,683)	-	(101,683)	-
Total governmental activities	2,154,094	29,471	841,630	25,945	(1,257,048)	-	(1,257,048)	-
Business-type activities:								
WICO	11,097	9,701	166	-	-	(1,230)	(1,230)	-
Unemployment insurance	15,736	19,043	7,149	-	-	10,456	10,456	-
viNGN	9,588	3,707	215	-	-	(5,666)	(5,666)	-
Government insurance	30,339	7,895	-	-	-	(22,444)	(22,444)	-
Other	35,795	29,496	17	-	-	(6,282)	(6,282)	-
Total business-type activities	102,555	69,842	7,547	-	-	(25,166)	(25,166)	-
Total primary government	\$ 2,256,649	\$ 99,313	\$ 849,177	\$ 25,945	\$ (1,257,048)	\$ (25,166)	\$ (1,282,214)	\$ -
Component units:								
Virgin Islands Housing Authority	\$ 56,547	\$ 7,363	\$ 37,895	\$ 2,967	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,322)
Virgin Islands Port Authority*	106,579	62,237	-	4,524	-	-	-	(39,818)
Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority:								
Electric System	323,855	241,532	-	349,195	-	-	-	266,872
Water System	30,647	28,124	-	3,566	-	-	-	1,043
Virgin Islands Government Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation:								
Roy L. Schneider Hospital	79,986	67,014	23,596	49	-	-	-	10,673
Juan F. Luis Hospital	84,251	34,374	34,370	14,730	-	-	-	(777)
University of the Virgin Islands	93,440	55,903	28,566	4,992	-	-	-	(3,979)
Other component units*	678,946	20,980	616,209	4,995	-	-	-	(36,762)
Total component units	\$ 1,454,251	\$ 517,527	\$ 740,636	\$ 385,018	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 188,930
Total primary government and component units								\$ 188,930

*Virgin Islands Port Authority and Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Statement of Activities

(in thousands)

Year Ended September 30, 2019	Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position			Component Units
	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
General revenue:				
Taxes	\$ 989,050	\$ -	\$ 989,050	\$ -
Payment in lieu of taxes	9,984	-	9,984	-
Interest and other	84,529	7,185	91,714	8,472
Tobacco settlement rights	1,135	-	1,135	-
Special item - loss on sale of capital assets	(6,099)	-	(6,099)	-
Special item - insurance recoveries on capital assets, net	672	5,258	5,930	34,921
Transfers - internal activities of primary government	(1,000)	1,000	-	-
Total general revenue and other items	1,078,271	13,443	1,091,714	43,393
Changes in net position (deficit)	(178,777)	(11,723)	(190,500)	232,323
Net deficit, beginning of year, as restated	(4,839,293)	(49,972)	(4,889,265)	(92,737)
Net deficit, end of year	\$ (5,018,070)	\$ (61,695)	\$ (5,079,765)	\$ 139,586

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

(in thousands)

September 30, 2019	General	PFA Debt Service	PFA Capital Projects	Federal Grants	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,724	\$19,469	\$ 22,021	\$ 505	\$ 117,418	\$ 169,137
Investments, at fair value	178,001	373,331	79,480	-	5,308	636,120
Receivables:						
Taxes, net	104,090	43,322	-	-	-	147,412
Other	27	-	-	-	117	144
Due from federal government	-	-	-	32,296	-	32,296
Due from:						
Other funds	53,930	-	37,128	-	31,734	122,792
Component units, net	116,487	-	-	-	8,875	125,362
Total assets	\$ 462,259	\$ 436,122	\$ 138,629	\$ 32,801	\$ 163,452	\$ 1,233,263
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 202,561	\$ -	\$ 25	\$ 154,497	\$ 16,415	\$ 373,498
Tax refunds payable	117,573	-	-	-	-	117,573
Unearned revenues	146,467	108,408	-	-	3,500	258,375
Due to:						
Other funds	23,886	-	-	8,809	42,319	75,014
Component units	8,700	-	1,891	-	3	10,594
Total liabilities	499,187	108,408	1,916	163,306	62,237	835,054
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable revenues	57,154	22,541	-	-	-	79,695
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	556,341	130,949	1,916	163,306	62,237	914,749
Fund balances (deficit)						
Restricted	-	305,173	136,713	-	12,938	454,824
Committed	20,270	-	-	-	17,479	37,749
Assigned	716	-	-	-	129,722	130,438
Unassigned	(115,068)	-	-	(130,505)	(58,924)	(304,497)
Total fund balances (deficit)	(94,082)	305,173	136,713	(130,505)	101,215	318,514
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficit)	\$ 462,259	\$ 436,122	\$ 138,629	\$ 32,801	\$ 163,452	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	915,789
Expenditures identified as related to a future period are recognized as a prepaid asset in the statement of net position.	7,876
Note receivable related to the sale of capital assets therefore, not reported in the funds.	10,583
Deferred costs of refunding bonds are not financial resources and are therefore, not reported in the funds.	5,763
Other long-term assets, primarily taxes receivable, will not be available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore, are deferred in the funds.	80,540
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources of pension and postemployment benefit liabilities are not current financial resources and therefore, are not included in the funds.	147,556
Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in the funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due.	(52,287)
Long-term pension liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(3,246,789)
Long-term postemployment benefit liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(774,507)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(2,431,108)
Net deficit of governmental activities	\$ (5,018,070)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –
Governmental Funds
(in thousands)

<i>Year Ended September 30, 2019</i>	General	PFA Debt Service	PFA Capital Projects	Federal Grants	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 680,901	\$ 341,691	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,056	\$ 1,039,648
Payment in lieu of taxes	9,984	-	-	-	-	9,984
Federal grants and contributions	16,066	7,576	-	835,157	8,776	867,575
Charges for services	15,367	-	-	-	14,104	29,471
Tobacco settlement rights	-	-	-	-	1,157	1,157
Interest and other	44,465	9,630	2,593	23	27,253	83,964
Total revenues	766,783	358,897	2,593	835,180	68,346	2,031,799
Expenditures						
Current:						
General government	590,958	161	332	529,012	32,378	1,152,841
Public safety	75,611	-	-	4,388	245	80,244
Health	33,955	-	-	20,843	3,047	57,845
Public housing and welfare	51,207	-	-	125,343	3,218	179,768
Education	200,895	-	-	33,867	15,135	249,897
Transportation and communication	19,157	-	-	2,678	18,113	39,948
Culture and recreation	6,842	-	-	-	24	6,866
Capital outlays	17,289	-	19,298	161,372	48,758	246,717
Debt service:						
Principal	5,644	84,397	-	-	800	90,841
Interest	1,527	96,189	-	-	266	97,982
Debt issuance costs	563	-	-	-	-	563
Total expenditures	1,003,648	180,747	19,630	877,503	121,984	2,203,512
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(236,865)	178,150	(17,037)	(42,323)	(53,638)	(171,713)
Other financing sources (uses)						
Bonds issued	17,773	-	-	-	-	17,773
Proceeds from sale of assets	18,308	-	-	-	-	18,308
Insurance recoveries	-	-	-	-	672	672
Transfers from other funds	158,817	3,513	-	-	8,465	170,795
Transfers to other funds	(11,357)	(158,817)	(121)	-	(1,500)	(171,795)
Total other financing sources (uses), net	183,541	(155,304)	(121)	-	7,637	35,753
Net change in fund balances	(53,324)	22,846	(17,158)	(42,323)	(46,001)	(135,960)
Fund balances (deficit), beginning of year	(40,758)	282,327	153,871	(88,182)	147,216	454,474
Fund balances (deficit), end of year	\$ (94,082)	\$ 305,173	\$ 136,713	\$ (130,505)	\$ 101,215	\$ 318,514

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities - Governmental Funds
(in thousands)

Year Ended September 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (135,960)
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation, impairment loss, and disposals in the current year.</p>	
	170,735
Income from note receivable on disposal of assets and related interest income not producing current resources.	10,583
Tax revenue in the statement of activities, which do not provide current financial resources, are not reported as revenue in the funds.	(50,620)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of the governmental funds. This is the amount by which bond proceeds of \$17.8 million is less than debt repayments of \$90.8 million.</p>	
	73,068
<p>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. This is the amount by which the increase in certain liabilities reported in the statement of net position of the previous year increased expenses reported in the statement of activities that do not require the use of current financial resources.</p>	
	(10,857)
<p>Some expenses reported as prepaid assets in the statement of net position in the current year are recognized as expenses in the following year in the statement of activities.</p>	
	658
<p>Bond premiums and discounts are reported as other financing sources and uses in the governmental funds when the bonds are issued, and are capitalized and amortized in the government-wide financial statements. This amount represents additional net interest expense reported in the statement of activities related to the amortization of premiums, discounts, deferred refunding, and accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds during the current year.</p>	
	3,297
<p>Certain interest reported in the statement of activities does not require the use of current financial resources and therefore is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. This amount represents the increase in interest payable reported in the statement of net position.</p>	
	(2,901)
<p>Certain OPEB expense reported in the statement of activities does not require the use of current financial resources and therefore is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. This amount represents the increase in OPEB liabilities for the allocable share of OPEB expense reported in statement of net position.</p>	
	(9,615)
<p>Certain pension expense reported in the statement of activities does not require the use of current financial resources and therefore is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. This amount represents the increase in pension liabilities for the allocable share of pension expense reported in statement of net position.</p>	
	(227,165)
Change in net deficit of governmental activities	\$ (178,777)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds

(in thousands)

September 30, 2019	Business-type Activities					Total
	WICO	Unemployment Insurance	viNGN	Government Insurance	Other Enterprise	
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,875	\$ 2,115	\$ 1,480	\$ 3,548	\$ 22,613	\$ 33,631
Restricted cash	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments, at fair value	-	-	-	-	1,668	1,668
Receivables, net:						
Grants receivable	118	-	-	-	-	118
Premiums receivable	-	1,277	-	-	-	1,277
Other receivables	2,307	-	681	-	866	3,854
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	299	299
Other assets	780	-	395	-	46	1,221
Total current assets	7,080	3,392	2,556	3,548	25,492	42,068
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6,985	5,575	-	-	-	12,560
Other noncurrent receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets	42,645	-	62,762	-	15,248	120,655
Total noncurrent assets	49,630	5,575	62,762	-	15,248	133,215
Total assets	\$ 56,710	\$ 8,967	\$ 65,318	\$ 3,548	\$ 40,740	\$ 175,283
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 709	\$ -	\$ 265	\$ 1,754	\$ 6,457	\$ 9,185
Due to other funds	8,011	-	36,804	-	3,262	48,077
Unemployment insurance benefits	-	3,257	-	-	-	3,257
Workers compensation	-	-	-	6,025	-	6,025
Loan payable to U.S. Treasury	-	63,375	-	-	-	63,375
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	523	9,287	9,810
Compensated absences payable	926	-	-	-	-	926
Loans payable related to capital assets	498	-	-	-	-	498
Total current liabilities	10,144	66,632	\$37,069	8,302	19,006	141,153
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Workers compensation	-	-	-	53,433	-	53,433
Compensated absences payable	1,064	-	-	-	-	1,064
Loans payable related to capital assets	41,328	-	-	-	-	41,328
Total noncurrent liabilities	42,392	-	-	53,433	-	95,825
Total liabilities	\$ 52,536	\$ 66,632	\$ 37,069	\$ 61,735	\$ 19,006	\$ 236,978
Net Position (Deficit)						
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 819	\$ -	\$ 25,958	\$ -	\$ 15,248	\$ 42,025
Restricted:						
Unemployment insurance	-	5,575	-	-	-	5,575
Debt service	3,964	-	-	-	-	3,964
Capital projects	3,021	-	-	-	-	3,021
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,630)	(63,240)	2,291	(58,187)	6,486	(116,280)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 4,174	\$ (57,665)	\$ 28,249	\$ (58,187)	\$ 21,734	\$ (61,695)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Funds
(in thousands)

<i>Year Ended September 30, 2019</i>	Business-type Activities					Total
	WICO	Unemployment Insurance	viNGN	Government Insurance	Other Enterprise	
Operating revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 9,701	\$ 19,043	\$3,707	\$ 7,895	\$ 29,496	\$ 69,842
Operating expenses						
Cost of services	4,940	15,736	4,544	30,339	34,449	90,008
Depreciation and amortization	3,207	-	5,044	-	1,346	9,597
Total operating expenses	8,147	15,736	9,588	30,339	35,795	99,605
Operating (loss) income	1,554	3,307	(5,881)	(22,444)	(6,299)	(29,763)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)						
Grants revenue	166	7,149	215	-	17	7,547
Interest and other income	184	42	4	-	6,955	7,185
Payment in lieu of taxes	(700)	-	-	-	-	(700)
Interest expense	(2,250)	-	-	-	-	(2,250)
Total non-operating (expenses) revenues, net	(2,600)	7,191	219	-	6,972	11,782
(Loss) income before operating transfers and special item	(1,046)	10,498	(5,662)	(22,444)	673	(17,981)
Transfers from other funds	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Insurance recoveries	3,982	-	1,276	-	-	5,258
Change in net position	\$2,936	10,498	(\$4,386)	(22,444)	1,673	(11,723)
Net position (deficit), beginning of year	1,238	(68,163)	32,635	(35,743)	20,061	(49,972)
Net position (deficit), end of year	\$ 4,174	\$ (57,665)	\$ 28,249	\$ (58,187)	\$ 21,734	\$ (61,695)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds

(in thousands)

Year Ended September 30, 2019	Business-type Activities					Total
	WICO	Unemployment Insurance	viNGN	Government Insurance	Other Enterprise	
Cash flows from operating activities						
Cash received from customers and users	\$ 9,283	\$ 19,043	\$ 4,021	\$ 7,895	\$ 29,339	\$ 69,581
Cash paid to beneficiaries and suppliers	(2,112)	(15,736)	(2,387)	(6,545)	(31,636)	(58,416)
Cash paid to employees	(2,881)	-	(3,075)	-	-	(5,956)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,290	3,307	(1,441)	1,350	(2,297)	5,209
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities						
Other income	-	42	-	-	6,955	6,997
Transfer from other funds	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Federal grants	547	7,149	565	-	17	8,278
Contribution to the Government	(38)	-	-	-	-	(38)
Principal paid on debt issuances, including interest	-	(5,215)	-	-	-	(5,215)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	509	1,976	565	-	7,972	11,022
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities						
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(398)	-	(805)	-	(1,070)	(2,273)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	5	-	-	-	-	5
Proceeds from insurance recoveries	3,982	-	1,276	-	-	5,258
Principal payments on loan payable	(820)	-	-	-	-	(820)
Interest paid	(2,250)	-	-	-	-	(2,250)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	519	-	471	-	(1,070)	(80)
Cash flows from investing activities						
Interest income	41	-	4	-	-	45
Purchase of investments	-	-	-	-	(7)	(7)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	41	-	4	-	(7)	38
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,359	5,283	(401)	1,350	4,598	16,189
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	5,501	2,407	1,881	2,198	18,015	30,002
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 10,860	\$ 7,690	\$ 1,480	\$ 3,548	\$ 22,613	\$ 46,191
Reconciliation of operating (loss) income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities						
Operating (loss) income	\$ 1,554	\$ 3,307	\$ (5,881)	\$ (22,444)	\$ (6,299)	\$ (29,763)
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	3,207	-	5,044	-	1,346	9,597
Other income	137	-	-	-	-	137
Provision for doubtful accounts	95	-	-	-	-	95
Change in operating assets and liabilities:						
Receivables, net	(647)	-	314	-	101	(232)
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	(258)	(258)
Other assets	(43)	-	(843)	(381)	30	(1,237)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(26)	-	(75)	711	2,570	3,180
Compensated absences payable	16	-	-	-	-	16
Customer deposits	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
Workers compensation	-	-	-	23,464	-	23,464
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	213	213
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 4,290	\$ 3,307	\$ (1,441)	\$ 1,350	\$ (2,297)	\$ 5,209

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds
(in thousands)

<i>Year Ended September 30, 2019</i>	Business-type Activities					Total
	WICO	Unemployment Insurance	viNGN	Government Insurance	Other Enterprise	
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the statement of net position						
Cash and cash equivalents - current	\$ 3,875	\$ 2,115	\$ 1,480	\$ 3,548	\$ 22,613	\$ 33,631
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	6,985	5,575	-	-	-	12,560
Total cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 10,860	\$ 7,690	\$ 1,480	\$ 3,548	\$ 22,613	\$ 46,191

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

(in thousands)

September 30, 2019	Pension Trust	Agency
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Unrestricted	\$ 132,259	\$ 36,681
Restricted	18	-
Investments, at fair value:		
Certificate of deposits	-	2,284
U.S. Government and agency obligations	19,912	-
Corporate obligations	26,482	-
Mortgage and asset backed securities	31,539	-
Commingled and mutual funds	344,899	-
Investment loans	14,883	-
Limited partnerships	14,529	-
Real estate	63,610	-
Receivables, net:		
Loans and advances	49,998	-
Accrued interest	1,766	-
Other assets	11,457	-
Total assets	\$ 711,352	\$ 38,965
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ 38,965
Benefits in process of payment	2,996	-
Other liabilities	30,236	-
Total liabilities	33,232	38,965
Net position restricted for pension benefits	\$ 678,120	\$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

(in thousands)

Year Ended September 30, 2019	Pension Trust
Additions	
Contributions:	
Employer	\$ 106,184
Plan members	49,035
Total contributions	155,219
Investment income:	
Net appreciation of fair value of investments	19,068
Interest, dividends, and other, net	19,448
Real estate - net rental income	2,342
Total investment income	40,858
Less investment expense	696
Investment income, net	40,162
Other income	4,820
Total additions	200,201
Deductions	
Benefits paid	263,330
Refunds of contributions	12,408
Administrative and operational expenses	15,163
Total deductions	290,901
Change in net position	(90,700)
Net position restricted for pension benefits, beginning of year	768,820
Net position restricted for pension benefits, end of year	\$ 678,120

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Government of the United States Virgin Islands (the Government) is an unincorporated organized territory of the United States of America. The powers of the Government are derived from and set forth in the Revised Organic Act of 1954, as amended. The Government assumes responsibility for public safety, health, public housing and welfare, education, transportation and communication, and culture and recreation.

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Government have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The accompanying basic financial statements have been prepared primarily from accounts maintained by the Department of Finance of the Government. Additional data has been derived from reports prepared by other departments, agencies, and public corporations based on independent or subsidiary accounting systems maintained by them.

Financial Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the Government is a primary government (PG). The PG includes all Government departments, agencies, boards, and organizations that are not legally separate. In addition to the PG, the financial reporting entity includes blended and discretely presented component units. Component units include all legally separate organizations for which the Government's elected officials are financially accountable and organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the PG are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading. The criteria used to define financial accountability include: (i) if an organization is fiscally dependent on, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the PG, (ii) a government board appointed by a higher level of government, or (iii) a jointly appointed board.

The financial statements of the following component units are included in the financial reporting entity either as blended or as discretely presented component units in accordance with GAAP:

(a) Blended Component Units

The following public benefit corporations, while legally separate from the Government, meet the criteria to be reported as part of the PG because they provide services entirely or almost entirely to the Government:

Virgin Islands Public Finance Authority (PFA)

PFA was created as a public corporation and autonomous governmental instrumentality by Act No. 5365, *the Government Capital Improvement Act of 1988*, with the purpose of aiding the Government in the performance of its fiscal duties and in effectively carrying out its governmental responsibility of raising capital for essential public projects. Under the enabling legislation, PFA has the power, among other matters, to borrow money and issue bonds and to lend the proceeds of its bonds to the Government or any governmental instrumentality.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The powers of PFA are exercised by a board of directors consisting of the Governor (Chairperson), the Commissioner of Finance, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and two representatives of the private sector appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislature (the Legislature). PFA activities are blended within the PG and are reported as major funds, except for PFA Special Revenue Fund.

PFA's blended component units, The West Indian Company Limited (WICO) and viNGN, INC. d/b/a Virgin Islands Next Generation Network (viNGN) are presented as major proprietary funds while King's Alley Management, Inc. and Lonesome Dove Petroleum, Inc. are included in other nonmajor proprietary funds in the Government's basic financial statements.

Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (TSFC)

TSFC was created in September 2001 under Act No. 6428 as a separate and independent corporation of the Government to purchase the rights, title, and interest in tobacco settlement litigation awards and to issue revenue bonds supported by the tobacco settlement rights. The responsibility for the operations of TSFC is vested in a board of directors composed of three members: the Governor and two independent members - one appointed by the Governor and one appointed by the president of the Legislature. The activities of TSFC are limited to activities conducted on behalf of the Government. The TSFC is reported in the other governmental funds.

Complete audited financial statements of PFA and TSFC blended component units can be obtained directly by contacting their respective administrative offices:

Administrative Offices of Blended Component Units

Virgin Islands Public Finance Authority
5033 Kongens Gade, Government Hill
St. Thomas, VI 00802

Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation
5033 Kongens Gade, Government Hill
St. Thomas, VI 00802

(b) Discretely Presented Component Units

The following component units, as required by GAAP are discretely presented in the basic financial statements because of the nature of the services they provide and the Government's ability to impose its will.

The component units are reported in a separate column to emphasize that they are legally separate from the PG and governed by separate boards.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(c) Major Component Units

Virgin Islands Housing Authority (VIHA)

VIHA was created as a public corporation and autonomous governmental instrumentality by Act No. 903 on June 18, 1962, with the purpose of providing housing for low and moderate-income families residing in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The majority of VIHA funding is through two contractual agreements with Housing and Urban Development (HUD). VIHA is required to make payments in lieu of taxes to the PG when residual receipts are available, and whereby the PG agrees to provide municipal services and continue the tax-exempt status of VIHA projects. VIHA is governed by a board of commissioners. The governing board is autonomous and responsible to HUD. An executive director is appointed by VIHA's Board to manage the day-to-day operations.

Virgin Islands Port Authority (VIPA)

VIPA was created as a public corporation and autonomous government instrumentality by Act No. 2375 on December 23, 1968, with the purposes of owning, operating, and managing air and marine terminals of the U.S. Virgin Islands. The powers of VIPA are exercised by a board of governors consisting of the Commissioner of Economic Development and Agriculture (Chairperson), the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Director of the Small Business Development Agency, and five other persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislature.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (WAPA)

WAPA was created as a public corporation and autonomous governmental instrumentality by Act No. 1248 on August 13, 1964, with the purpose of operating the water production and electric generation plants in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The powers of WAPA are exercised by a governing board consisting of nine members, all appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislature, from which three are heads of cabinet-level executive departments or agencies and six other persons, who are nominated by the Legislature. WAPA is required by its bond resolutions to maintain separate audited financial statements for each system (the Electric and Water Systems).

Virgin Islands Government Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation (VIGHHFC)

VIGHHFC was created by Act No. 6012 on August 23, 1994 and became active on May 1, 1999, with the purpose of providing healthcare services and hospital facilities to the people of the U. S. Virgin Islands. The powers of VIGHHFC are exercised by a board of directors consisting of 15 members as follows: the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Commissioner of Finance, and 13 other members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislature. The VIGHHFC is composed of the Schneider Regional Medical Center located in St. Thomas, the Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center located in St. Croix, and the Schneider Regional Medical Center Foundation (the Foundation). The hospitals issue separately audited financial statements.

The Schneider Regional Medical Center's financial statements include its component units: the Myra Keating Smith Community Health Center (Health Center) of St. John and the Charlotte Kimelman Cancer Institute (Cancer Institute) on St. Thomas. The Cancer Institute has remained closed following the 2017 hurricanes. The Health Center and Cancer Institute are legally separate organizations for which the Roy L. Schneider Hospital is financially accountable.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The Foundation is a legally separate nonprofit corporation for which the Schneider Regional Medical Center is financially accountable. The Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center's financial statements include its component unit: Virgin Islands Cardiac Center at the Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center, Inc. (VICC Foundation). VICC Foundation is a legally separate nonprofit corporation for which the Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center is financially accountable.

University of the Virgin Islands (the University)

The University was organized as an instrumentality of the Government under Act No. 852 on March 16, 1962, in accordance with Section 16(a) of the Revised Organic Act of 1954, as amended. The University is a higher education institution that offers four-year liberal arts degree and master's degree programs and associates degrees in arts and occupational programs. The powers of the University are exercised by a board of trustees consisting of 17 members as follows: Chairman of the Board of Education, Commissioner of Education, and the President of the University, all serving as members ex-officio, 9 other members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislature, two other members elected by the board of trustees, one representative of the student body, one alumnus of the University, and another representative of the teaching faculty. The University was not organized as a self-sustaining entity and therefore receives financial and other support from the Government.

The University's financial statements include a blended and discretely presented component unit, the Foundation for the University of the Virgin Islands. This organization operates as a nonprofit corporation whose purpose is to assist and support the University in accomplishing its charitable and educational mission. The Foundation for the Reichhold Center for the Arts is also a discretely presented component unit of the University that supports the arts and provides financial assistance in operating an entertainment complex on the St. Thomas campus of the University.

(d) Other Component Units (Nonmajor)

Virgin Islands Economic Development Authority (EDA)

EDA was created by Act No. 6390 on December 21, 2000, as a public corporation and semiautonomous instrumentality of the Government. EDA was created as an umbrella authority of the Economic Development Commission, the Small Business Development Agency, the Government Development Bank, and the Virgin Islands Industrial Development Park Corporation. The powers of EDA are exercised by a board of directors consisting of the members of the Virgin Islands Economic Development Commission, the Director of the Virgin Islands' Bureau of Internal Revenue, and five members not employed by the Government, but appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislature.

Magens Bay Authority (MBA)

MBA was created as a corporate instrumentality by Act No. 2085 on December 20, 1967, with the purpose of acquiring, improving, and operating parks and beaches. The powers of MBA are exercised by a board of directors consisting of the Governor and six members initially appointed by the Governor. The board of directors is responsible for the appointment and reappointment of subsequent board members except that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislature may, by appointment, fill any vacancy on the board of directors remaining unfilled for sixty days.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority (VIHFA)

VIHFA was created as a public corporation and autonomous governmental instrumentality by Act No. 4636 on October 20, 1981, with the purpose of stimulating low and moderate-income housing construction and home ownership through the issuance of revenue bonds to provide low-interest mortgage loans to qualified purchasers of low and moderate-income housing. On October 31, 2008, VIHFA established the Virgin Islands Housing Management, Inc. (VIHM), a wholly owned nonprofit subsidiary that manages VIHFA's rental properties. The financial statements of VIHM are separately issued, and not blended into the PG. The powers of VIHFA are exercised by a board of directors consisting of the Commissioner of the Department of Housing, Parks, and Recreation (the Chairman), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and three persons not employed by the Government appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the Legislature.

Virgin Islands Public Broadcasting System (VIPBS)

VIPBS was created as a public corporation and autonomous instrumentality by Act No. 2364 on November 15, 1968, with the purpose of advancing the general welfare, education, cultural development, and awareness of public affairs of the population of the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as to provide an effective supplement to the in-school education of children.

The powers of VIPBS are exercised by a board of directors consisting of the Commissioner of Education, the Chairman of the Board of Education, three members appointed by the President of the Legislature, and four members, not more than two of whom should be employed by the Government and appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislature.

In addition, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the President of the University of the Virgin Islands, and the General Manager of VIPBS are ex-officio members of the board who are not entitled to vote.

Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority (VIWMA)

VIWMA was established as an autonomous instrumentality of the Government by Act No. 6638 and approved by the Governor of the Virgin Islands on January 23, 2004. VIWMA provides environmentally sound management for the collection and disposal of solid waste in the Territory, including operation and closure of landfills and wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal. VIWMA is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of seven members.

University of the Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (RTPark)

RTPark was established as an autonomous instrumentality of the Government by Act 6502 on February 21, 2002, as amended, by Act 6725, the Protected Cell Amendments Act of 2005. RTPark was organized for internet commerce and technology, providing an enabling environment for research, development, business incubation and technology-driven businesses.

RTPark is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of seven members, including the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University, the President of the University, two trustees selected from among the Board of Trustees of the University, and three members selected by the Governor.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Complete audited financial statements of the discretely presented component units can be obtained directly by contacting their administrative offices:

Administrative Offices

Virgin Islands Housing Authority
9900 Oswald Harris Court
St. Thomas, VI 00802

Virgin Islands Port Authority
P.O. Box 301707
St. Thomas, VI 00803-1707

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority
P.O. Box 1450
St. Thomas, VI 00804-1450

Virgin Islands Government Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation
9048 Sugar Estate, 2nd floor
St. Thomas, VI 00802

University of the Virgin Islands
2 John Brewer's Bay
St. Thomas, VI 00802

Virgin Islands Economic Development Authority
8000 Nisky Shopping Center, Suite 620
St. Thomas, VI 00802

Magens Bay Authority
P.O. Box 10583
St. Thomas, VI 00801

Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority
3202 Demarara
Frenchtown Plaza, Suite 200
St. Thomas, VI 00802

Virgin Islands Public Broadcasting System
P.O. Box 7879
St. Thomas, VI 00801

Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority
1 A&B Demarara
St. Thomas, VI, 00802

University of the Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation
RR1 Box 10000
Kingshill, St. Croix, VI 00850-9781

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

All financial statements of the discretely presented component units have a fiscal year end of September 30, 2019, except for WAPA and VIHA which have a fiscal year-end of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

(e) Fiduciary Component Unit

The following public benefit corporation is legally separate from the Government, meets the definition of a blended component unit, and is presented in the fund financial statements along with other fiduciary funds of the Government. Fiduciary funds are not reported in the government-wide financial statements.

Government Employees' Retirement System of the of the U.S. Virgin Islands (GERS)

GERS was created as an independent and separate agency of the Government with the purpose of administering the Government's and the component units' cost-sharing, multi-employer defined benefit pension plan. GERS was established on October 1, 1959. The responsibility for the operation of GERS is vested in a board of trustees composed of seven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislature.

Employee and employer contributions to GERS are recognized as additions to net position held in trust for employees' pension benefits in the period in which employee services are performed, except for contributions pursuant to the Early Retirement Act of 1994, which are recorded as the cash is received. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan, except for benefits pursuant to sections 8(a) and 8(b) of the Early Retirement Act of 1994, which are recorded when the subsidy provided by the Government is receivable and payable.

Complete audited financial statements of this component unit can be obtained directly by contacting its administrative office:

Government Employees' Retirement System of the U.S. Virgin Islands
3438 Kronprindsens Gade
St. Thomas, VI 00802

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (that is, the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all the non-fiduciary activities of the PG and its component units. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the PG is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the PG is financially accountable. The statement of net position presents the reporting entities' non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenue. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment.

Program revenues include (i) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (ii) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a function or segment. Taxes and other items are not included among program revenues and are appropriately reported instead, as general revenue.

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

(a) Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with GAAP as prescribed by the GASB. 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 revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when eligibility requirements have been met.

(b) Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized when it is both measurable and available. Revenues are deemed available when they become susceptible to accrual and are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Government considers most revenue to be available if collected within 90 days of the end of the current fiscal year-end. Specifically, gross receipts taxes, real property taxes, and income taxes are deemed available if collected within 30, 60, and 90 days, respectively, after the end of the current fiscal year-end.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Grant revenue is deemed available if collected within the 12 months after the end of the current fiscal year-end. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, compensated absences, debt service, other postemployment benefits and pension expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

Income taxes, gross receipts taxes, real property taxes, and grant funding are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period to the extent they are considered available. All other revenue items are deemed measurable and available only when cash is received by the Government.

(c) Proprietary Funds, Fiduciary Funds, and Discretely Presented Component Units Financial Statements

The financial statements of the proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and discretely presented component units are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting also used in the government-wide financial statements described above.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenue and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Fund Accounting

The Government reports its financial position and results of operations in funds, which are considered separate accounting entities. The operations of each fund are accounted for within a set of self-balancing accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with legal, financial, and contractual provisions. Generally accepted governmental accounting principles establish criteria (percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenue, or expenditures/expenses of either fund category or the governmental and enterprise funds combined) for the determination of major funds. Indirect costs are automatically allocated and reported in the program expense for each fund. Non-major funds are combined in a single column in the fund financial statements. The Government reports the following major funds:

(a) Governmental Funds

The Government reports the following major governmental funds:

- General Fund - The general fund is the Government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- PFA Debt Service Fund - PFA debt service fund accounts for the resources accumulated, and payments made, for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt issued by PFA on behalf of the Government.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

- PFA Capital Projects Fund - PFA capital projects fund accounts for bond proceeds of debt issued by PFA on behalf of the Government. The bond proceeds have been designated for certain necessary public safety and capital development projects which are accounted for in this fund.
- Federal Grants Fund - The federal grants fund accounts for proceeds and payments that are restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

(b) Proprietary Funds

These funds account for those activities for which the intent of management is to recover, primarily through user charges, the cost of providing goods or services to the general public. The Government reports the following major proprietary funds:

- The West Indian Company Limited - WICO, a blended component unit of PFA, accounts for the activities of a cruise ship pier and shopping mall complex on the island of St. Thomas.
- Unemployment Insurance Fund - The unemployment insurance fund accounts for the collection of unemployment premiums from employers in the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible unemployed recipients.
- viNGN, INC. d/b/a as Virgin Islands Next Generation Network (viNGN) - viNGN, a blended component unit of PFA, accounts for the management of a middle mile wholesale fiber optic network providing reliable high-speed internet access to retail internet service providers and public infrastructure stewards.
- Government Insurance Fund - GIF provides insurance protection for workers in the U.S. Virgin Islands in the event of job accidents.

(c) Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the Government in a trustee capacity, or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governmental units. The following are the Government's fiduciary funds:

- Pension Trust Fund - The pension trust fund accounts for the activities of GERS, an independent and separate agency of the Government, responsible for the proper operation of the Government's defined benefit pension plan.
- Agency Fund - The agency fund is custodial in nature and does not involve measurement of the results of operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Government follows the practice of pooling cash. The balance in the pooled cash accounts is available to meet current operating requirements and any excess is invested in various interest-bearing accounts and time deposits with eligible depository institutions.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Cash equivalents of the proprietary funds and discretely presented component units consist of demand accounts, money market accounts, certificates of deposit with maturities of not more than 90 days from the date of acquisition, money market funds, short-term U.S. government and its agencies' obligations, and repurchase agreements with a U.S. commercial bank maturing within three months. Cash and cash equivalents of the discretely presented component units are maintained in separate bank accounts from those of the PG, in their own names.

By law, banks, or trust companies designated as depositories of public funds of the Government are to maintain corporate surety bonds or pledge collateral satisfactory to the Commissioner of Finance to secure all governmental funds deposited. The Government maintains an irrevocable stand-by letter of credit in the amount of \$275.0 million with the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York to serve as pledged collateral for public fund depositories held at Banco Popular de Puerto Rico.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined to be cash on hand, demand deposits, restricted cash and investments, and highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the date of purchase. For financial statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents are shown as cash and investments and restricted cash and investments.

Investments

The PG and its component units follow the provisions of GAAP which establishes and modifies the following disclosure requirements related to investment risks: credit risk (including custodial credit risk and concentrations of credit risk), interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk.

Investment policies of the PG, its blended component units, major funds, and major component units are as follows:

- *Primary Government Investment Policies* - Title 33, Chapter 117 of the Virgin Islands Code (V.I. Code) authorizes the Government to invest in U.S. Government and its agencies' obligations, mortgage-backed securities, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, local government obligations, and corporate debt and equity obligations.

As of September 30, 2019, the General Fund, the Virgin Islands Lottery, and an agency fund had invested in certificates of deposit with two local banks. Another nonmajor enterprise fund had invested in a certificate of deposit with UniCredit Bank. Investments are reported at fair value at September 30, 2019.

- *PFA Investment Policies* - Investments of PFA are reported at fair value. Various bond resolutions of PFA restrict investments to direct obligations of the U.S. Government, territories, possessions and states, specific bank obligations, investment agreements or similar funding agreements, shares or other interests in mutual funds, trusts or investment companies, corporate commercial paper, and money market portfolios consisting of any of the foregoing. PFA has retained investment managers and investments are held in trust by a commercial bank on behalf of PFA. PFA handles investments for two major governmental funds of the Government: PFA Debt Service Fund and PFA Capital Projects Fund.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

- *Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation Investment Policies* - Various bond resolutions of this blended component unit restrict investments to direct obligations of the U.S. Government, territories, possessions and states, specific bank obligations, investment agreements or similar funding agreements, shares or other interests in mutual funds, trusts or investment companies, corporate commercial paper, and money market portfolios consisting of any of the foregoing. TSFC has retained investment managers and investments are held in trust by a commercial bank on behalf of the TSFC. Investments are reported at fair value in the non-major governmental fund of the Government.
- *VIHA Investment Policies* - This major component unit is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to invest excess funds in obligations of the United States, certificates of deposit, or any other federally insured investment. HUD requires that deposits be fully collateralized and may be held by an unaffiliated bank or trust company for the account of the VIHA.
- *WAPA and VIPA Investment Policies* - These major component units are authorized under bond resolutions and the V.I. Code to invest in open accounts, time deposits, non-negotiable certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, obligations of the U.S. government, and obligations of any state within the United States, mutual funds, and corporate commercial paper. Investments are reported at fair value.
- *VIGHHFC Investment Policies* - The board of trustees of this major component unit has not developed a formal investment policy.
- *University Investment Policies* - The board of trustees of this major component unit is responsible for the management of the University's investments and establishes an investment policy, which is carried out by the Vice President for Administration and Finance. The University and its component unit, the Foundation for the Reichhold Center of the Arts have a formal investment policy approved by their corresponding board of trustees, which contains a requisite section on addressing risks. The University's investments are included in the Foundation's investment portfolio for management and investment purposes.
- *Pension Trust Fund Investment Policies* - The board of trustees of GERS has enacted policies that limit investments in certain investment categories and provide requirements for the institutions managing investments. Under those policies, GERS may invest in U.S. Government and agencies obligations, bonds or notes of any state, territory or possession of the United States, municipal bonds and obligations, foreign bonds, bonds of domestic railroad corporations, public utility bonds, industrial corporate bonds or trust certificates, common and preferred shares of foreign and domestic corporations, mutual funds, mortgage or personal loans to GERS members or retirees, and mortgage and asset-backed securities. Investments in bonds are subject to rating restrictions of BBB and may not exceed 2% of the total GERS investment portfolio. Investments in stock of a single corporation may not exceed 1% of the market value of the fund or exceed 1% of the outstanding stock of the corporation.

The aggregate amount of investments in stock may not exceed 60% of the market value of total investments of GERS. Investment in foreign stock should be limited to 10% of the market value of the total investments of GERS. Any investment of 20% or more of the aggregate value of the portfolio must be approved by two-thirds of the membership of the board of trustees.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The investments are administered by several professional investment managers and are held in trust by a commercial bank on behalf of GERS.

Investments in equity securities in the GERS pension trust fund are reported at quoted market values. Shares of mutual funds are reported at the net asset value of shares held by GERS at year-end. Purchases and sales are recorded on a trade-date basis. Realized gains and losses on securities are determined by the average cost method.

GERS is authorized to provide loans to businesses approved by the Board of Trustees as alternative investments. On December 8, 2009, GERS executed a loan agreement with Carambola Northwest, LLC (Carambola), a condominium, hotel, and golf resort on the island of St. Croix. The five-year term loan in the amount of \$15.0 million was collateralized with all real property holdings of Carambola, with an interest rate of 10.5% per annum. Carambola subsequently went into default on the loan agreement. On May 11, 2013, GERS exercised its rights under the loan agreement and executed a preliminary Disposition Agreement with Carambola assuming management and ownership of the resort complex. On July 5, 2019, GERS sold the resort for \$10.4 million.

On September 24, 2013, GERS entered into a loan agreement with KAZI Foods of the Virgin Islands, Inc. in the amount of \$6.0 million at an interest rate of 6.25%, and a maturity date of October 23, 2023. At September 30, 2019, the outstanding principal balance on the loan is \$3.4 million.

On June 30, 2014, GERS entered into a construction loan agreement with V.I. Finest Foods, LLC in the amount of up to \$8.2 million at an interest rate of 6.4%, with an interest-only period of 17 months and a fully amortizing period of 103 months. The loan was subsequently modified on May 24, 2016, to provide an increase in the principal amount of the loan to \$11.0 million and an extended maturity date of March 31, 2025. At September 30, 2019, the outstanding balance of the loan is \$11.4 million. On March 5, 2020, GERS sold the building to the University for \$8.4 million, retaining a debt obligation of \$1.8 million from V.I. Finest Foods, LLC.

GERS has also invested in Havensight Mall, a shopping complex on the island of St. Thomas with a fair market value of \$41.0 million and the limited partnership Mesirow with a fair market value of \$14.5 million at September 30, 2019.

GERS owns administrative facilities on the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix. Portions of the facilities are leased to government agencies and commercial tenants, and portions of the facilities are utilized for GERS operations. The investment in leased real estate is reported at its appraised value, and the portion used for GERS operations is reported at depreciated cost. The amount of \$22.6 million was reported net of depreciation at September 30, 2019.

Receivables

Taxes receivable represent amounts owed by taxpayers for individual and corporate income taxes, gross receipts taxes, excise taxes, hotel occupancy taxes, and real property taxes. Federal government receivables represent amounts owed to the Government for reimbursement of expenditures/expenses incurred pursuant to federally funded programs.

Accounts receivable are reported net of estimated allowances for uncollectible amounts, which are determined, based upon past collection experience and current economic conditions.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The accounts receivable from non-governmental customers of the discretely presented component units are net of estimated uncollectible amounts. These receivables arise primarily from service charges to users.

Interfund and Intra-Entity Transactions

The Government has the following types of transactions among funds:

- *Interfund Transfers* - Legally required transfers are reported as interfund transfers in (out) when incurred. Transfers between the PG and its blended component units are reported as interfund transfers, except for transfers within the same fund type.
- *Intra-entity Transactions* - These are transactions between the PG and its discretely presented component units, and among the component units.

Similarly, receivables and payables between the PG and its blended component units are reported as amounts due from (to) other funds. Transfers between the PG and discretely presented component units (and among those component units) are reported separately as revenue and expenses or expenditures. Amounts owed to and from discretely presented component units by the PG are reported separately from interfund payables and receivables as due from (to) component units, net of allowance for estimated uncollectible amounts.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the PG and discretely presented component units are set aside primarily for the payment of bonds, notes, construction funds, unemployment benefits, and other specific purposes.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, building improvements, machinery and equipment, construction in progress, intangibles and infrastructure assets are reported in the applicable governmental, business-type activities, and component unit columns in the government-wide financial statements as well as in the applicable proprietary funds reported in the fund financial statements.

The PG defines capital assets as assets that have an initial, individual cost and useful lives of: (i) \$5,000 for personal property with a useful life of five years; (ii) \$50,000 for buildings and building improvements with estimated useful lives of 40 and 20 years, respectively; (iii) \$100,000 for land improvements with an estimated useful life of 20 years; (iv) \$200,000 for intangibles with estimated useful lives between 2 and 15 years; and (v) \$200,000 for infrastructure with an estimated useful life of 30 years. All costs of acquiring land are capitalized.

Capital assets purchased or acquired are carried at historical cost or normal cost. The normal costing method to estimate cost based on replacement cost indexed by a reciprocal factor of the price increase from the appraisal date to the actual or estimated acquisition date was used to estimate the historical cost of certain land, buildings, and building improvements because invoices and similar documentation was no longer available in certain instances. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the time of donation.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest costs are capitalized during the construction period only for business-type activities and proprietary component units. The costs of routine maintenance and repairs that do not add value to the assets or materially extend asset lives are expensed as incurred.

Capital assets utilized in the governmental funds are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements.

Depreciation expense is recorded in the government-wide financial statements, as well as the proprietary funds and component units' financial statements.

Capital assets of the PG, excluding land and construction in progress, are depreciated on the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives of capital assets reported by the component units are (i) 4 to 50 years for buildings and building improvements; (ii) 20 to 40 years for airports and marine terminals; (iii) 40 to 100 years for water transmission and distribution mains; and (iv) 3 to 25 years for vehicles and equipment.

The PG and its component units review the carrying value of their capital assets to determine if circumstances exist indicating impairment. If facts or circumstances support the possibility of impairment, management follows the guidance in GASB Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*. If impairment is indicated, an adjustment is made to the carrying value of the capital assets.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents consumption of the net position that applies to future period(s) and is not recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until the future date occurs.

The Government has three items for financial reporting in these categories, as follows:

- Deferred amounts related to pension represent unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense and contributions from the employer after the measurement date but before the end of the employer's reporting period.
- Deferred amounts related to other postemployment benefits consisting of net differences between expected and actual experience and changes in assumptions.
- Deferred charges on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

The Government has three items for financial reporting in this category, as follows:

- Deferred amounts related to pension consist of the unamortized portion of the difference between expected and actual experience, net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, changes in assumptions, and changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportional share of contributions.
- Deferred amounts related to other postemployment benefits consisting of the unamortized portion of the changes in assumptions and other inputs.
- Modified accrual basis of accounting - Unavailable revenues qualify for reporting in this category. The item, *unavailable revenues*, is reported only in the governmental funds' balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from three sources: property taxes, gross receipts taxes, and income taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Tax Refunds Payable

During the calendar year, the Government collects individual income taxes through withholdings and payments from taxpayers. At September 30th, the Government estimates the amount owed to taxpayers for overpayments during the first nine months of the calendar year. These estimated amounts and the actual tax refunds claimed for prior years but not paid at year-end are recorded as tax refunds payable and as a reduction of tax revenue.

Compensated Absences

The vacation policy of the Government provides for the accumulation of four, six, or eight hours for each full biweekly pay period depending on the time of entry into government service. At the beginning of each calendar year, vacation leave is limited to 480 hours (60 days). However, the excess of 480 hours is considered by GERS for service credit towards the employees' retirement.

This vacation policy does not apply to professional educational personnel of the Virgin Islands Department of Education, who receive compensation during the school breaks. Upon retirement, an employee receives compensation for unused vacation leave at the employee's base pay rate.

Employees accumulate sick leave at a rate of four hours for each full biweekly pay period up to a maximum of 180 days. Separated employees do not receive payment for unused sick leave; therefore, a provision for accumulated sick leave is not required.

Compensated absences accumulation policies for the blended component units and discretely presented component units vary from entity to entity, depending upon negotiated bargaining agreements and other factors agreed upon between the management of these entities and its employees.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Long-term Liabilities

The liabilities reported in the government-wide financial statements include the Government's bonds, long-term notes, pension liabilities and other long-term liabilities including: accrued compensated absences, retroactive union arbitration, litigation, landfill closure and post closure costs, postemployment benefits, and workers compensation claims.

Bond premiums, discounts, and amounts deferred on capital appreciation bonds are amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premiums and discounts. Issuance costs are reported as expenses in the year incurred.

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 are reported as debt service expenditures.

Net Position

Net position is reported in three categories:

- *Net Investment in Capital Assets* - This consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Debt pertaining to significant unspent debt proceeds are not included in the calculation of invested in capital assets, net of related debt. The unspent portion of the debt is presented, net of the related debt, as restricted for capital projects.
- *Restricted Net Position* - Constraints placed on the use of assets are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- *Unrestricted Net Position* - These consist of assets which do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the Government's policy to use restricted resources first, then the unrestricted resources, as needed.

Fund Balance

GAAP provides a hierarchy of classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in funds may be spent. Following are the fund classifications:

- *Restricted Fund Balance* - Fund balances constrained by externally imposed constraints such as constitutional provisions, laws and regulations, debt covenants, and grantors. The Government's policy is to consider restricted amounts to have been spent first when expenditures are incurred for which both restricted and unassigned fund balances are available.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

- *Committed Fund Balance* - Fund balances subject to constraints imposed by the Government's highest level of decision-making authority including legislation enacted by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands and resolutions or ordinances enacted by Government elected regulatory boards and authorities. Committed fund balances may be modified or rescinded by enacted legislation, or amendment of resolutions or ordinances.
- *Assigned Fund Balance* - Fund balances subject to budgetary constraints of the Legislature, the Office of Management and Budget, or authorizing boards of the Government, that are not restricted or committed.

Budgetary authority of the Office of Management and Budget is provided by Title 2, Sections 22, 23, 26 and 27 VIC, and Executive Order No. 371-1997. The Government's policy is to expend assigned or committed amounts, before unassigned amounts, when an expenditure is incurred.

- *Unassigned Fund Balance* - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The residual deficit of the Federal Grants Fund and other governmental funds are also reported as unassigned fund balance.

Risk Management

With some exceptions, the Government does not carry general liability insurance coverage on its properties or the acts of its employees, relying instead on self-insurance and/or statutory liability limitations. The Government purchases commercial insurance for physical losses or damages against its property. The limit of liability for all risks, excluding earthquake, windstorm, and flood, is \$1.0 million for each occurrence except for windstorm and flood losses, which has a \$45.0 million limit. For physical losses arising from earthquake, the insurance policy has a limit of \$100.0 million for each occurrence and in the annual aggregate.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

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 disclosure 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.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements

Following are statements issued by GASB that are effective in future years. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, on May 8, 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, to provide relief to governments. This Statement, which was effective upon issuance, postpones the effective dates of certain provisions in these upcoming pronouncements for one year, except for GASB Statement No. 87 which is postponed for eighteen months.

GASB Statement No.		Adoption Effective in Fiscal Year (as Revised)
83	Certain Asset Retirement Obligations	2020
84	Fiduciary Activities	2021
87	Leases	2022
88	Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	2020
89	Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period	2022
90	Majority Equity Interests - An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61	2021
91	Conduct Debt Obligations	2023
92	Omnibus 2020	2022
93	Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates	2022
94	Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements	2023
96	Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements	2023
97	Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32	2022

Certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 92 are excluded from GASB Statement No. 95. Additionally, GASB Statement No. 95 excludes provisions in GASB Statement No. 93 related to lease modifications and excludes GASB Statement No. 94 since the GASB considered the pandemic in determining effective dates. Earlier application of the standards is permitted to the extent specified in each pronouncement as originally issued. The Government is currently evaluating the impact of these statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

2. Component Units

The basic financial statements include the financial statements of the following discretely presented component units:

Major Component Units

- Virgin Islands Housing Authority
- Virgin Islands Port Authority (unaudited)
- Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority
- Virgin Islands Government Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation
- University of the Virgin Islands

Other Component Units (Nonmajor)

- Virgin Islands Economic Development Authority
- Magens Bay Authority
- Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority
- Virgin Islands Public Broadcasting System
- Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority
- University of the Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Condensed financial information as of September 30, 2019, of all discretely presented component units follows (expressed in thousands):

	Housing Authority	Virgin Islands Port Authority*	Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority		Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation		University of the Virgin Islands	Other Component Units*	Total Component Units
			Electric System	Water System	Schneider Regional Medical	Juan F. Luis Hospital			
Assets and deferred outflows of resources									
Current assets	\$ 34,022	\$ 68,375	\$ 64,454	\$ 12,534	\$ 27,618	\$ 22,930	\$ 21,172	\$ 501,159	\$ 752,264
Due from primary government	-	-	21,193	4,666	-	1,044	607	2,825	30,335
Due from federal government	580	3,643	79,844	37	123	723	2,638	15,865	103,453
Restricted assets	854	25,760	57,029	2,031	1,332	3,063	74,481	56,360	220,910
Capital assets, net	53,036	214,975	1,254,179	69,690	32,658	62,493	60,251	170,852	1,918,134
Other noncurrent assets	6,280	-	37,903	-	-	-	13,333	39,374	96,890
Deferred outflows of resources	10,177	25,991	34,709	6,884	22,042	53,682	16,797	17,819	188,101
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	104,949	338,744	1,549,311	95,842	83,773	143,935	189,279	804,254	3,310,087
Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources									
Current liabilities	3,950	30,835	513,655	14,951	24,717	78,733	10,847	499,833	1,177,521
Due to primary government	-	-	6,948	-	23,458	42,000	-	53,190	125,596
Due to federal government	-	-	4,142	-	-	-	-	-	4,142
Bonds payable - long-term	-	36,458	257,833	75,000	-	-	-	-	369,291
Notes payable - long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,559	9,147	88,706
Due to (from) component unit	-	-	74,578	(74,578)	-	34	-	4	38
Pension liabilities	65,683	136,326	216,281	44,299	122,172	146,262	74,921	97,097	903,041
Other postemployment benefits	25,252	23,571	48,133	9,858	-	-	10,860	-	117,674
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,924	2,664	135,024	-	-	-	3,762	10,980	154,354
Unearned revenue - long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,897	11,897
Deferred inflows of resources	14,971	23,220	71,642	14,674	39,341	19,630	18,590	16,173	218,241
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	111,780	253,074	1,328,236	84,204	209,688	286,659	198,539	698,321	3,170,501
Net position (deficit):									
Net investment in capital assets	52,011	208,139	958,802	69,690	32,658	37,482	(17,628)	151,499	1,492,653
Restricted	804	25,759	25,387	372	1,332	101	40,932	68,195	162,882
Unrestricted deficit	(59,646)	(148,228)	(763,114)	(58,424)	(159,905)	(180,307)	(32,564)	(113,761)	(1,515,949)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (6,831)	\$ 85,670	\$ 221,075	\$ 11,638	\$ (125,915)	\$ (142,724)	\$ (9,260)	\$ 105,933	\$ 139,586

*Virgin Islands Port Authority and Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Information on Statement of Activities	Expenses	Program revenue			Total Component Units
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Virgin Islands Port Authority*	\$ 106,579	\$ 62,237	\$ -	\$ 4,524	\$ (39,818)
Virgin Islands Housing Authority	56,547	7,363	37,895	2,967	(8,322)
Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority:					
Electric System	323,855	241,532	-	349,195	266,872
Water System	30,647	28,124	-	3,566	1,043
Virgin Islands Government Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation:					
Roy L. Schneider Hospital	79,986	67,014	23,596	49	10,673
Juan F. Luis Hospital	84,251	34,374	34,370	14,730	(777)
University of the Virgin Islands	93,440	55,903	28,566	4,992	(3,979)
Other component units*	678,946	20,980	616,209	4,995	(36,762)
Total activities	\$ 1,454,251	\$ 517,527	\$ 740,636	\$ 385,018	\$ 188,930
General revenue:					
Interest and other					\$ 8,472
Insurance recoveries					34,921
Changes in net position					232,323
Net position, beginning of year <i>(as restated)</i>					(92,737)
Net position, end of year					\$ 139,586

*Virgin Islands Port Authority and Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)

The summary of due to/from primary government and component units is as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Due from PG/ Component Units	Due to PG/ Component Units
Governmental funds:		
General fund	\$ 116,487	\$ 8,700
PFA capital projects	-	1,891
Other governmental funds	8,875	3
Discretely presented component units:		
WAPA - Electric System	21,193	6,948
WAPA - Water System	4,666	-
Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation	1,044	65,458
University of the Virgin Islands	607	-
Other component units*	2,825	53,190
	\$ 155,697	\$ 136,190

*Virgin Islands Port Authority and Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)

The amounts reported by the Governmental funds and the discretely presented component units may not agree due to reporting on different fiscal year-ends.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Primary Government

At September 30, 2019, the PG reported \$202.8 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and \$12.6 million in restricted cash and cash equivalents. All bank balances were fully collateralized, except for \$7.5 million held in various bank accounts for WICO.

Pension Trust Fund

GERS considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At September 30, 2019, GERS held \$132.3 million in cash and cash equivalents consisting of: \$104.0 million in money market accounts and \$28.3 million in operational accounts.

Component Units

At September 30, 2019, discretely presented component units held \$163.4 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and \$90.4 million in restricted cash and cash equivalents.

4. Investments

Fair Value Measurements

The Government categorizes the fair market measurements of its investments within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, provides the framework for measuring fair value by establishing a three-level fair value hierarchy that describes inputs that are used to measure assets and liabilities as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Inputs are other than quotes prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, that are either directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3: Inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. If a price for an identical asset is not observable, a government may evaluate fair market value using another valuation technique that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. If the fair value of an asset is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair market value hierarchy, the measurement is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The following section describes the valuation technique methodologies the Government is using to measure assets at fair value:

Level 1: Investments classified within Level 1 are valued based on quotes obtained from active public exchanges or reported on the national market and are stated at the last reported sales price on the day of valuation. Fair value of exchange-traded contracts is based upon exchange settlement prices.

Level 2: Investments classified within Level 2 are valued by pricing vendors using outside data. In determining the fair value of the investments, the pricing vendors use a market approach and pricing spreads based on the credit risk of the issuer, maturity, current yield, and other terms and conditions of each security. The commercial paper, certificates of deposit, U.S. government, agency and state obligations, U.S. Treasury notes, debt securities are classified as Level 2 instruments as their fair value is based on quoted values stated by the bank's mark-to-market estimate using a stated fixed rate. The interest rate is observable at commonly quoted indexes for the full term of the instruments.

Level 3: Investments in limited partnerships and private debt/direct lending are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Given the absence of market quotations, fair value is estimated using the information provided by the investment managers or general partners. The values are based on estimates that require varying degrees of judgment and, for the fund of funds investments, are primarily based on financial data supplied by the investment managers of the underlying funds.

Individual holdings within alternative investments may include instruments in both nonmarketable and market-traded securities. Nonmarketable securities may include equity in private companies, real estate, thinly traded securities, and other investment vehicles. While these financial instruments contain varying degrees of risk, the Government's exposure with respect to each such investment is limited to carrying amount (fair value as described above).

Assets using net asset value per share as fair value are not required to be categorized using the fair value hierarchy levels.

As of September 30, 2019, the PG's investments included a non-negotiable certificate of deposit, which is not subject to the fair value hierarchy.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Primary Government

Following are the investments of the PG categorized within the three-level fair value hierarchy:

	September 30, 2019	(in thousands)		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Money market funds	\$ 445,455	\$ 445,455	\$ -	\$ -
Investments with contractual maturities:				
Certificates of deposit	4,082	-	4,082	-
U.S. government, agency and state obligations	75,960	-	75,960	-
Portfolio investments:				
Commercial paper	102,068	-	102,068	-
Subtotal	627,565	\$ 445,455	\$ 182,110	\$ -
Investments, at cost:				
Non-negotiable certificate of deposit	10,201			
Others	22			
Total	\$ 637,788			

Following is a summary of the investments of the PG categorized by investment type and weighted average maturity, as of September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

	Fair Value	Maturity (in years)		
		Less Than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Investments with contractual maturities				
Certificates of deposit	\$ 4,082	\$ 4,082	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. government, agency and state obligations	75,960	35,317	40,643	-
Portfolio investments				
Commercial paper	102,068	101,967	-	101
Other investments	22	22	-	-
Total investments with contractual maturities	\$ 182,132	\$ 141,388	\$ 40,643	\$ 101
Investments without contractual maturities				
Money market funds	445,455			
Certificates of deposit	10,201			
Total	\$ 637,788			

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The PG does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing such exposure. As a means of keeping the interest rate risk low, investments held by the PG are virtually less than five years in nature.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Credit Risk - The authorizing legislation of the PG does not limit investments by credit rating categories. Authorizing legislation does limit the investment choices of the PG to direct obligations or obligations guaranteed by the United States, obligations of states, territories, possessions and commonwealths of the United States, obligations of international banking institutions, repurchase agreements, investment contracts, certificates of deposit, guaranteed investment contracts, shares in mutual funds, investment companies, corporate commercial paper, money market portfolio investments, and investment pools.

At September 30, 2019, the PG's investments in money market funds were rated AAA by Standard & Poor's, and Aaa- and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service. The PG's investments in commercial paper were rated A-1 and A-2 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 and P-2 by Moody's Investors Service. The PG's investments in government, agency and state obligations were rated AA- to AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aa3 to Aaa by Moody's Investors Service. The PG's investments in certificates of deposit was rated P-2 by Moody's Investor Services and A-2 by Standard & Poor's.

Concentration of Credit Risk - The PG places no limit on the amount that may be invested in one issuer. At September 30, 2019, more than 5% of the PG's investments were invested in: Goldman Financial Square Money Market #524 (49.01%), Federated Government Obligation Money Market #5, (16.95%), Ford Motors Commercial Paper (7.34%), and Chesham FIN, LLC, CPDs (6.07%).

Custodial Credit Risk - The PG does not have a custodial risk policy. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution or other counterparty, the PG will not be able to recover the value of an investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At September 30, 2019, \$625.9 million of investments were held in the name of the Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A, as trustee for the Government.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Pension Trust Fund

Following are the investments of the Pension Trust Fund categorized within the three-level fair value hierarchy:

	September 30, 2019	(in thousands)		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt securities:				
Government agency obligations	\$ 19,405	\$ -	\$ 19,405	\$ -
Municipal obligations	507	-	507	-
Corporate bond	26,482	-	26,482	-
Asset-backed securities	6,510	-	6,510	-
Collateralized mortgage obligations	1,681	-	1,681	-
Commercial mortgaged-backed securities	3,464	-	3,464	-
Residential mortgaged-backed securities	19,884	-	19,884	-
Limited partnerships:				
Private equity funds	14,529	-	-	14,529
Private lending	14,883	-	-	14,883
Member loans	49,998	-	-	49,998
Real estate/other real assets	63,610	-	-	63,610
Subtotal	220,953	\$ -	\$ 77,933	\$ 143,020
Investment, as cost:				
Money market funds	103,999			
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV):				
Commingled equity funds	92,696			
Commingled bond funds	252,203			
Total	\$ 669,851			

Pension trust funds investments which are measured at NAV per share, or equivalent are presented in the table below (expressed in thousands):

	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV):				
Commingled equity funds	\$ 92,696	\$ -	Daily, Semi- monthly	1 - 15 days
Commingled bond funds	252,203	-	Daily	2 - 10 days
Total	\$ 344,899	\$ -		

Commingled equity and bond funds - This type includes nine commingled funds that invest in publicly traded domestic and global stocks, and domestic and global fixed income securities. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the investments. The total commingled funds can be liquidated daily.

All the underlying securities within the commingled funds carry a recurring fair value measurement level of 2. There are no unfunded commitments for the commingled funds at September 30, 2019.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Securities lending collateral - GERS' custodian is the agent in lending the GERS' securities for collateral and investments which are in a commingled fund.

Following is a summary of the investments of the pension trust fund, categorized by investment type and weighted average maturity, as of September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

	Fair Value	Maturity (in years)				No Stated Maturity
		Less Than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	6 to 10 Years	More than 10 Years	
Investments with contractual maturities						
Commingled mutual funds	\$ 344,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 344,899
Corporate obligations	26,482	1,257	13,685	4,642	6,898	-
Investment loans	14,883	-	14,883	-	-	-
Mortgage and asset backed securities	31,539	44	6,003	1,893	23,599	-
Municipals	507	-	-	-	507	-
Limited partnerships	14,529	-	-	-	-	14,529
U.S. government and agency obligations	2,269	2,269	-	-	-	-
U.S. Treasury bonds	6,268	-	-	-	6,268	-
U.S. Treasury notes	10,868	-	4,039	6,829	-	-
Total investments with contractual maturities	452,244	\$ 3,570	\$ 38,610	\$ 13,364	\$ 37,272	\$ 359,428
Investments without contractual maturities						
Money market funds	103,999					
Real estate investments:						
Havensight Mall - U.S. Virgin Islands	41,000					
GERS Complex - U.S. Virgin Islands	22,610					
Debt lending - member loans	49,998					
Total	\$ 669,851					

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. GERS does not have a specific policy to manage interest rate risk, but requires investment managers to diversify by issue, maturity, sector, coupon, and geography. Investment managers retained by GERS follow specific investment guidelines and are evaluated against specific market benchmarks that represent their investment style. Any exemption from general guidelines requires approval from GERS' board of trustees.

Credit Risk - GERS investment policy is designed to minimize credit risk by restricting authorized investments to only those investments permitted by statute, subject to certain additional limitations.

These additional limitations consist of prohibitions against investments in derivative securities, options, futures, or short positions. GERS investment policy allows investments in mortgage pass-through securities.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The credit ratings of GERS' debt securities at September 30, 2019, include (expressed in thousands):

	Standard & Poor's Global Ratings		Moody's Investors Service	
	Fair Value	Credit Ratings	Fair Value	Credit Ratings
Corporate obligations	\$ 675	A+	-	-
Corporate obligations	1,615	A	-	-
Corporate obligations	5,118	A-	-	-
Corporate obligations	6,758	BBB+	-	-
Corporate obligations	8,558	BBB	-	-
Corporate obligations	3,748	BBB-	-	-
Corporate obligations	10	Not Available	-	-
Corporate obligations	-	-	1,309	A1
Corporate obligations	-	-	3,302	A2
Corporate obligations	-	-	3,314	A3
Corporate obligations	-	-	4,443	Baa1
Corporate obligations	-	-	8,471	Baa2
Corporate obligations	-	-	5,355	Baa3
Corporate obligations	-	-	10	Not Available
Corporate obligations	-	-	278	WR
Investment loans	14,883	Not Rated	14,883	Not Rated
Mortgage and asset backed securities	3,594	AAA	-	-
Mortgage and asset backed securities	27,945	Not Available	-	-
Mortgage and asset backed securities	-	-	6,756	Aaa
Mortgage and asset backed securities	-	-	24,783	Not Available
Commingled and mutual funds	344,900	Not Rated	344,900	Not Available
Total	\$ 417,804		\$ 417,804	

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of GERS' investments in a single issuer of securities. GERS' investment policy establishes limitations on portfolio composition by investment type to limit its exposure to concentration of credit risk. There are no investments in any one issuer that represent 5.0% or more of total investments.

Custodial Credit Risk - The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution or other counterparty, GERS will not be able to recover the value of an investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Except for underlying securities on loans secured by noncash collateral, the System's entire investment portfolio was held with a single third-party custodian in the System's name as of September 30, 2019. At September 30, 2019, the System had no underlying securities on loan secured by noncash collateral.

Cash collateral held for securities lending transactions is invested in a collective investment pool maintained by the securities lending agent.

Foreign Currency Risk - Foreign currency risk is the risk of holding investments in foreign currencies and the risk that those foreign currencies may devalue. GERS has no general investment policy with respect to foreign currency risk.

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Risks associated with foreign exchange contracts include the movement in the value of foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar and the ability of the counterparty to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract. Changes in the market value of open and closed forward contracts are recorded with interest, dividends, and other income or losses reported at fair value.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, GERS did not engage in any foreign currency exchange contracts.

Securities Lending Transactions - The Government's statutes permit GERS to participate in securities lending transactions, and GERS has, via a securities lending authorization agreement (the Agreement), authorized State Street Bank and Trust Company (the Custodian) to lend its securities to broker-dealers and banks pursuant to a form of a loan agreement. Lent securities are collateralized with cash, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or irrevocable bank letters of credit. GERS does not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities delivered absent a borrower default. No restrictions were imposed during 2019 as to the amount of loans the Custodian can make on behalf of GERS. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Custodian must indemnify the Government for losses attributable to violations by the Custodian under the "standard of care" clause described in the Agreement. There were no such violations during fiscal year 2019, or losses resulting from the default of the borrowers or the Custodian.

Loans are generally terminable on demand. The collateral received shall, (i) in the case of loaned securities denominated in U.S. dollars or whose primary trading market is located in the U.S. or sovereign debt issued by foreign governments, have a market value of 102% of the market value of the loaned securities; (ii) in the case of loaned securities which are not denominated in U.S. dollars or whose primary trading market is not located in the United States, have a market value of 105% of the market value of the loaned securities; or (iii) have a higher value as may be applicable in the jurisdiction in which the loaned securities are customarily traded. Such collateral should be kept, at a minimum, at 100% of the market value of the security for all borrowers throughout the outstanding period of the loans.

At September 30, 2019, GERS had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts GERS owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed GERS. Loans entered into through securities lending transactions were insignificant, and the difference between the fair value of the securities on loan and collateral held was insignificant.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Component Units

Following are the investments of the discretely presented component units categorized within the fair value hierarchy:

	September 30, 2019	(in thousands)		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments, at fair value:				
U.S. Government agencies and notes	\$ 35,544	\$ 35,544	\$ -	\$ -
Common stocks	12,791	12,791	-	-
Corporate bonds	4,401	-	4,401	-
Mutual funds	1,018	1,018	-	-
Derivative instruments	1,316	-	1,316	-
Subtotal	55,070	\$ 49,353	\$ 5,717	\$ -
Investments, at cost:				
Certificate of deposits	20,245			
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV):				
Alternative investments	63,096			
Total	\$ 138,411			

Following is a summary of the investments of the discretely presented component units, categorized by investment type and weighted average maturity, as of September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

	Fair Value	Maturity (in years)			
		Less Than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	6 to 10 Years	More than 10 Years
Investments with contractual maturities					
Certificates of deposit	\$ 20,245	\$ 14,054	\$ 6,191	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Government agencies and notes	35,544	35,544	-	-	-
Total investments with contractual maturities	55,789	\$ 49,598	\$ 6,191	\$ -	\$ -
Investments without contractual maturities					
Common stock	12,791				
Mutual funds	1,018				
Corporate bonds	4,401				
Other investments	64,412				
Total	\$ 138,411				

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The component units of the Government have not established formal policies which limit investment maturities as a means of managing such exposure and have some exposure to interest rate risk.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk - The authorizing legislation of the component units does not limit investments by credit rating categories. Authorizing legislation limits the investments choices of the component units, as described in Note 1. There are no investments in any one issuer that represent 5.0% or more of total investments.

Custodial Credit Risk - The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution or other counterparty, the component units will not be able to recover the value of an investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The component units of the Government do not have custodial credit risk policies.

Agency Fund

At September 30, 2019, the agency fund had \$2.3 million invested in certificates of deposit. They are classified as Level 2 instruments as their fair value is based on quoted values stated by the bank's mark-to-market estimate using a stated fixed rate. The interest rate is observable at commonly quoted indexes for the full term of the instruments.

5. Receivables

Primary Government

Receivables for governmental funds at September 30, 2019, consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

	General	PFA Debt Service	Other Governmental	Total
Income taxes	\$ 190,025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 190,025
Real property taxes	145,811	-	-	145,811
Hotel occupancy taxes	6,899	-	-	6,899
Excise taxes	101	-	-	101
Gross receipts taxes	-	260,474	-	260,474
Gross taxes receivables	342,836	260,474	-	603,310
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(238,746)	(217,152)	-	(455,898)
Taxes receivables, net	104,090	43,322	-	147,412
Other	\$ 27	\$ -	\$ 117	144
Tobacco settlement rights				845
Total				\$ 148,401

(a) Tax Receivables

The Naval Appropriations Act created a separate tax structure for the U.S. Virgin Islands that mirrors the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) of 1986, as amended. Income taxes are due from every corporation, partnership, individual, association, estate, or trust that meets the filing requirements of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. A U.S. taxpayer who is a permanent resident of the U.S. Virgin Islands satisfies his/her Virgin Islands income tax obligations by filing his/her return with and paying income taxes to the Government.

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Bona fide residents of the Virgin Islands are taxed by the Virgin Islands on their world-wide income. A nonresident of the U.S. Virgin Islands pays income taxes on his/her U.S. Virgin Islands source income to the Government.

The revenue is recognized in the general fund in the fiscal period for which the income tax return was filed. The revenue from income tax withholding and estimated payments are recognized in the general fund as collected, net of estimated tax refunds. Subchapter S and C corporate income tax returns are due by the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the calendar year and become delinquent if not paid on or before the due date. Partnership income taxes are due by April 15 of the following year and trust income taxes are due by April 15 of the following year for which the income tax was levied. Trust income taxes must be paid by the tax filing date.

For the tax year ended December 31, 2019, the income tax filing date for individuals, businesses and trust tax filings (and certain other tax filings) were extended to July 15, 2020 through pandemic relief provisions of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) due to COVID-19.

Property taxes are assessed each calendar year on all taxable real property located in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The receivable is recognized, net of estimated uncollectable amounts, in the general fund in the fiscal period for which the tax is assessed.

The revenue is recognized in the general fund in the fiscal period for which the property tax is levied, provided the tax is collected within 60 days after fiscal year-end, unless the facts justify a period greater than 60 days. Receivables collected after that period, are recorded as unavailable property tax revenue.

The Office of the Tax Assessor is responsible for the assessment of all taxable real property. Noncommercial real property subject to taxation is reassessed once every five years and commercial real property subject to taxation is reassessed biannually. The Tax Assessor prepares an annual assessment roll and schedule of collections for each parcel of real property that is used by The Office of the Tax Collector, as the basis for issuing tax bills to all taxpayers in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Property taxes are to be levied by May 15 of each year in the name of the record owner on January 15 of the same year. The taxes are due on June 30 and become delinquent if not paid by August 31.

For businesses with gross receipts of \$225,000 per annum or less, gross receipts taxes are levied on an annual basis based on the amount of gross receipts exceeding \$9,000 per month. Businesses with annual gross receipts of more than \$225,000 are levied monthly with no \$9,000 per month exemption. The gross receipts tax rate is 5.0% of sales and service revenue.

Monthly gross receipts tax filings are due within 30 calendar days following the last day of the calendar month collected. Annual gross receipts tax filings are due within 30 calendar days following the last day of the calendar year.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(b) Other Receivables

In addition to tax receivables, the PG receives tobacco settlement right payments in connection with a Master Settlement Agreement with certain participating cigarette manufacturers. Under the terms of the agreement, the U.S. Virgin Islands receives .0173593% of annual payments made under the agreement. As of September 30, 2019, the PG reported a receivable of \$845,000 for tobacco settlement right payments as included in the accompanying statement of net position.

On November 14, 2011, the PG entered into a loan agreement on behalf of GERS in the amount of \$13.0 million, at an interest rate of 4.9% and a maturity date of December 15, 2016. The loan was secured by pledged property tax receipts for years prior to and including 2005.

The loan was not paid by the due date of December 15, 2016, and was converted to a two-year term loan to be paid with pledged property tax revenues and pledged gross receipts tax revenues. As of September 30, 2019, the outstanding balance of the loan was paid.

Component Units

Receivables for the discretely presented component units at September 30, 2019, consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

Utility service charges*	\$ 27,420
Patients	20,626
Students	4,443
Port fees*	6,539
Other*	471,330
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 530,358

*Virgin Islands Port Authority and Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)

Pension Trust Fund

Loans and advances to members of GERS at September 30, 2019, consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

Personal loans	\$ 45,886
Mortgage loans	5,880
Automobile loans	3

Less allowance for losses (1,771)

Total	\$ 49,998
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Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(c) Notes Receivable

On July 30, 2018, the Government under an amended Terminal agreement entered into a 10 -year nontransferable promissory note receivable with Limetree Bay Terminals, LLC (Limetree) for \$10.0 million secured by a purchase money lien on land, buildings, and other properties at the terminal in St. Croix. The note maturity is November 30, 2028, with an interest rate of 10.0% due on June 30 and December 31 of each year, beginning June 30, 2019. Prior to the restart of the refinery, the interest is to be added to the principal amount due. At September 30, 2019, principal and interest amounted to \$10.6 million.

6. Unavailable Revenues

The components of unavailable revenues of the general fund and PFA debt service fund as of September 30, 2019, consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

	General	PFA Debt Service	Total
Property taxes	\$ 23,319	\$ -	\$ 23,319
Income taxes	33,835	-	33,835
Gross receipts taxes	-	22,541	22,541
Total	\$ 57,154	\$ 22,541	\$ 79,695

7. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended September 30, 2019, consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

Transfer from/to	General	PFA Debt Service	PFA Capital Projects	Other Governmental	Total
General fund	\$ -	\$ 158,817	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 158,817
PFA Debt Service	1,892	-	121	1,500	3,513
Other governmental	8,465	-	-	-	8,465
Other business-type	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Total	\$ 11,357	\$ 158,817	\$ 121	\$ 1,500	\$ 171,795

Interfund transfers constitute the transfer of resources from the fund that receives the resources to the fund that utilizes them. The most significant transfer to the general fund from other governmental funds included a \$158.8 million transfer from PFA debt service fund (a major governmental fund) representing gross receipt tax revenues available after bond debt service requirements.

Significant transfers made from the general fund include a transfer of \$1.9 million to PFA debt service fund (a major governmental fund); a transfer of \$3.0 million to PFA Special Revenue Fund (a non-major governmental fund); a transfer of \$2.0 million to PFA Operating Fund (a non-major governmental fund); a transfer of \$2.0 million to the St. Croix Capital Improvement Fund (a non-major governmental fund); and a transfer of \$1.0 million to the Crisis Intervention Fund (a non-major governmental fund).

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Due From/To Other Funds

Due from/to other funds	General	PFA Capital Projects	Other Governmental	Other Business Type	Total
General	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,587	\$ 299	\$ 23,886
Federal	5,754	-	3,055	-	8,809
Other governmental	39,620	-	2,699	-	42,319
Total Governmental Fund	45,374	-	29,341	299	75,014
WICO	8,011	-	-	-	8,011
viNGN	-	36,804	-	-	36,804
Other enterprise	545	324	2,393	-	3,262
Total Proprietary Funds	8,556	37,128	2,393	-	48,077
Total	\$ 53,930	\$ 37,128	\$ 31,734	\$ 299	\$ 123,091

The due from/to other funds includes the following amounts the general fund owes to other funds: \$13.5 million to St. Croix Capital Improvement Fund for capital improvement projects, \$5.0 million due to the Emergency Molasses Fund (a non-major governmental fund) for unpaid appropriations; \$3.5 million due to PFA special revenue fund (a non-major governmental fund) for unpaid matching funds; and \$1.8 million due to the Elected Governor Retirement Fund.

The amount due from other funds reported by the general fund is mainly composed of \$42.2 million due from the District Street Lighting Fund (a non-major governmental fund); \$8.0 million due from West Indian Company (WICO, a major business-type fund); and \$2.7 million from the Bond Proceeds Fund (a non-major governmental fund). The due to PFA Capital Projects funds includes \$36.8 million due from the Virgin Islands Next Generation Network (viNGN), a major business-type fund in connection with start-up costs of the broadband project. The amount due to other governmental funds by the other enterprise includes \$1.0 million due from the Virgin Islands Lottery to the Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aged Fund; and \$1.1 million due from the Virgin Islands Lottery to the Virgin Islands Educational Initiative Fund consisting primarily of 15% of revenue derived from lottery games under contract between the Virgin Islands Lottery and private contractors be transferred to these funds.

8. Restricted Assets

Primary Government

Restricted assets of proprietary funds and business-type activities as of September 30, 2019, include cash and cash equivalents as follows (expressed in thousands):

Unemployment insurance funds	\$ 5,575
WICO debt service funds	6,985
Total	\$ 12,560

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

These funds were restricted to repay loans payable to the U.S. Treasury and WICO's loan for capital asset purchases.

Component Units

Restricted assets of discretely presented component units include cash and cash equivalents, investments, and receivables as follows (expressed in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents:	
Debt service and sinking fund requirements*	\$ 40,276
Endowment funds	43
HUD project funds	854
Revolving loan funds	30,927
Construction funds*	10,235
Renewal and replacement funds	518
Other	7,562
<hr/>	
Total	90,415
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Investments:	
Debt service and sinking fund requirements	32,537
Endowment funds	69,297
HUD Project funds	844
Revolving loan funds	6,266
Construction funds	1,962
Other	201
<hr/>	
Total	111,107
<hr/>	
Other:	
Pledged funds	19,388
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Total	\$ 220,910

**Virgin Islands Port Authority and Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)*

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

9. Capital Assets

Primary Government

Capital assets activity for governmental activities for the year ended September 30, 2019, is summarized as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Transfers/ Adjustment	Impairment/ Disposals	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 227,558	\$ 21	\$ -	\$ (12,179)	\$ 215,400
Construction in progress	154,427	155,064	(174,354)	(324)	134,813
Total capital assets not being depreciated	381,985	155,085	(174,354)	(12,503)	350,213
Capital assets being depreciated and amortized:					
Land improvements	9,957	130	2,550	(785)	11,852
Infrastructure	151,348	8,262	10,383	-	169,993
Buildings and improvements	434,918	69,093	158,788	(23,215)	639,584
Machinery and equipment	206,322	14,148	2,633	(1,713)	221,390
Total capital assets being depreciated and amortized	802,545	91,633	174,354	(25,713)	1,042,819
Land improvements	(5,210)	(441)	-	92	(5,559)
Infrastructure	(42,749)	(5,339)	-	-	(48,088)
Buildings and improvements	(206,984)	(25,284)	-	1,680	(230,588)
Machinery and equipment	(184,533)	(10,169)	-	1,694	(193,008)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(439,476)	(41,233)	-	3,466	(477,243)
Total capital assets being depreciated and amortized, net	363,069	50,400	174,354	(22,247)	565,577
Total Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 745,054	\$ 205,485	\$ -	\$ (34,750)	\$ 915,789

Depreciation and amortization expense are charged to functions of the PG for the year ended September 30, 2019, as follows (expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities:

General government	\$ 10,031
Public safety	2,189
Health	2,683
Education	18,312
Public housing and welfare	250
Culture and recreation	326
Transportation and communication	7,442
Total	\$ 41,233

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Capital assets activity for business-type activities for the year ended September 30, 2019, is summarized as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Transfers/ Adjustment	Impairment/ Disposals	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 5,178	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,178
Construction in progress	5,332	1,066	(424)	-	5,974
Total capital assets not being depreciated	10,510	1,066	(424)	-	11,152
Capital assets being depreciated and amortized:					
Land improvements	348	-	-	-	348
Buildings and improvements	89,060	666	178	-	89,904
Machinery and equipment	78,618	923	188	-	79,729
Intangible assets	30,774	-	-	-	30,774
Total capital assets being depreciated and amortized	198,800	1,589	366	-	200,755
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for:					
Land improvements	(343)	(1)	-	-	(344)
Buildings and improvements	(47,680)	(3,633)	121	-	(51,192)
Machinery and equipment	(26,582)	(4,940)	(65)	-	(31,587)
Intangible assets	(7,106)	(1,023)	-	-	(8,129)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(81,711)	(9,597)	56	-	(91,252)
Total capital assets being depreciated and amortized, net	117,089	(8,008)	422	-	109,503
Total Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 127,599	\$ (6,942)	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ 120,655

Depreciation and amortization expense are charged for the year ended September 30, 2019, as follows (expressed in thousands):

Business-type Activities:

WICO	\$ 3,207
viNGN	5,044
Other enterprise funds	1,346
Total	\$ 9,597

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Component Units

Capital assets activity for discretely presented component units for the year ended September 30, 2019, is summarized as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Transfers	Impairment/ Disposals	Ending Balance*
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 123,442	\$ 16	\$ 213	\$ -	\$ 123,671
Construction in progress	214,203	419,218	(62,480)	(2,108)	568,833
Total capital assets not being depreciated	337,645	419,234	(62,267)	(2,108)	692,504
Capital assets being depreciated and amortized:					
Buildings and improvements	2,104,500	17,454	62,267	(259)	2,183,962
Airport and marine terminal facilities	184,269	-	-	-	184,269
Personal property and equipment	123,361	6,473	-	(473)	129,361
Intangible assets	2,919	-	-	-	2,919
Total capital assets being depreciated and amortized	2,415,049	23,927	62,267	(732)	2,500,511
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for:					
Buildings and improvements	(960,923)	(62,012)	-	-	(1,022,935)
Airport and marine terminal facilities	(143,825)	(5,016)	-	-	(148,841)
Personal property and equipment	(94,827)	(6,291)	-	423	(100,695)
Intangible assets	(2,216)	(194)	-	-	(2,410)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,201,791)	(73,513)	-	423	(1,274,881)
Total capital assets being depreciated and amortized, net	1,213,258	(49,586)	62,267	(309)	1,225,630
Total component units capital assets, net	\$ 1,550,903	\$ 369,648	\$ -	\$ (2,417)	\$ 1,918,134

*Virgin Islands Port Authority and Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)

Depreciation and amortization expense charged by each component unit for the year ended September 30, 2019, is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Virgin Islands Housing Authority	\$ 7,682
Virgin Islands Port Authority*	17,757
Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority:	
Electric System	30,384
Water System	1,229
Virgin Islands Government Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation:	
Schneider Regional Medical Center	3,774
Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital	1,831
University of the Virgin Islands	2,489
Other component units*	8,367
Total	\$ 73,513

*Virgin Islands Port Authority and Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Sale of Capital Assets

On July 30, 2018, the Government amended the Limetree agreement dated December 1, 2015. As part of the new agreement, the Government agreed to sell to Limetree the land, buildings, and other properties at the terminal site in St. Croix for \$30.0 million. The Government received \$20.0 million at closing and a ten-year nontransferable promissory note for \$10.0 million secured by a purchase money lien on the properties. At September 30, 2019, the Government recognized a special item - loss on sale of capital assets of \$6.1 million.

Hurricanes Irma and Maria

On September 6 and 19, 2017, the United States Virgin Islands were struck by two Category 5 hurricanes. The extent and severity of the storms was unprecedented and resulted in catastrophic damage to the Territory.

The PG and its component units suffered losses to office buildings and educational facilities, roads, infrastructure, and various machineries and equipment. The PG had purchased commercial insurance to cover its risk of loss from destruction of assets and realized insurance recoveries during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, of \$672,000.

The organizations evaluated their respective capital assets in accordance with GASB Statement No. 42 and realized their respective losses from impairment, net of insurance recoveries. The discretely presented component units have recognized insurance recoveries as follows (expressed in thousands):

Virgin Islands Port Authority (unaudited)	\$ 20,141
University of the Virgin Islands	11,780
Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority	1,500
Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority	1,500
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 34,921

Actual repairs to damaged capital assets are expected to far exceed the calculated impairment losses. Any insurance recoveries received have been used to offset the impairment losses, in accordance with the guidelines of GASB Statement No. 42. No impairment losses recognized during the year. The insurance recoveries received during the year, are reported as a special item in the accompanying financial statements.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

10. Long-Term Liabilities

Primary Government

The change in long-term bonds and loans for governmental activities is as follows for the year ended September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due Thereafter
Matching Funds Revenue Bonds						
Series 2013 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds	\$ 41,045	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,045	\$ 6,035	\$ 35,010
Series 2013 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds	23,915	-	7,905	16,010	2,335	13,675
Series 2012 A Revenue Bonds	139,265	-	950	138,315	1,000	137,315
Series 2010 A and B Revenue Bonds	385,655	-	2,660	382,995	2,800	380,195
Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Cruzan)	34,130	-	780	33,350	820	32,530
Series 2009 A1, A2, B and C Revenue and Refunding Bonds	256,825	-	32,275	224,550	33,745	190,805
Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Diageo)	226,970	-	5,600	221,370	5,990	215,380
Total	1,107,805	-	50,170	1,057,635	52,725	1,004,910
Gross Receipts Revenue Bonds						
Series 2018 A Revenue Bonds	188,522	17,773	-	206,295	-	206,295
Series 2014 D Revenue Bonds	5,235	-	200	5,035	215	4,820
Series 2014 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds	232,260	-	5,510	226,750	5,790	220,960
Series 2014 A Revenue Bonds	44,965	-	1,720	43,245	1,810	41,435
Series 2012 A and B Revenue and Refunding Bonds	168,540	-	13,690	154,850	14,335	140,515
Series 2012 C Revenue Bonds	28,130	-	1,600	26,530	1,685	24,845
Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds	193,230	-	3,485	189,745	3,615	186,130
Total	860,882	17,773	26,205	852,450	27,450	825,000
Tobacco Settlement Bonds						
Series 2006 A, B, C and D Tobacco Turbo and Capital Appreciation Bonds	7,290	-	-	7,290	-	7,290
Series 2001 A Tobacco Bonds	5,315	-	800	4,515	-	4,515
Total	12,605	-	800	11,805	-	11,805
Federal-Aid Highway Bonds						
Series 2015 Bonds	78,610	-	3,645	74,965	3,825	71,140
Total	2,059,902	17,773	80,820	1,996,855	84,000	1,912,855
Plus (less):						
Bonds premium	45,924	-	5,398	40,526	-	40,526
Bonds discount	(2,261)	-	(210)	(2,051)	-	(2,051)
Bonds accretion	9,038	1,094	-	10,132	10,132	-
Total bonds payable, net	\$ 2,112,603	\$ 18,867	\$ 86,008	\$ 2,045,462	\$ 94,132	\$ 1,951,330

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due Thereafter
Notes						
2016 A Note	\$ 6,587	\$ -	\$ 2,136	\$ 4,451	\$ 2,136	\$ 2,315
2014 E Revenue Note	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
2014 B Revenue Notes	6,000	-	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
2012 A TIF Notes	11,180	-	241	10,939	10,939	-
2011 B Revenue Anticipation Notes	643	-	643	-	-	-
Total notes payable	29,410	-	10,020	19,390	15,075	4,315
Total governmental activities bonds and notes payable	\$ 2,142,013	\$ 18,867	\$ 96,028	\$ 2,064,852	\$ 109,207	\$ 1,955,645

The change in other long-term liabilities for governmental activities is as follows for the year ended September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due Thereafter
Accrued compensated absences	\$ 36,762	\$ 2,280	\$ -	\$ 39,042	\$ 10,550	\$ 28,492
Retroactive union arbitration	195,286	-	-	195,286	-	195,286
Litigation	21,216	805	801	21,220	634	20,586
Landfill closure and post closure	102,135	8,573	-	110,708	-	110,708
Total	\$ 355,399	\$ 11,658	\$ 801	\$ 366,256	\$ 11,184	\$ 355,072

Accrued compensated absences, retroactive union arbitration, litigation, landfill closure and post-closure costs are generally expected to be liquidated with resources derived from the general fund.

At September 30, 2019, the PG reported other post-employment benefits (OPEB) to retirees such as health insurance liability of \$774.5 million. The OPEB liability is valued as of October 1, 2018, determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

The change in OPEB liabilities for governmental activities is as follows for the year ended September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due Thereafter
Total OPEB liability	\$ 783,373	\$ -	\$ 8,866	\$ 774,507	\$ -	\$ 774,507

At September 30, 2019, the PG reported a net pension liability of \$3.2 billion for its proportionate share of the net defined benefit pension liability administered by GERS. The net pension liability is valued as of September 30, 2018, determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The change in pension liabilities for governmental activities is as follows for the year ended September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due Thereafter
Net pension liability	\$ 3,354,768	\$ -	\$ 107,979	\$ 3,246,789	\$ -	\$ 3,246,789

The changes in long-term liabilities for business-type activities are as follows for the year ended September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due Thereafter
Workers compensation claims	\$ 35,994	\$ 28,469	\$ 5,005	\$ 59,458	\$ 6,025	\$ 53,433
Loan payable - U.S. Treasury	68,590	-	5,215	63,375	63,375	-
Compensated absences - WICO	1,976	227	213	1,990	926	1,064
Loan payable - WICO	42,646	-	820	41,826	498	41,328
Total	\$ 149,206	\$ 28,696	\$ 11,253	\$ 166,649	\$ 70,824	\$ 95,825

Debt Margin

Pursuant to 48 U.S.C. Section 1574(b)(i) of the Revised Organic Act, the Government may issue revenue bonds for public improvements or undertakings authorized by an act of the Legislature, without limitation as to principal amount. Such revenue bonds are payable solely from the revenue directly derived from and attributable to such public improvements or undertakings. Pursuant to 48 U.S.C. Section 1574(b)(ii), the Government is authorized to issue general obligation bonds for any public purpose provided that no such indebtedness is more than 10.0% of the aggregate assessed valuation of the taxable real property in the U.S. Virgin Islands. In addition, pursuant to 48 U.S.C. Section 1574(a) (Public Law 94-932), the U.S. Virgin Islands is authorized to issue bonds or other obligations in anticipation of the matching funds to be received from the federal government pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 7652(b)(3). There is no legal limit on the value of bonds that the Government may issue pursuant to 48 U.S.C. Section 1574(a). The Legislature of the U.S. Virgin Islands must authorize all bond issuances. PFA is authorized to issue bonds for financing any project or for the purpose authorized by the Legislature. Given that PFA's powers to issue bonds are derived from 48 U.S.C. Section 1574(b), the bonds issued by PFA are subject to the limitations of said 48 U.S.C. Section 1574(b).

On August 23, 1999, the Legislature amended the V.I. Code to add a Mandatory Balanced Budget Provision. Such provisions, specifically Title 2 of the V.I. Code Section 256, provide that the amount of debt of the Government existing on October 1, 2000 shall be the debt limit of the Government, exclusive of bond principal and interest that may become due. The debt limit specified under Title 2 of the V.I. Code Section 256 does not include bonds authorized by law for which a specific source of revenue is identified and committed to retiring those bonds.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

As used in Title 2 of the V.I. Code Section 256, the term “debt” means the total accumulated unpaid obligations that are due and payable, including unpaid income tax refunds, amounts owed to vendors, and current year unpaid debt service obligations, if any. As used in the statute, the term “debt” does not include that portion of principal or interest on bonds that is not yet due and payable.

(a) Bonds Payable

Bonds payable outstanding at September 30, 2019, are comprised of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Maturity	Interest Rate (%)	Balance
Matching Funds Revenue Bonds			
Series 2013 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds	2018 - 2024	3.00 - 5.00	\$ 41,045
Series 2013 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds	2018 - 2024	5.00 - 5.25	16,010
Series 2012 A Revenue Bonds	2022 - 2032	4.00 - 5.00	138,315
Series 2010 A and B Revenue Bonds	2012 - 2029	4.00 - 5.25	382,995
Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Cruzan)	2010 - 2039	3.00 - 6.00	33,350
Series 2009 A1, A2, B and C Revenue and Refunding Bonds	2010 - 2039	3.00 - 5.00	224,550
Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Diageo)	2014 - 2037	6.00 - 6.75	221,370
Total			1,057,635
Gross Receipts Revenue Bonds			
Series 2018 A Revenue Bonds	2022 - 2037	2.86 - 3.19	206,295
Series 2014 D Revenue Bonds	2015 - 2033	6.03	5,035
Series 2014 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds	2015 - 2044	4.50 - 5.00	226,750
Series 2014 A Revenue Bonds	2015 - 2034	5.00	43,245
Series 2012 A and B Revenue and Refunding Bonds	2017 - 2032	2.25 - 5.25	154,850
Series 2012 C Revenue Bonds	2017 - 2042	3.00 - 5.00	26,530
Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds	2007 - 2029	3.50 - 5.00	189,745
Total			852,450
Tobacco Settlement Bonds			
2006 Series A, B, C & D Tobacco Turbo and Capital Appreciation Bonds	2035	6.00 - 8.00	7,290
2001 Series A Tobacco Bonds	2031	4.62 - 5.13	4,515
Total			11,805
Federal-Aid Highway Bonds			
Series 2015 Bonds	2016 - 2033	3.00 - 5.00	74,965
Total bonds payable			1,996,855
Plus (Less):			
Bonds premium			40,526
Bonds discount			(2,051)
Bonds accretion			10,132
Total bonds payable, net			\$ 2,045,462

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Matching Funds Revenue Bonds

Series 2013 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds

On October 17, 2013, PFA issued the Series 2013 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds, the proceeds of which amounted to \$51,365,000. These bonds are secured by a pledge of Matching Fund Revenues, which includes certain funds established under the original indenture, the Eighth Supplemental Indenture and the Series 2013B Loan Notes issued by the Government. The proceeds were loaned to the Government under the same terms as the bonds. The bonds are limited special obligations of PFA. The Series 2013 B Bonds were issued to: (i) refund a portion of the Series 2004 A Bonds, (ii) fund the Series 2013 B Subordinate Lien Debt Service Reserve Account, and (iii) finance certain costs of issuance of the Series 2013 B Bonds. The Series 2013 B Bonds mature in 2024 at an interest rate of 3.0% to 5.0%. The proceeds of the Series 2013 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide for future debt service payments on the Series 2004 A. At October 1, 2014, the outstanding principal of the Series 2004 A Bonds was defeased through a call redemption amounting to \$58,835,000.

Interest on the Series 2013 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2013 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Matching Fund Revenues, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by the Matching Fund Revenues.

The Series 2013 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds are not redeemable at the option of PFA.

Series 2013 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds

On September 19, 2013, PFA issued the Series 2013 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds, the proceeds of which amounted to \$36,000,000. These bonds are secured by a pledge of Matching Fund Revenues, which includes certain funds established under the original indenture, the Eighth Supplemental Indenture and the Series 2013 A Loan Notes issued by the Government. The proceeds were loaned to the Government under the same terms as the bonds. The bonds are limited special obligations of PFA. The Series 2013 A Bonds were issued to: (i) refund a portion of the Series 2004 A Bonds, Series 2009 A1 Bonds, and Series 2009 B Bonds, (ii) fund the Series 2013 A Subordinate Lien Debt Service Reserve Account, and (iii) finance certain costs of issuance of the Series 2013 A Bonds. The Series 2013 A Bonds mature from 2018 to 2024 at an interest rate of 5.00% to 5.25%. The proceeds of the Series 2013 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide for future debt service payments on the Series 2004 A, Series 2009 A1, and Series 2009 B Bonds. The economic gain obtained by this advance refunding is the difference between the present value of old debt service requirements and the new debt service. This refunding resulted in a deferred loss of approximately \$10.9 million and an economic loss of approximately \$1.5 million.

Interest on the Series 2013 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2013 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Matching Fund Revenues, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by the Matching Fund Revenues.

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The Series 2013 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds are not redeemable at the option of PFA.

Series 2012 A Revenue Bonds

On September 7, 2012, PFA issued the Series 2012 A Revenue Bonds, the proceeds of which amounted to \$142,640,000. These bonds are secured by a pledge of Matching Fund Revenues, which includes certain funds established under the original indenture, the Seventh Supplemental Indenture and the Series 2012 Loan Notes issued by the Government. The proceeds were loaned to the Government under the same terms as the bonds. The bonds are limited special obligations of PFA. The Series 2012 A Bonds were issued to: (i) finance various operating expenses and other obligations of the Government, (ii) fund the Series 2012 A Subordinate Lien Debt Service Reserve Account, and (iii) finance certain costs of issuance of the Series 2012 A Bonds. The Series 2012 A Bonds mature from 2022 to 2032 at an interest rate of 4.0% to 5.0%.

Interest on the Series 2012 A Revenue Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2012 A Revenue Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Matching Fund Revenues, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by the Matching Fund Revenues.

The Series 2012 A Revenue Bonds maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

<u>Series 2012 A Revenue Bonds</u>	<u>Price</u>
October 1, 2023 and thereafter	100%

Series 2010 A and B Revenue Bonds

On July 8, 2010, PFA issued the Series 2010 A and B Revenue Bonds, the proceeds of which amounted to \$399,050,000. These bonds are secured by a pledge of Matching Fund Revenues, which includes certain funds established under the original indenture, the Sixth Supplemental Indenture and the Series 2010 Loan Notes issued by the Government. The proceeds were loaned to the Government under the same terms as the bonds. The bonds are limited special obligations of PFA. The Series 2010 A Bonds were issued to: (i) finance various operating expenses of the Government, (ii) refinance a portion of the outstanding Series 2009 B1 and B2 Notes, (iii) fund the Series 2010 A Subordinate Lien Debt Service Reserve Account, and (iv) finance certain costs of issuance of the Series 2010 A Bonds. The Series 2010 B Bonds were issued to: (i) refinance a portion of the outstanding Series 2009 B1 and B2 Notes, (ii) fund the Series 2010 B Subordinate Lien Debt Service Reserve Account, and (iii) finance certain costs of issuance of the Series 2010 B Bonds. The Series 2010 A Bonds amount to \$305,000,000 and mature from 2012 to 2029 at an interest rate of 4.0% to 5.0%. The Series 2010 B Bonds amount to \$94,050,000 and mature from 2020 to 2029 at an interest rate of 4.25% to 5.25%.

Interest on the Series 2010 A and B Revenue Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2010 A and B Revenue Bonds.

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The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Matching Fund Revenues, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by the Matching Fund Revenues.

The Series 2010 A and B Revenue Bonds maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

<u>Series 2010 A and B Revenue Bonds</u>	<u>Price</u>
October 1, 2021 and thereafter	100%

Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Cruzan)

On December 17, 2009, PFA issued the Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Cruzan), amounting to \$39,190,000, to finance the costs of the development, acquisition, construction, and installation of a wastewater treatment facility and to fund certain preliminary costs of the alteration, upgrade, expansion, and renovation of the Cruzan distillery on St. Croix, to establish debt service reserves, and to finance costs of issuance of the 2009 A Bonds. These bonds are special limited obligations of PFA payable from and secured by a pledge of the Cruzan Trust estate which includes certain funds established under the Subordinated Indenture and the First Supplemental Subordinate Indenture of Trust. The bonds bear interest at 3.0% to 6.0% and mature from 2010 to 2039 and are subject to an optional redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption.

In association with the Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds, PFA entered into an agreement with Cruzan VIRIL, Ltd. (Cruzan), on October 6, 2009. Provisions of the agreement call for payments of excess matching funds, after debt service, debt service reserve, and sinking fund redemption payments, to the Government and Cruzan of 60% - 80% and 54% - 60%, respectively.

Interest on the Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Cruzan) is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Matching Fund Revenues, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by the Matching Fund Revenues.

The Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Cruzan) maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

<u>Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Cruzan)</u>	<u>Price</u>
October 1, 2019 and thereafter	100%

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Series 2009 A1, A2, B and C Revenue and Refunding Bonds

On October 1, 2009, PFA issued the Series 2009 A1, A2, B, and C Revenue and Refunding Bonds, the proceeds of which amounted to \$458,840,000. These bonds are secured by a pledge of Matching Fund Revenues, which includes certain funds established under the original indenture, the Fourth Supplemental Indenture and the Series 2009 Loan Notes issued by the Government. The proceeds were loaned to the Government under the same terms as the bonds. The bonds are limited special obligations of PFA.

The Series 2009 A1 and A2 Revenue and Refunding Bonds were issued to: (i) finance various capital projects of the Government, (ii) fund the Series 2009 A Senior Lien Debt Service Reserve Account, and (iii) finance certain costs of issuance of the Series 2009 A1 and A2 Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The Series 2009 A1 Revenue and Refunding Bonds amounted to \$86,350,000 and mature from 2010 to 2039 at interest rates from 3.0% to 5.0%. The Series 2009 A2 Revenue and Refunding Bonds amount to \$8,650,000 and mature from 2010 to 2011 at an interest rate of 3.0%.

The Series 2009 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds were issued to: (i) refund the Series 1998 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds (Senior Lien/Refunding Bonds), (ii) fund the Series 2009 B Senior Lien Debt Service Reserve Account, and (iii) finance certain costs of issuance of the Series 2009 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The Series 2009 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds amount to \$266,330,000 and mature from 2010 to 2025 at an interest rate of 5.0%.

The Series 2009 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds were issued to: (i) refund the Series 1998 E Revenue and Refunding Bonds (Subordinate Lien/Capital Program Bonds), (ii) fund the Series 2009 C Subordinate Lien Debt Service Reserve Account, and (iii) finance certain costs of issuance of the Series 2009 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The Series 2009 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds amounted to \$97,510,000 and mature from 2010 to 2022 at an interest rate of 5.0%. The Series 2009 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds are subject to optional redemption by PFA on or after October 1, 2019, at redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption.

Interest on the Series 2009 A1, A2, B and C Revenue and Refunding Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2009 A1, A2, B and C Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Matching Fund Revenues, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by the Matching Fund Revenues.

The Series 2009 A1, A2, B and C Revenue and Refunding Bonds maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

Series 2009 A1, A2, B and C Revenue and Refunding Bonds	Price
October 1, 2019 and thereafter	100%

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Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Diageo)

On July 9, 2009, PFA issued the Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Diageo), the proceeds of which amounted to \$250,000,000. These bonds are secured by a pledge of Diageo Matching Fund Revenues (Matching Funds generated from the sale of Captain Morgan rum products), which includes certain funds established under the original indenture, the Third Supplemental Indenture and the 2009 Matching Fund Loan Note - Diageo Project, Series A issued by the Government. The bonds bear interest at 6.00% to 6.75% and mature from 2014 to 2037. The proceeds were loaned to the Government under the same terms as the bonds. The bonds are limited special obligations of PFA.

The bonds were issued to: (i) provide a grant to Diageo USVI, Inc. (“Diageo USVI”) to finance the costs of the acquisition, design, development, construction, and equipping of a rum production and maturation warehouse facility to be located on St. Croix (the Diageo Project) (ii) redeem the Subordinated Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes (Virgin Islands Matching Fund Loan Notes - Diageo Project) Series 2009 A issued to finance preliminary costs of the Diageo Project (iii) fund the Series 2009 A Senior Lien Debt Service Reserve Account, (iv) pay capitalized interest on the Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds, and (v) finance certain costs of issuance of the Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds. The Series 2009 A Bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2020 shall be subject to optional redemption on or after October 1, 2019, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption.

In association with the Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds, PFA entered into an agreement with Diageo USVI, Inc. (Diageo), on June 17, 2008. Provisions of the agreement call for payments of excess matching funds, after debt service, debt service reserve, and sinking fund redemption payments, to Diageo of 49.5% - 57.0%.

Interest on the Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Diageo) is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Matching Fund Revenues, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by the Matching Fund Revenues.

The Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Diageo) maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

<u>Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Diageo)</u>	<u>Price</u>
October 1, 2020 and thereafter	100%

Pledged Funds

The Government has pledged the Matching Funds Revenues, as described below, to the timely payment of principal and interest on the Series 2013 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series 2012 A Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 A and B Revenue Bonds, Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Cruzan), the Series 2009 A1, A2, B and C Revenue and Refunding Bonds, and the Series 2009 A Revenue Bonds (Diageo).

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Thus, all amounts to be received by the Government from federal rum excise tax are deposited directly in a trust account from which the Bonds are paid in accordance with the Indenture of Trust.

The Secretary of the United States Department of Treasury makes annually, certain transfers to the Government of substantially all excise taxes imposed and collected under the internal revenue laws of the United States in any fiscal year on certain products produced in the Virgin Islands (primarily rum) and exported to the United States from the Virgin Islands. The amount required to be remitted to the Government by the Secretary of the Treasury is an amount no greater than the total amount of local revenues (primarily taxes) collected by the Government in each fiscal year. The term “matching fund revenues” is used to denote these payments.

Estimated prepayments of matching fund revenues are made to the Government prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, subject to adjustment for local revenue actually collected by the United States Department of Treasury during such year. Such adjustments are made to the estimated prepayments for a subsequent fiscal year.

The rate of federal rum excise tax is determined by Congress. In November 1999, Congress increased the federal rum excise tax rate from \$10.50 to \$13.25 per proof gallon. Since then, Congress has extended the higher rate nine times. In December 2017, Congress retroactively extended the \$13.25 per proof gallon rate from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2022.

In fiscal year 2019, pledged matching rum excise tax revenues represented 42.7% of total rum excise revenues. Payments of Matching Fund Revenue Bonds principal and interest from matching rum excise tax revenues amounted to \$50.2 million and \$58.3 million, respectively.

Gross Receipts Revenue Bonds

Series 2018 A Revenue Bonds

On July 1, 2018, PFA issued the Series 2018 A Revenue Bonds in a private placement to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The bonds secure certain Community Disaster Loans (CDLs) drawn following Hurricanes Irma and Maria in the United States Virgin Islands in September 2017. These bonds are secured by the pledge of gross receipts tax revenue. The Series 2018 A Revenue Bonds were issued to (i) finance essential functions of the Government’s operations following the hurricanes in the amount of \$145.0 million, (ii) finance the operations of the Roy L. Schneider Hospital on the island of St. Thomas in the amount of \$28.0 million, (iii) finance the operations of Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center on the island of St. Croix in the amount of \$42.0 million, and (iv) fund certain debt service reserve requirements of the bond issuance.

The bonds are subject to optional redemption by PFA at any time at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued through the redemption date. Interest payments commence October 1, 2019, with interest-only payments through October 1, 2022, calculated on a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Series 2018 A bonds mature in 2038. Interest accruing during the deferral period, from the date of each drawdown through September 30, 2019, bear interest beginning October 1, 2019 equal to the draws on the loan. Semi-annual interest and principal payments are due April 1 and October 1. The Government may request cancellation of the repayment of the CDLs if certain financial conditions exist three fiscal years following the date of the disaster.

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Interest on the Series 2018 A Revenue Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and the principal is payable commencing October 1, 2022. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2018 A Revenue Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by pledged Gross Receipts Taxes and determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which are also funded by Gross Receipts Taxes.

The Series 2018 A Revenue Bonds maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

<u>Series 2018 A Revenue Bonds</u>	<u>Price</u>
Any time prior to maturity	100%

2014 Series D Revenue Bonds

On December 3, 2014, PFA issued the Series 2014 D Revenue Bonds, the proceeds of which amounted to \$5,765,000. These bonds are secured by the pledge of gross receipts tax revenues, subject to the annual moderate-income housing fund deposit as well as any prior liens or pledges. The Series 2014 D Revenue Bonds were issued to (i) finance certain costs associated with the broadband expansion program, (ii) fund the debt service reserve of the Series 2014 D Bonds in an amount necessary to meet debt service requirements, and (iii) pay the costs of issuance related to the Series 2014 D Bonds accounts. The Series 2014 D Bonds mature in 2033 at an interest rate of 6.03%.

Interest on the Series 2014 D Revenue Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and the principal is payable in total on October 1, 2033. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2014 D Revenue Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Gross Receipts Taxes, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by Gross Receipts Taxes.

The Series 2014 D Revenue Bonds maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

<u>Series 2014 D Revenue Bonds</u>	<u>Price</u>
Any time prior to maturity	100% Make-Whole Redemption Price

Series 2014 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds

On November 14, 2014, PFA issued the Series 2014 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds, the proceeds of which amounted to \$247,050,000. These bonds are secured by the pledge of gross receipts tax revenues, subject to the annual moderate-income housing fund deposit as well as any prior liens or pledges. The Series 2014 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds were issued to (i) refund the outstanding Series 2003 A Bonds, (ii) finance all or a portion of the costs of certain capital projects, and (iii) pay the costs of issuance related to the Series 2014 C Bonds. The Series 2014 C Bonds mature from 2015 to 2044 at an interest rate of 4.5% to 5.0%.

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The proceeds of the Series 2014 C Bonds related to the refunding were placed in a trust account to provide for all future debt service payments on the 2016 to 2034 maturities of the Series 2003 A Bonds. Approximately \$235,249,196 of bond proceeds were deposited into the Escrow Fund accounts. On December 1, 2014, the Series 2003 A bonds were defeased through the exercise of call redemptions.

Interest on the Series 2014 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and the principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2014 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Gross Receipts Taxes, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by Gross Receipts Taxes.

The Series 2014 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

Series 2014 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds	Price
October 1, 2024 and thereafter	100%

Series 2014 A Revenue Bonds

On September 5, 2014, PFA issued the Series 2014 A Revenue Bonds, the proceeds of which amounted to \$49,640,000. These bonds are secured by the pledge of gross receipts tax revenues and are subject to the annual moderate-income housing fund deposit as well as any prior liens or pledges.

The bonds were issued to (i) finance all or a portion of the costs of certain capital projects, as authorized by the Virgin Islands Legislature in 2013 V.I. Act 7499, as amended by 2014 V.I. Act 7631 as further amended by 2014 V.I. Act 7637 and approved by PFA by resolution, (ii) fund the Debt Service Reserve account in an amount necessary to meet the Debt Service Reserve Requirement, and (iii) pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Series 2014 A Bonds. The Series 2014 A Revenue Bonds mature from 2015 to 2034 at an interest rate of 5.0%.

Interest on the Series 2014 A Revenue Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and the principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2014 A Revenue Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Gross Receipts Taxes, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by Gross Receipts Taxes.

The Series 2014 A Revenue Bonds maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

Series 2014 A Revenue Bonds	Price
October 1, 2024 and thereafter	100%

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Series 2012 A and B Revenue and Refunding Bonds

On November 20, 2012, PFA issued the Series 2012 A and B Revenue and Refunding Bonds, the proceeds of which amounted to \$228,805,000. These bonds are secured by the pledge of gross receipts tax revenues, subject to the annual moderate-income housing fund deposit as well as any prior liens or pledges. The Series 2012 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds were issued to (i) refund the outstanding Series 1999 A Bonds, (ii) refund the outstanding 2010 A1 and A2 Notes, (iii) pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Series 2012 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds, and (iv) fund the Debt Service Reserve account in an amount necessary to meet the Debt Service Reserve requirement related to the Series 2012 A Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The Series 2012 A Bonds mature from 2017 to 2032 at an interest rate of 2.25% to 5.00%.

The Series 2012 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds were issued to (i) refinance the outstanding 2011 A Notes, which initially financed the Broadband Project, (ii) pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Series 2012 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds, and (iii) fund the Debt Service Reserve account in an amount necessary to meet the Debt Service Reserve requirement related to the Series 2012 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The Series 2012 B Revenue and Refunding Bonds mature in 2027 at an interest rate of 5.25%.

The refunding of the Series 1999 A Bonds, on November 20, 2012, was made to obtain lower interest rates. The economic gain obtained by this current refunding is the difference between the present value of old debt service requirements and the new debt service. This refunding resulted in a debt service saving of approximately \$11.9 million and an economic gain of approximately \$7.7 million.

Interest on the Series 2012 A and B Revenue and Refunding Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and the principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2012 A and B Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Gross Receipts Taxes, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by Gross Receipts Taxes.

The 2012 Series A and B Revenue and Refunding Bonds maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

Series 2012 A and B Revenue and Refunding Bonds	Price
October 1, 2032 (Series 2012 A)	100%
October 1, 2027 (Series 2012 B)	Make-Whole Redemption Price

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Series 2012 C Revenue Bonds

On December 19, 2012, PFA issued the Series 2012 C Revenue Bonds, the proceeds of which amounted to \$35,115,000. These bonds are secured by the pledge of gross receipts tax revenues and are subject to the annual moderate-income housing fund deposit as well as any prior liens or pledges. The bonds were issued to (i) provide a loan to the Government to be used to finance certain operating expenses and other obligations of the Government, (ii) fund capitalized interest on a portion of the Series 2012 C Bonds, and (iii) pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Series 2012 C Bonds. The Series 2012 C Revenue Bonds mature from 2017 to 2042 at an interest rate of 3.0% to 5.0%.

Interest on the Series 2012 C Revenue Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and the principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2012 C Revenue Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by the Gross Receipts Taxes, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by Gross Receipts Taxes.

The Series 2012 C Revenue Bonds maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

<u>Series 2012 C Revenue Bonds</u>	<u>Price</u>
October 1, 2030 and thereafter	100%

Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds

On September 28, 2006, PFA issued the Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds, the proceeds of which amounted to \$219,490,000. These bonds are secured by a pledge of the Trust estate, which includes certain funds established under the original Indenture, the Seventh Supplemental Indenture and the 2006 Gross Receipts Taxes Loan Note, Series issued by the Government. The proceeds were loaned to the Government under the same terms as the Bonds. The bonds are limited special obligations of PFA. The bonds bear interest at 3.5% to 5.0% and mature from 2007 to 2029.

The proceeds of the bonds were issued to: (i) refund a portion of PFA's Revenue Bonds, Series 1999 A, (ii) pay the cost of a termination fee in connection with an outstanding swap option agreement, (iii) fund certain capital projects, (iv) fund the Debt Service Reserve Account, (v) pay certain costs of issuing the Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds and (vi) fund a net payment reserve account for a new swap agreement. The Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds maturing on or before October 1, 2016 are not subject to optional redemption. The advance refunding of the 2024 and 2029 maturities of the Series 1999 A Bonds was made in order to obtain lower interest rates.

The economic gain obtained by this advance refunding is the difference between the present value of old debt service requirements and the new debt service. This refunding resulted in a debt service saving of approximately \$40.8 million and an economic gain of approximately \$25.6 million.

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The proceeds of the Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds related to the refunding were placed in a trust account to provide for all future debt service payments on the 2024 to 2029 maturities of the Series 1999 A Bonds. Approximately \$175,125,168 of funds was deposited into the Escrow Fund accounts. At September 30, 2017, the Series 1999A Revenue Bonds were fully defeased.

Interest on the Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, and principal is payable annually on October 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds. The principal and interest payments on October 1 are funded by Gross Receipts taxes, and the required investment to meet the April 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by Gross Receipts taxes.

The Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds	Price
October 1, 2016 and thereafter	100%

Pledged Funds

The Government has pledged Gross Receipts Taxes subject to the annual moderate income housing fund deposit, as well as any prior lien or pledge, to the timely payment of the principal and interest on the Series 2018 A Revenue Bonds, Series 2016 A Notes, Series 2014 E Revenue Note, Series 2014 D Revenue Bonds, Series 2014 C Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series 2014 B Revenue Notes, Series 2014 A Revenue Bonds, Series 2012 C Revenue Bonds, Series 2012 A and B Revenue and Refunding Bonds, and the Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds. The Government has contracted an independent certified public accounting firm to provide quarterly verification of gross receipts deposits made to the collecting agent, in accordance with bond covenants.

In fiscal year 2019, pledged gross receipts tax revenues represented 28.0% of total gross receipt tax revenues. Payment of Gross Receipts Revenue Bonds and Notes principal and interest from pledged gross receipts taxes amounted to \$36.2 million and \$34.0 million, respectively.

Tobacco Settlement Bonds

2006 Series A, B, C & D Tobacco Turbo and Capital Appreciation Bonds

On March 15, 2006, TSFC issued the 2006 Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation Asset-Backed Bonds, Subordinated Series 2006 (Turbo Capital Appreciation Bonds) amounting to \$48,145,000, with an issue value of \$7,290,009 net of accretion of \$40,854,991. The bonds are secured and payable from collections including all Tobacco Settlement Revenues to be received by TSFC, reserves, amounts held in other accounts established by the indenture and TSFC's rights under the purchase agreement. The proceeds have been used for the purpose of (i) to finance several capital, hospital and health development projects for the benefit of the Virgin Islands and its residents, (ii) to pay certain costs of issuing the Series 2006 Bonds, and (iii) to fund operating costs associated with the Series 2006 Bonds.

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Interest on the Series 2006 Bonds is not paid currently but accretes from the date of delivery, compounded every May 15 and November 15, commencing May 15, 2006, and is paid at maturity or upon prior redemption, provided however that the 2001 Series Bonds have been paid in full.

2001 Series A Tobacco Bonds

On November 20, 2001, TSFC issued the 2001 Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation Asset-Backed Bonds (Term and Capital Appreciation Bonds) amounting to \$23,685,000, with an issue value of \$21,709,862 net of accretion of \$1,975,138. The bonds are secured and payable from collections including all Tobacco Settlement Revenues to be received by TSFC, reserves, amounts held in other accounts established by the indenture, and TSFC's rights under the purchase agreement. The proceeds have been used for the purpose of (i) purchasing all rights, title, and interest in certain litigation awards under the MSA entered into by participating cigarette manufacturers, (ii) issuing Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds to pay the purchase price for the rights, and (iii) providing funds for hospital and healthcare projects in the United States Virgin Islands.

Interest on the Series 2001 Bonds is payable semi-annually on each May and November 15, beginning with May 2002 for the Term Bonds. The Corporation is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the bonds. The convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds will accrete interest prior to November 15, 2007 and will accrue interest after that date. Interest will compound on May and November 15.

Federal-Aid Highway Bonds

On December 15, 2015, PFA issued the Series 2015 Federal-Aid Highway Bonds (the "Series 2015 Bonds"), the proceeds of which amounted to \$89,880,000. These bonds are secured by a lien on a security interest in, the Trust Estate, which includes, all rights and interests in (i) the Federal Highway Grant Revenues, (ii) subject to the limitations set forth in the Indenture, the Transportation Trust Fund and the Pledged Transportation Trust Fund Revenues, (iii) the amounts on deposit in certain funds and accounts created under the Indenture, including Debt Service Reserve Fund and (iv) the Loan Agreement and the Loan Note. The bonds are limited special obligations of PFA. The Series 2015 Bonds were issued to (i) finance costs of certain highway capital projects, (ii) establish debt service reserves, and (iii) pay the costs of issuance related to the Series 2015 Bonds. The Series 2015 Bonds mature from 2016 to 2033 at an interest rate of 3.0% to 5.0%.

Interest on the Series 2015 Bonds is payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1, and principal is payable annually on September 1. The Government is responsible for all principal and interest payments on the Series 2015 Bonds. The principal and interest payments on September 1 are funded by the Federal Highway Grant Revenues, and the required investment to meet the March 1 interest payment is determined and deposited into the debt service reserve accounts, which is also funded by the Federal Highway Grant Revenues.

The Series 2015 Bonds maturing after the dates below are redeemable at the option of PFA, at prescribed redemption prices expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, as follows:

Series 2015 Bonds	Price
September 1, 2025 and thereafter	100%

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Pledged Funds

The Government has pledged the Federal Highway Grant Revenues, as described below, to the timely payment of principal and interest on the Series 2015 Bonds. The Federal Highway Administration's Puerto Rico Division and the Government's Department of Public Works and PFA, have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, dated December 9, 2015, documenting the procedures, roles, and responsibilities for (i) programming and authorizing the Approved Projects, (ii) supervising the construction of the Approved Projects, (iii) paying debt service on the Bonds and other Bond Related Charges, and (iv) establishing the funding, transfer, and disbursement process for the proceeds of the Bonds.

Advance Refunding/Defeasances

On June 15, 1992, PFA issued the Series 1992 Revenue Bonds. The proceeds of the Series 1992 Revenue Bonds were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the Series 1989 Revenue Bonds. As of September 30, 2019, the Series 1989 Revenue Bonds were defeased.

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Future debt service requirements for bonds for which matching funds have been pledged are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities - Matching Funds Revenue Bonds										
	2009 Series A Revenue Bonds (Diageo)		2009 Series A1 & A2 Revenue Bonds		2009 Series B Revenue Bonds		2009 Series C Revenue Bonds		2009 Series A Revenue Bonds (Cruzan)		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
Maturity Year:											
2020	\$ 5,990	\$ 14,631	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,481	\$ 22,600	\$ 5,311	\$ 9,145	\$ 1,555	\$ 820	\$ 1,973	
2021	6,405	14,216	2,090	3,388	23,760	4,152	8,415	1,116	865	1,926	
2022	6,845	13,777	2,195	3,286	24,975	2,934	10,345	647	920	1,872	
2023	7,315	13,308	2,300	3,179	9,650	2,068	7,770	194	975	1,815	
2024	7,815	12,807	2,410	3,068	1,275	1,796	-	-	1,040	1,755	
2025-2029	47,870	55,232	13,995	13,406	35,260	1,307	-	-	6,235	7,729	
2030-2034	66,825	36,279	17,960	9,436	-	-	-	-	8,420	5,546	
2035-2039	72,305	10,172	23,060	4,334	-	-	-	-	11,365	2,560	
2040-2044	-	-	5,345	134	-	-	-	-	2,710	81	
Total	\$ 221,370	\$ 170,422	\$ 71,355	\$ 43,712	\$ 117,520	\$ 17,568	\$ 35,675	\$ 3,512	\$ 33,350	\$ 25,257	

	Governmental Activities - Matching Funds Revenue Bonds											
	2010 Series A Revenue Bonds		2010 Series B Revenue Bonds		2012 Series A Revenue Bonds		2013 Series A Revenue Bond		2013 Series B Revenue Bonds		Total Matching Funds Revenue Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Maturity Year:												
2020	\$ 2,800	\$ 14,377	\$ -	\$ 4,833	\$ 1,000	\$ 6,851	\$ 2,335	\$ 770	\$ 6,035	\$ 1,902	\$ 52,725	\$ 55,684
2021	2,955	14,233	1,050	4,811	1,100	6,809	2,460	646	6,335	1,592	55,435	52,889
2022	3,115	14,082	-	4,789	1,150	6,764	2,590	515	6,655	1,268	58,790	49,934
2023	19,890	13,507	2,705	4,721	1,250	6,716	2,725	377	6,985	926	61,565	46,811
2024	29,795	12,264	11,010	4,378	1,300	6,658	2,875	231	7,330	568	64,850	43,525
2025-2029	179,020	40,162	64,285	12,664	8,000	32,179	3,025	78	7,705	193	365,395	162,950
2030-2034	51,370	1,284	15,000	394	124,515	15,579	-	-	-	-	284,090	68,518
2035-2039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,730	17,066
2040-2044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,055	215
Total	\$ 288,945	\$ 109,909	\$ 94,050	\$ 36,590	\$ 138,315	\$ 81,556	\$ 16,010	\$ 2,617	\$ 41,045	\$ 6,449	\$ 1,057,635	\$ 497,592

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Future debt service requirements for bonds for which gross receipts taxes have been pledged are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities - Gross Receipts Revenue Bonds												
	2006 Series A Revenue Bonds		2012 Series A Revenue Bonds		2012 Series B Revenue Bonds		2012 Series C Revenue Bonds		2014 Series A Revenue Bonds		2014 Series C Revenue Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Maturity Year:												
2020	\$ 3,615	\$ 9,075	\$ 12,380	\$ 6,241	\$ 1,955	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,685	\$ 1,284	\$ 1,810	\$ 2,117	\$ 5,790	\$ 11,134
2021	15,865	8,667	800	5,977	2,065	995	1,770	1,198	1,900	2,024	6,065	10,838
2022	16,295	7,942	1,140	5,939	2,175	883	1,860	1,107	2,000	1,927	6,385	10,526
2023	16,895	7,113	1,430	5,887	2,290	766	1,955	1,012	2,100	1,824	6,705	10,199
2024	17,515	6,253	6,780	5,689	2,415	642	430	952	2,210	1,717	7,045	9,855
2025-2029	97,785	17,204	47,030	22,390	11,030	1,196	2,510	4,406	12,870	6,762	35,800	43,978
2030-2034	21,775	463	63,360	6,575	-	-	4,170	3,624	16,525	3,106	140,630	24,784
2035-2039	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,070	2,310	3,830	96	5,095	3,794
2040-2044	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,080	627	-	-	9,630	2,085
2045-2049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,605	81
Total	\$ 189,745	\$ 56,717	\$ 132,920	\$ 58,698	\$ 21,930	\$ 5,582	\$ 26,530	\$ 16,520	\$ 43,245	\$ 19,573	\$ 226,750	\$ 127,274

Governmental Activities - Gross Receipts Revenue Bonds											
	2014 Series D Revenue Bonds		2018 Series A-1 Revenue Bonds		2018 Series A-2 Revenue Bonds		2018 Series A-3 Revenue Bonds		Total Gross Receipts Revenue Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
Maturity Year:											
2020		\$ 215	\$ 297	\$ -	\$ 4,189	\$ -	\$ 574	\$ -	\$ 1,245	\$ 27,450	\$ 37,256
2021		225	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,690	29,983
2022		240	270	-	4,189	-	574	-	1,245	30,095	34,602
2023		255	255	2,983	6,655	430	877	2,033	1,821	37,076	36,409
2024		270	239	3,125	5,364	492	736	2,171	1,343	42,453	32,790
2025-2029		1,630	920	25,866	17,917	3,450	2,433	10,345	4,776	248,316	121,982
2030-2034		2,200	347	40,098	13,696	5,183	1,880	12,171	3,247	306,112	57,722
2035-2039		-	-	72,928	4,322	9,740	598	15,280	944	112,943	12,064
2040-2044		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,710	2,712
2045-2049		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,605	81
Total		\$ 5,035	\$ 2,612	\$ 145,000	\$ 56,332	\$ 19,295	\$ 7,672	\$ 42,000	\$ 14,621	\$ 852,450	\$ 365,601

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Future debt service requirements for bonds for which tobacco settlement revenues have been pledged are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Maturity Year	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ -	\$ 226
2021	-	226
2022	-	226
2023	-	226
2024	-	226
2025-2029	-	1,128
2030-2034	4,515	451
2035-2039	7,290	-
Plus future accretion	10,132	-
Total	\$ 21,937	\$ 2,709

Future debt service requirements for bonds for which federal-aid highway grant revenues have been pledged are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Maturity Year	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 3,825	\$ 3,748
2021	4,015	3,557
2022	4,220	3,356
2023	4,430	3,145
2024	4,650	2,924
2025-2029	26,970	10,891
2030-2034	26,855	3,439
Total	\$ 74,965	\$ 31,060

(b) Loans and Notes Payable

2016 A Notes

On October 1, 2016, PFA issued two Subordinate Lien Revenue Notes, Series 2016 A (Virgin Islands Gross Receipts Taxes Loan Notes-Emergency First Responder Project), collectively the "Series 2016 A Notes" in an aggregate amount of up to \$10,000,000 to: (i) finance the acquisition of public safety vehicles and related equipment (the Series 2016A-1 Project), and (ii) to finance certain consulting services for the improvement of public safety and security in the Virgin Islands, (the Series 2016A-2 Project), and (iii) to pay certain costs incidental to the issuance of the Series 2016 A Notes. The Series 2016 A Notes matures in 2021 with variable interest rates based on the 90-day London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 375 basis points. The Series 2016 A Notes are subject to prepayment by PFA in whole or in part at any time upon 100% payment of the outstanding principal plus interest accrued to the prepayment date. As of September 30, 2019, the outstanding balance was \$4.5 million.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Future debt service requirements for the 2016 A Notes are as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Maturity Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2020	\$ 2,136	\$ 170
2021	2,137	65
2022	178	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 4,451</u>	<u>\$ 236</u>

Series 2014 E Revenue Notes

On December 4, 2014, PFA issued the Subordinate Lien Revenue Anticipation Notes Series 2014 E (Virgin Islands Gross Receipts Taxes Loan Note), in the aggregate amount of \$40,000,000 (the 2014 E Revenue Notes). The purpose of the 2014 E Revenue Notes is to provide a loan to the Government to (i) provide funds for any purpose for which the Government is authorized to use and expend monies, including but not limited to current expenses, capital expenditures, and discharge of any obligations of the Government, and (ii) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2014 E Revenue Notes. The Series 2014 E Revenue Notes were defeased during the year ended September 30, 2019.

2014 B Revenue Notes

On September 12, 2014, PFA issued the Subordinate Lien Revenue Notes, Series 2014 B (Virgin Islands Gross Receipts Taxes Loan Note) in the aggregate amount of \$14,000,000 (the 2014 B Revenue Notes). The proceeds of the Series 2014 B Revenue Notes were loaned to the Government under the same terms, for the purposes of (i) financing general obligations of the Government and (ii) paying certain costs of issuing the 2014 B Notes. Principal is payable in eighty-four (84) consecutive monthly principal installments commencing on November 1, 2014. Interest is assessed at 375 points above the 90-day LIBOR rate. As of September 30, 2019, the outstanding balance was \$4.0 million.

Future debt service requirements for the 2014 B Revenue Notes are as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Maturity Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2020	\$ 2,000	\$ 160
2021	2,000	43
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$ 203</u>

2012 A TIF Notes

On September 25, 2009, PFA entered into a Bond Anticipation Note Purchase Agreement with a local bank. Under the terms of the Note Purchase Agreement, the bank will purchase up to \$15,700,000 in federally taxable Bond Anticipation Notes (the 2009 A TIF Notes) issued by PFA. The purpose of the Series 2009 A TIF Notes is to provide a loan to the Government (the Series 2009 A Tax Increment Revenue Loan Note) to finance the development of a shopping complex on the island of St. Croix. The financing is provided under Tax Increment Financing legislation enacted in October 2008 by the Government. Both the 2009 A TIF Notes and the Series 2009 Tax Increment Revenue Loan Note have a term of three years, maturing on October 1, 2012 with interest of 300 points above the J.P. Morgan Chase Prime Rate or 6.25%, whichever is higher.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Under the terms of the 2009 A TIF Notes, PFA may issue Tax Increment Revenue Bonds to defease the debt prior to that date. The proceeds were used to: (i) fund a capitalized interest account, (ii) pay costs of issuance, and (iii) fund the first phase of the development of the shopping complex. On December 5, 2016, a redemption of \$1.0 million of the Series 2012 A TIF Notes was made directly by the Government, pursuant to the Series 2012A Term Loan Indenture of Trust.

On September 24, 2012, PFA authorized an extension of the maturity date on the Series 2009 A TIF Notes, from October 1, 2015 to October 1, 2017, which was then converted to the Series 2012 A term loan note (the 2012 A TIF Notes). PFA sold \$13,700,000 in 2012 A TIF Notes to the local bank and loaned that amount to the Government. The Government has pledged Island Crossings Incremental Tax Revenue and proceeds of the anticipated Tax Increment Revenue Bond Anticipation Note to the timely payment of the principal and interest on the 2012 A TIF Notes. Incremental Tax Revenue will be deposited into the Island Crossing Tax Increment Trust account in accordance with the Loan Agreement.

Future debt service requirements for the 2012 A TIF Notes are as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Maturity Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2020	\$ 10,939	\$ 252

2011 B Revenue Anticipation Notes

On November 14, 2011, PFA entered into a Property Tax Revenue Anticipation Note Loan Agreement (the 2011 B Revenue Anticipation Notes). Under the terms of the Loan Agreement, the Employees' Retirement System of the Government will loan PFA up to \$13,000,000. The purpose of the 2011 B Revenue Anticipation Notes is secured by property tax revenue up to and including tax year 2005 to provide a loan to the Government to finance (i) payments made by the Government to government employees who elected to retire under the Retirement Incentive Program, (ii) expenses incurred by the Office of the Lieutenant Governor related to processing, issuing and collecting property tax bills, and (iii) loan issuance costs. The financing is provided under the 2011 Economic Stability Act enacted in July 2011 by the Government. Surplus property tax receipts will be deposited into the Special Real Property Tax Receipts Fund account in accordance with the Loan Agreement.

The 2011 B Revenue Anticipation Notes had a term of five years, with interest rate of 4.9% and a maturity date of December 15, 2016. After the five-year term of the 2011 B Revenue Anticipation Notes, the loan converted to a term loan. The 2011 B Revenue Anticipation Notes were defeased during the year ended September 30, 2019.

(c) Loan Payable - U.S. Treasury

In August 2009, the Territory reserve balance of the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF) became inadequate to cover expenditures for unemployment compensation (UC) benefits. UC benefits are an entitlement program administered through the U.S. Treasury and the PG is legally liable to pay benefits even if the UTF becomes insolvent. As of September 30, 2019, the PG owed \$63.4 million to the U.S. Treasury.

The loan was subject to interest at federal rates of 2.2153% through December 31, 2018 and 2.3081% after January 1, 2019. During 2019, the PG paid \$1.4 million in interest to the U.S. Treasury on the UTF loan. There was no additional borrowing during the year ended September 30, 2019.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(d) Loan Payable - The West Indian Company Limited

In July 2017, WICO consolidated various loans with Banco Popular de Puerto Rico in the amount of \$42,697,836 at a fixed interest rate of 5.25% per annum, amortized on a 25-year term with a final maturity date of July 2022. Upon maturity, should WICO stay in compliance with the current terms of the loan, it may refinance the loan for a term not to exceed twenty (20) years, subject to new terms and conditions.

WICO may prepay the loan, however there is a prepayment penalty of 2.0% of the outstanding principal of the loan. Security and collateral for the loan include a first-priority security interest in WICO's assets and a pledge of WICO's revenues. WICO must also maintain insurance on its facilities at full replacement cost value and business interruption insurance equal to one year's net revenues. WICO is required to pay all payments in lieu of taxes (PILOT) to PG.

Future principal payments on the loan are as follows:

<u>Maturity Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 498,432	\$ 2,219,713	\$ 2,718,145
2021	758,045	2,237,251	2,995,296
2022	40,569,718	1,982,628	42,552,346
Total	\$ 41,826,195	\$ 6,439,592	\$ 48,265,787

(e) Insurance Guaranty Fund Minimum Balance Requirement

Under Title 22, Chapter 10 of the VIC, the Virgin Islands Insurance Guaranty Fund is required to maintain a minimum balance of \$50.0 million for claimant payments in the event of a failure of an insurance carrier. On February 10, 2012, legislation was enacted authorizing a reduction in the minimum balance to be held by the Virgin Islands Insurance Guaranty Fund from \$50.0 million to \$10.0 million. Effective September 30, 2019, in the event the balance in the Insurance Guaranty Fund equals or exceeds \$10.0 million, amounts in excess thereof shall be deposited, at the direction of the Commissioner of Finance, into the General Fund.

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Component Units

Bonds payable of discretely presented component units are those liabilities that are paid out of resources pledged by such entities. Bonds payable reported at September 30, 2019, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Maturity	Interest Rate (%)	Balance
Bonds Payable			
Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (Electric System):			
Bond Anticipation of 2018 B	2020	5.50	\$ 33,960
Bond Anticipation of 2018 C	2033	2.38 - 2.90	17,500
Bond Anticipation of 2017 A	2020	10.00	14,765
Revenue Bonds of 2012	2025	4.00 - 6.06	49,305
Revenue Bonds of 2010	2035	4.00 - 6.85	44,300
Revenue Bonds of 2007 A	2031	4.50 - 5.00	57,585
Revenue Bonds of 2003	2028	4.00 - 5.00	39,560
Rural Utilities Service Note	2035	1.62	12,007
Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (Water System):			
Revenue Bonds of 2018	2033	2.30 - 2.90	75,000
Virgin Islands Port Authority*:			
Series A Revenue Bonds of 2014	2033	4.00 - 5.00	21,025
Series B Revenue Bonds of 2014	2044	3.00 - 5.00	12,255
Series C Revenue Bonds of 2014	2025	2.00 - 5.00	3,920
Subtotal			381,182
Plus: unamortized premium			4,510
Bonds payable, net			385,692
Less amount due within one year			(16,401)
Bonds payable, due in more than one year			\$ 369,291

*Unaudited

The changes in bonds payable for discretely presented component units are as follows for the year ended September 30, 2019 (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due Thereafter
Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority:						
Electric System	\$ 267,439	\$ 51,545	\$ (47,445)	\$ 271,539	\$ 13,706	\$ 257,833
Water System	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	75,000
Virgin Islands Port Authority*	42,282	-	(3,129)	39,153	2,695	36,458
Total	\$ 384,721	\$ 51,545	\$ (50,574)	\$ 385,692	\$ 16,401	\$ 369,291

*Unaudited

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The changes in notes payable, line of credit payable, and other long-term liabilities for discretely presented component units are as follows for the year ended September 30, 2019 (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due Thereafter
Notes payable						
Virgin Islands Port Authority*	\$ 891	\$ 4,743	\$ (4,753)	\$ 881	\$ 881	\$ -
University of the Virgin Islands	82,128	2,798	(2,735)	82,191	2,632	79,559
Other component units*	11,038	-	(584)	10,454	1,307	9,147
Total	\$ 94,057	\$ 7,541	\$ (8,072)	\$ 93,526	\$ 4,820	\$ 88,706

Line of credit payable						
Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority:						
Electric System	\$ 27,322	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,322	\$ 27,322	\$ -
Water System	2,522	-	-	2,522	2,522	-
Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority	-	2,500	-	2,500	2,500	-
Total	\$ 29,844	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ 32,344	\$ 32,344	\$ -

*Virgin Islands Port Authority and Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due Thereafter
Other long-term liabilities:						
Virgin Islands Housing Authority	\$ 6,892	\$ 1,910	\$ (4,245)	\$ 4,557	\$ 2,633	\$ 1,924
Virgin Islands Port Authority*	3,601	1,019	(982)	3,638	974	2,664
Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority:						
Electric System	154,824	-	(9,138)	145,686	10,662	135,024
Water System	1,559	2,673	-	4,232	4,232	-
Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation:						
Schneider Regional Medical	3,272	311	-	3,583	3,583	-
Juan F. Luis Hospital	8,718	-	(164)	8,554	8,554	-
University of the Virgin Islands	5,125	476	(920)	4,681	920	3,761
Other component units*	11,762	1,369	(655)	12,476	1,495	10,981
Total	\$ 195,753	\$ 7,758	\$ (16,104)	\$ 187,407	\$ 33,053	\$ 154,354

*Virgin Islands Port Authority and Virgin Islands Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(a) Bonds Payable

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Electric System Bond Anticipation of 2018B & 2018C

On November 14, 2018, the Electric System's Board authorized the refinancing of the Series 2016A Subordinated BANs with its Series 2018B Senior BANs in the principal amount of \$33.9 million. The Electric System is working with the Rural Utilities Service program for long-term funding, which would most likely provide the lowest cost of long-term capital, otherwise the Electric System would issue long-term bonds or "roll" or re-issue another short-term note to keep rates low until a long-term financing option is viable. The Streetlight conversion project is approximately 60.3% percent completed and all lights and solar panels were expected to be installed by August 2020.

On November 28, 2018 the Electric System's Board authorized the issuance of Bond Anticipation Notes in one of more series in a principal amount not to exceed \$30.0 million, the Series 2018C Bond Anticipation Notes. The 2018C BANs are being issued to evidence the debt in respect of a Community Disaster Loan made by the United States of America, acting through FEMA. The form of the Series 2018C BANs allows for multiple draws by the Electric System. For the year-ended, June 30, 2019, the Electric System drew down \$17.5 million to provide additional working capital for fuel invoices, payroll, and other critical operating expenses. The rate on the BANs was 2.38% - 2.90%, maturing July 1, 2033.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Electric System Bond Anticipation of 2017

In August 2017, the Electric System closed on financing for an additional \$14.8 million as part of the authorized \$85.0 million BANs (Series 2017A BAN) to fund startup costs for the acquisition and construction of six high efficiency power generating units with a certain vendor. The funding provides for (1) the design, engineering, procurement, construction, startup and testing of the new power generating units (2) the financing of two centralized control rooms and operational centers on the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, (3) financing of capitalized interest, and (4) payment of costs of issuance. The rate on the BANs was 10.0%, maturing July 1, 2020.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Electric System Bond Anticipation of 2016

In November 2016, the Electric System closed on financing for \$33.9 million to fund the Streetlight conversion project (Series 2016A BAN). The funding provides for (1) acquisition, assembly, and installation of the light-emitting diode (LED) and solar panels, (2) engineering and project management, and (3) integration with the Electric System's Tantalus "smart meter" network or automated metering infrastructure (AMI). The Electric System issued the BANs to fund the project since long term rates have trended higher with the recent rating agency downgrades. The rate on the BANs was 5.5%, maturing November 15, 2018.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Electric System Revenue Bonds of 2012

In May 2012, the Electric System issued \$69.1 million in bonds made up as, \$17.4 million in 2012A Electric System Revenue Refunding Bonds, \$19.7 million in 2012B Electric System Subordinated Revenue Bonds, and \$32.0 million in 2012C Electric System Subordinated Revenue Bonds. The proceeds of the Series 2012A Bonds were used to (1) refund the Electric System's Electric System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1998 and (2) pay certain costs of issuance of the Series 2012A Bonds.

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The proceeds of the Series 2012B Bonds were used to (1) refinance a portion of the Electric System's Electric System Term Loan, (2) make a deposit into the Subordinated Debt Service Reserve Fund sufficient to satisfy the Series 2012B Subordinated Debt Service Reserve Fund Requirement, and (3) pay certain costs of issuance of the Series 2012B Bonds. The proceeds of the Series 2012C Bonds were used to (1) refinance all or a portion of the Electric System Working Capital Lines of Credit and Overdraft Credit Facility, (2) make a deposit into the Series 2012C Subordinated Debt Service Reserve Fund sufficient to satisfy the Subordinated Debt Service Reserve Fund Requirement, and (3) pay certain costs of issuance of the Series 2012C Bonds.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Electric System Revenue Bonds of 2010

In March 2010, the Electric System issued \$85.3 million in bonds made up as, \$39.1 million in 2010A Electric System Revenue Refunding Bonds, \$8.9 million in 2010B Electric System Revenue Bonds, and \$37.3 million in 2010C Electric System Revenue Bonds. The proceeds of the Series 2010A Bonds were used to (1) refund a portion of the Electric System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1998 and (2) pay certain costs of issuance of the Series 2010A Bonds. The proceeds of the Series 2010B Bonds were used to finance certain capital expenditures temporarily funded through draws on a line of credit (\$9.0 million) and to make certain deposits into the Debt Service Revenue Fund sufficient to satisfy the Debt Service Reserve Fund requirement. The proceeds of the Series 2010C Bonds were used to fund a portion of the costs of certain capital improvements to the Electric System and to make certain deposits into the Debt Service Revenue Fund sufficient to satisfy the Debt Service Revenue Fund Requirement. The proceeds of the three series were also used to pay certain costs of issuance of the 2010A, 2010B, and 2010C Bonds.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Electric System Revenue Bonds of 2007

In June 2007, the Electric System issued \$57.6 million in 2007A Electric System Subordinated Revenue Bonds. The proceeds of the Series 2007A Bonds were used to (1) finance costs of certain capital improvements, (2) refinance certain costs of capital improvements funded through draws on a Line of Credit and reinstallation of \$10.0 million to the line of credit allocable to the Electric System, (3) make certain required deposits to the subordinated Debt Service Reserve Fund, and (4) pay certain costs of issuance of the Series 2007A Bonds.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Electric System Revenue Bonds of 2003

In June 2003, the Electric System issued \$69.9 million in Electric System Revenue Bonds, Series 2003. The proceeds from the bonds were used to finance capital improvements, repay \$18.0 million of then outstanding lines of credit, cover underwriters' costs, and establish a debt service fund. The Series 2003 Bonds maturing on or after July 1, 2013, shall be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity date, at the option of the Electric System, on or after July 1, 2013, as a whole or in part at any time, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Electric System's Debt Service Coverage ratio was 0.40 for total Debt Coverage. Section 606(2) of the Resolution provided that if the Electric System fails to achieve such 1.00 coverage in a particular year, the Electric System must "take whatever steps it can to produce the amount of net electric revenues required in the following fiscal year ..." Section 701 (3) of the Resolution relates to covenant defaults and makes them an event of default if such covenant default continues for 60 days after notice unless the Electric System is proceeding with diligence to cure such default.

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The Electric System has notified the Trustees regarding the non-compliance with the covenants as required under the bond resolutions. The Electric System is taking all necessary actions to comply with its rate covenant under the bond resolutions inclusive of filing a revised base rate to increase the rates combined with the implementation of the Electric System's Transformation Plan to allow the Electric System to collect increased revenues. Since the 2017 hurricanes, the Electric System continues working diligently to cure each instance of default and anticipates that all such defaults will be cured as the Electric System's long-term Transformation Plan is implemented. The Electric System's revised base rate and LEAC petitions were approved on January 9, 2020.

However, the Electric System cannot yet determine how long it will take to generate Electric Revenues in amounts necessary to comply with the provisions of the bond resolutions. As of June 30, 2021, the Authority had made all required debt service payments to date, and all required bond reserves are adequately funded. The Electric System Revenue Bonds are subject to mandatory redemption if (i) any significant part of the Electric System shall be damaged, destroyed, taken or condemned or (ii) any for-profit government investor shall acquire an ownership interest in some or all of the assets of the Electric System.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Electric System Rural Utilities Services (RUS) Note

In November 2015, the Electric System obtained a term loan with the RUS in the principal amount of \$13.0 million. The proceeds of the loan were used to finance and refinance the acquisition and installation of an automated metering system and other costs related thereto.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Water System Revenue Bonds of 2018

In November 2017, to fund its working capital needs in the aftermath of the hurricanes, the Water System obtained \$31.0 million under the Community Disaster Loan program administered by FEMA. In March 2018, the Water System entered into another loan for \$44.0 million and refinanced the existing \$31.0 million for a combined loan of \$75.0 million, secured now as a first lien of the Water System's revenues. The proceeds of these loans were used to provide working capital mostly for fuel invoices, payroll, and other critical operating expenses. While the loan is reflected under the Water System, the payment of principal and interest is subject to an intercompany agreement whereby 17% will be allocated to the Water System and 83% to the Electric System. The Water System may request drawdowns periodically. The interest rate varies with each draw-down, ranging from 2.3% to 2.9%. The first interest payment was due July 1, 2019 with subsequent payments due semiannually. The first principal payment is due January 1, 2022 with subsequent payments due semiannually.

Virgin Islands Port Authority - Series A, B, and C Revenue Bonds of 2014 (unaudited)

In October 2014, VIPA issued the 2014 Series Revenue Bonds A, B & C amounting to \$48.6 million, with an average interest rate of 4.7%. A portion of the proceeds was used to refund the outstanding bond series 2003 A and C amounting to \$24.5 million, which included accrued interest as of the redemption date for October 27, 2014. The proceeds from the issuance of the 2014 Series used in the refunding were deposited in an escrow account, held by the Trustee on behalf of the holders of the refunded bonds, and applied to such redemption contemporaneously with the issuance of the Series 2014 Bonds.

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As a result, the 2003 A & C Bonds were paid off. The 2003 Series B Marine Revenue Bonds were also paid off. VIPA reduced its total debt service requirement by \$1.7 million, which resulted in an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$2.4 million. In addition, VIPA recognized a deferred charge on debt refunding amounting to \$0.4 million. The proceeds of the 2014 Bonds, together with certain other available funds of VIPA, were used for: (i) refunding \$24.5 million in 2003 Series A Marine Revenue bonds and pay off the 2003 Series bonds; (ii) for the financing of various capital projects; (iii) to fund a deposit to the debt service fund; (iv) to fund a deposit to the operation, maintenance, renewal and replacement reserve account; and (v) to pay the cost of issuance of the 2014 Bonds.

The 2014 bonds issued by VIPA contain certain bond indentures. The bonds' indentures contain certain account restrictions and funding covenants to cover interest, debt service, maintenance and other costs specified in the corresponding indentures. The bonds' indentures also specify certain debt service coverage requirements determined from Net Available Revenues (as defined) of the Marine Division.

Future debt service requirements for discretely presented component units' bonds payable are as follows (expressed in thousands) at September 30, 2019:

Maturity Year	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 16,401	\$ 16,167
2021	65,714	14,642
2022	17,781	16,720
2023	23,062	14,738
2024	25,344	11,224
2025-2029	117,673	39,376
2030-2034	98,737	15,161
2035-2039	14,220	2,191
2040-2044	2,250	274
Total	381,182	\$ 130,493
Plus: unamortized premium	4,510	
Bonds payable, net	\$ 385,692	

(b) Notes Payable

Virgin Islands Port Authority (unaudited)

In April 2019, VIPA obtained a short-term note for \$4.0 million with interest at a 4.93% annual rate. This note has a 9-month maturity and is due in December 2019. This note was used to finance VIPA's insurance premiums. The outstanding balance of \$0.9 million as of September 30, 2019, was paid off in December 2019.

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University of the Virgin Islands

During fiscal year 2015, UVI entered into two capital project loan agreements, the Series 2015 3-1 and Series 2015 3-2 Notes, for the construction of a medical school on the island of St. Thomas. UVI received advances amounting to \$2.8 million related to the Series 2015 3-1 Note. UVI also entered into a loan agreement with First Bank of Puerto Rico for the construction of the medical school. A variable rate was assigned to all the loans.

In June 2011, UVI entered into two capital project loan agreements (the Series 2011-2 and Series 2011-3 Notes) in the amounts of \$44.0 million and \$16.0 million, with Rice Capital Access Program, LLC. The purpose of the capital project loans was to: (i) advance refund the University's 1999 Series A Bonds and 2004 Series A Bonds; and (ii) to pay for construction costs of a 100-bed student residence facility and other improvements on the St. Thomas and St. Croix campuses. Interest payments are due February and August. Interest on the Series 2011-2 Note is 3.48% and interest on the Series 2011-3 Note is variable and calculated from the date of each advance using the long-term U.S. Treasury Rate on that day. The Notes have maturity dates through August 1, 2040.

UVI Research and Technology Park Corporation (unaudited)

In February 2013, RTPark obtained a \$3.0 million loan from a member. A portion of the loan proceeds were used to repay a previous loan from UVI to complete construction on 64 West Center. This loan has a 6.75% interest rate and is payable over 15 years. The loan is secured by RTPark's tangible and intangible property.

(c) Line of Credit Payable

The Electric System of WAPA has available bank lines of credit for \$13.0 million for capital projects and \$20.0 million for working capital purposes. Interest on amounts borrowed is payable quarterly at a variable interest rate of prime plus 1%, London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.5% or 1.5% above the interest rate on three-year United States Government treasury notes.

The Electric System has the option to select the variable interest rate to utilize for any borrowings on these notes. At June 30, 2019, there was \$27.3 million outstanding under the lines of credit. The due dates of the lines have been extended several times.

The Water System of WAPA has available bank lines of credit of \$2.5 million for the Water System. Interest on amounts borrowed is payable quarterly at a variable interest rate of prime plus 1.0%, London Inter-Bank Offer Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.75%, or 175 basis points above the interest rate on three-year United States Government treasury notes. The Water System has the option to select the variable interest rate to utilize for any borrowings on these notes. The lines were extended to have maturity of July 2021. The agreements require the Water System to deliver audited financial statements within 180 days after the end of its fiscal year. The banks have granted the Water System a waiver from this requirement for the year ended June 30, 2019. At June 30, 2019, there was \$2.5 million outstanding under the lines of credit for the Water System.

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In December 2018, the Waste Management Authority entered into a secured credit agreement consisting of \$4.0 million revolving credit facility to supplement allotments received by the PG. The credit facility bears an interest rate of 2.5% per annum and the agreement matures every 12 months. The Waste Management Authority believes it was in substantial compliance with all relevant covenants as of September 30, 2019. The aggregate borrowings and outstanding balance for the credit facility was \$12.3 and \$2.5 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2019.

11. General Tax Revenue

For the year ended September 30, 2019, general tax revenue of the PG consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	General	PFA Debt Service	Other Governmental	Total
Income taxes	\$ 416,164	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 416,164
Real property taxes	39,675	-	5,279	44,954
Gross receipts taxes	10,327	233,186	250	243,763
Excise taxes	148,537	108,505	5,185	262,227
Other taxes	66,198	-	6,342	72,540
	<u>\$ 680,901</u>	<u>\$ 341,691</u>	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	
Tax revenue not recognized on the full accrual basis				(50,598)
Total tax revenue - government-wide				<u>\$ 989,050</u>

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12. Governmental Fund Balances

Following is a detail of the aggregated fund balances presented in the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds as of September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

	General	PFA Debt Service	PFA Capital Projects	Federal Funds	Other Governmental	Total
Restricted for:						
Debt service	\$ -	\$ 305,173	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 305,173
Capital projects	-	-	136,713	-	-	136,713
Health	-	-	-	-	3,874	3,874
Public housing and welfare	-	-	-	-	5,699	5,699
Transportation and communication	-	-	-	-	3,357	3,357
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	8	8
Total	\$ -	\$ 305,173	\$ 136,713	\$ -	\$ 12,938	\$ 454,824
Committed to:						
General government	\$ 20,270	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,385	\$ 25,655
Public safety	-	-	-	-	17	17
Public housing and welfare	-	-	-	-	175	175
Transportation and communication	-	-	-	-	11,575	11,575
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	327	327
Total	\$ 20,270	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,479	\$ 37,749
Assigned to:						
General government	\$ 716	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,883	\$ 107,599
Public safety	-	-	-	-	1,719	1,719
Health	-	-	-	-	3,770	3,770
Public housing and welfare	-	-	-	-	8,033	8,033
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and communication	-	-	-	-	8,128	8,128
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	1,189	1,189
Total	\$ 716	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 129,722	\$ 130,438
Unassigned	\$ (115,068)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (130,505)	\$ (58,924)	\$ (304,497)
Total Fund Balances	\$ (94,082)	\$ 305,173	\$ 136,713	\$ (130,505)	\$ 101,215	\$ 318,514

The committed and assigned fund balances include approximately \$132.2 million in unexpended encumbrances. Encumbrances are utilized to determine commitments related to unperformed (executor) contracts for goods and services and to prevent the over-spending of an appropriation.

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13. Commitments and Contingencies

Primary Government

(a) Collective Bargaining Agreements

Currently, the Government has union contracts with thirteen (13) distinct labor organizations representing government employees in various bargaining units. Collectively, these bargaining units have approximately thirty-six (36) collective bargaining agreements in existence. Nine (9) bargaining units have not negotiated a collective bargaining agreement with the Government.

Employees in the various bargaining units are not under a single pay plan. Consequently, it is common to have employees performing the same classification of work in different departments and agencies. Of the approximately seven thousand (7,000) government workers, approximately 4,700 are union members. Virgin Islands statutes governing bargaining with unions requires arbitration in the event an impasse is reached in negotiations. Under this process, each side chooses an arbitrator and a third impartial arbitrator is selected by the chosen arbitrators. The arbitration panel investigates and reviews the issues in dispute and renders a final and binding decision.

As of September 30, 2019, the Government has contractual liabilities for retroactive union arbitration salary payments estimated at \$195.3 million accruing from fiscal years 1993 through 2010, as established by the Virgin Islands Retroactive Wage Commission. Under Title 24, Section 374(h) of the V.I. Code, the PG may not make any payments of retroactive salaries until there is an appropriation of funds by the Legislature.

(b) Federal Assistance Programs

The Government receives financial assistance from the federal government in the form of loans, grants, and entitlements. Monetary and nonmonetary federal financial assistance to governmental funds amounted to approximately \$832.8 million and \$45.0 million, respectively, for the year ended September 30, 2019.

Receipt of grants and loss reimbursements is generally conditioned upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of resources for eligible purposes. Substantially all grants are subject to audit under U.S. Office of Management and Budget's *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*. Disallowance of expenses in connection with federal audits may become liabilities of the Government.

As discussed in Note 18, the Government is a recipient of disaster recovery funds due to the September 2017 hurricanes. Audits of disaster recovery funds may continue for decades, and federal reimbursements may be required to be repaid as a result of federal audits.

Management of the Government believes that the future outcome of any changes in federal financial assistance programs will not have a material adverse effect on the basic financial statements.

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(c) U.S. Department of Education Special Conditions

Since 2006, in accordance with special conditions imposed by the U.S. Department of Education (USED), the Government has contracted with a third-party fiduciary agent to ensure that the Government manages and administers USED grants in accordance with applicable federal and financial management requirements.

The special conditions also require the Government to submit quarterly reports on progress in improving all aspects of the fiscal management of federal education grants. The Virgin Islands has implemented a Self-Contained Model known as the Federal Grants Specialized Processing Unit to address the special conditions and as the approach for reassuming management of the grant funds.

(d) U.S. Department of Labor Designation

On February 3, 2017, the Virgin Islands Department of Labor was placed on high-risk grantee status by the U.S. Department of Labor. High-risk grantee status is an administrative designation used by federal agencies to indicate unsatisfactory performance in the management of federal grants. Management is currently working with the U.S. Department of Labor to implement corrective action.

(e) Legal Proceedings and Litigation Claims

The Government is a defendant in numerous legal proceedings pertaining to matters incidental to the performance of routine governmental operations. Under Title 33, Section 3411(c) of the V.I. Code, no judgment shall be awarded against the Government that exceeds \$25,000 for tort claims filed under Government statutes. In cases involving several survivors, each award must be construed separately for purposes of applying the limitation upon recovery imposed by the Tort Claims Act. Under Title 27, Section 166(e) of the V.I. Code, the Government's waiver of immunity is expanded to \$250,000 for medical malpractice actions, including actions for wrongful death based on malpractice. Under certain circumstances, as provided in Title 33, Section 3414 of the V.I. Code, the Government may assume the payment of a judgment entered against an officer or employee who acted reasonably and within the scope of his employment. The Government may pay up to a maximum amount of \$100,000 of the settlement. With respect to pending and threatened litigation, the Government has accrued a provision for legal claims and judgments of approximately \$21.2 million for awarded and anticipated unfavorable judgments as of September 30, 2019.

Changes in the reported provision for legal claims during September 30, 2019, resulted from the following activity (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance at October 1, 2018	New Claims	Claims Payments and Changes in Estimates	Ending Balance at September 30, 2019
Provision for legal claims	\$ 21,216	\$ 805	\$ (801)	\$ 21,220

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The breakdown of the provision for legal claims at September 30, 2019, as reflected in governmental activities, is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Current portion	\$ 634
Long-term portion	20,586
	\$ 21,220

(f) Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Costs

Federal laws and regulations, including the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq. (CAA), and regulations promulgated thereunder, including the federal standards set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 62, Subpart GGG (Federal Plan), and the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Municipal Landfill Maximum Achievable Control Technology, set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart AAAA (Landfill MACT), and the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq. (RCRA), and regulations promulgated thereunder, including federal municipal solid waste landfill operating, closure, and post-closure criteria set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 258, and three EPA administrative orders issued pursuant to RCRA § 7003(a), 42 U.S.C. § 6973(a), and Territorial laws and regulations, including V.I. Code Title 19, Chapter 56 (Solid and Hazardous Waste Management), Title 12, Chapter 9 (Air Pollution Control), and Title 12, Chapter 21 (Virgin Islands Coastal Zone Management), and regulations promulgated thereunder, require the Government to construct and operate certain environmental control systems and otherwise comply with certain requirements during operation of each of its landfill sites, properly close the site (including placement of a final landfill cover) when the landfill (or portion thereof) stops accepting waste, and perform certain post-closure maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for 30 years following closure. Compliance costs during the operational phase will be paid prior to closure.

Although closure and post-closure costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the Government reports a portion of these closure and post-closure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each statement of net position date. The \$110.7 million reported as landfill compliance, closure, and post-closure care liability at September 30, 2019, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of the estimated capacity of each landfill. The Government will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post-closure care as the remaining estimated capacities are filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post-closure care as of September 30, 2019.

The estimated used capacity and expected closure of each of the Government landfills is as follows:

Landfill	Estimated Used capacity	Estimated Closure date
Bovoni	99%	2022
Anguilla	95%	2021
Susannaberg	100%	Closed

The actual cost to perform closure and post-closure may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. The Government is required by state and federal laws and regulations to make annual contributions to a trust to finance closure and post-closure care.

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The Government began making annual contributions to a trust in fiscal year 2007 to finance closure and post-closure costs. The Government expects that future inflation costs will be paid from interest earnings on these annual contributions and other financing measures.

However, if interest earnings and financing measures should prove to be inadequate, or additional post-closure care requirements are determined due to changes in technology or applicable laws or regulations, these costs may need to be recovered through charges to future landfill users.

(g) Wastewater Treatment Plant Consent Decree

Since 1985, the Government has been subject to a consent decree issued by the Virgin Islands District Court, governing the operation of its wastewater treatment plants. The consent decree was amended in 1996 and further modified with the 2002 Stipulation to the Amended Consent Decree (the Stipulation) to establish deadlines for the construction of new secondary treatment facilities, including the replacement of the existing St. Croix and Airport Lagoon (Charlotte Amalie) wastewater treatment plants. The Stipulation required that the new St. Croix wastewater treatment plants be completed by the end of 2006 and the new Charlotte Amalie wastewater treatment plants be completed by the end of 2007. The cost of both facilities was estimated at approximately \$50.0 million. In January 2004, the Government's Legislature authorized the creation of the VIWMA for the purpose of meeting environmental requirements of wastewater treatment in the U.S. Virgin Islands. On December 2004, PFA issued revenue bonds amounting to \$94.0 million for the purpose of constructing and rehabilitating wastewater treatment plants. The treatment facilities were completed in July 2007 and January 2008 at a cost of approximately \$27.0 million and \$29.0 million for the St. Croix and the St. Thomas treatment facilities, respectfully.

The Stipulation also establishes certain interim deadlines and performance standards that must be met by the Government pending completion of the new facilities. In addition, the Stipulation establishes specified penalties for violation of any of the deadlines or performance standards set forth therein. As of the date of the basic financial statements, the Government is current on all of its outstanding obligations pursuant to the stipulation.

(h) Memorandum of Understanding - EPA

On August 21, 2002, the Government and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) entered into a memorandum of understanding documenting the EPA's agreement to support the renewal of the Territorial Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permit for its St. Croix distillery operations provided that the Government make certain funding available to (i) conduct treatability studies regarding the Virgin Islands Rum Industries, Ltd. (Cruzan Rum) effluent and the means to mitigate its potential environmental effects in the vicinity of the discharge; (ii) identify practicable, available, reliable, and cost-effective potential mitigation measures; and (iii) implement (or assist in the implementation of) such mitigation measures in the event such measures are determined by the Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources after consultation with EPA to be necessary and appropriate.

Pursuant to the memorandum of understanding, the Government's obligation to fund such activities is limited to \$6.0 million in the aggregate, commencing on October 13, 2003. Subsequently, the Government entered into a three-year contract with a locally licensed environmental consulting firm to facilitate the Government's commitments with the memorandum of understanding with the EPA.

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At the conclusion of the MOU treatability study period, the PG agreed to reissue the TPDES permit to Cruzan Rum in 2008 with the requirement that the rum distillery design and construct a treatment facility for the rum distillery effluent within three years. PFA issued the Series 2009 Cruzan Bonds to fund the treatment facility which is currently operating under a 2013 TPDES permit.

(i) Workers' Compensation Liability

The Government is exposed to risk of loss related to workers' compensation claims. The Government is self-insured for this risk. Self-insured risk liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Because actual claims liabilities depend upon such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are reevaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors.

Changes in the worker's compensation liability amount in fiscal year 2019, as recorded in the Government Insurance Fund, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

September 30,	2019
Claims payable, beginning of year	\$ 35,994
Incurred claims and changes in estimates	28,469
Payments for claims and adjustments expenses	(5,005)
Claims payable, end of year	\$ 59,458

(j) Bond Credit Ratings

The matching funds bonds and the gross receipts tax bonds of the Government experienced credit rating downgrades in 2017 due to the financial and budgetary challenges experienced by the Government. Such downgrades are likely to negatively impact the Government's ability to access credit markets or to access them at supportable rates in the foreseeable future. In December 2019, Standard & Poor's Global Ratings raised the Government's outlook from "negative" to "stable" and affirmed its "A" rating on the Series 2015A Bonds. In January 2020, Moody's Investors Service updated its review of the Government's bonds as "stable", with a continued rating of "Caa3".

(k) Operating Agreement - Limetree Bay Terminals, LLC

In January 2012, Hess Oil Virgin Islands Corporation (Hess Oil) announced that it would close its oil refinery on the island of St. Croix and the facility would serve as a storage terminal. The company amended tax returns for the three years before the closing, and a legal dispute arose with the Government over amounts due to, or from, the company in connection with the amended returns and other requirements of Hess Oil's agreement with the Government.

On December 1, 2015, the Government settled its dispute with Hess Oil. The company agreed to transfer to the Government 330 acres of land near the oil terminal (estimated value \$21.0 million), 130 housing units at the oil terminal (estimated value \$27.0 million), and a vocational school and a community center (both estimated at a value of \$1.0 million) for a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) valued at \$50.0 million.

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On December 1, 2015, the Government entered into an operating agreement with the new operator of the oil terminal, Limetree Bay Terminals, LLC (Limetree). Limetree agreed to investigate refurbishing and reopening the terminal, with an investment of \$125.0 million. In December 2015, Limetree paid \$220.0 million as a payment in lieu of taxes, \$9.0 million as a reimbursement for contingent claims, and agreed to invest \$6.0 million in the construction of a bitumen tank at the facility. As part of the operating agreement Limetree receives exemption from property taxes, income taxes, and local taxes. Limetree will be subject to a concession payment of 10.0% of terminal revenues. Should the oil refinery reopen, Limetree will be required to pay concession fees of 17.5% of refinery income to the Government on a quarterly basis. If there is a change in the control of Limetree, the Government is to receive 10.0% of the transaction value of the exchange, not to be less than \$25.5 million.

In December 2018, Limetree obtained \$1.3 billion in financing to reopen the oil refinery operation. Upon closing, the Government received \$40.0 million in short-term financing and \$30.0 million in payment for the 130 housing units, vocational school and community center at the oil refinery. Also see Note 18.

(l) Professional Services for Recovery Efforts

In November 2017, PFA entered into a professional services contract on behalf of the primary Government. The purpose of the contract was to coordinate recovery efforts with FEMA and other federal agencies following the two Category 5 hurricanes in September 2017. The initial contract provided for annual compensation not to exceed \$5.0 million, a term of five years from November 30, 2017, and provisions for the parties to extend the contract in two-year increments by mutual agreement. In February 2018, the contract was amended to revise the scope of work and increase the compensation of the contract to \$10.0 million annually, retroactive to November 2017. In August 2018, a second amendment was added containing provisions required by federal regulations for the Community Development Block Grants - Disaster Relief Program. In December 2018, a third amendment was added to retroactively increase the annual compensation to \$16.0 million through November 30, 2018. The temporary increase of \$6.0 million was due to the Government's aggressive campaign to identify, assess, secure, and manage a larger percentage of the available resources and funding from FEMA and other federal agencies, through November 30, 2018. Effective December 1, 2018, the contract was returned to an annual amount of \$10.0 million.

Also, in November 2017 and on behalf of the Government, PFA entered into a second professional services contract to coordinate recovery efforts. The competitive bid contract was for a term of five (5) years following the effective date of the contract and may be extended in two (2) two-year increments for a maximum term of nine (9) years. Compensation under the agreement was capped at \$15.0 million annually including out-of-pocket expenses. In April 2018, the contract was amended to increase the compensation amount to \$50.0 million annually, retroactive to November 2017. The increase is described in the amendment as due to an increase in the demands of the Government's aggressive campaign to identify, access, secure and manage a larger percentage of the available federal resources and funding from FEMA and other federal agencies.

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In September 2018, the contract was amended a second time to increase the compensation amount to \$80.0 million annually, retroactive to November 30, 2017. The increase is described in the amendment as due to the exhaustion of the \$50.0 million, and the continuing aggressive campaign to obtain federal funding following the hurricanes. In December 2018, the contract was amended a third time to retroactively increase the contract amount temporarily to \$85.0 million through November 30, 2018. Effective December 1, 2018, the contract returned to the \$80.0 million specified in the second amendment.

At September 30, 2019, the total amount due to the disaster recovery consultants under these contracts amounted to \$104.2 million.

On May 4, 2018, PFA entered into Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (WAPA) and with the Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority (VIHFA), autonomous instrumentalities of the Government, for disaster recovery consulting. The MOUs terminate at the expiration of the contract between PFA and the disaster recovery consultants. Invoices from the disaster recovery consultants are received by PFA, provided to WAPA and VIHFA for approval, and remitted back to PFA for submittal to federal grantors and payment.

(m) Molasses Subsidy Fund

The Government maintains a program, established pursuant to law, in which it provides a subsidy to stabilize the cost of molasses to the Virgin Islands rum producers to ensure the competitive pricing of rum produced in the Virgin Islands. The effect of the molasses payments is to maintain the competitive position of the Virgin Islands rum producers relative to the rum producers in other countries in which local molasses supplies are readily available. The molasses subsidy is administered by the Commissioner of Finance through the establishment of a legislatively mandated Molasses Subsidy Fund. In the event of a deficiency in the Molasses Subsidy Fund, the Commissioner of Finance could seek legislative appropriation of additional funds, as required, from the Legislature of the Virgin Islands. The Legislature, however, is not obligated to appropriate such amounts.

Notwithstanding the Government's past financial difficulties, the Legislature of the United States Virgin Islands has not yet waived or reduced the Molasses subsidy. If such an event should occur, the rum producers could experience a decrease in their operations, and therefore result in a reduction of the federal excise taxes returned to the Government by the United States Government. The collectability of the loans receivable from the Government is highly dependent on the ability of the Government in collecting these taxes.

On December 18, 2015, Congress retroactively extended the \$13.25 per proof gallon rum excise tax rate from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2016 with the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes ("PATH") Act. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act passed by Congress in December 2017 retroactively extended the \$13.25 per proof gallon rum excise tax rate from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2022.

Pension Trust Fund

(a) Pension Reform

In response to a recommendation in a September 27, 2011, audit report from the Office of the Inspector General and U.S. Department of Interior, the PG formed a Pension Reform Joint Task Force (the Task Force) to address the declining fiscal condition of the GERS.

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The Office of the Inspector General's audit report had concluded that, due to insufficient contribution levels and an unbalanced ratio of active to retired members, the retirement system of the U.S. Virgin Islands is projecting insolvency in 2024 -2025 but could be earlier depending on the market and economic conditions.

The Task Force has submitted recommendations to the Legislature to: (i) increase government and employee contributions towards pension benefits; (ii) raise contribution rates for senators and judges; (iii) reduce retiree current benefits by 10 percent; (iv) increase the early retirement age from fifty (50) to fifty-five (55) and the regular retirement age from sixty (60) to sixty-five (65); (v) limit the cost of living increase; and (vi) change the formula used to calculate benefits.

On February 5, 2015, GERS increased employee contribution rates by 1.0% to be implemented over a three-year period, and in 2018 increased employer contribution rates from 17.5% to 20.5%. On January 1, 2020, GERS increased employer contributions to the pension plan by an additional 3.0% from 20.5% to 23.5%.

In March 2016, the Office of the Virgin Islands Inspector General issued a report on the alternative investment program administered by GERS. The report concluded that the non-traditional investments of the retirement system were subject to higher risks than other GERS assets.

In September 2016, GERS sponsored a public summit to present projections of investment returns and future benefit payments for the system. The actuarial valuation and review of the pension plan as of October 1, 2019 projects GERS will be insolvent in 2024-2025 and may be unable to pay full benefits at an earlier date.

Component Units

(a) Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority

On October 26, 2016, the VIWMA entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), to comply with a September 28, 2016 order by the District Court to establish a Landfill/Solid Waste Remediate Fund (the Fund) to pay for urgent projects at the landfills required under Consent Decrees entered into with the Environmental Protection Agency.

The order by the District Court stipulates that the Fund be managed by the VIWMA through a separately established escrow account in the amount of \$3.1 million, and that all landfill projects be completed on or before September 30, 2018. As of September 30, 2019, the amount remaining in the escrow account was \$537,000.

(b) Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Electric System

At June 30, 2019, the WAPA Electric System recorded a liability of \$4.1 million for amounts owed to FEMA related to questioned costs from Hurricane Hugo in 1989. Currently FEMA and its subrecipient, the PG, do not have a mechanism for recovering overpayment of disaster-related funds. FEMA has not made a request for repayment of the funds and in WAPA's opinion, the matter will not have a material effect on WAPA's changes in financial position or cash flows.

In October 2008, WAPA Electric facilities were impacted by Hurricane Omar. Much of the damage was inflicted to the electric distribution system was on the island of St. Croix with minimal damage on St. Thomas, St. John, and Water Island.

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The Electric System expended \$2.7 million for storm cleanup and system restoration as of June 2010. The Territory was declared a federal disaster after the hurricane and was eligible for reimbursement of 75% of what was expended according to the category of the damage. At June 30, 2019, the Electric System has recorded a grant receivable from FEMA amounting to approximately \$1.0 million.

In August 2010, WAPA Electric facilities were damaged by Hurricane Earl. The damage was inflicted on the electric distribution system on all the islands. The Electric System expended over \$2.0 million for storm clean-up and restoration, which was completed the end of October 2010. The Territory was declared a Federal disaster area after the Hurricane and was eligible for reimbursement of 75% - 80% of what was expended according to the category of the damage. At June 30, 2019, the Electric System recorded a grant receivable from FEMA amounting to approximately \$1.3 million.

In April 2012, WAPA leased a temporary 22-megawatt mobile power plant for \$14.6 million for eighteen (18) months through October 2013. In November 2013, management and the vendor extended the original lease agreement for an additional twelve months through November 2014 for \$7.8 million. The lease term was extended for an additional twenty-four months through November 2016. The lease has since been reevaluated and extended for 2 to 6-month short term periods through November 1, 2018 and was further extended through December 31, 2020. Total lease payments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were \$11.4 million. During the normal course of business, the Electric System leases additional and various property and equipment to support Electric System operations. The leases are generally short term in nature and lease payments are not significant to the overall operations of the Electric System.

WAPA has signed purchase power agreements with several companies to integrate a combined 18-megawatt of solar electricity into the WAPA's electrical grid system. The agreements expire between 2022 and 2027. WAPA will not own the solar assets but will be able to purchase solar generated electricity at contracted rates.

(c) Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Water System

In 2011, the Water System of WAPA entered into two agreements with Seven Seas Corporation to build, operate and maintain two reverse osmosis facilities, one on St. Croix and one on St. Thomas, and sell the water from the facilities to WAPA. The agreements both have twenty (20) year terms expiring through 2032. The amount paid to Seven Seas Corporation by the Water System in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 amounted to \$10.0 million.

(d) Virgin Islands Port Authority (unaudited)

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) conducted an onsite wildlife evaluation of the landfill, nearby airport, and surrounding area of the Anguilla Landfill of St. Croix. Flocks of birds nesting at the landfill had created environmental and navigational concerns at the Henry E. Rohlsen airport. FAA threatened to force VIPA to repay federal grants amounting to \$9.3 million if remediation steps were not taken. The landfill is under the jurisdiction of the Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority (VIWMA). VIPA and VIWMA proposed a compliance and mitigation plan in 2013 which was accepted by FAA and VIPA is eligible for FAA grants.

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(e) Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital & Medical Center

The Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center previously held an equity ownership with a radiology practice within the hospital. The radiology practice paid rent to the hospital and the hospital paid for service to hospital patients. As of September 30, 2019, the hospital owed the radiology practice \$8.6 million in unpaid invoices for hospital patients.

(f) Other

Various discretely presented component units are presently defendants or codefendants in various lawsuits. The financial managers of the component units have advised the PG that any adverse outcome involving a material claim is expected to be substantially covered by insurance. Government property is exempt from lien, levy, or sale due to court judgments under the V.I. Code.

14. Retirement Systems

Primary Government

Following is a description of the pension plan and accounting for pension expense, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources. As required, the Government follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68* and GASB Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73*.

(a) Plan Description and Benefits

Full time employees of the Government are members of Government Employees' Retirement System of the U.S. Virgin Islands (GERS), a cost sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan (the plan) established as of October 1, 1959 Title 3, Chapter 27 of the V.I. Code to provide retirement, death, and disability benefits. Benefits may be extended to beneficiaries of plan members. The plan covers all employees of the Government except employees compensated on a contract fee basis, casual, per diem or provisional and part time employees who work less than twenty (20) hours per week. Persons over the age of fifty-five (55) may opt out of the plan by providing formal notification to the plan. Vesting of benefits occurs after ten (10) years of service. Benefits may be extended to beneficiaries of plan members.

There are two tiers within the plan:

Tier 1: Employees hired prior to September 30, 2005

Tier 2: Employees hired on or after October 1, 2005

Regular Tier I employees who have completed thirty (30) years of credited service or have attained age sixty (60) with at least ten (10) years of credited service are eligible for a full-service retirement annuity. Regular Tier II employees who have attained age sixty-five (65) with at least ten (10) years of service are eligible for a full-service retirement annuity. Members who are considered "safety employees" as defined in the Code are eligible for full-service retirement benefits under Tier I when they have earned at least twenty (20) years of government service or have reached the age of fifty-five (55) with at least ten (10) years of credited service.

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Under Tier II, safety employees are eligible for full retirement when they have earned at least twenty-five (25) years of government service and have reached age fifty-eight (58) or have reached age (60) with at least ten (10) years of service.

Members of the Legislature and Judges may receive a retirement annuity when they have attained age fifty (50) and upon completion of six (6) years of credited service as a member of the legislature or at any age with at least twenty (20) years of service. Judges are eligible for full retirement benefits when they have attained age fifty (50) and have completed six (6) years of service.

The monthly annuity benefit payment is determined by applying a stipulated benefit ratio to the member's average compensation. Average compensation for regular and safety Tier I members is determined by averaging the five highest years of credited service within the last ten years of service, subject to the maximum salary limitations in effect during such service. Average compensation for regular and safety Tier II members is based on career average salary, subject to the maximum salary limitations in effect during the service. The maximum annual salary that can be used in this computation for regular and safety employees is \$65,000. For members of the legislature and judges, the average compensation varies based on the year of service.

In 1995, the Early Retirement Incentive Training and Promotion Act was amended by the Legislature to allow a member with a combined aggregate number of years of service and age of at least seventy-five (75) years to retire without a reduction in their annuity. Early retirement benefits provided under the Act vary depending upon age of retirement, type of employment, and credited years of service.

GERS is a separate and independent agency that is included for financial reporting purposes as a blended pension trust fund of the PG. GERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the Government Employees' Retirement System of the U.S. Virgin Islands, 3438 Kronprindsens Gade, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802.

(b) Funding and Contribution Policy

Contributions to GERS are established by the Board of Trustees of GERS. The Government's required contribution for Tier 1 and Tier 2 members was 20.5% of the member's annual salary during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. Effective January 1, 2020, the Government's required contribution will increase to 23.5% of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 member's annual salary.

Employee contribution rates (as a percentage of payroll) were as follows during fiscal year 2019:

	<u>Tier 1</u>	<u>Tier 2</u>
Regular Employees	11.0%	11.5%
Public Safety Employees	13.0%	13.625%
Members of the Legislature	12.0%	14.0%
Judges	15.0%	15.0%

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The defined benefit pension plan administered by GERS, and the PG have a fiscal year that ends on September 30th. The following time frames are used to measure and report the PG's pension liability:

Valuation Date:	October 1, 2018
Measurement Date:	September 30, 2018
Measurement Period:	October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018

The PG is considered an employer of the plan with a proportionate share of 77.8087% as of September 30, 2018, which was an increase of 1.2235% from its proportionate share measured as of September 30, 2017. The PG's percentage was estimated by management based on the average of each employer's contributions during the period October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2018. The PG's proportionate share of employer contributions recognized by GERS was \$63.5 million for the plan's fiscal year ended September 30, 2018.

(c) Pension Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

As of September 30, 2019, the actuarially calculated net pension liability of the PG was \$3.25 billion. The net pension liability is measured as of September 30, 2018, and the total pension liability is actuarially computed as of October 1, 2018.

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the Government recognized \$227.2 million of pension expense, inclusive of amortization of deferred outflows of pension related items.

Following is a schedule of deferred outflows and deferred inflows allocated to the Government in the computation of the net pension liability for the year ended September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 75,382	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	6,131	-
Changes in assumptions	381,677	404,334
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportional share of contributions	71,502	3,238
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	84,005	-
Total	\$ 618,697	\$ 407,572

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows, exclusive of contributions made after the measurement date, will be recognized in pension expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending September 30,

2020	\$ 170,852
2021	90,937
2022	(15,681)
2023	(14,426)
2024	(70,989)
Thereafter	(33,573)
Total	\$ 127,120

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(d) Actuarial Assumptions

A summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the total pension liability as of the measurement date at September 30, 2018, is provided below. Refer to the October 1, 2018, actuarial valuation report for a complete description of all other assumptions, which can be found on GERS' website at <http://www.usvigiers.com/Benefits/ActuarialReports.aspx>.

September 30,	2018
Inflation Rate	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.25% including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Expected Rate of Return	7.00%
Municipal Bond Yield	4.18%
Discount Rate	4.25%
Mortality Table	RP-2014 Blue Collar

The demographic assumptions for the 2018 actuarial valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2015.

(e) Investment Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return of 7.00% on pension plan investments was determined using the building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of returns (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.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of the measurement date of September 30, 2018, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	29%	6.16%
International equity	12%	6.71%
Fixed income	27%	1.71%
Cash	2%	0.91%
Alternatives	30%	5.50%
Total	100%	

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(f) Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure total pension liability was 4.25% as of September 30, 2018, which was an increase of 0.51% from the discount rate as of September 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate, including the future increases in the employee contribution rates legislated. Using the above assumptions, GERS fiduciary net position is not projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members.

The plan's long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments that are covered by projected assets. For periods where projected future benefit payments are not covered by projected assets, the yield on a twenty (20) year AA Municipal Bond Index was applied. As of September 30, 2018, that rate was 4.18%.

(g) Sensitivity of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

Following is a schedule of net pension liability for the Government calculated using the discount rate of 4.25%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate for the year ended September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease (3.25%)	Current Discount (4.25%)	1% Increase (5.25%)
Net pension liability	\$ 3,734,696	\$ 3,246,789	\$ 2,841,400

(h) Early Retirement Incentive Program

In August 1994, legislation providing an early retirement incentive was passed. The legislation was subsequently amended on October 13, 1994, December 30, 1994, and December 5, 1995. Among other matters, the legislation allows a member of GERS who has a combined aggregate number of years of credited service plus number of years of age, equal to at least seventy-five (75) years as of the date of the legislation, to retire without reduction of annuity. Members, who have attained the age of fifty (50) with at least ten (10) but less than thirty (30) years of credited service, may add an additional three (3) years to their age for this computation. Members with thirty (30) years of service or who can retire without penalty under the V.I. Code shall have their average compensation increased by 4 percentage points.

For each employee electing to retire pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Early Retirement Act of 1994 (the Act), the Government contributes to GERS, on a quarterly basis, an amount equal to the employer and employee contributions that would have been made until the employee reached the age of 62 had the employee not elected to retire under this provision.

For employees electing to retire under Section 8(b) of the Act, the Government contributes to GERS a sum equal to the additional contribution the employer and employee would have made had the employee received a salary 4.0% higher during the three years used to compute the employee's average compensation figure, plus a sum of \$5,000.

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Based on this calculation, the amount due to GERS was \$26.9 million and has been remitted to GERS. The actuaries of GERS have determined that the specific funding provided under the Act is inadequate to cover the costs of the program. GERS is seeking to recover any unfunded costs of the program under a newly enacted provision of the retirement law, which provides that the Government will compensate GERS for the costs of any special early retirement program.

(i) Additional Information Regarding the Pension Plan

To obtain additional information regarding the pension plan, requests for information may be submitted to GERS at www.usvigiers.com. Actuarial reports of GERS are available at <http://www.usvigiers.com/Benefits/ActuarialReport.aspx>. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued GERS audited financial statements available at www.usvigiers.com/Reports/AuditedFinancialReports.aspx.

WICO Employee Retirement Plan

WICO sponsors a defined contribution retirement and savings plan (the "Plan") for its employees. Under the provisions of the Plan, employees must contribute at least 3.0% of their gross compensation but may also contribute up to 7.0%. WICO matches 3.0% of the employees' contribution plus a non-elective distribution at the discretion of WICO, which is divided among eligible employees, proportionate to compensation. Required contributions to the pension and savings plan made and charged to operations were approximately \$87,000 for the year ended September 30, 2019. WICO does not offer other post-retirement benefits to its employees.

viNGN Employee Retirement Plan

viNGN sponsors a defined contribution retirement plan for its employees. Employees who receive a salary of at least \$5,000 are eligible to participate in the plan. viNGN matches the employee's contribution up to a maximum of 2.0% of the eligible employee's compensation. viNGN contributed \$24,000 thousand in matching employer contributions for the year ended September 30, 2019. viNGN does not offer other post-retirement benefits to its employees.

University TIAA-CREF Defined-Contribution Plan

The University has two retirement plans in which all eligible employees are required to participate, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association-College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF) and GERS. The TIAA-CREF is a defined-contribution pension plan covering participating, full-time faculty members and other exempt employees, under which the contributions, including employees' contributions, are used to purchase annuities. There are no unfunded past service costs, and vested benefits are equal to the annuities purchased under TIAA-CREF. Total contributions made by the University and plan members to TIAA-CREF for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, amounted to \$2.65 million. Contributions to GERS by the University amounted to \$1.39 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

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15. Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits described above, the Government provides other postemployment benefits (OPEB) of healthcare, prescription, dental and life insurance coverage. These benefits are provided in accordance with Title 3, Chapter 25, Subchapter VIII of the V.I. Code as part of a multiple employer defined benefit OPEB plan, in which most component units of the PG participate and contribute. All employees who retire from government service after attaining age fifty-five (55) with at least thirty (30) years of service, except for policemen and firemen who can retire with at least twenty (20) years of service, are eligible for these benefits.

As required, the PG has adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. This standard requires the reporting and disclosure of costs and liabilities associated with postemployment benefits provided to retirees of the Government, its component units, and certain eligible nonpublic corporations, other than pensions.

Plan Description and Benefits

The Health Insurance Board of Trustees of the PG (the Board) administers the defined benefit health and life insurance plan for eligible active and retired employees of the PG, the component units of the Government, and certain nonpublic corporations that receive allotments from the PG. The Board determines the eligibility criteria of the plan and recommends insurance contracts to the Legislature. The Group Health Insurance Office of the Department of Personnel maintains the accounting and personnel records for the health and life insurance plan. Eligible retired employees visit the Group Health Insurance Office within 30 days following retirement and complete a new insurance enrollment form. An eligible retiree is one that retires through the Government Employees' Retirement System (GERS) or who is placed on disability and is eligible for retirement benefits.

The Government's OPEB plan is a multiple employer defined benefit plan created in accordance with Title 3, Ch. 25, Subchapter VIII of the Virgin Islands Code. The plan is a pay as-you-go, no assets have been accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No.75, and expenses are paid as they come due. There are five participating employers in the plan: the primary Government, University of the Virgin Islands, Virgin Islands Port Authority, East End Medical Center and Frederiksted Health Care, Inc.

The primary Government has a special funding arrangement with the following component units: VI Lottery, Magens Bay Authority, VI Economic Development Authority, VI Waste Management Authority, VI Housing Finance Authority, Juan Luis Hospital and Medical Center, Roy L. Schneider Medical Center, VI Public Finance Authority and the VI Public Broadcasting System. Under the special funding arrangement, the primary Government pays 100% of the employer costs.

Retirees participate in the same health benefit programs as active employees until reaching Medicare eligibility. After attaining Medicare eligibility, retirees participate in a Medicare Advantage prescription drug plan and an AARP Supplemental Plan. Four types of health plans were offered to eligible participants during the fiscal year:

- Group health and life insurance coverage through the Cigna Health and Life Insurance Company

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- Group life and accidental death and dismemberment through ALIC Life Insurance Company
- Medicare Advantage and AARP Medicare Supplement through United Healthcare Insurance
- Vision care through Standard Insurance Company

Contributions

Contribution percentages are enacted by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands based on recommendations of the Board. Changes in percentages are implemented by the Department of Personnel. Active and retired employees are responsible for 35% of the cost of group insurance costs. The employee share is withheld from salaries or pension benefits. Retirees receive a noncontributory life insurance benefit of \$5,000 and may elect to increase this coverage to \$75,000 at their own expense.

Employees Covered by the Plan

As of the valuation date of October 1, 2017, the following employees were covered by the Government's postemployment benefits plan:

Valuation Date of October 1, 2017	Primary Government	Component Units	Total
Active employees	8,451	786	9,237
Retired employees	7,890	119	8,009
Deferred vested retirees	210	-	210
Disability retirees	226	3	229
Total	16,777	908	17,685
Primary Government	15,304		
Component units included in Primary Government's OPEB expense under special funding arrangement	1,473		
Total	16,777		

OPEB Liability

The PG's proportionate share of the total liability was 95.471% as of October 1, 2018, which was a decrease of 0.1368% from its proportionate share measured as of October 1, 2017. The PG's percentage was determined based on its respective census information provided to the actuary. The PG's total OPEB liability amounted to \$774.5 million which includes the PG's share of the component unit liabilities under the special funding arrangement of \$53.8 million.

Following is the total OPEB liability including component units not participating in a special funding arrangement at September 30, 2019 (expressed in thousands):

	September 30, 2019
Primary Government and component units with special funding arrangements	\$ 774,507
Component units	34,431
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 808,938

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Actuarial Assumptions

The postemployment benefit plan is an unfunded plan. An actuarial valuation was conducted of the amount required to fund the plan, involving assumptions about the probability of the occurrence of events in the future. Actuarial assumptions used in the computation of the total OPEB liability are as follows:

Valuation date:	October 1, 2017
Measurement date:	October 1, 2018
Report date:	September 30, 2019
Actuarial cost method:	Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Amortization method:	Recognition Period of 6 Years
Salary increases:	Payroll Growth of 3.25% per year
Discount rate:	Beginning of Year Rate of 3.35% End of Year Rate of 3.64% S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Rate Index as of September 30, 2018
Healthcare cost trend rates:	Pre-Medicare Increases of 7.00% in 2019 to 4.50% in 2023 Medicare Increases of 5.50% in 2019 to 4.50% in 2023 Dental Increases of 5.50% in 2019 to 4.50% in 2023
Inflation:	2.25% Implicit Rate in Healthcare Trend Analysis
Retirees share of costs:	35% of Medical and Dental Premiums and Noncontributory Life Insurance Coverage. Retirees of UVI 403(b) plan pay 100% of coverage.
Mortality:	RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Generational Table Adjusted 110% with Scale MP-2015 for Healthy Lives. For Disability Retirees, RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Generational Table Adjusted 125% with Scale MP-2015
Marital status:	Assumed 50% of Future Male Retirees and 25% of Future Female Retirees Cover Spouses in Retirement. Husbands Assumed to be 3 Years Older Than Spouse Subsidized Coverage of Spouses and Dependents Ceases Upon Death.
Actuarial Experience Study	The actuarial assumptions used in the October 1, 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period October 1, 2014 - September 30, 2015

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Change in Assumption

- The discount rate changed from 3.35% in the September 30, 2017 valuation to 3.64% as of September 30, 2018.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

Following are the components of change in the proportionate OPEB liability for the year ended September 30, 2019 (expressed in thousands):

	Primary Government	Component Units	Total
Beginning balances	\$ 783,373	\$ 33,717	\$ 817,090
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	26,147	1,724	27,871
Interest	26,623	1,177	27,800
Changes in assumptions or other input	(31,772)	(1,574)	(33,346)
Expected benefit payments	(29,864)	(613)	(30,477)
Net changes	(8,866)	714	(8,152)
Ending balances	\$ 774,507	\$ 34,431	\$ 808,938
Primary Government	\$ 720,665		
Component units included in Primary Government's OPEB liability under special funding arrangement	53,842		
Total OPEB Liability at September 30, 2019	\$ 774,507		

OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the OPEB expense of the PG amounted to \$39.5 million as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Primary Government	Component Units	Total
Service cost	\$ 26,147	\$ 1,724	\$ 27,871
Interest on the total OPEB liability and net cash flow	26,623	1,177	27,800
Current period effect in change in assumptions	(13,291)	(647)	(13,938)
Total OPEB Expense	\$ 39,479	\$ 2,254	\$ 41,733
Primary Government	\$ 34,993		
Component units included in Primary Government's OPEB expense under special funding arrangement	4,486		
Total OPEB Expense	\$ 39,479		

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At September 30, 2019, the PG reported deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB (expressed in thousands) as follows:

	Primary Government	Component Units	Total
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	\$ 63,569	\$ 3,100	\$ 66,669
Primary Government	\$ 57,963		
Component Units Included in Primary Government's deferred inflows of resources under special funding arrangement	5,606		
Total OPEB deferred inflows	\$ 63,569		

Amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Primary Government	Component Units	Total
2020	\$ 13,291	\$ 647	\$ 13,938
2021	13,291	647	13,938
2022	13,291	647	13,938
2023	13,291	648	13,939
2024	8,373	410	8,783
2025 and after	2,032	101	2,133
Total OPEB Deferred Inflows	\$ 63,569	\$ 3,100	\$ 66,669

Sensitivity of OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following sensitivity analysis shows the impact to the total OPEB liability if the discount rate was 1.00% higher or 1.00% lower than the current discount rate (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease 2.64%	Current Discount 3.64%	1% Increase 4.64%
Primary Government	\$ 899,517	\$ 774,507	\$ 670,268
Component Units	40,601	34,431	29,333
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 940,118	\$ 808,938	\$ 699,601

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

The following sensitivity analysis shows the impact of the total OPEB liability if the healthcare cost trend rates were 1.00% higher or 1.00% lower than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease - Health Cost Trend Rate 6.00%	Current Health Cost Trend Rate 7.00%	1% Increase - Health Cost Trend rate 8.00%
Primary Government	\$ 666,425	\$ 774,507	\$ 912,415
Component Units	28,793	34,431	41,745
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 695,218	\$ 808,938	\$ 954,160

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Component Units

Other OPEB Plans

WAPA offers a medical, dental, and vision benefit plan, and reported a net OPEB liability of \$58.0 million, deferred outflows of resources of \$0.6 million and deferred inflows of resources of \$7.5 million as of June 30, 2019.

VIHA offers certain health care benefits including healthcare and prescription drug, dental, vision and life insurance to qualified retired employees and their dependents. VIHA reported a net OPEB obligation of \$25.3 million as of December 31, 2018.

16. Liquidity and Management's Plan

Primary Government

At September 30, 2019, the Government reported a total net deficit in governmental activities amounting to \$5.1 billion. The net deficit is mainly due to the adoption of accounting standards that required the reporting of pension and other post-employment liabilities and related expenses based on actuarial computations.

Following is a summary of the Government's unrestricted net deficit for governmental activities for fiscal years 2017 through 2019:

Fiscal Year	Governmental Unrestricted Net Deficit	(Increase)/ Decrease
2017	\$ (4,797,101)	\$ (549,531)
2018	(5,352,571)	(555,470)
2019	(5,751,631)	(399,060)

Following is a summary of the general fund deficit. At September 30, 2019, the Government reported a fund deficit in the general fund of \$94.1 million. This fund deficit balance represents an increase in the deficit by \$53.3 million from the preceding fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Committed	Assigned	Unassigned	Total
2017	\$ 16,667	\$ 552	\$ (225,060)	\$ (207,841)
2018	30,669	1,001	(72,428)	(40,758)
2019	20,270	716	(115,068)	(94,082)

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Non-major Funds Deficit

Primary Government

The following non-major funds have a net fund deficit as of September 30, 2019, (expressed in thousands):

Governmental Funds

Rural Library Extension	\$ 572	Water & Electric System Projects	\$ 1,698
Employment Security Administration	2,145	Sewer System Fund	175
Federally Aided Education Program	9,599	District Potable Water Fund	4,962
Air & Water Pollution Control	7,092	Paternity And Child Support	10,985
Virgin Islands Planning Board Projects	3,000	District Street Light Fund	44,172
Highway Safety	4,600	Virgin Islands Law Enforcement	4,094
Virgin Islands Energy Office	3,655	Forensic Science	74
Virgin Islands National Guard Federal and State Agreement	2,760	Vocational Rehabilitation	1,848
Food Stamp Welfare	2,434	Hurricane Hugo Insurance Claims	3,908
Federal Programs/Department Conservation	3,927	Virgin Islands Army National Guard	2,266
Federal Aided Community Action Agency	187	Emergency Drought Relief	149
Commission on Aging	50	Outdoor Recreation Program	32
Elementary/Secondary Education	19	Narcotics Strike Force Forfeiture	-
Job Training Partnership Act Of 1983-1984	8,614	Small Business Development Administration Managerial And Technical Assistance	8
Civil Defense Protection	849	Juvenile Detention Center Fund Non-Lapsing	14
Health Information Council Assistance	18	Natural Resource Reclamation	2,205
Drug Education Training Program	123	Section 12 Bond Proceeds	24,547
Federal Health Program Not on Federal Letter of Credit System	489	Road Fund	6,330
Boating Safety Program	584	Major Repair And Improvement	58
Fish and Game	55	Fishery and Wildlife Projects	27
The Motorcycle Safety Education Program	17	Disaster Relief Fund-Hugo	-
		WAPA Generating & Infrastructure	-
		Net fund deficit	\$ 158,341

Proprietary Funds

Frederiksted Small Business Fund	\$ 164
Altona Community Development Fund	3
Housing Construction Revolving	7,653
Emergency Housing Fund	82
Virgin Islands ID Registration Fund	19
Virgin Islands Elections Fund	192
Consumer Protection Fund	200
Government Insurance Fund	28,732
Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority	2,898
Homestead and Home Revolving Fund	344
Net fund deficit	\$ 40,287

The Government expects structural deficits following the 2017 hurricanes to be offset by the economic activity related to construction and federal recovery assistance. The post-hurricane construction economy is strong as residents replace damaged property along with the influx of federal workers and construction firms. Airbnb properties have increased to replace hotel rooms damaged by the storms. The Government has successfully negotiated the direct withholding of hotel tax by Airbnb.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

In fiscal years 2018 and 2019, cruise ship calls returned to near normal levels. The Government has experienced an increase in tax collections reported by the Virgin Islands Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Government has also continued to receive its annual matching fund rum excise tax advance from the U.S. Department of Interior.

New sources of revenue streams expected in fiscal year 2020 include the settlement with the Secretary of the Treasury on amounts related to the *Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017* and increasing revenues from the Limetree Bay Terminal concessioner. Additionally, immediately following the hurricanes of 2017, the federal government acted to provide relief to the U.S. Virgin Islands through legislation and supplemental appropriations for disaster recovery assistance. The Government expects to receive approximately \$8.0 billion in federal assistance through fiscal year 2025. The Government has also participated in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Community Disaster Loan (CDL) program.

The CDL program provides operational funding for local governments to continue to operate after a substantial revenue loss (greater than 5.0%) caused by a disaster. The term of the CDL loans is five (5) years and can be extended to ten (10) years. The Government's ability to access the CDL facility allowed it to remain current in its obligations. The Government has pledged gross receipts taxes for the timely payment of the CDLs and entered into a bond agreement with FEMA in July 2018. The Government has also been the recipient of insurance recoveries and private donations.

In a further effort to close potential shortfalls and to serve returning citizens, the Government continues to work closely with Federal agencies, to maximize its recovery from all available sources. While inflows of Federal and private funds continue to bolster the reconstruction activity, the eventual amount and timing for receipt of such funds cannot be predicted at this time.

While the Government has certain revenues pledged for debt service on various bonds and notes, to date, revenues pledged for debt service have not been significantly impacted by the hurricanes. The Government does not anticipate the issuance of additional bonds in the immediate future. All payments on bonds and notes obligations have been remitted as required. Other significant liabilities of the Government, mainly consisting of benefits due to the Government's workforce and landfill closure costs, represent obligations of the Government that do not require the use of current resources.

The West Indian Company Limited

WICO is a component unit of PFA. WICO is in a negative working capital position as of September 30, 2019, due to legislation requiring WICO to remit \$700,000 annually to the primary Government as a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT). As of September 30, 2019, WICO owes the primary Government \$8.0 million in PILOT payments.

viNGN, INC. d/b/a Virgin Islands Next Generation Network

viNGN is also a component unit of PFA. The start-up of viNGN was funded by a loan advance from PFA amounting to \$36.8 million as of September 30, 2019. As of September 30, 2019, no repayments of the loan advance have been made by viNGN.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Component Units

(a) Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority - Electric System

Management of the Electric System (the System) has been attempting to stabilize and solidify its financial condition. The System has successfully petitioned the Virgin Islands Legislature to increase its debt ceiling limit and is working with an external financial team to restructure debt and gain access to additional financing to sustain operations and fund capital projects.

Furthermore, on January 9, 2020, the Commission approved the System's second supplemental petition of \$29.7 million in annual revenue relief. The increased rates went into effect on all bills issued on or after February 1, 2020.

(b) Virgin Islands Government Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation

The Schneider Regional Medical Center on St. Thomas and the Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center incurred significant structural damages related to the September 2017 hurricanes. The full impact of the hurricanes continues to be evaluated as the hospitals seek grants and federal assistance to continue operations.

At September 30, 2019, the Schneider Regional Medical Center's reported payments due to the PG of \$23.5 million, and an unrestricted deficit in net position of \$159.9 million. The hospital is economically dependent on the continued financial support of the PG.

At September 30, 2019, the Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center's current liabilities exceeded current assets by \$55.8 million. The hospital reported \$42.0 million due to the PG and an unrestricted net deficit in net position of \$180.3 million. The hospital is economically dependent on the continued financial support of the PG.

At September 30, 2019, the Schneider Regional Medical Center CDLs amounted to \$19.3 million and the Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center's CDLs amounted to \$42.0 million. Interest payments on both loans have been deferred by FEMA through October 1, 2022, when the first principal payment is due. The loans mature October 1, 2037 with interest rates ranging from 2.5% to 3.1%.

17. Restatement of Component Unit Financial Statements

The September 30, 2019 stand-alone financial statements of the Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority (VIHFA) have been restated in the accompanying aggregate discretely presented component units as follows (expressed in thousands):

	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 460,199	\$ 26,616	\$ 486,815
General government - professional services	1,493	26,616	28,109

The adjustment to the accompanying aggregate discretely presented component units was to reconcile VIHFA's stand-alone financial statements for amounts owed to the Virgin Islands Public Finance Authority (PFA), a blended component unit of the Government.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Additionally, beginning net position of certain aggregate discretely presented component units was restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 and the implementation of new reporting standards for other postemployment benefits (expressed in thousands):

Component Unit	Net Position		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
Virgin Islands Housing Authority	\$ 15,984	\$ (14,597)	\$ 1,387

In addition, the beginning net position of the other component units' was reduced by \$16.4 million as a result of the adjustments related to unaudited amounts reported in the prior year.

18. Subsequent Events

Primary Government

(a) Hurricane Recovery

The Government is making significant progress towards restoring its facilities which were damaged by Hurricanes Irma and Maria in September 2017. The Government continues the process of tabulating the associated costs and expenses with respect to remediation, clean-up, mitigation, and the restoration of services.

To close potential shortfalls and to serve returning citizens, the Government continues to work closely with federal agencies, such as FEMA, HUD, SBA, etc. to maximize its recovery from all available sources, subject to any sub-limits and retentions.

Through May 2021, the Office of Disaster Recovery has reported federal assistance awarded to the Territory of \$87.2 million in FEMA Individual Assistance grants, \$2.95 billion in FEMA's Public Assistance Grant Program (PA), \$59.63 million in Federal Highway grants, \$85.6 million in FEMA Hazard Mitigation grants, and \$1.02 billion in Community Development Block Grants for a total of \$4.2 billion dollars. Other federal grants awarded by various federal agencies amounted to \$169.9 million, for a total of approximately \$4.36 billion.

In December 2020, the Government received notice from FEMA of the results of audits related to the PA program awards. As a result, the Government received a notice of potential debt in the amount of \$134.7 million. In response to the notice, in February 2021, the Government exercised its option to appeal the notice and provided additional clarification and documentation. Management believes these non-compliance instances, if any, should not materially affect the Government's financial position.

(b) Global Pandemic and Economic Relief Legislation

In March 2020, the Governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands declared a state of emergency due to the coronavirus pandemic known as COVID-19. The Governor of the PG issued an executive order to close nonessential businesses, certain government offices, and schools to reduce the transmission of the disease. The state of emergency was approved by the President of the United States under the provisions of the Stafford Act and the National Emergencies Act.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The State of emergency also activated other emergency response protocols and systems to protect citizenry such as stay-at-home orders, travel restrictions, and social distancing requirements. Also, in March 2020, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention issued a No Sale Order for cruise ships. As a result of the Order and state of emergency, the Territory temporarily closed its ports and that remains in effect as of the date of this report. The Government has experienced a 7.0% reduction in taxes and other charges for services when comparing the six-month period ended March 31, 2020, to the same period ended March 31, 2021, as per the unaudited general fund statement of revenues.

A federally approved state of emergency activates federal assistance to states in the form of financial, logistical, and technical assistance. In March 2020, the President of the United States signed into law the “Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.” The CARES Act, among other things, appropriated funds for the Coronavirus Relief Fund to be used to make payments for specified uses to state, territorial, local, and tribal governments. The Government’s allocation of the Coronavirus Relief Fund is \$74.8 million.

In December 2020, the Congress enacted the “Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021”. The Act provided additional COVID assistance to states and territories, including unemployment assistance, funds for higher education, testing, contact tracing and mitigation of COVID, food stamp, and rental assistance programs. The funds will be distributed in two tranches, with 50% delivered no later than 60 days from the date of enactment, and the remainder delivered no earlier than one year later. The Treasury Department may withhold up to half of the Territory’s allocation for as long as twelve (12) months based on the unemployment rate and the submission of an updated certification of funding needs. The Act provides \$4.5 billion for the U.S. territories based on each territory’s share of the combined total population as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In March 2021, additional COVID-19 relief was provided in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. This Act builds on previously enacted aid measures to aid states, counties, cities, and tribal governments to cover increased expenditures, replenish lost revenue and mitigate economic harm from the COVID-19 pandemic. State and local government recipients may use the funds to cover costs incurred through December 31, 2024.

Through May 2021, the Office of Disaster Recovery has reported COVID-19 funds allocated to the Territory in the amount of \$732.2 million.

As the emergency measures are eased, management continues to actively monitor the evolving impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on its financial condition, including the duration of the closings, speed of recovery, impact on demand, and resumption of operations. Management also continues to identify and implement various mitigation efforts to minimize the impact on results of operations, financial position, and liquidity.

(c) Court Orders Payment to GERS

In April 2020, the District Court of the Virgin Islands ordered the PG to pay \$63.0 million to GERS related to a dispute over unpaid funds owed to the retirement system from 1991-2009, including \$43.0 million in interest. The PG appealed this decision with the Federal Appellate Court and in April 2021, the Appellate Court ruled that the interest of \$43.0 million was not required to be paid.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(e) Injunction on Collection of Excise Taxes Lifted

In December 2020, the District Court determined that the Government may begin collecting excise taxes, lifting an injunction previously imposed by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

(f) Other

Under a refinery operating agreement of the Limetree Bay Refinery, LLC (Refinery) with the Government dated July 2018, the Refinery is responsible for costs associated with environmental contaminants. The Government had expected the refinery to generate annual tax revenues of approximately \$14.0 million.

The refinery opened in February 2021 and experienced several flaring events. Flaring events are caused by machinery operating under high pressure and the release of oil droplets into the atmosphere. In April 2021, the Environmental Protection Agency issued a Notice of Violation, and in May 2021 ordered a 60-day plant closing.

In June 2021, the Refinery announced the indefinite closing of its oil refining facility on the island of St. Croix and the layoff of 271 plant employees.

The plant closing is not expected to impact the operations of Limetree Bay Terminals, LLC, an affiliated company operating an oil storage facility on the island of St. Croix. Management believes this instance, if any, should not materially affect the Government's financial position.

Component Units

(a) Virgin Island Public Finance Authority

In November 2019, PFA entered into the Series 2019 A Virgin Islands Tax Increment Revenue Loan Note-Island Crossings Shopping Center loan with a local bank in the amount of \$12.0 million and the TIF Project Developer Loan Note payable to CDP, LLC in the amount of \$1.6 million. The proceeds of the loans were used to: i) defease the Series 2012A TIF Notes with outstanding principal of approximately \$11.0 million and accrued interest of \$104,000, ii) make a settlement payment to the developer of the Island Crossings Shopping Center in the amount of \$2.1 million, iii) fund certain debt service reserves, and iv) pay the costs of the issuance.

In December 2019, Standard & Poor's Global Ratings revised its outlook from negative to stable and affirmed its A rating on the outstanding grant anticipation revenue bonds (GARVEE Series 2015A bonds) of PFA. In January 2020, Moody's Investors Service confirmed as "stable" the Caa3 rating of PFA's bonds.

In December 2020, PFA entered into the Series 2020A Virgin Islands Tax Revenue Subordinate Lien Gross Receipts Taxes loan with two local banks in the amount of \$60.0 million. The proceeds of the loans were used for working capital expenses and other obligations authorized by the PG through the budgetary process. Monthly repayment installments begin in May 2021.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(b) Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority

In November 2019, WAPA proposed a reduction in the Water System LEAC from \$6.350 per KGAL to \$5.030 per KGAL to the Public Services Commission. In its December 2019 meeting, the Commission voted to approve the reduced LEAC rates. The decreased Water System LEAC rates went into effect on all bills issued on or after January 1, 2020.

On July 1, 2020, the 2017A BANs with an outstanding par value of \$14.8 million were retired utilizing fuel taxes and debt service funds already on deposit with the Trustee.

In October 2020, the Authority and the beneficial owners of the Series 2018B Senior BANs entered into an agreement to re-issue new BANs, Series 2020A, and extend the maturity date to no later than July 1, 2022.

The 2018C BANs whose first payment was due on July 1, 2021 were further extended by FEMA with the first payment now deferred until January 1, 2024 and the final payment deferred until July 1, 2036.

As of February 2021, under FEMA's PA Program, WAPA has been approved for approximately \$540.8 million in grant funding for emergency restoration work. Additionally, as of February 2021, FEMA has approved approximately \$642.3 million in grant funding for permanent and hazard mitigation projects.

The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD), through its Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program, has obligated \$95.9 million to WAPA for the Harley Expansion Project. The project will add 36MW of generation (plus battery storage) to the Randolph Harley Power Plant on St. Thomas. WAPA has also submitted applications to HUD seeking funding of \$38.3 million in local cost match funding.

(c) Virgin Islands Port Authority (unaudited)

VIPA is restoring its facilities, which were damaged by Hurricanes Irma and Maria in September 2017. Rebuilding the air and seaports has taken precedence over other activities, and VIPA continues to tabulate the associated costs and expenses with respect to remediation, clean-up, mitigation, and the restoration of services. VIPA engaged a construction management and design-build firm to provide engineering and construction services and has received approximately \$34.0 million in insurance recoveries related to the hurricanes.

In March 2020, VIPA signed a settlement agreement with FAA and agreed to remit payment of a \$1.5 million civil penalty in four installments. The first installment of \$0.4 million was paid in March 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the other installment payments have been deferred.

In April 2020, VIPA executed a CARES Act grant with the FAA for a total of \$38.9 million.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(d) Virgin Islands Government Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation

In connection with the CARES Act, the Schneider Regional Medical Center received funding in the amount of \$13.4 million, and the Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center received funding in the amount of \$5.7 million. The funding supports the detection of COVID-19 and/or prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of COVID-19, including maintaining or increasing hospital capacity and staffing levels during the COVID-19 public health emergency as outlined in the CARES Act.

(e) University of the Virgin Islands

In November 2019, the University refinanced a portion of its long-term debt with the U.S. Department of Education, which allowed the institution to take advantage of better interest rates. The University also purchased a building from GERS for \$8.4 million as part of the refinancing. The University will convert the facility into a Research and Business Innovation Center that will support research and technology-related businesses.

In February 2020, the RT Park settled a loan due to the University in the amount of \$1.4 million.

In August 2020, the University was selected to receive public institution deferment of its loans through the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing Program. This resulted the University being reimbursed for loan payments made during the deferment period of October 2019 to August 2020.

(f) The West Indian Company Limited

In March 2020, WICO's management agreement with GERS was terminated. As a result of the termination of the agreement, WICO reduced its workforce by thirty-eight (38) employees, resulting in a one-time separation charge of approximately \$1.2 million.

In May 2020, WICO was notified by Banco Popular de Puerto Rico that monthly payments on the outstanding loan payable would be deferred for 90 days as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In September 2020, an additional 90-day moratorium was granted to WICO with regular repayments resuming in November 2020.

(g) viNGN, INC. d/b/a Virgin Islands Next Generation Network

In April 2020, viNGN amended its Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with WAPA. As part of the original agreement, viNGN has an exclusive use of certain underground fiber and infrastructure owned by WAPA. Following Hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017, as WAPA has obtained certain federal funding for the hardening of its infrastructure, the MOA was amended to provide viNGN a continued and exclusive right to use all future telecommunications fiber and spare underground or subsea conduit owned by WAPA.

Management's Evaluation

Management has evaluated events and transactions occurring after September 30, 2019, the statement of net position date, and through June 30, 2021, the date the financial statements were available to be issued and noted that there have been no additional events or transactions which would require adjustments to or disclosure in the Government's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2019.

Required Supplementary Information

Government of the United States Virgin Islands
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

<i>Measurement year ended September 30,</i>	2019	2018
	Primary Government	Primary Government
Total OPEB Liability:		
Service cost	\$ 26,147	\$ 28,216
Interest	26,623	23,904
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(31,772)	(53,422)
Expected benefit payments	(29,864)	(28,280)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(8,866)	(29,582)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of Fiscal Year	783,373	812,955
Total OPEB Liability - End of Fiscal Year	\$ 774,507	\$ 783,373
Covered Payroll	\$ 350,409	\$ 323,158
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	221.03%	242.41%

This schedule is intended to show a 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - OPEB

The Government does not have assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria of Paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

The Primary Government, by statute, pays 100% of the employer cost-share of the postemployment health, dental, and life insurance of the retirees of the following semi-autonomous agencies: 1) Government Employee's Retirement System of the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2) Virgin Islands Economic Development Authority, 3) Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority, 4) Juan F. Luis Hospital & Medical Center, 5) Magens Bay Authority, 6) Virgin Islands Public Broadcasting System, 7) Roy L. Schneider Hospital, and 8) Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority. The Primary Government also reports the OPEB liabilities associated with these benefits.

The discount rate changed from 3.35% for the opening balance as of September 30, 2018, to the discount rate of 3.64% as of September 30, 2019. This change resulted in a decrease in total OPEB liability.

The base mortality tables and mortality improvement sales were updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality table (110% adjustment) projected forward using the M-2015 scale.

Future participation in the retiree health plan decreased from 100% to 85%.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Schedule of Net Pension Liability

September 30, (in thousands)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Primary Government's proportion of the NPL	77.8087%	76.5852%	76.4171%	75.2916%	75.2803%
Primary Government's proportionate share of the NPL	\$ 3,246,789	\$ 3,354,768	\$ 3,535,517	\$ 3,065,617	\$ 2,323,163
Primary Government's covered payroll	\$ 309,998	\$ 307,132	\$ 300,909	\$ 277,091	\$ 267,698
Primary Government's proportionate share of the NPL as a percentage of its covered payroll	1,047%	1,092%	1,175%	1,106%	686%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	15.56%	16.18%	16.54%	19.58%	27.26%

This schedule is intended to show a 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available. The amounts presented for each fiscal year are as of the measurement date (September 30 of the previous year).

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Schedule of Pension Contributions

September 30, (in thousands)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarially required contributions of the Primary Government	\$ 215,937	\$ 205,052	\$ 191,481	\$ 186,089	\$ 150,628
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contributions	\$ 84,005	\$ 77,840	\$ 61,759	\$ 68,291	\$ 64,357
Contribution deficiency	\$ 131,932	\$ 127,212	\$ 129,722	\$ 117,798	\$ 86,271
Primary Government covered payroll	\$ 314,951	\$ 309,998	\$ 307,132	\$ 300,909	\$ 277,091
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	26.67%	25.11%	20.11%	22.69%	23.23%

This schedule is intended to show a 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available. The amounts presented for each fiscal year are as of the latest fiscal year.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Budgetary Basis – General Fund
(in thousands)

<i>Year Ended September 30, 2019</i>	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 787,959	\$ 787,959	\$ 663,723	\$ (124,236)
Federal grants and contributions	-	-	16,066	16,066
Charges for services	69,186	69,186	13,267	(55,919)
Interest and other	121,289	121,289	69,423	(51,866)
Total revenues	978,434	978,434	762,479	(215,955)
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	409,380	439,355	439,736	(381)
Public safety	125,357	125,732	74,037	51,695
Health	97,995	110,113	82,018	28,095
Education	174,586	177,112	196,417	(19,305)
Transportation and communication	25,059	25,059	17,622	7,437
Culture and recreation	15,357	15,968	6,778	9,190
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	5,644	(5,644)
Interest	-	-	1,527	(1,527)
Loan issuance costs	-	-	563	(563)
Total expenditures	847,734	893,339	824,342	68,997
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	130,700	85,095	(61,863)	(146,958)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Bonds issued	-	-	17,773	17,773
Debt service	(149,989)	-	-	-
Transfers from other funds	67,400	67,400	158,817	91,417
Transfer to other funds	(63,785)	-	(11,357)	(11,357)
Transfers to component units	(31,847)	(136,723)	-	136,723
Total other financing sources, net	(178,221)	(69,323)	165,233	234,556
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and net other financing sources over expenditures	\$ (47,521)	\$ 15,772	\$ 103,370	\$ 87,598

See accompanying notes to the Schedule.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

Notes to Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual Budgetary Basis - General Fund

1. Budgetary Process and Control

The V.I. Code requires the Governor to submit an annual balanced executive budget to be adopted by the Legislature for the ensuing fiscal year. The Governor is required by law to submit to the Legislature the annual balanced executive budget no later than May 30. The annual balanced executive budget is prepared on a budgetary basis. If the annual executive budget has not been approved before the commencement of any fiscal year, then the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year, insofar as they may be applicable, are automatically deemed re-appropriated item by item. The annual balanced executive budget, which includes those funds of the Government subject to appropriation pursuant to law, is composed of all proposed expenditures and estimated revenue for the Government. The Legislature enacts the annual executive budget through passage of lump-sum appropriations for each department. The Legislature may add, change, or delete any items in the annual executive budget proposed by the Governor. Upon passage by the Legislature, the annual executive budget is submitted to the Governor, who may veto the budget partially or in its entirety and return it to the Legislature with his objections. A veto by the Governor can be overridden only by a two-thirds majority of all members of the Legislature. The Legislature is obligated by law to pass a final annual executive budget no later than September 30, the last day of the fiscal year. Supplemental budgetary appropriations bills that are signed into law may be created during the year without the identification of a specific revenue source to finance them. In August 1999, the Legislature enacted the Financial Accountability Act (Act No. 6289). The purpose of the Financial Accountability Act is to require by law that the budget of the Government be balanced each year, and the appropriations in each fiscal year not exceed a verifiable revenue source.

Once the budget has been enacted, fiscal control over expenditures made pursuant thereto is exercised by the Governor through the Director of OMB. During any fiscal year in which the resources available to the Government are not sufficient to cover the appropriations approved for such year, the Governor, through the Director of OMB, may take administrative measures to reduce expenditures. The Governor may also make recommendations to the Legislature for new taxes or any other necessary action to meet the estimated deficiency.

Budgetary control is exercised at the department level through an allotment process. Encumbrances and expenditures cannot exceed total allotment amounts. The Government's department heads may make transfers of appropriations within the department. Appropriation transfers between departments and supplemental appropriations require executive and legislative branch approval. Unencumbered and unexpended appropriations, not designated, lapse at fiscal year-end. Also, encumbrances are established at fiscal year-end to pay certain expenditures for travel and utility costs payable against current year appropriation authority, but to be expended in the subsequent year.

Government of the United States Virgin Islands

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2. Budget/GAAP Reconciliation

The following schedule presents a comparison of the general fund legally adopted budget with actual data on a budgetary basis. Because accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on a budgetary basis differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with GAAP, a reconciliation of timing and entity difference of the excess (deficiency) of revenue and net other financing sources over expenditures for the year ended September 30, 2019, is presented below (expressed in thousands):

Excess of revenues and net other financing sources over expenditures	\$ 87,598
Entity difference - deficiency of revenues and net other financing sources over expenditures - activities with budgets not legally adopted	(140,922)
Deficiency of revenues and net other financing sources over expenditures - GAAP basis (net change in fund balance)	\$ (53,324)

Controls over spending in special revenue funds and non-appropriated funds are maintained at the Department of Finance by use of budgets and available resources (revenues). The Government makes appropriations to authorize expenditures for various capital projects. Budgets for capital projects normally remain available until completion of the project unless modified or rescinded.