

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA



ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

TOWN COUNCIL

John Jerl Purcell, IV Vicky A. Harte	Ashley Michael, Mayor Roger W. Henry, Vice Mayor	Sylvia Rigsby
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GENERAL TOWN GOVERNMENT

Town Manager Treasurer/Town Clerk Chief of Police Town Attorney	Stuart Turille Franchesca Mall-Padilla Martin Nachtman Jeffrey S. Gore
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TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

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TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA
FINANCIAL REPORT
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Independent Auditors' Report

**To the Honorable Members of the Town Council
Town of Louisa
Louisa, Virginia**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Louisa, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Louisa, Virginia as of June 30, 2025, and the 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.

Basis for Opinions

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Town of Louisa, Virginia and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Changes in Accounting Principles

As described in Note 16 to the financial statements, in 2025, the Town adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Restatement of Beginning Balances

As described in Note 17 to the financial statements, in 2025, the Town restated beginning balances to reflect the requirements of GASB Statement No. 101. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Town of Louisa, Virginia's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards with *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Town of Louisa, Virginia's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Town of Louisa, Virginia's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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.

Required Supplementary Information (Continued)

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance. The budgetary comparison information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Town of Louisa, Virginia's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the statistical information but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 8, 2026, on our consideration of Town of Louisa, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Louisa, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Town of Louisa, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

Richmond, Virginia
April 8, 2026

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Town of Louisa, Virginia
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental	Business-type	Total	EDA
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>		
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,887,247	\$ 876,791	\$ 5,764,038	\$ 76,961
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	436,125	912,325	1,348,450	-
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):				
Taxes receivable	139,975	-	139,975	-
Accounts receivable	159,455	132,571	292,026	-
Lease receivable	156,296	-	156,296	-
Due from other governmental units	742	125,000	125,742	-
Internal balances	533,826	(533,826)	-	-
Prepaid items	-	5,000	5,000	-
Net pension asset	924,307	486,953	1,411,260	-
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):				
Land and land improvements	86,573	-	86,573	-
Buildings and improvements	4,814,598	101,230	4,915,828	-
Machinery and equipment	179,468	43,784	223,252	-
Vehicles	78,246	-	78,246	-
Infrastructure	1,102,270	5,262,088	6,364,358	-
Construction in progress	21,173	959,360	980,533	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 13,520,301</u>	<u>\$ 8,371,276</u>	<u>\$ 21,891,577</u>	<u>\$ 76,961</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES				
Pension related items	\$ 6,010	\$ 70,326	\$ 76,336	\$ -
OPEB related items	4,670	2,461	7,131	-
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>\$ 10,680</u>	<u>\$ 72,787</u>	<u>\$ 83,467</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 141,574	\$ 274,674	\$ 416,248	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	-	1,583	1,583	-
Accrued interest payable	-	2,628	2,628	-
Customer deposits payable	-	98,436	98,436	-
Unearned revenue	1,200,514	-	1,200,514	-
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year	61,190	93,005	154,195	-
Due in more than one year	2,937,780	2,651,873	5,589,653	-
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 4,341,058</u>	<u>\$ 3,122,199</u>	<u>\$ 7,463,257</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES				
Deferred revenue - property taxes	\$ 450	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ -
Deferred revenue - leases related	156,296	-	156,296	-
Pension related items	134,778	42,412	177,190	-
OPEB related items	9,462	4,985	14,447	-
Total deferred inflow of resources	<u>\$ 300,986</u>	<u>\$ 47,397</u>	<u>\$ 348,383</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 3,306,825	\$ 3,632,723	\$ 6,939,548	\$ -
Restricted:				
Cemetery	436,125	-	436,125	-
Net pension asset	924,307	486,953	1,411,260	-
Unrestricted	4,221,680	1,154,791	5,376,471	76,961
Total net position	<u>\$ 8,888,937</u>	<u>\$ 5,274,467</u>	<u>\$ 14,163,404</u>	<u>\$ 76,961</u>

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>		
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:				
Governmental activities:				
General government administration	\$ 764,910	\$ 23,300	\$ -	\$ -
Public safety	676,737	8,923	81,848	-
Public works	340,930	6,814	567,597	-
Parks, recreation, and cultural	32,644	-	4,500	-
Community development	111,555	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	127,197	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,053,973</u>	<u>\$ 39,037</u>	<u>\$ 653,945</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water	\$ 702,762	\$ 756,633	\$ 200,662	\$ -
Sewer	703,179	759,558	-	-
Hillcrest cemetery	54,514	21,067	-	-
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 1,460,455</u>	<u>\$ 1,537,258</u>	<u>\$ 200,662</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 3,514,428</u>	<u>\$ 1,576,295</u>	<u>\$ 854,607</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
COMPONENT UNITS:				
Discretely presented component unit:				
Louisa Economic Development Authority	\$ 1,606	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

General property taxes
Other local taxes:
Local sales and use tax
Business license tax
Restaurant food tax
Bank stock taxes
Other local taxes
Unrestricted revenues from use of money
Miscellaneous
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs
Transfers
Total general revenues
Change in net position
Net position - beginning, as previously reported
Restatement
Net position - beginning, restated
Net position - ending

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit 2

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			Component Unit
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	EDA
\$ (741,610)		\$ (741,610)	
(585,966)		(585,966)	
233,481		233,481	
(28,144)		(28,144)	
(111,555)		(111,555)	
(127,197)		(127,197)	
<u>\$ (1,360,991)</u>		<u>\$ (1,360,991)</u>	
	\$ 254,533	\$ 254,533	
	56,379	56,379	
	(33,447)	(33,447)	
	<u>\$ 277,465</u>	<u>\$ 277,465</u>	
\$ (1,360,991)	\$ 277,465	\$ (1,083,526)	
			<u>\$ (1,606)</u>
\$ 484,009	\$ -	\$ 484,009	\$ -
231,540	-	231,540	-
280,214	-	280,214	-
917,242	-	917,242	-
256,111	-	256,111	-
10,286	-	10,286	-
26,837	82,193	109,030	271
21,513	-	21,513	7,000
47,413	-	47,413	-
(565,666)	565,666	-	-
<u>\$ 1,709,499</u>	<u>\$ 647,859</u>	<u>\$ 2,357,358</u>	<u>\$ 7,271</u>
\$ 348,508	\$ 925,324	\$ 1,273,832	\$ 5,665
8,551,602	4,375,412	12,927,014	71,296
(11,173)	(26,269)	(37,442)	-
8,540,429	4,349,143	12,889,572	71,296
<u>\$ 8,888,937</u>	<u>\$ 5,274,467</u>	<u>\$ 14,163,404</u>	<u>\$ 76,961</u>

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FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Town of Louisa, Virginia
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2025

	<u>General</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,887,247
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	436,125
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	
Taxes receivable	139,975
Accounts receivable	159,455
Lease receivable	156,296
Due from other funds	533,826
Due from other governmental units	742
Total assets	<u>\$ 6,313,666</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 141,574
Unearned revenue	1,200,514
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,342,088</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	\$ 112,323
Unavailable revenue - leases	156,296
Total deferred inflow of resources	<u>\$ 268,619</u>
FUND BALANCES	
Nonspendable	\$ 533,826
Restricted	436,125
Unassigned	3,733,008
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 4,702,959</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 6,313,666</u>

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds
 to the Statement of Net Position
 June 30, 2025

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total fund balances per Exhibit 3 - Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	\$ 4,702,959	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		6,282,328
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.		
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	111,873	
Net pension asset	<u>924,307</u>	1,036,180
Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Pension related items	\$ (134,778)	
OPEB related items	<u>(9,462)</u>	(144,240)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The following is a summary of items supporting this adjustment:		
Compensated absences	\$ (9,361)	
Net OPEB liability	(14,106)	
General obligation bond	<u>(2,975,503)</u>	(2,998,970)
Deferred outflows of resources are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Pension related items	\$ 6,010	
OPEB related items	<u>4,670</u>	10,680
Net position of governmental activities		<u><u>\$ 8,888,937</u></u>

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	General
REVENUES	
General property taxes	\$ 461,288
Other local taxes	1,695,393
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	3,432
Fines and forfeitures	5,491
Revenue from the use of money and property	50,137
Charges for services	6,814
Miscellaneous	21,513
Intergovernmental:	
Commonwealth	115,693
Federal	585,665
Total revenues	\$ 2,945,426
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
General government administration	\$ 589,039
Public safety	593,653
Public works	334,691
Parks, recreation, and cultural	28,291
Debt service:	
Principal retirement	52,862
Interest and other fiscal charges	127,197
Total expenditures	\$ 1,725,733
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 1,219,693
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Transfers out	\$ (565,666)
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ (565,666)
Net change in fund balances	\$ 654,027
Fund balances - beginning	4,048,932
Fund balances - ending	\$ 4,702,959

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues,
 Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
 to the Statement of Activities
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 654,027

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which the depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period. The following is a summary of items supporting this adjustment:

Capital asset additions	\$ 108,891	
Depreciation expense	<u>(301,534)</u>	(192,643)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. The change in unavailable property taxes is reported as revenues in the governmental funds. 22,721

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on Net Position. A summary of items supporting this adjustment is as follows:

Principal retirement on general obligation bond	52,862
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Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. The following is a summary of items supporting this adjustment:

(Increase) decrease in compensated absences	\$ 24,411	
Pension expense	(220,026)	
OPEB expense	<u>7,156</u>	(188,459)

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 348,508

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2025

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Hillcrest Cemetery	Total
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 876,791	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 876,791
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	-	375,528	536,797	912,325
Accounts receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	63,298	69,273	-	132,571
Internal proprietary funds	640,042	(347,710)	(292,332)	-
Prepaid items	5,000	-	-	5,000
Due from other funds	224,774	-	-	224,774
Due from other governments	125,000	-	-	125,000
Total current assets	<u>\$ 1,934,905</u>	<u>\$ 97,091</u>	<u>\$ 244,465</u>	<u>\$ 2,276,461</u>
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101,230	\$ 101,230
Equipment	12,214	31,570	-	43,784
Infrastructure	1,562,809	3,699,279	-	5,262,088
Construction in progress	959,360	-	-	959,360
Total net capital assets	<u>\$ 2,534,383</u>	<u>\$ 3,730,849</u>	<u>\$ 101,230</u>	<u>\$ 6,366,462</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>\$ 2,534,383</u>	<u>\$ 3,730,849</u>	<u>\$ 101,230</u>	<u>\$ 6,366,462</u>
Other assets:				
Net pension asset	\$ 185,241	\$ 205,847	\$ 95,865	\$ 486,953
Total other assets	<u>\$ 185,241</u>	<u>\$ 205,847</u>	<u>\$ 95,865</u>	<u>\$ 486,953</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,654,529</u>	<u>\$ 4,033,787</u>	<u>\$ 441,560</u>	<u>\$ 9,129,876</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension related items	\$ 35,866	\$ 27,778	\$ 6,682	\$ 70,326
OPEB related items	936	1,040	485	2,461
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 36,802</u>	<u>\$ 28,818</u>	<u>\$ 7,167</u>	<u>\$ 72,787</u>
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 221,841	\$ 52,085	\$ 748	\$ 274,674
Accrued payroll	1,583	-	-	1,583
Accrued interest payable	-	2,628	-	2,628
Customer deposits payable	47,156	51,280	-	98,436
Due to other funds	-	578,582	180,018	758,600
Bonds payable - current portion	-	92,634	-	92,634
Compensated absences - current portion	128	169	74	371
Total current liabilities	<u>\$ 270,708</u>	<u>\$ 777,378</u>	<u>\$ 180,840</u>	<u>\$ 1,228,926</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Bonds payable - net of current portion	\$ -	\$ 2,641,105	\$ -	\$ 2,641,105
Compensated absences - net of current portion	1,154	1,517	666	3,337
Net OPEB liability	2,827	3,141	1,463	7,431
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 3,981</u>	<u>\$ 2,645,763</u>	<u>\$ 2,129</u>	<u>\$ 2,651,873</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 274,689</u>	<u>\$ 3,423,141</u>	<u>\$ 182,969</u>	<u>\$ 3,880,799</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension related items	\$ 16,502	\$ 17,711	\$ 8,199	\$ 42,412
OPEB related items	1,896	2,107	982	4,985
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 18,398</u>	<u>\$ 19,818</u>	<u>\$ 9,181</u>	<u>\$ 47,397</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 2,534,383	\$ 997,110	\$ 101,230	\$ 3,632,723
Unrestricted	1,863,861	(377,464)	155,347	1,641,744
Total net position	<u>\$ 4,398,244</u>	<u>\$ 619,646</u>	<u>\$ 256,577</u>	<u>\$ 5,274,467</u>

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Enterprise Funds			
	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Hillcrest Cemetery</u>	<u>Total</u>
OPERATING REVENUES				
Charges for services:				
Water and sewer revenues	\$ 721,503	\$ 709,838	\$ -	\$ 1,431,341
Penalties	2,950	-	-	2,950
Sale of lots and permits	-	-	21,067	21,067
Total operating revenues	<u>\$ 724,453</u>	<u>\$ 709,838</u>	<u>\$ 21,067</u>	<u>\$ 1,455,358</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel services	\$ 85,473	\$ 87,122	\$ 77,627	\$ 250,222
Fringe benefits	(58,302)	(57,022)	(26,021)	(141,345)
Contractual services	40,178	16,704	121	57,003
Purchases from Louisa County Water Authority	413,513	371,572	-	785,085
Other supplies and expenses	50,010	81,491	256	131,757
Depreciation	171,890	124,008	2,531	298,429
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 702,762</u>	<u>\$ 623,875</u>	<u>\$ 54,514</u>	<u>\$ 1,381,151</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 21,691</u>	<u>\$ 85,963</u>	<u>\$ (33,447)</u>	<u>\$ 74,207</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Connection and reconnection fees	\$ 32,180	\$ 49,720	\$ -	\$ 81,900
Interest income	39,876	17,380	24,937	82,193
VRA grant	200,662	-	-	200,662
Interest expense	-	(79,304)	-	(79,304)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>\$ 272,718</u>	<u>\$ (12,204)</u>	<u>\$ 24,937</u>	<u>\$ 285,451</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	<u>\$ 294,409</u>	<u>\$ 73,759</u>	<u>\$ (8,510)</u>	<u>\$ 359,658</u>
Transfers in	<u>\$ 565,666</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 565,666</u>
Change in net position	\$ 860,075	\$ 73,759	\$ (8,510)	\$ 925,324
Net position - beginning, as previously reported	3,548,199	555,912	271,301	4,375,412
Restatement	(10,030)	(10,025)	(6,214)	(26,269)
Net position - beginning, restated	3,538,169	545,887	265,087	4,349,143
Net position - ending	<u>\$ 4,398,244</u>	<u>\$ 619,646</u>	<u>\$ 256,577</u>	<u>\$ 5,274,467</u>

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Enterprise Funds			
	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Hillcrest Cemetery</u>	<u>Total</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 733,846	\$ 717,994	\$ 21,067	\$ 1,472,907
Payments for operating expenses	(370,518)	(474,682)	74,727	(770,473)
Payments to and for employees	(123,799)	(123,591)	(95,795)	(343,185)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>\$ 239,529</u>	<u>\$ 119,721</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ 359,249</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Transfers from other funds	\$ 565,666	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 565,666
Transfers to other funds	(365,004)	-	-	(365,004)
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	<u>\$ 200,662</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 200,662</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of capital assets	\$ (817,305)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (817,305)
Principal payments on bonds	-	(89,813)	-	(89,813)
Connection and reconnection fees	32,180	49,720	-	81,900
Intergovernmental grants	75,662	-	-	75,662
Interest payments	-	(79,628)	-	(79,628)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	<u>\$ (709,463)</u>	<u>\$ (119,721)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (829,184)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Interest received	\$ 39,876	\$ 17,380	\$ 24,937	\$ 82,193
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	<u>\$ 39,876</u>	<u>\$ 17,380</u>	<u>\$ 24,937</u>	<u>\$ 82,193</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (229,396)	\$ 17,380	\$ 24,936	\$ (187,080)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	1,106,187	358,148	511,861	1,976,196
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	<u>\$ 876,791</u>	<u>\$ 375,528</u>	<u>\$ 536,797</u>	<u>\$ 1,789,116</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 21,691	\$ 85,963	\$ (33,447)	\$ 74,207
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:				
Depreciation	171,890	124,008	2,531	298,429
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	9,994	6,407	-	16,401
(Increase) decrease in internal proprietary funds	(70,926)	(3,430)	74,356	-
(Increase) decrease in net pension asset	(45,389)	(55,496)	(31,556)	(132,441)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	(32,357)	(24,154)	(5,154)	(61,665)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits payable	(601)	1,749	-	1,148
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	204,109	(1,485)	748	203,372
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll	(3,814)	-	-	(3,814)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	1,203	2,162	1,382	4,747
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	123	234	220	577
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	(16,394)	(16,237)	(9,081)	(41,712)
Total adjustments	<u>\$ 217,838</u>	<u>\$ 33,758</u>	<u>\$ 33,446</u>	<u>\$ 285,042</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>\$ 239,529</u>	<u>\$ 119,721</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ 359,249</u>

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Custodial Funds
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,697
Total assets	\$ 18,697
 NET POSITION	
Restricted for:	
Other organizations	\$ 18,697
Total net position	\$ 18,697

Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
 Fiduciary Funds
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

ADDITIONS

Contributions:

Miscellaneous	\$	19,213
Total additions	\$	<u>19,213</u>

DEDUCTIONS

Payments for supplies	\$	18,582
Advertising		400
Bank fees		3
Total deductions	\$	<u>18,985</u>

Operating income (loss)	\$	<u>228</u>
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Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	\$	<u>228</u>
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Net position - beginning		<u>18,469</u>
Net position - ending	\$	<u><u>18,697</u></u>

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TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2025

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Town of Louisa, Virginia (the "Town") is governed by an elected five-member Council and an elected Mayor. The Town provides a full range of services for its citizens. These services include police and fire, public improvements, general administration services, recreation, sanitation services, and utilities.

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

Financial Statement Presentation

Management's Discussion and Analysis - The Town has chosen not to present a Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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

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

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

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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 are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Budgetary Comparison Schedules - Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in one way or another in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. Many governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. The budgetary comparison schedules present the original budget, the final budget, and the actual activity of the major governmental funds.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

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

B. Individual Component Unit Disclosures

Blended Component Units. The Town has no blended component units on June 30, 2025.

Discretely Presented Component Units. The Louisa Economic Development Authority (EDA) was created to promote industry and develop trade by encouraging enterprises to locate and remain in the Town. The EDA is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by Town Council and the Town is financially accountable for the EDA. It is authorized to acquire, own, lease, and dispose of properties to the extent that such activities foster and stimulate economic development. There are no separate financial statements for the EDA.

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

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

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the way these funds are normally budgeted. Revenues are recognized when they have been earned and they are both measurable and available. Revenues are available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service principal and interest expenditures on general long-term debt as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims and judgments, and postemployment benefits are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Accordingly, real and personal property taxes are recorded as revenues and receivables when billed, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Property taxes not collected within 60 days after year-end are reflected as unavailable revenues. Sales and utility taxes, which are collected by the state or utility and subsequently remitted to the Town, are recognized as revenues and receivables upon collection by the state or utility, which is generally within two months preceding receipt by the Town.

Licenses, permits, fines and rents are recorded as revenues when received. Intergovernmental revenues, consisting primarily of federal, state, and other grants for the purpose of funding specific expenditures, are recognized when earned or at the time of the specific expenditure. Revenues from general purpose grants are recognized in the period to which the grant applies. All other revenue items are measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

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

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

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

1. Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The Town reports the following governmental fund.

a. General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town. This fund is used to account for and report all financial resources except those required to be accounted for and reported in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for services, and interest income. The General Fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

2. Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds account for operations that are financed in a manner like those found in private business enterprises. The measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and changes in financial position. Proprietary Funds consist of Enterprise Funds.

a. Water Fund

The water fund accounts for the financing of water services to the public where all or most of the operating expenses involved are intended to be recovered in the form of user charges.

b. Sewer Fund

The sewer fund accounts for the financing of sewer services to the public where all or most of the operating expenses involved are intended to be recovered in the form of user charges.

c. Hillcrest Cemetery Fund

The Hillcrest Cemetery fund accounts for the maintenance of the Hillcrest Cemetery that is intended to be recovered in the form of user charges through the sale of burial lots and head stone permits. The Town is obligated to perpetually maintain and properly care for lots.

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

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

2. Proprietary Funds (Continued)

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues consist of charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses include the costs of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

3. Fiduciary Funds - (Trust and Custodial Funds)

Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the Town in a trustee capacity or as a custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. These funds include Private Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds. Private Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements. The Town's Custodial Fund includes amounts held for others in a fiduciary capacity. The Town reports the following Custodial Fund: Louisa County Hometown Heroes (an unincorporated charitable organization).

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the government. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the government's proprietary funds consider their demand deposits and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

E. Investments

Investments with a maturity of less than one year when purchased, non-negotiable certificates of deposit, and other nonparticipating investments and external investment pools are stated at cost or amortized cost. Investments with a maturity greater than one year when purchased are stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an investment in an orderly transaction at year end.

F. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors represent costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

G. Receivables and Payables

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

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

G. Receivables and Payables (Continued)

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. The Town calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. The allowance amounted to \$73,268 on June 30, 2025 and is comprised of property taxes of \$38,073 and water and sewer charges of \$27,328.

Real and Personal Property Tax Data:

The tax calendars for real and personal property taxes are summarized below.

	<u>Real Property</u>	<u>Personal Property</u>
Levy	January 1	January 1
Due Date	January 15	January 15
Lien Date	January 1	January 1

The Town bills and collects its own property taxes.

H. Capital Assets

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

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

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

Property and plant and equipment of the Town are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and Improvements	10-50
Machinery and Equipment	5-10
Vehicles	5-10
Infrastructure	10-50

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

I. Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation and compensatory leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation and compensatory leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as an expense in the Statement of Activities and a long-term obligation in the Statement of Net Position. No liability is recorded for non-vesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

J. Use of Estimates

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

K. Net Position

For government-wide reporting as well as in proprietary funds, the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position.
- Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

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

L. Long-term Obligations

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

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

L. Long-term Obligations (Continued)

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

M. Fund Balance

In governmental fund types, the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called “fund balance”. Town’s governmental funds report the following categories of fund balances, based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes:

- Nonspendable fund balance - amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory and prepaids) or are required to be maintained intact (corpus of a permanent fund).
- Restricted fund balance - amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers such as grantors or enabling federal, state, or local legislation. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of the resource providers.
- Committed fund balance - amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by the adoption of an ordinance committing fund balance for a specified purpose by the Town Council prior to the end of the fiscal year. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until the resources have been spent for the specified purpose or the Council adopts another ordinance to remove or revise the limitation.
- Assigned fund balance - amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority. Unlike commitments, assignments general only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.
- Unassigned fund balance - amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are only reported in the general fund. Additionally, any deficit fund balance within the other governmental fund types is reported as unassigned.

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

Town Council establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of an ordinance or resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment, which does not lapse at year end, is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund (such as for special incentives). Assigned fund balance is established by Town Council through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of capital assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes).

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

M. Fund Balance (Continued)

In the general fund, the Town strives to maintain an unassigned fund balance to be used for unanticipated emergencies of approximately 20% of the actual GAAP basis expenditures and other financing sources and uses.

The details of governmental fund balances, as presented in aggregate on Exhibit 3, are as follows:

	<u>General</u>
Fund balances:	
Nonspendable:	
Long-term amounts due from other funds	\$ 533,826
Restricted for:	
Cemetery	436,125
Unassigned	<u>3,733,008</u>
Total fund balances	<u><u>\$ 4,702,959</u></u>

N. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is comprised of certain items related to pension and OPEB. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. Under a modified accrual basis of accounting, unavailable revenue representing property taxes receivable is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. This amount is comprised of uncollected property taxes due prior to June 30 which is deferred and prepaid taxes. Uncollected property taxes are recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available. Under the accrual basis only prepaid taxes are recognized as a deferred inflow of resources. In addition, certain items related to pension and net OPEB are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

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

O. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Town's Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the Town's Retirement Plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

P. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Q. Leases

The Town has a lease asset requiring recognition. A lease is a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset. Lease recognition does not apply to short-term leases, contracts that transfer ownership, leases of assets that are investments, or certain regulated leases.

Lessor

The Town recognizes leases receivable and deferred inflows of resources in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements. At commencement of the lease, the lease receivable is measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term, reduced by any provision for estimated uncollectible amounts. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is measured at the initial amount of the lease receivable, less lease payments received from the lessee at or before the commencement of the lease term (less any lease incentives).

Key Estimates and Judgments

Lease accounting includes estimates and judgments for determining the (1) rate used to discount the expected lease and subscription payments to present value, (2) lease and subscription term, and (3) lease and subscription payments.

- The Town uses the interest rate stated in lease contracts. When the interest rate is not provided or the implicit rate cannot be readily determined, the Town uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

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

Q. Leases (Continued)

- The lease terms include the noncancellable period of the lease or and certain periods covered by options to extend to reflect how long the lease is expected to be in effect, with terms and conditions varying by the type of underlying asset.
- Fixed and certain variable payments as well as lease incentives and certain other payments are included in the measurement of the lease receivable (lessor).

The Town monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement or modification of its leases and subscriptions. The Town will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources (lessor) if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

Note 2—Stewardship, Compliance, and Accounting:

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

1. Prior to June 30, the Town Manager submits to the Town Council a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating and capital budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.
3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Ordinance.
4. The Appropriations Ordinance places legal restrictions on expenditures at the department or category level. The appropriation for each department or category can be revised only by the Town Council. The Town Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within general government departments.
5. All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
6. Appropriations lapse on June 30, every year.
7. All budgetary data presented in the accompanying financial statements is from the revised budget as of June 30, 2025, as adopted, appropriated, and legally amended.

Expenditures and Appropriations

Expenditures did not exceed appropriations in any fund on June 30, 2025.

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 3—Deposits and Investments:

Deposits

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

Investments

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

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

The Town’s rated debt investments as of June 30, 2025, were rated by Standard & Poor’s and the ratings are presented below using Standard & Poor’s rating scale.

Town’s Rated Debt Investments’ Values	
Rated Debt Investments	Fair Quality Ratings
	AAAm
Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 2,161,027
Total	\$ 2,161,027

Interest Rate Risk

Investment Maturities (in years)		
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less Than 1 Year
Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 2,161,027	\$ 2,161,027
Total	\$ 2,161,027	\$ 2,161,027

External Investment Pools

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

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2025

Note 4—Due to/from Other Governments:

On June 30, 2025, the Town has receivables from other governments as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Commonwealth of Virginia:	
Street and highway maintenance	
Rolling stock tax	
Communications tax	\$ 742
Water infrastructure grant	<u>125,000</u>
Total due from other governments	<u>\$ 125,742</u>

Note 5—Capital Assets:

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025:

	<u>Balance July 1, 2024</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2025</u>
<i>Governmental activities:</i>				
Capital assets not subject to depreciation:				
Land and land improvements	\$ 86,573	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86,573
Construction in progress	21,173	-	-	21,173
Total capital assets not subject to depreciation	<u>\$ 107,746</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 107,746</u>
Capital assets subject to depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 7,414,927	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,414,927
Machinery and equipment	769,261	50,895	92,215	727,941
Vehicles	485,624	57,996	66,087	477,533
Infrastructure	1,653,403	-	-	1,653,403
Total capital assets subject to depreciation	<u>\$ 10,323,215</u>	<u>\$ 108,891</u>	<u>\$ 158,302</u>	<u>\$ 10,273,804</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 2,436,536	\$ 163,793	\$ -	\$ 2,600,329
Machinery and equipment	580,277	60,411	92,215	548,473
Vehicles	443,159	22,215	66,087	399,287
Infrastructure	496,018	55,115	-	551,133
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ 3,955,990</u>	<u>\$ 301,534</u>	<u>\$ 158,302</u>	<u>\$ 4,099,222</u>
Total capital assets subject to depreciation, net	<u>\$ 6,367,225</u>	<u>\$ (192,643)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,174,582</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 6,474,971</u>	<u>\$ (192,643)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,282,328</u>

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 5—Capital Assets: (Continued)

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025:

	Balance July 1, 2024	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2025
<i>Business-type Activities:</i>				
Capital assets not subject to depreciation:				
Construction in progress	\$ 142,055	\$ 817,305	\$ -	\$ 959,360
Total capital assets not subject to depreciation	\$ 142,055	\$ 817,305	\$ -	\$ 959,360
Capital assets subject to depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 181,486	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 181,486
Machinery and equipment	173,322	-	-	173,322
Vehicles	34,700	-	-	34,700
Infrastructure	10,766,154	-	-	10,766,154
Total capital assets subject to depreciation	\$ 11,155,662	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,155,662
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 77,725	\$ 2,531	\$ -	\$ 80,256
Machinery and equipment	121,002	8,536	-	129,538
Vehicles	34,700	-	-	34,700
Infrastructure	5,216,704	287,362	-	5,504,066
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 5,450,131	\$ 298,429	\$ -	\$ 5,748,560
Total capital assets subject to depreciation, net	\$ 5,705,531	\$ (298,429)	\$ -	\$ 5,407,102
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 5,847,586	\$ 518,876	\$ -	\$ 6,366,462

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TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2025

Note 5—Capital Assets: (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government administration	\$ 121,239
Public safety	63,758
Public works	4,982
Community development	111,555
	<hr/>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 301,534
	<hr/>
Business-type activities:	
Water fund	\$ 171,890
Sewer fund	124,008
Hillcrest Cemetery fund	2,531
	<hr/>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 298,429
	<hr/>
Total depreciation expense - primary government	\$ 599,963
	<hr/> <hr/>

Note 6—Long-term Obligations:

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2025:

	Balance at July 1, 2024	Restatement	Restated Balance July 1, 2024	Issuances/ Additions	Retirements/ Reductions	Balance at June 30, 2025	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:							
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,773,277	\$ -	\$ 1,773,277	\$ -	\$ 36,811	\$ 1,736,466	\$ 43,436
Bonds from direct placement	1,255,088	-	1,255,088	-	16,051	1,239,037	16,791
Net OPEB liability	20,610	-	20,610	10,320	16,824	14,106	-
Compensated absences	22,599	11,173	33,772	2,260	26,671	9,361	963
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 3,071,574	\$ 11,173	\$ 3,082,747	\$ 12,580	\$ 96,357	\$ 2,998,970	\$ 61,190
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Business-type Activities:							
General obligation bonds	\$ 2,823,552	\$ -	\$ 2,823,552	\$ -	\$ 89,813	2,733,739	\$ 92,634
Net OPEB liability	6,854	-	6,854	5,437	4,860	7,431	-
Compensated absences	19,150	26,269	45,419	1,915	43,626	3,708	371
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Business-type Activities	\$ 2,849,556	\$ 26,269	\$ 2,875,825	\$ 7,352	\$ 138,299	\$ 2,744,878	\$ 93,005
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Primary Government	\$ 5,921,130	\$ 37,442	\$ 5,958,572	\$ 19,932	\$ 234,656	\$ 5,743,848	\$ 154,195
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 6—Long-term Obligations: (Continued)

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

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities			
	General Obligation Bonds		Bonds from Direct Placement	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 43,436	\$ 74,224	\$ 16,791	\$ 55,413
2027	47,715	69,945	17,562	54,642
2028	49,751	67,909	18,369	53,835
2029	51,872	65,788	19,213	52,991
2030	54,085	63,575	20,096	52,108
2031-2035	307,058	281,242	115,205	245,815
2036-2040	378,374	209,926	144,213	216,807
2041-2045	466,258	122,042	180,525	180,495
2046-2050	337,917	22,518	225,981	135,039
2051-2055	-	-	282,882	78,138
2056-2058	-	-	198,200	13,741
Total	\$ 1,736,466	\$ 977,169	\$ 1,239,037	\$ 1,139,024

The Town’s outstanding direct borrowings and direct placements related to governmental activities contain provisions that in an event of default, outstanding amounts become immediately due if the Town is unable to make payment.

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TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 6—Long-term Obligations: (Continued)

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

Year Ending June 30	Business-type Activities	
	General Obligation Bonds	
	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 92,634	\$ 76,806
2027	95,549	73,891
2028	98,568	70,872
2029	101,694	67,746
2030	104,933	64,507
2031-2035	577,471	269,729
2036-2040	677,966	169,234
2041-2045	453,684	83,088
2045-2049	451,787	30,517
2050-2054	40,283	4,117
2055-2060	39,170	1,260
Total	<u>\$ 2,733,739</u>	<u>\$ 911,767</u>

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TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 6—Long-term Obligations: (Continued)

Details of Long-term Obligations:

	<u>Total Amount</u>
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	
<u>General Obligation Bonds:</u>	
\$950,000 general obligation bond issued April 17, 2008, \$64,419 of payments deferred during COVID-19 reamortized per agreement, payments due in monthly installments of \$4,709 beginning September 2022 through March 2049 with interest due monthly at 4.25%	\$ 831,542
\$550,000 general obligation bond issued April 17, 2008, \$35,988 of payments deferred during COVID-19 reamortized per agreement, payments due in monthly installments of \$2,669 beginning September 2022 through April 2048 with interest due monthly at 4.125%	473,969
\$500,000 general obligation bond issued April 17, 2008, \$32,722 of payments deferred during COVID-19 reamortized per agreement, payments due in monthly installments of \$2,427 beginning September 2023 through April 2048 with interest due monthly at 4.125%	<u>430,955</u>
Total General Obligation Bonds	<u>\$ 1,736,466</u>
<u>Direct Placement:</u>	
\$1,201,371 general obligation bond issued June 27, 2018, \$97,499 of payments deferred during COVID-19 reamortized per agreement, payments due in monthly installments of \$6,117 beginning September 2022 through June 2058 with interest due monthly at 4.5%	<u>\$ 1,239,037</u>
Net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 14,106</u>
Compensated absences	<u>\$ 9,361</u>
Total Long-term Obligations, Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 2,998,970</u>

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TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 6—Long-term Obligations: (Continued)

Business-type Activities:

General Obligation Bonds and Notes:

\$1,134,400 general obligation bond issued October 11, 2000, \$36,282 of payments deferred due to COVID-19, payments due in monthly installments of \$5,541 through October 2040 with interest due monthly at 4.5%	\$ 735,453
\$2,114,916 general obligation bond issued August 3, 2015, \$44,718 of payments deferred due to COVID-19, payments due in monthly installments of \$7,839 through February 2050 with interest due monthly at 2.375%	1,754,160
\$267,000 general obligation bond issued April 6, 2020 due in monthly installments of \$740 through January 2060 with interest due monthly at 1.375%	244,126
\$1,402,000 general obligation note issued August 30, 2023, principal due in its entirety, due August 30, 2026. Semi-annual installments of 6.54% interest due beginning February 28, 2024. At June 30, 2025, the Town had not drawn down on this note	-
Total General Obligation Bonds and Notes	<u>\$ 2,733,739</u>
Net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 7,431</u>
Compensated absences	<u>\$ 3,708</u>
Total Long-term Obligations, Business-type Activities	<u>\$ 2,744,878</u>
Total Long-term Obligations, Primary Government	<u><u>\$ 5,743,848</u></u>

Note 7—Deferred/Unavailable Revenue:

Deferred/unavailable revenue represents amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, such amounts are measurable, but not available. Deferred/unavailable revenue is comprised of the following:

Unavailable Property Tax Revenue - Unavailable revenue representing uncollected tax billings not available for funding of current expenditures totaled \$112,323 on June 30, 2025.

Note 8—Litigation:

On June 30, 2025, there were no matters of litigation involving the Town which would materially affect the Town's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable to the Town.

Note 9—Risk Management:

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; natural disasters; and employee dishonesty. To reduce insurance costs and the need for self-insurance, the Town has joined with other municipalities in the Commonwealth of Virginia in a public entity risk pool that operates as common risk management and insurance program for member municipalities. The Town is not self-insured.

The Town has insurance coverage with VML Insurance Programs. Each Association member jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay, and discharge any liability. The Town pays contributions and assessments based upon classifications and rates into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the Association and claims and awards are to be paid. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, the Association may assess all members in the proportion that the premium of each bear to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs. The Town's settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 10—Pension Plan:

Plan Description

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

The System administers three different benefit structures for covered employees - Plan 1, Plan 2, and Hybrid. Each of these benefit structures has different eligibility criteria. The specific information for each plan and the eligibility for covered groups within each plan are set out in the table below:

Benefit Structures

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

- a. Employees with a membership date before July 1, 2010, vested as of January 1, 2013, and have not taken a refund, are covered under Plan 1, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit beginning at age 65 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 55 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees (law enforcement officers, firefighters, and sheriffs) are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Benefit Structures (Continued)

- b. Employees with a membership date from July 1, 2010, to December 31, 2013, that have not taken a refund or employees with a membership date prior to July 1, 2010, and not vested before January 1, 2013, are covered under Plan 2, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit or when the sum of their age plus service credit equals 90. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.
- c. Non-hazardous duty employees with a membership date on or after January 1, 2014, are covered by the Hybrid Plan combining the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Plan 1 and Plan 2 members also had the option of opting into this plan during the election window held January 1 - April 30, 2014, with an effective date of July 1, 2014. Employees covered by this plan are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit, or when the sum of their age plus service equal 90. Employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. For the defined contribution component, members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier

The VRS defined benefit is a lifetime monthly benefit based on a retirement multiplier as a percentage of the employee's average final compensation multiplied by the employee's total service credit. Under Plan 1, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 36 consecutive months of highest compensation, and the multiplier is 1.70% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation, and the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under the Hybrid Plan, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation, and the multiplier is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

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

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

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2025

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	<u>Primary Government</u>
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	16
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	9
Non-vested inactive members	6
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	20
Active members	<u>10</u>
Total covered employees	<u><u>61</u></u>

Contributions

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

The Town's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2025, was 1.06% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town were \$6,072 and \$24,882 for the years ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

The defined contributions component of the Hybrid plan includes member and employer mandatory and voluntary contributions. The Hybrid plan member must contribute a mandatory rate of 1% of their covered payroll. The employer must also contribute a mandatory rate of 1% of this covered payroll, which totaled \$2,307 for the Town for the year ended June 30, 2025. Hybrid plan members may also elect to contribute an additional voluntary rate of up to 4% of their covered payroll; which would require the employer a mandatory additional contribution rate of up to 2.5%. This additional employer mandatory contribution totaled \$1,682 the Town for the year ended June 30, 2025. The total Hybrid plan participant covered payroll totaled \$265,192 for the Town for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Net Pension Liability (Asset)

The net pension liability (asset) (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position. The Town's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2023, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Town's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% - 5.35%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years.

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Health Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years.

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years

Mortality Improvement:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates.

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020. Changes to the actuarial assumptions because of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Actuarial Assumptions - Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the Town’s Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% - 4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years.

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years.

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years.

Mortality Improvement:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020. Changes to the actuarial assumptions because of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Largest 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	32.00%	6.70%	2.14%
Fixed Income	16.00%	5.40%	0.86%
Credit Strategies	16.00%	8.10%	1.30%
Real Assets	15.00%	7.20%	1.08%
Private Equity	15.00%	8.70%	1.31%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	1.00%	8.00%	0.08%
Diversifying Strategies	6.00%	5.80%	0.35%
Cash	2.00%	3.00%	0.06%
Leverage	-3.00%	3.50%	-0.11%
Total	100.00%		7.07%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	7.07%

*The above allocation provides a one-year expected return of 7.07% (includes 2.50% inflation assumption). However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the System, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.10%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

On June 15, 2023, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75% which was roughly at the 45th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2025

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the employer contribution rate used was 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuations. From July 1, 2024 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2023	\$ 2,505,041	\$ 3,925,608	\$ (1,420,567)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 98,051	\$ -	\$ 98,051
Interest	171,146	-	171,146
Benefit changes	6,631	-	6,631
Differences between expected and actual experience	158,326	-	158,326
Contributions - employer	-	25,114	(25,114)
Contributions - employee	-	22,902	(22,902)
Net investment income	-	379,272	(379,272)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(135,189)	(135,189)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(2,520)	2,520
Other changes	-	79	(79)
Net changes	\$ 298,965	\$ 289,658	\$ 9,307
Balances at June 30, 2024	\$ 2,804,006	\$ 4,215,266	\$ (1,411,260)

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

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

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Town's			
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ (1,087,375)	\$ (1,411,260)	\$ (1,670,791)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Town recognized pension expense of \$36,217. At June 30, 2025, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Primary Government	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,104	\$ -
Change in assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	110,030
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	6,072	-
Change in proportionate share	67,160	67,160
Total	<u>\$ 76,336</u>	<u>\$ 177,190</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

\$6,072 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Town’s contributions, after the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction (increase) of the Net Pension Liability (asset) in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	<u>Government</u>
2026	\$ (92,765)
2027	30,833
2028	(21,529)
2029	(23,465)
2030	-
Thereafter	-

Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2024 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2024-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System’s Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan):

Plan Description

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

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

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

The specific information for GLI OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is described below:

Eligible Employees

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

Benefit Amounts

The GLI Plan is a defined benefit plan with several components. The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled. The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit. In addition to basic natural and accidental death benefits, the plan provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances that include the following: accidental dismemberment benefit, seatbelt benefit, repatriation benefit, felonious assault benefit, and accelerated death benefit option. The benefit amounts are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value. For covered members with at least 30 years of service credit, the minimum benefit payable was set at \$8,000 by statute in 2015. This will be increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment calculation. The minimum benefit adjusted for the COLA was \$9,532 as of June 30, 2025.

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI Plan are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted because of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the GLI Plan was 1.18% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.71% (1.18% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.47% (1.18% x 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution; however, the employer must pay all employer contributions. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2025, was 0.47% of covered employee compensation. This rate was the final approved General Assembly rate, which was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the Group Life Insurance Plan from the entity were \$2,692 and \$2,680 for the years ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, respectively.

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2025

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Group Life Insurance Plan OPEB

At June 30, 2025, the entity reported a liability of \$21,537, its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2023, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024. The covered employer’s proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer’s actuarially determined employer contributions to the Group Life Insurance Plan for the year ended June 30, 2024, relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2024, the participating employer’s proportion was 0.00193% as compared to 0.00229% at June 30, 2023.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$(3,133). Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

On June 30, 2025, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,397	\$ 526
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB plan investments	-	1,815
Change in assumptions	123	1,067
Changes in proportionate share	919	11,039
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>2,692</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,131</u>	<u>\$ 14,447</u>

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Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Group Life Insurance Plan OPEB (Continued)

\$2,692 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer’s contributions after the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	
2026	\$ (4,591)
2027	(2,369)
2028	(1,329)
2029	(1,403)
2030	(316)
Thereafter	-

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024. The assumptions include several employer groups noted below. Salary increases and mortality rates included herein are for relevant employer groups. Information on other groups can be referenced in the VRS Annual Report.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
Locality - General employees	3.50%-5.35%
Locality - Hazardous Duty employees	3.50%-4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses, including inflation

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TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

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

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; males set forward 2 years; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set forward 2 years; 95% of rates for females set forward 1 year

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males set forward 3 years; 110% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally

Mortality Improvement Scale:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020. Changes to the actuarial assumptions because of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

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

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years

Mortality Improvement Scale:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020. Changes to the actuarial assumptions because of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Top 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

NET GLI OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the GLI Plan represents the plan’s total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2024, NOL amounts for the GLI Plan are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

		<u>GLI OPEB</u>
		<u>Plan</u>
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$	4,196,055
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		3,080,133
Employers' Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	<u>1,115,922</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability		73.41%

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

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Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)**Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	32.00%	6.70%	2.14%
Fixed Income	16.00%	5.40%	0.86%
Credit Strategies	16.00%	8.10%	1.30%
Real Assets	15.00%	7.20%	1.08%
Private Equity	15.00%	8.70%	1.31%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	1.00%	8.00%	0.08%
Diversifying Strategies	6.00%	5.80%	0.35%
Cash	2.00%	3.00%	0.06%
Leverage	-3.00%	3.50%	-0.11%
Total	100.00%		7.07%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	7.07%

*The above allocation provides a one-year expected return of 7.07% (includes 2.50% inflation assumption). However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the System, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.10%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

On June 15, 2023, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75%, which was roughly at the 45th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 113% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2024 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

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

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

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Town's proportionate share of the GLI Plan Net OPEB Liability	\$ 33,493	\$ 21,537	\$ 11,878

GLI Program Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the GLI Plan’s Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2024 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2024-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System’s Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Note 12—Line of Duty Act (LODA) (OPEB Benefits):

The Line of Duty Act (LODA) provides death and healthcare benefits to certain law enforcement and rescue personnel, and their beneficiaries, who were disabled or killed in the line of duty. Benefit provisions and eligibility requirements are established by title 9.1 Chapter 4 of the Code of Virginia. Funding of LODA benefits is provided by employers in one of two ways: (a) participation in the Line of Duty and Health Benefits Trust Fund (LODA Fund), administered by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) or (b) self-funding by the employer or through an insurance company.

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 12—Line of Duty Act (LODA) (OPEB Benefits): (Continued)

The Town has elected to provide LODA benefits through an insurance company. The obligation for the payment of benefits has been effectively transferred from the Town to VML. VML assumes all liability for the Town’s LODA claims that are approved by VRS. The pool purchases reinsurance to protect the pool from extreme claims costs.

The current-year OPEB expense/expenditure for the insured benefits is defined as the amount of premiums or other payments required for the insured benefits for the reporting period in accordance with the agreement with the insurance company for LODA and a change in liability to the insurer equal to the difference between amounts recognized as OPEB expense and amounts paid by the employer to the insurer. The Town’s LODA coverage is fully covered or “insured” through VML. This is built into the LODA coverage cost presented in the annual renewals. The Town’s LODA premium for the year ended June 30, 2025, was \$2,324.

Note 13—Lease of Town Hall Facilities

The Town has entered into a lease agreement with Louisa Downtown Development Corporation (LDDC), a Virginia nonstock, not-for-profit corporation, for the use of certain facilities within the Town Hall. The lease term runs through March 30, 2047, with an option to renew the lease for an additional five years upon mutual agreement of the parties.

Under the terms of the lease, LDDC is required to make an annual lease payment of \$12,000. This payment amount is subject to an annual review by both the Town and LDDC. Based on the review of LDDC’s financial ability to pay, a new lease amount may be agreed upon and adjusted accordingly.

The following is a summary of lease receivable transactions of the Town for the year ended June 30, 2025

Lease Revenue	Interest Revenue	Total Revenue
\$ 3,809	\$ 8,191	\$12,000

Expected future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 4,004	\$ 7,996
2027	4,208	7,792
2028	4,424	7,576
2029	4,650	7,350
2030	4,888	7,112
2031-2035	28,457	31,543
2036-2040	36,521	23,479
2041-2045	46,868	13,132
2045-2047	22,276	1,724
Total	<u>\$ 156,296</u>	<u>\$ 107,704</u>

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2025

Note 14—Interfund Transfers:

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2025 consists of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General	\$ -	\$ 565,666
Water	<u>565,666</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 565,666</u>	<u>\$ 565,666</u>

Note 15—Upcoming Pronouncements:

Statement No. 103, Financial Reporting Model Improvements, improves key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025.

Statement No. 104, Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets, requires certain types of assets (lease assets, subscription assets, intangible right-to-use assets, and other intangible assets) to be disclosed separately in the capital asset note disclosures by major class of underlying asset. It also requires additional disclosures for capital assets held for sale. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025.

Implementation Guide No. 2025-1, Implementation Guidance Update—2025, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025.

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

Note 16—Change in accounting Principle:

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Town implemented GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. This Statement establishes recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences that are attributable to services already rendered and that are expected to be paid or settled. Implementation of this Statement required the recognition of a liability for certain leave benefits previously unrecorded or measured differently under prior standards.

The adoption of GASB 101 resulted in a restatement of beginning net position and fund balance as shown in Note 17 below.

TOWN OF LOUISA, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2025

Note 17—Restatement of Beginning Balances:

The beginning net position as of July 1, 2024, has been restated to reflect the cumulative effect of implementing GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences.

The impact of these adjustments on beginning net position is as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Water	Enterprise Funds Sewer	Hillcrest Cemetery	Business-type Activities	Primary Government
Net position, July 1, 2024, as previously stated	\$ 8,551,602	\$ 3,548,199	\$ 555,912	\$ 271,301	\$ 4,375,412	\$ 12,927,014
Implementation of GASB 101:						
Compensated absences liability	(11,173)	(10,030)	(10,025)	(6,214)	(26,269)	(37,442)
Net position, July 1, 2024, as restated	<u>\$ 8,540,429</u>	<u>\$ 3,538,169</u>	<u>\$ 545,887</u>	<u>\$ 265,087</u>	<u>\$ 4,349,143</u>	<u>\$ 12,889,572</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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Town of Louisa, Virginia
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
General property taxes	\$ 420,000	\$ 420,000	\$ 461,288	\$ 41,288
Other local taxes	1,366,000	1,366,000	1,695,393	329,393
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	3,000	3,000	3,432	432
Fines and forfeitures	4,100	4,100	5,491	1,391
Revenue from the use of money and property	33,400	33,400	50,137	16,737
Charges for services	7,500	7,500	6,814	(686)
Miscellaneous	8,600	8,600	21,513	12,913
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	2,046,400	2,046,400	115,693	(1,930,707)
Federal	-	-	585,665	585,665
Total revenues	\$ 3,889,000	\$ 3,889,000	\$ 2,945,426	\$ (943,574)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government administration	\$ 665,376	\$ 665,376	\$ 589,039	\$ 76,337
Public safety	765,600	765,600	593,653	171,947
Public works	2,885,875	2,885,875	334,691	2,551,184
Parks, recreation, and cultural	40,085	40,085	28,291	11,794
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	72,204	72,204	52,862	19,342
Interest and other fiscal charges	117,660	117,660	127,197	(9,537)
Total expenditures	\$ 4,546,800	\$ 4,546,800	\$ 1,725,733	\$ 2,821,067
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (657,800)	\$ (657,800)	\$ 1,219,693	\$ 1,877,493
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	\$ 1,990,000	\$ 1,990,000	\$ -	\$ (1,990,000)
Transfers out	(1,332,200)	(1,332,200)	(565,666)	766,534
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ 657,800	\$ 657,800	\$ (565,666)	\$ (1,223,466)
Net change in fund balances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 654,027	\$ 654,027
Fund balances - beginning	-	-	4,048,932	4,048,932
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,702,959	\$ 4,702,959

Town of Louisa, Virginia

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios - Pension Plan

For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 98,051	\$ 137,753	\$ 110,056
Interest	171,146	185,266	189,124
Changes in benefit terms	6,631	-	-
Assumption changes	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	158,326	(351,745)	(263,118)
Benefit payments	(135,189)	(146,312)	(95,517)
Net change in total pension liability	\$ 298,965	\$ (175,038)	\$ (59,455)
Total pension liability - beginning	2,505,041	2,680,079	2,739,534
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 2,804,006	\$ 2,505,041	\$ 2,680,079
 Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	\$ 25,114	\$ 22,665	\$ 29,003
Contributions - employee	22,902	24,747	27,635
Net investment income	379,272	242,362	(4,656)
Benefit payments	(135,189)	(146,312)	(95,517)
Administrator charges	(2,520)	(2,443)	(2,378)
Other	79	97	89
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 289,658	\$ 141,116	\$ (45,824)
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	3,925,608	3,784,492	3,830,316
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 4,215,266	\$ 3,925,608	\$ 3,784,492
 Town's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (1,411,260)	\$ (1,420,567)	\$ (1,104,413)
 Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	150.33%	156.71%	141.21%
 Covered payroll	\$ 496,308	\$ 538,621	\$ 592,072
 Town's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-284.35%	-263.74%	-186.53%

Exhibit 13

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$	56,453	\$ 101,926	\$ 102,639	\$ 108,991	\$ 106,188	\$ 56,588	\$ 67,988
	176,567	164,636	159,180	150,697	141,058	140,683	135,553
	-	-	-	-	30,963	-	-
	117,366	-	70,072	-	(13,135)	-	-
	(147,578)	23,646	(98,542)	(79,018)	(78,000)	(144,757)	(86,921)
	(158,168)	(68,738)	(67,849)	(51,107)	(47,649)	(46,681)	(39,981)
\$	44,640	\$ 221,470	\$ 165,500	\$ 129,563	\$ 139,425	\$ 5,833	\$ 76,639
	2,694,894	2,473,424	2,307,924	2,178,361	2,038,936	2,033,103	1,956,464
\$	<u>2,739,534</u>	<u>2,694,894</u>	<u>2,473,424</u>	<u>2,307,924</u>	<u>2,178,361</u>	<u>2,038,936</u>	<u>2,033,103</u>
\$	25,670	\$ 40,875	\$ 47,017	\$ 43,155	\$ 43,917	\$ 31,305	\$ 32,058
	24,824	29,050	32,608	31,901	33,314	28,652	29,439
	839,121	58,727	191,286	195,881	285,805	40,420	99,207
	(158,168)	(68,738)	(67,849)	(51,107)	(47,649)	(46,681)	(39,981)
	(2,132)	(1,955)	(1,840)	(1,639)	(1,592)	(1,386)	(1,317)
	79	(70)	(121)	(176)	(256)	(17)	(21)
\$	729,394	\$ 57,889	\$ 201,101	\$ 218,015	\$ 313,539	\$ 52,293	\$ 119,385
	3,100,922	3,043,033	2,841,932	2,623,917	2,310,378	2,258,085	2,138,700
\$	<u>3,830,316</u>	<u>3,100,922</u>	<u>3,043,033</u>	<u>2,841,932</u>	<u>2,623,917</u>	<u>2,310,378</u>	<u>2,258,085</u>
\$	(1,090,782)	\$ (406,028)	\$ (569,609)	\$ (534,008)	\$ (445,556)	\$ (271,442)	\$ (224,982)
	139.82%	115.07%	123.03%	123.14%	120.45%	113.31%	111.07%
\$	535,076	\$ 613,667	\$ 688,470	\$ 669,594	\$ 667,503	\$ 617,062	\$ 609,214
	-203.86%	-66.16%	-82.74%	-79.75%	-66.75%	-43.99%	-36.93%

Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Schedule of Employer Contributions - Pension Plan
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2016 through June 30, 2025

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)*	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)*	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
Primary Government					
2025	\$ 6,072	\$ 6,072	\$ -	572,868	1.06%
2024	24,882	24,882	-	496,308	5.01%
2023	22,671	22,671	-	538,621	4.21%
2022	29,466	29,466	-	592,072	4.98%
2021	25,670	25,670	-	535,076	4.80%
2020	41,042	41,042	-	613,667	6.69%
2019	47,017	47,017	-	688,470	6.83%
2018	43,155	43,155	-	669,594	6.44%
2017	43,917	43,917	-	667,503	6.58%
2016	31,305	31,305	-	617,062	5.07%

*Excludes contributions (mandatory and match on voluntary) to the defined contribution portion of the Hybrid plan.

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Pension Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

Changes of assumptions - The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Largest 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Schedule of Town's Share of Net OPEB Liability
 Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2024

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability (6)
2024	0.00193% \$	21,537 \$	496,308	4.34%	73.41%
2023	0.00229%	27,464	538,621	5.10%	69.30%
2022	0.00270%	32,751	592,072	5.53%	67.21%
2021	0.00260%	30,154	535,076	5.64%	67.45%
2020	0.00310%	50,899	627,736	8.11%	52.64%
2019	0.00350%	57,117	688,740	8.29%	52.00%
2018	0.00352%	54,000	669,594	8.06%	51.22%
2017	0.00362%	55,000	669,594	8.21%	48.86%

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

Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2016 through June 30, 2025

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2025	\$ 2,692	\$ 2,692	-	\$ 572,868	0.47%
2024	2,680	2,680	-	496,308	0.54%
2023	2,909	2,909	-	538,621	0.54%
2022	3,197	3,197	-	592,072	0.54%
2021	2,889	2,889	-	535,076	0.54%
2020	3,264	3,264	-	627,736	0.52%
2019	3,580	3,580	-	613,667	0.58%
2018	3,482	3,482	-	688,470	0.51%
2017	3,471	3,471	-	669,594	0.52%
2016	2,962	2,962	-	667,503	0.44%

Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Notes to Required Supplementary Information
 Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

Changes of assumptions - The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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*DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY*

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Town of Louisa, Virginia
Statement of Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Unit - Economic Development Authority
June 30, 2025

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 76,961
Total assets	\$ 76,961

NET POSITION

Unrestricted	\$ 76,961
Total net position	\$ 76,961

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Unit - Economic Development Authority
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

OPERATING REVENUES

Charges for services:

Miscellaneous	\$ 7,000
Total operating revenues	<u>\$ 7,000</u>

OPERATING EXPENSES

Community development	\$ 1,606
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,606</u>

Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 5,394</u>
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NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)

Interest income	\$ 271
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>\$ 271</u>

Change in net position	\$ 5,665
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Total net position - beginning	71,296
Total net position - ending	<u><u>\$ 76,961</u></u>

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Statement of Cash Flows
Discretely Presented Component Unit - Economic Development Authority
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Payments for operating activities	\$	(1,606)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	<u>(1,606)</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Interest income	\$	271
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	\$	<u>271</u>

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	(1,335)
--	----	---------

Cash and cash equivalents - beginning		<u>78,296</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	\$	<u><u>76,961</u></u>

Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:

Operating income (loss)	\$	5,394
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash		
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue		<u>(7,000)</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	<u><u>(1,606)</u></u>

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SUPPORTING SCHEDULES

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Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual
 Governmental Funds
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

<u>Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
General Fund:				
Revenue from local sources:				
General property taxes:				
Real property taxes	\$ 328,500	\$ 328,500	\$ 348,919	\$ 20,419
Real and personal public service corporation taxes	7,000	7,000	7,537	537
Personal property taxes	80,500	80,500	96,913	16,413
Penalties	2,000	2,000	4,520	2,520
Interest	2,000	2,000	3,399	1,399
Total general property taxes	<u>\$ 420,000</u>	<u>\$ 420,000</u>	<u>\$ 461,288</u>	<u>\$ 41,288</u>
Other local taxes:				
Local sales and use taxes	\$ 135,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 231,540	\$ 96,540
Consumption tax	4,000	4,000	7,055	3,055
Business license taxes	250,000	250,000	280,214	30,214
Bank stock taxes	200,000	200,000	256,111	56,111
Hotel and motel room taxes	2,000	2,000	3,231	1,231
Restaurant food taxes	775,000	775,000	917,242	142,242
Total other local taxes	<u>\$ 1,366,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,366,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,695,393</u>	<u>\$ 329,393</u>
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses:				
Permits and other licenses	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,432	\$ 432
Fines and forfeitures:				
Court fines and forfeitures	\$ 4,100	\$ 4,100	\$ 5,491	\$ 1,391
Revenue from use of money and property:				
Revenue from use of money	\$ 10,600	\$ 10,600	\$ 26,837	\$ 16,237
Revenue from use of property	22,800	22,800	23,300	500
Total revenue from use of money and property	<u>\$ 33,400</u>	<u>\$ 33,400</u>	<u>\$ 50,137</u>	<u>\$ 16,737</u>
Charges for services:				
Charges for sanitation and waste removal	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 6,814	\$ (686)
Miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous	\$ 8,600	\$ 8,600	\$ 21,513	\$ 12,913
Total revenue from local sources	<u>\$ 1,842,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,842,600</u>	<u>\$ 2,244,068</u>	<u>\$ 401,468</u>
Intergovernmental:				
Revenue from the Commonwealth:				
Noncategorical aid:				
Rolling stock tax	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,600	\$ 4	\$ (1,596)
Communications tax	3,000	3,000	4,651	1,651
Personal property tax relief funds	21,300	21,300	42,758	21,458
Total noncategorical aid	<u>\$ 25,900</u>	<u>\$ 25,900</u>	<u>\$ 47,413</u>	<u>\$ 21,513</u>

Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual
 Governmental Funds
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

<u>Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
General Fund: (Continued)				
Intergovernmental: (Continued)				
Revenue from the Commonwealth: (Continued)				
Categorical aid:				
Other categorical aid:				
DJCP grants for law enforcement	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 46,849	\$ 1,849
TEA grant	1,854,000	1,854,000	-	(1,854,000)
Litter control	1,500	1,500	1,931	431
Justice grants	100,500	100,500	-	(100,500)
Arts grant	4,500	4,500	4,500	-
Fire programs	15,000	15,000	15,000	-
Total other categorical aid	<u>\$ 2,020,500</u>	<u>\$ 2,020,500</u>	<u>\$ 68,280</u>	<u>\$ (1,952,220)</u>
 Total categorical aid	 <u>\$ 2,020,500</u>	 <u>\$ 2,020,500</u>	 <u>\$ 68,280</u>	 <u>\$ (1,952,220)</u>
 Total revenue from the Commonwealth	 <u>\$ 2,046,400</u>	 <u>\$ 2,046,400</u>	 <u>\$ 115,693</u>	 <u>\$ (1,930,707)</u>
 Revenue from the federal government:				
Other categorical aid:				
Covid 19 - ARPA Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 565,666	\$ 565,666
Department of Justice grant	-	-	19,999	19,999
Total other categorical aid	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 585,665</u>	<u>\$ 585,665</u>
 Total revenue from the federal government	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ 585,665</u>	 <u>\$ 585,665</u>
 Total General Fund	 <u>\$ 3,889,000</u>	 <u>\$ 3,889,000</u>	 <u>\$ 2,945,426</u>	 <u>\$ (943,574)</u>

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

<u>Fund, Function, Activity and Element</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
General Fund:				
General government administration:				
General and financial administration:				
Town Manager and financial administration	\$ 665,376	\$ 665,376	\$ 589,039	\$ 76,337
Total general government administration	\$ 665,376	\$ 665,376	\$ 589,039	\$ 76,337
Public safety:				
Law enforcement and traffic control:				
Police	\$ 738,600	\$ 738,600	\$ 566,653	\$ 171,947
Fire and rescue services:				
Fire department	\$ 27,000	\$ 27,000	\$ 27,000	\$ -
Total public safety	\$ 765,600	\$ 765,600	\$ 593,653	\$ 171,947
Public works:				
Maintenance of highways, streets, bridges and sidewalks:				
Street maintenance	\$ 2,784,675	\$ 2,784,675	\$ 243,615	\$ 2,541,060
Sanitation and waste removal:				
Refuse collection	\$ 70,200	\$ 70,200	\$ 66,233	\$ 3,967
Recycling	31,000	31,000	24,843	6,157
Total sanitation and waste removal	\$ 101,200	\$ 101,200	\$ 91,076	\$ 10,124
Total public works	\$ 2,885,875	\$ 2,885,875	\$ 334,691	\$ 2,551,184
Parks, recreation, and cultural:				
Parks and recreation:				
Ball park	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 3,262	\$ 1,238
Oakland Cemetery	35,585	35,585	25,029	10,556
Total parks and recreation	\$ 40,085	\$ 40,085	\$ 28,291	\$ 11,794
Total parks, recreation, and cultural	\$ 40,085	\$ 40,085	\$ 28,291	\$ 11,794
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	\$ 72,204	\$ 72,204	\$ 52,862	\$ 19,342
Interest and other fiscal charges	117,660	117,660	127,197	(9,537)
Total debt service	\$ 189,864	\$ 189,864	\$ 180,059	\$ 9,805
Total General Fund	\$ 4,546,800	\$ 4,546,800	\$ 1,725,733	\$ 2,821,067

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OTHER STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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Table 1

**Town of Louisa, Virginia
Government-wide Expenses by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year	General Government Administration	Public Safety	Public Works	Parks, Recreation, and Cultural	Community Development	Interest on Long-term Debt	Enterprise Funds	Total
2024-25	\$ 744,962	\$ 639,835	\$ 331,993	\$ 31,271	\$ 111,555	\$ 127,197	\$ 1,527,615	\$ 3,514,428
2023-24	557,239	290,755	190,693	19,208	111,555	132,039	1,541,727	2,843,216
2022-23	530,292	267,244	220,224	12,372	111,555	129,571	1,463,777	2,735,035
2021-22	604,507	440,707	226,239	9,880	111,555	73,686	1,362,477	2,829,051
2020-21	735,072	529,796	228,936	14,004	111,555	90,387	1,384,331	3,094,081
2019-20	657,060	505,260	189,010	24,424	111,555	124,502	1,395,970	3,007,781
2018-19	551,762	472,887	218,448	14,952	111,555	130,549	1,252,221	2,752,374
2017-18	663,480	498,030	221,867	14,561	79,939	75,158	1,402,324	2,955,359
2016-17	637,230	449,295	185,784	14,486	79,939	75,983	1,290,310	2,733,027
2015-16	625,017	404,738	198,735	14,112	79,940	74,373	1,301,613	2,698,528

Table 2

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Government-wide Revenues
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	PROGRAM REVENUES				GENERAL REVENUES							Total
	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions		General Property Taxes	Other Local Taxes	Unrestricted Investment Earnings	Miscellaneous	Grants and Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs			
2024-25	\$ 1,576,295	\$ 288,941	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 484,459	\$ 1,695,393	\$ 109,030	\$ 21,513	\$ 613,079	\$ 4,788,710		
2023-24	1,386,719	68,261	-	-	457,216	1,630,941	139,049	17,656	166,671	3,866,513		
2022-23	1,338,050	64,177	-	-	414,094	1,433,737	87,611	32,709	62,203	3,432,581		
2021-22	1,287,290	73,157	4,399	-	375,876	1,321,621	17,253	38,736	171,062	3,289,394		
2020-21	1,176,423	63,627	760,601	-	343,777	1,241,090	16,948	26,198	235,504	3,864,168		
2019-20	1,164,762	85,234	30,000	-	333,002	1,076,403	47,567	14,832	80,972	2,832,772		
2018-19	1,025,227	90,472	-	-	330,095	1,074,971	54,126	20,666	37,723	2,633,280		
2017-18	1,256,893	60,415	-	-	320,279	1,013,358	35,610	41,230	33,886	2,761,671		
2016-17	1,912,405	86,015	-	-	288,976	1,013,077	23,473	27,421	32,310	3,383,677		
2015-16	1,073,158	63,913	139,179	-	232,901	992,498	23,035	19,739	30,242	2,574,665		

Table 3

Town of Louisa, Virginia
General Governmental Expenditures by Function (1,2)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	General Government Administration	Public Safety	Public Works	Parks, Recreation, and Cultural	Community Development	Debt Service	Total
2025	\$ 589,039	\$ 593,653	\$ 334,691	\$ 28,291	\$ -	\$ 180,059	\$ 1,725,733
2024	564,896	526,326	297,224	25,705	-	189,864	1,604,015
2023	542,226	379,492	239,596	16,313	-	153,511	1,331,138
2022	620,559	457,108	247,724	12,046	-	112,193	1,449,630
2021	645,957	493,847	223,380	13,058	-	71,761	1,448,003
2020	589,622	487,126	245,284	25,219	-	197,143	1,544,394
2019	537,502	491,931	239,680	16,817	-	197,043	1,482,973
2018	588,931	621,392	226,734	15,843	1,201,371	107,535	2,761,806
2017	572,591	492,345	225,201	16,135	-	104,244	1,410,516
2016	568,619	419,619	195,188	14,858	-	105,413	1,303,697

(1) Includes General, Capital Projects, and Special Revenue Funds of the Primary Government.

(2) Excludes expenditures for capital projects.

Town of Louisa, Virginia
General Governmental Revenues by Source (1,2)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	General Property Taxes	Other Local Taxes	Permits, Privilege Fees, Regulatory Licenses	Fines and Forfeitures	Revenue from the Use of Money and Property	Charges for Services	Miscellaneous	Inter-governmental	Total
2025	\$ 461,288	\$ 1,695,393	\$ 3,432	\$ 5,491	\$ 50,137	\$ 6,814	\$ 21,513	\$ 701,358	\$ 2,945,426
2024	434,683	1,630,941	4,702	8,944	50,745	7,807	17,656	234,932	2,390,410
2023	412,899	1,433,737	4,038	16,548	28,349	7,872	32,709	126,380	2,062,532
2022	353,288	1,321,621	4,819	16,219	12,426	8,145	38,736	244,219	1,999,473
2021	342,695	1,241,090	3,158	11,091	11,854	8,602	26,198	299,131	1,943,819
2020	336,844	1,076,403	5,095	4,811	17,903	7,341	14,832	166,206	1,629,435
2019	316,859	1,074,971	2,250	11,985	17,431	7,651	20,666	128,195	1,580,008
2018	326,995	1,013,358	8,210	9,710	18,290	7,721	41,230	94,301	1,519,815
2017	281,532	1,013,077	902	9,784	15,354	8,281	27,421	87,845	1,444,196
2016	275,741	992,498	584	4,098	14,430	8,392	19,739	220,217	1,535,699

Table 5

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Total Tax Levy (1,2)	Current Tax Collections (1,2)	Percent of Levy Collected	Delinquent Tax Collections (1)	Total Tax Collections	Percent of Total Tax Collections to Tax Levy	Outstanding Delinquent Taxes (1)	Percent of Delinquent Taxes to Tax Levy
2025	\$ 470,215	\$ 479,095	101.89%	\$ 14,431	\$ 493,526	104.96%	\$ 114,006	24.25%
2024	457,997	436,324	95.27%	13,546	449,870	98.23%	88,752	19.38%
2023	421,162	404,027	95.93%	17,631	421,658	100.12%	63,229	15.01%
2022	371,870	342,423	92.08%	6,055	348,478	93.71%	58,082	15.62%
2021	339,233	323,962	95.50%	12,423	336,385	99.16%	39,507	11.65%
2020	329,087	300,918	91.44%	20,463	321,381	97.66%	41,210	12.52%
2019	350,910	320,484	91.33%	12,117	332,601	94.78%	44,566	12.70%
2018	331,821	304,246	91.69%	32,953	337,199	101.62%	34,037	10.26%
2017	320,774	291,128	90.76%	8,276	299,404	93.34%	46,225	14.41%
2016	310,974	287,623	92.49%	6,924	294,547	94.72%	35,934	11.56%

(1) Exclusive of penalties, interest and land redemptions.

(2) Tax levy and collections include the Commonwealth's personal property tax relief revenues.

Table 6

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Assessed Value of Taxable Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Real Estate (1)	Personal Property	Machinery and Tools	Mobile Homes	Public Service (2)	Total
2025	\$ 220,888,700	\$ 21,269,952	\$ 137,450	\$ 56,300	\$ 4,609,560	\$ 246,961,962
2024	206,627,600	19,393,742	195,200	42,400	4,009,346	230,268,288
2023	188,895,000	21,562,213	175,800	42,400	4,142,240	214,817,653
2022	171,217,201	16,841,053	175,760	47,400	6,002,365	194,283,779
2021	158,321,893	14,698,326	179,150	48,000	4,939,339	178,186,708
2020	150,724,796	14,680,689	193,025	48,000	4,152,919	169,799,429
2019	146,289,060	15,011,351	187,030	48,000	4,877,641	166,413,082
2018	137,433,800	14,225,936	183,840	33,300	4,917,416	156,794,292
2017	136,739,800	12,839,571	163,580	28,300	4,950,311	154,721,562
2016	133,682,238	11,797,815	161,410	23,000	4,765,586	150,430,049

(1) Real estate is assessed at 100% of fair market value.

(2) Assessed values are established by the State Corporation Commission.

Table 7

Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Property Tax Rates (1)
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Machinery and Tools	Mobile Homes	Public Utility	
					Real Estate	Personal Property
2025	\$ 0.1635	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.1635	\$ 0.1635	\$ 0.71
2024	0.1635	0.71	0.71	0.1635	0.1635	0.71
2023	0.1635	0.71	0.71	0.1635	0.1635	0.71
2022	0.1635	0.71	0.71	0.1635	0.1635	0.71
2021	0.1635	0.71	0.71	0.1635	0.1635	0.71
2020	0.1635	0.71	0.71	0.1635	0.1635	0.71
2019	0.1635	0.71	0.71	0.1635	0.1635	0.71
2018	0.1635	0.71	0.71	0.1635	0.1635	0.71
2017	0.1635	0.71	0.71	0.1635	0.1635	0.71
2016	0.1635	0.71	0.71	0.1635	0.1635	0.71

(1) Per \$100 of assessed value.

Table 8

Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to
 Assessed Value and Net Bonded Debt Per Capita
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Population (1)	Assessed Value (2)	Gross Bonded Debt (3)	Less: Debt Payable from Enterprise Revenue	Net Bonded Debt	Ratio of	
						Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt per Capita
2025	\$ 2,201	\$ 246,961,962	\$ 5,709,242	\$ 2,733,739	\$ 2,975,503	1.20%	1,352
2024	2,150	230,268,288	5,851,917	2,823,552	3,028,365	1.32%	1,409
2023	2,100	214,817,653	5,996,836	2,910,646	3,086,190	1.44%	1,470
2022	2,052	194,283,779	5,874,615	2,995,113	2,879,502	1.48%	1,403
2021	1,993	178,186,708	5,943,598	2,989,530	2,954,068	1.66%	1,482
2020	1,983	169,799,429	5,851,722	2,872,760	2,978,962	1.75%	1,502
2019	1,736	166,413,082	5,757,319	2,796,725	2,960,594	1.78%	1,705
2018	1,702	156,794,292	5,864,374	2,862,633	3,001,741	1.91%	1,764
2017	1,666	154,721,562	4,726,863	2,926,520	1,800,343	1.16%	1,081
2016	1,640	150,430,049	4,817,058	2,988,454	1,828,604	1.22%	1,115

(1) Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, 2010 Census count, 2011-2019, and 2020-2024 estimates.
 (2) From Table 6
 (3) Includes all long-term general obligation bonded debt, bonded anticipation notes, and literary fund loans of the Governmental Activities. Excludes revenue bonds, capital leases, and compensated absences.

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COMPLIANCE

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**Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards***

To the Honorable Members of the Town Council
Town of Louisa
Louisa, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Louisa Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of Louisa, Virginia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 8, 2026.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Town of Louisa Virginia's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Louisa, Virginia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Louisa, Virginia's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2025-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

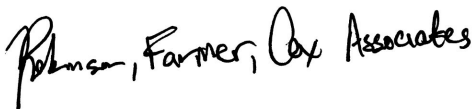
As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Town of Louisa, Virginia's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2025-002.

Town of Louisa, Virginia's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on Town of Louisa, Virginia's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Town of Louisa, Virginia's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Richmond, Virginia
April 8, 2026

Town of Louisa, Virginia
 Schedule of Findings and Responses
 For the year ended June 30, 2025

Section I-Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:		<u>unmodified</u>
Internal control over financial reporting:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	✓ yes	no
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	yes	✓ none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	yes	✓ no

Section II-Financial Statement Findings

Finding: 2025-001 (material weakness)

Reconciliation Procedure

- Criteria:** Identification of material adjustments to the financial statements that were not detected by the entity's internal controls indicates that a material weakness exists.
- Condition:** The financial statements did not contain all necessary adjustments to reconcile to the entity's internal documents to comply with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) due to bank accounts not being reconciled.
- Effect:** There is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal controls over financial reporting.
- Cause:** Internal controls were not in place over financial reporting and bank reconciliations were not completed accurately.
- Recommendation:** The Town should implement steps and controls to improve its reconciliation process by ensuring timely and accurate reconciliations completed by and reviewed by personnel with appropriate training and experience.
- Management's Response:** The Town is taking corrective action for FY26.

Town of Louisa, Virginia
Schedule of Findings
For the year ended June 30, 2025

Section II-Financial Statement Findings

Finding: 2025-002

Compliance with ARPA

Criteria: The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) establishes the legal requirements for public procurement of projects that use federal ARPA monies. It mandates that all procurements be conducted in a manner that ensures fair competition, transparency, and adherence to ethical standards. Proper documentation of procurement activities is essential to demonstrate compliance with the Act and provide audit evidence of adherence to competitive bidding, solicitation, and award procedures.

Condition: The Town did not provide sufficient audit evidence to demonstrate compliance with the ARPA procurement requirements during the fiscal year. Competitive bids and supporting documentation were not retained, evidence was lacking for adherence to the public notice and solicitation requirements, and evidence for performance and payment bond requirements were incomplete.

Effect: Noncompliance with the American Rescue Plan Act increases the risk of improper procurement practices, including unfair competition, overpayment for goods or services, and potential legal liabilities. Additionally, the absence of documentation diminishes transparency and public trust.

Cause: Internal controls were not in place into order to obtain and retain adequate documentation.

Recommendation: Management should implement and enforce robust internal controls to ensure all procurement activities are fully documented and maintained, including competitive bid processes, solicitations, and awards.

Management's Response: The Town is taking corrective action for FY26.

Section III-Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None