CENTRAL VIRGINIA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

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CENTRAL VIRGINIA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dwayne Tuggle, Chair
Town of Amherst, Virginia

Richard Conner, Vice Chair
Town of Appomattox, Virginia

Alexander W. Brebner, Secretary
Central Virginia Planning District Commission

Sara McGuffin, Treasury
Town of Amherst, Virginia

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KEY EMPLOYEES

Traci Blido, Workforce Development Director

Alexander W. Brebner, Executive Director

Kelly Hitchcock, Planning and Development Director

Sandy Dobyns, Finance Director

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors
Central Virginia Planning District Commission
Lynchburg, Virginia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Central Virginia Planning District Commission, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Central Virginia Planning District Commission'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 business-type activities of Central Virginia Planning District Commission, as of June 30, 2025, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions,* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. 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 Central Virginia Planning District Commission 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 opinion.

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.

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 Central Virginia Planning District Commission'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 opinion. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions* 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions*, 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 Central Virginia Planning District Commission'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 Central Virginia Planning District Commission'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 management's discussion and analysis 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, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited Central Virginia Planning District Commission's 2024 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated October 17, 2024. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 is consistent, in all material respects with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise Central Virginia Planning District Commission's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is 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 schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 30, 2026, on our consideration of Central Virginia Planning District Commission'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 Central Virginia Planning District Commission'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 Central Virginia Planning District Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

Charlottesville, Virginia
January 30, 2026

To the Board of Directors
Central Virginia Planning District Commission
Lynchburg, Virginia

As management of the Central Virginia Planning District Commission**,** (the "Commission"), we offer readers of our financial statements this narrative and overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the financial statements section of this report.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Commission's basic financial statements. The Commission's annual financial report consists of three basic financial statements: a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows. For ease of presentation, all statements are in a condensed format. This report also contains other required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

The statement of net position presents information on the Commission's assets, deferred outflows, deferred inflows and liabilities. Equity of the Commission is reported as net position. Net position is the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, reduced by accumulated depreciation and by any outstanding debt, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Restricted net position represents restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.

The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position presents information showing how the Commission's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. earned but unused vacation leave).

The statement of cash flows indicates the net increase or decrease of cash resources for the Commission during the year and the activities that produced the increase or decrease. The statement concludes with a reconciliation tying the beginning cash balance and results for the year to the ending balance.

Notes to financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 11 through 41 of this report.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, certain required supplementary information concerning the Commission's funding of its obligation to provide Virginia Retirement System Benefits and other post-employment benefits to its employees is located immediately following the notes to financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Commission exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $10,704,839 (net position). Of this amount $2,265,649 (unrestricted) may be used to meet the Commission's ongoing obligations to customers and creditors.

The Commission's total net position increased by $235,277 in the most recent fiscal year.

Financial Highlights: (Continued)

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a Commission's financial position. In the case of the Commission, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $10,704,839 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

	Net Position	
	2025	**2024**
Current and other assets	$ 3,441,453	$ 3,016,789
Capital assets	10,211,124	11,546,262
Total assets	$ 13,652,577	$ 14,563,051
Deferred outflows of resources	$ 41,095	$ 39,442
Current liabilities	$ 1,503,618	$ 1,506,994
Long-term liabilities	1,382,016	2,514,107
Total liabilities	$ 2,885,634	$ 4,021,101
Deferred inflows of resources	$ 103,199	$ 111,830
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	$ 7,739,394	$ 7,902,451
Restricted - net pension asset	699,796	678,576
Unrestricted	2,265,649	1,888,535
Total net position	$ 10,704,839	$ 10,469,562

The table below is a summary of the changes in net position.

	Change in Net Position	
	2025	**2024**
Revenues:		
Operating revenues, other than dues	$ 4,121,281	$ 3,708,082
Participating government operating contributions (dues)	379,147	271,396
Nonoperating revenue	1,142,763	1,152,710
Total revenues	$ 5,643,191	$ 5,132,188
Expenses:		
Operating expenses	$ 5,354,217	$ 5,107,624
Interest expense	53,697	70,882
Total expenses	$ 5,407,914	$ 5,178,506
Capital contributions	$ -	$ 5,894
Change in net position	$ 235,277	$ (40,424)
Net position - July 1	10,469,562	10,509,986
Net position - June 30	$ 10,704,839	$ 10,469,562

The Commission receives capital contributions from Campbell County in order for the county to participate in the Radio Board. Total revenues, including capital contributions, increased $505,109 from fiscal year 2025 to fiscal year 2024, while expenses increased $229,408 over the same periods.

Capital Asset Administration

The Commission's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2025 amounted to $10,211,124 (net of accumulated depreciation). Investment in capital assets decreased 11.56% during the year. Below is a comparison of the items that made up capital assets as of June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024.

	Capital Assets 2025	Capital Assets 2024
Land	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
Regional radio	9,759,977	10,940,363
Leased land	130,696	146,380
Leased office space	211,984	281,043
Leased tower space	8,467	78,476
Total Capital Assets	$ 10,211,124	$ 11,546,262

Review of Operations

The Central Virginia Planning District Commission (CVPDC) has served the local governments of the Lynchburg Metropolitan Area since 1969 with planning, grant writing, and project management services. The CVPDC is fulfilling its mission to be a dynamic public forum for matters of regional significance; to create solutions by coordinating plans and building coalitions; and to provide service excellence to Central Virginia localities and the Commonwealth.

Staffing Services

The Planning District Commission continues to provide staffing services to important regional organizations:

- Central Virginia Transportation Planning Organization (TPO)
- Central Virginia Radio Communications Board
- Region 2000 Services Authority
- Central Virginia Workforce Development Board and Workforce Council

These organizations provide valuable services to the community. Having staff to serve these organizations under the Planning District Commission's umbrella allows for more cost effective, uniform, transparent, and responsive staffing delivery services.

Radio Board

The Central Virginia Radio Communications Board continues to provide a public safety grade communications network for Lynchburg, Amherst and Bedford. Campbell County joined in 2022. Other organizations such Central Virginia Community College, the Region 2000 Services Authority, the Blue Ridge Regional Jail, and the Greater Lynchburg Transit Company also use this communications system. This interoperable and redundant radio communications system provides valuable services in the event of a local or regional public safety event.

Convening Regional Conversations

The Planning District Commission hosted special guests that hail from Central Virginia and throughout the Commonwealth to facilitate conversations regional cooperation, working with state government, workforce development, economic development, and funding opportunities.

In partnership with Appomattox County and Central Virginia Community College, the CVPDC successfully applied for $883,000 from the Virginia Tobacco Region Revitalization Commission and Growth & Opportunity Virginia to invest in space upfit and equipment for welding and fabrication training in the historic Carver-Price School in the town of Appomattox. The program represents an expansion of CVCC's Appomattox Center at a time when educational facilities are badly needed to support growing CTE training demand.

The CVPDC hosted the Central Virginia Regional Housing Summit, convening 140 stakeholders to discuss solutions to housing supply and affordability constraints. Virginia Housing funded the event with $15,000 of seed money.

Advancing Transportation

CVPDC was awarded a $280,000 grant to commission a comprehensive safety action plan for the region. The initiative considers policies, programs, and projects that make our transportation network safer for all users. VDOT's Safety Office is supporting the effort with comprehensive data analysis. The CVPDC further received an award from USDOT's Thriving Communities program to advance multi-modal transportation and community development along 12th Street between the Amtrak Station/GLTC Transfer Station and downtown Lynchburg.

CVPDC houses the Central Virginia Transportation Planning Organization (CVTPO), which is funding a multimodal plan for Lynchburg in partnership with the City and Greater Lynchburg Transit Company. The CVTPO also commissioned a corridor study for Route 221 in Forest to improve operations at hot spots along the corridor.

Investing in Communities

CVPDC invested $2 million from Virginia Housing in 101 affordable housing units of all types across the region. The town of Altavista is joining non-profit and for-profit organizations alike in creating new single- and multi-family homes for prospective renters and owners across Central Virginia with these resources.

CVPDC assisted the Town of Bedford, the Town of Altavista, the Town of Appomattox, and Amherst County with administration of successful CDBG applications for revitalization of the Hilltop Neighborhood, Mosley Heights, the Church Street waterline, and Madison Heights. Bedford received a $1 million award for the rehabilitation of 11 homes following the successful execution of Phase 1.

Safeguarding the Landscape

CVPDC invested a $500,000 grant from the US Environmental Protection Agency to assess "brownfields" – properties in which redevelopment or reuse is complicated by the presence of hazardous materials, pollution, or contaminants – for remediation. The portfolio of projects includes an area-wide plan in the heart of Appomattox. CVPDC further commissioned a grant-funded regional flood resiliency plan.

Supporting the Region Through Financial Management

CVPDC provides financial and human resources management to the Central Virginia Workforce Development Board (CVWDB) and the Region 2000 Services Authority. The CVWDB navigated the transition to the commonwealth's new Department of Workforce Development and Advancement and implemented two grants made available by Governor Youngkin's administration directed toward younger job seekers. The staff of the Workforce Development Board (dba Virginia Career Works – Central Region) connects businesses and job seekers through a statewide network of employment professionals.

Supporting the Region Through Financial Management

The Region 2000 Services Authority manages municipal solid waste on behalf of Campbell County, the city of Lynchburg, Appomattox County, and Nelson County. The Authority is managing the Concord Turnpike landfill during its post-closure maintenance period and receiving waste at its Livestock Road facility near Rustburg. The Authority completed construction of Phase 5 in 2023, providing capacity to 2029.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Commission's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Executive Director, 828 Main Street, 12th Floor, Lynchburg, VA 24504.

Basic Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AT JUNE 30, 2025
WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS AT JUNE 30, 2024

	At June 30, 2025	At June 30, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	$ 2,181,602	$ 2,023,076
Accounts/grants receivable/Due from other governments (Note 3)	550,644	313,194
Prepaid expenses	9,411	1,943
Total current assets	$ 2,741,657	$ 2,338,213
Long-term assets:		
Net pension asset (Note 5)	$ 699,796	$ 678,576
Capital assets, net (Note 4)	10,211,124	11,546,262
Total long-term assets	$ 10,910,920	$ 12,224,838
Total assets	$ 13,652,577	$ 14,563,051
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension related items	$ 33,108	$ 31,130
OPEB related items	7,987	8,312
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 41,095	$ 39,442
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	$ 303,660	$ 265,429
Accrued interest payable	4,772	7,106
Funds held for others	5,072	5,072
Compensated absences (Note 6)	62,074	57,306
Revenue bonds, current portion (Note 13)	1,037,000	1,022,000
Lease liabilities, current portion (Note 13)	91,040	150,081
Total current liabilities	$ 1,503,618	$ 1,506,994
Long-term liabilities:		
Revenue bonds, less current portion (Note 13)	$ 1,053,000	$ 2,090,000
Lease liabilities, less current portion (Note 13)	290,690	381,730
Net OPEB liabilities	38,326	42,377
Total long-term liabilities	$ 1,382,016	$ 2,514,107
Total liabilities	$ 2,885,634	$ 4,021,101
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension related items	$ 57,967	$ 51,124
OPEB related items	45,232	60,706
Total deferred inflows of resources	$ 103,199	$ 111,830
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	$ 7,739,394	$ 7,902,451
Restricted - net pension asset	699,796	678,576
Unrestricted	2,265,649	1,888,535
Total net position	$ 10,704,839	$ 10,469,562

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

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Year Ended June 30, 2025	Year Ended June 30, 2024
Operating Revenues		
Grants		
Commonwealth of Virginia		
Department of Housing and Community Development	$ 114,971	$ 89,971
Department of Transportation	41,802	54,251
Federal		
Department of Transportation - Highway Planning and Construction	215,004	222,955
Department of Transportation - Planning	166,176	52,851
Department of Transportation - Safe Streets and Roads for All	246,846	-
Environmental Protection Agency		
Chesapeake Bay Program	-	43,500
Brownfields Grant	27,279	415,995
Workforce Investment Act		
Adult Programs	406,482	379,593
Youth Programs	464,488	423,688
Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	339,199	265,371
Other Revenue		
Regional Radio Board	1,473,623	1,421,446
Dues and matching funds - participating localities	379,147	271,396
Grant management and other fees	60,000	96,985
Miscellaneous	565,411	241,476
Total operating revenues	$ 4,500,428	$ 3,979,478
Operating Expenses		
Administrative		
Salaries	$ 107,318	$ 112,802
Fringe benefits	45,467	44,121
Other unallocated overhead	180,461	176,897
Program		
Allocated administrative salaries	512,380	495,954
Allocated fringe benefits	217,982	195,153
Direct program	4,290,609	4,082,697
Total operating expenses	$ 5,354,217	$ 5,107,624
Operating income (loss)	$ (853,789)	$ (1,128,146)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Interest income	$ 74,239	$ 84,131
Interest expense	(53,697)	(70,882)
Member jurisdiction payments	1,068,524	1,068,579
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	$ 1,089,066	$ 1,081,828
Income (loss) before contributions	$ 235,277	$ (46,318)
Capital contributions	$ -	$ 5,894
Change in net position	$ 235,277	$ (40,424)
Net position - beginning at July 1	10,469,562	10,509,986
Net position - ending at June 30	$ 10,704,839	$ 10,469,562

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Year Ended June 30, 2025	Year Ended June 30, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Receipts from granting agencies and participating localities	$ 4,262,978	$ 3,963,561
Payments to suppliers	(3,105,169)	(2,799,779)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(913,934)	(876,873)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	$ 243,875	$ 286,909
Cash Flow From Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Purchase of capital assets	$ -	$ (74,456)
Capital contributions	-	5,894
Member jurisdiction payments	1,068,524	1,068,579
Principal payments on leases	(150,081)	(143,619)
Principal payments on bonds	(1,022,000)	(1,007,000)
Interest paid on bonds and leases	(56,031)	(73,181)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	$ (159,588)	$ (223,783)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Interest income	$ 74,239	$ 84,131
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	$ 74,239	$ 84,131
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ 158,526	$ 147,257
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,023,076	1,875,819
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 2,181,602	$ 2,023,076
Reconciliation of Operating income (loss) to Net Cash provided by (used for) operating activities		
Operating income (loss)	$ (853,789)	$ (1,128,146)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,335,138	1,335,301
Accounts and grants receivable	(237,450)	(15,917)
Prepaid expenses	(7,468)	39,012
Net pension asset	(21,220)	27,434
Deferred outflows - pension related items	(1,978)	7,726
Deferred outflows - OPEB related items	325	3,176
Accounts payable	38,231	85,502
Compensated absences	4,768	19,102
Net OPEB liabilities	(4,051)	(12,761)
Deferred inflows - pension related items	6,843	(63,763)
Deferred inflows - OPEB related items	(15,474)	(9,757)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	$ 243,875	$ 286,909

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

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Financial reporting entity:

The Central Virginia Planning District Commission (the “Commission”) is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia. It was established pursuant to the Virginia Area Development Act and by joint resolution of the governing bodies of its constituent jurisdictions. Those jurisdictions comprising the Commission’s regional area are the counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell; the City of Lynchburg; and the towns of Altavista, Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Brookneal. The purpose of the Commission is to promote the orderly and efficient development of the physical, social, and economic elements of the region by means of regional planning and fostering regional cooperation among the several region governments.

Measurement focus and basis of accounting:

The Commission’s financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The Commission distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the Commission’s principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Commission are grants received from state and federal agencies and operating contributions from member jurisdictions. Operating expenses include program and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Cash and cash equivalents:

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Valuation of receivables:

Receivables are stated at face amount with no allowance for doubtful accounts because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

Capital assets:

Capital assets are tangible and intangible assets, which include property, plant, equipment, lease, subscription. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $2,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. As the Commission constructs or acquires capital assets each period they are capitalized and reported at historical cost (except for intangible right-to-use lease and subscription assets, the measurement of which is discussed in more detail below). The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs, which are amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the asset's capacity or efficiency or increases its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Acquisition value is the price that would be paid

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

Capital assets: (Continued)

to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential on the date of the donation. Intangible assets follow the same capitalization policies as tangible capital assets and are reported with tangible assets in the appropriate capital asset class. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other tangible and intangible property, plant equipment, lease assets, subscription assets, and infrastructure of the primary government, as well as the component unit, are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and other improvements	15-39 years
Furnishings and leasehold improvements	3-7 years
Equipment and software	3-5 years
Lease office space	7 years
Lease land	12 years
Lease tower space	4-20 years

Leases:

The Commission leases various assets 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.

Lessee
The Commission recognizes lease liabilities and intangible right-to-use lease assets (lease assets) with an initial value of $2,000, individually or in the aggregate. At the commencement of the lease, the lease liability is measured at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term (less any lease incentives). The lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of payments made. The lease asset is measured at the initial amount of the lease liability, plus any payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term and certain direct costs. The lease asset is amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Key Estimates and Judgments

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

- The Commission uses the interest rate stated in lease contracts. When the interest rate is not provided or the implicit rate cannot be readily determined, the Commission uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease 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 liability.

The Commission monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement or modification of its leases. The Commission will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

Compensated absences:

The Commission recognizes a liability for compensated absences for leave time that (1) has been earned for services previously rendered by employees, (2) accumulates and is allowed to be carried over to subsequent years, and (3) is more likely than not to be used as time off or settled (for example paid in cash to the employee or payment to an employee flex spending account) during or upon separation from employment. Based on the criteria listed, two types of leave qualify for liability recognition for compensated absences – vacation and sick leave. The liability for compensated absences is reported as incurred in the financial statements. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable.

Vacation
The Commission's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits, which are eligible for payment at the employee's current pay rate upon separation from employment.

Sick Leave
The Commission's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused sick leave. All sick leave lapses when employees leave the employ of the Commission and, upon separation from service, no monetary obligation exists. However, a liability for estimated value of sick leave that will be used by employees as time off is included in the liability for compensated absences.

Use of estimates:

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

Summarized Comparative Information:

The financial statements include certain prior year summarized comparative information in total. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with GAAP. Prior year totals on the financial statements are presented for informational purposes only. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Commission's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, from which the summarized information was derived.

Net position:

Net position is the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, reduced by accumulated depreciation and amortization and by any outstanding debt, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Restricted net position represents restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.

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

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources:

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The Commission only 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 this item, reference the related notes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent 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 Commission has one type of item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Certain items related to pension and OPEB are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on this item, reference the related notes.

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 Commission's Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the Commission's fiduciary net 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.

Other postemployment benefits - Group Life Insurance (GLI):

For purposes of measuring the net GLI OPEB Plan liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB, and GLI OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS GLI OPEB Plan and the additions to/deductions from the VRS GLI OPEB's fiduciary net 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.

Adoption of Accounting Principles:

During the current year, the Commission implemented GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. In addition to the value of unused vacation time owed to employees upon separation of employment, the Commission also recognizes an estimated amount of sick leave earned as of year-end that will be used by employees as time off in future years as part of the liability of compensated absences. Since the impact of the change in accounting principle was not significant, there was no restatement of beginning balances.

NOTE 2—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 in excess of the amount insured by the FDIC must pledge collateral to the Commonwealth of Virginia Treasury Board. Financial Institutions may choose between two collateralization methodologies and depending upon that choice, will pledge collateral that ranges in the amounts from 50% to 130% of excess deposits. Accordingly, all deposits are considered fully collateralized.

Investments

Statutes authorize local governments and other public bodies 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 that has received at least two of the following ratings: P-1 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.; A-1 by Standard & Poor's; or F1 by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Section 2.2-4502), banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

The Commission does not have a formal investment policy.

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

The Commission's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2025 were rated by Standard & Poor's, and or an equivalent national rating organization and the ratings are presented below using the Standard & Poor's rating scale.

Commission's Rated Debt Investments' Values

		Fair Quality Ratings
		AAAm
Local Government Investment Pool	$	1,221,840
VIP Stable NAV Liquidity Pool		225,620
Total	$	1,447,460

Fair Value Measurements: Fair value of the Virginia Investment Pool (VIP) is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Commission has measured fair value of the above investments at the net asset value (NAV).

Redemption Restrictions: The Commission is limited to two VIP Stable NAV Liquidity Pool withdrawals per month which requires a five day notice.

NOTE 2—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Interest Rate Risk

	Investment Maturities (in years)	
	Fair Value	Less Than 1 Year
Local Government Investment Pool	$ 1,221,840	$ 1,221,840
VIP Stable NAV Liquidity Pool	225,620	225,620
	$ 1,447,460	$ 1,447,460

External Investment Pool

The 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.

NOTE 3—ACCOUNTS/GRANTS RECEIVABLE AND DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS:

Accounts and grants receivable are as follows:

	2025	2024
Virginia Department of Transportation	$ 51,408	$ 78,133
Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation	56,784	19,186
Virginia Employment Commission	1,401	5,690
Virginia Works for Workforce Investment Opportunity Act	115,781	-
VHDA - Community Impact Grant	127,586	158,348
Environmental Protection Agency	1,840	4,403
Region 2000 Services Authority	-	2,881
Radio Board	8,005	7,949
Tobacco Region Revitalization Commission	72,467	-
U.S. Department of Transportation	71,355	-
Others	44,017	36,604
Total	$ 550,644	$ 313,194

NOTE 4—CAPITAL ASSETS:

Capital asset activity was as follows:

2025	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 100,000	$ -	$ -	$ 100,000
Total capital assets not being depreciated	$ 100,000	$ -	$ -	$ 100,000
Other capital assets:				
Leasehold improvements	$ 12,212	$ -	$ -	$ 12,212
Regional radio	18,708,129	-	-	18,708,129
Furniture and equipment	80,201	-	-	80,201
Lease land	193,430	-	-	193,430
Lease office space	379,826	-	-	379,826
Lease tower space	287,554	-	-	287,554
Subtotal other capital assets	$ 19,661,352	$ -	$ -	$ 19,661,352
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Leasehold improvements	$ 12,212	$ -	$ -	$ 12,212
Regional radio	7,767,766	1,180,386	-	8,948,152
Furniture and equipment	80,201	-	-	80,201
Lease land	47,050	15,684	-	62,734
Lease office space	98,783	69,059	-	167,842
Lease tower space	209,078	70,009	-	279,087
Subtotal accumulated depreciation and amortization	$ 8,215,090	$ 1,335,138	$ -	$ 9,550,228
Other capital assets, net	$ 11,446,262	$ (1,335,138)	$ -	$ 10,111,124
Total capital assets, net	$ 11,546,262	$ (1,335,138)	$ -	$ 10,211,124

NOTE 5—PENSION PLAN:

Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the Commission are automatically covered by 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. However, one other entity whose financial information is not included in this report, participates in the VRS plan and reports their proportionate information on the basis of a cost-sharing plan. 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.

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.

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.

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 credit equals 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.

NOTE 5—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier

The VRS defined benefit is a lifetime monthly benefit based on a retirement multiplier as a percentage of the employee's average final compensation multiplied by the employee's total 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. 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. 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.

Contributions

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

The Commission's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was 0.19% and 2.68% of covered employee compensation, respectively. The rates are based on an actuarially determined rate from actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2023.

The rates, when combined with employee contributions, were expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during each year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Commission were $1,250 and $8,728 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 $4,317 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 $5,331 for the year ended June 30, 2025. The total Hybrid plan covered payroll totaled $431,737 for the year ended June 30, 2025.

NOTE 5—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Net Pension Asset

At June 30, 2025, the Commission reported an asset of $699,796, for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The Commission's net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2023, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024. The Commission's proportionate share of the same was calculated using creditable compensation as of June 30, 2024 as a basis for allocation. At June 30, 2024, the Commission's proportion was 39.48%.

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Commission'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 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

NOTE 5—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees: (Continued)

Mortality rates: (Continued)

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

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

NOTE 5—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 Partnerships	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%.

NOTE 5—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 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.

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

The following presents the Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Commission's proportionate share of the net pension 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		
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
Central Virginia Planning District Commission's Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ (375,545)	$ (699,796)	$ (758,654)

NOTE 5—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Commission recognized pension expense of ($13,430). At June 30, 2025, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 31,858	$ -
Change in assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	57,967
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,250	-
Total	$ 33,108	$ 57,967

$1,250 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Commission's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ended 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:

Year ended June 30	
2026	$ (21,017)
2027	19,593
2028	(11,878)
2029	(12,807)
2030	-
Thereafter	-

Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2024 Annual Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2024 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at https://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 6—COMPENSATED ABSENCES:

Following is a summary of changes in compensated absences:

		2025
Balance, July 1	$	57,306
Increase (decrease)		4,768
Balance, June 30	$	62,074

NOTE 7—RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Commission joined together with other local governments in the Commonwealth to form the Virginia Association of Counties Group Self-Insurance Risk Pool, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member governments. The Commission pays an annual premium to the pool for its workers compensation coverage, property and liability insurance. The Agreement for Formation of the association provides that the association will be self-sustaining through member premiums. Settled claims have not exceeded pool coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 8—REGION 2000 SERVICES AUTHORITY:

In June 2008, the Commission entered into an agreement with the Region 2000 Services Authority to provide management and operations services for the Services Authority. The Commission is responsible for all of the financial operations and day to day operation of the landfills owned by the Authority. The Authority shall pay the Commission for the actual cost of the employees at the Commission who provide administrative support for the Authority's operations plus an administrative overhead rate.

NOTE 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS:

Health Insurance

Plan Description

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 5, the Commission administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan. The plan provides postemployment health care benefits to all eligible permanent employees who meet the requirements under the Commission's pension plans. The plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

NOTE 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

Health Insurance: (Continued)

Benefits Provided

Participants in Central Virginia Planning District Commission's OPEB plan must meet the eligibility requirements for retirement of the Virginia Retirement System to be eligible for benefits upon retirement. Participants must also retire directly from active service and meet one of the following criteria to be eligible:

- **Participants Hired by the Commission before July 1, 2006:** Attain the age of 50 with at least 10 years of consecutive service with the Commission.
- **Participants Hired by the Commission on or after July 1, 2006, but before April 17, 2009:** Attain the age of 50 with at least 20 years of consecutive service with the Commission.
- **Participants Hired by the Commission on or after April 17, 2009:** Not eligible to continue medical coverage into retirement.

Plan Membership

At June 30, 2025 (measurement date), the following employees were covered by the benefit terms (includes Region 2000 Services Authority and Central Virginia Planning District Commission employees):

Total active employees with coverage	5
Total	5

Contributions

The Commission does not pre-fund benefits; therefore, no assets are accumulated in a trust fund. The current funding policy is to pay benefits directly from general assets on a pay-as-you-go basis. The funding requirements are established and may be amended by the Commission. The amount paid by the Commission for OPEB as the benefits came due during the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was $1,547 and $668, respectively.

Total OPEB Liability

The Commission's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2025. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2024.

NOTE 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

Health Insurance: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2024 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50% per year as of June 30, 2024; 2.50% per year as of June 30, 2025
Salary Increases	Graded scale
Discount Rate	3.93% as of June 30, 2024; 5.20% as of June 30, 2025

Mortality Rates

The mortality rates for active and healthy retirees was calculated using the RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using scale BB to 2020. The mortality rates for disabled retirees was calculated using the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2020.

Discount Rate

The discount rate is based on the yield or index rate for 20 year tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds within an average rating of AA/Aa or higher as of the respective measurement dates. This rate was 5.20% as of June 30, 2025.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

	2025	2024
Balances at Beginning of Year	$ 8,435	$ 14,797
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	2,442	2,490
Interest	397	619
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Changes in assumptions	667	686
Effect of economic/dempographic gains or losses	-	(9,489)
Benefit payments	(1,547)	(668)
Net changes	$ 1,959	$ (6,362)
Balances at End of Year	$ 10,394	$ 8,435

NOTE 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

Health Insurance: (Continued)

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

The following amounts present the total OPEB liability of the Commission, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (4.20%) or one percentage point higher (6.20%) than the current discount rate:

1% Decrease (4.20%)	Current Discount Rate (5.20%)	1% Increase (6.20%)
$ 10,987	$ 10,394	$ 9,810

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

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

1% Decrease in Trend Rate	Healthcare Cost Current Trend Rate	1% Increase in Trend Rate
$ 9,430	$ 10,394	$ 11,464

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

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Commission recognized OPEB expense in the amount of ($11,820). At June 30, 2025, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 33,781
Changes of assumptions	316	(1,092)
Total	$ 316	$ 32,689

NOTE 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

Health Insurance: (Continued)

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

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

Year Ended June 30		
2026	$	(14,659)
2027		(12,398)
2028		(3,466)
2029		(1,233)
2030		(617)
Thereafter		-

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

Group Life Insurance

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 Program. 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 program, it is not included as part of the GLI Program OPEB.

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.

NOTE 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

Group Life Insurance: (Continued)

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 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 as a result 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 of the employer contribution. 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 $3,093 and $3,566 for the years ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2025, the entity reported a liability of $27,932 for 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 GLI 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 0.00250% as compared to 0.00283% at June 30, 2023.

NOTE 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

Group Life Insurance: (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of ($1,489). Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 4,406	$ 682
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB plan investments	-	2,354
Change in assumptions	159	1,384
Changes in proportionate share	13	8,123
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,093	-
Total	$ 7,671	$ 12,543

$3,093 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 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:

Year Ended June 30	
2026	$ (3,874)
2027	(1,976)
2028	(1,369)
2029	(751)
2030	5
Thereafter	-

NOTE 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

Group Life Insurance: (Continued)

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. Mortality rates included herein are for relevant employer groups. Information for other groups can be referenced in the VRS Annual Report.

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

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

NOTE 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

Group Life Insurance: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (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 as a result 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

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):

	Group Life Insurance OPEB Plan
Total GLI OPEB Liability	$ 4,196,055
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	3,080,133
GLI Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ 1,115,922
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	73.41%

NOTE 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

Group Life Insurance: (Continued)

NET GLI OPEB Liability: (Continued)

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.

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 Partnerships	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%.

NOTE 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

Group Life Insurance (GLI) 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	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
Commission's proportionate share of the GLI Plan Net OPEB Liability	$ 43,438	$ 27,932	$ 15,405

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 9—OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

OPEB Aggregate Totals

	Central Virginia Planning District Commission			
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Net OPEB Liabilities	OPEB Expense
VRS OPEB Group Life Insurance Plan	$ 7,671	$ 12,543	$ 27,932	$ (1,489)
Commission's Stand-Alone Plan	316	32,689	10,394	(11,820)
Totals	$ 7,987	$ 45,232	$ 38,326	$ (13,309)

NOTE 10—INDIRECT COST ALLOCATIONS:

Fringe Benefits

Fringe benefit expense is allocated using the percentage of benefit to total labor costs. The fringe benefit rate developed and used by the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 was 42.51% and was calculated as follows:

Release time salaries	$ 91,756	
Payroll taxes	52,111	
Insurance	98,630	
Retirement	12,396	
Other benefits	8,556	
Total fringe benefit expense	$ 263,449	
Fringe benefit expenses	$ 263,449	= 42.51%
Total labor costs	$ 619,698	

Indirect Costs

Indirect costs which support all projects, are allocated to the various projects based on the allocation rate applied to the projects direct labor and fringe benefit charges. The indirect cost rate developed and used by the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 was 45.63% and was calculated as follows:

Total indirect costs	$ 333,246	= 45.63%
Direct labor and fringes	$ 730,362	

NOTE 10—INDIRECT COST ALLOCATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Indirect Costs: (Continued)

The following items are included in the indirect costs allocated to projects:

Indirect Personnel Costs		
Indirect Chargeable Salary	$	107,318
Employee Benefit Rate		45,467
Total Indirect Personnel Costs	$	152,785
Office Expenses		
Auditing Services	$	8,100
Payroll Accounting Services		9,210
Legal Services		1,947
Liability Insurance (General Liability Insurance)		3,590
Contractual Services (Management Consulting Services)		20,211
Advertising (Job Postings and Procurement)		700
Postage		1,116
Telephone		5,993
Internet Services		2,698
Office Supplies		3,139
Printing & Binding		904
Travel		4,719
Special Meetings		866
Education & Training (Travel - Convention & Education)		3,133
Dues, Subscriptions (Dues & Association Memberships)		11,143
Publications (Books & Subscriptions)		491
Miscellaneous Expenses (Miscellaneous Administrative Expenses)		515
Furniture & Fixtures		70
Rental Office Equipment (Lease/Rent - Equipment)		3,023
Office Rent/(Lease/Rent - Buildings)		74,219
Computer Equipment/Software (EDP Equipment)		24,674
Total Office Expenses	$	180,461
Total Indirect Costs	$	333,246

DIRECT CHARGEABLE PERSONNEL COSTS

Direct Chargeable Salaries	$	512,380
Employee Benefit Rate		217,982
Total Direct Chargeable Personnel Costs	$	730,362

CALCULATION OF INDIRECT COST ALLOCATION RATE

Total Indirect Costs	$	333,246
Total Direct Chargeable Personnel Costs	$	730,362

NOTE 11—CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

Federal programs in which the Commission participates were audited in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Guidance. Pursuant to the provisions of Uniform Guidance all major programs and certain other programs were tested for compliance with applicable grant requirements. While no matters of noncompliance were disclosed by audit, the federal government may subject grant programs to additional compliance tests which may result in disallowed expenditures. In the opinion of management, any future disallowances of current grant program expenditures, if any, would be immaterial.

NOTE 12—JOINT VENTURE:

Central Virginia Radio Communications Board, established as a committee of Central Virginia Planning District Commission's, is a joint venture formed in 1996, by a cooperative agreement between the County of Amherst, Virginia, the County of Bedford, Virginia, and the City of Lynchburg, Virginia, collectively the Member Jurisdictions, and Central Virginia Planning District Commission. The Board consists of representatives from each of the Member Jurisdictions.

The purpose of the Board is to operate the regional emergency communications system and to manage the project operations and maintenance in an efficient and cost effective manner. The system was in need of significant upgrades or replacement to maintain or improve the level of emergency services provided by the Member Jurisdictions. On May 8, 2012, the Commission, as fiscal agent, issued a bond in the amount of $13,100,000 to finance the equipping of a new emergency communications system. The allocation of payments made to reimburse operational costs, capital costs, and any annual deficit associated with the project and system was determined pursuant to the following cost allocation methodology:

Capital Costs:

- Amherst County – 28.00%
- Bedford County – 41.90%
- City of Lynchburg – 30.10%

In FY21, Campbell County joined the Board. Campbell County paid $1,620,883.

Operating Costs: Each Member Jurisdiction's share of annual operating costs shall be based on the number of radios on the System attributable to the Member Jurisdiction as a percentage of total Member Jurisdiction radios on the System.

Annual Deficit: Each Member Jurisdiction's share of any Annual Deficit shall be based on the formulas for determining its share of Capital Costs or Operating Costs, or a combination of both formulas as appropriate, depending on the type of costs constituting the Annual Deficit. Any unforeseen Operating Costs not included in the Annual Budget shall be treated as part of the Annual Deficit.

The payments made by Member Jurisdictions to the Commission as described above are recorded as non-operating revenue with the exception of payments received for project costs, which are recorded as contributed capital.

NOTE 13—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:

On May 8, 2012, the Central Virginia Planning District Commission issued a Series 2012 Public Facilities Revenue Bond in the amount of $13,100,000 to finance the equipping of a new emergency communications system. In February 2022, the remaining balance was refunded with a Series 2022 Public Facilities Revenue Bond in the amount of $6,035,000. The Commission is responsible for making debt service payments from payments received from each Member Jurisdiction. The bonds are secured by the payments/revenue received from Member Jurisdictions and emergency communications equipment purchased with bond proceeds. Additional details on this bond are available later in this note.

A summary of long-term obligations is presented below:

For the year ended June 30, 2025:

	Balance July 1, 2024	Issuances/ Additions	Retirements/ Reductions	Balance June 30, 2025	Due Within One Year
Direct Borrowings and Placements:					
Revenue bonds	$ 3,112,000	$ -	$ 1,022,000	$ 2,090,000	$ 1,037,000
Compensated absences	57,306	4,768	-	62,074	62,074
Lease liabilities	531,811	-	150,081	381,730	91,040
Net OPEB liabilities	42,377	19,075	23,126	38,326	-
Totals	$ 3,743,494	$ 23,843	$ 1,195,207	$ 2,572,130	$ 1,190,114

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

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Direct Borrowings and Placements Principal	Direct Borrowings and Placements Interest	Leases Principal	Leases Interest
2026	$ 1,037,000	$ 28,633	$ 91,040	$ 10,405
2027	1,053,000	14,426	89,066	7,378
2028	-	-	95,198	4,147
2029	-	-	23,413	1,925
2030	-	-	17,549	1,551
2031 - 2034	-	-	65,464	2,373
Total	$ 2,090,000	$ 43,059	$ 381,730	$ 27,779
Less current portion:	1,037,000	28,633	91,040	10,405
Noncurrent portion:	$ 1,053,000	$ 14,426	$ 290,690	$ 17,374

NOTE 13—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Details of long-term obligations:

		Amount Outstanding
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements:		
Revenue bonds:		
\$6,035,000 Series 2022 Public Facilities Revenue Bond dated February 10, 2022 due in varying annual principal installments from May 1, 2022 to May 1, 2027. Interest at 1.37% is payable semi-annually at May 1 and November 1.	$	2,090,000
Other Liabilities:		
Lease liabilities:		
Lease agreement for the use of office space due in varying monthly principal installments ending July 2028. A discount rate of 3.82% was used for this lease.	$	229,463
Lease agreement for the use of tower space with monthly payments of \$5,003 through October 2022 and 1.50% annual increases thereafter until July 2025. A discount rate of 1.00% was used for this lease.		5,231
Lease agreement for the use of tower space with monthly payments of \$862 through September 2025. A discount rate of 1.00% was used for this lease.		2,582
Lease agreement for the use of land with monthly payments of \$1,267 through October 2022 and 3.00% annual increases thereafter until October 2033. A discount rate of 2.07% was used for this lease.		144,454
Total lease liabilities	$	381,730
Compensated absences	$	62,074
Net OPEB liabilities	$	38,326
Total long-term obligations	$	2,572,130

NOTE 14—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 requirement 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.

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2024

Measurement Date	Commission's Proportion of the Net Pension Asset (NPA)	Commission's Proportionate Share of the NPA (a)	Commission's Covered Payroll (b)	Commission's Proportionate Share of the NPA as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (a)/(b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Asset
2024	39.4800%	$ 699,796	$ 663,846	105.42%	136.03%
2023	40.7800%	678,576	718,045	94.50%	136.03%
2022	43.9100%	706,010	728,842	96.87%	140.97%
2021	43.9100%	757,067	727,481	104.07%	146.22%
2020	43.9100%	440,363	896,218	49.14%	129.29%
2019	48.1400%	531,644	874,489	60.79%	141.39%
2018	48.1400%	512,833	844,650	60.72%	145.61%
2017	48.1400%	465,335	637,007	73.05%	146.06%
2016	42.7000%	266,609	703,759	37.88%	131.99%
2015	42.7000%	294,516	626,889	46.98%	141.90%

Schedule of Employer Contributions
Pension Plan
Years Ended June 30, 2016 through June 30, 2025

Date	Contractually Required Contribution*	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution*	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2025	$ 1,250	$ 1,250	$ -	$ 658,020	0.19%
2024	8,728	8,728	-	663,846	1.31%
2023	25,609	25,609	-	718,045	3.57%
2022	33,701	33,701	-	728,842	4.62%
2021	26,497	26,497	-	727,481	3.64%
2020	39,033	39,033	-	896,218	4.36%
2019	41,894	41,894	-	874,489	4.79%
2018	49,714	49,714	-	844,650	5.89%
2017	39,903	39,903	-	637,007	6.26%
2016	52,488	52,488	-	703,759	7.46%

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Pension Plan
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

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Health Insurance Plan
Years Ended June 30, 2018 through June 30, 2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability								
Service cost	$ 2,442	$ 2,490	$ 4,205	$ 4,625	$ 8,595	$ 7,443	$ 7,127	$ 7,185
Interest	397	619	509	1,725	1,852	3,690	4,256	4,076
Changes in assumptions	667	686	647	1,534	132	(3,167)	1,464	(1,499)
Changes in Economic/Demographic Gains or Losses	-	(9,489)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-	-	(71,522)	-	(12,820)	-	-
Benefit payments	(1,547)	(668)	(1,430)	(1,427)	(19,621)	(16,160)	(19,242)	(13,178)
Net change in total OPEB liability	$ 1,959	$ (6,362)	$ 3,931	$ (65,065)	$ (9,042)	$ (21,014)	$ (6,395)	$ (3,416)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	8,435	14,797	10,866	75,931	84,973	105,987	112,382	115,798
Total OPEB liability - ending	$ 10,394	$ 8,435	$ 14,797	$ 10,866	$ 75,931	$ 84,973	$ 105,987	$ 112,382
Covered payroll	$ 16,514	$ 13,198	$ 28,921	$ 23,458	$ 125,816	$ 149,350	$ 203,642	$ 231,174
Commission's total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	62.94%	63.91%	51.16%	46.32%	60.35%	56.90%	52.05%	48.61%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Health Insurance Plan
Year Ended June 30, 2025

Valuation Date: January 1, 2024
Measurement Date: June 30, 2025

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

Methods and assumptions used to determine OPEB liability:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal cost method
Discount Rate	5.20% as of June 30, 2025
Inflation	2.50% per year as of June 30, 2025
Healthcare Trend Rate	6.20% - 3.90% over 50 years
Salary Increase Rates	Salary increase rates of 3.50% - 5.35% including inflation
Demographic Assumptions	Assumed 90% of future retirees under normal retirement will elect to continue medical coverage and 60% under normal retirement that will also elect to cover their spouse. Assumed 30% of participants retiring due to disability before normal retirement eligibility will elect coverage and include their spouse.

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

Date	Commission's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (a)	Commission's Covered Payroll (b)	Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (a)/(b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability
2024	0.00250%	$ 27,932	$ 663,846	4.21%	73.41%
2023	0.00283%	33,942	718,045	4.73%	69.30%
2022	0.00334%	40,341	728,842	5.53%	67.21%
2021	0.00351%	41,001	727,481	5.64%	67.45%
2020	0.00397%	66,317	896,218	7.40%	52.64%
2019	0.00405%	72,617	874,489	8.30%	52.00%
2018	0.00407%	67,396	844,650	7.98%	51.22%
2017	0.00355%	58,730	637,007	9.22%	48.86%

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. However, information prior to the 2017 valuation is not available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions
Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2025

Date	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2025	$ 3,093	$ 3,093	$ -	$ 658,020	0.47%
2024	3,566	3,566	-	663,846	0.54%
2023	3,958	3,958	-	718,045	0.55%
2022	3,936	3,936	-	728,842	0.54%
2021	3,928	3,928	-	727,481	0.54%
2020	4,660	4,660	-	896,218	0.52%
2019	4,661	4,661	-	874,489	0.53%
2018	4,426	4,426	-	844,650	0.52%
2017	2,888	2,888	-	637,007	0.45%

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. However, information prior to the 2017 valuation is not available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

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 termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Compliance

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 Board of Directors
Central Virginia Planning District Commission
Lynchburg, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions,* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the business-type activities of Central Virginia Planning District Commission as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Central Virginia Planning District Commission's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 30, 2026.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Central Virginia Planning District Commission'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Central Virginia Planning District Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Central Virginia Planning District Commission'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Central Virginia Planning District Commission'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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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.

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

Charlottesville, Virginia
January 30, 2026

Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Board of Directors
Central Virginia Planning District Commission
Lynchburg, Virginia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Central Virginia Planning District Commission's compliance with the compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Central Virginia Planning District Commission's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2025. Central Virginia Planning District Commission's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Central Virginia Planning District Commission complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Central Virginia Planning District Commission and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Central Virginia Planning District Commission's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Central Virginia Planning District Commission's federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on Central Virginia Planning District Commission's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Central Virginia Planning District Commission's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Central Virginia Planning District Commission's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

- Obtain an understanding of Central Virginia Planning District Commission's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Central Virginia Planning District Commission's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance (Continued)

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

Charlottesville, Virginia
January 30, 2026

CENTRAL VIRGINIA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
Environmental Protection Agency			
Direct payments:			
Brownfields Mulitpurpose, Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, and Cleanup Cooperative Agreement	66.818	n/a	$ 27,279
Total Environmental Protection Agency			$ 27,279
Department of Labor			
Pass-through payments:			
Virginia Works:			
City of Lynchburg, Virginia:			
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Cluster:			
WIOA Adult Program	17.258	LWDA 7	$ 406,482
WIOA Youth Activities	17.259	LWDA 7	464,488
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	17.278	LWDA 7	339,199
Subtotal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Cluster			$ 1,210,169
Total Department of Labor			$ 1,210,169
Department of Transportation			
Direct payments:			
Safe Streets and Roads for All	20.939	n/a	$ 246,846
Pass-through payments:			
Virginia Department of Transportation:			
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	FY-21	215,004
Metropolitan Transportation Planning and State and Non-Metropolitan Planning and Research	20.505	unavailable	166,176
Total Department of Transportation			$ 628,026
Total expenditures of federal awards			$ 1,865,474

NOTE TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Note 1- Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Central Virginia Planning District Commission under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2025. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Central Virginia Planning District Commission, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Central Virginia Planning District Commission.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Expenditures on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

(2) Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

(3) The Commission did not have any loans or loan guarantees which are subject to reporting requirements for the year.

Note 3 - Subrecipients
No awards were passed through to subrecipients.

Note 4 - Indirect Cost Rate
The Commission did not elect to use the 15-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under Uniform Guidance.

Note 5 – Relationship to Financial Statements
Federal expenditures, revenues and capital contributions are reported in the Commission's financial statements as follows:

Primary government:	
Operating activities	$ 1,865,474
Total federal expenditures per the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	$ 1,865,474

CENTRAL VIRGINIA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None Reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.516(a)?	No

Identification of major programs:

Federal Assistance Listing #	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Cluster
17.258	WIOA Adult Program
17.259	WIOA Youth Activities
17.278	WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs	$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

There are no financial statement findings to report.

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

There are no federal award findings and questioned costs to report.

Section IV - Prior Year Audit Findings

There were no prior year audit findings.